"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably Tuesday; somewhat warmer; south winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

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ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

KRISTIANIAFJORD STRANDED IN FOG; VOYAGERS SAVED

Norwegian-America Liner from New York Goes on Rocks Off Cape Race.

906 PASSENGERS TAKEN OFF

Three of Ship's Holds Full of Water, but There Is Hope of Floating Her.

RESCUE CRAFT STANDING BY

Schaffhausen, a Deported Agent of Count von Bernstorff, One of the Passengers.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 15.—The Norwegian-America Line steamer Kristianiafjord, a 10,000-ton vessel, with passengers from New York for Norway, lost her bearings and went on the rocks seven miles west of Cape Race in a fog and rain early today.

The sea was moderate and all the passengers, numbering 906 were transferred in small boats to the shore without accident. The crew remained on board. Preparations were made tonight to lighter a part of the cargo in the hope that the liner could be floated off the rocks at high tide.

The men passengers boarded a special train at Portugal Cove for this city, while 120 women passengers were taken aboard the coasting steamer Sable, which was due to reach here about midnight.

Messages from the cape said that the Kristianiafjord was not considered hopelessly damaged, though three of her holds were full of water. Several steamers were standing by ready to assist in an attempt to pull her off the ledge.

Among the first cabin passengers on the Kristianiafjord was Heinrich Schaffhausen, a representative of Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States. Schaffhausen was ordered deported by the American State Department.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 15.—The Marine Department was advised tonight that the Canadian Government steamer Stanley had reached the steamer Kristianiafjord, ashore near Cape Race, N. F., and could do nothing to assist the liner until wrecking apparatus arrived.

A message from the Captain of the Kristianiafjord said that the steamer was leaking in all holds, but that the boiler and engine rooms were free from water. He added that if he could receive immediate assistance with compressed air and pump apparatus, the prospects of saving the ship were good. The fog continued dense, but the sea was smooth.

T. A. S. De Wolf & Son, Halifax agents of the steamer, received word that three of the holds were full of water.

Most of the passengers are Norwegians. Among them are Captain Langey, who has been in charge of the New York office of the Norwegian Underwriters' Association, and Mrs. Langey. Captain Langey retired recently, and was on his way home.

The Kristianiafjord arrived here from New York eight days ago and anchored in the Bedford Basin for examination of passengers and cargo. She sailed last Friday night for Norway. Once out at sea, the steamer ran into the thick and far-reaching banks of fog which have been reported during the last week by all incoming vessels.

NEW YORK AGENTS NOTIFIED.

Two Steamers Will Try to Get the Kristianiafjord Off.

The agents of the Norwegian America line at 8 Bridge Street, received a dispatch via Cape Race at 10 o'clock yesterday morning from Captain S. C. Hiortdahl stating that the Kristianiafjord had gone ashore seven miles west of Cape Race in a dense fog, and that the 906 passengers and the crew of 375 were safely landed at Portugal Cove. A later message said they had arrived at St. John's, N. F., and that two powerful Government steamers had gone to the stranded liner to try to pull her off.

The agents said that no time was mentioned in the message from the Captain, but as the Kristianiafjord left Halifax at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon for Bergen, and averaged about 400 miles a day in moderate weather, she ought to have been abreast of Cape Race at 5 o'clock Saturday evening. It was probable that Captain Hiortdahl slowed down in the fog, and that the ship grounded Saturday night.

The Captain's message read:

"Kristianiafjord went ashore in thick weather seven miles west of Cape Race. Passengers all safely landed. Forward hold flooded. No water in boilers or engine room. Exposed position. Send assistance."

On receipt of the dispatch the New York agents of the Norwegian America line telegraphed to D. E. Wolf & Sons, agents at Halifax, Nova Scotia, to take charge of the passengers at St. John's, N. F., through their local agent, and see that everything possible was done for their comfort. The agents were also instructed to see that Captain Hiortdahl had all the assistance procurable to aid him in getting his ship afloat, and if necessary to send out wrecking tugs from Halifax.

The Kristianiafjord sailed from South Brooklyn at 2:30 in the afternoon on July 7, with ninety-five first, 166 second and 645 third class passengers, the majority of whom were Finns on the way back to their native land. She carried about 6,000 tons of cargo, chiefly provisions.

Among the first cabin passengers was

Continued on Page 7.

Swiss Bare German Plot; Arrest Correspondents

PARIS, July 15.—According to a dispatch to the Matin from Lugano, the Swiss police today arrested the correspondents there of the Berlin Tageblatt and the Budapest Az Est, charging them with complicity in an espionage plot.

The plot, which is said to have had wide ramifications, has just been unearthed. The correspondent reports it as being against Italy, in favor of Germany.

MINE OWNER, WIFE AND SON MURDERED

E. I. Humphries of Philadelphia and His Family Shot While Automobiling.

BUSINESS PARTNER IN JAIL

George Tompkins, Jr., Lone Survivor of Party, Tells of Attack by Masked Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CARROLLTOWN, Penn., July 15.—Edmund I. Humphries, 40 years old, of Philadelphia, General Manager and part owner of the Newborn Coal Company; his wife, 45 years old, and their son, Edmund, Jr., 14 years old, were shot to death at a lonely spot on the Carrolltown road a few minutes before 9 o'clock this morning, just after they had left this place in their automobile for a trip to Philadelphia.

George Tompkins, Jr., of Philadelphia, formerly well known as an automobile racer, but lately a partner of Mr. Humphries in the coal mining venture, was a fourth occupant of the motor car. Unharmed by the volley of bullets that killed the Humphries family, he carried the news of the triple murder back to Carrolltown, and his story of an attack by four masked men resulted in the formation of an armed posse, which searched the region and made several arrests. A Coroner's jury, however, conducted an investigation, in which a cross-examination of Tompkins figured largely, and late this afternoon Tompkins was formally arrested and held without bail.

He is a prisoner in the Cambria County jail at Ebensburg. He protests his innocence, however, and is maintaining a composure not usual in such circumstances, declaring that a more thorough inquiry will show that Humphries was the victim of a plot, and that his life has been threatened several times during the last month.

Attack by Masked Men.

The story told by Tompkins, the only witness of the crime, is substantially as follows:

A short distance out of Carrolltown the automobile stalled and Humphries got out to try to make the engine spark. Suddenly from the sides of the road four masked men appeared, two on either side, armed with revolvers. They began firing without saying a word.

The first shot killed the Humphries child, the next bullet struck Mrs. Humphries behind the ear. Humphries, according to Tompkins, hid under the automobile, and Tompkins ran away across a field. When he returned Humphries and the bandits had disappeared. Tompkins then got the automobile started and returned to Carrolltown and spread the alarm. Humphries's body was found, pierced by three bullets, among some trees a hundred yards from the road.

Deputy Coroner Russel R. Yost empanelled a jury at once and conducted an investigation.

The bodies of Mrs. Humphries and her son were found alongside the road where the automobile had turned about. Investigation showed that Mrs. Humphries had been shot behind the ear, the bullet penetrating her brain, and that the flesh bore powder stains.

This caused the authorities to assert that the bullet which killed her could not have been fired from so great a distance as was asserted by Tompkins. The boy had been shot in the face. The marks of powder burns were plainly evident, the Coroner said.

Partners in Coal Mines.

Humphries, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Humphries of Philadelphia, was until three months ago employed in an executive capacity by the Thornton Fuller Automobile Company, 2041 Market Street, that city. Before that connection he was a mine superintendent in this section. He was well known and highly respected. With his wife and son, he has been living at the St. Lawrence Hotel in Carrolltown.

Tompkins, until three months ago, was employed by the Thornton Fuller Automobile Company of Philadelphia as foreman of the machine shop.

Tompkins, who had been a racing automobile driver, took his winnings when the big boom in coal came a few months ago, and, with Humphries, who was an experienced coal man, went into partnership in coal mines in this section.

SAYS MONTENEGRO IS BEING DEVASTATED

Fear That Deportations by Austrians, with Hunger, Will Extinguish the Native Stock.

PARIS, July 15.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Rome states that the Tribuna publishes an interview with a "Montenegrin patriot," who says the Austrians are devastating his country more terribly than Belgium, Serbia, and Rumania were devastated.

"The Austrians," the Montenegrin is quoted as saying, "are proceeding with ferocity intended to exterminate the Montenegrin race, whose indomitable fibre cannot be broken."

The population is dying of hunger, he says, the people are perishing by hundreds daily, and so many are being deported to Austria that it is feared the Montenegrin population soon will have disappeared.

RUSSIANS TAKE 1,600 AUSTRIANS IN HEAVY BATTLE

Break Enemy's Resistance in Stubborn Fighting Along South Galician Front.

RAIN FLOODING THE RIVERS

Teutons Rally Behind Them and Fight Desperately to Stop Advance of Korniloff's Hosts.

NEW ACTIVITY IN NORTH

Berlin Reports Actions of Some Importance on the Dvina and at Smorgon.

PETROGRAD, July 15.—Attacks yesterday by Russian troops in the Lodziany region, southwest of Kalusz, in Eastern Galicia, resulted in the Austrians losing their positions, 1,000 men in prisoners, and a number of guns, the War Office announced today. Elsewhere the Russians held their ground against attacks and took more than 600 additional prisoners. The text of the statement reads:

Western Front—On the lower Lomnica artillery fire has taken place.

Southwest of Kalusz the enemy several times attacked our troops which were occupying the Dobrovdiany-Novica front. All the attacks were repulsed. As a result of the battles in this region we captured sixteen officers and more than 600 of the rank and file.

In the region of Lodziany (eighteen miles southwest of Kalusz) as the final result of a series of stubborn attacks our troops have driven the Austrians from their positions and have taken more than 1,000 prisoners and a number of guns.

At the crossing of the River Lomnica, near Perehinsko, the enemy is conducting an offensive with the object of throwing our detachments back to the right bank of the Lomnica.

Our offensive on the Slivkiiasen front is meeting with stubborn resistance from the enemy.

In consequence of heavy rains the Rivers Lomnica and Dniester are rapidly rising, and the small streams which run into them will soon turn into rivers and cause the roads in their neighborhood to be inundated.

On the remainder of this front there is nothing to report.

Rumanian Front: The situation is unchanged.

Caucasus Front: In the direction of Van our scouts have driven back the enemy's advance guards on the left bank of the River Arish-Darasi, ten versts west of Vastan. Our advance detachments dislodged the Turks from the region north of Gerdesh and from the heights twenty versts southwest of Van.

On the Black Sea one of our submarines sank two laden schooners in the Bosphorus region.

BERLIN, July 15, (via London.)—Concerning the operations on the Russian fronts the War Office today issued the following.

Front of Prince Leopold.—Despite unfavorable weather there has been considerable fighting activity along the Dvina and near Smorgon. In Eastern Galicia the firing was of considerable intensity on limited sectors.

South of the Dniester the Russians attacked above Kalusz at several points. They were everywhere repulsed.

On the fronts of Archduke Joseph and Field Marshal von Mackensen an increase in the firing has been noticeable at various times.

On the Macedonian front the situation is unchanged.

TELLS GERMANS THE TRUTH.

Tageblatt Correspondent Says Russian Victories Are Important.

COPENHAGEN, July 15.—While the Austrian and German semi-official discussions continue to treat the Russian successes south of the Dniester River as of an unimportant and local nature, and casually call towns like Halicz hamlets, the Tageblatt's correspondent at Austrian Headquarters says it is idle to deny that the offensive has passed the stage of initial successes, and that the front north of the Dniester is affected by the "decisive changes south of the river."

Neither Lemberg nor Kovel is yet threatened, says the correspondent, but the Russian advance is moving in the direction of the important petroleum field at Drohobycz, southwest of Lemberg. He adds it is now clear that the revolution has affected the offensive power of the Russian army less than had been believed, and that the army is better equipped with heavy artillery than ever before.

SWISS INQUIRY BEGUN.

Agents in German Peace Offer to Russia Under Examination.

BERNE, Switzerland, July 15.—Gustave Ador, the new Federal Councilor and Chief of the Swiss Political Department, today began an investigation of the scandal in connection with the separate peace communication to Russia which passed through Swiss hands and which led to the resignation of Colonel Dr. Arthur Hoffmann from the Federal Council.

M. Ador began the inquiry by an interrogation of Eduard Odier, former Swiss Minister at Petrograd, and Robert Grimm, the Socialist Internationalist to whom M. Hoffmann communicated the German peace stipulations through M. Odier.

Venizelos at Odds With King Who Clings to Father's Policy

PARIS, July 15.—A dispatch to the Temps from Athens says:

"Serious differences appear to have arisen between the new King of Greece and Premier Venizelos. One indication of this is the postponement by the King of the signing of a decree to resummon the 1915 Chamber of Deputies, which was illegally dissolved by the then Premier, Stephanos Skouloudis.

"M. Venizelos demands that the King openly cease to carry out his father's internal and external policies, but the King is postponing action or has refused to give his approval to such categorical repudiations."

GUARD MOBILIZES IN FORCE TODAY

Twelve New York Regiments Will Be Mustered Into Regular Army for Sixth Division.

SPECIAL UNITS ALREADY IN

Big Recruiting Parade Will Be Held by Highlanders, Home Guards, and Boy Scouts.

Actual mobilization of New York State troops for muster into Federal service began yesterday, and at 9 o'clock this morning nine regiments of infantry and three of artillery of the New York National Guard will assemble at their armories to become the Sixth Division of the United States Army. The New York City units of the Sixth Division are the Seventh, Twelfth, Twenty-third, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Infantry, the First, Second, and Third Field Artillery, and the Twenty-second Engineers. Of these regiments the Seventy-first Infantry and the Twenty-second Engineers are already in Federal service. The remaining regiments of the division are the First, Second, Third, and Seventy-fourth Infantry, all up-State organizations.

The mobilization orders also include the remaining three regiments of New York infantry, which are organized in the Fourth Brigade, not a part of the Sixth Division—General O'Ryan's command. They are the Tenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Infantry. The Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Coast Defense Commands, the First Cavalry, Squadron A, and the machine-gun units will also be mobilized, and it is understood that the First Cavalry and Squadron A will ultimately be attached to the Sixth Division.

Although the general mobilization and muster in does not begin until this morning, the first units to be taken into Federal service were mobilized yesterday afternoon for Federal inspection and muster. They were the Division Supply Train, the Military Police, and the Ammunition Train.

These three units were mobilized at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the armory of the Eighth Coast Defense Command, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, which also serves as armory for Squadron A and for the special units. The division supply train, having already been organized and formally recognized as a State unit at the mobilization on the Mexican border a year ago, was merely formally inspected and mustered into the Federal service by Major William Forse, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., as Federal Mustering Officer. The Military Police and the ammunition train, however, being newly organized units assembled yesterday for the first time, were first inspected and mustered into the State service by Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, Ordnance Officer, N. G. S. N. Y., and then were inspected and mustered into the Federal service, immediately afterward, by Major Forse.

Special Units Lack Equipment.

All three units were mustered in practically at war strength, although there are still a few vacancies left in the authorized strength of the Military Police troops, which, it is expected, will be filled before the division goes South. The chief matter in connection with the mobilization of these special units still to be attended to is the furnishing of uniforms and equipment. Practically all of them were mustered in yesterday in civilian's clothes and in their shirt sleeves for lack of uniforms. It was explained that full equipment would be ready for the men when they reached the training camp.

The Law Committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club, at a meeting yesterday at their headquarters, 1,368 Broadway, drew up and sent to Governor Whitman a letter of protest regarding the lack of uniforms for men of the New York National Guard, and the consequent necessity imposed upon many recent volunteers of supplying themselves with shoes, underwear, and in some instances with complete uniforms, at their own expense, when they were given to understand on enlisting that all uniforms and equipment would be supplied them by the Government.

The approach of mobilization day for New York's fighting men was recognized yesterday, in accordance with the request made, by proclamation by Governor Whitman and by prayers offered in all churches throughout the city. Dr. William T. Manning, although away on his vacation, returned to Trinity Church yesterday especially in order to lead the prayers in Trinity for the safety and welfare of the guard.

"It is a most significant and proper thing," said Dr. Manning, in a brief, informal address preparatory to offering prayer, "that our Governor should make such a proclamation, emphasizing at once the righteousness of our cause and our dependence upon Almighty God for its vindication. I ask you, therefore, to offer today your earnest prayers, individually and here in the church collectively, for those who are now being called to serve, and also for those who

Continued on Page 3.

CROWN PRINCE AIDED BY HINDENBURG IN AIM TO AVERT PEACE DECLARATION; NEW CHANCELLOR SEEKING HARMONY

DOUBTS KAISER WILL GO

London Views His Reform Promises as Imitation of Old Bismarckian Trick.

CROWN PRINCE STRONGER

His Assumption of Control of the Political Machine Considered a Possibility.

CRISIS OF THE GRAVEST

Believed to be the Most Serious of War in Any Country Save Russia's Upheaval.

How Crown Prince Took Hold; Warning of Effect on Peace

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—The Exchange Telegraph's Amsterdam correspondent quotes the Crown Prince as saying of his interviews with Reichstag leaders before the Chancellor's resignation:

"My father wants me to come to an independent opinion about the Chancellor's policy."

Theodor Wolff, commenting upon this, said: "If the Chancellor goes into retirement now, the Crown Prince has apparently taken matters in hand. Our enemies will assuredly say his fall has been brought about by the Crown Prince's party of militarists, which will reduce, rather than enhance, the peace chances, as the Prince is regarded abroad as the very incarnation of militarism."

A Prelude to Abdication?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 15.—Humanité goes so far as to suggest that the summoning of the Crown Prince to preside over the Crown Council is a prelude to the Kaiser's abdication, and many political writers here believe that in any case William is convinced that Germany has lost the war, and wants to saddle his son with the responsibility of extricating the dynasty and the country from the mess in which they find themselves.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's resignation and the Kaiser's acceptance of it, are regarded here as marking a greater political crisis than has occurred in any other belligerent country during the war with the exception of the revolution in Russia. I find, however, the opinion general among the best authorities concerning Germany that judgment as to possible or probable developments of the crisis should be suspended in the absence of sufficient data upon which to base settled opinion.

Speculation as to the outcome is keen and turns upon many possibilities, one of which is the eventual abdication of the Kaiser in favor of the Crown Prince. This theory is developed by a neutral diplomatist who in one respect possesses exceptional means of information on the present conditions in Germany. His idea is that the Crown Prince has just played in Berlin a rôle much similar to that in which he appeared at the outset of the war. The Kaiser's hesitations in 1914, he says, were overpowered by representatives of the Military Party headed by the Crown Prince, who advanced dynastic considerations for the immediate prosecution of what was expected to be a speedily victorious war. Now that the Kaiser is confronted by a different problem, the Crown Prince, backed by Hindenburg and Ludendorff and the whole weight of the military system, which is the fundamental base of the structure of Hohenzollernism, has carried the day again.

The Kaiser's Personal Attitude.

There is not material upon which to arrive at any estimate of the Kaiser's personal attitude. He may have been reluctant to abandon Bethmann Hollweg, as, according to this neutral authority, he was reluctant to sign the fateful decree of mobilization in 1914. My diplomatic friend is inclined to believe that the Emperor's personal inclinations were on balance in favor of the policies which for some months past have been noticeably making headway with the late Chancellor, but the present evolution of the crisis shows the Kaiser bowed to the dictates of the militarists now, as he did before. The question arises whether the Kaiser, not being in full sympathy with the extremist policy forced upon him, will consider that the interests of his dynasty will not be better guarded in other hands than his own.

That the rumors of his possible abdication in favor of the Crown Prince which reached Switzerland from Germany may have their origin in some question of the sort is the suggestion of the neutral diplomat quoted. In other quarters I find little disposition to expect the Kaiser's abdication unless it be the fact

Continued on Page 2.

Text of the Reichstag Peace Resolution; Wants No Annexations, No Economic Boycott

COPENHAGEN, July 15.—The Reichstag's proposed peace resolution, which, according to the Berlin Tageblatt, the majority bloc of the Centre, Radicals and Socialists decided Friday evening to introduce unchanged upon the reassembling of the Reichstag, reads as follows:

As on Aug. 4, 1914, so on the threshold of the fourth year of the war the German people stand upon the assurance of the speech from the throne—"We are driven by no lust of conquest."

Germany took up arms in defense of its liberty and independence and for the integrity of its territories. The Reichstag labors for peace and a mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations. Forced acquisitions of territory and political, economic, and financial violations are incompatible with such a peace.

The Reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade and the stirring up of enmity among the peoples after the war. The freedom of the seas must be assured. Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples.

The Reichstag will energetically promote the creation of international juridical organizations. So long, however, as the enemy Governments do not accept such a peace, so long as they threaten Germany and her allies with conquest and violation, the German people will stand together as one man, hold out unshaken, and fight until the rights of itself and its allies to life and development are secured. The German nation united is unconquerable.

The Reichstag knows that in this announcement it is at one with the men who are defending the Fatherland. In their heroic struggles they are sure of the undying thanks of the whole people.

Czech Ex-Minister Urges Austrian Peace.

ZURICH, July 15.—The Austrian Reichsrat was thrown into an uproar on Saturday when the former Czech Minister, Herr Praschek, declared the hate of the entire world was not directed against Austria but against Germany, and that Austria should detach herself from her ally, says a Vienna dispatch.

"How are we to obtain peace," demanded Herr Praschek, "if we cling to the German side? Must we continue to sacrifice our interests to the expansion of Germany? Must we continue to submit to the German militarism that has drawn us into this war?"

The speaker declared that Czech Deputies had been imprisoned for attempting to bring about an alliance of Austria with Russia and France, and added that if they were to be stigmatized as traitors, then all Czechs who believed similarly should be so stigmatized.

SEE WAR POLICY STILL UNSHAKEN

Changes in Germany Only Internal, Most Washington Officials Continue to Believe.

PUZZLED OVER MICHAELIS

Some Observers Cling to Belief That Sweeping Realignment Is Soon Coming in Berlin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—From its diplomatic agencies in allied and neutral countries in Europe the State Department today received dispatches telling of the political crisis in Germany, but it admitted that none of them has given the Government a clear insight into what has happened and is happening in Germany. Officials confess that they are very much in the dark. The little they know leads them to believe, they say, that the change in the Chancellorship has not produced a situation as favorable to the allied cause as might have been surmised from the prior knowledge of the attacks made in the Reichstag on the Chancellor and his policies.

While officials wish it to be understood that they are depending mostly on surmise, they are of the opinion that the critical aspect of Germany's affairs affects her internal and not her military policies, and are inclined to think that nothing has occurred to change the manner of conduct of the war. The demand was mainly for parliamentary reforms, and the officials in question say they have found nothing to cause the understanding that there has been a weakening in the program of fighting on.

It may be that officials for their own purposes prefer that the American people shall not be encouraged over the German political situation. One of the complaints in Administration circles has been that the American people were inclined to be too optimistic over the outcome of the war. Washington has been impressed with the idea that the country has not awakened to the seriousness of the task which it undertook when it entered the conflict.

The Administration authorities have heard too often for their own patience that it probably will not be necessary to send any large number of American troops to the fighting areas. In view of these considerations, officials are inclined to be cautious in commenting on events connected with the war that seem to promise possibilities of an early ending of hostilities.

Some Predict Greater Changes.

At the same time it is worth pointing out that the view cited is not held by all competent observers here. Some, although they are in the minority, feel that the beginning of the end has come for Germany. They do not believe that the war will close very soon, but they argue that all that is known of Germany's internal troubles, coupled with the extensive preparations of the United States and the co-operation of this Government with Great Britain and France in preventing surplus supplies intended for Germany from going to contiguous neutral countries of Europe, will prove a great setback for Germany, and will

Continued on Page 2.

BROCKDORFF FOR FOREIGN OFFICE

Minister at Copenhagen Is Reported Choice as Successor of Zimmermann.

IS BERNSTORFF'S COUSIN

Conducted American Negotiations When Gerard's Attitude Was Considered Too Stiff.

COPENHAGEN, July 15.—The Berlin correspondents report that Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Minister at Copenhagen, has been selected to succeed Dr. Alfred Zimmermann as Imperial Foreign Secretary. Should this report be confirmed, it would mean the return of the aristocratic traditions of the German service.

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau is "born," in the German sense of the word, and highly connected at Court through his twin brother, who holds a high Court position, and through his mother, Countess Brockdorff-Rantzau, Mistress of the Robes to the Empress and one of the most masterful personages in Court life.

Far more important for America is the rôle which Count Brockdorff-Rantzau played with respect to German-American relations during the war. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, not being altogether satisfied with the conduct of relations through the prescribed channel, owing to the vigorous attitude of James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, the German Government endeavored to open an alternative channel of communications through Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, and used the Minister to transmit to Washington through the American Minister at Copenhagen, Dr. Maurice Egan, communications designed to take the edge from tense situations which now and then arose, and build up working agreements with the United States.

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau had long believed such agreements possible, and had labored in this direction. Finally he became convinced that the adoption of unrestricted submarine warfare and a breach with the United States were inevitable.

The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, and Dr. Zimmermann, after the complete rupture, endeavored to treat the American declaration of a state of war as non-existent, or, at least, to act as if the declaration that a state of war existed was not binding upon Germany. But Count Brockdorff-Rantzau cherished no such illusions.

The new Foreign Secretary has the reputation of being something of a sluggard and a late riser, with small taste for society. But beneath he is a man of firm, strong hand, with considerable energy for execution, and is about the only German diplomat who has won the approval of the amateur diplomatic critics of Germany for keeping the diplomatic house in order. He is a cousin of Count von Bernstorff, and unmarried.

KAISER'S HAND WAS FORCED

Prussian Cabinet Threatened to Resign If Bethmann Was Retained.

BAVARIAN PREMIER ALSO

Refused Flatly to Accept the Idea of a Parliamentary Ministry in Reichstag.

HINDENBURG GAVE PLEDGE

With Ludendorff, Renewed Assurances That Germany Would Be Victorious in the War.

COPENHAGEN, July 15.—Germany's first commoner Chancellor, Dr. Georg Michaelis, a bureaucrat without even a noble "von" before his name, has as yet given no indication of his policy regarding reform and peace. Neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals have as yet ventured to call him their own.

The Chancellor's first step, which might be interpreted as an indication of an open mind, was to receive representatives of the two divergent groups in the Reichstag and permit them to explain their respective standpoints, the Chancellor playing the rôle of listener to the conversations conducted by the Vice Chancellor, Dr. Karl Helfferich, and the Reichstag representatives.

The German papers unite in characterizations of his energy and fair-mindedness, but are most reserved in their predictions of his probable policy. The papers aligned for the so-called German peace are perhaps a shade more enthusiastic about the political possibilities under the new régime than the radical and Socialist organs.

The Cologne Volkszeitung, the Catholic organ of Pan German sympathies, says that Dr. Michaelis undoubtedly stands nearer the Right than the Left parties. The line of the comment evidently emanating from Wilhelmstrasse is that the new Chancellor regards as his mission the restoration of the internal harmony of the nation, whatever policy may be adopted. No matter what else may result, the change will undoubtedly mean the disappearance of the von Bethmann peace program.

Hollweg's Policy Called Personal.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's policy regarding the ultimate aims of the war had from the beginning been a personal one, in which "the Chancellor above the parties" had formed a program above Parliamentary parties, the military authorities, and the Emperor alike, and he endeavored by gentle, steady pressure and suggestion to impose it upon a changeful sovereign oscillating between vistas of brilliant ambition and fealizations of cold facts; upon the puissant military caste represented by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and General Ludendorff, and a blundering, unbrilliant Parliament.

The appointment of Dr. Michaelis undoubtedly means a new deal of the cards. Berlin papers which were published before the appointment of Dr. Michaelis was known throw further light upon the circumstances of von Bethmann Hollweg's retirement. They show that the Emperor was confronted by the necessity of dropping the Imperial Cancellor or virtually the entire Prussian Cabinet, the members of which, including the War Minister, General von Stein, a soldier, not a politician, submitted their resignations, declaring that they could not remain if von Bethmann Hollweg was retained.

Hertling's Weight Thrown In.

The Bavarian Premier, Count von Hertling, who favored moderate peace proposals, but refused flatly to accept the idea of a Parliamentary Ministry, which would diminish Bavaria's special influence upon the Government, seems to have thrown himself into the struggle against von Bethmann at the last minute. The Bavarian Centrist members of the Reichstag started an anti-von Bethmann revolt within the party, and the Crown Prince made valid his long-standing objections to the Imperial Chancellor.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff were again summoned to Berlin, not to interfere, according to the unanimous accounts in the Berlin papers, in the political side of the situation, but to sidetrack the proposed peace resolution by encouraging reports of the military situation and to inspire the members of the Reichstag with belief in the possibility of obtaining that "German peace worthy of the sacrifices made" to which von Hindenburg over and over again had committed himself in his published replies to the memorials of pan-German organizations.

Before the selection of Dr. Michaelis became known the papers generally agreed that von Bethmann Hollweg's redirement would be accompanied by sweeping changes in the imperial and Prussian administrations. The feeling was general that a large part of the Secretaries of State and Ministers who had been in office since and before the war and had exhausted their efficiency and availability through long continuance at their posts under the tremendous responsibilities of the war should be re-

placed by fresh hands and brains, without any incumbrances of the past.

This, in the ultimate analysis, was probably one of the chief considerations impelling the Emperor to accept the resignation of a personally sympathetic statesman, who, according to Vorwärts in his political obituary, "meant well feebly; whose wish was to conduct the war as a defensive struggle and prevent its extension to new enemies, but who yielded to forces stronger in purpose than himself and who wanted to base his policy upon the broad basis of democracy, but who lacked energy and force to draw the necessary conclusions therefrom."

LONDON, Monday, July 16.—A German wireless dispatch received here summarizes the opinion of the German newspapers on the program of Dr. Georg Michaelis, the new Imperial German Chancellor, as "unity on internal questions and confidence and solidification regarding foreign problems and the maintenance of the proved policy of alliances."

A majority of the papers, it is stated by the dispatch, welcome the new Chancellor.

MICHAELIS 'ONLY TEMPORARY.'

Bigger Man to Replace Him, Says New York Volks-Zeitung Editor.

Ludwig Lore, editor of the New York Volks-Zeitung, said last night he believed that the appointment of Georg Michaelis to the Chancellorship of Germany was only a temporary measure and that Michaelis would soon be replaced by a more prominent man whom the Kaiser would select.

"The resignation of von Bethmann Hollweg came suddenly, and it is my belief that the Kaiser picked Michaelis until he could fix upon a real Chancellor," Mr. Lore said. "Because of that I think it not wise to attach any great significance to what Michaelis does or does not represent. I do not believe he matters much, but that he will have a real successor shortly.

"As for who Michaelis is—I am sure I do not know, other than that he has been an office holder for a long while. I do not know for what he stands, other than that he is a conservative. Because I believe he is more or less of a nonentity I do not believe he will occupy for any long time the position of Chancellor."

PREDICTS IRISH AGREEMENT

Plunkett Sees no Sinn Fein Obstacle—Grinnell Quits His Seat.

LONDON, July 16.—Sir Horace Plunkett, in a statement in reply to a question as to whether he was in agreement with the view that the election of Edward De Valera, a Sinn Feiner, as member of Parliament for East Clare, killed the prospects of a convention in Ireland to consider home rule, said in part:

"The Republicans are not the only extremists. There are quite as many people who are seriously opposed to any change at all as those who favor complete separation. The convention's work will be to show that neither policy is practicable nor desirable and to find an acceptable compromise between them. It will be a difficult and protracted task, but there will be a substantial majority. The convention is determined to see it through, and I believe it will succeed."

Laurence Ginnell, Nationalist member of Parliament for the North Division of Westmeath, has announced the resignation of his seat in Parliament, and says he will join the Sinn Feiners.

Laurence Ginnell, for many years has been an uncompromising critic of the Government in Parliament. Since the war he has been particularly strong in attacks on various policies of the Government. At one time he suggested that neutral divers examine the wreck of the steamer Lusitania for arms and ammunition and later was rebuked by Chancellor McKenna for suggesting that the British were killing German prisoners.

After the recent Irish rebellion he attacked the Government for putting to death the leaders of the movement and afterward spoke on the subject of the rebellion. Several times he was called to order and finally was ejected from the House of Commons for an insult to Home Secretary Samuels. It was Mr. Ginnell who was recorded as the only Member of Parliament to vote in the negative on a resolution expressing Great Britain's appreciation of the entry of the United States into the war.

TELLS OF IRELAND'S NEED.

Lady Aberdeen Says Poverty Grows While People Wait for Home Rule.

Speaking at the West Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday, Lady Aberdeen declared Home Rule was the only cure for Irish ills. Lord Aberdeen, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for ten years, prefaced her address with reminiscences of famous clergymen he had known.

Lady Aberdeen spoke of the poverty in Irish cities and of the neglect of social service work because of the waiting for self-government. She said that in Dublin one-half of the people live from hand to mouth in single rooms in tenement houses, and that investigators report that every second child born there is doomed to grow up a cripple because of bad food and housing.

Lady Aberdeen is President of the Women's National Health Association of Ireland, a social service organization which is working to improve conditions. She asked for support of this cause.

The agricultural prosperity, she said, which enabled Ireland in the period preceding the war to send England as much food as she obtained from the United States, had not lessened the poverty of the cities. There was applause when she said that she looked forward to the time when Ireland would take her place as "one of that sisterhood of free nations that make up the British Empire."

ATTACK BY FRENCH WINS IN CHAMPAGNE

Take German Trenches on a Front of 800 Yards and Advance 300 Yards.

ENEMY GAINS ON THE AISNE

Penetrate French Salient Near Cerny, but Lose Part of the Ground Seized.

By The Associated Press.

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Saturday, July 14.—A double victory was scored by the French tonight among the clump of hills known as the Moronvilliers Massif, to the east of Rheims, as a result of well conceived plans and brilliantly executed tactics. The German prisoners taken numbered several hundred, the exact total not being computed when the correspondent left the battlefield, but the greatest significance is attached to the ground captured, which, although small in extent, possesses immense importance, as the Germans, by having it snatched from them, lost the only remaining observatories in this region and will thus be greatly hindered in future operations.

The hill group consists of five heights, Carnillet, Mont Blond, Mont Haut, the Casque, and the Teton. Before tonight's fight the French held all the crests, but the saddles between Mont Blond and Mont Haut and the Casque and the Teton were occupied by the Germans, who were able to watch the French movements from these points of vantage.

The correspondent observed the artillery preparation and the actual battle from a point whence the entire clump could be observed, and the progress of the troops could be viewed unceasingly. Hour after hour the guns of both armies belched shells, but little noise could be heard on the French side in consequence of the direction of the wind, which, however, did not drown the constant swish and rending of the air by the passing projectiles. All around the ground was peppered, and immense clouds of varicolored smoke and the crashing of explosives told of the heaviness of the bombardment.

The French knew that fronting them lay strong German forces, for three divisions had been recognized, the Nineteenth Hanovarian, the Seventh Prussian, and the Twenty-third. The French infantry attacks at the extremities of the Moronvilliers clump on the two saddles began at the same time, and were carried out with such dash that the Germans gave way everywhere or surrendered. At the western end the advance attained an average depth of 200 yards along a half-mile front, while at the eastern end the average depth gained was 300 yards along about a third of a mile. But these small spaces contained all the German observatories.

Immediately dozens of French and German rockets, green, red, and white, flashed in the air, either calling for help or announcing the results. Simultaneously a depot of rockets caught fire and thousands of brilliant balls of flame lighted the scene like a pyrotechnic display, amid which seven German observation balloons rose audaciduously near the front line to investgate the situation for the German staff, shut out from view by the loss of the observatories.

Prisoners, meanwhile, came pouring into the French lines and the German barrage fire opened, trying to prevent the French from bringing up reinforcements to the front. The inevitable German counterattack began shortly afterward, but the effort to drive the French from the positions they had won did not succeed.

The artillery fire was most intense throughout the early hours of the night, and further German counterattacks are to be expected.

In the meantime, Rheims, nearby, suffered from the vengeance of the German commanders, who also shelled small villages far in the rear of the French lines in reprisal for their defeat. The sight of long lines of children, women and old men taking refuge in open fields amid the darkness and drenching rain was a pitiful one.

PARIS, July 16.—A strongly organized network of German trenches on a front of more than 800 yards and 300 yards in depth, north of Mont Haut and northwest of the height known as the Teton, in Champagne, was captured by the French in a brilliant attack last night, with 300 prisoners, the War Office announced today.

The Germans, on their side, made a heavy attack on the salient west of Cerny, on the Aisne front, and penetrated to a support trench, but after an all-night battle they were ejected except from some front line elements on a front of about 500 yards.

The French success in Champagne was followed by a series of strong counterattacks, which lasted until dawn. In every attempt the Germans were driven back with heavy losses.

There was also lively artillery fighting during the night on the west bank of the Meuse in the region of Hill 304 and Dead Man Hill. A German attack west of Dead Man Hill was repulsed. On the east bank several enemy reconnoissances were repulsed.

The text of the statement issued this afternoon reads:

With the assistance of artillery fire of several hours' duration the Germans last night delivered a powerful attack upon the salient of our line west of Cerny. Very violent fighting continued all night, with alternate advances and retirements. In spite of the large enemy effectives and the intensive use of liquid fire, the assailants were finally ejected from the support trench which they had penetrated, and were able to retain only elements of the first line upon a front of about 500 meters. The artillery activity was likewise lively in the sector of Craonne.

In Champagne, after important artillery preparation, our troops, at 7:25 P. M., attacked the German positions at two points of the front. Conducted with exceptional vigor, the attacks were successful in attaining all the objectives. North of Mont Haut and on the slopes northeast of the Teton our soldiers gave proof of their spirit by capturing to a width of 800 meters and to a depth of 300 meters the network of powerfully organized enemy trenches.

The Germans reacted violently, their counterattacks following each other the remainder of the night. All failed under our fire with heavy losses, or after hand-to-hand fighting. The positions captured were completely maintained. The prisoners number 300, including nine officers. Gatherings of enemy troops for relief were taken under fire by our artillery and strongly harassed.

On the left bank of the Meuse, (Verdun sector,) the night was marked by very lively artillery actions in the region of Hill 304 and Dead Man's Hill. West of Dead Man's Hill we repulsed an enemy attack. In the Avocourt Wood there was great patrol activity. We made prisoners. On the right bank enemy reconnoissance parties attempted to reach our lines at the extremety of the Caurièreo Wood. They were dispersed by our fire.

The official communication issued tonight reads:

There was violent artillery action during the day west of Cerny and an intermittent bombardment of our first lines in the Craonne sector.

In Champagne our troops have organized the positions which they captured in the night north of Mont Haut and the Teton. The enemy reacted only with his artillery.

West of the Butte du Mesnil and in the Argonne near Bolante we successfully carried out raids on the enemy trenches and brought back prisoners.

Germans Claim 350 Prisoners.

BERLIN, July 15, (via London.)—Capture from the French of important positions on the Chemin-des-Dames on the Aisne front, southeast of Courteçon, along a front of 1,500 meters and 300 meters deep is announced by Army Headquarters today. Three hundred and fifty prisoners were taken.

The substantial repulse of a French attack in the Champagne, southeast of Moronvilliers, also is reported.

The text of the official announcement reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—In Flanders the artillery duel reached great violence on the coast and also between Boesinghe and Wytschaete and near Ypres. Near Lens and astride the Scarpe the firing was strong at times. British companies which advanced near Gavrelle, east of Croisilles and near Bullecourt, were repulsed by counter thrusts.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—On the Chemin-des-Dames important positions were wrested from the enemy by an attack southeast of Courteçon. After our concentrated artillery and nine-throwing fire had had its effect portions of the infantry regiment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and other East Prussians, together with the Seventh Storming Battalion, stormed the French positions over a width of 1,500 meters to a depth of 300 meters. The enemy offered desperate resistance and hand-to-hand fighting ensued. Our objectives everywhere were obtained, and were retained against three strong counterattacks. The losses of the French in casualties were heavy, and so far more than 350 prisoners have been brought in. The considerable amount of booty taken has not yet been enumerated.

In Western Champagne, after four days of the heaviest artillery fire, the French, at nine o'clock last evening, began to attack our positions from south of Nauroy as far as southeast of Moronvilliers. The assault, through the strongly increased counter effect of our artillery, was substantially repulsed.

At Hochberg and Poehlberg, after the repulse of the first assault, the enemy, by a renewed attack, forced his way into our lines at a few places, where fighting is still continuing.

On the left bank of the Meuse the enemy, after drumfire, attacked Hill 304. At a small point the enemy succeeded in reaching our trenches, but his storming waves collapsed under our destructive barrage. In the region of Vacherauville, on the eastern bank of the Meuse, our artillery fire prevented an attempted attack.

Front of Grand Duke Albrecht.—There have been no important operations.

The official communication issued this evening says:

This morning attacks near Lombaertzyde and south of Courteçon failed.

In Champagne small trench sections have remained in the hands of the French.

British in Many Air Combats.

LONDON, July 15.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight says:

Our own and the enemy's artillery were active today in the neighborhood of Armentières, Wytschaete and Nieuport.

Friday night our airplanes bombed four important railway stations behind the enemy's lines and a large German camp. Yesterday, in spite of heavy thunderstorms throughout the day, bombs were dropped on hostile airdromes and an enemy ammunition dump. Much valuable work was done in co-operation with the artillery.

In air fighting three German machines were downed and two others were driven down out of control. Five of our machines are missing.

The early statement said:

Patrol encounters resulting to our advantage occurred during the night southeast of Havrincourt. Successful raids were carried out by us in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and Gavrelle and south of Armentières. Northeast of Armentières a German raiding party was repulsed.

KING GEORGE VISITED ALL PARTS OF FRONT

Climbed Messines and Vimy Ridges While Queen Inspected Hospitals.

PRINCE ACCOMPANIED HIM

Rode in a Tank and Saw Exhibitions of the Use of Flaming Liquid and Molten Metal.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Saturday, July 14. — For ten days the King and Queen have been with the British armies in France, seeing a great deal of this enormous drama of war. It is a pity we could not write the history of the visit as each day passed, so that the people might follow the adventures of the King day by day, but the reason against it is clear. The enemy would have been glad of the news so his airmen might come searching around for the King's headquarters. His observers in kite balloons might have signaled a procession of cars to their long range batteries.

In any case the King took risks enough, too many for the immediate happiness of the staff officers and Provost Marshals who were responsible for guarding him as much as possible in their own areas, for there is no distinction of persons in the war zone and no one may get anywhere near the scenes of war without taking the usual chances of haphazard shells. The King went into the heart of these scenes and tramped over the battlefields, those of Wytschaete and Vimy, still under heavy fire, so that big shells were bursting not far away and but for luck might have come close, and he drove down roads which have a sinister fame to those who know the menace that is always above and about them. He met his Generals and soldiers in the neighborhoods where recent ruins thereabout and shell craters, new and old, gave proof that the grim spirit of war still lurked there.

The King's tour covered a large part of the country from the sea to the Somme, where he went over old battlefields on the way to Bapaume and Péronne, and the ground from which the enemy retreated at the beginning of this year. He studied almost every branch of the organization and material of the armies in the field, and spent many hours in the aeroplanes, among the tanks, in advanced hospitals, trainings schools and camps, and in workshops and grounds, where he saw the latest inventions of destructive and defensive weapons. There was an interchange of visits with the King and Queen of the Belgians and with General Plumer, commanding the French armies, when the King decorated some of the most gallant officers of France.

During all this time the Queen was making an independent tour in other ports and towns, meeting the King now and then for some special occasion.

It was Wednesday morning, July 4, when the King started for the battlefields of Wytschaete and Messines. With him went the Prince of Wales, General Sir Herbert Plumer, commanding the Second Army; Lord Cromer, Colonel Wigram, and other officers. The King's way led through French and Belgian villages where many British troops have marched on their way. A crowd of Flemish children gave shrill cheers to the King, and old nuns bowed and smiled as he passed. Then gradually the King's party drew closer into the zone of war, passed through a village still bombed and shelled, and saw the first stricken houses, which are always signposts to dangerland.

The enemy has been busy with his guns lately, flinging over a lot of heavy stuff in a random way. His gunners were tuning up for the day's orchestration when the King left his car and walked toward the old British front line and toward the old German trenches. There were some big crashes in the Bois Carré. Heavy shells came whistling from long-range guns, the note rising high as each shell came nearer, then ending in a big smash. The King stood still and looked across and listened. The Prince of Wales was studying the landscape and atmosphere and sounds and the smoke of that shell fire with the expert air of a young officer who was familiar with this kind of thing and knows by the sound of a shell how near it is likely to fall. He seemed to think the King's chances pretty good for a quiet morning.

Some of the officers must have felt rather nervous, though they wore the usual mask of indifference to the menace about the King, and the army commander, with two other officers, went a little ahead, as it is best not to bunch in a place like this.

A British battery opened fire not far from where the King walked. The King was in the centre of the real thing.

There was no doubt he was stirred and interested as he came walking slowly toward the site of the old hospice of Wytschaete with the army commander, who was explaining to him how the Irish advanced over this ground on the morning of the battle. The King was alert to every detail of the scene about him, and not in the least degree nervous of the danger. He walked very slowly, stopping many times to examine the litter and wreckage about him. The Prince of Wales poked about the grounds on his own account, looking for relics.

The German gunners were getting busy. They were planting some very heavy shells on Messines ridge above us, and then a little later on Wytschaete ridge rather close to where the King had been walking. They came with the usual beastly noise.

"Woor," said the Prince of Wales in a cheerful way, but it was a good thing that none of them came down into the valley which was now the track of the King's party on the way to a mine crater at Maedelstede Farm, which was one of the nineteen mines blown up on the morning of the battle of Messines.

MINE IN LENS DESTROYED.

Germans, Unable to Use the Machinery, Blew It Up.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 15.—Seven heavy explosions were heard in Lens early yesterday, due to the blowing up of the overhead machinery of Mine 13, hitherto one of the most conspicuous features of the landscape in the east end of Lens.

The enemy has been unable to raise coal from this mine because of the constant shell fire to which it has been subjected lately. The mine machinery now lies in a tangled ruin, where it was thrown by the explosion.

The Canadian attack upon Lens has resolved itself into a fierce and long continued artillery duel. The enemy has added greatly to the number of his active batteries. The Canadian gunners have no sinecure in facing this gun concentration and preventing the enemy from shooting up their infantry positions, which are now scattered about in various mining villages forming the suburbs of Lens. The Canadian artillery has now become thoroughly proficient in counterbattery work.

CHARGE THAT GERMANS FOUGHT WITH CHANG

Interned Men Escorted Ex-Dictator to Safety, Chinese Republicans Say.

TIENTSIN, July 15.—Republican headquarters here has issued a statement in which it is said that Chang Hsun was assisted by interned Germans in defending his residence, and that these Germans escorted him to the Legation quarter, where he took refuge.

Foreign advices state that the accuracy of the fire from Chang Hsun's forces caused the suspicion that he had expert foreign assistance.

LONDON, July 15.—Telegraphing under date of Friday, Reuter's Peking correspondent reports the following:

"Considering the enormous quantities of ammunition used and the numbers of troops engaged, the casualties yesterday were remarkably small, totaling 10 killed and 30 wounded among the combatants, while 30 were killed and a considerable number wounded among noncombatants.

"All of Chang Hsun's men captured were disarmed. They will be given three months' pay and then disbanded.

"The situation is now entirely quiet. The police have taken the strictest precautions and there has been no looting."

Another belated Reuter dispatch from Peking, dated Thursday, says that after Chang Hsun's escape from the Imperial City desultory firing continued on the northern and southern outskirts of that enclosure. Chang Hsun's residence was destroyed by the republican artillery.

The dispatch gives the number of foreigners wounded by bullets or shells falling within the Legation quarters as seven.

Citizens of 3 Countries Injured.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 16.—The Morning Post has received the following dispatch from Tientsin dated Friday:

"The Chinese casualties at Peking yesterday, including civilians, probably will not exceed fifty. The foreign casualties include two American civilians, one American marine, an Italian barber, and a Japanese sentry."

BIG U-BOAT SHELLED AZORES

Vessel of 1,000 Tons and Her Guns 15-Centimeter Calibre.

PARIS, July 15.—Advices from Ponta Delgada, in the Azores, regarding the recent attack upon that port by a German submarine, declare the shells fired were of 15-centimeter calibre, indicating that the U-boat was probably of unusual size, possibly of 1,000 tons. The vessel is said to have carried two or three guns.

The submarine attack on Ponta Delgada occurred on July 4, the result in casualties being a girl killed and several persons injured. An American transport joined the land batteries in replying to the fire, according to a Lisbon dispatch, and the submarine was forced to withdraw out of range.

AMERICAN MISSION IN ROME.

Army Officers Arrive There to Make Special Study of Aeronautics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 15.—The arrival of an official American mission of officers charged with the study of Italian aeronautics, the system of training schools and factories causes general satisfaction here. Since the war began Italy has made immense strides in this branch of the war, production in the workshops of Milan, Turin, and the neighborhood of Naples having increased almost incredibly, so that Italy has not only supplied herself with machines of excellent quality and power, but has been able partly to supply Russia and Rumania.

Colonel Mitchell, Major Bolling, and Captain Clark, the American envoys, already realize how much has been done here and what an important branch of national industry aeronautics has become.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

RUSSIA SAFEGUARDS BONDS AND EXCHANGE

Will Care for Allied and Neutral Interests, Says Financial Attache Here.

Acting under instructions of his Government, the Russian Financial Attaché, now in this city has issued the following statement:

"Two measures recently inaugurated by the Russian Government, one of which deals with the importation into Russia of bonds and coupons from abroad, and the other with the transfer of funds from Russia, have given place outside of Russia to comment and misinterpretation, this being due to the fact that the general public is not being well informed of the general purpose of said measures. As such comment or misinterpretation is able to create uneasiness among the holders of such bonds and coupons, the Financial Attaché to the Russian Embassy deems it advisable to acquaint the public with the tenor of laws embodying the measures taken, which is as follows:

"1—Law dated May 5 and published on June 7 last. This prohibits the importation into Russia of bonds and coupons from abroad, either by post or carried by travelers. Such disposition is conceived with the special purpose of safeguarding the interests of holders of bonds which remain in invaded territory and to prevent their negotiation by the enemy. It does not in the least interfere with the interests of neutral bondholders who are desirous either to cash the coupons or send the bonds over to Russia, provided that the bonds are accompanied by documents purporting to prove in a formal way that such bonds are the property of the sender and have been acquired by him prior to the war.

"The accompanied documents are examined by the State bank, which decides whether the coupons may be paid or not. In the latter case, when documents are judged insufficient, coupons and bonds are deposited with the State bank for account of the sender. In the case of travelers carrying such coupons and bonds, these, together with all justifying documents, are dispatched by the Custom authorities to the State bank, who proceed along lines similar to those established for bonds arriving by post. The examining of documents by the State bank has been rendered necessary owing to the fact that the Customs administration does not possess the competence necessary for examining the questions relating thereto.

"The above procedure does not at all concern State loans issued since the war, nor bonds sent by post from allied countries by credit establishments, nor bonds arriving in possession of travelers from allied countries. The necessary condition in this case is of presentation of certificates issued by authorities of such allied countries, visaed by Russian consular or diplomatic authorities and purporting to prove that such bonds come effectively from allied countries and did not at all belong to the enemy since the beginning of the war.

"2—This law is not yet promulgated. It forbids to effect otherwise than on authorization of the Ministry of Finance, transfers of funds or of rubles abroad.

"This measure has solely for its aim to safeguard the Russian exchange through limitation of new sales of rubles and prohibition of exportation of capital. This law does not in the least concern rubles already to the credit of foreign accounts established before its promulgation. Depositors may dispose of these accounts entirely at their wish, if, however, at the opening of such accounts no stipulation to the contrary has been made.

"The same is to be applied to ruble transfers abroad, which will have been effected since the promulgation, on the strength of due authorization of the Ministry of Finance. To this institution will pertain the right to give such authority after examination by the Russian Chamber of Compensation of all commercial contracts and of all documents to be presented by the interested parties. It is understood that the Ministry of Finance will take into account the needs of the market and the interests of foreign merchants as far as resources of foreign exchange will allow.

"Transfers of a non-commercial character will be allowed in the limit fixed by the Ministry of Finance. Such limit will actually be 500 rubles per month per person. A special committee will examine requests which will be judged to merit satisfaction. In this case the Ministry of Finance will try to safeguard in a manner, as far as possible, foreign interests."

PRAYERS SAID FOR RUSSIA.

City Churches of All Faiths Respond to Appeal.

Prayers for the welfare of Russia were said yesterday in most of the churches in the city. This was done in response to an appeal sent out several days ago and signed by representatives of the Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish faiths. Prayers were asked for the blessings of Heaven upon the Russian people in their "great endeavor." In Trinity Church at the morning service the Rev. Joseph P. McComas, assistant rector, lauded the Russian people and said they were living nearer to the New Testament than any other people. He said that God was going to free them.

"Our own nation," he said, "is finding its destiny, and our coming into the war will hasten the end that is God's end."

Speaking of the pacifist who wants peace when there is no peace, Dr. McComas said that he forgets that peace comes only with victory over all unrighteousness.

FINNS MAY AGREE TO A COMPROMISE

Ukranian Assembly Opposed to Separation From Russia, Minister Nekrasoff Says.

PETROGRAD, July 15.—The semi-official news agency today received and made public the following telegram from Helsingfors, Finland:

"Confidence was expressed here today that a compromise would be reached on Monday which would satisfy Finnish demands without revolutionary acts or a declaration of Finnish independence."

The Ukranian National Assembly does not desire separation of the Ukraine from Russia, according to official word received here today. It was brought by N. V. Nekrasoff, the Minister of Ways and Communications, who has just returned from Kiev.

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For Your Heirs

—the advantage of a Trust Fund

INSTEAD of leaving all their property by will, many men who figure costs now establish Trust Funds for the benefit of wife, children or other dependants. This arrangement offers two distinct advantages:

1. It avoids possible dispute among heirs. A Trust Fund, if legally made, must stand.

2. Low cost. Fees for administration of a *Trust Fund* are fixed and limited by law as follows:

5% on the first $1,000 of income.
2½% on the next $10,000 of income.
1% on all above $11,000 of income.

Example: Suppose a man, from securities, has an annual income amounting to $10,000. Wishing to provide equally for each of five children, he establishes a Trust Fund for their benefit—until they reach the age of, say, 35, when the principal will be turned over to them.

After deducting the trustee's fees, each child would receive $1925 a year.

A little study of these figures shows the economy of establishing a Trust Fund now—for the benefit of those dependent on you.

If you wish further information about Trust Funds please ask for a Vice President at any one of our offices below.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

LONDON DOUBTS KAISER WILL GO

Continued from Page 1.

that three years of war have made him practically a broken man. The Kaiser, who believed the monarch's will was the supreme law—"Regis voluntas suprema lex," as he wrote—is unlikely to accept personal effacement unless persuaded that dynastic interests overwhelmingly demand it.

Another view of the possible direction of events takes into consideration the fact that if the whole policy of the Crown Prince is to be allowed the fullest chances of success, the Crown Prince himself should take into his own hands control of the political machine. Some measure designed to give power to the Crown Prince to reorganize the political machine and eliminate the elements of Government unfavorable to Pan-German aspirations is considered as another of the possibilities. It is pointed out that that would be a very dangerous gamble, for its success would be dependent on victory. The actual developments of the crisis patently indicate that the militarists and extremists pin their faith to victory.

If the Kaiser is less confident than his son, or has been brought to believe that his son's chances and the future of Hohenzollernism would be improved by his own abdication, some observers here think William II. would sacrifice himself.

While, in the expressive phrase of J. L. Garvin, one of the authorities on Germany consulted by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, there are no means of X-raying what is going on in that country and while consequently it would be rash to jump at conclusions, one thing seems to be clearly established by such indications as have crossed the frontiers. This is that the political disturbances and political changes are in response to the influence of public opinion and the more or less well defined public desires. There would have been no crisis in Germany if the war had been going well and continued to arouse the enthusiasm of its early stages.

Where, however, it becomes impossible to predicate with certainty is when one reaches the question, How far will public discontent force the hands of German autocracy? Neither in America nor in England, authorities here say, is it sufficiently understood how strong are the interests upon which German autocracy is founded. The reactionary forces are extremely powerful, and while there is no reliable gauge of the volume of the current of popular dissatisfaction, there are numerous indications of the strength of the forces mobilized for the prosecution of the war.

Some writers in England hailed the beginning of the crisis as heralding, if not the dawn of a new era in Germany, at least as marking a long step forward in the direction of peace. A. G. Gardiner and H. W. Massingham and the editor of the Manchester Guardian all regarded the crisis as a hopeful sign of what was happening in Germany, and in some quarters it was thought that with a parliamentary and democratic Germany peace would be relatively easy of accomplishment.

These optimistic views were based not only upon the declarations of Schiedemann and Erzberger, but upon the action of the Reichstag in refusing to vote credits until it was fully informed of what had taken place at the recent meeting of the Crown Council. The Reichstag, it was thought, was nerving itself to lay a firm grasp upon a constitutional weapon often used in conflicts with the Crown in England, and was preparing to stop supplies. Lloyd George's declaration at Glasgow was recalled, and the possibility of an early peace with the democracies of Germany widely discussed, particularly in its relation to President Wilson's various statements in regard to peace with the Hohenzollerns.

It must be put on record that these high hopes were not shared in responsible British quarters. Here the view generally taken was one of skepticism as to any real conversion of German autocracy. Its recognition that the wind of freedom which had swept over Russia would be felt in Germany was assumed, but as one highly placed Government official said: "We have got to wait and see whether German autocracy is not merely trying to protect itself behind just such a screen as Bismarck raised when he created the Reichstag that had no real power and that merely served as a talking shop in which steam could be let off." The imperial rescript granting equal suffrage to Prussia was regarded as an imitation of the Bismarckian safety valve. News that the Chancellor is the chief victim of the crisis is taken to justify in full measure these skeptical views.

What Militarist Victory Means.

The triumph of the Crown Prince and the Pan-German militarist elements means the crushing of the democratic and popular aspirations to which Schiedemann and Erzberger gave expression and which found some sympathy with Bethmann Hollweg. To them also was due the arrogant refusal to recognize that Austria had any claims to be heard. The bitter denunciation of Austria's attitude by the Lokal-Anzeiger, which is the mouthpiece of the Krupp interests, the stanch supporter of pan-Germanism and the eloquent advocate of a "Hindenburg peace," revealed the determination of the pan-Germans that Bethmann Hollweg should go. The paper presumed on its privileges in daring to suggest that Prince von Bülow was the man for the juncture, and its suppression followed.

Now that the "discredited and bungling" Chancellor, as the Lokal-Anzieger dubbed Bethmann Hollweg, has gone, the paper will probably soon be allowed to resume publication under its own name. Unless it had been fully cognizant of the forces at its back, the Lokal-Anzeiger would never have dared, on receiving official notice of its suspension, to announce that it would continue to appear under another name.

I have tried roughly to summarize the best informed opinion here in regard to what is passing behind the screen in Germany. It remains to add that there also exists a suspicion that the crisis has been to a large extent engineered by the German autocracy itself. One fact which is regarded as pointing to this is that Erzberger of the Centre Party has been steadily working for von Bülow, for whom the pan-Germans just now have nothing too kind to say. If the deduction that Erzberger led Bethmann Hollweg into a trap so as to play Bülow's and the pan-Germans' game, it is a piece of political Machiavellianism which it would be difficult to beat.

FRENCH EXPECT LITTLE FROM HOLLWEG'S FALL

But the Papers Agree It Indicates a Crisis of Unprecedented Importance.

PARIS, July 15.—The Paris press hails the retirement of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg from the German Chancellorship with varying degrees of satisfaction. Some of the comment is in a jubilant tone, while other editors treat the event soberly. All, however, are agreed that it indicates a crisis in Germany of unprecedented importance.

As might be expected, the phrase, "scrap of paper" frequently crops out in the comment, and some of the journals trace the Chancellor's downfall back to that early-in-the-war utterance of his. The Petit Parisien is one of the newspapers that is not optimistic over the development, for it says:

"Though the Chancellor changes, the German masters remain the same. It is they and not the retiring functionary who desired the war, to satisfy their appetite for universal domination. In what measure may they have changed their minds, and are they capable of speaking up now for peace? Just such measure as they realize that victory has escaped them and that defeat is approaching, in such measure as the intolerable sufferings of their hungry peoples are growing."

"Bethmann Hollweg is being dismissed because of his declarations and mistakes at the beginning of the war, but his successor will be no less bound by his acts and words than was this docile functionary, who never dared to take the initiative. Bethmann Hollweg would never have been disavowed had the hopes of his masters been realized by victory. He who gets his portfolio will inherit his burden and the same insurmountable difficulties."

Le Journal says: "The Chancellor was so accustomed to let things be that he seems to be surprised to find himself at the bottom of the hill, famous exclamation, 'a scrap of paper,' which many thought to be only a cynical utterance, now echoes like a cry of distress. It seems now as though Bethmann Hollweg had foreseen the catastrophe."

In the view of L'Homme Enchaîné the Chancellor's retirement marks the beginning of a tragic era of Germany. It pictures an immense black gulf yawning beneath the feet of the great militarized nation and terms the Chancellor a man of straw.

The Action Française says the Chancellor's departure indicates the depth to which the Germans have descended in their spirit of violence and ambition. "One can rightly say," it continues, "that there is a crisis in Germany today, but the crisis is the opposite of what was expected. It is not the Left, it is the Right, it is not revolution, but reaction, that has brought it about."

The Libre Parole says: "The 'scrap of paper' has finished by strangling Bethmann Hollweg. That is, perhaps, the sole thing that appears clearly through the obscurity of the German crisis. Liberated long ago by the war party, the Chancellor made a supreme effort to hook up with the peace party. The latter has rejected him, not because it doubted his malleability—all his career showed he possessed that—but because it considered him compromising."

The Gaulois concludes its rather biographical article with the words: "And there is the war machine; long oiled and burnished, no longer running as it had been expected it would; and there, in the Reichstag itself, are tactless men demanding that the promises of the Government be not treated by him (Bethmann Hollweg) like 'scraps of paper.' There was terrible fatefulness in these words, and, finally, the day approaches when his simple little scrap of paper, tossed on the one side of the scale, is beginning to weigh all by itself more than the entire credit of Germany."

Nearly all the newspapers comment on the singular coincidence that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's career as Chancellor ended on an anniversary of the day it began—July 14.

The Temps says: "Functionary replaces a functionary. A place cut out for a leader remains entrusted to the performer of another's will." It thinks Dr. Michaelis superior to his predecessor on two points—he has been successful and has character. His success has been shown in his position as food Commissioner; his character is shown by his speech last March in the Prussian chamber from which the Temps quotes the following: "No one shall make me serve. I would not accept an office which would be but an edgeless sword."

Von Bethmann Hollweg's fall, according to The Temps, was under unanimous reprobation, due to contradictory motives.

"The greater part of Germany, wishing peace," continues the paper, "drives him out, because he is branded with having made the war. Other Germans, still desiring conquests, drive him out because they suspect he no longer wishes any conquests. The Emperor, who maintained him in office as a cover for himself, now abandons him to save himself. Justice is moving. Without illusions, but with legitimate satisfaction, we register its first step."

After analyzing Germany's measures increasing the army, which, it is contended, establish premeditation on Germany's part, as these measures could not have been adopted without the Chancellor's personal intervention, The Temps concludes:

"History will say of him that he was a malefactor, but there are in Germany greater culprits. It is they, more than he, who are an obstacle to peace."

The Journal des Débats says editorially: "The importance of the change does not consist in the substitution of persons, but in the cause which made it impossible to retain the retiring Chancellor. In letting von Bethmann Hollweg go the Kaiser discredits himself, confessing thereby that he was mistaken in provoking the war. He has been unable to direct it, and is driven towards peace without profit, without glory. The Imperial policy has reached bankruptcy, it must be liquidated."

SEE WAR POLICY STILL UNSHAKEN

Continued from Page 1.

have a progressive effect with German internal dissatisfaction growing concurrently wi htreverses for the German arms.

In the quarters where optimism prevails, it is pointed out that the movement in the Reichstag was not entirely one having to do with internal reforms, but had in it the element of a desire for a genuine proposal for peace. The fight in the Reichstag was led by a member of the Clerical Centre, which hitherto had not been critical of Imperial power, and came upon the heels of reports that Herr Erzberger, the leader of the reformers, had been in conference with Emperor Charles in Vienna, that Emperor William had also been to Vienna to see Emperor Charles, and that the King of Bavaria, a Catholic, had been in consultation with the Austrian Kaiser, who was credited with a sincere desire to undertake the arrangement of peace terms with the enemies of his country.

In view of these things, the optimistic ones are inclined to hold to the view that there is more in the German crisis than a demand for parliamentary reforms. The whole thing they intimate, is based on dissatisfaction with the war.

Doubt of Balance of Power.

So little do even the best informed officials of the United States Government know of what has happened in Germany and the real meaning of the fall of Bethmann Hollweg that they are

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SENATE ASKED TO KILL NEW SURTAX

Would Tax Funds Taken by the Government as Excess Profits Levy, Corporations Hold.

CALLED VICIOUS BY WEEKS

Presents Argument Against the Clause by a Boston Lawyer Showing How It Would Work.

WILL STAY, SAYS SIMMONS

Committee Will Consider Protests, Chairman Believes, But Make No Change.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Vigorous protest has reached the Senate Finance Committee from representatives of corporations throughout the country against the provision in the recent redraft of the War Revenue bill by which a 15 per cent. corporation surtax is contemplated. Under the revised bill not only would corporations pay the existing 2 per cent. tax, but also an additional 15 per cent. on undistributed net income. Besides, the bill imposes a graduated tax upon excess war profits, running from 12 to 50 per cent.

The 2 per cent. tax imposed in the law of 1916, and the surtax of 15 per cent., under the amended bill as drafted by the Senate Finance Committee, would apply to all corporations, joint stock companies, or associations and insurance companies in the United States, whether organized under foreign or domestic laws. Partnerships are excluded.

Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, Republican whip of the Senate, intends conferring tomorrow with Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, to submit a criticism of the surtax sent him by a prominent corporation lawyer of Boston. Mr. Weeks said tonight to THE TIMES correspondent that he regarded the extra tax as unfair, and that unless the Finance Committee eliminated it from the bill it would be fought on the floor of the Senate.

Calls Proposed Surtax Vicious.

"I opposed this surtax when the Finance Committee was whipping the bill into shape," said Senator Weeks. "I considered that the corporations were being taxed enough under the excess profits levy and the 2 per cent. tax already existing. This surtax is particularly vicious.

"Nothing ought to be done to prevent corporations from maintaining a suitable reserve. On the other hand, action ought to be taken to prevent a corporation escaping taxation by failing to pay in dividends its earnings not needed for ordinary surplus purposes. The intent of this 15 per cent. surtax was to prevent corporations escaping this tax, but in the way it would operate it would work a tremendous injustice. It ought to be amended or thrown out altogether.

The surtax would apply to all undistributed net incomes of corporations during the fiscal or calendar year of 1917 and thereafter until the end of the war. Exemption is made of undistributed profits used in establishments or maintenance of reserves required by law, and of those of railroads used for extensions or betterments. Besides, a 20 per cent. exemption is allowed upon net income directly engaged in the production or distribution of commodities or in banking.

An analysis of the surtax is made by the Boston lawyer in his letter to Senator Weeks, showing how the tax would operate. The letter follows:

How the Provision Reads.

"It seems important to point out that Section 1206, amending Section 10 of the Act of September, 1916, is bound to work serious injustice. It does not seem possible that the new Subdivision B expresses the meaning it was intended to express. This new subdivision is as follows:

> In addition to the income tax imposed by Subdivision A of this section, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid annually an additional tax of 15 per centum upon the amount remaining undistributed sixty days after the end of each calendar or fiscal year of the total net income of every corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company received during the year, as determined for the purposes of the tax imposed by such Subdivision A, but including the amount allowed as a credit under Subdivision D of Section 12.

"Then follow exceptions which have nothing to do with the point I wish to raise.

"Under the language above quoted a corporation must pay a 15 per cent. tax upon the excess profits tax itself. This could not have been the intention of the framers of this section. The purpose of the section obviously is to prevent stockholders from avoiding an income tax by leaving earnings undistributed in the treasury of the corporation.

"Now, in the aggregate of the previous year's income undistributed at the end of sixty days, you will inevitably find not only what might properly be distributed to the stockholders as dividends, but also you will find the amount of the excess profits tax imposed upon the previous year's earnings not yet paid, for it cannot be paid until the middle of the year. The effect of the section is, therefore, to impose the excess profits tax and then in addition to impose a tax of 15 per cent. upon the excess profits tax itself.

"To make this situation concrete, we take the figures of a corporation with an average capital in 1917 of $5,000,000, with average earnings during 1911, 1912, and 1913 of $180,000, and with net earnings in the year 1917 of $1,500,000.

Reductio ad Absurdum.

"The excess profits tax under the above conditions will amount to $582,870. Assume that the corporation distributes $500,000 in dividends; it has been left $1,000,000 upon which to reckon the 15 per cent. tax imposed by the language quoted above. It is allowed to deduct 20 per cent. of its net income, if utilized in its business, leaving $700,000 subject to the tax. Now, out of this $700,000 it must pay later in the year the excess profits tax of $582,870, leaving only $117,130 of accumulated profits tax, to which the 15 per cent. tax should properly be applied. As a matter of fact, the language quoted above makes the 15 per cent. tax applicable to the whole $700,000, so that the 15 per cent. tax amounts to $105,000, and takes all of the balance except the meagre sum of $12,130.

"If the corporation went further and distributed in the form of dividends all its earnings except the excess profits tax and the 20 per cent. which it is allowed to retain in reserve, it would have to pay this additional 15 per cent. tax out of the 20 per cent., which would be reductio ad absurdum.

"This mix-up comes from applying to the excess profits tax the same principle which is applied in the act to the income tax itself. One may argue properly enough that, in figuring the income and excess profits tax for any year, the amount of tax paid out of that year's earnings on account of the income of the previous year should not be deducted, but there is no sense, in applying this principle to this additional 15 per cent. tax."

Senator Simmons said tonight that the Finance Committee would consider the objections made against the surtax so as not to impose any unfairness upon the corporations. But he was inclined to believe, he said, that the committee would retain it in the bill, as it had already been thoroughly threshed out before the measure was redrafted. The War Revenue bill is now with the Finance Committee, having been withdrawn from the Senate after the passage of the amendment to the Food bill eliminating revenue from whisky.

"I do not consider the surtax as unfair," said Senator Simmons. "Exemption of 20 per cent. gives the corporations leeway before the tax is applied. That exemption applies to nearly every species of net income. If the majority of the Finance Committee decides, after considering the protest of the corporations, to strike out the tax, it will be eliminated before the bill goes back to the Senate. But my impression is that it will stay in."

TAKE OVER VESSELS TODAY.

Goethals Commandeering Order Will Speed Construction of Ships.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The actual work of speeding up construction of tonnage on the stocks of the big shipbuilding yards will begin tomorrow, when Major Gen. George W. Goethals, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, issues his order for the commandeering of the vessels. This step, it is understood, has the approval of the Shipping Board, and managers of the yards have been making preparations for the enlarged activities.

The letting of contracts for the building of great yards for the construction of fabricated steel ships will also be taken up at once. It has been reported from time to time that two of these new yards, which will be owned by the Government, would be located one near New York, the other at Philadelphia. The definite decision has not been reached, although sites believed to be advantageous have been inspected.

The Board of Directors of the Fleet Corporation, of which Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board and General Goethals are members, will meet today to go over the plans for production which General Goethals has prepared upon the assumption that the Government will take over the vessels now under construction in the yards of the country.

GUARD MOBILIZES IN FORCE TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

are already in the ranks, offering their lives in this great world battle for the principles of civilization and of religion."

It had been announced on Saturday by the Officers' Training Camps Association that, in view of the still existing shortage in applications for appointment to the second series of Officers' Reserve Corps training camps, the office at 19 West Forty-fourth Street would remain open yesterday to give out applications to those who decided at the last moment to try for appointment.

As a matter of fact, however, the office was closed at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after about 150 applicants had received blanks. All afternoon a long stream of applicants poured into the Berkeley Building, where the office is located, only to be met with the information that the office was closed.

Major Henry G. Ogilvie, in charge of recruiting for the Signal Corps Reserve, U. S. A., yesterday received the names of many New York brokerage telegraphers, eligible for enlistment in this corps, who had attended a meeting of brokerage telegraphers on Saturday, at which plans for the mobilization of the men and the redistribution of work among those too old to serve, were decided upon.

The Naval Coast Defense Reserve, whose recruiting office is in the Woolworth Building, has been authorized to enlist a limited number of skilled protographers for service as aviation observers. Their task will be to take photographs of the enemy's position from airplanes, and it is hoped the exciting and adventurous nature of this task will appeal to many news photographers, who are particularly qualified by experience for the duty.

NEW YORKERS TO SEE HIGHLANDERS TODAY

Famous Band of Pipers Will Lead Scotch-Canadian Troops in Parade for Recruits.

Lieut. Col. Dennis of the Canadian expeditionary force, who in civil life is a high official of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, arrived in New York late last night to supervise the arrangements for the visit this week of the Canadian Highlanders, for which he is largely responsible. The plan to bring Highlanders in full uniform and equipment to New York originated with Lieutenant Mather of the Forty-eighth Canadian Battalion—the Gordon Highlanders—but it was not until Lieutenant Mather took it to Colonel Dennis that it became a reality.

Colonel Dennis personally supervised the raising of a fund of $10,000 to pay the expenses of the trip, and, working in co-operation with Brig. Gen. White of the British Recruiting Mission and Chairman Chadbourne of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, he also succeeded in overcoming the technical obstacles in the way in the matter of bringing an organized and armed troops of a foreign power to American soil. Colonel Dennis is staying at the Hotel Biltmore, the proprietor of which, Mr. Ecwman, has invited all the Canadian officers to be his guests during their visit. The actual troops coming this morning consist of one platoon of the Gordon Highlanders with their pipers and band, commanded by Lieut. Col. C. W. Darling, and the pipers of the McLean Highlanders, under Lieut. Col. Percy Guthrie.

New York will get its first glimpse of the "Kilties" at 7 o'clock this morning. About that hour the steamer on the waterfront the skirl of pipes as the Gordon Highlanders—the 48th Canadian Overseas Battalion—leave their boat and move uptown to effect a junction with the other troops of Highlanders. The Gordons will march over the city by way of Grand Central Station, arriving at 9:15 o'clock. Then the Highlanders will march, escorted by a company of the seventy-first New York to the Seventy-first Armory, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, by way of Fifth Avenue.

Shortly after noon the visitors will take the subway to Battery Park, and then, forming in line, will parade up Broadway, starting about 1:30 o'clock and reaching City Hall at 2, where they will be formally received by a committee of city officials in behalf of the Mayor. It is understood that if arrangements can be made, they will be escorted by the New York Scottish, a volunteer regiment now being organized in this city by Colonel Walter Scott.

After leaving City Hall the Highlanders will parade up Lafayette Street to Fourth Street, thence to Washington Square and up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, and then return to the armory. In the evening they will go to the Bronx by subway, leaving at 149th Street and Third Avenue. There they will divide in two detachments, one marching north and one south, and each stopping about every fifteen minutes to hold recruiting rallies.

All of the officers connected with the visit of the Canadian troops—the first of its kind in the history of this country—emphasize that its object is not merely to win volunteers for the British and Canadian Armies, but to arouse the martial spirit and bring in volunteers for all the Allies, including the United States.

A patriotic rally at the Washington Irving High School tonight will mark the beginning of recruiting week in the Gramercy district, at which the "Kilties" band will be one of the features. John Hedges and Colonel W. T. Stewart will be the speakers. Mme. Yvenne de Treville will sing patriotic songs, and three reels will be shown of the United States Government films of the French front.

Church Invites New York Guardsmen

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church South, Spartanburg, extends a cordial invitation to all members of the National Guard of the State of New York to make Bethel their church home during their stay at Spartanburg. We would appreciate the addresses of all army chaplains.

J. R. T. MAJOR, Pastor.
A. M. CHREITZBERG, Chairman Board of Stewards.
GABRIEL CANNON, President Wesley Bible Class.
Spartanburg, S. C., July 15.

FAVORS FORMATION OF NEW WAR BOARD

Waddill Catchings Advocates One with Power to Carry Out Its Decisions.

TO CONCENTRATE EFFORTS

Defense Council Has Neither Authority Nor Administrative Power, It Is Shown.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—In a statement furnished to the press today, Waddill Catchings, Chairman of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, urged the formation of a Board of National Defense with power to carry out its own decisions. This was necessary, in Mr. Catchings's opinion, as a solution of the problems confronting the present advisory organizations of the Government.

The suggestions of Mr. Catchings are the outcome of the knowledge conveyed by Secretary Baker in his letter to the Director of the Council of National Defense, repudiating the agreement of coal operators to furnish bituminous coal to the Government and private consumers at $3 a ton, and stating that the Council of National Defense has no authority to enter into agreements and no administrative power whatever.

The statement of Mr. Catchings indicates that he has been impressed with the criticism that there is no concentration of the effort being made by the various agencies of the Government to put the country in a condition to bring the war to a successful conclusion. He points out that there is now no board or department concerned exclusively with the concentration of all efforts toward procuring materials and supplies for war. In this condition he finds much of the cause for the criticism and misunderstanding concerning the part business men have so far taken in war preparations.

Peace Time Machinery.

"In Washington today," Mr. Catchings says, "we have the machinery of the Government departments as developed in time of peace. In addition there is the Council of National Defense, the Shipping Board, the food-control organization developing around Mr. Hoover, and the Exports Council. All act independently of each other.

"The Council of National Defense, because of its name, might be thought to be a means of developing concentrated effort, but it was created in time of peace. It is vested with no power to act, and unless granted this power cannot possibly become the central organ of defense in time of war. The President, who above all is concerned with national defense, never meets with the council. The council has an Advisory Commission, but meets with it only once a month. There are numerous committees of the council of the Advisory Commission, but these committee Chairmen never meet.

"Pending the working out of a general plan, the Council of National Defense has been the centre and nucleus of our first efforts in the war. This body of experienced men has met the practical situations as they have arisen from day to day, and has rendered service of the highest value during the time when the nature of our problems was becoming clear. With a full realization of what they have done, plans can now be formed for a more direct attack upon the problems which have arisen.

"When it is understood that there has been no general scheme, and no general authority, Mr. Catchings goes on, what the Advisory Committees of the Council of National Defense have been able to accomplish is remarkable. The wonder is, not that no more has been done, but that so much has been done.

Need of Decisive Action.

"Among the clearly defined problems confronting Washington today," Mr. Catchings explained, "none is so important as the need for some board of national defense or war board which can reach decisions on the many problems other than military problems, settle differences or judgment, stop debate and take decisive action—a board which can formulate general plans and undertake the solution of problems affecting all branches of the Government involved in the war—a board which can receive and carry out instructions from the President and the Cabinet and coordinate all efforts toward procuring materials and supplies for the war. The need for such a board is evident.

"There is the question of the price the Government is to pay for materials and supplies where the demand is so much greater than the supply that reliance can no longer be had on the equilibrium of the supply and demand to determine a fair price. Famine prices prevail for many materials. No general plan has been developed to meet this condition."

Mr. Catchings reviews the coal agreement, and adds:

"Then quite unexpectedly the Secretary of War, as President of the Council of National Defense, wrote a letter sharply criticising the agreement and the action of the committee and operators. The full bearing of Secretary Baker's letter upon the operations of the council and its committees is not yet clear."

An important phase of the price situation, Mr. Catchings says, is that when the Government fails to arrive at a satisfactory price, the furnishing of supplies is delayed. For example, steel needed for ships has not been purchased for this reason.

OUR TROOPS IN FRANCE TO BE PAID PROMPTLY

Government Also to Protect Them from Loss by Any Fluctuation of Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Under the Government's arrangements the soldiers who serve in France will receive their pay regularly and promptly, and will not lose anything by varying exchange rates.

The first step was to obtain a big credit so that the danger of American gold being sunk or captured by the Germans was avoided. Each soldier will have his choice of receiving French currency or a check on the United States Treasury, which is equivaleht to gold, and each month announcement will be made of the exchange rate at which the soldiers will be paid.

The present rate is about 5.7 francs to the dollar. If this rate should be adopted and some development sent the French exchange higher, the soldier would be protected because he would get 5.7 francs for each American dollar from the Government, although a French bank might refuse more than 5.6 francs at the time. On the other hand if the exchange fell so that the banks were willing to pay him 5.8 francs on the dollar, the soldier would not be asked by the Government to accept the paymaster's fixed rate of 5.7, and would be free to take advantage of a better arrangement with the banks.

Many American soldiers, it was stated here tonight, had been advised to take American money with them, preferably gold. This the Government discourages, pointing out that the soldier can not hope to make any considerable profit by taking American gold to France.

NAME CANTONMENTS FOR WAR HEROES

Lee, Gordon, and Other Confederates Among Those Honored in Mobilization Designations.

BOARD PICKS SHORT NAMES

Of Significance to National Army and National Guards Troops Sheltered at the Thirty-two Camps.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Names of American military heroes of past wars, including several Confederate leaders, have been given by the War Department to the thirty-two cantonments in which the national army and the National Guard will be mobilized for training.

In announcing the designations tonight, the department revealed that the subject had received consideration from a board of officers headed by Brig. Gen. Kuhn, Chief of the War College Division, and that selections were governed by a carefully prepared policy. In each case the name selected is that of a man from the section represented by the troops concerned, but not unpopular in the vicinity of the camp. Short names were chosen for convenience, names like Washington and Lincoln were omitted because of the temporary nature of the camps, and other names were avoided because they are duplicated by prominent men now living. The names chosen follow:

FOR THE NATIONAL ARMY.

Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for troops from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. After Brigadier General Charles Devens, U. S. V., a native of Massachusetts.

Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., for troops from the Metropolitan portion of New York City. After Major General Emery Upton, U. S. V., a native of New York.

Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., for troops from New York State and Northern Pennsylvania. After Major General John Adams Dix, U. S. V., a Governor of New York.

Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md., for troops from Southern Pennsylvania. After Major General George C. Meade, U. S. A.

Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for troops from New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. After Robert E. Lee, General-in-Chief, C. S. A.

Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., for troops from Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina. After Major General Andrew Jackson, U. S. A., born in North Carolina and chosen President from Tennessee.

Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., for troops from Georgia, Alabama and Florida. After Lieutenant General J. B. Gordon, C. S. A., a Governor of Georgia.

Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for troops from Ohio and West Virginia. After General W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., a native of Ohio.

Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., for troops from Indiana and Kentucky. After Major General Zachary Taylor, U. S. A., appointed from Kentucky.

Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., for troops from Michigan and Wisconsin. After Major General George A. Custer, U. S. V., who commanded a Michigan brigade in the Civil War.

Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for troops from Illinois. After General U. S. Grant, U. S. A., who served as Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry at the beginning of the Civil War.

Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for troops from Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. After Brigadier General Z. M. Pike, U. S. A., explorer of the Southwest.

Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia., for troops from Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota. After Major General Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. V., who commanded Iowa Volunteers in the Civil War.

Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan., for troops from Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado. After Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A., and Colonel of Twentieth Kansas, U. S. A.

Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for troops from Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma. After Lieut. Col. W. B. Travis, the defender of the Alamo.

Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., for troops from Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. No namesake announced, presumably the explorer.

FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD:

Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., for troops from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. After General Nathaniel Greene of the Continental Army, a native of Rhode Island.

Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., for troops from New York. After Brig. Gen. J. S. Wadsworth, U. S. V., born in New York.

Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., for troops from Pennsylvania. After Major Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, U. S. A., born in Pennsylvania.

Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., for troops from New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. After Major Gen. G. B. McClellan, U. S. A.

Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., for troops from Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina. After Brig. Gen. John Sevier, U. S. A., member of Congress from North Carolina and first Governor of Tennessee.

Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., for troops from Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. After Lieut. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. A., born in Georgia and a member of Congress from Alabama.

Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, for troops from Michigan and Wisconsin. After Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., who commanded Wisconsin troops in the civil war.

Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, for troops from Illinois. After Major Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. V., of Illinois.

Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., for troops from Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. After Colonel William F. Cody, born in Iowa.

Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla., for troops from Missouri and Kansas. After Colonel A. W. Doniphan, First Missouri Cavalry.

Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, for troops from Texas and Oklahoma. After Colonel James Bowie, killed in the Alamo.

Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., for troops from Ohio and West Virginia. After General P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., distinguished especially for his campaign in the Shenandoah Valley.

Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., for troops from Indiana and Kentucky. After Colonel Isaac Shelby, first Governor of Kentucky.

Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La., for troops from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas. After General P. G. T. Beauregard, C. S. A., born in Louisiana.

Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal., for troops from California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. After Brig. Gen. S. W. Kearny, U. S. A., commander of the expedition to California in the Mexican war.

Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal., for troops from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming. After Major Gen. J. S. Frémont, U. S. A., explorer of the West.

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CITY DRAFT BOARDS RUSH THEIR WORK

Expected Now That All Will Have Their Registration Cards Prepared by Wednesday.

Nearly half of the 189 exemption boards in this city reported yesterday to Roscoe S. Conkling, who represents the Adjutant General, that they were confident that all registration cards would be numbered and the lists completed for sending to Washington and to Albany by 6 o'clock tonight. It is believed now that the last board will have its list numbered by Wednesday and the city then will be ready for drawing the numbers.

Governor Whitman issued an order yesterday directing the exemption boards of the city to furnish to the New York City News Association a list of all registrants. The purpose of the Governor is to further the desire of President Wilson that every man drafted into service shall know it as soon as possible. Mr. Whitman believes that much time can be saved by the publication of the lists by the newspapers. Many inquiries reached Mr. Conkling's office at 280 Broadway yesterday from members of the exemption boards who had problems that they could not solve. Many messages also were received from members of local boards who desired to notify Mr. Conkling of the progress they were making. One enthusiastic Chairman in upper Manhattan notified the office that he had finished the lists of his own district and was starting out to assist two other boards whose work was lagging. Here is a list of the boards that have finished the lists or will have all work done by 6 o'clock tonight:

Borough of Manhattan.

Exemption District, Building, and Location.
90—P. S. 95, W. Houston and Clarkson Sts.
91—P. S. 1, Henry and Oliver Sts.
93—229 East Broadway).
94—191 Grand St.
95—P. S. 21, 260 Mott St.
96—Y. M. C. A., 8 East 3d St.
97—P. S. 147, 351 West 18th St.
98—.....
99—P. S. 88, Lewis and Rivington Sts.
102—P. S. 20, 230 East 88th St.
107—P. S. 32, Hester and Norfolk Sts.
108—P. S. 137, Grand and Essex Sts.
111—Parochial School, 434 St., near 9th Av.
112—P. S. 64, 4th St., east of 1st Av.
114—52 St. Mark's Place.
119—239 East 18th St.
120—P. S. 141, 462 West 58th St.
124—P. S. 87, 77th St. and Amsterdam Av.
128—P. S. 135, 51st St. and 1st Av.
135—P. S. 117, 170 East 97th St.
140—P. S. 119, 225 West 133d St.
142—P. S. 77, 58th St. and 1st Av.
144—P. S. 5, 140th St. and Edgecombe Av.
145—Prof. Palmer's office, College City, N. Y.
146—P. S. 186, 145th St., east of Amst'm Av.
147—350 West 155th St.
149—P. S. 172, 1826 St. and Wadsworth Av.
151—1,580 Lexington Av.
152—241 East 104th St.
153—12 West 11th St.
158—P. S. 67, 320 West 46th St.
160—P. S. 83, 204 East 110th St.
162—P. S. 57, 176 East 115th St.
163—Hunter College, 68th St. and Park Av.
166—P. S. 30, 125th St., near 3d Av.
168—Wadleigh High School.
170—Harlem Cham. of Com., 290 Lenox Av.

Borough of Queens.

172—.....
173—P. S. 84, Theodore, near Ditmars St., L. I. City.
176—P. S. 27, 13th St., College Point.
177—.....
179—.....
181—.....
182—4,112 Jamaica Av., Woodlawn.
185—Bank of L. I., 359 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Borough of Richmond.

186—.....
187—.....

Borough of the Bronx.

2—P. S. 22, 599 East 140th St.
4—P. S. 39, Longwood Av. and Beck St.
6—P. S. 12, Overing St.
7—P. S. 21, White Plains Av. a. 225th St.
8—291 East 149th St.
9—Hupfel Building, 161st St. and 3d Av.
10—P. S. 38, 417 East 160th St.
11—.....
13—P. S. 13, Willett Av and 216th St.
15—P. S. 4, Fulton Av. and 173d St.
17—P. S. 32, Boston Road.
19—Park Comm'a's office, Claremont Park.
20—Gould Hall New York University.
22—P. S. 33, 184th St. and Jerome Av.

Borough of Brooklyn.

23—Bar Association, Montague St.
27—Public Library, Clinton and Union Sts.
30—150 Hewes St.
32—P. S. 70, Patchen and Macon Sts.
35—325 Hart St.
37—P. S. 172, 4th Av. and 29th St.
43—P. S. 127, 7th Av. and 73th St.
45—Y. M. C. A., 35 Hanson Place.
46—P. S. 45, 320 Washington Av.
47—P. S. 3, Hancock St., near Bedford Av.
54—P. S. 17, Driggs Av. and North 5th St.
56—861 Manhattan Av.
57—P. S. 80, West 17th St., near Neptune Av.
58—Coney Island Av., Avenue O.
59—New Utrecht H. S., 18th Av. and 80th St.
60—.....
62—Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St.
64—Commercial H. S., 7th Av. and 5th St.
66—Erasmus H. S., Flatbush & Church Avs.
70—P. S. 122, Irving and Willoughby Ave.
71—P. S. 56, Bushwick Av. and Madison St.
72—P. S. 75, Grove St. and Evergreen Av.
73—230 Graham Av.
81—P. S. 158, Belmont Av. and Ashford St.
82—P. S. 28, Herkimer St., near Ralph Av.
83—P. S. 144, Howard and St. Mark's Avs.
84—P. S. 63, Hinsdale St., near Glenmore Av.
87—P. S. 125, Thatford and Rockaway Ave.
88—P. S. 114, Remsen Av., near Avenue F.

Many reasons were assigned yesterday by exemption boards which reported delays in their work. In some cases they said that they had not received the cards from the Assembly district custodians.

EXPECT DRAFT NEXT WEEK.

Officials Waiting on Local Boards to Start Drawings.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—When the drawing of lots under the selective conscription law would be carried out remained uncertain tonight, but War Department officials were hopeful that completion of local exemption machinery throughout the country, on which the great lottery now is waiting, would be accomplished by the end of the week.

Most of the States have reported their organization complete, and in the others only scattered districts remain to be heard from. It is realized here that the task of setting up boards in every county is a stupendous one, however, and officials are not inclined to be impatient. They are making no predictions, except that the machinery is sure to be perfected within a few days.

All of the procedure for determining the order of liability of the 10,000,000 registrants has been made public except the method of actual drawing. It is understood that the department has worked out its plans quite thoroughly, and will be ready for the drawing when the time comes. Reports persisted today that the numbers to be used would be placed in non-transparent capsules and drawn from a glass receptacle by Secretary Baker or some other War Department official. There was no confirmation, however, and it was indicated that there might be no announcement until the eve of the actual drawing.

The feeling here is that the Federal Government now has done everything possible, and that the burden of responsibility for hastening selection of the war army rests entirely upon State and local authorities. Officials are proceeding on the theory that there will be no unnecessary delays, and are making their plans in the belief that the drawing will be possible by next week at the latest.

SOLDIER HID WIFE ON ARMY TRANSPORT

Woman Clad as a "Sammie" Found After Three Days on Trip to France.

COMES BACK A PRISONER

Corporal Said to Have Brought His Bride All the Way from Arizona.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 15.—A young woman attired in khaki and with her black hair cut short returned to the United States today as a military prisoner after an unsuccessful attempt to pass as an American soldier. The woman is said to be the bride of a Corporal who, having been married just before the first American army left for France, smuggled his wife aboard the vessel.

The woman left America with a regiment from Douglas, Ariz. The name of the pseudo-soldier was withheld. The Corporal is said to have got his bride past the embarkation officers as a member of his squad. With her dark hair clipped short and somewhat masculine features it was difficult to detect her identity.

It was learned that the woman stowed away for three days after the transport sailed, and was discovered by the army surgeon when the Corporal's squad, with others belonging to the same company, were paraded on the after deck to have their throats examined. Early the same morning there had been rumors current among the soldiers and members of the crew of the transport that a woman had stowed away on board disguised as a soldier. The surgeons were notified of this, and requested by the commanding officers of the two regiments on the ship to keep a strict lookout.

As soon as the woman was detected she was placed under guard in one of the after-deck cabins, and no one was allowed to communicate with her. The woman will not be released until the Federal authorities have decided what is be done with her. It could not be ascertained today whether the fictitious soldier would be sent back to Douglas, or whether she would be punished for impersonating a soldier and stowing away on the transport.

Army officers said that they could not understand how the disguised woman traveled with the regiment from Arizona and was billeted for several days in the barracks at the port whence the transport sailed. It was evident, they said, that all members of the Corporal's squad must have been in the secret and assisted in screening her from detection.

FLIERS' TRANSFER UNLIKELY

Lafayette Escadrille Probably Will Remain with French Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 15.—There has been considerable discussion as to whether the Lafayette Escadrille will be transferred to the American forces or will remain, as at present, an integral part of the French Army. It appears probable that the existing state of affairs will be maintained, as there seem to be difficulties in the way of what might appear to be the simplest procedure—constitution without further formalities of the whole escadrille as a unit of the American air force.

If the question were put to a vote among the members of the escadrille themselves there is little doubt that they would be practically unanimous in favor of their present status, as they not only feel that, having served France thus far, they wish to remain part of the French Army until the end, but they have been told that to enter the American air force they must pass certain examinations. They naturally point out that their brevets as French pilots and employment in fighting Germans on the French front are the best possible guarantee of their competence, and they cannot understand why, after such experience, they should be put on a level with comparative novices entirely unfamiliar with European war conditions.

TRENCH WORK AT MADISON.

Practical Instruction of Army Students to be Hastened This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y., July 15.—With less than a month in which to complete their training, the students of the officers' reserve here will start on the most strenuous week of instruction tomorrow. Much time will be devoted to trench instruction in an effort to finish that part of the course within a fortnight. With only a few companies remaining to be sent to the Stony Point range, it is probable that rifle practice will be finished in a few days.

The camp was comparatively deserted today, many of the men having obtained week-end leave. Those who remained were for the most part men studiously inclined and intent upon earning commissions.

Charles R. Brown, Dean of Yale University, was the Y. M. C. A. speaker today.

General Roop and a party of Russian army officers are expected here Thursday. Secretary of War Baker will be here soon, the date of his visit not having been fixed. Secretary of State Lansing, who is spending his vacation at Henderson Harbor, only a few miles from the camp, will address the cadets July 29.

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Prices are almost certain to reach a point very much higher than even the "ear-to-the-ground" prophets have anticipated.

Weber and Heilbroner, in the mean time, and as part of their annual business program must conduct their regular end-of-the-season clearance of Spring and Summer Suits:

Reductions:

$25 and $20 Fancy Suits	$18.50
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$35, $32.50 and $30 Fancy Suits	27.50
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The man who believes in thrift, if he thinks a moment, will see the wisdom of buying these clothes now. They are the accepted styles of the best dressed men in the metropolis—tailored especially for New York men.

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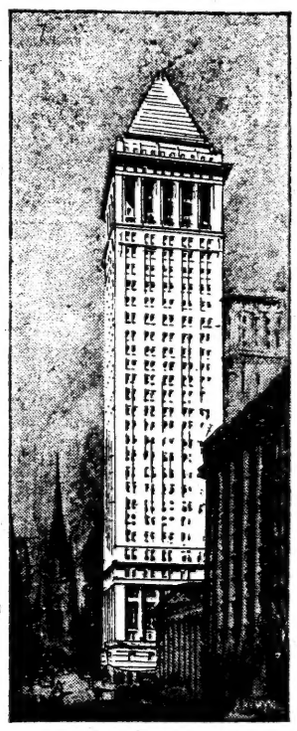
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All my Light-Weight Spring Suiting Ends except Mohairs and strictly Hot-Weather Cloths tailored to your individual measure as follows: $25 Custom Suitings now $19.50; $30 Custom Suitings now $22.50; $35 to $45 Custom Suitings now $27.50.

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INDUSTRY TO PROFIT BY SURGERY OF WAR

Dr. Carrel Will Teach Treatment of Wounds to Civil as Well as Military Surgeons.

SAVE MANY WORKERS' LIVES

Demonstration Hospital Built by Rockefeller Institute to be Put Into Use Soon.

Dr. Alexis Carrel, now a Commander of the French Legion of Honor because he is credited with saving the lives of thousands of allied soldiers, stood yesterday afternoon in the doorway of one of the low buildings of the war hospital which the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research has built for him at Avenue A and Sixty-sixth Street, and said he was ready to do his bit for the United States by teaching American surgeons, military and civil, all he had learned in Europe's war hospitals about saving life and limb.

The one big achievement of medical science in the war is the prevention of the suppuration of wounds. It is in this work that Dr. Carrel has been the leader in the military hospital which the Rockefeller Institute has maintained at Compiegne. He perfected the Carrel-Dakin method of antiseptic wound irrigation. It is this that he will demonstrate to army surgeons designated by Surgeon General Gorgas, and to civilian surgeons at the Rockefeller War Hospital.

To a reporter Dr. Carrel said that, besides the value of the new method in warfare, it should have a very large field in the treatment of industrial accidents. He pointed out the millions of dollars and the thousands of lives industrial accidents in this country cost every year.

"It is the prevention of the suppuration of the wound, or the halting and cure of it, once it has set in, that is the big thing," said Dr. Carrel. "The method I have worked out has been highly successful. There are others, of course, but I have been very, very fortunate. You see, when suppuration sets in, there comes gaseous gangrene and other complications that make it so very difficult for the wound to heal quickly. That is what makes amputation necessary, and often causes the death of the wounded person.

"Now, if the wound is kept clean, that is, sterile, it is always like a fresh wound, and when that is accomplished, it heals very quickly. If the wound can be made clean, the time of the patient in the hospital is reduced to one-third or one-half of what it used to be. You can see easily that if we have 10,000 wounded to treat, and maybe others waiting to be treated, if the casualties are heavy, and can reduce the time in the hospital by half or more, it is a great thing.

"When a soldier's wound is healed quickly, it means not only a lessening of the pain and stress he must undergo, but a great difference in his physical condition. If the wounded man got well in spite of the wound suppurating, it took a long time, because the poisons from the wound got into his system. Now, with our methods, the wounded man leaves the hospital generally in good condition.

"The thing to be learned by surgeons is the technique of the treatment. It must be done just so; no less will do. It is not expensive. One litre of the preparation Dr. Dakin has perfected will cost maybe half a cent, and the apparatus does not cost much. Please make it very clear that the demonstrations here, soon to be started, will not be confined to army surgeons. We want the surgeons for the civil population to learn it too, for any wound may be treated on the same principle."

In the Carrel-Dakin treatment the wound is cleaned first as completely as possible. A reservoir containing the Carrel-Dakin solution is hung about three feet above the patient. From this there is a tube, with a stopcock, running down and spreading into a large number of smaller tubes, like the teeth in a comb. From these little rubber tubes are run to reach every part of the wound. Once every two hours the stopcock is opened and the fluid allowed to run into the wound. The wound is kept just full of the solution. Microscopic examination of the fluid in the wound are made, and when the examinations show that there are no more bacilli the wound is sewed up and heals. The Carrel-Dakin treatment is said to be about 98 per cent. efficient. The importance of this can be seen when it is estimated by army surgeons that 80 per cent. of amputations used to be made necessary by infection.

In an article recently printed by Dr. W. W. Keen, who was a surgeon in the civil war, he made comparisons of treatment of wounds in this war and the civil war. "Think how we treated those cases in the civil war!" he said. "We knew absolutely nothing about bacteria and their dangers or about real infection and real disinfection. Anything which covered up a bad smell we then called a disinfectant. We thrust our undisinfected fingers into wounds, cut with undisinfected knives, tied arteries and sewed wounds with undisinfected silk, and dressed them with undisinfected cold water dressings—until pus began to flow—and then dressed them with infected and infecting flaxseed poultices. Is it any wonder that blood poisoning had, to our shame, a mortality of 97.3 per cent?"

The Rockefeller War Hospital consists of twelve buildings. Its purpose, as described by Dr. Simon Flexner, head of the Institute, are:

To make available to patients this improved treatment.

To demonstrate and teach to American surgeons who may be enrolled for military service the treatment of infected wounds, especially by the Carrel-Dakin method.

To test the feasibility of a portable hospital designed by Charles Butler of New York, who, working under the French War Department, has made a thorough study of the matter.

The hospital, the main entrance to which is in Avenue A, just north of Sixty-fourth Street, has been built after the most modern of the base hospitals in Europe, with improvements. It is complete and independent, having its own quarters for surgeons and nurses, its own kitchen, its own refrigeration plant, its own disinfecting apparatus, and its own operating room. It can be taken down and made ready for shipment in forty-eight hours. It was erected in a little more than thirty days. The hospital even has emergency doors to let out the patients should the building be bombed from the air. There are two wards, each for twenty-five patients, but size has no bearing on the hospital's importance, for it is to be used primarily to teach surgeons and not to handle many patients.

The buildings are of double-wall construction, which gives warmth in Winter and prevents great heat in Summer. Concerning this a statement issued by the institute says:

"With the exception of the stores building, which is of ordinary shack construction, all are of portable house unit construction, walls, floors, and roofs being formed of panels. In the early days of the war such buildings were erected with a single thickness of walls, but it soon became apparent that the walls must be double, with an air space, while the desirability of double floors and roofs was recognized. A study of the various types of construction led to the adoption of the Humphrey system, a patented English type, which had been employed in the best base hospitals in France. The French have found that, failing the double-walled building, the double-walled tent is preferable to the single-walled building."

Crime Decreases in England.

LONDON, June 28, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—England continues to grow more temperate and law-abiding, according to criminal statistics for the year, just issued. As compared with the year before the war, there has been a large diminution in the volume of crime. In the upper courts, the number of persons tried has decreased from 12,500 to 6,000; in the lower courts the decrease is from 730,000 to 580,000. The number of persons charged with drunkenness has dropped from 204,000 to 150,000.

OSBORNE TAKES UP WORK.

Special Prosecutor Discusses Cruger Case with Mrs. Humiston.

James W. Osborne, who has been appointed a special Assistant District Attorney to take charge of the Grand Jury investigation of the causes of the police failure in the Ruth Cruger case, held a long conference at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday afternoon with Mrs. Grace Humiston, who found the body of the murdered girl after the police had failed.

In addition to discussing the Cruger case, Mrs. Humiston told Mr. Osborne of a number of alleged white slave cases which she is investigating. The Grand Jury will make an investigation of white slavery conditions, if it is found that this subject is related to the Cruger case in any way. Thus far, according to Mr. Osborne, nothing has come to light to indicate that Cocchi or others under suspicion in the Cruger case were engaged in this traffic.

Held as a Subway Pickpocket.

Benjamin Weinstein of 144 Rivington Street was held yesterday in $3,000 bail for trial in Tombs Court by Magistrate Nolan on a charge of grand larceny. Weinstein was arrested on the platform of the Chambers Street station of the Fourth Avenue subway Saturday afternoon by detectives, who said they saw him steal a wallet containing $210 in cash and a diamond stickpin valued at $300 from the hip pocket of Samuel Pollock, a tailor of 240 Centre Street. When Weinstein was placed under arrest the crowd attacked the prisoner, and the detectives had considerable difficulty in getting him to the street.

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Formerly $3.95 $4.95 $6.15 $7.50 $8.50

Now 2.95 3.95 4.95 6.15

¶ These have also been reduced because they are soiled, or the size and color ranges are incomplete. The silks are among the best shown this season, and the patterns far above the average.

Beginning To-day—An Important

Clearance of Men's Union Suits, Shirts and Drawers

At Greatly Reduced Prices

1000 Athletic Style Union Suits in Pin Check or Self-Striped Madras, Silk-finished Soisette, Cotton Open Mesh, and Cotton Crepe. Made in popular Trouser Seat and Closed Crotch Models. Regularly 85c to $1.15. Reduced to **65c**

533 Athletic Style Union Suits in Silk-Striped Soisette, Pin-Striped Madras, and in Madras with silk tops. Made in Trouser Seat and Side Split Models. Regularly $1.35. Reduced to **89c**

435 "Athletic" Shirts and Drawers. Made of Colored Striped Fabric. Exceptionally well made. Regularly $1.15 each. Reduced to **79c**

500 "Athletic" Silk and Cotton Colored Striped Shirts and Drawers. Perfect fitting garments, made for the highest class retail trade. Regularly $1.35 each. Reduced to **95c**

435 "Athletic" Union Suits of Madras, Batiste, and Colored Striped Materials, chosen specially for their fine patterns and serviceable qualities. Regularly $2. Reduced to **$1.59**

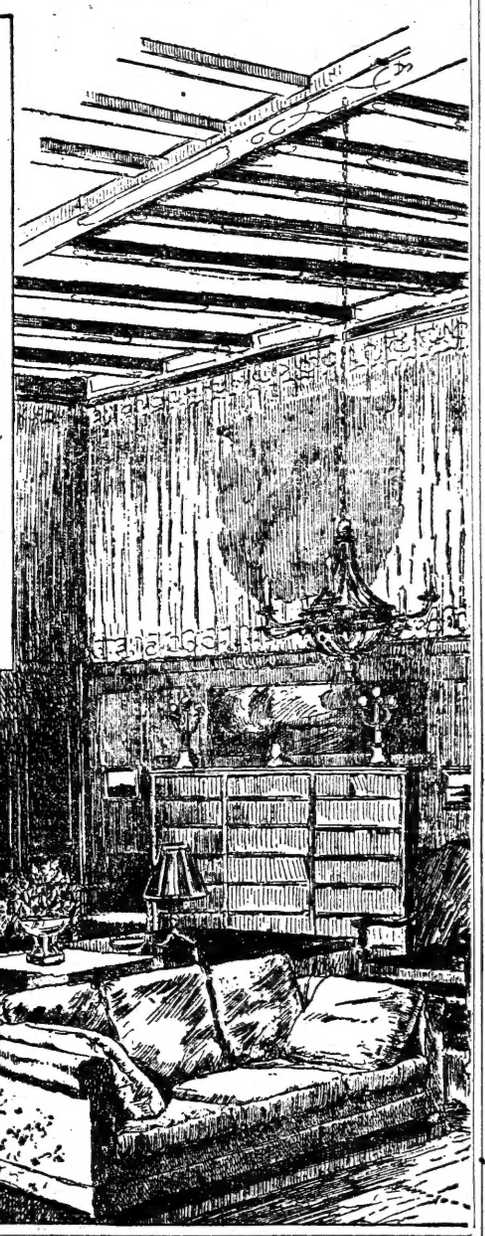
The Perfect Room at the Hampton Shops

ONLY the consummate Art of Interior Decoration as it is understood and practised at the Hampton Shops can be relied upon to bring the Romance of olden days into the workaday world of the present.

Not only the Furniture but its setting of oak paneled walls, beamed ceiling and cheery open fire place must be thought out and designed with a similar intimacy of feeling in order that the Room may reflect a charm of personality and distinction.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

Decoration Textiles Furniture



This is the last week of the

Semi-Annual Sale of Saks-Made Suits for Men

Former Prices: $38 $35 $33 $30 and $28

Now Reduced to $23

A small charge for alterations.

¶ The semi-annual sale of Saks' suits for men has always been the most important event of its kind, but this year it is of even greater importance than ever before. Woolen prices are on the jump. There is a scarcity of fine fabrics, and a suit must cost more next season than it does today. These facts emphasize with unusual vigor the importance of these reductions. Only because of our ironclad policy of starting each season with nothing but the very newest in both models and fabrics have these reductions been made.

Every suit in the assortment is Saks-Made—all produced this season for New York's best dressed men.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

TIFFANY & Co.

GLASSWARE
FINE DINNER SETS

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Tailored Sweater Suits

of superior quality wool jersey, in a variety of smart sports colors and combinations,

offer remarkably attractive value

at $16.75

These Suits are especially desirable for mountain, seashore, country or motoring wear.

(Women's Sports Suits, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

B. Altman & Co.

A Great Clearance Sale

of

MEN'S STRAW HATS

to commence to-day (Monday)

will offer practically the entire Summer stock, including Bangkoks, Balibuntals and Panamas,

at extraordinary reductions from former prices

Sennit Straw Hats
reduced to $1.65

Fine Milan and Split Straw Hats
reduced to . . $2.75, 4.75 & 5.75

Leghorn and Mackinaw Hats
reduced to . . . $3.85 & 4.85

Panama Hats
reduced to . . $3.75, 4.75 & 6.50

Bangkok and Balibuntal Hats
reduced to . $5.50, 6.50, 8.50 & 12.50

(Men's Hats, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Bevo
A BEVERAGE

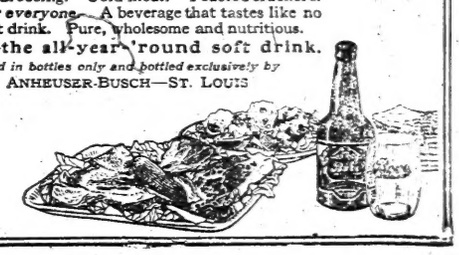
—the home drink

Besides its popularity at drug stores, fountains and restaurants, *Bevo* has found a welcome place in the home. A family beverage—a guest offering—a table drink that goes perfectly with all food.

As a suggestion for Sunday supper—Sweet red or green peppers stuffed with cream cheese and chopped nuts or olives, served on lettuce leaves. French dressing. Cold meat. Toasted crackers. Bevo for everyone. A beverage that tastes like no other soft drink. Pure, wholesome and nutritious.

Bevo—the all-year-'round soft drink.

Sold in bottles only and bottled exclusively by
ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS



243

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

The Saks-Blouse Dept. Presents—

New Models in Mid-Summer Blouses

at prices remarkably low



At $5—Stunning Georgette Crepe Blouses with cross-tucking in high and low neck models. Collars and fronts are daintily embroidered, and turn-back cuffs are finished with Picot edging. Obtainable in White, Flesh Color and Navy Blue.

At $3.95—Beautiful Organdie Blouses with panels of sheer embroidery, cluster tucks, and hemstitching. Deep pointed collar and cuffs are edged with imitation Filet Lace.

At $5.95—Smart Sport Blouses, of heavy Crepe de Chine in box plaited model with broad flare collar which may be worn high or low. Trimmed with large pearl buttons. *Third Floor.*

Remarkable Values Today In

Women's Smart Bathing Suits At $2.95 $3.95 and $4.95

At these three prices we are now displaying the most charming swimming suits ever offered to New York women at such low cost. The selection comprises one-piece slip-on, waistline, and Princess models, with or without sleeves, showing stunning style features in pockets, girdles, and collars. Made of Surf Satin, Silk Poplin, Mohair, Satin, Taffeta and Wool Jersey. Sizes 34 to 46. *Fourth Floor.*

Of Unusual Import on the Fourth Floor

A Clearance of Women's Silk and Cloth Suits

Formerly $25 to $95

Now $10 $17.50 $23.50 $37.50

At each price the models are most attractive and the manner in which each garment is tailored is beyond criticism. The materials include Serge, Gabardine, Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Taffeta, Silk Faille, Silk and Wool Jersey, in all colors, including Navy Blue and Black.

Misses' Fashionable Suits and Coats Greatly Reduced

Better tailored or more cleverly designed garments than these never left a tailor's bench. At these reduced prices they are values well worth your closest attention.

Suits, formerly $29.50 to $35.00.....reduced to **$14.00**
Suits, formerly $39.50 to $49.50.....reduced to **$23.00**
Suits, formerly $55.00 to $69.50.....reduced to **$28.00**
Suits, formerly $75.00 to $89.50.....reduced to **$34.00**

Coats, formerly $12.95 to $15.00.....reduced to **$5.00**
Coats, formerly $22.50 to $29.50.....reduced to **$15.00**
Coats, formerly $35.00 to $39.50.....reduced to **$18.50**
Coats, formerly $45.00 to $50.00.....reduced to **$25.00**
Capes, formerly $29.50 to $35.00.....reduced to **$18.50**
Capes, formerly $45.00 to $69.50.....reduced to **$39.50**

We have arranged for today, a special

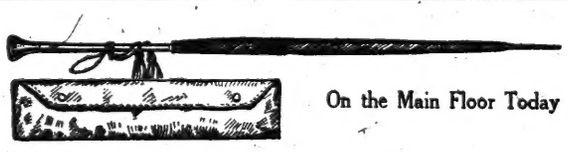
Sale of 1,500 Bodices at $1

An important purchase enables us to make this remarkable offering today. They are all exceptionally well made bodices, artistically fashioned of Washable Satin, Crepe de Chine, All-Over Lace and Embroidery. Some with ribbon shoulder straps and others with lace cap sleeves. Look them over—they are most remarkable at $1.

Also an Important Offering of

White Cambric Petticoats at $1

Made of good quality Cambric with flounces of lace or Embroidery. Also included are some models with double panels, making them shadow proof, and highly desirable for wear with Summer dresses. Unquestionably one of the best values of the season.



On the Main Floor Today

A Sale of "Grip" Umbrellas Special at $3

These are the most convenient umbrellas made. When in use they are as strong and practical as any non-folding umbrella, and when folded in bag occupy very little space. The ribs lay close to the rod with no projecting tips, and it is lighter in weight and has larger spread than can be said of any other grip umbrella. Made with newest regulation handles for both men and women, and may be packed in a 15-inch bag. At $3 they are without a parallel.

Priced Unusually Low on the Fourth Floor

New Summer Voile Dresses Special at $7.95

A well known Fifth Avenue Dressmaker made up these dainty frocks for us from his remaining Summer materials at a fraction of their usual cost, otherwise it would be impossible to offer dresses such as these at $7.95. The models are exact duplicates of dresses we have been selling all season at $10 and $12.50.

There are some in solid color Voiles with tucked or plaited skirts—Navy Blue, White, Pink, Peach or Grey. Other equally charming models are in striped and flowered voiles in the most exquisite colorings. *Sizes 34 to 44, and for stout figures 48 to 50.*

Silk Dresses Remarkably Priced

The styles are the newest—The materials the most wanted

At $14.50—Six new models in Taffeta and Georgette Crepe, suitable for afternoon and street wear. At this price they represent a value without precedent. Sizes from 34 to 42.

At $18.50—Five clever models in Foulard or Taffeta, especially suited to afternoon wear. Finished equal to frocks selling at much higher cost, and equalled by none at this modest figure. Sizes from 34 to 42.

Anderson Gingham Dresses

Formerly $16.50 and $18.50.

Reduced to $12.50

In three very successful models, in a good assortment of patterns. Collars and cuffs neatly embroidered.

Pongee Silk Dresses in the Newest Models at $12.50

Simple, but effective straight-line frocks with fancy pockets and belt. Made of Natural color Pongee, in sizes 34 to 42.



Embroidered Georgette Crepe and Silk Crepon Frocks at $14.50

In two distinct and very charming models, skilful copies of exquisite imported frocks now selling at much higher cost.

One has waist and smart draped skirt embroidered in Rose, Blue, Green, or Wisteria. The other is a dressy frock with shoulder yoke and pockets of skirt artistically embroidered. For afternoon tea, the dansant, and any informal Summer functions, these dainty dresses will prove unusually attractive. Sizes 34 to 42.

Corsets for Women and Misses Greatly Reduced

We have assembled all our broken assortments of well-known corsets and reduced them for immediate clearance. They are made of Fancy Coutil and Batiste, in low and medium top models. Not every size in any one style, but sizes from 19 to 32 in the collection.

Former Prices: $3.50 to $7.50

Reduced to $1.95

Monday and Tuesday Only

An Important Sale of Toilet Requisites

Calox Tooth Powder.....15c
Lyon's Tooth Powder.....15c
Pyorrhocide Tooth Powder.....75c
Pebeco Tooth Powder.....30c
Borine, magnum size.....74c
Borine, $1.00 size.....55c
Borine, 50c size.....29c
Glyco Thymoline, $1.00 size.....68c
Babcock's Corylopsis; regularly 15c.....11c
Babcock's Cut Rose, regularly 15c.....11c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Talcum Powder; regularly 25c.....21c
Samurai Talcum Powder, regular 25c size.....18c
Lilac Talcum Powder; regularly 15c.....11c
Pussy Willow Face Powder, 50c size.....39c
Mum Deodorant.....15c
Eversweet, 25c size.....18c
Odo-ro-no, 50c size.....39c
Pond's Vanishing Cream, 50c size.....33c
Pond's Cold Cream, 50c size.....33c
Ramsdell's Olive Cream, tubes, regularly 47c.....39c
Ramsdell's Olive Cream, jar, regularly 94c.....68c
Theatrical Cold Cream, 1-lb. can, regularly 50c.....39c
Violet Sincera Face Cream, regularly 50c.....29c
Violet Sincera Face Powder, regularly 50c.....29c
Violet Sincera Rouge, regularly 40c.....29c
Violet Sincera Ammonia, regularly 15c..12c
Arthur's Lilac Vegetal; regular 60c bottle.....49c
Arthur's Eau de Quinine, regularly 60c bottle.....49c
Hyglo Nail Polish, regularly 25c.....18c
Egyptian Deodorizer 25c size.....18c
Lanell's Toilet Water, 4-oz. bottles, assorted odors, regularly 50c.....39c
Eradico Cleanser—Magic Cleaner for Ladies' Shoes, Gloves, Silk, etc., 50c size, 39c; 25c size.....19c
Tourist Cases, Silk, Cretonne or Linen cases with rubber lined compartments for toilet articles.....59c
Absorbent Cotton, hospital grade, 1-lb. carton.....33c
Japanese Crepe Toilet Paper, regular 15c roll.....12½c
Toilet Paper Cabinet, contains 3 rolls of 1,000 sheets each, regular 36c cabinet.....31c
Naphthaline Moth Paper, dozen 6x9 sheets for.....39c
Naphthaline Flakes, ½-lb. box.....13c
Sanitary Napkins, large size package of 12.....45c
Shower Sprays, long tubing, large spray.69c
Peroxide of Hydrogen, regularly 25c..18c
P. & T. Bay Rum, 50c size.....39c
P. & T. Bay Rum, 75c size.....59c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 15c size..12c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 25c size..20c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 45c size..39c
Petroleum Jelly, 1 lb.....9c
Turknit Wash Cloths, 4 for.....25c
Prophylactic Tooth Brushes.....19c
Whisk Brooms, 35c kind.....25c
Tooth Brushes, 4 rows extra quality bristles, bone or transparent handles, regularly 25c.....15c
Nail Brushes, wooden backs, regularly 35c and 50c.....25c
Bone Nail Brushes, French make, regularly 50c.....39c
Ideal Waterproof Hair Brushes, $2.00 quality.....$1.39
Bath Brushes, long, detachable handle, regularly 50c.....39c
Hy-G-Nic Bath Brushes, detachable handle, regularly 85c.....65c
Rubber Dressing Combs, regularly 25c..19c
Rubber Diving Caps, regularly 25c....21c
Rubber Gloves for the garden or household, all sizes, regularly 39c.....25c
Rubber Sponges, regularly 39c.....29c
Hy-G-Nic Hot Water Bottles, regularly 95c.....79c
Ivory Soap, cake.....5c
Fairy Soap, cake.....5c
Life Buoy Soap, cake.....5c
Hand Sapolio Soap, cake.....6c
Palm Olive Soap.....9c
Packer's Tar Soap.....14c
Woodbury's Facial Soap.....16c
Johnson's Foot Soap.....16c
Fratelli Pure Castile Soap, 2-lb. bars...29c

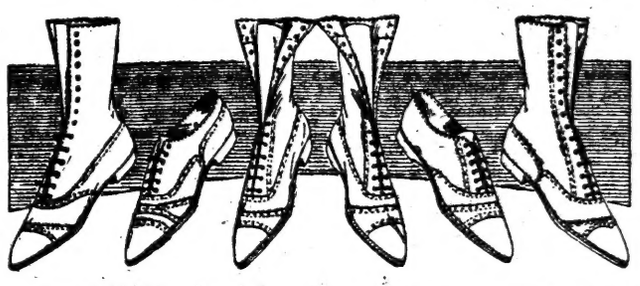
No Mail or Telephone Orders Filled. None C. O. D. We reserve the right to limit quantities

Final Reductions in the Extraordinary

Sale of White Washable Kid Sport Shoes

For Women and Misses

Oxfords at **$2.95** Boots at **$3.95**



Out of 10,000 pairs of these fine shoes there are only 3,000 pairs left. To insure prompt disposal we have decided to offer them at the remarkable prices quoted above. For tennis, golf, for walking, shoes of this character have never before been seen at such low prices, and in the face of the present high cost of leather we cannot hope to duplicate this offer.

There are 18 distinct models to choose from, with soles of "Neolin" or White Ivory. Sizes included are 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5 and 5½, and the widths are AA to D. While there are not all sizes in each model, you will find your size in a boot or Oxford the value of which will prove a most delightful surprise. *Second Floor.*

Beginning on the Fourth Floor Today

An Important Reduction

Sale of Women's Coats, Wraps and Capes

In this event will be found coats and wraps for almost every occasion and purpose, in models that have proved very successful this season. The materials include Taffeta, Satin, Silk Faille, or Poplin, Wool Velour, Burella, Gabardine, and Serges.

Former Prices: $19.50 to $49.50

Reduced to $10, $15, $22.50, $25

None C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

Women's Silk Skirts Reduced to $3.95

Formerly $10

Well tailored skirts in becoming shirred top model with new pockets and detachable belt. Developed in Figured Silk Faille of excellent quality. Waistbands to 36

Washable Summer Skirts Special at $1.95 and $2.95

Practical skirts for warm weather wear in new and stunning models, displaying many new conceits in pockets and belts. Made of Gabardine Cotton and Velvet Corduroy, Fancy Figured and Plain Pique, and Ramie Linen. Waistbands to 36.

Of Extraordinary Importance on the Main Floor

A Sale of Imported Beaded Bags

Formerly $35, $28.50 & $25

Reduced to $18.50

A wonderful collection of richly beaded bags in rare and beautiful colorings. There are not two alike in the assortment, and each individual model is far from the average in both contour and coloring. Some are of steel and colored beads, while others are designed in crystal and jet beading. Their beauty cannot be put into print. They must be seen to be fully appreciated.

Real Hair Nets Specially Priced

Large size. Cap or fringe style. All shades. **55c a Dozen**

Largest size Loktite cap or fringe nets. **95c a Dozen**

Main Floor

Sweaters for Every Occasion

In models distinctly individual

The sweater is to be seen almost everywhere—it has won favor at all leading resorts. Today we shall feature, among others:



Smart Fibre Silk Sweaters at $5

In attractive sailor collar model with tie sash and large patch pockets. Colors: Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Gold, Green, and Purple. A wonderful value.

New Russian Back Sweaters, $8.95

Of Fibre Silk, cleverly modeled along the semi-fitted lines. Tie sash and patch pockets. Obtainable in Pink, Turquoise, Blue, Rose, and Corn. Very special.

Pure Fibre Silk Sweaters, $15.95

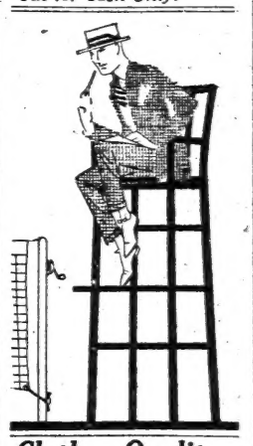
Smart pinch back model with sailor collar, tie sash and patch pockets. Colors: Gold, Rose, Beach, and Copenhagen Blue.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



Clothes Quality You Can Judge For Yourself

You don't have to qualify as an expert on men's clothes to realize how fitting our Summer garments are in tailoring, fabric and price—particularly

Tropical Weight Suits for Men At $19.75

Real skeleton suits (coats and vests), not light weight garments with the linings removed — but suits that were built without linings. Cool, summery colors in extremely light weight worsteds. With Patch Pockets and Silk Sleeve Linings. They cost less here than elsewhere. Direct Elevator to Clothing Dept. on 35th Street side.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Cravats, $1.89

Italian Grenadine makes up into very smart cravats—a good variety of which we are showing in large open-end shapes. Fine pin dot effects, single stripes, broad moire stripes and the new heather mixtures.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Silk Shirts at Savings

Satin Striped Shirts in various colors on white grounds, $3.89.

Broadcloth Silk Shirts in various satin stripes and flat weave effects, $4.89 and $5.89.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Lisle Hose at 47c

Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic ops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. All sizes, in white, gray, champagne, tan, suede, black and navy.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Let Us Develop Your Films

In our own laboratory on the premises skilled workers develop your films and make prints of fine quality. Our prices for printing are "Lowest-in-the-City." Roll films developed free when prints are ordered.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, 35th Street.

Garden Hose for Backyard Farms



And for lawns as well, may be found in various grades and lengths in our Garden Supply Department at prices which mean substantial savings.

3-ply Rubber Hose, 25 ft. $3.12; 50 ft. $6.24
2-ply Braided Hose, 25 ft. $4.09; 50 ft. $8.19
Still another grade of Rubber Hose, 25 ft. $3.87; 50 ft. $7.74

Macy's—Basement, 35th St.

Conveniences

At the Public Service Bureau you can purchase tickets for the theatre, tickets for rail or steamship journeys. Send a telegram, buy a money order or register your mail.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

BANKER WILL DIRECT WORK OF RED CROSS

H. D. Gibson Will Become Active Field Head, Directing a Complete Reorganization.

WILL SEEK NEW MEMBERS

Aim Is to Organize and Mobilize Volunteer Service Which Is Eager to Aid the Nation.

A complete reorganization of the Red Cross under Harvey D. Gibson of New York as Chairman, was announced yesterday by Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., Chairman of the War Council of the relief organization. Mr. Gibson is President of the Liberty National Bank of New York City and has been Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York chapter of the Red Cross for months. In his new office with headquarters at Washington he will become the active field head of the 1,800 Red Cross chapters in the United States. He will consolidate many departments, abolish others that are not necessary to the organization, and help to increase its membership, which was 2,000,000 at the latest count. He will devote his whole time to Red Cross work and will serve without pay.

"Ever since the war started," said Mr. Davison in behalf of the Red Cross War Council, "the Red Cross has recognized the urgent need of organizing and mobilizing effectively the great mass of volunteer service throughout the country which is so eager to co-operate with the Red Cross. Women and men alike throughout the country are eager for an opportunity to do something to help. The Red Cross recognizes the vital importance of enlisting this enthusiasm and energy and making it useful in the alleviation of suffering and in helping to win this war.

"Eliot Wadsworth, as Acting Chairman of the Red Cross, has done marvelous work in organizing Red Cross chapters throughout the country and in developing their membership. So great has become the pressure upon Mr. Wadsworth, by reason of his appointment as a member of the War Council and by reason of the enormous administrative duties pressing upon him at headquarters, that it has been found essential to reinforce his department and create under him an operating field head of the Red Cross of the whole country.

"We are, therefore, peculiarly fortunate in being able to obtain the services of Mr. Gibson who is one of the most successful young men in America. Mr. Gibson brings to the work youth, great administrative ability and unbounded energy and enthusiasm.

"Mr. Gibson will direct the energies of the 1,800 Red Cross chapters so that the work of all of them can be brought to bear effectively in meeting the constantly increasing need confronting the Red Cross. It will be the purpose of Mr. Gibson to consolidate a great many departments and bureaus which up to this time have been functioning independently and are now to be brought into co-ordination and directed toward a definite end.

"It will be Mr. Gibson's duty to develop chapters and add to the nearly 2,000,000 members the Red Cross already has. It is clear that there is unlimited service and ability in this country which wants to help, and we believe that through Mr. Gibson's efforts a force of tremendous power will be brought into effective action.

"There has with perfect reason been some impatience over the lack of direction afforded by the Red Cross for the vast quantity of volunteer effort available. We have been looking for just the man to supply this need, and we believe we have found him in Mr. Gibson. No more important step than this has been taken in organizing the Red Cross for real work in this war."

Mr. Gibson's appointment is the culmination of a great plan for reorganizing the Red Cross conceived at the time Mr. Davison became Chairman of the War Council and the campaign was undertaken to raise $100,000,000 for war relief. It was recognized then that there was a great deal of duplication in the activities of the organization, that there was no systematic effort for increasing membership, and that this laxity, due to a large extent to peace conditions, had deflected the sympathy and co-operation of the public. Mr. Davison's first step on taking the Chairmanship of the War Council was to provide it with funds, and his second to hit on some working arrangement with the many other war relief associations in the field. The second part of the plan has not yet been accomplished, and negotiations are still going on between the Red Cross and the other bodies, but Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the committee on co-ordination representing the Red Cross, is certain that it will be successful.

The appointment of Mr. Gibson as general field head of the Red Cross is a third step in the plan to place the organization on a highly efficient, war basis. As Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York County Chapter, he became well acquainted with Red Cross work, and recently launched a campaign for membership that produced good results. He became President of the Liberty National Bank on Jan. 1 last, having been before that the assistant manager of the American Express Company.

At the beginning of the war in Europe he was appointed the head of the committee of bankers sent to Europe to distribute the gold sent on the cruiser Tennessee for the relief of marooned Americans.

Details of the reorganization of the Red Cross will be worked out this week in Chicago at conferences attended by representatives of the organization from all parts of the country.

The Red Cross War Fund Campaign Committee issued a report last night of the money that had been contributed by each city in the State up to and including July 9 last. Next to New York City, Buffalo contributed the largest amount, $1,900,001. Rochester contributed $1,540,433.90; Albany, $250,000; Syracuse, $300,000; Troy, $157,593.51; Schenectady, $107,249.58, and Islip, $155,470.41. The total from the State, exclusive of New York City, to that date was $6,534,697.

POSTAL AID FOR RED CROSS.

Employes in Various Offices Have Given $55,994—More to Hear From.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Postmaster General Burleson announced tonight that incomplete reports from Postmasters showed that postal employes had contributed $55,994 to the Red Cross. Chicago reports receipts of $6,532 for the Red Cross, New York gave $3,295, St. Louis $3.015, and Philadelphia $3,001.

The Philadelphia Postmaster reports that through the active interest of the Post Office there the general public has contributed $13,708 to the Red Cross. Contributions from some of the other Post Offices are: Augusta, Ga., $1,912; Memphis, $1,328; Minneapolis, $1,271; Cleveland, $1,200; Indianapolis, $1,062; Baltimore, $1,030; Dallas, $900; Newark, $771; Portland, Ore., $500; Howard, Penn., $565; Detroit, $559; St. Paul, $530; Scranton, $500; Nashville, $519; Knoxville, $500; Salt Lake City, $332, and Milwaukee, $149.

Many postal employes have voluntarily asked that they be allowed to subscribe monthly to the Red Cross, and organizations have been perfected in the postal service to carry out this plan.

TOO MANY WOULD BE CLERKS

Public Employment Bureau Gives Advice to Seekers for Work.

The Public Employment Bureau, in its monthly report to Mayor Mitchel, made public yesterday, announced that it had assembled a force of women workers to take the place of men who were called for military duty. Part of this force is made up of young women who have completed their studies in commercial, high, and training schools. Among them are typewriters, stenographers, and bookkeepers, technically trained, but inexperienced.

According to the bureau's report there are more young boys and girls seeking employment for the school vacation period than there are jobs of the sort they want.

"The majority of these applicants," says the report, "are unfortunately misled by false prospects in clerical lines and are carried away by their ambition to join this calling. They are unaware of the vast army of clerks and executives, for whose services there is no demand, who are unemployed and deprived of a livelihood because these occupations are so overcrowded. If this could be impressed upon these young people and their pride overcome, their services could be very well utilized at trades and light factory work, which would in the end give them steady employment and better wages."

Instructions were received from Commissioner Bell of the Department of Licenses that the name of every male applicant within the selective draft ages, 21 to 30 years, who was unable to show his Federal Census Registration Card, should be reported to the United States Marshal. A few such cases were found.

In the month of June, the bureau was called upon to furnish 2,838 workers. The bureau filled 2,161 jobs.

"In general, the demand for help," continues the report, "dropped during month of June slightly below the month of May. This, however, is a general summary and does not include the agricultural and skilled mechanical lines, in which there is an open demand. The help wanted in skilled mechanical trades is just as scarce as during the last two months. The first call for agricultural hands is dying out, although they are still needed at very inviting rates. There was an increase in the want of workers for Summer resorts, which are nearing the completion of their arrangements for accommodating the Summer vacationists. The rates for work of this kind are still on the increase and have not as yet stopped. Employers are realizing that they must meet those rates or else the help will find employment in other lines where they will get the wages they are seeking."

Young's Straws
NONE BETTER MADE

Entire Stock—Without Restriction.

—1/3 off

$2.00 Straws *now* $1.33
$3.00 Straws *now* $2.00
$4.00 Straws *now* $2.67

Also 1/3 Off on all Panamas, Bankoks and Leghorns—Formerly $5 up, *now* $3.33 up

Stores "All Over Town"

6 Broadway, 169 Broadway, 231 Broadway, 605 Broadway, 849 Broadway, 903 Broadway, 1197 Broadway, 1361 Broadway, 37 Nassau St., Only BROOKLYN Store, 371 Fulton St.

CLEARANCE SALE
ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER
Maternity Apparel
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.
Lane Bryant adaptations of the season's smartest styles for Maternity Wear, eliminate the embarrassment of appearing in public, and make it possible to be comfortably and correctly attired at all times.
"The Loveliest Baby Shop"
is on the mezzanine of the Maternity Department.
Complete Layettes
7.95 to 350.00
Lane Bryant
21-23 W. 38TH ST.
Just West of 5th Ave.

METAL WORKING PLANT
equipped to manufacture articles to be stamped, or of white metal castings and to plate and finish same is desirous of procuring more work. Models made. Address "Metal," Box 75 Times Office.

TIME
Time on a building operation is money—the Owner's money — and every day's delay in the completion date means a corresponding loss of rentals to the owner.
Any completion date an Owner gets from the Thompson-Starrett Company will be either adhered to or anticipated.
THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Chicago Limited
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.).
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.).
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
Lackawanna Railroad
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St., 355 " Park Pl., 1323 " 23th St., 366 " 42d St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS.
Daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times will be mailed at domestic subscription rates to relatives or friends with the American Army in France.—Advt.

Victor
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all genuine products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.



The right partner, a smooth floor and the Victrola!

The instrument that is always ready to oblige with the best dance music;
—that keeps right on playing as long as any one wants to dance;
—that plays such delightful dance numbers as these:

18246 10 in. 75c	Poor Butterfly—Fox Trot	Joseph C. Smith and his Orchestra
	Allah's Holiday—Fox Trot	Joseph C. Smith and his Orchestra
18267 10 in. 75c	From Here to Shanghai—Medley One Step	Victor Military Band
	Poppy Time in Old Japan—Medley Fox Trot	Victor Military Band
35629 12 in. $1.25	America, Here's My Boy—Medley One Step	Victor Military Band
	'Way Down in Iowa—Medley Fox Trot	Victor Military Band
35630 12 in. $1.25	Oh Boy—Medley Fox Trot	Joseph C. Smith and his Orchestra
	St. Elmo—One Step	Joseph C. Smith and his Orchestra
35634 12 in. $1.25	Hawaiian Butterfly—Medley Fox Trot	Victor Military Band
	When It's Circus Day Back Home—Medley One Step	Victor Military Band
35635 12 in. $1.25	I Can Hear the Ukuleles Calling Me—Medley Fox Trot	Victor Military Band
	Way Down in Arkansaw—Medley One Step	Victor Military Band

Any Victor dealer will gladly play any of the 466 dance numbers in the Victor Record catalog, and demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and Victrola—$10 to $400.

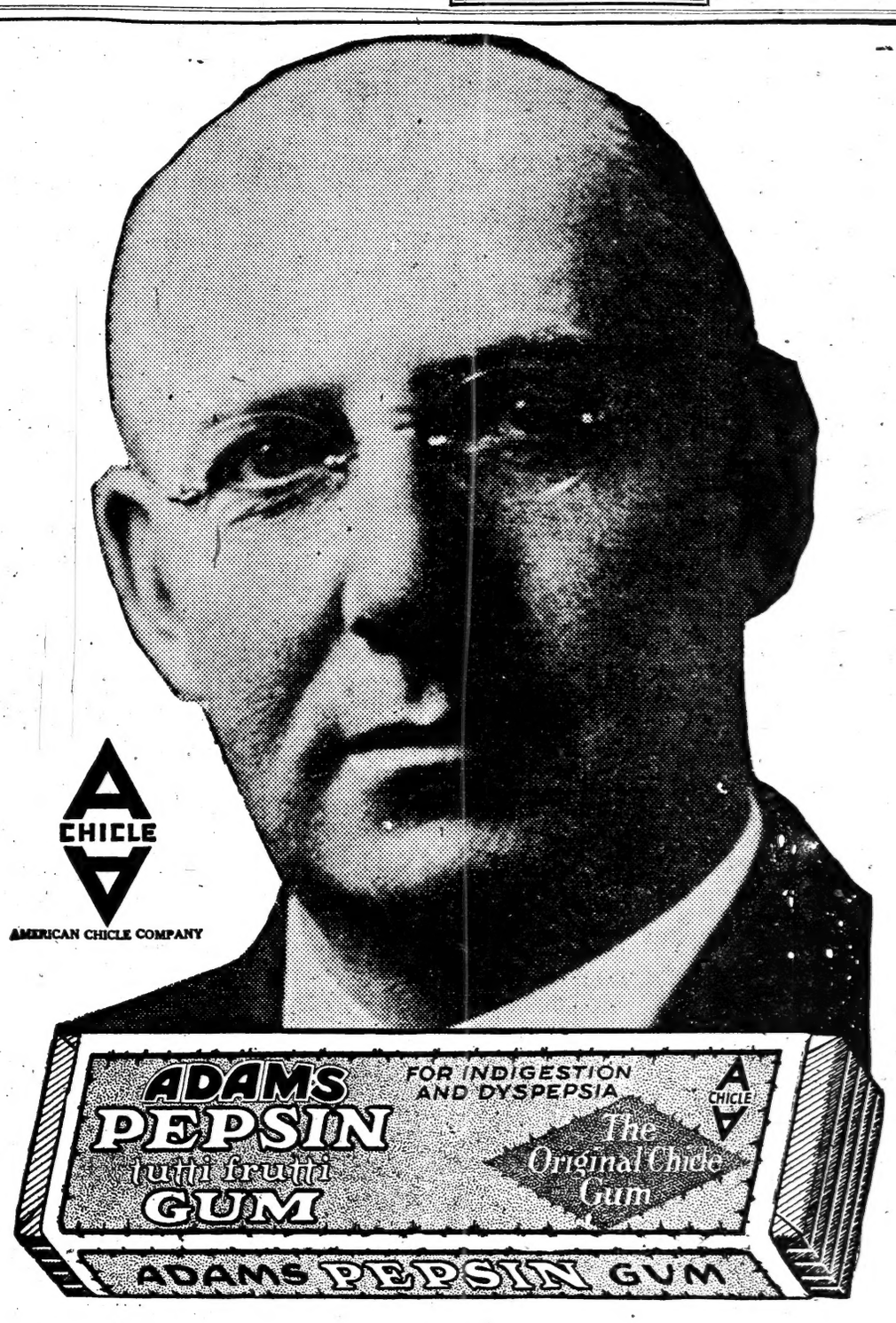
Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized by our special processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect Victor reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.
Warning: The use of the word Victrola upon or in the promotion or sale of any other Talking Machine or Phonograph products is misleading and illegal.



CHICLE
AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY

ADAMS PEPSIN tutti frutti GUM
FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA
The Original Chicle Gum
ADAMS PEPSIN GUM

Dr. H. M. ROWE, President of the American Automobile Association and President of the Automobile Club of Maryland, says:
"I consider Adams Pepsin Gum a very efficient digestive agent and it is in general use in my family for that purpose."

ADAMS PEPSIN
THE BIG BUSINESS-MANS GUM

In the Struggle for Wealth take care of your Health

MARINE CORPS GETS 240 LIEUTENANTS

Big Class Finishes Course at Various Schools and Is Sent to Quantico Base.

SOON TO BE IN SERVICE

Three Weeks of Intensive Training Ahead of the Young Men Before They Join Commands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Navy Department made public tonight the names of 240 young men who have just been appointed Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps, and all of whom have been ordered to the new Marine Corps base at Quantico, Va., for three weeks' intensive training. They have been undergoing preliminary training at the rifle range at Winthrop, Md., and at the marine barracks at Mare Island, San Diego, and Port Royal.

Intensive training will be inaugurated at the camp in field engineering, military topography, and infantry drill, including the use of various weapons, such as the rifle, bayonet, hand and rifle grenade, machine gun, and all other implements utilized in modern warfare. The students will be instructed also in trench work. They will go into service at the end of three weeks.

Those ordered to Quantico are:

William H. Abrams, Biggs, Cal.; James P. Adams, North Augusta, S. C.; Walter B. Allen, New York; Herman R. Anderson, Boston; Sparling B. Anderson, Manlius, N. Y.; Robert J. Archibald, Wheeling, W. Va.; Benjamin R. Avent, Rogers, Texas; Harry H. Barber, Mollin, Ill.; Baptiste Barthe, San Francisco; Louis W. Bathol, New York; Victor A. Barraco, Houston, Texas; Albert P. Baston, Minneapolis; Clyde N. Bates, El Campo, Texas; Donald U. Bathrick, Culver, Ind.; Louis C. Beauman, Berkeley, Cal.; Wallace A. Bell, Hinsdale, Ill.; Daniel W. Bender, Jersey City; Joseph C. Bennett, Manlius, N. Y.; Clement A. Berghoit, Chicago; James J. Bettes, Jacksonville, Fla.; Bernard Bierman, Minneapolis; Philip B. Blake, Minneapolis; Roy E. Bledsoe, Oklahoma City; Robert Blake, San Francisco; Robert A. Bowen, Jr., Pendleton, S. C.; John D. Bowling, Alexandria, Va.

Richard F. Boyd, Styx, N. C.; Thomas R. Brallaford, Pittsburgh; James H. B. Brashears, Annapolis, Md.; Edwin B. Breckel, Converse, Texas; Everett R. Brewer, Chicago; Carl D. Brorein, Farmo, Mo.; Benjamin H. Brown, Indianapolis; Campbell H. Brown, Nashville; Dudley S. Brown, Tucson, Ariz.; Julian F. Brown, Belmont, Mass.; Oakley K. Brown, New York; William R. Brown, Culver, Ind.; Richard B. Buchanan, Chicago; Stanley W. Burke, Plainfield, N. J.; Lucian W. Burnham, Needham, Mass.; Carleton Burr, Boston; Edward L. Burwell, Jr., Chicago; Vernon R. Buxton, Boston; Carroll E. Byers, Salem, Ore.

Francis L. Campbell, Delfield, Wis.; Clifton B. Cates, Nashville; Stewart W. Chaffee, Boston; Mordecai C. Chambers, Lexington, Mo.; Gordon M. F. Chance, Washington, D. C.; Paul E. Cheny, West Burke, Vt.; Fred W. Clarke, Savannah, Ga.; Julius W. Cogswell, Charleston, S. C.; James D. Colony, Haverhill, Mass.; Percy D. Cornell, Galveston; Donald R. Cowles, Hartford; Alfred C. Cramp, Fairfield, Va.; Merritt B. Curtis, San Francisco; Charles P. Cushing, Kansas City, Mo.; Kenneth O. Cuttle, Riverside, Cal.

Ross W. Davidson, Houston, Texas; Karl S. Day, Friendship, Ind.; James L. Denham, San Francisco; Horace B. Derrick, College Park, Md.; George C. Dickey, Davenport, Iowa; Carl F. Dietz, Charleston, Wash.; Clarence A. Dennis, Hackensack, N. J.; Neil F. Dougherty, Berkeley, Cal.; Dudley C. Downs, Baltimore; Bernard Dubel, College Park, Md.; Henry T. Dunn, Jacksonville, Fla.; Lloyd E. Dysart, Seattle, Wash.

Fred Eastin, Joel, N. M.; William A. Eddy, New Rochelle; William E. Embry, Dade City, Fla.; Charles I. Emery, Salisbury, Me.; Charles A. Etheridge, Norfolk, Va.; Elva L. Ettinger, Berkeley, Cal.; Graves H. Erskine, Columbia, La.; Robert D. Evans, Lexington, Va.; William R. Evans, Harriman, Tenn.

Walter S. Fant, Jr., Chicago; Vincent J. Fitzgerald, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ralph A. Foster, West Frankfort, Ill.; Oliver T. Francis, Wasiaio, Minn.; Samuel W. Freney, Hebron, Md.

Benjamin W. Galley, Berkeley, Cal.; Francis J. Garagan, Notre Dame, Ind.; David L. Garrett, Monroe, La.; James McB. Garvey, Princeton; Max D. Gilfillan, College, Texas; Alton A. Gladden, Annapolis; Gus L. Glocksmer, Fayetteville, Texas; John L. Gregson, Jr., West Raleigh, N. C.; H. Fry Gund, Jr., Lacrosse, Wis.

Joseph A. Hagan, Richmond, Va.; Frank J. Height, West Raleigh, N. C.; George T. Hall, Seattle, Wash.; Walter S. Helleberg, Nonnut, Ky.; George D. R. Hamilton, Gainesville, Ohio; Hana H. Harders, Tucson, Ariz.; Benjamin L. Harper, Peshtigo, Wis.; William H. Harrison, Middle River, Md.; Jack S. Hart, Weatherford, Texas; Lemuel A. Hastup, College Park, Md.; Melvin H. Hass, Chicago; Vincent E. Healy, Chicago; James R. Henderson, Charleston, S. C.; Clifford O. Henry, Seneca, N. Y.; Carlston Hill, Ann Arbor, Mich.; William P. T. Hill, Norman, Okla.; Davis A. Holladay, Charleston, S. C.; William R. Hollingsworth, Kosciusko, Miss.; Samuel F. Hollins, Berkeley, Cal.; Richard V. Hood, Largo, Fla.; Euvello D. Howard, San Francisco; James E. Hunter, Jr., Columbia, S. C.; John O. Hyam, Stephenville, Texas.

Philbrick W. Jackson, Chicago; Edinar W. Jacobson, San Francisco; Norman R. Jensen, Palo Alto, Cal.; Richard H. Jesehke, Chicago; Robert P. Jerter, Santuck, S. C.; Thomas Jewett, Princeton; William Vaud Jewett, Princeton; Scott M. Johnson, St. Paul.

Donald J. Kendall, Brockton, Mass.; Thomas E. Kendrick, Springfield, Ill.; Donald Kenyon, Albany; David R. Kilduff, San Francisco, Cal.; Maurice P. King, Bangor, Me.; Keith E. Kinyon, Yates Centre, Kan.; John G. E. Kipp, St. Louis; Joseph W. Knighton, Baltimore; Charles McK. Krusse, Galveston, Shaler Ladd, San Francisco; Ivan Langford, College, Texas; Samuel E. Lawrence, New London; Charles T. Lawson, Wilkinsburg, Penn.; Walter E. Lawson, Seattle; Harry W. Legore, New Haven; Charles Z. Lesher, San Francisco; Thomas G. Ledesworth, Washington, D. C.; George B. P. Lockhart, Honaker, Va.; William C. Lowe, Knoxville, Tenn.; Jonathan J. Lucas, Atlanta; Frederick C. Lusk, Flora, Ill.; Licus L. Lyle, Meridian, Miss.; Robert S. Lytle, Los Angeles.

Carlos S. McCullough, Fayette, Mo.; Houle McDermott, Seattle; John McFarland, Jr., Chicago; Thomas T. McEvery, Chicago; Fred W. Mack, Chicago; John D. Macklin, Circleville, Ohio; Bruce J. Mansfield, Houston, Texas; Fred S. Maker, Manchester, N. H.; George H. Martin, Jr., Berkeley, Cal.; Hiram R. Mason, Columbus, Ohio; Horado P. Mason, Hampton, Va.; Nathaniel H. Massie, Lexington, Ky.; William R. Mathews, Champaign, Ill.; Clyde P. Matteson, Buffalo, Wyo.; George L. Maxwell, Jr., Oakland, Cal.; Boyd C. Maynard, Colton, Wash.; George L. Maynard, San Francisco; George A. Madery, Chicago; Samuel W. Meek, Jr., Philadelphia; Carl W. Melga, Syracuse; Thomas H. Miles, Jr., Germantown, Penn.; Morgan R. Mills, Jr., Richmond, Va.; Dunlard R. Milner, Henderson, Texas; James A. Mixon, Williston, Fla.; Lucius L. Moore, Chester, Penn.; Robert M. Montague, Moscow, Idaho; William A. Morrison, Wolford, S. C.; Antonio Moschella, Boston; Francis P. Mulcahy, Rochester; Charles I. Murray, Sewickley, Penn.; Oliver E. Murray, Groesback, Texas; Philip A. Murray, Jr., Chesterfield, S. C.; George G. Munce, Richmond.

Harold P. Nachtrieb, Berkeley, Cal.; Clarence Nelson, Berkeley, Cal.; Robert L. Nelson, Mount Sterling, Ky.; Alfred H. Noble, Federalsburg, Md.; Edmund P. Norwood, Marion, S. C.

Alfred W. Ogle, Seymour, Tenn.; Willis F. Ostrander, Berkeley, Cal.; John W. Overton, Nashville.

Roscoe A. Parcel, Berkeley, Cal.; Robert S. Pendleton, Fine Creek Mills, Va.; Omar T. Prieffer, Toledo; H. S. Phipps, Knoxville, Penn.; Walter S. Pogue, Chicago; James A. Poulter, Milwaukee; Walter A. Powers, Boston; William H. Price, Snow Hill, M. D.

Henry C. Savage, Jr., Utawville, S. C.; John G. Schneider, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.; James McB. Sellers, Lexington, Mo.; John Sellon, Kansas City, Mo.; Clinton K. Seymour, Alger, Wyo.; Frank L. Shannon, Humansville, Mo.; Walter D. Shelly, Minneapolis, Minn.; Charles C. Simmons, Jr., Hopewell, Va.; Carrol J. Single, Stockton, Cal.; Clinton I. Smallman, Southboro, Mass.; Carman B. Smith, Bay City, Mich.; Clarence W. Smith, Champaign, Ill.; Frank P. Snow, Lawrence, Mass.; William K. Snyder, Lincoln, Neb.; Lewis R. Stickles, Rochester, N. Y.; Philip G. Stiles, Chicago; James R. Stockton, Jacksonville, Fla.; Leonard Stone, Medford, Mass.; Donald A. Stroh, Washington, D. C.; Frank D. Strong, St. Paul.; Galen M. Sturgis, Hyattsville, N. D.

Thomas O. Tate, Wamac Hill, Ala.; Paul H. Taylor, Sioux City; John W. Thomason, Huntsville, Texas; Leland I. Tolman, Spokane.

Charles H. Ulmar, Pottsville, Penn.; Milton W. Vedder, Seattle.

John G. Vowell, Martin, Tenn.

Carleton Wallace, Minneapolis; James M. Wallace, Palo Alto, Cal.; Will H. Walter, Evanston, Ill.; Joseph G. Ward, Portsmouth, Va.; Leden R. Warriner, Society Hill, S. C.; Walter S. Weeks, New York; Sidney W. Wentworth, Durham, N. H.; John A. West, Cincinnati; Frederick C. Wheeler, Philadelphia; George H. Whisenhunt, Jr., Orangeburg, S. C.; Thomas S. Whiting, Hampton, Va.; Joseph Wickes, Chesterton, Md.; Albert V. Williams, Nanticoke, Md.; George M. Williamson, Grundy Centre, Iowa; James H. Williamson, Newport, R. I.; John A. Willis, Jr., Janesville, Mo.; John B. Wilson, Corvallis, Ore.; Percival L. Wilson, Leavenworth, Kan. Edward J. Winters, Holyoke, Mass.; John C. Wood, Santa Cruz, Cal.; Harold St. C. Wright, Pensacola, Fla.

James T. Yarbrough, Mullins, S. C.; Holcomb York, New Haven; Frank C. Young, Seattle.

FARMERS ASK FOOD CONTROL

Willing to Trust President, Grain Growers Notify Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The 400,000 grain growers represented by the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Associations are urging upon Congress the necessity for speedy action in the passage of the Food bill, according to a statement issued today by the Food Administration. They also feel that other producing industries should be put under the control of the Government. In this connection J. W. Shorthill, Secretary of the National Council, sent a letter yesterday to each United States Senator urging action. In it he made this statement:

"Who is afraid to place the products of his labor or his genius in the hands of our President when running the war makes it necessary? Who is afraid to let our Government control the product of his labor or his genius in order that ruinous speculation in that product may be curbed? Certainly not the grain growers of this country.

"We know that in times of war if some strong arm is not ever present, ready to act promptly and decisively, the heartless speculator will ruthlessly reap profits that are criminal. They know that in these times food is first and that it should be the first to be controlled.

"The grain growers are ready for food control. They welcome it, but if the legislation that may be enacted is going to appeal to them as being just, it must confer the power to exercise the very same control over any other necessities when unusual conditions demand it.

"In this matter the grain growers of this country now 'stand at the side' of our President. If the growers of other products, the miners, the manufacturers, the merchandisers of other necessities, will now step up in the same row, this essential legislation can then be passed in a day."

Haig a Knight of the Thistle.

LONDON, July 15.—In connection with his recent visit to the front King George has appointed Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, the Commander in Chief of the British forces in France and Belgium, a Knight of the Order of the Thistle.

NEW WIRELESS MINE TO DESTROY U-BOATS

Device of Dr. Whitehead of Johns Hopkins Both Directed and Exploded by Radio.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—After working for many months in an endeavor to perfect a new type of mine, electrically controlled and discharged by means of a powerful wireless apparatus placed at a distance from the mine itself—a device which would enable one submarine to destroy another—Dr. J. B. Whitehead of the Johns Hopkins University electrical school is said to have brought his labors to a successful termination.

While Dr. Whitehead refuses to comment on this invention, as he is working in the interests of the Government, it was learned today that by means of a powerful electric battery the mine can be directed upon whatever course its operator may desire, and can be exploded by pressing a button, the wireless waves being employed both in directing it and in its explosion.

The advantage that such a mine would have over the ordinary torpedo used by the submarine lies in the improbability of failure to miss the target or of non-explosion after the target is struck. By this method Dr. Whitehead is said to have solved the problem of destroying submarines by submarines. In connection with this new mine method of fighting U-boat there is a report that an instrument has been perfected to locate positions and distances of the submarine to be attacked.

RAILROADS SHORT OF LABOR

Pennsylvania's Governor Urged to Suspend Full Crew Law.

Railroads are feeling the shortage of labor and will be affected still more after the draft is made, according to a statement given out yesterday by the Executive Committee of Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania and New Jersey urging Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania to sign the bill suspending the full crew law for the period of the war. It is estimated that the temporary abrogation of this law will release 2,000 men from trains now being run, or enough to man 500 additional trains.

"There is not a railroad but is shorthanded and, as a result, handicapped in rendering full public service," says the statement, "Above all, trained men are needed. The Adamson law and the army draft are making the situation more difficult. In effect both are leaving vacant places with no men to fill them."

In speaking of changes made in schedules at the suggestion of the Executive Committee of the American Railway Association, acting with the Railroads' War Board, the statement says: "The result is that very materially greater work is now being performed by the total railroad equipment in the country. Freight cars are being loaded fuller and kept idle at loading and unloading points a shorter time than ever before. Locomotives are being rushed through shops to get them back to work. Many have been released from regular passenger service for moving troop trains and fast freight."

EMBARGO HAS NOT DELAYED EXPORTS

Government Has Passed on All Applications for Licenses for Shipments.

NEEDS BIG FORCE OF CLERKS

Council Refuses Information on Applications Which Were Refused —Check System Devised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Exports Council and the Division of Export Licenses announced tonight that the 1,500 licenses left over from yesterday had been considered and that the week would be started with a clean slate. No statement could be obtained concerning applications which were refused.

The officials expressed themselves as appreciative of the spirit of co-operation shown by applicants. The task was a tremendous one and in order to meet the expected rush additional clerks and stenographers have been obtained. It is hoped that those entitled to licenses will be served with the minimum of delay.

Two copies of every export license are given to every successful applicant. He in turn delivers these to the steamship company handling the shipment, and the steamship company in turn deposits them in the Custom House with the manifest. This enables the Custom House to keep one copy for its records. Another copy goes forward with the ocean documents to destination and the stub of the original is returned by the Custom House, properly filled in, so that the Division of Export Licenses can check back what shipments have been made against the license issued.

SPAIN GETS EMBARGO NOTE.

President's Proclamation Also Accompanies the Notice.

PARIS, July 15.—The American Embassy at Madrid made public yesterday a note from President Wilson to the Spanish Government justifying the measures taken by the United States regarding exportations, says a dispatch from the Madrid correspondent of the Echo de Paris.

The note, according to the dispatch, explains that the measures were indispensable for conservation of food and fodder supplies and of the raw materials necessary for naval and military uses. Embodied in the note was the proclamation of the President in which he announced the interdiction upon the export of certain supplies.

FEARS DUTCH MAY STARVE.

Hamel Wants a Mission Sent to Plead Against Embargo.

THE HAGUE, July 15.—In an article in the weekly Amsterdamer, the widely-known political writer, Professor J. A. van Hamel, declares that absolute impoverishment and national exhaustion are in store for Holland if she is cut off from the overseas supplies of fodder and fertilizers, and necessary raw materials by America.

Professor van Hamel expresses faith in the sense of fairness of the American people, and of satisfactory treatment for Holland if they can be made to understand Holland's position. He urges, therefore, that the Dutch Government follow Switzerland's example and supplement ordinary diplomatic action by sending immediately a special mission to America to explain the situation.

I. W. W. EXILES MAY SUE.

Talk of Actions Against Bisbee Officials—Appeal to Washington.

COLUMBUS, N. M., July 15.—Plans for legal action against those who were responsible for their deportation from Bisbee, Ariz., July 12, were discussed by the 1,200 I. W. W. and sympathizers in their camp today. Wholesale suits for damages were among the steps discussed.

A blanket plea for their release through a writ of habeas corpus was discussed, but the leaders disapproved of such an action on the ground that it would be embarrassing to the Federal Government, which is trying to find a solution of the problem involved in the deportation of the men. The exiles are anxious to know what Washington will do in their cases, and messages urging immediate action have been sent to Administration officials.

Consideration of the matter at Washington tomorrow was predicted by the leaders here tonight.

The belief is becoming general among the exiles that they will be sent back to Bisbee under heavy military guard and will be protected in what they claim is their rights.

COAL WASTE $500,000,000.

Inefficient Power Plants Largely to Blame, Says Manning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—According to Van H. Manning, Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, fully a half billion dollars was wasted last year in this country through the inefficient use of coal. Mr. Manning said this waste was continuing at an even greater rate and at a much larger penalty to the country, because of the increase in the price of coal.

"The penalty is not only a heavy tax on the American pocketbook," said Mr. Manning, "but it is also an unpatriotic thing, for every pound of coal we waste there is that much less available to put into energy to end the war.

"Last year the United States mined 600,000,000 tons of coal, the greatest production ever witnessed in the world, and of this amount we wasted 150,000,000 tons, or 25 per cent., through inefficient use.

"As an example, in the modern, efficient power plants of the country 20 per cent of the heat in the coal consumed is converted into power, whereas in the small power stations the efficiency frequently drops below 10 per cent. The average efficiency of all steam power plants in the United States is probably 5 or 6 per cent. of the energy of the coal. If it were possible to elevate the average efficiency to the maximum attainable, about three times as much energy would be available.

"The brilliant lighting of the roofs of apartment houses at night merely for effect ought to be stopped during the period of the war. It is the most glaring example of waste of precious resources that I have seen."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Felix Krembs, who appeared last season with Jane Cowl in "Lilac Time," has been engaged by William Harris for an important part in Bayard Veiller's new play, "The Chatterbox." Mrs. Jacques Martin has been assigned a role in "The Jack Knife Man," a new play that will be produced by the Henry B. Harris Estate.

Since actors are working, if they are lucky, on the Winter holidays and rarely ever a chance to celebrate, the Lights Club has decided to set aside a number of days during the Summer vacation season to be observed by its members in lieu of the regular holidays they miss. The first of the series will be an "Actors' Christmas," which will be observed with appropriate ceremonies at the club house at Freeport, L. I.

Lizzie Hudson Collier has been added to the cast of Edward Peple's play of Quaker life, "Friend Martha," the first performance of which is scheduled for Monday, Aug. 6, at the Booth.

One hundred children from the Meinhard Memorial House in Harlem will be the guests of Benjamin Chapin at the exhibition of his Lincoln pictures this afternoon at the Globe.

Rock and White have introduced a new dance called the Shibashuwa in "Hitchy-Koo" at the Cohan and Harris. During the remainder of the engagement they will interpolate a new dance every week.

LEAD BELT IS QUIET; TROOPS IN CONTROL

Commander Notifies American Miners Deportation of Foreigners Must Cease.

REJECT CONFERENCE OFFERS

Homes of Foreign-Born Miners Have Been Pillaged, Leaving Women and Children Without Food.

FLAT RIVER, Mo., July 15.—The presence of a detachment of Missouri National Guardsmen in the lead belt in the vicinity of Flat River did not prevent the continuing exodus of foreign-born miners, who since Friday have been driven out of this district by American-born miners. Tonight it is estimated that 1,000 foreigners have left the district. No mob violence occurred today, nor did the American miners gather in any threateningly large numbers.

Unsuccessful efforts were made to bring about a conference between the American-born miners and the mine managers. The latter concluded to leave the question of foreign employment to the company officials in New York. The companies concerned are the St. Joseph Lead Company, the Desloge Company, the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Company, and a Guggenheim corporation.

When the National Guardsmen detrained this morning representatives of the Americans told Major Stepp their grievances.

"We want only a chance to go to work and support our families, without being thrown out to make room for foreigners. Winter is coming, and the mining companies are discharging Americans to give places to foreigners. We wish to harm no one, we have killed no one, we do not think any one has been hurt, we have destroyed no property. But the mining companies are discharging Americans, and it is against that that we protest."

Major Stepp warned the men that he would preserve order. William Rich, a leader of miners, mounted an automobile and said:

"The Americans are going to 'extract' the foreigners. All who are ready to do this work meet at River Mines at 11 o'clock."

"Let it be plain," said Major Stepp, "if any one uses intimidation or coercion, there will be trouble."

A labor committee then went among the men, urging them to go home and await the result of conferences with the mine operators.

Major Stepp made a tour of the foreign colonies. He found that 200 homes of foreign-born miners had been pillaged, and that women and children were without food. It also was found that American-born miners were buying cows and other property from the women at nominal prices.

FOR WOMEN ONLY

An outside, sunny room with running water, $1 per day; with meals, $2 per day. Single person, $10 weekly and up. Sunny front room with bath, $1.50 per day; with meals, $2.50 per day. Suites, $2.50 per day. These rooms and rates merit your immediate investigation. They are rated from 50% to 100% lower than anything of equal value in the city.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE
Lexington Ave. and 30th St.
Modern, Accessible, Fireproof. Excellent Service.

Auto Road Map Free
Mailed on Request.
HOTEL ADELPHIA
Chestnut, at 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
400 Rooms—400 Baths

NEW AMSTERDAM 50c to $2. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
Ziegfeld Follies
ROOF After Performance ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
THE SEASON'S SENSATION
"HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH
Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Wm. Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni

GLOBE B'WAY 46 St. LAST WEEK DAILY 1.30 to 11.30
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1917.

AGAINST THE WALL.

What good the German people imagine it will do to have the Government reaffirm its "war program" of Aug. 4, 1914, is hard for an outsider to understand; yet that seems to be what the battle is about. That declaration was to the effect that Germany was taking up arms not for conquest but to defend its liberties. Immediately after making it, Germany overran Belgium. The world did not believe the declaration. The world regarded it as a remarkable and offensive instance of impudence. Why should the world be any more inclined to believe it now? To reaffirm that glaring falsehood would have not the slightest effect upon the war movements of the Allies or upon the sentiment of the few remaining neutral countries. If Germany gives up the idea of conquest, it will be because the Allies will not let her make any conquests, and for no other reason, and that reason will be wholly unaffected by anything Germany may say about the purity of her intentions.

It is probable that this empty reaffirmation of an untruth is sought for as the basis for peace negotiations. It is significant that the Centrist organ's opposition to BETHMANN HOLLWEG was based on the alleged necessity of having some one else in a position to make advances to the Allies. He has been forced out of his high office in favor of a comparatively untried man for that reason, perhaps, or one akin to it. Perhaps the fact that Dr. MICHAELIS is the first commoner to be made Chancellor may be significant. Germany is weary of war, not as the other belligerents are weary of it—weary of the bloodshed and the cost—but with a weariness that has in it an element of terror. The hopelessness of any outcome but German defeat or the ruin of the world is becoming evident to all Germany. It is plain enough that the blatancies of the inspired press did not represent German sentiment. The German people may be kept in ignorance of much, but some facts have got to them in spite of the press and the censorship.

They know that American soldiers have landed in France. REVENTLOW'S desperate attempts to minimize and ridicule that fact are sufficient evidence that alarming reports about it have been spread in Germany. They do not know how many have landed, but the constant and frantic efforts to reassure them can have only one meaning. They know that America has floated a large war loan. They do not know what a great success it has been, and probably believe what they are told, that it was not as successful as was expected, but after all they know that the Government has borrowed money from its citizens for the purpose of making real war on Germany, and that is the main thing. They know that America has registered 10,000,000 men for conscription purposes. They may believe, as they are told, that the country is disaffected toward its Government, that nobody here wants to fight Germany except the bloodthirsty monomaniac WILSON, but after all that grim fact of the conscription remains. They have been told that America could never be a figure in the war, but they have come to know better.

They have been told that the submarine would end the war before America could enter; that France was dying, and would be dead before help could come; that Russia would make a separate peace; that the submarine would finish England, and that they were safe from that dreadful spectre, another Winter of war. But they know now that the submarine cannot make an end of England before America enters the war. They know that France will not die before America enters the war. BRUSILOFF'S guns have ended the hope of a Russian peace, even if they believe the stories continually told them about the ineffectiveness of his assaults.

Therefore they know now that they must face another Winter of war, and they look about to see how they will weather it. They see that the crop outlook is as poor as that of 1915; the Government admits it. They see that German credit is diminishing. Perhaps they do not know that Germany is trying to borrow in Holland on Treasury bills at 15 per cent. interest and not succeeding, and that it had offered to guarantee the bills by deposit of municipal bonds, and have them indorsed by German banks; but they know that money is needed and hard to get. They know that when that coming Winter is over they will face not an improved situation, but a worse one, with America fully in the war, with Russia recovered from the revolutionary disorganization, and with no help coming from any quarter. Germany wants peace before the day of wrath arrives.

In this light the Reichstag's proposed peace resolution published this morning, which will probably be sidetracked, seems sadly futile. The reassertion of Germany's persistent claim that it took up arms "in defense of its liberty" is hollow mockery. The whole resolution is merely words.

THE AIR SERVICE BILL.

The prompt passage by the House of Representatives of the Aviation bill appropriating $640,000,000 for the upbuilding of the military air service of the United States is encouraging, and the people need that sort of encouragement just now. The quick acceptance of this bill will somewhat allay the widespread discontent caused by the needless delay of the Food bill, another war measure of vast importance There were no objections to the Aviation bill. There was no debate to speak of, except that precipitated by Mr. FITZGERALD'S expression of his views on the need of a national budget, which were sound enough and should be seriously considered, but were not germane to the subject. The American people will approve the acceptance of the bill for air service on the very day it was reported from committee. They will note in this action a sign that Congress is really alive to the perilous situation in which the war places this country. Contrary signs have been too frequently noted in the tedious delays in both houses over war measures demanding quick action.

No doubt the Aviation bill will go through the Senate without needless delay. Its terms are well understood. It provides for the finances of air service, it sets in motion vast machinery that will in time put the United States in the first place in this military branch. Its text does not reveal the plans in detail. Secretary BAKER and Brig. Gen. SQUIER have explained those plans to the members of the House Military Committee; they will in due time be made clear to the Senate's committeemen, if that has not already been done, but they are military secrets, not to be spread before the public and thus divulged to the enemy. Some persons interested in aviation matters have argued that all the plans for the development of our military air service should be revealed, so that they may be judged on their merits. But surely every person who is an acknowledged authority on the subject has been able to express his views in committee. The complaint that we are not going to build enough flying machines loses its force, as Mr. KAHN intimated that the number is not specified.

The only thing the American public really cares to know at present is that we are to have large numbers of military airplanes and trained airmen, and that with them, before long, we shall be doing our share to terminate the war against democracy.

FAITHFUL SERVANTS OF THE CITY.

Be they Republicans, Democrats, Independents, Prohibitionists, of whatever or of no party name, the men who want the City of New York governed well, honestly, competently, who want a municipal administration to carry on the public business for the benefit of the public, not the benefit of politicians, are watching with warm interest and approval the prosperous course of the Fusion movement. Mayor MITCHEL'S administration, the best the city has ever had, is his more than ample credential to a second term.

The spirit and the performance of that administration, in all its departments, have been admirable. In every branch of the service and with special success in some, for example the Fire Department, the Police Department, the Street Cleaning Department, there has been firm discipline, progress, a feeling of co-operation, pride, and solidarity in the service, financial honesty coupled with expert handling of financial problems. These are but the broadest characteristic outlines of a general policy thoughtfully planned, and, after even too liberal an allowance for inevitable sporadic defects of judgment and human material, executed ably and successfully.

Only by counting the few misses and not the wealth of hits, by absurdly exaggerating errors such as are to be expected under any save an administration of All the Virtues—and St. Tammany—can political and personal malice raise even the poor ghost of an argument against Mayor MITCHEL. This vast, complicated machine of government for a city of 5,000,000 people, a State, a nation by itself, makes implacable, impossible demands upon the brain and nerves of its chiefs. If Mr. MITCHEL isn't always as bland as an affable archangel, an occasional heat of speech is to be forgiven him. His personality is salient. He is, fortunately, far from perfect. He has grown steadily in intellectual stature, in moral force, in achievement. His fine patriotism and the dignity with which he has represented the city at all times, and so notably when the allied missions visited New York, have strengthened the public respect and regard which the high aims and attainments of his administration have won for him from the friends of nonpartisan, honest, capable municipal government.

He has been a mighty good Mayor. He will be a still better one in his second term. We praise him for the work he has done, and "love him for the enemies he has made."

The renomination of Controller PRENDERGAST is assured and thoroughly deserved. He is a strong, invaluable figure in the Board of Estimate. His knowledge of the city government in all its multifarious ramifications and activities and interests, from the art museums to the Zoological Garden, from public baths to tuberculous children, is minute and exhaustive. His study of the financial problems of the city is thorough. His hand at the budget is skilled and careful. New York appreciates and needs him. He has his redeeming imperfections. He has a robust and pugnacious temperament. His pen doesn't invariably exude honey. But he fights for what he believes to be right. He fights for the city. He, too, is to be honored for the work he has done and loved for the enemies he has made. A mighty good Controller, who has more than earned re-election.

COLUMBIA'S SUMMER OPERA.

The Summer Session of Columbia University is to be enlivened and varied by eight performances of grand opera, beginning tomorrow evening with PUCCINI'S "Bohème." This is a novel and commendable undertaking, to place good operatic music, sung by artists of acknowledged superiority, within the reach of the hundreds of young students who in their effort to get education devote the Summer months to hard study. But the appeal of this enterprise is not only to them. The general public is earnestly requested to give such support to the Columbia opera as will assure the repetition of the performances another year, and there is an additional reason for cordial public support, as the profits are to be turned over to the National Special Aid Society's aviation department. The public-spirited women who freely give their services to the work of that department have been very successful in enlisting many young men for air service in France, and, after the proper examinations here, sending them abroad. All the expenses of these recruits have been paid. Perhaps in the future the Special Aid Society's aviation work may be in some way correlated with the army and navy aviation plans, but the Lafayette Escadrille will scarcely go out of existence while the war lasts.

The promise of these midsummer performances of opera is alluring. The Metropolitan Opera Company has permitted the employment of its chorus and orchestra, and the gymnasium of the university has been temporarily converted into an opera house. There are many more people in town than usual in midsummer, and entertainment of this sort is not likely to be neglected.

OCEAN CARRIER SERVICE.

Laws that ought not to have been made should not be permitted to impair the efficiency of ships now in use, and the construction of new ships must not be delayed by labor controversies. There is plenty of testimony that the activity of ocean carriers is restrained by provisions of the La Follette Seamen's act. American sailors in foreign ports and foreign sailors in ports of the United States take half the high wages that are due and desert or become disabled. This causes much delay. The law is one which has reduced American tonnage on the Pacific from 55,000 to 23,000 and assisted in increasing the tonnage of Japanese ships calling at our Pacific ports from 95,000 to 220,000. It should be amended or repealed.

Construction may have been delayed already by the strike of machinists in yards near this city. Recent reports show that fifteen shipbuilding plants are affected by the withdrawal of 6,000 skilled employés. A day or two ago 2,000 strikers at yards on the Pacific Coast were added to the number. Statements made by the companies and by ROWLAND B. MAHANY, a conciliator from the Department of Labor, are in conflict. Mr. MAHANY says that for more than a year the machinists have tried in vain to present their claims and that their employers have refused to confer with them. On the other hand, the companies assert that they have always been ready to confer with committees of their own men and have increased wages three times in the last twelve months. Such controversies should be settled speedily by arbitration, and the Government should insist upon adjustment in this way.

New evidence that carriers are needed on the Pacific for Russia is shown by the reports of Mr. HARRISON, an Assistant Secretary of the Stevens Railroad Commission, who describes the congestion at Vladivostok as follows:

> Cases of machinery were lying all over the place in utter abandonment, exposed to the elements and assuredly in danger of damage and deterioration. Mountains of shells, plantations of cotton, and army supplies of every imaginable description bore mute witness to the incompetence of the old régime.

This terminus has been "suffering from an acute shortage of cars." Mr. HARRISON says the commission promised that cars from this country should be delivered at the rate of 10,000 a month after the lapse of sixty days. Ships will be needed for this service. The building of them must be hastened. There should be no delay on account of strikes.

READING UNREASON INTO A LAW.

A jury having acquitted each and all of several scores of alleged conspirators to control the soft coal trade, comment is made that justice is perverted through refusal to enforce the letter of the law that all agreements respecting trade are unlawful. There is excuse, although not justification, for taking this perverted view of the law. The law does not forbid reasonable agreements respecting trade. The finding was that the coal agreement, if it existed at all, was a reasonable agreement. It did not fall within the prohibition of monopoly, for the soft coal trade is too big and too variegated to be monopolized, and in fact was not monopolized. The defendants controlled but a small part of the trade. The agreement upon price, such as it was, did not prevent selling 17,000,000 tons below the price the Government proved, and 3,000,000 tons above it, and about half of those two quantities at the agreed price. The jury did not find the price itself unreasonable, and it was in fact below the price settled by a conference of the trade with Government officials.

Upon such a statement of facts it would seem that the jury found like reasonable men of business, and their verdict is the only one consistent with reason in law. To expect a court to overrule the rule of reason as declared by the highest courts and to expect juries to disagree with the Judge's charge of the law is to substitute prejudice for law. No law forbidding reasonable agreements regarding trade could endure. Harm can be done to trade only through unreasonable agreements. Juries never can be made to send good men of business to prison for doing what good merchants do. It is time for this to be recognized, and to dissent from the policy of trying to read unreason into the law.

It makes no difference whether this is done by editors or Attorney Generals who decline to take their law from Judges and juries. The Supreme Court has referred those of this way of thinking to Congress. To get a reasonable law enforced unreasonably is to put it on its way to annulment. That particular phase of moral and economic perversity has passed. The Sherman law is the embodiment of sound merchant law, and not the reversal of it. If it were enforced in the sense put upon it by the prosecuting officials and the trust-mad lawmakers it would be necessary to put reason into the enforcers, as in fact was done.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Dark Alley as Well as the Open Field.

President MENOCAL, in his decree suspending constitutional guarantees in Cuba, declares the existence of "a state of moral and material perturbation, fomented in part by alien elements." That is a graceful way of describing one of the favorite methods of Kultur. On the same day with this revelation of the activity of "alien elements" in Cuba comes the news from Petrograd that "German spies are arrested daily here as the military situation tightens," and that scores of them "are frantically endeavoring to leave Russia, many of them stealing passports." The other day a dispatch from China declared it to be "established virtually that General CHANG HSUN, leader of the Imperialist forces, is in German pay." When the secret history of the war comes to be made public we shall read interesting news about the troubles in Costa Rica without doubt.

On the same day with these dispatches from Havana and Petrograd comes a dispatch from Christiania announcing that Germany has "made formal apology" for the activities of the German diplomatic courier whose baggage, forwarded without examination as a diplomatic courtesy, contained infernal machines for the destruction of Norwegian shipping. This German gentleman had the misfortune to be found out, and Germany disavows him in its most debonair and engaging way.

Is there a country on the face of the globe in which Germany has not been diabolically active in these secret and abhorrent ways? It is true that neither Russia nor Cuba has much reason to complain, for they are enemy countries; but the Zimmermann offer to dismember the United States for Mexico's benefit was made when Germany was at peace with us, and neither Norway, China, nor Costa Rica is an enemy country. It is remarkable how in the practical exposition of Kultur in war time the most open brutality in the field of war has gone hand in hand with the most furtive and slinking treachery behind the lines. Kultur may not be many-sided, but it has two well defined sides, and these are they.

Dollars, Francs, and Pounds.

M. ROUMAGNAC politely invites us to adopt the franc and abandon the dollar. He suggests that if we thought in centimes we should be more thrifty, and entices us with the picture of what magnificent proportions would be attained by the American worsted stocking, the garment with which France has amazed the world before now, and happily will soon again. Perhaps the polite Frenchman knows that it would be nearly hopeless to persuade us to adopt by name the metric system, and is too courteous to make the proposal in the interest of international solidarity. That would be attained equally by the French adopting the dollar, and perhaps stimulating French thrift by the larger denomination in the manner suggested to us by the shrinking of our own coin.

But after all there is nothing to prevent the thrifty French from thinking in cents as easily as Americans could think in centimes. It is history that we might have had the metric system when we adopted the dollar or decimal system in coinage. THOMAS JEFFERSON devised a decimal system of weights and measures and GOUVERNEUR MORRIS advocated it. We might have had it in the eighteenth century, but we are by no means sure to get it in the twentieth century, although all that has happened in the meantime has commended it. The reason is the same stolidity or prejudice that makes it seem nearly equally hopeless to divorce England from the sovereign. Advanced thinkers have suggested for England a currency of florins, dimes, and cents, much like our own currency. But it is harder to disestablish the pound than the Church. It is a "pernicious" suggestion, according to leading bankers, who scent a threat at shaking the primacy of England in banking and trade. Dollar exchange is a menace, whereas a currency as awkward as pounds, shillings, and pence, and weights and measures equally unscientific, are only an inconvenience.

Yet it is hard to stop the headway of a good thing, particularly when it has gained such an impetus as the metric system has gained among us by the war. Huge contracts have been carried out by our manufacturers in metric figures without difficulty and even with advantage. We are trading more and more with neutrals using the metric calculations in trade abandoned to us through the force of war considerations. Fact has done more than arguments ever could in the way of reconciling us to the foreign notion, which has many scientific recommendations, and is opposed rather by rooted custom than by reason. The currency of the metric system, which we already have in the dollar, may yet prove the entering wedge for the renewal of the proposal of the century before the last.

A Classical Year at the Chautauqua.

The conference of friends of classical studies at Princeton is already bearing fruit. The "parent Chautauqua" at Chautauqua, in this State, will devote its course of reading and home study for the year 1917 to 1918 to classical subjects. The Chautauqua authorities are led to this decision by a simple but compelling argument. This is, in effect, that on account of popular ignorance of ancient philosophy and politics, of the recorded experience of old generations we are easily gulled by the revival, under new names, of whimsies, false social, economic, and political theories that were tried and found wanting centuries ago. Of course, the Chautauquans, as nonpartisan educators, could not cite the contemporary palaver about "direct government." A study of the Greek democracies throws sufficient light on that.

One thinks of rerum cognoscere causas as the Chautauquans speak of the "profound and intense desire" awakened by the war "to understand the long hidden causes and immemorial principles that lie back of such a catastrophe." The continuity of culture, civilization, experience, history; the modernity of the ancient and the ancientness of the modern—these are among the gifts which classical studies bring. They teach us to trace origins, to see human life as a whole, not to be discouraged by the revival of hoary fallacies, demagogies, and utopias. They teach toleration and hope.

The Chautauqua Institution is about to do a notable service to education. One of its many services, to be sure, but of a character and undertaken in a clear, philosophic spirit that merits special hearty thanks.

AN OVERHEAD PEST.

Caterpillar Horde in Town—Appeal to Have Something Done About It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Zeppelins have not yet compelled the residents of New York to seek shelter in cellars; but unless the Park Department finds some means of coping with and curbing a growing pest, the caterpillar of this year of grace, 1917, will presently set the metropolitan population in like manner scurrying and scampering for cover.

Last Summer there was an incipient pest of the sort. The Park Department at that time pleaded, by way of excuse, that it had not had a sufficient appropriation to carry on the necessary work of Springtime and early Summer spraying of the trees. And presently the epidemic of infantile paralysis came on, and New Yorkers forgot the lesser pest. This year, however, the caterpillars have returned more numerous, and fatter and slimier than ever, and the Park Department that should guard our heads from overhead annoyance in the parks and on the boulevards of the city cannot plead that again it was taken by surprise in its poverty. It was warned a year ago and should have been watchful.

It is not suggested that Commissioner Ward should engage a great and costly fleet of airplanes to make the city safe for promenading; but the exemplary work done by his brother Commissioner, Mr. Woods of the Police Department, in ridding or safeguarding the city with respect to the wartime annoyances of anarchists, pacifists, nonconscriptionists, and their queer ilk of a thousand isms, should at least encourage and stimulate Commissioner Ward to do his fumigative best with respect to the entomological annoyances that live but do not stay in the trees.

Besides, it should be remembered the Summer has been late in coming, and doubly abundant and repoicing these days, because so late, are the arbor-amorous young folk that go arm in arm where the shade is deep. Moreover, there is a more prosaic consideration also to be borne in mind; in Washington Heights at least the caterpillar crawlers have gone up as well as down; they mar not only the sidewalks and the streets to the meditative gaze of those who walk steeped in thought, but they have also developed a most uncomfortable habit of scaling walls and fire-escapes; even unto the eighth or tenth-story apartments they nestle into the sleeping ear on the pillow at midnight, and they have achieved a most uncomfortable ability to find the kitchen, and a most unfortunate penchant for soup. But soup is too expensive for the purpose.

Mr. Ward has the next move. UGH.
New York, July 14, 1917.

British Arrivals During the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial recently published in The New York American it was stated that 500,000 Englishmen of military age had taken refuge in this country since the outbreak of the war. I believed this statement to be erroneous and made inquiry to Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration. I have his written reply, under date of July 11, in which he states that 145,023 English, Scotch, and Welsh immigrant aliens were admitted to the United States from Aug. 1, 1914, to May 31, 1917, inclusive. This includes men, women, and children. A fair calculation of those subject to military service would be 20 per cent.—that is, about 29,000. From this number must be deducted those physically unfit and those having dependents. It can be readily seen that the 500,000 refugees are largely men in buckram. Justice demands the widest circulation of a refutation of the charge of cowardice against the English people. They are often wrong-headed, but seldom poltroons. No good purpose can be served by spreading untruths about a brave and dauntless people. JOHN HATTON.
Brooklyn, July 13, 1917.

Unjust War Profits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Everywhere we see the most admirable expedients for reform, "zoning system," regulation of food prices, sewage disposal plants, park protection, &c., put aside by "business" interests. It is a very perilous situation now; the world may be wrecked by forces of evil. What is our President to do? Not to trust to words only, it is time to act, to make undue profits a crime.

ANNIE WESTBROOK GOULD.
New York, July 12, 1917.

THE STATUS QUO ANTE.

Proposals Intended to Divide Nations Fighting Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the discussion of our entry into the world war side by side with liberated Russia, certain proposals are being made which contain elements of grave danger. Briefly, the proposal is to split the defenders of liberty against Germany into two opposing camps, democratic Russia and the United States to stand together, stalwartly resisting the "imperialistic tendencies" of France, of Italy and England; the tricky formula, "peace without annexation or contribution" is evoked.

This means, I suppose, that, once Belgium and Poland have been evacuated, the matter will stop there; nothing is said concerning the repayment, by Germany, of the enormous contributions she has already exacted from Belgium.

Let us see just what this will mean. Germany is beaten, and knows it. Submarine ruthlessness—the gambler's last throw—is an admitted failure. Therefore Germany desires to call a halt, and instantly to prepare for "the next war," in five or ten years' time, when her new crop of cannon fodder is ripe for harvesting.

That is why Germany is now eager for the "status quo ante." Next time she expects to win.

Let us see what the "status quo ante" practically means. It means, to begin with, the continued mutilation of Poland, the complete negation of President Wilson's just demand for a Poland "united and independent;" for Prussia has no intention of giving up her Polish provinces. She intends, instead, to extirpate the Poles.

It means, next, the perpetuation of grievous wrongs in Austria-Hungary, where 28,000,000 Slavs and Latins are held in shameful helotry by 20,000,000 Teutons and Magyars; the tearing of the Serbian nation into three fragments: Croatia and Slavonia being ruled by Hungary, with the characteristic injustice of the Magyar toward subject races; Bosnia-Herzegovina and Dalmatia being held by Austria; while Montenegro and Serbia, nominally independent, are kept in economic bondage. A like mutilation of the long tried Czecho-Slovak nation in the north.

Further, it will mean the practical ownership by the Teuton overlords of Bulgaria, and of the "Turkish" Empire, with a perpetuation of the infamous tyranny and massacres so long practiced in Armenia and Syria.

Thus to betray these subject and long-tortured peoples would be little short of infamous. But to betray them in the name of "a finer humanity and democracy" would be a ghastly jest.

But that is not all. After her wars of 1864-66, Germany, beside breaking Austria, annexed Hesse, Hanover and Nassau, which she had ruthlessly conquered. She drilled their men, and used them in her war of 1870 against France. Seizing Alsace-Lorraine in 1871, she drilled their men, and is using them today in her war against France and her allies.

She will do exactly this now if "peace without annexation or contribution" leaves in her talons Austria-Hungary (now, in fact, a vassal), Bulgaria and the vast "Turkish" Empire, which is, today, ruled from Berlin. This will give her, within the decade, some 200,000,000 of population, with a Prussian-trained army of some 10,000,000 men.

That is precisely what she wanted. That is what the "democratic and humanitarian" policy of the status quo ante, of "peace without annexation or contribution" will give her. It is hard to decide which quality would be more marked in this: suicidal folly or wickedness.

What would be the result, for the two powers, Russia and the United States, who are now invited to commit this piece of folly and crime, in the name of "democracy and humanity"? Germany has frankly told us. Germany intends to conquer Western Russia, which will then be not Germanized but enslaved. As for ourselves, Germany's purpose was crisply stated by Rear Admiral von Goetzen at Manila in 1898:

> We intend to take a billion or so of your dollars from New York and other places. The Monroe Doctrine will be taken charge of by us, as we will then have to put you in your place, and we will take charge of South America, as far as we wish to.

It is a fundamental principle in law that a man intends the natural results of his actions. Do those who are now trying to set Russia and the United States against France, Italy and England intend the natural, nay, the inevitable result of what they propose, in the name of "democracy and humanity"?

No; at whatever cost—at the cost of three years more of war if need be—these cruelly enslaved races must be liberated; those that are strong enough must have complete freedom and independence; those that are still too weak, through prolonged slavery, must be protected by the Entente powers till they are strong enough to stand alone. Gentlemen, if this be "imperialism," make the most of it.

CHARLES JOHNSTON.
Bergenfield, N. J., July 14, 1917.

Herkimer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his address at Little Falls, N. Y., to the General Nicholas Herkimer Association reported in last Sunday's TIMES, Professor Theodor Sutro talked about German literature and German science. We are not fighting literature or science, but we are combating autocracy, and striving for the maintenance of democracy, and for the right to live the lives of free men.

Mr. Sutro's attempt to Germanize will not have any effect on the thousands of patriotic citizens in the Mohawk Valley or elsewhere. I may mention that Herkimer was not a German, but was born in the Mohawk Valley.

Let us have less about German pretensions as voiced through its German Alliance professors. MOHAWK.
Herkimer, N. Y., July 12, 1917.

DAWN.

E'en though Old Mother Earth, sore stricken, shake
In every limb; e'en though the jagged steel
Ashrieking, pierce her skin; e'en though the heel
Of armed soldiery the echoes wake,
And pillage and rapine their places take
Where once the cool of eventide would steal
Upon each peaceful scene, and peal on peal
Of laughter rise where yearning hearts now break—
An end must be, this grisly nightmare cease!
Humanity in arms naught can withstand!
E'en now behind the spectred scythe we see
The gentle Goddess, robed resplendently
In white, a twig of myrtle in her hand,
Dispensing Mercy, Love, and Lasting Peace.

CLIFFORD B. CRESCENT.

AN APPEAL TO THE MOTHERS OF GERMANY.

Hall Caine Pictures Useless Slaughter of English Children by German Raiders—Says Outraged Motherhood May Compel Reprisals.

By HALL CAINE.

TO THE MOTHERS OF GERMANY:

Mothers of Germany, all the world knows how dearly you love your children. Some of us (now your enemies) who, in the unbelievable days before the war (Ah, God, can it be?) used to sleep and eat and laugh in your German homes, as you slept and ate and laughed in our English homes, have memories of little domestic scenes in Germany which were sufficient to prove it. Two or three such memories come back to me now, and not all the fiery passions that have burnt up the sweetness of the years between can quite blacken the tender grace of them.

The first is of a Christmas Eve spent in the house of a beautiful young German woman with three or four sweet young children. Like Ibsen's little mother, she had spent the morning in mysterious journeys to the village shops in smuggling strange-looking parcels into the house, and in certain solitary occupations in the drawing room. But toward the early dusk of the Winter day the blinds were pulled down, the folding doors were thrown open, and then the little people, dressed up in white, tingling with excitement and holding each other's hands, were allowed to go in as to some magic cave, with our black-coated contingent of older folk following in the rear.

There in the middle of the floor stood the Christmas tree, glittering with red and blue candles all alight, glistening with crackers, laden with toys, and crowned with the welcoming face of the Christmas Man. And there, too, was the young mother herself, waiting and watching with eager eyes for the wonder and joy in the eyes of her children. After the first moments of breathless awe were over and "Stille Nacht, heilige Nacht," had been sung, she called on the governess to play something on the piano. Then there was a romp round the tree, the young mother taking the hands of her youngest on either side, and all laughing and shrieking with delight. I stood in the open doorway, I remember, and if there was anything more moving for me in the fairylike scene than the happiness of the children, it was the searching sense of the mother-heart throbbing through and through it.

The second of the memories that come back to me is of the same home of happiness a few hours later. After various carols, sung in silvery child voices at the back of the dining room door, the house was silent, and with noiseless footsteps we were creeping upstairs behind the young mother to the darkened chamber where her golden-headed treasures lay asleep. There they were under the blinking night-light, looking soft and white as milk, each in her little cot, which was banked up with dolls and oranges and chocolate boxes in such positions that they must be the first things seen by the little sleeper when she opened her eyes in the morning. This was another and yet more touching scene out of fairyland, and it had the same sense of the mother-heart throbbing through and through it.

The Contrast in England.

And now, with a hot and quivering heart, I think of other scenes in England which seem to say, rightly or wrongly, that the German mother who loves her own so tenderly can be more cruel to the children of the English mother than the wolf to the whelps of the fox dam.

One is of a murky night in the first months of the war. On the top floor of a tenement house in North London three little children (just as white and soft and sweet as yours) lay asleep in each other's arms. A Zeppelin came riding through the blackness of the skies, and dropped bombs on their humble home. All three were killed.

In the Spring of the present year a laboring man who lived in a cottage on the edge of a little holiday town on our southeast coast, was smoking his last pipe late at night before going to bed, when a shell from a German destroyer on the dark sea outside struck the upper story where his wife and children lay asleep. Amid the crash of falling timbers he reached the foot of the broken stairway and called up to his wife. There was at first no answer, and then out of the darkness came a frightened cry from his little daughter, five years of age.

"Come down, dearie," he called.

"I can't daddie, I'm hurt," cried the child.

The distracted man clambered up to the child, carried her to the outer door of his house, told her to find her way, if she could, to her grandmother's down the street, and then returned to look for her mother and baby brother in the bedroom above. When he found them they were dead.

A fortnight ago, toward noon of a heavenly Summer day, in an infant school in East London, a hundred children, ranging in ages from 3 years to 6, were singing their last lesson before the time came to scamper home in childish glee to their midday meal, when out of the sunshine of the sky two bombs fell from a German air machine and killed ten of them and wounded fifty. The scene was a frightful shambles. Some of the children were destroyed beyond all recognition, their sweet limbs being splashed like a bloody avalanche against the broken walls. And a moment later their mothers, coming breathless, bareheaded, and with wild eyes to the school door, saw the mangled bodies of their babies brought out in a stream of blood.

Is Murder Worth While?

Mothers of Germany, if I have not spared you the pain of these descriptions it is because I want you to realize for yourselves what English mothers feel about the murder of their innocent children, who knew nothing of the war and had done no harm to any one. Who manned the legion of devilish engines that dropped death on them from the sky? Your sons, and some of them are still so young that it must seem to you only as yesterday since you nursed them on your knees. Who directed them? Your fathers and husbands, and some of these are the rulers of your nation, and therefore responsible for the cowardly outrages. But motherhood is the supreme power in a State, always has been, always will be, always must be, and if you, mothers of Germany, had set your faces against the doing of such things they would never have been done.

Were they worth while? Has the military advantage gained to the arms of Germany by all her air raids put together been worth the golden head of one darling child? It has not. You could walk for a week through the thousands of miles of the streets of Londo without seeing a trace of Zeppelin damage. Only one real result has come of these barbarities from first to last—a hundred and fifty little coffins have been carried to the cemeteries of South London and Poplar, and the hearts of English mothers are afire as with burning coal.

I will not attempt to answer the arguments with which, when your motherhearts have been troubled by reports of the hideous calamities that have fallen on our children as from the kingdom of death and hell, your military leaders have put you off—that they were accidents, military necessities, that London is a fortress which it is imperative to subdue, that what Germany has done in London is less than what Frenchmen did at Freiburg, that war is war and the only mercy is to make it terrible, so that it may be the sooner ended and the peace of the world restored. You are mothers, and I will only ask you some simple questions out of the soul of your motherhood—they will be easier answered.

Have you considered what a crime against childhood is involved in these unnecessary atrocities? We come into the world through pain; most of us leave it in pain. Birth is a great agony; death may be an agony also. But between these two there is nearly always one golden strip of life, full of joy and peace and sunshine—childhood. To blacken out that sweet period altogether, to snatch the little, happy soul from the light of the sun—what an iniquity!

Have you thought of the sin against motherhood? When a woman bears a child she is a creator. God grants her the right, highest and proudest of His creatures, to repeat the miracle of creation. In becoming a mother she enters into the greatest of all empires, the holy empire of motherhood, whereof the only King, the only Kaiser, is God, and therefore her fealty is first to Him. When, out of the valley of the shadow of childbirth, she comes back with the new life, the light of a great joy is upon her, and neither the fear of poverty nor yet the dread of shame can quench it. To put out that light by putting out the life of her child—what a crime against motherhood!

The Duties of a Mother.

Have you thought, too, of the right which nature gives to a mother to protect her child? That is a greater right than has ever yet been written in any lawbook. Deep down in every mother's heart it lies, and it is sacred and everlasting. The first of a mother's duties is to protect the little body she brings into the world and the living soul it shelters. The mother who would let harm befall her child, even to save herself, would be more guilty than the most savage of the lower animals. The animal mother will fight the felon sire for her young, and because of her motherhood the male partner gives place to her. An eternal law seems to grant to the mother of all species the right to kill, if need be, that her offspring may not be killed. By the measure of that right we may judge of the wickedness of taking it away from her. To outrage the sanctuary of the mother's breast by robbing it of the child it suckled is the crime of crimes. It is a crime that shames both the world and God.

And have you thought, also, that if our Christian faith counts for anything, these helpless little ones who have been so cruelly done to death are mightier far than the whole of the German Empire now? Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven. If it is to God only that they can look for justice, their victory is sure. He who is too weak to fight for himself has God to fight for him. Is it only an idle thought, a foolish superstition, that until the trump of doom they will be waiting at the bar of God, at the feet of the Mother of all Mothers—these slaughtered innocents, with eyes that are as the eyes of your own children?

Mothers May Demand Reprisals.

I will not speak of reprisals except to say that, logically or illogically, nearly all that is best in our country is against them. But it is a fearful thing to play with the human soul, and of all souls the mother-soul is at once the sweetest and the most terrible. Therefore, not as a threat, nor even as a warning, but only as a light to light up the heart of the British mother, I tell you, mothers of Germany, that if further air raids over England should kill still more English children, no church, or press, or parliament, or government, or backward thought of Freiburg will be able to withstand the demand of British motherhood (bleeding for the loss of its dead and trembling for the safety of its living) for justice and retribution, and that the only result will be that thousands of your German children, just as sweet and innocent as our own, and living now in the fullness of their childish joy, will soon (God knows how soon) be carried to their graves.

Mothers of Germany, let us stop the madness and delirium of such an unnatural conflict, and so make reprisals on either side unnecessary. Is it not horror enough that through starless nights and hopeless dawns all Europe is in sorrow for the daily sacrifice of the flower of its young manhood? Must the world weep for the slaughter of its children also?

DEPICTS BELGIUM'S FUTURE.

Mme. Horta Says Resources Will Save Country After War.

Mme. Victor Horta, wife of the Director of the Royal School of Fine Arts in Brussels, who has been in America in the interest of the American Aid for Homeles Belgian Children, which she founded and is carrying on with the authorization of the Belgian Government, has just returned to New York after a successful trip through the West.

"Frequent representations of Belgium show a desperate and starving mother, with a helpless starving child," says Mme. Horta. "Belgium has gone through great suffering and met with terrible loses, but with the end of the war I believe that in a short time she will recuperate and will be again one of the richest countries in the world. We have our mines, we have our agriculture, and we have our factories. The machinery from many of the latter has been taken to Germany, but if the buildings remain it will not be long before they will be again at work, all other business interests will be taken up, and we shall again be prosperous.

"So I do

PARIS FETE DAY FOR FRENCH ALONE

Efforts to Make the Event Peculiarly National Met with Much Success.

JOFFRE IDOL OF CROWDS

But the Plain Soldier Accompanying His Regimental Flag Had Great Ovation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 14, (Delayed.)—Today's national fête for the first time since the outbreak of the war was the people of Paris's very own. They welcomed their own army in their own sections of the city. It was no show parade of foreign troops along th boulevards, as last year for holders of expensive reserved balconies, but a grand reunion of the people's fighters with their home folks—and with those who had been their comrades, now broken in the war. Who could doubt that France's army was really and indeed the army of her people when he saw as I did at the corner of the Luxembourg Gardens a little civilian—with the ribbons of an invalided soldier, the military medal, and the War Cross—limp out toward the halted troops and throw himself into the arms of their commander, who was wearing the cross of an officer of the Legion of Honor. No one thought it strange, few even cheered. It was natural that the little cripple and his former Captain should be glad to see each other; natural, that is all.

Despite the rain the neighborhood of the Cour de Vincennes—the far east side of Paris—was blocked by masses, literally in hundreds of thousands, from the earliest hours after dawn. With that patience that is so entirely French and so universally denied them before the war they waited silently until shortly after 7, when the arrival of distinguished visitors to the ceremony began to arouse their enthusiasm. By far the greatest ovation was reserved for Marshal Joffre—the hero of the Marne has easily first place in the hearts of the French today—but only second thereto was the volume of acclamations that greeted General Pershing.

No one can doubt the especial sympathy of the French attitude toward America. Today and tomorrow there is being taken up a collection for the soldiers of France, and the most popular of the little medals that every one in the streets is wearing, as proof that he contributed, bears the heads of Washington and Lafayette. Still more, I saw in almost every line of soldiers an American flag fluttering amid the bunch of flowers that crowned the muzzle of each rifle. Similarly in the crowd stray "Sammies" who were everywhere met with roars of applause and were showered with flowers and even kisses in the same generous measures as the polilus of France.

Apart from such manifestations there was one other American note in the day's ceremony. Whitney Warren, whom the French have adopted as one of their truest friends from the outset, had been asked by Maurice Barrès, President of the Patriots' League, to join him in placing a wreath before the statue of Strasbourg, on the Place de la Concorde. This offering of the Patriots' League has been for forty years a regular feature of the Fourteenth of July proceedings and the crowds were quick to seize the significance of American participation in this, as Warren said: "A tribute to Strasbourg and Alsace-Lorraine which symbolizes in the eyes of the world the cause of right for which all free peoples are fighting."

The march past of the troops was the finest and most thrilling spectacle it has ever been my fortune to witness. Those tattered flags had waved over fields beside which Austerlitz and Iena were child's play. These warstained soldiers all bore decorations they had won in that hell of Douaumont, where more shells fell in a day than were fired in the whole war of 1870. It was the "Old Guard" of the Republic's army, not an unworthy successor of the Grande Armée of Napoleon.

As the khaki of the Moroccan Division passed between the black rows of cheering people along the Boulevard Saint Michel my thoughts went back to the same khaki line I had seen streaming interminably along the same street in the opposite direction in the days when German cannon thundered near Paris, almost three years ago. For thirty-six hours those regiments from Africa—France's colonials, her best trained professional troops—had flowed like a river across the city to the Gare de l'Est—and to the Marne. They were the men that held General Foch's centre and saved France in the shambles of Mondemont; and now in these, their regiments today, bearing their numbers, behind flags they had followed, there was scarcely one man of them left alive. Yet by the greatest of this war's miracles each regiment was still a regiment of élite. The hero spirit was still the same, although band after band of heroes had been swept away.

Finally, as was most fitting, the procession came to an end before Bartholdi's huge bronze lion that ever stares defiantly eastward in memory of a fortress unconquered—the Lion of Belfort. Paris has no finer monument than this symbol of her victory in defeat, and as the troops disbanded around it it seemed to me that there was an omen that the next Fourteenth of July France will celebrate her fête of victory.

TOUR LIBERATED DISTRICTS.

Viviani and Bourgeois Carry July 14 Greetings to People.

PARIS, July 15.—René Viviani, the Minister of Justice, and Léon Bourgeois, the Minister of Labor, made a 14th of July tour of the reconquered districts of France, bearing the holiday greetings of the republic to the populations of Carlepont, Noyon, Guiscard, Golancourt, Ham, Cugny, Nesles, Noye, and other villages of the Departments of the Oise, the Somme, and the Aisne.

The Ministers extolled the manner in which the populations of these various places endured the sufferings inflicted upon them under the German yoke and glorified the deeds of the army, with its victories at the Marne and Verdun. The people were promised that France would hold out until victory was achieved.

M. Viviani, in particular, moved his audiences to tears with his eloquence. Both Ministers affirmed their conviction that German militarism would fall as did the Bastille in 1789.

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'POP' CONCERTS A SUCCESS.

Demand for Extension of Civic Orchestra Season.

The Civic Orchestra, to the joy of its sponsors, sold out the St. Nicholas Rink last night and earned a great ovation from the crowd after Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, with which the evening began. It was a curiously exact parallel to last season's record in big Madison Square Garden, where the last three of the previous series were "played to capacity." Next Sunday ends the present ten concerts, unless a recent popular appeal shall develop funds to continue longer this costly assemblage of instrumental artists. The coming Wednesday will be the last, but one, when Leon Rothier is to sing the "Marseillaise." Last evening's Metropolitan star, Mabel Garrison, not only followed the "Pearl of Brazil" and "Prima Vera" pyrotechnics with "Comin' Through the Rye" in charming English, but took a triple encore for "Dixie" to great applause.

So great is the desire to continue Summer concerts, in New York, that those concerned in the Civic Orchestral Society admitted frankly that last night's big audience paid in full for hall and orchestra, though not for an extra $400 rehearsal, that had to be met by the guarantors. It was a great program for a "pop" concert. In the second half, Max Pilzer, the former Philharmonic concert master, was soloist in Bruch's violin concerto in G minor, and Conductor Monteux added Parisian tidbits from Bruneau and Delibes, as a dancing finish to his most ambitious French selection yet, D'Indy's "Istar," which was superbly played.

SUMMER OPERA OPENING.

Edoardo Petri Thanks Metropolitan Staff for Assistance.

On the eve of tomorrow's opening of Summer grand opera at Columbia University the director of the series, Edoardo Petri, has made public his acknowledgement of the "great kindness" shown him by every one connected with the Metropolitan Opera House in assisting the novel enterprise uptown. Costumes and properties have been freely loaned, and the various members of the staff of the Broadway house have vied with each other in their efforts to help Mr. Petri make his Columbia opera season a success. In addition to the Metropolitan orchestra, ballet, chorus, and several leading singers, special thanks are due to Director Gatti-Casazza, Chorus Master Setti, Technical Director Siedle, Treasurer Lewis, and Secretary Guard. The opening bill will be "La Bohème," with Maggie Teyte and Luca Botta in the star rôles.

PREDICTS END OF WORLD.

Sermon for Which Pastor Was Arrested in South Seems Mild Here.

The end of the world is near at hand and may be here before the war is over, according to the Rev. Dr. J. B. Phillips of Chattanooga, who preached yesterday at the First Baptist Church, Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street. Dr. Phillips was arrested in Georgia on the ground that his preaching was aimed to discourage enlistment by advising young men that it was no use to fight, since the world was likely to end before the war would.

His sermon yesterday was said to approximate that which resulted in the charge of disloyalty against him in Georgia, but it was considered curious rather than dangerous by his hearers. He explained his conviction that the end of the world was due on the ground that the signs foretold by Scripture as preceding the end of the world all had been fulfilled.

Dr. Phillips asserted that the charge against him in the south really was due, not to his prophecy, but to his castigation of influential and bad personalities in Georgia. After telling why the end of the world was at hand Dr. Phillips said:

"I am against war and have stood with Mr. Bryan and other leaders who have worked hard to keep America out of it. Our President did his best to keep us out of war, but I say to you in New York, as I said to the people of Georgia, that this is the fulfillment of a prophecy, and I look for it to get worse and worse from now on. There is no telling where it is likely to spread, and no certainty that it can be adjusted even after the Germans are cornered and conquered. We are in a far worse situation than many of us think. We are at the beginning of sorrows, not at their end."

CROWD TOOK HORSE'S PART.

Men and Women, Indignant at Beating, Had Driver Arrested.

A crowd of men and women ran up Broadway last night in pursuit of a youth who was accused of having brutally beaten a horse and finally had him arrested at Forty-seventh Street. He gave his name as James Healy, 19 years old, of 257 West Forty-seventh Street, an employe of a livery stable. Healy was driving the horse, attached to a buggy, up Broadway and beat the horse over the head, it was said, because it was too spirited. Several men who were discussing the war joined the throng and expressed indignation at Healy's conduct.

The crowd grew rapidly as the driver and his followers passed Forty-second Street, and by the time it reached Forty-seventh Street it numbered several hundred persons. Finally Policeman O'Hara of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrested Healy upon the complaint of Walter Friedberger of 230 West Ninety-seventh Street and Willard Wilson of 126 West Forty-sixth Street.

Takes His Bride to Plattsburg.

The marriage of Arthur L. Hawley, a broker of this city, and Miss Edith M. Palmer, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Palmer of 225 West Eighty-sixth Street, was solemnized on Saturday in the Church of the Transfiguration. West Twenty-ninth Street, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, in the presence of the immediate families only. Mr. Hawley served on the Mexican border with the machine gun squadron, and is now in the Reserve Training Corps camp at Plattsburg. He is a member of Squadron A and the Fencers Club. The bride's father is a broker, with offices at 15 Broad Street. The bride and bridegroom left for Plattsburg after the wedding.

Gallagher-McCall.

Felix J. Gallagher of this city and Miss Dorothy McCall, a niece of ex-Governor S. W. T. McCall of Texas, and daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. A. McCall of Texas, were married on Saturday at the home of the bride's coulson, Mrs. Frederick Peterson, 535 Park Avenue, by the Rev. Father John L. Belford. Dr. Frederick Peterson gave the bride in marriage, and her cousin, McCall Lanham, with whom she had made her home for some years, was Mr. Gallagher's best man.

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HELPED MISS RANKIN BY SECRET INQUIRY

Miss Watson, Under Assumed Name, Studied Woman Workers in Government Bureau.

MASS OF EVIDENCE READY

Investigator Who Served as "Convict" in Auburn Got Affidavits on Long Working Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—It became known today that Miss Jeannette Rankin, member of the House from Montana, recently engaged a woman detective and investigator to aid her in the campaign for better working conditions for the female employes of the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Miss Elizabeth Watson, formerly investigator in New York State for the Prison Commission, the Factory Commission, and the National Child Labor Committee, has been attached to Miss Rankin's staff for two weeks, and, operating under an assumed name, has gathered evidence which Miss Rankin is to use in her coming demand for a Congressional investigation of the bureau.

The efforts of Miss Rankin for a shorter working day at the Government engraving and printing establishment have already resulted in an order by Secretary McAdoo restoring the eight-hour day. A special committee named by the Secretary is expected this week to recommend other changes desired by female employes of the bureau.

Miss Watson spent nearly a week in Auburn prison as an investigator for the New York Commission on Prison Reform. She was committed as a "convict," but none but the Warden knew of her identity. Miss Watson investigated a number of industries for the State Factory Commission, and as a detective of the National Child Labor Committee spent six weeks in the oyster and shrimp canneries of the Gulf Coast, where she earned 50 cents a day. She has figured in a number of tenement house inquiries in New York, and assisted in staging the exhibit of the New York Child Welfare exhibit several years ago.

Since she came to Washington, Miss Watson has collected affidavits from bureau workers, physicians, and others regarding working conditions at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. While in the office of Miss Rankin she has posed as one of the secretaries of the "lady from Montana." Less than a half dozen persons knew her identity. With most of her task here completed, it was admitted by Miss Rankin today that she had called in an expert in her crusade against the long hours for women workers in the Government plant.

It developed that many of the women were compelled to work twelve and fourteen hours a day over printing presses and stamping machines. Many of the employes protested, while some of the women said they desired overtime work because of the opportunity for making more money.

Miss Rankin will deliver a speech in the House within the next few days asking a congressional inquiry of the treatment of female employes in Government establishments generally, and especially in the Engraving Bureau.

WANTS HELL GATE BLASTED.

Dock Commissioner Urges Deepening of the River Channel.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith has issued in booklet form an argument for the proposed deepening of Hell Gate channel.

"Hell Gate is the back door to the national port of New York," the booklet says. "What will it cost to blow the Hell out of the Gate? Only a little more than the cost of a single dreadnought. What follows? A safe outlet to the Sound over 100 miles in length and of incalculable value to the nation's army and navy transports, and, in the present world's war, of inestimable value to the nation's commerce."

After appealing to the people of the rest of the country to realize that they have something at stake in Hell Gate, Mr. Smith says:

"It has been stated, and claimed to be based upon competent naval authority, that eight first-class warships of a foreign power could stand off Sandy Hook and maintain a successful blockade of New York Harbor under existing conditions. I am not competent to discuss this question, but whether it would take eight or more, it is obvious that the necessary number would have to be more than doubled to include a blockade of the easterly entrance to Long Island Sound.

"A great railroad has spanned Hell Gate with a bridge which cost more than twice the amount that would have to be spent to dig a channel under it through which our warships could pass. Private capital thought it worth while to spend over $20,000,000 to save a few minutes in time and a short break in transportation. Can a nation that votes $7,000,000,000 for war without a dissenting voice hesitate to spend a few millions required to double the effectiveness of its greatest port?"

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. PATRICK J. FAHY, 61 years old, who had been for seventeen years pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Benedict Joseph at Morris Park, L. I., died yesterday morning at the rectory.

LEMUEL J. TIBBITS, ex-Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, died yesterday at St. John, N. B., in his sixty-ninth year.

NELSON O. TIFFANY of Buffalo, N. Y., founder and President since 1883 of the Masonic Insurance Association, died yesterday at his Summer home in Canada. He was 75 years old.

Mrs. ANNA WISWELL of Flatbush, wife of Louis D. Wiswell, manager for Henry W. Savage, died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street.

Mrs. ANNIE DOYLE of 11 Prospect Avenue, Flushing, died suddenly yesterday while on her way to St. Michael's Church, Flushing. Mrs. Doyle suffered a heart attack and died before a physician arrived. She was 50 years old.

Mrs. HELEN LUCILLE TAYLOR, wife of William Winthrop Taylor, a prominent Brooklyn lawyer, died suddenly on Saturday at her Summer home in Amagansett, L. I., in her thirtieth year. Her city home was at 819 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn.

EDWARD OLSON, 48 years old, for many years in the merchant tailoring business at 200 Broadway, Manhattan, died at his home, 433 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

Mrs. JOHANNA W. MOLLER, wife of Henry P. Moller, died on Friday at her home, 1,475 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Manhattan seventy-five years ago.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER, 94 years old, a manufacturer and importer of fancy knit goods, died on Friday at his Summer home at Sea Gate. His city home was at 309 West Ninety-sixth Street.

DENNIS J. HASSETT, an employe of the Great Western Sugar Company of Eaton, Col., died on Friday at the home of his parents, 116 Penn Street, Brooklyn.

SEYMOUR L. McGEE of 418 Smith Street, Brooklyn, died at his home on Friday. He was born in Brooklyn fifty years ago, and for the last eight years had been employed by the Polhemus Memorial Hospital.

JOHN WALTER J. SHEERS, Assistant Superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Company, died on Saturday at his home, 229 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, aged 38 years. He leaves a widow, one son, and a daughter.

WILLIAM GRABNER, for several years employed by the Sperry Gyroscope Company, died on Friday in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.

ROY NORTON KILLED.

Story Writer Victim of Auto Collision—Identified by Van Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 15.—Injured when a car in which he was riding crashed into another automobile yesterday afternoon, Roy Norton, the popular short story writer, died early this morning without regaining consciousness.

For a time there was doubt whether the man killed was really Roy Norton, the author, but tonight Charles E. Van Loan identified the body as that of the story writer.

Roy Norton was a native of Illinois, born in Kewanee Sept. 30, 1869, but had resided at various times in Iowa, Utah, California, Alaska, Cuba, Oregon, France, New Jersey, and New York City. He was a graduate lawyer and mining engineer, and at different times had practiced law, managed the Golconda Mine in Oregon, and founded and edited several newspapers. He was a thirty-second degree Mason.

His first story, written in 1907, was a pseudo-scientific romance, "The Vanishing Fleets." Since then he had written a novel a year, besides a great number of short stories of adventure and mystery. He married Miss Anna Katherine Selkirk of San Francisco in 1894. In recent years he had made his permanent home at Landing, N. J., although spending nearly all his time traveling.

NEGROES LAUD COLONEL.

Urge Punishment Also of the East St. Louis Rioters.

The congregation of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church in West Fifty-third Street, of which Chaplain W. H. Brooks of the Fifteenth New York Regiment, the negro organization, is pastor, adopted a resolution last night calling upon President Wilson to put forth every effort to bring to speedy justice the murderers of those killed in the East St. Louis, Ill., riots.

Another resolution was adopted setting forth the gratitude of negroes of this city to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for his denunciation of the murderers and his rebuke to "apologists for the murderers." The resolution continues:

"We regard it as a high privilege to be able to point to Colonel Roosevelt as not only the world's greatest living statesman, but as one who is a pillar steadfast in the storm, whenever and wherever the lives or the rights of the humblest in the land are assailed."

Nature Writer Found Dead in Woods

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 15.—A wide search for Miss Lyle W. Sanderson, a writer of nature books, who disappeared three weeks ago on the anniversary of the death of her father, the Rev. Roscoe W. Sanderson, ended today when her body was found in the woods near Haverhill. Since the death of her father, who was killed last year by a train near Salisbury Beach, Miss Sanderson had been much depressed. Her friends believe that she became mentally unbalanced, and died of exhaustion from wandering in the woods.

Bertrand Faugeres Bell.

SCARSDALE, N. Y., July 15.—Bertrand Faugeres Bell, a retired contractor, who was a member of the Peary relief expedition in 1899, died here tonight, in his forty-first year. Mr. Bell was the son of Edward R. and Eliza (Soutter) Bell. He served in the Spanish-American war as a seaman in the navy. In 1912 he was made a Lieutenant in the First New York Naval Battalion.

George A. Olney.

George A. Olney of 163 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, who when he retired in 1911 was the oldest traveling man in the United States, died last night at his home in his eighty-second year. He had been a salesman for fifty-eight years upon his retirement, and was known to road salesmen and dealers throughout the country as "Uncle George."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BREAKSTONE.—July 9, 1,473 Hoe Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Breakstone, a daughter.

FELDMAN.—July 12, 1,067 East 13th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Feldman, a daughter.

HORNE.—Hartford, Conn., July 15, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Horne.

LIPPMAN.—July 8, Rockaway Beach, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Lippman, a daughter.

LISSNER.—July 12, 2,498 Grand Concourse, Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Lissner, a daughter.

STAHL.—July 11, 601 West 174th St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Stahl, a son.

Engaged.

ARRAS—LIETH.—Georgine B. Lieth to Edward V. Arras.

DIAMOND—LEWIS.—Goldie S. Lewis to Manuel C. Diamond.

FINGER—LOBSITZ.—Helen Lobsitz to Solomon Finger.

FRANK—FREEMAN.—Kathleen Freeman to David Frank.

GLICKSTEIN—GREENBLAT.—Fannie Greenblat to Samuel Glickstein.

GOLDSCHMIDT—DEUTSCH.—Melitta Deutsch to William Goldschmidt.

HALLETT—WOLSTON.—Mary S. Wolston to Clements J. S. Hallett.

ISAACS—LINNEMANN.—Caroline Linnemann to Mortimer Isaacs.

JACOBY—KLEEBLATT.—Frida Kleeblatt to Ernest Jacoby.

LA RUE—WARTMAN.—Johanna Wartman to Mervin W. La Rue.

LEDERER—ISAKOWITZ.—May Isakowitz to Julius Lederer.

MANTLER—KLAUS.—Marguerite Klaus to Dr. Robert Mantler.

MARKELL—JACABS.—Henrietta Jacabs to Eli H. Markell.

NEWMAN—LOWENSTEIN.—El-Vena Lowenstein to David Newman.

OEHRIG—SAVAGE.—Elsie Savage to J. Henry Oehrig.

SCHWARTZ—SAMETH.—Lillian R. Sameth to Dr. Henry J. Schwarts.

Married.

DEXHEIMER—WILLIAMS.—Mrs. Horace D. Williams of 504 West 143d St. announces the marriage of her daughter, E. Mildred, to Mr. Peter Dexheimer, on Monday, July 9, at Boston, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Dexheimer will reside in Norwood, Mass.

RUBINS—AXELROD.—On June 12, 1917, Sadie E. Axelrod to Albert I. Rubins. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. I. Odes.

FRUHAUF—SOHMER.—July 12, Belle Sohmer to Henry Fruhauf.

Brooklyn.

SICHEL — ALEXANDER.—July 12, Riea Alexander to Lester E. Sichel.

THROCKMORTON—HODGES.—July 14, Harriet M. Hodges to Edmund W. Throckmorton.

Long Island.

FULLER—HEWLETT.—July 12, Anne Hewlett to Richard B. Fuller.

Died.

AMEND.—On Thursday, July 12, 1917, Catharine J., widow of Edward B. Amend. Funeral from the residence of her brother, Henry Bilder, 128 West 71st St., on Monday, July 16, at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st St., where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

BALLIN.—On July 14, 1917, Jacques Ballin, husband of Emilia A. Ballin. Funeral services at his late residence, 26 West 75th St., on Monday, July 16, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

BALLIN.—Defendam Association, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, N. G. N. Y.: Members are requested to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, Jacques Ballin, Company F, at his late residence, 26 West 75th St., Monday, July 16, 11 A. M.

ALBERT E. DAVIS, President.
OSCAR J. MORA, Secretary.

BELL.—At his residence, Scarsdale, N. Y., on Sunday, July 15, Bertrand Faugeres, son of the late Edward R. and Eliza (Soutter) Bell, in the 40th year of his age. Funeral at St. James's Church, Scarsdale, on Wednesday, July 18, at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving New York at 10:35 A. M., on arrival at Scarsdale Station. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BELL.—Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Bertrand F. Bell, at St. James's Church, Scarsdale, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 18, at 11:30 A. M. By order of
ORME WILSON, Jr., Master.
HARRY COMER, Secretary.

BROWN.—James Drummond, Jr., son of James D. and the late Jessie Davies Brown, Sunday, July 15, 1917, in his 27th year. Funeral services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

CONOVER.—Caroline Conover, daughter of the late Richard Stevens and Sarah J. Potter Conover, entered into the rest of Paradise, July 15, at her late residence, in Princeton, N. J. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Princeton, Tuesday, July 17, at 12 o'clock.

COPPERS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 14, 1917, William S., beloved husband of Catherine Coppers, in his 80th year. Funeral from his late residence, 922 Guion Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 17, at 9 A. M., thence to the Gates of Heaven Church, where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

CRAFT.—Mary A., widow of William Henry Craft. Funeral services Tuesday evening, July 17, 1917, at 8 P. M., at the residence, 406 West 29th St., at 8 o'clock.

CRAIG.—At Long Branch, Friday, July 13, Elizabeth H., beloved wife of James M. Craig, in her 69th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 24 Passaic St., Ridgewood, N. J., on Monday, July 16, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

EMORY.—Rear Admiral William Hemsley Emory, at Newport, July 15, 1917. Funeral services at St. Joseph's Church Tuesday, July 17, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Arlington Wednesday, 18th. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

FAHY.—The Rev. P. J., suddenly, on July 14, pastor of St. Benedict Joseph, R. C. Church, Morris Park, L. I. Requiem mass will be celebrated on Wednesday, July 18, at 10 A. M. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

GRAFFE.—At her residence, 225 West 123d St., Caroline Graffe. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

HAGEMAN.—After a brief illness, on Friday, July 13, 1917, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Rachel Swain, beloved wife of Rev. Andrew Hageman. Funeral services Monday, July 16, 2 P. M., at the Ocean Hill Reformed Church, Hopkinson Av. and Herkimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HERTZBERG.—Olga, wife of Herman Hertzberg, Sunday, July 15. Funeral will be held from her late residence, 827 Union Av., Bronx, July 16 at 2 P. M.

HETFIELD.—On July 15, 1917, Lydia S., wife of James C. and mother of Alvin J. and Ruth Hetfield and Elsie A. Smith. Funeral services at her late home, 1,161 East 39th St., near Avenue J, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 17, at 2:30 P. M.

HEXTER.—Solomon, on Sunday, July 15, in his 71st year, at Cedarhurst, L. I. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUGHES.—At Patchogue, L. I., July 14, 1917, Marjorie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Hughes, 16 Hawthorne St., Brooklyn. Interment private.

HUPFEL.—On July 14, 1917, in his 73d year, Adolph Glaser Hupfel, beloved husband of Magdalena A. Hupfel, and beloved father of Katherine G. McMann, (nee Hupfel,) A. G. Hupfel, Jr., Antonette G. Deppeler (nee Hupfel,) and Otto G. Hupfel. Services at Brinckerhoff, Dutchess County, N. Y., Monday, July 16, 1917, 8 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery. Funeral train leaves Grand Central Station 10:30 A. M. Tuesday, July 17, 1917.

KEATING.—On Friday, July 13, 1917, at his residence, 495 West End Av., Thomas F., beloved husband of Anna E. Keating, in his 73d year. Requiem mass will be celebrated at Church of the Holy Trinity, 82d St., near Broadway, on Monday, July 16, at 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers. Interment private. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

KING.—Sarah J., at Edgartown, Mass., Sunday, July 15, widow of David Porter Spowell, beloved mother of Mrs. William West Headrick, Mrs. John Meredith Walker, and Mrs. Charles A. Searls. Interment private, Taunton, Mass., July 17.

LOEWY.—On Friday, July 13, at his residence, 345 East 146th St., Joseph, beloved husband and father, in his 72d year. Services will be held at Sinai Congregation of the Bronx, 163d St. and Stebbins Av., on Monday, July 16, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

MEYER.—On Friday, July 13, 1917, Oscar R. Meyer, beloved husband of Clementine Meyer, (nee Kahn). Funeral services at 38 West 87th St., Monday, July 16, at 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MILLS.—W. Judson B., husband of Lottie Lee Burton and son of the late Isaac and Eliza Foeborn Mills, on Saturday, July 14, 1917. Funeral services at his late residence, 936 West End Av., on Monday, July 16, at 3:30 o'clock.

MORRIS.—On Friday, July 13, 1917, Elizabeth, beloved wife of the late Hugh Morris. Funeral from her residence, 221 West 105th St., on Monday, July 16, at 9:30 A. M., to Church of the Ascension, 107th St., near Broadway, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

NAGLE.—Fannie J., wife of Dr. John T. Nagle and daughter of the late William and Hannah E. Boardman, in her 71st year. Funeral services at her late residence, 2 East 127th St., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

NEWBURGER.—Morris, in Atlantic City, on Friday night, in the 83d year of his age, father of Mrs. Louis K. Gutman, Mrs. Jacob F. Loeb, Messrs. Samuel M., Alfred H., Frank L., and Lester M. Newburger. Funeral services from Temple Keneseth Israel, Broad St. and Columbia Av., Philadelphia, Monday, July 16, at 1:30 P. M. Baltimore papers please copy.

OLNEY.—On July 14, 1917, George A. Olney, aged 82 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 163 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 17, 8 P. M.

OLSON.—On July 14, 1917, Edward Olson, at his residence, 433 4th St., Brooklyn. Funeral Tuesday, July 17, 1917, at 2 P. M., from St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, 6th Av. and 2d St., Brooklyn. Member of F. and A. M., Bridablick 880, 10th District.

Died.

READ.—On July 14, 1917, Mary Webb Read, in her 87th year, widow of the late Edward Read and daughter of the late James Chaney. Funeral services at her late residence, 304 Gates Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 17, at 8 P. M.

SAYER.—On Sunday, July 15, 1917, at Bethlehem, N. H., William Murray Sayer, Jr., of 398 Washington Av., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later.

SCHLESINGER.—Louis Schlesinger, beloved husband of Ida Schlesinger and devoted father of Gisdia Macuse and Edwin J. Schlesinger, in his 65th year, on Saturday morning at Sea Gate, L. I. Funeral private.

SMIT.—Mollie, on July 13, 1917, beloved daughter of Elizabeth and the late Jacob M. Smit. Funeral services at her late residence, 96 West 163d St., New York City, on Monday, July 16, at 10 A. M.

SUCKLING.—John, beloved husband of Edith M. Suckling. Services at Cattell & Williams's Funeral Parlors, 62 West 102d St., Monday, 8:30 P. M. Members of Gordon Lodge, 173, of St. George, requested to attend.

TWOGOOD.—At North Bennington, Vt., July 13, 1917, in her 78th year, Mrs. Lucretia E. Twogood, formerly of New York City and Troy, N. Y.

WATSON.—At her residence, 109 La Fursy Av., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, Mary A., beloved daughter of John Watson. Funeral services at St. Matthew's Church, Tuesday, July 17, at 9:30 A. M. Interment Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, New Rochelle, N. Y.

WISWELL.—Anna, beloved wife of Louis D. Wiswell of Brooklyn. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Campbell's, Tuesday afternoon, 2:30. Services and interment private.

YOUNG.—On July 14, at his home, 1,086 Broad St., Newark, N. J., Charles Young, M. D., son of the late Charles E. and Charlotte D. Wilbur Young, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services private.

BADESCH.—Leonia R., 103 West 141st St., July 13, aged 4.

DUBUC.—Alfred, July 14, aged 54. Funeral 206 West 30th St. today, 2:30 P. M.

GANS.—Henrietta, 673 East 141st St., July 14, aged 73. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GRINES.—John J., 1,656 Cruger Av., July 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HART.—Hannah, 638 East 221st St., July 13. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HOWARD.—Catherine, 431 West 56th St., July 14. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

JACOBS.—John, July 13, aged 66. Funeral 2,003 7th Av.

KALISKI.—Rose, 376 East 146th St., July 14. Funeral today.

LAWLESS.—Susan, 215 9th Av., July 14. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MALLEY.—Frances, 129 Perry St., July 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MANCINI.—Alexandre, July 13, aged 87. Funeral 255 West 33d St.

MURPHY.—Christopher P., 2 Gouverneur Place, Bronx, July 14. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—Margaret, 312 East 46th St., July 14. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—Patrick, 216 West 124th St., July 14. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

O'TOOLE.—John J., July 14. Funeral 308 1st Av. today, 9 A. M.

RAYMOND.—Amelia C., 1,382 5th Av., July 14, aged 69.

REGAN.—Elizabeth, 303 East 136th St., July 13.

ROCHE.—Patrick, 449 East 180th St., July 14. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

ROSENBAUM.—Estelle, 900 West 161st St., July 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHOENFIELD.—Jacob E., 248 West 105th St., July 14, aged 65.

SHERIDAN.—Edward L., 444 West 51st St., July 14, aged 57. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SPAINE.—Martha, 268 West 141st St., July 14. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

STAUNTON.—John P., Stapleton, July 14, aged 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

AILION.—Hannah, 1221 Dumpster St., July 14, aged 63. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BARBERA.—Gaspare, 314 Harman St., July 13, aged 17. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BEHRINGER.—Dorothy, 58 Jefferson St., July 14, aged 12. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

CAHOON.—James E., Jr., 78 Douglas St., July 14. Funeral today.

DOBBIE.—James, 800 Greene Av., July 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DURYEA.—Frederick C., 820 Marcy Av., July 13. Funeral private.

FEICK.—Dora, 422½ Gates Av., July 13, aged 76.

GAYLORD.—William B., 635 Flatbush Av., July 14. Funeral service today.

GILL.—Margaret, 1,662 10th Av., July 14, aged 73. Funeral private.

GREEN.—George F., 24 Heyward St., July 14. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

HASSETT.—Dennis J., 116 Penn St., July 13, aged 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McGEE.—Seymour, 418 Smith St., July 13, aged 50. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MEERE.—Lillian M., 188 Clermont Av., July 13, aged 19. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MOLLER.—Johanna W., July 13, aged 73. Funeral 1,338 Bushwick Av.

MUFF.—Christine, 2,296 Bedford Av., July 13.

O'LEARY.—Esther C., July 13. Funeral

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SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, at 1:18, 1:31 P. M. Regular trains to Mt. Vernon at short intervals from 11:35 A. M. to 2:45 P. M. All trains stop at 125th St. Also via Broadway Subway to 225th St., thence by special trolley; also Lenox Ave. Subway to Kingsbridge Road, or 6th and 9th Ave. "L" trains to 155th St., thence by Jerome Ave. trolley.
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YANKEES MARK EMERGENCE FROM SLUMP BY BEATING INDIANS TWICE

RECORD CROWD SEES YANKEES WIN TWICE

New York Team Puts Damper on Enthusiasm of 26,431 Fans at Cleveland Games.

FISHER IN FINE FORM

Baker and Caldwell Also Big Factors in Double Victory by 4 to 0 and 8 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—The greatest crowd in the history of major league baseball in Cleveland got a surprise that was anything but delightful at League Park this afternoon. The Indians, with a record of seven victories in their last eight starts, had it figured that they would continue to climb at the expense of Bill Donovan's skidding Yankees, but the Yankees refused to skid. They quelled the Indians in a double uprising, taking the opening game by 4 to 0 and the nightcap number 8 to 2.

The paid attendance as announced by the officials of the home club after the second game totaled 26,431. This figure surpasses by almost a thousand that of any previous game of major league ball in this city. Ground rules made all hits into the crowd good for two bases, and the Yanks got five of these blows, as against two for the home team.

Ray Fisher's pitching carried the Yankees to an easy victory in the opening engagement. The Vermont schoolmaster turned in one of the best performances he has shown since becoming a Yank. Not an Indian was able to get beyond second base in the nine innings.

Only five players reached first base against the big New York boxman. Evans and Roth beat out slow rollers in front of the plate, while Chapman and Roth turned in two-baggers, neither of which reached the crowd. One of these doubles was a pop fly which Hendrys missed after a long run, and the other was a liner past third. Chapman beating Magee's throw to second.

Baker Decides Game.

Baker's batting helped to put the game out of the Indians' reach. In the seventh the Trappe mauler drove the ball far into the crowd in right field, and scampered home a minute later when Miller shot a double off the right field foul line and into the crowd. This run was enough to win with such pitching as Fisher was handing out, but the Yanks made the game safe in the eighth. After Hendryx had died on strikes Peck lined over second, and Speaker could not get the ball before it rolled into the crowd for a double. Baumann sent Peck to third with a single to centre and went to second on the throw-in. Pipp's single to centre chased both runners home, and Pipp advanced on the throw-in. Baker then smashed another double against the right-field fence, and Pipp came in with the last run. The bombardment was against Stanley Coveleskie, long a trouble-maker for the Yanks.

The second game brought out Otis Lambeth, another boxman who has specialized in making the Yanks look easy. Donovan relied upon Ray Caldwell. The slim Yankee was reached for nine hits, but he kept them so well scattered that it required a steal home to score one Cleveland run and a two-base error by Miller to send in the other. The Yankees, with Baker again showing the way, bunched hits off Lambeth and finally drove him to cover, winning the game with ease.

The Indians picked up a run in the first inning on Wamby's single to centre, a sacrifice, an infield out, and his clean steal of the plate. The Yankees tied up this game in the third. After Walters had reached first on Lambeth's error Hendryx got on through a fielder's choice. A muffed throw by Wamby put Tim on second and he scored on Peck's smash to centre.

Get Enough Runs in Fifth.

In the fifth Magee's infield hit, a fielder's choice, Caldwell's single to right, and Hendryx's sacrifice fly added two runs. Caldwell ran for home when Speaker caught Hendryx's fly in short centre, and beat the throw to the plate.

Maisel's single, a pass, and Baker's drive to left added a run in the sixth. With one out in the eighth Maisel was safe on Chapman's fumble, and stole second. Singles by Pipp and Baker and Miller's double added three runs. Hendryx's single and steal, O'Neill's poor throw, and a single by Maisel added a run in the ninth.

The Indians' second run came in the seventh on Graney's double to right and Miller's peg past Baker after catching Evans's fly.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hendryx,cf	4	2	1	0	0
Peck'gh,ss	4	1	2	4	3
Baum'nn,2b	4	1	1	1	1
Pipp,1b	4	1	2	10	1
Baker,3b	4	1	2	1	0
Miller,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Magee,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Nu'maker,c	4	0	1	6	0
Fisher,p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	36	4	9	27	8

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wambs'ss,2b	4	0	0	2	4
Chapman,ss	4	0	1	0	3
Speaker,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Roth,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Guisto,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Graney,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Evans,3b	3	0	1	2	4
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	7	2
Billings,c	0	0	0	3	0
Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	0	1
Gould,p	0	0	0	0	0
aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
bHarris	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	4	27	12

a Batted for 'O'Neill in eighth.
b Batted for Coveleskie in eighth.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Baker, (2,) Miller, Peckinpaugh, Chapman, Roth. Sacrifice hits—Guisto, O'Neill. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cleveland, 5. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 1; Coveleskie, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Fisher, 4 hits, no runs in 9 innings; Coveleskie, 9 and 4 in 8; Gould, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Fisher, 5; Coveleskie, 4; Gould, 2. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Dinsen and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hendryx,cf	4	2	1	0	0
Peck'gh,ss	4	0	1	2	4
Baum'nn,2b	4	1	1	1	3
Pipp,1b	4	1	2	10	1
Maisel,2b	3	2	2	3	1
Baker,3b	4	1	1	7	1
Miller,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Magee,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Walters,c	4	1	0	9	3
Caldwell,p	4	1	1	0	2
Total	36	8	12	27	15

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wambs'ss,2b	4	1	2	0	3
Chapman,ss	3	0	1	5	5
Speaker,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Roth,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Guisto,1b	3	0	1	11	0
Graney,lf	3	0	0	1	2
Evans,3b	3	0	1	1	2
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	8	1
Billings,c	0	0	0	1	0
Coveleskie,p	1	0	0	0	0
aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	9	27	13

a Batted for Evans in ninth.
Errors—Baker, Miller, Wambsgans, Chapman, Evans, O'Neill, Lambeth.

New York	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	3	1—8
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Miller, Speaker, Graney. Stolen bases—Maisel, (2,) Hendryx, Wambsganss. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Chapman. Sacrifice fly—Hendryx. Double plays—Evans and Guisto; Wambsgans, Guisto, Chapman, and O'Neill; Baker, Maisel, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cleveland, 5. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 1; Lambeth, 1; Gould, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Caldwell, 9 hits, 2 runs in 9 innings; Lambeth, 7 and 1 in 5, (none out in sixth;) Gould, 5 and 1 in 4. Struck out—By Caldwell, 6. Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Dinsen.

TRIPLE BEATS WHITE SOX.

Foster Hits Timely Drive in Ninth and Washington Wins, 6 to 5.

CHICAGO, July 15. — Eddie Foster's triple in the ninth inning, when Washington had started a rally, drove in two runs and gave the visitors the first game of the series here today, 6 to 5.

Erratic playing by the visitors, coupled with opportune hitting, gave Chicago its early runs. The White Sox threatened to tie or win the game in the ninth, when Gharrity's error paved the way for a run. Johnson's good judgment in passing Eddie Collins with the tying run on third and the winning run on second probably saved the game for Washington.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Gharrity,1b	1	1	1	0	0
Shanks,ss	5	1	2	3	1
C.Milan,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Rice,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Foster,2b	4	1	1	5	4
Menosky,lf	2	1	1	4	0
aMorgan	1	0	0	0	0
H.Milan,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Leonard,3b	0	0	0	0	0
McBride,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	11	1
Shaw,p	2	0	0	0	2
Johnson,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	35	6	9	27	12

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	4	1	2	0	0
Weaver,3b	4	0	1	3	3
E.Collins,2b	4	1	0	2	3
Felsch,cf	5	0	0	2	0
Jackson,lf	5	1	2	6	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	2	7	1
Risberg,ss	4	1	1	2	1
Schalk,c	3	1	0	7	0
Williams,p	3	0	1	0	0
Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	0
bMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	11	27	6

a Batted for Menosky in eighth.
b Batted for Danforth in ninth.
Errors—Gharrity, Foster, Menosky.

Washington	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0—6
Chicago	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1—5

Two-base hits—Jackson, Weaver, (2.) Three-base hits—Menosky, Foster. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Leibold, Rice, Schalk. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, C. Milan, Schalk. Double plays—Ainsmith and Foster. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Washington, 9. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 2; Williams, 5; Johnson, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Shaw, 9 hits and 1 run in 8 innings; Johnson, 2 and 0 in 1; Williams, 7 and 5 in 8 1-3; Danforth, 2 and 1 in 2 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Williams, McBride. Struck out—By Williams, 6; Shaw, 4; Johnson, 1. Time—2 hours 20 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Moriarity.

American Association.

Louisville, 5; St. Paul, 0.
Louisville, 11; St. Paul, 3.
Columbus, 8; Milwaukee, 2.
Columbus, 5; Milwaukee, 0.
Minneapolis, 2; Indianapolis, 1.
Indianapolis, 4; Minneapolis, 3.
Kansas City, 10; Toledo, 9.
Toledo, 4; Kansas City, 2.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Postponed, wet grounds.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Cleveland, 0.
(First game.)

New York, 8; Cleveland, 2.
(Second game.)

Washington, 6; Chicago, 5.

Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

Boston, 4; St. Louis, 2.
(First game, ten innings.)

Boston, 6; St. Louis, 3.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	47	36	.644
Philadelphia	39	32	.549
St. Louis	43	37	.538
Cincinnati	46	41	.529
Chicago	43	40	.518
Brooklyn	36	38	.486
Boston	30	43	.411
Pittsburgh	24	51	.320

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	50	30	.625
Chicago	51	31	.622
Cleveland	45	40	.529
New York	41	37	.526
Detroit	41	39	.513
Washington	35	45	.423
Philadelphia	29	47	.382
St. Louis	31	52	.373

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)

St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)

Pittsburgh at Boston.

Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.

Boston at St. Louis.

Philadelphia at Detroit

Washington at Chicago.

RED SOX TAKE LEAD BY DOUBLE VICTORY

Lewis's Triple in the Tenth Takes First Game from the Browns by 4 to 2.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—Boston twice defeated St. Louis today, in the first game by 4 to 2, in the second by 6 to 3. By the double victory Boston went into the lead in the league race.

The Red Sox won the first game with a batting rally in the tenth inning, after an error by Hoblitzel had enabled St. Louis to tie the score in the seventh. Hoblitzell and Gardner singled and Lewis, who replaced Shorten in the seventh, tripled, scoring two runs.

Rogers' wildness lost the second game for St. Louis.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	5	0	2	0	0
Harry 2b	5	0	0	1	6
Hoblitz'l,1b	5	1	1	10	0
Gardner,3b	5	1	1	2	1
Shorten,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Lewis,lf	2	0	1	0	0
Walker,cf	4	0	0	5	0
Scott,ss	5	0	1	4	6
Thomas,c	3	2	1	6	0
Ruth,p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	41	4	11	30	15

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller,lf	4	0	0	1	0
gHartley	1	0	0	0	0
Johnson,ss	4	0	0	1	1
Austin,3b	3	0	0	0	0
Sloan,rf	3	0	2	1	1
Sisler,1b	4	0	2	11	2
Pratt,2b	3	1	0	2	3
Jacobson,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Severeid,c	4	0	1	6	0
Lavan,ss	4	0	0	1	0
cRumler	1	0	0	0	0
aShotton,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Sothoron,p	4	0	0	1	0
Total	36	2	5	30	16

a Ran for Rumler in seventh.
b Batted for Miller in seventh.
c Batted for Lavan in seventh.
Errors—Hoblitzell, Lavan.

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Ruth, Sisler, Scott. Three-base hit—Lewis. Double play—Sloan, Sisler, and Severeid; Lavan and Sisler. Left on bases—Boston, 9; St. Louis, 7. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 2; Sothoron, 2. First base on error—Boston, 1. Earned runs—Off Ruth, 1; Sothoron, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Ruth, (Austin.) Struck out—By Ruth, 5; Sothoron, 5. Passed ball—Severeid. Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	3	1	1	0	1
Barry,2b	4	1	1	4	1
Hoblitz'l,1b	4	2	0	7	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	3	0	1
Shorten,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Lewis,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Walker,cf	4	1	2	4	0
Scott,ss	4	0	0	4	5
Agnew,c	3	1	2	0	1
Shore,p	1	0	0	0	2
Pennock,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	33	6	9	27	12

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller,lf	3	1	1	1	1
Austin,3b	4	1	2	1	0
Sloan,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Sisler,1b	4	0	2	17	1
Pratt,2b	4	0	0	0	4
Jacobson,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Hale,c	3	0	0	2	0
Lavan,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Rogers,p	1	0	0	0	2
aShotton	1	0	0	0	0
Koob,p	0	0	0	0	0
bRumler	1	0	0	0	0
Molyn'ux,p	0	0	0	0	0
Martin,p	0	0	0	0	1
cSevereid	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	8	27	18

a Batted for Rogers in fifth.
b Batted for Koob in seventh.
c Batted for Martin in ninth.
Errors—Hooper, Hoblitzel, Barry, Sisler, Rogers.

Boston	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0—6
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Three-base hit — Gardner. Home run — Walker. Stolen base—Miller. Double plays—Sisler and Lavan; Lavan and Sisler; Miller and Sisler. Austin and Sisler. Left on bases—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 1; Pennock, 1; Rogers, 2; Koob, 1; Molyneaux, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Shore, 5 hits, 2 runs in 3 innings; Pennock, 3 and 0 in 6; Rogers, 7 and 4 in 5; Koob, 1 and 0 in 2; Molyneaux, 1 and 0 in 1, none out in ninth; Martin, 0 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Koob, (Agnew.) Struck out—By Shore, 1; Pennock, 2; Rogers, 1; Koob, 1. Wild pitch—Martin. Time—2 hours 12 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

ERRORS KEEP TIGERS AHEAD

Athletics Go to Pieces in Eighth and Detroit Wins, 7 to 2.

DETROIT, July 15.—Philadelphia's defense went to pieces in the eighth inning and Detroit, scoring four runs, won today's game, 7 to 2.

Dauss and Myers were hit hard, but the Detroit twirler was more effective with men on bases. Bush was the batting star.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	1	3	4	1
Vitt,2b	4	1	2	3	4
Cobb,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Veach,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Heilman,1b	3	0	0	8	1
Harper,rf	3	2	1	0	0
Young,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Stanage,c	4	0	2	6	1
Dauss,p	4	1	1	0	3
Total	34	7	12	27	13

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jamieson,rf	5	0	2	1	0
Strunk,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Bodie,lf	4	0	0	2	1
Bates,2b	4	1	1	0	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	0	11	1
Schang,c	4	0	2	2	2
Dugan,ss	4	0	2	4	4
Grover,2b	3	0	0	0	2
Myers,p	3	0	1	2	1
aW.Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	10	24	13

a Batted for Myers in ninth.
Errors—Bush, Dauss, Bates, Schang, Dugan.

Detroit	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Harper, Cobb, Stanage. Three-base hits—Bodie, Vitt. Stolen bases—Strunk, Cobb, Veach, Harper, W. Johnson, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Strunk. Double plays—Bodie and McInnis; Bush, Young, and Heilman; Dugan and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Detroit, 5. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 1; Myers, 1. Earned runs—Off Myers, 3; Dauss, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Myers, (Harper.) Struck out—By Dauss, 6; Myers, 2. Time—1 hour 49 minutes. Umpires—Nallin, Owens, and McCormick.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	0—6	12	2	
Montreal	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—2		10	1	

SECOND GAME.

Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	9	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—2	9	0

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	48	28	.632
Providence	47	33	.588
Toronto	47	33	.588
Baltimore	45	34	.570
Rochester	40	41	.494
Buffalo	33	49	.402
Richmond	31	47	.397
Montreal	26	51	.338

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.

Reds Buy Two Players.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 14.—The Cincinnati Nationals have purchased Raymond Lafayette, first baseman and outfielder, from the Spokane Northwestern League Club. With Herman Pillett, Tacoma pitcher, he will leave Sunday night for Cincinnati.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 5; Chattanooga, 3.
Atlanta, 4; Chattanooga, 2.
Memphis, 6; New Orleans, 3.

Eastern League.

Worcester, 3; Bridgeport, 1.

TRADE MAGEE FOR MARSANS.

Cuban Outfielder Expected to Join Yankees Today.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—Colonel Jacob Ruppert, owner of the Yankees, before leaving here tonight for New York announced that the deal involving the transfer of Lee Magee to the St. Louis Browns for outfielder Armando Marsans had been completed. Word to this effect reached Colonel Ruppert from President B. B. Johnson, who has been carrying on the negotiations.

Manager Donovan tonight notified Magee of the transfer and directed him to report to the Browns at once. Marsans is expected to report to the New York Club here tomorrow. According to the terms of the agreement, the owners of the Yankees are to pay the difference between the contracts of Magee and Marsans.

The latter is signed to a $4,000 contract, and Magee is working out the last year of a three-year contract calling for $25,000, or about $8,800 per season. The Yankees paid $22,500 for Magee when the Federal League blew up, and have since paid him more than $12,000 in salary. His work with the club has been very disappointing.

ROSE MARIE LEADS FLEET.

C. Scheiz's Power Boat Captures Jamaica Bay Open Race.

There was a satisfactory war-time entry of power boats for the annual open race of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club yesterday. Using as a basis the times made a week ago in the race of the Belle Harbor Yacht Club, the fleet was divided into two divisions. Both went over the same course, which took them from the starting line off the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club to a buoy off Rockaway Inlet, thence to Buoy 2, to Grassey Point Buoy, and home. On actual and corrected time the winner in Class A was Rose Marie, the property of C. Scheiz.

Although Smarty II. was the first home among the small power boats, on corrected time the prize was captured by the Mary James. Five sailboats started but owing to light wind not a single one had finished a half hour after sundown.

The summary:

POWER BOATS—FIRST DIVISION.
Start, 3:07. Course, 10 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Rose Marie, C. Schelz	4:29:48	1:22:48
Priton, H. McCombis	4:37:31	1:30:31
Louise, A. C. Cooper	4:43:23	1:36:23
May H., H. Heyman	5:13:43	2:06:43

Corrected times—Rose Marie, 1:22:48; Louise, 1:26:31, Priton, 1:30:31; May H., 1:50:35.

POWER BOATS—SECOND DIVISION.
Start, 3:09. Course, 10 Miles.

Smarty II., L. Golly	4:48:47	1:39:47
Mary James, W. James	4:54:23	1:48:23
Elizabeth, H. Miller	5:12:00	2:03:00
Nellie K., R. Barr	5:17:17	2:11:17
Florence D., R. Dehm	5:37:00	2:28:00

Corrected times—Mary James, 1:38:40; Elizabeth, 1:36:35; Smarty II., 1:39:47; Nellie K., 1:51:29; Florence D., 2:01:17.

STYMIE RULE LACKS MERIT.

Western Idea Found Wanting in Championship Tournament.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The new rule of the Western Golf Association abolishing stymies was tried and found wanting in the Western amateur championship at Midlothian. The rule was changed by the Board of Directors before the final round, in which Francis Ouimet yesterday won the title from Kenneth P. Edwards of Chicago.

The rule, as originally framed, required that the nearer ball be played first when both balls were on the green, thus avoiding stymies. The plan worked well in medal play, as there was no lifting of the nearer ball, and an average of fifteen minutes' time was taken off an eighteen-hole round without detriment to the players, as they were contesting the field instead of one man. When the match play started, however, the contestants were loud in their clamor for a change in the rule, and President Charles F. Thompson, agreeing with the players, had a new one drafted.

The new rule still abolishes stymies, whether due to the faulty play of the owner of the stymied ball or to the accidental position of his opponent's ball, but requires the ball further from the hole to be played first unless a stymie exists. In that case the nearer ball is to be played first or lifted, at the option of its owner. The rule reads:

"When both balls are on the putting green, if the player of the ball furthest from the hole claims that the nearer ball interferes with his putt, the nearer ball, upon request, shall be lifted or played, at the option of its owner."

GRAND CIRCUIT TO OPEN.

Best Harness Horses Ready for First Clashes Today.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—The blast of a bugle will sound the call for the 2:10 trot on North Randall race track tomorrow, the opening event of the Grand Circuit season of 1917. The fastest trotters and pacers in the country are now quartered here to compete in the meeting which starts tomorrow and continues through Friday unless rain causes a postponement.

Interest on opening day will be divided between the first division of the "Forest City" two-year-olds, trotting two heats, $2,500, and 2:10 pacing, "The Edwards," three heats, $3,000. Other events on the card are the 2:10 trotting, three heats, $1,200, and the 2:06 pacing, three heats, $1,200.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; conditions; five and a half furlongs. Empress, 111 pounds; Comsora, 111; Miss Boneo, 111; Wawbeek, 111; Star Class, 111; Arrowwood, 107; Brosatelle, (imp.) 107.

SECOND RACE.—For mares, three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Favour, 114 pounds; *Dorcas, 109; *Lady Rotha, 106; Ginger Snap II., (imp.) 97; Margaret L., 93.

THIRD RACE.—The Williamsbridge Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Pan Zareta, 135 pounds; St. Isidore, 122; Ed Cudihee, 118; Kewessa, 116; Tom McTaggart, 114; Milkman, 112; Thornhill, 112; Kildee, 109; Bally, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—The Tarrytown Selling; for three-year-olds; one mile. Straight Forward, 111 pounds; Ballad, 111; *Ed Roche, 106; King Baggot, 106; *Mae Murray, 104; *Kildee, 101; *Brooklyn, 101; *Hanohala, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and seventy yards. Intone 122 pounds; Star Gaze, 118; Sostius, 118; Manganese, 118; Carlton G., 115; *Cliff Haven, 113; Armament, 113; *Plaudits, 110; Fastmaster, 110; *Princess Janice, 108; Charmeuse, 108; Dan, 106; Muckross, (imp.) 103; *Lottery, 96; *Right, 98; *Spectre, 98; *Spring Song, 90.

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We have prepared a booklet giving both a digest and the full text of the New York State Investment Tax Law, which went into effect June first. This booklet should be in the hands of every investor in New York State. We shall be glad to furnish a copy on application.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The stock market swung back and forth last week in a rather hopeless attempt to keep pace with changes of vast importance which took place in the war situation. The close was irregular, with gains predominating, although Steel common, the most active stock on the list, ended the week with a net decline of nearly 4 points. Surprising developments in Washington and Berlin alternated throughout the week and kept the market churning about as traders tried to reconcile quotations with the new situations as they arose. The general outlook for the United States and for the cause of the Allies was much better at the close of the week than it has been since the declaration of war by this country, on April 6. The Russian drive, of which so little was expected and from which great gains have resulted, surpassed its best promises and bids fair to push the Germans out of strategic positions held since the capture of Lemberg months ago. The weekly report of submarine sinkings proved highly favorable to the Allies and indicated a contributing cause for the dissatisfaction at Berlin with the war policy which was to have brought Great Britain to her knees in three months, but which has failed to cause any important alteration in her war plans in the five months that have passed since its inauguration. The important July 1 crop report proved on the whole highly gratifying, promising an increase of approximately 1,000,000,000 bushels of grain over last year's harvest. The differences between General Goethals and Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board have been relegated to the background and plans laid for the construction of a vast new fleet of both wooden and steel vessels. Settlement of the controversy over prices which shall be paid for steel products was arrived at through a decision to make payments based on a showing of costs to be determined by the Federal Trade Commission. All told, the week's developments were of a kind to encourage the hope that a victorious end to the war has been brought appreciably nearer.

The composite condition of all crops in the United States was reported by the Department of Agriculture on July 1 as a little more than 2 per cent. below the ten-year average for that date, as compared with 5.18 per cent. below average reported on June 1. The most encouraging showing was made in an increase of 14.2 per cent. in acreage planted to corn. Much of the increase is on land hitherto uncultivated, with most of the remainder on abandoned wheat and hay acreage. Spring wheat has deteriorated, but Winter wheat is making a better showing. Oats improved, and a record crop of rye and barley is in sight. Potatoes should be in plentiful supply, with indications now of a total yield of 452,000,000 bushels, or 157,000,000 bushels more than were gathered last year. If current prospects are borne out, the United States will have crops this Fall ample for all of the country's own needs, with a substantial share for export to the Allies.

The market was given a setback by the declaration last week of President Wilson's views as to the duty of business men to subordinate profits to the country's needs. The statement left manufacturers in doubt as to what he would consider reasonable returns on capital invested. One point that he made sufficiently clear, however, was his insistence that prices to private consumers must be made as low as those made to the Government. "By a just price," said the President, "I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansion of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop." This utterance was followed by the announcement that the representatives of big steel interests, who had been in conference with the Secretary of War, had agreed to accept prices to be fixed by the Federal Trade Commission after completion of the investigation now being conducted into the cost of production. It is understood that the Administration will endeavor to relieve the steel manufacturers of some of their difficulties due to the present exorbitant prices prevailing for iron and other raw materials by carrying the investigation into other lines with a view to compelling similar reductions where prevailing quotations are not justified by actual necessity. The stock market questions whether the Government's idea of what constitutes fair prices will coincide with that of the manufacturers. But it is certain that prices can be reduced materially from levels now obtaining without prejudicing industrial dividends.

Liberty bonds fell last week to 99 38-50 for full lots, and to 99 flat for denominations under $1,000. The decline was a little surprising in view of the more favorable war outlook. It was due in part, no doubt, to an unauthorized report that the Treasury Department contemplates the sale of another $3,000,000,000 of bonds on the 3½ per cent. basis in the latter part of September. Bankers differ as to the wisdom of putting out another large issue at this rate. They had thought that the second offering would be made to carry 4 per cent. interest until the surprisingly large oversubscription to the $2,000,000,000 offering was reported. To some extent purchases of the initial offering were made on the expectation that the bonds acquired could be exchanged before the close of the year for a subsequent issue at the higher rate. Secretary McAdoo has denied that he has definitely decided upon the amount, interest rate, or time for the next offering, and the terms will undoubtedly depend upon the behavior of the Liberty bonds between now and the announcement of the second war loan.

After loaning down to 2¼ per cent. call money rose to 5¼ per cent. at the close of the week, following the withdrawal by the Government of upward of $100,000,000 of the Liberty loan proceeds which have been deposited with the banks. The banks in turn called some loans and brought about a sharp advance in the rate. The New York City loan of $55,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds, of which $47,500,000 run for fifty years and the remaining $7,500,000 for from one to fifteen years, was placed at 1.6507, which is the highest price the city has paid for its money since 1913. Earlier in the year New York City 4½s sold at 110. Investors are beginning to enter the market again for high-class municipals and corporation bonds, and bankers are hopeful that what has amounted to a deadlock in this market since the announcement of the Government loan has at last been broken.

LONDON MARKET CONFIDENT.

German Crisis and Russian Drive Offset the Nieuport Reverse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—Stocks were little influenced by the British setback at Nieuport. The German political crisis, Russian successes and further diminution of submarine losses proved counteracting factors. The tone continues confident, although the seasonal diversion of interest from the markets to holiday considerations helps to keep business slender.

Investment securities were quiet, with prices rather firmer, especially for Colonial Government stocks, which are in very short supply. There was moderate animation in speculative stocks, but the fluctuations were narrow and a distinctive tendency was wanting.

Explosive shares were less prominent, but there was an insistent gain in insurance shares, in consequence of expectations of further development of the amalgamative policy and the probability of the companies reaping substantial profits from widespread public protection against various war risks.

The rate against a fatal result from aerial bombardment, which commenced at £1 to insure £1,000 has been increased to £2 by most companies. Brewery stocks are still benefiting from the inaction of the Government regarding State control or purchase and the increased production of beer already announced.

An interesting item of the half-yearly balance sheet is made up of the London City and Midland Bank advances upon the war loan, amounting to £23,000,000. The actual total advanced by this institution is not known, but the amount still outstanding suggests a very substantial figure and also that the aggregate provided by all banks must have been extremely large.

BETTER TONE ON BOURSE.

Russian Group Regains 10 to 50 Francs in Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 15.—The Bourse showed considerably better tone all around last week; the Russian group especially regaining 10 to 50 francs. There was very little doing on Friday, owing to preparations for the Fête Nationale yesterday, but the markets closed strong, rentes at 60.50 and the war loan at 88.45. Throughout the week there was active demand for shares in the shipping section, and the following gains were registered: Transatlantique, 12 francs; Messageries Maritimes, 23; Chargeurs Reunis, 53, Chargeurs Francais, 355; Compagnie General Navigation, 7. French rails, bank stocks and industrials, sugar shares, and De Beers all closed firm. The Spanish group remained stationary, and rubbers were weaker.

The market is beginning to discuss the probable conditions of the next war loan. Havre's cotton market is to reopen under State supervision. Import restrictions have been intensified, and it is now imperative to obtain a license for the import of all articles previously figuring in the contingent list. Settlement for imports of English coal is now made through the Bank of France. Coal cards are probable by October. Sterling and dollars respectively closed at 27.35 and 5.74. Further American credits should help stabilize our market. Taxation returns for June exceed those of any month since the war began.

Gold holdings of the Bank of France amount to 3,258,631,453 francs. Advances to foreign Governments amount to 2,670,000,000 francs.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended July 14, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	801,746	451,880	499,817
Tuesday	845,866	650,779	614,641
Wednesday	666,798	531,576	468,672
Thursday	822,895	678,803	528,491
Friday	856,889	641,898	679,468
Saturday	378,310	145,507	424,952
Total w'k.	3,903,304	3,100,243	3,216,041
Year to date.	107,716,980	90,139,217	67,958,273

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$2,537,500	$2,962,000	$1,907,500
Tuesday	4,146,800	3,844,000	2,859,000
Wednesday	2,913,650	3,222,000	2,391,500
Thursday	2,892,250	3,269,500	2,015,000
Friday	3,415,650	3,057,000	2,268,500
Saturday	1,532,950	1,037,000	956,000
Total w'k.	$17,438,800	$17,431,500	$12,397,500
Year to date.	537,574,450	574,379,950	424,770,700

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

STOCKS.

	July 14,'17.	July 15,'16.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	3,903,304	3,100,243	803,061

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$7,437,500	$12,647,000	*$5,209,500
Government	9,840,300	4,643,500	5,196,800
State	19,000	1,000	18,000
City	142,000	140,000	2,000
Total, all.	$17,438,800	$17,431,500	$7,300

*Decrease.

BOND AND STOCK OFFERS.

Open Security Market in The Annalist, every Monday, gives quotations on many unlisted securities offered by reputable brokers. 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 14, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,903,304	107,716,980
Same period a year ago.	3,100,243	90,139,217

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	82.13	80.16	90.46	75.77
Same period a year ago.	85.95	82.91	91.83	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Advance Rumely	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— 2
700	Ajax Rubber	68	67	67½	— ½
1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
100	Alaska Juneau	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5,250	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30½	28	29½	+ ¼
600	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	83½	83½	83½	+ ¾
1,300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	94	92½	93	+ 1
1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	93½	90	*90¾	+ 1½
210	Am. Brake S. & Fdy.	101	100	101	— 1¾
100	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	191	191	191	— 9
18,000	Am. Can	51½	48¼	48½	— 1
500	Am. Can pf.	106½	105¾	106¼	+ 1½
13,500	Am. Car & Fdy.	78¼	75	75	— ½
200	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	115	114⅝	115	— 1
200	Am. Cotton Oil	38¼	38	38¼	+ 2¼
2,900	Am. Hide & Leather	13½	12¼	13½	— ⅝
600	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	61¼	61	61	— ½
1,800	Am. Ice	11	8⅞	11	+ 2
800	Am. Ice pf.	55	53	54½	..
13,000	Am. International	51	53	50	+ 4¼
26,100	Am. Linseed	26⅜	23⅞	25	+ 1¼
4,100	Am. Linseed pf.	62⅜	60	62¼	+ 1⅝
19,300	Am. Locomotive	73¼	69¾	71	+ 1
400	Am. Locomotive pf.	103¼	103	103	— ½
13,600	Am. Malting	15½	10⅝	14⅜	+ 3¼
17,200	Am. Malting 1st pf.	70½	65½	70	+ 3½
27,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	107¼	103¾	104½	— 1⅝
100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	113	113	113	+ ½
7,900	Am. Steel Foundries	70¾	68	68¼	— 2
26,400	Am. Sugar Refining	122½	118½	122	+ 2¾
100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	118½	110½	110½	+ ⅞
57,200	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	54½	43½	52¾	+ 9¼
1,500	Am. Tel. & Tel.	121	120¼	120¼	— ½
700	Am. Tobacco	107¼	105	107½	+ 1½
603	Am. Tobacco pf., new	100⅞	100¼	100⅞	+ ⅞
3,700	Am. Woolen	54¼	51½	52½	— ⅛
110	Am. Woolen pf.	98	98	98	..
800	Am. Writing Paper pf.	40½	40	40	— ⅝
2,400	Am. Zinc L. & S.	31⅝	28	28	— 3⅝
200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	62¼	62	62	+ 1
49,800	Anaconda Copper	81	78	78⅝	— 1⅞
100	Associated D. G. 1st pf.	53	53	53	+ 1½
800	Associated Oil	62	58½	58½	— 5½
9,620	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101	100	100⅞	+ ¾
400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98	96	98	+ 2
200	Atlantic Coast Line	110	109½	110	+ 1¾
84,700	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	110¾	101¼	107	+ 2¾
300	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	61⅜	60¾	61⅜	— ⅝
46,800	BALDWIN LOCO.	72½	67⅞	69¾	— 2½
8,400	Baltimore & Ohio	72⅞	70	72⅛	+ 1⅝
212	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70	69¾	69¾	— ¼
200	Barrett Co.	108¾	107½	107½	— 3½
100	Barrett Co. pf.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ 2⅞
5,300	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1	1	..
600	Bethlehem Steel	138	130	130	—15½
294,200	Bethlehem Steel, Class B temp. cfs.	134½	125	126½	— 8½
100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	120	120	120	..
3,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	60¼	56⅞	60¼	+ 3¼
800	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	10½	10¼	11⅜	+ ⅞
2,000	Burns Brothers	101½	98	98½	— ⅜
800	Butterick Co.	13	12¼	12¼	— ¾
8,000	Butte & Superior	40	37½	*37⅝	— 2⅛
800	CAL. PACKING	38¼	38	38	— ¼
400	California Petroleum	20	19	19¼	— ¾
300	California Petr'm pf.	50¾	50½	50½	— ½
13,400	Canadian Pacific	165½	158½	164	+ 5
40,200	Central Leather Co.	94½	86¼	*87	— 3½
116	Central & So. Am. Tel.	115	115	115	..
16,600	Chandler Motor	90¾	81¼	89	+ 8
9,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅛	59	61	+ 2
50	Chicago & Alton	16	16	16	..
100	Chicago Gt. Western	11	11	11	+ ⅜
1,200	Chicago Gt. West'n pf.	34	32	34	+ 2
31,500	Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	74⅛	68	72⅝	+ 4¼
1,700	Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf	111	109½	110¼	+ 2¼
1,600	Chicago & Northwest'n	109¾	108½	109¼	+ 1¼
8,900	Chicago, R. I. & P. cfs. of dep.	67⅞	64¾	67¾	+ 3⅜
20,200	Chicago, R. I. & P., w.i.	37¾	34½	37⅝	+ 3⅛
6,700	Chicago, R. I. & P. 7% pf., w. i.	78¼	76	78	+ 1⅝
11,900	Chicago, R. I. & P. 6% pf., w. i.	68½	67	67⅞	+ ⅜
4,100	Chile Copper	21⅝	20½	20⅝	— ½
7,500	Chino Copper	55⅜	53	*53¼	— 1⅝
200	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	37	37	37	+ 1⅛
100	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf	67	67	67	— 1¾
4,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	52¼	49½	*49¾	— 1½
300	Colorado Southern	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— 1½
1,500	Columbia Gas & Elec.	41	40	40½	— ⅛
400	Computing Tab. Rec'g	40	40	40	..
900	Consolidated Gas	109	108⅜	108½	..
3,825	Continental Can	102½	99½	101	— 1¼
200	Continental Insurance	54	54	54	— ¼
109,300	Corn Products Refining	37¼	34¼	34⅝	— ⅝
400	Corn Products Ref. pf.	99½	98½	99	+ 1⅜
157,700	Crucible Steel	87	81½	81⅜	+ 5½
400	Crucible Steel pf.	103	102½	103	+ ⅝
21,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	43½	41⅞	42¼	— ¾
720	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	90¾	90	90	— ½
1,100	Cuban-American Sugar	190	185½	190	+ 4½
200	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf.	102	100⅜	102	— 1
100	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	100	100	..
1,600	Delaware & Hudson	113	112	112½	+ 2¼
1,200	Denver & Rio G. pf.	13¼	12	12¼	— 1⅜
14,400	Distillers Securities	23½	21	22¼	— ½
1,500	Dome Mines	12	11½	11½	— ¼
100	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	6	6	6	— 3
900	ELK HORN COAL	36¾	35½	36⅝	+ 1¾
100	Elk Horn Coal pf.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
14,700	Erie	25½	24½	25	+ ⅛
4,200	Erie 1st pf.	39	37	38⅝	+ 1⅞
500	Erie 2d pf.	29⅝	29	29⅜	+ 1⅜
1,000	FEDERAL M. & S. pf.	47½	45	46½	+ 1½
100	Fisher Body	37	37	37	— ¾
100	Fisher Body pf.	86½	86½	86½	— 1½
4,400	GASTON, WM. & WIG.	36¾	32	36	+ 3
100	General Cigar	35	35	35	— 3
1,500	General Electric	159¾	158	158	— ½
118,200	Gen. Motors temp. cfs.	124⅞	111	*117½	+ 8
1,000	Gen. Motors pf. temp. cfs.	91	89	*89	..
4,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	51¼	47⅝	50½	+ 4½
1,400	Granby Consol.	83	83	83	— ½
7,550	Great Northern pf.	105½	102¼	105½	+ 3½
24,500	Gt. Northern certs. for ore properties	34½	31½	33	+ 1½
700	Greene-Cananea Cop.	41½	40¾	41	+ ⅝
2,300	Gulf States Steel	124	119	123	— 1
1,100	HASKELL & BARKER	39	38¼	38½	— ¼
100	Homestake Mining	101	101	101	—1½
300	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	104	103½	104	+ ½
25,600	Inspiration Copper	62	56⅝	*56⅝	— 2⅜
1,500	Interboro Con.	9½	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
1,100	Interboro Con. pf.	56	55½	56	+ 1
100	Inter. Agricultural	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
2,200	Inter. Agricultural pf.	56⅞	53½	55⅞	— ⅛
100	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	+ 1⅜
200	Inter. Harvester Corp.	70	69½	70	..
100	Inter. Harv. Corp. pf.	102½	102½	102½	+ 1½
92,000	Inter. Mer. Marine	31½	27½	29¾	+ 1⅜
204,350	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	90¼	83½	88¼	+ 4
7,550	Inter. Nickel	40	38⅝	39	— 1¼
10	Inter. Nickel pf.	103½	103½	103½	..
2,200	Inter. Paper	36¼	33¾	35	+ ⅝
840	Inter. Paper pf.	73¼	70	73¼	— ¾
100	JEWEL TEA	47	47	47	..
1,500	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	22¼	21½	22	+ ⅛
400	Kelly Springfield Tire	50	46¾	49	+ 3
14,000	Kennecott Copper	44¼	42⅞	*43	— 1¼
30	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	110	109⅜	110	..
28,500	LACK. STEEL	94½	90½	90½	— 3½
400	Lake Erie & West'n pf.	29¾	25	25	— 5
7,200	Lee Rubber & Tire	23⅛	17¼	21⅞	+ 2⅝
2,600	Lehigh Valley	63½	61⅝	63½	+ 1⅝
450	Liggett & Myers	239½	225	239½	+15
500	Liggett & Myers pf.	116½	116½	116½	+ 1½
700	Louisville & Nashville	128⅞	125	128⅞	+ 3⅞
300	MACKAY COS.	82⅞	81¼	81¼	— ⅞
300	Mackay Cos. pf.	64¼	64⅛	64⅞	— ½
150	Manhattan Elevated	115	115	115	..
500	Manhattan Beach	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8,900	Maxwell Motors	49⅝	44¼	44⅜	— 1⅝
900	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	68	63	63	— 1
2,200	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	30¼	29⅞	30	+ 1½
22,700	Mexican Petroleum	99	95½	97	— 2¼
200	Mexican Petroleum pf.	92	91	91	— 4½
7,773	Miami Copper	41¼	40¾	40½	— ⅞
29,600	Midvale Steel	62¼	58⅞	58⅞	— 2⅝
1,900	Minn. & St. Louis, new.	17	15½	17	+ 1
700	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	104	99	104	+ 2
100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	119	119	119	— 1
1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅝
100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	11¾	11½	11½	— 1⅛
56,650	Mo. Pacific tr. cfs.	33¼	29	32½	+ 2¾
1,610	Mo. Pacific pf. tr. cfs.	58½	56½	57⅝	+ 2⅝
400	Montana Power	95	94	94	+ ½
100	Montana Power pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	— 1⅞
10	Morris & Essex	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	..
1,300	NATIONAL ACME	35⅝	34	34	+ ⅛
200	National Biscuit Co. pf.	115	115	115	..
68,900	National Conduit & C.	38⅝	34⅜	37½	+ 2½
22,300	National Enam. & S.	43	40	40½	— ⅝
200	National Enam. & S. pf	99⅜	97½	99⅜	+ 3⅛
200	National Lead	53½	55⅛	55½	— 1½
300	National Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	6	5½	6	..
4,500	Nevada Con. Copper	23½	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
1,500	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	25⅜	24	25⅛	+ 1⅛
700	New York Air Brake	138	135	135	— 3
8,800	New York Central	90⅝	88	*90½	+ 2¼
200	New York Dock	17	17	17	+ 1
100	New York Dock pf.	40	40	40	+ 1
4,100	New York, N. H. & H.	37½	*36½	37½	+ 2½
2,900	Norfolk & Western	124	121⅞	123⅜	+ 1⅜
100	North American	60	60	60	..
9,800	Northern Pacific	101⅝	98½	*101½	+ 2½
500	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	95	95	95	— 2⅜
24,600	OHIO CITIES GAS	124	118½	119⅞	— 4½
5,200	Ohio Cities Gas rts.	66	62½	64½	— 1⅜
6,550	Ontario Mining	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
3,000	PACIFIC MAIL	28⅜	26½	27¼	— ⅛
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¾
100	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	90	90	90	— 1
6,600	Pennsylvania Railroad	53	51⅞	53	+ 1
2,800	People's Gas, Chicago	78⅛	74½	78	+ 2
5,700	Pere Marquette	21⅝	18½	21⅜	+ 3⅛
100	Pere Mar. prior pf.	63	63	63	+ 1
17,300	Philadelphia Co.	40⅜	33	38¼	+ 3⅜
900	Pierce-Arrow	41⅛	39¾	40	— 1
600	Pierce-Arrow pf.	97½	96½	97¼	+ ⅝
300	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	72	72	72	..
59,800	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep.	58½	54¼	55⅛	— ⅝
50	Pitts. Coal pf.	118	118	118	..
3,200	Pitts. Coal pf. cfs. of d.	122	118¾	122	+ 4
100	Pitts. Steel pf.	100	100	100	..
12,300	Pitts. & West Va.	34	32	33⅜	+ 1⅛
600	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	64¼	63	63	..
1,400	Pressed Steel Car	75¼	73	73	— 1
200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	102	101½	102	+ 2
1,300	Pullman Co.	142¾	140	142¾	+ 3¼
1,300	QUICKSILVER	1⅝	1⅜	1¼	— ⅛
100	Quicksilver pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
900	RY. STEEL SPRING	53½	52½	52¾	— ⅞
330	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	99	98⅞	98⅞	+ 2⅜
10,000	Ray Con. Copper	28¼	27½	*27¾	— ⅝
53,000	Reading	97⅝	94¼	96⅞	+ 1⅞
20	Reading 2d pf.	41	41	41	..
78,500	Republic Iron & Steel	92¾	89	89½	— 1½
300	Republic Iron & S. pf.	102⅞	102½	102½	— ½
6,800	Royal Dutch t. r.	65¾	64⅝	65½	+ ¾
1,400	ST. L. & SAN FRAN.	18	16½	18	+ 1½
300	St. Louis Southwestern	31	30¾	31	+ 1
2,500	Savage Arms	96½	86	86	—12
1,600	Saxon Motor	19¼	17½	18½	— 1½
400	Seaboard Air Line	13	12⅝	13	+ ¼
200	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	170	170	170	+ 4
1,000	Shattuck-Arizona	25¼	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
15,800	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	44¾	42	43¼	— ¼
900	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	58	56	56	— 1
100	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf.	95	95	95	..
10,400	Southern Pacific	94½	92¼	94¼	+ 1⅝
23,400	Southern Railway	28	26½	27¼	+ 1⅝
600	Southern Railway pf.	57	56⅞	56⅞	+ 1⅞
101,300	Studebaker Co.	62¼	55½	58¼	+ 3½
300	Studebaker Co. pf.	95⅛	94	95¼	+ 1⅛
100	Stutz Motor	40	40	40	+ 2
1,700	Superior Steel	48½	45½	46	— 2⅞
400	Superior Steel 1st pf.	102¼	102	102¼	— ¼
8,800	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	17⅝	17	17	— ⅜
2,000	Texas Co.	214	191¼	192¾	+ ⅞
6,100	Texas Co. rights	22⅜	21⅝	22	..
3,700	Texas & Pacific	17½	15⅞	17¼	+ 1½
700	Third Avenue	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ 2⅜
326	Tidewater Oil	200	200	200	+ 5
56,000	Tobacco Products	63⅛	60	61½	+ 1
1,100	Tobacco Products pf.	103	100	103	+ 3
350	Transue & W. Steel F.	45	44	44	+ 1⅜
800	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	101	98½	101	+ 3¼
200	Union Bag & P., new	85	83	83	— 2
21,000	Union Pacific	136½	134½	135⅝	+ ⅞
1,200	Union Pacific pf.	80	80	80	..
1,400	United Alloy Steel	45	42½	*42¼	— 2½
58,250	United Cigar Stores	113⅝	104½	112½	+ 7½
200	United Drug 1st pf.	52½	52	52½	+ ½
410	United Dyewood	68¾	66¼	68¾	+ ¼
1,900	United Fruit	136½	132	135	+ 3
200	United Paperboard	29¼	29	29	— ¼
4,200	United Rys. Invest.	10¼	7⅝	9⅞	+ 2⅜
3,200	United Rys. Invest. pf.	22	16	21	+ 5
1,700	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	23⅜	21⅝	21⅝	+ ½
88,300	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	165¾	151½	160	+ 2¼
15,200	U. S. Rubber	63⅜	59	62¾	+ 2¾
300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	108	107½	106	+ ½
1,400	U. S. Smelt. Ref. & M.	61	59	59¾	+ ¾
100	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M. pf.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅝
924,700	U. S. Steel	128⅜	122	123	— 3⅞
4,380	U. S. Steel pf.	118⅜	117

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NATION SHOULD SAVE TO BUY WAR BONDS

The Whole Population, Reserve Bank Governor Says, Should Anticipate Requirements.

BOND BUYERS CLASSIFIED

Wage Earners and Salaried Men, Mr. Strong Asserts, Are Important Purchasers.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Chairman of the New York Liberty Loan Committee, has prepared a statement on the flotation of Government loans in which he asserts that the people should save in advance of the Government's requirements so that bond buyers will not be required to make loans to be repaid out of future savings.

"Assuming," he says, "that our Government finds it necessary, say every six months, to borrow large sums for war purposes, how readily might this be accomplished if all classes were induced to save in anticipation of such investment in the bonds of their Government? The rich man appropriates so much of his income, the rich corporation so much of its profits, the poor man so much of his salary or wages.

"During the period between bond issues, these savings are turned over to the Government in installments in exchange for short term notes. When the bond issue comes along, the short notes are converted into long-term bonds. The whole operation has been conducted without the use of cash or reserve money but by simple bookkeeping entries on the books of the banks, which result in a gradual but constant transfer of bank deposits representing the nation's savings to the credit of the Government."

Governor Strong says that such a transfer of bank credit from individuals and corporations to the credit of the Government would not cause expansion because these credits are not created by bank borrowings but by savings.

"The Government," he continues, "is spending money as fast as it receives it. The very credit so set aside for Government use must be instantly paid out by the Government for supplies, wages of soldiers and sailors, and for the civil establishments. As soon as the credit is inscribed on the books of the bank for the use of the Government, the Government checks against it and turns it back to the very individuals, corporations, and wage earners who have produced it. A new credit is not created, but existing credit moves faster around this circle from the wage earner and saver to the Government and back to the producer and manufacturer, and through them to the wage earner. The speed with which credit moves in these operations bears a direct relation to the 'speeding up' of the production of our farms and forests and mines and our manufacturing establishments."

Governor Strong says that there are in this country four classes of people who can subscribe for Government bonds:

"The first class of buyers," he declares, "comprises those who have hoarded actual cash or currency in their houses or safe deposit vaults, who are induced to buy Government bonds and who produce that cash for the purpose. Purchases of Government bonds by such people (of whom there are few in the United States) have the effect of strengthening the banking position, because it brings reserve money—that is, gold—out of hiding and puts it in bank reserves, where it serves as the basis of credit. The change occasioned in the nation's general bank account as a result is not simply to add a given amount to the bank deposits, but to also add an equal amount, dollar for dollar, of reserve cash. France, prior to the war, held a vast store of gold tucked away in peasants' hiding places, and the production of that gold in response to the Government's call has immensely strengthened its banking position.

"The second class is composed of the capitalists and corporations with balances in the bank in excess of needs. When bonds are purchased by a member of this class the owner of the bank balance, Mr. X. Y. Z., sells or transfers that balance to the Government in exchange for a Government bond. If the Government leaves the deposit with the bank which held Mr. X. Y. Z.'s account it is simply a transfer of the balance of Mr. X. Y. Z. to Mr. U. S. A. No cash reserves shift, no loans would need to be called, and no change would take place in the balance sheet of the bank, either of assets or liabilities.

"The third class of bond buyers is that which has bank accounts but has no surplus balances in bank to spare for investment in Government bonds. Having credit at the bank, however, they are induced to buy Government bonds and borrow from the bank temporarily in order to pay for them. This is the least desirable buyer of Government bonds, although a necessary one at the commencement of the war when the expected savings of the future must be advanced to the Government. Such a bond buyer pays for his bond out of a bank deposit which is created by making a loan. The deposit so made is transferred to the credit of the United States of America and the bonds are turned over to the bank by the buyer to secure the bank for its loan.

"By that operation bank deposits and bank loans are both expanded and the percentage of reserve money held by the bank is correspondingly reduced. Loans of that character cannot be avoided because earnings that are converted into savings become capital and are generally invested very promptly in securities, or property, or improvements to property, so becoming unavailable for Government loans. In a general banking sense it does the country no good to have its citizens sell one kind of investment in order to make another kind of investment. It produces no new money or credit. The buyers of the class who have engaged themselves to pay loans to their banks are forced thereafter to economize in order to pay off the loans and in that way savings out of future earnings are made available to the Government in advance of the earnings being made.

"The fourth class of bond buyers and in some respects the most important in time of war, is the great body of wage earners and salaried people who frequently have no bank account and spend about all that they earn. There are many millions of such in this country whose material welfare will be improved and whose attitude toward their Government will be benefited if they can be induced to buy bonds. But how can this be brought about? Only by showing them how to cultivate the habit of saving, and this kind of saving should be developed in advance of investment so as to avoid the necessity for borrowing also.

"Take one industrial organization as an example, employing, say, 20,000 laborers. If these men earn an average of $1,200 each per annum and can each afford to save $100 per annum, their employer could enter into agreements with them by which, say $8 would be deducted from the payroll of each man every month and deposited in bank for future investment. $160 apiece in six months is $1,000,000. During the process of setting aside and earmarking these earnings or savings, they could be temporarily invested in short obligations of the Government, convertible at a later date into Government long-time bonds. By this process, no permanent bank expansion arises. As rapidly as savings accumulate, they are turned over to the credit of the Government, which issues its short notes therefor, and these short notes later are converted into long bonds. The bank balance, which was originally the bank balance of the employer, but of which wages were paid, has through the savings process been transferred to the credit of the Government without disturbance to bank credit."

DAILY STATEMENT OMITTED.

Treasury Publication Halted by Reserve Banks' Rush.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Although an act of Congress requires publication daily, the "Daily Statement of the United States Treasury," has been suspended since June 29. That statement showed a healthy balance of $299,880,457 and the substantial asset of gold coin and bullion to the amount of $2,329,785,591. The fiscal balance of the Government for the first half month of the present fiscal year, which began on July 1, is not known outside the Department.

At the Treasury Department the explanation was obtained that the difficulty in regard to the publication of The Daily Statement was that the various Federal Reserve Banks had been overburdened by the business connected with the sale of war bonds and unable to furnish a statement showing the "true and actual condition" of the Treasury.

The plan for the purchase of the bonds on the installment plan was so liberal in terms and yet so complicated in its consequences to the banking business that it will probably be many days before the banks can catch up in the tremendous arrears of work thrown upon them.

Some of the larger Reserve Banks have employed hundreds of additional accountants and yet have not been able to bring their work down to date. The Government proceeded to check against the deposits of funds for the war bonds and this also had added to the amount of business in the ordinary bookkeeping of the banks. All the Reserve Banks this week show increases of Government deposits, as has been the case for two weeks past. The increase this week is $157,200,000.

Another cause for delay in closing up the books for fiscal year has been that the banks have had the added burden of making reserve transfers as required by the new schedules of reserves provided in the new reserve law.

Treasury officials said that the whole situation was healthy. The banks are full of money and the Government has a vast amount of funds safe on deposit, but the banks with all their caution in providing large bookkeeping forces have not been able to balance up their customers' books on time.

Grocery Profits Computed.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 15.—Gross profit in the wholesale grocery business in the United States last year varied from 7.7 per cent. to 17.2 per cent., with 12 per cent. of net sales as the common figure, according to statistics made public today by the Bureau of Business Research of Harvard University. The figures were obtained by the bureau from nearly 150 wholesale grocers in thirty-one States and Canada.

DANGER IN NEW RAIL RATES.

Merchants' Association Asks Members to Report Any Inequalities.

In the recent freight rate decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in which the railroads between New York and Chicago were allowed to raise the rates on class freight, the Merchants' Association sees danger of injustice to New York, in that manufacturers in the Middle West receive an advantage in competing for the business in the common markets in the central and Western parts of the country.

In its bulletin issued yesterday the association hints at an appeal for better treatment. "On westbound traffic to common markets in the Middle West and West, unless material advances are made in the rates from competitive localities to correspond with the advance authorized from New York," the bulletin says, "shippers here will be at a material disadvantage by reason of our longer haul. On eastbound traffic the competing cities located in the Middle West and West would likewise be at a disadvantage in competing for trade in the New York market.

"The Merchants' Association has consistently opposed increases in rates which would lay substantially greater burdens upon our commerce than upon the commerce of competing localities. Members of the association are therefore urged to keep an adequate check upon the situation created by the new rates when they become operative, and to report to the Traffic Bureau in case the readjustment operates to their disadvantage."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 14, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$17,438,800	$537,574,450
Same period last year	17,431,500	574,379,950

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.74	82.61	89.48	82.61
Same period a year ago	87.35	87.00	87.43	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	74½	74	74	17
Alaska Gold M. Co. 6s, Series A	65	65	65	1
Alaska Gold M. Co. 6s, Series B	64	64	64	2
Albany & Sus. 3½s	79½	79	79	10
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	100½	100	100	17
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	101	100½	100½	12
Am. Hide & L. 6s	101½	101½	101½	8
Am. Smelt. & Ref. 1st 5s, temp. ctfs	92⅝	92	92⅝	207
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100¼	100	100	3
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	99
A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	99	98⅝	99	391½
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	95¼	95½	95½	1
Am. Thread 4s	98½	98½	98½	6
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	88	87½	88	22
Ann Arbor 4s	63½	61½	62	9
Armour & Co. 4½s	91⅛	90	91	25
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	88⅝	88	88¼	111
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	80½	80½	80½	2
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	82¼	82¼	82¼	1
A., T. & S. F. conv. 4s, 1955	100	99½	100	2
A., T. & S. F., Thro. S. L. 4s	85¼	84½	84½	2
A. & C. A. L. 4½s	90	90	90	4
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s, Series B	97½	97½	97½	10
At. Coast Line 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	3
BALT. & O. p. l. 3½s	91¼	91	91	5
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	85½	85	85¼	38
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	97½	97	97	51
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	89	88⅝	88⅞	61
B. & O., S. W. D. 3½s	87¼	87	87½	15
B. & O., P., L. & W. V. 4s	80⅜	80	80⅜	4
Beth. Steel 5xt. 5s	100½	100¼	100¼	21
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	99	98⅝	99	12
B. R. T. gold 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	10
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	109
Buff. & S. I. s. f. 5s	95	95	95	1
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	96	95½	96	16
Canada So. con. 5s	99½	99½	99½	2
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
Central Leather 5s	96½	96½	96½	22
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	84	82	84	5
Ches. & O. con. 5s	100½	100½	100½	8
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	88½	87⅝	88½	74
Ches. & O. conv 4½s	79	78½	78½	26
Chi. & Alton 3½s	46¼	46¼	46¼	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90	89¾	90	3
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96½	95½	96¼	486
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅞	17
C. & E. Ill. ref. 4s, tr. rcts.	85	85	85	4
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st 5s	98	98	98	1
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	66	66	66	1
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	84¾	84¾	84¾	1
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	85⅞	84⅝	85½	82
Chi. & St. P. cv. 5s	95¼	94	95	47
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	93½	88⅝	89½	90½
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. W. 5s	101	100¾	100¾	8
C., M. & St. P., Dub. 6s	104	104	104	1
Chi. & St. P. 4s, '25	90½	90	90	20
C., M. & St. P., La. C. & D. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	86	86	86	3
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '21	101	100¾	100½	5
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '32	99½	99½	99½	11
C. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	101	101	101	2
Chicago Rys. 5s	93	92	93	7
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	81	81	81	8
C., R. I. & P. deb 5s, ctfs sts.	72⅜	71½	72⅜	41
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	71⅞	71¼	71⅜	59
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	81¾	80⅝	81	10
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	112½	112½	112½	2
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	93¾	93½	93¾	4
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	72	72	72	1
Chile Cop. 6s, rcs.	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
C., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s	85½	85½	85½	2
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	84½	84½	84½	1
Col. Industrial 5s	77½	77½	77½	50
Col. & So. 1st 4s	88	88	88	3
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	79½	79½	79½	6
Consol. Coal, Md. 1st & ref. 5s	91	91	91	1
Con. Gas. conv. 6s	109	108	109	38
Corn P. Ref. s. f., '34	98⅝	98⅛	98⅜	8
Cuba-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	2
Cumberland Tel. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	5
DEL. & HUD. cv. 6s	97	97	97	5
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	1
D. & R. G. con. 4s	71¾	71¾	71¾	7⅞
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	52	52	52	43
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	76	76	76	1
Det. City Gas 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
Det. Edison col. tr. 5s	102	101½	102	4
Det. Edison ref. 5s	95	95	95	1
Distillers' Sec. 5s	65	65	65	5
EAST TENN., REOR. LIEN 5s	99	99	99	1
Erie con. 4s	80	80	80	2
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	53	52¾	52¾	2
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	53½	52	53	31
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D	66¾	66	66	3
Erie (Penn.) col. 4s	88½	88¼	88¼	3
Erie gen. 4s	62	60¾	62	44
FLA. C. & P. 4½s	90	90	90	6
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Granby cv. 6s, Ser. A	102	102	102	2
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	10
Green Bay deb. B	11⅞	11¼	11¼	5
HOUS. & T. C. 1st 5s	103	103	103	1
Houst. & T. C. gen. 4s	88	88	88	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 4s	59	59	59	3
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	12¾	12¾	12¾	17
ILL. CENT. & C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	11
Ill. Steel 4½s	87¼	86⅜	87	20
Indiana Steel 5s	102¼	101¾	102⅛	14
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	93¼	90	93	93
Inter.-Met. 4½s	62⅞	61¾	62½	34
Int. Agri. col. tr. 5s	75	74½	75	27
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	94¾	94⅝	94¾	1
I. M. M. s. f. 6s	94⅝	90⅜	94¾	144
Int. Paper 6s	100	100	100	2
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	2
KAN. & MICH. 4s	78	78	78	1
K. C., F. S. & M. 4s	71	70	70	9
K. C. & Mem. Bdg. 5s	88	88	88	5
Kan. City South. 5s	85	84½	84½	2
Kan. City Term. 4s	83	82½	83	12
LACK. & W. 5s, '23	98⅞	98	98⅝	7
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	106	104¾	104¾	487
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100¼	100	100¼	8
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	6
Lake Shore 3½s	80	78⅞	80	20
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92	91½	91½	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90⅞	90¼	90⅜	36
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅜	3
Liggett & Myers 5s	100⅜	99⅛	100	11
Long Dock 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
L. I. db. 5s, tp. ctfs	81	80½	81	4
Lorillard 7s	118	118	118	3
Lorillard 5s	99	99⅛	99⅛	6
Louis. & Ark. 1st 5s	93	93	93	1
L. & Nash. un. 4s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅝	9
MANHATTAN con. 4s	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜	1
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	84	83½	83½	8
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	1
Mid. Steel col. tr. 5s	93⅞	93	93⅞	20
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝	1
Minn. & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	48¼	47¾	48	17
Mil., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	88½	88½	88½	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 1st 5s	55	55	55	2
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	39¼	39¼	39½	10
M., K. & T. ext. 5s	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	10
M., K. & T. 5% nts	42	42	42	5
M., K. & T. 1st and ref. 4s tr. rcts	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	1
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	61⅞	59	61½	759
Mo. Pacific 1st ref. 5s, '65, w. i.	95⅝	95⅜	95⅞	1
Mo. Pacific 1st rf. 5s, 1965, w. i.	90	90	90	5
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s tr. r.	60	60	60	4
Mob. & O. new 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Montana Power 5s	96	96	96	19
Mont. Tram. 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
Mut. Fuel Gas 5s	94	94	94	1
NAT. TUBE 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
N. O., T. & M. 6s	96	96	96	5
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	46	46	46	2
N. Y. Air B. Co. 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼	5
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	105	104½	105	54
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	79¼	79½	79¼	2
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	12
N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	76½	76¼	76½	19
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	93⅝	92	93⅝	9
N.Y.C. M. C. cl. 6½s	70	70	70	2
N. Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	94½	94½	94½	6
N.Y.G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	99½	99½	99½	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6½s	59	58	58	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. 4s	96⅜	95½	96⅜	11
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. 4s, ser. D	57	57	57	12
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s	67½	67½	67½	5
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	24	22½	22½	46
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	53¾	53	53¼	18
N. Y. state Rys. 4½s	79½	79½	79½	1
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	93⅝	93½	93⅝	4
N. Y., W. S. & B. 4½s	56	56	56	1
Norf. & W. con. 4s	88	88	88	3
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	114	114	114	3
Northern Pacific 3s	67⅝	67	67⅝	26
Northern Pacific 3s	62⅝	62½	62⅝	27
N. S. P. 1st & ref. 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	32
ORE. R.R. & N. co. 4s	86⅝	86½	86⅝	6
Ont. Power s. f. 5s	92	92	92	1
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s	87⅞	87½	87⅝	11
PAC. GAS & E. 5s	88	87⅝	87⅝	4
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	97½	97	97¼	9
Penn. 4s, 1943	95	95	95	1
Penn. gtd. 4s	90	90	90	15
Penn. con. 4½s	101¼	101	101⅓	15
Penn. gen. 4½s	95⅝	93½	95½	13
Penn. gen. 4½s, tem. 95	94¼	94⅞	156	
Penn. gtd. 3½s, Ser. C	81¼	81¼	81¼	5
Peoria & East. Inc. 4s	18	18	18	3
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	88	88	88½	13½
Pere Marq. 1st 4s	70¼	70½	70¼	2
Phila. Co. 5s, 1922	92	92	92	3
Public Service 5s	88	87	87	2
RY. ST. SPR. Int.-Oc. 1st 5s	99	99	99	13
Reading gen. 4s	91	90	91	30
Rdg.-Jer. Cent. cl. 4s	91	91	91	2
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	100⅜	100¼	100¼	133
Rio Gde. West. 1st 4s	68	68	68	14
Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s	59½	59½	59½	1
R. I. Ark. & L. 4½s	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	2
ST. J. RY. L. H. & P. 5s	95	95	95	3
St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	99	98	98	9
St. L., I. M. & S. u. 4s	76	76	76	8
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	69½	69½	69½	10
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	100	100	100	2
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 4s, A	63	61	62¾	309
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 5s, B	79¼	78	79	80
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	65½	65	65½	63
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	48½	47½	48½	27
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	70	68½	70	24
St. P., K. C. S. L. 4½s	68	68	68	5
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	95⅝	95¼	95¼	1
San A. & Ar. P. 4s	63	63	63	3
Santa Fe, P. & P. 1st 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	60	58½	59½	12
Seab. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	75¼	75¼	75¼	3
So. Bell Tel. 5s	96½	96¾	96¼	8
So. Pac. conv. 5s	99¼	98¼	99⅛	154
So. Pac. conv. 4s	82⅝	81⅝	82¼	123
So. Pac., S. F. T. 4s	81⅞	81½	81½	12
So. Pac. ref. 4s	85¼	85¼	85⅝	41
So. Pac. col. 4s	78	77¾	77¾	9
So. Ry. 1st 5s	97⅝	96	96	27
So. Ry. gen. 4s	65⅞	65⅜	65⅝	117
Stand. Gas & Elcv. 6s	100½	100½	100½	4
TENN. COP. CO. 6s, sub. rcts., full pd.	92	92	92	5
Texas Co. deb. 6s	103¼	103⅛	103⅛	24
Third Av. ref. 4s	65½	65½	65½	10
Third Av. adj. 5s	41½	39½	41½	29½
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	91¼	91	91¼	102
Union Pac. con. 4s	89⅞	89½	89⅝	14
Union Pac. ref. 4s	85	84½	85	14
Un. Pac. ref. 4s, reg.	83	83	83	1
U. R. R.'s of S. F. 4s	34¼	34¼	34¼	4
Un. R. R.'s of S. F. un. tr. rcts	34	34	34	2
U. S. Rub. 5s, tr. ctfs.	86⅝	86¼	86¼	381
U. S. Rubber 6s	101¼	101½	101½	18
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s	103½	103	103	11
U. S. Steel 5s	104⅝	104	104	176
U. S. Steel 5s Reg.	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	1
Utah P. & L. 5s	90	89¾	90	7
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	97⅜	97	97	11
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	94½	94⅝	94⅝	8
WABASH 1st 5s	100¼	99	100¼	14
Wabash 2d 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	2
Western Electric 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	16
Western Md. 4s	69¼	68½	68½	27
Western Pacific 5s	87⅝	87	87	22
W. Un. T. & C. Tr. 5s	97½	97	97	12
W. Un. T., R. E. 4½s	93½	93½	93½	16
West Shore 4s	83	82	82¼	8
West Shore 4s, Reg.	81¾	81½	81¾	7
W. E. & M. 5% notes	100	100	100	1
Wilson & Co. 5s	101⅝	101¼	101⅜	84
Wisconsin Cent. 4s	82	82	82	5

Total sales	$7,437,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

U. S. 4s, coupon	105	105	105	1
U. S. L. 3½s	100 2-50	99	98-50	99 45-50
U. S. L. 3½s (small)	100 1-50	99	99	99
Am. For. Sec. 5s	97	96⅝	96⅞	825
Anglo-French 5s	94	93⅝	94	1,774½
Chinese 5s	70	69	70	3
City of Bordeaux 6s	95¼	94⅜	95¼	35
City of Lyons 6s	95½	94⅜	95	13½
City of Marseilles 6s	95¼	94⅜	95¼	11
City of Paris 6s	95	94¼	94½	82
City of Tokio 5s	80½	80	80½	5
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	99½	98½	99	28
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	96	95¾	95¾	12
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	96¼	95¾	96¼	39
French Gov. tp. 5½s	99½	99	99¼	371
Jap. 4½s, Cer. sts.	80	79	79	26
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	99	99	99	5
U. K. of G.B. & I. 5s	98⅝	98	98¼	196
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s	99½	99½	99⅝	541
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	97¼	96¾	97¼	94
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	100	99½	100	594
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	96¼	95⅝	96¼	220
U. S. of Mex. 5s	49¼	49	49½	3

Total sales	$9,840,800

*In $100.

STATE BONDS

N. Y. State 4s, 1962	101	101	101	2
N. Y. State 4s, 1961	101	101	101	4
N. Y. State 4½s	110	109¾	109¾	4
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1960	101	101	101	6
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961	100¾	100¾	100¾	3

Total sales	$19,600

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

3½s, Nov., 1954	86	85	85	4
4s, 1957	94¼	94	94¼	4
4s, 1958	94¼	94	94¼	4
4s, 1959	94	94	94	2
4½s, May, 1967	102¾	102½	102¾	4
4½s, Nov., 1917	100	100	100	2
4½s, 1963	103	102¾	102¾	27
4½s, 1963, reg.

Sugar Stocks

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Atlantic Fruit Co. Com.
Canadian Car & Foundry 6s, 1939
Cripple Creek Central R. R. Com.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Com.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Pfd.
Pacific Coast Co. 2nd Pfd.
Yukon Alaska Trust

E. BUNGE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Atlantic Dock Com. & Pfd
Chic. & Ind. Coal Ry. 5s '36
Int'l Gt Nor. R. R. Stock
Int'l Gt. Nor. 5% Notes '14
Northern Ohio Elec Pfd & Com.
New York Dock Stocks
Wire Wheel Corp. Pfd.
Wabash R. R.—Chic. & D. Ex. 5s '41

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National Motors,
St. Joe & Grand Isl. Stks.
Chelsea Exch. Bank
Buffalo City Gas 5s

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Carbon Steel Com.
Dupont Powder
Hercules Powder
Milliken Bros. Pfd.
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.
Amer. Gas Company of N. J. Warrants
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

Aetna Explosives Pfd. & Bonds
Cities Service (New, W. I.)
Guantanamo Sugar
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Eastern Steel	Federal Sugar
H. B. Claflin	Indian Refining
Linde Air Prod'ts	National Surety
Port. Gas & Coke 5s	Prest-o-lite
Pyrene	Ward Baking

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Daniel Willard Praises Their Efficiency and Declares They Have Met Every Demand.

SET NEW TRAFFIC RECORDS

In Addition to Hauling Troops They Are Handling Vastly More Ton Miles Than Ever Before.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—"The essence of the railroad situation," said President Willard, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation of the Defense Council today, "is that the railroads of the whole United States are nationalized. The 693 railroad companies operating in forty-eight States and controlling 263,000 miles of road are responding admirably to central direction from the so-called war board of railway Presidents.

"They have responded to every suggestion made by the Defense Council. They have made all transfers of troops on schedule in a manner so far as I am advised, entirely satisfactory to the War Department, without serious disruption of regular traffic. They have tremendously increased the supply of coal cars, facilitated the transit of grain and met the needs of the Government at least as promptly and effectually as if they were under direct Government authority."

Mr. Willard explained that last Summer the railroads worked out with Colonel Baker of the Quartermaster Corps, a complete scheme for wartime railroad operations and that this, since elaborated and perfected, has worked so well that during the last two months the railroads of the country, though handling vastly more ton miles than ever before, have been constantly transporting troops in considerable numbers without in the least interrupting regular traffic."

The regular traffic, he explained, has been larger probably than in any previous period in the history of the country. "Traffic was heavy before the United States entered the war," he said, "because of the necessity of moving tremendous quantities of supplies, material and finished products for the Allies, but since April 6 it has increased tremendously. The exports for April show that the railroads handled over three billion more ton miles than were handled during the same month in 1916—an increase in business amounting to 16 per cent. And the traffic in April, 1916, although there was a strike impending, was heavy compared to almost any year before the beginning of the European war.

Car Shortage Cut Down.

"On May 1, when the railroads' war board was established and the railroads set out to co-operate with it in an effort to get greater national efficiency, there was a car shortage of 148,057 cars. At the end of June this shortage had been decreased to 105,000 cars, though business was steadily increasing."

Mr. Willard said that, in the judgment of many railroad men, vital congestion would have hindered the transportation of troops, seriously delayed the completion of the cantonments and aggravated the coal situation.

"Beginning with April 6," he said, "business activity has been greater than ever before in America, I think. It was stimulated in many directions by the manufacture of uniforms, clothing, materials for the building of cantonments, making of ammunition, &c. Then traffic was increased by the withdrawal of many of the Lake boats, and the roads had to assume that extra burden. Boats were also withdrawn from coast traffic, both on the Atlantic and Pacific, much of the bulk that has been going through the Panama Canal was turned over to the railroads. And there were other factors. For instance, the farmers of the country responded in fine spirit to the request of the Secretary of Agriculture that they cultivate more land. They seeded 30 per cent. more land than a year ago, and called upon the railroads to move large quantities of agricultural implements, fertilizer, &c."

"One of the first steps of the war board was to request the railroads to give preference to the movement of coal, particularly coal for the Government, and that the second preference should be given to ore.

"The war board pointed out to the roads," Mr. Willard said, "how various economics might be effected. They urged that more attention be given to the full loading of cars, and the cutting down of all unnecessary delay in the loading of empty cars. Statistics showed that previously only 43 per cent. of the capacity of box cars had been utilized. It was pointed out that careful economy, without curtailment of capital, heavier loading would increase the number of available cars 200,000, that quicker repairs would increase that number 64,000, and that quicker movement would mean that 515,000 more cars would be available, in all a total of 779,000 cars."

Big Growth in Mining.

"Twenty-nine per cent. more bituminous coal was handled in April, 1917, than in the same month of 1916," Mr. Willard said. "The exact figures for eighty-five of the principal coal-carrying roads show that in 1917 there were 559,000 cars handled, as compared with 508,000 in 1916, for an equal number of days.

"There are literally hundreds of new mines. On one road there have been more than one hundred new mines opened during the last six months. It is necessary, of course, that these mines all be supplied with cars, and since most of them require only a car load or so at a time and are on separate spurs a great deal of extra switching is necessary. That, of course, goes to make equipment less effective. Reports show that the coal car congestion has been greatly relieved.

"The grain situation has also been very greatly improved—there is no grain being held at any point because of a shortage of cars. And there is every indication that the railroads will be able to handle the entire crop of deciduous fruits satisfactorily. Efforts have been made to supply cars where needed by transfer of empty cars from one section to another regardless of ownership. This makes it possible to bring into play a reserve capacity which has never been available before.

"It is not an easy matter to make a radical change in railway service. People become accustomed to receiving their freight at certain times, and also to traveling on certain trains on every-day schedule. But the War Board has advocated to railroad companies careful examination of their schedules for the purpose of discovering if there are any passenger trains or trains of any other class being run that are not absolutely necessary, and, if so, that if these trains are discontinued men and equipment will be made available for more important trains and that the coal so saved could be used for other purposes.

"The railroads have been urged also to avoid the use of flat and of coal cars as far as possible. And box cars that were formerly being sent to the Coast empty are now being sent full of coal."

CITIZENS GAS COMPANY OF INDIANAPOLIS.

First and Refunding Mortgage.

Notice is hereby given that Bankers Trust Company, Primary Trustee under the First and Refunding Mortgage of Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, dated July 1, 1912, to Bankers Trust Company and the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, Trustees, intends to apply the proceeds of the Sinking Fund installment due under the provisions of said mortgage on July 1, 1917, to the purchase of First and Refunding Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, issued under such mortgage, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and 8% premium, and to that end invites offers to Bankers Trust Company of such bonds at a price not to exceed par, accrued interest and 8% premium, which offers shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered.

All offers must be made in sealed envelopes and delivered to Bankers Trust Company as Primary Trustee, at its office, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, on or before 12 o'clock noon on August 2nd, 1917, and shall be for the sale to it of such bonds as of August 8th, 1917. No offer will be accepted which shall be for a sum in excess of par, accrued interest and 8% premium.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Primary Trustee.
By H. F. Wilson, Jr.,
Vice President.

Dated July 16, 1917.

MONEY RATES.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
July 9	3	2¼	2¼	3	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	4½@4¾
July 10	2½	2	2	2½	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	4½@4¾
July 11	2¾	2½	2½	2½	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	4½@4¾
July 12	4¾	2¾	3¾	2½	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	4½@4¾
July 13	5	3	3	3	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	4½@4¾
July 14	3	3	3	3	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	4½@4¾
Week's range—							
High	5			3	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	4½@4¾
Low	2			2½	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	4½@4¾
Same week last year—							
High	6			5	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	4½@4¾
Low	3½			3½	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	4½@4¾
Year to date—							
High	6			6	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	4½@4¾
Low	1½			1¾	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	4½@4¾
Same period last year—							
High	6			5	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	4½@4¾
Low	1¾			1¾	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	4½@4¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3⅜@4⅛

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....4½
4 to 6 months.....4½@5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....5@5¼

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Agricul. Over 90.	Days. 15 or Over 15, Over 30, Over 60, Less. up to 30. up to 60. up to 90.	Commodity.
Boston 5	4 4 4	4
New York 5	3½ 4 4	4
Philadelphia 5	3½ 4 4	4½
Cleveland 5	3½ 4 4	4½
Richmond 4½	3½ 4 4	4½
Atlanta 5	3½ 4 4	4½
Chicago 5	3½ 4 4	4½
St. Louis 5	3½ 4 4	4½
Minneapolis 5	3½ 4 4	4½
Kansas City 5	4 4 4	4½
Dallas 5	3½ 4 4	4½
San Francisco 5	3½ 4 4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston 5	4	4	4
New York 5	3½	3½	4
Philadelphia 5	3½	3½	4½
Cleveland 5	3½	4	4
Richmond 5	3½	4	4½
Atlanta 5	4	4	4½
Chicago 5	4	4	4½
St. Louis 5	4	4	4½
Minneapolis 5	4	4	4½
Kansas City 5	4	4	4½
Dallas 5	4	4	4½
San Francisco 5	4	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
July 9	Par	⅛10c	⅛25c	⅛10c
July 10	Par	⅛10c	⅛25c	⅛10c
July 11	Par	⅛10c	⅛25c	⅛10c
July 12	Par	⅛10c	⅛25c	⅛10c
July 13	Par	⅛10c	⅛25c	⅛10c
July 14	Par	⅛10c	⅛25c	⅛10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Short.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
	Money. Bills.		
July 9	3½@4 4⅜	4⅛	27f 18c
July 10	3½@4 4⅜	4⅛	27f 18c
July 11	3½@4 4⅜	4⅛	27f 18c
July 12	3½@4 4⅜	4⅛	27f 18c
July 13	3½@4 4⅜	4⅛	27f 18c
July 14	3½@4 4⅜	4⅛	27f 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British Rentes. 4½%.	Paris.
July 9	53½	94½	60f 30c
July 10	53¾	94⅛	60f 40c
July 11	53¾	94¼	60f 50c
July 12	53⅝	94¼	60f 50c
July 13	53½	94¼	60f 55c
July 14	53½	94¼	60f 55c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
July 9	39⅛d	78¾c
July 10	40⅝d	79½c
July 11	40⅝d	80c
July 12	40¾d	80¼c
July 13	41d	80¾c
July 14	40¼d	79¾c

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
July 9	4.7555	4.7535	4.7535
July 10	4.7555	4.7535	4.7555
July 11	4.7555	4.7535	4.7555
July 12	4.7570	4.7562½	4.7562½
July 13	4.7562½	4.7560	4.7560
July 14	4.7560	4.7560	4.7560

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
July 9	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 10	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 11	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 12	4.7655	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 13	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 14	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
Higon	4.7555	4.7605
Low	4.7555	4.7603⅛
Same week last year—		
High	4.75⅝	4.76⅞
Low	4.75⅜	4.76⅛
Year to date—		
High	4.7590	4.77
Low	4.75	4.7641⅛
Same period last year—		
High	4.78	4.78⅞
Low	4.73⅛	4.74⅛

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
July 9	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½
July 10	5.73⅛	5.73⅛	5.73⅛	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½
July 11	5.74⅝	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.73⅝	5.73⅝	5.73⅝
July 12	5.75½	5.75½	5.75½	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜
July 13	5.75½	5.75½	5.75½	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜
July 14	5.75¾	5.73⅝	5.73⅝	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	5.90⅞	5.90⅝
Low	5.91¼	5.91⅜
Year to date—		
High	5.68	5.67
Low	5.85⅝	5.84⅜
Same period last year—		
High	5.83⅝	5.82
Low	6.08⅛	6.07⅜

	Switzerland. Demand.	Cables.	Holland. Demand.	Cables.	Italy. Demand.	Cables.
July 9	4.70	4.69	41.12½	41.25	7.21	7.20
July 10	4.70	4.68	41.18¾	41.31¼	7.19	7.10
July 11	4.70	4.68	41.25	41.37½	7.21	7.20
July 12	4.73	4.69	41.25	41.37½	7.21¾	7.20¾
July 13	4.65	4.62	41.25	41.31¼	7.23½	7.22½
July 14	4.67	4.63	41.18¾	41.31¼	7.23	7.21¾
Week's range—						
High	4.65	4.62	41.25	41.37½	7.19	7.10
Low	4.73	4.69	41.12½	41.25	7.23½	7.22½
Same week last year—						
High	5.28¼	5.28	41.43¾	41.50	6.30⅝	6.39
Low	5.29	5.28½	41.43¾	41.50	6.49½	6.40⅝
Year to date—						
High	4.65	4.62	41.75	42.00	6.85⅝	6.87⅜
Low	5.16½	5.15⅝	40.18¾	40.25	7.86	7.85⅛
Same period last year—						
High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.31¼	6.21	6.20
Low	5.29¾	5.29	41.12½	41.25	6.79	6.78

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. Dem.	Cables.
July 9	19.80	19.90	23.40	23.50
July 10	19.80	19.90	23.90	24.00
July 11	19.80	19.90	23.90	24.00
July 12	19.80	19.90	23.70	23.80
July 13	19.80	19.90	23.45	23.55
July 14	19.80	19.90	23.40	23.50
Week's range—				
High	19.80	19.90	23.90	24.00
Low	19.80	19.90	23.40	23.50
Year to date—				
High	20.05	20.65	30.20	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	21.65	21.75

SCANDINAVIA.	Copenhagen. Dem. Cab's.	Stockholm. Dem. Cab's.	Christiania. Dem. Cab's.
July 9	28.95 29.15	30.60 30.80	29.20 29.60
July 10	29.00 29.75	30.90 31.10	29.60 29.85
July 11	29.00 29.80	30.90 31.30	29.60 29.85
July 12	29.10 29.25	31.25 31.50	29.70 30.00
July 13	29.00 29.15	31.15 31.40	29.60 29.65
July 14	29.00 29.20	31.00 31.25	29.40 29.60
Week's range—			
High	29.10 29.80	31.25 31.50	29.70 30.00
Low	28.95 29.15	30.60 30.80	29.80 29.60
Year to date—			
High	29.60 29.80	31.25 31.50	29.75 30.00
Low	27.05 27.12	29.35 29.45	27.80 27.90

CHINA.	Hongkong. Dem. Cab's.	Peking. Dem. Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem. Cab's.
Week's range—			
High	92.75 92.85	98.25 98.35	92.25 92.35
Low	91.65 91.75	97.75 97.875	91.75 91.875
Year to date—			
High	92.75 92.85	98.25 98.35	92.25 92.35
Low	53.00 55.10	85.00 85.12½	80.00 80.12½

INDIA.	Bombay. Dem. Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem. Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem. Cab's.
Week's range—			
High	32.75 33.00	32.75 33.00	50.12½ 50.25
Low	32.25 33.00	32.75 33.00	50.12½ 50.25
Year to date—			
High	32.75 33.00	32.75 33.00	51.12½ 51.25
Low	32.25 32.37½	32.25 32.37½	50.12½ 50.25

SPAIN. Dem.	Cab's.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—					
High	23.26 23.45	51.25	51.37½	51.25	51.37½
Low	22.95 23.15	51.25	51.37½	51.25	51.37½
Year to date—					
High	23.70 23.80	51.37½	52.00	51.37½	52.00
Low	21.05 21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.00	44.12½	26.87½	27.00
Low	41.12½	41.25	26.87½	27.00
Year to date—				
High	44.75	44.87½	27.25	27.37½
Low	42.60	42.80	25.50	25.62½

WANTED
100 Shares
Pacific Coast Common
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

American Graphophone
American Cyanamid
Freeport Texas Sulphur
Indian Refining
Semet Solvay
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Amer. Graphophone
Eastern Steel
Empire Steel & Iron
Indian Refining
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

American Navigation Co.
Bought Sold Quoted
WEIL & CO.
51 Exchange Place New York

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.		Quotation July 14, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar.	& Sep.	80	90
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr.	& Dec.	95	97
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June	& Dec.	78	82
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May	& Nov.	90	93
Asher. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr.	& Oct.	90	95
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June	& Dec.	55	65
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb.	& Aug.	88	90
Birm. R. & L. ext., '57	6	May	& Nov.	96½	98½
Birm. Ry., L. & P., '54	4½	Apr.	& Oct.	87	89
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb.	& Aug.	102½	..
Buf. R. & P. 1st, '39	5	Jan.	& July	100	102
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb.	& Aug.	100¾	101½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan.	& July	99	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	6	Jan.	& July	98	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June	& Dec.	90	95
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '32	5	Jan.	& July	90	92
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '36	5	June	& Dec.	100	102
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan.	& July	87	91
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June	& Dec.	103	103⅞
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '38	5	Feb.	& Aug.	..	92¾
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar.	& Sep.	95	97
Do '23	5	Jan.	& July	100	102
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr.	& Oct.	95	97
C. Buck. L. & N.Tr., '21	5	Mar.	& Sep.	95	98
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May	& Nov.	89	92
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan.	& July	87	93
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr.	& Oct.	95	99
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan.	& July	94	99
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan.	& July	94	99
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan.	& July	101	103
Do '54	4½	Jan.	& July	91	92
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan.	& July	89	90
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan.	& July	98	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr.	& Oct.	94	96
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June	& Dec.	100	101
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan.	& July	93	100
Do deb., '36	5	Jan.	& July	85	95
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan.	& July	94	96
Crosstown Street, Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May	& Nov.	100	102
Dallas Elec. 1st, '42	5	Apr.	& Oct.	90	99
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May	& Nov.	89	92½
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June	& Dec.	92	97
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan.	& July	95	98
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June	& Dec.	95	100
Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '22	6	Mar.	& Sep.	85	95
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr.	& Oct.	85	89
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May	& Nov.	87	91
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June	& Dec.	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan.	& July	..	75
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan.	& July	83	84
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan.	& July	100	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '23	5	Feb.	& Aug.	97	100
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May	& Nov.	100	100½
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan.	& July	56	57
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May	& Nov.	73	74½
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan.	& July	93½	95
Kan. C. (Mo.) 1st, '27	5	Jan.	& July	88	90
Kan. C. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan.	& July	91	94
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan.	& July	92	94
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan.	& July	90½	92½
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan.	& July	91	93
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38	5	Apr.	& Oct.	101	103
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan.	& July	96	..
Louis. G. & El. deb., '18	5	Feb.	& Aug.	100¼	100
Met. Ry. 1st, '25	5	Feb.	& Aug.	100	..
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan.	& July	96	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan.	& July	70	71
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May	& Nov.	88	92½
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref.	5	June	& Dec.	95	98
Nash.R.& L.1st con., '53	5	Jan.	& July	98	102
Do ref., '68	5	Jan.	& July	80	84
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st m., '46	6	Jan.	& July	96	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June	& Dec.	101	103
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan.	& July	101	103
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May	& Nov.	75	77
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan.	& July	70	73
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan.	& July	99	101
Do ref., '32	6	Apr.	& Oct.	101¼	102¼
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June	& Dec.	83	84
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May	& Nov.	97	99
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '49	5	Jan.	& July	80	85
N. Y. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr.	& Oct.	94	96
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan.	& July	87	90
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan.	& July	91	95
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan.	& July	93	97
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb.	& Aug.	91	93
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan.	& July	95	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan.	& July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr.	& Oct.	101	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb.	& Aug.	86	90
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May	& Nov.	80	85
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	June	& Dec.	101¼	..
Do cons., '36	5	Jan.	& July	98½	99½
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st, '54	5	Jan.	& July	94½	97½
Roch. Ry. cons., '30	5	Apr.	& Oct.	90½	..
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar.	& Sep.	70	78
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May	& Nov.	93	95
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	Feb.	& Aug.	87	88
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June	& Dec.	97	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb.	& Aug.	80	93
So. Ca. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan.	& July	93	95
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar.	& Sep.	97	99
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June	& Dec.	87	93
Standard G. & El., '35	6	Apr.	& Oct.	90	94
Sup. W., L. & P.1st, '31	4	May	& Dec.	75	85
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June	& Dec.	92	98
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan.	& July	81	85
Tampa Elec. 1st, '32	5	June	& Dec.	100	103
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr.	& Oct.	88	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June	& Dec.	80½	82
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June	& Dec.	85	90
Do deb., '26	6	May	& Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar.	& Sep.	80	81
Do income, '49	4	June	& Dec.	62½	63
U. S. Ind. 1st, '27	5	Feb.	& Aug.	97	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan.	& July	95

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A BEAR MOVEMENT IN BUILDING MATERIALS

Lumber and Steel About the Only Two Articles Not Yet Affected.

DEMANDS OF GOVERNMENT

Another Decided Drop in the Price of Brick—Increased Cement Shipments.

Radical readjustments are being made in the Eastern building material market as the full extent of war time exigencies becomes clearer to manufacturers and dealers, says the Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

"The Government's immediate steel requirements total 1,000,000 tons, of which only 300,000 tons call for structural material. This leaves 700,000 tons of plate subject to prompt Government call. It would not require anything like three months of present working steel mill capacity to roll that quantity. The estimates of the total Government steel requirements do not exceed more than forty per cent. of the country's steel capacity.

This covers the largest shipbuilding program yet suggested and allows a decided margin of safety. The remainder of the country's capacity, which is constantly being increased, will be made available for building construction and railroad requirements, but not at the same price fixed by the Government for its requirements. Structural steel experts are working in the hope that some form of steel shape, like the H columns, may be designed to make it possible to roll certain structural shapes with much less cost.

The quotations that are printed today for practically all steel products are high for two reasons, one being the impossibility of controlling scrap prices, and the desire of the steel mills not to overload their capacity until the full Government requirements are known. Estimates will probably be completed within a short time, when it will be possible to give prospective builders a quotation other than nominal.

A decided bear movement is under way in the entire building material market outside of lumber and steel. The masonry construction propaganda has already borne some fruit. Sharp inquiry developed in the Portland cement and common brick departments this week for immediate shipments. It developed that there was a moderate quantity of secondhand structural steel available for delivery within the next ten days in this market.

Secondhand common brick, which heretofore has been selling at $12 to $13 per load of 1,500, will drop today or tomorrow in line with the drop reported last week and accentuated today in common brick, which is now purchasable in wholesale quantities at $8.50 to $9, which is $1 to $1.50 lower than it was a fortnight ago.

Some brick manufacturers have closed their plants for the season. Action of this sort in the middle of the brick-making season is altogether unprecedented. If the movement develops any following among the other brick producers, which is a possibility in the light of higher manufacturing costs, towing rates and slight demand, the present drop in price will be only temporary, as dealers will begin to stock for Winter and prices will be much higher than $10 when the building demand begins. Strong bull efforts are being made to keep prices staple.

There will be a good opportunity for owners to get into the market on all masonry or reinforced concrete operations of the six-story semi-fireproof type, during the immediate future, but present low prices should not be considered as permanent. They are at present levels merely to give builders an opportunity to proceed with construction of a type that does not require structural steel and help solves the high rent problem in underbuilt districts.

Owing to the shortage of labor, stocks of Portland cement have been heavily drawn upon during the last six months. Therefore, they may be 10 per cent. below what they were one year ago. The production for June, in this territory, however, is slightly more, being at least 2 per cent greater than in May, which was an unusually wet month, retarding production. In New York State, however, a greater production was obtained, amounting to at least 5 per cent. over one year ago.

Shipments of Portland cement in June were 5 per cent. greater than a year ago in this market, but in the whole country a slight decline of less than 1 per cent. in the month is reflected, but for the first six months of 1917 the increase is 10 per cent. over one year ago and 15 per cent. over two years ago.

While prices for Portland cement are somewhat higher than a year ago, no increase in the price of Portland cement has occurred in this market since the entry of the United States into war, while almost everything that has gone into the manufacture of this commodity has mounted upward, this in spite of the industry's preparedness to take care of all Government requirements without disturbing private users.

It seems to those who are conversant with the building materials that the industry is pursuing a course to compel the attention of consumers and the increased inquiry following the drop in basic materials like common brick, lime, sand and gravel, a slight price for building stone, Portland cement, prepared roofing materials, structural and roofing slate and reinforcement, all show that for a short while, at least, the builder will certainly have an opportunity to get into the market with profit. The lifting of the New Haven embargo came at just the right time to let in lime, granite, and other commodities which have been uncertain quantities in the market for some time.

Actual price movements effective today are a drop in the price of secondhand brick. It is not possible to quote the new price because of the very light supply and the uncertain market in view of the big drop in Hudson and Raritan common brick. Linseed oil was down five cents, being obtainable as low as $1.10 a gallon. Dry white lead was quoted as low as 11 cents, with reports of transactions under that level.

Advances have taken place in the Byers line of wrought iron black and galvanized pipe. List prices remain the same, but discounts are today 9 per cent. plus 9 per cent. as against firmer discounts of 14 per cent. on black, plus 3 per cent. on galvanized for sizes from 2½ to 4 inches. From 4½ to 6 inches, the list price is the same, but black takes a discount of 9 per cent. plus 10c for galvanized as against 14 plus 5 per cent. last week.

These quotations are for immediate acceptance. Steel pipe quotations have not yet changed, although a new list is expected any day. Hydrated lime advanced $1 a ton. The new wholesale price is $14.93. Refined iron bars are up a quarter of a cent, tin plates and sheets 1 cent. No change has taken place in plate or window glass discounts.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' wearing apparel; quantity no object. Gruber, 448 Broadway. Canal 8670.

CLOTH.—Pom Pom cloth; open for quantity, cheap. Slater, 1,333 Broadway.

COATS. — Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn., Mr. J. M. Lloyd, open for Fall coats and suits for immediate delivery. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS, SUITS—Prominent jobber placing stock orders. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Looking at better lines, snappy styles. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

COATS, Suits.—Jobber buying all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

CORDUROY.—Juilliards 9000, all colors; submit samples and price. Y 331 Times Annex.

CORDUROY, white, narrow, and wide wale, 27 to 36 inch. B 221 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Large jobber is placing stock orders on serge, crepe de chine, crepe de meteor, charmeuse, and evening dresses; open for both popular and better grade merchandise; samples daily. Wilner, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES and Suits.—Wanted for Fall catalog, corduroy, seconds, crepe de chine, and velveteen dresses, velour check, mixture broadcloth and velveteen suits. Knickerbocker Mail Order Co., 5 West 19th St.

DRESSES.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Miss S. Altfeld; silk dresses and jobs of dresses. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Contractors on party and wedding dresses. Call with samples, all week, 38 West 20th St., 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Will look at crepe de chines and satin dresses Monday between 9-12. Johnston, 6 West 32d, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors on ladies' serge and satin dresses; big orders placed. 22 West 28th, fourth floor.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Orders given, snappy models, silk and serge. 44 East 32d St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobbers placing orders on dresses; looking all week. Levine, 140 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors with silk or serge samples. Room 2007, 14 East 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk dresses. 105 East 20th St., first floor.

DRESSES.—Will look at serge dresses. J. Holtzman, 134 West 29th.

MACHINES.—Wanted at once, one slightly used single buttonhole machine. No. 71-32; also one Wheeler & Wilson no-stop motion eyelet hole machine; both must be in first-class condition and guaranteed. State prices and address Carr, Mears & Peebles, 145 Granby St., Norfolk, Va.

MERCHANDISE.—The Menter Company, Inc., are now located at their new general offices, 45 East 17th St., where they are ready to look at merchandise.

PLUSHES—Open for quantity; will pay cash if price is right. Farragut 4078.

SATIN.—American, 11070, brown, navy, reindeer, Sol satin, American 0410, taupe and reindeer. Call Madison Square 6375.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, Gilbert's 8200, American 0936; also all shades broadcloth any quantity; will pay cash. Sterling Cloak and Suit Co., 99 Madison Av.

SERGES—Open for a big quantity of navy French serges; must be at a right price; will pay spot cash. Superior Waist Co., 129 West 27th St.

SERGE.—Open to buy, spot cash, 100 pieces 4408 French serge, or any similar fabric. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

SERGE.—Open to buy lot of tan serges suitable for dresses. Schwortzreich & Goodman, 114 West 26th St.

SERGES—Open for a quantity of Amoskeag and Whitman serges, for spot cash. Phone Spring 7730.

SERGES—Quantity fresh serge wanted for cash. National Garment Co., 1 E. 28th St.

SERGE, navy, botany 11433, Garfield 519. Call up Joe, Madison Square 7768.

SERGES—Whitman's 104, 99 or 9, spot cash, or others. Gramercy 440.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on skirts; looking all week. Levine, 149 West 36th.

SUITS—Will look at suits of the better kind, latest models; call from 9 to 11 A. M., and 4 to 5:30. 1333 B'way, 10th fl., 36th St. side.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobbers of the better grade will look at samples. 10 West 24th St., eleventh floor.

SUITS.—Open for new models; popular prices. Call afternoons, Elsen & Son, 122 W. 26th.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call between 2 and 5, 3 West 29th St., Room 603.

TAFFETA.—Open for large quantity of black and navy; spot cash. Freedman, Wolbart, 38 West 26th.

WAISTS—Placing orders on better grade silk waists; call with samples, 11 to 4. W. D. Co., 38-40 West 32d St., 15th floor.

WAISTS.—Open for jobs of Summer shirt waists. Maison Blanche Company, 116 West 32d.

WAISTS.—Contractors on $2.25 crepe de chine waists; bring samples. 29 West 35th, 1st floor.

Offerings to Buyers

BROADCLOTH.—Fifteen navy sponged, $2.10 net cash. Madison Square 448.

BROADCLOTH, all colors; Botany, No. 350, $2.12½ cash. Farragut 9294.

BUNTING.—54-inch, all wool, red, white, and blue; solid color. Farley, Harvey & Co., Franklin 1390.

CLOTHS—Bolivias, velours, worsted jerseys, all shades; broadtail, baby lamb astrachan, worsted voiles. Tel. 4862 Madison Square.

CLOTHS.—2 pieces Sidney Blumenthal keramiand 4 pieces of Fred. Lausser oxford, style 505. Farragut 2347.

COATS.—Guaranteed seal plush, 48 inches long, 74 sweep, 20 inch collar, beaver trimmed, $9.50. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Wonderful styles and values broadcloth and plush coats. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS—Wonderful styles and values; broadcloth and plush coats. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS—Silk plush; trimmed; guaranteed lining, $9.50. Metropolitan Coat, 40 W. 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Exporters, jobbers attention; large assortment plain, printed, and novelties to close out, reduced prices; inspection invited. Fair View Mills, 44 East 23d.

COTTON FABRICS. — 15,000 yards 54-inch black and white pin check cotton fabrics for automobile rubberizing. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

COTTON FABRICS.—12,000 yards 54-inch Oxford cotton fabrics, automobiles. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

COTTON DRESSES in stock for immediate delivery at low prices. Belle Dress House, 130 West 25th St.

COTTON PLAIDS, 36 inch, thin; 10,000 yards or more. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

DRESSES. — Serges, satins, taffetas, Georgettes, white, colors; immediate delivery; new styles continually; special prices; quantity lots; large sizes always on hand. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES, Suits, — We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and pongee sport suits. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—4 models in striped taffeta, crepe de chine, georgette, and taffeta to close. Adelson Weinberg, 5 West 31st.

DRESSES, silk, gingham, white, fancy voiles, immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and satin dresses to close out at a price. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th.

DRESSES, wedding and party, at popular prices for immediate delivery. I. Hollander & Son, 6 West 22d.

DRESSES.—100 voile, also 200 taffetas, to close out for a price. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge dresses for immediate delivery. Flower Dress, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—250 white voile dresses to close out. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—100 taffeta dresses to close out. Liberty Dress & Skirt Co., 126 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close, $1.25 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

FRENCH SERGE.—Juilliard's No. 54221-52, in all popular shades. E 388 Times Downtown.

GABARDINE.—Botany 5701, brown and green, $1.70. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway.

GEORGETTES, Marquisettes, and Chiffons, —Black, colored, and figured; discontinued lines to close out. Haas Brothers, 417 5th Av.

GEORGETTES, wash satins; immediate delivery; all colors. Marks & Senner. Madison Square 9350.

GINGHAM DRESSES for immediate delivery at right prices. Queen, 149 W. 36th.

GINGHAMS, fancy voile dresses, sport coats and suits. Denbosky Bros., 126 West 26th.

LACES and allovers to close out. Haas Brothers, 417 5th Av.

MIDDIES.—500 doz. in silk, cotton, and smocks, for immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

NECKWEAR.—Marabou capes at $24 per dozen; unusual value; also job of ostrich boas. E. Eisemann & Co., 48 West 4th St.

PIECE GOODS—Wool jerseys for sale at a price. Samuel Englander, 1178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

Offerings to Buyers

SATEENS. — 250 pieces 36-inch flowered sateen for skirts; bargains. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SATINS.—Have 50 pieces stripe satins, worth $1.35, will sell at 97½ net cash. Call 6 West 32d, 8th floor. Telephone Madison Square 497.

SATINS.—Yarn dye, 18 black, 4 gray; very cheap price. Mad. Sq. 448.

SECO SILKS.—Large quantities in white to close out cheap. Phone Farragut 2601.

SERGE—Men's wear serge, U. S. worsted, 235-58-1 black, 10 pieces; M. B. navy, 55 pieces, $1.80 net. J 76 Times.

SERGES.—Whitman's, Nos. 94-99. Madison Square 5344.

SHOES, women's, 1,100 pairs; small sizes; $1 pair; opportunity. 1,321 3d Av.

SKIRTS.—Last chance; 250 assorted taffeta and satin stripes; also black satin, to close out. Telephone Chelsea 9872.

SKIRTS—5,000 wash skirts to close. Bronner Mfg. Co., care of Lehmann Sales Co., 33 W. 34th St.

SKIRTS, COATS.—Silk jersey skirts, $3.75, and coats, $5 up. Daily Waist, 8 W. 19th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

STOLES and Capes of plush and moleskin; fur effects; we are headquarters for same. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

SUITS.—Ramie linen suits to close out. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st.

SUITS.—Wool jersey, at a price. N. Hurwits & Son, 100 West 26th St.

THIBET.—500 pieces black, 30 in., 65c. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway.

TRUNK—Suitable for dresses, skirts, coats and suits, very cheap. Samuel Englander, 1178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

VENETIANS.—All brands, colors, and widths. Franco, 36 West 25th St. Farragut 3464.

VELOURS.—American Woolen Co., 13009, in all shades, for immediate delivery. Sherman & Shaggem, Stuyvesant 3835.

VELOURS.—Wool single width Chinchillas, kerseys, zibelines. Call in person, Herman Cloak Co., 30 West 29th St.

VELVETS.—Short lengths; good quality; all colors; 65c per yard. Spring 7934.

WASH SKIRTS to close out. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th St.

WOOL JERSEY to clean out at a price, Samuel Englander, 1,178 B'way, cor. 28th.

WOOLENS.—American Nos. 15023-15024, all shades. Farragut 9297.

YARNS.—Woolen worsted knitting yarns for sweaters, jackets, blankets, stockings; dealers Red Cross and aid societies supplied, wholesale only; large quantities. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

YARN. — Wool rug or carpet yarn, 7,000 pounds, fancy colors, skeins, cheap. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y., or Franklin 1358.

Help and Situations Wanted.

CONTRACTOR.—Young man wishes to connect with a contractor, who is making popular-priced dresses and who wishes branch out to the retail trade; good opportunity for a live wire contractor. Y 353 Times Annex.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ABERDEEN, Miss.—A. & J. Rubel Co.: A. Rubel, Jr., ready-to-wear; Somerset.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Warner-Stamey Co., Inc.; G. T. Warner, ladies', children's, infants' ready-to-wear garments; Imperial.
BOISE, Idaho—The Mode; H. L. Falk, coats, suits, ready-to-wear; 344 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Gtven; Mrs. R. B. Greeley, silk, wool dresses, jobs dresses; 72 Madison Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; L. J. Starin, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; M. J. Nolan, handkerchiefs; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; L. Metzenberg, jewelry, silverware; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—L. Klein, Inc.; E. Mayer, men's, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Bernard G. B. Friend, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, women's waists, sweaters; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss A. Garrity, Miss M. Ryan, women's cloaks; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. M. O'Farrell, dress goods, silks; Miss A. E. Hayes, underwear, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill. — The Fair; J. Isba, furs, ready-to-wear; Miss Beatty, misses', children's wear; Miss A. B. Clifford, muslin, knit underwear, corsets, petticoats, negligees, infants' wear; A. Proffitt, millinery; 225 4th Av.
CINCINNATI, O.—L. Stix & Co.; E. F. Paddock, white goods, linens, hdkfs., laces, and upholstery; 377 Broadway.
CLEVELAND, O.—Bailey Co.: Miss F. Arnfeld, silk dresses, jobs dresses; 72 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; C. A. Klein, hosiery, underwear; Miss A. Sundmacher, millinery; J. Speckman, linens; 350 Broadway.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—J. A. Kirven Co.; G. L. Sheram, domestics, blankets; 1,170 Broadway; Latham.
COLUMBUS, O. — Jones-Witter Co.; T. G. Constable, notions, furn. goods, underwear; 54 Leonard; Hermitage.
DALLAS, Tex.—Goldsmith Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Israelsky, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; E. O. Houts, hosiery, underwear, furn. goods; 71 West 23d; Flanders.
DENVER, Col. — L. Stern, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
DENVER, Col.—M. B. Ratner, jobs Summer dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats; 359 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; D. Carton, waists; 303 5th Av.
DETROIT — Newcomb-Endicott Co.; F. J. Fry, coats, suits, waists, millinery, infants' wear; Miss A. Murphy, gowns; Miss M. McCarthy, waists; Miss N. Oppenheimer, misses' coats, suits; Mrs. Probst, suits; Miss H. Silberman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—Rider-Wallis D. G. Co.; R. S. Musser, dry goods; 358 Broadway.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
EL PASO, Tex.—The White House; S. Mayer, women, misses' ready-to-wear; Room 1820, 354 4th Av.
GREELEY, Col.—Reuler Mercantile Co.; C. Reuler, jobs silk skirts, waists, taffeta dresses; 339 5th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, Fall suits, coats; 72 Madison Av.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va. — Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; H. C. Gerlach, carpets; Hermitage.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Fur Shop; R. Bloch, furs; McAlpin.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; A. Taylor, general merchandise; 200 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, ladies' Fall suits; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; P. C. Barbee, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 72 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; A. P. Dupius, jewelry, leather goods; C. B. Sefranka, books, stationery; 25 Madison Av.
LANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knapp Co.; J. W. Knapp, ready-to-wear, general merchandise; Mrs. I. Groak, coats, suits, skirts, furs; Miss R. Wood, dresses, waists; Miss A. Yearnd, infants', children's wear; Miss B. Throot, ribbons, laces, embroideries, dress trimmings; Miss G. de Nio, gloves, fancy goods, holiday novelties; 116 W. 32d.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Stoddard Co.; H. F. Hovland, ready-to-wear, underwear, corsets; 303 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Dept. Store; Miss G. H. Powers, notions; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE—Klein Furn. Goods Co.; S. Klein, furn. goods; Breslin.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.; B. Lowenstein & Bros.; T. L. Currie, rugs; 22 East 17th; Park Av.
MILWAUKEE—Ed. Schuster & Co.; C. J. Kant, dress goods, silks; 105 Grand.
NEWARK, N. J.—Washington Middle Blouse Mfg. Co.; J. Lurrie, cotton waists, middie blouses; 1,270 Broadway, Room 506.
OTTUMWA, Iowa—Iowa Cloak & Millinery Co.; L. D. Wareham, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; R. L. Thompson, domestics; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Smit-Wait Co.; E. M. Smit, coats, suits; H. Shubin, waists, dresses; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH, Penn. — Kaufmann Dept. Store; E. J. Gattman, (basement,) ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; J. T. Otto, upholstery goods, blankets, trunks, bags; 342 4th Av.; Gregorian.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; Miss M. Reynolds, art goods; Breslin.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—H. C. Cohn & Co.; H. M. Cohn, tie silks; 200 5th Av.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Emil Blum, coats, suits, waists; 1,140 Broadway.
SAGINAW, Mich.—Saginaw Silk Garment Co.; A. F. Burwitz, silks; Aberdeen.
SAN FRANCISCO—J. L. Graf Co.; P. L. Graf, hair goods, notions; Aberdeen.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; Mrs. Fall, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 114 5th Av.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa — Hicks-Fuller-Pierson Co.; A. G. Ferguson, dress goods and upholstery; 358 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; W. Addison, white goods and linens; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Kunlander Bros. & Hartfield; Mr. Hartfield, ladies' coats, suits; 315 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Carleton D. G. Co.; T. M. Webster, men's sweaters and underwear; 358 Broadway.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Mannheimer Bros.; C. A. Rolling, shoes; 353 4th Av.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Macey Co.; Mrs. J. Silverstein, waists, dresses; Mrs. W. B. Struthers, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 1,133 Broadway.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; Miss M. Reid, fancy goods; Breslin.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. V. Bryant, men's, boys' clothing; Mrs. C. Rapp, coats, suits, waists; Latham.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.
WICHITA, Kan.—Hauser-Garrison D. G. Co.; U. G. Dabler, dry goods, men's furn. goods, and floor covering; 358 Broadway.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; T. A. Engelbach, carpets, upholstery goods; 404 4th Av.; Continental.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 328, 3d Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Taylor Armitage Co‹ Comp Gen Transat.
Franklin‹Hamburg-Am Packet Co.
Hamburg-Am Packet Co‹Franklin.
O'Boyle‹Tug Coleraine
Grace‹Dalzell.
McWilliams‹Tug P R No 32.
Central Union Stock Yards Co‹SS Coamo.
Lutz‹Douglas.
Moore‹Ferrybt Musconetcong.
Sanitary Tex Mills‹SS Alphonso XIII.
Purington‹same.
Sabine & Gulf SS Co‹NY & Cuba Mail SS Co (2.)
McWilliams‹P RR (2)
Wilson‹SS Camino.
Nicoundes‹SS Belgier.
Am & Cub SS Line‹3,600 tons Ore.
Higgins‹Comp Gen Transatlantique.
Henry‹same.
Vasconcellos‹SS Sarnia.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.
New Brooklyn Turkish Bath Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ordway, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.
Planten‹Nat'l Nassau Bank.
Peabody‹Eastman Kodak Co.
CNY‹Gibboney.
Sage‹Lowenstein.
Benedict‹Cobb.
Bornheimer‹Berger.
Shallenberger‹Porter.
Edson‹Bernhard.
Re Peters.
Dorrance‹Postal Life Ins Co.
Kings‹Becker Bldg Co
Selwyn‹Superno Co.
Birdsall‹De Veze.
Kusmicz‹Richards.
Marsden‹Corp of H A Cohen (2.)
Barry‹Dalbec.
Royal‹Indemnity Co‹ Ahearn.
Richer‹Shapiro.
Jamieson‹Jamieson.
Frankel‹Mechanics & Metals Nat'l Bank.
Wadler‹Powers.
Guar Tr Co‹2 Av RR.
Mathews‹Mathews.
Di Puma‹Behrens (2.)
Clandening‹Clandening.
Amos‹Newburger.
Brand‹Brand.
Goodrich‹Tompkins Co‹ Nat'l City Bank.
Amer Wet Wash Ldry Co‹Richter.
CNY‹Leonard (2.)
Mirsky‹Borden.
Superno Co. Inc‹The Elec Welding Co.
Cornell‹Effley.
Re Talinsky.
Biggon‹Goldstein Co.
Marcus‹Marcus.
Morris‹Lent.
Union Dime Sav Bank‹Belle Hazen Rity Co, Inc.
The Amer Sav Bank‹Lillian Adams.
Re Werstner & King, Inc.
Re Peterson (Wright.)
Humiston‹Univ Film Mfg Co.
Fry‹City.
Manierre‹Schiffer.
Thorn‹E J Markey Co
Read‹P & D Pub Co.
McElroy‹same.
Beamish‹Ehret.
Alexander‹P & D Pub
H O Wilbur & Sons.
Inc‹L K Liggett Co.
CNY‹Celia Bros, Inc.
Blendon‹Adair.
Train‹Cohen.
Re Haffin (Kenny.)
Burdick‹Fairmount Film Corp.
Re Schleisinger.

PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:
Elise Greget,
Sarah Silberman,
Ellen D Hencker,
Ellen J Wade,
Dora W J Thomas,
Martha W Heddin,
Charles Parker.
Emanuel Campe,
E M Greenleaf,
Anna Davis,
William Weimeker,
William C Duncan,
For TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated motions.
Pearsall‹Nicholas,
Prince & N Co‹Lehner.
Halperin‹Wartalsky.
Vaseltier‹J Myer Co.
Schwabel‹Cornell.
Haberman‹J Myer Co
Blunt‹Chalick.
Rubin‹Horowitz.
Ingber‹Brachfeld.
H A Smith Mfg Co‹Pitnak.
Ellison‹Periman.
Miller‹Broter.
Gross‹Greenberg.
Hahn‹Cheiffetz & G.
Wolins‹Winterding.
Morris & Mitchell.
Grosso‹De Rosa.
Representative Seo Corp‹Landeker.
Elliott‹Brocker.
Price‹Geschwiler.
Todd‹Silk Assoc of America.
Rite‹Treft.
Routh‹James Logie & Co.
Brown & Root Co‹ Adelman.
Kupperman‹N Trivers & Bro.
Platzman‹Weill.
European-Am Fur‹ Morgenstein.
Fasano‹Barrett (2).
Fartola Mfg Co‹ Himadi.
Walker Eng Co‹ Thomsen, B & E Co.

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Elizabeth Wilson,
Jacob T Hildebrant,
Sarah E Mansfield,
Mary E Kiernan,
Caroline Fuchs,
Theodore C Eppig,
Jennie Herrman,
John Heil,
Henry G Preston,
Emma E Seale,
Annie J Hickey,
James McDonald,
John J Cleary,
Edward McNealy.
Administration of:
Elizabeth Hanskatt.
Accountings of:
Selina Cocks,
Cornelius J Field,
Henry Harteau,
Charlotte Lumon,
John Cunnion,
Joel Aronson,
Eliza Kenny,
Elizabeth A Bowers,
Charles Corbett,
Philip E Newson.
Estates of:
Andrew Stenger,
Jane B Pitt

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$50 down and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. B. Owner, 195 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Office Space.—Wish to let light, airy offices, Hudson Terminal Buildings, for unexpired terms of leases; about 1,000 feet in one of-fice and 200 feet in adjoining office; will sublet separately; rent reasonable.

Desk room in attractive office; modern sanitary mahogany desks, unusual service; all conveniences, including bulletin listing, etc. Room 411, Cambridge Bldg., 334 Fifth Av., cor. 33d St.

Furnished office to let, 21 Park Row; light, airy, and with full equipment; references required. Inquire Zobel Color Works, 101 9th St., Brooklyn. Phone South 4504.

Factory, 22x72 feet; two stories and basement, railroad siding, one block Central R. R. station and P. O. N. Meyers & Son, 121 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Broadway, 1,123, Townsend Building, desk room to sublet; private office, stenographer's services if desired; good light; reasonable rent. Apply Room 3005.

Suite of offices to sublet; three rooms, with outer office; suitable for any purpose; well kept, fireproof building. Call at 45 John St., Room 408.

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well furnished office; every convenience. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

926 Madison Av., (73d.) large light store. Phone Bryant 469.

5TH AV., 127—STORE, 25 by 100, or part; excellent location; reasonable rent. Price.

Wonderfully located offices, $15 up; magnificent building; high-class service. 110 W. 40th.

Parlor, 20x75, parquet floor, conveniences; must be seen to appreciate. 6 East 36th.

Desirable desk space in attractive office. Room 1016, 1,790 Broadway, (58th St.)

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to lease in Manhattan, 7,500 square feet of space suitable for automobile warehouse and offices. Mail full particulars to FACTORY BRANCH, J 77 Times.

Want to lease good size spare for automobile business on or near Broadway; give particulars. B. H., 84 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

Handsome brownstone residence, Lincoln Road, near Prospect Park; parquet floors, electric light, and all modern conveniences; $9,800, small initial payment. Address 154 Lincoln Road. Phone 4364 Flatbush.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335, (69TH ST.) Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker, on premises.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

ROCKAWAY PARK, house 39, beach 112, to let, fully furnished, reduced rent. Naughton, 153 East 53d. Phone Plaza 2100.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted to rent, for two months, furnished house with five master's bedrooms, within commuting distance of New York in Westchester County; rent between $150 and $200 per month. Address Y 348 Times Annex.

For remainder of season, not more than hour out, small cottage, within walking distance of station, Connecticut or New York State. M., 3,525 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

36TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer rates. Hotel Rutledge.

36TH ST., 111 EAST.—Elevator apartment; room with alcove and bath, attractively furnished. Superintendent.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. George, 29 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 926, (78d.)—2 and 3 rooms, all modern, $45-$65.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH ST., Washington Square District.—Will lease until October, sell complete, elegant new furnishings six rooms, in modern elevator apartment. Bogert, 167 6th Av.

32 WEST 39TH ST.

Large rooms; clean, cool; maid service, telephone; Summer prices.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; beautifully furnished; suitable for two or more; caterer on premises. Dwyer. Circle 4137.

51ST STREET APARTMENT HOTEL.
DESIRABLE 1 TO 5 ROOM
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
AT SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
38 WEST 51ST ST. CIRCLE 250

56TH, 208 WEST, THORNDYKE APTS. SPECIAL RATES; SINGLE ROOM & BATH.

74TH, 103 WEST.—MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE SUITE; PIANO. COLUMBUS 5685.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Attractive, cool, completely furnished 5-room apartment; sacrifice; immediate possession.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartment, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

186TH, 600 WEST.—Six outside rooms, two baths; will rent at cost until Oct. 1; near river. Apt. 2B.

APARTMENTS, FURNISHED.—List on request. Elite Renting, 25 W. 42d. Vanderbilt 4416.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35 $45, $55, $65 PER MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BROADWAY and 95TH ST., (Hotel Newton.)—Exceptional suites at most moderate rates for the Summer; 2 rooms and bath, $15 per week and up; 3 rooms and bath, $20 per week and up; excellent restaurant at popular prices; 2 blocks from Park and Drive, within 15 minutes of all business centres; it is service that counts.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY.

30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

LARGE, attractive room; open for inspection by arrangement. Mrs. F. Snare, Jr. Telephone Chelsea 6600.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Two spacious rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; select apartment. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Sublet 6-room corner apartment; attractively furnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 676.—To sublet until expiration of lease, Oct. 1, attractive seven-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; beautifully located on the Hudson. See Supt.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments; Summer, longer. Gray, 209 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block front Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best value in City; restaurant attached.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—Five, seven, high-class apartments, furnished or unfurnished; sublet.

Long Island.

WONDERFUL five-room and bath apartment, furnished, near station and trolley, in finest residential section in Flushing, Long Island, to Oct. 1 or later; immediate possession. Address Box V 184 Times.

Unfurnished—East side.

MADISON AV., 607.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; all conveniences; two or three months; seen by appointment. 7808 Plaza.

Unfurnished—West Side.

87TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building, housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration; renting agent on premises. Payson McL. Merrill & Co., Inc., 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 4300.

72 WEST 69TH ST.

Seven-room up-to-date apartments; electric lights, steam heat; $60-$65.

An excellent opportunity for
DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground-floor apartment tenanted by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1847 Acad.

LORING PLACE, 225, (Cor. 183d.) University Heights.—Upper apartment, 6 rooms, bath, shower, in my two-family house; every room light; $50 month; references.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 40.—Five rooms, facing park; rent $55; sublet $45, August-September; privilege new lease thereafter. Raby.

SHAMAN AV., 15, (204th St., West of Broadway.)—Four-five large, beautiful, outside rooms; $31 to $41; every modern improvement; new.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

38TH, 6 EAST.—Rooms with private bath; electricity, telephone; $7 to $12.

43D, 16 EAST.—Offers cool rooms; comforts of home; conveniences of hotel; references.

45TH, 18 EAST.—Room, with running water, single room; Summer rates; references.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues, $2.25.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms; conveniences.

LEXINGTON AV., 163, (30th St.)—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 132.—Large, small rooms; private bath, kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8127.

MADISON AV., 229, (36th.)—Furnished, unfurnished rooms, with bath and running water.

MADISON AV., 194.—Rooms, $2.50-$10; light housekeeping, large parlor; Southerners accommodated. Telephone.

West Side.

5TH, 44 WEST.—Choice alcove room, bath, kitchenette; electricity, hot water; refined home; reference.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished, large front rooms; clean, well-conducted house; continued hot water, electric light, telephone; reasonable.

9TH, 28 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, suitable bachelor; also small room; quiet house; electricity; maid service; near Park.

10TH ST., 39 WEST, (Apt. 3R.)—Single room with private family; gentleman preferred; reference required.

12TH, 115 WEST.—Two cool, light rooms, water, phone; also front basement; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Airy rooms, bath, kitchenette; single room; hot water, electricity; references.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, with bath; $8, $9; telephone.

52D, 250 WEST.—Scrupulously clean; parlor, private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

53D, 226 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms, private bath; piano; home comforts.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; running water, electric light; summer rates.

57TH, 280 WEST.—Very cool rooms; electricity; elevator apartment; $5 to $10. Sewell.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Large room, with bath, telephone, $50 monthly; bachelor or couple.

60TH ST., 1 WEST, (Central Park.)—Handsome corner rooms, en suite, overlooking Park; no other rooms; gentlemen only.

65TH, 61 WEST.—Large, front parlor, kitchenette; private bath; other rooms; maid service.

70TH, 101 WEST.—Clean, neatly furnished rooms, all conveniences, one flight; moderate.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; private or adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful front room, kitchen privileges; tourist accommodated; rates. Joel.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms, private bath, facing Hudson River; electricity, phone; subway express; reasonable.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, outside, attractive rooms, for men; breakfast served; references.

73ST, 147 WEST.—An attractive, large front single room, with washroom, large closet, bath adjacent, southern exposure.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Rooms; electricity, phone, and running water; choice location.

72D, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, very reasonable.

72D, WEST.—Two rooms, bath, service; private house; Summer rates. Col. 1242.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large front; also two smaller; telephone, electricity; near subway, elevated stations; Summer rates.

73D ST., 163 WEST.—Two large, attractively furnished rooms, adjoining bath; exclusive house.

73D, 173 WEST.—Large room, and extension; private bath; kitchenette.

73D, 242 WEST.—Suite, second floor, private bath, or separate; special Summer rates.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath; references.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms, twin beds; also front parlor with running water, electricity.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front room, large closets; quiet house; gentleman; references.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Double or single rooms, private bath, electric light; exclusive house.

75TH, 127 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms; twin beds; private bath; electricity; private family.

75TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive rooms in exclusive house; private bath; electricity.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Large room, bath; private home; electricity; maid service; near Park.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large and small rooms; electricity; $5-$8.

75TH, 3 WEST, (near Park.)—Rooms, private baths; electricity; $5, $6, $8, $12.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Most desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms, single and suite; private baths; electricity. Phone Schuyler 3246.

76TH, 163 WEST.—Immaculately clean; electricity; private bath, kitchenette privileges; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 114 WEST.—Large and single rooms; also front room, with piano.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Rooms, bath, kitchenette; select private house; $3 to $10.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Newly opened house; handsomely appointed large and medium rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; low rates.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, cool; electricity, conveniences, private house; references.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms, with kitchenette; Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable medium and small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double room, also single; cool; homelike; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms, three windows, adjoining bath; continuous hot water, electricity.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and medium rooms; continuous hot water.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Strictly bachelor, cool, quiet rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; references.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Beautiful large and small, cool rooms, private baths; references.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, medium rooms, private bath; electricity.

81ST, 27 WEST, (facing park.)—Exceptionally large, elegant room or suite, private bath, maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home. Schuyler 7352.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well-furnished, clean, cool rooms, large, small; electricity; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive, cool front room; high-class elevator apartment. Holton.

82D, 29 WEST.—Exceptional two rooms; hot and cold water; telephone, breakfast optional.

82D, 70 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant rooms; electricity, hot and cold water, reduced rents.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, 21 WEST.—Room; select apartment; private family. Phone 6588 Schuyler.

84TH, 20 WEST.—Furnished rooms, running water, bath, phone, kitchenette; subway, elevated.

85TH, (Near Broadway.)—Unusually cool room, adjoining bath; elevator; conveniences. Schuyler 2739.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, front basement, private bath.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; front basement; private bath.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; electric light; suit people desiring refined home; also smaller rooms; Southern cooking.

86TH, 242 WEST.—Rooms, bath, kitchenette; select private house; $3 to $10.

86TH, 111 WEST.—Large and single rooms; also front room, with piano.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful front room, kitchen privileges; tourist accommodated; rates. Joel.

86TH, 303 WEST.—Cool, outside, attractive rooms, for men; breakfast served; references.

87TH, 147 WEST.—An attractive, large front single room, with washroom, large closet, bath adjacent, southern exposure.

87TH, 45 WEST.—Rooms; electricity, phone, and running water; choice location.

87TH, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, very reasonable.

87TH, 303 WEST.—Cool, outside, attractive rooms, for men; breakfast served; references.

88TH, 147 WEST.—An attractive, large front single room, with washroom, large closet, bath adjacent, southern exposure.

88TH, 45 WEST.—Rooms; electricity, phone, and running water; choice location.

88TH, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, very reasonable.

89TH, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, very reasonable.

89TH, 303 WEST.—Cool, outside, attractive rooms, for men; breakfast served; references.

90TH, 104-147 WEST.—Beautiful large and small, cool rooms, private baths; references.

90TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, medium rooms, private bath; electricity.

91ST, 27 WEST, (facing park.)—Exceptionally large, elegant room or suite, private bath, maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home. Schuyler 7352.

91ST, 147 WEST.—An attractive, large front single room, with washroom, large closet, bath adjacent, southern exposure.

91ST, 45 WEST.—Rooms; electricity, phone, and running water; choice location.

91ST, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, very reasonable.

92D, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, very reasonable.

92D, WEST.—Two rooms, bath, service; private house; Summer rates. Col. 1242.

93D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large front; also two smaller; telephone, electricity; near subway, elevated stations; Summer rates.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Two large, attractively furnished rooms, adjoining bath; exclusive house.

93D, 173 WEST.—Large room, and extension; private bath; kitchenette.

93D, 242 WEST.—Suite, second floor, private bath, or separate; special Summer rates.

93D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath; references.

93D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms, twin beds; also front parlor with running water, electricity.

93D, 160 WEST.—Large front room, large closets; quiet house; gentleman; references.

94TH, 144 WEST.—Double or single rooms, private bath, electric light; exclusive house.

94TH, 127 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms; twin beds; private bath; electricity; private family.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive rooms in exclusive house; private bath; electricity.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large room, bath; private home; electricity; maid service; near Park.

94TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large and small rooms; electricity; $5-$8.

94TH, 3 WEST, (near Park.)—Rooms, private baths; electricity; $5, $6, $8, $12.

95TH, 42 WEST.—Most desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms, single and suite; private baths; electricity. Phone Schuyler 3246.

96TH, 163 WEST.—Immaculately clean; electricity; private bath, kitchenette privileges; references. Schuyler 4566.

96TH, 114 WEST.—Large and single rooms; also front room, with piano.

96TH, 242 WEST.—Rooms, bath, kitchenette; select private house; $3 to $10.

97TH, 131 WEST.—Newly opened house; handsomely appointed large and medium rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; low rates.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, cool; electricity, conveniences, private house; references.

97TH, 109 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms, with kitchenette; Summer rates.

97TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable medium and small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

98TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

98TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double room, also single; cool; homelike; electricity, telephone.

98TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

98TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms, three windows, adjoining bath; continuous hot water, electricity.

98TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and medium rooms; continuous hot water.

99TH, 242 WEST.—Rooms, bath, kitchenette; select private house; $3 to $10.

99TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable medium and small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

99TH, 104-147 WEST.—Beautiful large and small, cool rooms, private baths; references.

99TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, medium rooms, private bath; electricity.

100TH, 122 WEST.—Strictly bachelor, cool, quiet rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; references.

100TH, 104-147 WEST.—Beautiful large and small, cool rooms, private baths; references.

100TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, medium rooms, private bath; electricity.

101ST, 27 WEST, (facing park.)—Exceptionally large, elegant room or suite, private bath, maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home. Schuyler 7352.

101ST, 147 WEST.—An attractive, large front single room, with washroom, large closet, bath adjacent, southern exposure.

101ST, 45 WEST.—Rooms; electricity, phone, and running water; choice location.

101ST, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, very reasonable.

101ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, outside, attractive rooms, for men; breakfast served; references.

102D, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues, $2.25.

102D, 242 WEST.—Rooms, bath, kitchenette; select private house; $3 to $10.

102D, 257 WEST.—Rooms, bath, kitchenette; select private house; $3 to $10.

102D, 111 WEST.—Desirable medium and small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

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SEES TAMMANY'S END IN CITY DEMOCRACY

Chairman Littleton Says Recruiting Shows Wigwam's Disintegration Is at Hand.

WORKING COMMITTEE NAMED

150 Democrats, Including Former Adherents of the Tiger, to Organize Each Assembly District.

After a week of conference with many prominent Democrats, some of whom were active organizers in the Wilson and Seabury campaigns, Martin W. Littleton, Chairman of the City Democracy, recently organized to help re-elect Mayor Mitchel and form a permanent anti-Tammany Democratic organization in the city, announced last night the appointment of a special organization committee of 150 Democrats to direct the active work of immediately putting the City Democracy on a working basis in every Assembly district throughout the city.

"We have really had a very good week," said Chairman Littleton. "In fact, I might say the City Democracy has made magnificent progress to date. If I were to say that the disintegration of Tammany Hall is at hand, you might be surprised, yet the enrollments in the City Democracy to date seem to warrant the use of a word as strong as this. We never realized how eager the young Democrats of New York are to join an earnest Democratic movement which aims to continue good government in New York and to make the actions and aspirations of the Democratic party in New York City ring true with the Democratic party of the nation. For plainly obvious reasons, which everybody knows, it is perhaps not wise now to give Tammany the details of its losses to date.

"New York Democrats may be assured that the City Democracy is in business to stay. We are saying little, but we are sawing wood, and, being good woodsmen, you may expect us this time to do a very good job. We will have surprises for our Democratic friends in the State and nation, for the exodus from Tammany already under way presages a well-founded and enduring Democratic party in New York City, which will be representative and responsive to the people."

Some of the Democratic organizations and individuals referred to by Mr. Littleton as among the "working members" of the new committee of 150 were announced last night from the headquarters of the City Democracy. Among them, it was stated, are many Tammany men, members of the National Democratic Club, and enrolled Democrats who headed movements for the election of Judge Seabury and President Wilson. They include the Benjamin E. Moore Association, consisting of 285 enrolled Democrats in the Twenty-second Assembly District. Mr. Moore was the Assemblyman of the Twenty-second District in 1913. In 1914 he ran independently, and polled 1,671 votes. In 1915 he opposed the Aldermanic candidacy of Senator Robert F. Wagner in the Tammany primaries, and polled over 700 votes.

Other organizations at work are the West Side Civic Club of the Ninth Assembly District, an active Democratic organization of 250 enrolled Democrats, among the leading members being Dr. Andrew J. Hussey and John J. Sammon, the latter having been twice elected to the Assembly on the Tammany ticket, and the Sagamore Club of 224 West 125th Street, of which John A. Wilbur, Secretary of the Harlem Chamber of Commerce, is President.

Among the individual workers are Richard E. Weldon, former Chairman of the Tammany General Committee of the Nineteenth Assembly District, an organizer of the Tilden Club, and Chairman of the Campaign Committee in all three of James J. Hines's primary campaigns; A. Mitchell Leslie, member of the Tammany Hall Law Committee; Benjamin Peterson, and John R. Dunlop, among the most active membership workers of the National Democratic Club; Benjamin Reass, an organizer of the Independence League; Robert T. Oliver, and David Lion, prominent Tammany men in the Seventeenth Assembly District; Jacob Bloch, a Tammany worker in the Thirty-first Assembly District; Joseph R. Truesdale, Chairman of the McCall College Men's League, which opposed Mayor Mitchel four years ago; Salvatore Soraci and Chevalier Vito Contessa, prominent Italian citizens, and both old members of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District Tammany Club, and Timothy J. Corbett, for years an active Tammany lieutenant in the Fifth Assembly District, who is now organizing that district for the City Democracy, with the aid of Daniel Keahon, brother of the late Patrick H. Keahon, the former Tammany leader of the district.

In the Sixth Assembly District Dr. Benjamin Sindel, an active Tammany Captain, is working with a number of Independent Democratic organizations for the City Democracy. One of the first organizations of colored voters to affiliate with the City Democracy is the Colored Independent Political League, which has enrolled 434 members. The following are the members of the Organization Committee of 150:

Henry Pell,	Nathan A. Smythe,
John Fauser,	George Williams,
Luke Clayton,	Ernest J. Cuozzo,
Thomas M. Sheehan,	William M. Smith,
Walter Lorenz,	Augustus C. Marscher,
Wesley J. Lyons,	John T. Burke,
Michael Breen,	Michael F. Haggerty,
Charles Engel,	J. T. Alexander,
Thomas McCormick,	F. R. Coudert,
Niall Breslin,	Charles Steckler,
Edwin F. Morgan,	G. J. Hornblower,
William Cunningham,	Henry S. Thompson,
James English,	Sidney Newborg,
James Delaney,	Benjamin Patterson,
Richard Wallace,	Col. Edward Duffy,
William Henderson,	Joseph N. Quail,
Alexander Walsh,	John J. Sammon,
Edward Schwing,	J. R. Truesdale,
Lester L. Callan,	Salvatore Soraci,
Albert de Roode,	Vito Contessa,
Howard C. Hillegas,	David Lion,
James L. Finks,	Bart Hunt,
C. P. Williamson,	Philip Holsch,
Felix H. Levy,	W. F. McDermott,
Dr. John H. Girdner,	Michael J. Lally,
Robert T. Oliver,	T. C. Kadien, Jr.,
Dr. Adolf Stein,	John J. Rogers
A. M. Leslie,	John B. Bennett,
Benjamin Reass,	Harry I. Huber,
Eugene J. McGuire,	Magnus Larsen,
F. C. Humphrys,	J. Gordon Noakes,
John E. McGeehan,	Lawrence Halleran,
Joseph Ahearn,	Fred V. Delaney,
William J. Flynn,	Stephen Meagher,
P. J. McMahon,	John C. Judge,
James Brady,	George Rhodius,
T. J. McGrath,	Thomas Cleary,
Samuel Welch,	Peter McGuinness,
Martin Broderick,	John J. Halpin,
Louis Emmerich,	Thomas F. Dwyer,
Patrick Boiger,	Dr. Andrew Hussey,
Charles E. Clark,	John R. Dunlop,
Michael Mulvihill,	Irvin S. Cobb,
Hamilton Johnson,	John M. Goodale,
Jeremiah Schott,	Robert E. Simon,
Charles J. Edwards,	Stuard Hirschman,
F. A. Mecklekey,	John T. Kelly,
Thomas D. Hewitt,	Dr. A. M. D. Riggio,
Ralph K. Jacobs,	Moses Morris,
John W. A. Kelly,	Henry Breen,
George K. Hunton,	Benjamin Greenspan,
A. H. Eastmond,	Robert L. Hagnet,
E. A. Hefferman,	Henry F. Wolff,
Norman J. Gaynor,	Benjamin E. Moore,
Sidney L. Goodman,	John T. Keane,
Hugh J. McCormick,	Giovanni Daniell,
Thomas J. Shea,	Jacob Bloch,
James J. Lambert,	Albert Levine,
Louis Pleshet,	Edward F. Barrett,
Joseph Agatin,	George Walsh,
Saul C. Levin,	Peter J. Blaesser,
John H. Barker,	Irving M. Crane,
John P. Lamerdin,	Robert Jefferson,
D. F. O'Connor,	Walter McGowan,
James A. McDonald,	James Holmes,
A. M. Bush,	John Stewart,
Thomas C. Whitlock,	William Sweeney,
A. Augustus Healy,	John Delany,
Jacob H. Shaffer,	Daniel P. McGrory,
G. E. Glendenning,	P. J. O'Connell,
Thomas F. Reilly,	John A. Hawkins,
Thomas F. Hughes,	Edward Perpeet,
Philip J. Butler,	Thomas Reynolds,
Joseph A. Trapp,	John Murphy, Jr.,
Maurice P. Davidson,	William Hyland.
Michael J. Shea.	

Among the duties of this committee will be the arrangement for permanent quarters for the district organizations. In some cases these have already been selected. They will all be continued after the Mayoralty campaign.

WANT NONPARTISAN JUDGES.

Fusion Committee Appointed to Consider Nominations for Bench.

With a view to selecting candidates of the highest character and ability for judicial positions this Fall, the Fusion Committee of 1917 has appointed a nonpartisan committee of twenty-five to consider all such nominations. The following were chosen for this task by William H. Childs:

C. C. Burlingham,	John Hill Morgan,
F. C. Tanner,	H. K. Twitchell,
W. T. Dennison,	Emory R. Buckner,
H. S. Marshall,	John R. Delafield,
Stanley M. Isaacs,	Dominic T. O'Reilly,
R. W. de Forest,	R. W. Lawrence,
A. P. W. Seaman,	Harry I. Huber,
G. W. Wickersham,	John Quinn,
Edward M. Bassett,	Rudolph Stutzman,
Conrad V. Dykeman,	H. P. Williams,
Michael Furst,	C. A. Marshall,
Elmer G. Sammis,	Nathan A. Smyth,
Thomas C. Whitlock,	

"Our chief concern in this matter," said Mr. Childs, "is to obtain the best qualified candidates for the bench, regardless of their political affiliations, who will command the full confidence of the voters. Such suggestions as this committee may make must be approved by the Executive Committee and later by the entire committee of 250 before becoming effective."

Mr. Childs also announced that the Executive Committee had authorized the Nominating Committee to enlarge its scope to include the consideration of county nominations throughout the city.

"We are anxious," said Mr. Childs, "that in each borough the representatives of that borough on our general committee should confer with the county organizations and with other responsible groups so that strong, competent candidates may be selected for the local offices. While these nominations are of paramount importance to the residents of that borough a wise selection for county offices will have a great influence on the general city ticket."

DEMOCRATS FRAME PLANKS.

Municipal Ownership and Political Autonomy Will Be Urged.

Committees representing all five boroughs will appear for a last public hearing before the sub-committee on platform of the Democratic Fusion Committee at 50 East Forty-second Street tomorrow evening. Charles L. Craig, who led the fight for the West End Association against the New York Central west side improvement matter, will recommend a plan on that subject. Senator Robert F. Wagner, as spokesman for Tammany Hall, will argue in support of municipal ownership and other planks which the New York Democratic Committee has already adopted.

Colonel James A. Bell, as spokesman for the Kings County organization, will urge political and official autonomy and municipal ownership and operation. Joseph M. Callahan, Democratic leader of the Assembly; Robert F. Moran, Vice Chairman of the Aldermen, and ex-Senator James Hamilton will represent the Bronx organization. Assemblyman Callahan will urge a plank pledging the Democratic Party to favor an adequate system of municipal markets and food distribution.

Senator Peter M. Daley will be the spokesman for the committee from the Queens County organization. He will urge a declaration in favor of internal waterways and the election of the Corporation Counsel by the people. The Democratic organization of Richmond County will be represented by County Judge J. Harry Tiernan, Francis F. Lemann, head of the North Shore Board of Trade, and William Wirt Mills, Vice President of the Civic League. They will speak for borough autonomy, ferry reform, and a different garbage plant disposal system.

SEEKING BUSINESS CANDIDATE.

League's Committee on Nominations Meets Tonight to Pick One.

When the Committee on Nominations of the Business Men's League meets this evening at its headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, an attempt will be made to agree upon a candidate for Mayor. Thomas F. McGoey, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday:

"Our platform has been submitted to the voters; now we are concerned in obtaining as our standard bearer a man who possesses business training, broad vision, moral courage, and a sincere desire to render efficient public service."

Mr. McGoey added that several prominent names will be considered this evening, but would not go into details.

NEAR FORGIVENESS, BUT ENDS HIS LIFE

Solomon Guggenhime Receives Cheering News from Family, Then Jumps to Death.

CLOSE TO END OF RESOURCES

Nephew of Wealthy Oil Operator Had Tried to Redeem His Past by Hard Work.

Solomon Guggenhime, 31 years old, a cigar salesman, living at the Hotel Grenoble, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, committed suicide there yesterday afternoon by cutting both wrists and then jumping five stories to a rear court. Mr. Guggenhime, a nephew of Leon Guggenhime, Vice-President of the Imperial Oil Company of San Francisco, had been at the hotel since early in February trying to make amends to his family for indiscretions by hard work in this city.

Through his experience as a wholesale tobacco dealer in San Francisco, Guggenhime was trying to get back on his feet again, but with little success. Recently he wrote to his uncle telling him of his progress, and on Friday night the uncle replied. The letter told the young man of the family's pride in his efforts, and when Guggenhime finished reading it he turned to Howard Quimby, the hotel clerk, and said "that's the best news I ever received."

Yesterday morning the salesman telephoned to the apartment house at 628 West 157th Street, and left word for a friend he called "Bob" to telephone to him. About two hours later Mrs. Parker, who occupied the rooms directly below Guggenhime's, saw a body fall by her window. She notified the clerk, who summoned Patrolman Heany of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. After hearing the report of Dr. Newbauer of Polyclinic Hospital, Coroner Riordan ordered the body removed to the police station. The Coroner said that he thought brooding had caused Guggenhime to kill himself.

Detective Sergeant Deutsch and Detective Cooney of the Second Branch, who examined the man's room, found that he had reached the end of his resources. They also found a letter dated Jan. 9, written by D. Smith, Immigration Secretary of the San Francisco Y. M. C. A., in which the writer expressed delight that Guggenhime had announced his intention of becoming an American citizen. Other correspondence revealed that Guggenhime had two brothers serving with the American forces in France.

SCORE HURT ON BOARDWALK

Part of the railing of the board walk at Arverne gave way yesterday afternoon, and a score of persons were thrown about fifteen feet to the beach and hurt. Three were so badly injured that they were sent to the Rockaway Beach Hospital. Others received medical treatment on the beach.

There was a large crowd on the board walk, and hundreds were leaning on the railing watching the bathers. A section about thirty feet in length gave way, and those whom it had been supporting toppled over to the sand.

Victor Geary, 33, of Beach Eighty-first Street, was the most seriously injured, his right leg being fractured. Albert Diamond, 18, of Beach Eighty-second Street, was badly cut, and Samuel Cohen, 47, 382 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, suffered a sprained ankle.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$2,750	5%	2 & Bas't.	Brick	2 Fam. Dwelling	$396	$5,000
3,250	5%	2 & Bas't.	Stucco	Dwelling	500	5,500
23,500	5%	5 & Bas't.	Br. & Stone	Apartment	4,320	37,500
34,000	5%	6 & Bas't.	Br. & Stone	Apartment	6,696	55,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.
Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 & up, paying 5%.
Free from Personal Taxation.
Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment," and July Investment List.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000
135 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 6580 Cortlandt
203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phone 7100 Main

The Interstate Commerce Commission says:

"Many disinterested witnesses, who have had years of familiarity with transportation conditions, expressed the conviction that a severance of the Morgan Line from the Southern Pacific Company would be a calamity."

The above refers to the Bimonthly Service of the
"MORGAN LINE"
Operating between
New York and New Orleans New York and Galveston
Forming a part of the
SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES
Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon

They won't conscript The Dictaphone

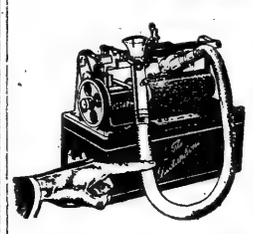
But they will conscript your executives and office workers. Chances are you already have lost *some* of your staff to training camps and through enlistments.

This shortage is a very real thing. It's more—it's a serious fact. All right. What are you going to do about it?

You can struggle along, *handicapped*—yes, or you can do the logical thing. And you can start *now*—before the actual shortage becomes serious.

Dictate to The Dictaphone. The Dictaphone experts on office organization will gladly show you how The Dictaphone will enable you to maintain maximum production with a reduced force.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED



Our address: 55 Warren Street
Our Telephone: Barclay 3043



Write for "The Man at the Desk"

The word DICTAPHONE is a TRADE MARK, registered in the United States and foreign countries.

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

Buy Your Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suit At a Reduced Price

If you act now, you can save substantially on a suit for summer wear.

Every price in this advertisement represents not only what was a much higher price,—but, because of war values,—an extraordinary value at the original figure.

Prices $19.50, $22.50, $25, $27.50, $32.50, $38.50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
8d Ave., cor. 122d
246-248 West 125th
Open Evenings

$5 to $15 Reductions On All-Wool Fabrics

It will be a long time before these remarkable offerings are duplicated. They are possible with us only because of very large purchases in the early season.

Every grade from $25 up now contains fabrics that previously sold at $5 to $15 more—not a few but many. All-wool fabrics are so scarce generally and these offerings are so attractive that the shrewd buyer will be tempted to buy more than one suit. Samples on request.

Our $25 line is particularly strong.

Suits to Measure Only

Army Officers' Uniforms to measure. Government regulations strictly adhered to. Special service stations at Plattsburg and at Madison Barracks.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*The largest army is no bigger than a single man. When one man dies the war is ended for him.*

Arnheim Axioms.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

WILL THE PERSON WHO TOOK MY PRETTY BEADED BAG containing money and my gold vanity set marked with my crest from counter at Stern Bros. keep the money? I'll pay you a liberal reward and ask you no questions if you'll please return the rest.
ANNA FITZIU.
HOTEL MAJESTIC, 72D ST.

LOST—Part of man's platinum and pearl watch chain, on 7th Av., between 55th and Columbus Circle; liberal reward. Return to R. J. Wright, Hotel Wolcott, or 50 Broad St.

LOST—On Broadway, between 73d and 79th Sts., Sunday evening, a white Irish crochet bag, with a sum of money and Yale key. Finder please return to Mrs. Linahan, 325 West End Av.

LOST.—Friday, between 34th St. and 53d St., gray fox fur, lined with Persian silk and gray chiffon; reward. F. C. Richardson, Room 333, 120 Broadway.

LOST—Friday evening, lady's ring, four small diamonds, clover leaf pattern; reward. Mandel, 390 4th Av. Phone 8313 Mad. Sq.

LOST—Panama hat, between 72d and 157th Sts., Broadway, or Drive; reward. H. A. James, 131 East 23d St. Phone Gramercy 4179.

LOST—Sunday, Grand Central Station, umbrella; antique silver top; reward; no questions asked. Return to stationmaster.

LOST—Cigarette case, silver oxydized finish, on 8:50 train from Arverne; reward. De Rora, 100 West 29th.

REWARD.—Medical diploma, State license, certificate of service from hospital. Y 345 Times Annex.

LOST—Four-stone amethyst barpin; reward. Return to E. Foy, 20 West 47th St.

LOST.—Gold nugget bracelet; reward for return of same. Parnett, 14 West 9sth St.

LOST—Money, citizen's papers, on 42d St.; reward Knut Hove, 227 East 30th St.

REWARD—Pearl brooch, lost Sunday, near Columbia University. Morningside 3677, Apt. 53.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Police dog, (wolf color,) in New Rochelle, Sunday; liberal reward. 2720 Circle.

How War May Deprive You of a Hudson Super-Six

Table of quantity and increase in cost of materials used in the Hudson Super-Six

In each 7-passenger Hudson Super-Six Phaeton the following amounts of materials are used:

	The Cost in 1916	The Cost Now	Increase in Pct.
250 lbs. frame steel	$1.35 per cwt.	$6.25 per cwt.	289
335 lbs. sheet metal	2.75 per cwt.	3.15 per cwt.	297
110 lbs. aluminum castings	.28 per lb.	.50 per lb.	179
210 lbs. cast iron	13.25 per ton	43.00 per ton	325

Our leather increase, which is one of the most important items, is 40%. Other upholstery items have advanced 100%. Our wheels have advanced 80% in price; our front and rear axles 80%; the components of our tires, rubber and cotton, have advanced 75% and 150%, respectively. We use 60 pounds of copper in each Super-Six; it costs 100% more than a year ago.

Materials Growing Difficult to Get---Costs Increasing

These are times when no one who will want an automobile within the next twelve months can afford to put off buying.

The only certain way of getting a Hudson at all, or to obtain it at present prices, is by buying now.

War conditions so greatly affect material supply and costs that future car production is uncertain.

Note how costs have increased in the essential materials as shown in the above table.

All materials have gone up in price at an unprecedented rate.

Pig iron sold at an average price of $16 a ton for a period of 25 years before the war. It is now above $50 a ton.

All automobile manufacturers have or soon will make new price advances. They have had to on account of increased costs. On cars selling at $1,100 and above, the increase has been as much as $200.

Cars which have made no record for performance or endurance and which have sold in the $1,000 to $1,300 class are now priced in the Hudson Super-Six class.

Increased costs are similarly affecting all makers. None can permanently escape them.

Hudson Prices Not to Advance Now

The Hudson factory is now in production with materials bought at last year's material prices. When they are all gone then Hudson cars, too, must go up in price.

The number unsold and in production is limited. All dealers know the amounts of their allotments and, so far as we are able, they will get their full supply.

Dealers who have not made arrangements in the way of stocks and rely upon factory supply to meet their wants will have to take their chances in getting cars along with the men who put off buying.

Phaeton, 7-passenger	$1650
Speedster, 4-passenger	1750
Cabriolet, 3-passenger	1950
Touring Sedan	2175
Town Car	2925
Town Car Landaulet	3025
Limousine	2925
Limousine Landaulet	3025

(All prices f. o. b. Detroit)

Buy Hudsons for Less Now Than Later

As long as the present supply lasts, Hudson Super-Six cars can be bought at present prices.

Compare them with the prices now asked for cars which have shown no such proofs of endurance.

Go minutely over the claims and recommendations made for any car; check its price with that of the Super-Six and then take into consideration the character of dealer representation and service offered by the different cars and decide.

Who has made such demonstrations of endurance?

No other manufacturer has established important records as an indication of the performance capabilities of his cars. In fact, since Hudson first began to make records for speed, acceleration, power and endurance, there have been no other interesting tests announced by other makers.

Before Hudson began to make new records, it was the custom of many makers to use the speedway and the cross country run to prove their cars. We did not resort to a new method to prove Hudson performance. But what the Super-Six has done has apparently proved how hopeless it is for any to attempt to equal its records. At any rate, no one now disputes Hudson supremacy with any proof that any car equals or excels it.

By deciding now you can get a Hudson Super-Six at a price not much above what is asked for cars which formerly sold at a much lower price.

If you wait, the inevitable adjustment of prices will again force you to pay the true difference.

It is needless with most buyers to explain the greater value of the Super-Six. You no doubt have long preferred to own a Hudson. Now the question of its costing more than some other car should not deter you. But your decision must be made soon if you want to get a Hudson Super-Six. Other cars haven't even a price advantage now.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY *of* NEW YORK, Inc.

Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building, New York

1422 Bedford Avenue, BROOKLYN — **866 Broad Street, NEWARK, N. J.**

Bronx: 438 East 149th Street
Yonkers. Proctor Building
New Rochelle: Main St. and Centre Ave.
Mount Vernon: Proctor Building
Jersey City: 2529 Boulevard
Hoboken: 217 Hudson Street

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled, probably thundershowers today; tomorrow fair; wind south.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,724. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

DRAFT PROBLEMS CAUSE APPEAL TO STUDY THE RULES

Washington Asks Registrants to Inform Themselves and Thus Avoid Confusion.

EXPLAINS KNOTTY POINTS

With 11 States Still to Report, Drawing Is Not Expected Before Next Saturday.

CENSUS PADDING CHARGED

Senators Assert Figures Are Not Fair to the North—Alien Exemption Assailed.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—With the drawing of lots for the selective draft army awaiting only completion of exemption machinery in a few scattered parts of the country, officials here are anxious that registrants take every opportunity between now and the day of drawing to inform themselves thoroughly regarding exemption regulations so as to reduce to a minimum the confusion to be cleared up after designations are made.

To this end attention was directed today to various sections of the regulations over which questions have arisen, and it was suggested that the local boards and the press co-operate during the week or so remaining before lots are drawn to insure that the registered men know just how to perform their part in the great task of examination and exemption.

So that easier access may be had to the lists of registration numbers in the hands of local boards Provost Marshal General Crowder telegraphed the Governors of all the States asking that instead of posting the lists at the board offices, they place them "in some safe, central official, such as Police Headquarters." In the larger cities especially, the Provost Marshal General said, much inconvenience had been caused by having the lists available only at out-of-the-way board offices.

Eleven States to Report.

Only eleven States tonight had not reported their organizations complete, and in many of these only a few district boards had not finished numbering registration cards. The great majority of districts throughout the country are ready for the drawing, and when the Governors of the missing States telegraph that all the boards in their jurisdiction have filed their lists the drawing date will be set. Officials think it will not be earlier than Saturday.

Officials here are anxious that local boards make it clear everywhere that no question of exemption of any registered man for any other cause than physical disability or dependent relatives can be taken up before the local boards. The whole matter of industrial exemptions is left to the superior boards, one of which has been created in each Federal judicial district.

No individual case where exemption is desired because the registrant is engaged in an industry classified as vital to the conduct of the war will be taken up until that individual has been called up for examination by his local board, found to be without dependents and physically fit for military duty, and certified to the superior board. After that application to the superior board for exemption on other grounds will be admissible. The registrant or his employer may file necessary affidavits with the superior board seeking exemption, and the case will be heard promptly.

Another point on which there has been much doubt is the status of registrants absent from their registration districts. Scores of requests have come from men in this situation, asking if they will have to return to their home towns for examination. They have been informed that if they are selected for examination each will be notified by mail by his local board and then can apply to the local board for permission to undergo examination in the town where he is situated. Such action cannot be taken, however, until the registrant has actually been summoned by his local board.

Blanks for All Claims.

The Government has distributed to all local boards complete sets of blanks to cover appeals, transfers, and any other matter in connection with the process. Full instructions for filling out any form of blank and specific instructions as to the manner in which each is to be used also have been provided. Registrants may examine these at the quarters of local boards, but every effort has been made to prevent the filing of affidavits or other documents that do not apply to a case actually under consideration. Otherwise the boards would be swamped with efforts to get a decision in advance.

It was for this reason that the regulations provided that no man could come up for examination in any way before either local or superior boards until he was actually summoned for military duty.

Probably the point in the whole process which has led to the greatest misunderstanding and confusion is the system by which industrial exemption is to be granted. Many persons have regarded it as certain that men in munition-making or other strictly war industries would be exempted as a class. That is not the fact. What is to govern the process is the importance of the individual in such an industry. If another man could take his place without prejudice to the working of the plant military exemption will not be granted him.

To make this policy effective, the task of saying whether or not a man should be retained at his desk or his bench, was assigned to the superior and not the local boards. The bulk of exemptions will be for physical unfitness, and on account of dependents, and considera-

Continued on Page 4.

Canadian Vessel's Guns Sink Submarine in Mediterranean

TORONTO, July 16.—The Canadian freight steamship Meaford sank a submarine by gunfire in the Mediterranean on June 12, according to official information from the Marine Department in London, conveyed today to the Farrar Transportation Company, Ltd., of this city, owners of the Meaford.

The steamship, says the account, had been pursued by the underwater craft and the gun crew of the freighter opened fire while the submarine was manoeuvring for position from which to discharge a torpedo.

The Meaford, commanded by Captain C. Dusting and under charter to the French Government, was on the way from Swansea to Bona, Algeria, when the battle occurred.

GUARD ANSWERS CALL TO COLORS

Prompt Mobilization at All the City's Armories Starts Work of Mustering In.

12TH IS AT WAR STRENGTH

2,500 Men Needed to Fill the State's Force—Negro Regiment Off to Camp Whitman.

At all the armories in this city and at the headquarters of the Sixth Division in the Municipal Building yesterday morning all the officers and men of the New York National Guard set to work on the task of mobilization and mustering preparatory to the transfer of all the State troops to the National Army. At 9 o'clock in the morning the streets around each armory were thronged with men in khaki, hurrying to fall in and answer to the roll call. This ceremony over, the real work of mustering began.

Every officer and man of the National Guard, from Major General O'Ryan, commanding the division, down to the latest private to join, must fill out a blank form in ink, giving the name of his next of kin and of the next after that, to whom he authorizes the War Department to pay, in case of his death, the six months' pay of his grade, which the law allows to the surviving relatives of any man who dies in the service of his country. These blanks must be filled out correctly, stamped, filed, and indexed before the National Guard can be sworn into the Federal service. But this is only the first step in the muster. After that every officer and man must submit to a searching physical examination and have a complete report of the result of this examination made out and filed. Then there will be the issuing and checking up of all uniforms and equipment, the stowing of such equipment as will not be taken to the training camps or to France, and the packing of the equipment that will go with each regiment.

Officers of the guard estimate that this task will take from two weeks to the entire period allowed by the War Department before the actual mustering in, scheduled to take place on Aug. 5, depending upon the special difficulties which each unit will encounter. Some of the smaller units will be completely mustered in long before that day, but some of the regiments with more than 50 per cent. of recruits among their 2,000 rank and file will need the full period. While the work of mustering goes on at the armories, however, recruiting will also go forward and General O'Ryan is confident that by the time the actual muster into the Federal service takes place every regiment in the division will be at full war strength. The Twelfth Infantry, commanded by Colonel R. L. Foster, reached war strength yesterday.

Only one regiment left the city yesterday for the mobilization. This was the newly organized Fifteenth Infantry, the negro regiment commanded by Colonel William Hayward, which must undergo Federal inspection for recognition. It has no armory of its own, and therefore will carry out its muster at Camp Whitman. It entrained for camp yesterday morning at 6:10, and was under canvas last night. The regiment is already at full war strength, with many reserves enrolled, and consequently does not need to remain in the city to recruit. All the other regiments, so far as known, will remain at their armories for the period taken in mustering, unless new orders for them are received in the meantime. As soon as mustered in on Aug. 5 they will entrain for the camps in the South. It is probable that authority will be granted for them to take part in a grand farewell parade through the city before then, however.

The New York National Guard as a whole is still about 2,500 men below war strength, having 39,500 officers and men in line out of a total of 42,000. The enlisted men of the guard will suffer a small loss in pay by being mustered into the Federal service, as they draw $1.25 a day from the State, and will receive only $30 a month from the nation.

There is considerable speculation among National Guard officers regarding the ultimate destination of the various regiments not included in the Sixth Division organization. Among these are the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Forty-seventh Infantry of New York and Brooklyn, the First Cavalry, Squadron A, and the Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Coast Defense commands. It is considered possible, if not probable, that the two cavalry commands, the First and Squadron A, will ultimately be attached to the Sixth Division.

What will become of the other three infantry regiments, together with the Tenth Infantry, an up-State command, which are for the present listed as the Fourth Brigade, no one seems as yet to have any definite information. It was reported yesterday that they were to be attached to a Southern division of National Guardsmen, but the origin of this report was unknown to the authorities. There has also been talk of converting the Coast Defense commands into regiments of heavy or field artillery for European service, but this also lacks official confirmation. There was talk among the officers of a possible reorganization of the Sixth Division itself. If the two cavalry units were attached to it, it would be nearly as strong numerically as a European army corps, and some officers said the War Department was believed to be contemplating changing the American organization to approximate European standards.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER,
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles. —Advt.

TEUTON RESERVES CHECK RUSSIANS IN SOUTH GALICIA

Fierce Battle in Progress for Possession of the Village of Lodziany.

RUSSIANS HOLD EAST END

Driven Back After Sweeping Through It and Reaching the Lomnica River.

916 AUSTRIANS CAPTURED

Heavy Fighting Also Northeast of Kalucz—Rome Hears Report of Occupation of Dolina.

LONDON, July 16.—While according to a Central News dispatch from Rome quoting advices received by the Idea Nationale from Petrograd reports the capture of Dolina, in Lower Galicia, by the portion of the Russian army under General Korniloff which crossed the Lomnica River near its confluence with the Dniester and drove the Austrians from Kalusz, no confirmation of this has been received here from the Russian capital. Dolina is the next important town after Kalusz on the railroad to Stryj and the oil fields at Drohobycz. In hard fighting in the Lomnica region to the south, however, the Russians drove the Austrians out of the village of Lodziany, and finally retained possession of the eastern end of it.

During the operations yesterday General Korniloff's forces took 16 officers and 900 men, together with a number of machine guns. From July 1 to July 13, 834 officers and 35,800 men were captured by the Russians, with 93 heavy and light guns, 29 trench mortars, 493 machine guns, 43 mine throwers, 45 bomb mortars, 3 fire throwers, 2 airplanes, and much equipment.

The official communication from Russian Army Headquarters today reads:

Western Front—On the Lower Lomnica there have been fusillades and artillery bombardments. Northeast of Kalusz the Germans since morning have made energetic attempts to throw back our troops on the Lomnica. The Kinburn Regiment, weak in numbers but strong in courage, against which the principal German forces were thrown, repelled the attacks. The commander of the brave regiment, Lieut. Col. Simoviky, was wounded. After this, led by the regimental commanders' assistant, the gallant Captain Khipoff, the Kinburners advanced and threw back the enemy, inflicting losses upon him and capturing prisoners and machine guns.

The battle on the Landes-Reuldzian-Krasna front continued all day. After a severe engagement the Austrians were driven out of the village of Lodziany and pressed hard to the River Lomnica, but owing to attacks by newly-arrived enemy reserves from the direction of Rozniazov, and in view of the great losses among our officers, our troops were compelled to retire a short distance and intrench themselves in the eastern end of the above-mentioned village, (Lodziany.)

Rumanian Front—In the region of the River Oituz one of our scouting parties on its arrival at the enemy's trenches was subjected to an attack by twenty Germans. The officers fought their way back, carrying the body of a dead soldier.

Caucasus Front—Southwest of Gumuskhaneh our troops beat off three Turkish attacks in the region of the Garran Summit. In the direction of Panjwin, after an engagement, we stopped a Turkish advance.

BERLIN, July 16, (via London.)—The section of today's German official statement dealing with the operations on the Russian front says there was lively fighting in the Riga sector and in the region south of Dvinsk. The statement follows:

Between the Baltic and the Carpathians lively fighting occurred only at Riga and south of Dvinsk. In the wooded Carpathians Russian raiding detachments were repulsed repeatedly. On the Rumanian plains the fire increased in some sectors toward evening. At the Danube delta Bulgarian posts on Saturday repulsed a Russian surprise attack.

The situation on the Macedonian front is unchanged.

The evening communication issued by the War Office says.

On the Russian front the artillery activity has frequently been of a lively nature.

VIENNA, July 16, (via London.)—The official statement from Austrian Headquarters today reads:

Eastern Theatre—In the wooded Carpathians and south of the Dniester advances attempted by the enemy's reconnoitring detachments were repulsed. Otherwise there were no events of importance.

PARIS, July 16.—The following report of operations on the Macedonian front was issued by the War Office tonight:

Eastern Theatre, July 15.—In the Vardar sector a strong enemy patrol advancing in the direction of our lines was repulsed by a fusillade. Between Monastir and Lake Ochrida an enemy airplane was brought down by a British machine and fell in flames near Angista.

RUSSIANS FIGHTING FROM RIGA TO RUMANIA

Washington Hears Reinforcements Are Being Rushed from Other Fronts by Teutons.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The whole Russian front from the Gulf of Riga to Rumania is reported in official dispatches today from Petrograd to the Russian Embassy here to be alive with

Continued on Page 2.

Zeppelin Building Stops, Airplanes in Their Place

LONDON, July 16.—It is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Lausanne that no more Zeppelins are being constructed at Friedrichshafen.

Thousands of workmen, who hitherto have been employed in building airships are now said to be engaged in the construction of a large number of airplanes.

SOLDIERS MOBBED IN LOWER CANADA

Anti-Conscription Agitation Grows and Riots Occur in Montreal and Quebec.

RUN ON BANKS STARTED

People Act on Leaders' Advice to Fight the Government by Withdrawing Their Savings.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, July 16.—Signs multiply that the struggle here against conscription will be bitter. Yesterday fifteen thousand people who had assembled to hear the Mayor reiterate his views against conscription turned and mobbed Colonel Rexford when he denounced as false allegations made by Alphonse Serville, the Labor M. P., reflecting unpleasantly upon the Canadian soldiers now in England.

Colonel Rexford and a soldier in uniform with him were rushed to a street car near by under police escort, but as they went some of the mob kicked them on the shins. Colonel Rexford demanded that the police arrest these men, but they refused. Then when the Colonel and soldier were safe on the street car, which they had entered by the customary rear entrance, the motorman let in members of the mob by the front door, and for a time it looked as if there would be a fight. However, the mob contented themselves with throwing stones and breaking the car windows.

The Mayor of Montreal was a witness of this scene. After the departure of Colonel Rexford he returned to the platform and called for three cheers for the King, "To show that we are loyal British subjects."

While this demonstration was in progress in Montreal P. E. Blondin, who recently resigned as Postmaster General and enlisted to form a French Canadian brigade, was the object of an attack on a ferry boat below Quebec City. The steamboat officials had to protect him from the mob aboard, and on landing, it was with difficulty that he escaped from the crowd.

Mederic Martin in Montreal and Armand Lavergne in Quebec are both making continuous appeal to the public to resist service abroad. Yesterday Lavergne told a Quebec crowd that the best way to fight the Government and prevent conscription was to withdraw their savings from the banks. Many acted on the suggestion with the result that there was a steady drain on the banks in the country districts today, people withdrawing in many instances the savings of years. The same campaign has been fomented here for weeks, and there have been considerable withdrawals by the French Canadian section of the population in the east end of this city. It has not had any effect upon the political situation, but it appeals to the excitable and easily impressed imagination of the French Canadian inhabitant.

It is said on excellent authority that Sir Wilfrid Laurier told Sir Robert Borden a short time ago that he would not undertake to keep his followers within bounds if the Government forced conscription into effect without an appeal to the country. The Liberals at Ottawa, divided among themselves, are turning to the Provincial Premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, who has been the recipient of appeals from them that he personally address a petition on behalf of Quebec Province to the Imperial Government, requesting it to prohibit an extension of Parliament or application of conscription before the country has had a chance to express itself at the polls.

HEARS OUR CONVOY SANK FOUR U-BOATS

London Receives Rumor from Rome Tha. They Were of the Most Modern Type.

LONDON, July 16.—Four of the largest and most modern German submarines were destroyed by American warships which were convoying the first installment of American troops to France, according to a report from German sources as contained in a Berne dispatch to a Rome news agency and forwarded from Rome by Central News.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Officials of the Government said tonight they had no confirmation of the London dispatch quoting a report from German sources as contained in a Berne dispatch to a Rome news agency and forwarded from Rome by the Central News as declaring that "four" of the largest and most modern German submarines were destroyed by American warships which were convoying the first installment of American troops to France. Officials say they do not know how many U-boats were sunk.

A WHOLESOME SUMMER DRINK.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate. More beneficial cooling and refreshing than lemonade. Invigorating, wholesome, thirst-quenching.—Advt.

DENMAN HOLDS UP GOETHALS' START ON SHIP PROGRAM

Sends Letter Calling for Explanations on Day Beginning Was to be Made.

SAYS HE IS RESPONSIBLE

Clings to Hough Design and Wants Title to British Ships Transferred.

PROBLEM FOR PRESIDENT

Belief That Mr. Wilson Will Act Decisively in Settling New Issues as to Authority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The shipbuilding controversy burst out again today, and as a result Major Gen. Goethals, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, did not take steps to commandeer shipping now on the stocks and speed its construction, or to let contracts for two big Government-owned plants which he hoped to use for the immediate building of fabricated steel ships.

How long the program will be tied up no one was willing to predict tonight, but there is a general feeling that President Wilson cannot keep his hands off for many hours, and must act decisively this time, unless an agreement is reached forthwith between the factions, headed by General Goethals and William Denman, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board. It is no secret here that the situation is developing something akin to a scandal, because of allegations that the building of cargo ships is being delayed.

The latest hitch came when Mr. Denman, at 8 o'clock this morning, sent to General Goethals a letter in which he asked a number of questions concerning the plan for commandeering and shipbuilding which General Goethals, as General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, made public on Friday night without consulting Mr. Denman or any of his co-workers. The letter was at the office of General Goethals when he got there ready to go ahead.

Denman Asserts Responsibility.

It is understood that in the letter, though Mr. Denman would not verify this point, he made it known to General Goethals by inference or otherwise that the Shipping Board, which owns all the stock of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, was responsible to the people of the United States for the expenditure of the great sum appropriated and, therefore, as its Chairman and as President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, of which General Goethals is General Manager, he was not willing to accept the program outlined prior to a discussion of its details.

The inference in the letter to General Goethals also, it is said, was to the effect that Mr. Denman did not agree with some of the things upon which General Goethals had resolved. One of them was the price of steel ship construction, said to be $153 a ton; another was the policy of commandeering ships on the stocks, the ownership of which might be left under the Goethals arrangement with private builders, especially Great Britain, and still another was the design to be used in the construction of wooden ships, as Mr. Denman feared that the Hough design, which he felt was the only one that could speed construction, would be rejected.

The crux of the situation which led to the request by Mr. Denman that the program be held up until explained and approved, and to a renewal of the row, was the fact that in his executive order, made public Friday, in which he delegated various powers of construction and commandeering, President Wilson did not mention General Goethals, either by name or as General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, as an individual responsible for the policy of commandeering ships on the stocks and the expenditure of money for new construction. President Wilson named simply the Emergency Fleet Corporation as an organization, and while General Goethals as General Manager, because of developments, felt that he would have a free hand, and was willing to accept responsibility, Mr. Denman, as President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the stock of which is owned by the Shipping Board, was left in a position where he was able to remonstrate.

General Goethals refused to make any formal statement after receiving the Denman letter. An authorized statement was obtained at his offices, however, that the program he had given in his statement to the public had been delayed temporarily at the instance of Mr. Denman.

Asks Answer to Questions.

Representatives of the Shipping Board questioned the exactness of this and refused to accept responsibility, saying that the delay was not due to the fact that Mr. Denman had requested delay, but because Mr. Goethals had failed to answer certain questions concerning his program which Mr. Denman had asked and that the Shipping Board and the Board of Directors of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which must stand responsible for the great expenditures because of the terms of President Wilson's executive order, were unable to discuss, approve or reject the program until these questions were answered.

Chairman Denman made this statement:

"We requested of General Goethals certain information concerning the pro-

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DISSATISFACTION OPENLY VOICED IN BERLIN; HINDENBURG STILL FOR 'GERMAN PEACE'; CROWN PRINCE LEAVES BERLIN A VICTOR

Kaiser Thanks Bethmann for "Eminent Loyalty;" Accepts His Resignation With "Heavy Heart"

THE HAGUE, July 16.—The Berlin Reichsanzeiger, a copy of which has been received here, publishes an autographic letter from Emperor William to Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg on the occasion of the acceptance of the resignation of the Imperial Chancellor. The Emperor in his letter says:

I decide with a heavy heart by today's decree to grant your request to be relieved from your office. For eight years you have occupied the highest and most responsible offices in the imperial and State services with eminent loyalty, and have successfully placed your brilliant powers and personality at the services of the Kaiser and the empire and the King and the Fatherland.

In the most grievous times that have ever fallen to the lot of the German countries and peoples—times in which decisions of paramount importance for the existence and future of the Fatherland have had to be taken—you have stood by my side with counsel and aid. It is my heart's desire to express my most cordial thanks for your faithful service.

REGARD MICHAELIS AS MILITARY TOOL

His Apopintment Interpreted in London as a Thinly Disguised Dictatorship.

HOPE OF PEACE VANISHES

Vigorous and Successful Prosecution of War Urged as More Vital Than Ever.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—The interpretation most generally placed in well-informed quarters here upon the appointment of Dr. Michaelis as Imperial German Chancellor is its thinly disguised military dictatorship. One of the very highest authorities on foreign affairs in England said today:

"My personal opinion is it is not a good sign. What it looks like is that the Chancellorship has been filled with a tool of Ludendorff, who is really the big man in German affairs. Ludendorff stands for the peace with annexations party in Germany and if Michaelis is put there as an instrument of Ludendorff's that looks as though the worst side of German influence were still working powerfully."

Though the British Foreign Office is necessarily without full information regarding the German crisis, THE NEW YORK TIMES learned today that the following version of the fall of Bethmann Hollweg has been received from a well-posted source. In order to meet the demand for the democratization of the Constitution, a proposal was advanced for setting up a new body as intermediary between the Chancellor and the Reichstag, this new body to be called the Reichsrat. Bavaria supported the idea.

Had the internal political organization of Germany stood by itself von Bethmann Hollweg might have won the day and obtained for his country the promise of a further step in the direction of constitutional reform. The domestic problem, however, is indissolubly bound up with the question of peace terms. Bethmann Hollweg contended for a program of peace without indemnities or annexations, but the Crown Prince, Hindenburg, and Ludendorff insisted on the peace with annexations and indemnities view.

Bavaria in this case backed the Pan-German argument. Austria, who was consulted, signified a somewhat reluctant assent to what is known as the Hindenburg peace on receiving definite assurances from Berlin that the U-boat warfare was certain to force England to her knees before America could make her weight felt, and that consequently the Central Powers would be in position to make peace on their own terms.

The Kaiser would not support his Chancellor against his heir and military

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SEE CHANCELLOR AS A STRONG MAN

Friends of Michaelis Declare He Takes Office with a Free Hand.

HAS FORMED NO PROGRAM

His Principal Aim Now to Restore Reichstag Harmony—Views of His Statesmanship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 14, (via London, Delayed.)—With the choice of Dr. Michaelis the Kaiser has clearly shown that he fully understands the present situation in Germany, and is willing to abide by the signs of the times; for his new Chancellor certainly cannot be identified with the old junker régime. His political convictions may be summed up in these words: "He is an honest, indefatigable servant of the Empire."

Any of the great parties would find it difficult, if not impossible, to identify Dr. Michaelis with its own particular aims and principles, and he is not known ever to have asserted himself in any partisan strife. This is all the better for his present gigantic task, for it enables all parties to work with him without fear or prejudice.

In the Reichstag and the hotels, in Unter den Linden, and in the Wilhelmplatz, wherever politicians or officials and interested civilians met, the new appointment was of course the main topic, and the general opinion was that the Kaiser could not have selected a more suitable personality.

Said to Have Demanded Free Rein.

It would probably set the blue pencil in motion if I were to reproduce any of the speculations I heard today on the new Chancellor's attitude toward the great problems before the Reichstag. I may, however, risk repeating a statement made by several members of the Reichstag belonging to various parties, to the effect that Michaelis, as they know him, would never have accepted the post unless he had received unlimited power to carry out his program looking to the improvement of conditions that threatened to become intolerable. His whole career, they say, proves that he is an inordinately gifted man.

When the war had been in progress for some time it was found necessary to organize grain rationing all over Germany. This was the work of Michaelis. The great organization created by him became the model for the rationing of all other foodstuffs and other articles necessary for daily life. When foodstuffs became scarcer and a strong hand was needed to make all resources subservient to the needs of the State, Dr.

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REICHSTAG LEFT IN DARK

The Tageblatt Says High Olympus Imposed New Chancellor on People.

FURTHER LIGHT ON CRISIS

Ex-Chancellor Agreed to Parliamentary Changes and "No Annexations."

MICHAELIS TO STATE POLICY

Report That Party Leaders Insist on Peace Declaration Despite Hindenburg Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 15, (Delayed.)—Bitter disappointment at the results of the German struggle for democratic liberty and control by the people of their own destinies is expressed by the Berliner Tageblatt in an angry editorial regarding Dr. Michaelis's appointment, which, it appears, was effected with exactly the same disregard of the desires of the Reichstag leaders which has previously characterized Chancellor appointments. The paper says:

"Not one word of this appointment was said to the Reichstag leaders. They were only invited in ways that lie outside all constitutional institutions to give their opinion of Bethmann Hollweg. The Kaiser neither received them nor heard their wishes or proposals."

The Tageblatt then points out that it is hardly a good sign that the night before the announcement of his appointment Michaelis was warmly recommended by the Tägliche Rundschau, the chief organ of the Pan-Germans, reactionaries and annexationists. The paper adds:

"The fact remains that Michaelis has been imposed upon the people from High Olympus. We are a long way yet from the parliamentary system, from the sharing of power and responsibility, and from parliamentary control. Everything happens according to tradition, with the collaboration of all sorts of factors to the exclusion only of the people's representatives. Chancellor Michaelis comes without the representatives of the great German people having exercised the slightest influence in the choice of the man who is to control the destinies of the country in its hour of fate."

To such comment it is unnecessary to add anything unless it be the sarcastic cry of the Socialist minority to Schiedemann & Co.:

"Your precious bloodless revolution ends in sand."

Bethmann Fought for Democracy.

AMSTERDAM, July 16.—The events of the last few days have stirred Berlin as the city has not been stirred since the war began, according to information reaching here. The man in the street took tremendous interest in the great political battle going on behind the scenes, and, although the exact issues between the two great groups of combatants were veiled from the "common people," the latter nevertheless quickly gained the impression that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, as champion of popular reforms, had entered the lists against the Emperor, the Crown Prince, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and General Ludendorff.

It was almost the first time that von Bethmann Hollweg had figured in the Berlin streets as a popular hero, and, although his cause had many friends, popular opinion regarded his effort as hopeless against the great prestige of the Imperial house, allied with the Military Imperialists, von Hindenburg and Ludendorff.

Von Bethmann Hollweg's chief support in his brief effort for democracy seems to have come from Bavaria and Austria, as the report goes here. He made two proposals, the first that in the direction of democratization a new body under the name of the Reichsrat should be immediately constituted, which would be a sort of Committee of National Defense and would for the time being act as a go-between twixt the Reichstag and the Emperor, thus instituting on a modified scale the principle of parliamentary responsibility; the second that the Government should immediately make an authoritative declaration of "no annexations or indemnities." Both these proposals, it is asserted, had the backing of Bavaria and Austria, although Austria, naturally, had no open voice in the matter, which was purely a German internal affair.

Both proposals were violently opposed by the Crown Prince, von Hindenburg, and Ludendorff. It is declared that von Hindenburg came out openly for a "German peace," and avowed that Bavaria and Austria must be persuaded that a victorious peace was certain in a short time through the agency of the U-boats.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg resigned from his post of Chancellor after his conference with the Crown Prince, in which the latter convinced the Chancellor that his cause was lost.

Berlin reports that the Crown Prince left the city last night for the western front.

A Berlin telegram to an Amsterdam news agency quotes the Tageblatt to the

Crown Prince Lauds Submarine Warfare As the "Last Argument of Kings"

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 15, (Delayed.)—The Leipsic Illustrirte Zeitung has issued a special number devoted to submarine propaganda, with autograph replies of Germany's leaders to requests for their opinions.

The Crown Prince says:

"Borne upon the nation's confidence, with warmest wishes for favoring gales, upon their bridges the nation's best, for their crews are served by crews despising death, hated and feared by our foe and ready ever for deeds of daring, may our submarines ever float the German flag victoriously through the seven seas and teach respect for them as the last argument of Kings!"

Hindenburg writes:

"The submarine warfare works; enough said!"

Mackensen says, poetically:

"Untersee Boot, England's Tod," (The submarine, England's death.)

Admiral Capelle says:

"A success up to date and constantly growing in strength, our submarine war gives us a secure guarantee that these, in conjunction with our victorious army, will smash England's determination to destroy us, and that we shall victoriously come through the fight forced upon us for the existence and future of our fatherland."

Admiral von Holsendorf, Chief of the Amiralty Staff, says:

"By her methods of sea warfare England planned for Germany unparalleled misery and degradation. In common with the whole navy, I am firmly convinced that our submarines will decisively assist in bringing this plan to nought."

Admiral von Tirpitz writes:

"Neither overconfidence, which may beget unfounded and dangerous optimism, nor yet lack of confidence, must be the characteristic of Germans today. We must not expect to achieve against a tough and determined enemy such successes in a short time as can actually only be attained with the aid of equal toughness and determination, and after a hard struggle."

Admiral Sheer, who was beaten at the battle of Jutland, contributes this:

"Weddingen and Hershing, commanding the U-9 and U-21, were pioneers in the struggle for the abolition of English naval tyranny. We are less afraid than ever of England's invincibles and dreadnoughts."

Admiral von Schroeder, commanding at Bruges, writes:

"The submarine war shows the high strategic value of the Belgian coast and its indispensability to us, now and in the future, for the protection of the empire."

effect that the Catholic Centre Party in the Reichstag has decided, with two dissenting votes, to make a declaration in favor of peace efforts, without regard to the attitude of the National Liberals.

According to the Tageblatt, the Reichstag party leaders, after they had been received by Marshal Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, held a conference in the Reichstag buildings and decided to maintain the terms of peace resolutions agreed on before the interview.

The Düsseldorf General Anzeiger says that a bill to reform the Upper House will be submitted to the Prussian Diet with the Suffrage Reform bill.

Michaelis to Speak on Thursday.

COPENHAGEN, July 16.—Dr. Georg Michaelis, the new Chancellor, will deliver his maiden speech in the Reichstag Thursday. The address is expected to contain an announcement of his forthcoming program, and is awaited with a great deal of interest.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, who were summoned to Berlin by Emperor William, are continuing their conferences with party leaders. Dr. Michaelis is participating in them.

Representatives of the Berlin press were received Saturday by General Ludendorff, who discussed the military situation. He said the situation on all fronts was favorable.

The Pan German Independent League met and adopted a resolution of protest against the proposed peace action of the Reichstag majority, declaring the adoption of the majority program would result in the indefinite continuance of the war and the political and economic ruin of the Germans.

The Berlin Boersen Courier says it understands that Chancellor Michaelis will accept the Reichstag majority peace resolution.

The Lokel-Anzeiger, on the other hand, says that Dr. Michaelis and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, at a reception to the Conservative and National Liberal members of the Reichstag, showed full accord in views which it is hard to reconcile with the Boersen Courier's unconfirmed assertion, considering von Hindenburg's oft-repeated statement that the peace must correspond with the sacrifices made.

A later edition of the Lokal-Anzeiger received here asserts that Chancellor Michaelis is for the foreign policy and peace terms expounded by Field Marshal von Hindenburg and the Pan German camp. It quotes Conservative and National Liberal members of the Reichstag who attended yesterday's conference with von Hindenburg, General Ludendorff, First Quartermaster General, and Dr. Michaelis as being most favorably impressed with the results of the conference.

The Lokal-Anzeiger asserts of its own knowledge that Dr. Michaelis has already established relations of absolute unanimity and co-operation with these military-political chieftains. The newspaper strongly recommends to Dr. Michaelis and Parliament the postponement until the end of the war of the settlement of all contentious internal questions, including, naturally, Prussian suffrage reform, thereby peremptorily barring direct or indirect terms impertinent interference from enemy countries in the internal affairs of Germany and demonstrating the unity of the country.

The Hamburg Fremdenblatt recommends the adoption of the peace resolution for similar reasons.

The Chancellor informed the Reichstag members that his speech on Thursday would deal with his foreign and internal policy.

Michaelis Devoutedly Religious.

A strong strain of religious devotion, verging on religious mysticism, is one of the outstanding characteristics of Dr. Michaelis. According to those acquainted with him, the new Chancellor believes in the direct guidance and inspiration of the Deity in daily affairs, and endeavors to base his actions and policy upon his interpretation of the Divine Will.

Dr. Michaelis's firmness of purpose is said to be due largely to this conviction. This view of life is partly hereditary. His brother became a clergyman of the most devout school and his sister married a clergyman. Newspapers of evangelical trend, like the Tagliche Rundschau, emphasize this characteristic.

Dr. Michaelis is the father of a family of a size encouraged by Emperor William. He had six children, but one son has been killed in the war. Two daughters are engaged in public welfare work, and the third daughter is in charge of a soldiers' convalescent home.

SEES IN MICHAELIS AN ENEMY OF REFORM

German Press Thinks His Appointment Ends Hopes of Parliamentary Control.

COPENHAGEN, July 16.—If the German press correctly reflects public opinion on the event, the appointment of Georg Michaelis as Imperial Chancellor will be associated with the death of the movement to parliamentarize the imperial administration by giving Reichstag members seats either in the Cabinet or in a new controlling body to be created, such as the proposed Imperial Council of Representatives.

The press of Bavaria and other States in the empire was quick to point out that a Parliamentary Ministry could not be introduced without upsetting the whole federal character of the empire, which finds expression in the supreme Bundesrat. The scheme, which Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg actually considered for a time, namely, the institution of an Imperial Council consisting of five representatives each of the Government, the Bundesrat, and the Reichstag, to serve as a connecting link between the Government and the two representative institutions of the nation, has been dropped, according to the Catholic newspaper Germania.

Consider the Reichstag Ignored.

The Vossische Zeitung, the Tageblatt, and Vorwärts call attention to the fact that the appointment of Dr. Michaelis was made without previously sounding Parliament and that the new Chancellor accepted the post without consultation with the party leaders or an attempt to learn whether his proposed policy was acceptable to the Reichstag, and consider this confirmatory evidence that the Reichstag's desire for formal acknowledgment of Parliamentary control of the old Government was ignored.

The Vossische Zeitung points out that to establish the principle of Parliamentary control the Reichstag has only to exercise it, and says that the responsibility for the present irresponsible system rests with the Reichstag, which lacks the vigor, initiative, and unity to impose its will upon the appointing of officials.

This newspaper asserts that without this determination it is useless to write the Parliamentary principle into the Constitution, while with it a formal declaration would be unnecessary, as the Reichstag would always be able to displace an unsatisfactory Chancellor or Minister.

Distrust Michaelis as a Bureaucrat.

The Liberal newspapers now assume that Dr. Michaelis, in his underlying political views, is a moderate Conservative and cannot have failed in his almost forty years' career in the Prussian bureaucracy to absorb the prevailing political tenets of that caste. They say that above all, however, he is a bureaucrat and not a politician by training, and that it remains to be seen how he will develop in an office requiring a politician and not a bureaucrat.

The Vossische Zeitung unintentionally points a finger at this weak spot in the appointment by maintaining that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg was not qualified for the post of Chancellor because he was a bureaucrat and not a political leader.

Dr. Michaelis has already been showered with instructions by newspaper advisers. Vorwärts declares that it is indispensable to effect a clear separation of the political and military fields, confine the military administration to its proper functions and restore to the political administration its proper dominant role.

The new Chancellor responds by calling Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff into his first conferences with the Reichstag leaders.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung tells the Chancellor that he must realize as a financial expert that a big indemnity is necessary, and suggests that he drop Prussian franchise reform.

Blame for Retiring Chancellor.

In their reviews of the administration of the retiring German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German newspapers comment prominently and often in an uncomplimentary manner on his treatment of relations with America. In the Vossische Zeitung Georg Bernhard openly accuses Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg and his Foreign Secretary, Dr. Zimmermann, of having played a double game with Washington, making war inevitable by attempts to deceive and mislead President Wilson in regard to the policy and intentions of Germany.

Herr Bernhard intimates that the submarine policy, if managed skillfully, might not have led to war with the United States had not these diplomats artificially increased the danger and destroyed every chance of avoiding a break. He says they encouraged the idea of mediation by President Wilson in America, but did nothing to make it acceptable at home; that they launched the proposal to turn Mexico against the United States while negotiating with Mr. Wilson, and arranged the dinner to Ambassador Gerard and approved the text of the speeches delivered at the dinner, and then astounded the President and the Ambassador with the submarine note. As to this note, Herr Bernhard says much more might be written if patriotic considerations did not forbid. After all these acts, he concludes, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg followed the customary course and attempted to unload the entire responsibility on the former German Ambassador at Washington, Count von Bernstorff.

Vorwärts comments on the retirement of the Chancellor in a manner similar to the Vossische Zeitung, saying:

"We must get away from the ambiguity and lack of clarity which have given Germany's foreign policy the reputation of dishonesty."

The newspaper demands that the new Chancellor declare plainly whether his peace program is one of conquest or not. It says there can be no middle ground.

The Berlin Tageblatt and the Frankfurter Zeitung share the friendly appreciation of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg as expressed in the official article concerning his resignation, printed in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. Other newspapers, however, unsparingly criticise the department Chancellor as having been a weak though well-intending official, who did excellently in subordinate posts, but was unable to see his own lack of qualification for position of chief responsibility during a tremendous war.

Demands Power for Parliament.

AMSTERDAM, July 16.—The Tageblatt of Berlin says the new Chancellor must guarantee personally and by his actions that he has made up his mind to prepare to give Parliament full power to control future events and assume responsibility for them.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung asserts that the burden of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's incapacity prevented the German nation from breathing, and that danger of actual suffocation was not far removed. Moreover, he was unable to find a way to advance the cause of peace.

Notwithstanding the political crisis, says the Catholic Germania, the nation remains determined not to end the war until a happy conclusion is assured.

The Socialist organ, Vorwärts, says that the Socialists, in co-operation with the future Government, are willing to raise Germany to the level of the freest countries of the world and support a durable peace.

A Correction from Harnack.

Professor von Harnack has informed the Frankfurter Zeitung that the published version of his letter purporting to reveal the views of the former German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, was erroneous. He states that the opinions attributed to the former Chancellor were, in reality, his own views, and that these were distorted.

The Bavarian Kurier published last week what was termed "a sensational revelation" to the effect that Professor von Harnack had published an account of an interview with Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, who was represented as saying that his views approximated those of prominent German Socialists; that the greatest danger was from Germany who continued to believe in victory, and that at the best the war could result only in a draw.

ITALIAN VIEW OF CRISIS.

War Must Be Pushed Till German Reactionaries Surrender.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 16.—The advent of Dr. Michaelis, who is considered as the representative of extreme reactionary and conservative Prussianism, and the assumption by the Crown Prince of practically the highest power and responsibility, with the report that Hindenburg and Ludendorff forced the retirement of Bethmann Hollweg by threatening otherwise to resign themselves, are taken here to mean that the effort of the Emperor and ex-Chancellor to save the situation of Germany by reluctant concessions to the spirit of democracy has failed, at any rate, for the present.

It is thought that by these concessions the Emperor and Bethmann Hollweg hoped possibly to lessen the irreconcilable difference between the point of view of the Central Powers and the Entente Allies, and that they may also have sought to let German public opinion know the truth concerning submarine warfare and the importance of America's entrance into the war.

The view now held here is that, as the German war party, the intransigeants and the agrarians are the only parties likely in the near future to make their voices heard, the only argument remaining for the Entente Allies is that of hard blows and persistent pressure in order that even the reactionaries will finally realize that they must face the logic of facts and yield to the will of the long-suffering but gradually awakening German people.

BETHMANN TO WRITE BOOKS.

Will Devote His Leisure to Historical Work, It Is Said.

LONDON, July 16.—A dispatch to The Daily Dispatch from Amsterdam says that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the retiring Imperial German Chancellor, will proceed to his estate at Hohenfinow, near Berlin, and probably devote his leisure time to historical work.

The dispatch adds that Emperor William desired to offer the former Chancellor a high diplomatic post abroad after the war, but that the suggestion was negatived.

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says Emperor William received Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg in farewell audience.

GERMAN POTATO CROP BAD.

Expected to be Smallest Since the Beginning of the War.

PARIS, July 16.—The Intelligence Department of the United States Army has perfected a method for obtaining the quick delivery of translations from German newspapers with the purpose of supplementing other channels of information concerning internal conditions in Germany.

Papers recently received report a big wheat crop in Rumania, much of which, it is expected, will be transported to Germany. The vegetable crop in Germany, with the exception of potatoes, is reported by the German press to be good. The German fruit crop is bad, and the potato crop is expected to be the smallest since the beginning of the war.

Anti-Jewish Riot in Kiev.

False charges that the Jewish merchants in Kiev were concealing food supplies nearly caused a "pogrom" there, according to a special cable to the Jewish Warheit from its Petrograd correspondent. A few Jews were wounded in the disorders, which were, however, suppressed as soon as they began. Petrograd and other places have also been the scenes of anti-Semitic propaganda, and the Central Committee of the All-Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies has sent out fifteen representatives through the country to conduct a widespread campaign against the "pogrom" propagandists.

HEAR CROWN PRINCE DICTATES AT BERLIN

Militarists Under His Leadership Have Gained Full Control, Washington Learns.

KAISER'S PRESTIGE WANES

Indications of His Ultimate Retirements as Head of State Seen in Latest Developments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16. — Dispatches received in Washington from official and semi-official sources concerning the situation in Germany seem to leave no room for doubt that the Crown Prince has attained an ascendency in the Imperial councils which means a curtailment of the prestige and authority of Emperor William and indicates his ultimate retirement. Leaders of the Militarist Party under Field Marshal Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, who recognize the Crown Prince as the Imperial family's representative of their policies, appear to have gained complete control of the Government, and it is believed that this faction dictated the appointment of Dr. Georg Michaelis as Imperial Chancellor to succeed von Bethmann Hollweg.

The preliminary reforms agreed to by the Emperor and the Crown Council are couched in such uncertain terms that they are regarded as meaning nothing or as requiring a suspension of judgment as to their scope and effect. But the internal situation affected by the reputed granting of these reforms decreases in interest beside the retirement of Bethmann Hollweg and the victory of the group that has advocated the policy of frightfulness.

Although high officials of the Washington Government continue to put out the view that there is no ground for optimism on the part of the Allies in what has happened in Germany, in some quarters where opinion is usually sound the feeling prevails that a continuation of the ruthless military program is contrary to the spirit of the demand in the Reichstag for a new deal and will arouse sentiment that will vent itself in a new political crisis. That many of the German people are as sick of the war as their Austrian neighbors is well understood here.

As to the effect of the change of Government at Berlin on the attitude of Austria-Hungary, officials are inclined to believe that the Vienna Government is so thoroughly under the domination of Germany that the strong desire of the Austro-Hungarian Emperor and people to make an earnest bid for peace will not be manifested while Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and the Crown Prince are in control of affairs. The State Department has information that General von Falkenhayn, who was succeeded by Hindenburg as Chief of the German Military Staff, is in command of the Austrian campaign on the Italian front and that throughout the Austrian governmental establishment German officials, nominally occupying junior positions, are in real control. For this reason officials here do not believe that Emperor Charles will dare to make any effort for peace that is not sanctioned by Germany.

Crown Prince as Dictator.

The most direct and what appears to be the most authentic news of the German political situation comes in a semi-official dispatch received in Washington from Rome today. This says that Italy will not enter into any negotiations whatever with the reorganized German Government. This dispatch throws new light on the intervention of the Crown Prince in the political crisis. It indicates that the will of the Crown Prince is beginning to prevail over the powerful influence of Emperor William. The dispatch reads:

"A transference of power from the Emperor to the Crown Prince appears to be in course. This does not mean that the Emperor will abdicate, but that the war party in Germany is now more powerful than ever. The Crown Prince was the chief proponent of the Pan-German Agragrians, who were principally responsible for the war. With the influence of this party in the ascendent, there is no hope for the democratization of Germany. It is expected, on the contrary, that an even more militaristic and autocratic rule than that which heretofore has obtained in Germany will prevail.

"There is no likelihood that under the influence of the Crown Prince the German people will be allowed to express their own convictions and opinions. The war will go on with the German idea of annexations and indemnities prevailing.

"The peace move, of which so much has been said lately, is an enormous German fraud by which the allied countries will not be deluded. The German political crisis was created to impress the outside world. It is time that all belligerents were warned that the Allies will not accept any proposal of peace unless it is in accordance with the principles declared over and over again by the allied Governments.

"The selection of the new Imperial German Chancellor shows very plainly what the course of German politics is going to be. Italy is determined more than ever not to enter into any negotiations with the reorganized German Government."

Hungary's Outlook Changing.

In well informed official circles here it was said that Emperor Charles was alive to the situation in Hungary, where there is a growing separatist movement, and in Bohemia, where the Czechs are sullen and threaten trouble for the empire. Hungary is beginning to feel that Russia, which has undergone a revolution that put liberal minded men in control of her foreign policies, is no longer the menace which made the war popular in Hungary when Russia was imperial.

German and Austrian peace aims are not alike, it was explained, in that Austria now would be content with a peace which guaranteed her the integrity of her territories, having renounced conquest and indemnity. Austria has sought to induce Germany to proclaim war aims, but in this has been wholly unsuccessful.

Intelligence reaching Washington indicates that Germany has treated Austria with little consideration, but has not driven the Vienna Government to a consideration of a separate peace. Berlin's overbearing attitude, however, has irritated Austrians of every degree, and an interesting situation has been created, which, it is predicted will require the application of Germany's resources to prevent embarrassment to her.

COAL STRIKES IN GERMANY.

Miners Angry Over Food Restrictions and the Labor Law.

COPENHAGEN, July 16.—Extensive strikes are reported to be in progress in the Silesian and Rhine coal fields of Germany.

The trouble has arisen over the food restrictions and objections to the labor service law.

GERMAN BLOWS FAIL IN CHAMPAGNE HILLS

Determined Effort to Retake Positions Frustrated by the French.

RHEIMS SHELLED AGAIN

Berlin Says British Attacks Near Belgian Coast Were Repulsed.

PARIS, July 16.—The German troops in Champagne made a determined effort last night to retake the positions in the Moronvilliers range of hills captured by the French on July 14. The bombardment which preceded the attack was particularly violent in the neighborhood of Mont Haut and the height known as the Teton.

The Germans threw strong forces against the French positions, but at the Teton they were forced back with heavy losses. At Mont Haut the Germans gained some advantages. They succeeded in retaking a part of their trenches, but the French, in a counter-attack, drove them out again. The fighting, which lasted all night, was of a very desperate nature. Those of the enemy who succeeded in penetrating the French positions were annihilated.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

Between the Somme and the Aisne the enemy delivered a series of strong attacks, preceded by bombardments. Three attempts in the vicinity of St. Quentin were broken up by our fire. South of Corbeny several detachments of shock troops attacked our outposts. After a very spirited engagement, the enemy was repulsed completely. For our part, we made progress south of Allies and took prisoners.

In Champagne, after a very violent bombardment in the region of Mont Haut and the Teton, the Germans hurled important forces against the positions we conquered on July 14. Our troops resisted with indomitable energy and tenacity the attack of an enemy greatly superior in numbers. At the Teton the efforts of the enemy were without success. The attacking forces, which suffered very heavy losses, were not able to cut into our lines.

At Mont Haut there was a violent action, which continued all through the night. The enemy, who succeeded at first in recapturing a large part of the ground we had won, was hurled back by our troops in a brilliant counterattack. Certain trench elements are all that remain in the enemy's hands.

The official communication issued tonight reads:

Moderate artillery actions occurred north of Brayé-en-Laonnois and near Hurtebise; they were quite violent northwest of Prunay.

In Champagne the fighting during the night at Mont Haut ended in a check for the Germans, who were not able to regain the ground conquered by us on the 14th. The attacks last night were very violent and murderous for the enemy. Three waves were launched by the adversary, two of them being mowed down by our fire. Only one succeeded in penetrating our lines. In desperate fighting, which lasted until dawn, our troops annihilated the enemy detachments and retook possession of all their gains.

Sixteen hundred shells were fired into Rheims, two old men being killed. The artillery action was very spirited in the whole region and the artillery was also active on the left bank of the Meuse.

Say British Attacks Failed.

BERLIN, July 16, (via London.)—Three attempts made by the British yesterday morning to recapture the positions won by the Germans at Lombaertzyde, on the Belgian front, says an official statement issued today by the German War Department, were repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers. The text of the statement reads:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Yesterday morning the English attempted by three successive attacks to recapture the positions they lost at Lombaertzyde. They were repulsed every time with heavy losses. The artillery fire, moderate throughout the day, increased in the evening on the coast and also west of the Lys to strong artillery duels, which also were lively throughout the night.

From La Bassée Canal to the southern bank of the Scarpe the artillery activity increased during the late hours of the day. Northeast of Lens and at Fresnoy strong English reconnoitring detachments were driven back.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: Violent though fruitless attacks were made by the French in an attempt to recapture the positions taken by us south of Courtecon. The French suffered heavy losses there and in similarly fruitless attacks south of La Bovelle Farm. An enemy advance south of Sillerie, in the Vesle Valley, also failed.

In Western Champagne some of our first-line trenches remained in the hands of the enemy at the conclusion of the night's fighting. Although on Hochberg the trenches we recaptured in the evening could not be maintained, we succeeded on the Poehlberg in reaching our old lines again after bitter hand-to-hand fighting. A considerable number of prisoners and a few machine guns were brought in from both battlefields.

With a short interruption in the night the lively artillery battle on the western bank of the Meuse continued.

Army group of Duke Albrecht: There was spirited artillery fighting between the Meuse and the Moselle. A reconnoitring operation at Remenauville met with good success. We took numerous prisoners.

Raids Along the British Front.

LONDON, July 16.—The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads:

We carried out a successful raid early this morning east of Vermelles. Our line has been advanced slightly northeast of Messines. The hostile artillery has shown increased activity southwest of Lens and in the neighborhood of Armentières.

Three German airplanes were brought down yesterday in the air fighting. Three of our machines are missing.

The following was issued early today:

Hostile raids were repulsed last night with loss to the enemy northwest of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles and in the neighborhood of Armentières.

We made a successful raid near Oppy. A few prisoners were taken by us.

Released to Fly in France.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 16.—Four members of the aviation division in training here received an honorable discharge yesterday in order to permit them to go to France immediately to serve in the Lafayette Flying Squadron. The men are Drummond B. Cannon and Francis Draper Crosby of New York, R. Nobles Estes of Providence, and Harry W. Seeley of Connecticut.

REGARD MICHAELIS AS MILITARY TOOL

Continued from Page 1.

advisers, backed as they were by the Austrian assent, and so Bethmann Hollweg's régime ended.

This confirms in its main points the outline of the crisis cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

In quarters here where hopes of peace with democratized Germany had been raised by the earlier developments of the crisis it is now recognized that the victory of the military autocracy makes a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war more necessary than ever. Only a successful revolution in Germany, which is considered beyond the wildest dreams, could otherwise bring about the conclusion of a safe democracy. Both The Manchester Guardian and London Daily News, which were inclined to cherish the hopes of peace with a democratized Germany, now agree it would be the highest degree of folly for the Allies.

It is the third great victory of the Junkers in this war. Thrice has the Kaiser allowed his own judgment and that of his Chancellor to be overborne by the Crown Prince and the Junkers. First, it was at the fateful Crown Council which decided on the war. The second time was when unlimited submarine warfare was adopted. The three occasions will be memorable in the chronicles of this tormented world, memorable, The Manchester Guardian predicts, in the history of the Hohenzollern dynasty.

The junkers and Generals fought the battle with Bethmann Hollweg to a finish, because democracy menaces their political all, and peace without an unquestioned victory is equally sinister. The war is their war, and if it is unsuccessful they will be called to account. Nothing short of a complete victory can hold out a promise of securing them at home. They are therefore compelled by the logic of their plight to insist upon war to the end at whatever cost. The military autocracy will now have to try to justify its faith in the sword by a supreme effort on land and sea.

Of the Kaiser's attitude in the crisis The Manchester Guardian says:

"He must know that in these latest decisions he is leading the Hohenzollern dynasty to stake all upon so remote a contingency as a crushing victory. Perhaps he has been persuaded that in any event the dynasty is involved, that the Hohenzollerns and the junkers stand or fall together. Perhaps he is just a man who has lost his power of decision and still thinks of some far-fetched reconciliation of the German people and junker war."

ERZBERGER SWUNG BETHMANN TO REFORM

But Pan-German Influences Decided Kaiser to Drop Him for Michaelis.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 14, (Delayed.)—The following is the story, from an inside source, of the German political struggle as far as it has gone:

In the first place, it is necessary to consider the position and personality of Matthias Erzberger, the stone which set the revolutionary avalanche—for it was nothing else—in motion. He is a man of keen intelligence and high ability and has an enormous knowledge of German economic affairs, coupled with a shrewd judgment on foreign and colonial matters, about all of which he has written a great deal.

Long before the war he had been what might be termed domestic adviser and special foreign correspondent of the Chancellor. He was not slow to use this remarkable position highly important ends. On many occasions Bethmann Hollweg employed him for missions to foreign countries regarding which a detached, non-diplomatic opinion was required. He was in Rome before the war and, indeed, till Italy's abandonment of neutrality. Coming from South Germany and representing a Roman Catholic constituency, he found it easy to establish close relationship with the Vatican.

There is not the slightest doubt that the peace forces of the Vatican were behind him in the action he took last week in the Main Committee of the Reichstag, and that the Pope has for some time interested himself in the matter.

Erzberger's work made him a very close friend of Bethmann Hollweg, and, working cautiously and skillfully, he eventually managed to carry the Chancellor with him in his projects of domestic political reform. Whether the latter capitulated to this shrewd and capable Deputy out of conviction or for reasons of expediency some future day will reveal.

The fact remains—Excellency von Harnack's contradiction of the story of his letter notwithstanding—that he recently became prepared to yield, slowly and stubbornly to outward appearance, to the democratic program. Erzberger took his highly dramatic step, and as a result was able to point out to the Chancellor that it had obtained an unexpectedly large measure of success.

The only important person standing in the way in Berlin at the time was the Kaiser, and when Erzberger's success became apparent the one thing needful to score a victory was to rush the Kaiser. To the extent of yielding on the question of franchise reform for Prussia his Majesty was rushed; but then the military party and the anti-democratic forces which regarded the whole affair in the light of revolution were awakening. War Minister von Stein, representing Hindenburg and Ludendorff and the whole powerful military caste, came into action, and when things grew serious those two army chiefs were called to Berlin. To reinforce them the Crown Prince was brought into the discussion, with a strong military backing.

In addition the reactionary Bavarian forces, which have always counted for much in Germany, came to the aid of the autocracy, and the Kaiser found himself standing between two very powerful parties, both prepared for strong action, and both, when not measured in Reichstag values, appearing to him equally powerful. He had two main choices—a practically military dictatorship or a chancellorship under which things would go in a democratic direction. He was threatened seriously in making either, so he has compromised.

In dropping Bethmann Hollweg he yielded to the Military Party and probably found no great opposition from them in appointing Michaelis, whose speeches have shown that he is a strong advocate of "Durchalten," while the other side was evidently not averse to a man of the people, as Michaelis is, as a tertium quid for the time being.

Michaelis has not given evidence of a strong parti pris with regard to the great problem facing the Fatherland, and his most likely task is that of finding a compromise. There is little hope that a compromise will solve the crisis, and on his attitude will depend the further strategy in the movement which is shaking the whole fabric of the German Empire.

SEE CHANCELLOR AS A STRONG MAN

Continued from Page 1.

Michaelis was sought out by the Kaiser and received full power. In this capacity he met obstinate resistance from certain people who held private privileges higher than the welfare of the masses, and even exerted pressure upon him through other Government authorities.

But in his famous speech in March of this year, in his capacity as Commissioner of General Food Supplies, he made it clear that he would brook no interference from anybody. "Who could possibly oppose me with any success when I am doing my duty; who would dare hamper me in my work?" he said at the time; and he has since suited his action to his words. Strategists are needed now, not only at the front, but also behind the front, and Michaelis is a strategist as well as a splendid tactician, combining with such unusual qualities those of statesmanship and indomitable will.

Hindenburg and Ludendorff were called into consultation yesterday by the Kaiser. They had previously had a conference with the leaders of all parties, who presented the needs of the time to the Generals as they saw them.

Changes in the Prussian Cabinet, as well as in the administration of the empire, may be announced at any time, but the critical situation in the Reichstag is fraught with such unusual difficulties that it may take several days and many consultations with circles which in other days were not consulted in matters of the kind before the ship of state will be fully under way again.

All the afternoon papers welcome the appointment of Dr. Michaelis most heartily. The Lokal-Anzeiger remarks that von Bethmann Hollweg's resignation was accepted on the same day as eight years ago when von Bülow made room for him. This paper says it is informed that the new Chancellor considers it his special duty to maintain unity among the parties in the empire and restore it where it has been impaired. According to the Lokal-Anzeiger, his views on this subject are thus expressed:

"The desire for unity must remain the all-powerful factor in our internal politics. Only if this is accomplished will there be the strength and confidence necessary for the Fatherland to maintain its attitude toward the world. There is no need of affirming that our policy of alliances, which has been proved in the fire of the world war, will be continued."

The paper continues:

"Views concerning his statesmanship differ widely. The great mass of the people know him mainly because of the manly speech he made as Commissioner of Food Supply in the Prussian Diet last March. This speech condemned the selfishness of the agrarians and made him very popular. He can secure the confidence of the people if he proceeds with circumspection with his great reform work."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"His clear-headed energy and his powerful qualities have during this war given proof of extraordinary power. Days ago we pointed out that he was the one man who had the sympathy and respect of all parties, from the Left to the Right. We consider him a statesman who, on account of his greater knowledge, his temperament, and his extraordinary rhetorical talent, seems best suited to solve the difficulties of the situation. In all his various posts Dr. Michaelis has proved himself a man of unusual energy and good judgment. Besides, he is a laborer who never tires and shows no traces of fatigue in the most strenuous debates. His supreme qualities were recognized while yet in a Government office at Breslau, and his immediate transference from there to the under secretaryship of finance proves how highly his services were valued even then."

Count zu Reventlow, in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, says:

"We meet the new Chancellor with the frankest candor. We are told that his principal aim will be to restore unity among the people. We must of course wait to see how he will put his program into action, but we certainly can promise to aid him as much as possible in this aim. We know what a difficult heritage is his, and we hope with all our hearts that he will have the confidence of the Kaiser, who in these difficult times has called him to the helm of the empire. We hope he will accomplish this on a strong monarchical basis."

Hailed as a Man of Resolution.

BERLIN, July 15, (via London, Delayed.)—Commenting on the appointment of Dr. Michaelis, the Tageblatt says:

"Reports about the new Chancellor are various. He is known to the public by his energetic action in the Reichstag over the food question in March. At that time it was the business of the Reichstag to ask the Chancellor what was his food program. The people were not satisfied. It was then the business of the people's representative to ask how the question of food should be settled so that the answer might be in accordance with the wishes of the majority and the demands of the times."

"We applaud the choice of the Kaiser," says the Tägliche Rundschau, "and believe that the people and parties will welcome it with full confidence. In Michaelis, Hindenburg, and Ludendorff are to be found similar resolute characteristics."

The Rundschau remarks that the businesslike seriousness which Dr. Michaelis applies to his work indicates that he is the man to replace Bethmann Hollweg in these unusual times, but that only time will show how he acquits himself of his tasks.

It is still unknown whether the appointment is a triumph for the Conservatives or the majority. Rumor says it is for the former, and that Michaelis is a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Speaking of Zimmermann's retirement, the Tägliche Rundschau says that his career was short and surprising. "It is only necessary," it observes, "to remember his offer to Mexico and the mail seized in Norway."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"Time will show that Zimmermann was made the scapegoat, whereas the responsibility rests on the shoulders of others."

STUNTS OF THE TANKS AMAZE KING GEORGE

They Climb Over Trenches and Through Woods, and He Takes Ride in One.

SEES WAR'S NEW TERRORS

Exhibitions of Flame Throwing and the Use of Gas Given for Him.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sunday, July 15.—A halt was made on the King's way during his review of his armies in France so that he might see a special show of that black art of frightfulness which has steadily increased the horrors of war since that day when the enemy let loose clouds of poison gas upon the soldiers and civilians in Ypres. The enemy must now regret that evil chemistry of his, for the British have paid him back in his own coin.

As soon as the King arrived in the field, there was a sound of rushing air, and there shot forth a blast of red flame out of black smoke to a great distance and with a most terrifying effect. It came from an improved variety of flame projector, a machine recommended by General von Arnim himself during the battle of the Somme. Then he saw the projection of burning oil, bursting out in great waves of liquid fire. A battalion of men would be charred like burned sticks if this touched them for a second. There was another hissing noise, and there rolled very sluggishly over the field a thick, oily vapor, almost invisible as it mixed with the air, and carrying with its foul breath instant death to any man who should take a gulp of it. To such a thing have all of us come in this war for civilization.

The most spectacular show here was the most harmless to human life, being a new form of smoke barrage to conceal the movements of troops on the battlefield like those I saw in the battle of Arras and afterward in the Messines battle, and a week or two ago near Lens. Through this smoke nothing can be seen and one may be 500 yards from a great attack and have no vision of it.

From this laboratory of the black art the King went to one of those fields where the machinery of war is beautiful, rising about the ugly things of this poor earth with light and grace, for this was an airdrome. As he came up three fighting planes of the fastest British type went up in chase of an imaginary enemy. They arose at an amazing speed and shot across the skyline like shadows racing from the sun. When they came back those three boys up there seemed to go a little mad and played tricks in the air with a kind of joyous carelessness of death. They tumbled over and over, came hurtling down in visible corkscrews, looped the loop very close to the earth, flattened out after headlong dives, and rose again like swallows. The King was interested in the ages of these pilots, and laughed when they confessed to their youth, for one was 19 and another 20. He inquired about numbers of pilots by name and knew their exploits, although they are kept so secret from the world, which knows nothing of the individual heroes of the air until they are dead.

Then the King motored away and came to a sunken field, very smooth and long, between two high wooded banks. Here there was a great surprise and a great sensation, for just as the King stepped out of his car a young tree in full foliage on the left of the field up a high bank toppled forward slowly, and then fell with a crash into the undergrowth. Something was moving in the undergrowth, something monstrous. It came heaving and tearing its way through the bushes, snapping off low branches and smashing young saplings like an elephant on stampede. Then it came into sight on top of the bank, a big gray beast, with a blunt snout, nosing its way forward, and all tangled in green leaves and twigs like a brutal Bacchus with vine leaves in his hair. It was Old Brother Tank doing his stunt before the King.

From the far end of a long, smooth field came two other twin beasts of this ilk, crawling forward in a hurry as though hungry for human blood. In front of their track at the other end of the field were two breastworks built of sand bags covering some timbered dugouts and protected from sudden attack by a belt of barbed wire. Two tanks came along like hippotamuses on a spree, one of them waiting for the other when he lagged a little behind. They hesitated for a moment before the breastworks as if disliking the effort of climbing them, then heaved themselves up, thrust out their snouts, got their hindquarters on the move, and waddled to the top. Under their vast weight the sandbags flattened out, the timber beneath slipped and cracked, and the whole structure began to collapse as the twins plunged down on the other side and thrust out their snouts at the barbed wire. That barbed wire, so formidable to infantry, so damnable in a rush upon enemy trenches, was simply idiotic against these monsters. Its posts fell, its tangled barbs were torn like ragged threads, and it was all laid low.

Another tank came in action from the far end of the field, bearing the legend on its breast of "Faugh-a-Ballagh," which I am told is Irish for "get out of the way." It was the Derby winner of the tanks' fleet, like the sea elephant of Kerguelen Island on a rampageous hunt. From its steel flanks guns waggled to and fro and no dragon of old renown looked half so menacing as this. St. George would have had no chance against it. But King George, whose servant it was, was not afraid and with the Prince of Wales he went through the steel trapdoor into the body of the beast. For some time we lost sight of the King and Prince, but after a while they came out laughing, having traveled around the field for ten minutes in the queerest car on earth.

The greatest thrill of the day came later. It was a thrill that made us all gasp, and for one terrific second feel our hearts jump into our mouths. Through the woods of a high bank on the left came a tank, looking rather worse for wear, as though battered in battle. It came forward through the undergrowth and made for the edge of the bank where there was a machine gun emplacement in a bombproof shelter, whose steep bank was almost perpendicular. It seemed impossible that any old tank should entertain the notion of taking that jump, but this tank came steadily on until its snout was well over the bank and steadily on again with that extraordinary method of progression in which the whole body of the beast moves from the nose end upwards until it seems to have a giraffe's neck and very little else. That very little else was sitting on the top of the emplacement while the forward part of the tank was poised in space regarding the setting sun. However, without any hesitation the whole mass moved on, lurched out and nose dived. Good Lord. It was then that the thrill came. The tank plunged down like a chunk of cliff and as it fell went sideways and lost its balance and as near as anything could be, almost turned turtle. It righted itself with a great jerk at the nick of time just before it took the earth below and shaved by a hair's breath an ammunition dump at the bottom of the drop.

It was the finest tank trick I ever saw, and it was greeted with laughter and cheers. The King, however, and other spectators were rather worried about the lads inside. They must have taken a mighty toss. No sound came from the inside of the tank, and for a moment some of us had a vision of a number of plucky fellows laid out unconscious within those steel walls. The door opened and we could see their feet standing straight, which was a relief.

"Let them all come out," said the King, laughing heartily. And out they all tumbled, a row of young fellows as merry and bright as air pilots after a good landing.

"Didn't you get a nasty knock?" asked the King. The answer was: "Not at all, Sir," which I fancy has to be taken with a grain of salt.

This scene in the tankodrome was a queer little side show of the war, as fantastic as a story by H. G. Wells. Among the spectators were some small children with big wondering eyes, who gave a great shout when the tank made its steep-nosed dive, and an old French priest, laughing with his hands to his sides

ATTACKS HOOVER AS ARCH GAMBLER

Rigged American Food Markets for Benefit of Belgians, Senator Reed Asserts.

WOULD LEGISLATE HIM OUT

Missourian Puts In Amendment Restricting Food Board to Resident Americans.

PHELAN DEFENDS HOOVER

Says Country Won't Approve Reed's Attack—Senators Informally Modify Food Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In debate on the Food Administration bill today Senator Reed of Missouri launched the bitterest attack he has yet made upon Herbert C. Hoover, calling upon the Senate not to pass legislation that would make a "food controller out of a gambler." The Missourian, in violent language, maintained that Mr. Hoover had used Belgium relief funds to "rig" wheat and other markets in America with the effect of putting up prices to American consumers.

"I don't charge Mr. Hoover with having gambled with this money for his own profit," explained Senator Reed, when Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, the Democratic whip, asked if he really meant to say that Mr. Hoover was a gambler, "but I do say that what he did was wrong, despicably wrong. He ran up prices on our people here to get food cheaper for the Belgians. He is the arch gambler of this day."

While Senator Reed was talking, Senator Phelan of California called Mr. Hoover on the telephone to tell of the Missourian's characterization. Later Mr. Phelan told of this, on the floor of the Senate.

"I talked with Mr. Hoover and told him what the gentleman from Missouri had said about his having gambled with the Belgium relief funds," said Mr. Phelan. "Mr. Hoover was not excited about it. Now, if Mr. Hoover 'gambled' with these funds it was done to save the starving people of Belgium. In fact, it was no gambling at all, but an effort to get advantageous prices in the expenditure of a vast sum of money that, to go the rounds, had to be expertly handled."

Would Legislate Hoover Out.

Senator Reed made his attack on Mr. Hoover after offering a substitute amendment to the Food bill for the section creating the Food Administrator. Under Senator Reed's substitute there would be a board of five, to be appointed by the President, one of whom would be the Secretary of Agriculture, ex-officio. The others, the amendment provides, must all be "resident civilians," which restriction Senator Reed intends to apply to Mr. Hoover, whom he criticised today as having lived away from America nearly his entire life. The substitute amendment was not voted upon.

While the Food bill was being debated the joint committee of Senate leaders worked upon revision of the various amendments to which objection has been concentrated on the floor of the Senate so as to expedite the bill's passage next Saturday. Its work had been practically completed tonight and the amended sections will be offered within two days.

In the redrafted control section the committee decided to strike out cotton, steel, wool, lumber, copper, farm implements, fertilizer, hemp, jute, and sisal. These eliminations meet objections expressed on the floor.

The committee modified the section pertaining to the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense so as to limit its powers in passing upon Government contracts in which individual members are interested. No member having pecuniary interest in any contract is allowed to vote upon it, under the section as altered.

The section to license dealers in foodstuffs was toned down so as to make it less severe.

The committee agreed to allow Section 12, with the Smoot amendment in it, to remain as it is until the bill reaches conference. There the Smoot amendment will be changed to direct the President to commandeer stocks of distilled liquors in bond upon the bill becoming a law and to pay reasonable compensation to the owners. By not fixing a definite price for commandeered stocks, the feature criticised as unconstitutional would be eliminated. In the liquor legislation as it will stand, the making of beer and wines is not mentioned, just as in Section 12 as passed by the Senate two weeks ago.

Likens Hoover to Wallingford.

Senator Reed started his attack on Mr. Hoover by comparing him with the fiction character J. Rufus Wallingford, only Mr. Hoover, he said, had "gone Mr. Wallingford one better."

"I know it is lèse majesté to disagree with department heads who send bills to us," Senator Reed went on. "This idea of putting Mr. Hoover in this J. Rufus Wallingford job was handed to us by the Administration. Now, I want to impress on the Senate Mr. Hoover's long residence abroad and the fact that he has been out of the United States practically since he was 23 years old. He's been so long away that he is quite a stranger here."

The Missouri Senator read from "Who's Who" that Mr. Hoover was born in West Branch, Iowa, Aug 10, 1874, and that his avocation was that of a mining engineer. He read of Mr. Hoove rorganizing mining companies in England, France, China, and South America, and said he was described as a "promoter."

"One of the firms for which he was executive head was mining in Borneo, where American Superintendents and foremen ruled over working scores of head-hunters. Perhaps that was where he got the idea of being supreme boss to regulate the diet of the American people," observed Senator Reed. "And, after spreading himself all over the country, he settled himself down in London, where he has a mansion in Kensington, and where he described himself as a 'Liberal' in politics—not a Republican, or a Democrat, or a Populist, but a Liberal.

"And in an interview recently this Mr. Hoover said he wanted to come back home so he could 'get into the big game.' He explained this was 'not the money game and not exactly the political game,' but the real game. Whatever that means I leave to Senators to interpret. The Government had been watching him, he told his interviewer, and especially, I suppose, that quiet gentleman who looks around for the President."

"Foremost War Gambler."

Senator Reed characterized Mr. Hoover as "the foremost war gambler in the wheat market." When Belgium needed wheat, he said, Mr. Hoover, with $250,000,000 of the Belgian relief funds, manipulated the Chicago market so that the price, as a result of his operations, went away up.

"He started in to speculate on beans," said Mr. Reed. "He bought 1,000 tons of beans at a low price, then, when the market went up, dumped them in. Later on he did it again. He made money on his own manipulation, but the people of this country had to pay for the fun he had out of it. America paid more for beans than the price Mr. Hoover got for Belgium through his rigging the market.

"Those in this Senate who got blackfaced with enthusiasm over Mr. Hoover's threat of the torch, scaffold, and thumbscrew for the food gamblers would do well to ponder over the fact that his own gambling in the wheat and bean market shot up prices in the American market while he was carrying on abroad. The same was true with articles of clothing, everything he gambled in.

"Now, if Joseph Leiter, recent entertainer of the Italian Princes, had been as successful and well informed and well backed with money as Mr. Hoover, when, a few years ago, Mr. Leiter started to corner the wheat market of Chicago and lost out because the other fellows were too strong for him, he might have repeated his corner over and over again.

"I do not charge that Mr. Hoover used this money for himself or for his personal profit. Not at all. He used it for the unhappy people in Belgium. But I deny that he had the right to rig the markets of this country and put the provender of 104,000,000 people at the starvation point to make gambling profits to feed the people in some other land. It is wrong and wicked to go gambling with the food products of people. It was done, too, with part of the money America sent to Mr. Hoover to buy that food for Belgium. Nobody ever expected him to gamble with it."

Shouts His Accusation.

When Senator Lewis asked Mr. Reed if he seriously meant to accuse Mr. Hoover of gambling, the Missourian shouted:

"Of course I do! And I challenge the doubting Thomases of this Senate to call an investigation and put Mr. Hoover on the stand and get at the bottom of this matter. Let them see if Mr. Hoover is not one of the chief instruments in having brought about that deplorable condition which is now offered as the reason for this food legislation.

"I charge that Mr. Hoover himself is the author of that very condition of which he complains, and now, having brought it about, he asks this great power to meet it. He admitted in his evidence before the House Committee that competitive bidding between the Allies in our markets was one of the prime causes of our high prices. He failed to say he had been one of the bidders, or the head of the syndicate that did the bidding.

"And this is the man they want to put in control of our country's food markets. Ye gods, what have we come to!"

Senator Reed declared that if the Government was to spend millions for a food control administration, the authority should be vested in somebody "who knows something about it." He exhibited a letter written by Mr. Hoover to the Pullman Company regarding the preparation and serving of food on dining cars. The letter, he declared, instructed the company to reduce portions, while prices were to remain unchanged.

The instructions prepared by Mr. Hoover for housewives of the country were ridiculed by the Missouri Senator in a sarcastic attack which caused laughter in the chamber and galleries and necessitated frequent calls for order. He criticised the suggestion to order bread twenty-four hours in advance, declaring that if Mr. Hoover had lived in this country longer he would know the American housewife depended on the corner grocer, not on the baker.

Commenting on the advice against eating a fourth meal, Senator Reed said the average American was happy to get three. A food administrator, he asserted, instead of spending his time saving pie crust by not putting tops on tarts, should be planning for the erection of great warehouses to hold the vast crops which were to be harvested this year.

Phelan's Defense for Hoover.

Senator Phelan, in taking up Senator Reed's attack, said the Missourian seemed to forget that the country was at war and that unusual things must be done.

"We must give the broadest power to our Government if it is to run the war," insisted Senator Phelan. "Either that, or we must back out of the fight. If Mr. Hoover saved thousands of dollars to buy food for starving Belgium, he did it out of honorable purpose and not with the greed and crooked scheming of a gambler. If he is the kind of man who can save this country from threatened food shortage and gamblers' prices in food he is the very man we want. I resent the charge that Mr. Hoover gambled with the Belgium relief funds, and I think all of America will resent it."

Senator Phelan said that the nearest approach to speculation by the Belgian Commission was when a carload or shipload was bought and means of transportation could not be secured; then it was sold at a profit if possible for the relief fund. He paid a tribute to the vision and patriotism of Mr. Hoover and read a statement showing that the food administrator was a native of Iowa and citizen of California.

Says Hoover Foresaw "Swine" Attack.

John Beaver White, a member of President Wilson's American Committee of the Belgian Relief Commission, issued a statement tonight declaring Senator Reed's charge that Herbert Hoover conducted "gambling operations" in buying for the commission was absolutely untrue.

"The purchase of foodstuffs in the United States for the Belgian relief have been made from the beginning absolutely by the American Committee. Neither Mr. Hoover nor the American Committee ever speculated in any commodity purchased for the Belgian relief. I recall that in setting up the American organization Mr. Hoover stated: 'I do not want myself to handle any of these hundreds of millions of dollars, for some day some swine will turn up in this country and say I have stolen it.'"

HOW TO SAVE IN BIG HOMES.

Food Administration Adopts Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt's Plan as Model.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The food-saving program adopted at the home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has been selected by the conservation section of the Food Administration as a model for other large households. Mrs. Roosevelt on her pledge card said that there were seven in the family, and that ten servants were employed. Each servant has signed a pledge card, and there are daily conferences.

Mrs. Roosevelt does the buying, the cooks see that there is no food wasted, the laundress is sparing in her use of soap; each servant has a watchful eye for evidence of shortcomings in the others, and all are encouraged to make helpful suggestions in the use of "left overs."

No bacon is used in the Roosevelt home; cornbread is served once a day. The consumption of laundry soap has been cut in half. Meat is served but once daily, and all "left overs" are utilized. Menu rules allow two courses for luncheon and three for dinner. Everybody eats fish at least once a week.

"Making the ten servants help me do my saving has not only been possible, but highly profitable," said Mrs. Roosevelt today. "Since I have started following the home-card instructions prices have risen, but my bills are no larger."

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney came here today to talk about food conservation plans and announced that about Aug. 1 she would open her home in Newport for the first of a series of meetings to be held in the fashionable Summer resorts. Mrs. Willard D. Straight, formerly Miss Dorothy Whitney, has promised to interest the Summer colony at Southampton, L. I., and arrange for classes on food conservation there.

STATE FOOD BILLS DELAYED

Delegations Visit Albany for Hearing, but Are Disappointed.

ALBANY, July 16.—Representatives of twelve or more organizations from various parts of the State which are interested in the food control legislation to be enacted at the special legislative session the latter part of the month were disappointed today. They came to Albany expecting that the Legislative War Committees would have a bill prepared for their consideration. Instead they learned that the measure had not been framed and probably would not be put into final form until just before the extra session convened on July 31. They sat around the Senate Chamber and discussed matters while the war committees considered matters in executive session.

At the conclusion of the executive session Elon R. Brown, majority leader of the Senate and Chairman of the joint committee, announced that a public hearing would be held tomorrow, when suggestions for the legislation would be received. Other hearings will be held here later in the week if deemed necessary. Harings will be held in New York beginning next Monday.

WILL INVESTIGATE LONDON FOOD PRICES

Trade Commission to Ascertain if They Are Lower Than in This Country.

ACT ON MADDEN'S CHARGE

Illinois Congressman Declared London Prices Were One-fourth Ours —Redfield Asked to Assist Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The accusation made against American hotelkeepers by Representative Madden of Illinois on the floor of the House that it costs four times as much to eat in Washington hotels than in first-class London hotels is to be investigated by the Federal Trade Commission. Announcement was made today that the commission "proposes to ascertain the truth" of the allegation that food is much cheaper in England than here. The commission today sent a letter to Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce in part as follows:

"The Federal Trade Commission has noted a statement by Representative Madden of Illinois to the effect that, despite the fact that London hotels are paying war taxes and much of the food they serve comes from the United States, it costs four times as much to eat in Washington as in hotels of the same class in London, and that a table d'hote dinner at the Hotel Savoy in London costing $1.62 cannot be duplicated in the United States for $5, and that steaks costing $1.50 here are only 35 cents in London.

"As your department maintains a commercial attaché and staff in London, would it be asking too much for you to cable that division for some information for us? We are now engaged in a food price inquiry, and, if it is a fact that food is so much cheaper in England than in this country, it is highly important to learn that fact definitely and the reason thereof.

"Would you therefore be so kind as to request your commercial attaché to procure for us at his earliest convenience the menu cards or cartes d'jour of the leading hotels and restaurants, as well as those of some of the less pretentious places, and translate the prices into United States currency terms, and ascertain what the hotels and restaurants pay dealers for the meat, flour, lard, butter, sugar, tea, coffee, &c., used, and from what class of dealers these supplies are purchased, whether at wholesale or retail?

"Also have him ascertain what prices are demanded and paid at retail for meat, such as beef, mutton, and pork, and for flour, lard, butter, dried beans and peas, sugar, tea, coffee, salt and dry smoked fish, tinned fish, tinned vegetables, poultry, live and dressed, potatoes, onions, oatmeal, and such other food as may be on the market.

"We would like to know what are the retailers' prices and the prices the retailers pay the jobbers, and what the latter, in turn, pay at original sources, together with such other information as your staff can give as reasons for the very moderate prices alleged to prevail in Great Britain.

"We are now engaged in a searching investigation of these subjects in this country, and this information will be of great value to us in arriving at conclusions and possibly in suggesting remedies."

DENIES MADDEN'S ASSERTIONS.

London Food Prices Higher Than Here, Recent Sojourner There Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Entirely misleading comparisons are continually being made as to the cost of living here and in England by people who, however well disposed to bring out the facts, base their calculation upon false information. I lived in London for over two years during the war, returning to New York about the middle of last April. I had the experience of a householder in London and learned from that exactly what market prices were, and came also to know the hotel and restaurant charges.

I want to say that, based upon this experience, prices in London today are at least 30 per cent. higher than they are in New York, Washington, or any other of our great American cities, whether it be at the hotel, restaurant, or market. Representative Madden of Illinois quoted figures in the House the other day to show that a steak costing $1.50 in the Washington hotel was served at 36 cents in a London hotel of the same class. With all deference to the Representative, I wish to challenge that comparison as wrong. I do not know whether the Representative has had steak at the Savoy, which he mentions, during this war, but I do know this, that the Savoy toll for steak is nothing like 36 cents, but is approximately the same as the charge in other first-class hotels everywhere. If a man goes to expensive hotels looking for high prices, whether in London, Washington, Tokio, Paris, Rio Janeiro, Dublin, or Petrograd, he always will find them.

In April, when I left London, the prevailing market price for the cheapest steak was 1s. 11d. a pound, or 46 cents, this varying according to neighborhood, as it does everywhere in the world. In some neighborhoods the charge was as much as 54 cents a pound. In Washington steak can be bought for 35 cents a pound in neighborhood shops. It is served at so-called popular restaurants here and in New York at 65 cents. In some of the cheaper restaurants in New York and other cities it is served at 45 cents, potatoes included.

In London there are few restaurants to compare with the popular-priced ones we have in this country. The London restaurateur always puts in an extra charge for potatoes, bread and butter with a meat order. Many of our restaurants include them.

Critics of high prices in this country—and no one attempts to say prices are not high—quote London market prices on potatoes at 2d. a pound, or 4 cents in American money. That sounds very well as compared with our average market price recently of 7½ cents a quart. On this calculation we would be paying considerably more than three times as much for potatoes in this amazingly productive country of ours. But let me impress the point that while potatoes under the price fixed by the British Government last Spring were to be sold at not more than 4 cents a pound in the market, there was such a scarcity of potatoes that they could not be bought if the householder were willing to pay a guinea apiece for them. What is the advantage of a maximum price of 4 cents a pound if there are no potatoes in the market to buy?

In the neighborhood in which I lived in London the greengrocer with whom we traded for eighteen months had no potatoes for a period of two weeks during March. We could buy none. All over London there was a scarcity of potatoes. The stocks ran so low early in March that dealers declined to sell to any customer more than a pound at a time. Even then it was impossible to conserve the stocks, and before the end of the month London was practically potatoless.

At one of the world-famous hotels on the Strand in London potatoes were struck from the menu early in March. Small restaurants charged 6 and 8 cents for a small boiled potato; other restaurants asked anywhere from 16 to 25 cents a portion, comprising two boiled potatoes, while mashed potatoes, French fried, lyonnaise, and other varieties of culinary art cost the patron of restaurant or hotel anywhere from 25 up to 50 cents, and more if he insisted on dining at the ultra-fashionable hotels.

The national vegetable of England is cabbage, and that is cheap. It is grown in every truck garden or farm in England. It is idle to talk of cauliflower costing 50 cents here and two cents in London. A cauliflower big enough to serve three persons can be bought in London at 25 cents, and no less. But the average householder there does not bother about cauliflower. No tomatoes were obtainable in London for weeks before April 1. The household menu, through scarcity of all foodstuffs, was confined to meat, bacon, eggs, cabbage, and turnips, the latter being used for days as a substitute for potatoes. No tomatoes were being imported from Spain, which largely supplies the English market, because available cargo room was given over to the import of necessities. The army demand upon bacon ran the price up to 48 cents a pound for the cheapest kind and anywhere from 50 to 54 cents for the better variety. Here in Washington the cheapest bacon sells in the shop at 35 cents a pound, and runs up, as in London, according to grade.

Butter in London cost from 48 to 54 cents a pound. Eggs brought 86 cents a dozen on April 1. In the height of the Winter they brought $1.25 a dozen. A pound loaf of bread, standardized by the Government, made from whole wheat, brownish in color and compact—not flaky such as the white bread baked before the Government issued its ukase against using refined flour—cost six cents. Only one form of loaf was allowed to be baked. Rolls, French bread, and all other kinds were under the ban.

London was running out of canned vegetables. The grocers charged anywhere from 25 cents to 35 cents for an ordinary can of tomatoes and many were entirely out of all canned stocks. Cans of baked beans that used to sell here for 10 cents, and now cost 12 cents, sold in London at 20 cents. Canned corn, carried ordinarily by few dealers, brought 20 cents a tin.

These prices I have quoted to give an idea of the higher prices prevailing in London as against those in this country. The average cost of living in London since the war has jumped up approximately 100 per cent.

Some of the prices quoted in this country to show the difference in the cost of living as between us and Great Britain evidently have been based upon Britain's pre-war prices, the general average of which was much lower than the average in this country. Any one who has lived in England during the war knows that living is appreciably cheaper in America.

JOHN B. PRATT.

Washington, July 14, 1917.

HARTIGAN QUITS FOOD POST.

Commissioner of Weights and Measures to Resume Law Practice.

Commissioner Joseph Hartigan of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures tendered his resignation yesterday to Mayor Mitchel, to take effect on Aug. 1. Mr. Hartigan, who has been active in the Mayor's campaign for a better food supply, explained that he intends to resume the practice of law which he gave up upon his appointment on May 1, 1914. He has also been Secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply. The Mayor expressed regret at losing Mr. Hartigan's services. In his letter to the Mayor, Commissioner Hartigan wrote:

"The work undertaken by me in the administration of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, and in the complex problems of the food supply—national, State, and city—has been to me in the nature of a service directly to the people. In returning to private life my interest in these great public matters will continue unabated, and I will be ever ready to do my full share of work for the people."—Advt.

In his letter accepting the Commissioner's resignation, the Mayor said:

"I can readily understand that your increased personal obligations make it imperative that you increase your earning capacity, as it is impossible for you to do public work and your present office. Accordingly, I accept your resignation to take effect on Aug. 1, 1917. Permit me, in accepting your resignation, to say to you that I appreciate the service you have rendered both in the field of weight and measures control and in that of food supply, and to wish you success in the practice of law."

DENMAN HOLDS UP GOETHALS' PROGRAM

Continued from Page 1.

gram for the expenditure of $750,000,000 of public money for which the President's order has made the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Shipping Board responsible.

"If the project had reached the condition of preparedness which it has been asserted it had reached the information could have been furnished us within two hours, or we could have been told that the information was not at hand.

"When we do receive the information in writing we will take up with General Goethals a discussion of all of the matters involved in the project of building ships. What we want is a speedy construction of vessels, a reasonable price for steel and ship fabrication, and retention of all alien tonnage on our stocks which may be necessary to carry troops and supplies to Europe, if the rate of submarine sinkings continues even two-thirds as great as it has averaged during the five months ended July 1.

We are also interested in the retention in the Government of every shipbuilding plant constructed by the Government and in determining the policy as to their sale on the facts as they exist after the war and not now.

"We cannot now tell what conditions the world commercial warfare may require as to the operation of these plants by the Government after the war in Europe is over. We are awaiting information from General Goethals on these and other matters referred to in the letter he gave to the public recently."

Personal Feeling Denied.

The difficulties which arose today seemed to disprove beyond any reasonable doubt the reports that there was no feeling between Chairman Denman and General Goethals. Mr. Denman will not admit that such a condition has anything to do with the situation. The attitude taken by the Denman faction is that the one desire is not to put any obstacles in the path of General Goethals, but simply to get shipping on the water, and that, in the belief of some, the stand taken by General Goethals, especially in his rejection of the so-called simplified Hough design for wooden ships, is a false move, opposed to the best interests of the country.

There is a serious question also over the price to be paid for steel. The point has been raised that the price of $153 a ton for steel ship construction, used by General Goethals in his statement of plans, approaches too nearly the high price against which Mr. Denman has taken a stand.

The debate over the policy for the commandeering of ships is also an important point, as Mr. Denman, it is understood, is unwilling to let the ownership, after the commandeering power is put into effect, remain in private hands—and that means largely under the British flag—unless he is certain that conditions after the war will not make it essential for the welfare of the country that the ships should belong to America.

The sting in the Denman statement of tonight comes in the fact that he asserted that if General Goethals, had his plans been perfected, could have answered the questions within two hours, and did not do so. No response had come from General Goethals when Mr. Denman closed his offices almost twelve hours after the message, which was couched almost in the terms of a challenge, was dispatched.

Goethals Attacked in Congress.

Significance was attached also today to the fact that attention was being called by some of those who are not too kindly disposed to the Goethals program to a speech made in the House on Saturday by Representative Hardy, in which he attacked General Goethals for alleged extravagance. Mr. Hardy spoke of the prices General Goethals quoted for ship construction by private yards and the fact that he had said he would pay to those who built the new Government shipyards and the vessels constructed in them 6 per cent. premium on the total cost, with rewards for savings in cost and for speed in delivery. One of the remarks Mr. Hardy made, taken from The Congressional Record was this:

"In the name of the Lord of Hosts and of the people of the United States, will not somebody offer General Goethals rewards for savings somewhere in costs? Speed in delivery is all important, and the President wisely sought to place in charge of our shipbuilding the greatest genius in constructive and administrative ability in America. Naturally his eyes turned to General Goethals, crowned with laurels of victory in the greatest engineering achievement of the ages in building the Panama Canal.

"But every step he has taken since he has been selected by the President to take charge of this shipbuilding has seemed to me to be utterly reckless as to expenditure of the millions of the people's money and prodigal in the bestowal of princely bounties on those with whom and through whom he deals in behalf of the Government.

"From the first he has acted as if he were supreme and sole director of the nation's program of shipbuilding, and scorned the advice or co-operation of the Shipping Board, notwithstanding that the law has placed the building or acquiring of ships for the Government in the hands of the Shipping Board which was appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, and of which Mr. Denman is Chairman."

After referring to a portion of General Goethals's letter of Friday as "curt," Mr. Hardy said:

"Before this he has been called down by a refusal of Chairman Denman to approve what seemed to me an outrageous price for steel. Somehow, I understood that the matter was adjusted, but that matter was a trivial one compared to the matter set forth in General Goethals's letter which I have quoted.

"If this shipbuilding program of General Goethals's does not lay the foundation for the greatest of all war grafts and war scandals in history, it is not what it seems to me."

It is possible that General Goethals will reply today to Mr. Denman. He would give no intimation of his plans tonight.

BAKER SAYS DENMAN MUST GO.

Calls Chairman's Dismissal Only Way to Get Ships Built.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—In the opinion of Bernard N. Baker, who was one of the moving spirits in the creation of the United States Shipping Board, there is only one way to make that body accomplish the purpose for which it was organized. It is necessary that William Denman, Chairman of the board, be dismissed, says Mr. Baker, and that his place be filled by some one who knows something about ships and who will co-operate with General Goethals. Mr. Baker was named a member of the board when it was created last January, but resigned when he found that Mr. Denman was slated for the Chairmanship.

"Mr. Denman knows absolutely nothing about ships," said Mr. Baker today. "His sole qualification for the post was that he had had some experience as a lawyer on the Pacific Coast in prosecuting claims against other nations for alleged infringement of our rights on the sea. He was and is wholly innocent of any knowledge which would assist in building a great fleet.

"He will not co-operate with General Goethals, and he insists on adhering to the program for building wooden ships instead of steel ships. As a matter of fact, he has said that he intends to make the chief work of the United States Shipping Board the collection of claims against Great Britain for infringement of our rights. This, when Great Britain is our ally, will be very embarrassing to President Wilson.

"As a result of these tactics five months have passed and the board has no definite policy. It has not determined whether it will build steel or wooden ships.

"There is no doubt of the absolute impracticability of the wooden ship program. Steel ships can be built very much more rapidly, but ships made partly of steel and partly of wood can be built still faster. Steel can be put where the strain is the greatest."

Mr. Baker thinks that what he describes as the incompetence of Mr. Denman and his unwillingness to co-operate with General Goethals are all the more dangerous because other members of the board are hardly better informed on ship building than Mr. Denman is.

HIGHLANDERS TAKE NEW YORK BY STORM

Enthusiastic Throngs in Streets Give Canadian Fighting Men a Rousing Welcome.

A 71ST COMPANY AS ESCORT

Men Break Through Police Lines to Shake Visitors' Hands—Greeted at City Hall by the Mayor.

Not since all New York turned out, in one great wave of enthusiasm and affection, to welcome Marshal Joffre as the guest of the nation, has the city seen a popular demonstration approaching that which greeted the Canadian Highlanders, 200 strong, who arrived yesterday morning to spend "British Recruiting Week" here, and to give all New Yorkers a chance to see some of the British Empire's most picturesque and famous fighting men.

From 7 in the morning, when Colonel Percy A. Guthrie and his band of pipers of the MacLean Highlanders debarked from the Fall River boat to march uptown to the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, where the entire force is to be quartered for the week, until late last night, when the evening parade in the Bronx ended, the mere sight of a sturdy lad in a Glengarry bonnet, with a kilt and a pair of bare, brown knees, was enough to summon a cheering throng.

The first really good chance the crowds had to show their enthusiasm, however, came at 8:15 o'clock in the morning, when the second detachment of the Highlanders, composed of a platoon of Gordons of the Forty-eighth Canadian Battalion, with their pipers and brass band—altogether 11 officers, 27 pipers, 52 bandsmen, and 60 rank and file—under command of Lieut. Col. C. W. Darling, appeared on the platform in the Grand Central Terminal.

A company of the Seventy-first New York Infantry, detailed to act as escort for the Highlanders, was drawn up on the sidewalk before the station, and as the Gordons, with their pipers playing "Mary of Argyle," emerged from the station with Colonel Darling at their head, the New Yorkers presented arms, and a great cheer went up from the throng of commuters and passers-by who filled Forty-second Street from side to side.

Escorted by Men of Seventy-first.

The climax of the day's greeting came in the afternoon. At 1:30 o'clock the entire Highland contingent left the subway at Bowling Green, accompanied by their escort from the Seventy-first, and formed in column under Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells of that regiment. Lieut. Col. Guthrie and his pipers of the MacLean Highlanders were at the head of the column; then came the Seventy-first company, then the Gordon pipers, band, and the platoon of infantry, while a huge motor truck, covered with men of the Seventy-first, who had megaphones and sang some new war songs, brought up the rear.

Up Broadway went the kilted fighting men, swinging along with the distinctive Highland marching gait, which is something like a cross between the rolling gait of a man-o'-war's man and the swagger of an American "doughboy," but has a cockiness like nothing else in the world. And the wave of cheers went rolling before them and behind them and over them, and riding on the crest the unforgetable wail of the bagpipes. At the City Hall they swung up across the plaza and formed in line, the kilted infantry in the centre, the pipers on the right flank and the band on the left, with the dust-brown uniforms of the Seventy-first forming a background.

Escorted by Brig. Gen. W. A. White, commanding the British Recruiting Mission, and by Lord Aberdeen, former Governor General of Canada and head of the Clan Gordon who himself had donned for the occasion the full regalia of a Highland laird, with kilt, sporran, plaid, and bonnet, Mayor Mitchel came down the steps to the centre of the plaza, while the Highlanders and the New Yorkers simultaneously came to "present arms," their officers stood rigidly at the salute, and the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The Mayor then made a brief address of welcome to the visitors.

"It is a great gratification," he said, "to the people of this city to be able to welcome your organizations here on this work of recruiting for the forces of Canada, to be sent across seas to take part in this fight, in which we are all now engaged as allies. We know here, too, of the splendid work of the Canadian troops on the western front in France. I am told that some of you have seen service in the trenches, and that you are going back with the new men who have been recruited, to take your part in this great war for liberty and justice. As Mayor of this city may I express the hope that your work in recruiting in this city will meet with entire success?

"We extend to you this welcome for the City of New York, and in doing so express the hope and the conviction that your service in Europe will be quite equal in the brilliance of its achievement and in the courage of individual endeavor, to the standard of the Canadian troops from the beginning of this fight."

British Officer Replies.

General White then replied, expressing the thanks of the British and Canadian forces for their cordial welcome, and alluding to the "happy augury" that while Canadian troops were standing for the first time on the soil of New York City as guests, American troops under General Pershing were on their way to make their first appearance at the front "to stand shoulder to shoulder with these men, or the brothers of these men. We are united in the same cause now, and the men of your great Republic are backing the Canadians on the other side of the water." General White then called for three cheers for the Mayor, and they were given with a will.

Then the pipes shirled out once more, and the column swung up Park Row, through the Plaza to Lafayette Street, and up that thoroughfare. Then, just as on lower Broadway, and later on Fifth Avenue, the one insistent feature of the occasion became manifest. This was the failure of the police to appreciate the size of the crowd, and to take adequate steps for confining their enthusiasm within bounds. Even in the loft and factory district along Lafayette Street, and still more in Fifth Avenue, the crowd simply swamped the few policemen on duty, and several times all but brought the parade to a standstill. It was not that they were particularly unruly, but in their anxiety to show their enthusiasm they pushed out into the ranks themselves, slapping the Highlanders on the back, insisting upon shaking hands, pressing cigars, cigarettes, soda water and oranges upon them.

Several times the parade had to be halted temporarily to clear a way, and on these occasions the Seventy-first men in the motor truck in the rear enlivened the wait with song. Their most popular effort was called "Where do we go from here?", and went:

Where do we go from here, boys, where do we go from here?
We'll slip a pill to Kaiser Bill and make him shed a tear;
And when we see the enemee we'll shoot them in the rear.
Oh, joy! Oh, boy! [shouted] Where do we go from here?

During these halts, also, Major J. M. Robinson of the Seventh Canadian Battalion, from British Columbia, who went overseas with the first Canadian force and has seen three years in the trenches, having been, as he said, "one of the first men to yank a Hun out of a dug-out," seized the opportunity to make several impromptu recruiting speeches, which were received with cheers by the crowd.

One detachment of pipers furnished music at the rally held at Washington Irving High School last night, at which speeches were made by Job Hedges, Mrs. William Duncan, and others.

Notwithstanding the intense heat, the Highlanders showed their physical fitness by coming through the long parade in the afternoon with only one casualty. This was a 17-year-old bandsman of the Gordon Highlanders, George Culley, who collapsed in City Hall Park while the Mayor was speaking. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Today's Program.

Following is the program arranged for the Highlanders during the rest of the week:

Tuesday—Leave for Newark, tube station at Thirty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, 1:20 P. M. Arrive Newark 2 P. M. March to City Hall for reception by Mayor Raymond. Special trolley tour about Newark. Recruiting meeting in Washington Square. Supper as guests of city. Recruiting meeting at Military Park. Return via tube to New York, leaving Newark about 9:30 P. M.

Wednesday—Detachments man recruiting tents in Madison Square, Union Square, and City Hall Parks. Bands and detachments of pipers patrol town in Fifth Avenue buses obtained for the purpose by Mayor's Committee on National Defense, holding recruiting rallies on street corners. Evening—Visit Coney Island; officers attend Winter Garden performance as guests of management.

Thursday—Brooklyn Day. Leave Seventy-first Regiment Armory, 3:30 P. M., and proceed to Brooklyn via Manhattan Bridge, stopping at Manhattan Bridge Plaza, Brooklyn, for recruiting rally. March to Prospect Park Circle, escorted by battalion of Fourteenth Regiment, for reception by Borough President Pounds and committee. Supper for men at Fourteenth Regiment Armory; dinner for officers at Crescent Athletic Club. Return to New York by trolley or boat, (to be decided later.)

Friday—Detachments man recruiting tents at Columbus Circle, Bryant Park, Union Square, Madison Square, and City Hall Park. Bands and pipers tour city in buses, holding rallies. Evening—Mass meeting in Madison Square Garden. Speakers, Lord Northcliffe, James M. Beck, and others. Admission free, but by ticket obtainable at headquarters, 280 Broadway.

Saturday—Farewell parade of entire force on Fifth Avenue in the afternoon. Torchlight "tattoo" in Central Park in the evening.

Gil Nicholls, a well-known golf professional, and metropolitan open champion, tried to enlist in the British army yesterday, but was rejected because of injuries he suffered in an auto wreck some years ago.

Helps Recruiting.

The enthusiasm aroused by the arrival of the Canadian Highlanders appeared to have a beneficial effect upon recruiting for the United States Army, and 186 men were enlisted yesterday by Colonel R. E. Walsh, in charge of recruiting for the regulars in New York.

Patrolman John Cavell of the New York Police Department, a cousin of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was shot by the Germans, yesterday enlisted in the United States Marine Corps.

NEW YORK NEARING ITS RECRUIT QUOTA

Led Country in Enlistments Sunday and Monday—Showing by States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—New York State now needs fewer than 2,000 men to round out its quota in the regular army to full war strength. On April 1 New York needed 18,226 men to accomplish this. Since that date the State has furnished 16,316 recruits for the army. This means that 1,910 recruits will round out New York's quota.

New York on Saturday and Sunday led the country in army recruiting by furnishing 162 men. The State is now not far behind the total of 16,489 men that has been furnished to the army since April 1 by Pennsylvania. The States that have furnished the most recruits to the army now rank: Pennsylvania, 16,489; New York, 16,316, and Illinois, 13,605.

The daily statement on army recruiting follows:

	Obtained July 14 & 15.	Total to July 15.		Obtained July 14 & 15.	Total to July 15.
Alabama	10	1,479	*Nebraska	13	2,572
Arizona	206	706	*Nevada	12	706
Arkansas	10	86	N. Hamp.	...	383
*California	49	5,174	N. Jersey	33	4,973
Colorado	13	1,356	N. Mexico	3	240
Conn.	28	1,533	New York	162	16,316
Delaware	5	251	N. Carolina	16	1,097
Dist. of C.	1	33	N. Dakota	12	538
Florida	20	1,197	Ohio	84	6,628
Georgia	13	3,626	Oklahoma	28	1,913
*Idaho	8	79	*Oregon	3	2,445
*Illinois	51	13,605	*Penn.	105	16,489
*Indiana	40	7,710	R. Island	5	571
Iowa	12	3,898	S. Carolina	6	928
Kansas	22	3,072	S. Dakota	5	778
Kentucky	11	2,397	Tennessee	20	1,945
Louisiana	9	1,529	Texas	37	5,245
Maine	16	683	*Utah	7	1,456
Maryland	33	1,067	Vermont	2	89
Mass.	61	8,394	Virginia	11	1,139
*Michigan	32	6,544	Washington	30	1,732
Minnesota	32	3,006	West Va.	18	1,463
Mississippi	4	868	Wisconsin	9	1,604
Missouri	45	6,370	*Wyoming	11	527
*Montana	19	1,157			

*Quota secured.
Total

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Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

The Fighting Sportsman



American sportsmen — the gun-fighters of the world—achieved and have protected American liberty.

A nation of Daniel Boones and Davy Crocketts—life in the open has ever appealed to us.

This house is headquarters for the Outdoor Man—sportsman or soldier.

It has not just awakened to the outdoor needs of men going to the front.

For over twenty years it has been developing—perfecting—outdoor equipment, working out ideas which best meet the needs of Army men and sportsmen.

Abercrombie & Fitch outdoor clothing—be it officer's uniform or sportsman's apparel—like their camp equipment, are the world's standards.

They are the accepted paraphernalia of the fighting sportsman.

Abercrombie & Fitch Tents and Camp Equipment



Tents for the camper, the canoeist, the motorist, the fisherman—beginning with a "lean-to" at $3.60, up to a permanent Summer home at $200.

Materials which have been developed by this house.

Military tents for officers and for hospital units—equipment which is thoroughbred in every way.

The "Coleman 58"—the standard one-man officer's tent and bedding roll combined—the invention of an Army officer, $40.

Separate bedding rolls, cots, cook kits, Army blankets, duffle bags, toilet rolls, shaving kits, Helio metal mirrors and first-aid cases.

Every known article which adds to the comfort of life in the open.

Soldiers' and Sportsmen's Footwear



A. & F. Army shoe—best in the world, $12.00.

Golf and Tennis Shoes, for men and women—largest assortment ever shown; and special footwear for hunting, fishing, exploring.

A. & F. Officers' Puttees, cut from right-and-left patterns, hand-shaped and finished over improved forms—black or tan, $8.50.

Special boots for officers, of cordovan, $35.

Cordovan Puttees, $18.

A. & F. Spiral puttees, $3.50.

Write for New Booklet on Officers' Outfits.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President

Madison Avenue and 45th St.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

CITY'S DRAFT LISTS ARE NEARLY READY

Work of Numbering All Men Who Registered Will Be Completed Tonight.

WARNING AGAINST DELAY

Members of Exemption Boards Cannot Resign Now, and Failure to Serve Is a Misdemeanor.

Deputy Attorney General Roscoe S. Conkling, who is the State representative of the Federal and State draft officials in this city, announced last night that New York's 189 local exemption board will have completed their preliminary work by midnight tonight. Mr. Conkling added that the boards in all parts of the city are now working at top speed, and he expected the registration card of every man of draft age will have been properly numbered before sundown today. All the cards will be made out in duplicate, one set going to Albany and the other to Washington.

All day yesterday and late into the night the big bundles containing the numbered cards were being delivered to Mr. Conkling in the offices of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. The work for the entire city was centralized yesterday; a representative of Commissioner of Elections Edward F. Boyle was on duty at the Mayor's Committee office checking up the returns of the various Assembly district registration boards and seeing to it that the cards were delivered without delay to the exemption boards. In cases where exemption boards were short of clerical help, or where only one or two members of the board were at work, Mr. Conkling hurried the needed assistance to them. The greatest delays reported were in certain districts whre the population is almost entirely foreign, but even in these districts the handicap was overcome and the cards will be ready by tonight.

To prevent delay caused by slackers among members of the local exemption boards Mr. Conkling made public a ruling by the Adjutant General to stop these slackers from resigning. Hereafter, it was announced, no resignation will be accepted, and in each case failure to serve on the local board will be a misdemeanor, subject to imprisonment for not more than one year.

The regulations require that the names of all registered men in an exemption district shall be posted in the headquarters of the various boards as soon as the men are given their serial numbers. It is expected that by Thursday these lists will all be displayed. All the 189 boards have reported headquarters except four in Manhattan and one each in Brooklyn and Richmond. The list is as follows:

Manhattan.

No.
89—P. S. 38, Clark and Dominick Sts.
90—P. S. 95, W. Houston and Clarkson Sts.
91—P. S. 1, Henry and Oliver Sts.
92—P. S. 2, 116 Henry St.
93—229 East Broadway.
94—191 Grand St.
95—P. S. 21, 260 Mott St.
96—Bowery Y. M. C. A., 8 East 3d St.
97—P. S. 147 Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
98—P. S. 17, Broome and Sheriff Sts.
99—P. S. 88, Rivington and Lewis Sts.
100—P. S. 3, 490 Hudson St.
101—P. S. 3, Hudson and Grove Sts.
102—P. S. 30, 280 East 88th St.
103—P. S. 105, 269 East 4th St.
104—P. S. 105, 269 East 4th St.
105—P. S. 56, 351 West 18th St.
106—P. S. 33, 418 West 28th St.
107—P. S. 62, Hester and Essex Sts.
108—P. S. 137, Grand and Essex Sts.
109—P. S. 137, Grand and Essex Sts.
110—P. S. 52, 357 West 35th St.
111—Parochial School, 45d St., near 9th Av.
112—P. S. 63, 4th St., east of 1st Av.
113—P. S. 25, 4th St., west of 1st Av.
114—252 St. Mark's Place.
115—P. S. 17, 48th St., west of 8th Av.
116—P. S. 17, 48th St., west of 8th Av.
117—P. S. 61, 12th St., east of Avenue B.
118—Stuyvesant H. S., 15th St., near 1st Av.
119—239 East 18th St.
120—West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St.
121—P. S. 141, 62 West 58th St.
122—P. S. 14, 225 East 27th St.
123—P. S. 116, 33d St., near 2d Av.
124—P. S. 87, 77th St., near Amsterdam Av.
125—P. S. 87, 77th St., near Amsterdam Av.
126—P. S. 93, 93d St. and Amsterdam Av.
127—P. S. 78, 200 East 76th St.
128—P. S. 125, 1st Av. and 51st St.
129—247 Central Park West.
130—Patriotic League, B'way and 105th St.
131—P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St.
132—Not reported.
133—Not reported.
134—P. S. 165, 225 West 108th St.
135—P. S. 45, Amsterdam Av. and 129th St.
136—Not reported.
137—P. S. 117, 170 East 77th St.
138—P. S. 53, 3d Av. and 79th St.
139—P. S. 66, 116 West 128th St.
140—P. S. 119, 255 West 133d St.
141—Not reported.
142—P. S. 77, 86th St. and 1st Av.
143—P. S. 66, 88th St. east of 1st Av.
144—Edgecombe Road Av. and 145th St.
145—Prof. Palmer's office, City College.
146—P. S. 186, 145th St. west of Amsterdam Av.
147—550 West 150th St.
148—22d Regt. Armory, Ft. Washington Av. and 168th St.
149—P. S. 132, Wadsworth Av. and 182d St.
150—164 East 91st St.
151—786 Lexington Av.
152—231 East 104th St.
153—12 West 11th St.
154—Julia Richman H. S., 60 West 13th St.
155—P. S. 83, Lexington Av. and 96th St.
156—P. S. 72, Lexington Av. and 106th St.
157—P. S. 103, Madison Av. and 119th St.
158—P. S. 67, 120 West 46th St.
159—P. S. 18, 121 East 51st St.
160—P. S. 83, 1310th St., east of 2d Av.
161—P. S. 102, 335 East 113th St.
162—223 East 116th St.
163—Hunter College, Park Av. and 68th St.
164—P. S. 6, 85th St. and Madison Av.
165—P. S. 39, 125th St., West of 2d Av.
166—P. S. 39, 125th St. west of 2d Av.
167—107 East 125th St.
168—Wadleigh H. S., 114th St. and 7th Av.
169—P. S. 184, 117th St., west of Lenox Av.
170—Harlem Chamber of Commerce, Lenox Av. and 126th St.

Brooklyn

23—Bar Association, 153 Montague St.
24—99-105 Myrtle Av.
25—P. S. 7, York and Jay Sts.
26—P. S. 14, Concord and Navy Sts.
27—Public Library, Clinton and Union Sts.
28—105 Rapelye St.
29—Municipal Court, Lee Av. and Clymer St.
30—P. S. 1 Heyward St., near Lee Av.
31—P. S. 35, Decatur St. and Lewis Av.
32—P. S. 70, Patchen Av. and Macon St.
33—P. S. 55, Stockton St., near Marcy Av.
34—P. S. 79, Kosciusko St., between Sumner and Lewis Avs.
35—323 Hart St.
36—P. S. 40, 15th St. and 4th Av.
37—P. S. 172, 4th Av. and 29th St.
38—P. S. 133, Butler St., near 4th Av.
39—P. S. 32, Hoyt and President Sts.
40—P. S. 2, 3d Av. and 47th St.
41—404 55th St.
42—P. S. 170, 6th Av. and 71st St.
43—P. S. 127, 7th Av., corner 79th St.
44—P. S. 111, Sterling Place, near Vanderbilt Av.
45—Central Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place.
46—P. S. 45, Lafayette Av., near Classon Av.
47—P. S. 3, Hancock St., near Bedford Av.
48—Manual Training High School, 7th Av. and 4th St.
49—Public Library, 6th Av. and 9th St.
50—498 Humboldt St.
51—144 Duyoe St.
52—P. S. 80, South 3d St. and Driggs Av.
53—P. S. 143, Havemeyer and North 6th Sts.
54—P. S. 88, North 7th St., near Bedford Av.
55—37 Herbert St.
56—561 Manhattan Av.
57—2,215 Coney Island Av.
58—Coney Island Av. and Avenue O.
59—New Utrecht High School, 86th St., near 18th Av.
60—Atlantic Republican Club house, 67th St., between New Utrecht Av. and 16th Av.
61—P. S. 130, Ocean Parkway and Fort Hamilton Av.
62—Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St.
63—P. S. 44, Throop and Putnam Avs.
64—Commercial High School, Albany Av. and Dean St.
65—P. S. 167, Eastern Parkway and Schenectady Av.
66—Erasmus Hall H. S., Flatbush and Church Avs.
67—P. S. 139, Cortelyou and Rugby Road.
68—P. S. 108, Linwood St. and Arlington Av.
69—1,201 Myrtle Av. (Cigar store.)
70—P. S. 123, Irving and Willoughby Av.
71—P. S. 50, Bushwick Av. and Madison St.
72—P. S. 75, Evergreen Av. and Grove St.
73—230 Graham Av.
74—P. S. 21, McKibbin St., near Manhat. Av.
75—P. S. 141, McKibbin and Leonard Sts.
76—809 Wyckoff Av.
77—2,893 Fulton St.
78—3,290 Atlantic Av.
79—Not reported.
80—P. S. 72, New Lots Road and Livonia Av., (temporarily.)
81—P. S. 158, Belmont Av. and Ashford St.
82—P. S. 149, Sheffield Av. and Ralph Av.
83—P. S. 144, Howard and St. Mark's Avs.
84—P. S. 63, Hinsdale St. and Glenmore Av.
85—P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avs.
86—P. S. 175, Blake Av. and Bristol St.
87—P. S. 125, Seaway and Thatford Avs.
88—P. S. 114, Remsen Av., near Avenue F.

Bronx.

1—P. S. 43, Brown Place and 138th St.
2—P. S. 22, 599 East 144th St.
3—P. S. 20, Brooke Av. and 141st St.
4—P. S. 39, Longwood Av. and Beck St.
5—1,025 East 163d St.
6—P. S. 12, Overing St.
7—P. S. 21—White Plains Av. and 225th St.
8—391 East 149th St.
9—Hupfel Building, 161st St. and 3d Av.
10—P. S. 38, 417 East 160th St.
11—1,035 7th Av.
12—Morris H. S., Boston Road and 166th St.
13—P. S. 40, Prospect Av. and Jennings St.
14—1,736 Crotona Park East.
15—P. S. 4, Fulton and 3d Avs.
16—Borough Hall, Tremont and 3d Avs.
17—P. S. 33, Beaumont Av. and 183d St.
18—P. S. 11, Ogden Av. and 169th St.
19—Park Commr's office, Claremont Park.
20—Gould Hall, University Heights.
21—P. S. 33, Jerome Av. and 184th St.
22—P. S. 33, Jerome Av. and 184th St.

Queens.

171—Bryant H. S., Wilbur Av. and Radde St., Long Island City.
172—158 Grand Av., Astoria.
173—P. S. 84, Albert St., near Ditmars Av., Long Island City.
174—P. S. 11, Woodside.
175—Police station, B'way and Court St., Newtown.
176—P. S. 27, 13th St. and 1st Av., College Pt.
177—Not reported.
178—616 Onderdonk Av., Ridgewood.
179—Cypress and Myrtle Avs., Ridgewood.
180—P. S. 91, Central and Fosdick Avs., Glendale.
181—Public Library, Rockaway Beach.
182—4,112 Jamaica Av., Woodhaven.
183—Richmond Hill H. S., Richmond Hill.
184—Not reported.
185—Jamaica H. S., Jamaica.

Richmond.

186—154 Stuyvesant Place, Tompkinsville.
187—P. S. 20, Port Richmond.
188—P. S. 14, Stapleton.
189—Not reported.

The offices of the Mayor's Committee, in the Stewart Building, will remain open tonight until every board has sent in its cards. The six boards which have organized but which have not sent in the location of their headquarters have been requested promptly to send that information to Mr. Conkling or to Philip J. McCook, the Director of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

SEND 14 GERMANS TO A PRISON CAMP

Ex-German Consul General at Mexico City in Lot Shipped to Fort Oglethorpe.

CLEARING ELLIS ISLAND

Ex-Asylum Inmate Who Says He Placed Bombs in Cargo Ships Held Pending Investigation.

Fourteen Germans, classed as "dangerous aliens" were removed from the internment camp on Ellis Island yesterday and started South to the prison camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. The men were in charge of ten United States Deputy Marshals and as many more policemen. They were transferred from the Battery to the Pennsylvania Station in police patrol autos. At the station they were handed over to United States Army officers, who left with them for Oglethorpe at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Among the men transferred to the Southern camp, were Karl Heynen, the former Treasurer of the Bridgeport Projectile Company, at one time the German Consul General at Mexico City, and the representative in Mexico of the Hamburg-American Line. Heynen came to this country shortly after the beginning of the war, and according to the Federal agents became one of the most powerful of the German agents operating in the United States. Borgermeister, at one time confidential Secretary to Dr. Heinrich Albert, who was the financial direction of the German propaganda in the United States, was another of the Germans taken South. Others in the party were Eric Grunert and Max Wilhelm, said to be expert wireless operators; Gustav Hartwig, who escaped from a German ship which was interned in South America and managed to make his way to New York, Carl M. Harmann, a former employe of Heynen and Karl Henchel and Adolph Joachimson, who were recently brought to New York from Porto Rico.

Four men who were recently seized secretly in New York were also started south for Oglethorpe. These men are Robert Auer, Alphonse Schieder, Heinrich Lumbrumpf, and Paul Seidels.

A note reading "For my sake don't tell the police anything" was delivered to a young woman patient in the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday morning. The woman is Miss Bertha Wright of Norwich, Conn., and the man who sent the note is a man who gave his name as Edward Harrington, who was later taken into custody, and under cross-examination by the police is said to have made the statement in writing that in 1916 he was employed by agents of the German Government to place bombs in the cargoes of ships plying between American and allied ports in Europe. The man was turned over to the Federal authorities, who are now investigating his story. The fact that the prisoner was at one time an inmate in a Connecticut asylum for the insane leads the authorities to doubt the truth of the information.

The woman in the case, according to the police records, attempted to commit suicide in a Greenwich Street hotel on Sunday. When the note was delivered at the hospital yesterday morning the police were called in and Detectives Skelley and Sullivan of Headquarters were informed that it had been written by Harrington, who was arrested at the hotel in which the woman had attempted her life.

The story Harrington told to agents of the Department of Justice was that he was in New York the latter part of 1915 seeking a job when he fell in with a German who told him he could make money easily and in large sums if he would agree to place bombs on certain ships. He said that in January, 1916, he had placed a bomb in a case of dried apricots which was later placed in the cargo hold of the British steamship Hellenes. The bomb exploded, he said, but failed to do the damage expected. Later he said he was designated to place a bomb on the American liner New York, but refused to do so.

ANTI-DRAFT AGITATOR HELD.

Law Unconstitutional, Plea of Meyer Graubard, Professional Orator.

Meyer Graubard, nephew of ex-Alderman Morris Graubard, was arraigned in the Federal Court yesterday on indictment charging him with failing to register under the provisions of the Selective Draft law. Graubard pleaded not guilty and said that the reason he had failed to register was because he considered the law unconstitutional and un-American. He gave his profession as an orator for the "East Side Agitators' Association," and said he was paid so much per day for agitating. Judge Learned Hand set Graubard's trial for next Monday and fixed bail at $1,000.

Five indictments charging Arthur E. Luzzi, the "official identification ring" peddler with having falsely impersonated a Government officer so as to defraud soldiers at Van Cortlandt Park and elsewhere, and also with unlawfully wearing the uniform of a Captain, was arraigned in the Federal District Court for pleading yesterday.

After Luzzi had pleaded not guilty to the batch of indictments, at the request of Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content, Judge Hand fixed bail at $2,500 and set the date of trial for next Tuesday.

Four of the indictments charge that Luzzi, by falsely representing that the rings he was selling were official, collected $23 from soldiers.

MOSQUITOS ROUT WORKMEN

Contractors at Camp Upton Find Them a Great Problem.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 16.—The mosquitos have been very troublesome at the east end of Long Island this Summer and at no point are they worse than about the flatlands on which the United States is erecting the camp for conscripts which will be known as Camp Upton.

The contractors who are working at the camp are having trouble in keeping men, although they are paying wages that in the past have been unheard of in this region. The pay for common labor is $3.75 a day and skilled men are getting not less than $5 a day.

Men coming from New York find the conditions so bad that they do not stay long, and the contractors are said to be seeking native workmen in the hope they will be able to stand the swarms of insects better. The soldiers now here are suffering considerably. They work with netting over their faces and hands, but the insects bite through their shirts and trousers.

GUARDS' FREE RIDES AT END.

Federal Statute Forbids Courtesy from the Car Companies.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, announced yesterday that the privilege of riding free on the lines of the company which was given to officers and members of the National Guard of the State would cease because the guard had left the service of the State and been mustered into the Federal service. The privilege of free transportation can be no longer extended, Mr. Shonts explained, because of a Federal statute forbidding the acceptance of volunteer service for the Government, except in cases of sudden emergency involving loss of life or the destruction of property.

Hereafter no uniformed men, except the city's policemen and firemen, will be permitted to ride free.

LINER TO FLY PAPAL FLAG.

Germans Promise Protection to Archbishop on Way to Rome.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—When Archbishop Benaventura Cerretti sails shortly from an American port on an Italian liner for Rome to become Assistant Papal Secretary of State, the ship will fly the papal flag under an arrangement by which Germany has promised immunity from submarine attack. Ambassador Riano of Spain obtained the promise.

Archbishop Cerretti until recently was apostolic delegate to New South Wales, and for ten years was Auditor of the delegation here.

Hopes Draft Will Find Her Son.

Mrs. Angela Maria Monaco D'Amato of 246 East 148th Street has asked for assistance in the search for her son, Nicola D'Amato, 28 years old, who disappeared from his home in West Virginia four years ago. She hopes that he may be found by means of the system set up by the selective draft law, and she has written to the War Department asking whether her son has been enrolled under the law.

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GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

On New York City Real Estate

Safest Investment in the World

59 Liberty St., Manhattan
184 Montague St., Brooklyn



LION ROLL

WITH LINKS AND BUTTONS

15¢ EACH 6 FOR 80¢

Lion Collars

CURLETT BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

DRAFT PROBLEMS CALL FOR STUDY

Continued from Page 1.

tion of these causes will keep the local boards fully occupied, leaving to the more deliberative superior boards the entire handling of the much more vexing questions of industrial exemption.

CALL CENSUS BASIS FOR DRAFT PADDED

Senators Lodge, Brandegee, and Pomerene Attack Figures—Bureau Is Asked to Explain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Padding of census figures in various Northern States so as to work inequality in the operation of the selective draft system was charged by Senators Lodge of Massachusetts, Brandegee of Connecticut, and Pomerene of Ohio, in a Senate debate today over a resolution calling on the Census Bureau to explain how it had arrived at its method of calculation. The three Senators alleged that severe injustice would be done many communities if the system was not revised so as to make a more equitable draft throughout the country. Two of the Senators are Republicans, the other a Democrat and a firm supporter of the Administration.

Both Senators Lodge and Brandegee criticised the system as giving exemption to huge numbers of aliens in various communities, while forcing native-born naturalized Americans to enlist in greater proportion, virtually to fight for the aliens who will stay at home. Senator Lodge insisted that either aliens ought to be obliged to fight in their own countries or the draft system should be changed so that the quota of enlisted men in these largely alien communities would not be so great.

Senator Brandegee said that the Administration appeared to have created a draft system that relieved the South of "anywhere near the proportion of conscripts that the North must provide." Senator Lodge contended that the Census Bureau ought to explain at once the padding of figures.

Resolution Asks Information.

The resoluion calling for information on the selective draft, as put in by Senator Brandegee, was adopted. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce is hereby directed to furnish to the Senate information which will disclose the methods and plans or system used in estimating the population of cities and States for the purpose of military draft or conscription by the Bureau of the Census, and also to transmit to the Senate said estimates of population.

"I am sure," said Senator Brandegee, "that every State in the Union desires to furnish its full quota of troops for this great war in proper proportion to its population. I desire, however, to call attention not only to the injury done to the States and to the cities by overestimating their population, but it so happens, as shown by a table put into the record by the junior Senator from New York, Mr. Calder, that, inasmuch as all the aliens in this country are exempt from the draft, and inasmuch as the proportion of aliens in many of the Southern States varies from one-half of 1 per cent. to 1 or perhaps 2 per cent., while the proportion of aliens in some of the Northern States varies from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the population, the result of exempting all of the aliens from the draft is not only to excuse them from service, but to place, pro rata, according to the total population of a State, upon American citizens the burden of defending the lives and properties of the aliens who are enjoying the benefits of the institutions of this country."

Senator Brandegee cited New Britain, Conn., as a striking example of the way in which the exemption of aliens was working a distinct hardship upon the native-born and naturalized American population. He said:

"Somebody wrote me the other day that they had taken a poll of several of the large factories in the town of New Britain which developed that there were 3,500 aliens and 3,500 American citizens engaged in those two or three factories. The result is that the 3,500 aliens are going to remain there, while a large proportion of the 3,500 Americans are going to be drafted and sent abroad to defend the 3,500 aliens who are exempt.

"No matter how patriotic men may be or how willing to submit their destiny to the turn of the wheel and to the gamble of the draft, they do not want to play with loaded dice, and they do not want to take twice the chance of being drawn to go to death and disease that a man has to take if he lives in some other State. To that extent it seems to me a tremendous wrong was committed, or, to put it mildly, most mildly, a great mistake was made in our draft law."

Explained as Unavoidable.

"When the bill was before the Military Committee," interjected Senator Reed, "I called attention to what was substantially the very thing the Senator is now speaking of. The point perhaps was slightly different, but it was the same in principle. The War Department officials explained that they had no practical way of avoiding this difficulty. I thought then and I think now it would have been easy enough. But I learned then and I have been learning ever since that it is a kind of heresy for anybody to differ with department heads who come here with one of their 'ready to wear' bills."

"I, too, have consulted with the military authorities," Senator Brandegee went on. "I submitted a letter from the Governor of my State to one of the high military authorities. He thinks that as only 687,000 are to be drafted in the first call, the inequality complained of will not be very serious when spread over the entire country. But be that as it may, there is no reason why men who have lived in this country and are living here, sending their children to our schools, paying taxes here, and accumulating property here, should not fight for the preservation of this country in this great emergency.

"If there are any provisions in our treaties with foreign countries that their subjects residing here shall be exempt from draft, I have no doubt that as to the aliens residing in this country, who are subjects of the countries with which we are in alliance in this war, every single country should waive any exemption contained in such a treaty; and, of course, the individual alien in this country could take no advantage of it."

"There have been the same inequalities in Ohio as those referred to by the Senator from Connecticut as existing in his own State," said Senator Pomerene. "The population of Ohio, according to the Federal Census of 1910, was 4,770,000. The population used as a basis for calculation and credited to Ohio today is more than 6,000,000. My own city, Canton, has 75,000 population, according to the best judgment of our citizens, based on calculations by the publishers of the City Directory. I am quite sure that Canton's population does not exceed 80,000, but according to the Census Bureau's figures it is 177,000.

Overestimates in Ohio.

"Akron, according to the best judgment of its citizens, has a population of 125,000, certainly not over 150,000. Its population has been growing by leaps and bounds, but not to meet the Census Bureau's credit of 380,000 population. Cleveland has about 800,000, but the Census Bureau estimates it 1,125,000. Of course is going to work a grave injustice."

"This matter of the resident alien, which creates such an injustice in the distribution of the draft, is a matter of the greatest importance," said Senator Lodge. "Aliens ought not to be counted for the draft unless they are going to be drafted. If they won't serve in the armies of their own countries they ought to be exposed to the draft here. It is a matter for the speedy attention of the executive branch of our Government and for immediate legislation. This should come without any delay at all.

"It is perfectly apparent from the astonishing figures that have been given by the Senator from Connecticut and the Senator from Ohio that Northern cities and Northern States are having their census estimates padded in order to make their proportion of the draft heavier, whereas, as recent public statements show, those of the Southern States are being reduced by the same beneficent authority.

"We are accustomed to bearing the taxation burden and seeing the receipts from taxation spent somewhere else, but I think it is a little hard to have our census figures padded so that we shall give more than our proportion of soldiers when the other section gives less."

The Census Bureau estimates for the draft were based upon registration figures instead of upon actual probable populations. Officials of the Provost Marshal General's office have explained that this was done to distribute the draft fairly among the men registered and avoid placing disproportionate burdens upon communities whose men of draft age had flocked to industrial centres.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 16.—Govenor Marcus H. Holcomb tonight said:

"I am disgusted with the work of the National Board in allotting to Connecticut a draft quota of 10,977, which is absolutely unjust to this State with its thousands of munition workers and foreigners who have arrived within a few years. The State's population has been overestimated 300,000, and we are asked to furnish 4,000 more men than is fair, without any credit for enlistments since June 30."

SOME GUARDSMEN MAY GO SOON TO FRANCE

War Department Regards Many as Ready Now for Intensive Training Behind Firing Line.

WASHINGTON, July 16. — Mobilization of the National Guard for war service began today, and while no orders for embarkation of State troops for France will be given until after Aug. 5, when the entire force will be formally drafted into the United States Army, there are indications that some divisions will be regarded as ready to board transports after that date. The first clause of President Wilson's proclamation providing for the federalization of the National Guard for the war became effective yesterday. Under it all guard units from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota, and Nebraska went on the Federal payroll from that date. Approximately one-half of the total strength of the National Guard, or more than 125,000 men, is included in the force assembling.

The first step in their preparation has been to send to the armories additional clothing for their trip to the divisional training camps. Full campaign equipment will be issued at the big camps, reducing the amount of material to be transported with the troops. Supplies for the divisions are being concentrated at the depots established in the South to feed the guard units. Rapid progress is being made in relieving guard regiments which have been in the Federal service since the declaration of war guarding property. This work will be taken over largely by civilian watchmen.

It will be necessary to retain guardsmen for the protection of certain big munition works and other property vital to the conduct of the war. The department commanders will hold such troops as they deem advisable for this purpose.

The next step will be the ordering of divisions to the camp sites already selected for them. A full supply of tentage is available, department reports show; and the divisions will entrain rapidly. The most serious shortage of war equipment for the guard is in the artillery. It is regarded as practically certain that if the guard divisions are sent to France at an early date they will be equipped with French artillery on their arrival there. Presumably their first war work will be with the famous French "75s."

Departure of the guardsmen for France, it was indicated today, will be governed by the shipping problem. War Department officials regard many divisions of the State troops as virtually ready now for the intensive training behind the fighting line in France which will prepare them for their place in the trenches.

MUST SERVE ON BOARDS.

State Plans to Prosecute Any Who Resign Now and Hold Up Work.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—Resignations from the draft boards must cease, and after tonight any one refusing to perform the duty assigned to him will be prosecuted, it was announced at the Adjutant General's office today.

All of the draft boards of the State have been organized, it was stated, but many members, when they realized the amount of work they were required to perform, frequently declined to serve. In some cases two members of a local board have resigned, leaving only one man in charge, and holding up the progress of the draft work.

Help Us Stop

The Returned Goods Abuse and Eliminate Waste

In supporting the plan of Mr. A. W. Shaw, Chairman of the

Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defence

we ask our patrons to endeavor to return as few goods as possible. Merchandise thoughtlessly and carelessly bought, and afterwards returned means

Waste, Decreased Efficiency, Loss to the Merchant, Higher Cost to the Public

¶ It is everyone's patriotic duty to eliminate waste. Help us save and the saving will be yours.

The following rule will be absolutely enforced on and after August 1st, 1917:

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

You should smile!

Club Cocktails

help the smile habit with a perfected flavor that never fails.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Announce a Most Extraordinary

Sale of 800 Men's Genuine Panama Hats at $3.95

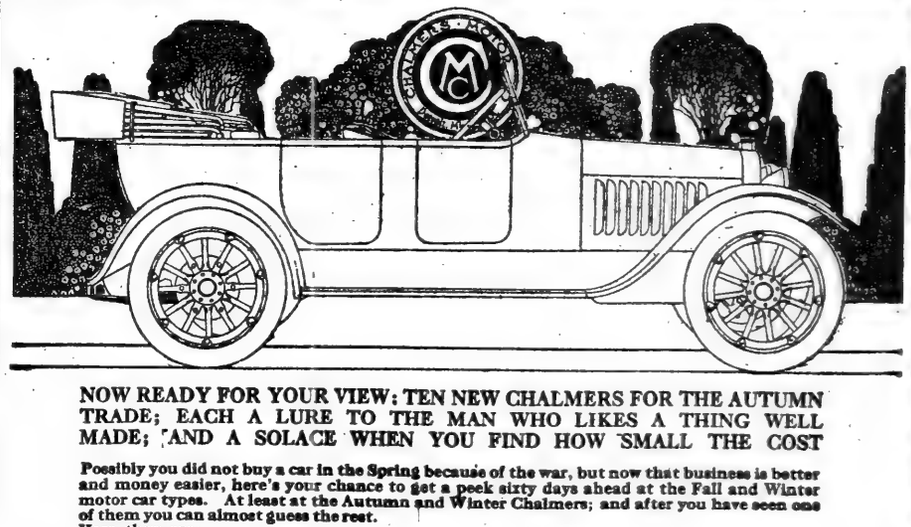
¶ These are all genuine South American Panama Hats, made of light weight, finely woven flexible Fibre. The styles are the very newest shown this season, including Droop Brim Trooper, Optimo, Telescope, Alpine, Sunken Crown, and Sailor shapes. We have also included many hats from regular stock that have been selling at $6, $8 and $10, making this the most remarkable sale of Panama Hats we have ever held.

Why consider a Toyo Panama (Japanese paper hat) when you can secure one of these genuine Panamas at about the same price?

All Straw Hats Reduced to $1.95

Regardless of former prices. Panamas and Bangkoks excepted.

None sent C. O. D., Credited or Exchanged.



NOW READY FOR YOUR VIEW: TEN NEW CHALMERS FOR THE AUTUMN TRADE; EACH A LURE TO THE MAN WHO LIKES A THING WELL MADE; AND A SOLACE WHEN YOU FIND HOW SMALL THE COST

Possibly you did not buy a car in the Spring because of the war, but now that business is better and money easier, here's your chance to get a peek sixty days ahead at the Fall and Winter motor car types. At least at the Autumn and Winter Chalmers; and after you have seen one of them you can almost guess the rest.

Here they are:

1. A 5-passenger Chalmers that looks and acts quality.
2. A corking Roadster that any alert woman would love to drive.
3. A Speedster guaranteed to do 80 miles an hour.
4. A Town Car that will make any woman supremely happy.
5. A 7-passenger car that in comfort leaves little to the imagination.
6. A Cabriolet that is wind-proof, sun-proof and storm-proof—and alluring.
7. A Limousine that is thoroughly correct in appointment.
8. A Limousine Landaulet which speaks a volume in practicability.
9. A Sedan that is "nimble on its rolling rubber feet".
10. A Town Car Landaulet that, in our judgment, tops anything like it ever built

All these gorgeous Chalmers are built on one chassis—a quality chassis; the bodies fully justify the chassis. One look makes you reach for your cheque book.

TOURING CAR, 5-PASSENGER	$1350	TOWN CAR, 7-PASSENGER	$2925
TOURING CAR, 7-PASSENGER	$1350	TOWN CAR, LANDAULET	$3025
STANDARD ROADSTER	$1350	LIMOUSINE, 7-PASSENGER	$2925
TOURING SEDAN	$1850	LIMOUSINE LANDAULET	$3025
CABRIOLET, 2-PASSENGER	$1625	RECORD SPEEDSTER	$2500

DUPLEX, 4-PASSENGER $1475

ALL PRICES F. O. B. DETROIT AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

CHALMERS SALES CO., INC., 1826-1828 BROADWAY

SERVICE STATION, 453-461 WEST 167th STREET, 2 BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK; 3 KILLED, 5 INJURED

Steamer Grace, Which Left New York for Saloniki June 1, Hit by Torpedo.

TWO NAVAL GUNNERS HURT

Reports from London Tell of Loss of Kioto and Sylvanian on Way to This Port.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Sinking of the American steamer Grace and the killing of three men, one of them an American, and the injury of two members of the naval armed guard was announced today by the State Department.

The steamer was owned by the Standard Commercial Steamship Corporation, 15 Whitehall Street, New York. She was sunk by a torpedo from a submarine.

Those killed were E. J. Farrell of New Jersey and two aliens named Van Wyke and Anderson. Five men were injured by fire from an explosion of petroleum cargo. Three were aliens. The two naval sailors hurt were Hugh Donnelly and George Wilson.

All survivors have been landed and the inured taken to a hospital.

At the office of the Standard Commercial Steamship Corporation, 15 Whitehall Street, it was said yesterday that no official confirmation had been received of the sinking of the steamship Grace, which sailed from New York on June 1 with a general cargo for Saloniki under charter to C. B. Richard & Co. of 29 Broadway.

The Grace flew the United States flag, was armed with two guns, one forward and one at the stern, and carried a crew of forty-five, including the gunners. She was a single-screw steamship of 2,600 gross tonnage, commanded by Captain Carl Erickson, and was valued by the owners at $900,000, exclusive of the cargo. The Grace was formerly the Cuban steamship Margarcia. Her name later was the Constable Hook, and when the Commercial Steamship Corporation acquired her she became the Grace.

News was received yesterday from Lloyd's, London, by members of the New York Maritime Exchange of the sinking last week of two British freight steamships, the Sylvanian of the Leyland Line and the Kioto of the Ellerman Line, which was under charter to the White Star Line in the Manchester-New York service.

The Kioto was built at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1910, and was a single-screw steamship of 6,182 gross tonnage, 432 feet long, with 54 feet 1 inch beam and 31 feet 1 inch depth of hold. The Sylvanian was a single screw steamship of 4,858 gross tonnage, built at Stockton-on-Tees in 1914, and was 390 feet long with 50 feet 6 inches beam and 28 feet depth of hold.

Both steamships were bound for this port in ballast at the time they were sunk by the German submarine.

SPRAGUE OFFERS PLAN TO BEAT SUBMARINES

Proposes New Type of Sea Patrols Armed with a New Offensive Weapon.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Frank J. Sprague, former President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of the Naval Consulting Board, presented to Secretary Daniels today a general plan, on which he has been engaged for some weeks, for coping with the submarine problem.

While no details were revealed, it is understood in a general way that the proposal is based on recognition of the principle that offensive rather than defensive measures are to be preferred in combating submarines. It is said to provide for new types of sea-going patrols, equipped in part with a new weapon of offense, whose function would be to make certain regions of the sea more perilous for submarines than for cargo boats.

If adopted the project would involve, it is said, important changes in the shipbuilding program, both merchant and naval, in order to meet the critical period of troop, supply, and munition transportation next Spring.

Neither the Secretary nor Mr. Sprague would make any detailed statement regarding the plan, which will be given consideration by department officials, and probably the General Board of the navy, before a decision is made.

300-FOOT SUBMARINE STOPS A DUTCH SHIP

Steamer Reports Latest Type of U-Boat Has a Surface Speed of Twenty Knots.

The officers of a Dutch freighter which arrived yesterday at an American port from Holland reported that the vessel was stopped on June 22 off the Norwegian coast by one of the latest type of U-boats which they declared to be at least 300 feet long.

According to the Dutch officers, the submarine had one four-inch gun mounted forward and another at the stern, two smaller quickfiring guns abreast of the conning tower and two more on the quarter aft. The officers heard that she carried a crew of ninety and could steam twenty knots on the surface and fourteen knots under water.

After the papers had been sent over from the Dutch steamship with the chief officer for examination the German commander gave permission for her to proceed. Three days later, the officers said, the freighter was stopped off the Faroe Islands by one of the older submarines about ninety feet long and another inspection of the ship's papers was made by the German commander before the Dutch steamship was allowed to continue her voyage to America.

It was stated that the German submarines were keeping closer in toward the Norwegian coast and not venturing so far out in the North Sea on account of the nets, mines, trailing drags and other devices for their capture or destruction.

OUR MEN IN FRANCE GET DOWN TO WORK

American General Arrives, Followed Shortly by the French Commander.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 16.—The American General arrived last evening, and today began supervising the initial work of his troops, who are now nearly all here. At noon today the General commanding the French troops, who will train with the American troops and give them the benefit of their long and varied experience also reached the camp.

The scene was impressive, the more so because of its staging in a quaint little village, which turned out to the last child to stare in wonder at the newcomers, whom they hail as saviors.

The army is fast getting down to real work, and the countryside is swarming either with squads bound to or from the training places or with supply columns. To the best of their ability the people of the entire neighborhood welcomed the newcomers with great enthusiasm, and the Americans only have language difficulties in fraternizing with their hosts. The troops almost without exception have been billeted about the countryside and are fast getting accustomed to the French ways of living. Beautiful weather has assisted materially in the speedy encampment of the troops.

The American General this afternoon paid a visit to all the positions occupied by his men.

RIDICULES OUR TROOPS.

Berlin Paper Says British and French Scoff at Americans in France

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sunday, July 15.—The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger has still another "cheer-up" story purporting to come from Dieppe, in which it endeavors to prove that the American "Sammies" who landed at a French port are objects of ridicule among British and French officers because they are treated like heroes back from victory, "whereas the real heroes from the front were obliged to line up while the 'Sammies' marched by in triumph."

The paper says that the Belgians and French criticised this review still more. "One must admit that it is only propaganda to stir up the war-tired people, and especially to show the pollus that they will soon be relieved of hard service. Anyway, it is certain that the officers of the Allies did not take the pomp of the arrival of the American troops seriously, and that the singing of the American 'Tipperary' evoked shouts of laughter." The words of the song, the Lokal-Anzeiger says, sounded ridiculous to the battleworn soldiers. The paper adds: "Also among the American soldiers there appears to reign a spirit that shows the way in which the troops had been deceived, just as the New Zealanders and Australians were when they came to Europe."

The paper then proceeds to ridicule the geographical knowledge of the Americans, who think they will soon have finished with the Germans. It says:

"They speak of the thousands and thousands of flying machines being built in America to destroy Germany from above. They do not contemplate their own task as difficult."

DELAY REPLY TO ARGENTINA

Germans Postpone Action Owing to Chancellorship Situation.

BUENOS AIRES, July 16.—Dr. Luis D. Molina, the Argentine Minister at Berlin, has telegraphed the Minister of Foreign Affairs that Germany's reply to the demand of the Argentine Government regarding the torpedoing of Argentine ships will be delayed for several days owing to the change in the Chancellorship.

Argentina instructed her Minister in Berlin to demand of the German Government an answer to the Argentine note calling for satisfaction for the torpedoing of the Argentine steamer Toro and the promise to cease attacks on Argentine ships.

Pending the receipt of this reply diplomatic relations between the two Governments have remained on their former basis, but a rupture is considered imminent, the general opinion being that Germany will not give the satisfaction demanded.

The instructions to Argentina's representative in Berlin to demand a reply to the Argentine note were dispatched when it appeared that the Ministerial crisis there had passed.



SUE MRS. VANDERBILT TO OUST DANCE CLUB

Neighbors Declare That Resort in Her Stable Is a Nuisance and Should Be Abated.

BASED ON EXCISE RAID

Music, Laughter, and Chauffeurs' Yells Bar Sleep Near Club de Vingt, Complaint Recites.

Mrs. Alice G. Vanderbilt, widow of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., who under her husband's will has the life use of the house at Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue and the premises at 42 East Fifty-eighth Street, formerly the Vanderbilt stable, was made defendant in the Supreme Court yesterday in a suit to declare that the Club de Vingt, now occupying the property at 42 East Fifty-eighth Street, is a nuisance which should be abated.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is joined as a defendant with Mrs. Anna K. M. Hawkesworth, President of the Club de Vingt, and the club itself, on the ground that the club has been conducted illegally and in such a way as to disturb the neighbors with Mrs. Vanderbilt's full knowledge and consent. The suit arises from the raid made on the premises last Winter by agents of the Excise Department, when they seized a large stock of liquors on the ground that the club had no license to sell intoxicants.

The complaint, in which an injunction is asked, is brought by the Swetland Realty Company, owner of an apartment hotel at 46 East Fifty-eighth Street; Mrs. David E. Simon of 38 East Fifty-eighth Street, and others owning property in the immediate vicinity of the club. The plaintiffs say that Mrs. Hawkesworth conducts a dance hall in the premises and that prior to the establishment of the club the neighborhood was quiet and free from objectionable business or trade. The complaint recites that the premises, although alleged to be conducted as a club, are open to the public at $1 admission from the afternoon to 7 P. M. and from 11 P. M. to 3 A. M., and that it is not a club, but is conducted so as to limit those who are admitted to the dance hall.

The plaintiffs tells of the excise raid on the premises, and say that subsequently Mrs. Hawkesworth caused a liquor license to be issued to one William P. Duchesne, but when the plaintiffs started proceedings to revoke the license on the ground that the consents of the required number of neighboring property owners had not been obtained, Duchesne gave up his license voluntarily, and since then "intoxicating liquors have been sold, and are still sold, under various tricks, pretenses, and devices by which the defendant and her associates are endeavoring to conceal and disguise such violation of the law."

The plaintiffs say that the nuisance arises from dance music, the loud talk and laughter of the patrons, and the shouting of the chauffeurs of a line of automobiles in front of the place. It is also alleged that vaudeville performances are given without a license.

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP



Sold in convenient bags and cartons

Everybody likes Preserved Plums. Put them up now.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Store Opens 8:30 A. M.

Macy's

Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St

Store Closes 5:30 P. M.

The Second Week of the July Clearance Sale of MEN'S SUITS

Extends This Opportunity For Economical Clothes-Investment.

Lot No. 1	Lot No. 2
$13.75	$16.75
Lot No. 3	**Lot No. 4**
$20.50	$24.50



Every Garment Was Taken From Our Regular Stock and Reduced Considerably from Its Regular Price

But if we had purchased them now they would sell for 15% to 20% more than the original prices—which were "Lowest-in-the-City."

Many men have been shopping around—looking over the sales held elsewhere—and then came here because they knew that our cash buying and cash selling policy made possible a better selection at more interesting prices.

The Fabrics

Fancy Mixed Cheviots, Fancy Worsteds, Unfinished Worsteds, Cassimeres, Homespuns and Flannels. No Blues or Blacks included in this sale.

The Models

English Soft Roll Sacks, Conservative Styles, Pinch Backs, Norfolk Models and Double Breasted Coats. All Sizes—but not every size in every style at every price.

***Clearance Sale of* YOUTHS' SUITS, $8.49**

Sizes 15 to 19.—*Suits that were $9.75, $12.75, $14.75 and $17.50*

Our Entire Stock of Mixed Suits, which includes Tweeds, Flannels, Unfinished Worsteds, and Homespuns, in Pinch Back, Norfolk, Sack and Semi-Norfolk Models.

Direct Elevators on 35th Street Side to Fifth Floor, Broadway Front

R. H. Macy & Co.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Great Subway Shoe Sale Has Tremendous Stocks

Big Attractions for Today

Shoe Sales all over New York—an epidemic of shoe sales—yet the crowds yesterday were at GIMBELS. They found stocks so immense that every one was suited, no matter what their size or taste. And although yesterday's selling has cut the great stocks almost in two, they were so big that a splendid assortment is promised for today.

Walk-Over Shoes for Men & Women

W. L. DOUGLAS for Men

RICE & HUTCHINS for Women

and Thousands of Gimbel Shoes

At Record-Making Prices

Men's smart Shoes and Oxfords—the famous Walkover and W. L. Douglas makes. Desirable styles, and most sizes.

Men's Prices $2.65

Women's Low Shoes only—Pumps, Colonials, Oxfords. Every size and hundreds of pretty styles. Walkover, Rice & Hutchins and GIMBELS own.

Women's $1.95 to $3.50

GIMBELS—Subway Stores, Balcony

J. M. Gidding & Co.

384 386 388 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST N.Y.

REMARKABLE SALES OF SUMMER APPAREL

INVOLVING MANY NEW VALUES NOT HERETOFORE OFFERED

Summer Suits—Formerly to $95—at $18, $35

Whatever remains from various lines of tailored styles, in checks, serges, gabardines, etc., designed for general service.

Evening Gowns—Formerly to $185—at $65, $95

Of soft, supple satin, chiffon, tulle, taffeta, gros de Londres and brocades.

Dresses—Formerly to $125—at $28, $48, $58

Of foulard, taffeta, satin, serge, Georgette crepe, jersey, etc.

Sheer Frocks—Regularly to $95—at $25, $35, $45

Of handkerchief linen, batiste, voile, gingham, crepe, organdie, etc.

Coats—Formerly to $65—at $18, $28

Various sizes, styles and materials—mostly sports shades.

Summer Hats—Regularly to $30—at $10, $15

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

Continuing the End-of-the-Season Clearance Sale of *Men's & Young Men's High Class Clothing*

Our Entire Stock of Spring and Summer Suits

(Excepting Evening Clothes, Silk and Palm Beach Coats and Trousers)

Best Values We Have Ever Offered

The Assortment is Still Complete

$25.00, $22.50 and $20.00 Suits, Reduced to **$16.75**

$30.00, $27.50 and $25.00 Suits, Reduced to **$20.75**

$32.50, $30.00 and $27.50 Suits, Reduced to **$24.75**

$37.50, $35.00 and $32.50 Suits, Reduced to **$28.75**

$40.00 and $37.50 Suits ..... Reduced to **$32.75**

$50.00 and $45.00 Suits ..... Reduced to **$36.75**

No Charge for Alterations

Very Special

Men's Rain Coats

"Knickerbocker" and "Gotham" Coats

Guaranteed Rain Proof

$5.00

Men's Daylight Clothing Shop

Fourth Floor.

SAKS & COMPANY Announce

Suits of Shantung Silk for Men at $17.50

¶ We don't know just how much more you would pay for these suits elsewhere, but we do know this—that you cannot get a suit of Shantung Silk *anywhere* at $17.50 that will stand comparison with these.

¶ We secured the silks far ahead of time, giving us a distinct advantage over the fellow who *must* now pay war prices for this the lightest, airiest, most distinctive of all Summer suitings.

¶ Unlike most "Shantung" suits these are tailored to fit, cut by men who are experts in manipulating shears on the most "slippery" of fabrics. We have models for young chaps and those of maturer years, in sack, pleated and Norfolk effects. Look them over—you never cooled off in a sheerer proposition. They take the "bite" out of dog days—and but little out of your pocket.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Chauffeurs' Outfits For Summer Wear

Special At $32



Palm Beach Suit, Duster and Cap

Smart, cool, perfect fitting, durable and washable—the best value in warm weather motor clothes for chauffeurs that can be bought.

A smart norfolk jacket and trousers of fine quality dark gray washable Palm Beach cloth. A wonderfully good double-breasted duster of the same material, with stationary, standing, turnover collar and belt back, and a cap of the same material to match suit and duster. The outfit complete at $32.00 or as follows:

Suit $15.00
Duster $15.00
Cap $2.00
Xtra Trousers, $5.00

Guaranteed to be Washable and Exceptional Value.
Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



Dust Coats For Men Who Drive And Men Who Ride

Car Owners and Chauffeurs will find our Motor Apparel Department headquarters for smart, serviceable dusters at prices much lower than elsewhere. For instance:

Men's Dust Coats, $8.49

Well tailored of Palm Beach Cloth, the smartest and most practical of duster materials, in dark gray, light gray and tan. Double breasted, with convertible collar, belted back and pearl buttons. Other Dusters for men, $1.59 to $24.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Chauffeurs' Dust Coats, $6.49 & $8.49

Quite different from the ordinary duster—designed along lines suited for the chauffeur only. Double breasted, button-to-neck model with Russian front, in linen, mohair or Palm Beach Cloth.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Guest Coats For Men

We also have some inexpensive dusters at prices less than elsewhere. These coats are quite suitable to carry along for the friends you invite to motor with you.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Cool Athletic Underwear

All the freedom of movement an active man could wish for goes with these firmly finished garments of silk mixtures. White only. Sleeveless, coat style shirts, open knee length drawers, $1.39 garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Play Golf? Here's A Little Book of Good Pointers

We asked an expert to give us some boiled-down tips on the game—and then put them into book form. Come in or write for your copy. It is yours for the asking.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Men's Outing Shoes



We are showing a good assortment of these "sport shoes" ranging from white canvas oxfords at $2.89 to white buckskin oxfords at $6.94. Plenty of high cut shoes as well—all at prices less than elsewhere.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St., Rear.

If You Break Your Glasses

call at our Optical Department, where a staff of efficient opticians is ready to supply new lenses without delay.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St., Rear.

USE MOTOR TRUCKS FOR JERSEY CROPS

Fruit and Vegetable Growers Find Top Prices Reward Quick Delivery.

MARKET WAGONS DISCARDED

Auto Freight Routes Make Farmers to a Degree Independent of Railroads in Short Hauls.

Bumper crops in New Jersey are being put on wheels and rolled right into the city markets, fresher and faster this year than ever before, and for the first time since the growing of perishable products became an extensive industry in the State the farmers feel themselves to some degree independent of railroad schdules and freight rates.

Motor trucks have solved the problem of fast delivery for Jersey farmers. Hundreds of big cars, some of them with a carrying capacity of several tons, have been put on the roads between the farms and markets this season. Many of these auto trucks are owned by the farmers themselves, having been purchased to replace horses and market wagons.

A number of motor freight routes have also been opened in the truck-growing districts by small companies or individuals, who have built up flourishing businesses by transporting vegetables and fruits.

Two hours from the centre of South Jersey's richest agricultural district to the Dock Street markets in Philadelphia is the record made by motor trucks. Peas, beans, beets, tomatoes, lettuce, spinach, watermelons, peaches, berries, and a variety of other products gathered on the farms in the afternoon reach the city markets the same evening by the motor truck route and are in the best of condition for the consumer the next morning.

Farmers who in the past had depended entirely upon the railroads had to have their produce packed and at the shipping stations by 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The fast freight trains are usually scheduled to reach the city markets shortly after midnight, but growers say that the shipments are frequently so delayed that the produce has to be held over for the next day's market. Great quantities of farm crops are wasted each year by these delays, the losses invariably falling upon the farmers.

Freight congestion and shortage of cars have further added to the shipping problems of the farmers this Summer and made motor trucks an absolute necessity for the large growers. The New Jersey State Board of Agriculture has assigned an expert to handle the shipping problems of the farmers this year in an effort to facilitate the movement of crops by the railroads.

What effect this will have will not be apparent until the season is further advanced. Farmers know, however, that the railroads are already loaded up almost to the limit with freight. By using motor trucks for delivering the crops to markets reasonably near the producing points, the growers believe that they will do much to relieve the railroads of their burden and make more cars available for the shipment of produce to distant points.

For the normal shipments of crops to distant points, such as New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Chicago, and even Canada, where early quantities of early Jersey white potatoes, tomatoes, and peaches are marketed, it is roughly estimated that the following cars will be required in South Jersey: Potatoes, 5,000 cars; Tomatoes, 2,800 cars; onions, 600 cars; peaches, 1,500 cars; other produce, 4,000 cars. Refrigerator cars and the attendant labor of icing them will be required for the movement of tomatoes and peaches.

One Burlington County fruit grower, Horace Roberts, who spoke at many farmers' institutes in the southern part of the State last Winter, told of the success he had in sending his peaches direct from his orchards to the New York markets in big motor trucks. His scheme worked out so satisfactorily, especially in assuring the delivery of peaches in the markets in prime condition, that other growers intend to try it out when the peach season gets underway. The New York markets are about a six-hour trip from South Jersey for a loaded motor truck.

Comparisons between freight or express charges and motor truck costs in transporting farm products are said to be a shade in favor of the latter. As it is now, the railroads exact a pretty stiff toll from the trucks for transportation across the Delaware River on the ferries to the Philadelphia markets.

Where the farmer profits most by the motor truck, however, is in time saving and in reaching the markets with his products at a time when they bring the best prices. A few hours' difference in time makes a difference of several dollars in the returns from a load of produce, and rail shipments that arrive late have to be sold at a big sacrifice or thrown away.

Twice as many trips can be made to market in the same time by farmers who have replaced their horses or mules with motors. In these days of labor shortage and high wages this is no small item, and explains the reason for the doubling of sales of motor trucks among the farmers this season.

For the owners of small farms or growers who do not have full loads of produce to ship at times the auto freight system is proving a boon. South Jersey has a number of these auto freight routes. One method is to have the trucks pick up the shipments of vegetables and fruits at the farms and take them direct into the markets, and another is to have the farmers haul their produce to central shipping points.

BLIND, FIGHTS FOR MOTHER.

Boy Says Stepfather Used Whip When He Interfered.

Frederick Glass, 18 years old, who is blind, will appear in the Magistrate's Court at Flushing, L. I., today as the complaining witness against his stepfather, Joseph Remm, of Maspeth, whom he charges with lashing him with a whip.

When Glass appeared in court he made this statement to the complaint clerk:

"My mother married this man two years ago. For several months they have not been getting along well, and he has been cruel to her. Last night he quarreled with my mother and afterward turned and struck her a hard blow. I turned to him, and leaning my hand on his shoulder, said:

"'Please don't do that.'

"'He then turned on me and beat me with a whip. I cried to him to stop, and he did, but not until after he had whipped me unmercifully."

Mrs. Olga Remm, the boy's mother, will appear as a witness before Magistrate Miller today.

TELLS HOW SHE HID ON ARMY TRANSPORT

Mrs. Hazel Carter of Douglas, Ariz., Was Determined to Go to France.

SOLDIERS HELPED HER

Red Cross Refused Her, So She Donned Uniform and Boarded Troop Train.

The identity of the young woman who cut off her hair and disguised herself as an American soldier in order to go with her husband to France and who was brought back on Sunday under military guard was disclosed yesterday when she was taken to Police Headquarters in Hoboken. She gave her name as Mrs. Hazel Carter.

She said she was married to Corporal John Carter in Douglas, Ariz., on Dec. 12, 1916, and lived with him happily until June this year, when the regiment was ordered to prepare for active service in France.

"Directly I heard that my husband was to go abroad," Mrs. Carter said, "I tried to join the National Red Cross in Douglas, because I wanted to be near him. They would not accept my services. I was born on a ranch and I have been used to riding and looking after myself since I was a child. After thinking it over I decided to disguise myself as a soldier and go anyway. Please understand that Corporal Carter did not know anything about it because I realized that if I was discovered and he had anything to do with my stowing away it would get him into trouble with his superior officers.

"When the troop train pulled out of Douglas I was at the end of the train, and my husband was at the forward end with his company. With my hair cut short and wearing a khaki uniform and service hat, I felt confident that I could pass muster. I made myself as military as possible in my bearing. Two days after the train started I was discovered by one of the officers and put off at some out-of-the-way station in the West and told to go back to Douglas.

"I said good-by again to my husband," Mrs. Carter continued, "but I really didn't promise him to go back home, or I should not have got on the train again. You see, the train had to switch there for about half an hour and all the soldiers got out to run up and down after the long journey. When the cry came 'All aboard!' I jumped on the end car, where I had several friends, and they took care of me out of sympathy.

"When the regiment finally reached port there was such a scramble among the thousands of soldiers that no one noticed poor little me when I went on board the ship and stowed away down below where the baggage was stacked in tiers. Three days after the ship was at sea I was discovered by one of the officers, and the Colonel ordered me to be placed under guard, where I was nicely treated, but was not permitted to land."

Mrs. Carter said that if she had managed to get ashore in France it was her intention to go to Paris and offer her services as an assistant nurse at one of the hospitals prepared for the American wounded.

The pseudo-United States infantryman, who was taken to Police Headquarters in her uniform, did not attract much attention on account of her boyish figure and slightly masculine features. As she had no other clothes Mayor Patrick R. Griffin of Hoboken gave the matron some money from the "Poor Fund" to purchase the necessary articles of female attire so that Mrs. Carter could return to her Arizona home today under her own personality. The police said that she was the handsomest and smartest looking soldier they had seen in Hoboken since the war started, which cheered the Corporal's wife up considerably. She asked the Mayor if he would allow her to get a position of some kind and remain in Hoboken during the war. Mayor Griffin kindly but firmly refused Mrs. Carter's request, and said that she would remain in charge of Mrs. Garrick tonight and start for the West today.

PORTO RICAN VOTE CLOSE.

Early Returns on Prohibition Referendum Show Drys in the Lead.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 16.—In the general elections held today the referendum on prohibition overshadowed in interest the election of a Resident Commissioner to the United States and the choice of members of both houses of the insular Legislature. The indications from the early returns on the referendum tonight were that the race between the prohibitionists and the anti-prohibitionists would be close. Five districts in San Juan at 9 o'clock tonight gave 570 votes for prohibition and 527 against. The first complete report from any municipality gave a majority of more than 1,000 for prohibition.

Neither the Unionist nor the Republican Party has taken any stand on prohibition, but the Socialist Party, the leaders of which have asserted they would cast 40,000 ballots, has worked for a dry island. In the last general election the Unionist vote was 107,000 and that of the Republicans 82,000.

Potters to Demand Big Increase.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 16.—After two weeks' debate members of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters today decided to insist upon an average advance of 25 per cent. in wages for all lines of the industry. A revised scale affecting 10,000 workers will be submitted to the pottery manufacturers in September. All present wage agreements expire Sept. 30. Union leaders say they expect a strike because the Sanitary Potters' Association, which includes the country's largest manufacturers, refused to consider the tentative proposition of the union at a joint conference here three weeks ago. This conference ended in a deadlock.

$36,000 for Beth Israel Hospital.

Counting advance contributions, members of forty teams that have undertaken to raise $150,000 for Beth Israel Hospital in Newark with five days reported last night having received pledges aggregating $36,000 as the first day's yield, leaving $114,000 to be raised in the four remaining days.



No need to smoke less. Simply smoke fewer heavy, oily, nerve-nagging cigars, and fill in with IN-B-TWEEN. The same true Havana tang without the after effect. Long Havana Filler, hand-made.

Box of 13 cigars, 60c
Box of 25 cigars, $1.25
Box of 50 cigars, $2.50

The finest little cigar in the world.

At your Hotel, Club, Dealer, Everywhere.
KRAUS & CO., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

House of Aimone — Established 1878

The Aimone Galleries

25 West 45th St. near 5th Av. Temporary Location

Entrance Through Ground Floor Gallery

HIGH GRADE PERIOD FURNITURE, ANTIQUES, GARDEN MARBLES, OBJETS D'ART.

Choice Examples for the Country and Town House.

TRY TO TEAR THESE TENDONS APART



GLOBE TIRES GUARANTEED 6000 MILES

REDUCE THE OPERATING COST OF YOUR CAR

THESE hands are trying to tear apart a section of a Globe Tire—and they *can't* do it. Try it yourself. Cut through carcass and breaker-strip—down to the pure, white, plantation gum of the multiple-leaved spring-design tread. Now do your best to tear apart the tough tendons of the tread. Exert yourself. Use *all* your strength—but this wonderful tread will hold. This tire has everything—strength, speed, endurance and resilience. No tire was ever made that fought harder for great mileage—or gave longer service.

The "spring" built tread

The unique design of the GLOBE TREAD radiates and throws off shocks like a spring, instead of passing them on into the body of the tire. Moreover, the pores of the tread are filled by a unique process, as vanadium fills the pores of steel, creating a surface impervious to cuts and bruises, growing harder and more burnished the farther it runs.

The double breaker-strip

A powerful *double* breaker-strip, welded with thick sheets of perfect rubber to tread and carcass, protects the body of the tire against the hammering of the road.

The "concrete" bead

A special bead, supported by 85 strands of interlaced copper-tin wire, reinforced with live rubber on the principle of reinforced concrete, and vulcanized into a resilient cable, further defends the wonderful friction of the straight-side tires.

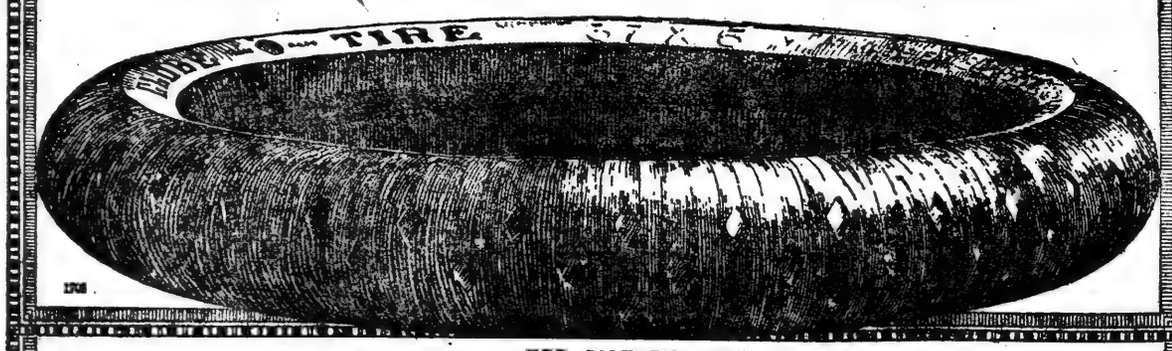
Maximum mileage

Hand-made, brain-built tires—magnificently able to withstand the whirl of blows from the road beneath. Made in strictly limited quantities and pledged to unroll long maximums of mileage. It is the height of economy, for large cars and small to run on Globe Tires.

Long Mileage Tires MUST Be Hand Made

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Executive Offices: 1851 Broadway, New York City — *Factory:* Trenton, N. J.



FOR SALE BY

Audubon Auto Supply Co., 168th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
H. P. Baren & Co., 8 Central Park West
Bergen & Zaager, 243 West 56th Street
Brickner's Auto Supply Co., Inc., 5015 Broadway
Bridge Tire & Tube Works, 177 Delancey Street
Crescent Tire Co., 1771 Broadway
John F. Driscoll, 2304 Broadway
John B. Elsey, Inc., 344 East 149th Street
Fellsen Tire Co., Inc., 1993 Broadway
Imperial Auto Supply Co., 95 Chambers Street
Indian Head Tire Co., 157 West 51st Street
King Tire Co., 1985 Broadway
Joe G. Lavin, 157 Cedar Street
Lenox Auto Tire Works, 113 West 116th Street
George Leveene Co., 125 West 68th Street
Pendleton & Pendleton, 1834 Broadway
H. Phillips Rubber Works, 1989 Broadway
Progressive Tire & Repair Co., 321 West 59th Street
W. A. Ronback Co., Inc., 956 Eighth Avenue
E. Schoonmaker Co., Inc., 835 Seventh Avenue
United Anchor Tire Co., Inc., 111 Chambers Street
Republic Rubber Tire & Shoe Co., 152 West 55th Street
Richards Auto Supply Co., 1785 Broadway
A. C. Schwartz, 980 Eighth Avenue
Sullivan-Butler, Inc., 1864 Broadway
Tire Specialty Company, 757 7th Avenue
Tuxedo Auto Tire Exchange, 304 West 54th Street

The Gloriously Discontented

They are the ones who accomplish things. They make history. They offer a receptive market. They read vital publications.

The AMERICAN MAGAZINE appeals to the gloriously discontented. The editor aptly describes it as "the selfish magazine." This means that it is the magazine that people buy and read because they get something out of it that they can use.

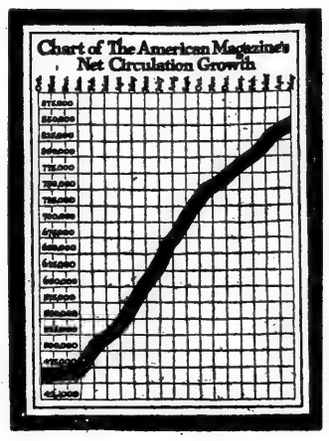
The gloriously discontented are not satisfied with things as they are. They are not satisfied with their jobs, their health, their efficiency, their incomes. They want to make each of these better. They welcome with enthusiasm the stuff that helps in this work.

The response came in the only form in which it could be weighed and measured—in the only form that counts. More people bought and read The American Magazine. More people advertised in it.

So quickly did people find out what sort of publication The AMERICAN MAGAZINE was that their demands outstripped the manufacturing department. In six months it ran 150,000 behind possible sales. In twenty months the gain in circulation was as great as in the preceding forty years.

So quickly did the advertiser get wind of the selling power of such an editorial policy that the volume of advertising went steadily up until the April number, and again the May number, and now the June number carried more advertising than any other monthly magazine. (See Printers' Ink, April 12, May 10 and June 14).

The present rate was based on 600,000. It went into effect with the May number. Of the May number 875,000 were printed; of the June number 880,000, and of the July number 887,000. The new rate is based on 700,000. It will go into effect with the January number. There are four fall months during which you can use The AMERICAN MAGAZINE at the present rate.



The American Magazine

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY
381 Fourth Avenue, New York

Cash Value

is the basis of claim adjustments with a burglary insurance company. But there are a few of your possessions which money cannot buy. Make them the things which cannot be stolen by placing them in the vaults of

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1870



Skin Tortured Babies Sleep After Cuticura

It's really wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves irritations, burnings and chafings, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, in many cases when it seems nothing would do any good. This is only one of the many things Cuticura does for the skin. Use them for everyday toilet purposes. They will aid you in having a clear skin, clean scalp, good hair and soft hands. Samples free by return mail for the asking. Address post-card: "Cuticura," Dept. 6M, Boston. Sold everywhere.

HELP THE FRIENDLESS
Belgian Prisoners of War
IN GERMANY
40,000 NEED YOUR AID
John Moffat, Executive Chairman
James Marwick, Auditor
James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer
Donations and Adoptions Solicited
Offices: 360 Madison Avenue, 8th floor
New York City
Mention this newspaper.

DOUBT TEUTONS PAID AGITATORS OF I. W. W.

Federal Agents Fail to Verify Rumor of German Financing of Western Strikers.

ARIZONA MINES TO REOPEN

Operators in Bisbee District Plan Working on Bigger Scale—Other Camps Quiet.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Reports that the activities of Industrial Workers of the World in the West recently had been financed by German gold have failed of substantiation after an exhaustive investigation by agents of the Department of Justice.

Officials said today they believed that nearly all the German money in this country had been located, and that virtually none of it had been used in that way.

Reports from various parts of the West today told of arrests of members of the I. W. W. under the President's alien enemy proclamation. It was said, however, that the percentage of German sympathizers found in the organization was believed to be no higher than that in many other organizations.

BISBEE, Ariz., July 16.—While armed civilian guards stood watch over the roads approaching this copper mining district to prevent the return of more than 1,100 men exiled from here last Thursday, the mine operators today prepared for operating their properties on a larger scale than any time since the strike call issued by the I. W. W. went into effect nearly three weeks ago.

Peace officers and leaders of the Citizens' Association, which conducted the deportation last week, reported they had no fear of further trouble; that any men who wished to work would be welcomed in Bisbee, but that they would not tolerate the return of "agitators" unless compelled to admit them by the Federal Government. The mine operators also said they were satisfied with the local situation, and predicted that, within a few days, virtually full shifts of men would be working in all the mines.

Reports from Globe, Miami, and Clifton-Morenci districts, where strikes are in progress, were that Sunday passed quietly.

JEROME, Ariz., July 16.—Two boxes of caps used to detonate dynamite and correspondence alleged to reveal details of Industrial Workers of the World plans to tie up the copper mining industry in Arizona were found here today by a suitcase said to belong to James (Red) Thompson, known as an I. W. W. leader. Thompson was deported with sixty-two other men last Tuesday, and now is held at Prescott.

COLUMBUS, N. M., July 16.—Several miners and shift bosses, deported from Bisbee, July 12, who are confined in the detention camp here, said today that they had received notices from their former employers telling them to come back to work.

A telephone message was received here last night asking that the miners and others whose families were destitute be sent back to Bisbee, but no action will be taken pending instructions from Washington. Shower baths were being installed, drains dug, a telephone line strung to the camp and a commissary established today.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 16.—Charged with complicity in starting the blaze which early this morning swept away the greater part of the business district of Mojave, Cal., J. O. Day, who is said to be an I. W. W., according to police officers, confessed to having caused the fire, but declared that it was an accident.

An I. W. W. plot to destroy the business part of Mojave is charged by officers. The fire was started when there was a high wind, and but for the sudden calm the city would have been destroyed, as the valves had been removed from all of the fire hydrants.

Day obtained temporary employment in a Mojave newspaper office. When the editor left, the place burst into flames.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 16.—Troops were sent to Tye, a point on the Great Northern Railroad in the Cascades, because of word received that I. W. W. members would attempt to force a strike today in the lumber camps near that place.

CHICAGO, July 16.—A report that all lumber and timber workers affiliated with the I. W. W. west of the Mississippi would strike, beginning tomorrow, was disclaimed today at I. W. W. headquarters here. William Haywood, Secretary of the organization, said he had heard nothing of the report.

"THE MASSES" MUST WAIT.

Judge Hand Postpones Hearing Despite Magazine's Protest.

United States District Judge Learned Hand yesterday adjourned the hearing on the application of The Masses for an injunction to restrain the Post Office authorities from denying the use of the mails to the publication until 10:30 o'clock on Saturday morning. Gilbert E. Roe, who represented the publication, argued against the postponement, saying the delay injured the magazine at the rate of $100 a day, which was particularly damaging because the magazine had only a small capital behind it. Mr. Roe also urged that the Post Office authorities be compelled to specify the alleged objectionable features of the magazine, instead of characterizing the whole issue, which was denied the mails as obnoxious to Section 3 of the Espionage act.

Earl B. Barnes, who represented Postmaster Patten, said he needed the delay to study previous issues of The Masses to prove that its attitude in the past showed that the publication of matter tending to obstruct recruiting had been deliberate. Mr. Barnes asked that the specification of the objectionable matter be postponed until the later hearing.

SOCIALISTS SEEK RULING.

Want to Know the Class of Articles Government Will Allow.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A delegation of Socialists from New York and Chicago, headed by Morris Hillquit, conferred today with Department of Justice officials with reference to the Government's policy toward the publication of Socialistic magazines and newspapers under the espionage law.

The conference was devoted largely to considering publications authorized by the Socialists and Socialist organizations, and others not so authorized. Officials will seek to determine what publications shall be permitted to continue and the class of articles which will not be deemed objectionable or in violation of the espionage law. Many Socialist publications already have been barred from the mails because of anti-draft propaganda. Hillquit and his associates have arranged to discuss this phase with the Post Office Department.

Seymour Stedman of Chicago told officials that the Socialists intended to abide by an official standard of printable matter if it could be obtained.

A method of confining the activities of Postmasters to filing of complaints with the Department of Justice instead of summarily barring publications from the mails also was sought.

The delegation includes Frank P. Walsh, former Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission; Clarence Darrow, Amos Pinchot, and Thomas Hickey, a Socialist editor.

TILLMAN WARNS OF RACE CLASHES

East St. Louis Riots Due to Prejudice Against Negro, He Tells Senate.

FEARS TROUBLE FOR NORTH

Migration, He Believes, Will Cause Cruel Outbreaks by White Men Who Lose Employment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina, in a speech in the Senate today, said that the recent East St. Louis riots, whether incited by the I. W. W. or not, were the outcome of racial prejudice against the negro, and that the North was experiencing what the South had long endured with the negro problem.

The South Carolinian, characterizing himself as an "old slave holder," said he had long intended to write a book on the negro question, but that ill health had prevented, so that he may never be able to do it. He is extremely feeble and returned to the Senate only ten days ago to take part in debate on the Food Administration bill, after an absence of weeks.

Senator Tillman made his speech on the negro problem in the course of a debate on a resolution offered by Senator Sherman of Illinois calling either for a Congressional investigation or one by the Department of Justice into the causes of the East St. Louis riots. The resolution was laid aside when Senator J. Ham Lewis, Democratic whip, explained that he had been informed by the Department of Justice that it had already arranged for an inquiry into the riots by the Federal court in whose district East St. Louis is situated, and that an early report was anticipated.

In his speech Senator Tillman expressed the view that the South in some ways had treated the negro unjustly, and that slavery in the South had been a curse. He said:

"I am glad the Senator from Illinois introduced this resolution and has taken such an active part in ferreting out the truth about the East St. Louis riot, because it concerns his own State vitally, and the whole country indirectly. From what I know about the I. W. W. they are a bad lot, whether citizens or aliens, and should not be tolerated in this country if it is possible to get rid of them legally. Many good, hard-working Americans have joined this association because it preaches a doctrine which appeals to them; the wrongs of labor by capital, real or imaginary—there are both.

"I have undoubted evidence from my viewpoint that the riot arose because negroes from the South had been brought to East St. Louis for the purpose of taking the places of white laborers, whether I. W. W. or what kind of laborers I do not know, but they were white men.

"I have known for many years and not hesitated to say it all over the North in lectures and on the floor of this Senate that the average Yankee—we Southerners call all men Yankees north of the Mason and Dixon Line—has no love for the negro, except for political reasons. They want his vote and nothing else. I do not propose to go into the cause of the war or the whys and wherefores of this feeling; enough that it exists.

"The North is now beginning to understand the South, and to understand the race problem, too, and I am very glad to see so many Northern men being ordered to camps in the South for drilling and training. In this way they will see something of the race problem in its home, where there are the most negroes. The Spanish war served to open the eyes of a great many of the troops from the North about the race problem.

"The more the Northern people know of the negro the less they like him. I have epitomized it by saying 'they love him according to the square of the distance.' The further off he is the better they like him.

"Now, slavery was a curse and the civil war was necessary to destroy it. Nothing else could have done it because of the profit in it; just as the greed of man is now producing this tragedy in East St. Louis. The same struggle for freedom and the rights of the laboring classes is going on in Europe right now.

"More and more it becomes evident that the native Americans and the descendants of the early immigrants grow less and less friendly toward foreign-born competitors, no matter where they come from, and when they happen to be black, as the negroes from the South are, this feeling is added to race prejudice and caste feeling. The white blood, becoming once aroused, grows savage and very cruel."

NEGRO BAPTISTS PROTEST.

Call on Congress for Protection Against Race Riots.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Colored Baptist ministers, in a regular session of their conference, composed of representatives from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, held here today, drafted a memorial to Congress protesting against the riots in East St. Louis and asking that the Federal Government enact laws to protect others of their race from suffering a like fate.

"While realizing," the memorial states, "that the Federal Government cannot interfere with a State's conduct of its own affairs, yet when a State can not or will not enforce its laws against murderers and incendiaries, national legislation is then a crying necessity for the peace and welfare of the nation."

DEPORTS ITALIAN RIOTERS.

U. S. Army Officer Quells Maryland Workmen Who Chased Negroes.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—More than thirty Italian laborers who tried to chase a group of negro workmen from Camp Meade, the National Army encampment at Admiralty, Md., today were themselves ousted by a detachment on guard there, put on board a Baltimore & Ohio train bound for this city, and told that if they ever came back they would be severely dealt with.

The deportation was supervised by Major Ralph F. Proctor, U. S. A., who is in charge of building the cantonment. So quickly was the coup carried out that the Italians did not have a chance to remonstrate. They looked at the soldiers and at the guns and boarded a train.

Major Proctor learned that the Italians who were helping to lay tracks for the Baltimore & Ohio had banded together and had told the negro workmen that they would have to get out of the camp. The Italians, it was said, feared that the negroes would work for less money than themselves.

When the Italians became menacing their foreman notified Major Proctor. A battalion of regulars escorted the men to the station, and United States Marshal Stockham and a number of deputies saw that they were sent into this city.

FLAT RIVER FIELD QUIET.

Guardsmen Prevent Further Deportation of Foreign-Born Miners.

FLAT RIVER, Mo., July 16.—The lead mine district was quiet today. National Guardsmen were guarding the homes of the foreigners deported by the mob. Hundreds of men with dinner pails were seen proceeding to the mines. Although this is prohibition territory, quantities of liquor have been found in the foreigners' homes and seized.

A near-panic was caused at Bonne Terre last night by the arrival of a committee of American-born miners from Flat River, who organized about fifty young men and marched into the foreign quarter, discharging firearms. Father Tem Sevcik, a Roman Catholic priest, who was returning from a visit among the foreigners, attempted to argue with the delegation and received rough treatment at their hands. A detachment of sixteen guardsmen was sent from Flat River to Bonne Terre and no further trouble occurred.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—A telegram to President Wilson, appealing to him to prevent further mistreatment of foreign-born miners in the lead belt of Southeastern Missouri, was sent today by the Hungarian-American Federation, a national organization. The telegram read:

"Peaceful citizens of foreign birth were driven away like cattle from Flat River, Desloge, St. François, and Bonne Terre. They were robbed, maltreated, and separated from their wives and children. Please stop this racial fight, which is a disgrace to the fair and noble spirit of true Americans."

Martin Weiss, local representative of the Federation, said that no stone would be left unturned to have Congress assume charge of the situation.

Officials of mining companies whose holdings were affected by the outbreak against foreign labor in the lead field of the Flat River district of Missouri were not inclined yesterday to view the situation as serious, the militia being in full control. Among the big properties involved were the lead mines of the Federal Lead Company, which is a Guggenheim corporation, and the St. Joseph Lead Company. L. H. Besson, Secretary of the St. Joseph Company, said the agitation was started by outsiders seeking to create industrial disturbances. He believed these outsiders were agents of the I. W. W.

HASTINGS STRIKE ENDS.

Wages Are Increased, but Nine-Hour Day Remains.

HASTINGS, July 16.—The strike at the National Conduit and Cable Company's plant here ended this morning when an increase of 2 cents an hour in pay was granted to the strikers. They will, however, continue to work nine hours a day, having failed in their demand for shorter hours.

The machinists and higher paid workers compromised their strike last week by accepting an increase of 3 cents instead of the 5 cents demanded. It was feared that this morning when they went to work the foreign-born element, which was holding out for the eight-hour day, would make trouble, but the entire force went quietly back to work at the new wages.

SISTER ACTS AT THE PALACE

The Dollys and the Kounses Features of an Unusually Good Bill.

Two sister acts, as the profession calls them, headed the new bill at the Palace yesterday. The Dollys, Rozsika and Yancsi, returned to the varieties for a brief engagement after their first season in farce and before becoming the stars in a new musical play, while the Kouns sisters, Nellie and Sara, were brought back for another week following their enthusiastic reception on the occasion of their début week before last.

The Dollys have not changed, except for some unbecoming movie curls that they should have ironed out at once, which means that they are still exceedingly agile and graceful young women whose swift movements are full of the joy of living. They wore some attractive new costumes, and the program said their dances were new. A jazz band, in which the noise-makers were colored women instead of men, was a distinctly jarring note. The Misses Kouns confirmed the impression they made at their first appearance that they are young singers of rare gifts and promise. They sang some new selections and some of the most popular numbers of their former program.

The Morgan Dancers began their fourth and last week in the same program of classical dances. Jam Jimmy Duffy and Jack Ingliss, two amusing comedians much above the vaudeville standard, and one of Gus Edwards's musical sketches were other features of an unusually diverting variety bill.

Friars' Outing at Freeport July 26.

The Friars will hold their tenth annual outing at Freeport, L. I., on Thursday, July 26. The Lights, a club whose membership is composed largely of theatrical folk living at Freeport, has offered the Manhattan club the use of its house and grounds, and there will be various athletic contests between the members of the two clubs. The trip from the Friars to the Lights clubhouse will be made in autos.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath," a new three-act farce comedy by C. W. Bell and Mark Swan, was produced by A. H. Woods last night at the Apollo Theatre in Atlantic City. The cast included Florence Moore, Jane Grey, John Westley, May Thompson, Allen Dinehart, Carolyn Lilja, Tommy Meade, Conrad Nagel, and Helen Menken.

Klaw & Erlanger have obtained the production rights to "The Brain Promoter," a new comedy by Edward Laska. The locale of the play is New York and the action contemporaneous. It will be presented here next season.

Henrietta Crosman will not be seen in the role of Mrs. George in William Faversham's production of "Getting Married" again next season. She expects to choose a new play from several manuscripts she has under consideration.

Charles McNaughton, a brother of Tom McNaughton, an English comedian familiar to American audiences, has been engaged to play the latter's role in "Pom-Pom," in support of Mitzi Hajos during her forthcoming tour.

Josephine Victor has gone to Mount Kineo, Me., for a few weeks' vacation, and upon her return will begin rehearsals in a new play by Thompson Buchanan.

Jane Ross, who is said to be a descendant of Betsy Ross, who made the first American flag, is to play the leading role in a drama in which her ancestor is a prominent character.

William A. Brady produced a new comedy of American and Russian life, called "The Land of the Free," in the Savoy Theatre, Asbury Park, last night. Fanny Hurst and Harriet Ford are the authors. The cast included Florence Nash, Cerda Holmes, Charles Trowbridge, Harmon MacGregor, Alphonse Ethier, Vera Gordon, Gertrude Davis, and Adele Mechick.

'THE WARRIOR' FILM VIVID AND THRILLING

Pagani, Massive Italian Actor, Makes the Whole Austrian Army Shake in Its Boots.

Ernesto Pagani, the massive Italian cinema actor, whom many will remember as Maciste, the Nubian slave in "Cabiria," a spectacular film first exhibited here several years ago, is the hero of a new picture shown here for the first time last night at the Criterion. The photoplay is entitled "The Warrior," though it might more fittingly be called in the argot of Broadway "Some Warrior," with the accent, of course, on the penultimate word.

Pagani, or Maciste, as he has been known since the "Cabiria" film, is the Douglas Fairbanks of Italy. As a matter of fact, he out-Fairbanks Fairbanks, since he is almost twice as big as our own favorite athletic actor. Fairbanks has often whipped a whole township in five reels, but in "The Warrior" Maciste makes the whole Austrian Army shake in its boots.

The Austro-Italian Alpine front furnished the background for most of the scenes, so that from a pictorial point of view the film is impressive. Through the intervention of Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet, who wrote "Cabiria," permission from the Italian Government was obtained to invade the fighting zone with the movie camera, so the fictional episodes are interlarded with views of real troop movements.

There is an abundance of thrills in both. Bodies of Alpine soldiers are seen crossing over deep canyons hand over hand on cables and climbing to the crests of cliffs up knotted ropes. As for Maciste, he pushes horses off their feet by a mere shove, shakes a tree until it falls and spills its occupant into the stream, breaks a boulder from the mountain side and sends it catapulting into the midst of his foes below, and finally routs the enemy from the castle just in time to save the heroine. Some of Maciste's feats are real exhibitions of strength, while others are tricks of the camera so cleverly done that they have every appearance of reality.

In addition to its pictorial beauty and its power to thrill, "The Warrior" is most amusing. Maciste further resembles Fairbanks in that he has a winning smile, and, no matter how roughly he handles his opponents, there is always an element of good humor in it. So, in addition to applause for the feats of the Alpinos, there was much spontaneous laughter whenever Maciste administered a Chaplin kick and sent some villain hurtling down over a precipice, made a sleigh of one of his prisoners, and forced the others to pull him, or performed some other Brobdingnagian act.

SHIPYARD STRIKE WANES.

Owners Say Most of Those Who Walked Out Have Returned.

The shipyard owners said yesterday that the strike among their employes was practically over and that the majority of the men returned to work yesterday at the old wages. They denied that the demand of the strikers for a minimum wage of $4.50 had been granted.

Conciliation Commissioner Rowland Mahany left for Washington on Friday night to report to the Secretary of Labor on the situation and has not returned.

Harvard "Strong Man" in Marines.

BOSTON, July 16.—George A. Percy, Captain-elect of the Harvard hockey team and the university "strong man" for two years, passed the physical examination for the United States Marine Corps today and was enrolled, with the temporary rank of Second Lieutenant. He had taken a special examination prior to June 1 in order to qualify for a tentative commission.



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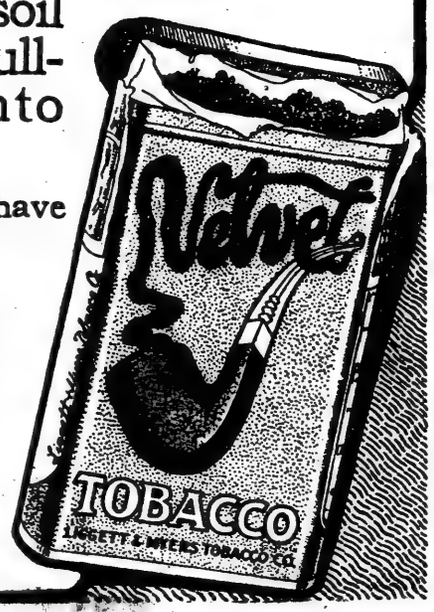
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1917.

THE PRINCE IN COUNCIL.

Dark to us as is the drama going on in Berlin, one solid fact almost certainly emerges. The Kaiser has made his decision not to give in to his aroused people, but to stand firm for the theory and the policy which have brought him and them to this pass. He faces the rioters gun in hand. He did not call the Crown Prince to Berlin because he needed advice. He did not call him because the Crown Prince is his son, or because he is an army commander, or because he has confidence in his judgment. He called him there because when he dies the Crown Prince will become Emperor. The Empire is a continuing thing; it goes on though the person wielding the sceptre dies. When it comes to pass that the man temporarily holding that sceptre has to make a decision involving the structure of the empire itself, then he takes counsel of the future to learn whether his decision is to stand or fall. He does not need to consult an oracle. All he has to do is to consult his successor.

Therefore the Kaiser goes his way without consulting the Crown Prince even in momentous matters, provided they are matters which he can deal with and finish in his own lifetime; yet when a matter comes up for a decision which will affect the structure of the empire over which his successor will rule, then he consults that successor. For that reason the mere fact of his sending for the Crown Prince in this crisis shows clearly that the decision he had to make was one affecting the structure of the empire.

What was that decision? It had two phases. He had to decide whether to amend the autocratic edifice BISMARCK had built by putting a popular wing on it. And he had to decide whether to amend that form which, ever since the death of the Emperor FREDERICK, he himself has given to the empire; the form of an empire whose aim is not domestic perfection but external extension, till it accomplishes the domination of the world. He has modeled his conduct, as he himself has said, on that of THEODORIC, FREDERICK II., and CHARLES V., and they were the Emperors who most conspicuously sought to revive the system of the ancient Roman Empire, which governed the whole known world. To that end the energies of the reign of WILLIAM II. have been bent with a furious zeal, through thirty years of preparation, till they have culminated in the struggle to the death between the world and its would-be dominator that is going on today.

The question before him was not whether he should surrender the aims of BISMARCK and himself all at once, without firing a shot; that would have been simple. He had to decide whether to let the entering wedge be driven into those policies; whether he should admit the people to a share in the Government, even if not a great share, and to that extent impair the structure of BISMARCK; whether he should admit a modification of his war aims, and to that extent impair his own work. It was not whether he should overthrow the structure, but whether he should let a fissure be made in it, a fissure which would surely widen.

It is not hard to conjecture what the Kaiser's own views of his duty were, but there can be no two guesses about the nature of the Crown Prince's assurances to his father. The first fruit of that Crown Council was the dismissal of BETHMANN HOLLWEG, the Laodicean, the man whose misfortune it has always been that he could see two sides of a question. The answer has been given. The Kaiser has burned his bridges behind him and intends to face his people without any further attempt at conciliation. The Reichstag refused, we are told, to vote war credits until it was informed what took place at the Crown Council; it knew the important nature of that council and was aflame with suspicion. We are further told that the Reichstag still remains in that state, that the dismissal of BETHMANN has not changed it, and it is evident that the Reichstag thoroughly understands the nature of the conference, whether it has received any information about its details or not. It seems altogether likely that the German people has now arrived at the point where it must fight or submit.

MOBILIZATION.

New York had an impressive reminder yesterday that this country has embarked on a huge military enterprise. From morning until night many of the streets were filled with soldiers. The formal mobilization of the National Guard had begun. In a sense, a large part of this branch of our army had already been mobilized. The fact that so many of the National Guard have been on duty under the Federal Government since the beginning of our war, and that so many more of them have recently had the advantage of hard field training on the Mexican border, has led to the belief that they are soon to depart for the seat of war. But, as a matter of fact, nobody knows yet how soon the National Guardsmen are going to France or just how many of them are going. This country is not to be denuded of trained soldiers. The statement by Major Gen. GORGAS that Southern camps have been selected for this contingent because rain is infrequent in Winter in the regions where the camp sites have been chosen and the soldiers will not have to be protected from fresh air, may be taken as an indication that many of them are to be trained in the United States for some months before their departure.

All men under arms want to go to France and to go now. That is understandable and commendable. But some must inevitably be disappointed. It is an assured fact that the need of military protection at home will not be ignored by the Government. Nevertheless, the people who looked admiringly upon the thousands of sturdy and erect young men in the streets yesterday may be sure that a reasonable number of them, early in the Autumn, will be undergoing their last round of training just behind the French or Belgian battle line. Good luck to them all. They will fitly represent the spirit of their country in the great conflict with maddened autocracy.

In three weeks the entire National Guard will be mobilized, regularly enrolled as Federal troops, and in the camps prepared for them. They will number about 300,000. At that time the selective draft for the national army, our third contingent of warriors, will be well under way. The selection of numbers by lot from the 10,000,000 registered may begin this week; if not, it will begin early next week. It will be slow and tedious work, in spite of the best efforts of the exemption boards and the War Department. But we have started in the right direction. Our plans are taking shape. The Germans will take note that we are making serious business of our share in the world war. There is no longer any doubt that we shall have a million men in arms and ready for battle next Spring. The tramp of marching men, the sound of the bugles in the streets heard yesterday, will be familiar all over the country in the days to come.

THE NEXT LIBERTY LOAN.

The Governor of our Reserve Bank and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee takes time by the forelock in his recommendation that every possible buyer of the next offering should make preparation now. The first offering will not be paid for until the end of August, but the suggestion is rather timely than premature. The reason is, as Governor STRONG explains, that it is undesirable that the Government's bonds should be bought either with bank funds or bank loans. The best source of money for the war is money intercepted in its natural course toward the banks. It is hardly likely that there is any money hoarded among us, except by carelessness or the miser's instinct. If there is any such idle money, it is plain that it would be money in the owner's pocket if it were put at work earning interest in such a cause as smashing Kaiserism. It would be substituting profit for loss. The same is true of wage money diverted from pleasure or waste toward the upkeep of the Sammies. Savings banks might pay a little more, but without the satisfaction of safeguarding democracy.

The reason why putting such moneys into Liberty bonds is better than using bank funds in any form is well stated by Governor STRONG. The more "money" there is in circulation, and the same is true of bank funds, the easier it is to get it, and therefore the more easily it is spent. The result is that the spenders raise prices for what they buy, since sellers find it so easy to get what they ask. It makes no difference in prices whether the money spent is gold, or bank notes, or bank credit. They are interchangeable in this country, and there is no premium on any of them. Rather it may be said that there is a discount on all of them, for they buy less goods than they used to, or than they would if they were less easily parted with. The best way to stop the increase in the cost of living is to buy Liberty bonds instead of goods, so far as that can be done.

It is equally the duty of patriots to themselves and their country to increase the demand for bonds and reduce the demand for unnecessary goods. If the bonds are in urgent demand, their price will be sustained and the war can be fought with cheap money. If the demand for goods is limited, they will become plenty, although the amount of goods may not be increased. The high prices are in face of larger quantities than ever before were demanded. There is no scarcity of goods in general, with a few exceptions for specific causes. There is excess of demand, not deficiency of supply. The best way to boom the bonds and to break the burden of prices is to keep money out of the banks and put it into Liberty bonds.

It is singular for a banker to advise against the stimulation of bank business. It may puzzle those who think that Wall Street is wholly wicked, and that there must be some hidden motive, because the reasoning is so simple and sufficient. The fact is that the Wall Street opinion which is worthy of attention has no liking for things hard to understand. Governor STRONG's Wall Street is wedded to old ways, and relies upon the law of supply and demand more than upon almost anything else, and especially more than upon any statute. Demand raises the price of other goods, but the greater the demand for bonds the lower the interest it is necessary to promise to sell them. The cheaper a bond can be bought, the better is the bargain for the bond buyer.

What is sold with a bond is income, and the less paid for the income promised the better the bargain. As the price falls the yield rises. That is why the discount on the Liberty bonds makes them more attractive. The best way to cheapen both the war and the cost of living is to create such a demand for Liberty bonds that they can be sold at the lowest interest paid by any country at this time.

THIS WAY OUT FROM TAMMANY HALL.

The sachems and the werowances of Fourteenth Street have seen all too many desertions from their altruist tribe of late years, and still the young braves continue to seek other wigwams. Among 150 names of the Organization Committee of the City Democracy, the young and hearty organization which is to help re-elect Mayor MITCHEL and to fight Tammany permanently, are many Tammany recruits, men who have worked for Tammany, been active lieutenants and captains in its municipal campaigns. Members of Tammany clubs have joined the City Democracy. In some cases whole clubs have come over, such as the Sagamore, whose rolls are illustrious with the name of Mr. RICHARD CROKER, the Sagamore whose name makes its rush to the enemy portentous to the worshippers of St. Tammany.

The old experience of these graduates of the East Fourteenth Street college must make its Faculty full of gooseflesh. Taking the worst view of their motives, as Tammany must, their departure indicates their belief that the Hall is beaten and broken. For some years Tammany has been growing weaker. Assume, for the sake of argument, that every Tammany refugee in the City Democracy is but a self-seeking politician eager to be on the winning side. The augury is doleful to the faithful who remain behind.

No selfish motive is attributed, of course, save by the eaters of sour grapes in East Fourteenth Street, to the Tammany recruits. "We never realized," says Mr. MARTIN W. LITTLETON, Chairman of the City Democracy, "how eager the young Democrats are "to join an earnest Democratic move- "ment which aims to continue good "government in New York."

What hold upon young men, indeed, has Tammany, with its ancient malodorous history, its crass leadership, its low standard of political morals, its ebbing vitality? Young men are full of idealism, and they admire strength. They see them in Mayor MITCHEL's administration.

CENSORSHIP AS IT SHOULD BE.

"And now I saw what I ought to have seen in the first place," Robinson Crusoe was accustomed to say when he found himself in a tight place. After a delay which it is impossible to account for or explain, the Government is about to put into effect a censorship of outgoing messages by cable or wireless telegraph. According to a statement made in Washington, this censorship will put an effectual ban upon messages which might convey information of military value to the enemy, to whatever part of the world they may be directed, not merely Europe, but Asia, Africa, and the countries to the south of us. All messages will be examined by censors before transmission. There will be no interference with the ordinary communications of business, or with any that are manifestly innocent. Messages that tell of our military preparations will be stopped altogether, while those which excite the legitimate suspicions of the censor, because through the arrangement of words or otherwise they might have a hidden meaning, will undergo changes that will baffle the sender's wicked purpose, if he had any such purpose.

This is censorship as it should be. From the beginning it has been urged upon the Government, for obviously it should have been the first step in safeguarding information about our naval and military preparations against enemy spies and agents operating here. It was absurd to impose a censorship upon messages sent from Europe to this country, oftentimes conveying information already long and well known to the enemy, while giving him the benefit of the open door for messages telling about our war measures. The policy we have been late in adopting is the true one. To the extent that we can cut off Germany altogether from the outside world, from receiving either food, munitions, materials, commodities of all kinds, or information about the steps taken to bring her to terms, we shall shorten the war.

NONPARTISAN JUDGES.

The Fusion Committee of 1917 has appointed a nonpartisan committee of twenty-five to consider nominations for Judges to be elected next Fall, and to select the best-qualified candidates, without regard to politics. The political opinions of a Judge are utterly irrelevant to his fitness for the bench, and the principle of a nonpartisan judiciary has been making its way, steadily if slowly, in recent years. The united nomination by Republicans and Democrats of Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals who have served acceptably there should be expected by the public; and the same is true of Justices of the State Supreme Court.

The terms of Associate Judge CARDOZO and Associate Judge MCLAUGHLIN of the Court of Appeals expire on Dec. 31. Both were appointed by the Governor from the State Supreme Court. Both are able and upright Judges, conspicuously deserving a full term.

The cases of these two Judges illustrate the nonpartisan principle. Judge CARDOZO happens to be a Democrat, Judge MCLAUGHLIN a Republican. That is a trivial detail of their biography. The people of the State have scanty interest in the politics of their Judges. That concerns mainly the deep-revolving cogitations of professional politicians. All the people of the State have a vital interest in the ability and integrity of the Court of Appeals.

The same considerations, integrity and high qualification, apply, or should apply, to all Judges. These officers, within their respective spheres of authority, are more important in the life of the community than the great posts of administration. From pettiest to highest court, justice—clear, intelligent justice—should come. Is not justice one? Is there a Democratic, a Republican, a Progressive, a Prohibition justice? One might think so from the small politics that so often enters into judicial nominations. Fortunately, the nonpartisan theory and practice have gained ground.

ANOTHER SHIPPING DISAPPOINTMENT.

The public knows General GOETHALS better than Mr. DENMAN, and likes him well on account of his professional capacity. Nevertheless, the public's sympathies were rather with Mr. DENMAN in the shipping controversy because the public thinks more of getting ships than of either or both the disputants. Sympathy shifted to General GOETHALS when he announced that he had contracted for 1,218,000 tons of wooden ships and for 642,800 tons of steel ships, although he had been thought by some to be prejudiced in favor of steel construction. But yesterday it was announced that this concession had not pacified the wooden ship party, and the entire program is hindered for further consultation. That would seem to indicate rather a personal controversy than the preference of public interests. In that there is but a minimum of interest, and only the Junkers will be glad.

Probably more steel ships will be built than wooden in the end, for there never was any dispute that they are better ships. There is a limit to wooden ship production, even if Mr. DENMAN should get another half billion, as he has asked. And there is a limit even to steel ship production, for there are other imperative uses for steel. It would be unfortunate if rivalry were carried to the bitter end of a quarrel in the face of the enemy. If either party prevailed, there would be a reduction in the possible output of the ships needed to carry our forces abroad and to keep up their supplies, to say nothing of supporting our allies. The result of hearty co-operation of both factions would be the possibility of producing five millions of tonnage in eighteen months.

It is a great effort even for the strongest and richest country in the world. Remembering the necessity of simultaneously raising an army, the labor problem is as great as the material problem. The money problem is hardly worth discussing. The cost of the ships is not to be weighed against the cost of building them under other conditions, but against the cost of not having them when our own men may be hungry and our allies fainting. The cost of merchant shipping is small compared with the cost of naval warfare. A submarine may sink a ten-million-dollar battleship in a minute. An hour's naval battle will cost hundreds of millions in money value, apart from the incalculable cost of victory or defeat. The little affair of Jutland is said to have cost $200,000,000, although only a small part of the opposing fleets was engaged.

With factors of these proportions, it is hypercriticism to discuss details of General GOETHALS's plan. Somebody must decide, and his decision is entitled to presumptive approval until contrary cause is shown beyond any doubt. Ordinarily it would be difficult to use such reasoning. But time is worth any amount of money now. It is a mere detail that the Government proposes to assume any increased labor cost, and even to assume on behalf of the contractors overtime pay, or increase of pay and decrease of efficiency by night work. The sufficient reason is the public interest in speed. There is no question of regulating profits or prices in the Goethals plan. It is a plan for production above every other consideration. Now let General GOETHALS and Mr. DENMAN "go to it." They have talked enough, and the country has other things to think of than the merits of their dispute.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Queenstown's Share of the Lusitania Horror.

Immediately after the Lusitania murders the people of Queenstown were tireless in succoring the afflicted and helping in the identification of the dead. Their Town Hall was transformed into a morgue. More than a thousand bodies of the victims were buried in Queenstown cemetery. A correspondent of The Evening Post notes as a psychological effect the present reluctance of Queenstown people to do anything that may recall the horrors of those days to their minds. The Town Hall has not been used since the last victim was interred. It is occupied only by the Town Clerk. The market of the farmers and dairymen has been placed elsewhere. Three rough mounds mark the last resting place of the victims, and these mounds are not cared for. Some day, when remembrance of the murders is more bearable, Queenstown will erect a suitable memorial on the site. The grass is allowed to grow now until it is cut for hay. This becomes the property of a poorly paid caretaker.

This state of feeling in Queenstown is not unnatural, and we do not know that it is to be deplored. The old Irish city had its full share of horrors at the time of the German outrage and it has had its afflictions since. The dead rest as easily under the rough mounds as they would under well-trimmed, flower-adorned graves surmounted by an air-braving shaft. After the war will be time enough to erect an artificial memorial to these innocent victims of blood lust. Surely no such memorial is needed at present to keep their martyrdom fresh in the minds not only of Queenstown people but of the whole civilized world.

Hell Gate and the Submarines.

There is a superfluity of reasons why Hell Gate should be made thoroughly navigable, without restraint either by shallow water or by swirling tides. The war and the desirability of facilitating naval movements emphasize the evident advantages of having alternative routes for our fleet to and from our leading navy yard. An enemy would have to divide his force to watch two entrances, and we could mass our battleships at either entrance at will. There is a further consideration drawn from the more likely prospect that any venture of the German commanders on this side of the ocean would rather be with submarines than with fighting ships. Submarines are most effective where commerce is thickest and wherever they dare venture. The pirates find scant pickings in the open sea. It is as hard for them to find victims there as it is for battleships to protect commerce throughout the entire seven seas.

There is no more attractive hunting ground for submarines than the comparatively narrow channels leading out from the largest port in the world. No submarine able to reach the channels could fail to find something to sink. But if there were two entrances the force of submarines would have to be doubled, for Hell Gate would be as navigable for commerce as for battleships. No lurking murder ship could watch two entrances at once, or could tell whether any especially rich ship would get to sea through the Sound or by way of the Sandy Hook route. Thus the Hell Gate improvement would halve the power of enemy submarines as well as double both our naval and our commercial power in times of war like this. The cost would be only that of a single battleship, and the advantage would be felt wherever goods are sold to "go foreign" through this world.

In other words, the farmers of the West are as much interested in the Hell Gate improvement as the manufacturers of the East. It is a pity that the farmers have not seen this until now, but the submarines which sink especially cargoes of foodstuffs may open the eyes of the raisers of those cargoes.

West Virginia's Comprehensive Labor Law.

A queer West Virginia plan to solve the problem of the shortness of labor has been mentioned, though it has never been regarded seriously. But the publication of the State law passed May 19 in the Congressional Record, at the instance of Senator SHERMAN of Illinois, who calls it a "very sensible move," corrects the general impression that it was a joke. The lawmakers of West Virginia gravely voted that all able-bodied male residents of the State must work at least thirty-six hours a week. The law became effective June 19. Only bona fide students during the school term are exempt, and the law is to be operative while the war lasts. The work must be in "some lawful and recognized business, profession, occupation, or employment whereby he may contribute to the support of himself and those legally dependent on him," and all persons whatsoever who do not so work are to be apprehended as vagrants and set to road-mending. There's a law for you.

A man may have been supporting his family in luxury for years, but that does not count. He must work six hours a day. The results of the operation of the law in the last month are not at present accessible. It was noticeable that Senator NORRIS of West Virginia, whose permission was asked before the printing of the law in the Record was ordered, took no further notice of it, and, after this little diversion, went on talking about the prices of canned goods and the profits of canners. The debate was on the Food bill and Senator SHERMAN used that reference to the production of the West Virginia Solons to delay action on the Food bill. So far as it is designed to round up the idlers, loungers, and petty gamblers, the intent of the law is good enough. But its wording is amazing. If it could be literally enforced, woe to the Supreme Court Justice who finds only four or five hours of work to do daily in the Summer months, woe to the literary person who reduces his stint in the vacation season, and to the architect who, finding business dull, cuts his office hours to two or three a day. But such laws are not enforced. They are not passed for that purpose. The West Virginia legislators were just "doing their bit."

THE CATERPILLAR PEST.

Commissioner Ward Says It Is the Worst Scourge In Many Years.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice a letter in your issue of this morning urging that this department show increased activity in combating the present caterpillar pest from which the city is suffering.

I take this opportunity of assuring your correspondent and the readers of THE TIMES that this department is leaving nothing undone in order to successfully control the situation. Not only have the regular tree force of the department been doing this work exclusively for several weeks past, but a large force of laborers from other branches of departmental work have been also given over to the business of putting an end to the abnormal conditions that we have been facing. The present scourge is the worst one the city has suffered from in many years.

There are but two methods of fighting this type of caterpillar. The first is to remove the egg masses. If it were possible to remove all egg masses deposited in the city, we might be rid of these destructive insects by destroying the egg masses wherever found. However, the egg masses are deposited not only on the trees and shrubs, but on buildings, fences, benches, and other structures. It would be utterly impossible to obtain a large enough force to clean all these places of the egg masses, and the best that we can do is to remove egg masses where they appear on trees and shrubs in the parks, since this department has no authority to enter upon premises where such egg masses appear outside of the parks and streets.

The only other method of combating the tussock moth caterpillar is to spray the foliage upon which it feeds with a poisonous solution. This the department set out to do, but this year we have been greatly handicapped by the abnormal amount of rain. Frequently when the trees have been sprayed so as to leave an arsenate of lead coating on the leaves, a rain storm has immediately followed which removed from them this protection, so that the caterpillars were free to eat the foliage. The spraying machines have therefore done less effective work on account of these weather conditions.

The problem has been also made more difficult from the fact that the moth has made its appearance simultaneously and a month later than usual. There are years when there is no caterpillar visitation. But in those years when there was such a plague some of the egg masses have always hatched sooner than others, so that we were not obliged to attack all points at the same time. But this year, owing to the late season, the egg masses hatched simultaneously all over the city, so that the attack of the caterpillars was made by equipment which, while adequate to meet continuous hatching, was not sufficient to meet simultaneous hatching.

I foresaw that this situation might arise at some time in the future, and, therefore, after repeated requests by this department, in the budget of 1917 there was provided an additional amount of spraying apparatus. This was ordered the very day that legal authorization was secured, but delay in manufacturing and later in delivery has been prolonged owing to the war conditions of the manufacturers and the railroads.

Meanwhile, the department has had all available equipment and extra supply of labor continuously at work to meet the situation as it develops, and the reports received today show that the pest is now being controlled.

CABOT WARD,
Commissioner of Parks.
New York, July 16, 1917.

If Germany Would Do This.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From my intercourse with the men of the German revolution of 1848 I am satisfied that, in their opinion, the following propositions, if adopted by the Government and the people of Germany, would lead to an early establishment of a permanent peace:

First—That the Constitution of the German Empire be so modified that in the future the representatives of the people of Germany, in their legislative capacity, shall have the sole power of making war and concluding peace, instead of this power of making war and concluding peace being invested in the Kaiser and the Bundesrat, as is the case under the present Constitution of the German Empire.

Second—That the members of the Reichstag, and also the members of the legislative bodies of the various States composing the German Empire, be hereafter elected under a universal suffrage by secret ballot.

Third—That, to accomplish this, the Kaiser and the Bundesrat must surrender to the Reichstag the sole power they now possess of declaring war and concede to the people universal suffrage. That, should the Kaiser and the Bundesrat refuse to surrender this power and concede universal suffrage, the German people, supported by the rank and file of the army, would be warranted and justified in deposing the Kaiser and establishing a republic.

Fourth—That, in concluding a peace, all the nations involved in this war shall agree and bind themselves to use submarines and air machines only as an instrument of war against the armed forces of an enemy, and that their use in destroying merchant vessels involving the loss of life, and in the attacking of cities and unarmed civilian populations, for the purpose of intimidation, shall be interdicted by international law, and that in the future the violation of such an agreement by any nation shall be construed as a declaration of war against all the rest of the nations.

Should the Constitution of the German Empire be so modified as here indicated, Germany would be brought into harmony with the political convictions of a large majority not only of the people of Europe but also of the rest of the peoples of the world, and with the German Government so modified a movement for the establishment of peace could be successfully inaugurated and friendly relations between the nations re-established.

GUSTAV LEHLBACH.
Newark, N. J., July 14, 1917.

THE HEROES OF THE DUNES.

After reading the account by Philip Gibbs.

Red were the dunes, red was the sky,
Red-winged the gulls went screaming by;
While in the waste of sand and blood,
Boyish and brave, six heroes stood.
Splendid they stood there, all unknown,
Nameless and fearless they fought alone,—
Fought unyielding that awful day;
Six boys holding the foe at bay.

Red was the Yser, red with blood,
Some have striven to cross the flood;
Six were left—just six; the tears
Flow at the tale of their few years.
One looked back and saw them stand
There alone in the crimsoned sand.
Round them the dead and dying lay—
Six boys holding the foe at bay.

Sluggish and cold the Yser creeps
Back of the dunes where valor sleeps.
Mourn, O world, for their pain and loss;—
But above them a mighty cross
Rises forever. No names are writ—
Yet uncovered men bow to it—
Telling with tears about that day;
Six boys holding the foe at bay.

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH WELLS.

WHISTLERS IN ART MUSEUM.

A Sargent Also Among the Pictures and Books of H. B. Dick Bequest.

Pictures and books from the Harris B. Dick bequest are interesting features of the recent accessions of the Metropolitan Museum of Art announced yesterday. The ninety-nine lithographs and four woodcuts by Whistler, which are an important feature of the Dick collection, are shown in the Department of Prints in the new galleries in Wing J, where they will remain until October.

There are two Whistlers among the paintings, which are shown in the Recent Accessions Room on the first floor: "Scene On the Mersey," water color, a dock in the foreground, with a distant line of shore, which ends in a lighthouse. "The Bead Stringers of Venice" is a pastel by Whistler, showing two women at work on a narrow terrace between the canal and a house, which is hung with a scarf of pink.

The largest of the Dick paintings is "The Marble Quarry at Carrara," by John S. Sargent, a fine rugged picture, with rough blocks of marble, which are being manipulated by the workmen, the steep face of a rock showing beyond the marble-covered plateau, all in dull tones of gray and yellow, the rosy sun gone of the sunlight on a distant mountain peak giving the only touch of warmth. There is a Cazin, at one time in the collection of the French actor Coquelin, "The Faubourg de Charenton," a night scene, with a few lights showing a quiet street with irregular buildings and a narrow stream.

Two portraits and a Revolutionary sword come from a bequest by George Willett Van Nest, who died in the Spring of 1916. One of the portraits is of Colonel Marinus Willett, in Revolutionary uniform, by an unknown artist, and the other a portrait of his wife and child, by John Vanderlyn. The museum already has three portraits of men by this artist. The sword is the one shown in the portrait, a dress sword of fine workmanship and in excellent preservation. It is in a scabbard of white shagreen, with an original mounting. The hilt is of silver, with incrustations of gold in different colors. The fuscau of the sword bears the design of an eagle, and it is supposed that the weapon was the work of an American cutler, one of those whose fine craftsmanship is seen in the early watches of this country. The museum authorities say that it is, as far as they know, the richest sword of the Revolutionary period made in the United States. It compares favorably with European workmanship.

An interesting piece of mediæval loom work, blue and white umbrian weave, from Perugia, has been presented to the museum by Mrs. Edward S. Harkness. This is on exhibition in the Recent Accessions Room. The big collection of laces and textiles of the museum has been withdrawn from exhibition for the present to await an installation later in the new galleries. In the meantime, it is available for students in the basement of Wing F, in the Study Room of Textiles.

Patrons of the museum will be interested in a change in the staff. The resignation of Durr Friedley, Acting Curator of the Department of Decorative Arts, has been accepted, and the former Assistant Curator of the Department, Joseph Breck, will return to become its head. Mr. Breck left the museum to become Director of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, where he has been for the last three years.

Among the recently elected members of the museum is Mrs. A. R. Milton, fellow for life (paying $1,000), and sustaining members (paying $25), Mrs. George Owen Knapp, Miss Eufrasia Leland, Mrs. Charles Mather MacNeil, Mrs. Julian Robbins, and Mrs. Seth Low Pierrepont. Two hundred and thirty-four annual members, paying $10 each, were elected.

A notable exhibition of the paintings of Thomas Eakins was announced as one of the features for the Fall at the museum.

A. P. DECISION IN FORCE.

Final Order Filed in Action Against International News Service.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals having sustained the action of Judge A. N. Hand of the Federal District Court in restraining the International News Service, which is controlled by William R. Hearst, from pirating news gathered by The Associated Press for the exclusive use of its own members, the final order, which puts the injunction into effect, was filed yesterday. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the defendant, sought to delay the filing of the order by seeking a stay from both the Circuit and District Courts, and also from a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He failed in each case.

The order restrains the International concern from the following practices with it, was accused of having been guilty of:

(A) From inducing, procuring, or permitting any telegraph editors or other employes or agents of the complainant or any of its members or of any newspaper or newspapers owned or represented by them or any of them, or any such members, to communicate to defendant or permit defendant to take or appropriate, for consideration or otherwise, any news received from or gathered for complainant, and from purchasing, receiving, selling, transmitting, or using any news so obtained.

(B) From inducing or procuring, directly or indirectly, any of complainant's members or any of the newspapers represented by them to violate any of the agreements fixed by the charter and by-laws of the complainant.

(C) From copying, obtaining, taking, selling, transmitting, or otherwise gainfully using or from causing to be copied, obtained, taken, sold, transmitted, or otherwise gainfully used the complainant's news, either bodily or in substance, from bulletins issued by the complainant, or any of its members, or from editions of newspapers published by any of complainant's members, until its commercial value as news to the complainant and all of its members has passed away.

The Associated Press is also subject to Paragraph C. The court found it had not been guilty of any of the offenses enumerated in that paragraph, but the plaintiff declared its willingness to submit to the restrictions set forth.

WILSON CABLES TO FRANCE.

Sends Felicitations on Bastille Day to President Poincare.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Messages exchanged by President Wilson and President Poincaré on the French national holiday, July 14, were made public today by the State Department. President Wilson cabled:

On this anniversary of the birth of democracy in France, I offer on behalf of my countrymen, and on my own behalf, fraternal greeting as befits the strong ties that unite our peoples who today stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of liberty in testimony of the steadfast purpose of our two countries to achieve victory for the sublime cause of the rights of the people against oppression.

The lesson of the Bastille is not lost to the world of free peoples. May the day be near when on the ruins of the dark stronghold of unbridled power and conscienceless autocracy a nobler structure, upbuilt like our great Republic on the eternal foundations of peace and right, shall arise to gladden an enfranchised world.

President Poincaré replied:

The French people who for three years have made so many heroic sacrifices in the defense of right and liberty shall receive in grateful emotion the brotherly message which you, Mr. President, were pleased to send me for them.

We shall be proud to carry on to victory, elbow to elbow with the great and generous American nation, the war which was let loose on the world by the imperialism of our foes, in spite of the strenuous efforts which the French Republic always exerted to avert so awful a cataclysm. I, like you, have no doubt that the defeat of autocracy and German militarism will at last open a future of industrious peace and prosperity to liberate mankind.

Our Fleet Will Visit Argentina.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Secretary Daniels announced today that he had ordered Admiral Caperton, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, to visit Buenos Aires, accepting the invitation of the Argentine Government. Argentina agreed to waive all neutral restrictions, so that the American war vessels will enjoy the same privileges at Buenos Aires as at Rio de Janeiro and at Montevideo. Argentina is expected soon to announce her neutrality, severing diplomatic relations with Germany at the same time.

TAMMANY LOOKING FOR FUSION MAYOR

Wants in a Hurry a Candidate That Other Organizations Will Accept.

YOUNG DEMOCRATS ANGERED

League Objects to Martin W. Littleton's Assertion That City Democracy Is Attracting Many Recruits

Energetic efforts will be made this week by organizations opposed to the re-election of Mayor Mitchel to unite on a candidate that will meet with the approval of Tammany Hall. Realizing that the Republican fusion movement of 1917 is making rapid headway, Tammany is concentrating all its efforts to bring forward a candidate who will be acceptable to these organizations with a view of coalescing all the anti-Mitchel forces. Having announced its platform, the principal plank of which is municipal ownership, Tammany wants to get a Mayoralty candidate in the field as soon as possible.

It was expected last night that the Business Men's League, which is said to be working in sympathy with Tammany, would announce its candidate for the head of the city ticket, but after a dozen or more members of the organization had discussed the matter for several hours at the headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, it was announced that no agreement had been reached. The league has announced that it is looking for a business man for Mayor, and during the discussion these names were considered more than any others: Justice James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn, Preston P. Lynn, general manager for John Wanamaker and President of the Sphinx Club; Marcus M. Marks, Borough President; Bird S. Coler, former Controller; Victor J. Dowling, Justice of the Appellate Division; Robert L. Dowling, President of the City Investing Company, and John F. Hylan, County Judge of Brooklyn. Petitions favoring these candidates were presented to the Committee on Candidates.

A boom for John F. Galvin, Commissioner of the Board of Water Supply, as the Democratic fusion candidate for Mayor, has developed. His friends insisted last night that he meets all the requirements of a successful candidate.

The Young Men's Democratic League took exception yesterday to the statement of Martin W. Littleton, Chairman of the City Democracy, that many young Democrats have joined the movement to establish a new democratic organization in this city. In a letter to Mr. Littleton, Frank D. Shelley, President of the league, said:

"Since Mayor Mitchel has been in office he has not appointed one young Democrat to a Magistrate's office, and there have been nine appointments made, all directly benefiting Republicans of New York, Brooklyn, and Queens, upon the recommendation of such leaders as Koenig, Kracke, Knewitz, and De Bragga. For Tax Commissioners the Mayor has appointed applicants indorsed by Republican district leaders only. Mayor Mitchel is not a true Democrat, and in the last campaign he was passively opposed to the re-election of President Wilson.

"Looking over your committee of 150 we find a group of disgruntled office-seeking politicians. The Democratic Party is a party for the young who believes in true democracy. What right have you to call yourself a leader of any city democracy when you are a resident of Nassau County and perhaps pay taxes there?"

Mr. Shelley said his organization, with headquarters at 1,308 Broadway, had a membership of 10,127 young Democrats.

Peter J. Brady, President of the New York State Allied Printing Trades Council, sent to all the labor unions in the city yesterday copies of three resolutions passed at the twenty-first annual convention of the Allied Printing Trades Council, held at Syracuse last week. One denounced Mayor Mitchel's appointment of A. C. Wessman to the Board of Education as "obnoxious and insulting to the working people of the City of New York." Mr. Wessman was appointed to succeed Thomas J. Carroll, a former President of the New York State Allied Printing Trades Council. A second enhanced the J. F. Tapley Bookbinding Company, of which A. C. Wessman is President, on the unfair list, and copies of these resolutions were ordered sent to Mayor Mitchel so he might be "apprised of the printing trades' attitude toward the appointment of Mr. Wessman while there was a strike on in the Tapley company's plant."

The third resolution calls on all labor organizations in New York to join in the fight against Mayor Mitchel to defeat "this champion of the classes against the masses." The defeat is asked because of the "domination of the City Government by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Garyization of the public schools." To discuss placing the name of a labor man on each ticket in the five boroughs for the office of Sheriff, County Clerk, or Registrar, labor men representing each of the labor unions in the city met at 210 East Forty-fifth Street last night. A committee was appointed to confer this afternoon with the Fusion Conference Committee when the names of the labor men will be announced for consideration by that body.

At a meeting of the Nominating Committee of the Municipal Federation held last night in the Hotel Astor, a subcommittee was appointed to attend both the Fusion and the Democratic Conventions when the municipal candidates will be chosen, and to make a report of the proceedings to the organization. The following members were chosen to serve on this committee: A. H. Sarosohn, Chairman; Samuel Jesse Ruzzell, Secretary; Michael V. Newman, George W. Eakins, Lewis Soll, Henry Green, and Abraham Frisch.

OUTGOING CABLES NOW TO BE CENSORED

Scrutiny of All Messages Will Be in Full Force and Effect by End of Week.

WATCH ON SENDERS, TOO

Suspicious Messages Will Be Followed Up Here and Abroad—Incoming Press Matter Exempt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—By the end of the week the Government censorship of all outgoing cablegrams will be in full force and effect in accordance with the program outlined in a Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES recently. There has been a gradual tightening of the censorship until now it is being applied generally to most outgoing messages. A large force of additional censors was required to make the plan operative, and it is now assured that these will be at work within a few days.

The censorship will apply to press as well as to private dispatches. Much of the complaint that led to the consideration of making the censorship complete was based on the statements that the censors permitted to be sent to newspapers in South America, and in one case to a newspaper in the Orient, dispatches which contained half-truths that represented conditions in this country as very bad. Some of these messages contained military information which the officials are now convinced was intended to be transmitted to Germany through neutral countries.

"If what officials say is correct, there will be no censorship whatever on incoming press cable messages intended for publication. The Government will depend on the British and French censorship to prevent the transmission of any matter which should not, in their opinion, be given to the American public, but generally the position is taken here that with an efficient outgoing censorship there should be no cause for concern over publications in this country.

One new feature of the censorship will be a "follow up" system under which agents of the Government will investigate the senders of suspicious messages in this country and agents abroad will be instructed to find out something about those to whom the messages were addressed.

Delay in putting a strict censorship into effect has been due to a large extent, it is understood, to objection to the appointment of the considerable number of additional censors required. The censors were naval officers and enlisted men rated as electricians and civilian volunteers who were serving the Government for nominal compensation merely to help out in the war. Some of the civilian censors felt that if the system was to be extended with considerable more work for them they should have authority similar to that of the naval officers and they applied for commissions in the reserve navy. Objection to granting these commissions has been overcome and some of the civilian censors will receive the rank of ensign, the lowest commissioned grade, while others will be rated as chief petty officers.

The military censorship along the Mexican border has been tightened and a constant effort is being made to prevent military information from reaching Germany by way of South America, whence it has been transmitted to the European coast by wireless and to Germany overland through neutral countries.

BLAMES CAPITAL POLICE.

Malone Says They Could Have Dispersed Crowd About Suffragists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Severe criticism of the manner in which the Washington police handled the suffrage demonstration last Saturday was made in the District Branch of the Police Court today by Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, when sixteen suffragettes faced Judge Mullowny.

Mr. Malone, who witnessed the demonstration, told Judge Mullowny, that he, a former police officer, could have dispersed the White House crowd without any trouble.

The contention made by the suffragettes in court was that there would not have been any crowd had there been a sufficient number of policemen on duty at the time. They asserted that Captain Cal. Harry Feather, who had charge of the police at the White house on Saturday, purposely allowed the crowd to gather in order that the suffragists might be charged with obstructing traffic on the sidewalk.

Captain Feather testified that he was standing on the corner of Madison Place and H Street, and his attention was attracted by a large crowd opposite Cameron House, the suffragist headquarters, half a block from the White House. He said he made no attempt personally to disperse the crowd, but he called a policeman who was in attendance at a nearby church wedding to drive the crowd away. He said that by the time the policeman arrived the women had started across the avenue toward the White House, followed by the policeman and himself. In the mean time some one, evidently not connected with the Police Department, had sent in a call for the reserves.

On cross examination by Miss Doris Stevens, who is counsel for the women, Captain Feather said that he did not have a sufficient number of policemen on hand to disperse the crowd, and that in his opinion the whole Police Department could not have driven the crowd away. Mr. Malone, who estimated the crowd at 200, told Judge Mullowny that any policeman in the country could disperse a small crowd without any trouble.

Judge Mullowny squirmed on the bench. "You are from New York," he said under his breath.

Then the Judge asked Mr. Malone if he was sure that he could disperse that crowd.

"Surely," said the Collector.

"Well, then, do you want a job on the Washington police force?"

Mr. Malone smilingly declined. He had a better job now, he said.

A Son in Hoffman Nickerson's Home

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman Nickerson of 375 Park Avenue are being congratulated on the birth of a son at their country home, at South Orange, N. J. Mrs. Nickerson was Miss Ruth C. Comstock before her marriage.

GERMANS COURT CZECHS.

Members of Austrian Parliament Adopt a Conciliatory Resolution.

AMSTERDAM, July 16.—It is reported from Vienna that the German members of the upper and lower houses of the Austrian Parliament have adopted jointly a resolution setting forth their desire for peace within the country and the possibility of living side by side with the Czechs without abridgment of the "national self-determination" of either elements.

The resolution says, however, that a separate Bohemian Constitution would not be recognized.

The adoption of this resolution was evidently prompted by the increasing unrest among the Czechs, an important element of Austria's population. They are reported to be out of sympathy with the militaristic policy of the Germans in Austria.

TO RUSH THE AVIATION BILL.

Senate May Give It Precedence Over the Food Control Measure.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Administration's $640,000,000 Aviation bill, passed Saturday by the House, will be expedited in every way in the Senate, and may be passed this week ahead of the food control measure. The Senate Military Committee will meet tomorrow and may decide to dispense with committee hearings in order to hasten its enactment.

It is understood that one of the amendments to be proposed by the Administration would legalize the status of the Aircraft Production Board, now attached to the Defense Council, and would extend its powers.

WILL SUPPRESS DIVES.

Governor Brumbaugh Assures Daniels of His Co-operation.

WASHINGTON, July 16. — Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania assured Secretary Daniels today of co-operation in remedying immoral conditions complained of by the Secretary in the vicinity of the naval station in Philadelphia.

Replying to Mr. Daniels's letter, the Governor sent the following telegram:

"Letter of the 13th just received. Will at once call on civil authorities to abate menaces complained of, and will direct Attorney General to co-operate as fully as laws of the State permit."

SINCLAIR QUITS SOCIALISTS.

Writer Says Their Attitude in War Is Entirely Too Pro-German.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 16.—Upton Sinclair resigned tonight from the Socialist Party, asserting the organizations' attitude in the present war is too pro-German.

He declared he could not consistently continue to identify himself with a political body holding such unpatriotic views.

ELVINE RICHARD TO WED.

Betrothed to Lieut. Curt Eric Hansen of Plattsburg Camp.

Mrs. A. Moore Richard of 118 East Fifty-fourth Street announces the engagement of her second daughter, Miss Elvine Richard, to Lieutenant Curt Eric Hansen, United States Reserves, now stationed in the Plattsburg training camp. Miss Richard is a member of the Junior League. Edwin A. Richard, formerly a member of the firm of H. A. Caesar & Co., is her father.

Last Winter Miss Richard was engaged in nursing at the Polyclinic Hospital. With her mother she is spending the Summer at Magnolia, Mass. Mr. Hansen was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1912 and was a member of Squadron A.

Miss Alice Herrick Wed Aviator.

Miss Alice Irving Herrick, daughter of Mrs. Bauman Lowe Herrick of Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn., was married to Dewis Leonard Bredin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bredin of Detroit, Mich., at noon Saturday in Trinity Church at Columbus, Ohio. Plans had been made for a large wedding late in the Summer, but owing to the fact that Mr. Bredin joined the Aviation Corps and was sent to Columbus for training, Miss Herrick and her family joined him there and the wedding was arranged at once. Only the immediate relatives attended the ceremony.

Miss Harriet Hoggson Engaged.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Harriet Hoggson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Hoggson of Greenwich, Conn., to T. Tenbrook Roberts, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn. Mr. Roberts is at present with the Naval Reserve at Newport, R. I. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and also of the University of Illinois, and is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. There are no plans for the wedding.

Tierney-String Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. John Francis Tierney of Middletown, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Tierney, to John Farson String of East Orange, N. J. Mr. String is a graduate of Cornell, class of 1910, and is a member of the Cornell and Rumson Country Clubs. Miss Tierney was graduated from Parker Institute this year. No plans have been arranged for the wedding.

Byck-Jacobson Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Jacobson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leo B. Jacobson of this city, to Lawrence Byck of Perth Amboy, N. J., took place on Sunday at the home of the bride's cousin, Mrs. Edmund J. Levine, at Wykagyl Park, New Rochelle, N. Y. The Rev. Dr. S. De Sola Mendes performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends.

Military Medal for Americans.

LONDON, July 16.—King George has conferred the Military Medal, for bravery on the field, on three members of the American Legion of the Canadian forces. The men are Lance Corporal T. B. Dick of Boston and Sergeant H. Harlan and Private C. Porter, both also of New England.

ADMIRAL ARNOLD DIES AT 68 YEARS

Ex-President of Naval Examining and Retiring Boards Was a Native New Yorker.

HIS SEA AND SHORE SERVICE

Former Head of the Naval Board of Wireless Telegraphy Was Member of the Aztec Club.

Rear Admiral Conway Hillyer Arnold, U. S. N., retired, who was President of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards when he retired Nov. 14, 1910, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 800 Riverside Drive, after an illness of seven months. He was 68 years old. Rear Admiral Arnold was a native of this city, and was born Nov. 14, 1848, the son of Commander Henry Nathan Tewkesbury Arnold and Cornelia Van Vleck (Sleight) Arnold. He was educated at private schools here and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1867.

In 1870 he married Miss Fannie Wood, daughter of William W. W. Wood, Engineer in Chief, United States Navy. He had been commissioned an ensign in 1868, and in 1870 he was made Master, and Lieutenant the year following. In 1892 he was commissioned Lieutenant Commander, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was made Commander. In 1902 he became Captain, and six years later Rear Admiral, in command of the Third Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet.

He was inspector of merchant vessels here from 1892 to 1894, when he was ordered to take charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office. He then saw service at sea on board the Massachusetts, and was commander of the Bancroft in 1897. Rear Admiral Arnold was President of the Naval Board on Wireless Telegraphy in 1902.

Admiral Arnold was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Aztec Club of 1847, the Army and Navy Club, and the New York Yacht Club. He is survived by his wife and two grandchildren. His son, C. H. Arnold, Jr., died in 1908 at Santiago, Cuba, and as he was preparing to leave for Europe in 1910 his daughter-in-law was killed in an accident at Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday at St. Ignatius's Church, Eighty-seventh Street and West End Avenue. The interment will be in the Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington.

TALE OF GERMAN VENGEANCE

Womar Who Wished the Kaiser Dead Reported to Have Been Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—According to information received here, a petty officer serving on one of the United States warships recently had a letter from his mother in Germany which read: "I am miserable, hungry, and unhappy. I wish the Kaiser was dead."

A foot note from the pen of the military censor, who handled the letter, said: "Your mother was shot this morning."

PUPILS WIN PEACE PRIZES.

Results of Seabury Essay Contest Announced by School League.

BOSTON, July 16. — The American School Peace League, of which William H. Taft is Honorary President, today announced the winners of the annual Seabury prize essay contest for normal school seniors and seniors in secondary schools.

The first prize in normal school work on the topic "What Education Can Do Toward the Maintenance of Permanent Peace," was won by Miss Icie F. Johnson, Warrensburg, Mo.; second, Hermas Jesse Rogers, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; third, Mrs. Mary M. Barclay, Los Angeles, Cal.

The first prize for high schools on the subject "The Influence of the United States in the Adoption of a Plan for Permanent Peace," was won by Carroll M. Hollister, Norwalk, Conn.; second, Miss Zora Guenard, Superior, Wis.; third, Miss Edna A. Hull, Los Angeles, Cal.

KATHARINE LA SALLE WEDS.

Actress the Bride of Samuel E. Carpenter of Philadelphia.

Miss Katharine La Salle, the actress, and Samuel Emlen Carpenter, son of Mrs. Emlen Newbold Carpenter of Philadelphia, were married yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Holy Communion. The wedding was quiet with only a small group of relatives and intimate friends of the couple present. The Rev. James A. McCague and the Rev. William Pringle were the officiating clergymen.

Walter Greer Benton gave his cousin in marriage. She wore a gown of dark blue chiffon topped with matching hat of chiffon and carried a prayer book.

Miss Dorothy La Salle, the bride's sister, was her only attendant. She appeared in a white tailored suit with a hat of dark blue straw.

Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter left shortly after the ceremony on a motor trip through Canada.

Margery Maude Weds Next Monday.

Miss Margery Maude, daughter of Cyril Maude, and Joseph Warren Burden, whose engagement was recently announced, will be married on Monday, July 23, in Grace Church. As Mr. Burden expects to go into active military service soon, the date of the wedding was advanced. Miss Maude has been staying at the home of Mr. Burden's mother, Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, 160 East Seventieth Street. Mr. Burden is connected with the banking firm of Redmond & Co., 33 Pine Street.

A Son to Mrs. Nathaniel Gidding.

A son was born on Saturday to Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Gidding of 885 West End Avenue. Mrs. Gidding was formerly Miss Meryl Frank Steinhardt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Steinhardt. and her marriage took place a year ago last June.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York for the week ending Saturday, July 14th, 1917, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 15.74 cents.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ADVERTISING & SALES EXECUTIVE

Of a twenty-million-dollar corporation now available—

A young man, whose business associates are good enough to say has done really interesting things in advertising and sales development work.

One of his recent undertakings was a 45% increase in distribution and a 61% increase in net profits.

He knows the agency and publication fields thoroughly, as well as that of advertising and sales direction.

A progressive, responsible manufacturer, a president, or general manager, who requires a first lieutenant; a big advertising agency, or front rank periodical might capitalize on this man substantially.

J 64 Times.

NEGLECT LUSITANIA GRAVES

Queenstown Townsfolk Shun the Resting Place of U-Boat Victims.

QUEENSTOWN, July 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The newest memorial to be placed on the graves of the Lusitania victims is a bouquet of artificial flowers inclosed in a glass case, which also contains a woman's photograph and small marble cross with the inscription: "In memory of my dear wife, Margaret Butler, drowned on the Lusitania. Vengence is Mine, saith the Lord; I will repay." This and three rough mounds of earth are virtually all that mark the resting place of more than a thousand persons, who perished May 7, 1915, when a German submarine stunned the world by sending to the bottom of the ocean, twenty-three miles from here, the first transatlantic passenger steamship to be sunk by a torpedo.

There is a movement on foot to erect a great monument over these graves, but it is not likely to bear fruit until the end of the war.

A high official of the Cunard Steamship Company visited the graves recently and deprecated the fact that they were so neglected. He told the veteran Town Clerk, James Campbell, that he was making a report to his company with a view to co-operating with the British Government for a suitable monument, but expressed doubt if anything could be done in the midst of the world war.

Officers and men from American craft now in British waters have also made long overland pilgrimages to the graves and have given hearty support to the movement.

A correspondent of The Associated Press who a few days ago visited the burial place, which is situated in a greenwood on the cliffs behind this picturesque town, found grass growing a foot high over the three mounds marking as many huge graves, the largest containing seventy bodies, and the others fifty and twenty-seven, respectively. The Town Clerk apologized for the uncut grass, saying that it was allowed to grow until July 1 to enable the poorly-paid caretaker to procure hay. "After July 1," he said, "you will see a transformation."

The Town Council has just denied a request made by the relatives of Miss E. A. Secombe of Peterborough, N. H., to allow her body to be disinterred for burial in the United States, on the ground that the removal would be detrimental to the public health. It develops that the town medical authority has been busy ever since the catastrophe in declining numerous similar requests made by relatives of the victims in America and other countries.

The cemetery is seldom visited by any of the townspeople, who shun it because it brings back awful memories of the heart-breaking scenes enacted on that fatal May 7 two years ago. As showing the sentiment of these pious townsfolks, it is interesting to note that the Town Hall, which was turned into a temporary morgue on that occasion, has never been occupied by any one since, except Campbell, the Town Clerk.

CUT ENEMY'S BEARD; JAILED

Italian Gets 130 Days for "Assault" on a Socialist Deputy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 16.—The cutting off of the beard of Deputy Mafi had an amusing epilogue in court today when the prisoner, Tirletti, was interrogated. He declared that, acting as he did against Mafi, he had no intention of offending the deputy, but attacked him as an intransigeant Socialist who while Italy was at war worked in the interests of the Central Empires. He had a special grudge against Mafi because in the last sittings of the Chamber the Deputy laughed when Parliament commemorated those fallen on the battlefield.

The court nevertheless condemned Tirletti to 130 days in prison and 400 lire fine, ordering the confiscation of the man's scissors and the restitution of the precious cut beard to Mafi.

KING BANS GERMAN TITLE.

George Calls Privy Council to Alter One of Royal House.

LONDON, July 16.—King George has called a special meeting of the Privy Council, to be held tomorrow, for the purpose of proclaiming a change in the title of the Royal House.

King George is of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, whose German name suggests the reason for the pending change in title. Changes have been made recently in the titles of a number of peers who bore names wholly or in part of German origin.

Minister Egan Rallies from Illness.

COPENHAGEN, July 16.—Maurice Francis Egan, the American Minister, who has been suffering from an abscess of the kidney, is reported decidedly better.

CATALONIANS WILL MEET.

Parliament Members to Press Demands on Government.

MADRID, July 16.—Barcelona newspapers publish a note saying that the assembly of members of Parliament from Catalonia will be held on Thursday, notwithstanding all denials, and that the organizers of the movement count on the support of a large part of the army.

Various defense committees, on the other hand, have held meetings to protest against any such manifestation. It is asserted the army will remain aloof from politics and obey the government.

Sixty Catalonian Senators and Deputies asked the Spanish government recently for administrative autonomy for all provinces, and decided to call a meeting of members of Parliament in Barcelona unless the Government summoned Parliament. The Government declined to convene Parliament.

Alaska Dogs Won a War Cross.

NOME, Alaska, July 16.—Mrs. Esther Birdsall Darling of Nome, who sold many racing dogs to the French Government, has received the War Cross won by Alaska dogs for service at the front in transporting ninety tons of shell to an isolated post under fire through a blizzard that raged four days and nights. Announcement of the decoration was made here today.

League Will Appeal to Governors.

The National Security League, which is conducting a campaign of education to arouse people to a realisation of the seriousness of the war, at a meeting held yesterday decided to send a committee on a tour of the South and Middle West to interview the Governors of about twenty States in the interest of the campaign. The committee will be selected later. It will ask the Governors to create educational bureaus in their State Defense Council or appoint special committees to carry on the educational work in their respective States. Besides the Governors the committee will interview the Chairmen of State Defense Councils, Commissioners of Education, and State Superintendents of Schools.

Table Linen Ban in German Hotels.

COPENHAGEN, July 16.—The textile shortage now deprives Germany of napkins and tablecloths, the use of which in hotels and restaurants in that country has been forbidden. Hotels are prohibited from changing bed linen oftener than once a week for guests.

Mrs. E. M. Vanderbilt Found Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 16.—Mrs. Elizabeth M. Vanderbilt, aged 72 years, widow of James Edmond Vanderbilt and a member of a prominent New York family, was found dead in bed this morning at the residence of William Hasty in South Egremont, where she was passing the Summer. Death was caused by heart disease. Mrs. Vanderbilt left a daughter, Mrs. Oscar Fearer of New York.

GEN. DAVID E. AUSTEN DIES IN HIS 77TH YEAR

Member of National Guard for 50 Years, His Body Will Lie in State in Thirteenth Regiment Armory.

Major General David Elwell Austen who had been a member of the New York National Guard for more than fifty years, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Willis Lee Sawyer, at Mountain Lakes, N. J., in his seventy-seventh year. General Austen had been ill since last October, and death was due to arterio-sclerosis. He will be buried with full military honors and his body will lie in state today at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn.

General Austen was born Feb. 6, 1841, in the old Austen homestead at Clifton, on Staten Island, and was educated at Swinburne Collegiate Institute at White Plains. At the age of 20 years he was superintendent and chemist of the New York Kerosene Oil Company, and later became President of the Brooklyn Oil Refining Company. In his spare time he studied law and was admitted to the bar after he was graduated from New York University Law School. He enlisted as a member of the Seventh Regiment at the outbreak of the Civil War, and rose to be Commanding Officer of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command in 1888. In 1908 he was appointed head of the Coast Artillery with the rank of Brigadier General, and in 1911 he was retired from the guard with the rank of Major General.

From 1883 until 1910 General Austen was in charge of the Bureau of Collection of Taxes in the Finance Department, and was also for a short time Superintendent of Parks for Queens. He was once Commodore of the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

GEN. H. W. CLOSSON DIES.

Old Indian Fighter Succumbs in Washington in His 84th Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Brig. Gen. Henry Whitney Closson, U. S. A., retired, who fought many wars against the Indians, died here today at his home, 1,359 Columbia Road, in his eighty-fourth year. General Closson was a native of Whitingham, Vt., and was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1854. He served on the frontier against Indians in Texas and Florida until 1861, when he was in the defense of Fort Pickens.

He was commander of artillery in General Grover's division until 1864, when he was made chief artillery officer in the Mobile expedition which engaged in the sieges of Forts Gaines and Morgan.

80 SWEENEY DIES AT 53.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Stricken Suddenly in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Bo Sweeney, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, died suddenly at his home here today of angina pectoris. He had suffered with the disease for some time, but remained at his desk, and few of his friends knew that his splendid physique had been undermined.

Mr. Sweeney had been Assistant Secretary since 1914, when he left his law practice at Seattle to join Secretary Lane. He was 53 years old and a native of Missouri. He practiced law at Trinidad, Col., and served in the Colorado Legislature before going to Seattle.

Morris Newburger Buried.

The funeral of Morris Newburger, who died at Atlantic City July 14, was held yesterday in Philadelphia, where the interment was in Mount Sinai Cemetery. Mr. Newburger came to this country in 1854 from Germany, settling in Philadelphia. He was an active member of the Committee of Fifty, and later the Committee of One Hundred, there, and was a member of the United States Centennial Commission. He was the first President of the Jewish Publication Society, and remained at its head for twenty years. It was during one of his terms as President that he brought about the publication of the first translation into English of the Old Testament by Hebrew editors. Mr. Newburger is survived by six children.

Miss Harriet Adams De Puy.

Miss Harriet Adams De Puy, daughter of the late Rev. William H. De Puy, died yesterday at her home, 325 Amsterdam Avenue. Miss De Puy was the organizer of the first class of the People's Singing Classes in the Bronx in 1897, and for seventeen years she conducted the Bronx Choral Union. She afterward became musical director of the Henry Street Settlement. Miss De Puy conducted the Broadway Tabernacle Choral Society, the Washington Heights Choral Club, and was head of the Department of Music of the Training School of the New York Kindergarten Association.

Don Antonio Herrera Dead.

HAVANA, July 16.—Señor Don Antonio Herrera, aged 63, widely known Havana newspaper publisher and one of the heroes of the Cuban war of independence, died here today of heart disease. He was a Captain in the army of "Cuba Libre" and received a serious wound in the shoulder in action against the Spaniards.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. SUSAN BARNES HARRISON, wife of the Rev. Dr. R. Marshall Harrison, died at her home in Bellingham, Wash., on July 11. Mrs. Harrison was 62 years old, and was born in England. Her husband was formerly pastor of the Bedford Heights Baptist Church in Brooklyn, and after he became an Episcopalian he was for two years assistant rector of St. Ann's Church in that borough.

Miss ELIZA C. HOLMAN, long active in religious and charitable work in Brooklyn, died yesterday at the home of her sister, Mrs. William P. Pickett, 486 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. She was for many years President of the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. George, and had served as delegate from her church to the Women's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions of the Diocese of Long Island.

Mrs. MARGARET GILL, widow of Peter H. Gill, who was head of the R. H. Gill Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, died at her home, 1,662 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday in her seventy-third year.

Mrs. CATHERINE WERDANN, 85 years old, widow of Henry Werdann, died on Saturday at the home of her son, 68 Bay Twenty-eighth Street, Bath Beach, while on a visit. She lived at 231 East Thirty-seventh Street, Manhattan.

Mrs. RUBY JOY NEWMILLER, wife of Charles Newmiller, died on Sunday at her home, 427 East Fourth Street, Flatbush, in her thirty-ninth year.

JAMES J. SEELEY, 56 years old, manager for the wholesale produce firm of Wessels & Co., in Manhattan, is dead at his home, 616 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and two daughters.

JAMES DRUMMOND BROWN, Jr., a buyer in the wholesale grocery line and a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, died on Sunday at his home, 737A Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in his twenty-seventh year.

Miss SARAH BENNETT, a contralto singer of Orange, N. J., died yesterday at the Essex County Homeopathic Hospital, Newark.

HIRAM H. BERRY, 73 years old, great-grandson of Major John Paulding, who fought in the Revolutionary War, and who captured Major Andre of the British Army with plans of West Point in his possession, died on Sunday at Fordham Hospital.

CHARLES E. SEYMOUR, 78 years old, real estate broker of Flushing, died at his home there on Sunday.

RICHARD E. POWELL, 82 years old, a cabinetmaker and former Chief of the Volunteer Fire Department of Hempstead, L. I., died there yesterday.

Sergeant WILLIAM A. BLACK, for many years attached to the office of Police Inspector James E. Dillon, died suddenly on Saturday at his home, 86 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. FANNIE J. NAGLE, wife of Dr. John T. Nagle, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, died yesterday at her home, 2 East 127th Street, in her seventy-first year.

Detective HENRY J. GINCH, who won a special commendation several years ago, died suddenly on Sunday at his home, 516 West Forty-eighth Street.

Professor WILLIAM WEBER, instructor for thirty-one years in the Fawcett Drawing School of Industrial Arts, Newark, is dead at his home in Newark, in his sixty-sixth year.

JOHN HART, proprietor of the South Orange Hotel for eleven years, died there yesterday.

The Rev. JOSIAH LAFAYETTE SEWARD, for many years Grand Prior of the Supreme Council, N. M. J., and a widely known clergyman of Keene, N. H., died at his home there last Saturday in his seventy-third year. He was graduated from Harvard in 1868 and the Harvard Divinity School in 1874.

DR. GEO. STANCULEANU DEAD

Eye Physician to King of Rumania Suffers a Breakdown from Worry.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 16.—Dr. George Stanculeanu, a prominent Rumanian physician, who had been lecturing in this country in the interest of the Rumanian Government, died today at the Stamford Hall Sanitarium of pneumonia, which followed a mental breakdown. Dr. Stanculeanu was the personal physician of the King and Queen of Rumania for the eye, ear, nose, and throat. He owned extensive property in his native country, but this was lost when German invaders took possession.

Dr. Stanculeanu arrived in New York about a month ago and suffered a nervous breakdown, due, his physicians said, to worry over his lost fortune and the fate of Rumania.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SAMUELS.—Mr. and Mrs. Dan Samuels (nee Mildred Morris) announce the birth of twin daughters, Saturday, July 14.

Married.

BOYD—WILSON.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., in the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow, by the Rev. John Knox Allen, D. D., July 16, 1917, Natalie Deforest Wilson to John Scott Boyd, 3d.

BREDIN—HERRICK.—On Saturday, July 14, 1917, at Trinity Church, Columbus, Ohio, Alice Irving Herrick of Stamford, Conn., to Lewis Leonard Bredin of Detroit, Mich.

WHITMAN — WHITE. — At St. Thomas's Church, Garrison, Md., on Saturday, July 14, Suzanne Voss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Voss White, to Edward B. Whitman, Captain Ninth Engineers, U. S. C., son of Mrs. M. C. Butler of New York and Washington. Washington (D. C.) and Pittsburgh (Penn.) papers please copy.

ADAMSON—BENEDICT.—July 14, Addie O. Benedict to Claude M. Adamson.

Died.

ALLEN.—Thomas Linnecar, only son of the Rev. Rural Dean Allen, Ontario, Canada, and nephew of Dr. Thomas H. Allen, ex-surgeon, Squadron A, New York, killed in action in France, June 13, 1917.

ARNOLD.—On Monday, July 16, 1917, at his residence, 800 Riverside Drive, Conway Hillyer Arnold, retired Rear Admiral, U. S. N. Funeral services at St. Ignatius's Church, 87th st. and West End Av., on Wednesday, July 18, at 1 P. M. Interment at Washington, D. C.

AUSTEN.—General David E., Sunday, July 15, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. L. Sawyer, Mountain Lake, N. J. Body will lie in state at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory Tuesday afternoon and evening, also Wednesday A. M. Services at the armory 1:30 P. M. Wednesday; further services at Grace Church 3:30 P. M. Wednesday. Interment at Trinity.

BELL.—At his residence, Scarsdale, N. Y., on Sunday, July 15, Bertrand Saugeree, son of the late Edward R. and Eliza (Soutter) Bell, in the 40th year of his age. Funeral at St. James's Church, Scarsdale, on Wednesday, July 18, at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving New York at 10:35 A. M., on arrival at Scarsdale Station. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BELL.—Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Bertrand F. Bell, at St. James's Church, Scarsdale, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 18, at 11:30 A. M.

ORME WILSON, Jr., Master.
HARRY COMER, Secretary.

BERRY.—Hiram H., on July 15. Funeral 10 A. M. Wednesday, late residence, 767 East 179th St. Friends and members Peter Cooper Post, G. A. R., invited.

BONNEY.—Suddenly, on July 16, 1917, Jerome Chappell Bonney, Class of 1880, Cornell University, and member of Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. Remains at funeral parlors of R. H. Duff's Sons, 544 Jersey Av., Jersey City. Dutchess County (N. Y.) papers please copy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—James Drummond, Jr., beloved son of James D. and the late Jessie Davies Brown, Sunday, July 15, 1917, in his 27th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 737A Quincy St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

BROWN.—On Saturday, July 14, 1917, at Brandon, Vt., Clara Maynard Barton, widow of Dudley Chase Brown, aged 70 years, mother of Mrs. F. R. Farrington, Mina A. Brown, and Lawrence C. Brown.

CLOSSON.—On Sunday, July 15, 1917, at his residence, 1,359 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C., Brig.-Gen. Henry Whitney Closson, U. S. A., retired.

CONOVER.—Caroline Conover, daughter of the late Richard Stevens and Sarah A. Potter Conover, entered into the rest of Paradise, July 15, at her late residence, in Princeton, N. J. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Princeton, Tuesday, July 17, at 12 o'clock.

CRABBE.—On July 16, 1917, Selima Adele Crabbe, daughter of the late Anne Burke and John Latin Crabbe. Funeral services at the chapel of the Little Church Around the Corner, on Tuesday morning, July 18, 1917, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited. Interment private, at Poughkeepsie.

CRAFT.—Mary A., widow of William Henry Craft. Funeral services Tuesday evening, July 17, 1917, at her late residence, 406 West 20th St., at 8 o'clock.

CROSS.—On Monday, July 16, 1917, Mary Moffat Cross, widow of the late Henry A. Cross. Funeral private.

DE PUY.—On Monday, July 16, Harriet Adams De Puy. Funeral services in her late home, 325 Amsterdam Av., Wednesday, July 18, 5 o'clock P. M. Burial private in Bath, N. Y.

EMORY.—Rear Admiral William Hemsley Emory, at Newport, July 15, 1917. Funeral services at St. Joseph's Church today at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Arlington Wednesday, 18th. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

FAHY.—The Rev. P. J., suddenly, on July 14, pastor of St. Benedict Joseph, R. C. Church, Morris Park, L. I. Requiem mass will be celebrated on Wednesday, July 18, at 10 A. M. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

GASSAWAY.—On July 16, 1917, William Arthur Gassaway of 57 Fleet St., Brooklyn. Funeral will be held at St. Augustine's Church, St. Edward's St., Wednesday, July 18, at 11 A. M.

GEILFUSS.—Caroline Geilfuss, beloved mother of Elsa M. Geilfuss, on July 15, 1917, in her sixty-seventh year. Services at her late residence, 1,118 Woodycrest Av., Highbridge, on Tuesday, July 17, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

GRASSE.—At her residence, 228 West 123d St., Caroline Grasse. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

HALDIMAND. — On July 14, 1917, Emma, widow of the late Louis Haldimand of Montreal, Canada, at 258 West 115th St. Funeral private. Montreal papers please copy.

HETFIELD.—On July 15, 1917, Lydia S., wife of James C. and mother of Alvin J. and Ruth Hetfield and Elsie A. Smith. Funeral services at her late home, 1,161 East 30th St., near Avenue J, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 17, at 2:30 P. M.

HEXTER.—On July 13, at Cedarhurst, L. I., Solomon Hexter, in his 71st year. Funeral services will be held at Salem Field Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon, July 17, at 3 o'clock.

HOLMAN.—On July 16, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. William Pickett, 486 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, Eliza C. Holman, daughter of the late Percy and Anna Holman. Funeral services at St. George's Church, Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 18, at 2 o'clock.

HUPFEL.—On July 14, 1917, at Brinckerhoff, Dutchess County, N. Y., in his 73d year, Adolph Glaser Hupfel, beloved husband of Magdalena G. Hupfel, and beloved father of Katherine G. McMann, (nee Hupfel,) A. G. Hupfel, Jr., Antonette G. Deppeler, (nee Hupfel,) and Otto G. Hupfel. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery. Funeral train leaves Grand Central Station, (lower level,) 10:45 A. M. Tuesday, July 17.

JACKSON.—Monday, July 16, at St. Luke's Home, 2,014 Broadway, Virginia, daughter of Joseph H. Jackson and Helen M. Everitt. Funeral service and interment Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—Hannah Maria, on Sunday, July 15, 1917, beloved wife of John Johnson and mother of Mrs. Fannie Haller and Captain John Adolph. Funeral services at her late residence, 22 Duryea Place, Flatbush, Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 17, 7:45 P. M.

KING.—Sarah J., at Edgartown, Mass., Sunday, July 15, widow of David Porter Stowell, beloved mother of Mrs. William West Headrick, Mrs. John Meredith Walker, and Mrs. Charles A. Searls. Interment private, Canton, Mass., July 17.

KOUHN.—On July 15, 1917, John J. Kouhn, beloved father of Mrs. Dorothy Marin and Mrs. Loraine Alvitus. Funeral Wednesday, 2 P. M., from parlors of J. F. McGowan, 1,365 Amsterdam Av. Interment Calvary.

LINDENBAUM.—July 15, Emma, beloved mother of Max, Edwin, Herbert, and Martha Lindenbaum. Funeral Thursday, July 19, at 10 A. M., from her son's residence, 40 St. Nicholas Place.

LION.—On Sunday, July 15, in her 63th year, Henrietta, (nee Canter,) widow of the late Sim M., sister of Esther Sarluis, mother of Fanny Sacks, Sarah Esther, Mayer, Alexander, and Henry. Funeral from her late residence, 1,350 Fulton Av., Wednesday, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LION.—It is with deepest regret we announce the death of Henrietta Lion,

CHICAGO CUBS FARE POORLY IN FIRST CLASH OF SERIES WITH CLAN M'GRAW

GIANTS GIVE WARM WELCOME TO CUBS

Bruins Somewhat Somnolent and Polo Grounders Get the First of Series, 4 to 2.

TESREAU TAKES TUMBLE

Dark Clouds in Sky Seem to Frighten Jeff in Seventh, but His Mates Hold the Game Safe.

It has been the general impression that the Polo Grounds would never again be large enough to hold Umpire Lord Byron and Manager John J. McGraw at the same time. It was plenty large enough to hold both of them yesterday, with lots of room to spare. Byron made his first visit here since the McGraw uprising against him in Cincinnati. When they first met out on the field Byron looked due south and McGraw strained his neck to see what was going on up in the northern sky. Each time it was necessary for them to pass each other there was room enough between them to drive a hay wagon. It never became necessary for them to speak to each other.

Byron didn't come here to see McGraw. He was here to umpire the game between the Giants and the Chicago Cubs, which was won by New York by a 4 to 2 score. The crowd of some 6,000 hooted and jeered Byron so energetically that his announcements to the grandstand were drowned in the roar. Byron was as popular as snakes in Ireland. The question naturally arises, if Byron is hooted and hissed because McGraw knocked him down, what in the world would they do if Byron had landed first and knocked McGraw down? Call out the reserves?

The Cubs were a melancholy looking ball club yesterday. They displayed about as much speed as two messenger boys playing a game of chess. The only alarming thing they did yesterday was to knock Jeff Tesreau out of the box. Tesreau has been invited to leave ball games quite often lately and one explanation of it is that Jeff is what they call a sunshine pitcher. While the sun is shining on his manly figure he pitches to beat the cars, but as soon as the sun sinks behind Coogan's Bluff Jeff gets slammed hard and often.

Tesreau Is Removed.

In the seventh inning yesterday thunder clouds began to gather and it grew as dark as the last days of Pompeii. Right then and there the Cubs landed on Tesreau and pounded him off the mound. The theory of this is that it requires much heat to keep Jeff's pitching arm in working order.

The Cubs brought a new player here with them this trip. He is Pickles Dillhoefer of Milwaukee. He is a catcher, and is hailed as another Ray Schalk. Yesterday he resembled Schalk inasmuch as he had two hands and two feet, but in letting the ball get past him he closely resembles Ed Sweeney when he used to play with the Yanks.

Phil Douglas who finished the game for the Cubs after Vaughn had retired for a pinch hitter in the seventh, disagreed forcibly with Lord Byron on several decisions. A great change has come over Byron. In the past he used to relish a kicking pitcher, so that he could wigwag him into oblivion. When Douglas kicked hard yesterday Byron looked sad and dejected. He didn't even answer Douglas's arguments. He was muzzled.

Laughing Larry Doyle got a big reception when he came to the bat in the first, and when Larry did his best to bound a triple off the right-field wall, Robertson did an unclubby thing by sticking up his bare hand to nip the ball off the stockade.

Burns opened up on Jim Vaughn with a scratchy double to right centre, and went to third on Herzog's crack to right. On Flack's wild toss to the plate Burns registered. The Cubs were loose as a sailor with money in the second. Fletcher smashed a double to right, Mann making a blind man's attempt to catch the ball. Robertson laid a wee bit to the infield, and Vaughn chucked it past Merkle, Fletcher scoring, while Robbie went to second. Holke's sacrifice sent Robertson to third, from whence he scored on Vaughn's wild pitch. Tesreau got a walk, went to second on another wild pitch, and to third on a passed ball.

Fletcher Sends Kauff Home.

Herzog opened the third with a safe flap to right, and was forced by Kauff, who made an attempt to sacrifice. Zim plugged a single to right, pushing Benny to third. Fletcher's hit through short sent Kauff home. Doyle brought the inning to a close with a gorgeous sort of play when he stabbed Robertson's mischievous bounder and flipped him out at first.

Chicago got a brace of runs in the seventh. Williams singled to right and went down on a wild pitch. Deal walked and both occupants moved up on Wortman's sacrifice. After Dillhoefer hoisted to Zim, Wolter, batting for Vaughn, got an infield hit and scored Williams. When Zimmerman threw unruly to first Deal also scored. Flack doubled to right, Mann walked, and the bases were jammed.

Tesreau did the rightabout face, and was last seen squeezing his massive frame through a hole in the right-field fence. Benton came along and saved the Giants, Doyle being tossed out by Herzog for the final demise of that chapter.

Phil Douglas, who succeeded Vaughn, pitched himself out of a heap of trouble in the seventh. Benton greeted him with a double to left centre, and he went to third on a single by Burns. Herzog forced Burns at second and Kauff walked, loading the bases. Zim welted a liner to Doyle, who doubled Kauff at first.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Burns,lf	4	1	3	3	0	
Herzog,2b	3	0	2	1	2	
Kauff,	2	1	0	2	2	
Zimm'n,3b	4	0	1	2	2	
Fletcher,ss	3	1	2	2	1	
Robert'n,rf	4	1	1	4	0	
Holke,1b'	3	0	0	8	0	
Rariden,c	3	0	0	5	1	
Tesreau,p	1	0	0	0	2	
Benton,p	1	0	1	0	1	
Total	28	4	10	27	9	

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Flack,rf	3	0	1	0	0	
Mann,lf	3	0	0	0	0	
Doyle,2b	3	0	0	2	4	
Merkle,1b,cf	4	0	0	8	1	
Williams,cf	3	1	2	1	0	
Zelder,1b	1	0	0	2	0	
Deal,3b	3	1	1	4	1	
Wortman,ss	2	0	0	1	3	
Dilhoefer,c	4	0	0	6	2	
Vaughn,p	2	0	0	0	2	
aWolter	1	0	1	0	0	
Douglas,p	0	0	0	0	1	
bElliott	1	0	1	0	0	
cWilson	1	0	0	0	0	
dHendrix	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	32	2	6	24	13	

a Batted for Vaughn in seventh.
b Batted for Wortman in ninth.
c Batted for Douglas in ninth.
d Batted for Flack in ninth.
Errors—Zimmerman, Flack, Vaughn.

New York	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Burns, (2.) Fletcher, Flack, Benton. Stolen bases—Fletcher, Elliott. Sacrifice hits—Kauff, Holke, Herzog, Wortman. Double play—Doyle and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 8. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 1; Douglas, 1; Tesreau, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Vaughn, 8 hits, 4 runs in 6 innings; Douglas, 2 and 0 in 2; Tesreau, 5 and 2 in 6 2-3; Benton, 1 and 0 in 2 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Vaughan, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Vaughn, 6; Tesreau, 4; Benton, 2. Wild pitches—Vaughn, (2.) Tesreau, 1. Passed ball—Dilhoefer. Time —2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 6; Binghampton, 0.
Reading, 9; Wilkes-Barre, 5.
Scranton, 5; Elmira, 2.

American Association.

Louisville, 6; Kansas City, 3.
Minneapolis, 4; Columbus, 2.
Milwaukee, 3; Indianapolis, 2.

Eastern League.

New London, 1; Portland, 1.
Lawrence, 5; Hartford, 4.
New Haven, 3; Springfield, 0.
Worcester, 10; Bridgeport, 8.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 8; Mobile, 0.
Nashville, 4; Birmingham, 1.

GIANTS, to-day, with CHICAGO, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 0.
Boston, 8; Pittsburgh, 7.
(First game; 11 innings.)
Boston, 7; Pittsburgh, 2.
(Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 3; New York, 2.
St. Louis, 2; Boston, 0.
Washington at Chicago.
(Postponed; rain.)
Philadelphia at Detroit.
(Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	43	26	.649
Philadelphia	40	32	.556
St. Louis	44	37	.543
Cincinnati	46	42	.523
Chicago	43	41	.512
Brooklyn	36	39	.480
Boston	32	43	.427
Pittsburgh	24	53	.312

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	51	31	.622
Boston	50	31	.617
Cleveland	46	40	.535
New York	41	38	.519
Detroit	41	39	.513
Washington	33	45	.423
Philadelphia	29	47	.382
St. Louis	32	52	.381

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit
Washington at Chicago.

DODGERS TOSS AWAY GAME.

Wild Throws in Eighth Help St. Louis Win by 3 to 1.

Until Brooklyn outer guardians had an opportunity to toss the ball around in the eighth inning of the game with St. Louis at Ebbets Field yesterday, it was a splendid pitching argument between Lee Meadows of the Cardinals and Edward Pfeffer of the Dodgers. In that eighth frame most of the Superbas were mixed up in a wild throwing contest that allowed the Cardinals to add two runs to one collected in the first inning, and thereby take the opening game of the series by a score of 3 to 1.

Meadows really pitched much too well for the Dodgers even to hope for victory. After the third inning he did not allow a hit, and only one local man reached first base. This was Jimmy Johnston, who was passed with one out in the fifth and stole second, but remained at that station when the inning ended. Meadows struck out six opposing batsmen and allowed only three hits. The fielding of Betzel, who accepted ten fielding chances without a bobble, helped Meadows materially. Pfeffer did well until that eighth inning, when he had a hand in the donation of the pastime to the visitors.

Miller Huggins got so excited in the fourth inning of the game that he entered into an argument with a fan seated in the left field stand. This fan evidently told Huggins a few of the fine points of the game and in such a manner that Huggins felt no gratitude for the information. At any rate Huggins gave all the indications of a man trying to climb over a fence after the scalp of a neighbor until Umpire Rigler and several Cardinal players restrained the scrappy manager.

St. Louis lost no time getting the opening edge. Two vicious shots past the vigilant Mowrey in the opening inning gave Pfeffer a handicap. Jack Smith began with the first smash by third, went to second on Baird's sacrifice, to third on Long's infield out and registered when Hornsby slipped another past Mowrey.

Brooklyn had chances in the first and second innings, but could not tie up the game until the third. A pass and singles by Pfeffer and Olson filled the bases with two out in the second, but Johnston fouled out. Casey Stengel tied the count in the third with a terrific three-base shot to right centre. He completed the circuit on Wheat's sacrifice fly to right.

After avoiding all troubles for six innings, Pfeffer helped materially to throw away the game in the eighth. Two were out when Hornsby singled to centre. Cruise smashed safely to right. Stengel retrieved the ball and threw toward third to cut off Hornsby. Pfeffer intercepted the throw and made a fast toss in the general direction of second base, hoping to cut down Cruise, who had continued from first.

Pfeffer's throw went right back to Stengel. Hornsby scored and Cruise rounded third as if to dash for the plate. Stengel made another attempt to be useful with a throw to the plate, but this time it was Jimmy Johnston who cut in with a futile attempt to stop the ball. Johnston fumbled miserably and Cruise scored as the ball rolled into the St. Louis dugout. Another hit, an error by Olson and a hit batsman filled the bases, but Meadows ended the Brooklyn agony with a weak tap to the pitcher.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
J. Smith,rf	5	1	2	2	0	
Baird,3b	3	0	1	1	0	
Long,lf	5	0	0	0	0	
Hornsby,ss	4	1	2	0	4	
Cruise,cf	4	1	1	2	0	
Paulette,1b	4	0	2	15	0	
Betzel,2b	4	0	0	1	0	
Snyder,c	3	0	1	6	0	
Meadows,p	4	0	0	0	2	
Total	36	3	9	27	6	

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Olson,ss	3	0	1	0	4	
Johnston,1b	2	0	0	5	1	
H. Myers,cf	4	0	0	3	0	
Stengel,rf	3	0	1	1	0	
Wheat,lf	3	0	0	5	0	
Gutshaw,2b	4	0	0	4	3	
Mowrey,3b	4	0	0	0	2	
J. Meyers,c	2	0	0	6	1	
Pfeffer,p	3	0	1	0	2	
Total	28	1	3	27	11	

Errors—Olson, Johnston, 2, Pfeffer.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3	
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Three-base hit—Stengel. Sacrifice hits—Baird, Johnston. Sacrifice fly—Wheat. Stolen base—Johnston. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Base on balls—Off Meadow, 4; Pfeffer, 1. Earned runs—Off Meadow, 1; Pfeffer, 2. Struck out—By Meadow, 6; Pfeffer, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, 1, (Snyder.) Time—1 hour 48 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

Make Room for Falkenberg.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 16.—Clint Roggs, a pitcher with the Indianapolis Association club, was sent to Lincoln of the Western League today under an optional agreement. Cutting down the pitching staff was made necessary when Fred (Cy) Falkenberg was returned to Indianapolis by the Philadelphia Athletics.



YANKEES KICK AWAY GAME FOR SHAWKEY

Every Member of Infield Helps Cleveland Take Close Contest by Score of 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—Bob Shawkey today pitched shutout ball which should have carried the Yankees into third place, but Bob's supporting cast failed him at a critical time. New York picked up a lead in the fourth inning, held it until the sixth and then the infield tossed it away. The Indians got the verdict by 3 to 2.

The Indians did not make an earned run off Shawkey, and there was a taint on one of the two runs picked up by Donovan's team. Shawkey deserved to win. He easily outpitched Jim Bagby.

Every member of Donovan's inner guard made at least one mistake. First Peck neglected to cover second base after he had trapped Roth on the line and Maisel had chased Roth toward third. In the run down Pipp left first uncovered and could not get back for Harris after Roth returned safely to second. Baker made an error on O'Neill's grounder and slow work by Maisel let a runner score from third.

Maisel's failure to connect on an attempted squeeze play in the first inning lost a run. Peck had tripled to deep left with one down, and set out for the plate on the first ball pitched to Maisel. The latter missed an attempt to bunt, and Peck was an easy out.

In the fourth the Yanks put over two runs. Maisel opened the inning with a drive over Chapman's head and Pipp singled to centre, Maisel stopping at second. Baker was robbed of a hit when Harris made a great stop, but both runners advanced on the out. A pass to Miller filled the bases.

High hit to deep centre for what would have been a certain sacrifice fly, but Speaker fell just as he was about to catch the ball and the ball hit him. Maisel scored, Pipp reached third and Miller second. Nunamaker grounded to Evans, who threw out Pipp at the plate, but O'Neill trying to double Nunamaker at first, hit the catcher on the shoulder. The ball rolled away, allowing Miller to score. Shawkey ended the inning by striking out.

The Indians put over a run in the fifth inning. With one out O'Neill beat out a slow roller to Baker and advanced on the latter's throw past first. Sewell's single to centre sent O'Neill home.

In the sixth Roth walked and stole second. Harris hit to Peck in deep short. With no chance to get Harris, Peck faked a throw and pulled Roth off second base. Then he threw to Maisel, who chased Roth toward third. As Maisel threw to Baker, Roth turned back and made second because it was left uncovered. Graney's infield out advanced both runners. Smith batted for Evans and was purposely walked, filling the bases. Baker fumbled O'Neill's grounder and Roth scored. Baker then threw to Maisel in an attempt to force Smith, and Harris, who had come from second, continued on to the plate. He beat Maisel's slow return and this proved the winner.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
W'gans,2b	4	0	1	1	1	
Chapman,ss	4	0	1	3	3	
Speaker,cf	4	0	2	6	0	
Roth,rf	3	1	0	2	1	
Harris,1b	4	1	2	8	0	
Graney,lf	4	0	0	2	1	
Evans,3b	2	0	0	0	2	
Turner,3b	1	0	0	0	1	
O'Neill,c	3	1	1	5	2	
Bagby,p	3	0	1	0	2	
aSmith	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	32	3	7	27	11	

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Hendryx,cf	4	0	0	1	0	
P'paugh,ss	4	0	1	2	4	
Maisel,2b	4	1	1	3	2	
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	9	1	
Baker,3b	4	0	1	1	3	
Miller,rf	3	1	1	0	0	
High,lf	4	0	3	4	0	
N'maker,c	3	0	1	4	0	
Shawkey,p	3	0	0	1	2	
Total	33	2	9	24	12	

Total....32 3 7 27 11
a Batted for Evans in sixth.
Errors—O'Neill, Baker, (2.)

New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—3	

Two-base hits—High, Baker, Speaker. Three-base hit—Peckinpaugh. Stolen base—Roth. Double play—Roth and Chapman. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cleveland, 7. First on errors—New York, 1; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 2; Bagby, 4. Earned runs—Off Shawkey, none; Bagby, 1. Struck out—By Shawkey, 4; Bagby, 2. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty and Connolly.

RED SOX SUFFER SHUTOUT.

Browns Apply Whitewash to Champions, Winning by 2 to 0.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Davenport held Boston to two hits today, and St. Louis shut out the world's champions, 2 to 0. Davenport did not give a hit until the sixth, when Hooper doubled. He was the only visitor to get on second, and was left there when Davenport fanned Hoblitzel for the third out.

St. Louis got a run in the fourth, when Pratt singled and scored on a single by Jacobson. In the sixth Sisler singled, stole second, and went to third when Barry failed to cover the base for Thomas's perfect throw. He scored on Severeid's single.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Shotton,lf	3	0	0	2	0	
Austin,3b	3	0	0	3	2	
Sloan,rf	4	0	0	1	0	
Sisler,1b	3	1	1	12	1	
Severeid,c	3	0	1	4	1	
Pratt,2b	2	1	1	1	4	
Jacobson,cf	3	0	2	2	0	
Lavan,ss	2	0	0	1	2	
Davenport,p	3	0	0	1	3	
Total	26	2	5	27	13	

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	1	0	
Barry,2b	3	0	0	3	4	
Hoblitzel,1b	4	0	0	10	0	
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	0	0	
Shorten,lf	3	0	0	0	0	
Walker,cf	2	0	0	5	1	
Scott,ss	2	0	0	0	2	
Ruth	1	0	0	0	0	
Janvrin,ss	0	0	0	0	0	
Thomas,c	2	0	0	5	3	
Foster,p	2	0	0	0	1	
bWalsh	1	0	0	0	0	
Jones,p	0	0	0	0	1	
Total	28	0	2	24	12	

a Batted for Scott in seventh.
b Batted for Foster in eighth.
Errors—Barry, Scott.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hit—Hooper. Three-base hit—Pratt. Stolen bases—Sisler. Double plays—Walker, Scott, and Hoblitzel; Austin, Pratt, and Sisler. Left on bases—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 4; Davenport, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Foster, 5 hits and 1 run in 7 innings; Jones, 0 in 1; Davenport, 2 in 9. Struck out—By Foster, 4; Davenport, 3. Wild pitch—Foster. Time—1 hour 47 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

Lafforgue Not to Come Here.

The report that Frank Lafforgue, instructor at St. Louis Racquet Club, would become instructor at the Yale Club has proved to be untrue. John Macklin, at present instructor at the Yale Club, intends to take up aviation at Mineola in the near future with a view to entering the corps, and the club has not considered appointing a successor:

RACING

Empire City Track

(YONKERS & MT. VERNON)

TODAY

6 Good Attractive Events

INCLUDING THE

Bronxville Handicap

FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.

SPECIAL RACE TRAINS

leave Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, at 1:15, 1:51 P. M. Regular trains to Mt. Vernon at short intervals from 11:35 A. M. to 2:46 P. M. All trains stop at 125th St. Also via Broadway Subway to 225th St., thence by direct trolley; also Lenox Ave. Subway to Kingsbridge Road, or 6th and 9th Ave. "L" to 155th St., thence by Jerome Ave. trolley.

Grand Stand and Paddock, $3; Ladies, $1.50.

BRAVES GET BOTH GAMES.

Work Eleven Innings in First to Beat Pirates by 8 to 7.

BOSTON, July 16.—Boston started its second home series with Pittsburgh today by taking two games, the first in eleven innings by the score of 8 to 7 and the second 7 to 2.

Each team made sixteen hits in the opener, which was a slam-bang affair, Boston using four pitchers and Pittsburgh two. The winning run came with none out in the eleventh on Kelly's double to left, Konetchy's scratch single, and Grimes's error on the late throw to first.

Barnes had things very much his own way in the second, after Boston made five runs off Jacobs in less than two innings.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Mar'ville,ss	6	0	1	4	3	
Powell,cf	5	2	2	1	1	
Rehg,rf	5	1	1	1	0	
Kelly,lf	5	2	2	4	0	
Konetc'y,1b	5	1	3	10	2	
Smith,3b	4	1	2	1	3	
Rawl'gs,2b	5	0	1	3	2	
Tragesser,c	4	0	2	9	1	
Allen,p	0	0	0	0	1	
Ragan,p	2	0	0	0	1	
Nehf,p	0	0	0	0	0	
aMagee	1	0	0	0	0	
bBailey	1	1	1	0	0	
Total	43	8	16	33	15	

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Bigbee,lf	5	0	2	3	0	
Fitler,2b	6	1	1	2	3	
King,rf	4	1	1	2	0	
Wilhoit,rf	2	0	0	1	0	
Carey,cf	6	2	3	3	0	
Ward,ss	4	1	1	1	5	
W. Wagn'r,1b	5	0	3	12	1	
Debus,3b	5	0	2	3	1	
Schmidt,c	3	1	2	3	3	
Cooper,p	2	1	1	0	0	
Grimes,p	1	0	0	0	2	
Total	43	7	16	*30	15	

*None out when winning run was scored in eleventh.
a Batted for Ragan in sixth.
b Batted for Nehf in eighth.
Errors—Tragesser, Bigbee, Ward, Grimes.

Boston	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1—8	
Pittsburgh	3	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0—7	

Two-base hits—Debus, Powell, (2.) Kelly, Carey, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Bigbee, Grimes, Kelly, Tyler. Sacrifice flies—Ward, Rehg. Double play—Konetchy, Smith, and Maranville. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 10; Boston, 2. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cooper, 1; Grimes, 3; Ragan, 2; Tyler, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cooper, 13 hits, 3 runs, in 6 2-3 innings; Grimes, 3 and 1 in 3 1-3, (none out in 11th;) Allen, 4 and 1 in 1; Ragan, 7 and 1 in 5; Nehf, 5 and 1 in 2; Tyler, 2 and 0 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Ragan, (Schmidt.) Struck out—By Cooper, 8; Grimes, 1; Nehf, 2; Tyler, 2. Wild pitch—Nehf. Time—2 hours 45 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
M'ville,ss	3	1	1	1	2	
Powell,cf	5	1	2	2	0	
Rehg,rf	4	1	2	3	0	
Kelly,lf	3	1	2	2	0	
Konetchy,1b	4	1	1	12	0	
Smith,3b	2	0	1	0	1	
Rawlings,2b	2	0	0	1	5	
Tragesser,c	3	1	0	6	0	
Barnes,p	3	1	1	0	2	
Total	30	7	11	27	10	

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Bigbee,lf	5	0	1	1	0	
Fitler,2b	5	0	1	5	2	
Wilhoit,rf	2	0	1	0	1	
Carey,cf	4	0	0	1	0	
Fischer,1b	4	0	1	6	0	
Ward,ss	2	0	1	0	2	
Wolfe,ss	1	0	0	0	2	
Debus,3b	4	1	1	1	2	
Schmidt,c	4	1	2	6	4	
Jacobs,p	0	0	0	1	1	
Gilmore,p	4	0	0	1	4	
Total	36	2	8	24	17	

Errors—Maranville, Grimes.

Boston	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	—7	
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2	

Two-base hits—Fischer, Schmidt. Three-base hits—Debus, Maranville, Powell, Kelly, Rehg. Stolen bases—Maranville, Rehg. Sacrifice hits—Maranville, Rawlings. Double plays—Schmidt and Fitler; Schmidt and Debus. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Boston, 10. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Jacobs, 3; Grimes, 6; Barnes, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Jacobs —5 hits, 5 runs in 1 2-3 innings; Barnes, 8 and 2 in 9; Grimes, 6 and 2 in 6 1-3. Struck out—By Grimes, 3; Barnes, 4. Wild pitches—Grimes. Time—1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

ALEX OUTPITCHES REGAN.

Phillies Beat Reds, 1 to 0, in Fast Time of 1 Hour and 10 Minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Wonderful fielding especially by Bancroft, marked the game in which Philadelphia defeated Cincinnati today 1 to 0. Alexander and Regan had a twirling duel which was finished in remarkably fast time of one hour and ten minutes.

The lone tally was scored in the seventh inning. Whitted then led off with a double and took third when Rough muffed Cravath's fly. Regan threw Stock out and Whitted was caught at the plate when Paskert threw to McKechnie. Luderus's single scored Cravath. Johnny Evers made his début with the Phillies and was presented with a big floral horseshoe.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Evers,2b	4	0	1	2	2	
Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	2	5	
Whitted,lf	3	0	1	2	0	
Cravath,rf	3	1	0	2	0	
Stock,3b	3	0	1	1	2	
Paskert,cf	3	0	0	3	0	
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	12	2	
Killifer,c	3	0	0	12	1	
Alex'der,p	3	0	0	2	4	
Total	29	1	5	27	19	

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Groh,3b	4	0	1	2	5	
Kopf,ss	4	0	0	0	2	
Rousch,cf	4	0	0	2	0	
Chase,1b	4	0	0	12	0	
Griffith,rf	3	0	2	2	1	
Neale,lf	3	0	1	0	0	
McK'nie,2b	3	0	1	0	1	
Wingo,c	2	0	0	2	0	
Regan,p	3	0	1	0	4	
Total	30	0	6	24	13	

Error—Roush.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hit—Whitted. Double plays—Griffith and Chase; Bancroft, Evers, and Luderus. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Base on ball—Off Alexander, 1. Struck out—By Regan, 1; Alexander, 1. Time—1 hour 10 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Rigler.

Smyth Taken by Cardinals.

Jimmy Smyth was released by Brooklyn yesterday to the St. Louis Cardinals through the waiver route. Smyth made way on the Dodgers for Bill Leard, an infielder from Seattle, and Mack Wheat, a catcher, both of whom joined the Dodgers.

Indians Send Daly to Buffalo.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—Announcement was made by the Cleveland American League Club today that Catcher Tom Daly has been released under an optional agreement to the Buffalo Club of the International League.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

							R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	3	0	1	0	0	1—5	8	2
Rochester	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—3	5	2

AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo	2	0	2	1	0	0	4—9	11	2
Richmond	3	0	0	1	3	0	0—8	11	3

AT TORONTO.

Providence	3	0	0	0	0	0	2—10	9	0
Toronto	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0—4

EXPORT LICENSE LIST ENLARGED BY BOARD

Various Steel Fabrications and Other Products Placed Under Council's Control.

HOW TO USE THE LICENSES

Instructions to Shippers Given—No License Required for Exports to Canada.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A long list of commodities were named by the Administrative Board of the Experts Council today as requiring licenses for shipment abroad, although they were not designated specifically in President Wilson's proclamation putting certain articles under expert control.

They are sulphur, saltpetre, nitrate of potash, benzol, rice, dried beans, peas, condensed milk, structural steel, shapes and mill steel, including angles, tees, beams, and channels; steel plates of ordinary tank quality, rolled steel floor plates, rosin and turpentine, washing powder, hand lantern oil, tuluol, lubricating oil, malt, steel plates, tank plates and boiler plates, soap and soap products, and vegetable oils.

The Administrative Board explained in the following statement how licenses may be surrendered both to the steamship company and the Custom House:

"The exporter receives the license in duplicate, and he turns both copies over to the steamship company in exchange for a steamship permit. The steamship company turns both the original and duplicate over to the customs authorities with their clearance papers.

"Difficulties arising where the goods covered by a license are not forwarded in one lot will be settled in one of several ways. In the first place, a man may apply for and receive as many licenses as he requires. A 'balance license' is being arranged for, to take care of any balance of goods which has not been shipped under the original license. A 'blanket license' is being arranged for which will cover specific commodities shipped by specific firms to certain countries.

"In the case of shipments to Canada, exporters are advised that steps have been taken to facilitate these shipments, and they need not apply for a specific license. Shipments to Canada may be forwarded as heretofore."

Secretary Redfield announced the appointment of J. A. Parker of New York as steel expert for the Bureau of Export Licenses. Mr. Parker, who had been at the head of the Export Division of the United States Steel Products Company, will keep a close watch on production in this country to see how far foreign demands may be met, and reports from American agents abroad on the final destinations of steel shipments will be made to him.

As the export control list is enlarged Secretary Redfield will name representatives from each group of industries to advise the bureau. Herbert Hoover will serve as the bureau's expert on food.

Reports from the Mexican border that Customs officials had held up market purchases made by Mexicans in the United States drew from the Bureau of Licenses today the statement that every effort would be made to do away with local inconveniences. There is no intention, it was said, to license small purchases, and Mexicans will continue to be permitted to carry their market baskets across the border as heretofore.

FEAR ENEMY TRADING ACT.

Phillips Tells German Companies State Laws Would Be Void.

Representatives of German fire insurance companies and casualty concerns met yesterday afternoon, in the office of State Superintendent of Insurance Jesse S. Phillips, 165 Broadway, and discussed with him action to be taken by the State in the event of the passage of the trading with the enemy bill by Congress. They believed that the bill would practically mean the end of their business. It was contended by the manager or one of the largest companies that the only thing German about his company was that the original capital was furnished by Germans. He said the clerks were Americans and that he was a native American, with no German ancestry.

Mr. Phillips said that in his opinion the State would not be called upon to take any action regarding licenses to do business, as any provision contained in a Federal bill would supercede State laws. If the bill contained a provision vesting in the Secretary of Commerce the right to issue licenses to trade, he thought all State laws on the subject would be void. The State, under these considerations, would be obliged to recognize only the orders of the Secretary of Commerce, or some other duly authorized Federal authority.

The New York State Insurance Office has receive no word regarding the President's proclamation concerning German marine insurance companies and Mr. Phillips telegraphed to Washington asking for an interpretation of certain passages in the proclamation. At none of the offices of the German companies dealing in marine insurance had any official word come from Washington and all the managers know of the proclamation, they said, was what had been published in the newspapers.

DENY EXPORTING COTTON

But Swiss Say Italians Have Furnished Fruits to Germany.

BERNE, July 16.—Regarding American allegations with respect to Swiss exportation of American cotton and Italian fruits to Germany, the Bund publishes a precise statement with the object of showing that Switzerland has exported no cotton since the Autumn of 1915. Control of Switzerland's trade and commerce, then arranged with the Entente, says the paper, has always been strictly observed, rendering such exportation quite impossible.

As to the exportation of Southern fruits to Germany, this traffic was continued, the Bund asserts, to a certain extent with the knowledge and consent of the Italian Government. It explains that there was a kind of compensation traffic between Italy and Germany, despite the war, Italy sending fruits in return for German agricultural machinery. It is pointed out that Switzerland had no right or reason to prevent this traffic, which was conducted for the most part by Italian merchants.

LAWSON LOSES TAX FIGHT.

Injunction to Prevent His Arrest for Nonpayment Is Denied.

BOSTON, July 16.—Application by Thomas W. Lawson for an injunction to prevent his arrest for nonpayment of taxes at Winchester was refused by Judge Brown, of the Superior Court, today. A tax warrant on which action is pending is based on a claim against Mr. Lawson for $5,806, alleged to be due the town of Winchester on property owned by him in 1916.

In seeking the injunction, Mr. Lawson said his legal residence was at Scituate and that the property on which the tax was claimed was not, in fact, owned by him.

TO INVESTIGATE ARRESTS.

Woods Would Find Out Why Dying Man Was Unattended.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods ordered an investigation yesterday of the arrest of Dennis, Maurice, and Etienne Jordan, proprietors of a boarding house, at 270 West Thirty-ninth Street, by Detective Clarence Daly of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Dennis Jordan asserts that he was blowing his police whistle for help because he had been told that a man had fallen from the roof of an adjoining building and was dying, when Daly came up in plainclothes, ordered him to stop blowing his police whistle, and attacked him for failing to do so. Maurice and Etienne, brothers of Dennis, say that they came out to plead with Daly to attend to the injured man, instead of quarreling with Dennis, and that Daly arrested them also.

Magistrate Frothingham, who heard the case in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, accepted the testimony of Detective Daly to the effect that Dennis Jordan was intoxicated and violent, and that the brothers tried to prevent an arrest. Because of this and the confusion in the testimony of several witnesses for the defense, he fined Dennis Jordan $25 and the other two $5 each.

The part of the case in which Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham, who has charge of the investigation, is particularly interested, is not whether Detective Daly was right or wrong in his quarrel with the Jordans, but why the injured man, Alfred Dubuc, a chauffeur, was allowed to lie unattended on the ground while the detective pursued his grievance against the Jordans. It was not until the quarrel between the detective and the boarding-house proprietors had attracted a policeman in uniform that the injured man received any attention. Dubuc was finally removed to New York Hospital, where he died. It was reported that he might have been benefited if he had received medical attention promptly instead of being neglected during the Daly-Jordan controversy.

Inspector Bolan was ordered yesterday afternoon by Third Deputy Commissioner Dunham to have his report on the incident ready today. The Jordans have engaged Goodman & Pike of 41 Park Row to present their case against the detective.

THREE BILLIONS MORE FOR ALLIES NEEDED

Congress Likely to be Asked Before Adjournment to Authorize New Credits.

$1,303,000,000 SPENT NOW

At the Present Rate First Loan Would Be Used Up Entirely by October 25.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Unless the unforeseen develops, Congress will probably be asked before adjournment of the present session to authorize another gigantic loan to the Allies. The present authorization of $3,000,000,000 will be exhausted within from three to four months at the rate at which the Government is lending money to Entente Governments.

Indications are that the amount of the second authorization will be no less than the first, and may go as high as $5,000,000,000.

There is every reason to believe that the Administration's policy of financing the allied Governments for purchases they make in this country will be continued during the period of the war, and that the vast sums to be loaned to them in the future will be loaned as in the past, at the same rate of interest the American Government will have to pay for the money and on the security of Entente Government bonds to be deposited in the Treasury.

While no official announcement has been made of what the Government intends to do toward continuing to finance the Allies when the present authorized loan of $3,000,000,000 is exhausted, none is likely to be made until after the flotation of the next Liberty loan some time during the Fall. It is pointed out that nearly one-half of the $3,000,000,000 already has been exhausted. The amount of credits placed to foreign Governments already is $1,303,000,000, or approximately 43 per cent. of the total, and this covers the financing of only two months and twenty days.

Total credits to the Allies probably will approximate $1,500,000,000 by July 25, three months after the signing of the War Finance bill, under which authority for the loan was granted to Congress. Should the loans during the next three months be at the same rate as during the last three, the entitre $3,000,000,000 will be exhausted by Oct. 25. Without authority of Congress the Government cannot exceed the $3,000,000,000 limit named in the bill, and the next session of Congress will not convene until December.

During the first three months the rate of lending has been approximately $500,000,000 a month. Extended, it would mean an annual loan of $6,000,000,000 abroad, all the funds, of course, being spent in this country for foodstuffs, munitions, and other supplies. Estimated costs to the American Government for its military and naval establishments during the first year of war were placed at approximately $4,000,000,000 soon after the war was declared.

The total of these two items, it is believed, was the figure Secretary McAdoo had in mind when he declared in his recent speeches on behalf of the Liberty Loan that the Government would be called upon to raise $10,000,000,000 during the first year of war.

Present indications are that Congress will remain in session till late in October, and that the War Revenue bill will be among the last of the big measures to be disposed of. It is not unlikely that authorization for the additional loans the Allies, when sought, will be taken up about the same time, possibly as an amendment to the Revenue bill.

Sues Father-in-Law for $100,000.

Dr. James P. Erskine of 40 East Sixty-second Street, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover $100,000 damages from his father-in-law, A. Vedder Brower, a wealthy resident of Utica, for alienating the affections of Mrs. Florence Brower Erskine. The complaint states that Dr. Erskine married the defendant's daughter in September, 1916, and that they lived together at intervals until Feb. 28, when it is alleged that the defendant induced Mrs. Erskine to return to his home and stay there.

Miss Edith Bryce Left $446,385.

The estate of Miss Edith Bryce, who died on Jan. 27, was appraised yesterday at $446,385. She divided her property equally between her sisters, Mrs. Madeline B. Comstock and Mary T. Bryce, and her brother, William Bryce, Jr. Her interest in the Bryce home, at 20 West Fifty-fourth Street, was appraised at $15,750, and she had stocks and bonds worth $400,598.

KRISTIANIAFJORD IS FILLING.

Liner Pounding Heavily with Water in All Forward Holds.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 16.—The Norwegian-America Line steamship Kristianiafjord, which went ashore near Cape Race in a fog yesterday, was pounding heavily in the surf today, and it was feared that she would become a total loss. She had swung about so that she was parallel with the shore, and all her forward holds were filled with water.

The Kristianiafjord, a ship of 10,000 tons, was bound from New York for a Norwegian port with passengers and freight. She had touched at Halifax, where she was examined by the British authorities.

The passengers, all of whom were landed in safety without much excitement or disorder, arrived here today. Arrangements have been made by the Newfoundland Government for taking care of the entire party. First-class passengers have been sent to hotels and the second-class passengers will remain temporarily on coasting steamers in the harbor. Barracks have been fitted up for the accommodation of the men of the steerage list, while the women of that class are housed at the Grenfell Institute.

The agents of the Norwegian-America Line received messages yesterday from Captain Hiortdanl stating that the liner Kristianiafjord, which was stranded seven miles west of Cape Race, was resting easily and that the weather was calm. Two Canadian Government salvage steamers, one from Halifax and another from Quebec, have gone to the aid of the Kristianiafjord, and should reach her early today. The Captain reported that the forehold was full of water, but the ship was otherwise tight.

Arrangements are being made by the agents of the Norwegian-America Line to have the 906 passengers from the Kristianiafjord who are now in St. John's, N. F., taken to Norway by the Swedish-American liner Stockholm, which has been detained in Halifax harbor by the British Admiralty since February and is to be released today.

The owners of the Kristianiafjord in Christiania have been asked by cable by their New York agents for permission to transfer the passengers to the Stockholm. It has not been decided whether they will embark at St. John's or go to Halifax by train and join the Stockholm there.

ARMS EMPLOYES GET MORE.

Winchester Company Grants a Wage Increase of 10 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times

NEW HAVEN, July 16.—The Winchester Repeating Arms Company today announced the most sweeping increase in the wages of its employes in its history. A war bonus of at least 10 per cent., or a reduction of hours, decreasing the working day either an hour or an hour and a half, was announced for practically all the employes; in some cases both advances went into effect.

The increase is a sequel, it is reported, of the receipt of the largest war contract ever given the company. It is said to be from the United States Government, and one rumor makes it $100,000,000 for the construction of the Enfield rifle and for ammunition.

It is estimated that the company now employs about 16,000 men, and that about 10,000 more will be added to the force at the plant immediately, largely in the form of a night shift.

Practically every employe of the Winchester plant will be affected by the change in hours or pay. Counting those working at the plant and the homes which they represent, it is not unlikely that one-third of the city's population will be affected either directly or indirectly.

TO SPEND $4,000,000 FOR NITRATE PLANT

Water Power Plan Abandoned on Account of Need to Hasten Work.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Secretary Baker announced today that a plant for the production of nitrates from atmospheric nitrogen would be constructed immediately at a cost of about $4,000,000 and that water power would not be used. Sites have not been selected.

Further discussion by localities desiring to be considered as possible sites is closed temporarily, the announcement says, while the site committee of Cabinet officers is making engineering studies.

It has been assumed ever since the great nitrate project was proposed that a vast supply of waterpower would be needed. Consequently sites with waterpower have been supposed to be the only ones likely to get consideration. Mussel Shoals, of the Tennessee River, was one of the places most strongly advocated in debates in Congress.

Congress appropriated $20,000,000 for the project. Apparently the entire expenditure contemplated by the War Department is one-fifth of that sum.

Secretary Baker's statement follows:

"By direction of the President, certain plants will be immediately constructed for the production of nitrate from atmospheric nitrogen. The plants to be constructed do not involve the use of water power, but use a process which is a modification of processes previously known; and the total expenditure involved in these projects is about $4,000,000.

"Nothing further can be said at this time about the process or the location of the works which are to be constructed. Of the total amount appropriated by Congress, namely $20,000,000, substantially $16,000,000 remains undesignated as to its expenditure by the President.

"The committee, consisting of the Secretaries of War, Interior, and Agriculture, to which the President referred the question of the selection of a site or sites for the development of water power, has made no report to the President on that subject; but is engaged in the making of further engineering studies; and the subject is temporarily closed to further discussion by localities and communities desiring to be considered as possible sites for the plants."

Informally officials explained that the announcement did not mean that the idea of building a waterpower nitrate plant had been permanently abandoned, although it would not be pressed at present. Several years would be required to build the enormous plant required for the utilization of water power, and for that reason it was determined that for urgent war purposes it would be necessary to adopt one of other processes of producing nitrates.

ALSATIAN PLEA TO WILSON.

Ex-Mayor of Colmar Urges Restoration as a Condition of Peace.

WASHINGTON, July 16. — Daniel Blumenthal, former Deputy in the Reichstag from Alsace-Lorraine, Mayor of Colmar, and member of the Senate of Alsace-Lorraine, was received by President Wilson at the White House today. He was accompanied by Ambassador Jusserand.

Mr. Blumenthal, who had a price set upon his head by the German Government after his flight to France the day before the declaration of war, urged upon the President the necessity of making the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France one of the chief conditions for peace.

$118,021,370 FOR RED CROSS

Revised State Totals Show That New York Gave $44,790,476.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The latest reports show that the total contributions to the Red Cross War Fund during the recent campaign week were $118,021,370. Totals by States were:

Alabama, $489,852; Arizona, $121,216; Arkansas, $645,434; California, $3,374,292; Colorado. $1,198,179; Connecticut, $2,633,622; Delaware, $1,067,200; Florida, $227,700; Georgia, $587,814; Idaho, $379,105; Illinois. $5,518,849; Indiana, $2,114,501; Iowa, $1,241,199; Kansas, $1,905,203; Kentucky $400,368; Louisiana, $747,506; Maine, $604,898; Maryland. $601,929; Massachusetts, $5,613,268; Michigan, $3,621,890; Minnesota, $1,488,140; Mississippo. $102,600; Missouri, $3,420,142; Montana, $439,695; Nebraska $749,613; Nevada, $22,700.

New Hampshire, $375,341; New Jersey, $3,411,614; New Mexico, $62,349; New York, including $38,435,799 from New York City, $44,790,476; North Carolina, $314,439; North Dakota, $111,481; Ohio, $9,483,757; Oklahoma, $620,169; Oregon, $737,793; Pennsylvania, $9,805,462; Rhode Island, $896,923; South Carolina, $425,536; South Dakota, $69,168; Tennessee, $982,371; Texas, $1,342,071; Utah, $523,354; Vermont, $162,000; Virginia, $771,225; Washington, $1,074,383; West Virginia, $598,550; Wisconsin, $1,463,898; Wyoming, $140,840; District of Columbia. $500,000; Alaska, $2,500; Honolulu, $7,000.

CONFER ON CHANG'S FATE.

Move by Peking Diplomats to Deny Him Continued Immunity.

LONDON, July 16.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Tientsin, diplomats in Peking met secretly to discuss the extraordinary transfer of General Chang Hsun from the Dutch Legation, where he had taken refuge in the course of the fight between Republican and Imperialist troops last Thursday, to the German barracks. Apparently a majority of the diplomats think that Chang Hsun, by refusing mediation and thus causing loss of life, forfeited the rights of ordinary political offenders.

TIENTSIN, July 16.—It is reported that the troops of General Chang Hsun at Suchowfu, Province of Anhwei, who previously had agreed to surrender, have revolted and are completely out of hand. The railway north of Suchowfu is said to have been torn up.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui was due to leave for Peking today.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Reconstruction of the Republican Government of China, following the futile attempt to restore the Manchu empire, was reported in dispatches to the Chinese Legation here from Peking today as progressing rapidly. Wang Ta-shih, formerly Secretary of Legation here and Minister to Great Britain and Japan, has assumed the office of Foreign Secretary, and Admiral Liu Kwang-hsung, for three years Minister of the Navy under Yuan Shi-kai, has accepted a similar post with the new Government. Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier, has accepted the added portfolio of Minister of War.

Telegraphic communication with Peking has been restored, the Commercial Cable Company announced yesterday.

IRISH CONVENTION'S HOME.

Will Meet at Trinity College, and Sittings Will Be Private.

DUBLIN, July 16.—The National Convention will assemble July 25 in Regent House of Trinity College, according to official announcement. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, H. E. Duke, will preside until the convention chooses its own Chairman.

It is expected that the proceedings will be private, but probably an official record will be made of them.

OPPORTUNITIES IN CHILE.

W. C. Lane Says America Has a Great Trade Field There.

William C. Lane, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, who has just returned from a trip to Chile, where he conferred with leading bankers in Valparaiso and Santiago, is very enthusiastic over the great business opportunities which the republic offers.

"The Germans," said Mr. Lane yesterday, "who formerly carried on most of the business of Chile, are doing practically nothing now, thanks to the war, and the opportunities for the American business man are unlimited. Chile is very prosperous and has a substantial international trade balance in her favor. The Chileans are keen to increase and extend their business with the rest of the world, but, like all other countries at the present time, they are handicapped by a shortage of ocean transportation facilities. Chileans are so able and up to date in all their methods that they are called 'the Yankees of South America.'

"The republic's two great interests—copper and nitrates—are especially prosperous. Most of the copper and nitrates produced are now used for war purposes. Nitrates enter largely into the manufacture of explosives. The great copper mines in Chile, in which so much American capital is invested, are very large enterprises. Their exportable output, however, is restricted by lack of sea tonnage.

"At present Chile is making a special effort to increase her production of wheat, barley, beans, and cereals in general. She is also extending as rapidly as possible her production of wool, cattle, and hides. The Government realizes that for some years to come the world's needs for food and clothing will be very great, and that any country that has a surplus of raw material for their manufacture can find a ready market for them abroad.

"The Government of Chile is stable, and its finances are in excellent shape. The people are particularly proud of their national credit. In fact, though Chile is highly prosperous today, I believe she will be more so in the future."

PLAN TO WIN IN WALL ST.

F. W. Luttgen Offered It as Evidence of His Sanity.

Frederick William Luttgen, a brother of Walter Luttgen, associated with August Belmont, who has been in the Long Island Home at Amityville for the last few months, appeared before a commission in lunacy and a Sheriff's jury yesterday and asked for his release on the ground that he is sane. He testified that he had perfected a sure system to win money in Wall Street, and offered to demonstrate it for the jury, but was not permitted to do so. The testimony showed that Luttgen, who is 74 years old, has property worth only $5,000, but he explained that he would support himself by selling bits in New Jersey and speculating in Wall Street on the money thus obtained.

Evidence to the effect that Luttgen wrote many letters to his brother and August Belmont, to which they took exception, was introduced, and the jury was notified that if the alleged incompetent should be adjudged sane, criminal proceedings would be taken against him because of the letters. A previous hearing resulted in a verdict that he was sane, but the court set it aside.

PANAMA CHIEF UNDER BAN.

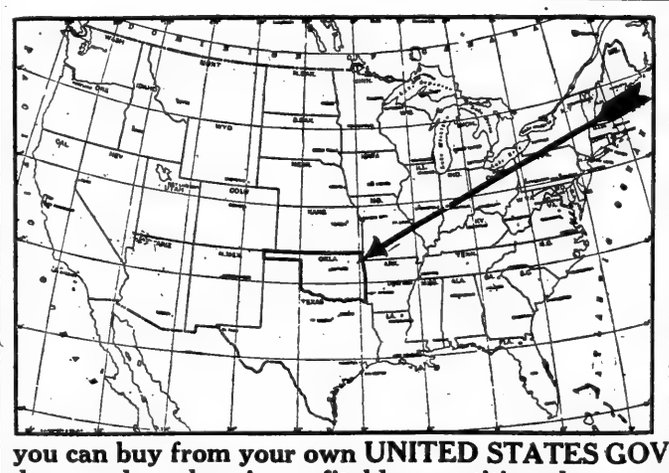
President and Deputies Voting for Civil Marriage Excommunicated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, July 16.—The Bishop of Panama has published the excommunication of the Panamanian Deputies who at the last session of the National Assembly voted in favor of the law making the civil marriage the only legal marriage.

The ban also applies to the President—Dr. Porras—who signed the bill.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WILL SELL WILL YOU BUY?



Beneath the sun of Oklahoma skies—where potatoes, corn, cotton, wheat, onions and every form of vegetation grow in unlimited quantities and of marvellous size—

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT will soon offer for sale some of the choicest acreage of this marvellous State.

Where soil is from two to fourteen feet deep—where farming, grazing and timber conditions rank second to none—where irrigation is unnecessary because the rainfall is ample—where the average temperature summer in and winter out, is 62 degrees—you can buy from your own UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT a tract of land that will produce, and produce in profitable quantities, the many requisites of life.

But you need not cultivate unless you desire—you are not required to occupy the land—you can pay for it on easy terms (yearly payments)—and remember—the United States Government is to sell you this acreage. Similar lands sold from $3 to $7 per acre. The land lies close to progressive market towns. You have no taxes to pay until the land is paid for—and this land is located in Southeastern Oklahoma, where fortunes innumerable have been made in the great oil industry. You select your land by a system of photographs, maps, charts, descriptions, etc.

FURTHER INFORMATION IS AT YOUR DISPOSAL IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:

The McAlester Real Estate Exchange of McAlester, Oklahoma, has sent to New York City exhibition and information Cars in which are displayed products of the Oklahoma Soil—including fruits and vegetables of all kinds. Here will be found maps and charts giving full and complete information about the wonderful State of Oklahoma, including the enormous possibilities of selecting land rich in mineral, timber and oil.

YOU CANNOT BUY LAND ON THIS CAR.

It is for exhibition purposes only, but the representatives of the McAlester Real Estate Exchange will gladly explain to you how to make the purchase of this land from the U. S. Government. Come and visit this car to-day—see the wonderful display, ask questions to your heart's content, but come to-day, as these cars will remain in New York for a limited period only.



The Cars Are Located at

West 130th St. and Fort Lee Ferry, Hudson River. Take Broadway Subway to Manhattan St.

on N. Y. Cental R. R. Track foot of West 96th Street. 2 Blocks West from 96th St. Subway Station.

Open Daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 323, 3d Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Franklin<Hamburg-Am Packet Co<Franklin.
Hamburg-Am Packet Co<Franklin.
Pendleton Ship Bldg<Eastern Transp.
Aaby<Dyer.
Jennings<Comp Gen Trans. (5.)
Roosbach<SS Josefa Raich.
Bush<SS Marengo.
Tim<Amer Coal Export Co.
Quaker Oats<SS Laura Maersk.
Pereira<United Fruit.
L V Transp<SS Santa Clara.
Mulligan<Dailey & Ivins.
Gilbert<Yacht Crusader.
Reed<Comp Gen Trans
Rosen-Reichardt<SS La Drome.
Stern<Comp Gould Transp.
Union Pacific Trans Co<same.
Jones & Naudin<same.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal.
US<Plaut.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part J.—Ordway, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Re Maltbie, (U C S.)
Lentchner<Lentchner.
De Garmo<De Garmo.
Nevelson<Aetna Explosives Co.
Mahan<Waddell & Mahan Co. (2.)
Misak<Roth Transfer.
Perkins<Perkins.
Eagle Wet Wash Ldry Co<Persily.
Columbia Tr Co<Norske Lloyd Ins Co, Ltd.
Cuff<Long Isl RR.
Dunn<Adair.
Re Gillen.
Mingelgreen<Mingelgreen.
Re Boettger.
Tucker<Weeks.
Re Hennenberger.
Alexander<Bd of Edu.
Hudnall<Taylor.
Pyro Chem Co, Inc<Zimmerman.
Condon Wrap Mach Co<Dearborn.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Robinovitch.
Previn<Nassau Beekman Inv Co.
Cohen<Jolinsky.
Rosalia<Hauft.
CNY<Folk.
Goelon Savs Bank<Schlanger.
N Y Life Ins Co<Rothschild.
Freeth<Freeth.
Baucus<Weatherall.
People Tr Co<Gennerich.
Leidner<Schneider.
Kravitz<Kravitz.
Danziger<Hamilton Holding Co.
Bridgman<Bridgman.
Regan<Dillon.
Leavens<Leavens (2.)
Re Edw Thompson Co
Frees<Frees.
Redmond<Burden.
Brody<Brody.
Lentchner<Lentchner.
N W Terra Cotta Co<Inc.
T F Starkey & Co, Inc.
De Boer<Krusius.
Re Amer Flooring Co.
Czaky<Czaky.
Ruy Lopez Co<Park & Tilford.
Brietel<Bd of Home Missions.
Carroll<Carroll.
Wolff<Un Drug Co.
Scharra<Nat Coke & Coal Co.
O'Neill<Roman Baths Co, (2.)
Raisler Heating Co<CNY.
Putzel<Wiener.
Re Levitz.
Gelbtrunk<Gelbtrunk.
Adelman<3d Av Ry.
Latner<Laber.
Walsh<Chase.
Perlman<Kellogg.
Kerrigan<Lippmann.
Barrows<Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Greenwald<Liberty Sheet Metal Wks.
Zicarelli<Zicarelli.
Gallaway<Robert.
Fuller<Brooks.
Greenberg<Istel.
Re Towle.
Mortimer<Bristol.
Demuth<Heilman.
Crowley<Degan Cont.
Re J L Walsh & Co.
Gottlieb<Gottlieb.
Crowley<Degnon Cont.
Weis<Weis.
Mortimer<Bristol.
West Side Bank<Kaufman.
Averett<Locke.
Stephenson<Wallenstein.
David<David.
Re Korb.
Metcalf<Acme Cement Corp.
Re Shapiro.
Landvoe<Landvoe.
Dunn<Dunn.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Eugene Van Schaick,
Harry Solon,
Matilda Culver,
Charles Kohler,
Andrew Jacobi,
William Wolf,
Mary A McFartland,
Gustav A Krauss,
Martin Grossman,
Simon Goldstein,
Renee Seelye,
Sarah D Ashley,
Andrew Jacobi,
Abraham Teicher,
Adelaide Van Zandt,
Jacob S Kinstler,
William Marshall,
Mary E Schwartz,
Friederike Heindorf,
Mowry infants,
Edward Brevin,
Jesse W Powers,
Rose C Phillips,
Robert W Scott,
Horatio D Achorn,
Giuseppi Natale,
Hannah Weinberg,
Gottsberger infants,
Jules Edouard Roine,
Joanna Bronson,
Max Rohen,
Kate Hicks,
Frederick Beck,
Cyrus M Warren,
Flora A Gordon,
Mary Moroney,
Jacob Steiner,
Samuel Schwartz,
Joseph Jankowitz,
Mark R Bothamley,
Hyman Goldfarb,
Charles S Burns,
Bridget Cuddy,
George F Bristow,
Hamilton Fish,
Peter Doelger,
A E Conover 3d, inf.,
Albert Kendall,
J McRoe Taylor,
William Wicke,
Joseph S Gaynor,
Agnes A Connell,
William E Van Wyck,
William N Cox,
Laura W Ronaldson,
Elias Kirschberg,
Thomas Hindley,
Alfred Ellern,
Margaret Gagan, &c,
Mary Hurley,
John H Fisher,
Isaac Mark,
Joseph C Thomas,
Mabel C Handley,
Angelina Furst, &c.
Mary Hanratty,
Charles B Austin,
Clara S Knight,
Allen S Apgar,
Thomas M Stewart,
Fanny L Crawford,
Elizabeth A Gillet,
Barnet Schiller, &c.
George L Avery,
Katie Galvin,
Bernard F Seadler,
William H Winters,
William West,
William B Marshall,
Walter D Goldsmith,
James F Hardy,
Mary E Smith,
Edward Booth Jones,
Virginia H Montague,
Rose Nadler,
Andrew J O'Leary,
Ethel Smith,
Maude V See,
Henry B Fisk,
Archer Harman,
William Horaeman,
Walter G Acerg,
Clara Hartnagel,
Morris Strauss,
Elise Lotz,
Eridge Forsyth,
Elizabeth Haussmann,
Henry J McAleenan(2)
Nathan Perlman,
John H McGurk,
Sophie F Stott,
Hilah A Davis, (2,)
Clarence W White.
Thomas H Hubbard,
Jacob Schmidt,
Estates of, (issues of fact:)
G M S Neustadt,
Thomas F Doyle,
Anita de B. Lyon,
Theodore J C Rettich.
Wills for probate:
Clara M Knapp,
Generoso Clieffo,
Helena Weiselbaum,
Sarah K Peck,
Francis M Monohan,
Marie R Rogers,
Henry H Bowman,
Robert Baumgarten,
John M Cahill,
Anna V R Cotta.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated motions.

Silver<Samson-Mendelsohn Co.
Blumenfeld<Wellington.
Horawitz<Frey.
Feitenstein<Am Surety, (3.)
J. P. Taylor & Co<Grimsey.
Harris<A. M. Schwartz Silk Corp.
Loughrey<Wood.
Perry<Kamaler.
Chicago Varnish<Atherton.
Sihler<Normandy Waist.
Mondschein<Siegelstein.
Heale<Tillack.
Gartner<Gerber.
Eberhart Bldg<Hershfield.
Love<Muller.
Walker<Thomsen-Bryan-Ellis Co.
Brabson<Sofield.
Cohen<Palley Amus Corp.
Kelting Elec Co<Burns.
Camp<Sire.
Rose<Piper.
Moritzky<Bloch.
Beyer<Newcomb.

PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Isaac Mark,
Joseph C Thomas,
Mabel C Handley,
Angelina Furst, &c.
Mary Hanratty,
Charles B Austin,
Clara S Knight,
Allen S Apgar,
Thomas M Stewart,
Fanny L Crawford,
Elizabeth A Gillet,
Barnet Schiller, &c.
George L Avery,
Katie Galvin,
Bernard F Seadler,
William H Winters,
William West,
William B Marshall,
Walter D Goldsmith,
James F Hardy,
Mary E Smith,
Edward Booth Jones,
Virginia H Montague,
Rose Nadler,
Andrew J O'Leary,
Ethel Smith,
Maude V See,
Henry B Fisk,
Archer Harman,
William Horaeman,
Walter G Acerg,
Clara Hartnagel,
Morris Strauss,
Elise Lotz,
Eridge Forsyth,
Elizabeth Haussmann,
Henry J McAleenan(2)
Nathan Perlman,
John H McGurk,
Sophie F Stott,
Hilah A Davis, (2,)
Clarence W White.
Thomas H Hubbard,
Jacob Schmidt,
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Generoso Clieffo,
Helena Weiselbaum,
Sarah K Peck,
Francis M Monohan,
Marie R Rogers,
Henry H Bowman,
Robert Baumgarten,
John M Cahill,
Anna V R Cotta.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

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Chicago Varnish<Atherton.
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Heale<Tillack.
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Eberhart Bldg<Hershfield.
Love<Muller.
Walker<Thomsen-Bryan-Ellis Co.
Brabson<Sofield.
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Kelting Elec Co<Burns.
Camp<Sire.
Rose<Piper.
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PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Eugene Van Schaick,
Harry Solon,
Matilda Culver,
Charles Kohler,
Andrew Jacobi,
William Wolf,
Mary A McFartland,
Gustav A Krauss,
Martin Grossman,
Simon Goldstein,
Renee Seelye,
Sarah D Ashley,
Andrew Jacobi,
Abraham Teicher,
Adelaide Van Zandt,
Jacob S Kinstler,
William Marshall,
Mary E Schwartz,
Friederike Heindorf,
Mowry infants,
Edward Brevin,
Jesse W Powers,
Rose C Phillips,
Robert W Scott,
Horatio D Achorn,
Giuseppi Natale,
Hannah Weinberg,
Gottsberger infants,
Jules Edouard Roine,
Joanna Bronson,
Max Rohen,
Kate Hicks,
Frederick Beck,
Cyrus M Warren,
Flora A Gordon,
Mary Moroney,
Jacob Steiner,
Samuel Schwartz,
Joseph Jankowitz,
Mark R Bothamley,
Hyman Goldfarb,
Charles S Burns,
Bridget Cuddy,
George F Bristow,
Hamilton Fish,
Peter Doelger,
A E Conover 3d, inf.,
Albert Kendall,
J McRoe Taylor,
William Wicke,
Joseph S Gaynor,
Agnes A Connell,
William E Van Wyck,
William N Cox,
Laura W Ronaldson,
Elias Kirschberg,
Thomas Hindley,
Alfred Ellern,
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Heale<Tillack.
Gartner<Gerber.
Eberhart Bldg<Hershfield.
Love<Muller.
Walker<Thomsen-Bryan-Ellis Co.
Brabson<Sofield.
Cohen<Palley Amus Cor

DENVER & RIO GRANDE

The recent decision against this company in connection with its Western Pacific guarantee, and the relative position of the various securities are discussed in our special analysis, which will be sent to investors on request.

EASTMAN DILLON & CO
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
INVESTMENT BANKERS
71 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Supplying The World

The United States is today the supply station of the world. Public Utility companies supply the United States with essential light, heat and power.

Domestic demand, always stable, is becoming increasingly accelerated. Manufacturers are becoming larger buyers of power.

Our current magazine, "Bond Topics," gives a list of selected Public Utility Bonds which should reflect this prosperity in their earnings. *(It is free on request for Circular T-200.)*

A H Bickmore & Co
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Public Utility Short Term Notes

To yield 6% or more

Arkansas Val. Ry., Lt. & Pr.
Louisville Gas & Electric
Oklahoma Gas & Electric
West Va. Trac. & Electric
The Arizona Power

Analyses on request

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
Nassau & Cedar Streets
New York
London — William P. Bonbright & Co.
Paris — Bonbright & Co.

$175,000
City of
Houston
Texas.
Harbor 4½s
$1,000 coupon bonds
Due Serially Jan. 15, 1930-1957
Price, Par and Interest
Yielding 4.50%
E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Chicago San Francisco

$50,000
City of
Portland, Ore.
4½s, 1943
To Yield 4½%
Blodget & Co.
14 PINE ST., New York. — 60 STATE ST., Boston.

ROBINSON & CO.
U. S. Government Bonds
Investment Securities
26 Exchange Place — New York
Members New York Stock Exchange.

The Trust Company Way

Name the Guaranty Trust Company of New York your executor and your estate will receive the careful, impartial, and conscientious attention of an experienced organization, authorized by law to perform just that kind of work. 140 Broadway and 5th Avenue and 43rd Street.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Break Further on Peace and Taxation Talk—Call Money at 10%.

Price movements in yesterday's stock market were conflicting and puzzling. The industrial list was generally weak, being conspicuously so in the forenoon, while the railroads were advancing. In the afternoon there developed a scarcity of call money, but in the face of advancing rates the market turned stronger and a good part of the declines was wiped out. The close was irregular, with losses running up to 4 points in the industrials and losses and gains alternating in the railroad list.

Traders hardly knew how to interpret the ticker's comment on the German situation. There was, of course, a fresh crop of developments on which to base the hope that the desire for peace is rapidly gaining headway in Germany. Had the market been dominated by this view, however, it would have been natural to expect a sharp rise in both Liberty bonds and the Anglo-French issue. Another view of the situation was that the industrials were responding more to fear of reduced profits under Government control than to any expectation that the war is nearing its end. The fact that the railroads, which would certainly lose tonnage if peace brought about reduced activity among industrial plants, were strong, supported the latter view, since no one in authority has suggested imposition of new taxes upon transportation earnings.

The advance in call money rates resulted directly from the withdrawals of further large sums which the Federal Government has had on deposit with the banks since receiving proceeds of the first two payments on the 3½ per cent. loan. An issue of $200,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtdness falls due today, and it was estimated that about $75,000,000 was taken yesterday to supplement last week's withdrawals for the purpose of meeting these certificates. Approximately half of the certificates falling due today have been turned in as part payment for the Liberty bonds. Call money opened at 6 per cent. and went as high as 10 per cent. The ruling rate was 6 per cent. on most loans, but a considerable volume of money was put out at 8 per cent. in the early afternoon. Yesterday's top rate was the highest seen since early last December. A third installment, amounting to 20 per cent., is due on the Government bond subscription on July 30. Bankers look for a fluctuating market for money for the next fortnight, though the market does not seem likely to remain long above 6 per cent.

The recent advance in money has started afresh discussion of the reported plan of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the remainder of the war loan at 3½ per cent. It is a question if bankers who thought a few days ago that $3,000,000,000 carrying this rate could be sold at the end of September would recommend a second offering on the 3½ per cent. basis if money does not soon become much easier. The rise also aroused speculation as to the probability of Great Britain resuming the gold movement. In the past each period of high money has brought about the release of large sums of gold for its effect upon this money market.

Steel common fell to 110¾ yesterday and closed at 120¾, with a net decline of 2⅞. Superior Steel, Pressed Steel Car, and Sloss-Sheffield each lost 2 points; Crucible, 2¼; Bethlehem, A, and Bethlehem B, 2¾. Industrial Alcohol broke from 161¼, its best price for the session, to 153⅞, closing off 3⅝. Savage Arms declined 6⅜ and Barrett Company 4⅜. The copper stocks lost from 1 to 3 points. The rails were little more active in spite of the greater favor with which they were regarded.

LONDON RATES QUIET.

Money in Increased Supply—American Shares Higher.

LONDON, July 16.—Money was in creased supply today through dividend disbursements. Discount rates were quiet.

The stock market started the week with a good undertone. Most of the business was in the specialties, while Russian issues were favored by the war news. Brazilian bonds were 1 to 2 points higher on the resumption of cash payments. The accumulation of week-end orders was small, but gilt-edged securities and oil, industrial, and rubber shares were well maintained. Americans were higher in sympathy with New York, but business was meagre.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 16.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today.

Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs 00 centimes for cash.

Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 50 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 10 | Last 6
Low ..... 6 | Renewals 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
Thirty days..... 4½	Thirty days..... 4½
Sixty days..... 4½	Sixty days..... 4½
Ninety days..... 4½	Ninety days..... 5¼
Four months..... 4½	Four months..... 5¼
Five months..... 4½	Five months..... 5¼
Six months..... 4½	Six months..... 5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 3@3⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 3⅜@4⅛

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days..... 4½
4 to 6 months..... 4½@5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months..... 5@5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7500	$4.7355	$4.7555	—.0005
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	.....
Francs—				
Demand	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.73⅛	+.00⅛
Cables	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	5.74⅜	+.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	22.30	22.90	22.90	—.55
Cables	23.40	23.00	23.00	—.55

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7555	4.76⅛
5.7825 Paris	5.75¼	5.74⅛
China—		
Hongkong	63.25	63.25
Peking	98.25	98.25
Shanghai	92.875	93.00
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.90
40.10 Holland	41.18⅜	41.31⅛
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.21½	7.20½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.00	51.12½
Yokohama	51.00	51.12½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.85 Russia	22.90	23.00
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.90	29.10
Stockholm	31.00	31.20
Christiania	29.40	29.65
19.205 Spain	22.90	23.10
South America—		
32.41 Rio	26.87½	27.80
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.875	44.00
5.1826 Switzerland	4.65	4.63

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69¾	$4.71⅛	$4.69⅜

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $391,372,561; balance, $50,857,912; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $29,093; Federal Reserve credit balance, $39,587,819.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.6875@35 premium.

Chicago—New York exchange, 15c discount, off 5c. Montreal—New York Exchange, $2.1875 to $2.50 premium, off $1.25.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 41¼d, up 1d; in New York, 81¼c, up 1⅛c; Mexican dollars, 63½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	813,503	360,527	714,080
Year to date	108,530,483	90,499,744	75,098,358

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
67	69¾	100	Ajax Rubber	67½	67½	67¼	67½	...
5¾	5⅞	100	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
20¾	20¼	1,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29½	29½	29	29¼	— ¼
100	100¾	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+1¾
90	90½	600	Am. Beet Sugar	90¾	90¾	89¾	90¾	— ⅛
48	48¼	2,800	Am. Can	48¾	48¾	47¾	48	— ⅞
74¾	75⅛	1,900	Am. Car & Fdry	76¼	76¼	74⅝	75	—1
38	39¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
13	13⅜	400	Am. H. & Leather	13⅜	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
60	61	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	60¾	60	59¾	60¼	—1¼
10½	11	100	Am. Ice	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
59¼	59½	6,900	Am. International	61	61	59¾	59¾	— ⅞
24⅜	25	1,200	Am. Linseed	24½	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
70	70¼	3,400	Am. Locomotive	71¾	71¾	69¾	70	—1
15⅜	15⅝	3,800	Am. Malting	15	16	15	15¾	+ ½
70½	71	4,600	Am. Malting 1st pf	70	71	69¾	70⅝	+ ⅛
102½	102⅝	5,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101¾	104¼	101¾	102⅝	—1½
98¼	98⅝	100	Am. Smelt. F. pf. A	99	99	99	99	...
98½	99½	149	Do., odd lots	98⅝	98⅝	96¼	98½	...
66	67	2,400	Am. Steel Fdries	67¼	67¾	66	67	—1½
121¼	121½	4,500	Am. Sugar Ref	122½	122⅝	120¾	121½	— ⅜
119	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119½	119½	118¾	119¾	+ ¼
50¼	50¾	10,100	Am. Sumatra Tob	52¾	53¼	48½	52¾	—2
120⅝	120¾	700	Am. Tel. & Tel	120⅝	120⅞	120¼	120¾	+ ⅜
106	107	100	Am. Tobacco	106⅛	106⅛	106¼	106⅛	+ ⅛
52¼	53	400	Am. Woolen	52¾	52¾	51⅝	52	— ¾
38	40	100	Am. Writing P. pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ½
23⅝	24¼	3,400	Am. Zinc L. & S	28	28	23⅝	24	—4
61	65	200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	61	61	61	61	—1
77½	77¾	23,900	Anaconda Copper	78⅜	78¾	76½	77	—1½
58	62	200	Associated Oil	57⅜	58	57⅜	58	+1
100¾	101	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101¾	101¾	100¾	100¾	...
96¾	97⅜	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97	97	97	97	—1
107¼	107⅜	3,300	At., Gulf & West I	108	108⅜	106	107½	+ ⅛
68	68½	12,100	Baldwin Loco	69¾	69⅝	68¼	68¼	—1¼
73	73¼	2,700	Baltimore & Ohio	73	73½	73	73¼	+ ⅜
69¾	70¼	100	Baltimore & O. pf	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
105¼	118	100	Barrett Co	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	—2¼
108	110	100	Barrett Co. pf	108	108	108	108	—1½
125½	130	600	Bethlehem Steel	126	126	125	126	...
123½	123⅝	57,000	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	127⅜	127⅝	122¼	123⅜	—2⅜
59¼	60¾	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	60¼	60¾	60¼	60½	+ ⅛
36	36¾	1,900	Butte & Superior	37½	37⅝	36	36¼	—1⅞
37⅝	37¾	100	California Packing	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
75	77	200	Calumet & Arizona	77½	77½	77	77	—2½
163¾	164½	6,000	Canadian Pacific	164	166	164	164	...
85¼	85½	6,200	Central Leather Co	87	87	84¾	85½	—1⅞
86¾	88	1,300	Chandler Motor	89	89	86¼	88	—1
60¼	60¾	3,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	60½	62	60¼	60¾	— ⅛
11	11⅜	200	Chi. Great Western	11	11	11	11	...
33	35	200	Chi. Great West. pf	34	34	34	34	...
72¾	73	2,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	73¾	73¾	72¾	72¾	+ ⅛
110	110½	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ⅜
100	100½	400	Chi. & Northwest	100½	100⅝	100	100	— ⅛
67¼	68	200	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. pf. c. pf. f.p.	67½	67½	67½	67½	— ⅛
37	37½	2,000	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	37¾	38	37	37⅜	— ⅛
77½	78	147	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf.w.i.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ ¼
67¾	67⅞	1,550	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf.w.i.	67⅝	68	67⅝	67⅞	...
20¾	20⅝	1,400	Chile Copper	20⅝	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
52½	53	3,200	Chino Copper	53⅛	53⅜	51⅝	52⅝	— ⅞
48½	49	2,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	49¼	49½	47½	49	— ⅞
100½	100⅝	600	Continental Can	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
33⅜	33⅝	13,100	Corn Products Ref	33⅛	33½	32⅝	33⅜	— ⅛
97	99	700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	97¾	97¾	96¾	96¾	—2½
79½	79¾	46,500	Crucible Steel	79¾	82¾	77⅜	79½	—2¼
40¾	41⅛	4,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	42	42	40¾	41	—1⅝
113	114	500	Delaware & Hud	114½	114½	113½	113½	+1¾
13	14	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	12½	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ¾
22¾	23	4,900	Distillers' Secur	23¼	24	22½	23½	+1
11	11⅜	500	Dome Mines	11⅜	11⅝	11	11	— ¼
25	25¼	2,700	Erie	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
38	39	200	Erie 1st pf	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
29	29½	500	Erie 2d pf	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+1
18	19	100	Federal Min. & S	18	18	18	18	...
36	38	100	Fisk. Rub. & W	36	36	36	36	...
135	135	100	General Electric	136¾	136¾	135¾	136¾	— ⅛
116½	117	10,100	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	118	118¼	115½	116½	—1
49½	50	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	49¾	50	49¾	50	— ⅛
80	83	400	Granby Consol	83	83	81	81	—2
105	105½	1,100	Great Northern pf	105½	105⅞	105	105	— ⅛
53½	53⅝	7,500	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	53½	53¼	52¾	53½	+ ½
41	42	300	Greene-Cananea	41	41	41	41	...
119	124	400	Gulf States Steel	119	120	118½	120	—3
103	104	100	Illinois Central	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¼	— ⅛
53⅜	53¾	5,800	Inspiration Copper	57¼	57¼	55	55½	—1⅝
9¼	9¾	600	Interboro Consol	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17	20	100	Int. Agricultural	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
55	56	900	Int. Agricultural pf	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
20½	20⅝	7,200	Int. Mer. Marine	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
84½	85	19,000	Int. Mer. Mar. x d.	85¾	86⅛	84½	84½	—1
38½	39	4,100	Int. Nickel	39	39	38¼	38¾	—1
34	35	200	Int. Paper	34	34	34	34	—1
43	45	400	Jewel Tea	46	46	45	45	—2
21¾	21½	100	Kansas City South	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
42½	44	100	Transue & Wms	43	43	43	43	—1
84½	85½	100	Twin City R. T	85	85	85	85	...
136½	136¾	5,700	Union Pacific	138¾	137¾	136¾	136½	— ⅜
43	43¾	400	United Alloy Steel	43½	43¾	43	43	— ⅛
112	112⅜	8,300	United Cigar Stores	113	113¼	111⅝	112	— ½
132	135	300	United Fruit	135	135	134	134	—1
9½	10	500	United Rys. Invest	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
21	22	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
155½	156¾	14,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	161	161¾	153⅞	156¼	—3⅝
61¼	61⅜	1,700	U. S. Rubber	62	62¾	61	61¼	—1½
107½	108	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅛
120	120⅛	261,100	U. S. Steel	123¼	123⅝	119⅝	120½	— ⅝
117⅞	118	200	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	117⅞	117⅞	— ⅛
102¼	102⅜	15,000	Utah Copper	106⅛	106⅛	101¼	102⅜	—3⅛
49⅞	50	700	Wabash pf. A	50	50	50	50	...
27	27¼	200	Wabash pf. B	27	27	27	27	...
20⅝	21⅜	200	Western Maryland	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅜
17	17½	100	Western Pacific	17	17	17	17	...
45	46	100	Western Pacific pf	45	45	45	45	...
92¾	94	400	Western Union Tel	93½	93⅝	93½	93½	...
49¼	49⅝	2,200	Westingh. E. & M	49⅜	49⅝	49¼	49¼	— ⅝
16½	18⅝	1,300	Wheeling & L. E	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
34½	35	600	Wheel. & L. E. pf	34¼	35¼	34½	35¼	+1½
46¾	47	100	White Motors	46¾	46¾	46½	46½	+ ¼
68	69	500	Wilson & Co	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	—1⅝
32	32¾	5,300	Willys-Overland	32	32⅞	31⅝	32	— ⅛
95	96	600	Willys-Overland pf	96	96	95¾	95¾	— ⅛
49⅝	50½	500	Wisconsin Central	50½	50⅝	50½	50⅝	+ ⅛

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, July 14, 1917.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance July 7		$15,633,944.53
Receipts—		
Revenues	$1,410,623.88	
Miscellaneous	106,258.68	
Loans:		
Public sale of corp. stock (principal)	55,000,000.00	
Public sale of corp. stock (premium)	357,885.00	
		56,874,767.51
		$72,508,712.04
Payments—		
General administration	$2,917,544.08	
Redemption of city debt	70,000.00	
Interest on city debt	11,346.92	
Transfer of surplus water revenue, Borough of Brooklyn	450,000.00	
		3,448,891.00
Balance July 14		$69,059,821.04

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested July 7		$2,470,735.68
Receipts		589,080.50
		$3,059,866.18
Payments		2,660.94
Balance uninvested July 14		3,057,205.24
Aggregate balances July 14		$72,117,026.28

Steel Concern Sells $6,000,000 Notes

The Mark Manufacturing Company of Chicago, which is enlarging its steel plant at Indiana Harbor, Ind., has just sold $6,000,000 three-year, 6 per cent. notes to the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank and Peabody, Houghteling & Co. of Chicago, and Kean, Taylor & Co. of New York and Chicago. The notes, which are secured by a mortgage upon the company's plants, are being offered by the bankers at 99½ and interest, to yield about 6.10 per cent.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroad	71.82	71.24	71.88	—.01
25 industrials	91.07	89.06	89.71	—1.21
50 stocks	81.44	80.15	80.54	—.61

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
July 16	81.44	80.15	80.54	—.61
July 14	81.59	80.69	81.15	+ .45
July 13	81.83	80.42	80.72	— .76
July 12	83.13	81.08	81.49	— .19
July 11	81.93	81.15	81.68	+ .70
July 10	81.18	80.25	80.98	+ .68
July 9	81.12	80.16	80.30	— .60

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	82.44	July 2	80.06	July —	80.54
1916	87.08	July 6	82.01	July 14	84.38
1915	75.84	July 20	66.96	July 10	73.55
1914	69.08	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
1913	70.24	July 2	65.80	July 9	69.34
1912	82.76	July 3	79.75	July 15	81.80
1911	88.75	July 19	81.50	June 5	82.49

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	90.44	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	80.54
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	84.15

Full Years.

1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 2	54.61	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	66.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	89.48	July 20	82.61	July 9	82.65
†1916	87.43	June 17	86.19	Apr. 22	87.03

Full Years.

1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.87
1914	90.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	90.45	Dec. 23	90.54

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Gold in Banks' Vaults.

One of the main objects of the passage of the recent amendments to the Federal Reserve act, which have reduced reserve requirements, was the concentration of gold holdings of the member banks in the vaults of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks, where the metal can do the most good for the country at large. Since the enactment of the legislation practically all of the leading New York national banks have turned over to the New York Reserve Bank a considerable portion of their supply of gold coin and gold certificates. One institution, however, has not followed this general policy, and still holds in its own vaults over $10,000,000 of gold. This amount is unusually large when it is considered that banks of much larger capitalisation and much larger deposits are maintaining gold reserves of only from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000. Under the new law, gold in the vaults of member banks does not count as legal reserve.

Anxious for Treasury Statements.

Bankers expressed annoyance yesterday over the failure of the Treasury Department to issue its daily statement since June 29. They called attention to the fact that under the law, daily publication was mandatory, and pointed out that, just at this moment when there was so much activity in the money markets of the country and Government finances were playing such an important part in current transactions, it was vitally important that the public—especially the banks—should have official data regarding receipts and disbursements of money that appeared on the daily sheet. It was suggested that if the Treasury had yet been unable to compile totals for June 30, and for the fiscal year ended on that date, there was no reason why the department should not make public the daily figures for the last fourteen business days.

Silver Goes Higher.

The price of bar silver which advanced last week to 80¾ cents per ounce, but dropped to 79¾ on Saturday, moved yesterday up to 81¼. In London quotations were up ⅛ to 41¼ pence, the same being the highest price paid since 1892, when 43⅜ pence was charged. The local price is the highest since 1892.

To Confer on Liberty Loan.

The Governors of the Federal Reserve Banks of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, and Chicago will meet today at the offices of the New York bank to discuss the "mechanics" of handling future Government loans. Each of the out-of-town Governors will be accompanied by representatives of the bond issuing and distribution divisions of their banks. It was said yesterday that the conference would not consider matters relating to the interest rate or date of offering of the second issue of Liberty bonds, but that it would confine itself to an exchange of ideas regarding the best methods of handling subscriptions and the organization of clerical forces for that purpose.

Puts More Popular.

Those traders who feel that they have lost their sense of forthcoming market movements have been trying to hit them blindly, in some instances, by purchasing puts and calls. A speculation of this kind involves no more loss than the price paid for the privilege. New Street dealers in "papers" yesterday reported a brisk demand for puts. An experienced tape reader said that he could not make up his own mind as to whether stocks were a purchase or sale, but that the ticker seemed to think that prices were going lower. Steel was offered by the put and call brokers 5 points down, while calls for thirty days could be bought at 127.

Gold Taken for Export.

Gold to the amount of $4,528,000 was withdrawn yesterday from the Sub-Treasury for export. Of this amount $2,385,000 was for shipment to Spain and the balance of $2,138,000 for transfer to San Francisco, presumably to offset a shipment of a similiar amount to Japan. Last week's exports totaled $2,880,000, including $1,500,000 shipped to Japan, $450,000 to Spain, and $30,000 to Cuba.

2 Per Cent. on Crucible Preferred.

PITTSBURGH, July 16.—The Crucible Steel Company declared a 2 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock at its regular monthly meeting today, thereby disposing of the accumulated dividend on the preferred and placing the common stock in line for dividends. The dividend is payable Aug. 31 to stockholders of record Aug. 16. The regular quarterly dividend meeting of the company will be held Aug. 16.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	61.50	.....	61.50	62.50
Lead	11.12½	11.12½	.....	11.12½
Spelter	8.75	.....	9.00	.....
Antimony	*15.00	15.50	*15.00	15.75
Quicksilver	105.00	.....	105.00	.....
Aluminium	*36.00	.....	*35.00	.....
Iron, No. 2X f'dy.	53.75	54.75	53.75	54.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 29½@30c, carload lots, spot delivery; 28c, third quarter; 27½@28c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	120	10	0	120	10	0
Tin, spot	237	10	0	237	0	0
Tin, futures	234	15	0	234	15	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 16.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week:

	July 14, 1917.	Increase.
Circulation	$5,687,000	$18,000
Loans, discounts, and investments	479,936,000	*963,000
Individual deposits, including U. S.	379,176,000	4,169,000
Due to banks	137,819,000	*3,034,000
Time deposits	36,626,000	1,361,000
Exchange clearances	18,006,000	*4,861,000
Due from banks	42,068,000	1,222,000
Cash in banks and in Federal Reserve Bank	68,641,000	102,000
Cash reserves and with Federal Reserve Bank	15,873,000	*287,000

*Decrease.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$2,868,000	$1,772,500	$1,645,500
Year to date	540,442,450	576,152,450	426,416,200

U S Liberty 3½s, w i $205000..... 99 40-50
7 lots
50..... 100
6000..... 99 41-50
3000..... 99 43-50
2000..... 99 44-50
500..... 99 47-50
500..... 99 47-50
500..... 99 48-50
100..... 99
2000..... 99 48-50
9000..... 99 46-50
40000..... 99 45-50
500..... 99 40-50
100..... 100
50..... 100
122000..... 99 45-50
32000..... 99 44-50
130000..... 99 42-50
20000..... 99 43-50
1000..... 99 42-50
800..... 99 40-50
100..... 99
400..... 99
21000..... 99 41-50
100..... 99
1000..... 99 40-50
3000..... 99 41-50
2000..... 99 40-50
82000..... 99 40-50
50..... 99 40-50
50..... 99
10000..... 99 42-50
500..... 99 42-50
11000..... 99 41-50
1000..... 99 42-50
13000..

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The opportunity is still available to acquire this stock on about a 7% income return basis.

Real values warrant the expectation of higher prices.

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$5000	Maturing	Jan. 2, 1930
5000	"	Jan. 2, 1931
5000	"	Jan. 2, 1932
5000	"	Jan. 2, 1933
5000	"	Jan. 2, 1934
5000	"	Jan. 2, 1935
3000	"	Jan. 2, 1936

PRICE TO YIELD 4.30%

Descriptive circular on above and various other issues sent on request.

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Lacombe Elec. 5s, 1921
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Ark. Anthracite Coal Pfd. Stock
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CALL MONEY AT 10% HIGHEST THIS YEAR

Increase Is Attributed to Further Withdrawals of Government Deposits.

MOST LOANS MADE AT 6%

Advance Is Regarded as Warning Against Excessive Stock Market Activity.

The rate for call money advanced yesterday to 10 per cent., the highest level reached this year, but most Stock Exchange loans were made at 6 per cent., which was the opening, closing, and renewal rate. The sudden rise in call newal rates. Some transactions were put through at 7 and 8 per cent. The sudden rise in call money rates was attributed to the relatively poor showing made by Saturday's bank statement and to the further withdrawal of Government funds from depositary banks. The rally had the effect of centring attention in money market conditions, which have commanded comparatively little notice of late because of the lack of any disturbance accompanying the recent Liberty Loan payments, a period during which rates did not go above 6 per cent. Incidentally, the advance was regarded as a warning against excessive stock market activity, many bankers being of the opinion that stock speculation should be curbed during war times.

The jump in call money rates induced a number of institutions to apply for rediscounts and short-time advances at the Federal Reserve Bank, and it was estimated that the Federal Bank had placed approximately $50,000,000 to the credit of member banks which sought accommodations. The rate charged for loans for maturities of less than 15 days is 3 per cent.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which is acting as fiscal agent for the Government, has no authority to make public the figures showing the withdrawal of Government funds, but from bankers it was gathered that besides the $103,000,000 taken out of the banks last week, which brought the total Government deposits with Clearing House banks down to $138,000,000, there was withdrawn on Saturday and yesterday at least $50,000,000 more.

Today there becomes due $200,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, bearing 3 per cent. interest, which were sold to the banks on May 10 last. Arrangements have been made for the payment of the certificates at the office of the Reserve Bank. Of the total issue of $200,000,000 about $100,000,000 was purchased by banks and trust companies in the New York district, and it is estimated that approximately $50,000,000 of them have been turned in in payment of Liberty Loan bonds, and therefore it is figured that only about $50,000,000 will be presented for redemption today.

Saturday's bank statement showed excess reserves of only $36,000,000 and aggregate reserve of $538,000,000, the lowest figures reported since the establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks. The decrease in aggregate reserves for the week was $239,000,000, but if there had been added the $110,000,000 of vault cash of Reserve Bank members (an item omitted from the calculation under the new system of accounting) the decrease in aggregate reserves would have been only $129,000,000. The falling off in reserves has been due primarily to the withdrawal of funds by the Government. The New York banks have been obliged to accommodate their correspondent banks in addition to turning over the money called for by the Government from their own institutions. It is estimated that from 50 to 60 per cent. of the total funds deposited for the account of the Liberty Loan have been withdrawn to date.

Bankers are expecting daily to hear of another offering of certificates of indebtedness. The $200,000,000 issues of May 25 and June 8, both of which mature on July 30—the same day when a 20 per cent. Liberty Loan installment is due—were put out at 3¼ per cent. In banking circles it is believed that the next issue may have to be offered at 3¼ instead of 3¼ per cent.

COAL TRAFFIC GROWS.

Lehigh Valley Reports Record Shipments of Domestic Sizes.

For the railroads handling coal in the anthracite region, last month's business was a record breaker. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company announced yesterday that it handled in June 1,847,205 tons, or 18.74 per cent. of the total. This was nearly 350,000 tons more than was handled by the road in June a year ago.

"While this is most gratifying to us," said President E. E. Loomis, "the thing that appeals to me is the fact that for the six months ending June 30 the Lehigh Valley carried a total of 4,297,925 tons of the larger or domestic sizes of coal—the sizes householders use. This is nearly half a million tons more of domestic coal than was carried by our nearest competitor.

"In view of the demand of the people for coal I think we can point to our showing with pride. It indicates that every man who has anything to do with the handling of coal from the mine to the market is on the job."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

B. J. Van Ingen and A. Smedberg have formed a copartnership to deal exclusively in municipal bonds.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. and associates have purchased and will offer shortly $400,000 St. Clair County, Ill., road 5 per cent. bonds, due serially 1918 to 1937.

A special meeting of the Springfield Body Corporation will be held July 27 to vote on a proposal to increase the capital stock to $3,250,000, of which $750,000 is to be 8 per cent. cumulative first preferred stock, $1,000,000 8 per cent. cumulative second preferred stock, and $1,500,000 common stock. All the Directors of the company have resigned and a new board has been elected, including H. S. Tenney, C. A. MacDonald, E. W. Wagner, Harry Bill, and G. H. Woods.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.08
Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Andes	.12	Mexican	.11
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.09
Bullion	.01	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.08	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con	.01	Savage	.06
Chollar	.04	Sierra Nevada	.10
Confidence	.06	Union Con	.18
Con. Virginia	.31	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.02	Mexican dollars	.63
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.		GOLDFIELD.	
Belmont	4.30	Goldfield Con	.52
Halifax	.25	Goldfield Merger	.06
Jim Butler	.70	Great Bend	.06
McNamara	.17	Jumbo Extension	.31
Midway	.09	Jumbo Junior	.04
Mispah	.10	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts	.00	Spearhead	.00
Montana	.19	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.10	Big Four	.05
Rescue	.21	Consolidated	.32
Tonopah Ext	2.25	Morning Glory	.19
Tonopah Nevada	6.25	White Caps	1.30
West End	.64	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.13	Big Jim	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.20
Atlanta	.09	Packard	.32
Booth	.08	Rochester	.48
Daisy	.03	Round Mountain	.33
Florence	.18	United Mines	.50
Fraction	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¾	6	Granite	.50	.60
Dr. Jackpot	4¾	5	Isabella	1¾	1
Elkton	6	7¼	McKinney	.16	.18
El Paso	.30	.40	Portland	.143	.150
Findlay	.3	.6	U. Gold M.	.21	.23
Gold Sov.	.4	.5	Vindicator	.75	.79
Gold. Cycle	210	213			

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Oil	.31	.33	Iron Blos.		1¼
Bay S Gas	.8	.10	Jer Verde	1¼	1¾
Bingham	12⅝	13	La Rose	.40	.50
Begole	.50	.75	Majestic	.43	.47
Bohemia	1½	1¾	Mex Met	.27	.29
Boston Ely	.40	.50	Mojave T.	.75	.78
Bost & M.	.54	.56	New Baltic	1¼	1⅜
Butte & L.	.13	.16	Nev Doug.	1⅛	1⅜
Butte & D.	.45	.55	N Utah B.		.50
Bost Ariz	1⅝	2	Nixon	.36	.38
Calaveras	3½	4	N Cornelia	17⅛	18
Chief Con.	2⅝	2⅜	Nat Z & L.	.65	.67
Crown Res	.28	.32	Oneco	.50	.60
Con Ariz	2⅛	2⅜	Ohio Cop	1⅞	1⅞
Cortes	.20	.23	Onondaga	.30	.40
Champ Cop	7	8	Pioneer	1½	1⅝
Cal Corbin	1¼	2¼	Rilla	2	3
Eagle & B	2⅝	2½	Ray Herc.	3⅝	4
Earl Eagle	.15	.17	S W Miami		.15
Fortuna	.7	.8	full paid	2¼	2⅜
Gold Lake	.5	.7	S W Miami		
Houghton	.75	.95	part paid	2	2¼
Homa Oil	1¼	1⅝	Truro	1¼	1½
Humboldt	.85	.95	U Verde E	36⅜	37¼
Iron Cap	.16	.17	Yukon G.	1⅝	2
Iron C pf.	15¾	17			

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Cniwth. P., R. & L.	1	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Kelsey Wheel pf.	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Packard Motor	2	Q	July 31	July 16

COTTON PRICES FALL ALMOST $4 A BALE

Indications That Texas Drought Had Been Broken Causes a Sharp Decline in Trading.

RECOVERY IN PART FOLLOWS

Active Covering Brings Rally of About 30 to 37 Points, but Net Decline for Day Is 37 to 71.

Indications that the Texas drought had been broken offset all other considerations in the cotton market yesterday and caused a sharp decline in prices, which at one time amounted to about 78 points or nearly $4 a bale from Saturday's closing quotations. While there was some dispute regarding the extent of the rainfall, some asserting that it did not reach the central and southern parts of the State where it was most needed, there were indications in the barometer lines which gave local map readers reason to believe that the whole State would be visited by good rains within the next twenty-four hours. This view seemed to be generally accepted by the trade, and on every rally there was good selling, especially in the late afternoon, when New Orleans showed considerable weakness and was an important seller in the market.

The one notable change from the downward trend of prices occurred in the early afternoon, when a Washington dispatch was received stating that cotton would not be included in the compromise Food Control bill. Active covering for a time rallied prices about 30 to 37 points from the lowest of the day, but the upturn only served to bring out an increased volume of selling which caused most of the advance to be lost before the close, which was steady at a net decline of 37 to 71 points.

The opening was easy and 35 to 52 points lower on all positions, but July, which opened unchanged and acted relatively firm throughout the day, at one time selling 180 points over October against about 5 points premium on the first July notice day. Last November there was a premium of 205 points, and some thought that this might be exceeded even before the present month was out. The situation seems to be, according to local belief, that Japanese interests, finding themselves unable, by reason of freight congestion, to deliver cotton here on July contracts, had been obliged to cover, as the local stock is very small. Peace rumors came to the front again, but as a rule local sentiment, especially in the forenoon, was rather pessimistic over the political situation abroad.

An interesting feature of the day's news was a jump in exports to 49,024 bales, including 20,500 from Savannah to France, the balance being from New York to Great Britain, France, and the Continent.

Yesterday's quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
July	27.70	27.80	26.95	26.90@27.00	27.30
August	25.80	26.10	25.80	25.93 Bid	26.30
September	25.76	25.76	25.70	25.55 Bid	26.00
October	25.60	25.60	25.10	25.19@25.25	25.89
November				25.12 Bid	25.82
December	25.41	25.41	25.04	25.10@25.12	25.81
January	25.37	25.47	25.10	25.15@25.20	25.88
March	25.64	25.68	25.33	25.34 Bid	26.04
May	25.73	26.79	25.45	25.45@25.46	26.14

The local market for spot cotton was steady and twenty-five points lower at 27.50c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 25.38c; Savannah, 26¾c; Augusta, 25.63c; Galveston, 26.30c; Memphis, 26c; Houston, 25.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	6,693	7,010	10,907
Exports	49,024	21,704	28,021
Port stocks	661,154	721,090	642,559
New York arrivals	7,865	7,071	4,963
New York stocks	46,441	56,537	130,329

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton dull; 25 points higher at 19.25d for middling upland. Sales, 7,000 bales, all American. Imports, 9,000 bales, all American. Futures, 25 points higher; July-Aug., 17.90; Oct.-Nov., 16.85; Jan.-Feb., 16.20; March-April, 16.02.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed., except fair near the coast; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; moderate s. e. to s. winds, except e. over s.

Ala.—Thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.; moderate s. winds on the coast.

Miss.—Fair in n., thunder showers in s., Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; fair in w., probably showers in e.

Ky.—Thunder showers Tues. Wed., probably fair and warmer.

Ind.—Thunder showers Tues. Wed., probably fair and warmer; moderate, shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Tues., preceded by thunder showers in s. e. Wed., probably fair and warmer; gentle to moderate n. e. to n. winds, becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Fair Tues., warmer in n. w. Wed., fair, warmer in n.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ohio—Thunder showers Tues. Wed., probably fair and warmer; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

La.—Fair Tues., except showers near coast; warmer in n. Wed., fair, except probably showers in s. e.

Okla.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed., probably fair.

E. Tex.—Unsettled Tues., probably showers in s. e. Wed., fair, except probably showers near coast.

W. Tex.—Unsettled Tues., probably showers; warmer in n. Wed., probably fair.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues., probably unsettled in s.; warmer in w. and s. Wed. fair and warmer.

Mo.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. fair and warmer.

Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed. and in w. and cent. Tues.

Minn. and Neb.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Tues. and in s. and e. Wed.

Iowa and Kan.—Fair and warmer Tues. and Wed.

N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. fair and cooler.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. fair; warmer in e.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1918	96⅝	97	6.75
Argen. Gov. Disc.		Dec. 15, '17	99⅞	100⅝	6.10
Argen. Gov.		May 15, '18	98	99	6.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.90
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99⅝	100¼	4.50
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98½	99½	5.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99¼	100¼	5.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Mar., 1937	94⅝	95½	5.50
French Gov. Con.		Apr., 1918	99	99½	5.80
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	96	97	6.68
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '17	99½	100¼	5.50
Norway. Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '17	99½	100¼	4.50
Norweg. Govt.	8	Feb., 1928	100¼	102	5.40
Prov. of Qu.	5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Gov. of France.	5	Is. of 1916	148	150	
Rep. of China		May, 1912	94½	96¼	7.50
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	90	91½	..
Do	5½	Dec., 1921	78½	80	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	226	236	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100¼	4.85
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	98½	98⅝	5.05

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100	100⅜	3.85
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99	100	6.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99½	100¼	4.05
Am. Thread	5	Jan., 1919	97⅝	98⅜	5.10
Ark. Val. R. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	99	100	6.00
Beth. St. Cor.	5	Feb. 15, '19	98⅝	98½	6.15
Bras. L. & P.	6	Nov., 1919	95	97	7.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	98½	98⅝	6.30
C., B. & Q.	5	July, 1921	96	96½	5.00
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.25
Can. North	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '25	101¼	101⅝	5.85
Curtiss A. & M.	6	Serial	99½	101	..
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	100¼	100⅝	5.15
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	97	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1919	98	98¼	6.05
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	98	98¾	5.20
Gen. Rubber	5	Aug., 1918	99	99½	5.15
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	97	99	5.80
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.00
Int. Harvest.	6	Feb. 1, '18	99¾	100¼	4.10
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	98¾	99½	6.00
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	98¾	99¼	4.80
K.C. Ter. Ry.	6½	July 19, '21	97½	99	4.80
Mich. C. R.	5	May 2, '19	99¾	99½	5.80
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	99	97	7.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.75
N.Y. C. R.R.	4½	May, 1918	99¾	99⅝	5.00
N.Y.N.H. & H.		Apr. 15, '18	95½	96¼	8.95
Otis Elevator	5	Apr., 1920	97	99	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	98½	99¼	4.60
P. S. C., N.J.		Mar., 1919	98	99¼	5.30
Ren. & Un. Met. C. Co.	6	Feb. 1, '19	79	88	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	98¼	98⅝	5.95
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99½	100¼	4.55
Utah Sec. Cor.	6	Sep. 15, '22	68½	91	8.30
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1920	82	85	5.80
Whouse El. Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	99½	100¼	5.70
Wis. R. Arms.	6	May, 1918	97¼	98	..
W. V. T. & R.	6	May, 1919	97½	98¼	6.12
W. U. G. & E.	5	June, 1937	87	88	5.80
Wis. R. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	99¾	100	1.50

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again very inactive, and prices for contracts were irregular, closing net unchanged to 1½c higher. The cash position was irregular, although leading markets were generally firmer. Minneapolis advancing 5 cents, while Kansas City was unchanged to 2 cents higher. The visible supply in the United States decreased 2,833,000 for the week, compared with a decrease of 1,572,000 the previous week and a decrease of 2,287,000 last year. Farmers are not selling wheat freely, and it seems to be the consensus of opinion that they believe $2 is a fair price on the farms. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.35, free on board New York, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.06½	2.04	2.05½	2.04	1.11¼
September	1.95¾	1.95	1.95½	1.95¾	1.12⅝

RYE.—Market barely steady; No. 2, Western, $1.82, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, to arrive.

CORN.

Political developments in Europe over Sunday were not to the liking of those who had anticipated early peace negotiations, and early in the day the corn market showed a steadier tone with scattered buying. The spot position was a trifle lower, but still showed pronounced strength. The visible decreased 497,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 516,000 last week, and a decrease of 920,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.06, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.60¼	1.58¼	1.58⅞	1.59¼	75¼
December	1.13¾	1.08¼	1.09¼	1.12⅛	65¼
May	1.12⅛	1.07¼	1.08¼	1.11⅝	..

OATS.

The decline in corn and prospects of clearing weather caused active selling in the oats market, and prices declined from an early advance, closing ½@1c net lower. The visible decreased 824,000, compared with a decrease of 910,000 last week and a decrease of 533,000 last year. The local cash market was quiet, with standard quoted at 81@81½c; No. 2 white, 82c; No. 3 white, 80¼@81c; No. 4 white, 80@80¼c; fancy clipped white, 81½@84c; ordinary clipped white, 80@81c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	68¾	68	68	68¼	41⅝
September	58⅞	54¼	54⅝	55⅝	41¼
December	57½	55⅞	56⅝	57¼	43

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was comparatively quiet and prices were easier under scattered selling, despite peace rumors. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 39,000; estimated for Tuesday, 15,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 5,000.

(CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	20.80	20.72	20.80	20.92	18.07
September	21.10	21.00	21.07	21.17	13.15
Ribs—					
July	..	..	21.50	21.62	13.42
September	21.70	21.62	21.65	21.77	13.45
Pork—					
July	..	..	40.05	40.05	26.75
September	39.95	39.80	39.90	40.12	24.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil showed a very nervous undertone, and prices were easier, closing 5 to 20 points net lower. Total sales were 14,400 barrels. The action of the cotton and lard markets had a depressing influence, and sentiment was also affected more or less by the apparent nervousness in all the markets over the political situation in Europe. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	15.10	15.30
July	15.20	15.20	15.15@15.25	15.30
August	15.10	15.07	15.06@15.10	15.22
September	15.10	14.89	15.09@15.05	15.21
October	15.02	14.90	14.98@14.99	15.15
November	14.88	14.72	14.74@14.75	14.92
December	14.80	14.70	14.75@14.78	14.92
January	14.78	14.73	14.75@14.78	14.95
February	..	..	14.78@14.86	14.94

COFFEE.

Weakness was a feature in the early part of the session, when traders, disappointed over the outlook for peace, sold coffee liberally, and first prices dropped 167 points, easing off later 16 to 17 points under the close of Saturday. The local spot market was ½c higher, with Rio No. 7s quoted at 9¾c and Santos 4s at 10½c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	7.89@7.91	7.99
August	..	..	7.98@7.99	8.06
September	8.10	7.97	8.06@8.07	8.13
October	8.03	8.03	8.10@8.11	8.16
November	..	..	8.15@8.16	8.22
December	8.24	8.10	8.20@8.21	8.27
January	..	..	8.25@8.26	8.31
February	..	..	8.30@8.31	8.35
March	8.35	8.23	8.34@8.35	8.39
April	..	..	8.40@8.41	8.44
May	8.46	8.45	8.45@8.46	8.49
June	..	..	8.51@8.52	8.55

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market opened firm, 2 to 10 points higher. Trading was quite active, with local trade interests seemingly dominate the market, taking both the buying and selling side. There was considerable switching by Wall Street interests from September to November at 3 and 4 points premium. Values held within a narrow range, the close being 2 to 10 points net higher, with sales of 27,600 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.41	5.38	5.40@5.41	5.45
August	5.44	5.42	5.42@5.44	5.50
September	5.49	5.45	5.48@5.49	5.53
October	5.49	5.48	5.49@5.51	5.54
November	5.52	5.50	5.51@5.53	5.57
December	5.58	5.54	5.53@5.54	5.58
January	5.06	5.00	5.00@5.01	4.98
February	..	..	4.78@4.90	4.79
March	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.91	4.79
April	..	..	4.91@4.96	4.81
May	..	..	4.94@4.97	4.84

It was very quiet in raw sugar, with only a moderate buying interest shown by local refiners. The American bought 8,000 tons St. Croix sugars, second half August-September shipment, at 6.89c. cost, insurance, and freight, and local refiners bought 10,000 bags Cubas, out of store, at 6.52c. Prompt Cubas could be sold at 5¼c. cost and freight, but holders were not openly offering that position. Cubas were available for August-September shipment at 5½c. cost and freight, but the offerings were not taken. It is estimated that there yet remains less than 300,000 tons of the Cuban crop made and to be made yet unsold. Spot prices follow: Centrifugal, 6.52c; molasses, 5.64c; cost and freight, 5½c. There was a fair inquiry for refined sugar, prompted by the warm weather, and prices were firmly held at 7.50@8c for fine granulated.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKETS.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 8,237 packages. There was a weaker and unsettled market for most grades of creamery. Occasional purchases for storage were made, but the general demand was light and the offerings quite large. Renovated slightly favored the buyer, but ladles and packing stock held up reasonably well. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 39@39¾c; extras, (92 score,) 38½c; first, (88 to 91 score,) 37¼@38¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35½@37½c; thirds, 34@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40@40½c; extras, 39@39½c; firsts, 38@38¾c; seconds, 36@37½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 38½c; good to prime, 36½@38c; common to fair, 33@36c; renovated, extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 35@35½c; lower grades, 33@34½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@35½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 33@33½c; lower grades, 31½@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2, 32½c; lower grades, 31@33c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,255 cases. Arrivals were comparatively light. The proportion of fine to fancy qualities was small, and, with generally firm Western advices, holders asked better prices for the higher grades. Some improvement has been established, but the market is irregular. There is a free offering of medium and lower qualities at very irregular prices, with only a moderate demand. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 37¼@38½c; extra firsts, 36@37c; firsts, 34@35½c; seconds, 32@33½c; thirds and poorer, 29@31½c; dirties, No. 1, 30½@31½c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@30c; checks, good to choice, dry, 28@29½c; undergrades, 23@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, nearby whites, fine to fancy, 41@43c; ordinary to good, 38@40c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@35½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, nearby browns, 39@41c; gathered browns and mixed colors, ungraded, 32@38½c.

$6,000,000

Mark Manufacturing Company

Three-Year 6% Secured Gold Notes

Dated June 1, 1917 **Due June 1, 1920**

Interest payable June 1 and December 1. Principal and interest payable in New York and Chicago. Coupon notes of $1,000 and $500 each, principal of which may be registered. Callable, in whole or in part, on 60 days' published notice up to June 1, 1918, at 103 and interest; thereafter up to and including June 1, 1919, at 102 and interest; thereafter at 101 and interest. Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Corporate Trustee. Total authorized issue, $6,000,000.

We summarize as follows from a letter of Mr. Clayton Mark, President of the Company, and from other information in our possession:

Security Notes are secured by direct mortgage and deed of trust, subject only to $4,000,000 First Mortgage bonds, on all the Company's property now owned and that may hereafter be acquired, including its operating plants at Evanston, Ill., and Zanesville, O., and its new steel plant under construction at Indiana Harbor, Ind. No more First Mortgage bonds can be issued while any of these notes are outstanding.

Assets Assets of the Company, after the completion of the new steel plant and the expenditure of the proceeds of these notes, will be as follows:

Present plants, real estate and personal property	$ 5,647,058.22
New plant (approaching completion)	6,300,000.00
Additions to new plant	8,200,000.00
Net working capital as required by trust deed	4,000,000.00
Total assets	$24,147,058.22
Deduct—First Mortgage bonds	4,000,000.00
Net assets securing these notes	$20,147,058.22

Net assets will be about 3½ times total note issue.

The new Bessemer plant is in operation producing ingots. Part of the rolling capacity will go into operation during the third quarter of 1917, the open hearth department during the fourth quarter of this year, and the blast furnace during the first half of 1918.

Before the final proceeds of this issue have been expended, Stockholders will have an actual cash investment of approximately $13,500,000 behind these notes.

Earnings Net profits of Company and its proportion of the profits of subsidiary companies, according to report of Price, Waterhouse & Company, after providing adequate reserves for depreciation, but before charging interest, were as follows:

1907 (11 mos.)	$552,094.20	1910	$545,491.77	1914	$ 254,347.96
1908	547,011.06	1911	470,247.85	1915	1,155,317.29
1909	756,043.65	1912	667,060.40	1916	2,222,878.95
		1913	202,138.78		

Earnings of

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION
COSDEN & CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Bread. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
American Chicle Com.
Aluminum Co. of America
Barrett-Nephews Co.
Carbon Steel
Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
E. W. Bliss Com. & Pfd.
Federal Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
General Baking Pfd.
Industrial Finance Com. & Pfd.
Joseph Dixon Crucible
Knickerbocker Portland Cement Pfd.
Pacific Coast 1st Pfd.
Penn. Coal & Coke
Vulcan Detinning Pfd.
Victor Talking Machine
Wash. Steel & Ordnance Com.
Winchester Repeating Arms
Yorkville Bank Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We Can Use / We Offer For Sale

We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
10 Un. Lt. & Rys 6s 1918	100 Thomas Iron
25 Packard Motor Pfd.	57 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
25 Burns Bros. Ice Pfd.	100 Fisk Rubber
100 Milliken Bros. Pfd.	300 Charcoal Iron Pfd.
100 Mich. L'ne & Ch'l Pfd.	100 Otto Eisenlohr & Bro

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building. Phone 5354 Rector

WE BUY AND SELL
Borden's Milk
Remington Type. Stock
R. J. Reynolds Pfd.
Bankers Trust
Irving Nat'l
American Exchange Nat'l
Nat'l Park Bank

L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

WANTED
5-M Cleveland, Painsville & Ashtabula 5s

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4181 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Atlantic Steel Com.
Burns Bros. Ice Corp. Com.&1st Pfd.
Carib Syndicate
Marlin Arms
Milliken Bros. Pfd.

Kiely & Horton
Private Wire to Philadelphia
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.

American Gas Company
Capital Stock
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

Bucyrus P'f'd
Sinclair Oil Rights
Sinclair Oil Warrants
Sinclair Oil New 7% Notes

Beverley Bogert & Co.
Tel. Broad 3317. 25 Broad St.

American Book
Babcock & Wilcox
Carib Syndicate

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

Fonda Johnstown & Gloversville 4s, 1950
Kansas City, Clinton & Springf. 5s, 1925
Rutland R. R. 4½s, 1941
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s, 1927

Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 2860 or 6557 Broad 27 William St.

Reorganized Railroad Securities
William C. Orton
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 7160-1-2 Broad

Seattle Lighting 5s
Colorado Power 5s
Niagara, Lockport & Ont. Pr. 5s
Sinclair Oil 7s (W. I.)

GEO. REITH & CO.
40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

Columbia Trust Co.
Chatham & Phenix Nat'l. Bank
H. W. Johns Manville
Consumers Power Co. Pfd.

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York

ADVANCE RUMELY
DEB. 6s 1925
UNION OIL OF CAL.
1ST 5s 1931
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

U. S. Finishing
DAWSON, LYON & [illegible]
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

MAY NOT REQUIRE TRANSFER RULING

Intimation That Companies May Drop Demands with More Settled Business Conditions.

EXPECT LOWER PRICES

Public Service Board Grants Long Adjournment of Third Avenue Company's Hearings.

Further hearings on the application of the Third Avenue Railway Company for permission to charge 2 cents for transfers, were postponed yesterday by the Public Service Commission until Sept. 10. The postponement was at the request of the company's counsel. Therefore no more hearings upon any of the applications for permission to charge for transfers will be had until September, and they will not be concluded until the end of that month or early in October.

While no suggestion was made by the commission that the companies might decide to withdraw their application, it was said that industrial and business conditions probably would take a more definite form by October, and the cost of materials be established on a lower basis. If this should occur, it was said, the need of increased revenues through increased fares might cease. In the meantime passengers will not have to pay a larger fare.

The application of the New York and North Shore Traction Company for permission to charge a 7-cent fare was taken up yesterday by the commission, and all of the testimony in behalf of the company was presented within three hours. This delighted the commission. It was said to indicate plainly the progress which might be made by conforming with the request of the commission for certain statistical data. This line operates cars from Whitestone, Flushing, Little Neck and intermediate points in Queens to various points in Nassau County.

The closing of this company's side of the controversy led to the suggestion that this case might be used to test the question concerning the jurisdiction of the commission. Ernest E. Baldwin, representing the city in opposition to the application, asked that the application be dismissed. If the commission did not care to dismiss it, he thought the questions of law involved might be determined in advance of the hearings on the pending applications of the Third Avenue Railway Company, the New York Railways Company, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and the others.

William L. Ransom, counsel for the commission, said that if the city cared to submit the question of the commission's jurisdiction to the court it might well be based on the New York and North Shore Traction Company's application, which was now up to the commission to grant or refuse. Concerning the power of the commission Mr. Ransom said:

"I think I have a reasonably clear, personal conclusion as to what our New York courts will hold on this question, and that is that the Legislature has vested the commission with the power to increase the fare of this company to 6 or 7 cents within the city limits, if the facts are shown to require such an increase, in order to permit the company to maintain its property, furnish adequate service, and earn a fair return on its very moderately valued property.

"This, of course, is not the question involved in the transfer cases, but I think the commission has the power to grant this company an increase in its fares, if the facts require it. The case will be dismissed, and expeditiously presented; it may be a very good one in which to get the legal question settled, if the city or any one doubts the commission's power to act, providing the facts show need for action."

Whether the courts will be asked to decide the scope of the commission's jurisdiction on this case, in which a flat increase of fare is asked, or wait until another case, involving a request for permission to charge for transfers, is in proper shape, was not decided. The data submitted by the New York and North Shore Company was referred to the commission's statistical department, which will report to the commission on July 23.

The application of the Staten Island company, which wants permission to charge a 6-cent fare, also went over until Sept. 10, after William Wirt Mills, Vice President of the Staten Island Civic League had asked that the application be dismissed on the ground that the company had not obeyed the orders of the commission. Argument on the matter will be heard when the application comes before the commission.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CUBA RAILROAD—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
May gross	$562,969	$681,005	$540,877
Net	149,158	345,585	332,958
Sur. aft. chgs.	55,780	261,131	260,649
11 mos. gross	5,645,587	6,211,585	4,749,143
Net	1,552,968	3,199,618	2,469,791
Sur. aft. chgs.	551,565	2,314,953	1,688,244

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
May gross	205,190	205,241	*51
Net	14,711	90,690	*45,979
5 mos. gross	1,043,167	925,640	114,527

Public Utilities.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC—

May gross	1,568,815	1,457,549	111,265
Net aft. taxes	590,824	597,584	*6,760
Sur. aft. chgs.	143,615	175,175	*31,560
5 mos. gross	8,146,395	7,331,983	324,611
Net aft. taxes	3,139,743	3,365,552	*225,809
Sur. aft. chgs.	945,305	1,313,987	*368,681

SOUTHERN EXPRESS report as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for March—

To. rcts. fr. op.	1,781,390	1,632,913	148,476
Expr. priv.	920,229	871,436	48,793
Total tr. rev.	861,160	761,477	99,683
Non-tran. rev.	39,502	31,142	8,419
Total op. rev.	900,722	792,619	108,103
Total op. exp.	681,742	591,792	89,949
Net op. rev.	218,980	200,826	18,153
Taxes	15,418	15,877	*458
Oper. income	203,302	184,867	18,435

Jan. 1 to March 31:

To. rcts. fr. op.	4,971,866	4,441,584	530,271
Expr. priv.	2,584,432	2,328,060	256,372
Total tr. rev.	2,387,424	2,113,534	273,890
Non-tran. rev.	111,919	86,400	25,510
Total op. rev.	2,499,343	2,199,934	299,409
Total op. exp.	1,986,848	1,695,191	291,657
Net op. rev.	512,495	504,742	7,752
Taxes	47,258	45,653	1,605
Oper. income	464,538	458,706	55,331
Mil'ge st. rds.	84,065	34,069	16
Mil'ge other l.	783	778	5

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

McCrory Stores Corporation reports sales for the month of June of $626,696, compared with $505,779 for June last year, a gain of $120,819. For the six months sales were $3,335,411, compared with $2,808,864 for the same period of last year, a gain of $527,047.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio.	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.00	4.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Canadian North'n.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.75	5.75
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.00	4.75
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.80	4.55
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½	4.75	5.15
Chi., St. P. & O.	1917-'27	5	5.00	4.90
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.40	5.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.05	4.85
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.30	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.75	5.25
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.90	4.70
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.90	4.70
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.03	4.70
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.00	5.80
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.80	5.25
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.35	5.00
N. Y. Cent. lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.13	4.73
Norfolk & West'n	1917-'24	4½	4.90	4.60
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'ght	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.80	4.65
St. L., Southw'n.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.30	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'28	5	5.30	6.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.90	4.70
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	5.10	4.70
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	1917-'27	4½	5.10	4.90

FIGHT INSURANCE TAX.

Henry Evans, President of the Continental, Fidelity-Phenix, and American Eagle Fire Insurance Companies, has written a letter to President Wilson criticising the proposed revenue bill. He takes particular exception to the provision calling for the imposition of a 15 per cent. tax on net earnings of insurance corporations. Mr. Evans says:

"As applied to fire insurance companies this legislation will create so unsound a business condition as to affect the stability of fire insurance companies throughout the country. No fire insurance company can conduct its business with proper regard either for the interest of its stockholders or its policy holders, except upon the principle of accumulating net income during the periods when it is able to secure a profit in order that the funds so accumulated may be distributable to policy holders during periods when it is called upon to respond to losses in excess of its income.

"Any fire insurance company conducting its business upon a basis of distributing its entire net earnings to stockholders is doomed to failure and its policy holders are certain to find that the policies do not provide the safe indemnity which property owners are entitled to. A bill which recognizes the propriety of allowing banks to accumulate 20 per cent. of their net income in order that the funds so accumulated may be distributable to policy holders during periods when it is called upon to respond to losses in excess of its income.

"As applied to fire insurance companies, this bill will create an unsound condition as to reserves. At the present time the reserves of fire insurance companies are based upon the unearned premium reserve, which is the amount required to reinsure the outstanding risks. This reserve is created out of the premiums received, and is sufficient to reinsure the outstanding risks. The bill proposes to add to this reserve a sum sufficient to pay all losses which may occur in the future on the outstanding risks. This is unsound, as the premiums received are sufficient to pay the losses which may occur on the outstanding risks."

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	100	100
2s, coupon, 1930	100	100
2s, registered, 1918	98	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98	98
3s, registered, 1946	90	90
3s, coupon, 1946	90	90
2s, conversion, 1947	90	90
4s, registered, 1925	105	106
4s, coupon, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1938, reg	98	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg	88	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	88	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100¼	100¼	100
4½s	June, 1965	101¾	102½	102
4½s	Mar., 1963	101¾	102½	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101¾	102½	102
4½s	May, 1957	101¾	102¾	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4½s	April, 1966	97½	98¼	97¾
4½s	Mar., 1960-'80	97½	98	97
4½s	Mar., 1964	97½	98	97½
4½s	Mar., 1962	97½	98	97¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅝	98	97¼
4s	May, 1959	94	95	94¼
4s	Nov., 1958	94	95	94
4s	May, 1957	94	95	94
4s	Nov., 1953	93	94½	94
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4s	May, 1919	99⅛	..	99⅛
4s	Nov., 1918	99⅛	..	99⅛
3½s	Nov., 1954	83½	85½	84
3½s	May, 1954	83½	..	84

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1921-1928	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
3½s	1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s	1940-1963	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
3s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing— Asked.
288	Am. Light & Traction	311	308	308	309
120	Am. Water W. & Electric	8¾	8	8	8⅞
25	Central States Electric	11	11	10½	11
1,000	Cities Service	277	274	274	275
1,000	Cities Service pf	85¾	84½	84¾	85
1,200	Cities Service new	29⅝	28½	29	29¾
180	Federal Light & Traction	12⅝	12½	12¼	13
115	Pacific Gas & Electric	54¾	54¼	54½	55
40	Republic Ry. & Light	32⅝	32⅝	32½	33
25	Tenn. Railway & Light	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	6
100	Un. Light & Ry. pf.	69¾	69¼	68½	70

BONDS.

$3,000	Interstate Elec. 6s, 1932	97	97	..

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22	New England Co.	50	55
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	71	75	New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	55	98
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	48½	50	New Eng. Co. 2d pf.	63	69
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	108½	110½	Northern Ohio Electric	30	35
Am. Power & Light	65	67	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	73	78
Am. Power & Light pf.	88	89¾	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	56	59
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	86	88	Northern States Power	90	92
Am. W. W. & El. pf.	90	92	Northern States P. pf.	98	98
Am. W. W. Trading	52	55	Northern Texas Elec.	53	56
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	22	25	Northern Texas El. pf.	78	83
Carolina Power & Light	36¾	39	Ozark Power & Water	35	43
Carolina P. & L. pf.	98	100	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89	91
Colorado Power	29	32	Pine Bluff Ry. & Lt. pf.	97	100
Colorado Power pf.	99	101	Puget Sound Traction	20	24
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	69	72
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	78½	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	65	67
Consumers' P. pf.	94	97	Southern Cal. Edison	88	88
Dayton Power & L. pf.	87	89	South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	104
Duluth Edison	75	80	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60	Stand. Gas & Electric	10	12
Eastern Texas El. pf.	83	85	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	33	36
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100	Tampa Electric	122	127
Electric Properties	60	62	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	30	32
El Paso Electric	104	108	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
El Paso Electric pf.	95	98	Tri-City R. L. pf.	92½	94½
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	86	91	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
Empire Gas & Fuel	98	98	United Gas Improve.	98	99¼
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	45	50	United Light & Rys.	38	41
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	18
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	65	70
Interstate Electric	35	42	Western Power	14½	15
Interstate Elec. pf.	91	95	Western Power pf.	54	56
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49	West. Penn. P. pf.	98	105
Miss. River Power	11	12	Wisconsin Ed	46	50
Miss. River Power pf.	33	37½	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	100
New Eng. Power pf.	100	105			

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	72	Nat. Secur. prior lien 6s	89½	92
Appa. Power 6s, 1932	78	82	Nat. Secur. deb.	48	53
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	Nat. Secur. incomes	10	13
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s	97	99	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97½	98½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	93	93½
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Conn. Pow. 1st 5s, '63	93	97	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Conn. River P. 5s, 1927	95	99	Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	98	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	96	Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1935	90	94
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
E. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	92½	Stand. Gas & El. 5s, 1939	93	95
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	87½	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	90	93	U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, '26	111	118
Galv.-Hous. El. 1st 5s	85	89	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	90
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98¼
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96	Utah Sec. 6s	90	91
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	95	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
L., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99	West. U. P. 1st 5s, '46	95	98
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	69¾	70¾	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90	Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.	83	87

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Atlantic Pet.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	65	Davison Ch.	37	37	37
50	Con. Power	112	112	112	50	Md. Casu'ty	82¾	82¾	82¾
142	Con. Coal	109	109	109	40	Mt. Ver. pf.	71½	71½	71½
100	C. & Co. ctfs	12½	12½	12½	280	W., B. & A.	19	18	19
420	Cos. O. & G.	12¾	12½	12¾	5	Do pf.	41	41	41
2,110	Do pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	100	Way. Oil.	3½	3½	3½

Bonds.

$2,000	Con. P. 4½s	89	89	89
10,000	Cos. O. & G. notes ctfs. 99	98⅜	98¾	
1,000	North. P. 1st	84½	84½	84½
1,000	M. & M. T. 6s	99½	99½	99½
$1,000	Norfolk & A. Term. 5s	89	89	89
2,000	Un. Ry. 4s	80½	80¾	80½
3,000	Wash. B. & A. 5s	84¼	84¼	84¼

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Am. Ship'g	84	83	83	153	Sears-Roe	170	168	168
25	Am. Straw'd	60	60	60	5	Shaw	72	72	72
20	Cudahy	120	120	120	95	S. Warner	64½	63¾	64
8	Com. Edis'n	122	122	122	520	Swift & Co.	153½	152¾	152¾
50	H., S. & M.	70	70	70	533	Un. Carbide	188	186	186¾
120	Prest-o-lite	139	139	139	709	Do rights	17⅛	17	17
5	Public Svc.	97	97	97	100	Un. Paper b.	28	28	28
124	Quaker O. pf.	102	102	102	97	Wilson	69¾	68	69¾
1,538	do rights	1-64	1-128	1-128	10	Do pf.	104	104	104

Bonds.

$3,000	Chicago Tel. 5s	100	100	100

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
17	Ahmeek	99½	99½	99½	20	Miami	40¾	40¼	40¾
25	Alaska Gold	5¼	5	5	117	Mohawk	81	80	80½
75	Allouez	61½	60¼	61	225	Nipissing	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
1,410	Am. Zinc	23⅜	22⅜	24¼	35	North Butte	17¾	17¾	17¾
140	Ariz. Com'l	13½	12⅞	13	30	North Lake	1	1	1
200	Butte & Bal.	58c	55c	58c	120	Old Dom	56½	56	56
333	Calu. & Ariz.	77⅝	76	76	95	Osceola	84	84	84
7	Calu. & Hec.	535	535	535	425	Pond Creek	24¾	24¼	24¾
15	Centennial	17¾	17¾	17¾	15	Quincy	85	85	85
400	Cop. Range	60¼	59	59½	35	Ray Con	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜
100	Davis-Daly	5¼	5¼	5¼	150	Santa Fe	1	1	1
280	East Butte	12¼	12	12	50	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼
150	Franklin	6¾	6¼	6¼	23	St. Mary's Ld.	78	78	78
87	Hancock	14¾	14¼	14¾	250	Sup. & Bos.	4½	4¼	4¼
116	Isl'd Creek	69¾	69	69	10	Superior	8¼	8¼	8¼
7	Do pf	88	88	88	540	Trinity	7¾	7¼	7½
195	Isle Royale	31	30	30	306	U. S. Smelt.	59	59	59
10	Keweenaw	2	2	2	35	Utah Apex	2¾	2¾	2¾
30	Mason Val.	6¾	6¾	6¾	805	Utah Con	15⅝	15	15
190	Mass Con	13	12¾	12¾	5	Wolverine	44¼	44¼	44¼

Railroads.

25	Boston Elev.	61	60	60
5	Bos. & Low.	107	107	107
5	Bos. & Me.	31	31	31
15	Fitchb'g pf.	61	61	61
53	Me. Central	95½	95½	95½

Miscellaneous.

25	Am. Ag. C. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Am. P. Ser. pf.	104	104	104
100	Am. Sugar	121¼	121	121
10	Do pf	119½	119¼	119½
63	Am. Wool. pf.	98½	98	98
218	Amoskeag	74	74	74
350	Am. G. & W.	106	106½	106½
15	*Edison	180	180	180
30	Gen. Elec.	150	157	158
50	Int. P. Cem't	13	13	13
125	*Mass. Gas	94	96	94
72	Mex. Tel	1¾	1¾	1¾
86	Do pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	N. Eng. Tel.	114½	114	114½
63	Pullman	143	140½	140½
235	Pac. Mills	140	140	140
55	Punta A. Sug.	33	32¾	33
320	Swift	154	152	152¼
55	Torring. pf.	22	22	22
14	Thos. Plant	102¾	102¾	102¾
445	U. Shoe Mach.	50	49½	50
80	Do pf	27¾	27¼	27¼
5	W. B. Warren 1st pf.	62	62	62
100	Ventura Oil.	6½	6½	6½

Bonds.

$1,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	78½	78½	78½
1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88¾	88½	88½
4,000	Liberty Loan 99	99	99	
$2,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1931	86¼	86¼	86¼
1,000	Swift 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
53	Am. Gas	106	106	106	100	Phila. Co.	38½	38¼	38½
3	Am. Rys. pf.	91	90¾	90¾	1,140	P. R. T.	30¾	30	30
90	Elec. S. Bat.	60½	60	60	241	Ton. Bel'ont.	4¼	4¼	4¼
520	Lake Sup. Cp.	18¾	18¼	18¼	252	Ton. Mining.	6¼	6¼	6¼
2	L. V. R. R.	63	63	63	436	Union Trac.	44½	44	44
1,000	L. V. Tran.	29¼	29¼	29¼	133	U. G. Imp.	78¼	78¼	78¼
333	Penn. R. R.	53	52	52	1	West. Coal.	70	70	70
176	Phila. Elec.	29½	29¼	29½	70	Cramp & S.	82	82	82

Bonds.

$17,000	Lib. Loan	99.45	99.45	99.45
1,000	Market St. El. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,000	P. Co. cn. 5s	90	90	90
$5,000	E. El. 1st 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	91	91	91
5,000	W. N. Y. & Penn. 4s	78	78	78

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Astna pf.	35	38	36
American Brass	320	325	324
Atlas Powder	130	132	135
Do pf	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	124½	126¾	124
Bliss	500	550	500

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

BATHING SHOES.—Contractor wanted; can keep plant busy. B 218 Times Downtown.

BUCKLES.—Smoked pearl, 2¼-inch; large quantity wanted. M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st St.

BURGUNDY and Taupe, 11050 or similar; also mole light weight velour on 13045 black. Dave Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

BUTTONS, Silks, Woolens, General Merchandise.—$100,000 cash. "Remarkable," 42 West 14th. Chelsea 9182.

CHINCHILLAS.—Open for quantity 1272 Raritan gray. Greenberg, 114 East 23d.

COATS.—Jobber looking at novelty misses' and junior coats; exclusive models only. Write for appointment. V 193 Times.

COATS, SUITS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Jobber buying coats; call all week with sample. C. G., 10 West 32d.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open for large quantities of good 3-thread and 4-thread crepe de chine for spot cash. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 528 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Three thread, large quantity; also about 25,000 yards georgette at a price. Maxwell Waist Co., 22 W. 15th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Four-thread black; quantity desired. Schlang, 151 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn. Mr. J. M. Lloyd open for jobs in wash dresses, wash sport suits, and wash skirts; also auto duster and jobs of taffeta and crepe de chine dresses. Call 8:30, Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Western jobbers placing orders on silk and serge dresses, your own materials, ranging in prices from $5.50 to about $12.50; will look at samples Tuesday and Wednesday morning from 9 to 1 only. Room 1109, at 45 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—Large jobber is placing stock orders on serge, crepe de chine, crepe de meteor, charmeuse, and evening dresses; open for both popular and better grade merchandise; samples daily. Winer, 33 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—For juniors and girls; serges and silks; popular prices; orders placed on desirable styles; apply all week. Samuels, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Contractor on popular serges and satins; orders given on good models. Isaac Adler, 24 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber open for better line of ladies' and misses' silk and serge dresses; call all week. Samuels, 115 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Contractors on silk and cloth dresses, bring samples; orders placed; call all week. 168 Madison Av., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on silk and satin dresses. Call all week, 12th floor, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Satins and serges; call with samples all week. Denbosky Bros., 126 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Jobbers placing orders on dresses; looking all week. Levine, 140 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors with silk or serge samples. Room 2007, 11 East 27th.

GEORGETTE.—Open for quantity, immediate and future delivery. Madison Square 6077.

HATS, (Ladies').—Mr. Lewin will be in the office from 9 to 11 and is open to buy jobs of Summer trimmed hats, in satin, plush, and georgette crepe; quantity no object. 470 4th Av.

MACHINES.—Wanted, at once, one slightly used single buttonhole machine, No. 71-32; also one Wheeler & Wilson no-stop motion eyelet hole machine; both must be in first-class condition and guaranteed. State price and address Carr, Mears & Peebles, 145 Granby St., Norfolk, Va.

MERCHANDISE.—Wanted, 5,000 yards heavy brown Canton flannels; 100 pieces cotton coverts; 500 pieces heavyweight blue denims; 40 pieces Dwight Anchor, 7-4 brown; also interested in cottonades. Reply H. W., care of the G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

MERCHANDISE.—The Menter Company, Inc., are now located at their new general offices, 45 East 17th St., where they are ready to look at merchandise.

PANAMA.—P. P. N. L., or Whitman for spot cash. Call Farragut 8245.

POM-POMS.—Also ¾ cheviots; any quantity; must be reasonable. Merit, 22 West 27th.

POM-POMS.—Open for all colors; will pay cash. Madison Square 9177.

POM POMS.—Will pay cash for all shades. Mad. Square 7359.

POPLIN.—Susquehanna three-cord silk poplin; cash. Call 11 A. M., 10 West 32d. Charles Gottlieb.

POPLIN.—Open for all shades for cash. Farragut 622.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, Gilbert's 8200, American 0036; also all shades broadcloth; any quantity; will pay cash. Sterling Cloak and Suit Co., 99 Madison Av.

SERGE.—Wanted, 25 pieces Whitman's No. 87 or Hamilton's No. 1635, 30-inch brown serge. Reply H. W., care of the G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

SERGES.—French; Julliard 4408; Botany 764, or other lightweight navy and colored serges. Eisenman Bros., Room 1211, Waldorf-Astoria, 33d St.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—U. S. 235 and American 90610; also Pom-Pom. Farragut 3110.

SERGES.—Light weight French serge, W. F. X. preferred; navy only. J. D. Booth & Son, 134 West 26th St.

SERGES.—Will buy a quantity of 7614 shade 760 or 793, Whitman 3-733, for spot cash. Spring 7730.

SERGES.—Quantity navy and black Julliards 11433 desired, cash. Schlang, 151 West 26th.

SERGES.—Whitman's 104-99-9 or others; spot cash. Stuyvesant 4542.

SILKS.—Will buy for cash a quantity of fancy striped silks. Call Chelsea 493.

SILK POPLIN.—Wanted; any quantity; cash. United Skirt Company, 12 West 21st.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on skirts; looking all week. Levine, 140 West 36th.

SUITS.—Will look at suits of the better kind, latest models; call from 9 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 5:30. 1383 B'way, 10th fl., 36th St. side.

SUITS.—Sub-contractors, with samples, price to $12.50; call between 12 and 2 P. M. 120 West 32d St., Room 1604.

SUITS.—Open for new models; popular prices. Call afternoons. Eisen & Son, 122 W. 26th.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on the better grade only. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call between 2 and 5, 3 West 29th St., Room 603.

TRUNKS.—Second-hand trunks wanted. Heaton & Vierling, 21 West 3d St.

WAISTS.—Will look at silk and cotton waists for the Fall; large orders placed. Call with samples immediately. 113 West 22d St., fifth floor.

WAISTS.—Cotton, georgette crepe and crepe de chine in jobbers' quantities, for spot cash. Address E. L. Woods, Gotham Hotel.

WOOLENS.—6122 Amoskeag serge wanted; 100 pieces, all colors; spot cash. Broder, 48 West 25th.

Buy Your Materials Now!

You'll pay dearly by delaying your purchases. The Government will soon be in the market for merchandise of various kinds. You know what that means.

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AUCTION SALES.

Auto Bodies, Automobiles, Delivery Cars, Tires, Tubes
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Truck Tires, Wheels, Rims, Taps, Sundries,
AT AUCTION,
To-day, July 17th, at 10 A. M., at 303 to 307 W. 59th St.
E. SCHIELDS, Auctioneer.
Dealers particularly invited.

AUCTIONEERS.
HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 324-326 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Buyers' Wants

WORSTEDS.—15 ounces up, fancy, also black, navy; cash. Delporte, 329 West 50th St.

ZIBELINE.—Open for quantity for Kelly-Hafter, all colors. F. F., 280 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

BATHROBES. — Infants', children's, ladies' and misses'; big assortment at lowest prices. Cornell Bathrobe Co., 36 W. 20th. Chelsea 8187.

BROADCLOTH.—Fifteen navy sponged, $2 net cash. Madison Square 448.

CLOTHS—Bolivias, velours, worsted jerseys, all shades; broadtail, baby lamb astrachan, worsted voiles. Tel. 4362 Madison Square.

CLOTH.—White drill and duck, shorts and seconds. Address F 236 Times Downtown.

COATS.—Silk plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATING.—Single width, Thibet, black, 300 pieces; immediate. Levensohn & Satz, Madison Square 1295.

COATS, plush, best value, $13 to $25. Call and we will convince you. J. Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Charmeuse, maraboa trimmed, better kind; will sacrifice. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d St.

COATS—Silk plush; trimmed; guaranteed lining, $9.50. Metropolitan Coat, 40 W. 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

CORDUROYS.—Immediate delivery, narrow and wide wale white and all colors. Gordon & Cohen, 102 Bleecker St.

CORDUROY.—Juilliards 9,000 Sand, Indian 3,000 yards, cheap. M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st.

CORDUROY.—White wide wale, 27-inch. Call Gramercy 2068.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Exporters, jobbers attention; large assortment plain, printed, and novelties to close out, reduced prices; inspection invited. Fair View Mills, 44 East 23d.

COTTON DRESSES in stock for immediate delivery at low prices. Belle Dress House, 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES. — Serges, satins, taffetas, Georgettes, white, colors; immediate delivery; new styles continually; special prices; quantity lots; large sizes always on hand. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES, Suits. — We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and pongee sport suits. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Infants' white dresses; large assortment; $4.50 dozen up; sizes, infants to 6 years; immediate delivery. Marcia Dress, 87 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Fall models in striped taffeta, crepe de chine, georgette, and taffeta to close. Adelson Weinberg, 5 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Cotton net dresses, also organdine; linen dresses and shantung suits to close out. 36 West 37th, 8th floor.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $5.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES, silk, gingham, white, fancy voiles, immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES, wedding and party, at popular prices for immediate delivery. I. Hollander & Son, 9 West 22d.

DRESSES.—100 voile, also 200 taffetas, to close out for a price. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—100 serge and satin dresses to close out at a price. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

DRESSES.—Big job of white dresses, children's and misses', to close out cheap. Subin, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Ginghams, voiles; closing out, cheap; good assortment. Superior, 118 East 28th St.

DRESSES.—White voile dresses for immediate delivery, $3.75 up. B. Geist & Co., 146 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—White voile dresses to close out; also wash skirts. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 wash dresses, 5,000 wash skirts; will sacrifice. H. Teitelbaum Co., 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Colored and white wash dresses to close out at a price. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th.

DRESSES.—200 wash and net dresses to close; sacrifice. Normana Dress Co., 1,265 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge dresses for immediate delivery. Flower Dress, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—100 taffeta dresses to close out. Liberty Dress & Skirt Co., 126 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close, $1.25 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—40 taffeta dresses to close out. 136 West 21st, 5th floor.

GEORGETTES, wash satins; immediate delivery; all colors. Marks & Senner, Madison Square 9380.

GEORGETTES, white and colored; also navy taffetas in stock. Immediate delivery. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

GEORGETTE, imported and domestic, in all colors, at very reasonable prices. Madison Square 6077.

GINGHAM DRESSES for immediate delivery at right prices. Queen, 149 W. 36th.

KERSEY.—American 15020, 3 pieces brown and 3 pieces navy at $2.35 net cash. Phone Farragut 6342.

LINEN.—Irish linen, French finish, 45 inches. Tel. Farragut 2990.

MIDDIES.—500 doz. in silk, cotton, and smocks, for immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

MUFFS.—Ladies' cronies, black and brown muffs, 17x26, cheap. Room 1,109, 23 East 26th.

NECKWEAR.—Marabou capes at $24 per dozen; unusual value; also job of ostrich boas. E. Eisemann & Co., 48 West 4th St.

POMPOM.—Will sell pompoms, all shades. Farragut 622.

SATIN JAP.—Will sell sixty pieces 27-inch, 5 mummie; also messaline ribbon, pink and blue, 7-17-38 and 50 lignes. Address W. M., 200 Times.

SERGES.—French, 30 pieces navy, $1.35; 12 pieces, $1.40. Madison Square 1265.

SERGES.—Cotton warp; all wool, storm, and French serges. Gramercy 2901-92.

SERGES.—Whitman's, Nos. 94-99. Madison Square 5344.

SERGES.—Whitman's 94 and 99. Stuyvesant 4542.

SEWING MACHINES.—We have complete factory equipment, including sewing machines, plain tables, shafting, motors, &c.; will sell and special; very cheap. Schroeder & Co., Inc., 32 West 36th St.

SHOWROOM and partitions for sale; excellent for cloak or dress house; must sacrifice. 35 West 33th, 7th floor.

SILKS.—Short ends of silks to close out very cheap. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

SILK JERSEYS, (Kayser,) sport coats and suits, for immediate delivery. Farragut 9501.

SKIRTS—5,000 wash skirts to close. Bronner Mfg. Co., care of Lehmann Sales Co., 33 W. 34th St.

SKIRTS, COATS.—Silk jersey skirts, $3.75, and coats, $5 up. Daily Waist, 8 W. 19th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.45 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—1,000 skirts to close out; Mitchel's poplins and serges. Orchard 2355.

SPORT SHIRTS, silk, to close out. J. Heit & Sons, 90 Madison Av.

STOLES and Capes of plush and moleskin; fur effects; we are headquarters for same. Michael Bros., 115 West 28th St.

SUITS.—Russie linen suits to close out. Fenstersteck & Rosen, 25 West 31st.

VELOURS.—Wool simois with Chinchillas, kersays, silvines. Call in person, Herman Cloak Co., 30 West 26th St.

VELVETS.—Short lengths; good quality; all colors; 65c per yard. Spring 7934.

VELVETINE.—22 inches, black; close out cheap. Call Farragut 3990.

WAISTS.—Domestic Georgette waists at $27 per dozen and waists of every description, to wholesale dealers only. Fred R. Wright, 1,170 Broadway.

WASH SKIRTS.—Job to close cheap. A. Russakow, 136 West 21st St.

WOOL JERSEY to close out at a price. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DESIGNER on silk waists wanted; for the right party a wonderful opportunity is offered; one of the leading houses is open for a designer, young lady, who has original ideas and who has made waists to retail up to $12; only those who have been with successful houses need apply. Address, with full particulars, J 159 Times.

FOREMAN wanted for plant making high-class silk waists, $4 to $5 wholesale; must understand his business; only those capable taking care of 100 machines and who have been with successful houses need apply; a good opening for the right party. Address, with full particulars, J 149 Times.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Tel. 7797 Mad. Sq.
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Leo. L. Doblin Co.
484-488 Fourth Avenue

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4½@5 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...4½@5 " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Dress Goods Jobbers Mark Time.

With the Spring, 1918, opening of leading lines of corporation dress goods looked for in the next few days at prices which, it is said, will make all previous ones look low, local jobbers are not trying very hard to do business at the moment. Some wholesalers are understood to own goods bought at the last opening figures, and, with these fabrics about to be increased automatically in value by the new mill prices, they are especially choice of them. One of the big concerns is understood to have priced some of its merchandise for September shipment at prices lower than later delivery goods will be sold for, but even these quotations are said to be well above current figures in the primary market.

Canners to Do Their Bit.

Apropos of the food economy movement that is being sponsored by the men in high places, the National Canners' Association calls on its members to do their bit in helping the good work along. Among other things, it advises the members to fill every can full of food, pointing out that the can supply warrants it, and the national emergency demands it. It is also shown that, as a large portion of the ration of the army and navy is canned food, on the integrity of the canning industry is dependent to no small extent the honor and safety of the country. In view of this, the opinion is expressed that the loyalty of the American canner will not be measured in terms of commerce and trade. Capacity loading is also advocated by the association as a means of helping reduce the car shortage.

Red Cross Nurse Handkerchiefs.

A variation in the treatment of "patriotic" handkerchiefs is seen in a line of novelties that one of the big wholesale concerns is now showing. It is a Japanese silk handkerchief, the border decorated with narrow red and blue stripes, and with a star in each corner. In one corner, printed on the body of the handkerchief, is a representation of a Red Cross nurse. This figure has been worked out in considerable detail, and the handkerchief has been selling very well.

Burlap Prices Very Firm.

Burlaps opened firmly in this market yesterday, the feature, so far as selling was concerned, being the disposal of a good-sized quantity of spot 10½-ounce 40-inch goods at something over 13.50 cents. Prices on eight-ounce goods were quoted on the basis of 10.10 cents for carload lots, and 10.25 cents for less than that quantity. The scarcity of goods hampered the sale of lightweights. Some idea of the demand there has been for both spot and afloat goods of late can be gauged from the fact that, while several big cargoes from Calcutta have come in during the last three weeks or so, not a yard of the goods brought in is on the market. No improvement in the situation at Calcutta is reported, and reports from Dundee, if anything, are more bullish than usual.

A Growing Form of "Graft."

Time was when the ambitious young man or woman who wanted a job in this city armed himself or herself with a wad of recommendations from the family minister and set out to triumph over the trials and perils of a great city. Or, at least, they did it that way in books. Now, however, they have apparently found a more effective way, and one which is causing more than one manufacturer or wholesaler in this city to scratch his head and ponder over a new form of "graft." The scheme now is to come here armed with letters from the largest buyers the home town or city affords, the latter generally being willing to write them in the hope of capturing the family trade. Then it is up to the victim in this city to decide whether he wants to employ some one he doesn't need or run the risk of losing an account. It is said that quite a few garment models are getting their jobs in this way.

Gray Goods Sales Very Light.

Very little business was put through in the local gray goods market yesterday. Even inquiries were few, and in most cases they brought no response from sellers. The latter are well covered for some time to come, and care too little about booking additional business at the moment to grant concessions to stimulate the demand. Second-hand offerings were said to be fewer than has been the case lately, and mostly for contract deliveries. Printcloth sales were both limited and uninteresting. About the only thing that stood out in the coarse goods end was a sale of spot 40-inch 4.23-yard sheetings at 11 cents. Closing mill printcloth prices were nominally firm at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	14¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	13¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10½c
39-inch, 68-72s	12c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9½c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11c	27-inch, 64-60s	7¼c

Duty on Lace Ornamentation.

Collector Malone decided yesterday that judicial proceedings would have to determine the classification under the tariff of doilies and pillowcases of recent construction ornamented with both antique lace over 100 years old and modern lace. The Collector held that the merchandise was properly dutiable at 60 per cent. under the provision for "articles of lace," while the importer claimed free entry accrued as "artistic antiques over 100 years old." The importer's contention, which was novel to the customs men, was that the presence of the antique lace had the effect of uniting the articles in the free list.

They Are Taking Evening Gowns.

If there is any intention on the part of the wealthier women of the country to economize on clothes this Fall to the extent of "going easy" on evening gowns, it is not to be seen in the purchases that are now being made in this city by buyers for many of the country's leading stores. The straight, long line prevails in models now being shown here by well-known manufacturers. They are slightly longer than the gowns of recent seasons, the skirts are narrower, and some of them incorporate trains. Normal waist line effects are favored. Much metal lace drapery is seen, and panels of metal lace also are used. Net overdrapes are frequent, one attractive model showing no less than three layers of this material, all in different, yet harmonizing, shades. The bodices for the most part are cut quite low in the front and very much so in the back.

Sets a Stage for His Gowns.

One of the well-known local manufacturers of high class dresses has adopted a stage lighting device that he has found very useful in selling his evening gowns. It consists of a so-called shadow box, in which are several high powered incandescent lights. This box is placed just inside and above the swing doors leading to the models' room. Behind these doors has been arranged a three-sided velvet curtain of a Pompadour rose shade. As the model comes through an opening in the rear curtain, which is immediately closed, she pauses for a moment under the full glare of the lights. The mirrored doors are swung back as she enters the "stage," and the effect of the picture is heightened by the reflections. When the model has completed her pose the doors are shut and she advances into the showroom. The object of the performance is to give the buyer an idea of just how the gown will look in actual use at night. When the model comes into the showroom the natural light makes the "day values" of the colors apparent.

BAFF PROSECUTION RESTS.

Defense Moves for Dismissal of the Indictments.

The cross-examination of Moses Rosenstein, known also as "Chicken Moe," was continued yesterday at the trial before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins of Joseph and Jacob Cohen, Abraham Graff, and Davis Jacobs, jointly indicted on a charge of complicity in the murder of Barnet Baff, the West Washington Market poultry dealer. Rosenstein, who was indicted with the four men, but who turned State's evidence just before the trial started, denied that he had formulated his answers while on the stand with a view of contradicting statements implicating him made by Archibello, who was convicted as the actual slayer of Baff. The witness said that he had engaged an attorney to defend him before he finally decided to plead guilty to the charge of manslaughter and become a witness for the prosecution.

"Did you ever tell any one that Baff's son, Harry, had offered you $5,000 to come across, and that your bail checks would be fixed up by him?" asked Frank Moss, of counsel for the defendants.

"No such luck," Rosenstein replied.

Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black was also a witness, and he told of a new "plot" to bring back Antonio Cardinale, alleged to have hired the gunmen. George Levin, who was employed by Baff, was called to testify to a conversation Baff had over the telephone a few minutes before he was shot. Levin said that he answered the telephone and the person who asked for his employer spoke very good English.

The prosecution rested late in the afternoon and Frank Moss moved for a dismissal of the indictments on the ground that the evidence submitted by the State lacked the corroboration the law required when all of the witnesses were accomplices. The motion was made separately on behalf of each defendant. Justice Tompkins denied the motion on behalf of David Jacobs and Jacob Cohen, and announced that he would reserve decision as affecting Joseph Cohen and David Graff. The trial will be continued today.

Need Girls for Honor Guard.

A recruiting station for women has been opened by the Girls' National Honor Guard, Miss Theodora Booth, President; Mrs. J. Bishop Venderver, State Manager, 1,465 Broadway. "The Honor Guard Girls stand behind the men who do the fighting," says the call for recruits. "Girls of New York and Brooklyn, now is your chance to see what you can do." Every Wednesday and Saturday a uniformed squad of girls, detailed for the purpose, goes in an automobile to the Sailors' Hospital in Brooklyn to take fruit and flowers to the men there. There are now 20,000 members of the Guard in different States, all of whom do what they can to aid the soldiers or sailors nearest them.

GERMAN MUST MEET SUIT.

Tuckerton Wireless Superintendent, Interned, to Answer in Court.

A queer situation developed yesterday in the course of a hearing before Judge Haight, in the Newark branch of the Federal Court, of an infringement suit brought by receivers for the National Electric Signalling Company against the Hoch Frequenz Maschinen Aktien Gesellschaft für Drahtlose Telegraphie, which concern built the radio station at Tuckerton, N. J., for the last year and a half in the hands of the Government.

It developed that the only person connected with the defendant company, which has its legal domicile in Germany, upon whom service was had, was Emil E. Meyer, who was its Superintendent at Tuckerton up to the time that the Government sent a naval Lieutenant and two wireless operators to the station to take charge. When the war with Germany began Meyer was arrested as an alien enemy and sent to Ellis Island, and subsequently sent to Gloucester City, where he is being held incommunicado.

It was urged by L. A. Steinhardt of the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, counsel for the German company, that the process served on Meyer had no validity, for the reason that with the outbreak of the war his agency automatically ceased. Mr. Steinhardt contended further that as a prisoner of war Meyer could not be communicated with, and that, moreover, it would be criminal for him to attempt to communicate with the German company.

Another point raised by Mr. Steinhardt was that if there was any infringement at all it was being committed by the Government, in that the scout cruisers Salem and Birmingham are fitted with the apparatus which the complainants charge the German company is infringing. This, he said, was a matter of record in the New York courts, where other litigation was started and held up on account of the war.

Judge Haight ruled the service of process upon Meyer to have been good and signed an order extending the time for the defense to answer to Sept. 16.

"Assuming that the rights of American citizens have been infringed upon," he said, "are we going to let the German Empire, which has driven us into war, stand in the way of remedial measures?"

Denies Citizenship to 16 Germans.

DALLAS, Texas, July 16.—Because of the German law which permits German citizens to become naturalized citizens of other countries without forfeiting their German citizenship, Federal Judge G. W. Jack today denied citizenship papers to sixteen Germans who had filed applications before the outbreak of war between the United States and Germany.

Goods for England Burned.

COPENHAGEN, July 16.—A dispatch from Trondhjem, Norway, says that a mysterious fire has occurred there in a storage warehouse containing goods ready for shipment to Great Britain. The damage is estimated at many millions of crowns.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Hub Clothing Co.; A. B. Lakin, clothing, furnishing goods; Marlborough.
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; Miss R. Kling, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Miss Gallagher, ready-to-wear; Miss Bush, knit goods; 1,150 B'way.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Froshin, women's ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; J. D. Bellah, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 368 4th Av.; St. Andrews.
AUSTIN, Texas—M. Snaman, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reed, silks, dress goods; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; M. Sommer, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
BOISE, Idaho—C. C. Anderson & Co.; H. Bigham, general dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; W. M. Hitchenstein, men's furnishing goods, hosiery; H. B. Runyan, books, stationery; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Jansson, millinery; Miss Louis, trimmed millinery; Miss Kalaski, women's neckwear, basement buyers; H. Koch, millinery; E. A. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Whipple, general buyer; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON.—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON, Mass.—Smith-Blair Co.; Mrs. Withers, waists, sweaters, underwear; Prince George.
BOSTON, Mass.—W. & A. Bacon & Co.; Miss Connor, jewelry; Miss Glynn, ribbons; Miss A. Rosenberg, women's neckwear; J. A. Siegel, merchandise manager; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON.—Harry Hoyt Co.; Harry W. Marston, dress goods, woolens; J. H. Walsh, wash goods; 103 Franklin.
BOSTON, Mass.—Houghton & Dutton Co.; Miss Anderson, coats, suits, dresses; Miss Bartlett, coats, raincoats; Prince George.
BROOKFIELD, Mo.—P. W. Hartman & Co.; C. Mayer, jobs ready-to-wear; 339 5th Av.
PUEBLO, Col.—Crews-Beggs Dry Goods Co.; W. D. Young, silks, dress goods; 230 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics, wash goods; H. E. Gahwe, silks, dress goods; E. C. Hall, muslin underwear, waists, knit goods, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—E. S. Given; Miss Greeley, taffeta dresses, jobs cotton dresses, wash skirts; 72 Madison Av.
CANTON, Ohio—Parisian Co.; Mr. Markheim, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—Welch-Cook Co.; H. I. Chambers, men's furn. goods, gloves; Mr. Embrey, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
CHICAGO, Ill.—S. P. Platt, jobs, shirt waists; 56 Bleecker St.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. A. Lee, men's, boys' neckwear; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. A. Clark, boys' clothing; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. A. Dawson, linens; D. L. Atkinson, hosiery; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Sandusky, misses' coats, suits; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—L. Klein, Inc.; L. Mayer, men's, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Northern Jobbing Co.; Miss E. Alderson, jobs ready-to-wear; R. 901, 45 West 34th.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss Gash, stationery; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Hillman's; C. C. Gunn, coats, suits, furs; H. Hillman, waists; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; W. T. Smith, men's neckwear; W. A. Benning, boys' wool clothing; C. Thresher, colored dress goods; E. H. Titus, white goods; W. F. Browning, mfg. dept. uniforms; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Mandel Bros.; J. Dreyfus, knit underwear, (basement); S. Bamberger, shoes; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward & Co.; C. M. Woods, men's, boys' hats, caps, leather goods; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; L. D. Lefly, ladies', children's boots, shoes; L. H. Webb, silks, dress goods, wash goods, linens; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. H. Holmes, men's furnishing goods 404 4th Av.
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio—P. W. Hartman, jobs, ready-to-wear; 339 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—L. R. Marks Co.; L. R. Marks, representing; McAlpin.
CLEVELAND—Bilstein-Klopper Co.; N. Klopper, notions, novelties; Elk's Club.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—United Cloak and Suit Co.; H. A. Leidner, coats, suits, dresses, skirts, waists; McAlpin.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. Jerman, silks, dress goods; W. G. Landphair, muslin underwear, waists, knit goods; 43 Leonard.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; Miss E. Valentine, stationery, leather goods, neckwear; F. Schnelby, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear, hdkfs., ribbons, umbrellas; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland Shirt Waist and Muslin Underwear Co.; H. S. Gordon, waists, dresses, muslin underwear; Broadway Central.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Miss Altfeld, jobs cotton dresses, silk dresses; 72 Madison Av.
CUERO, Texas—J. A. Graves & Sons; J. A. Graves, general merchandise; Herald Sq.
DALLAS, Texas—Titche, Goettinger Co.; Mrs. Young, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Miss H. Rawley, Mrs. Houston, Miss McCann, millinery; 19 East 24th.
DALLAS, Texas—Perkins Dry Goods Co.; J. H. Armstrong, dress goods, silks; H. T. Hodges, domestics; 60 Worth.
DEADWOOD, S. D.—I. Salinsky; women's waists; 1,133 B'way.
DETROIT, Mich.—D. J. Healy Co.; A. J. Wilson, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. P. Scholler, knit underwear, men's furn. goods, gloves, hosiery; C. G. Sheffield, coats, suits; 354 4th Av.
DETROIT.—Newcomb Endicott Co.; H. H. Spring, men's silk, cotton shirts, men's, women's, children's silk, cotton hosiery; women's, children's muslin underwear, basement; 200 5th Av.
DULUTH, Minn.—F. A. Patrick Co.; V. R. Waldo, silks, dress goods, white, wash goods, linens, prints; 43 Leonard.
EL PASO, Texas—Popular Dry Goods Co.; J. Weiss, women's garments; 1,150 Broadway.
EL PASO, Texas—The H. Krupp & Co.; H. Krupp, furnishing goods, clothing; 395 Broadway; Ansonia.
EL PASO, Texas—Popular D. G. Co.; Mrs. Botteroff, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
FORT WORTH, Texas—Boston Store D. G. Co.; Miss Fink, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, jobs wash dresses, sport suits, skirts, auto dusters, taffeta, crepe de chine dresses; 72 Madison Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—H. H. Bowman & Co.; H. H. Bowman, dry goods; 1,270 Broadway; Continental.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomson & Co.; F. W. Blauvelt, furnishing goods, hosiery; 230 5th Av.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Croft, Stanard Co.; S. J. Williams, dry goods; 256 Church.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; J. E. Bourke, shirts, overalls; E. M. Miles, shirts; 320 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—Havens & Geddes Co.; L. P. Goebel, dress goods, silks; 72 Leonard; Sherman Square.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; J. R. Belsley, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 230 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; W. D. Kidwell, prints, ginghams; 72 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros.; Lee J. Schiff, ladies' Fall suits; 7 West 22d.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham, Munger, Root Dry Goods Co.; W. P. Munger, silks, dress goods, ginghams; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, ladies' Fall suits; 7 W. 22d.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—S. H. George & Sons; E. George, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Pfeifer Bros.; Mr. Herzmark, silks, dress goods; 1,150 B'way.
LOS ANGELES—Smith-Riddick Co.; W. A. Hancock, dress goods; 72 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Woods Shirtwaist Stores; E. L. Woods, shirtwaists; Gotham.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—J. W. Robinson Co.; Chris. Koerner, jewelry, art gift goods; 111 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Faris-Walker; G. Joslin, coats, suits, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Alperin & Son; L. Alperin, coats, suits; 1,161 B'way.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; Miss E. B. Kneeland, coats, suits, dresses; Broadway and 33d.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—H. Sweet & Co.; Mr. Sweet, hats, caps; McAlpin.
MONTREAL, Can.—Acme Hat

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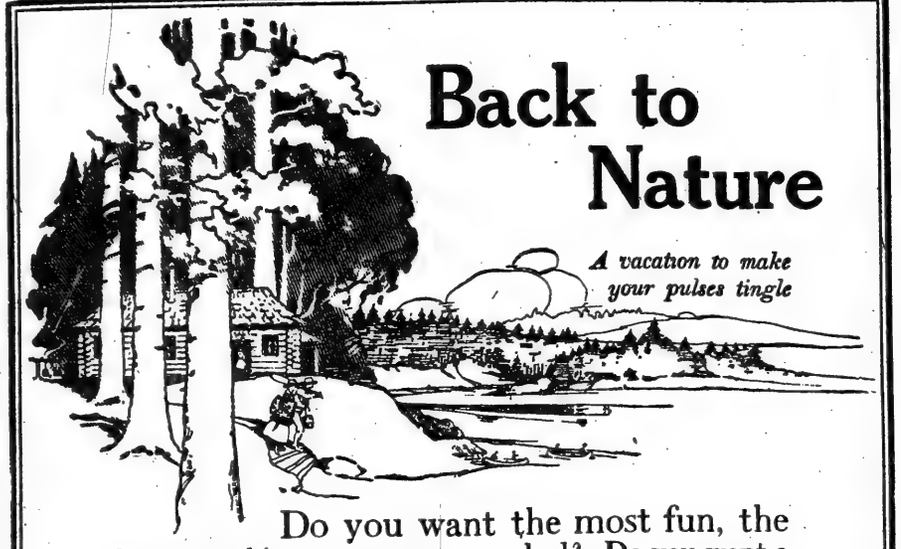
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Bear Mountain	...	*12:30	*4:30
West Point	...	*1:00	*5:00
Cornwall	...	*1:25	5:25
Newburgh	*12:15	*1:45	6:45
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NEW HAVEN LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., wk. days, 2 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22nd St., wk. days, 2:15 P. M., Sun., 10 A. M.
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THE REAL ESTAE FIELD.

Through the filing of plans yesterday for the remodelling of the old building at 1,567 and 1,569 Broadway, southwest corner of Forty-seventh Street, the fact was disclosed that J. J. and Lee Shubert have obtained a long term lease on that and adjoining property for a new Broadway theatre. The property acquired for the purposes includes, besides the immediate corner parcel, owned by Ella A. Gray, the two adjoining five-story buildings at 214 to 220 West Forty-seventh Street, in the same ownership, and the structure at 222, owned by Mary E. Ray. The entire property has a frontage on Broadway of 48.2 feet and 241 on Forty-seventh Street. It has been taken on a twenty-one years' lease with renewals, E. Margolies being the broker in the negotiations. The annual rental will be about $70,000.

The alteration plans, as filed by the architect, Herbert J. Knapp, estimated the cost at $50,000 for the corner structure. It was stated, however, that the new theatre will cost about $200,000. It will have accommodations for 900 persons, and will be ready for opening in the Fall. The Forty-seventh Street property abuts the Globe Theatre.

New Owner for Maiden Lane Building.

The Eighty-three Maiden Lane Corporation has been formed to take over the ownership of the five-story building at that number, 25.3 by 90.8, just west of Gold Street. The new company is capitalized at $32,500, with E. G. Partridge, J. S. Higham, and H. C. Lakin as Directors. Title to the property is held by Wolcott C. Lane and others, heirs of the late Elizabeth D. Lane, who acquired it in 1905.

Bus Company Takes Title.

Title was recorded yesterday to the Fifth Avenue Coach Company from the Consolidated Gas Company to the middle portion of the block bounded by Broadway, Riverside Drive, 132d and 133d Street, the parcel fronting 400 feet on 132d Street and 423 on 133d Street, 100 feet west of Broadway. The new owners gave back a mortgage of $175,000. The property will be used for a large garage and other buildings, rendered necessary from the uptown extension of the omnibus service.

Recent Buyers.

Thomas E. Wynne was the buyer of the four-story dwelling at 741 Madison Avenue, 16.8 by 80, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets, sold by Miss Nathalie T. Stewart.

Emery L. Ferris was the buyer of the building at 17 East Thirty-sixth Street, sold recently by Miss Laura Hoe. It was held at $100,000.

$162,550 for Bronx Lots.

Sixty lots of the Sturges estate holdings in the Bronx were sold on the premises on Saturday by Bryan L. Kennelly for a total of $162,550, averaging about $2,710 a lot. Nearly 900 persons attended the sale. The offering of the corner of 174th Street and Vyse Avenue produced some spirited bidding. The four lots, 100 by 100, with a lot 25 by 100 adjoining on Vyse Avenue, were bought by the Brandt Bros. Building Company for $20,050. The opposite corner of 174th Street and Vyse Avenue, 100 by 100, was bought by Mrs. Julia Fitzgerald for $17,000, and she also purchased four lots at the corner of Bryant Avenue and 174th Street for $13,550. Single lots on Vyse Avenue brought about $2,250 each. The northwest corner of 174th Street and Bryant Avenue brought $13,450. Single lots on Bryant Avenue brought $2,100.

The remaining 139 lots will be sold by Mr. Kennelly on Thursday in the Vesey Street salesroom.

Bronx Sales.

A plot of thirty-five lots in the Spuyten Duyvil section, fronting on Johnson or Palisade Avenue and over 350 feet on Independence Avenue has been sold by the estate of Harriet N. Kellogg to a client of John Jay McKelvey. Joseph P. Day acted as broker for the selling interests.

The four-story flat at 773 Elsmere Place on plot 25 by 120 has been sold by Joseph A. Wasserman for Albert M. Barker to an investor.

The two-story frame house at 2,457 Hoffman Street, 16.8 by 97.0, between 188th and 189th Street, was purchased by Philip A. Johann from Edward Squitznagle.

Buys L. I. City Factory Site.

The Tock Pressed Machine Screw Company has bought through George J. Ryan a plot 75 by 100 on the north side of Eighth Street, 375 feet east of East Avenue, Long Island City, for a two-story factory.

Brooklyn.

The three-story dwelling at 303 Sterling Place, on plot 19 by 131, between Vanderbilt and Underhill Avenues, has been sold by Charles E. Ricker-son for Mrs. Matilda H. Christensen to a client for occupancy.

M. McKinnen has sold the dwelling at 220 Seventy-sixth Street for the estate of C. Franke and the two-family house at 89 Dahlgren Place for Mary A. Roberts to a client for investment.

Yonkers Sale.

The dwelling at 506 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, has been sold by M. A. Broderick for the estate of J. H. Keeler to Annie L. Mortensen.

New Yorker Buys Ossining Farm.

The Robert H. Farley Organization, in conjunction with W. H. Oliver, has sold the Nels Farm at Ossining of 16 acres, on the Kitchawan State road, to a New York buyer.

Commercial Leases.

Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., have leased, through Cross & Brown, the building at 152 and 154 East Thirty-fourth Street to Arthur J. Riese; for a term of years, aggregating $12,000.

John Peters has leased for the Lockwood Construction Company to the Deghon Contracting Company the store and parlor floor at 41 East Fourteenth Street for offices in connection with the construction of the subway on East Fourteenth Street.

The Cross & Brown Co. has leased the store at 251 West Fifty-seventh Street to Eugene A. H. Watson & E. F. Stoeckle.

Wertheim & Clear have leased for Miss E. F. Burke to A. Caltabiano the parlor floor and basement of 159 East Fifty-third Street.

Realty Notes.

Leon S. Altmayer has placed a first mortgage of $11,000 on the four-story flat at 1,341 Third Avenue, 19 by 75, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets.

Schwartz Brothers, dress manufacturers, have moved from their former quarters, 126 West Thirty-fourth Street. In accordance with their promise to the Save New York Committee they have given notable of the retail zone to 39 West Twenty-ninth Street.

The owners of the property at 331 to 335 West Twenty-third Street stated yesterday that the announcement of the sale at auction of the property on Friday in the Vesey Street rooms was erroneous. The property had been listed in the auction offerings for the week.

Henry I. Cooper has moved his office from 200 Broadway to 17 West Forty-second Street and is associated with the Chelsea Leasing Co., Inc.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

89th St, 538 West, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; S. M. Warner, as comm. against Cassandra Mendelson et al.; E. G. Kremer, attorney; due, $16,-433.11; taxes, &c., $1,019.64; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.

Interior lot, 91.6 ft e of Bathgate Av and 243 ft n of 173d St, 40x92.11; M. A. Langbein, individually and executor, against Abraham Offenheimer et al.; Rudd, W. & M., attorneys; due, $2,157.45; taxes, &c., $90; to M. W. Cuddebake, an adjoining owner, for $1,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

38th St, 310 to 328 West, for two and three story garages for United States Post Office, 50 and 250x98.9; Emma Mann Vynne, 2 West 45th St, owner; Bullinger & Perrot, 1,328 Broadway, architects; cost, $250,000.

37th St, 550 West, for a one-story brick garage, 75x98.9; Leonard K. Prince, Stamford, Conn., owner; William M. Farrar, 1,269 Broadway, architect; cost, $12,000.

Edson Av, w s, 497.73 ft n of Boston Road, for a one-story frame garage, 23.8x22; Crawford Real Estate and Building Co., 7 East 42d St, owner; William E. Erb, 443 East 180th St, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 1,567 and 1,569, to a five-story warehouse, altered to a theatre and office building; Jason Building Co., 225 West 44th St, Jacob J. Shubert, President, lessee; Herbert J. Knapp, 116 East 16th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JULY 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 10, w s, 80 ft n of Doyer St, 34.10x17x irregular; William Lustgarten & Co. to Realty Redemption Co., 68 William St, July 3; attorney, August Weymann, 68 William St.....$1

BROADWAY, 170, s e corner of Maiden Lane, runs s 73.7x e 67.11x s 7.1x e 42.5x n 87.11x w 110.11 to beginning, foreclosure July 12, 1917; Charles H. Strong, referee, to Broadway Building Co., 170 Broadway, mtg $2,-700,000 and water rents $242.90), taxes, &c., July 13; attorneys, Wilder, E. & P., 45 Cedar St.....$200,000

CATHARINE ST, 65, e s, 39.1 ft s of Monroe St, 14x79.8; William Lustgarten & Co. to Realty Redemption Co., 68 William St, July 3; attorney, August Weymann, 68 William St.....$1

CORTLANDT ST, 60, n s, 25.9 ft w of Greenwich St, 41.10x21.2x irregular; Hy J. Schnitzer, private banker, sole surviving partner of Hy J. Schnitzer, State Bank, 141 Washington St, July 3; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway.....$1

EAST BROADWAY, 266, n s, 54 ft e of Montgomery St, 103.9x27.6x irregular; William Lustgarten & Co. to Realty Redeinption Co., 68 William St, July 3; attorney, Aug. Weymann, 68 William St.....$1

ESSEX ST, 29, w s, 75 ft n of Hester St, 25x44; William Lustgarten & Co. to Realty Redemption Co., 68 William St; attorney, Aug. Weymann, 68 William St.....$1

GOERCK ST, w s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 99.11x100; William Lustgarten & Co. to Realty Redemption Co., 68 William St, July 3; attorney, Aug. Weymann, 68 William St.....$1

HESTER ST, n s, 42.10 ft w of Essex St, 22.10x100; William Lustgarten & Co. to Realty Redemption Co., 68 William St, July 3; attorney, Aug. Weymann, 68 William St.....$1

LUDLOW ST, 146, e s, 200 ft n of Rivington St, 25x89.4; Moses M. Valentine to Barnet Edelstein, 107 Forsyth St, mtg $24,-000, all liens, July 13.....$100

MADISON AV, w s, 83.10 ft n of 104th St, 17.11x70; Gertrude H. Callaher to Nelly Calisher, 544 West 157th St, all title, b. and s.; attorney, J. J. Schwartz, 100 B'way..$2,149

MADISON AV, e s, 83.9 ft s of 65th St, 16.8 x90; Nathalie T. Stewart to Thomas E. Wynne and another, 594 Park Av, mtg $27,-500, all liens, June 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

ORCHARD ST, 102, e s, 25x87.6; William Lustgarten & Co. to Realty Redemption Co., 68 William St, July 3; attorney, Aug. Weymann, 68 William St.....$1

PECK SLIP, e s, between lands of Egbert and Water, 20x37; Jack Swarts to Jack Swarts Fish Co., 151 South St, mtg $12,000, Jan. 30; attorney, Edw. A. Brown, 192 Broadway.....$1

SHERIFF ST, w s, 81 ft n of Rivington St, runs n 19x w 50x s 21x e 25x n 2x e 25 to beginning; William Lustgarten & Co. to Realty Redemption Co., July 3; attorney, Aug. Weymann, 68 William St.....$1

WILLETT ST, 27, w s, 109.8 ft of Broome St, 21.10x100, foreclosure July 10, 1917; Maxwell Davidson, referee, to Citizens' Savings Bank, 56 Bowery; attorneys, Beall & R., 141 Broadway.....$13,000

37TH AV, 149, e s, 75.11 ft s of 118th St, 25x85; Richard A. Farrelly to Sidem Building Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $16,500, b. and s., c. a. g., July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

37TH AV, 21, w s, 17.6x100; William Lustgarten & Co. to Realty Redemption Co., 68 William St, July 3; attorney, August Weymann, 68 William St.....$1

50TH ST, 401-403 East, n e corner of 1st Av, 39.1x80; Tanner Realty Corp. to Samuel Miller, 401 East 50th St, mtg $50,000, July 16; attorney, Philip Goldfarb, 302 B'way..$1

80TH ST, 219 and 221 West, n s, 273 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 80x102.2, foreclosure; Paul T. Kammerer, referee, to Ormond Realty Co., 19 West 34th St; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100,000

83D ST, 213 and 215 East, n s, 177.11 ft e of 3d Av, 50.10x102.2; Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Church U. A. C. of Yorkville to Ernest A. Adler, 1,000 1st Av, mtg $26,000, all liens, July 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$30,500

83D ST, 213-215 East, n s, 177.11 ft e of 3d Av, 50x102.2; Ernest N. Adler to the Church of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, 345 East 4th St, mtg $26,000, all liens, July 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

132D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, runs n 99.11x w 25x n 99.11 to s s of 133d St x w 400x s 199.10 to 132d St x e 425 to beginning; Consolidated Gas Co. of New York to Fifth Avenue Coach Co., 10 East 102d St, b. and s., c. a. g., July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

136TH ST, 229 West, n s, 319 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Martin B. Hofman to Catharine H. Baum, 226 North 6th St, Reading, Penn., mtg $8,000, July 3.....$100

Bronx.

BEECH TERRACE, n s, 125 ft w of Beekman St, 25x100; Mary McNally to Elizabeth F. McNally, 905 Beech Terrace, June 18; attorney, Robert G. Davey, 203 Broadway.$100

HOFFMAN ST, 2,547, w s, 16.8x97.5; Edward Spitznagel to Philip A. Johann, 1,147 Stebbins Av, mtg $2,500, Nov. 28, 1913; attorney, Philip A. Johann, 319 East 197th St.....$3,700

LOTS 421 and 422, map of Lorillard Spencer et al.; Lorillard Spencer 3d, individually and another, trustees, et al. to Daniel J. Belin, 1,400 Crotena Park East, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mtg. Co., 135 Broadway.....$980

LOT 54, map of McGraw estate; Mary M. Killenberg to Adolf Hoeppner, Pelton, Calif., mtg $1,500; July 14; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,128 Walker Av.....$100

All following same map, date, and attorney:

LOTS 1,172 to 1,175; same to Alice Smith, 244 Essi 20th St.....$1,850

LOTS 523 and 524; same to Samuel D. Gilde, 51 Morton Av., Middle Village, L. I.....$750

LOTS 511, 512, 796, 797; same to Eugene Weiss, 1,150 Vyse Av.....$1,650

LOT 164; same to Jacob Wolf, 21 East 09th St.....$300

LOT 987; same to Christopher Maniscico, 328 East 78th St.....$375

LOTS 1,339 and 1,340; same to Meyer Lipsey, 610 2d Av.....$300

LOTS 938 and 939; same to James Oram, 577 Grand St, Jersey City.....$750

LOTS 929, 930, 1,336, and 1,337; same to Benjamin Einar, 345 East 3d St.....$1,700

LOT 462; same to Florence Fagar, 266 East 3d St.....$450

LOT 297; same to Karl A. Kirchner, 2,720 Boulevard, Jersey City.....$550

LOTS 967 and 968; same to Nathan Shapiro, 72 Malta St, Brooklyn.....$800

LOTS 917 and 918; same to Katharine Mc-Dermott, 2,391 1st Av.....$1,100

LOTS 379 and 380; same to Joseph F. Fonzo, 940 East 173d St.....$700

LOTS 1,016 to 1,021 and 1,088; same to E. Bedford Leggett, 965 Grand Boulevard and Concourse.....$1,550

LOTS 694 and 695; same to Samuel Adler, 26 East 106th St.....$2,100

LOTS 737 to 740; same to Gregory Cinque, 121 West 3d St.....$1,200

LOTS 520 to 522; same to Philip Feinberg, 1,379 54th St, Brooklyn.....$1,125

LOTS 250 to 255 and 263 to 268; same to Pauline Levy, 1,815 Church Av, Brooklyn.....$7,700

LOTS 463 and 943 to 945; same to Amanda D. Fager, 265 East 203d St.....$2,100

LOT 1,071; same to Joseph Segan, 2,096 Daly Av.....$700

LOTS 571 to 575; same to William J. Freiss, 496 East 162d St.....$1,175

LOTS 931 and 932; same to Louis Allerhand, 931 Sutter Av, Brooklyn.....$325

LOTS 721 to 724; same to Samuel Davis, 207 West 102d St.....$2,500

LOT 635; same to Paddy Esposito, 1,675 Lexington Av.....$350

LOTS 1,361 and 1,366; same to Charles V. Noback, 44 Buchanan Place.....$375

LOTS 1,035 and 1,096; same to Samuel Isaacs, 148 West 125th St.....$1,375

LOTS 333 and 334; same to Morris Shachnow, 986 Avenue St. John.....$800

LOTS 176 and 177; same to Lucius W. Hine, 783 President St, Brooklyn.....$700

LOT 257; same to Russel A. Cowles, at Greenwich, Conn.....$800

LOTS 615 and 616; same to Edith F. Phillips, 4,268 Park Av.....$600

LOT 1,088; same to Anthony C. Osiecki, 951 Jennings St.....$525

LOTS 92 to 95; same to Julia Fitzgerald, 114 West 75th St.....$2,600

LOTS 12 to 14; same to Albert Lagonegro, 631 Magenta St, Staten Island.....$1,275

LOTS 241 to 246; same to Albert Bloom, 34 East 10th St.....$2,575

LOTS 416 to 419; same to Samuel D. Gilde, 51 Morton St., Middle Village, L. I.....$1,900

LOT 326; same to David Hershkowitz, 769 Trinity Av.....$400

LOT 197; same to Dennis F. Ford, 410 West 55th St.....$900

LOT 988; same to Santy Guarnera, 221 East 106th St.....$375

LOTS 983 and 984; same to Pio Frangi, 240 East 15th St.....$650

LOT 178; same to George Metropole, 61 West 98th St.....$300

LOTS 166 and 167, and 735 and 736; same to George Blael, 217 Avenue A.....$1,200

LOTS 701 to 708; same to James J. McCabe, 429 West 147th St.....$12,200

LOTS 135, 136, 307, 308, same map; Peter McNiece, 882 Willis Av, and another.$2,600

RHINELANDER AV, s e corner of Bear Swamp Road, 181.8x35x167.8x28.5; Lee McCallum to Amelia M. Brown, 145 Penn St, Brooklyn, July 2; attorney, Amelia M. Brown.....$100

167TH ST, n s, 87.6 ft e of Simpson St, 37.6 x90; Dollar Savings Bank to Lawrence Davis, 76 Green St, Newark, N. J., July 11; attorney, MacKeller & G., 43 Cedar St.....$100

200TH ST, n s, 114.11 ft w of Perry Av, 100x 100; Isaac Morits to Morits Realty Co., Inc., 1,192 2d Av, mtg $3,250, July 12, 1913; attorney, Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 141, s s, 20 ft e of Ridge St, 20x60, July 12; Harry Katz to Martha Friedman, 104 East 116th St, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $7,000; attorneys, Katz & Rieger, 256 Broadway.....$2,000

66TH ST, 225 and 227 West, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5, July 10; C. A. Bruhns, Inc., to Agency Realty and Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St, due Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, Edw. J. West, 31 Nassau St..$50,000

132D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, runs n 99.11 x w 25 x n 99.11 to s s of 133d St x w 400 x s 199.10 to n s of 132d St x e 425 to beginning, July 11; Fifth Avenue Coach Co. to the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York, 130 East 15th St, due and int. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....175,000

Bronx.

GROVE ST, e s, 65.5 ft s of 165th St, 18.9x 100; Thomas H. Curtin to Samuel F. Jackson, 592 East 135th St, July 18, due as per bond; attorney, J. J. Donovan, 520 Courtland Av.....$4,000

LOTS 230 to 235, map of Lorillard Spencer et al; Pauline Levy to Chelsea Realty Co., 138 Broadway, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$3,225

All following same map, date, and attorney, and 5 years, 3½ p. c.:

LOTS 1,339 to 1,340; Meyer Lipsey to same, $480

LOTS 265 to 268; Pauline Levy to same.$1,598

LOTS 917 and 918; Katharine McDermott to same.....$550

LOTS 338 and 354; Morris Schachtnow to same.....$480

LOTS 615 and 616; Edith F. Phillips to same, $360

LOTS 135 and 136; Peter J. McNiece and another to same.....$600

LOT 178; George Metropole to same....$150

LOTS 414 to 419; Samuel D. Gilde to same, $1,000

LOTS 307 to 310; Peter J. McNiece and another to same.....$960

LOT 1,068; Anthony C. Osiecki to same..$315

LOTS 1,016 to 1,020; E. Bedford Egget to same.....$810

LOTS 1,095 and 1,096; Samuel Isaacs to same.....$825

LOTS 420 to 422; Daniel J. Belin to same, $570

LOTS 520 to 522; Philip Feinberg to same, $600

LOTS 194 and 197; Lucias W. Hine to same.

LOTS 166 and 167; George Blasl to same.$360

LOTS 694 and 695; Samuel Adler to same, $1,260

LOTS 737 to 740; Gregory Cinque to same, $700

LOTS 92 to 95; Julia Fitzgerald to same, $1,560

LOTS 931 and 932; Louis Allerhand to same, 5 years, 4 p. c.....$530

LOT 297; Karl A. Kirchner to same, 5 years.....$412

LOT 721 to 724; Samuel Davis to same, 5 years.....$1,725

LOT 326; David Hershkowitz to same, 5 years.....$300

LOTS 929 and 930; Benjamin Sinar to same, 5 years, 4½ p. c.....$595

LOTS 1,336 and 1,337; same to same, 5 years, 4½ p. c.....$595

THEINIOT ST, being Lots 79 and 80, map of Siems estate, 50x100; Luigi Pipolo to Mary H. Mercer, 2,028 Grand Concourse, June 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Mary H. Mercer, 2,028 Grand Concourse.....$600

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 146.4 ft n of 2d St, 50x100; Davis Brown to Jennie Brown, 2,967 Perry Av, July 2, due as per bond; attorney, I. Hyman.....$4,332

153D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 75x100; Elise Zundel and another to Charles Bulling, at Wantagh, L. I., July 13, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

167TH ST, n s, 87.6 ft e of Simpson St, 37.6 x90; Lawrence Davis to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,805 3d Av, July 16, due Dec. 1, 1920; attorney, MacKeller & G., 43 Cedar St.....$22,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 2,684, south floor and part of basement; Lucy Kulot et al. to Martha Grosjean, 190 Edgecombe Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, Leopold Grosjean, on premises.....$1,560

Bronx.

138TH ST, 346 East, store; Elizabeth C. Doherty to Harry Schafer, 547 Jackson Av, Jersey City, N. J., 3 10-12 years, from July 1, 1917; attorney, R. Loewenthal, 1,321 Boston Road.....$1,020

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

2D ST, 247; Abraham Glick against Benjamin J. Well, owner; Bessie Moskowitz, contractor.....$88

75TH ST, 409 East; Sidney F. Oppenheim against estate of Adam Sperzel, owner; Ernest L. Hippert, contractor.....$10

102D ST, 118 East; Max Josman against Rose Rosenbluth, contractor.....$364

189TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 100x100; Levine & Gordon against Washington Place Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$400

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, s w corner of 165th St, 56x 100; R. E. Thibaut, Inc., against Marmor Construction Co., Inc., owners and contractors.....$340

INTERVALE AV, e s, 194.2 ft n of 165th St, 75x100; Greenberg Construction Co., Inc., against Bronx Maternity Hospital, owner; Kay-Bee Construction Co., Inc., contractor.....$1,250

181ST ST, n w corner of Valentine Av, 185x 62.8; Harry Fisher and Louis Padowitz against Ensign Improvement Co., owner and contractor.....$120

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,040 to 1,050, and 2,068, 2,076, 2,078, and 2,802; Charles Schlessinger against Robert E. Westcott Estate et al., May 18, 1917.....$132

72D ST, 42 West; 118 West 72d St, and 126 West 73d St; White Marble and Ferazzo Co. against Edward W. Browning et al., Sept. 10, 1915, canceled.....$1,746

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, n e corner of 192d St, 175x 105; Paris Tile and Mosaic Works, Inc., against 173d Street Realty Co., Inc., et al., June 9, 1917.....$288

178TH ST, s w corner of Southern Boulevard; John B. Owens against Boulevard Holding Co., Inc., et al., June 16, 1917.....$168

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CAROLINE ST, 8, except parts released; Hankinson Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. T. Randall.

LEXINGTON AV, 567 to 571; Hammerstein Opera Co. against Manhattan Life Insurance Co. et al., counterclaim, etc., attorneys, Seabury, Massey & Lowe.

SHERIFF ST, 85; Louisa K. Kuntz et al. against Esther Goldman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Hall.

1ST AV, 2,310; George Bladel against Mattie Dambrosio et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

63D ST, s s, 355 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.5; City of New York against Walters Piano Co et al. action to acquire title; attorney, L. Hardy.

142D ST, 474 West; Ella Reed Andrews against Christine Dammann, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. F. Edsall.

Bronx.

BRONXWOOD AV, e s, 175 ft s of Burke Av, 125x100; Joseph Callo against Lorillard Spencer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. W. Thompson.

EAGLE AV, e s, 500 ft s of 156th St, 25x 115.2; Margaret F. Hooker against August H. Fajen et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, T. Hooker.

LOT 652, map of Laconia Park; Municipal Liens Co. against Antonio Muccardi et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, G. A. Moges.

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 144 ft n of 164th St, 27x100; Charles A. Sudbrink against Francis Charles Baukal, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. V. R. Ketchum.

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Lawyers, Doctors, Dentists, Artists, Writers, etc.

Have built beautiful homes for themselves
at RIVER VIEW MANOR.

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To obtain for perhaps a mere song, at auction,
A residential site at such a place as this
Don't you think it worth while
To at least look it over?

If you haven't the money to build yourself
Several Companies, Banks, Associations
Are ready to lend you the money
To build yourself a home.

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at Hastings—*on Hudson*—Dobbs Ferry

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394 plots and 4 residences

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Saturday, July 21st---on the premises.

Send for booklet to
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Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St.,
Agents and Auctioneers.

75% can remain on mortgage
Convenient trains to Hastings from Grand Central Station
9:50 10:45 3:10 3:13 3:47 4:20

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Full listings of available sites and factories.
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JUST COMPLETED
1-family house, 8 rooms; every improvement; space for garage and vegetable garden; can be bought on easy terms or rented at $45 a month. D. Houlihan, Bainbridge Av. and 190th St. Fordham 1221.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 24th day of July, 1917, at two o'clock P. M., all of the right, title and interest of CHARLES C. MEIGS CO. in and to a certain lease of Stand No. 25 in the Market of the New York Wholesale Fish Dealers Association, and the privileges of renewal thereof, and in connection therewith in and to sixteen (16) shares of the Capital Stock of the New York Wholesale Fish Dealers Association will be sold, in one lot, at public sale, to the highest bidder, for the exclusive use of the fish trade, at the office of the said Charles C. Meigs Co., No. 26 Fulton Fish Market, New York City.

Dated, New York, July 14, 1917.
CHARLES C. MEIGS CO.
By George T. Moon, Secretary.

APARTMENTS TO LET FROM Oct. 1st

THE BELNORD,
Broadway to Amsterdam Av., 86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 & 4 Baths,
Rents $2,100 to $5,000.
Including Electric Light, Refrigeration and Vacuum Cleaning.

DORILTON,
171 West 71st St., N. E. Cor. Broadway.
7, 8 & 10 Rooms,
Rents $2,200 to $3,000.

BENNINGTON CORNERS,
817 West End Av., 100th St.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $900 to $2,000.

THE COURTENAY,
55 Central Park West, 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Rents $2,600 to $2,800.

CORINSECA,
209 West 97th St.
7-8 Rooms,
Rents $870 to $1,150.

POWELLTON,
229 West 97th St., Corner Broadway.
6-8-9 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths,
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

PASADENA,
19 West 61st St., Cor. Broadway.
2-3-4-9 Rooms,
Also Kitchenette Apartments,
Rents $900 to $2,600.

HOLLAND COURT,
315 West 98th St., Adjoining Riverside Drive.
3-4-7-8 Rooms,
Rents $720 to $1,400.

VICTOR HALL,
622 West 113th St., Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6-7 Rooms,
Rents $685 to $1,150.

HADRIAN,
225 West 80th St., Cor. Broadway.
5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

35 WEST 82D ST.,
Near Central Park West.
10 Rooms and 4 Baths, $2,600.
All outside; unusual arrangement; such as might be attractive for two families.
6 Rooms, $1,100 & $1,200.

THE BARNARD,
106 Central Park West, 71st St.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
1, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.

VERSAILLES,
250 West 91st St. Cor. B'way.
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,700 to $2,100.

780 WEST END AV.,
S. E. Cor. 98th St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

VERA,
9 West 68th St., Adjoining Central Park West.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths; Rent $1,600.

CHERBOURG,
1 West 92d St. Cor. Central Park West.
9-10 Rooms, 2-3 Baths,
Rents $1,400 to $1,900.

77-79 WEST 92D ST.
6 to 8 Rooms,
Rent $480 to $720, with Electric Light.

TUILERIES,
251 West 95th St., N. W. Cor. B'way.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $1,200 to $1,400.

BARRINGTON,
203 West 81st St., adj. Cor. B'way.
3-4-5-6 Rooms,
Rents $720 to $1,300.

451 WEST END AV.,
S. W. Cor. 82d St.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $930 to $1,200.

WELLINGTON COURT,
561 West 143d St., N. E. Cor. B'way.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $57.50 to $75.00.

THE SAGUENAY,
538 West 143d St.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $35 to $55.

THE CLIFDEN,
264 Riverside Drive.
7-8 Rooms, 2-3 Baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,800.
6 Rooms & Bath, $660.

261 CENTRAL PARK W.,
Northwest cor. 86th St.
9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
All Modern Improvements.
Rents $2,300 to $2,700.

THE NORMAN,
37 West 93d.
4, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $720 to $1,200.

244 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
near 97th St.
5-7-8 Rooms,
Rents $840 to $1,500.

DOROTHEA,
331 West 191st St.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $1,100 to $1,300.

GREENWICH,
446 Central Park West, near 108th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
Rents $900 to $1,000.

MALVERN,
47 Claremont Av. near 119th St.
5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $690 to $960.

CASTLETON,
547 West 142d St.
2, 5, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $30 to $75.

109 WEST 82D ST.
7-8 Rooms,
Rents $690 to $780.
Hall Service.

HAMILTON GRANGE,
310 Convent Av. near 143d St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms,
Rents $62.50 to $80.

CHILMARK HALL,
Hamilton Place, N. E. cor. 143d.
5 Rooms & Bath,
Rents $45 to $55.

159 WEST 80TH ST.,
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $660 to $780.
Electric Light.

DALLAS COURT,
600 West 144th St., cor. Broadway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms,
Rents $510 to $900.

170 WEST 75TH ST.,
Near Amsterdam Av.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $780 to $840.

VIOLA,
100 West 76th St.
S. E. cor. Columbus Ave.
8 Rooms,
Rent $900.

WELLSLEY COURT,
562 West 144th St.
6 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $57.50 to $70.00.

THE KENWAY,
462-474 Convent Av., N. E. cor. 150th St.
7 Rooms,
Rents $45 to $52.50.

WASHINGTON IRVING,
601 West 151st St., N. W. cor. of Broadway.
4 & 5 Rooms,
Rents $42.50 to $47.50.

THE HEARNCLIFFE,
398 St. Nicholas Av., at 154th St.
5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $45 to $57.50.

THE VARONA,
630 West 172d St.
3 & 4 Rooms,
Rents $30 to $44.

THE WESTPORT,
634 West 172d St.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
Rents $30 to $50.

JEANNETTE COURT,
248 Audubon Av., S. cor. 178th St.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $35 to $50.

THE ARDSLEIGH,
720 West 180th St.
5 & 7 Rooms,
Rents $38 to $41.

MELVIN COURT,
572 West 187th St.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $27 to $40.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Broadway, Corner 80th St. 'Phone 3800—Schuyler

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RENTING OR BUYING

Weigh the cost of buying or renting—Decide for yourself which is the cheapest and gives you the most for your money.

COST TO RENT $1,500 YEARLY
Is the average cost to rent a 7-room and bath apartment in good neighborhood of New York City. You get small rooms, some on court or airshaft, no grounds, no cool porches. Seldom an artistic outlook. At the end of the year—what have you? Nothing.



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Is the cost to buy this beautiful home, shown, of 10 spacious rooms and 2 tiled baths—large, cool verandas—fine grounds, 100 by 186 ft., in select, restricted neighborhood—near lakes, golf, country club, schools, churches. The $1,200 is entire yearly cost—includes interest, depreciation, insurance, taxes, coal for heating, and even commutation ticket.

In a few years you own your home and you save $300 the first year and more each year thereafter while buying it.

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MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, held in and for the Southern District of New York, at the Court Room in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1917.—Present, Hon. Martin T. Manton, District Judge.—In the matter of REGINALD W. BARRETT and EYRLE C. BARRETT, individually and as members of the firm of BARRETT BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

An order having been granted herein on the 18th day of May, 1917, requiring all creditors of the above-named bankrupts or other persons, firms or corporations to show cause why all alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein in the hands of the trustee and all claims to specific stocks, bonds, securities, or the proceeds thereof, and sums of money in the hands of the trustee, should not be filed with a Special Master and the claims so filed be referred to said Special Master for hearing, testimony and report, and in default of filing or proof of such claims in the time, place and manner in which this Court may direct, said creditors or other firms and corporations should not be barred and foreclosed from making or asserting any such claims and the said motion having come on before me to be heard on the 25th day of June, 1917;

Now upon all the papers and proceedings heretofore had and taken herein, and after reading and filing said order to show cause dated May 18, 1917, and the petition of Frederick W. Stelle, trustee herein, verified May 17, 1917, and upon the affidavits of Edward Rother, sworn to the 25th day of May, 1917, and James M. Kirshner, sworn to the 21st day of June, 1917, by which it appears that the said order to show cause has been duly served as therein required, and after hearing Herman B. Goodstein, in support of said motion, and no one appearing in opposition thereto, it is

Ordered that the motion be and the same hereby is in all respects granted, and it is further

Ordered that the determination of all the rights, titles and interests, if any, in and to the said property and any and all preferential claims thereto be and the same hereby is referred to S. W. Baxter of No. 71 Broadway in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, who is hereby appointed Special Master for that purpose, to hear and determine the rights of claimants and claims, and the said Special Master is directed in all respects to adjust, determine and adjudicate the rights, titles and interests, equities, claims and liens therein and thereto and report to this Court his determination therein with all convenient speed, and it is further

Ordered that any and all creditors of the above named bankrupts and all other persons, firms or corporations, either claiming specific stocks, bonds, securities or the proceeds thereof, sums of money or asserting any alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein which are or may be in the possession, custody or control of the trustee herein, including stocks and securities mentioned in the petition filed with the Clerk of this Court and verified on May 17, 1917, by the trustee herein, and making or asserting any preferential claims as there, and it is further

Ordered that service of this order be made upon each of the creditors or other persons interested herein by mailing a copy of this order to each of them at their respective addresses as the same may appear upon the books of the alleged bankrupts, and if any addresses are contained in the schedules herein which do not appear in the books of said bankrupts, by mailing a copy thereof to the creditors or other person, and by publishing a copy of this order in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks prior to the 21st day of July, 1917, which shall be and hereby is declared to be sufficient service thereof and sufficient notice to file any and all of the claims hereinbefore referred to. MANTON,

U. S. D. J.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES W. ELLIOTT, Bankrupt.—No. 23,977.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Please take notice that Adolf S. Fedde, the Trustee herein, will sell at public auction, according to the rules and practice of this Court, 25 copyrights of "Man Messages" Nos. 1 to 25, inclusive, together with all other copyrights under the direction of the Referee herein, at his office, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 27th day of July, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting will be transacted.

New York, July 14, 1917.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL J. ZEMBLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 23, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 171 Stanton St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title, and interest of Isaac F. Cohen, as receiver in and to the following merchandise: Men's and Boys' Clothing, Suits, Trousers, Overcoats, Safe, Desk, Fixtures, &c.

ISAAC F. COHEN, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEVINE BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 30, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 33 W. 125th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Jewelry, rings, counters, safe, Jewelry scale, Buffing machine, drills, fixtures, etc.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Custodian.
MORRISON & SCHIFF, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, 320 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of JACOB RAGOVIN.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 25th day of July, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,570 Park Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of dress goods, fixtures, etc.

DAVID W. HAHN,
Assignee.
ARTHUR LEONARD ROSENBERG, Attorney for Assignee, 100 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER KRAWITZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, July 24, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 60½ Spring St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's and youths' suits, trousers, overcoats, raincoats, safe, partition, fixtures, etc.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 299 Broadway, New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment of CHARLES R. McBRIDE to HARRY ZALKIN.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Tuesday, July 17, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at the premises situate at No. 24 Vandewater Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, all the assets of this estate, consisting of a large lot of news print rolls.

Dated New York, July 13, 1917.

HARRY ZALKIN, Assignee,
170 Broadway, New York City.
HAROLD P. COFFIN, Attorney for Assignee, 82 Beaver St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TESSIE HEINE, doing business as MAISON HEINE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 23, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 50 West 46th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery, trimmings, trimmed hats, ribbons, velvets, fixtures, etc.

MARY POTTER, Receiver.
H. HOWARD BABCOCK, Attorney for Receiver, 233 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24701.—In Bankruptcy.—WALTER J. BELLINGER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Walter J. Bellinger are hereby given notice that on July 11, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 32 Beaver Street, New York City, July 27, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 16, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,714.—In Bankruptcy.—PROFIT SHARING MERCHANDISE CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Profit Sharing Merchandise Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 11, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on August 2, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24804.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY ARONSON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Harry Aronson are hereby given notice that on July 14, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 32 Beaver Street, New York City, July 27, 1917, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, July 16, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,801.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM G. FELDBERG, Bankrupt.

William G. Feldberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 13, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31, Nassau Street, City of New York, on August 2, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the creditors herein may attend and appoint a Trustee pursuant to the order aforesaid. If the creditors do not appoint a Trustee, an appointment will be made by the Referee.

Please take further notice that at the time and place aforesaid the creditors will be asked to authorize a sale of all of the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt in and to the property aforesaid upon the payment of the sum of $50, and that the Trustee in Bankruptcy be authorized to execute the proper instruments conveying all the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt upon the payment of the said sum of $50.

Dated New York, July 14, 1917.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
31 Nassau Street, New York City..

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PROFIT SHARING MERCHANDISE COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

NOTICE.

Please take notice that an offer has been made by Herman Gold to purchase all the assets of the Profit Sharing Merchandise Company, Inc., of every nature and description, including all merchandise, bills, and accounts receivable, chosen in action, fixtures, cash in bank and on hand, and all property and effects of every kind, upon the condition that the property is put in the possession of the purchaser before the 18th day of July, 1917. He offers to pay forty (40%) per cent. cash on the unsecured claims to each and every creditor, and agrees to pay in full the priority claims and expenses of administration.

Further take notice that a hearing will be had upon the said offer before the Honorable John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of July, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at which time the said bid will be placed before the Court for its determination, and for such other disposition of the assets as to the Court may seem just and proper.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

EDWARD J. DOWLING, Receiver, 120 Broadway.
ROSEMEYER & LEVIS, Attorney for Receiver, 42 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24565.—In Bankruptcy.—HILL RAYMOND & MAX GOLDSTEIN, individually and as copartners trading as RAYMOND & GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Hill Raymond & Max Goldstein, individually and as copartners trading as Raymond & Goldstein, are hereby given notice that on May 29, 1917, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 27, 1917, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, July 16, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24804.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY ARONSON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Harry Aronson are hereby given notice that on July 14, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 32 Beaver Street, New York City, July 27, 1917, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, July 16, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,801.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM G. FELDBERG, Bankrupt.

William G. Feldberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 13, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31, Nassau Street, City of New York, on August 2, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,719.—In Bankruptcy.—POPE BROS. & CHEPPU CO., LTD., Bankrupt.

Pope Bros. & Cheppu Co., Ltd., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 26, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on August 2, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,-387.

Notice is given that MORRIS B. ZUCKERMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 22, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate—Insurance
in all its branches.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone Murray Hill 5000.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND
IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

1 East 56th Street, northeast corner Fifth Avenue. A unique, exclusive resident apartment in suites arranged to suit convenience of tenants. Management of Mr. Warren E. Kreching. Telephone 865 Plaza. Fine cuisine, three elevators; ready October first.

Building plans, $10 up; all kinds; anywhere. Architects, 135 Fulton. Cortlandt 6324.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

House, 8 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, plot 2,500, two blocks from Prospect Av. subway station, carrying charges about $22 month; rent for $40; small amount of cash; balance easy payment. A. F. Handy, 136 West 93d.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 102 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontages; bathing, boating, fishing; investigate before buying elsewhere. Office, 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3556.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes, every city convenience, high elevation, no malaria, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and up. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

"ALONG THE SOUND."

Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

If you want to buy an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs, near water and station, price $1,450, easy $75 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once to B Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Seashore home, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location; facing bay and ocean; garden plot, nice locality; improvements; near trolley, school, stores, &c. Write for further particulars, Shore Home, Box 222 Times Downtown.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots, $350 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 506, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

MANHATTAN BEACH lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

FOR SALE, GLEN COVE LANDING, L. I., HOUSE AND COTTAGE, SHADE AND FRUIT TREES. INQUIRE J. N. McCORMICK, 252 WILLOUGHBY AV., BROOKLYN.

Reduced rental on exceptional attractive, modern cottage at Huntington; very conveniently located.

D. GERARD, 1,270 BROADWAY.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SIMON, MORRIS RAGOVIN, and MORRIS GOLDSTEIN, copartners, doing business as SIMON, RAGOVIN & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 10340.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupts:

Please take notice that the above proceedings have been reopened by an order of Judge Learned Hand, dated July 10, 1917, for the purpose of administering on and disposing of certain assets, consisting of a parcel of real estate and buildings thereon erected, located at the northwest corner of Tinton Avenue and 150th Street, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York; and that the proceedings herein have been referred to me as Referee for that purpose, and the discharge of Charles F. Bishop, former Trustee of the estate herein, has been vacated.

Pursuant to General Order XXV. in Bankruptcy, a special meeting of creditors herein will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 27th day of July, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the creditors herein may attend and appoint a Trustee pursuant to the order aforesaid. If the creditors do not appoint a Trustee, an appointment will be made by the Referee.

Please take further notice that at the time and place aforesaid the creditors will be asked to authorize a sale of all of the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt in and to the property aforesaid upon the payment of the sum of $50, and that the Trustee in Bankruptcy be authorized to execute the proper instruments conveying all the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt upon the payment of the said sum of $50.

Dated New York, July 14, 1917.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
31 Nassau Street, New York City..

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PROFIT SHARING MERCHANDISE COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

NOTICE.

Please take notice that an offer has been made by Herman Gold to purchase all the assets of the Profit Sharing Merchandise Company, Inc., of every nature and description, including all merchandise, bills, and accounts receivable, chosen in action, fixtures, cash in bank and on hand, and all property and effects of every kind, upon the condition that the property is put in the possession of the purchaser before the 18th day of July, 1917. He offers to pay forty (40%) per cent. cash on the unsecured claims to each and every creditor, and agrees to pay in full the priority claims and expenses of administration.

Further take notice that a hearing will be had upon the said offer before the Honorable John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of July, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at which time the said bid will be placed before the Court for its determination, and for such other disposition of the assets as to the Court may seem just and proper.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

EDWARD J. DOWLING, Receiver, 120 Broadway.
ROSEMEYER & LEVIS, Attorney for Receiver, 42 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24565.—In Bankruptcy.—HILL RAYMOND & MAX GOLDSTEIN, individually and as copartners trading as RAYMOND & GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Hill Raymond & Max Goldstein, individually and as copartners trading as Raymond & Goldstein, are hereby given notice that on May 29, 1917, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 27, 1917, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, July 16, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,714.—In Bankruptcy.—PROFIT SHARING MERCHANDISE CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Profit Sharing Merchandise Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 11, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on August 2, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy little home and 2 acres of fine farm land; some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350 complete; easy terms to right party. Write to "Cozy Home," Box 142 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Magnificent Home.—Owner is offering his beautiful home of seven rooms, bath, sleeping porch, dining porch, wonderful model kitchen; instantaneous automatic water heater, butler's pantry; on large plot; large living room; open fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity; stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.90; most beautiful suburb in the State; price $5,250; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4335.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 ½-3c. commutation fare; 9 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily; trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

MONTCLAIR.—New, modern residence, delightfully located; large living room, dining room, butlery, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch; every appointment; $7,500. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath, on plot 100x250; garage, fruit trees, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled his moving; adjoining plot of 100x250 if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

Two Plainfield houses left out of nine; they sell faster than we can finish them; best location; 2 baths, sleeping porch, choice finish, decorations, &c.; $8,500. Send for pictures. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage. Address E. B. H., (Suite 1933.) 80 Maiden Lane. N. Y.

FINE 65-ACRE FARM.

27 mileee C. R. R. N. J.; near station; fine soil, brook, fruit; 15-room house; $12,000 to close estate.

LEWIS H. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR.—Mountainside home 12 rooms, 4 baths, 8 bedrooms, large grounds, veranda, and garage; 550 ft. elevation; rental $166.66 per month. Frank Hughes Taylor Company, Montclair, New Jersey.

WESTFIELD.—Remade house, 9 rooms, corner plot 100x175; all improvements; fruit and shade trees; great bargain, $5,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens, also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

3,000,000 feet standing spruce; good pulp lot; nearby; price low. O. S. Gray, Amherst, Mass.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Monmouth Beach, 200 feet from the Atlantic Ocean—Beautiful, complete residences, 8 rooms, 2 baths; 40x100; also corners with completed house of 12 rooms, 2 baths, with all the latest improvements; will sell at sacrifice, or will exchange for old houses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, that need alteration; or unimproved property; act quick; houses are ready for occupancy. J. Sommers, builder, 55 West End Av., Manhattan Beach. Telephone 984 Coney Island.

COUNTRY ESTATE.

$500,000 unencumbered; fully furnished; finest on Sound; want apartment or business building.

BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 EAST 42D ST.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—To rent, modern house, 8 or 9 rooms, all improvements, with garage on property, in vicinity of Pelham or New Rochelle. Kindly send full particulars to Mr. E. E. Schlesier, 644 Riverside Drive, New York.

Small house; for physician, New York State; 30 miles city; particulars. Box H, 90 Charles St.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$50 down and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

APPLE ORCHARD FARM—128 ACRES.

Charming house, high elevation, fine views; 382 fruit trees; excellent pasturage; good barns; price $7,000, $5,000 cash. Farm and Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Beautiful improved farm of 100 acres; soil suitable for growing all crops, hay, potatoes, corn, and truck; 30 acres in young fruit, 4 years old; 75 bearing apple trees, 200 pear trees; this is fruit section, located in Holmdel Township, Monmouth Co., N. J., 1½ miles from railroad, on main county road, 1 hour from New York City; new buildings, electric lights, water system. For further information apply to Chas. I. Young, Hazlet, N. J.

Good fruit and stock farm; 2,700 fruit trees; 10-room house and 5-room house; 7 good outbuildings, painted; 85 acres in cultivation; 2 miles from main line station; price $7,000. Farm and Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

RIVER FRONT FARM OF 135 ACRES, with modern 9-room house, very large barns; 50 acres of light, stoneless, sandy loam, capable of yielding a 10,000-bushel potato crop; price $4,000. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Adjoining pretty lake in the Pocono Mts., 2½ hours from here, productive 60-acre farm; 16½ acres now in potatoes, corn, oats, rye, and garden truck; neat 7-room house; large barns; $5,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

BEST BARGAIN IN FARMS.

For sale, a 96½ acre farm along the Perkiomen Creek; 2 miles to railway station; no buildings; lasting spring water; considerable woodland; many valuable trees; some land under cultivation; excellent ground for a gunning club, bungalow sites, fishing, boating, or anything of the kind; fenced; $3,000 in cash will buy it; this is a bargain, come and look it over. Francis W. Wack, Schwenksville, Pa., Agent.

Wanted.

FARM WANTED.

A good productive farm, stock and implements; commuting distance; $10,000 to $15,000.

F. A. FARNSWORTH, 165 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Desk room in attractive office; modern sanitary mahogany desks, unusual service; all conveniences, including bulletin listing, etc. Room 411, Cambridge Bldg., 334 Fifth Av., cor. 33d St.

Loft, 247-253 West 19th St., 7,500 sq. ft., modern building, sprinkler system; rent reasonable. Supt. or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5694 Rector.

Factory, 22x72 feet, two stories and basement, railroad siding, one block Central R. R. station and P. O. N. Meyers & Son, 121 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Dentist's or physician's office, excellent location, furnished or unfurnished, reasonable. Hotel St. Francis, 124-126 West 47th St. Bryant 2733.

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well furnished office; every convenience. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Desk room, mahogany furnished; telephone; stenographic services. Room 411, 103 Park Av.

57TH AV., 127—STORE, 25 by 100, or part; excellent location; reasonable rent. Price.

Wonderfully located offices, $15 up; magnificent building; high-class service. 110 W. 40th.

Parlor, 20x75, parquet floor, conveniences; must be seen to appreciate. 6 East 36th.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Want to lease good size space for automobile business on or near Broadway; give particulars. B. H., 84 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

Will exchange use of furnished house in Pinks Terrace section, Flatbush, 10 minutes from beaches, 35 minutes from New York, for rent of furnished house, New York State, New Jersey, or Long Island, for month of August; references exchanged. Phone 2145W Kenmore.

Unfurnished.

145 West 118th St., 4-story $1,200
1,135 Madison Av., nr. 86th St., 3-story. $1,200
834 St., near Lex. Av., 4-story.. $1,200-$1,500
J. EDGAR LEAKCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d St.

93D ST., 257 WEST.—Five-story American basement, three-story extension; 3 baths; parquet floors; rent, $2,500. Caretaker.

Handsome brownstone residence, Lincoln Road, near Prospect Park; parquet floors, electric light, and all modern conveniences; $9,000, small initial payment. Address 284 Lincoln Road. Phone 6684 Flatbush.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

8 and 6 room furnished bungalows to let reasonably for August and September. Apply E. R. Fox, Oakwood Beach, Staten Island.

Staten Island.

Ten rooms, two baths; modern improvements, garage; vegetable garden; $250 until Sept. 15. Keller, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

Long Island.

For rent, for Summer months, at Great Neck, 26 minutes out on the high North Shore, my beautifully furnished new home, containing 6 master's bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, garage, &c.; desirable tenants only; $500 month; near station, water, golf, and tennis. Address Y 397 Times Annex.

Connecticut.

To let for August and September, the most beautiful cottage in Twin Lakes, Conn.; fully furnished; running water; bathroom; telephone; 50-foot porch; magnificent view of lakes and Berkshire Hills; terms, $200 for the season; very best references required. Address W. V. Hirsh, 50 Broad St., New York City.

Wanted—Furnished.

Furnished cottage wanted; 5 bedrooms; improvements; commuting distance; meals near by. F 235 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Seuton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 675.—Beautifully furnished apartment, 2 rooms, dressing, bath, grand piano, bargain two months. Apply any time.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, three rooms, bath, high-class house; free maid service optional; electric light and linen included in rent; $80.

51ST STREET APARTMENT HOTEL.
DESIRABLE TO ROOM
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
AT SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
33 WEST 51ST ST. CIRCLE 250.

56TH, 208 WEST, THORNDYKE APTS. SPECIAL RATES; SINGLE ROOM & BATH.

74TH, 103 WEST.—MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE SUITE; PIANO. COLUMBUS 5685.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Attractive, cool, completely furnished 5-room apartment; sacrifice; immediate possession.

92D, 259 WEST.—Seven outside rooms; Summer or longer; $75. Riverside 8651.

95TH, 148 WEST.—Five outside, breezy rooms; southern exposure; beautifully furnished, completely, $80; less than rent unfurnished. 8C.

111TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive 5-room furnished apartment for Summer; 2 master bedrooms. Baryiak, Phone Morningside 7046.

113TH, 507 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Special Summer rates; 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; exquisite apartments; furnished complete, including silver and linen. Phone 5240 Morningside.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartment, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET,
handsomely furnished, any period, Summer rates.
EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists,
176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENTS, FURNISHED.—List on request. Elite Renting, 25 W. 42d. Vanderbilt 4416.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 836.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and exceptionally clean apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 2, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette; 1 and 2 baths; $45 and up monthly, $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

BROADWAY and 95TH ST., (Hotel Newton.)—Exceptional suites at most moderate rates for the Summer; 2 rooms and bath, $15 per week and up; 3 rooms and bath, $20 per week and up; excellent restaurant at popular prices; 2 blocks from Park and Drive, within 15 minutes of all business centres; it is service that counts.

CLAREMONT AV., 39, Apartment 22.—Beautifully furnished, cool, airy, six-room apartment, excellent location; fine transportation. Morningside 6480.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; flats, short leases; $75-$500 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

LADY will dispose of beautifully equipped apartment, seven large rooms; furnishings of rare beauty; nothing sold separately; seen by appointment only. Tel. Plaza 7479.

LARGE, attractive room; open for inspection by arrangment. Mrs. F. Snare, Jr. Telephone Chelsea 6600.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 274.—Two spacious rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; select apartment. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 676.—To sublet until expiration of lease, Oct. 1, attractive seven-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; beautifully located on the Hudson. See Supt.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments; Summer, longer. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 306 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—Five, seven, high-class apartments, furnished or unfurnished; sublet.

WEST END, 740.—Five beautifully furnished rooms; 2 master bedrooms; cool, spacious. Apt. 94.

WEST END AV., 840.—Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment, $125. King, Vanderbilt 1453.

Unfurnished—West Side.

13TH ST., 137 WEST.—Three-room apartment to rent; possession Monday; Summer.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building, housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rentals $1,500 to $4,500, including refrigeration; renting agent on premises. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

58TH ST., 49 WEST.—Entire second or fourth floor, private house; large rooms, bath, kitchenette; hardwood floors; electric light; lease; splendid location.

72 WEST 69TH ST

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist; understands double entry, controlling accounts; $12; advancement. B 71 Times.

CLERK, BOOKKEEPER.—Efficient, reliable; best references former employers; $16-$18. V 190 Times.

COMPANION. — Educated, refined woman; care lady, elderly gentleman, or both, or growing child. Write or call, M. M., 540 West 153d St., city.

COOK, first-class, wants position; may live home. A. Mach, 219 East 70th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced designer fancy and tailored suits and gowns desires engagements private families, day, week, or month; elegant fit, any style. Telephone 1906 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks, remodeling; out, home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER.—Family sewing or helper private dressmaker. Mrs. Yourston, 2,902 8th Av.

GIRL, 15 years, graduate grammar school, two years' high school education; typist, clerical or office position. V 196 Times.

GOVERNESS. — English, French, German; physical care; references. K. M., 100 East 87th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman wishes position in respectable home. 637 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—Graduate nurse, companion to delicate child or adult lady; days only; highest references; $60 per month. H. N., Times Harlem.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, executive; refined; highest credentials indorsing character, ability; open for good opportunity; salary $30-$35. J 401 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High-class private secretary; qualified for responsible position requiring executive ability; excellent business training; Wall St. experience; $25. C. S., 781 Vermont St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' commercial experience; excellent reference furnished; $15. B 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptional; thoroughly efficient, educated, accurate, clean-cut; $18. V 197 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, DESIRES PERMANENT POSITION. B 31 Times.

TYPIST.—Expert, experienced in all office details; neat, reliable; references. S. Fromm, 93 Underhill Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Prospect 9411.

YOUNG LADY, (19,) refined, well educated, with executive ability, wishes position; good at figures; A1 references. J 398 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 514 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

DOMESTIC SERVICE AGENCY, 329 West 59th.—Supplies thoroughly competent colored servants; references carefully investigated. Telephones Columbus 5165—5166.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9463.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, (28,) married, three years with certified accountants, desires connection as semi-senior; best references. J 399 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; charges moderate; personal service. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

ACTIVE retired business man would manage private estate, collections, etc.; moderate terms; responsible. J 400 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—By reputation well, favorably known; eight years' practical experience, planning, executing successful national campaigns; six years with $100,000,000 food product corp., two years large textile corp.; present employed; will change immediately; young and married; draft exempt; salary $2,500. A 182 Times.

AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN is seeking real opportunity; correspondent, typist, advertising and sales ability; best references; salary $15. J 389 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience; stenographer, typist; $15. Grossman, 1,508 2d Av.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER - TYPIST.—Experienced young man; capable, exceptional, willing worker. V 198 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT, 30, married, desires position; has 10 years' experience; thorough and efficient in every detail; expert correspondent; best references. B 77 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—A capable assistant to busy executive; married; age 28; experienced accounting, collections, statements; highest credentials. B 58 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, married, seeks change; thoroughly efficient; modern methods; moderate. V 194 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, (26,) wishes private position; 8 years' experience; excellent driver; 2½ years last place; city, country. Cavanagh, 153 West 56th. 1504 Circle.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Latergreat, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—14 years' experience; A1 reference; private family; American. Buckley, 613 Amsterdam Av. Riverside 8453.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman, disposing of car will recommend competent chauffeur of 8 years' experience; married; references. B 79 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver; strictly temperate; make own repairs; good appearance; A1 reference; moderate salary; careful driver. V 154 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, desires permanent position; traveling, country, city; six years' absence; six months' exempt military draft; A1 references. B 83 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, licensed. Italian, experienced mechanic, wants position. William Fiagapane, 247 East 122d St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position; references; city, country. Dave Edmond, 38 West 67th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 8 years' experience, sober, careful, reliable. Havranek, 1,355 Avenue A.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; 5 years' experience; good reference. King, 133 Amsterdam Av.

CHEMIST.—University graduate, with four years' experience, at present in U. S. Government employ, wants position with commercial firm. J 390 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR and all-around man; good references; security if necessary; also a good tracer. B 63 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, clerical experience, desires position, broker's office, commercial house. B 70 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, &c.—Successful past ten years; American; 27; married; competent correspondent, bookkeeper, salesman; familiar gas, electric cars, storage batteries; accustomed handling help; presently employed; desires connection where ability and tense application are rewarded; start moderately. A. B. 85 Times.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MANAGER. Vast experience; mercantile lines. J 397 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.

Fifteen years bookkeeping and auditing, the last seven with one of the largest corporations in the country auditing their foreign offices. Now free; familiar with all foreign exchanges, have given me a training which has developed efficiency and service to a marked degree; I can bring to you modern, efficient office management and methods; I am 31 years of age, married, and invite your inquiry. Y 351 Times Annex.

HEAD GARDENER.—Married; no family; age 39; care gentleman's estate in detail; first-class references; state full particulars first letter. P. O. Box 229, Port Chester, N.Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE NEW YORK STEAM AUTO TIRE WORKS, INC., a domestic corporation, having its principal offices at No. 312 West Fifty-second Street in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 6th day of August, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to CHATFIELD AUTO SUPPLY, INC.

Dated, New York, June 19, 1917.

NEW YORK STEAM AUTO TIRE WORKS, INC. By A. W. CHATFIELD, President.

KRAMER & BOURKE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

DO YOU NEED A QUALITY MAN?

LISTEN! I WANT TO MAKE A NEW BUSINESS CONNECTION.

I WANT A BUSINESS CONNECTION (NOT MERELY A GOOD POSITION)—AN OPPORTUNITY THAT IS REAL, WHERE REAL WORK AND VIGOROUS, CONSTANT, INTELLIGENT EFFORT WILL BE REWARDED WITH NOT ONLY COMMENSURATE PECUNIARY RETURN, BUT ALSO WITH GREATER RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUE RECOGNITION—A FUTURE LIMITED ONLY BY MY OWN ABILITY TO CREATE AND GROW.

SPECIFICATIONS:

An American; good executive; efficient and adaptable, with ability to originate and develop new ideas; strong on organization; knowledge of sales proposition; commercial and technical education. Business training, experience, associations and travel of past seventeen years have yielded broad view of general business problems. Especially familiar with:

Building materials, equipment and construction; Apartment, Hotel and Residence design, and management; Real Estate operations.

IF YOU NEED THE MAN THIS SUGGESTS TO YOU AND IF YOU CAN OFFER THE OPPORTUNITY INDICATED, WRITE ME, (COMMUNICATION STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL,) GIVING PHONE NUMBER, AND I'LL MAKE APPOINTMENT BY PHONE FOR INTERVIEW. WILL BE AT HOTEL McALPIN WEDNESDAY TO SATURDAY, JULY 18 TO 21 INCLUSIVE.

C. H. LESTER.

DRAFTING, all descriptions, wanted; neat, accurate, and promptly done. J 394 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, young man, 23, desires position. B 69 Times.

MANAGER.—Gentleman, 44 years old, wide organization and financial experience; best of references; desires to connect with reliable house seeking a high grade, tactful, live assistant; equipped for any administrative, secretarial or fiduciary position. Address A 896 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT — Young man, 25, Christian, banking training, well familiar with bookkeeping, correspondence, foreign exchange and investments, has private means, is man of absolute integrity, education, tact, wishes position of trust with prospects; moderate salary for beginning; best references; German-American, Y 383 Times Annex.

SALESMAN OR SALES MANAGER. Mechanical engineer, capable of closing big contracts, with past record as salesman, sales manager, and factory manager, desires opening in actual field work where push, punch, and perseverance can be made productive; record includes single sales exceeding $100,000; willing to devote the necessary time to posting and to take a live, high-grade line on commission or guarantee and commission. A 164 Times.

SALESMAN open to connect reliable firm; highest references; commission basis. B 75 Times.

SALESMAN.—Would like to get in touch with good live stock proposition; can finance myself. A 66 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, capable; credit accounting experience; highest credentials; $25. J 395 Times Downtown.

SOUTH AMERICAN young man, speaking and writing English, Spanish, and Italian, seeks position in any capacity; good commercial knowledge. B 82 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 24, high school graduate; six years' experience; competent correspondent; good figurer. Wildstein, 546 Clermont Parkway, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner: business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. John McHugh, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2934.

STENOGRAPHER, (23,) seven years' experience; able correspondent; out-of-town employment considered. Write R. G., 14 Av. A.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly capable and conscientious; long secretarial experience; highest references. J 190 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT wants position; fifteen years' experience as factory superintendent in charge of following departments: Power press, plating, polishing, japanning, brass foundry, iron foundry, screw machine, tool and assembling rooms; now employed by large corporation. T 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, contemplates making change, in or out of town; at present purchasing and selling for large metal corporation; letters treated confidentially. B 65 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, neat appearance, with a thorough knowledge of the hosiery line, desires connection with a reliable hosiery or commercial house with an opportunity of advancement. B 66 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position with large firm where advancement is assured; have two years' business training and fair education. Phone Fordham 2948.

YOUNG MAN, 29, present employed bookkeeper's assistant, film business; experienced entry and posting; willing anything. B 212 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, desires to connect with firm where ability and hard work will be appreciated; several years' experience in wholesale woolens. E 488 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) educated, office, business experience, desires connection with promising future; hard worker; excellent references. V 192 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—22; high school graduate; five years' business experience; office, bookkeeping, cost accounting; best references. J 391 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, several years' experience bookkeeper, cost clerk, desires position reliable concern. Stadtman, 1,074 Longfellow Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, wishes position with chance for advancement. L. Fuchs, 367 Howard Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position with advancement. W. Connelly, 379 11th Av., Astoria, L. I.

YOUNG MAN, 25, married, capable, efficient, desires position with advancement. V 187 Times.

YOUNG MAN, employed Wall St., would like clerical work evenings; best references. Address B 67 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRL wanted for proofroom of law publishing house; must be a high school graduate; college experience preferred. Box 899 Times, 2 Rector St.

LAUNDRESSES.—Two, white, for seaside hospital. Apply 72 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

MODEL.—A desirable position as dress model in fitting department for a young woman of good figure measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

MODEL.—A miss, 16 years of age, 33 bust, wanted for model in fitting department. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

MODELS.—Exceptionally stylish young ladies as misses' models in showrooms of wholesale coat and suit house. M. Altman & Co., 105 Madison Av.

MODEL, size 16; stenographer, cloak and suits experience. Apply Karl Light, 45 West 27th St.

MODEL.—Coat model wanted, size 36. S. & M. Silverstein, 12 West 27th St.

MODEL.—Attractive, size 16; steady work. Isaac Adler, 24 West 30th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Good woman; must know how to sew; wages, $30 per month; references; country home. Address Mrs. J. H. Sternbergh, Reading, Penn., R. F. D. 2.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist preferred; permanent position with corporation; advancement; state age, experience, and salary. J 86 Times.

OPERATOR.—Burroughs adding machine operator. Peck & Hills, 141 Madison Av.

POST OFFICE CLERK, EXPERIENCED, WANTED FOR A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE IN THIS CITY. APPLY AT ONCE, G 714 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESWOMAN wanted, in sample room of muslin underwear manufacturer. Mendle-Basch, 220 5th Av.

SEWERS.—Fine hand sewers on lingerie. Mme. Brand, 3 East 46th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, American, wanted by a large manufacturing concern; must be a good stenographer and come well recommended as to character and ability; easy hours, permanent position, and good prospects for advancement; salary to begin with $15 per week. M., Box 1012, N. Y. Post Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in garment manufacturing office; knowledge of general office work; state experience, references, and salary desired. Address S. P., 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, $14-$15; advancement; operate dictaphone; perfect speller. Apply today before 12, doctor's office. Apt. B, 1,000 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be neat and accurate; advertising business; give particulars and salary desired. Address C. O. S., Room 1006, 171 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 20; high school education; reside neighborhood; experience unnecessary. Call 1 P. M., Eastern, 202 West 116th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER wanted by firm of exporters for temporary and possibly permanent position. F 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in busy law office; able to take testimony; state references and salary desired. E 391 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be well educated and competent. Address, stating qualifications and salary expected. P. O. Box 1,388.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced only, for legal office work. Pioneer Pearl Button Co., 874 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, for uptown millinery manufacturing concern; references required. Farrington & Evans, 392 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, with knowledge of bookkeeping; temporary position, but may be permanent; experienced only. Slote & Schaffer, 49 East 21st.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Young lady, 18 years of age, with real estate office; apply own handwriting; state experience, salary expected. H. F. Sons, 381 East 8th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced woman; must be rapid and correct; permanent position. Davis Lawrence Co., 10 Christopher St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent and experienced, general office work; hours 8:30-5:30; $12 a week; state references. J 141 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER.—Steady position, downtown office; experienced only. B 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner, or one with some experience preferred. Acme Burlap Bag, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER for publishing house; chance for advancement. Call Room 501, 1,123 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, and office assistant; $12 start; state experience. B 86 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; moderate salary. McCall Company, 236 West 37th St.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TYPIST and Dictaphone Operator, American, good education, in small Wall St. law office; salary $15; answer, giving education and experience. E 400 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS,

Large export firm wants five; exceptional future. Wall St. Agency, 20 Broad.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

TYPIST.—Large office near Grand Central requires the services of a young lady about 20 as typist; must be of neat appearance, rapid, accurate, and of unquestionable character; good opportunity for advancement; give full particulars, including religion and salary desired. B 15 Times.

TYPIST and dictating operator; must have experience and be quick and accurate; permanent position to right party; good salary. Apply at once to A. Mendleson's Sons, 120 Broadway, Room 1440.

TYPIST, (Russian.)—Young lady for temporary work; neat, accurate. Apply Room 1848, Woolworth Building.

WOMAN, reliable, nurses' home; good salary, room, and board. Apply Home for Hebrew Infants, Kingsbridge Road and University Av., Bronx.

YOUNG LADIES, several, about 20 years of age, of neat appearance, required for clerical work in a large, modern office near 5th Av. and 42d St.; must be rapid and accurate at figures and good penmen; excellent opportunity for advancement offered those who show ability; state qualifications, religion, and salary desired. B 13 Times.

YOUNG LADY, who has had experience in accounting and statistical work; must be of neat appearance, rapid and accurate at figures; to one who is capable of developing into a head of department an excellent opportunity is offered; write, giving experience in detail, age, religion, and salary desired. B 14 Times.

YOUNG LADY to canvass for well-known institution; great opportunity for right party; state experience; salary, commission. Institution, 198 Broadway, N. Y., Room 306.

Employment Agencies.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Stenographers: Register your open dates for substituting; also permanent high-class openings; stenos., Spanish dictation, $22; bookkeeper, knowledge typing, $18; clerks, $50 month.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, Agency, 10 East 43d.—High-class positions for competent young women; stenographers, $12-$25; French-English, $25; clerks. Miss Burkhardter, Prop.

WE HAVE NUMEROUS POSITIONS, excellent opportunities. Why look elsewhere? Free registration. Lehigh Exchange, 37 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, permanent, $15; file clerks, $10; ledger clerk, $15; switchboard operator, $8; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Thirty permanencies listed; bookkeepers, comptometers, dictaphones. Extra. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clericals, numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, experienced, $14. Lewis and Commercial Employment Agency, 261 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, clerks; free registration, 303 5th Av. Miss A. Lynch's Agency.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, CLERICAL WORKERS, TYPISTS, AND ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF WOMEN OFFICE WORKERS!!!

THE CALL FOR WOMEN TO TAKE THE PLACES OF MEN IS INCREASING WITH EACH DAY, OWING TO THE IMPENDING DRAFT.

SALARIES ARE BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE, RANGING FROM $12 to $25 WEEKLY.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.

REFINED, College educated young women (18-30 years) for PERMANENT openings with prominent Banks and Corporations:
Ten STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$25.
Ten CLERICAL ASSISTANTS, $10-$15.
Ten SUBSTITUTE Stenographers, $18-$25.
Ten TYPISTS, $10-$12-$15.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, 37 Liberty Street.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 257 West 125th St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES: Don't start at the bottom. Learn filing in six weeks and get good pay and quick advancement. Evening course begins July 23. Register now. We secure positions for our students. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Phone Franklin 2261.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES. SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training. Diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks will shortly require women to demen's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual Instruction. PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept., 62 West 45th Street, N. Y.

$10
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, in office of certified public accountants; young man, preferably American, familiar with foreign exchange and banking; must read French and German; permanent; state full particulars in application, K 207 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Certified seniors wanted; permanent position for good men. Write, giving full particulars, salary expected, J 148 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior; permanent position; state experience, age, and salary. J 390 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN. — Young man wanted sell advertising space to a selected list of prospects for a long-established, widely known trade paper; an excellent opportunity for a young man with advertising knowledge and some ability to write copy; one excepted from draft preferred; give full particulars in first letter regarding age, experience, and salary desired. J 156 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN for department store in Harrisburg, Penn. Call for interview Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Ben F. Levis, 72 Madison Av.

A MAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN DEPARTMENT STORE WORK, TO TAKE CHARGE AS HOUSE DETECTIVE OR CHIEF SPECIAL OFFICER; ONLY THOSE WITH CLEAN RECORD AND THOROUGH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE IN THIS WORK NEED APPLY BY LETTER TO G 715 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER. — A big opportunity for a good bookkeeper experienced in wholesale business; young man preferred. You will take charge of our books. The present incumbent will be your assistant. This an exceptional chance to get in with the most progressive and fastest-growing knit goods house in the industry at the right time. Run by young men. We offer you the position of office manager, and you will be placed in charge of the office. The salary will be small at the start and will grow with you. If we get the right man, we will make him credit manager of the business in a very short time if he shows us by his work that he is capable. We need a man immediately. Write, stating salary and experience, to I. J. Ehrlich, Navy Knitting Mills, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—A young man wanted as a sales ledger clerk; competent of keeping 2,000 accounts and able to take off quarterly trial balance promptly. Address, giving age, experience, references, and compensation expected. K 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER to handle cash book and assist on general ledger; state age, experience, salary and salary requested. F 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted; hotel experience. Hotel Holley, 36 Washington Square.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent man; state age, qualifications, and salary expected. J 137 Times.

BOY for office position in large office with excellent chance for advancement; $6 a week. J 205 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for general office work; salary $6. K 205 Times Downtown.

BURROUGHS comptograph and comptometer repair men wanted. John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., New York.

CASHIER to take full charge of books. Jasper Bayne Co., 29 Sullivan St.

COLLECTORS.—Two young men, with some collecting experience; must come well recommended and furnish surety or realty bond; salary to start $2 per day. Call between 10 and 11 A. M., Room 801, 3 West 29th.

COLLEGE MAN or teacher to represent commercial school; salary and commission. F 225 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT for collection department in office of large corporation; experience, initiative, and ability necessary; good knowledge of bookkeeping required. If you can measure up to these requirements a good future is assured. State age, salary, religion, and previous employers. J 154 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Wanted, perfect Russian, English correspondent; knowledge of French advantageous. K 202 Times Downtown.

COOKS.—Three cooks to enlist in cavalry troop, National Guard; regular army cook preferred, though not necessary; wages $50 monthly; clothing, board, and lodging free. VALET, knowledge of horses, to enlist in cavalry troop, National Guard; wages $50 monthly; clothing, board, and lodging free. Apply Captain Baldrich, New York Cavalry, Bedford Av. and Union St., Brooklyn. Furnish reference.

DESIGNERS
on punch and dies for manufacturing accurate small parts in large quantities; also on jig and fixtures for accurate production of small parts. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DESIGNER
on tailor-made silk and serge dresses; must be thoroughly experienced in all branches of manufacturing for first-class, out-of-town concern; state salary, experience, &c.; only first-class need apply. Address M. C., 133 East 17th.

DRAFTSMEN.
Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRUGGIST WANTED,
registered. APPLY GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR.

HELP WANTED—Male.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF YOUNG MEN WHO ARE CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF INSPECTRESSES AND PARCEL WRAPPERS ON VARIOUS FLOORS; DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL; GOOD SALARIES; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR.

HELPERS.—Pipe fitters and plumbers, $1.75 per day. Call 402 West St.

LABORERS wanted, (8;) light indoor work; $15 a week to start; state age and nationality. J 145, Times.

LABORATORY WORKERS. — Four young men, under 21, to work in a laboratory in the city; light physical labor; chance to learn; permanent position; $9 per week to start. J 151 Times.

MAN.—OPPORTUNITY FOR A CAPABLE, ENERGETIC MAN, AGE 20 TO 23, POSSESSED OF A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, GOOD PRESENCE, AND ADDRESS, TO ENTER THE OFFICE AND LEARN THE BUSINESS OF A RELIABLE MANUFACTURER LOCATED IN JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS. OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. MUST BE PROFICIENT IN TYPEWRITING. STATE AGE, RACE, EDUCATION, BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS B 260 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work, no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAIL CLERK.—Man over 35 for clerical position, opening, distributing, and accounting for mail and taking small mail bag back and forth to Post Office; must be accurate and reliable and have unquestionable references; hours midnight to 8 A. M.; give references and telephone number; $15 a week. Y 394 Times Annex.

MANAGER for tearoom restaurant; good opportunity; only those with best references and experience need apply. Box B 85 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED, OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE, WHO CAN DETAIL FROM LAYOUTS; ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; PERMANENT POSITIONS AND EVERY CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT OFFERED TO THE RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS CHIEF DRAFTSMAN, ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG CO., EAST PITTSBURGH, PENN.

MEN WANTED FOR GUARD DUTY.—Men who have had military training, between ages of 21 and 45, who are exempt from draft and can furnish highest references from past employers; submit recommendation upon application; $75 per month to start; free quarters furnished. Write for application blank to Mr. H. H. Alcock, New England Westinghouse Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

MILLING MACHINE HANDS.—Only those able to set up their own machines from blue prints and work to micrometer measurements need apply. Metzenbaier Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATORS. — Young men with experience; good positions and salary in mechanical field. Call 20 Vesey St., Room 202.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be quick and accurate at figures; salary, $12; no letter considered unless it states age, references, and where and how long applicant was in each position. Address Assistant, 452 St. James Building.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright young man wanted in executive office of large coal company; high school education; splendid opportunity. J 139 Times.

PIPE FITTERS.—$3.75 per day. Call 402 West St.

PLUMBERS.—$4 per day. Call 402 West St.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Profitable side line for man associated with contractors for tool and machine work; commission basis. F 241 Times Downtown.

READY-TO-WEAR BUYER.
Buyer for big dept. store, Eastern city, 100,000; depts. women's and misses' ready-to-wear; position open Aug. 1st to 15th; must have had successful experience in buying popular-priced models; references, to receive attention, must contain full detail of former experience, with whom, and length of time in each place, age, and salary expected; letters omitting these features will be disregarded. Address Y 391 Times Annex.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character-building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Owing to promotions we offer the greatest opportunity to be had in America today to a few high-grade salesmen who are desirous of making permanent connections with a live house putting on the market the most widely advertised article in the world; we give you every possible assistance; proven ability rewarded; drawing account against commissions. See Mr. Troth, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMEN.
If you mean business and are capable of presenting a dignified proposition to men of affairs you may be interested in two vacancies about to be filled by a well established concern; men not accustomed to large earnings, please not answer; commission. Address for appointment, B 76 Times.

SALESMAN.
A trained salesman, not subject to military service, who is financially able and willing to purchase an interest, can demonstrate his worth and ability to direct a small sales force as a sales manager of New York City suburban real estate by producing results in the field, on a substantial commission basis. Enlistment has caused several excellent opportunities in a large organization. 10:30 A. M., Mr. Mullaly, Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

SALESMAN.—Young man wanted to sell advertising space to a selected list of prospects for a long-established, widely known trade paper; an excellent opportunity for a young man with advertising knowledge and some ability to write copy; one excepted from draft preferred; give full particulars in first letter regarding age, experience, and salary desired. J 155 Times.

SALESMAN ON HIGH-GRADE PACKAGE CONFECTIONERY LINE FOR PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA, AND GREATER NEW YORK; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, &c.; ONLY MEN OF FIRST-RATE ABILITIES INTERVIEWED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. J 146 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—Prominent silk manufacturer wants silk and lace salesmen, with established trade, to sell Georgette crepes, &c., to retailers on commission in certain territories; state full particulars. Y 349 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—New York and East and also Southern, with an established trade, to sell ladies' high-class suits and coats; will also consider one carrying another line; commission. J 82 Times.

SALESMAN, stationery, who can show results, has an excellent opportunity with a progressive house; good salary to right man. Write, stating qualifications, T. R., 232 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 19 to 21, with personality and education, for a position as salesman in a wholesale silk house; commission basis. Reply fully to Opportunity, J 144 Times.

SALESMAN with large following among the jobbing and manufacturing trade to represent a prominent domestic embroidery manufacturing concern; right man can earn $5,000 per year; commission. Address J 136 Times.

SALESMAN.—Excellent opportunity for man with connections with contractors for tool and machine work; commission basis. F 240 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—EXPERIENCED MEN WANTED TO HANDLE SALE OF STOCK IN LIVE PROPOSITION ON COMMISSION. F 239 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Southern man to travel with a fine line of cloth hats and caps; must have experience; commission basis only. Y 361 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—LIVE, WIDE AWAKE MEN for splendid opportunity and money getter; commission and drawing account. Address J 138 Times.

SALESMAN. — Have good proposition for salesman, selling aluminium cooking utensils to retail trade; commission basis. B 80 Times.

SALESMEN.—Excellent opportunity to live wires; foreign speaking preferred; commission basis. Sperling, 132 Nassau St. Room 305.

SALESMAN.—Stock, high-grade man, proven ability, can find opportunity; big money commission. Room 701, 50 Broad St.

SALESMEN.—Must be experienced in soliciting automobile repairing and repairing; commission basis. Universal, 602 West 52d.

SALESMAN.—Resident man to handle first-class line ladies' handbags in Canada; commission. R. H., 252 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent young man for general office work, exporters; state age, experience, nationality, salary. B 69 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Salary $16; references required. Apply by letter, Mulford, 24 Spruce St., city.

HELP WANTED—Male.

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RICH JUNK DEALER SLAIN IN HIS SHOP

Hoboken Police Find No Motive for the Murder of Leo Lewis.

VALUABLES NOT DISTURBED

Women Nearby Heard Shots, but Saw No One Leave the Building.

The police of Hoboken are investigating the murder of Leo Lewis, a wealthy junk dealer, who was found yesterday morning lying in the rear of his place of business at 2 Paterson Avenue. There were two bullet wounds in his chest and a third just below his heart. His skull was also fractured in two places.

Fifteen minutes before the body was discovered by Police Sergeant Donohue, Mrs. Kate Logan and Mrs. Minnie Hubert, who both live in 607 Ferry Street, almost opposite the junk shop, heard several shots fired, but did not see any one emerge from the building. One of them recalled that there was no rear exit from the place, and when a truck driver passed they asked him to summon a policeman. They kept watch on the door until Sergeant Donohue arrived five minutes later.

When Donohue entered the shop he saw a trail of blood leading from the centre of the shop toward the rear. He followed and about twenty feet away in a corner he found Lewis, who was dead. Near by Donohue discovered a blackjack, the leather casing of which had been broken and the small shot which had filled the end scattered about the floor. A thorough search of the shop was made, but this was the only clue which was discovered.

In a preliminary investigation the police learned from Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Hubert that Leo Lewis, Jr., the dead man's son, had left the premises at 10 o'clock, a half hour before the body was found. Lewis readily admitted the fact, and declared that his father was alone when he came out of the building. The police decided the motive of the crime was not robbery, since a gold watch, a diamond stud, and $168 in cash was not taken from Lewis's body. His wife and two daughters were brought to Police Headquarters last night and questioned. The police admitted that the family was unable to throw any light on the murder. So far as known, Lewis had no enemies. He was very popular among business men. Lewis lived in a handsome house at 200 Eighth Street, Jersey City.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. FT2808 for 20 shares in the name of "Edward I. Kahn." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. J. J. B. Hilliard & Son, Louisville, Ky.

LOST—Part of man's platinum and pearl watch chain, on 7th Av., between 55th and Columbus Circle; liberal reward. Return to R. J. Wright, Hotel Wolcott, or 50 Broad St.

LOST—Two wire wheels, with 35x5 Goodyear cord tires attached, on Queens Boulevard, near Forest Hills, at 9 P. M. July 13; reward. Motor Meter Company, 15 Wilbur Av., Long Island City.

LOST—Fountain pen, old-fashioned Waterman, Monday, between Fulton St., Manhattan, and Jamaica; keepsake. Room 34, 156 Broadway, Manhattan.

LOST—Between St. James and Oyster Bay or Oyster Bay and New York, two tires; size 37x5 on rims; suitable reward. W. D. Thornton, St. James, L. I.

LOST—Cigarette case, silver oxydised finish, on 8:50 train from Arverne; reward. De Rosa, 100 West 29th.

LOST—Wallet, in McCreery's; papers valuable to owner only; reward if returned. Herman Steinberg, 299 Madison Av.

LOST—Near Times Square, Sunday night, blue enamel bracelet. Phone 1865 Bryant.

LOST—Friday, diamond stickpin. Liberal reward if returned to Crosby, 306 West 34th.

LOST.—Gold nugget bracelet; reward for return of same. Parnett, 14 West 98th St.

$250 REWARD

for large diamond barpin, lost July 10, between Plaza Hotel and Park & Tilford, 129th St. and Lenox Av.; no questions asked. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

SWANN SENDS QUERIES FOR SLAYER COCCHI

Prosecutor Gets Hint That Way May Be Found to Send the Murderer Here.

District Attorney Swann prepared yesterday a long series of questions which will be sent to Italy to be asked of Alfredo Cocchi, murderer of Ruth Cruger, regarding his relations with members of the police force and regarding the help he received from accomplices in making his escape.

A private cablegram was received yesterday from the Italian lawyer representing the District Attorney's office in Italy, holding out some hope that a way may be found of bringing Cocchi to this country for trial. It has been urged upon District Attorney Swann that great care must be taken not to offend Italian sensibilities by any direct request on the part of this Government that Italian law be disregarded in this case.

If extradition is refused, District Attorney Swann nevertheless will seek to have Cocchi brought to this country as a witness, even though it would be necessary to pledge his safe return for trial in Italy. It is believed that in order to clear up all questions regarding Cocchi's police connections and regarding those who helped him to divert suspicion from himself and to escape from this country, it is necessary to have Cocchi's presence in this country.

Assistant District Attorney William Harman Black, who has had much experience with the Italian authorities, said that the fact that Cocchi had confessed that he had committed the crime, might make it possible to extradite him, even under existing Italian laws. Other criminals, he said, whom this country has unsuccessfully sought to extradite from Italy, have all asserted their innocence.

One of the witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday whose name was not given was said to have given direct proof that certain policemen have blackmailed automobile drivers into paying cash to avoid going to court to face charges of violating vehicle regulations.

Another witness was Herbert Roemmele, 14 years old, who was employed as an errand boy for Cocchi at the time when Ruth Cruger was murdered. Roemmele has said that he saw Cocchi digging in his cellar between 6 o'clock and 7 o'clock in the morning on the day after the murder. Detective Lagarenne, who made a search of the cellar, but failed to find the body two days after the murder, was a witness before the Grand Jury.

BACKS REQUEST FOR COCCHI

Italian Mission Urges Government to Grant Extradition.

ROME, July 16.—The Italian War Mission, headed by the Prince of Udine, which has just returned from its visit to the United States, called yesterday on Premier Boselli and other ministers, and gave a highly satisfactory report of its trip to America and the arrangements it made there. The Prince of Udine brought with him a message from President Wilson to King Emmanuel in reply to one sent by the King.

The members of the mission, who are in a position to appreciate the feeling in the United States concerning the case of Alfredo Cocchi, murderer of Ruth Cruger, are urging the Government to permit the extradition of Cocchi. The mission maintains such action would strengthen Italy's popularity in America and would be in accordance with the spirit, if not the letter, of the Italian penal code.

CATHOLIC WOMEN OFFER AID

Members of National Association Ready to Do War Service.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 16.—President Wilson will receive an offer of war service from 180,000 women through steps contemplated by the National Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, which is in convention here. About 2,000 delegates arrived for the preliminary meeting today of the convention, which will last ten days. Miss Katherine Mahoney of Troy, N. Y., will be re-elected Supreme President, it is expected.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Thomas Cusick of Albany, formerly Auxiliary Bishop of New York, will offer solemn pontifical mass in St. Nicholas Church tomorrow morning to open the convention. The Right Rev. Mgr. Walsh of Troy, who is pastor of the parish where Miss Mahoney lives, will deliver the sermon, and the Right Rev. Mgr. Spillaine of Boston will deliver the convention address.

TOMPKINS ACCUSED OF TRIPLE MURDER

Sheriff Declares He Quarreled with His Victims Over a Loan of $1,000

OWING TO MRS. HUMPHRIES

An Advance for Purchase of an Interest in the Newbern Coal Co.—Rumor of Domestic Discord.

Special to The New York Times.

EBENSBURG, Penn., July 16.—Sheriff Mulhollen and County Detective Custer, investigating the murder of Edmund Humphries, his wife and son, near Carrolltown yesterday, gave out a statement tonight in which they said it had been learned that there was a quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Humphries and George C. Tompkins over money matters. Mrs. Humphries had loaned Tompkins $1,000 to aid him in purchasing a one-fourth interest in the Newbern Coal Company. She demanded the return of this money and there were hot words. When the trip was started to Philadelphia yesterday it was for the purpose of having Tompkins place a mortgage on property he owns here in order that Mrs. Humphries might receive her money.

Sheriff Mulhollen further asserts that Mrs. Tompkins refused to come to Cambria County to live, and she objected to her husband remaining here. Tompkins is said to have brooded over the separation from his family.

For the first time since the murder county officials this evening asserted that the evidence against Tompkins was convincing and that they were confident they had the right man.

Joseph Westover of Barnesboro saw a man staggering along the road yesterday morning, blood dripping from his face and another man driving toward the fleeing one in an automobile. Westover believed the man in the road was drunk and paid no further attention to him, but when he heard of the murder he came to Ebensburg and told his story.

The warrant charging Tompkins with the crime was read to him in the Ebensburg jail this morning. He appeared to be as calm as any of those in his presence.

"Before God I am innocent," he exclaimed. "My hands are clean of this crime. There is some testimony I forgot to tell before the Coroner's Jury yesterday, and I want to tell it now. I thought it all out last night in my cell and made notes of it on my collar."

Tompkins had on the same pointed shoes which yesterday were claimed by the State to correspond with tracks made in the cornfield toward the spot where the elder Humphries was finally shot to death at a fence.

SOLDIER SHOOTS MAN, DIES.

Ordered to Leave House, He Turns Revolver on Himself.

Dressed in khaki, but wearing no mark that indicated his regiment, Joseph Mazurkiewicz entered the home of William Jarmalinski at 232 Thirteenth Street, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon and asked for whisky. Mrs. Jarmalinski refused to give him any, but he went to a cupboard and helped himself, whereupon she ordered him to leave. Mazurkiewicz, who had been drinking, became abusive, and when Mrs. Jarmalinski's brother-in-law, John Domaszewski, interfered the soldier shot him in the leg, but not dangerously.

Mrs. Jarmalinski locked the door and called for the police, whereupon Mazurkiewicz put his revolver into his mouth and fired. He died in an ambulance on the way to St. Francis Hospital. Papers on him showed he had registered at Toledo, Ohio, on June 5 and had apparently enlisted at Columbus, Ohio. Since arriving in Jersey City he made friends with Polish residents, who all declared they knew nothing of his past. The revolver was not a Government service weapon.

TO HEAD CHEMICAL BANK.

Herbert K. Twitchell Elected Successor to Joseph B. Martindale.

Herbert K. Twitchell, Vice President of the Chemical National Bank, was elected yesterday to the Presidency of the institution, succeeding the late Joseph B. Martindale.

Mr. Twitchell, who is in his fifty-second year, was born in Weybridge, Vt. As a young man he worked for the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and for several banks in that city. He came to New York in 1889 and accepted a position with the Chase National Bank, which he held until 1907, when he became assistant cashier of the Chemical National Bank. He was elected Vice President of the bank in 1911 and a Director in 1912. Mr. Twitchell is also a Director of the Bankers Trust Company.

ASK EQUAL FREIGHT RATES.

New England Business Interests Heard by Commerce Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 16.—Special Examiner George S. Gibson of the Interstate Commerce Commission is sitting at the Marlborough-Blenheim, hearing the plea of New England for parity with New York and Philadelphia in Southeastern freight differentials. Lawyers for a number of New England chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and large shippers are united on one side, and attorneys for between fifty and sixty carriers, including big trunk lines and coast steamship companies, are opposing them.

W. H. Chandler, rate expert for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, testifying in rebuttal of railroad testimony presented at Boston whereby the carriers justified the new Atlanta-Boston rate of $1.19 as compared with the Atlanta-New York rate of $1.14, made the point that if the carriers were entitled to an additional rate as to Boston from Southern points, then shippers should be entitled to a reduction in the case of goods consigned from Southern points to Philadelphia.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "we are dealing with two highly competitive sections where the rates are governed by rail and water transportation and not by all rail lines. We do not object to the rate per se, but we are insisting that there is no justification in the 5 per cent. rate decision or elsewhere for disrupting the parity which has so long prevailed with relation to differentials from Southeastern points to Philadelphia, New York, and New England. We do not believe that New England would object to even a higher rate if that rate applied to the group referred to."

JUMPS OVERBOARD AT SEA.

Pittsburgh Man a Suicide on the Way from Havana.

When the United Fruit steamship Calamares arrived late yesterday at an American port the Captain reported that John A. Lyon, 54 years old, of Pittsburgh, Penn., has jumped overboard on the night of July 14 on the voyage from Havana. He went down to dinner on this day and was apparently all right, according to the passengers who sat near him at table.

After the meal was over Mr. Lyon went to his cabin for a few minutes and then came out on the deck and jumped overboard on the starboard side. The cry was raised "Man overboard!" and the ship was stopped almost immediately and the emergency boat lowered, but no trace of the passenger could be seen.

When the steward searched Mr. Lyon's cabin he found a note for the Captain of the ship asking him to notify his brother, George A. Lyon, Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, of his death.

Doctor's Wife Asks Separation.

Dr. Strother D. Rice, health officer at Poughquag, Dutchess County, was sued in the Supreme Court here yesterday by his wife, Mrs. May D. R. Rice, for a separation on the ground of cruel treatment at home and while at Palm Beach, where she visited with her husband last Winter. They were married in 1910.



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516 5th Av., at 43d St.
1 W. 34th St., Opp. Waldorf.
115 W. 42d St., near Broadway.
HARLEM—231 W. 125th St.
BROOKLYN—472 Fulton St.
BRONX—149th & 3d Av., over Riker's.
NEWARK—869 Broad St.

To Cornelius and Patrick Kelleher or Their Descendants:

Denis C. Kelleher, a lawyer and real estate dealer of Chicago, Illinois, died Nov. 15, 1914. In his will he states that his brothers Cornelius and Patrick have not been heard from for a long time. They or their descendants are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

STATE BANK OF CHICAGO, Executor, Chicago, Ill.

AT THE WAR FRONT.

The New York Times, daily and Sunday, may be sent to American soldiers in France or the sailors on the destroyers at domestic subscription rates. —Advt.

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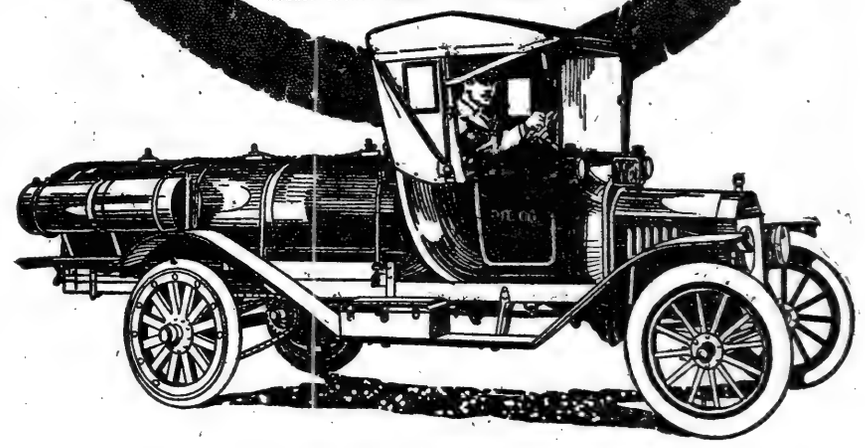
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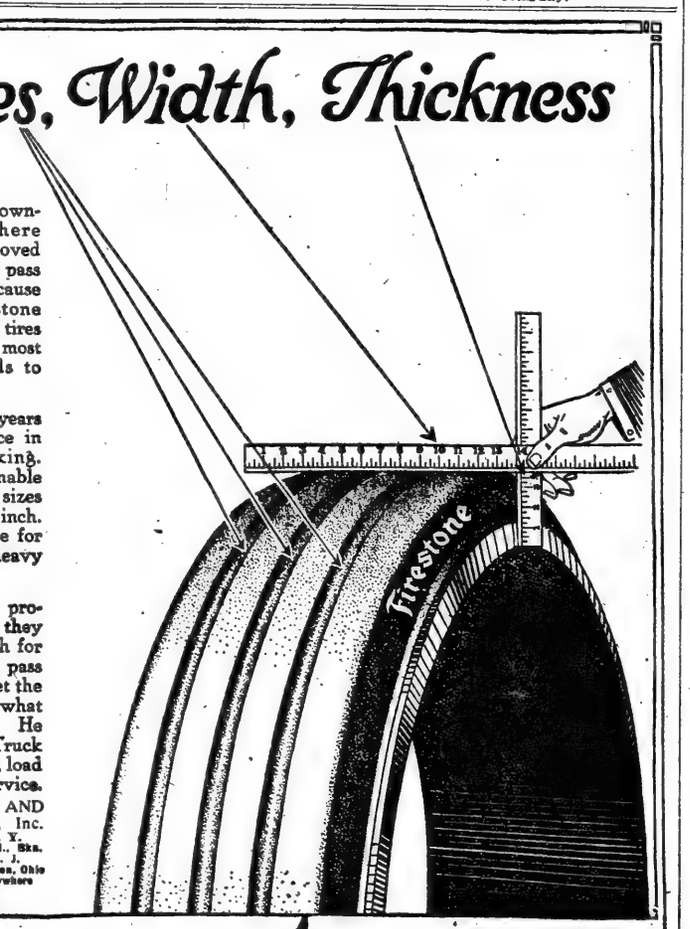
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Remember, that in addition to purity, good taste and big value, Fatimas offer you something else—they are cool and friendly to your throat and tongue, and they leave you feeling keen and fit even though you may smoke more often than usual.

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In these times, you want full value—smoke Fatimas.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Thundershowers today; Thursday showers; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,725. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

FUSIONISTS NAME MITCHEL AGAIN; AGREES TO ACCEPT

Prendergast to Run for Controller and Adamson for President of Aldermen.

MARKS AND POUNDS CHOSEN

Petition to Put Ticket on Official Ballot as Notice to Cropsey to Stay Out.

A MUDDLE IN QUEENS

Whittle to Succeed Mathewson in the Bronx, and Cromwell to be Richmond President.

The Fusion Committee of 1917, through its Nominating and Executives committees, last night selected the ticket on which it will go before the people of the city this Fall. The full Fusion Committee will meet on Friday to ratify the choice, but there is small probability that there will be any change. This is the ticket that the Nominating Committee chose and which the Executive Committee voted unanimously to recommend to the full committee:

Mayor—JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.
Controller—WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST.
President of the Board of Aldermen—ROBERT ADAMSON.
President of the Borough of Manhattan—MARCUS M. MARKS.
President of the Borough of Brooklyn—LEWIS H. POUNDS.

The selection of candidates for the remaining places in the Board of Estimate, the Borough Presidents of the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, will be made later after the borough committees have discussed the situation with the local leaders. It is understood, however, that Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle will succeed Douglas Mathewson as the Fusion candidate for Borough President of the Bronx, and that State Senator George Cromwell will be the committee's choice for Borough President of Richmond. Queens County is badly muddled, and there is no candidate in sight at present.

William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and George W. Perkins, member of the Fusion Committee, received assurances from Mayor Mitchel yesterday that the ticket was thoroughly acceptable to him and that he would accept a renomination. The Mayor will not make a public acknowledgement of his intentions, however, until the full committee takes action on Friday.

Place on Official Ballot.

One of the surprises of the meeting of the Nominating Committee was the adoption of a resolution providing for the circulation of a petition giving all the Fusion nominees a place on the official ballot on election day. This means that, no matter what the outcome of the primary election, the Fusion candidates will go before the electorate in November. It was practically service of notice on the friends of Supreme Court Justice Cropsey that, no matter if he won in the Republican primary election, he would have to fight a full fusion ticket in the regular election. Chairman Childs was authorized to appoint a law committee to prepare a petition and adopt a Fusion emblem.

While the Nominating Committee was in session Charles E. Hughes sent word that he greatly regretted that he would be unable to attend in person, but said he was in hearty sympathy with the fusion movement and with the proposal to renominate Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast, and was glad that so many Republican leaders of the city were in favor of the committee's course. Mr. Hughes wrote:

"I hope that all the leaders will be of this mind. The Republican Party could not afford to be responsible for the defeat of Fusion. On the contrary, the entire strength of the party should be cast in favor of Fusion and of the renomination of the Mayor and the Controller. We have had the best administration under Mayor Mitchel that the city has known. There should be no question as to his renomination."

Chairman Childs made this statement after the meeting:

"I was particularly pleased at the demonstration this afternoon afforded in the public meeting of the Nominating Committee, when many of the large labor unions in the five boroughs were represented. The sentiment for Mayor Mitchel was unanimous, and the nomination of Robert Adamson for President of the Board of Aldermen, which position the labor representatives had claimed for a labor man, was heartily indorsed by the labor representatives. Timothy Healy, who seconded the nomination of Mr. Adamson, said that at a big meeting of union men held last night unanimous belief was expressed that Adamson was the logical man for the position and possibly the only man who could beat Frank Dowling for it."

Many Organizations Represented.

Among the organizations represented at the meeting of the Nominating Committee were the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, the Citizens Union, represented by Clarence M. Lewis, John Colt, Walter Frank, and Julius Henry Cohen; the New York Young Republican Club, represented by Andrew Colvin, Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., and Henry W. Goddard; Plumbers of the Bronx, by G. T. McGuire; Cement and Concrete Workers, by Messrs. Spotto and Lopinto; Inside Electrical Workers, by Paul McNally; Plumbers' Organization, by William Chapman; Plasterers and Cement Masons, by William A. Brennon; Plumbers and Gas-Fitters, by Will-

Continued on Page 7.

Brazil Threatens to Seize German Ships in 24 Hours

RIO JANEIRO, July 17.—The Attorney of the Treasury, according to the newspapers, has sent a summons to the German shipping companies, demanding the payment of 16,000 contos, (approximately $8,800,000.) representing the money due for a period corresponding to the time the German steamers have been interned in Brazilian waters.

In the event of non-payment within twenty-four hours, the companies are notified, the vessels will be seized.

FRENCH CAPTURE LINES AT VERDUN

Advance Three-Quarters of a Mile on Wide Front Northwest of Fortress.

TAKE OVER 400 PRISONERS

Battle Marked by Desperate Resistance of Germans and Brilliant Attack.

PARIS, July 17.—By a powerful attack this morning the French carried the first and second German lines on the left bank of the Meuse, (Verdun sector) over a front of about a mile and a quarter, advancing to a depth of nearly three-quarters of a mile. The number of unwounded prisoners captured is 425, including eight officers.

The attack, which was in revenge for a German assault in this neighborhood on June 29, was a complete success. After strong artillery preparation along the front from Avocourt Wood to Hill 304, lasting the greater part of the night, the French began the attack at 6:45 this morning. The Germans put up a strong defense, but they were forced to give way over the entire front. The trenches taken by the Germans on June 29 were recaptured in a few minutes. Pushing their advantages, the French swept on north along both sides of the road between Esnes and Malancourt, capturing not only the German first line, but the second line as well.

The enemy launched several fruitless counterattacks this afternoon which were crushed by the French artillery and machine gunfire, the attackers suffering heavy losses.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

Intermittent cannonading occurred on the Aisne front, quite spirited in the regions of Cerny, Cavaliers, and Courcy.

In Champagne the Germans made another serious effort on the Teton. Their assaulting waves, caught under our fire, were compelled to return in disorder to their departing trenches, leaving a number of dead. We maintained our gains of Saturday.

On the left bank of the Meuse our troops this morning made a spirited attack west of Hill 304. According to news thus far received all our positions which remained in the hands of the Germans following the actions of June 28 and 29, were entirely reconquered by us. We captured prisoners, whose number is not yet known.

Enemy attacks on our outposts in the Argonne, near Douaumont and in the Woevre, near Regneville, were without result.

To-night's statement, giving further details of the Verdun attack, says:

The artillery of both sides was active in the region of Cerny, Ailles, and the Californie Plateau.

In Champagne the enemy renewed his attacks north of Mont Teton and regained a footing at certain points in trench elements captured on July 14. The artillery action continued violently in the sector of Mont Haut, where we organized the ground gained.

On the left bank of the Meuse an operation carried out by us this morning west of Hill 304 developed a complete success for us. After strong artillery preparation our troops, about 6:45 o'clock, advanced to attack the enemy lines with irresistible spirit. Notwithstanding the energetic defense of the Germans we recaptured in a few minutes trenches which the enemy had occupied since June 29.

Pushing our advantages further we carried German positions beyond on a front of 2,000 meters on both sides of the road between Esnes and Malancourt. The entire first German line fell into our hands. A little later, the second enemy line, after a desperate engagement, in which admirable valor was displayed by our soldiers, was likewise conquered.

The advance reached a depth of about one kilometer. Our line has thus been carried forward from the southeastern corner of Avocourt Wood as far as the western slopes of Hill 304, passing through Canard Wood.

Several counterattacks launched by the enemy in the course of the afternoon were crushed by our fire. The Germans suffered very heavy losses. The number of unwounded prisoners reached 425, of whom eight were officers.

Berlin Says the French Failed.

BERLIN, July 17, (via London.)—To-day's official statement regarding operations on the Franco-Belgian front reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the coast, the British attacked again at Lombaertzyde after a lively artillery fire lasting throughout the day. They were repulsed.

Continued on Page 2.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville; finest summer resort in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted.—Advt.

SUFFRAGISTS TAKE 60-DAY SENTENCE; WON'T PAY FINES

Bayard's and Dana's Daughters Among 16 Punished for White House Demonstration.

DEFENDED BY D. F. MALONE

Port Collector Indignant Over the Conviction and May Even Resign.

DISORDER AT THE TRIAL

Judge Threatens to Clear the Court and Rebukes Woman Attorney for Disrespect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The sixteen suffragists arrested last Saturday for causing an unlawful assembly before the White House were today sentenced to pay fines of $25 each or serve sixty days in the District of Columbia Workhouse at Occoquan, and elected to undergo the jail sentence. Soon after the sentence had been imposed it was rumored that Dudley Field Malone, who had acted as counsel for the women, had tendered his resignation as Collector of the Port of New York in resentment over the attitude of the National Administration and the Washington police toward the participants in this latest militant demonstration. After a long interview with the President early this evening Mr. Malone refused to confirm or deny this report.

There was one thing, however, that Mr. Malone could not deny. That was the indignation he felt over the manner in which the suffragists had been treated. It stood out in his trembling voice, his nervous energy, and his emphatic statements. The statements were brief and to the point. Mr. Malone asserted that any American citizen had the right to petition for a redress of grievances, and that it was a breach of constitutional guarantees to interfere with a group of citizens exercising this right. He had seen the suffragist demonstration at the White House on Saturday, and had returned to Washington yesterday to testify in the local police court that the sixteen women were not creating any disturbance, and that a single policeman would have been able to disperse the crowd that collected when the suffragists paraded in front of the White House fence.

Long Interview with the President.

President Wilson had granted five minutes for the interview with Collector Malone, of whom he is personally very fond and whom he had honored by appointments as Third Assistant Secretary of State and Collector of Customs for the Port of New York. But the interview lasted forty-five minutes, to the derangement of the President's regular afternoon motor ride. Mr. Malone arrived at the White House offices at 5:25 o'clock, and did not leave there until 6:10. He was so much perturbed when he left the President that he forgot that a taxicab was waiting for him and walked rapidly to the Shoreham Hotel, after telling the reporters that he had no statement to make in regard to the report of his resignation or anything else.

Heretofore the militant suffragists who have been arrested at the White House received sentences of three days in jail. Those who were convicted today had the alternative of paying $25 or serving sixty days in the Workhouse. After a conference with Mr. Malone, they decided to accept the sentence of imprisonment.

The prominence of some of the women attracted particular attention to this phase of militant suffragist activity. Among those convicted for Saturday's demonstration were Mrs. John Winters Brannan of New York, 62 years old, the wife of a physician and the daughter of the late Charles A. Dana, editor of The New York Sun; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Wilmington, Del., daughter of Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State in President Cleveland's first Administration and Ambassador to the Court of St. James's in his second, and Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins of Morristown, N. J., wife of the Chairman of the Progressive State Committee in New Jersey in the last Presidential campaign. Mrs. Hopkins had been a dinner guest at the White House this year, when the President and Mrs. Wilson entertained the men at the head of the Democratic and Progressive Committees who had helped elect him. The wives of these men were entertained also, and among them was Mrs. Hopkins, whose husband had worked for the President's re-election. In the 1916 campaign Mrs. Hopkins had campaigned for the Woman's Party, which was opposed to the President, and it was reported at the time that she would wear at the dinner a large badge showing her political affiliations. But the report was incorrect.

The other women who were sent to the workhouse were Miss Julia Huribut and Miss Minnie Abbott of New Jersey, Mrs. Beatrice Reynolds Kinkead of California, Mrs. Bettie Graves Regneau of Michigan, Miss Anne Martin of Nevada, Chairman of the National Woman's Party; Mrs. Robert Walker of Maryland, Miss Jeanet Frothingham of Massachusetts, Mrs. Gilson Gardner of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Louise C. Mayo, and Miss Eleanor Calnan of Massachusetts, Miss Doris Stevens of Nebraska, Miss Mary H. Ingham of Pennsylvania, whose grandfather was Secretary of the Treasury under President Jackson, and Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., of New York City, a sister-in-law of ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

Word was received at the headquarters of the Women's Party this evening that Mrs. William L. Colt and a party

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British Sink Four German Merchant Ships, Capture Four, and Rout Others Off Holland

LONDON, July 17.—The Admiralty announces the capture of four German steamers by British destroyers in the North Sea. The steamers are the Pellworm, Brietzig, Marie Horn, and Heinz Blumberg.

Two other German steamers were with the four vessels when the group was signalled by the British war craft. All six made for the Dutch coast, and two of them reached the shore. These, too, were badly damaged by gunfire.

A Reuter dispatch from Ymuiden says four German ships have been sunk by British destroyers in the North Sea, four captured, three stranded, and three forced to return to Rotterdam.

Since Saturday seventeen German steamers have sailed from Rotterdam, three at one time and fourteen at another, the dispatch says. Of the first group one, the Magdalena Blumenthal, 1,535 tons gross, was wrecked off Zandvoort. Of the second group, owing to the action of British destroyers, not one vessel was able to proceed, eight being captured or sunk and three succeeding in putting back to Rotterdam. Of the three remaining steamships, which were stranded, two were afire.

Another dispatch from Ymuiden, dated July 16, says that, according to official information, it has not yet been ascertained whether the British attack upon or pursuit of the German steamers occurred within Dutch territorial waters, and the Dutch naval authorities are investigating.

Although an official statement regarding the place of attack is still lacking, the Amsterdam Handlesblad, says a dispatch from that city, takes it for granted that "British destroyers flagrantly violated Dutch territorial waters. The violation," it adds, "was still worse because the British did not hesitate in its execution, despite the danger to the inhabitants of a district which might have been bombarded. The Government will not fail to protest."

Vessels Run Ashore Under Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 16, (delayed.)—Heavy firing was heard off Bergen at 6:30 o'clock this morning, and soon afterward a German ship stranded two kilometers north of that place. Half an hour later another German ship went ashore about half a mile out and close to the first.

During the night fifteen British torpedo boats were counted at sea, but when the ships went ashore only two of the naval vessels were visible. These two continued firing at the German vessels until fire broke out on both of them. The crews took to the boats and reached Bergen, bringing one wounded man ashore.

Several shells are reported to have fallen inshore without doing any damage. It is still further reported that two German ships were taken as prizes by the British vessels and two others torpedoed. Altogether, it is stated, fifteen German coal vessels left the New Waterway. One returned and the others proceeded.

In connection with this incident, it may be remarked that for some time past the Germans have been convoying German coalships along the coast to eastern German ports. The coal comes down the Rhine on lighters from the Rhenisch Westfallen district and is transferred at Rotterdam to seagoing vessels. This is to save German rolling stock and railways, and to a great extent, the grease required for same. The vessels also are a great advantage to smugglers.

EXPECT TO BEGIN DRAFT TOMORROW

All Except Seven States Have Notified Washington Their Lists Are Completed.

FINAL PLANS ARE APPROVED

War Department to Give Out Details of Method of Drawing Key Numbers Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—With only seven States to be heard from, and all draft registrants serially numbered in the other forty-one commonwealths, and in the District of Columbia, there is tonight a fair prospect that the actual drawings of the key numbers will take place on Thursday.

Brig. Gen. Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, is hopeful that the last seven States will be heard from tomorrow and he is making his plans to begin the drawings on Thursday. The drawing of the key numbers will take place within twenty-four hours after the last State has reported.

Urgent messages sent out by General Crowder tonight to the Governors of the seven States outstanding are expected to round out the lists so as to enable the Federal officials to proceed with the draft. On account of difficulties in getting the widest publicity through the early editions of the newspapers on Sunday morning it is not considered desirable to begin the drawing on Saturday. So it is almost certain that the work will begin not later than Friday.

When General Crowder left his office late last night eleven States had failed to complete the serial numbering of their registration cards. The situation took a more hopeful view tonight, when at the close of business the check up on the day's work showed that fewer than 500 of the 4,550 exemption districts were incomplete. Alabama, Utah, Ohio, and Virginia completed the serial numbering of their registration lists today. The seven States yet to complete the red-ink numbering of their lists are Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, and Pennsylvania. Kentucky is virtually completed, 99 per cent. of her local boards having finished the preparation of their lists.

Baker Approves Plans.

General Crowder discussed with the Secretary of War today the details of the key number lottery process and it was approved. Tonight the General sent to the Government Printing Office an explanation of the method by which the lottery will be held. This will be given to the press tomorrow for its guidance. Whether it will be released for publication tomorrow has not been determined. But in any event the press, according to present plans, will know tomorrow all the details of the process so as to enable the correspondents to make the necessary arrangements for "covering" the drawing and telegraphing the 5,000 and odd numbers to their papers in the order in which they are drawn. These will be merely key numbers. The order in which each of the 5,000 and odd key numbers is drawn will determine the order in which the registrants in each district, who have corresponding numbers, will be liable for military duty. It will determine the order in which a sufficient number of registrants is to be obtained, based upon State quotas, to raise 687,000 men by draft, after exemptions have been allowed. The largest district contains approximately 5,000 registrants.

The number of key numbers to be drawn will correspond exactly with the number of registrants in this largest district. As the aggregate of key numbers drawn will correspond exactly with the total number of persons registered in the largest district, the aggregate of about 5,000 key numbers to be drawn will be large enough to more than cover all the serial numbers in each registration district throughout the country. The first key number to be drawn will determine that every man bearing that number in any district will be the first

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SENATORS ASSAIL DEFENSE COUNCIL

Kenyon Says $2,000,000 Shoe Contract Went to Member of Advisory Commission

AT 15 CENTS ABOVE LOW BID

Townsend Lays "Vile Charges" to Horde of Vultures Looking for Fat Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The participation of members of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense in Government contracts in which their firms are peculiarly interested was severely attacked in the Senate today in debate on the Food Administration bill.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa mentioned John F. McElwain of a shoe company of Boston as having acted with the Advisory Commission, of which he is a member, in a contract for nearly $2,000,000 of shoes for the army, alleging that the price paid was 15 cents above that of the lowest bidder. A shoe firm of St. Louis, Senator Kenyon said, had also profited through having a member of its firm on the Advisory Commission.

The Iowa Senator was supported in his criticism by Senator Borah of Idaho, who suggested that the way to remedy any opportunity for favoritism—or graft—creeping into the award of contracts by the Advisory Commission was to prevent the commission having anything to do with contracts in which members' firms were interested.

"If we don't do that," said Senator Borah, "we shall have ugly rumors of scandal going around all through this war."

Senator Kenyon read from a speech delivered by Representative Good at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, recently, in which the Representative charged that the McElwain Shoe Company, whose head is J. F. McElwain, Chairman of the Shoe Committee of the Advisory Commission, had received a contract for 400,000 pairs of shoes for the army at 15 cents above the lowest estimate received by the commission. The McElwain Company's bid was $4.79½ a pair.

"Now, those who have been eager to rush this Food Control bill through have accused us of trying to knock out the war," said Senator Kenyon. "We have been accused of delaying this bill by talk here in the Senate over provisions which the Administration insists ought to be accepted as they stand.

Criticises Shoe Contract.

"This shoe contract reflects one danger in this bill as drawn. It would allow the Advisory Commission to take part in contracts to itself. It would allow a shoe company having one of its members on the Advisory Commission to participate in a Government award to his own firm 15 cents above the low bid. Another firm, that of Brown Brothers of St. Louis, had another good contract, with one of its firm on the Advisory Commission.

"Now, I do not deny there are patriotic men on the Advisory Commission. The President recently counseled to put patriotism above profits. It would be more patriotic for a member of the Advisory Commission, it seems to me, to vote against awarding a shoe contract running to nearly $2,000,000 upon a bid that makes the Government pay more than the low bid. Members of the Advisory Commission ought not be immune from the sentiment of patriotism before profit.

"I believe we can win this war without petty or big graft creeping in. I am not speaking of graft in this shoe contract, but I am pointing out the iniquity of a system which would allow a member of the Advisory Commission to participate in making a contract of the sort with the Government."

"It seems to me to be melancholy that we find ourselves at this early stage of the war having to discuss overreaching in contracts, or, to put it in the common phrase, grafting," said Senator Borah. "If graft is really

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UKRAINE SPLITS RUSSIAN CABINET; 5 MINISTERS OUT

Refuse, in Absence of Assembly, to Commit Country to Policy of Autonomy.

FINNS ARE DIVIDED ALSO

Some Diet Members Predict Coup d'Etat Would Provoke Repression by Russia.

RUSSIANS LOSE IN GALICIA

Driven Out of Kalusz and Forced Back Across the Lomnica in Great Battle.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 15, (Delayed.)—Cadet Ministers Shingareff, Finance; Manuiloff, Education; Dekrasoff, Ways and Communications; Prince Shakhovskoy, Social Welfare, and Steganoff, Acting Minister of Trade and Industry, have just resigned from the Government in a body. The immediate occasion for their resignations was the Ukrainian question.

Ministers Tereschtenko, Foreign Affairs, and Tseretelli, Posts and Telegraphs, returned today from Kiev, whither they had been sent by the Government to investigate the situation without power to make a decision. They brought with them the draft of a declaration of Ukrainian autonomy in the form of an ultimatum which they demanded that the Government should sign without delay and without uttering a word.

There is a Ukrainian Parliament with a responsible General Secretariat or Government, which has complete executive power within Ukraine. No provision is made in the draft for guaranteeing the execution of orders of the Central Government and there are a number of omissions which in any case, in the opinion of the cadets, make the document unsuitable for publication as an act of a responsible Government.

Wanted Immediate Decision.

Terestchenko and Tseretelli after hasty consultation with the Ukrainian leaders on Friday demanded of Prince Lvoff by telephone that this declaration should at once be published, as otherwise the consequences might be very grave. The cadets insisted that the Government's hand should not be forced and that it was impossible to decide such a serious question of state by telephone. Prince Lvoff finally agreed that the Government should await the return of the delegation in order to insure adequate discussion.

On their return this morning Terestchenko and Tseretelli, who had been joined and supported in Kiev by Kerensky, repeated their demand and insisted on immediate publication of the declarations. A special meeting of the Cadet Central Committee was called in the afternoon to consider the situation. The opinion was very forcibly expressed that the Ministers could not, without breaking their oath, decree autonomy of Ukrainia and so usurp the prerogatives of the Constituent Assembly.

It was argued that further continuance in the policy of concessions would simply compromise the integrity of all the Ministers concerned without in any way benefiting the country. Concessions to the Ukrainians would encourage the ambitions of other nationalities, and once Ukramian autonomy were granted there would be no reason for refusing the immediate grant of a score of other autonomies, and the Constituent Assembly would be faced by a dismembered Russia, if, indeed, under such circumstances, it could ever be elected.

The Ukrainian question is of the highest importance. The leaders of the movement claim control of the population of the richest area of European Russia and the coast of the Black Sea. To grant the measure of autonomy claimed would mean splitting up the patrimony of the Russian people.

It was decided that if in the evening sitting of the Provisional Government the Ukrainian issue were forced the Cadet Ministers rather than accept responsibility for a declaration of Ukrainian autonomy should resign. The Cadets left the Government just before midnight. No choice was given. They were left in a minority of five in a vote on the unamended draft of the declaration. The crisis is serious and it is uncertain how it will develop.

For the present Prince Lvoff remains in office, but it is not clear whether an attempt will be made to find some other non-Socialist to take the places of the Cadets or whether the Council of Delegates will assume the task of forming the whole Government.

Demands of Ukrainians.

By The Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, July 17.—In addition to the charge that Terestchenko and Tseretelli had exceeded their powers as delegates to Ukraine, the Cadet Ministers who have resigned criticised the text of the Ukraine declaration, first, because it abilished all power of the temporary Government in the Ukraine; second, because it did not specify of what territories the Ukraine consists or make clear how it should be governed. They contended that only the legislative body had a right to determine the future form of the Government of the Ukraine, whereas, according to the declaration of MM. Tereschtenko and Tseretelli, the Ukrainians appeader to be proceeding informally to draw up their own Government. In view of these objections and further minor faults found by the cadets, they proposed the postponement of the publication of the Ukraine declaration until after further conference, stating, moreover, that in any

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Porto Rico for Prohibition by an Overwhelming Vote

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 17.—Porto Rico voted for prohibition by a big majority at yesterday's election. With four unimportant towns missing, the returns show 99,775 votes for prohibition and 61,295 against.

Fifty-one municipalities voted for the prohibition measure as compared with twenty-one opposed to it. San Juan's vote for prohibition was 5,117 for and 2,255 against, and all the other large cities were strongly on the dry side.

Felix Cordova Deavila, Unionist, was chosen Resident Commissioner at Washington, and the Unionists carried five out of seven Senatorial districts, the other two going for the Republican candidates.

Santiago Iglesias, the Socialist candidate for Senator-at-large, although failing of election, polled 23,487 votes. The party's vote was 4,300 in 1914. The Unionists polled 88,750 votes and the Republicans 57,529.

MICHAELIS CHOOSES HIS COLLEAGUES

New German Chancellor Working Night and Day on Program Speech.

ROEDERN FOR INTERIOR

Finance Minister Replaces Helfferich — Bernstorff to be Envoy to Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, July 17.—Chancellor Michaelis is described in special dispatches from Berlin as working night and day on his program speech and the selection of new material for the Prussian imperial administration.

While the Lokal-Anzeiger says the changes have been completed and the new Chancellor will appear in the Reichstag accompanied by all his new colleagues, the election of a successor to Foreign Secretary Zimmermann was understood to be still unsettled yesterday. Pressure was being brought from two directions to block, first, the proposed nomination of Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Minister at Copenhagen, and to substitute Admiral von Hintze, Minister to Norway, or Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to Washington. The present Minister to Christiania is greatly desired by Pan Germans and advocates of a supervigorous policy, not only on account of his high diplomatic qualifications, but chiefly on account of his antecedents.

Apparently it is felt that a former naval officer, particularly one who played such a prominent rôle at Manila in the events of 1898, will offer the necessary guarantee that the German foreign policy in regard to peace negotiations will be conducted along desired energetic lines. The Emperor is said to favor von Hintze.

The Reichstag is expected to adjourn Friday until September, first voting the war credits almost unanimously.

A dispatch from Berlin says the majority block plans to present peace terms in a resolution to the Reichstag Thursday and to demand from Dr. Michaelis a statement that he accepts it in principle, otherwise co-operation is impossible. Meanwhile the execution of this plan depends upon the extent to which the block holds together.

The Tageblatt, the Mittags Zeitung, and the Socialist organ Vorwärts, all of Berlin, unite in declaring that the candidacy of Admiral von Hintze for Foreign Minister is a move of the super-annexationists. The Tageblatt and Vorwärts warn Dr. Michaelis that he cannot accept von Hintze without compromising the administration with a Pan German taint. The Deutsche Tageszeitung supports von Hintze's candidacy.

AMSTERDAM, July 17.—Count von Roedern, German Finance Minister, replaces Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior, according to the Berliner Tageblatt.

A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Berlin reports that Herr Wahnschaffe, chief of the Imperial Chancery, has retired, as is the case when Chancellors resign.

The Berlin Reichsanzeiger publishes an official announcement to the recall and retirement of Herr Michaelis, the German Minister to Norway.

Germania, the Catholic organ, says that General von Stein, Prussian Minister of War and State, resigned "owing to the attitude of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg during the crisis." In a lengthy apology published by the Catholic Centre Party of Germany for the action of Deputy Mathias Erzberger in attacking the Pan Germans and the submarine campaign, the following occurs:

"Certainly our fronts stand unshakable. Our strongest offensive force, the U-boats, injures England immeasurably. Nevertheless, no end is to be foreseen at this moment. Hope had arisen that the end of the war might be brought about by midsummer through the U-boats. Expectations were aroused which were not realized. This statement, however, implies no doubt in the efficiency of the U-boats. It has occurred to no one to suggest the stoppage of submarine warfare."

The statement explains that by the term parliamentarization the party means closer contact between Parliament and the Government. It expresses regret that Parliamentarians are not summoned more frequently to participate in the government. Never-

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When fat is oppressive, drink daily, tea or three cups of Dr. Dadirian's Kesluk.—Advt.

CARSON SHIFTED; CHURCHILL ENTERS BRITISH CABINET

Admiralty Head Joins War Board—Succeeded by Gen. Sir Eric Geddes.

MUNITIONS CHIEF MOVED

Addison Goes to New Department of Reconstruction—Churchill in His Place.

MUCH CRITICISM FORESEEN

The Most Popular Appointment is E. S. Montagu as Secretary for India.

LONDON, July 17.—Sir Edward Carson has relinquished his post as First Lord of the Admiralty and joined the War Cabinet without portfolio, according to an official announcement of new ministerial appointments issued this evening. Sir Edward will be succeeded by Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, who has been Director General of Munitions Supply.

Winston Spencer Churchill succeeds Dr. Christopher Addison as Minister of Munitions, Dr. Addison becoming a Minister without portfolio in charge of reconstruction.

Edwin Samuel Montagu, a former Cabinet Minister, is made Secretary for India. One of the most acceptable appointments, as far as the general public is concerned, is that of Mr. Montagu. He is one of the very few members of the Asquith administration, in which he was Minister of Munitions, to join the Lloyd George Ministry.

Mr. Montagu has had considerable experience in the affairs of India, having once held the post of Under-Secretary for India. Lately he has been in charge of a large committee exploring the ground for reconstruction after the war, and before the recent resignation of J. Austen Chamberlain as Secretary for India was announced, it was generally supposed that Mr. Montagu eventually would become Minister of Reconstruction. The necessity for finding a new Secretary for India, however, caused a modification in the plans, and Dr. Addison, who had been slated for the projected Ministry of Health, now becomes head of this reconstructive committee, which has been created into a kind of Ministerial department.

The new Cabinet appointments arising out of the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain as Secretary for India and Andrew Bonar Law's desire to be relieved of his duties as a member of the small war Cabinet, which he found incompatible with his heavy responsibilities, first, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, second, as leader of the House of Commons, contained two complete surprises—the appointment of Sir Eric Geddes as head of the Admiralty, and Winston Spencer Churchill as Minister of Munitions.

Much controversy has revolved for a long time past around the name of Mr. Churchill. It was said some time ago that he would succeed Lord Cowdray as Chairman of the Air Board, but the idea, evidently then contemplated by Premier Lloyd George, met with such strong opposition in influential quarters that the project had to be dropped. Mr. Churchill's appointment now as Minister of Munitions will undoubtedly lead to a revival of that agitation, and, although it was foreshadowed that he would reenter the Ministry, it was universally supposed that it would be as President of the Air Board.

The appointment of Sir Eric Geddes as First Lord of the Admiralty is another break with the tradition that the Ministers should be members of one of the legislative houses. The new First Lord is a railway man, not a politician. Until recently he was in charge of the whole army transportation, then he became Controller of the Admiralty, with charge of naval construction, and such a rapid rise to the position to which he is now appointed is quite remarkable, and another instance of how Premier Lloyd George breaks with old political traditions.

The appointment of Sir Edward Carson to replace Mr. Bonar Law as the fifth member of the War Cabinet is likely to create more uneasiness and stronger criticism among the older Liberals than any other appointment. The War Cabinet now in practice consists of only four men, Mr. Henderson, the Labor member, being still on a mission in Petrograd. Of these four, Earl Curzon, Lord Milner, and Sir Edward Carson are all conservatives of the most extreme type, and complaints, constantly heard from the Liberal and Radical press of the undue preponderance of Conservative influence in the Government since Mr. Lloyd George took the helm, will now be intensified.

WHY ADDISON WAS SHIFTED.

Munitions Minister Antagonized Labor in Handling Strike.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 18.—The long-expected Ministerial changes are announced this morning. It is not a reconstruction of the Cabinet, for the new appointments are neither numerous nor important enough to justify such a term.

Politicians do not stand high in public favor in England just now, and it will be interesting to see how far popular opinion is satisfied with the new arangements. Some of them would have been made a month or so ago but for the fact that the preliminary announcements aroused so much opposition it was considered advisable to wait and see.

This was particularly the case with the appointment of Winston Churchill, who was at first slated for the Ministry of the Air. However, Dr. Addison as

Minister of Munitions, notwithstanding very excellent work in most respects, had unhappily antagonized the labor element, and his continued tenure of the post in which he was brought directly into contact with that body was impossible.

Addison's unquestioned powers of organization and his scientific frame of mind will have full play as Minister of Reconstruction, and, as he will be dealing with questions of the future, the repetition of such mistakes as his handling of the small Rochdale trouble, which precipitated the great engineers' strike, will be avoided.

The report of the Commissioners who were appointed by Lloyd George to inquire into the causes of industrial unrest is, according to current gossip, an indirect impeachment of some of the late Minister of Munition's attitude toward labor questions. The Plumsted meeting, which has caused no end of sensation in political circles, seems to corroborate the views of the Prime Minister's Commissioners.

On June 28 Dr. Addison entertained the House of Commons, as Minister of Munitions, for over two hours in making one of the most important revelations from ministerial sources that have been made since the war began. Among the surprising disclosures the following were summarized by The Daily Chronicle of June 29:

"T. N. T., which formerly cost 42 cents per pound, is now being made for 17 cents. After nine weeks' fighting in France this Spring the supply of shells had only decreased by 7 per cent.

"There are 183 separate operations in gauging every 18-pounder shell. We are now turning out twenty times as many machine guns as we did two years ago. We are now making all the small arms and small-arm ammunition we require, and are entirely independent of outside supplies. At Woolwich we had in August, 1914, 10,860 workers, of whom 125 were women. Today we have 73,571, of whom 25,000 are women.

"To meet the needs of railway transport the resources of the empire had been tapped, and more than 2,000 miles of track had been supplied, besides nearly 1,000 locomotives, apart from hundreds by the Railway Executive Committee.

"Twice as many airplanes were turned out in May as was the case in December last. During the last six months 1,500,000 steel helmets have been supplied to the troops. Waste is being prevented. Cartridge cases cost $1.75 each. They can be refitted at a cost of 8 cents each. Scheme being developed for the production of nitrates.

"We have now the plant available for supplying from this country all we need of the following articles: Potash, (entirely dependent on Germany before the war:) scientific instruments; optical glass, (we only produced 10 per cent. of our requirements before the war:) machine tools of all kinds; sulphuric acid; superphosphates; tungsten, (indispensable for high-speed steel.)

Chronicle Attacks Carson.

The Daily Chronicle approves of the new Ministerial appointments with one exception, that of Sir Edward Carson, who is described as unversed in war or statesmanship and inexperienced in international affairs.

"The sole justification for his position," says The Chronicle, "is political. He fills it because the Unionist Party has a pull in politics and because he himself, on the strength of organizing sedition in Ulster some years ago, has a pull in the Unionist Party."

The Morning Post is angry over the appointments of Montagu, Addison, and Churchill, as was to be expected in view of the fact that they more than once have been violently attacked in its columns. It says:

"The Mesopotamia Commission reported in strong terms against the Government, of which Montagu was a member, and in less strong terms against Chamberlain. * * * But whereas Chamberlain, like an English gentleman, has resigned his office, Montagu snatched at it—without time or compunction. To do such a thing a man must have the hide of a rhinoceros and a brow of brass."

As regards Addison, The Morning Post accuses him of making "every blunder it is possible for a Minister to make," and is furious over the succession to his office of Churchill, whose appointment, it says, "proves that although we have not yet invented the unsinkable ship we have discovered the unsinkable politician."

After raking up against Churchill the "blunders" of the attempt to relieve Antwerp and the attack on the Dardanelles The Post adds:

"He has now been restored to office, and we confidently anticipate he will continue to make colossal blunders at the cost of the nation."

For the Dardanelles affair The Post says "Churchill was condemned not only by public opinion, but by a tribunal expressly constituted to try his case." The Post concludes: "That upon his record he should again be made a Minister of the Crown shows our politicians have open contempt for all sound principles of administration and the decencies of public life."

"Before the war we produced 7,000,000 tons of steel a year. Now we are producing at the rate of 10,000,000 tons a year. By the end of 1918 the figure will be 12,000,000 tons. Home supplies of oil being developed. During the first five months of 1916 the working days lost through disputes were 1,869,000. During the same period this year they were 640,700. War Savings Certificates to the number of 40,187,381 have been purchased by munition workers. Canteens have been provided for 810,000 workers."

Winston Churchill, of course, is the bone of great contention, and the transfer of Sir Edward Carson from the Admiralty yto a non-Ministerial post in the War Cabinet is equally sikely to arouse much discussion and stir.

Sir Eric Geddes, who becomes First Lord of the Admiralty, is one of Lloyd George's successes.

He has played many administrative rôles in this war, and played each so successfully that on completion of one sort of work his activities have been immediately requisitioned for another. He has held the military rank of General, and now wears a Vice Admiral's uniform. He is a young man, and has a great gift of making friends with the very people who might be supposed to regard his intrusion in their bailiwick with jealous eyes.

The appointments of Montagu and Churchill will both add to the debating strength of thet Government in the House of Commons, where the stock of the present Cabinet for some time past has been undergoing great depreciation, so much depreciation, in fact, that a number of impartial observers were inclined to believe that only the difficulty of making a new issue prevented bankruptcy proceedings. However, the attitude of the press in the main has been one of loyalty to the Government of politicians did not dare venture on the path of adventure.

FIRST WAR BOARD CHANGE.

Carson Caused Much Friction in Admiralty Post—Montagu Popular.

This is the first alteration of any great importance in the "Great Four War Ministry"—Lloyd George, Curzon, Henderson, and Milner—which succeeded the coalition Ministry of Mr. Asquith in December, 1916. Three of the events had been foreseen for months—the transfer of Sir Edward Carson, the reacquisition of Mr. Churchill, and the return to an important portfolio of Edwin Samuel Montagu, the last made possible by the retirement last week of J. Austen Chamberlain from the India Office. But the forces which were clamoring for a return of Mr. Montagu, who was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Liberal Ministry of Mr. Asquith, and Minister of Munitions in the Coalition, have also been united in demanding a change for Sir Edward from the Admiralty and the permanent shelving of the eldest son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill and Jennie Jerome of New York.

The appointment of Mr. Montagu, therefore, has an undivided indorsement. It also has the indorsement of the public, as the work he did in the coalition has stood the test of criticism and investigation.

Since he left the Ministry last December he has been Chairman of a committee for post-bellum reconstruction, and it was generally supposed that he would become Minister of Reconstruction when that post should be created. But the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain gave him a more immediate opportunity, for Mr. Montagu, who is only 38 years of age and the second son of Lord Swaythling, was Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for India from 1910 till 1914, when he was made Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Since last March there have been rumors to the effect that Sir Edward Carson was not working in entire harmony with the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral Jellicoe, or with the commander of the Grand Fleet, Admiral Beatty. Them, too, the issues inflicted by the German submarines, it was thought, did not come to the public as quickly as possible. After a criticism of the First Lord's work.

Sir Edward served as Attorney General in the Coalition Cabinet, but resigned in October, 1915, when he found himself at variance with his colleagues in regard to the policy to be pursued in the Balkans. Before the war he had been identified with the Ulster movement against Home Rule for Ireland.

It was also the Balkan policy, preceded by the Gallipoli fiasco and the destruction of the British squadron off Coronel, Chile, in November, 1914, which proved to be Mr. Churchill's undoing as First Lord of the Admiralty in the Liberal Cabinet. He was severely criticised by the Gallipoli Commission for not demanding the advice of naval experts before acting. For a time he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the Coalition Cabinet, and then resigned and went to the front with the rank of Colonel.

Major Gen. Sir Eric Geddes was comparatively unknown to the public when he was made Controller of the Navy last month at the age of 41. This appointment is said to have promptly followed two visits made by the Prime Minister to the Admiralty. Sir Eric was only knighted last year, and is one of the discoveries of the late Lord Kitchener, who, when he needed men to supervise the transportation of troops, found him in the offices of the Northeastern Railway Company—a natural soldier with no war experience.

Sir Eric was born of Scottish parents in India, and up to the age of 17 had intended to enter the army. Instead he came to America, put in a year at the Homestead Steel Works at Pittsburgh, and then three years with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In 1897 he returned to India with his American experience, and six years later he joined the forces of the English railway company, where Kitchener found him.

Dr. Christopher Addison before he became Minister of Munitions in the Big Four Cabinet last December was Parliamentary Secretary of Munitions. He is a Liberal member from Shoreditch, was born in 1869, and has written extensively on medical and exploration subjects.

AMERICANS ENROLL IN BRITAIN

Eligibles Under Registration Law Are Listed at Consulates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 17. — Following the announcement in the London papers that the American Consulate General would be ready today to register citizens of the United States for military service, three applicants were waiting when the doors of the office in Cavendish Square were opened and officials were kept busy all day taking names and addresses.

It is estimated from the police registration of aliens that about 2,000 Americans eligible for army service reside in Great Britain. A considerable proportion consists of skilled mechanics sent over with machinery for munition factories. Others are seamen who were absent from America on registration day.

Registration of Americans here is of no legal value unless Washington asks the British Government to round them up and the necessary formalities are taken to make it possible, but it is pointed out that an American registered at a consulate of his country abroad is immediately liable to military service if he returns to American soil.

LONDON, July 17.—Americans in the British Isles who registered at their Consulates today will receive later cards similar to the ones issued in the United States. The American Consul General, Robert P. Skinner, will send agents to visit any who may have failed to register.

The Consulate General is swamped with applications from Americans in the British Army who wish to join the United States forces. Several thousand of these have asked to be transferred, but Mr. Skinner has been unable to advise them whether this will be permitted.

A large number of officers may be transferred. Many of them already have been informed that they may join Major General Pershing, and those who do so will assist in training American troops in France. Requests for transfers have come mostly from Americans with the Canadian forces, but many have been received from men in English regiments.

KAISER DOMINATED, WASHINGTON HEARS

State Department Advised That Hindenburg and Ludendorff Control Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A high ranking diplomat of one of the allied powers today summed up the German political situation in this way:

"The German wolf has donned a lamb's coat and put on more claws; it has softened its voice and sharpened its teeth."

The description fits impressions of the situation gained by the State Department. It was declared there, however, that it was too early to draw conclusive deductions owing to the limited amount of information received from Germany, the censorship of the German press, which is being manipulated by the Government to serve its own ends, and the ignorance of officials concerning the ideas and policy of Dr. Georg Michaelis, the new Imperial Chancellor.

The State Department is of the opinion that the German Government faced the necessity of furnishing a scapegoat to popular clamor, and offered up Herr von Bethmann Hollweg as fantastic sacrifice. Dr. Michaelis was selected as his successor because his elevation would appear to be a concession to the Socialists, but it was admitted that it was impossible to state this as a fact because the policies of the new Chancellor were not known.

It was believed, however, that despite his seeming independence of character, and a reputed abhorrence for taking orders, or serving as an instrument with no free will of his own, Michaelis has given promises to the pan-Germanists and will outline a policy that will not be repugnant to them. The State Department believes that the fall of Bethmann Hollweg marks a distinct triumph of the militarists and pan-Germanists. The tone of the German press, as telegraphed to the department daily by American diplomats in Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, indicates this. There would not be so much boasting about it, it was said, unless there was some truth in it.

The department also has information that the two master military minds of Germany, Hindenburg and Ludendorff, are dominating Emperior William, and that the Emperor's position has been in the background of decisions for some time. The two military leaders were said to be in control of the situation, not only in Germany, but Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey as well. The Crown Prince is forging rapidly to the fore, being pliable material in the hands of Ludendorff and Hindenburg.

THINK KAISER WILL QUIT.

People in Rome Believe He Will Turn Government Over to Son.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 17.—The abdication of the Kaiser is what people here construe from indirect reports of what is occurring in Germany. It appears that the physical and mental condition of the Kaiser are unsatisfactory, the trouble with his throat again afflicting him. His left arm is more paralysed, while the nightmare of what has been brought on his country haunts him perpetually.

What the Kaiser is most anxious to save is the dynasty. He hopes to succeed by removing his own person from the footlights, trusting that the leadership of the empire, confided to his son, together with democratic reforms, will save the situation.

Consul Wilson Is Coming Home.

LONDON, July 17.—Ripley Wilson, American Consul at London, will soon sail for the United States to recuperate from the effects of overwork during the past three years at his post here.

SEES ALL GERMANY AT JUNKERS' MERCY

Driven to Fight On Because Militarists Find No Way Out, Says Pollen.

ARMY'S POWER INCREASED

Middle Classes Still Influenced, Naval Expert Points Out, by Hope of Sudden Reverse to Allies.

The transition in German affairs marked by the passing of von Bethmann Hollweg as Chancellor has strengthened rather than weakened Germany for the prosecution of the war, according to Arthur H. Pollen, the English naval expert, who said in an interview yesterday that this was true because the outcome of the Cabinet alteration had given the Junkers a much stronger grip on the internal affairs of the German Empire. He said that in the recession of von Bethmann Hollweg and the accession of Dr. Michaelis, or some other tool of the militarists, the leaders of the Reichstag had lost their one avenue for bringing peace talk home to the heads of the nation. This, he thought, would result in less talk in the immediate future of peace without indemnity or annexation.

Mr. Pollen analyzes the situation in Germany in this way: The militarists know they are beaten; they know they cannnot defeat all the Allies. On the other hand, the Socialists and the politician-debaters who lead the Reichstag, in common with the great middle classes of Germany, now, as from the beginning, believe that Germany went to war for defensive purposes. They believe that Germany has shown the world that she can defend herself against all comers, and that, as the military machine has succeeded to this extent, the Junkers are trying to turn a defensive war into a war of conquest.

This suited the middle classes for a time, Mr. Pollen says, while the prospects of conquest looked rosy. But now, with the beginning of the fourth year of the war in sight, they feel that the price being paid for the Junkers' conquests is too great. Therefore, they wish a reiteration of Germany's original declaration of her purpose in the war and a proffer to make peace.

Militarists Not Deceived.

The militarist leaders know, Mr. Pollen says, that the Allies will not make peace with them now or at any other time so long as the Allies have any say about it. They know that the Allies intend that surrender shall be the only peace condition, so long as the militarist party rules in Germany. Therefore, Mr. Pollen argues, they see their only chance of survival in fighting on, with nothing to lose and all to gain by a continuance of the war, relying on the success of the submarine warfare against England or some other chance of fate to give them a position where they can tell the middle classes again that the Junker program will put the world at Germany's feet.

"This squabble in Germany," said Mr. Pollen, "does not mean the threatened disintegration of Germany or an early peace. The way it has turned out Germany is stronger than before, because the Junkers, for the time at least, have silenced their opponents.

"The great middle classes in Germany, it should be borne in mind, have no idea that Germany is facing defeat. On the contrary, they believe that the military machine has been highly successful in what they think it started out to do—to defend Germany. Believing that the war's object has been accomplished, they are unwilling to pay the price it is costing, for they think they see the determination of the militarists to turn the nation's defensive war into a war of annexation. They were willing for Germany to take the whole world, so to speak, when it looked feasible, but now that the war is dragging, they are tired of paying the price in lives and sacrifices for the enjoyment of the ambitions of the militarists. They do not know what the militarists know, that Germany is looking at defeat or that the Allies would not treat for peace with the present rulers of Germany. They think that with the German boundaries extended to take in most of Belgium, a good deal of Russia, and a slice of France, the nation could make a very good peace bargain.

Led by Indefinite Hope.

"But the militarists know better where they stand. They know that if the whole of Germany united in the request of the Reichstag leaders and asked for peace conferences on any basis with the militarists still in the saddle, it would get them nowhere. They know that for them the situation means surrender or fight on; therefore, they are going to fight on as far as they can. They have now temporarily gotten complete control again. They have silenced the clamor for a declaration for peace without annexation; for the time they have a more united country. They will fight on with the hope that some turn of events will cause them to be able to say with a certainty of being believed for the time that Germany will win everything and that things are fast going her way.

"The entrance of America into the war and the failure of German diplomacy to ruin Russia's fighting power caused the middle classes to beware of the Junker program. They saw loss of trade, especially with America, and they thought it well to call a halt. But the militarists preached complete victory, and said: 'Any one will be glad to be friends with a victorious Germany, and you will get all your trade back and more. There will be enough for all as soon as we finish winning.'

"As for what will happen when the great German middle classes learn what the militarists know—that they can't win—that is a different matter. If that ever percolates through to the average German, there will be revolution. Therefore, I believe that the recent demand in the Reichstag for peace without annexation, which is the same as the Socialist demand a year ago, will not be repeated to gain effect, and that if a real upset comes in Germany, it will be by a complete revolution. The people must come to see that it is not to be believed that the militarists can make good in their promise of a victory, and the people must make up their minds once and for all to throw the Kaiser and the militarists overboard.

Reichstag's Power Slight.

"It has been said that the Reichstag possesses the power to withhold funds. The Reichstag can vote to withhold funds, but it is not to be supposed seriously that Hindenburg and company would fail to grab anything needed, so long as the Government of Germany remains as it is. They would get their supplies, Reichstag or no Reichstag.

"The talk of the Kaiser's abdication is all rot. He is one with the Junkers, although the people of Germany do not believe it. They believe the Junkers are 'putting it over' the Kaiser. The peace advocates think that Hndenburg and company are running things for their own militaristic ambition and should stop, for it is costing too much. As a matter of fact, the militarists are fighting for their existence, and what matters it to them if a few million more Germans are killed or if a few million men and women starve. It is their only game to fight on, and they have a play in the recent changes in Berlin.

"They have done so because Bethmann Holwegg was a man who could be reached by argument. Perhaps he saw that Germany could not win and that it was best to find some road out. When he was disposed it was a matter of indifference who was put in—Michaelsi or some one else. For to put out Bethmann Holwegg meant only that a militarist would be put in. It is idle to speculate on what sort of a man Michaelis is or what his ideals are. The only thing he will do will be to go on helping Hindenburg and Ludendorff to run the war as Hindenburg & Co. wish it done. He was put in because he would do just that.

"Because of the nature of the game the militarists are playing, the one thing that might hasten the awakening of the German people would be a big defeat. But the military leaders have carefully sought to avoid the danger of just that thing. Hindenburg defeated the plans of the British and French for a big victory when he withdrew."

SEES GERMAN MARKET LOST.

Weser Zeitung Tells of "Yankee Vultures" in South America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 16, (delayed.)—The Weser Zeitung, the great National Liberal shipping organ, has this to say of American influence on South American commerce, especially that of Brazil and Argentina:

"The efforts of the North American money princes and their hireling Wilson to grab trade with South America, and especially to throttle with golden fetters Brazil and Argentina, assume constantly more ruthless forms. Brazil has for some time considered herself at war with Germany, and, according to the latest reports, Argentina is about to break off diplomatic relations. The outbreak of the war was the signal for the Yankees to hurl themselves upon South America, like vultures, and attempt to swallow Germany's share of trade with South America, amounting to $337,000,000 a year."

The Zeitung proceeds to show the increase of South American trade, quoting the figures given by John Barrett. In conclusion it says:

"Future developments will depend primarily on the length of the war. The longer Germany is cut off from the South American market, the harder she will find it to recover her share of trade. It is comparatively easy in the case of imports, but as to exports to South America it must be remembered that the demand for finished products exists and has not to be created; consequently, the longer the South Americans are compelled to take non-German, and especially American, products the more accustomed they will become to them and the more anxious to avoid another change."

RUSSIANS FORCED OUT OF KALUSZ

Driven Back Across the Lower Lomnica River by Heavy Reinforcements of Germans.

LOSE BUT RETAKE NOVICA

Berlin Reports Renewal of Intense Artilery Fire on the Northern Galician Front.

LONDON, July 17.—Pressing, with the aid of heavy German reinforcements, their counterattacks on the upper and middle Lomnica River, in Southern Galicia, the enemy has forced Korniloff's Russians to retire from Kaluss and retreat back across the river. They also retook the village of Novica, but were ejected on the arrival of reserves. The official report of these operations issued by the Petrograd War Office is appended:

Western Front—Northeast of Kaluszy, beginning yesterday morning, the Germans conducted persistent attacks, which were repelled by us. For tactical reasons, our troops occupying the left bank of the lower course of the River Lomnica have been transferred to the right bank, leaving Kaluszy and securing behind them the important crossing of the Lomnica.

In the section of Novica-Lodziany-Krasne our troops continued attacks, with the object of throwing the enemy back across the Lomnica. The enemy made stubborn resistance. With the approach of evening, he counterattacked in dense waves from the direction of Selohy-Kagnka, and, pressing back our troops, occupied the village of Novica, but was driven out again upon the arrival of our fresh reserves. In the ejection of the enemy the Daghestan and Karbada cavalry regiments, on foot, took an energetic part in the fighting. The enemy suffered great losses in this attack.

There were fusillades on the remainder of the front.

Rumanian Front—One of our scouting parties, consisting of fifty men, occupied the village of Dunaevec, in St. Georges Channel of the Danube. Of two enemy companies there a large part were made prisoner and the rest fled. We captured one gun, two machine guns, and various stores. Having carried out their task, our scouts left, having lost three officers and eight men wounded.

Caucasus Front—In the regions of Serdesht and Baneh the Kurds made a night attack, which was beaten off. A Turkish offensive in the region of the Garran summit also was frustrated.

BERLIN, July 17, (via London.)—Russian forces which recently captured the Galician town of Kalusz, the headquarters of the Austro-German Army, evacuated that town yesterday and retreated to the right bank of the Lomnica River, according to the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters staff, which reads:

Eastern Front—Army Group of Prince Leopold: The lively fighting acttity at Riga, Dvinsk, and Simorgon continues. With the clearing of the weather the firing on the Narayuvka front was heavier than it has recently been.

South of the Dniester Rhineland regiments captured the woodlands north of Kaluszy. As German forces were also aproaching from the west, the Russians evacuated the town and retreated quickly to the southern bank of the Lomnica.

Elsewhere conditions are unchanged.

Our aerial squadrons carried out bombing attacks on harbor installations at Arensburg and Russian aerial stations at Aapenholm, on Oesel Island, (in the Gulf of Riga.) All the machines returned safely.

MICHAELIS CHOOSES HIS COLLEAGUES

Continued from Page 1.

theless, the Centre insists that the organization of the Empire through the Federal States must be preserved.

PARIS, July 17.—A Zurich dispatch to the Petit Parisien says Count von Bernstorff has been appointed German Minister at Copenhagen in the place of Count Brockdorff-Rantzau.

PRESS AND PUBLIC FOR NEW CHANCELLOR

Expect His Declaration of Policy Will Be Categorical—Personality Called "Imperative."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 16, (via London, Delayed.)—So far the new Chancellor has a very good press, the organs of nearly all the parties claiming him as being particularly inclined to stand on their own platforms. The public, too, seems to think Michaelis's selection a very happy one, tending toward the solution of various problems. It is generally conceded that Michaelis is not the man to hesitate or put off unpleasant decisions, and that no matter what stand he will take the Reichstag and people will soon know about it. Vorwärts says of him today:

"It is known of him that he has a sure and decisive way of performing his tasks. His attitude toward the great problems of the time is still unknown. Nobody knows as yet how Michaelis looks upon his new task. But at the next session of the Reichstag, probably Thursday, the new Chancellor will most likely give some explanation on which the attitude of the Social Democratic Party toward him will depend."

These lines were evidently written before a garden party which the Chancellor gave Saturday evening from 6 to 8 at the Ministry garden party, to which leaders of three allied parties, Socialists, Progressives, and Centrists, at which four Socialist leaders were present. They seemed very contented with the new Chancellor when seen afterward, and though they would not reveal any conversation that had taken place at the garden party enough leaked out to warrant the presumption that the leaders of the three parties named are convinced the new Chancellor has found a common ground on which they all can meet and work together. The leaders of the other two parties, Conservative and National Liberals, who, it will be remembered, refused to support Erzberger's compromise peace, will meet the Chancellor today.

Much of what the Vorwärts says, furthermore, in its leading article today, has been superseded by that garden party, and it is useless to repeat it here now. After speaking of Michaelis's former work, the Vorwärts continues:

Sees Chancellor as Friend of Peace.

For two years Michaelis was the one person in whom all the fear and apprehensions concerning the bread supply of the German people were concentrated, and in that position even a war-mad fanatic would have been converted into an honest friend of peace. There is no evidence, however, that Michaelis is such a fanatic. There is one point on which we shall be thankful for a frank statement on Michaelis's part. Either we conduct a war of conquest or we don't. Either we intend to make other countries give up territory and pay money, even if to accomplish that purpose we have to fight for another ten years, or we welcome peace within visible time, and limit ourselves to the plain program of a defensive war.

"If the Chancellor takes the second view he will have a strong and united majority in the Reichstag in his favor, which by personal efforts he may even increase. He cannot work without a majority of the Reichstag. That is a fact proved by Buelow's downfall, and by Bethmann's resignation. So to pretend that Germany could be governed without a Reichstag majority means ignoring actual conditions and belittling Germany's dignity in foreign countries.

"Germany is no autocracy and cannot be one. A Chancellor who does not hold the confidence of the people must go. The 'peculiar position of the Chancellor to the Reichstag' is only an empty formality by which German interior interests suffer no less than do her exterior ones. It is time for the new Chancellor to destroy this absurd formalism with a firm hand. To build up a system of liberty and stop the awful slaughter of mankind by an early and just peace should be the highest aim of any present German statesman."

An Imperative Personality.

The new Chancellor's personality is described as very imperative. His face is strongly cut, energy and indomitable will being written all over it, but it is sometimes softened by a genial smile. His figure inclines to stoutness, but his movements are quick, almost agile.

Michaelis is said be of extremely simple tastes. He spent his youth in Frankfort, where his father was Judge of the Court of Appeals. He was educated in a highly religious spirit, such as prevails in old Lutheran families. He had five brothers and sisters. All were educated by their mother after their father's early death. His oldest brother was a General in the army, his second brother died as a young naval officer in Constantinople, and the third brother became a clergyman. Dr. Michaelis himself has six children.

AUSTRIA'S AIMS STATED.

Premier Says She Is Fighting for Freedom of Her Peoples.

VIENNA, (via Amsterdam,) July 17.—Austria-Hungary's ideas on peace were made known to the Constitution Committee of the Reichsrat in an address by the Premier, Dr. von Seydler. After referring to the unbreakable unity between Austria and her allies, Dr. von Seydler declared Parliament would work for "the aim for which Austria is fighting, namely, the unassailable, sacred right of her peoples to decide for themselves their internal destiny. This task, at the same time, will be a long stride in the direction of an honorable peace which we desire to create on the basis of justice, moderation, and conciliation—the firm unity of all civilized peoples and their uniform endeavor to abolish those circumstances which brought about the world war. We are all longing for this peace. Until then we are determined to hold on in firm co-operation between front and homeland."

Dr. von Seydler referred to the uselessness of all past efforts to carry out the principle of equal rights of all nationalities laid down in the constitution. This, he said, was the cause of the political troubles which made Austria appear sick, a state which, however, every clear-minded person knew to be untrue. All peoples of Austria were united externally and internally by a common tie, by love of the dynasty, and the uniformity of all vital interests.

The Premier said the Constitution did not contain provisions necessitated by the peculiarities of a State composed of various nationalities. The problem, he continued, was to carry out such reforms as would enable these nationalities to live together harmoniously, demonstrating that in Austria there was no oppressed people, no desire for oppression, and that the right of self-government would be assured to every nationality within the State. Enemy countries would thus be deprived of a pretext for interfering in Austrian affairs, and at the same time there would be established a secure basis for prosperous development and a peaceful future.

The lower house has adjourned indefinitely. The President, in concluding his speech, said: "We again have freed the way for constitutional life. We have strengthened the assured position of the House. May it have strength to fulfill the great task of rebuilding the empire!"

FRENCH CAPTURE LINES AT VERDUN

Continued from Page 1.

Along the front from Nordschoote to Warneton the fighting activity of the artilleries increased to considerable strength. Along both banks of the Scarpe also the artillery activity was lively. British reconnoitring advances at Messines, Huiluch, Gavrelle, Bullecourt, and North of St. Quentin failed.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: In the morning, on the Laon-Soissons road, shock troops of a Hanoverian regiment, with pioneers, following a sudden burst of fire, penetrated the French lines and blew up dugouts and trench mortars. They returned with numerous prisoners and machine guns.

At Courteçon a further portion of a French trench was captured by a surprise attack on Sunday night. The number of prisoners taken in this sector has increased to more than 450 Frenchmen.

Shortly before dark the enemy opened a very heavy, spasmodic fire against our positions between Maival Farm and Cerny. The enemy then launched against this front a strong attack with dense masses, which broke down without any result and with very heavy losses under our fire and in hand-to-hand fighting. All the positions we captured recently are firmly in the hands of the well-tried East Prussian division.

At the Poehl mound in Western Champagne, troops from Thuringia succeeded in bitter hand-grenade battles in driving the French from the last portion of our old positions and in repulsing several counterattacks.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun region) very violent artillery activity developed in the afternoon against Hill 304 and the line adjoining. Our destructive fire on the French trenches and troops prepared for an attack prevented the enemy from attacking, and only a few men succeeded in leaving their trenches. This morning the artillery battle at this point again increased in intensity.

Army Group of Grand Duke Albrecht: There were no important events.

In addition to five airplanes, four enemy captive balloons were brought down by our aviators.

British Active in the Air.

LONDON, July 17.—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads:

We captured a few prisoners and improved our position somewhat in the course of local fighting early this morning east of Monchy-le-Preux.

Although handicapped by thick clouds and strong winds, our airplanes carried out a great deal of successful work yesterday in conjunction with the artillery. In addition our raiding machines dropped a large number of bombs on various points of military importance behind the enemy's lines.

In the evening many fights took place in the air, as a result of which six enemy airplanes were brought down, one being forced to land in our lines; three others were driven down out of control. None of our machines is missing.

PUTS GERMAN LOSSES IN WEST AT 350,000

Allied Offensive Has Cost Them Heavily, According to a French Estimate.

FRENCH FRONT, June 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Severe inroads have been made on the strength of the German troops holding the line on the Franco-British front during the attacks delivered on them in the months of April, May and June. An estimate made on well-established averages demonstrates that their losses must approximate 350,000 men.

Before the Spring operations of the French and British began, the German front had been divided into two sectors entirely independent of each other. One faced the French between the Oise and the Swiss frontier and was under the command of the Crown Prince. The other confronted the British from the North Sea to the Oise and was commanded by the Bavarian Crown Prince.

The strength of the German forces on the Franco-British front cannot, however, be calculated exactly from the number of their divisions, for no fewer than 112 of the 155 have been thrown into the battles at various times, and twenty-three of them have been twice engaged, thus totaling in reality 135 divisions which have been in action.

A German division which has suffered heavy losses is generally given a rest, varying from five to twelve days in which to recuperate and have its ranks refilled from the depots and then it is sent to hold a calm sector. Sometimes, however, it has been found necessary to send such a division back to active work almost immediately, while in other cases a month's rest has been necessary.

One peculiar feature noticed on this front is that the German divisions brought back from Russia have never been sent into the first line without going through a fresh course of training, as it was found the troops had lost much of their dash.

WHAT KING GEORGE SAW.

Carried Back to England Great Memories of the Front.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, July 16, (delayed.)—The King took with him across the Channel tremendous memories. He had seen his armies in the field, the splendor of an empire's youth, so keen, so valiant, so strong, out here where only a field or two, an hour or two, or a chance or two divide life from death. The spirit of all these boys, so many hundreds of thousands of them, had been like a great song about him along all the roads, a song of energy, of life, of boyish devotion to some ideal hidden in their hearts. He had seen the vastness and power of the war machine forged slowly through three years of desperate activity and the work it had done in the hands of these officers and men on the three great British battlefields. Every day British airplanes had gone soaring over his head, and he had seen them sometimes flying very steadily with German shrapnel about them, and then playing fantastic tricks in the air. There was no branch of the British organization or of their material of war which he did not see in passing, and every day there was brought close to him the sense of all human energy and science and invention devoted to this terrific struggle against the resisting enemy.

What I have described is only a pale image of the scenes through which the King passed. He saw the living reality of it all, the color and movement of it, the light in the men's eyes, the tramp of their feet, and he heard the music of this war, the music of the march, of men, of their bands, of their labor, of their laughter, and their cheers. Surely all this rising up to the King as he passed must have been a vision splendid to him.

Far away sometimes was the great dark shadow of war, which is like a haunting thought in all these scenes to men who know and have gone into the blackness of it. The King only touched the edge of that and looked across at the shadow. He did not see much of the tragedy except as it comes into the field hospitals, where wounded men are smiling at their luck, but he knew the meaning of what he saw before his coming. He heard the tale of that fighting on the coast near Lombaertzyde, and perhaps when he went across the Channel he looked up the coast and thought of those men who a few days before stood with their backs to the canal in which bridges lay broken and fought on under storms of shells till many of them were dead and most were wounded. The King has gone back with the understanding of all brave hearts out here and of the work they do at whatever sacrifice with uttermost devotion. It is royal knowledge, for no man on earth could desire a kingship over more splendid legions.

Belgian Lines Bombarded.

HAVRE, July 17, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

The enemy batteries directed their fire today chiefly against our communications and batteries behind Steenstraete.

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Old Folks whose Digestion has slowed up will derive great comfort from occasionally taking 2 or 3 Bell-ans before meals. It is pleasant and harmless. All druggists 25c

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Contain no harmful or disturbing substance.

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Sealed Packages of 12 and 24.

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UKRAINE SPLITS RUSSIAN CABINET

Continued from Page 1.

case it would be impossible to publish the full text of the declaration since the question of the Ukraine could only be definitely settled by a Constituent Assembly, and that it was impossible for the Government to make a final declaration on the subject.

The cadet Ministers, however, emphatically insisted that their adverse position in regard to the declaration was not to be taken as an objection to the principle of autonomy for the Ukraine, wherewith their party was in full sympathy. Their protest, they repeated, was pathy.

MM. Tereschtenko and Tseretelli, on the other hand, flatly insisted upon the immediate publication of the declaration, adding that the form might be altered if the sense were kept intact.

After taking cognizance of the views of M. Tereschtenko and M. Tseretelli and of a communication from War Minister Kerensky on the subject, the Provisional Government decided today on the creation of an executive body to put into execution measures dealing with the administration of Ukraine. The personnel will be decided on by the Government, in agreement with the Ukrainians, on the basis of equitable representation of other nationalities inhabiting Ukraine.

The Provisional Government will adopt a sympathetic attitude in regard to the elaboration of necessary measures, as well as a bill dealing with the solution of the agrarian question. In order to maintain the combative unity of the army the Government will not countenance measures which might injure the military organization and command, although it does not object to the creation of army units composed exclusively of Ukrainians, subject to the approval of the War Ministry.

In order to perform settlement of this problem special Ukrainian delegates may be attached to the War Cabinet, the General Staff, and the Staff of the Commander in Chief. Local Ukrainian military committees will continue to exercise their functions on the general basis that their activities shall correspond with those of other special military organizations.

Messrs. Prokopovitch and Clearmousky have been appointed Ministers of Commerce and Education, respectively.

FINNS ARE DIVIDED ON SECESSION PLAN

Governor General Says It Would Lead to Armed Intervention by Russia.

HELSINGFORS, July 17.—The proposed promulgation whereby Finland seeks to wrest from Russia complete independence has caused extreme tension and nervousness. The situation is complicated by the Diet's continual refusal to grant a full 350,000,000 marks loan to Russia and by a threat of a general strike if the Diet postpones the passage of the new communal bill abolishing property qualifications. The latter was the subject of a demonstration in the Senate square last night. If no compromise is reached, the bill will be on third reading tomorrow, backed by Socialists and a handful of bourgeois members.

Other bourgeois members of the Swedish-Finnish nationality oppose the measure, declaring they, too, support in principle complete independence, but that the proposed law is, in fact, unconstitutional and a coup d'état would be certain to provoke Russia's resentment. They demand realization of their independence by friendly negotiations with Russia.

The situation regarding loans is somewhat alleviated, thanks to American intervention. A. I. Shingaroff, Russian Minister of Finance, explained Russia's difficulties through inability to pay her soldiers and sailors in Finland owing to lack of Finnish currency and Finland's refusal to accept the ruble. Thereupon Americans undertook to put at Russia's disposal all Finnish marks obtainable in America, also to furnish money of other foreign currencies which Finland accepts.

Governor General Stakovitch outlined to The Associated Press Russia's standpoint.

"The seriousness of the situation today," he said, "arises from the fact that a majority of the Senate in the Diet abandoned legality and the principle of mutuality and insists on regulating its own inter-relations by the will of Finland alone

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

CITY IS NOW READY FOR DRAFT DRAWING

Serially Numbered Lists Will Be Posted at All Headquarters.

LOCAL BOARDS COMPLETE

Deputy Attorney General Conkling Says No Members Here Have Refused to Serve.

Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling, who represents the Adjutant General in directing the preparations for the selective draft in New York City, announced last night that he expected to have the city ready for the draft before 1 o'clock this morning. At 6 P. M. yesterday more than half of the 189 exemption boards in the city had reported their preliminary work completed, and the remaining boards had reported they would have finished by midnight. THE TIMES printed yesterday the headquarters addresses of all the boards except four in Manhattan, one in Brooklyn, and one in Richmond. Those boards sent in the addresses of their headquarters yesterday. They are as follows:

Manhattan.

District.
122—Hunter College.
133—P. S. Sixty-sixth St., east of First Av.
136—217 West 120th St.
141—College of the City of New York.

Brooklyn.

79—P. S. 108, Linwood St. and Arlington Av.

Richmond.

189—Borough Hall, St. George.

The address of the headquarters of Board 11, in the Bronx, which was given as 1,035 Seventh Av., should have been 1,035 Stebbins Avenue. Mr. Conkling was asked yesterday if the section of the draft law which makes it a misdemeanor for a person named as a member of a local exemption board to refuse to serve would be rigidly enforced in this city, replied:

"In the announcement that the section referred to would be enforced, the impression appears to have been created that the situation in New York was serious as a result of the failure of many members of the local boards to do their part in the required work. That impression is erroneous. It has not been found necessary to invoke that section of the law in this city."

The membership of many of the boards has been entirely changed since the President made his original announcement of the personnel. A revised list will be given out today or tomorrow. The serially numbered lists of all men of draft age, except aliens, will be posted in the headquarters of all the boards within the next two days.

"Those lists," said Mr. Conkling, "will be for the information of the public generally and particularly for the men of draft age resident in the various exemption districts. Every man subject to the draft should go to the headquarters of the board in his district and ascertain his number and then watch the newspapers to find out whether or not his number has been drawn. At the request of Philip J. McCook of the Mayor's Defense Committee, an order has been issued to the police in every precinct to be prepared to answer all inquiries of citizens regarding the location of exemption board headquarters.

Hardship to New York.

The protests made in Washington on Monday by Senators from Northern industrial States containing a large percentage of aliens, who complained that the selective draft law discriminated against their States in favor of the South, called attention to the situation in which New York is placed by the law. The registration for the entire country is roughly 9,660,000, including about 1,350,000 aliens—some 14 per cent. In New York City the registration was 590,670, including 171,765 aliens—about 34.4 per cent. Since the draft includes only citizens, but is based on estimates of population which include aliens, this means that the quota taken into the conscript army from the whole country will be drawn from about 86 per cent. of the population, but in New York City it will be from about 65 per cent. of the population. When the Selective Draft bill was before Congress Census Bureau officials told Senators and Representatives that a bill based on total population instead of citizen population would be unfair to the large industrial centres, particularly in the Eastern States, but no attention was paid to this.

A feature of the situation which has caused much protest in various parts of the country, particularly in industrial cities where the proportion of young men is much higher than in the nation at large, has been the estimates of population furnished by the Census Bureau for basing the State and city quotas for the draft. Under this estimate New York State has 11,187,798 inhabitants, New York City 6,504,000, Detroit 1,500,000, and so on. The most optimistic citizen of Detroit never predicted that his city would reach the million and a half mark so soon. Senator Pomerene of Ohio protested in the Senate on Monday that his home town of Canton, which had, according to the best local estimates, between 75,000 and 80,000 people, had been estimated at 177,000, and Akron, whose population was not more than 150,000, had been given 380,000 by the same authority.

City Figures Increased.

Just before Registration Day the Census Bureau and the War Department issued estimates, based on the 1910 figures and the annual increment, of the number of men who might be expected to register in each State. Many of the agricultural communities, particularly in the more backward parts of the country, fell far below this figure, whereas the industrial cities, especially in the sections which have enjoyed great recent prosperity, went far above it. This was due to the movement of young men to the centres of industry.

In estimating the State quotas allowance has been made for men who were in the National Guard up to April 2, and those who have enlisted in the army and the guard since then. Oregon's quota, for instance, was 7,387. But since the State had 2,424 National Guardsmen on April 2 and has enlisted 2,424 since then, besides furnishing 2,259 to the regular army, there will be only 717 men drafted from the State. Ohio's quota was reduced from 66,000 to 59,000, chiefly by heavy enlistments in the guard this Spring; New York's from 122,000 to 69,000, Pennsylvania's from 98,000 to 60,000, chiefly by the already large National Guard forces, with the additional enlistments for the guard and the regular army. No allowance was made, however, for men furnished to the navy, which naturally operates against some of the seaboard States where interest in the naval forces has been particularly strong.

REDFIELD FORCES PRATT TO RESIGN

Chief of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Quits Suddenly.

SPLIT ON EXPORT CONTROL

Secretary Was Understood to Have Been in Favor of Drastic Restrictions on Neutrals.

PRAISES RETIRING OFFICIAL

But Says Administrative Reasons Made Change Necessary—Pressure to Modify Trade Regulation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—As a result, it was said, of a controversy over the policy to be followed in the regulation of exports to neutrals, Dr. Edward E. Pratt resigned tonight, at the request of Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, as Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It is understood that earlier in the day he had given up his position as Secretary of the Advisory Board of the Exports Council.

It has been reported that there was considerable difference of opinion among some of the members of the Exports Council over the quantity of war time commodities, especially foodstuffs and fodder, which should be permitted to go to neutral countries that might be feeding Germany or sending materials for the manufacture of explosives to the Central Powers. Secretary Redfield was one of those who it was believed were in favor of a strict regulation of the exports.

While no comment could be obtained from Secretary Redfield, Dr. Pratt, or any of their co-workers tonight, there were some who felt that this may have had something to do with the forced resignation of Dr. Pratt. It is known that strong pressure has been brought to bear from some quarters in the last few days on the Exports Council to shut down on the exports to the Scandinavian countries and Holland.

Regrets Leaving in War.

Dr. Pratt, in announcing his resignation, gave out this statement:

"At the request of the Secretary of Commerce I have forwarded to the President my resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, to take effect immediately. I would have regretted leaving the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at any time, but I particularly regret it at this time because of the war activities that have been placed in its care."

The following letter from Mr. Pratt to Secretary Redfield was made public at the same time:

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: In accordance with your request I have transmitted to the President my resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, to take effect immediately.

"I regret to leave the important work which has recently been intrusted to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, because I had looked upon it as an opportunity to serve my country. I want to take this occasion to express to you my sincere appreciation of the many courtesies extended to me during the past three years. Yours respectfully,

"E. E. PRATT."

Secretary Redfield declined to discuss the reasons for Dr. Pratt's dismissal. All that he would say was contained in this brief statement:

"While Dr. Pratt has many excellent qualities and much ability, it was deemed wise, for administrative reasons and for the good of the service, that a change be made. There will be no other readjustments in the service. The matter had been for some time under consideration."

Differences on Export Policy.

The Exports Council has adopted recently the policy of shutting down on any information concerning licenses granted except that which is given out through the Bureau of Public Information, of which George Creel is Chairman. Some reports are that this may have been due to the delicate international situation that has confronted the council and the fact that there were divergent views on some of the policies.

Up to this time it is understood that few licenses have been refused, despite the strict censorship, that this policy might be abandoned as soon as the applications were numerous enough to give the council and its advisory commission a comprehensive knowledge of the firms which wished to ship goods to neutral countries.

Since the embargo proclamation was issued by the President, it is said, much diplomatic correspondence has taken place, but even in the face of this the men who are in favor of strict measures which would place certain neutral countries on rations have remained firm in their attitude. All of these conditions, it was reported tonight, brought about the situation which resulted in the resignation of Dr. Pratt.

Pratt a Trade Expert.

Dr. Pratt is a member of the American Scandinavian Society. He is a Director of the National League of Urban Conditions Among Negroes, and a member of the consulting staff of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, the American Economic Association, the National Association of Corporation Schools, and the American Statisticians' Association.

He is the author of numerous papers on the subjects of foreign trade, municipal conditions, and industrial betterment. Dr. Pratt has borne the reputation of being one of the foremost experts in the Commerce Department. He entered the service of the Government as Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Oct. 5, 1914.

After leaving Columbia University in 1909 Dr. Pratt became Assistant Professor of Economics and Statistics in the New York School of Philanthropy and held that position until 1912. During that time he was Special Investigator of the New York State Factory Investigation Commission and was manager of the Industrial Bureau of the Merchants' Association of New York. In 1912 he became lecturer on commerce and statistics at the New York University School of Commerce, which post he held until he entered the Government service. He is 51 years old.

NEW DESTROYER AFLOAT.

Stockton Launched at the Cramp Yards, at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The torpedo boat destroyer Stockton, the latest addition to the United State Navy, was launched from the ways of the Cramps Shipyard, on the Delaware River, here today. The craft was named in honor of Commodore Stockton of civil war fame.

Miss Ellen Emilie de Martelley, 8 years old, a descendant of Commodore Stockton, was sponsor for the new destroyer. A group of navy officials and officers of the shipbuilding company witnessed the launching.

EXPECT TO BEGIN DRAFT TOMORROW

Continued from Page 1.

man liable throughout all districts having that number. Thus if 5 is the first number drawn it will be the key number determining that 4,550 men in as many districts will be the first men in those districts to be examined for the draft, and so on until the serial numbers which the exemption boards have been assigning to the registrants have been arranged in the order of liability to service.

Must Know Their Numbers.

As far as can be told now, every registrant will have to be informed not only of the serial number placed on his card by the local Exemption Board but also of the exact number of registrants in his district. Otherwise he will be unable to know until he is ordered before the board what his order of liability is.

With his own number and the total number of registrants in his district, any registrant can figure out quickly what place he occupies in the line as soon as the results of the lottery are announced. If there are 1,500 registered men, every serial number above that will represent a blank in that district when it is drawn, and the rotation numbers of the drawing will pass them over. Thus, if No. 1,428 should be drawn first, No. 1,569 second, and No. 1,247 third, the order of the liability in a 1,500 district would be No. 1,428 first and No. 1,247 second.

While officials of the Provost Marshal's office refused today to discuss charges of unfairness in allotment of quotas made yesterday in the Senate, it was pointed out again that the revised population estimates of the Census Bureau, upon which the allotment was made, were based wholly upon the actual showing at the registration. Under the law, the bureau had to consider the fluctuation of population since 1910, the last census, and the War Department had to count in aliens in making allotments, even though they are exempt from service.

Reconsideration of population estimates in the light of registration returns showed that on the average 9 3-10 per cent. of the total population were within the age limits of the Draft bill. In large commercial and industrial centres, however, the percentage ran above that figure because of the influx of young men. A case in point is Detroit, where, with an actual population of probably less than a million, the proportion of registrants indicated a population of 1,521,000 under the rule established. This was due to the automobile and other plants in that region which have called many young men from the country to work. In its revised estimate the bureau fixed Detroit's population at the inflated figure for the purposes of the draft only.

May Change the Law.

Officials believe that in the main this plan was fair, but they realize some inequalities may result because of the large alien population in some sections. All aliens of draft age were required to register and their number figured in the allotment basis, but unless the law is changed, they must be exempted from service. That will put an equal burden on citizen registrants in the communities of large foreign population.

Two plans have been suggested for changing the law so as to eliminate this inequality—reapportionment of quotas with the alien registrants left out of consideration, or amendment of the Draft act so that aliens will not be exempt. Both suggestions have many supporters in Congress, and it is not unlikely that one of them will be approved by the Administration.

Today Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, revealed that he had drafted a measure to make all aliens, wherever possible under existing treaties and excepting subjects of enemy countries, subject to draft. The Senator said he had not discussed the question with Administration officials.

Meantime, Representative Dent, Chairman of the House Military Committee, submitted to Secretary Baker a bill introduced by Representative Rogers of Massachusetts, proposing to adopt the other alternative regarding aliens. It would provide that the draft quotas be apportioned according to total population, thus excluding aliens from the totals upon which apportionments are made. Mr. Dent said that if the Secretary approved, his committee probably would report the bill favorably.

At the War Department there has been no indication whether either of these proposals will have the backing of the Administration. Apportionment officials let it be known today, however, that they fully expected complaints of unfair treatment of cities and towns having comparatively small American populations, and large proportions of aliens, to reflect to the number registered. There seemed to be no way to meet this complaint under existing law, the officials said.

Aliens as a rule have been regarded as exempt from military service in countries where they reside, and no Government has been more insistent than that of the United States upon the exemption from service in European armies of Americans in Europe. Many officials are known to hold the conviction that, to require aliens in the United States to serve, would be clearly a violation of international law, at least, unless the State Department obtained permission from the foreign Governments concerned.

Department officials feel that discussion in Congress, if it develops into action, may indefinitely postpone the raising of the national army. The suggestion, therefore, has been made to some of the Senators interested that the present draft be allowed to proceed on the basis planned, and that the question of corrections be thrashed out between now and the time of the next draft.

NEW JERSEY ENTERS PROTEST.

Governor Edge Complains of Injustice in Estimates for Draft.

TRENTON, N. J., July 17.—The receipt of protests from many communities in New Jersey against the population figures allotted to them by the War Department and the Census Bureau as the basis for draft quotas today led Governor Edge to wire to Provost Marshal General Crowder in Washington as follows:

"Examination of registration cards shows aliens ineligible for service registered in numbers in certain communities equal to 57 per cent. of whole number registered in such communities. Such percentages distribute selections heavily on remaining citizens, requiring, in instances named, more than double the number of selections to be made from identical population without aliens. Request information as to procedure in eliminating these inequalities. Communities filing protests."

MASSACHUSETTS PROTESTS.

Governor McCall Declares Federal Draft Estimate Is Too High.

BOSTON, July 17.—A protest against the Federal estimate of 3,939,561 as the present population of Massachusetts, on which the State's quota of the draft army is to be based, was made by Governor McCall tonight in a telegram to Senator Lodge at Washington.

$15 FOR $3.50 CABBAGES.

Difference in Paterson's Retail and Wholesale Prices Startles Governor.

TRENTON, N. J., July 17.—The first report on food prices recently called for by Governor Edge was made public by him today and it shows some startling fluctuations. Cabbages last week were netting farmers in Middlesex County $5 a hundred heads, while on the same days in Monmouth County, adjoining, the farmers only got $2.50. This same product sold at $7 in Newark and at $5 in Asbury Park, which is in Monmouth County. Atlantic City, Elizabeth, Trenton, and New York had to pay $5, while Paterson got off with $3.50. In Philadelphia the asking price was $2.75.

In Newark, while the wholesale price was $7, the retail price was $12. At Paterson, where the wholesale price was $3.50, the retail price was $15.

SENATORS ASSAIL DEFENSE COUNCIL

Continued from Page 1.

creeping in now, what will it be when the war is a year or more old with us? I think it devolves upon the Senate to eliminate a situation which may threaten to become serious.

"I do not believe all the rumors we hear of irregularity in these contracts, for I believe members of the Advisory Commission to be loyal and patriotic. But, nevertheless, this criticism keeps coming up and the rumors are alive. If we are not careful we shall have nothing but scandal rumors from now on as to men who have given up their time and energy to aid the Government in its crisis.

"The surest way to avoid these recurring rumors is to put in this bill a provision that will save the Advisory Commission from taking part in contracts between the Government and themselves. It would serve as a protection to them against scandal mongers, if it accomplished no other purpose. If we don't do this we shall find that to the end of the war good men among those who are serving the Government will be abused and vilified. We want wholesome criticism, and we want to punish grafting, but at the same time we want to protect the good names of those who might otherwise be falsely accused."

Senator Townsend of Michigan pointed out that members of the Advisory Commission had been called upon to serve the country, and that they were beyond suspicion.

Vultures Spreading Scandal.

"If fraud creeps in anywhere in the award of contracts it will be detected and can be punished by those higher in authority," he went on. "The Advisory Commission cannot make contracts—that is for the Council of National Defense, on which sit members of the Cabinet. We are amply guaranteed against anything going wrong. It is not the Advisory Commission we have to fear. It is the horde of vultures who have swooped down on Washington looking for fat contracts and who, disappointed at not getting them, have become scandal mongers vilifying those who kept them from getting their clutches on the Government's money. That's where these vile charges come from. I've heard them and investigated them time and again and found them baseless."

Senator Gore urged a resolution providing that, because of the prevalence of rumors that lobbyists are attempting to influence the passage of the Food bill, the Senate prolong the life of the Lobby Committee so an investigation may be taken up.

"If there is a lobby working for or against this bill it ought to be driven from the capital with a whip of scorpion and fire," declared the Oklahoma Senator.

Senator Williams blocked passage of the resolution, insisting Congress had enough to do without investigations upon accusations that might be based only on "public clamor."

Senator McKellar of Tennessee declared the defense council members were "mere figureheads" and let contracts which had the O. K. of the advisory bodies. He referred specifically to the cantonment camp contracts let upon a cost and profit basis.

"Under this remarkable system," he said, "the Government is milked to the tune of $250,000 for cantonments, which any capable carpenter could supervise."

Senator McKellar produced correspondence between himself and the council members asking detailed information regarding the policies and details of army contracts, personnel, and other matters. He said that although more than a month ago, none of his requests for information had been complied with. While all navy supplies were bought under competitive bids, he said, army supplies were not.

Senator Hale of Maine urged a joint committee of Congress to act with the Administration during the war in the operation of the food bill and other war measures.

Favors Joint Committee.

"The country, I believe," he said, "wants this bill. The President asks for it. The war warrants it and it will probably become a law. I would provide for a committee to be made up from both houses of Congress whose business it would be to keep in touch with the Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense, and committees and controllers for the country's benefit. We should know what they are doing, and how the great appropriations Congress is providing for are being used.

"The powers we are granting under this bill are enormous. They may or they may not prove beneficial to the country, and we alone give these great powers. We appropriate the money. Let us supervise the spending of the money."

Senator Smoot of Utah brought into the Senate debate an allusion to his liquor amendment providing for the President taking over stocks of whisky in bond at cost, plus 10 per cent. He failed to see, he said, why any one should become excited over the plight of the liquor dealers.

"If the owners of the liquor in bond keep on taking it out as they are doing now," declared Mr. Smoot, "there will be little left there when the time comes to apply the law. We need not worry about the cost of taking over the liquor to the Government. If every gallon were to remain in bond and we should pay for it at the rate of 10 per cent. above actual cost it would not require more than $150,000,000 to make the deal."

Senator Chamberlain objected to the liquor question coming up again.

"We have passed that," said he, "and we should keep our debate to the pending matter, the Pomerene amendment relating to the purchase of supplies for the conduct of the war, which is up now."

"Why not adopt the resolution for national prohibition, and go about this thing in a direct way?" suggested Senator Shafroth. "I voted for the Smoot amendment, but would prefer the prohibition resolution separate from this bill. I am told that the Senate could adopt that resolution during the morning hour. That is what I favor."

"That is a trick of the anti-prohibitionists," returned Mr. Smoot. "It would defeat the legislation, and the House would not support the national amendment resolution."

"My information is that the House would adopt the prohibition resolution," observed Mr. Shafroth.

Reed's Attack Answered.

Senator Myers, Democrat, of Montana, took Senator Reed of Missouri to task for attacking Herbert C. Hoover yesterday as a food gambler.

"I want to use this opportunity," said Mr. Myers, "to express my emphatic dissent to the criticism of Mr. Hoover by the Senator from Missouri. The President asked Mr. Hoover to come to Washington and take charge of work to conserve the food of the country. If he had not responded to the call he would have been called a slacker. Now he is held up to contempt.

"Mr. Hoover will exercise the powers Congress gives him and no more. I cannot see the cause of the vicious unwarranted attacks on him."

CURB HOOVER'S POWER IN REVISED FOOD BILL

Senate Conferees Agree on Control Board of Three Nominated by the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Opponents in Congress of Herbert C. Hoover as food administrator will win their fight if the redraft of the Food Administration bill as printed today, with alterations to conform to objections raised on the Senate floor, becomes a law.

In the redraft agreed to by the Senate bipartisan conference, the office of food administrator is abolished, and in its place is created a board of food administration of three members, one of whom must be a farmer "actually engaged at the time of his appointment in the cultivation of the soil." The three members of the board to be known as Commissioners are to be appointed by the President, at a yearly salary of $7,500.

The President is directed to designate the Chairman of the board. No qualifications of the members aside from that as to the farmer are laid down.

It became known tonight that President Wilson does not approve of the food control section as redrafted by the conference. He has insisted all along that he wants legislation that will enable him to appoint Mr. Hoover as the food administrator, a position he now holds in a quasi-official capacity, but without any authority.

If the Senate passes the bill with the provision for the board of three commissioners, it is regarded as a certainty that it will tie up the food bill indefinitely. The President wants to appoint Mr. Hoover with unqualified authority in controlling the food administration. Under the redrafted bill he could appoint him Chairman of the Board of Food Administration, but that is not enough.

That the bill would pass the Senate on Saturday with the proviso for the Food Board was considered likely tonight by Senate leaders. They admitted, however, that the Senate at the last minute might strike out the amendment to the original bill put in by the bi-partisan conference and provide for a single Food Administrator. But it cannot be done without a hard fight that will prevail until the bill, under the general consent agreement, is voted for on Saturday.

Provision for a Board.

Here is the revised Section 1, pertaining to food administration, as the bill now stands and as it will be voted on:

The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as he may deem advisable to carry out the provisions of this act. He is further authorized and directed to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three Commissioners at an annual salary of $7,500 each, payable monthly, who shall constitute a Board of Food Administration, and who shall perform such duties in carrying out the purposes of this act as the President shall direct. One of said Commissioners shall be a farmer, actually engaged at the time of his appointment in the cultivation of the soil. The President shall designate the Chairman of said board. Said Commissioners shall hold office at the pleasure of the President during the continuance of the war.

The phraseology of the section makes it impossible for the President to appoint a Chairman of the Food Administration Board who is not acceptable to the Senate.

Section 1 is also amended in the redraft to confine control to foods, feeds, fuel, gasoline and kerosene, the latter two commodities having been added by the conference.

Another change in the bill as revised by the conference is in the restriction of powers conferred upon members of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. In the original bill their power to vote on contracts in which they might be interested was prohibited, but Section 3, as amended, goes much further in restricting their authority. This revamped section reads:

No person acting either as a voluntary or paid agent or employe of the United States in any capacity, including an advisory capacity, shall solicit, induce, or attempt to induce any person or officer authorized to execute or direct the execution of contracts on behalf of the United States of work, labor, or services, or of materials, supplies, or other property of any kind or character if such agent or employe has any pecuniary interest in any such contract or order, or if he or any firm of which he is a member, or corporation, joint stock company, or association of which he is an officer or stockholder, or has the pecuniary profits of which he is directly or indirectly interested shall be a party thereto.

Nor shall any agent or employe make, or permit any committee or other body of which he is a member to make, or participate in making, any recommendation concerning such contract or order to any council, board, or commission of the United States of which a member or subordinate thereof without making, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a full and complete disclosure in writing to such council, board, commission, or subordinate of any and every pecuniary interest which he may have in such contract or order and of his interest in any firm, corporation, company, or association being a party thereto, nor shall he participate in the awarding of such contract or giving such order. Any willful violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or both.

Licensing Section Changed.

The licensing section of the bill has been changed by the conferees to circumscribe the broad authority to the President to license every individual or firm engaged in importation, exportation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of necessities, which would have meant virtually the licensing of every one engaged in handling foodstuffs except the producer. The amended Section 5, dealing with licensing, reads as follows:

The President is authorized, whenever in his judgment the national security and defense will be thereby subserved, to require the following persons to take out licenses in such form as he may prescribe, and to fix regulations as he may prescribe, to wit: First, any person operating an elevator or other storage facility used for the storing of wheat which constitutes a part of interstate or foreign commerce; second, any person operating a cold-storage establishment for the storage of meat, poultry, or dairy products constituting a part of interstate or foreign commerce; third, any person operating a packing house producing meat or meat products which enter into interstate or foreign commerce; fourth, any person operating a factory which produces farm implements or machinery which enter into interstate or foreign commerce; fifth, any person operating a coal mine producing coal, and any person dealing in coal, which enters into interstate or foreign commerce; sixth, any person engaged in producing storing, or handling fertilizer or fertilizer ingredients which enter into interstate or foreign commerce, and seventh, any person, not a retailer as defined in this section, who shall engage in handling any of the foregoing enumerated products.

Whenever the President shall give notice that the foregoing persons or any of them shall be required to take out a license as herein provided, it shall be unlawful for any person to engage in any such business without having obtained said license and conforming to the rules and regulations prescribed in connection therewith. Whenever the President shall have given said notice it shall be unlawful for any carrier to receive for transportation any of the foregoing enumerated products from any person who shall not have obtained the license herein authorized and provided for.

Provision is made for penalty, as in the original draft, for violation of the licensing regulations.

Another new feature of the revised bill is the provision in Section 9, authorizing the President to purchase "fuel, wheat, flour, meal, beans and potatoes," to guarantee reasonable prices to the consumer, instead of giving broad authority to regulate prices for "necessities."

One of the principal changes in the measure is fixing a minimum price for wheat at $1.75 a bushel, for the first grade, while giving the Board of Food Administration authority to "establish rules and regulations as to difference in price for the standard grades and as to places and conditions of delivery."

The fixing of the minimum of $1.75 for wheat was said tonight to be a compromise between the figure demanded by extremists and by those opposed to placing any price in the Food bill. Senator Reed of Missouri will oppose the $1.75 minimum. He says the price ought to be at least $2 a bushel.

CHURCHMEN INDORSE HOOVER.

Presbyterians, Pledging Aid, Urge Meatless and Wheatless Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Representatives of the Presbyterian churches of the United States at their meeting in Washington today pledged themselves to do their utmost to support the food conservation plans of Herbert Hoover.

The resolutions adopted assure Mr. Hoover of "our explicit faith in him and in his associates," and "heartily indorse the desirability and necessity of having one wheatless and one meatless meal each day, and commend it for immediate adoption to every household within the circle of our influence." They also "indorse the plan of a weekly report card upon food savings among the members of our churches and congregations," and "recommend its adoption by all our churches and congregations."

Representatives of the Jewish organizations in the United States organized here today to help Mr. Hoover in his conservation campaign. A committee of three, comprising the Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf of Philadelphia, Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein of New York, and Rabbi David De Sola Pool of New York, was appointed to take charge of the work. They were authorized to devise the best methods for making food conservation work effective on the part of Jewish families and organizations and to send out instructions.

The conference passed resolutions asking Congress to adopt the Food Administration bill as recommended by President Wilson. Those who attended the conference follow: Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, Union of Hebrew Congregations and Central Conference of Reform Rabbis, Philadelphia; Morris Freilicoff, Jewish Socialist Labor Party, Washington; David De Sola Pool, New York Kehillah and New York Board of Jewish Ministers, New York; Edward Herbert, Executive Secretary American Union of Rumanian Jews, New York; Julius I. Peyser, Executive Committee, B'nai Brith, Washington; Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein, Director of Social Service, Free Synagogue, New York; M. Angelo Elias, Executive Committee, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, New York; Henry Hurwitz, Chancellor, Intercollegiate Menorah Association, New York; Henry H. Levenson, Grand Master, Independent Order Sons of Israel, Boston; Louis S. Gottlieb, Field Secretary, Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, Washington; Milton Strasburger, Independent Order, B'nai Brith, Washington; Jacob S. Strahl, Grand Master, Sons of Zion, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rabbi Edward Davis, Army and Navy Y. M. H. A., Fort Myer.

DENIES HOOVER GAMBLED.

Chairman of Belgian Commission Explains Relief Work.

On behalf of the Advisory Committee named by President Wilson to co-operate with the Commission for Relief in Belgium, Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman, yesterday denied the charge made Monday on the floor of the United States Senate by Senator Reed of Missouri that Herbert C. Hoover "gambled" in food or clothing in his work as Chairman of the commission. Mr. Hemphill said that this committee, which includes S. Reading Bertron, C. A. Coffin, R. Fulton Cutting, Elbert H. Gary, W. L. Honnold, J. F. Lucey, Henry L. Stimson, Oscar S. Straus, Frank Trumbull, Frank A. Vanderlip, and John Beaver White, has met in weekly session since its organization, and passed upon all matters pertaining to the purchase of food and other commodities, and that in no case did Mr. Hoover act independently of them in such matters.

To Insist Upon Food Bill's Passage.

A mass meeting and citizens' rally will be held under the auspices of the Patriotic Service League in Carnegie Hall tomorrow evening to insist upon the immediate passage of the Food bill and other war measures now being held up. George Haven Putnam will be the principal speaker, and Miss Katharine Eggleston will recite "The Star-Spangled Banner."

BLOW MOUNTAIN PEAK OFF.

Italian Mine Destroys Austrian Fortifications on Col Bricon.

ROME, July 17, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The War Office communication issued today says:

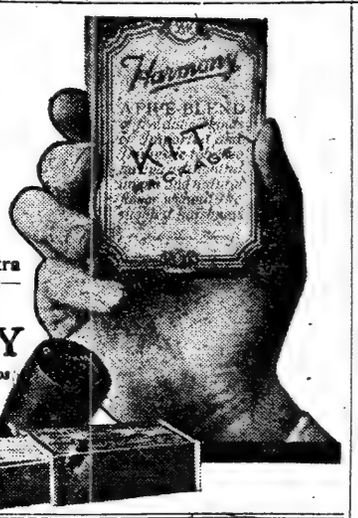
On the second peak of Col Bricon we blew up with a mine important fortification works and saps which the enemy was preparing against our position. About thirty enemy dead were found in the crater.

Elsewhere there have been the usual harassing artillery bombardments.

VIENNA, July 17, (via London.)—The following bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

Italian Theatre. — The Italians exploded a mine on Col Bricon. Our shock troops occupied the crater.

This is Harmony's new KIT package 10¢



A new size—packed in extra heavy foil—*it stays fresh*—to the last load.

HARMONY

A Blend of Five Famous Pipe Tobaccos

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Chief Medical Examiner
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Salary $7,500.

Physicians 20 years of age and over who are skilled Pathologists, and learned in the field of legal medicine, who have had at least ten years' work in a pathological laboratory of a recognized medical school, hospital, asylum or public morgue or corresponding official capacity and having performed at least five hundred autopsies.

Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; Practical test, 3; Oral test, 3. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building until AUGUST 14, AT 4 P. M. For further particulars see CITY RECORD, published daily, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION



Half-Yearly Sale Men's Neckwear

65c., 55c. Neckwear. 35c. (3 for $1)
$1.00 Neckwear..... 65c.
$2, $1.50 Neckwear. 95c.
$3.50 $3, $2.50.... $1.45

THESE are beautiful, full-fold, "tailor-made" Scarfs, cut of silks which knot well and slip freely, in those *exclusive-idea designs* for which my reputation is well established. See my windows—that's all.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

$2.50 ROUND TRIP Atlantic City

SUNDAYS, July 22; August 5, 19; September 2 and 16.
WEDNESDAYS, July 25; August 8 and 22.
SPECIAL TRAIN
Lv. Pennsylvania Station - 7:30 A.M.
Hudson Terminal - - 7:30 A.M.
RETURNING leaves Atlantic City 7:00 P.M.
Tickets good only on Special Train in each direction.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

INSTRUMENT OF MODERN WARFARE.

The economic value of the airplane shown in an article in The Annalist this week. On all news stands, 10 cents; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.'S MEN'S HAND-TAILORED

Tropical Suits

Are as light as gossip and skeletonized as clean as a dinosaurus!

But put one on!—see how superbly it fits from the heart up and how gracefully it hangs from the waist down—look at those soft rolling hand-tailored lapels pussy-footing like a pair of pacifists on Registration Day—and then take it off and look inside where the lining isn't and the ligaments are, and see for yourself what genuine fine hand-tailoring means!

We are specializing in two-button tropical sacks and half-belted Norfolk models

At $18
Genuine Palm Beach Cloths, and various other cool fabrics, in tans, grays, naturals, and homespun effects speckled with greens, grays, reds, and blues.

$25 and $30
Pure Chinese Silks, imported, in two different qualities, but all good, being the richest tropical fabrics a man can wear or want.

Tropical Suits *at* $10
that are Corkers!

NOT hand-tailored, but as fine as they come in tropicals of this character. Shown in the celebrated Palm Beach cloths and in a goodly collection of patterns. Cool, comfortable, well-made and a very inexpensive way of keeping your temperature at normal. Great Value!

New Norfolk Sport Coats

Knitted Cloths, in colors $20.00
Solid Color Flannels $18.50
Sunproof Cloths $22.00
Chinese Silk $25.00
Flannel Trousers, plain . . . $4.75 to $11.00
Flannel Trousers, striped . . . $4.75 to $6.00

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Wool a Year Ago:
30c a Pound—
Wool Today: 75c a Pound

Weber and Heilbroner clothes were *all wool* a year ago today.

They are *all wool* today—and will be tomorrow.

Weber and Heilbroner styles reflected metropolitan taste at its best a year ago today. They reflect the same metropolitan taste with equal correctness today.

Clearance Reductions:

$25 and $20 Fancy Suits $18.50
$30 and $25 Fancy Suits 21.50
$35, $32.50 and $30 Fancy Suits . 27.50
$40, $37.50 and $35 Fancy Suits . 32.50
$48, $45 and $40 Fancy Suits . . 36.50

The above end-of-the-season reductions are simply a part of the established policy of this house. The economies offered may be judged from the comparison of wool prices in the headline—remembering that the cost of tailoring these clothes has increased in proportion to the cost of living.

Summer Comforts in Suits
Special attention is directed to W. & H. Regular Lines of Tropi-Cool Suits at $28 and Porostyle Suits at $32.

Weber and Heilbroner
Five Clothing Stores
30 Broad 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 42d and Fifth Avenue

DEUTSCHLAND AGENT ESCAPES TO BREMEN

Captain Hinsch Said to Have Sailed from South Amboy in a Schooner.

PICKED UP BY A U-BOAT?

Friends in Baltimore Thus Explain His Success in Eluding the British Patrol.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Captain Frederick Hinsch, who handled the American end of the voyages of the cargo submarine Deutschland, and acted as American agent for the North German Lloyd interests and those of the owners of the German submarine merchantman, has escaped from American soil and is reported to have reached Germany safely. Friends in Baltimore have received advices that he had reached Germany nearly four weeks ago.

He slipped out of South Amboy soon after the declaration of war on a small sailing ship, with a crew of three men. The vessel was of only several hundred tons, schooner-rigged, and the small crew could thus handle her.

The advices to his friends here said that he and his three companions had reached Bremen. Evidently he had experienced no difficulty in eluding the British patrol in the North Sea.

How the news reached this city is not known definitely, but is believed to have been given in accounts in Bremen papers which reported Captain Hinsch's arrival at Bremen.

The schooner used in the escape is thought to be the Wanola, a vessel which was purchased in Boston, supposedly "for Dutch interests," several weeks before the declaration of war.

Captain Hinsch evidently divined the importance of the call of President Wilson for an extra session and laid his plans beforehand. He dealt through third parties in obtaining the schooner to divert suspicion, and after the transfer of the schooner it was hauled off for repairs to South Amboy.

One of the men who aided Captain Hinsch in acquiring the vessel had been under surveillance by Government agents, and in the round-up this man, a naturalized German-American, was seized and is now interned. Captain Hinsch, meanwhile, had sailed from South Amboy.

It is evident that Hinsch had planned to escape this internment, and had executed his project of buying the schooner before the convening of the extra session and the declaration of war. Within a week after war was declared he had disappeared, and the Government agents could not locate him.

Captain Hinsch was apparently about eight weeks in making his transatlantic trip. Whether he arrived at Bremen with the schooner is not known, but it is suggested that he was picked up by a U-boat.

With his knowledge of the U-boat methods it would have been a simple matter for him to approach the submarine zone and lay to until a submarine appeared, flash a friendly signal, and be taken on board. This, in fact, would explain his safe arrival in Bremen, as it seems hardly possible that, with her dependence on sail power, the schooner could have passed the cordon of patrol and war vessels in the Channel or around the north of Scotland.

Aside from the question of internment, Captain Hinsch did not want to be taken into custody by the Government for obvious reasons. His activities in the handling of the Deutschland at Baltimore and at New London had marked him as a dangerous German to be loose on American soil. He was an officer of the Naval Reserve of Germany, and, while the Government officials will divulge no particulars, he was understood to be one of the leading figures in the German intelligence force working in American communities.

W. E. IVES RELEASED FROM ELLIS ISLAND

Ex-Lieutenant Forfeits $20,000 if He Comes East of Alleghanies During War.

Walter E. Ives of 480 Park Avenue, the former Lieutenant in the Royal Prussian Dragoons who has been detained at Ellis Island since his arrival from Copenhagen on April 22, was released yesterday under a $20,000 bond pledging him to live west of the Alleghanies until the end of the war.

He traveled back from Germany early this year via Denmark on one of the Standard Oil tankers, and signed the articles as freight clerk, in addition to paying his passage, because the vessel had no passenger license. On the arrival of the tanker at Quarantine he was arrested and taken to Ellis Island by agents of the Department of Justice, who had been informed of his departure from Copenhagen by the United States Minister to Denmark.

Ives came to virtually to this country, and tried to convince the immigration authorities that he was an American citizen, and that they had no right to detain him at Ellis Island. His parents were born in Germany, and became American citizens. He was born in this country, but was educated in Germany. He afterward joined the German Army, and became a subject of the Fatherland. Later he visited America, and, after marrying an American woman, took out his first papers, but went no further.

In 1915 he wrote many articles dealing with the military side of the war from the German point of view.

When the British Admiralty captured Captain von Papen's papers at Falmouth in January, 1916, they found a number of letters from Ives to friends in Germany which concluded with the words: "Gott strafe England!" and his signature, which had the prefix "Lieutenant."

In the early Spring of the same year he went back to Germany and rejoined his regiment, serving in the trenches, and was also for some time attached to the War Board in Berlin.

After leaving Ellis Island yesterday afternoon Mr. Ives went to his home in Park Avenue, and a little later started with his wife for French Lick Springs, where he expects to remain for the rest of the Summer.

GERMANS BARRED FROM CITIZENSHIP FOR WAR

Justice Cropsey Decides Enemy Aliens Cannot Get Final Papers While It Is in Progress.

Supreme Court Justice Cropsey in Brooklyn yesterday decided that no enemy aliens shall be permitted to make an application for naturalization papers while the war is in progress. This exclusion also applies to Germans who have obtained first papers, but had not entered their petition for second papers until on or after April 6, 1917, when the United States declared war against the German Government. In making this ruling Justice Cropsey invoked a law enacted during the war of 1812, and known as the Act of July 30, 1813, or Section 2,171 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. According to this act, "no alien who is a native citizen or subject or denizen of any country, State or sovereignty with which the United States are at war at the time of his application shall be then admitted to become a citizen of the United States."

FEDERAL MUSTERING SWIFT.

Officers Expect Sixth Division to be Ready in Ten Days.

The work of mustering the men of the New York National Guard, preparatory to their being drafted into the service of the United States, went forward so rapidly yesterday that it seemed all the units of the Sixth Division, Major Gen. O'Ryan's command, would be ready for the draft, which definitely severs their connection with the State and transforms them into units of the national army within ten days, or half the time allowed them for this task.

Officers of the guard said, however, that it is doubtful whether any troops may be moved before Aug. 5, the date set for their transfer to the Spartanburg, S. C., training camp. This matter is in the hands of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Eastern Department. Other factors, such as the arrangement of transportation and routing of troop trains, the readiness of the camps, &c., enter into it besides the readiness of the troops.

So far as the work of yesterday and today went, it appeared likely that the guardsmen would go through the rigid physical examination of the regular army, preliminary to the draft, with flying colors. Early reports said that in some units less than 2 per cent. of the men failed to pass, and officers are confident that those rejected can be quickly replaced by new recruits.

HIGHLANDERS HELP JERSEY RECRUITING

Canadian Fighting Men Met by Enthusiastic Throng in Newark.

SATURDAY PARADE CUT OUT

Last Official Appearance of the Visitors Will Be at the Garden Meeting Friday.

Having completed their conquest of New York by their first appearance on Monday, and firmly consolidated their position in the hearts of New Yorkers, the "invading army" of Canadian Highlanders yesterday advanced into New Jersey, Glengarry bonnets, kilts, skirling pipes and all, and captured Newark as easily as they had taken Manhattan.

At the same time, it was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the British Recruiting Mission, 280 Broadway, that the visit of the Highlanders had been cut short a day, partly because they are wanted in Chicago, partly because it was feared the men might not be able to stand up under the strain of a week of continuous parading in the intense heat of New York, to which they are unaccustomed, just before going West. Consequently the farewell parade along Fifth Avenue Saturday afternoon and the torchlight tattoo in Central Park Saturday evening, which was to have wound up the ceremonies, have been abandoned, and the Highlanders will make their last public appearance Friday night at the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden.

The Highlanders descended upon Newark yesterday afternoon just before 2 oy way of the Hudson Tunnels. They entrained at Thirty-third Street and Broadway, being given an enthusiastic sendoff by the crowd, which has invariably gathered like magic in the last two days at the first flash of tartans, the mere glimpse of a Glengarry bonnet, or a single skirl of a bagpipe. They disembarked at Newark to find a battalion of the First New Jersey Infantry and a troop of the First New Jersey Cavalry drawn up as a guard of honor to greet them, and also to hold back about 10,000 cheering Jerseyites who apparently wanted to carry the entire detachment on their shoulders.

In front of City Hall the column deployed in line and halted, and Mayor Raymond delivered an address of welcome, to which General White replied. Then they marched on to Military Park, where speeches were made to the great crowd by General White, Colonel Guthrie and Colonel Darling, and by the Rev. George H. Broening, while the pipers played in the intermissions.

Admission to the Madison Square Garden meeting Friday night, the last public appearance of the kilted fighting men, will be free, but by ticket. These can be obtained at the mission headquarters, Room 6, first floor, 280 Broadway, after 10 this morning, or tomorrow at the Madison Square Garden box office. A limited number of boxes will be sold at $25 each, to help defray the expenses of the rally.

Lord Northcliffe and James M. Beck will be the speakers of the evening, but the greatest feature, it is expected, will be the singing of marching songs, led by opera stars and joined in by the audience, with the help of an orchestra, three bands, and about sixty pipers. Mme. Frances Alda will sing "God Save the King" and "There's a Long, Long Trail," which has taken the place of "Tipperary" to a great extent in the hearts of the British soldiery as a marching song.

David Bispham will sing "Tipperary" an Sophie Braslau "The Battle Cry of Freedom," while Mme. Yvonne de Treville will sing other war songs. In each case the soloist will sing the verse, accompanied by an orchestra led by Frank Tours, and the entire audience, with bands and pipers, will be expected to join in the chorus. Besides the Gordon Highlanders and Maclean Highlanders, the thirty pipers of the New York Scottish will be present to add zest to the occasion.

Before the speeches the entire body of soldiers present, consisting of the sixty Gordon Highlanders, a detachment of forty men of the New York Scottish, headed by Colonel Walter Scott, who is raising this volunteer regiment of New York Scotsmen to fight in France, at least one company of the Seventy-first New York, and several other National Guard companies, if they can be obtained, and possibly detachments of regulars, marines, and bluejackets, will march around the hall, with the three corps of pipers and the bands at their head.

While the Highlanders were in Newark yesterday recruiting work for all the allied services in New York went forward with an increased snap and vim, as though the after effects of the rousing reception the "Kilties" received on Monday still lingered.

Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of United States Army recruiting headquarters at 280 Broadway, announced that all signs pointed to the present being one of the best weeks for volunteering for the regulars ever had in New York. He enlisted 186 men on Monday and about 160 yesterday, a rate which if continued will surpass all records of the last month.

One of the liveliest recruiting meetings of the day was held by the Mid-Day Minute Men at 57 Chambers Street, with the famous band of "Big Six," officially known as Typographical Union No. 6, as the star attraction. Before the meeting the band marched around City Hall Park, and when it entered the hall it was followed by close to a thousand men. Speeches were made by Theodore Soon Rouse of the union and Assistant Corporation Counsel William L. Burr.

A free vaudeville performance and recruiting rally was given last night on the quarter deck of the U. S. S. Recruit, in Union Square, to a large crowd. The vaudeville program was arranged by the Keith booking offices, all the actors taking part having donated their services. They were Kitro brothers, Japanese jugglers; Ryan and Joyce, Eva Shirley, and Mlle. Yvette, who sang patriotic songs and accompanied herself on a violin, she being especially applauded. Bert Levey acted as announcer and Frank W. Evans as stage manager.

HILLQUIT REPORTS ON MAIL PROTEST

Small Hope, He Says, for Socialist Papers Barred by the Post Office Department.

Morris Hillquit returned to the city yesterday from Washington, where he went with a committee representing Socialist and other publications to attempt to obtain from the Post Office Department or the Department of Justice a ruling to govern the mailing of publications under the espionage law. Although not completely hopeless of establishing what he considers the rights of papers represented by him which have felt the restraining hand of the Post Office Department, Mr. Hillquit said yesterday he was not encouraged by the results of his visit.

Mr. Hillquit said that the committee did not base their arguments upon the character or policy of any of the publications excluded from the mails, but strictly upon the contention that the procedure followed by Postmaster General Burleson in regard to the papers was not only unauthorized by law but constituted an abuse of power which aimed directly at the principle of the freedom of the press.

"The committee had two long conferences on Monday, one with Postmaster General Burleson and the other with Judge Herron of the Department of Justice, who is the special assistant in charge of cases arising under the Espionage act," said Mr. Hillquit. "Mr. Burleson received us very pleasantly, but he did not seem inclined to recognize the validity of our point of view. We asked him to make some ruling, to outline some standard, by which objectionable matter could be determined. We told him that we wanted to come to some understanding with him about what would be mailed and what would not be mailed, and we asked him to specify in the issues of publications already barred from the mails the matter considered objectionable. But he would not commit himself in any degree. He promised to give our representations general consideration, but declined to give us any definite guide for future conduct, leaving the question of mailability to be decided by himself or some one appointed by him in the case of each issue of each publication.

"At the Department of Justice we found something of more nearer to our position, but, unfortunately, the Department of Justice has no jurisdiction in the matter of closing the mails to publications. This department, however, is called upon to defend the Post Office Department in injunction and other suits and also to prosecute cases of alleged violation of the espionage law, and it would seem that both departments, therefore, should be guided by the same general idea. But such, apparently, is not the situation. They seem to be working somewhat at cross purposes.

"Judge Herron told us, for example, that he did not understand how a publication could be unmailable under the Espionage act which did not violate some provision of that act. He seemed to consider published opinions, even those opposed to war and the draft, mailable so long as they did not oppose recruiting, foment discontent or disorder in the army or navy, or take on the character of treason in any other way.

Mr. Hillquit said that the committee, among the membership of which are Amos R. E. Pinchot, Frank P. Walsh, Clarence Darrow, and Thomas Hickey, would wait a few days for further results of their mission to Washington, and would appeal, first to the President and then to the courts, if those steps seemed necessary, in the effort for a satisfactory adjustment of the situation.

WAR DRIVES SINCLAIR FROM SOCIALIST PARTY

Writer Declares if German Government Is a Wild Beast It Must Be Chained.

Upton Sinclair, who, it was announced yesterday, has joined William E. Walling, J. G. Phelps Stokes, John Spargo, and W. J. Ghent in resigning from the Socialist Party because of its opposition to the war, stated his reasons for resigning at length in a letter to the members of Pasadena Local of the Socialist Party, a copy of which, sent by him to THE TIMES from his home in California, arrived last evening. In his letter Mr. Sinclair begins by saying that, because of the adoption by his party of the "majority report" denouncing the war, he finds himself, after sixteen years of membership and energetic work in the party, "so far out of agreement" with it that he cannot continue his affiliation.

Mr. Sinclair recites that during the whole period of his membership in the Socialist Party he was an agitator against war, and that nine years ago, with Charles Edward Russell, he issued a manifesto calling upon the Socialists of all countries to oppose war by adopting a program of "insurrection and general strike, either to prevent a declaration of war or to break the back of a war after it was begun." He says that Morris Hillquit was among those who opposed the manifesto, on the ground that America was in no danger of war and that Socialists abroad did not take up the idea with sufficient will to obtain its general adoption. The German Socialists, says Mr. Sinclair, were especially afraid of the proposal, refusing even to publish it among their people, saying that to do so would be treason. A Socialist editor, whose name he does not mention, but whom he calls "the intellectual leader of the German movement," told him, Mr. Sinclair writes, that the German Socialists could not hope to control Germany until the power of Prussian military autocracy had been broken by "an unsuccessful war."

"If the German Government is a wild beast, and if the forces of reason and decency within Germany admit themselves helpless in the grip of that beast," Mr. Sinclair writes, "then obviously it is up to the rest of the world to bind and chain the beast, setting free German Socialists along with the rest of mankind."

Mr. Sinclair maintains that this is the policy which Karl Liebnecht would have the enemies of the German Government follow.

After telling something of conditions in Germany as he observed them in the years before the war, Mr. Sinclair reasserts his belief that the war must be fought "until there has been a thorough and complete democratization of the Governments of Germany and Austria." He denies, however, that he has "gone over bag and baggage to the capitalist system," and asserts that there is "work of enormous importance to be done by the forces of radicalism in the present crisis."

"We have to compel a clear statement of peace terms by the Allies, and to see that those terms contain no trace of the imperialist programs of the aristocracies of England, Italy and France," he says. "We have to fight the efforts of our own exploiters to saddle the costs of the war upon the working classes. . . . We have to keep up the fight for decent terms of labor. In this and a thousand other matters we are needed, and we are rendering ourselves impotent by taking the anarchistic attitude that all Governments are equally bad and must be opposed without discrimination."

Mr. Sinclair says that he intends to go on working for socialism and may seek readmission to the party after the war.

Take a box of these mild, soothing smokes with you on your vacation.
They help a lot.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"
5 for 25c and Upward | HAVE SACHS MAKER | Various Sizes and Shapes
Where Good Cigars Are Sold

J. M. Gidding & Co.
384-388 Fifth Avenue, AT 40TH ST. N.Y.
INCLUDE IN THEIR
SALES
OF SUMMER APPAREL
Tailored Suits---at $28
Formerly $55 to $95 — A closing out of broken lines in serges, tricots, checks, etc., for street, sports and general wear.
Summer Frocks—$25, $35, $45
Regularly to $95. Of gingham, crepe, voile, organdie, batiste and handkerchief linen.
Street and Afternoon Dresses
Formerly $50 to $125—at $28, $48, $58
Of foulard, taffeta, satin, Georgette crepe, etc.
Sports Coats—at $18 and $28
Formerly to $65. Small groups to close.
STREET and SPORTS CAPES—formerly to $85—at $28
BLOUSES—SKIRTS—HATS—SWEATERS AT RADICAL REDUCTIONS
EXCHANGES—CREDITS—REFUNDS AND APPROVALS NOT ALLOWED DURING THESE SALES.



Tropical Suits
As refreshing as a cool shower. As presentable as their wearer—$7 to $35.
Sizes to fit any man.
Palm Beach Suits $8 & $8.50
George G. Benjamin
Murray Hill Clothes
299 Madison Ave., Cor. 41st St

Instant Postum
A table drink that has taken the place of coffee in thousands of American homes.
"There's a Reason"



Delightful flavor
Rich aroma
Healthful
Economical
Sold by grocers everywhere.

Stern Brothers
West 42nd and 43rd Streets
For To-day and until closing hour Friday
Men's Smart Sack Suits
(Made-to-Order)
at $27.50
Values $32.50 and 35.00
An excellent choice of woolens in all the new effects and weaves, blues, blacks and greys included.
An extra charge of 10% for sizes over 44 chest.

Beginning at 8:30 Today
Gimbel Brothers
Telephone Order Service
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
Madison Square 8200
Beginning at 8:30 Today
A Clothing Opportunity
$16.50
920 Men's Suits, worth $19.50 to $25
405 Coats, etc., worth $19.50 to $25
IN A CLOTHING OPPORTUNITY THAT SWAMPS EVERYTHING OFFERED THIS SEASON.



The 920 Men's Suits include:
18 Silk Suits, Coat and Trousers; formerly priced $25.00.
100 Blue Serge Suits, Sack Models; formerly priced $22.50.
142 Blue Flannel Suits, Pinch Backs; formerly priced $21.50.
72 Pinch Backs of Brown Flannel; formerly priced $21.50.
61 Pinch Backs of Green Flannel; formerly priced $21.50.
116 Fancy Dark Worsted Suits; formerly priced $22.50.
32 Suits of Shepherd Checks; formerly priced $22.50.
27 Suits of Black Unfinished Worsteds; formerly priced $25.00.
52 Plaids; Medium Dark; formerly priced $25.00.
81 Suits of Rich Striped Fabrics; formerly priced $25.00.
219 Suits of Various Colors and Fabrics; formerly priced $19.50.
All $16.50 Now
The 405 Coats, etc., include:
108 Silk Lined, Light Weight Overcoats; formerly priced $25.00.
51 Fancy, ¼ Lined Overcoats; formerly priced $25.00.
42 Tan Raincoats (guaranteed); formerly priced $22.50.
18 Gray Raincoats (guaranteed); formerly priced $22.50.
25 Blue Gabardine Raincoats; formerly priced $25.00.
25 Brown Gabardine Raincoats; formerly priced $25.00.
22 Tan Gabardine Sport Suits Coat and Trousers; formerly priced $19.50.
20 Black Cutaways, Coat and Vest; formerly priced $25.00.
26 Gray Cutaways, Coat and Vest; formerly priced $25.00.
19 Tuxedo Coats and Trousers; formerly priced $25.00.
29 Chauffeurs' Coats and Trousers; formerly priced $25.00.
30 Chauffeurs' Light Weight Overcoats; formerly priced $25.00.
All $16.50 Now
GIMBELS—Men's Clothing—Fourth Floor

21-23 W. 38 St. Lane Bryant 21-23 W. 38 St.
Great Bargains
For This Week
NEW SUMMER COATS
FOR DRESS, AUTO and SPORT WEAR
To Fit and Become Women of All Sizes
36 to 58 bust
Materials: Taffeta, Satin, Jersey, Pongee, Burella and Soft Velours—All the most desirable light and dark shades. Silk lined.
18.50 24.85 29.75 37.50
Those who have delayed the purchase of a Summer Coat will greatly benefit by these most unprecedented values. Some were up to 79.50.
OPEN SATURDAY TILL 1 P. M.

There are still big opportunities in
The Semi-Annual
Sale of Saks-Made Suits for Men
Former Prices $38, $35, $33, $30 and $28
Now $23
(Small charge for alterations.)
¶ This sale is the more important because of the fact that while our prices have been cut, there was no cut in the assortment when this sale began. Every suit offered has been a star-performer this season. The models take in everything from suits for the conservative man to the most extreme for the younger men. The sizes and patterns are still representative enough to warrant the statement that men of all proportions and of almost every taste will find something to their particular liking in this the most important men's clothing event of the summer season.
Saks Clothes Are Saks Made
Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

SAFETY and
A LIBERAL RETURN

MORTGAGE-BONDS

Netting 5½%

Secured by first mortages on improved city real estate. Payment guaranteed by

THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK

Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000

55 Liberty Street



Your Old Fur Coat Remodeled

Whether bought last season or many seasons ago—you may enjoy the satisfaction of owning a new 1918 advance model at an outlay that is decidedly worth while.

Ten new models—forerunners of authorized fur style.

Workmanship so skilled—you are bound to be pleased.

Your fur coat relined with high-grade Skinner's Satin for the exceptionally low price of $10.00.

Consult Us! *Second Floor.*

All Cars Transfer to
Bloomingdale's
Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

Crocker

Black Hats and White Hats suitable for All occasions.

Mourning House 375 Fifth Ave., at 35th St.

Boston, Copley Sq.

FRANCE

Consign your goods to Seignouret Freres, Bordeaux. Customs Brokers, Freight Agents. All formalities and Customs operations attended to. Transit to Switzerland.

Agents for Armour & Co. & the American Cotton Oil Co. And all French Railways.

FIND $5,000 IN LOOT ON ELEVATOR BOY

Negro Confesses He Systematically Robbed Apartment Houses.

HIS THEFTS TOTAL $25,000

Police Catch Him with a Decoy Advertisement—Held Jobs Only One Day.

A negro elevator boy with six large diamonds, valued at $5,000, in his pockets was arrested in an apartment house at 870 Riverside Drive yesterday afternoon when he called to answer a decoy advertisement asking for the services of an elevator boy at $10 a week. The prisoner, who gave his name as Edward McAllister of 130 West 134th Street, had worked for a few hours in about twenty-five of the most fashionable apartment houses on Riverside Drive, Central Park West, and West End Avenue, but had left all his places without recommendations, because he never waited to get any. Detectives of the Fourth Branch Bureau last night said that more than $25,000 in jewelry had been stolen from apartment houses in the last four months, all the burglaries being committed in the same mysterious way.

It was the practice of the negro to appear at some apartment house early on Sunday morning when the regular elevator boys were accustomed to take a holiday without notice and there ask for a job as elevator boy for the day. He made no complaint when he learned that the job was not permanent, and he never haggled about the wages. This boy always inquired about pass keys and was always anxious to accommodate residents who were leaving the apartment by offering to inform visitors when they would return, and he always offered kindly to see that no one molested their apartment while they were gone.

Alexander Grant, owner of an apartment house at 714 West 181st Street, near Fort Washington Avenue, said that the boy had worked one day in his house and had taken $2,000 worth of jewelry.

The police said that they expected to have as complainants against the boy at least twelve persons who had lost individual sums ranging from $1,000 to $7,000, and that the total robberies would be at least $25,000. Four persons last night offered to appear when the boy was taken to court for examination. They were P. J. Dennon of 714 West 181st Street, lost $1,000; Mrs. Grace Rosenfeld of 327 Central Park West, lost $1,000; E. C. Revien of 660 Riverside Drive, lost $1,500, and T. W. Stake of 1 West Eighty-third Street, lost $5,000.

VOIDS ARTIST'S CONVICTION.

Judge McIntyre Lifts Stigma from Vernon Howe Bailey.

Characterizing the conviction as entirely unwarranted, Judge McIntyre in General Sessions yesterday reversed a decision of Magistrate Ten Eyck, who, on May 17, found Vernon Howe Bailey, artist and sculptor, guilty of disorderly conduct. Bailey, who lives at 14 East Sixtieth Street, received a suspended sentence, from which he appealed.

The artist was arrested by Patrolman Turck at Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street, where he was sketching buildings in the neighborhood. Although Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord vouched for the man's character Magistrate Ten Eyck pronounced him guilty. Herbert Barry, attorney for Bailey, yesterday produced in court a letter from Josephus Daniels in which the Secretary of the Navy authorized the artist to make certain sketches in the navy yard.

SUFFRAGISTS TAKE 60-DAY SENTENCE

Continued from Page 1.

of six women were leaving New York tonight to enlist for picket duty at the White House. If the present policy of the authorities is continued this means that they also will be sent to the workhouse.

The sixteen women were held in the jury room at the police court until motor cars could be obtained to take them to Occoquan. They were marched out to the automobiles in company with negro women prisoners. The latter, however, went in the "Black Maria" to the boat in which they were taken down the Potomac to the workhouse. While they are at Occoquan the suffragists must wear the prison uniform and do the duties assigned to prisoners.

Collector Malone today obtained permission to act as counsel for the women and argued their case. After they were convicted and sentenced he consulted with them, and about that time the report became current he had decided to resign from the Collectorship of Customs in order to devote himself to their cause.

Disorder in the Courtroom.

At the trial of the suffragists Judge Mullowny made several threats to clear the courtroom. These were occasioned by outbursts from the women defendants which bordered on contempt of court. The suffragists argued with the court, said the trial was a farce, and charged that the Wilson Administration was behind the prosecution.

Many women sympathizers attended the trial and were so noisy in their approval of the arguments made by the defendants that the bailiffs frequently shouted for order. It was by far the liveliest session the police court has conducted in many a day.

"The Administration has ordered the conviction. It has been a ridiculous farce for three days," exclaimed Miss Beatrice Kinkead, in the course of her argument.

"One moment, madam," sharply interrupted Judge Mullowny. "Do you think that is proper? Here I have shown you ladies every consideration since the trial began and have gone out of my way to be patient, and you announce it has been a farce. I am astounded."

Miss Kinkead started to interrupt, but was stopped by Judge Mullowny, who said he would have something later to say to her. The inference was that Judge Mullowny referred to possible contempt proceedings.

Mrs. John Rogers, expressing ignorance of court procedure, said:

"I know very well we are going to be convicted. I know it by the attitude of the prosecuting attorney, and I can read it by the manner and bearing of the Judge. In fact, we have brought our bags ready and packed for jail.

"Your Honor, you have the wrong party at the bar. The prosecuting attorney has spoken of the primary causes for the alleged disturbance on the avenue. The primary cause is the President of the United States, who has the power to start in motion the machinery which will give women suffrage and who does not do so."

Mrs. Rogers made a reference to social conditions in Russia as she concluded, and there was a great outburst of applause from sympathizers in the room.

"Stop that! Silence!" yelled the bailiffs, and a moment later Judge Mullowny said:

"If there is any more applause at all in this court I will order every person except the defendants to be removed. I will not have this for a moment."

Mrs. John W. Brannan criticised the court for saying previously that the inscription on the Russian banner had been "seditious and treasonable."

"That is an insult," she told the court. Judge Mullowny, plainly angered, said the words on the banner came clearly within the statute, "and you cannot say here that what I said was an insult."

"The wording on the banner was shown to the United States attorney," exclaimed one of the women.

"The United States Attorney consulted me about the banner, and I know the words on it are treasonable and seditious," said Judge Mullowny.

This colloquy referred to the banner displayed several weeks ago—but not recently—informing the Russian commission as it entered the White House grounds that the United States was not a democracy and that the President and the Root commission were "deceiving" the people of Russia. There has been no exhibition of this banner since the first arrests, and the pickets have been displaying milder placards.

Invokes Prisoners' Ancestors.

Miss Doris Stevens, one of the defendants, summed up for the suffragists. She referred to the distinguished ancestry of several of the women at the bar, and pictured these ancestors, "signers of the Declaration of Independence, jurists, Senators, and Ambassadors," looking down in spirit upon the trial of women "for a declaration of their rights."

Miss Anne Martin, the first of the sixteen women to make a separate statement, asserted that there had been no dense crowd about the White House, and that the police were attempting to convict them on a technicality of blocking traffic.

"As long as women go to jail for petty offenses to secure freedom for the women of America, then we will continue to go to jail," she said. "Wherever efforts for liberty have been persecuted liberty has in the end prevailed."

When Judge Mullowny sentenced the women to sixty days in the workhouse in default of payment of $25 each the defendants seemed momentarily stunned. They asked for time to confer. Mr. Malone went into conference with them. Judge Mullowny told him that as a member of the bar of New York he could qualify in this particular instance as counsel for the women if he chose to do so.

After a thirty-minute conference the women decided to accept the workhouse sentence. They were taken into the prisoners' detention room and later carried to the workhouse. Miss Anne Martin said: "We refuse to pay the fine because we're not guilty, and we're prepared to serve sentence."

When asked if the defendants had anything to say before sentence was passed, Miss Stevens offered an exception, which was noted, and she made the simple statement that none of the women had ever been before the court before, and this was all they cared to say for themselves.

It was explained to the women that they could not go to the workhouse and come out on appeal, but that the appeal might be filed now and their bond continued. Subsequently, the women said they preferred to begin their sentence, and they were quickly sent by automobile down the river to Occoquan.

DR. ADLER NOT TO DIE.

Austrian Parliament Holds Assassin Should Have Had a Civil Trial.

LONDON, July 17.—The Austrian Parliament has decided that Dr. Friedrich Adler, the assassin of Dr. Karl Stuergkh, Premier of Austria, should have been tried by a civil instead of a military tribunal, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today.

Consequently, it is added, the death sentence imposed upon Dr. Adler will not be carried out.

SAW TOMPKINS NEAR SCENE OF MURDERS

Mine Foreman, Who Discovered Bodies of Humphries Family, Identifies the Prisoner.

Special to The New York Times.

EBENSBURG, Penn., July 17.—"That is the man I saw coming out of the bushes toward the car that stood in the cornfield near Carrolltown Sunday morning," said George Naylor, foreman of the Emigh Run Mines, after he had seen George C. Tompkins in his cell at the county jail here this afternoon.

George Naylor, his brother Arthur, their wives and children, were driving past the cornfield at the scene of Sunday morning's tragedy, in which Edmund I. Humphries, Mrs. Humphries, and their fourteen-year-old son were shot to death.

The county officers have covered every yard of ground about the scene of the tragedy, and the only footprints found were those made by shoes similar to those worn by Tompkins and by Humphries. There were no marks of any other struggle than that between Humphries and his murderer at the fence, where the body was found.

Naylor's identification of Tompkins today was declared by authorities to end the possibility of the suspect obtaining his release on habeas corpus proceedings.

Quality—Service—Price

DALE



Our Designs Help to Make Your Home Attractive

A visit to our display rooms will pay you.

109 West 13th St.
1 Door West of 6th Ave.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

B. Altman & Co.

Another Special Sale of

Men's Shantung Silk Suits

at $18.50

will be continued to-day (Wednesday)

These Two-piece Suits (with Norfolk or sack coat) are made of real Shantung silk of superior quality, imported direct from China by B. Altman & Co. They are correctly cut, exceptionally well tailored and offer remarkable value at the price quoted.

Men's Shantung Silk Dusters

(double-breasted or Balmacaan style)

made of the same quality of silk as the suits; very smart and comfortable for motor use, are decidedly worth buying at the special price of

$14.50

(Men's Wear, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue—Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



Outing Shirts Now Have Their Innings

These cool, soft collared garments are putting it over strong at the summer resorts—on the golf courses and tennis courts. The prices, too, make a hit with every man who wants his money's worth.

White Cheviot Shirts, with long pointed, button-down collars attached; long or short sleeves, at $1.44

White Japanese Habutai Silk Polo Shirts, with long pointed collars attached, made in our own workrooms on the premises, at $4.39.

Other Polo Shirts of white cheviot with button-down collars attached, $1.98

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.,

A Kit of Camp Necessities, $2.84

A rubberized Khaki Cloth Kit, fitted with all the toilet articles necessary to a man's comfort and good appearance. Included are: Barber's Comb, Hair Brush, Tooth Brush, with aluminum case, Shaving Soap Stick, Shaving Brush, Safety Razor, with six extra blades, Tooth Paste, Soap Box, with cake of soap, Metal Trench Mirror.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Socks for Soldiers

Sound Feet are essential to a successful army. Soldiers of long experience declare wool socks to be best. Imported Seamless Wool Socks, broad ribbed, in gray, brown or heather green. 79c.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Macy's *Shaving Cream*

A cream, pure and efficient, made to lather freely with hard, soft, hot or ice water, leaving the face as refreshed as after a massage. Worthy of the mark



Large Tube, 17c

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

Everything You Need For Golf:

And, of course, at prices much lower than elsewhere.



Gibson's and Slazenger's Brassies & Drivers, $2.49
Irons, $2.24
Thistle's Drivers and Brassies and Horn's Irons $1.49

Canvas Golf Bags, 98c to $9.69

Spalding's, Wright & Ditson's, Whippet's, Worthington's and Colonel Golf Balls at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

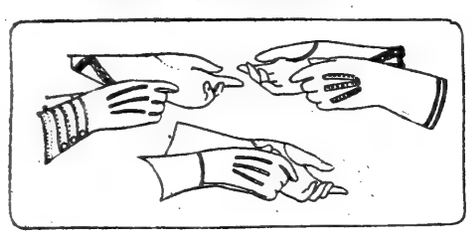
Have You Been Waiting for Dormy Cigarettes?

A limited supply of these imported, free-from-nicotine cigarettes has just arrived—the first in about six months. Of fine Turkish Tobacco and "Physiologically Harmless." 3 Grades—100 in a box:

Blue Riband, $4.96
Red Riband, $5.24
Gold Riband, $5.49

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way, and Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Gloves for Summer Use



ESTABLISHED 1843 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

For Women

White, and black silk, Paris point, two clasps	85c—$1.10
Heavy white, and black Milanese silk, Paris point, two clasps	$1.35
White silk, 4-inch, tucked wrist, black and white embroidery back, black edging and 3 clasps at sides	$1.25
White silk, two clasps; tan, blue or grey combination backs, colored hem to match	$1.25
Washable capeskin, old ivory or pearl, one clasp	$1.75
White washable doeskin, pique sewn, one button	$2.00

For Men

Grey silk, with double finger tips	$1.00—$1.25—$1.50
Washable chamois, natural color	$2.00—$2.50
Summer motoring gloves, tan capeskin palm, silk back, two shades, one clasp	$2.00

Summer Schedule: July and August, 9 A. M.—5 P. M. Closed all day Saturday

New York
404 Fifth Ave.
(at 37th Street)
253 Broadway
(Opp. City Hall)

Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Stores

Boston
145 Tremont St.
London
89 Regent St.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* West 43rd Street

Have in stock the popular

Wideloom Carpet

A high-class heavy, wool back, Seamless Chenille Floor Covering, in exclusive plain shades.

Widths up to 15 feet

at $9.75 sq. yd.

Inspection and comparison of prices invited

Store Opens 9 A. M.—Closes 5 P. M.—Closed all day Saturday

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue. ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY *34th Street.*

The Greatest Sale Ever Held

Featuring Men's New Summer

SILK SHIRTS

In Comprehensive Assortments of Patterns

At Pronounced Savings

5,700 beautiful new Silk Shirts which have been assembled with much care and discrimination.

These Shirts are cut full; faultless in finish and workmanship; conservative or bold patterns.

An excellent opportunity to purchase a generous supply for future needs.

4,500 "McCreery Silk Shirts" made of all Silk Crepe, heavy Broadcloth and Bengaline Silks. regularly 6.50 and 7.50 } **$4.75**

1,200 "McCreery Silk Shirts" made of the heaviest quality all Silk Crepe and Broadcloth Silk. regularly 8.50 and 10.00 } **$6.45**

NOTE:—*No charge for sleeve alterations.*

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—MAIN FLOOR

GIANTS SOLVE DEMAREE'S PITCHING PUZZLE AND AGAIN TUMBLE CHICAGO CUBS

GIANTS TURN CUBS' ERRORS INTO RUNS

McGraw's Men Break Jinx of Al Demaree's Pitching and Win by 6 to 1.

SCHUPP RECOVERS CUNNING

Twirls Fine Game, Even Though He Helps Bruins to Get Their Lone Tally and Escape Shutout.

The Giants took another game from the Cubs at the Polo Grounds yesterday and increased their lead in the frivolous frolic for the flag to eight games. The score was 6 to 1, and after the game the Cubs held a secret conference in the clubhouse trying to guess how they happened to get the lone tally. The New York crowd is now riding over these Western clubs with such ease that they will get so far ahead the rest of the teams will not be able to find them.

The Cubs threw the ball around yesterday like a crowd of girls playing beanbag. They can throw 'em high and throw 'em low, but can't throw 'em straight. There was lots of carry to these throws, but no direction. The Cubs reveled in errors and runs came so easy to the Giants that everybody lost interest in the game but Umpire Byron. The Cubs rose in a body against Byron in the fourth inning when he called Benny Kauff safe at the plate. They roared and pleaded and beseeched with the umpire that Kauff was out.

Pickles Dilhoefer, the newly-picked Cub catcher, had an exhibit to prove his contention that the runner was out. His right hand with which he held the ball was spiked by Benny's cleats. And how, argued Pickles, could Kauff be safe if his spikes cut the hand which held the ball before the foot touched the plate? If Byron heard this argument he gave no indication of it.

Demaree Loses Spell.

Al Demaree, who used to have the Giants beaten every time he put on his glove, has lost his spell over the McGraw men. In the last couple of seasons Mobile Al has beaten New York eleven times out of fifteen starts. The old roundhouse curve of Demaree's which used to twist in knots around the Gaints' bats was thoroughly straightened out. When Demaree saw his benefite and only curve ruined by the Giants he was almost ready to break down and cry. Demaree got as wild as a headhunter after a while and tried to throw the ball over the grand stand.

Ferdinand Schupp, who was pounded out of the box last Saturday, came to the scratch yesterday with all his old cunning. It was through his own slight fumbles in the first inning that the Cubs were able to save themselves from a whitewash. Certainly they deserved a shut-out if ever a ball team did. The boys' brass band from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum was there and livened things up. Every time the Cubs made an error, the two bass drummers celebrated the occurrence with a couple of healthy wallops on the drum. When the game was over they were about fagged out.

In the eighth inning Davey Robertson singled and took a big lead off first. Henrix tossed the ball over to first to catch Robertson napping but instead he caught Merkle fast asleep. The ball was past Fred before he woke up, so Davey had a free ride to second. You see lost of players get a pass to first, but few get a walk to second as easily as this.

Only once during the matinee did Umpire Byron shake off his state of coma. That was in the eighth when Robertson was at the bat. Robbie made a short swing at the ball for a bunt and Byron called it a ball. The uproar was so great that he reversed his decision.

Schupp Uneasy at Start.

Schupp lacked his usual confidence at the start, and gave Flack a pass. Mann then rolled one to Ferdie, who juggled it half a dozen times, giving Mann plenty of time to camp at first. While Doyle hit into a double play, Flack went to third, and scored when Merkle slammed one through third which was far, far too hot for Heinie Zim's tender hands.

Al Demaree did his best to throw the game away in the third, but his team mates muzzled his wildness, after the Giants had tied the score. Holke got a fruitful rap to third, and went to second on a wild pitch. Gibson walked, and both runners advanced on another of Demaree's lurid tosses. Schupp struck out, and when Dilhoefer made a wild throw to third to get Holke napping, the play served to unload Gibson, and he scored. Gibson overran third base, and Mann got the ball back to Deal in plenty of time to catch the Giant catcher flat-footed.

Kauff walked in the fourth, and Zim and Fletcher went out by the sky route. Robertson planted a single to left, and while Mann was playfully toying the ball, Kauff tore for home. When Dilhoefer got the ball he inserted it somewhere among Benny's several feet, but Umpire Byron called him safe. Kauff spiked Pickles sliding home, and the latter had to retire from the game in favor of Art Wilson. Robertson reached second on the play. Holke got a hit down first base way, and by speedy sack galloping Robbie scored. Wilson threw the ball over second base in an attempt to get Holke, and the runner pulled up at third.

Claude Hendrix succeeded Demaree in the fifth, and Schupp greeted him with a single to right. Burns also spanked a single to right, and Flack mussed it up long enough for Schupp to get to third and Burns to second. Kilduff, who took Herzog's place at second, singled along the first base line, and scored Schupp. Kilduff stole second. After Kauff flied to Merkle, Zimmerman jammed a single to left, pushing Burns and Kilduff over the pan.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A	CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Burns,lf	4	1	2	1	0		Flack,rf	3	1	1	3	0	
Herzog,2b	2	0	0	2	2		Mann,lf	4	0	1	1		
Kilduff,2b	2	1	1	1			Doyle,2b	4	0	0	1	3	
Kauff,cf	3	1	0	1	0		Merkle,1b	4	0	2	7	0	
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	0	3		Williams,cf	3	0	1	3	0	
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	0	4		Deal,3b	4	0	1	2	0	
Rob'tson,rf	4	1	3	4	0		Wortman,ss	3	0	1	1	2	
Holke,1b	3	1	2	13	0		Dilhoefer,c	1	0	0	2	0	
Gibson,c	2	0	0	5	0		Demaree,p	1	0	0	0	1	
Schupp,p	3	1	1	0	3		aZeider	1	0	0	0	0	
							Hendrix,p	2	0	0	0	2	
Total	31	6	10	27	18		Total	31	1	3	24	8	

a Batted for Demaree in fifth.

Errors—Schupp, Flack, Mann, Merkle, (2.) Dilhoefer, Wilson.

New York	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	—6
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Holke, Merkle, Kilduff. Sacrifice hits—Wortman, Williams, Holke. Double plays—Mann and Holke; Fletcher, Herzog, and Holke; Zimmerman, Kilduff, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 8. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 3; Demaree, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Demaree, 4 hits and 2 runs in 4 innings; Hendrix, 6 and 3 in 4; Schupp, no runs. Struck out—By Schupp, 4; Demaree, 2; Hendrix, 3. Wild pitch—Demaree, (2.) Time—2 hours. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

				R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3	5	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2	5	1

AT BUFFALO.

											R.	H.	E.
Richmond	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2	8	0	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	3	

AT MONTREAL.

											R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	—6	10	2	
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	—4	6	2	

Providence at Toronto; postponed, wet grounds.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	49	30	.620
Providence	48	34	.593
Toronto	47	34	.580
Baltimore	44	36	.561
Rochester	41	42	.494
Buffalo	34	50	.405
Richmond	32	48	.400
Montreal	28	51	.354

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Rochester.
Providence at Toronto.
Richmond at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Montreal.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Chicago, 1.
Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 1.
(Ten innings.)
Boston, 10; Pittsburgh, 6.
Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 2; New York, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 2.
Chicago, 5; Washington, 0.
(First game.)
Chicago, 3; Washington, 2.
(Second game; 11 innings.)
Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 2.
(First game.)
Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 1.
(2d game; called in 8th; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	49	26	.653
Philadelphia	40	33	.548
St. Louis	44	38	.537
Cincinnati	47	42	.528
Chicago	43	42	.506
Brooklyn	37	39	.487
Boston	33	43	.434
Pittsburgh	24	54	.308

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	53	31	.631
Boston	50	32	.610
Cleveland	47	40	.540
New York	41	39	.513
Detroit	42	40	.512
Washington	33	47	.412
St. Louis	33	52	.388
Philadelphia	30	48	.385

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.

STENGEL BREAKS UP GAME.

Homer in Tenth Enables Dodgers to Defeat Cardinals.

Casey Stengel, guardian of the right garden for Uncle Wilbert Robinson, injected his bat into the second meeting of the series between Miller Huggins's Cardinals and the Superbas at Ebbets Field yesterday at an opportune moment and gave the Brooklyn contingent the laurels of a ten-inning struggle by a score of 2 to 1.

Stengel's efforts consisted of a home run drive over the right field fence and helped even up a lot of jumbling plays on the part of the Robins earlier in the game. It was Casey's second hit of the afternoon in four trips to the plate and was made off the first offering of the tired Willie Doak in the tenth session.

Up to that tenth inning the game was an interesting pitchers' duel between the easy Sherrod Smith for the Robins and Doak for St. Louis. Ineffecient fielding by the Brooklyn players threatened to toss all of Smith's good work to the winds and under the strain Sherrod got excited himself and committed an error in the eighth, which fortunately did not result harmfully. In the end Smith was credited with his second ten-inning victory in five days.

For six innings Doak easily baffled the Robins. Just one lone bingle did he allow in this stretch and this was to Hy Myers in the first inning. Thereafter, up to the seventh, the ball was only batted out of the infield on flies on two occasions. Meanwhile the St. Louis team had collected a run in the fifth stanza. In the seventh, Doak faltered and before he recovered three troublesome hits put the Robins on even terms in the score.

With two out Hy Myers beat out a bunt to Doak along the first base line and went to second on Stengel's single to Betzel. From there Myers scored on Zach Wheat's single to right, Stengel going to third. On an attempted double steal, Stengel was caught trying to get safely back to third for the third out.

The Hüggins clan got its only run in the fifth inning when Betzel tripled to right and scored when Johnston fumbled Gonzales's grounder. In the eighth it made a bold bid for another run. A pass to Gonzales, a wild throw by Smith on Doak's attempted sacrifice, and a fumble and wild throw by Mowrey on at attempted sacrifice by J. Miller, who batted for J. Smith, filled the bases. Smith then struck out Baird, made Long hit into a force play on Gonzales at the plate and made Hornsby force Doak at third.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Olson,as	4	0	0	3	6		J. Smith,rf	3	0	1	1	0	
Johnston,1b	4	0	0	15	0		Smyth,cf	1	0	0	0	0	
H. Myers,cf	4	1	2	2	0		Baird,3b	3	0	0	1	2	
Stengel,rf	4	1	2	1	0		Long,lf	4	0	1	1	0	
Wheat,lf	3	0	1	1	0		Hornsby,ss	4	0	0	3	3	
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	2	2		Cruise,cf,rf	4	0	0	2	0	
Mowrey,3b	2	0	0	1	0		Paulette,1b	4	0	0	15	1	
O. Miller,c	3	0	0	4	2		Betzel,2b	4	1	2	2	6	
S. Smith,p	3	0	0	1	5		Gonzales,c	3	0	0	3	2	
							Doak,p	3	0	0	0	2	
Total	30	2	6	30	21		aJ. Miller	0	0	0	0	0	
							Total	33	1	4	*28	19	

a Batted for J. Smith in eighth.
*One out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Johnston, Mowrey (2.) S. Smith, Baird.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Betzel. Three-base hit—Betzel. Home run—Stengel. Sacrifice hits—J. Miller, Baird, Mowrey. Double plays—Betzel, Hornsby, and Paulette; Olson and Johnston. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 1. Base on balls—Off S. Smith, 2. Earned runs—Off Doak, 2 runs in 9 1-3 innings; S. Smith, 0 in 10. Struck out—By Doak, 3; S. Smith, 2. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

REDS HIT OPPORTUNELY.

Thorpe's Home Run Aids in Downfall of Phillies by 3 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Cincinnati made splendid use of its few hits in today's game and defeated Philadelphia, 3 to 1. Thorpe's home run gave the visitors the lead in the second inning, and three singles were bunched after Bancroft made a wild throw on Kopf's grounder in the fourth inning, which netted two more runs.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Groh,3b	3	0	1	2	2		Evers,2b	3	0	1	2	2	
Kopf,ss	4	1	0	2	3		Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	2	3	
Roush,cf	4	1	2	3	0		Whitted,lf	4	1	3	0	0	
Chase,1b	4	0	1	9	1		Cravath,rf	4	0	0	3	0	
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	3	0		Stock,3b	4	0	0	0	4	
Thorpe,lf	4	1	2	0	0		Paskert,cf	4	0	1	4	0	
McK'nie,2b	3	0	0	5	3		Luderus,1b	3	0	2	9	0	
Clarke,c	2	0	0	2	1		Killefer,c	4	0	0	7	1	
Schneider,p	3	0	0	1	3		Rixey,p	2	0	0	0	1	
							Oeschger,p	0	0	0	0	0	
							aSchulte	0	0	0	0	0	
							bDugey	0	0	0	0	0	
							cNlehoff	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	31	3	5	27	13		Total	32	1	7	27	11	

a Batted for Rixey in seventh.
b Ran for Luderus in ninth.
c Batted for Oeschger in ninth.

Errors—Groh, Kopf, Bancroft.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Groh, Paskert. Home run—Thorpe. Double plays—McKechnie, Kopf, and Chase, (2); Evers and Luderus. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Schneider, 4; Rixey, 2; Oeschger, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Schneider, 7 hits, 0 runs in 9 innings; Rixey, 4 and 2 in 7; Oeschger, 1 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By Schneider, 2; Rixey, 4; Oeschger, 1. Wild pitch—Rixey. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 2; Milwaukee, 1.
St. Paul, 3; Toledo, 3.
(First game.)
St. Paul, 1; Toledo, 0.
(Second game.)
Minneapolis at Columbus.
(Postponed; rain.)
Louisville, 7; Kansas City, 3.

GIANTS, to-day, with CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

INDIANS BEAT YANKS WITHOUT BATS' AID

Score Twice in Sixth Inning Without Any Hits and Topple Donovanites by 2 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 17.—The Indians failed to get a hit off Allen Russell from the second inning until two were out in the eighth this afternoon, but in the hitless interval they managed to push two runs over the plate and these were just enough to take the game from the Yankees. Donovan's men were held runless until two had been retired in the ninth, when Pipp's double, an out, and Miller's third single saved them from a shutout. The final count was 2 to 1.

Like Bob Shawkey in yesterday's game, Russell today was the victim of mistakes by his own team. He scattered an allowance of four hits through three different innings while the Yanks were reaching Ed Klepfer for seven, but two poor pegs by the usually accurate Walters in the sixth frame sent the side-arm twirler down to an undeserved defeat.

A decision by Umpire Moriarty in the seventh inning put a damper on a rally which the Yankees had put in operation. Marsans opened this frame with a double to deep centre and Miller hit a high bounder to Chapman. The latter elected to try for Marsans at third, and in his hurried throw for the speedy Cuban, Chapman threw wild.

Evans jumped away from the bag and caught the ball, then jumped back to make a play on Marsans. The Cuban did not slide, and even then the play did not appear close. Moriarty, running up behind the play and in a poor position to see it correctly, waved Marsans out. An effort to get him to refer the play to Umpire Connolly proved unavailing, and instead of having runners on first and third with none out the Yanks had a runner on first with one out. The side was retired runless.

An echo of the decision came up in the next inning. As Moriarty ruled a player out at first the cry of "Safe! Safe!" rang out from the New York bench. Moriarty halted the game, ordered Aragon to the clubhouse, and warned other players that they would follow unless they became quiet.

The game marked the first appearance in a New York uniform of Armando Marsans, the outfielder who all last year also was shone with the stick and High turned in a sparkling one-hand catch off Evans in the fourth inning. The Indians got two hits off Russell in the first inning, one in the second and one in the eighth. They did no scoring in the opener, as Walters was tripped off first base before Speaker got his triple. With two out in the second Graney tried to steal home after his double and an infield out put him on third, but he was tagged by Walters.

The two runs arrived in the sixth inning without a hit. Wamby's third strike was a wild pitch and the first reached safely. Chapman forced him, Maisel to Peck. With the count three balls and a strike on Speaker, Chapman dashed for second and Walters made a throw, thinking it was a strike. The throw was poor and Chapman took third, Speaker walking on the same time. Wambs stole second as Roth fanned, and though Maisel made a good catch of a high throw he could not get the ball in time to stop Chapman at the plate. Speaker then made a dash for third, and when Walters threw past Baker Tris scored the winning run.

The Yanks had two on bases with none out in the third and sixth innings, but could not score. In the seventh Marsans opened with a double only to be called out when Miller hit to Chapman. Pipp opened the ninth with a double, Baker and Marsans were forced Pipp. The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
W'gans,2b	4	0	1	2	4		High,lf	4	0	1	1	0	
Chapman,ss	3	1	1	5	3		Maisel,2b	3	0	0	1	9	
Speaker,cf	2	1	1	1	0		Pipp,1b	4	0	1	9	0	
Roth,rf	4	0	1	1	0		Baker,3b	4	0	0	0	4	
Harris,1b	2	0	0	7	0		Marsans,cf	4	0	1	2	0	
Gulsto,1b	1	0	0	2	0		Miller,rf	4	0	3	0	0	
Graney,lf	2	0	1	3	0		Walters,c	4	0	0	4	1	
Evans,3b	2	0	1	0	2		Russell,p	3	0	0	0	2	
O'Neill,c	0	0	0	0	1								
Billings,c	2	0	0	3	0								
Klepfer,p	3	0	0	0	4								
Total	27	2	6	24	14		Total	31	1	3	24	8	

Errors—Wambsgans, Walter, (2.)

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Marsans, Pipp, Graney, Chapman. Three-base hit—Speaker. Stolen bases—O'Neill, Chapman, Speaker, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Maisel, Evans. Double play—Wambsgans and Harris. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cleveland, 5. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 5; Klepfer, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 4 hits, 0 runs in 8 innings; Klepfer, 7 and 1 in 9. Struck out—By Russell, 4; Klepfer, 2. Wild pitch—Russell, 1. Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Moriarty.

BRAVES WIN FIFTH IN ROW.

Collect Six Runs in First Inning, Beating Pirates, 10 to 6.

BOSTON, July 17.—Boston won its fifth successive game today, defeating Pittsburgh 10 to 6. Mamaux was hit hard in the first inning and was wild. Before two men were out Boston had scored six runs. Jacobs succeeded Mamaux and retired the side.

The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Maranville,ss	4	0	0	1	3		Bigbee,lf	4	1	0	3	0	
Powell,cf	3	1	2	4	0		Pitler,2b	5	2	2	2	5	
Rehg,rf	5	2	1	2	0		King,rf	5	2	4	1	2	
Kelly,lf	4	2	1	2	0		Carey,cf	5	1	3	2	0	
Konetchy,1b	1	2	1	2	0		W. Wagner,1b	5	0	1	11	1	
Maxee,1b	3	0	1	5	0		Ward,ss	4	0	0	1	2	
Smith,3b	4	1	1	1	3		Debus,3b	4	0	1	3	3	
Rawlings,2b	4	1	2	2	3		Fischer,2b	3	0	2	1	1	
Tragesser,c	2	1	2	4	0		Mamaux,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Rice,c	1	0	0	4	0		Jacobs,p	3	0	0	0	4	
Nehf,p	3	0	0	0	2		aMiller	1	0	0	0	0	
							bSchmidt	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	34	10	12	27	11		Total	41	6	13	24	16	

a Batted for Jacobs in ninth.
b Batted for Bigbee in ninth.

Errors—Maranville, Rawlings, W. Wagner, Debus.

Boston	6	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—10
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	—6

Two-base hits—King, Carey, W. Wagner, Rawlings, Tragesser, Rehg. Three-base hit—Konetchy. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Stolen bases—Powell. Double plays—Debus and Pitler; Maranville, Rawlings, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 1; Jacobs, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Mamaux, 4 hits, 5 runs in 1-3 inning; Jacobs, 8 and 2 in 7 2-3; Nehf, 13 and 4 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Mamaux, (Konetchy.) Struck out—By Nehf, 6. Wild pitch—Nehf. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

Giants to Honor Wagner.

As there has been a Wagner Day at every baseball park where the Flying Dutchman has made his appearance since rejoining the Pirates, there will be a few festivities for the veteran shortstop at the Polo Grounds on Friday afternoon, when Hans appears here with Pittsburgh.

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FRANK BAKER EXONERATED.

Answers Charges of Tampering to Johnson's Satisfaction.

CHICAGO, July 17.—J. Franklin Baker, third baseman with the New York Americans, was exonerated of alleged tampering charges by President Johnson of the American League tonight. Baker, in a letter to the league executive, denied that he had attempted to induce Pitcher Allen Sothoron of the St. Louis Club to desert organized baseball. On the contrary, he said, he had advised the young pitcher to remain with St. Louis.

WHITE SOX TAKE A COUPLE.

Capture Both Ends of Double Bill from Senators, 5 to 0 and 3 to 2.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Chicago won both games of the double-header from Washington today by scores of 5 to 0 and 3 to 2. In the initial game Cicotte allowed the visitors only one hit, a clean single by Morgan in the second inning. Only one other man reached first—Rice, in the seventh, who walked. Neither reached second.

Dumont was hit hard in the second and third innings. Aided by an error by Shanks, Chicago scored all its runs.

The second game was a pitching duel between Walter Johnson and Urban Faber, and went into the eleventh inning before the deciding run was scored. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Leibold,rf	4	0	0	1	0		Judge,1b	4	0	0	14	0	
Weaver,3b	4	1	1	0	2		Shanks,ss	4	0	0	1	2	
E. Collins,2b	3	1	1	1	3		C. Milan,cf	3	0	0	3	0	
Jackson,lf	4	0	1	0	0		Rice,rf	3	0	0	4	0	
Felsch,cf	4	1	0	4	0		Foster,2b	3	0	0	0	6	
Gandil,1b	4	2	3	12	1		Morgan,lf	3	0	1	2	0	
Risberg,ss	3	0	1	4	2		Menosky,3b	3	0	0	0	0	
Schalk,c	3	0	1	4	1		Henry,c	3	0	0	9	0	
Cicotte,p	3	0	0	1	1		Dumont,p	2	0	0	0	0	
							aLeonard	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	32	5	8	27	10		Total	28	0	1	24	8	

a Batted for Dumont in ninth.

Error—Shanks.

Chicago	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Schalk, Gandil. Double play—Judge, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Washington, 2. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dumont, 1; Cicotte, 1. Earned runs—Off Dumont, 2. Struck out—By Cicotte, 4. Time—1 hour 29 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Leibold,rf	4	1	0	1	0		Judge,1b	3	1	1	11	0	
Weaver,3b	3	0	1	4	3		Shanks,ss	3	1	1	0	3	
E.Collins,2b	5	0	2	4	2		C.Milan,cf	5	0	0	5	0	
Jackson,lf	4	0	0	2	0		Rice,rf	4	0	3	0	0	
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	2	0		Foster,3b	4	0	0	2	1	
Gandil,1b	4	1	2	12	0		Morgan,rf	4	0	2	1	0	
Risberg,ss	4	0	2	2	4		Menosky,lf	4	0	0	4	0	
Schalk,c	4	0	0	3	5		Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	9	0	
Faber,p	4	0	0	0	3		Johnson,p	4	0	1	0	3	
aJ.Collins	0	1	0	0	0								
Total	36	3	7	33	17		Total	36	2	6	*31	8	

*One out when winning run scored.
a Ran for Weaver in eleventh.

Error—Risberg.

Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hit—E. Collins. Three-base hits—Weaver, Shanks, E. Collins. Stolen bases—Gandil, Ainsmith. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Shanks. Double plays—Foster and Judge; E. Collins, Risberg, and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Washington, 4. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 1; Faber, 2. Earned runs—Off Johnson, 3; Faber, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Weaver.) Struck out—By Faber, 4; Johnson, 6. Time—1 hour 53 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Dineen.

TIGERS AND MACKS DIVIDE.

Detroit Wins First Game, 9 to 2, but Athletics Get Second. 3 to 1.

DETROIT, Mich., July 17.—Detroit and Philadelphia divided a double-header today. The home club won the first game, 9 to 2, by hitting J. Bush and Schauer hard, but Philadelphia took the second, 3 to 1.

Noyes outpitched Ehmke, who was poorly supported, R. Jones's failure to cover ground giving the visitors chances for all their runs. A hard shower halted the second game at the end of the eighth.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A	DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Jamieson,rf	3	1	1	2	0		O.Bush,ss	5	1	2	1	2	
Strunk,cf	3	1	0	1	4	0	Vitt,3b	3	2	1	1	0	
Bodie,lf	3	0	1	2	0		Cobb,cf	5	3	3	3	1	
Bates,3b	4	0	2	2	2	4	Veach,lf	4	0	2	7	0	
McInnis,1b	4	0	0	7	0		Heilman,1b	4	1	3	6	0	
Meyer,c	2	0	0	7	1		Harper,rf	4	0	1	2	0	
Schang,c	2	0	0	1	1		Young,2b	4	0

TAMMANY DECLARES FOR A PARTY FIGHT

Democrats Against Republicans to be the Keynote of the Municipal Campaign.

CITY OWNERSHIP AN ISSUE

Senator Wagner Assails Mitchel and Present Administration as Tools of Wealth.

The Democratic Party versus the Republican is to be the keynote of Tammany Hall's campaign against the Fusion ticket this Fall. This was decided on last night at a meeting of the Democratic Fusion Committee's Platform Committee at its headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, where State Senator Robert F. Wagner in a speech bitterly assailed the Mitchel administration. He accused the independent Democrats who are supporting Fusion of trying to capture the City Government for the Republican Party, and said that Mayor Mitchel helped the plot along last year by remaining inactive in the Presidential campaign.

Last night's meeting was the last the Platform Committee will hold to consider suggestions. Within the next few days the platform will be completed, and then the Nominating Committee will meet to select candidates. Tammany has already come out for municipal ownership of public utilities, and the meeting last night emphasized that this would be the main plank in the platform. The Democratic Fusion Committee was organized to bring together all Democrats who are opposed to the present city administration, but that Tammany Hall is the controlling factor in the organization is shown by the number of Tammany leaders who are members of the committee.

Senator Wagner was loudly applauded when he referred to the efforts of the Fusionists to Republicanize the City Government, and said that the meeting was held for the purpose of discussing a platform on which all Democrats, regardless of past differences, may unite in the coming municipal campaign.

"Those who have never espoused the cause of democracy, those who have never truly believed in the principles of democracy," he continued, "have labored during past municipal campaigns to arouse dissensions among the followers of democracy. Candidates have been elected on a false appeal for nonpartisanship in the administration of the city's affairs, but after election these same candidates, regardless of their enrollment as Democrats or Republicans, have united in strengthening the Republican machine in the city. Indeed the Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee openly boasts that New York City will be Republican, like Philadelphia, if they succeed in the coming election.

"We Democrats have seen the effect of their efforts upon the success of our candidates for State and national offices. During the last campaign for the Presidency these nonpartisan Republican city officials campaigned openly for the election of a Republican President and Republican members of Congress, while those of the city administration who call themselves Democrats were conspicuous by their silence and inactivity. I refer specifically to Mayor Mitchel.

"This so-called nonpartisan city administration not only has been Republican in its political activities but it has permitted the traditional allies of Republicanism, the large corporations, the special interests, and the so-called charitable foundations to inspire important policies of the city administration. The rule of the people in municipal affairs has been completely eradicated. There has been established in its place the rule of bureaucracy, the rule of a group of selfish men, the rule of the influential and privilege-seeking rich."

Senator Wagner went over the West Side Improvement situation at length and accused the administration of working in the interests of the New York Central Railroad. He also attacked the administration in connection with the wiretapping disclosures.

The speaker referred to the make-up of the Fusion Committee of 250 as being composed of "representatives of the foundations, of the Standard Oil group, of the corporations, and of the Mayor's personal friends." It is noteworthy, he said, that every special interest which seeks financial favors at the hand of the municipality is represented on the committee. Senator Wagner then launched into a long defense of the principle of municipal ownership, as being part and parcel of the right of the people to rule themselves. The people, he said, should own and operate their public utilities, such as electric light, gas, telephone, and transit facilities.

"There is only one way in which public utilities can be operated for the benefit and to the profit of the people of New York City," he said, "and that is by the municipality itself. Municipal ownership and operation are no new departure in the administration of the affairs of municipalities. It has been successfully established in hundreds of communities, both in the United States and in foreign countries. Great Britain has developed the system with conspicuous success for the people. Forty-two out of fifty British cities own their own street railways and operate them; forty-four their electric plants, forty-one their gas plants, and thirty-nine their water plants.

"In our own city we have successfully applied the principle of municipal ownership and operation. By means of the Catskill aqueduct we convey the city's water 150 miles, and deliver it pure and wholesome to the people of the city. If this tremendous engineering feat can be accomplished economically by the city, who shall say that the municipality must fail in operating its transit and lighting facilities within the boundaries of the city itself?

"If the public service corporations, the gas companies, the electric light companies, the transit and telephone companies, can make immense profits even for their watered stock, why could not municipal ownership result in even greater profits for the city by the elimination of watered stock?

"I say to you that the present city administration is not a democratic form of government. It is the basest kind of bureaucracy, wherein the favorite, the corporation, the dollar, and not the man, or the rights of man, are the basic elements of consideration. Let us be consistent in this beloved country of ours. Let us practice democracy as well as preach it. Let us respect it in the nation; let us enforce it in the State; let us apply it in this great democratic city of ours, and let us rid ourselves of the unfair, faithless, and undemocratic administration that now weighs down the City of New York."

Joseph M. Callahan, Democratic leader of the Assembly, introduced a plank calling for public regulation of the distribution of food and other necessaries of life and pledging the immediate establishment of adequate terminal markets. James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, advocated a plank declaring for municipal ownership of public utilities, including transportation.

COLUMBIA OPERA GREETED BY 2,000

"La Boheme" Opens Midsummer Night's Season in University's Gymnasium.

MISS TEYTE AMONG STARS

Metropolitan Orchestra and Chorus Aid in Fine Performance—Patriotic Appeals for Aviation.

The first of Columbia's midsummer nights of grand opera drew 2,000 persons to the north gate of the university campus, up around Broadway, and 120th Street last evening. The visitors passed through a forest of trees turned scarlet and gold by navy searchlights massed on the gymnasium roof, and entered a building transformed into an opera house, where there was a performance of Puccini's "La Boheme," with orchestra, chorus, and many stars from the Metropolitan and its allied companies. The crowd found ample shelter in the gymnasium from an early thunderstorm. It flocked out again during intermissions to the fresh air as well as to refreshments liquid and solid served by the National Special Aid Society on the green, and by way of prelude to the series of operas there were patriotic speeches on aviation by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske and Congressman Murray Hulbert.

Among the more seasoned operagoers who reinforced a big attendance from the university's Summer schools, there were two of the Metropolitan Directors' Board, Paul D. Cravath and Philip M. Lydig; Giorgio Polacco, Giulio Setti, Andrea de Segurola, and others of the opera staff, together with Max Hirsch, Earl Lewis, Justice Hendricks, and from other allied Broadway stages Laurette Taylor, Jack Barrymore, Ethel Barrymore, and many more.

Puccini's opera, with its four brief intervals of comedy and tragedy of the Paris "Quartier Latin," was admirably done on the improvised stage set at the centre of the great half circle of the college gymnasium. Maggie Teyte and Mabel Riegelman, as Mimi and Musetta pleased their audience and made themselves easily heard in the opera's graceful airs. Luca Botta, Philip Bennyan, Pompilio Malatesta, and Virgilio Lazzari were the four Bohemian students. Paulo Amanian had the two rôles of Paris landlord and roué, Benoit and Alcindoro, and Pietro Audisio was the street crier, Parpignol. The regular opera orchestra was conducted by Marcel Charlier, and the whole affair was staged under the direction of Edoardo Petri.

Those in charge of the aviation fund, which will benefit by eight similar performances of various operas in the next fortnight, let it be known that the success of the Columbia affair with the start last evening had led to requests for more of the same sort to be given in Washington, where a new open-air theatre exists for the purpose, as well as in Newport, where a performance is proposed at the Summer home of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mrs. William Allen Starlett received subscriptions in the Special Aid Society's "Golden Book" last evening, while her young assistants served ices on the lawn.

Congressman Murray Hulbert, who was introduced by Rear Admiral Fiske as the work for American aviators in the war, was so impressed himself by the singing last night that he went up to another meeting in his own home district on Washington Heights two hours later and told his constituents there that he intended to ask the city to give such operas next year in the City College Stadium, as a public enterprise, and to put this as a plank in the coming Fusion campaign platform. Mr. Hulbert told the Columbia crowd in his opening remarks something about the development of aviation in this country.

"From the time the Wright brothers imparted their secret of flying to the Aero Club of America until a year or two ago, the Congressman said, the advance in aviation had been entirely through private aid. People laughed at him in Washington when Congress passed a $14,000,000 Aviation bill two years ago, and the War Department experts protested then that they had more money than they could spend in years. Now the House of Representatives had just voted $640,000,000 for the same work, and Mr. Hulbert looked to see the sum a billion before the war's end.

NEW GREEK KING MAY LOSE HIS CROWN

Has Been Told This Will Happen Unless He Abandons Obstructive Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Information regarding the Greek situation reaching Washington through reliable channels indicates that King Alexander of Greece will literally follow in the footsteps of his father and lose his crown unless he abandons an obstructive policy and permits Premier Venizelos to proceed unhindered with the execution of the compact between Greece and the protecting powers.

Word reaches Washington that this fact has been made plain to the young King, and he is expected to yield to the authority of the nation, expressed in the person and the acts of Premier Venizelos, it was asserted today upon unimpeachable authority.

Greece is not expected to engage soon in active fighting. The army prepared to take the field is small, and it will be necessary for the Allies to furnish arms and ammunition and other war equipment to the reservists, which will take considerable time. Italy will participate in the equipment of that portion of the Greek Army which will operate in Upper Epirus, near the Albanian frontier, and in Macedonia.

PLEDGE COAL SUPPLY FOR THE GOVERNMENT

Operators Will Pool Sales to the Army and Navy—Prices Not Discussed.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Coal operators of four Eastern States at a conference here today assured Government officials that they would meet all the Government's coal needs, and that they would furnish amounts allotted to them by any agency the Government might name.

The question of prices was not considered, although Secretary Daniels in a speech appealing to their patriotism said that the operators should come forward in the same spirit shown by the men who donned uniforms to go to France. The prices finally to be determined will be fixed after the Federal Trade Commission has completed its investigations of coal production costs.

The Government's coal requirements for the next year were put at slightly more than 5,000,000 tons. Much of it must be of the so-called smokeless variety, for use by warships and transports. Most of the operators at the conference came from the smokeless coal fields of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

In agreeing to supply the Government's coal by a system of allotment, the operators bound themselves also to take more of each to other commercial orders when they should be taken over by the Government. The plan adopted virtually amounts to a pooling of coal sold to the Government. Committees named by the operators will report to the Coal Committee of the Defense Council, and ask advice as to allotment. The allotment probably will be made by the Defense Council or by the Federal Trade Commission.

More than 500 operators were at the conference. The Government was represented by Secretary Daniels, W. B. Colver of the Federal Trade Commission, Van H. Manning of the Bureau of Mines, George Otis of the Geological Survey, and by members of the Defense Council's Coal Committee.

Secretary Daniels in his address told the operators that he considered it a privilege rather than a sacrifice on their part to supply the coal needed. He said the steel producers had agreed to furnish the Government with their entire output, if necessary, and await the adjustment of prices, and he urged the same course upon the coal producers.

Commissioner Colver told the operators that the Trade Commission favored pooling all the coal in the United States for distribution by the Government to the army and navy, the industries, and the people. He said the commission was in favor of paying the operators the cost of production and a fair profit. The present, he said, was no time to consider prices, and nobody could run the price up on the Government without running it up on himself, as the Government and the people were one.

GIRL TO DRIVE CAR IN FRANCE

Has Sailed to Assist in Distributing Materials Near Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 17.—Miss Dorothy Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Jones of Plymouth Street, has sailed for France, where she will drive one of the large circuit cars. She has a chauffeur's license and speaks French fluently. She expects to assist in the distribution of materials in the vicinity of Paris.

Miss Jones is the second Montclair girl to go to Paris for active service. Miss Winifred Schroeder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Schroeder, sailed several months ago.

FUSIONISTS NAME MITCHEL AGAIN

Continued from Page 1.

doubt that Mitchel would carry the Republican primaries. He advised the committee not to waste too much time in deliberation, but to "hit the nail on the head and go to it."

Julius Henry Cohen, speaking for the Citizens Union, an organization which he said, had stood for years for good government and nonpartisan government, asserted that the Union felt that the present administration had been far better than could be reasonably expected as a result of any reform movement. There may have been mistakes, Mr. Cohen said, and not at all times has the Citizens Union been in accord with the administration, but on the whole they felt that the citizens of New York were to be congratulated on the results of the last four years.

The New York Young Republican Club sent a set of resolutions indorsing the Fusion administration, and declaring that no taint of scandal had existed or a suggestion of reckless expenditure in the handling of public funds. Mayor Mitchel, the resolution read, "has shown imagination, dignity and determination in his handling of the administrative work of the Government. He has been particularly alert in meeting the crisis that now confronts the nation."

Frederick W. Rowe, a Brooklyn Congressman, praised Mayor Mitchel's appointments. Because of these appointments, he said, the administration would always be a credit to the city. A copy of a set of resolutions adopted by the Union League Club in February urging the continuation of non-partisan government in the city was received.

Praise for Mr. Marks.

When the question of selecting a candidate for Borough President of Manhattan was taken up Charles L. Bernheimer proposed Marcus M. Marks.

"All you gentlemen here," said Mr. Bernheimer, "know that Mr. Marks has been an exceedingly efficient, hard-working, honest officer in your government during the last three and a half years. From that standpoint it would be difficult to pick any one better, as we have to take into consideration the amount of experience he has developed during that time."

Mr. Marks's nomination was seconded by Coroner Healy.

E. H. Outerbridge, President of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, sent a letter saying he had been suddenly called out of the city and could not attend. The letter read in part:

I cannot leave without sending you just a line to express the conviction that I have that it would be a disaster if the committee should fail to prevail upon Mayor Mitchel to consent to be nominated for another term, and a still greater disaster if there should fail to be complete fusion by all interests favoring the most efficient municipal government.

In the municipal campaign of 1909 Mayor Mitchel was picked for the office of President of the Board of Aldermen, after called the Vice Mayoralty, because of the talents he had then already displayed in relation to municipal affairs, and in the years following that he has developed a breadth of view, a soundness of judgment, an independent courage, and a respect for the experience and opinions of others which have especially fitted him to be the Mayor of a city government as complicated and difficult as that of New York. The Commissioners and members of his official family and citizen members of the Board of Education have frequently told me that they have been amazed at the extent of the Mayor's intimate knowledge of detail and insight into the affairs, frequently greater than their own, in their own departments.

One can well understand why the Mayor should prefer to devote these talents in private enterprise rather than public life, the latter being nearly always a thankless task, but this is a case where the interests at stake are so large that I think the people are justified in trying to exact a sacrifice from the Mayor, which under more normal conditions perhaps we would not be justified in asking of him. The benefits not only to the City of New York but to the firm and permanent establishment of the high standard of municipal government that will accrue from the re-election of Mayor Mitchel as the head of the next Administration will be of such untold value that I can imagine nothing that could compensate the citizens for failing to accomplish it.

During the meeting John Pinna submitted a list of candidates for minor offices which had been indorsed at a special meeting of representative labor men at 211 East Forty-fifth Street last night. It recommended Timothy Healy for Sheriff of New York County, George T. McGuire for County Clerk of Bronx County, Alfred J. Boulton for County Clerk of Queens, and John Quinn for Sheriff of Queens. Mr. Pinna said labor men believed sincerely in the Fusion movement, and that the city needed a continuance of the present officials.

See Strength in Adamson.

At a meeting of the Nominating Committee last week the Republican organization of the Bronx made a plea that a Bronx Republican be selected as the candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen. This was seconded by Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York Republican Committee. At last night's meeting, however, all opposition to Fire Commissioner Adamson was dropped. It was generally recognized that Mr. Adamson would bring independent Democratic strength to the ticket.

Mayor Mitchel has not yet gone on record as to whether he would accept a renomination, but Chairman Childs and Mr. PerRins, after a long conference with the Mayor yesterday, said the Mayor had made up his mind to accept a renomination, and would make a statement to that effect on Friday.

After the Nominating Committee had finished its work, the Platform Committee held a meeting and appointed this committee to submit a platform draft: Edward M. Bassett, Samuel McCune Lindsay, Harry I. Huber, Joseph M. Price, and John Gerdes. It is expected that the Fusion Committee will reaffirm its platform of 1913, and that the platform will contain vigorous planks on education, municipal ownership, and municipal home rule.

The ticket put forward last night is made up of the same candidates who ran on the Fusion ticket in 1913, with the exception of Fire Commissioner Adamson. The position of President of the Board of Aldermen is now held by Frank L. Dowling, Tammany, because of the resignation of George McAneny, who was elected to that office on the Fusion ticket.

Mr. Adamson was born in Georgia in 1872. He began his career as a newspaper man on the staff of The Atlanta Constitution. In 1897 he came to New York, and was connected successively with The Brooklyn Eagle, The Sun, and The World. He was secretary to Mayor Gaynor, and was appointed Fire Commissioner by Mayor Mitchel.

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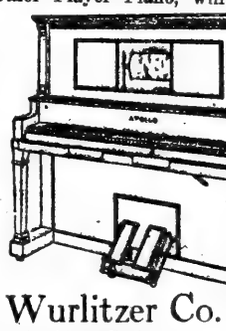
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1917.

DELAY AND COMPROMISE.

The way of the Food bill in the Senate continues rough. With a lack of firm leadership, the debates are conducted without system, and the vagaries of the least competent and least sincere opponents of this highly essential war measure are gravely listened to. Nothing has developed in the long period of haranguing since this bill was reported from committee more futile and less important than the tirade of Senator REED of Missouri touching Mr. HOOVER'S methods as administrator of supplies in Belgium. The accusation that Mr. HOOVER, because he tried to buy food supplies for the suffering Belgians in this country's markets as cheaply as possible, is a food gambler, would not be effective in a Tammany district meeting. Mr. REED was certainly not talking to convince the Senators who favor food conservation that Mr. HOOVER is not the right man to be Administrator. If that had been the case, even he would have refrained from dwelling upon the skill and forethought with which the Belgian purchases were made. It turns out that the Missouri Senator was as wrong about his facts as he was about the construction he tried to place on them. But that makes no difference. He succeeded in what we take to be his only purpose, namely, to introduce matter in the debate which, relevant or not, would lead to more delay.

The bill must be passed this week, as it is already three weeks overdue. Mr. REED and the other obstructionists who place obstacles in the way of all war measures have been permitted, because of the Senate's present lack of efficiency, to retard action merely for the sake of delay. The words spoken in defense of Mr. HOOVER by Senator PHELAN and Senator MYERS were well chosen. But Mr. HOOVER needs no defense in the eyes of the country.

It seems likely now that the compromise measure which the Senate will probably agree upon after the flood of needless talk is checked will include provision for a Board of Food Control instead of an individual Administrator. This is not an improvement on the original plan, but doubtless the President, if need be, will try to get along with it for the time being, and with judicious appointments of Mr. HOOVER'S associates confusion may be avoided. But these are perilous times, and safety lies in the concentration of authority while the war lasts. Even a bungling compromise will be better than nothing. The country, however, with the object lesson of the evils of divided authority in the shipping matter fresh in its mind, will be slow to believe that Mr. HOOVER or any other competent Food Administrator could not serve the country more efficiently alone than with two associates. The bill must be passed, whatever happens. We have yet to look forward to a wrangle over the liquor provisions in conference. If we cannot get what we want, which is no more than what we need, we must accept what we can get, and deal later, when time serves, with the influences which have been exerted to deprive the country of legislation essential to its safety.

HARVEST LABOR.

The farm labor problem appears to have been solved throughout the wheat belt by the efforts of the Departments of Agriculture and Labor, with the aid of State authorities. A survey of conditions from Oklahoma northward has been made by the Department of Labor, and when it is recalled that the country's shortage of farm workers was estimated a few months ago to be 2,000,000 men, the results are unexpectedly encouraging. No place in the wheat States has suffered for lack of labor, the department's agent at Kansas City says, and there is need at only one point now.

He has distributed 2,300 men. His report is confirmed by messages from State Labor Commissioners. In Oklahoma, where the harvest is ended, the supply has been sufficient. College students were sent to that State from the East. There have been very few calls for help in Kansas, and none is needed now. Missouri's supply of laborers satisfies the demand. For Nebraska 2,000 will soon be required. Iowa's agricultural work is well in hand, with no considerable shortage at present. South Dakota asks for 300 men and says many will be wanted for haying. Crops, wheat excepted, will be large, and a supply of men enough to harvest all of them is said to be assured in that part of the country which is covered by this survey. Shortage has recently been reported in two or three Eastern States. Maine needs several thousand additional workers for her great crop of potatoes. Probably they will be found.

All our foodstuffs should be carefully harvested, and then there should be economy in the use of them. Unfortunate delay in granting the power which the Food Administrator is to exercise may cause loss or waste. Reports from Oklahoma say that farmers there are feeding the new wheat to livestock because they are left in doubt as to how much will be paid for it, while the price of corn is very high. If the price of wheat, or a minimum, is to be fixed by national authority, producers should know the limit now.

THE HOUSE OF WINDSOR.

GEORGE V. has renamed the Royal Family. Its German origins, the German language or accent of some of its members, are familiar enough. The House of Hanover, the books used to call it. It has a thin strain of Stuart blood, and there is Danish in the contemporary members. Compound, indeed, is any exogamous royal line, but the English has more German than it is proud of. The Prince Consort was of the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha house, whose chief business is breeding and furnishing Kings. Saxe-Coburg, Gotha, and all other German titles and degrees whatsoever are solemnly renounced by King GEORGE in behalf of himself and all the other descendants of his and their grandmother VICTORIA living in Great Britain; and the House of Windsor is to be the name and title of the royal house and family.

If LLOYD GEORGE seems a little more out of place than, say, the Archbishop of CANTERBURY at the meeting of the Privy Council where the unnaming and renaming were announced and approved, we are to remember that the King as a symbol of British unity is useful, beloved, permanent, during good behavior, the historical decoration of a mighty democracy.

Windsor, the view from the north terrace of the Castle, the shining river, Eton, the Great Park where flourish trees of the ancient royal forest where WILLIAM the Conqueror hunted, are old friends of Americans innumerable. Splendors of history, of architecture, of art, are there, but the sense of continuity, of ancientness, is perhaps the prevailing impression Windsor gives. The Anglo-Saxon Kings had a fortress there. There for hundreds of years has been the main home of the English Kings. There, where King ARTHUR, in the legend, sat among the Knights of the Table Round, EDWARD III. built the Castle for the meeting of the Knights of the Garter. King GEORGE has chosen a venerable name for his house. Mr. KIPLING irreverently anticipated him in "'Ere's to the Widow at Windsor!"

FACE TO FACE.

The German people have been brought suddenly by the Kaiser to the point where they must stand or back down. For the first time, autocracy, resolute and defiant, faces its murmuring people and does not dodge the issue. To their complaints and their vague demands the Kaiser answered by dismissing a Chancellor who favored going on with the old policy of fine words, and perhaps also favored slight concessions. The Kaiser himself became Chancellor; for that is all that the appointment of a masked obscurity like MICHAELIS can mean. He is no more an autocrat than he was before, but before he wielded his power with a gloved hand, and now he has taken off the glove.

The people had not expected such a sudden confrontation with the question, "What are you going to do about it?" They wanted some share in the Government, and they wanted some steps that would look toward the restoration of peace. But the Kaiser chooses to answer by raising the question of his own autocracy and forcing them to face it. First he calls the Crown Prince into council to outline the course he intends to take and to receive the assurance that the man who will reign after him is with him; perhaps that consultation even encourages him to go further than he had intended. He calls in the men who, under him, really rule the empire, HINDENBURG and LUDENDORFF. Then he goes through the empty form of consulting the Reichstag leaders, but, as it now turns out, not to ask their advice or lay his plans before them, only to ask them their opinion of the doomed BETHMANN. After this mockery, he dismisses that half-way statesman and all half-way measures with him, names to his place an obscure man of unknown views, and, taking his place on the bridge, cutlass in hand, confronts the mutineers.

In doing this the Kaiser displays a more varied courage than even this statement of the case suggests, for he places himself flatly across the path, not only of his murmuring people, but of Austria and probably Bavaria. He challenges the power of that Catholic entente which has been forming between Austria and South Germany, and whose present objects are certainly not his. Those powers may not have anything in common with the Germans who desire more democracy in government, but have much in common with them when they ask for steps that may lead to peace. BETHMANN seems to have been voicing the wishes of Austria, at least, when he displayed a leaning toward peace, and if he did the Kaiser has asked his brother Kaiser, just as he has asked his own people, "What are you going to do about it?"

The German people can do one of two things about it. They can back down. The Kaiser has presented the issue to them suddenly and nakedly, and it is an alarming situation. For forty-five years they have trained and schooled themselves to submit to authority, they have deeded their reason and their will to their ruler in return for protection and physical well-being. They are not prepared suddenly to resume their reason and their will and embark on an unknown sea, and they may back down.

Or they may stand and face him. If they do, it seems unlikely that he will back down, and in that ease the long-hoped-for contest between the autocrat and his people will be on. But Copenhagen dispatches say that "the Reichstag is expected to adjourn on Thurs- "day after voting the war credits al- "most unanimously." That would be backing down in a hurry.

WALL STREET MONEY AND OTHER MONEY.

The Federal Reserve system was established, among other reasons, in order that commerce might be released from the terrors of the Stock Exchange call money market. Now there is a return of that terror, although in lessened degree. It is no small accomplishment to have reduced the "flurry" rate for call money from 100 per cent. and a commission to 10 per cent. That is nothing to speculators, and no great sympathy need be wasted on their losses. They can stop their losses by stopping speculation, and 10 per cent. is but a small charge against profits. It would be different if commercial credits were 10 per cent. If money were to fluctuate in the manner of wages and material costs, there would be no sure basis for the calculations of commercial enterprise, and the result would be felt far beyond the individual merchants concerned.

Fortunately, there is no sign of the old connection between the two money rates. Unfortunately, there is not entire realization of the benefits of the rediscount system. It is coming into broader use, but as yet on a too small scale. Even some bankers still regard the use of acceptances and rediscounts as a reproach. American bankers have not outgrown their dislike of themselves borrowing, and retain their old habit of keeping their receivables until maturity for the accommodation of their customers. With our ample supply of gold in the banks, with equal amounts outside the banks, and with the rediscount facility available, there can be no excuse for any bank raising rates to its commercial customers more than a fraction, if at all. These are good times for customers to carry full deposits and to keep their accommodation lines full. It avoids the necessity of too curious inquiry and explanation if bankers and customers are in frequent consultation and accord.

Similarly, it would be well if banks in general made a habit of rediscounting, instead of regarding it like a resort to Clearing House certificates, and something not for daily use. Moreover, the Government might ease the working of the money market by keeping its deposits ample in the money centres, if it finds it necessary to withdraw them elsewhere. The Treasury's way is to draw funds into itself for disbursement by Treasury warrant, instead of leaving them in the banks for disbursement by checks. The Treasury is not a bank and should not try to be one. The Treasury should keep its bank accounts more in the manner of an individual, and then money taken from the market would return to the market in direct and natural manner, instead of circuitously through Government disbursement.

TAXING UNDISTRIBUTED PROFITS.

The Senate's proposed tax of 15 per cent. upon undistributed profits excepts railways from its operation, provided the profits are used in extensions, renewals, or betterments with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Another exception from the tax is profits used for the establishment of reserves according to law. This no doubt applies to banks, although the word does not appear in the text. Insurance companies' undistributed profits are specifically mentioned as included in the tax. It is curious that railways should be excepted from a proposal apparently intended to extend to business in general the methods of regulation of railways, and well adapted, if not designed, to produce similar effects upon general trade that regulation has produced upon railways.

If railways are at all equal to demands upon them, it is because of their undistributed surplus invested, or awaiting investment, in enlarging their facilities. The Interstate Commerce Commission has disapproved this method of betterment because rates could be lowered if betterments were capitalized, that is, were provided from fresh money, and not from the excess profit of a rate higher than the rate necessary to yield a fair profit from transportation. That theory of regulation is inferentially condemned by the Senate's exception of the railway surplus from taxation. The theory itself is extended to general business as though happier results might be expected. There is no official explanation of the reason of the tax. Unofficially, it is said that the desire is to force distribution of dividend money in order that it may be taxed in individual incomes. If that is true, it is plain that the taxpayers are thinking of the tax results rather than of the good of trade, just as the regulators thought excessively of rates and too little of the service rendered by railways.

It is too plain for argument that the division of earnings too closely weakens the corporation. The profit and loss item on the balance sheet is the flywheel which maintains continued efficiency under varying loads. If there is no flywheel, there will be undesirable fluctuations between prosperity and adversity. It would be better that the law should require all corporations to maintain reserves, like banks, than that the law should require distribution of dividends which would better be used in enlarging facilities for the use of customers, or in writing off losses such as have been experienced by some of the "war brides." Their profits were found to be sunk in machinery not useful for other purposes, and largely disappeared when the machinery was written off the accounts.

To be compelled to pay a tax on undistributed profits which shrunk after the profits were earned would be an injustice, and is admitted to be an injustice to the railways and banks. It is equally unjust in the case of insurance companies. That business is one of great reverses of fortune, and an undistributed surplus is necessary to make the policies valuable as guarantees against loss. The cumulation of taxes is obnoxious. Besides the normal tax and the high per cent. excess profits tax, there is this tax upon profits remaining undistributed sixty days after the end of the fiscal or calendar year. Those profits so undistributed would include the funds held for the excess profits tax. Thus there would be a tax on a tax, if the law means what it says. There is another tax applicable specifically, if not punitively, to newspapers, and not laid upon any other industry, although they, too, are subjected to the excess profits tax. The broad application of the undistributed profits tax is, however, of interest to all corporations not included in the exceptions, which themselves suggest the unwisdom of the law as a whole.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

No Silk Hats, Says Oklahoma's Governor.

New Yorkers who are having a touch of real Summer weather will sympathize with the Governor of Oklahoma, where a temperature of 100 in the shade is common at this time of year, in his refusal to wear a silk hat and a frock coat at the reception to the Belgian Mission. The Governor has a silk hat and a frock coat. He says as much. They have been publicly exhibited on fitting occasions. We are confident that the Belgian envoys will approve his choice of négligé for their reception.

The Governor advises his official associates to wear $6 suits. The high cost of living in Oklahoma seems to have spared cotton garments. Such garments will look better than frock coats and silk hats. There is a strong movement, nearer the present centre of civilization than Oklahoma, to put all silk hats aside while the war lasts, both Summer and Winter. Even the conservative English do not cling so tenaciously to the ancient symbol of respectability as they used to, and the realization that a topper is an extravagance has led to a demand for its suppression while economy is so necessary.

As a matter of fact, the Governor of Oklahoma in his pronunciamento indicates a conservative rather than a progressive mind. We say this with no intent to be disrespectful. All Oklahomans are consistently progressive, of course, but in the back of the Governor's mind there must be an inherited respect for traditions. The silk hat and frock coat form the traditional uniform of day ceremonials. But the moving pictures of recent events should reveal to the Governor the habit of statesmen and functionaries to wear what they please, even at formal gatherings. If a man is dressed becomingly, whether in cotton or worsted, he will pass muster anywhere. The effete East will applaud the Oklahoma plan to dress comfortably in hot weather. Six-dollar suits, by all means, if suits bought at that price will hold together while the reception lasts.

Drawing Morals Where None Are to be Found.

Gratitude is due to most of those well-meaning bores who nearly always insist on extracting far-fetched "lessons" from every crime. The gratitude is due to them for refraining, no doubt with great pain to themselves, in the case of the Cruger murder. Aside from those who, as usual, insist on drawing "lessons" about the "white slave traffic"—with which the Cruger murder had not the remotest connection—there has been a notable and pleasing absence of these customary distortions of the truth. In the presence of this heartrending tragedy the weavers of commonplaces had the grace to be still. There have been monsters of depravity since the world was made, and it was this girl's fate to fall into the hands of one. She was a true woman and a brave girl. Her truth and bravery cost her her life, for the frightened wretch offered her her life if she would be silent, and she would not. Her death was a melancholy proof of the rightness of her training and the noble soil in which those teachings had been sown. That is all the "lesson" there is in the grim story, which leaves those who read it with sore hearts and bared heads.

But now comes along The St. Louis Republic and intrudes on this pitiful thing with a "lesson" of the most complacent and egregious sort. The headline of an editorial article blares it forth: "Lesson from the Cruger Murder." "There is a lesson in the case for every young girl," says The Republic unctuously. And what is it? "The lesson for girls is not to enter such places unaccompanied." The poor girl went to a shop to have her skates repaired. The lesson, we understand, is that no woman should go to a repair shop, or for that matter a grocer's or butcher's shop, without a chaperon. Presumably, by going shopping unchaperoned RUTH CRUGER invited her fate. In all the "lessons" that have been irrelevantly drawn from similar crimes, we do not remember one so distinguished for what BEN JONSON calls "a most arrogant and invincible dullness."

When Is a Road Not a Road?

Controller TRAVIS announces that $2,000,000 was distributed last week as the State's contribution to the counties for road repairs. The money was proportioned, he said, to the assessed valuation of the property along the roads. That would be one way of distributing the funds. Another way would be to give the money where the roads were in good repair. It would result either in economy of funds or in securing better roads. At least it would seem so, if the condition of the roads as reported for the benefit of motorists can be relied upon.

By chance this tourists' aid happened to be printed in the same newspapers with the report of the distribution of the State's millions, and it is discouraging reading. Some of the descriptions were: "In bad condition," "should be avoided," "very bad shape," "closed," "not impassable," "impassable," "practically impassable," "still closed." It is not sure that the roads thus described are the roads for which the State disbursed $2,000,000 as a grant in aid, but there is nothing contradictory to that idea in the announcement of the grant. If the accounts were right, the towns got the money for their highways. Nothing was said about inspection of the roads which the motorists partly pay for, and get so little for their money.

From Mr. Creel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 14 you quote me as follows:

It is true that Mrs. Lane wrote me asking my assistance in behalf of Four Lights, which is an outgrowth of The Survey.

I did not make this statement. When asked as to the identity of Mrs. Lane, I said that she was the wife of one of the editors of The Survey. Nor did I say that I myself had found Four Lights to be "obnoxious." What I said was this: That the Solicitor of the Post Office Department had stated to me that, in his opinion, the magazine was a violation of the espionage law. It is not in my province to pass judgment in these matters, nor have I ever attempted to do so. The Post Office Department has sole power.

GEORGE CREEL.

Washington, D. C., July 16, 1917.

Punishment for Slackers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been directed to punishment meted out to a slacker. This punishment consisted of a sentence to prison for a period of one year and nine months for failure to register. The man who has been so dealt with leaves behind him a wife and three children, the wife being an arrested case of tuberculosis and all of the children already showing symptoms of tuberculosis, who, unless properly cared for, will undoubtedly develop into positive cases. The State has assumed the support of the man, but leaves the wife with three tubercular children to the impossible task of supporting them without assistance.

I have little respect for a slacker, but it seems to me that steps should be taken at once by the Federal Government to punish slackers more intelligently than to commit them to our present prisons, which provide little if any opportunity for useful occupations. There is an abundance of labor to be performed in establishing camps and in other ways for the Federal Government—work which it is difficult to find laborers for. Why should not the Federal Government take steps at once to take over all such slackers and put them under good, wholesome army discipline in connection with labor which must be done? In such a case, also, where a woman and her children are deprived of the support of a husband and father through no fault of their own, it would seem only far-sighted self-interest on the part of the community to provide suitable support for children left in this way. At any rate, it is sheer waste at this time when we cannot afford to be wasteful to continue to treat offenders in this way.

BAILEY B. BURRITT,
General Director Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.
New York, July 18, 1917.

Doctors Barred by Age Limit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg leave to call attention to the absurdity of the present age limit of doctors for the United States Medical Service, as there must be quite a number of medical men, like myself, past the age limit of 55 years, but physically able and financially prepared, without undue hardship to their families, to be of some service in our present national stress and need.

I might repeat here what I told Dr. F. H. Martin of the Council for National Defense, i. e., that some men are old at 40 and some are young at 60 or even 70 years of age.

Major Miller of the Surgeon General's office, with whom I had a chat on the age limit, said to me that extension had been considered, but thought impractical for fear that the United States Medical Service would become topheavy with old doctors, which might be true if they all wish to get commissions as Lieutenants, Captains, Majors, or Generals, which, however, is not the case with some, including

Dr. J. WOHLFARTH.
Asheville, N. C., July 12, 1917.

JANE AUSTEN.

July 18, 1817—July 18, 1917.

When gray Arthurian shadows creep
  apace,
And Winchester's arched vaults grow
  dim and high,
Filling the gloomy transept where you
  lie
With flitting forms that cross and inter-
  lace,

Do they come trooping round you, gentle Jane,
The beings that you once made laugh and weep,
To wake you from your century of sleep.
And greet their author in the sacred fane?

Old Admirals in uniform of blue
Saluting gravely; maidens debonair
And priggish parsons; oft, a gay Lothair
Ever outwitted by a lover true?

Nor they nor you are numbered with the dead
Who still live on within the tender thought
Of generations three; whose praise unsought
Another hundred years shall leave unsaid.

And we who know a troubled age more drear,
Turn your unfading pages, and, set free
One moment from this world's dire misery,
Give God our thanks for your enheartening cheer.

LOUISE MANNING HODGKINS.

PLEA FOR DIVIDENDS VOTED TO RED CROSS

Seward Prosser Calls on Individual Shareholders to Send in Gifts.

ALLEY FESTA NETS $62,642

Including Sale of $540,450 Liberty Bonds, Total for Six Days Reaches $610,133.

Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross War Finance Committee, has sent out an appeal to those persons owning stock in corporations which have declared Red Cross dividends, calling upon them, as shareholders, to live up to the action of the Directors by giving their dividends to the Red Cross. Mr. Prosser in his appeal to the shareholders announces that the Red Cross is preparing for a "vastly increased" American Army in Europe, and that to make the proper preparations all the special dividends voted the organization are needed.

The War Finance Committee of the Red Cross received additional contributions yesterday amounting to more than $30,000, and about $53,000 representing pledges made to the society during the recent Red Cross campaign week. Since the close of the $100,000,000 campaign the committee has received a total of new gifts and pledges amounting to more than $991,000. Among the contributions announced yesterday were $10,000 from "a Colorado Springs friend," $1,000 from Mrs. William K. Dick, $2,000 from Nathaniel Whitman, and $1,000 from Jeremiah O'Leary. Mr. O'Leary, in transmitting his check, wrote that "while I do not relish the entry of my country into this war, still I feel that it is the duty of every American citizen to make every effort to alleviate the suffering of the men who are making the sacrifices."

An audit of the receipts and expenditures of the recent Alley Festa, held under the auspices of the League of the Allies, for the benefit of the Red Cross and many allied war relief organizations, was made public yesterday by John Moffat, Chairman of the Committee of Management. The figures show a gross profit of $69,683.54 and gross expenses of $7,041.37. The net profit distributed among the war relief organizations, therefore, was $62,642.17, representing a 30 per cent. bonus from the gate receipts over and above the amounts of money taken in by the various organizations at their booths, and of which they received the entire amount. The expenses, therefore, were approximately 10 cents on the dollar, and the organizations received 130 per cent. of the money actually taken in by them.

A very important activity of the Festa, however, was the sale of Liberty bonds, which, for the six days of the Festa, amounted to $540,450, so that the total amount which went either to the war relief organizations or to the Liberty Loan in behalf of the United States Government was more than half a million dollars, or 610,133.54, bringing the expenses down to 1 per cent. on the dollar when the sale of Liberty bonds is taken into consideration.

The receipts of the Alley Festa and the Allied Bazaar held in New York under Mr. Moffat's direction, together with the receipts of the bazaars which resulted from the New York Bazaar in Chicago and Boston, the Allied War Charities and the sale of Liberty bonds at the Festa, make a total of 2,089,592.87.

BAYONET DRILLING IN SHADE

Plattsburg Corps Obliged to Practice Out of Hot Sun.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 17.—In a hot sun vigorous bayonet exercises were attempted today for companies from both training regiments. Company commanders, however, soon marched their men to the shade of the brick barracks, where they might practice in more comfort. Battalions digging trenches south of the camp were divided into alternate working parties, each swinging picks and shovels for fifteen minutes, and the men remained cheerful, in spite of the heat.

Last night the forenoon two battalions returned from their overnight bivouac. They covered the ten miles in schedule time, and sang lustily all of the way. Two hours later another battalion from each regiment left the training camp to spend the night on temporary camp sites ten miles out of Plattsburg. Companies 4, 5, and 6 of the New York Regiment encamped at the Little Ausable River, while New England Companies 1, 2, 6, and 7 marched north of Plattsburg to Beekmantown and Port au Roche.

Seventeen men have been selected, after a special physical examination, for the ground aviation school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge. The men who will leave Saturday are:

From the New England Regiment, M. M. Knowles, E. C. Gregory, L. B. Baker, D. L. Canon, F. C. Ash, R. P. Martin, R. H. Spear, and W. W. Finney; from the New York Regiment, Edward Butts, Jr., E. M. Height, L. Mason, Jr., G. A. Mulliner, A. E. Peterson, W. E. Tuttle, J. C. Pemberton, S. D. Connolly, and S. E. Grey.

Arrangements have been made with Colonel Wolf whereby Company F, Second New York Infantry, which has been guarding railroad bridges, will camp at the north of the post parade ground. Lieutenant Herbert J. Lawes, Fourth Infantry, arrived today, to take charge of machine gun instruction. Lieutenant Harold Ball, detached service list, reported for duty today at camp headquarters as Assistant Adjutant.

SPAIN'S PREMIER OPTIMISTIC

Says Disturbances Are Over and Prosperity Is General.

PARIS, July 17.—"I am most optimistic in regard to the existing difficulties, which are already being settled," said Premier Dato of Spain as quoted by a special correspondent of the Paris Journal. Asserting that if the correspondent had gone to Spain to witness a revolution, his mission was a vain one, the Premier continued:

"We have had some strikes—two in particular in the Asturias coal mines and the Cartagena factories; but they were ended today. We were threatened also with a general railroad strike, but there is no longer danger of it. At the present moment I do not know of a single strike in the country.

"Never has Spain enjoyed such prosperity. There is work for everybody, and it is well paid."

Interviewed by a correspondent of the Matin, the Premier said that the Government had taken precautions in view of possible disorders on Thursday, when members of Parliament are expected to meet in Barcelona in defiance of the wishes of the Cabinet. The Premier assured the correspondent that there would be no disturbances, and affirmed his belief in the monarchy as essential to Spanish unity.

ALLOW AMERICAN EMBLEMS.

British Soldiers Authorized by King to Wear Decorations.

LONDON, July 17.—King George today approved the granting of permission to officers and men of the British forces to wear on their uniforms decorations and ribands given by the United States for war service.

Sixty-one per cent. of the first unit of the American Legion in the Canadian Army hold American decorations or ribands for service in the Spanish War or in the Boxer uprising. Many of the men in the later units also have decorations.

Members of the American Legion in the Canadian Army who have won decorations for bravery in the field in the present war hereafter will receive also, as gifts from their regimental commanders, a silver decoration bearing the crest of George Washington upon the Canadian maple leaf.

THE NEWEST STOCKHOLM PEACE PLAN.

An Aggressive Propaganda for an Immediate End of the War on Terms Favorable to Germany.

BY WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The German agitation for a separate peace with Russia failed with the admirable Russian offensive. The "international" peace conference, already twice postponed, has now been delayed again until September. But just at the moment when the Kaiser's world-wide propaganda seemed at its lowest ebb, events at Berlin and Stockholm have given it a new life that promises to make it more dangerous than ever. The struggle between the two imperialistic factions at Berlin is made to appear a struggle between autocracy and democracy, militarism and pacifism. In reality it is only a fight to take Germany out of the exclusive control of the junkers, who demand immediate annexations east, west, and south, and increased power overseas, and to put it in the hands of other influential elements whose demands are limited to an increase of Germany's power to the south and overseas—to be followed, at a later and more suitable moment, by annexations at other points of the compass.

Now this "democratization" of Germany and this new wave of magnanimous "pacifism" can have little or no effect abroad unless it can find elements in the neutral and Entente countries with which to co-operate. The world knows that the elements upon which the Kaiser intends to rely, certain so-called "Socialist" parties, have already been selected. But most people are now lulled by the dangerous illusion that this Socialist peace plot has now been exposed and defeated. On the contrary, the emissaries of the powerful all-Russian Congress of Workmen and Soldiers, after a few days at Stockholm, have just announced their acceptance of the whole immediate peace program of the German Socialist minority—as I have repeatedly predicted they would. This means that the workingmen of the Russian cities and arsenals are pledged to this program. The Russian emissaries are now en route to England, France, and Italy to demand that delegates to the September Stockholm Conference be allowed to attend from these countries. The Socialists of the neutral countries now under the menace of German guns have already been lined up for the program, and the demand has been made by the Russian Council that American delegates be allowed to attend the conference. The "international" Secretary has already assured us that the so-called American delegates, (two out of three being un-Americanized foreigners,) who had great difficulty in securing 21,000 votes (mostly of un-Americanized foreigners) for their famous, or rather infamous, St. Louis anti-war resolution, would be received (by the uninformed Socialists of Europe) as representing the 2,500,000 organized workingmen of the United States! But what are facts to a well-organized German propaganda!

This newest propaganda is already being vigorously pushed, as the following Petrograd dispatch demonstrates:

PETROGRAD, July 13.—Germany is desperately pouring a new flood of propaganda into Russia in a superlative effort to dampen the popular war ardor. The directing point seems to be Stockholm. Some of the evidences of this tide of argument as gathered today were German arguments against farther Russian advances on the ground that the German minority Socialists had agreed to every point of the Russian peace aims, even including Alsace-Lorraine. Agitators whose previous activities have given indication of their connection with the German propaganda system are spreading these arguments.

Now this German "minority" party is popular abroad, not only among Socialists, but with the general public. Unable to grasp the thoroughness with which German Governmental discipline and Kultur have morally cowed and intellectually drilled the German people, we suppose that there must surely be at least one popular element in Germany that is able to grasp the peace principles insisted upon by the overwhelming majority of democrats and genuine and practical pacifists outside of Germany. But this is not the fact. Only a handful of German leaders, such as Liebknecht, stand for the revolution which alone can separate Germany from the bloody and unspeakable criminal record of its Government in the past—a record for which the German people, unless they revolt, must be, and will be, held responsible. The German minority opposes the Kaiser only by "legal" means, that is, such means as the Kaiser allows.

For two years the peace program of the German minority (the party led by Haase, Kautsky, Bernstein, and Ledebour) was identical with that of the frankly pro-Kaiser majority. This identity was thoroughly exposed—in spite of the labored explanations recently offered by Kautsky. If any influence was to be exercised upon foreign Socialists it became necessary to differentiate the minority from the majority. This was the origin of the newest peace program, as launched July 9 from Stockholm. And it was greedily and immediately swallowed by the Russian disciples of this thoroughly Teutonic Socialism, as was intended.

The perpetrators of this move are not conscious agents of the Kaiser, like Scheidemann and the majority party. They are men who, with a certain degree of intelligence and character, are as yet but puppets in the hands of the Machiavellis at the head of German affairs. Hence they were given the exceptional privilege of leaving the country to go to Stockholm. They are relatively simple-minded and weak-willed individuals soaked with German Kultur and German experience, in spite of a superficial layer of internationalism and a large admixture of Socialist metaphysics. Moreover, they are too obsessed with the present troubles of Germany, with Germany's much-needed reforms, and with Germany's future to give any real consideration whatsoever to the peace requirements of the rest of the human race.

This new program of the German Socialist minority, already indorsed by the Russians and by the managers of the Stockholm Conference, is bound at once to become the rallying point of the immediate peace advocates of all the earth. It is the most plausible pacifist program that has yet appeared. However, it consists largely of abstract phrases that will not bear analysis. It purposely avoids most of the concrete matters at issue, and the few concrete propositions it does make are diametrically opposed to the conclusions of the experienced democracies of the world—so hopelessly wrong that a century of "negotiations" with such men as Wilson and Lloyd George would fail to bring an agreement—without the aid of military defeat.

Now what is the final Stockholm program?

This masterpiece of the German Socialists rejects the American peace idea of a league to enforce peace, and returns to the exploded notion of mere disarmament. Thus they abandon the effort to provide a means either to enforce peace or to eliminate the economic causes of war (two of the established objects of genuine Socialism, as of all other forms of internationalism), while they take up the program of the purely ethical pacifists, ridiculed by Socialists for half a century under the name of bourgeois pacifism.

The calm assumption that the Germany the world now knows so well will disarm without being compelled to do so by decisive and unmistakable defeat is matched by the equally amazing claim that this same Germany may be trusted to democratize herself without defeat. Subject nationalities and races of Germany and her allies are asked to put no trust in the armed forces of the five greatest democracies of the earth, but to put full trust in the democracy of the two Kaisers, the Sultan of Turkey and the Czar of Bulgaria. Here is the plausible and impudent phrase in which the above proposition is stated:

"National and social liberation cannot be achieved by the Governments at war; it can only be done by democracy."

Further, while the demand is made for the "independence" of the Poles, this being a change by which Russia would lose more than Germany and Austria combined, no other subject population is to have this democratic right to decide as to its future allegiance. On the contrary, the subject races of Germany, Austria, and Turkey are asked to remain contented with the shadowy "right to declare their national life." They are to have equal rights with the other subjects of the Kaiser, Sultan, &c. But they are to be prevented by German arms from attaching themselves to neighboring republics and democracies, while the Socialists of these neighboring countries are to keep republican armies from interfering with this armed coercion!

Independence is solely for the Poles, and a plebiscite is demanded solely for Alsace-Lorraine which has been packed with German colonists for forty years—perhaps sufficiently to furnish a German majority. It is admitted that Alsace-Lorraine was annexed in 1870 "against its will." This annexation is to stand, though it is agreed that there are to be no annexations against the will of the inhabitants, as a result of the present war.

Neither a plebiscite nor a right to independence is to be granted the Rumanians, Ruthenians, Italians, Serbs, Bohemians or other Slavs of Austria, nor to the subject population of Turkey. They are to be compelled at the rifle's end to accept such empty husks of democracy as the undefeated military castes of the master races are likely to grant.

The treatment of the indemnity question is equally brazen. Poland, Serbia, France, Rumania are to get no indemnities. Only the Belgian nation is to be indemnified "for the damage caused by the war and the economic values taken away." Not a word is said about the thousands of valuable vessels sunk against international law.

But these territorial and financial questions are all matters of secondary import. The gist of the program is the demand for "immediate peace." The framers of the program know that all the "negotiation" in the world could make of this nothing but a German peace, a peace based upon the war map. In fact nearly all the Socialist factions now agitating for immediate peace have been doing the same thing for two years, united under the banner of the Zimmerwald Conference of 1915, which definitely admitted that it favored a German peace, when it demanded immediate peace "regardless of the military situation."—which has meant "regardless of the fact that it would be a German peace."

Led by the German minority Socialists, the pacifist Socialists in all countries are calling on all the peoples of the earth, as they have been calling for two years past, to submit to Germany. This propaganda is aggressive to the last degree. It can be effectively combated only by an equally aggressive counter-attack, followed by an organized diplomatic offensive. It must first be shown that the propositions of the immediate peace program are precisely the opposite of those demanded for permanent peace and world democracy. But this is not enough. We must penetrate to the offensive. We must inquire and discover in every instance what is the motive behind this gross and shameless betrayal of democracy and internationalism by those who claim to be the most radical of democrats and internationalists. We shall find that it arises either from the crudest national egoism or from a willingness to sacrifice great principles for some political gain—motives which belie their professions and prove them traitors to their own ideals. Not one of them could stand the ordeal of an able cross-examination.

The diplomatic offensive must be personal. It must show that well-informed persons who put forth such tricky propositions as those of this immediate peace program are essentially dishonest. All the best-known leaders of this movement are informed, and they know well enough, even though (without cross-examination) they do not admit it to themselves, that they are proposing a surrender to Kaiserism. And they know that their prime object is immediate peace, whether it is a just, lasting, and democratic peace or not. They may—and usually do—desire all these things, but only in so far as they conflict with immedi

PRESSES GOETHALS IN SHIP DEADLOCK

No Prospect of Solution Seen as Denman Continues to Demand Explanations.

GENERAL REMAINS FIRM

Friends Say He Will Not Resign Under Pressure—Settlement May Be Attempted Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Another forty-eight hours of disputes and interchange of communications about contracts and commandeering plans between William Denman, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, and Major General George W. Goethals, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, left the shipbuilding program still in a chaotic condition tonight. As far as could be learned President Wilson had taken no steps to settle the trouble.

There was a hint of the possibility of an adjustment of differences tomorrow, and that was followed by reports that resignations might be expected. Nobody seemed sure just what was going to happen. The controversy has reached a point where many are expressing uncomplimentary opinions about the way things are going and offering predictions of public resentment if a speedy end of the difficulties is not found.

General Goethals remained grim and silent in so far as the public was concerned, his one answer to all questions about the latest developments being, "I have nothing to say." He refused to make public any of his letters to Chairman Denman or letters he had received from the Chairman. His attitude was that of a man who was determined to wage a fight to the end rather than one who was considering the advisability of handing in his resignation. Those who profess to know what General Goethals thinks of Mr. Denman and his activities are sure of that.

Denman Makes Another Statement.

Mr. Denman dictated another statement, in which he laid the blame for the delay in the shipbuilding program since Monday morning on General Goethals. He said:

"We have neither the contracts for the expenditure of $350,000,000 of public moneys on the fabricating schemes nor have we had the cost of commandeering ships on the stocks under the General's program. As soon as we have these contracts and estimates which we asked for yesterday morning at 8 o'clock we will call a meeting which we trust General Goethals will attend to discuss them.

"We desire to have on hand the definite contracts to which General Goethals referred in his statement of last Friday, and the estimate of the cost of commandeering under the plan he said he desired to put in force 'on the nail.'

"The total amount of public moneys involved in the two projects is $600,000,000, and as yet we have not seen the contracts or the General's outline of the fabricating scheme, including the maps of the properties on which these great Government plants are going to be built. We are very hopeful that the interests of us in the near future, as their failure to reach us is interfering seriously with the plan for the rapid construction of ships.

"The meeting which will be called will be of the Shipping Board, which owns all of the stock of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the consultation will be with General Goethals, the manager of that corporation. The plans finally matured will receive the approval of the Directors of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"As the law requires that the majority of the Directors of the Emergency Fleet Corporation be residents of Washington, and as members of the Shipping Board are not such residents, the directorate was made up of employes of the Shipping Board. The question whether one board or the other sits in deliberation is a matter of indifference so far as the deliberations are participated in by General Goethals.

"We are and have been very anxious to have a conference with General Goethals as soon as the contracts and estimates are in our hands so that we can examine them. The examination will take but a very short time and would greatly expedite the conference."

When Mr. Denman was asked what action the Shipping Board as owner of the Emergency Fleet Corporation would take if General Goethals refused to meet its desires, he was silent. The implication was that the Shipping Board's inspector General Goethals to present the information requested before another day had passed.

Rumored Attempt at Settlement.

There were a number of reports about the developments today. One had it that General Goethals had communicated with Mr. Denman last night upon receiving his request for facts, suggesting a conference; a suggestion which was turned down on the ground that a conference would be futile until the information as to contracts and commandeering was made available. The exactness of this report, at least, was questioned at the Shipping Board.

What seems fairly certain is this: Some time today General Goethals communicated with Mr. Denman, giving certain information, but not providing what Mr. Denman said in his statement, he considered vital information such as the facts about contracts for the shipbuilding yards and the details of the commandeering plans. Mr. Denman replied calling attention, it was said, to these points and there the matter rested when Mr. Denman and General Goethals left their offices tonight.

The most hopeful sign at a late hour was a report that General Goethals had promised to place the further information requested in the hands of Mr. Denman and other members of the Shipping Board within a short time. It is stated that the members of the Shipping Board were called together in the office in the Munsey Building late in the afternoon in the hope that they would hear from General Goethals before nightfall. They talked things over informally and left when the shadows of night began to gather, as no word had then been received.

Some members of the Shipping Board profess a belief that there may be no reason for radical differences of opinion after General Goethals renders the report desired and that the plans may quickly be placed in operation. Others are skeptical and expect a row before a solution of the difficulties is reached. The program for the building of Government shipyards and the construction of fabricated ships by paying agents who do the work 6 per cent. of the total amount involved was called extravagant by some.

The attitude of General Goethals in announcing the plans, without consulting the Shipping Board or its Chairman when he felt he had the authority to go ahead, is, in the opinion of some, a bigger factor in the row than all will admit. A number of observers expressed the view today that the statements issued today and yesterday by Chairman Denman, in which he asserted his rights as President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to approve the plans before they were adopted, were a foil to the letter which General Goethals wrote to Mr. Denman on Friday.

MAYOR OF CHICAGO WANTS TROOPS HERE

Opposes Sending Any Men or Food to Europe to Aid Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Mayor William Hale Thompson declared himself today to be opposed to sending United States troops to France to aid our allies in the war with Germany. He classed as "pro-European" those who favor the war, and called them unpatriotic "because they are looting America of everything—food, men, money, and resources." Indirectly, he intimated that in his opinion the majority of the people of the United States are opposed to the war.

The Mayor's declarations were chiefly in answer to statements made by Federal Judge Landis, who in a speech at the Hamilton Club last Saturday called the Mayor "disloyal."

"Have you anything to say in reply to Judge Landis?" the Mayor was asked.

"Well," he drawled, "about all I have to say is that I regret that Judge Landis feels that I am unpatriotic because I want to feed our own country first and export only our surplus and prepare our country for its defense against the world if necessary.

"The Judge finds fault with me because I believe in keeping the price of food down within the reach of the poor people of our country and exporting only our surplus. That is what I consider patriotic and pro-American. Looting America of everything is what I consider pro-European."

"What do you consider as everything?" the Mayor was asked.

"Food, men, money, and resources," the Mayor replied.

"Whom do you consider a pro-European?"

"Those who are not interested in protecting this nation and providing for food for our people first."

"In what class do you put those who are in favor of this war?"

"Pro-European. If they want to ship everything out of this country they certainly can't be classed as pro-Americans."

"Do you think most of the people of the United States are opposed to this war?"

"I think a very large percentage of the people are pro-American. Two years ago," he continued, "in a speech at Aurora I predicted that if we continued the policy of shipping food and munitions to Europe that we would be in the war. My prediction has come true; we are at war today. I believe that we should devote our energies to taking care of our own country."

"Do you think we should send our troops to France?"

"Our first duty is to our country before we send any troops out of this country."

"Then you think that we should prepare ourselves against invasion, instead of sending soldiers to Europe?"

"I am for the United States and her protection."

"Do you think that we are prepared against invasion?"

"No, Sir, I don't."

Miss Rich to Wed A. M. Underhill.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rich of this city announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emilie H. Rich, to Andrew M. Underhill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey I. Underhill of South Orange, N. J. Mr. Underhill is in the Naval Reserve, and for that reason no date has been set for the wedding.

Births.

The Rev. and Mrs. William Neely Ross are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son. Mrs. Ross was formerly Miss Catharine Louise Terry, daughter of Charles Appleton Terry, Vice President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Eagle of 116 East Fifty-eighth Street are being congratulated upon the birth of a son on Monday. Mrs. Eagle was Miss Margery Brown of this city. The marriage of the couple took place in April, 1916.

AVIATION BILL FIGHT CROPS UP IN SENATE

Small La Follette-Gronna Faction to Block Efforts to Pass Measure Today.

ATTACK ON DRAFT PROVISION

Appropriation of $645,000,000 Is Approved by Committee in 45-Minute Session.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Plans of the leaders of both parties in Congress for quick action on the Administration's $640,000,000 aviation bill, providing a great program for striking at Germany through the air, promised tonight to be blocked by a small group of Senators, including La Follette and Gronna, who are planning to reopen the question of conscription.

An agreement to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow in order to take up the bill was made in the Senate, with the hope of a final vote before the Food bill debate is resumed under the rules at noon, the usual meeting hour. That hope virtually was abandoned later, when the purpose of the measure's critics became apparent. Senator Chamberlain, manager for the bill, said he did not believe it could be passed tomorrow, "or without considerable discussion later."

Sent to Congress with the urgent request that consideration be expedited to avoid unnecessary delay in launching the program that officials say will turn the balance of power in the air against Germany, the bill was passed by the House last Saturday without a roll call and today was reported favorably by the Senate Military Committee without amendment and by unanimous vote at a forty-five-minute session. The Democratic and Republican leaders joined in the plan for hastening final Congressional action, and until Senator La Follette and his associates indicated their intentions there was every hope that the measure would be in the hands of the President before tomorrow night.

It is understood that those who will object to passage tomorrow will direct their attack against the provision which empowers the President to draft men into the aviation service. The leaders expect that as a result the whole question of conscription may be reopened, greatly delaying the bill.

Senator Chamberlain said tonight an overwhelming majority of the Senate was favorable to the bill, and was anxious for immediate action. If he is unable to get unanimous consent tomorrow for the bill's consideration, he plans to move to take it up for the morning session at least, and expects to have enough votes behind him.

Leaders also plan to advise the country, through the opposition developing, as to what Senators are delaying action.

In a letter to Speaker Clark today explaining the reasons for the deficiency appropriation of $45,000,000 asked for last week for naval aviation, Secretary Daniels says information received from abroad and further working out of the department's plans convince him that the existing appropriations for naval aviation based on earlier estimates are now inadequate. The $45,000,000 is desired for development of the coastal patrol from naval bases, for development of the scouting service in conjunction with ship operations, and for carrying out the plan of co-operative operations afloat with the Allies.

Explaining his purpose to establish a navy-owned aircraft factory, to aid in expansion of the country's building facilities, Secretary Daniels says:

"In addition to purchasing from existing and prospective private plants, it is our intention to assist in this expansion by providing facilities for building a part of the airplanes we will need. These facilities will also be available for the most rapid experimental work in order to enable us to keep up with developments, without interfering with the large scale production which is essential."

KING GEORGE DROPS HIS GERMAN NAMES

Proclaims He Is of "The House of Windsor" and Bans Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

LONDON, July 17.—King George today at a meeting of the Privy Council announced the new name of the Royal House and family to be "The House of Windsor." The King is of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. It was recently decided to drop titles or names of German origin.

The Privy Council at which the King announced the change was held at St. James's Palace. It was the most important and largest attendance since the coronation. The attendance included Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Secretary Balfour and other members of the Cabinet, the Archbishop of Canterbury, former Premier Asquith and all members of the Colonial Government, who are now in London. The Privy Council unanimously indorsed King George's announcement and the proclamation putting it into effect was published this afternoon.

King George's proclamation changing the name of his house says:

"We out of our royal will and authority do hereby declare and announce that as from the date of our royal proclamation our house and family shall be styled and known as the House and Family of Windsor and that all descendants in the male line of our grandmother, Queen Victoria, who are subjects of these realms, other than the female descendants who may marry or may have married, shall bear the said name of Windsor.

"And we do hereby declare and announce that we for ourselves and for, and on behalf of our descendants and all other descendants of our grandmother, Queen Victoria, who are subjects of these realms, relinquish and enjoin the discontinuance of the use of degrees, styles, dignities, titles and honors of the Dukes and Duchesses of Saxony and the Princes and Princesses of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and all other German degrees, styles, dignities, titles and honors and the appellation to us or to them heretofore belonging or appertaining."

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS IN DAILY RECRUITING

Passes New York in Race for Honors in Enrolling Men for the Regular Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—New York and Pennsylvania are engaged in a pretty race for supremacy in regular army recruiting. New York, which is close upon the heels of Pennsylvania for first honors as the banner State for army recruits since April 1, has been leading in daily recruiting, but today's statement shows that Pennsylvania was the leader yesterday by a narrow margin.

Pennsylvania led the country yesterday with 269 recruits. New York was second with 252. Since April 1 Pennsylvania has recruited 16,758 men for the regular army, while New York has furnished 16,568. The daily statement on regular army recruiting follows:

	Obtained	Total to July 16.		Obtained	Total to July 16.
Alabama	12	1,401	*Nebraska	18	2,094
Arizona	3	206	*Nevada	3	711
Arkansas	8	868	N. Hamp.	3	886
*California	57	5,231	New Jersey	59	5,062
Colorado	13	1,372	New Mexico	1	241
Conn.	56	1,588	New York	252	16,568
Delaware	1	284	N. Carolina	17	1,114
Dist. of C.	2	339	N. Dakota		585
Florida	6	1,208	Ohio	65	6,693
Georgia	41	8,661	Oklahoma	2	1,915
*Idaho	11	804	*Oregon	5	2,450
*Illinois	120	13,725	*Penn.	269	16,753
*Indiana	43	7,753	Rhode Isl'd	15	586
Iowa	19	4,018	S. Carolina		828
Kansas	11	3,083	S. Dakota		719
Kentucky	17	2,614	Tennessee	21	1,966
Louisiana	8	1,532	Texas	29	5,274
Maine	7	892	*Utah	15	1,451
Maryland	34	1,101	Vermont	2	91
Mass.	112	6,498	Virginia		1,143
*Michigan	54	6,598	Washington	28	1,760
Minnesota	28	3,034	West Va	5	1,470
Mississippi	2	870	Wisconsin	12	1,616
Missouri	23	6,393	*Wyoming	5	532
*Montana	11	1,188			

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained July 16, 1,500.
Total obtained since April 1, 148,616.

Franco-American Fete in Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 17.—The American Academy here celebrated the Fourth of July on July 14, combining the American and French national fetes in the same evening, giving a banquet at which members of the American Embassy, Consulate, and American and French students were present. Jesse Benedict Carter, President of the Academy; Peter Jay, American Chargé d'Affaires; Francis B. Keene, American Consul General, and the famous painter, Besnard, Director of the French Academy, delivered speeches, foreseeing that America joining the Allies means that the war will soon be terminated triumphantly for the Entente.

Obituary Notes.

Police Lieutenant JAMES A. McGRATH of the Grand Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 16 Sherman Street, in his fifty-first year. He was appointed to the Police Department in 1891, and was made a Lieutenant by Police Commissioner Waldo in 1913.

Miss MARY DWIGHT WIERUM, a daughter of the late Otto Carl Wierum, who was for many years a foreign exchange broker in Wall Street, died yesterday at the home of her sister in West Newbury, Mass. She was born in Brooklyn thirty-five years ago.

JOHN FRANKLIN WHITNEY, formerly a resident of Brooklyn and a member of Long-fellow Council, Royal Arcanum, died at his home in East Orange, N. J., on Monday, aged 57 years.

OLAF GUSTAVE ERICSSON a well-known builder and contractor and President of Gust. Ericsson, Inc., at 253 Broadway, Manhattan, died at his home, 579 East Twenty-ninth Street, Flatbush, on Monday. He was 63 years old, and was born in Wisby, Sweden.

CLARENCE L. ZELLER, assistant manager of the bond sales firm of Well, Roth & Co., in Manhattan, died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, 990 East Eighth Street, Plainfield, N. J.

BYRON MANDEVILLE, 75 years old, a retired commercial traveler, died in his seventy-eighth year on Monday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Herbert Bailey, 2,515 Avenue D, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ANNIE HARRIET RUSTIN, for many years an active member of the old Bridge Street Baptist Church and the widow of John Rustin, Brooklyn pioneer, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edwin A. Hathaway, 841 Herald Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I. She was 83 years old.

ALFRED M. TRAVIS, 80 years old, formerly for many years paymaster of the Houston Street Ferry, died on Monday at his home in Rockville Centre, L. I. He is survived by six sons, Dr. Clarence, Willis, Edward, Alfred A., Dr. George S., and William Travis, and two daughters, Mrs. Frank Hoyt and Miss Henrietta Travis.

WILLIAM MURRAY SAYER, Jr., until last February President of the Rider-Ericson Engine Company in this city, died at his Summer home in Bethlehem, N. H., on Sunday, and the funeral services will be held in the Church of the Messiah, Greene and Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, this afternoon. Mr. Sayer was 63 years old, and for many years lived at 398 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

CHARLES A. SEYMOUR, 78 years old, for many years in the real estate business in Flushing, L. I., died at his home there on Sunday.

Mrs. HANNAH MARIA JOHNSON, wife of John Johnson, a manufacturer, and mother of Captain John Adolph Johnson, commander of Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, died on Sunday at her home, 22 Duryea Place, Brooklyn. She had been a resident of that borough since 1865 and was active in church and benevolent work.

WILLIAM MACK, a vegetarian and the oldest man in Hunterdon County, N. J., died on Monday, at the age of 94 years.

JOHN H. LANGE, former Chief of the Dobbs Ferry Fire Department and a Tax Collector of Dobbs Ferry, died at his home there on Monday, in his forty-first year.

WILLIAM S. COPPERS, 48 years old, engineer of the fireboat Hewitt and a member of the New York Fire Department for twenty-five years, died Monday at his home, 922 Guion Avenue, Richmond Hill.

CHARLES EDWARD SPIER, with the piano manufacturing concern of Wing & Son, died suddenly at his home, 135 West 104th Street, in his seventy-eighth year.

Captain THOMAS LOUIS WARD, 70 years old, who was a Captain in the Third United States Cavalry during the civil war, died at his home at Packer, Conn., yesterday.

JOSEPH M. LEWIS, manager of the Scott Wrecking Company of Boston, died yesterday at his home at Yarmouth, Mass.

Colonel PARKER BROWNE, active in Boston musical circles, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Malden, Mass.

WILLIAM MACKIE, a petty officer on his Majesty's steamer Vanguard until it was destroyed on July 9 by an internal explosion, is dead in England, according to a cable message received yesterday by his father, James Mackie of 173 Brighton Avenue, Arlington, N. J.

JOHN J. MANNING, son of a pioneer loan broker of this city, died on Monday at his Summer home in Belmar, N. J., in his fiftieth year.

EDWARD DE WITT WALSH, independent broker and member of the New York Stock Exchange, who had his office with Orvis & Co., died yesterday at his home at Roslyn, L. I., from pneumonia.

AMERICANS AT HOME IN CAMP NEAR FRONT

French Soldiers and Civilians Are Co-operating in Making Them Comfortable.

MAKE LONG HIKES DAILY

Men Getting Into Condition Rapidly as the Result of Stiff Training.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 17.—The American troops have been here for less than a week—they are not all here by any means—and they have already made themselves thoroughly at home, so much so that this section of France looks like a little bit of America.

The correspondent made an extended visit to the encampments this morning and found the men fit and in good spirits and full of praise for the friendly co-operation of the French people, who have willingly and gladly given up many of their own comforts to accomodate the army. The available houses, how-of their own comforts to accommodate all the Americans who have arrived, and so the countryside is dotted with newly erected barracks that have sprung up over night and make even more picturesque this beautiful neighborhood.

Water is abundant here, but uncertain as to purity, so the troops are adopting filtering methods by means of bags suspended from tri-poles, which astonish the local inhabitants almost as much as the Americans' inexplicable thirst for water, which is unknown to wine drinkers, many of whom seldom touch water.

A task which the army has taken upon itself is the clearing up of the entire countryside, and at the present pace the whole district will soon look like a well-ordered garden. Such prisoners as are under arrest for minor infractions of the regulations are employed each morning in making headquarters spotless, and are bringing such a degree of orderliness into the place that the original residents are amazed. Likewise they find it difficult to understand why the soldiers take so many baths, for the men make for the nearest stream and dive in as soon as they are at liberty.

The presence of the soldiers here has naturally introduced many novelties, but probably none is more welcome than the daily evening concert, which attracts people from far around, people chiefly who have never heard lively American music and who have been without music since the outbreak of the war.

An attractive feature of the camp is a lion cub, which occupies a corner in the camp of a certain regiment. The cub was presented as a mascot by Americans resident in Paris. He was young and playful and harmless a short time ago, but is growing astonishingly, and is a veritable terror to the townspeople and now a source of doubtful amusement to the soldiers, many of whom bear scratches to testify to the nature of his playfulness.

An even more strenuous course of training is in force here than at the original camp near the landing point of the troops. The men work a minimum of eight hours daily; during the first from twelve to sixteen. In addition, they take tremendous hikes to get into condition. Here and there one falls by the wayside from the exertion, but the majority are standing the gaff in a way that speaks volumes for the efficiency of the system. As a tribute to the marching ability of the troops it might be mentioned that the soldiers have lost so many hobnails on the roads that about half of the motor cars in camp have picked them up and have rejoiced thereby in punctures.

Plans are rapidly developing for regular and constant training in co-operation with the French troops encamped in this district, whose long experience has been placed at the disposal of the newcomers. The French and American headquarters are in the same building, and there is constant co-operation between the two forces, which will soon be so developed that the Americans not only will have confidence and instruction from French officers, but virtually there will be an experienced and trained mentor for each trooper. They will be willing mentors, too, for the French are so enthusiastic about the Americans that they even march about with American flags attached to their bayonets.

Yoakum-Whitney Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Ruby Yoakum of Los Angeles, Cal., to William W. Whitney, son of Mrs. Marsells C. Parsons of Furzen Hill, Rye, N. Y., by a former marriage, has been announced. Mr. Whitney is a graduate of Princeton, class of '12, and is at present engaged in the railroad business in California. The wedding is to take place in the Autumn.

Furtnett-Fitzpatrick Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Alice Catherine Fitzpatrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Fitzpatrick of 164 West 128th Street, and Louis Sylvester Furtnett of this city, took place yesterday morning at the Church of St. Aloysius. The Rev. Arthur Quinn performed the ceremony. A breakfast followed at the Hotel Majestic.

John Buhler.

John Buhler, one of the best known residents of Nassau County, died in the Nassau Hospital on Monday from injuries which he received in a fall last May. He was born in Switzerland sixty-seven years ago, but had lived since 1878 in Minnesota, where he established what is now known as Krug's Hotel. At the time of his death he was Treasurer of the Erward E. Buhler Plumbing Company in Manhattan. Mr. Buhler was the first President of Mineola Village, a Trustee of the village for fourteen years, and for six years a Police Justice. Justice Buhler was Past Master of Sessler Lodge, No. 576, F. and A. M., and a member of the Odd Fellows Veteran Association.

Frank Loomis Palmer.

Frank Loomis Palmer, manufacturer and President of Palmer Brothers & Co., died suddenly yesterday at New London, Conn. Mr. Palmer was President of the Massasoit Manufacturing Company of Fall River, Mass.; the Swansea Dye Works of Swansea, Mass., and the Savings Bank of New London. He was a Director of the National Bank of Commerce in New York. He was born at Montville, Conn., in 1851.

Fritz von Friedlander Fuld.

AMSTERDAM, July 17.—A Berlin dispatch today reports the death there of Fritz von Friedlander Fuld, a coal magnate. Herr von Friedlander Fuld was said to have possessed a fortune estimated at $25,000,000.

OPENS WAY TO DRAFT A MILLION FOREIGNERS

Chamberlain Offers Resolution Making Friendly Aliens Here Liable to Service at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Under a joint resolution offered in the Senate today by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, friendly aliens in the United States will be subject to draft for military service in their own countries, excepting those countries having exemption from compulsory service, such as Australia and Canada. The resolution will be voted on by the end of the week and undoubtedly will pass, as it has the support of nearly every member of Congress.

Under the operation of the joint resolution nearly 1,000,000 friendly aliens could be called to the colors of their own land. The Government would set up a system of draft in conjunction with the countries involved. It is understood that the drafting of the friendly aliens nas the support of the Administration, which is said to have sounded out the feeling of the countries concerned through their Ambassadors.

"The drafting of friendly aliens will to some extent make up for what is regarded as the uneven operation of the draft law as it applies to communities which have a great alien population," said Senator Chamberlain. Of course, we cannot draft enemy aliens; they will have to be interned or allowed their liberty, so long as the war lasts, just as the Government decides."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SCHEUER.—Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Scheuer (nee Helen Rose) announce the birth of a son on Saturday, July 14.

Engaged.

VINCENT—ENOS.—Mary A. Enos to Nat M. Vincent.

Married.

DAVIS—LEACH.—In Chapel of Church of Intercession, New York City, July 16, 1917, Miss Louisa Lillian Leach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles James Leach, to Dr. Frank C. Davis.

GILBERT — BLAKESLEE. — On Saturday, July 14, 1917, at Dwight Place Congregational Church, New Haven, Conn., Dorothy Blakeslee, daughter of Major and Mrs. Dennis Albert Blakeslee of New Haven, Conn., to William Thurston Gilbert, son of Dr. James Horn Gilbert of Atlanta, Ga., and grandson of the late Justice Jasper Willett Gilbert of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brooklyn.

WIER—KEAN.—July 15, Irene M. Kean to John P. Wier.

Died.

ARNOLD.—On Monday, July 16, 1917, at his residence, 800 Riverside Drive, Conway Hillyer Arnold, retired Rear Admiral, U. S. N. Funeral services at St. Ignatius's Church, 87th St. and West End Av., on Wednesday, July 18, at 1 P. M. Interment at Washington, D. C.

AUSTEN.—General David E., Sunday, July 15, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. L. Sawyer, Mountain Lake, N. J. Body will lie in state at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory Tuesday afternoon and evening, and Wednesday A. M. Services at the armory 1:30 P. M. Wednesday; further services at Grace Church 3:30 P. M. Wednesday. Interment at Trinity.

AUSTEN.—Society of War Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.—Comrades: You are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, Major Gen. David Elwell Austen, Adjutant, Forty-seventh N. Y. S. M., to be held at Grace Church, Tenth St. and Broadway, on Wednesday, July 18, at 3:30 P. M.

Captain RICHARD HENRY GREENE, Secretary.

AUSTEN.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y.—Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Major Gen. David E. Austen, Eighth Company, at Grace Church, on Wednesday, July 18, 1917, at 3:30 P. M.

THOMAS DIMOND, President.

BAIN. — George Bain, retired building contractor, aged 68, of heart failure, at Thurso, Scotland, June 3.

BIJUR.—Louise, daughter of Henrietta Bijur and the late Isaac Bijur, at her residence, Long Branch, N. J. Funeral private.

BELL.—At residence, Riverside, N. Y., on Sunday, July 15, Bertrand Faugeres, son of the late Edward R. and Eliza (Soutter) Bell, in the 40th year of his age. Funeral at St. James's Church, Scarsdale, on Wednesday, July 18, at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving New York at 10:35 A. M., on arrival at Scarsdale Station. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BELL.—Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Bertrand F. Bell, at St. James's Church, Scarsdale, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 18, at 11:30 A. M.

ORME WILSON, Jr., Master.
HARRY COMER, Secretary.

BILL. — On July 17, 1917, at Jacksonville, Fla., Henrietta Grimsteed Bill, widow of the late Henry Weir Bill.

BONNEY.—Suddenly, July 16, 1917, Jerome Rappelyea Bonney, member of Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. Services at Funeral Parlors of Boyertown Casket Co., 109 West 24th St., N. Y. City, on Wednesday, July 18, 1917, at 11:45 A. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. (Dutchess County (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BUHLER. — On July 6, 1917, John Buhler. Funeral services from the Episcopal Church, Willis Av., Mineola, on Friday, July 20, at 3 P. M. Interment at Greenfield Cemetery, Hempstead, L. I.

CHAURANT.—On July 17, at her residence, 230 West 97th St., Marion Chaurant. Requiem mass at Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Thursday, July 19, at 9:30 o'clock. Interment private.

CLYNES.—On Tuesday, July 17, 1917, Thomas Clynes, member of Traffic A, New York City Police Department; also member of Honor Legion, New York City Police Department; native of Caramore, County Mayo, Ireland, beloved husband of Cecelia Clynes, (nee Cosgrove,) and father of Mrs. Thomas Fallon and James, Thomas, and William Clynes. Funeral from his late residence, 83 Morton St., Brooklyn, on Friday, July 20, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Epiphany, South Main St. and Bedford Av., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

CRABBE.—On July 16, 1917, Selima Adele Crabbe, daughter of the late Anne Burke and John Latin Crabbe of Cuba, W. I. Funeral services at the chapel of the Little Church Around the Corner on Wednesday morning, July 18, 1917, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited. Interment private at Poughkeepsie.

DE PUY.—On Monday, July 16, Harriet Adams De Puy. Funeral services in her late home, 325 Amsterdam Av., Wednesday, July 18, 5 o'clock P. M. Burial private in Bath, N. Y.

DOYLE.—On Monday, July 16, Catharine Doyle, beloved sister of Mrs. John Cook. Funeral from residence of her sister, 1,330 Fulton Av., Bronx, Thursday, July 19, 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Augustine's Church, 167th St. and Franklin Av. Requiem mass. Interment St. Raymond's.

DUNN. — On Monday, July 16, 1917, John Kendall Dunn, in his 75th year. Funeral at the convenience of his family at his late residence, 398 Hillside Av., Jamaica, L. I.

GEARY.—On Tuesday, July 17, 1917, Elizabeth Ward, widow of Edwin Geary. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

KUES.—Kathryn Gertrude, daughter of Frank Kues and Marie Kues, (nee Soldan,) on July 17, 1917, after a brief illness. Funeral services Thursday evening, July 19, at 8:30 P. M., at her late residence, 401 East 140th St. Interment Friday.

LAW. — At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, July 17, 1917, James T. Law, aged 64 years. Services at his late residence, 987 Central Av., Plainfield, on Friday, July 20, at 11:30 A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

LINDENBAUM.—July 15, Emma, beloved mother of Max, Edwin, Herbert, and Martha Lindenbaum. Funeral Thursday, July 19, at 10 A. M., from her son's residence, 40 St. Nicholas Place.

MANNING.—At Belmar, N. J., John J. Manning, beloved husband of the late Margaret Tracey and beloved son of Mary and the late Michael Manning. Funeral from his late residence, 143 East 95th St., on Thursday, July 19, 1917; thence to the Church of St. Francis de Sales, 96th St. and Lexington Av., where a solemn requiem mass at 10 A. M. will be offered. Interment Calvary.

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By Helene Cross

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Mention this newspaper.

Died.

MANNING.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of John J. Manning at the Church of St. Francis de Sales, 96th St., near Lexington Av., at 10 A. M. Thursday, July 19.

PERCY J. KING, President.
EDWARD K. HANLON, Secretary.

MARAZZINI.—At his residence, 101 West 48th St., Frank Marazzini, 64 years old. Funeral will be held Thursday, July 19, at 2 P. M., at Perasso's Undertaker's Parlors, 195 Bleecker St.

MARTINEZ.—July 15, 1917, Jose Martinez, aged 80 years. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304-6 West 126th St., Wednesday evening, half past 8.

McCURRY. — James. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Frank E. Campbell Bldg.) Time later.

MILLER.—On Monday, July 16, Ida E. Miller. Service Wednesday evening at 8, 771 East 169th St. Funeral private.

MONKS.—At Hastings, N. Y., July 16, 1917, Josephine Monks, at the residence of her aunt, Helen Baker. Solemn high mass of requiem at St. Matthew's Church, Thursday, July 19, 1917, at 10 o'clock. Interment at St. Mary's Cemetery.

MORRIS.—Members of Washington Lodge, No. 70, F. & A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Salomon Morris, on Wednesday, July 18, at 1:30 P. M., from Meyer's Funeral Parlor, 229 Lenox Av.

MAX SCHOENHOLZ, President.
BURNHAM ASCH, Secretary.

NORTON.—G. Frederick Norton, son of the late Eckstein and Lucy Moore Norton, aged 40, killed while on duty with American Ambulance Field Service in France.

O'REILLY.—In Jersey City, suddenly, at his late residence, 567 Jersey Av., on July 17, 1917, Hugh J., beloved son of the late Hugh and Ann O'Reilly. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PALMER.—At New London, Conn., on Tuesday, July 17, Frank Loomis Palmer. Funeral from his late residence will be held at his late residence, 581 Pequot Av., at 2:30 P. M. Thursday, July 19. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Burial private. Kindly omit flowers.

PALMER.—Frank Loomis Palmer, President of the Palmer Brothers Company, died at New London, Conn., early yesterday of apoplexy, at the age of 66 years. Mr. Palmer was widely known in the dry goods jobbing trade as a pioneer manufacturer of bed comfortables. Through his efforts and those of his brothers, long associated with him, the business has attained the proportions of an industry reaching into every State in the Union. Mr. Palmer was also President of the Massasoit Manufacturing Company of Fall River, and the Swansea Dye Works of Swansea, Mass. He was connected with various banking, educational, and humanitarian corporations, being President of the Savings Bank of New London, Director of the National Bank of Commerce, Trustee of Connecticut College for Women, Public Library of New London, Thames Club, and other organizations.

Mr. Palmer was born at Montville, Conn., June 9, 1851, the son of Elisha Huribert Palmer and Ellis Loomis. He was married May 10, 1876, to Louisa Townsend of Vicksburg, Miss. Mr. Palmer and three children, Charles Townsend, Theodore, and Mrs. Palmer, Treasurer of the Palmer Brothers Company, and two sisters, are living. Mr. Palmer was a close student of economic questions, and embodied the results in a book, "The Wealth of Labor." He was a member of the Manhattan and New York Yacht Clubs.

PEARCE.—On July 17, 1917, Annie E., beloved wife of Charles F. Pearce. Services at her late residence, 806 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J., on Thursday, July 19, 1917, at 10:15 A. M. Train leaves Hoboken 9:15 A. M., D., L. & W. R. R.

RAYWOOD.—Tuesday, at 410 West End Av., Thomas H. Raywood, Sr. Mass at Holy Trinity Church, 82d St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., Thursday, July 19, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

SAYER.—On Sunday, July 15, 1917, at Bethlehem, N. H., William Murray Sayer, Jr., of 398 Washington Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Messiah, Greene and Clermont Avs., on Wednesday, July 18, at 2:30 P. M.

SHAPIRO.—Aaron, on Tuesday, July 17, beloved husband of Ray (nee Gilbert) and father of Ethel, Belle, Florence, brother of Benjamin, Harry, Ethel Silverman, Lena Blo

BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' wearing apparel; quantity no object. Gruber, 446 Broadway. Canal 8670.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany, all grades, black hersey; 4040 plush and mannish serges; will pay cash. Phone Orchard 4462.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315 and F. & H. Columbia broadcloth, all colors; will pay cash, any quantity. Madison Square 7427.

BUTTONS, Silks, Woolens, General Merchandise.—$100,000 cash. "Remarkable," 42 West 14th. Chelsea 9192.

CHECKS.—Shepherd checks, 54-inch, all qualities; mail samples and prices. y 167 Times.

COATS AND SUITS.—High grade only; jobbers will place orders. Call, with samples, 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at better lines snappy styles. 48 West 25th, 4th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at wool velours and broadcloths. 159 West 25th, 7th floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Placing orders, better grade garments. 120 West 27th, 12th floor.

COATS, SUITS—Prominent jobber placing stock orders. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats. Fifth floor, 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at coats; snappy styles; 28 West 25th St., 1st floor.

CORDUROY.—36 inch, narrow wale, white. Send samples and prices. F 244 Times Downtown.

CORDUROY.—White Julliards 9001. 9000—613 Merrimack 57, 66, 61. B 91 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open for large quantities of good 8-thread and 4-thread crepe de chine for spot cash. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Large jobber is placing stock orders on serge, crepe de chine, crepe de meteor, charmeuse, and evening dresses; open for both popular and better grade merchandise; samples daily. Wilner, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors, we are placing large orders on silk and serge street and afternoon dresses; bring samples; we furnish materials. Call all day Wednesday, Har & Co., 11 West 32d St., 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Will buy jobs of taffetas, Georgettes, or crepe de chine dresses; no quantity too large; must be exceptional values. C. C., 240 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at the better kind in silks and serges, from $10 up; your own material. Bring samples Wednesday morning, 9 to 1, Room 1160, at 45 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—Ladies' and misses' black voile dresses wanted; will pay cash for a quantity. Mr. O'Connor, 425 West 35th St. Columbus 9060.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge, silk dresses; placing orders immediately. Ivy Dress Co., 38 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Very large jobber looking at samples of serge dresses. 43 W. 26th, 1 flight up.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge dresses, 4th floor, 48 West 28th St.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

MACHINES.—Wanted at once, one slightly used single buttonhole machine, No. 71-32; also one Wheeler & Wilson no-stop motion eyelet hole machine; both must be in first-class condition and guaranteed. State price and address Carr, Mears & Peebles, 145 Granby St., Norfolk, Va.

MERCHANDISE.—The Menter Company, Inc., are now located at their new general offices, 45 East 17th St., where they are ready to look at merchandise.

POM POM wanted, all shades. Cohen & Kraus ner, 140 West 25th. Chelsea 6815.

POPLIN.—Will pay cash for PPL and WFX French serge. W 2 Times.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for 90610, navy and black. Madison Square 1540.

SERGE.—Pacific cotton warp; open to buy 1,500 pieces, any width or color, style SGL, WSG, and CSG; also VSL; cash; write full details promptly. W 3 Times.

SERGES.—Light weight French serge, W. F. X. preferred; navy only. J. D. Booth & Son, 134 West 26th St.

SERGE.—Can use a quantity of good, tan serge. Vanderbilt 3782.

SKIRT contractor wishes to take out work, cut or uncut; good workmanship. Call Stuyvesant 8761. B 106 Times.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on advanced styles in suits. Call with samples between 11:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. 77 Madison Av., 6th floor.

SUITS.—Sub-contractors, with samples, price to $12.50; call between 12 and 2 P. M. 120 West 32d St., Room 1604.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on better-grade suits. Call all week, 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th, after 4 P. M.

WAISTS.—Contractors, city or out of town, wanted by large silk waist manufacturer; steady work to right manufacturer. B. S., 229 Times Downtown.

WHIPCORDS.—Open for whipcords, all shades, 54 inch. Phone 9423 Chelsea.

WOOLENS.—Open for half wool challis cloth or Batiste. Rosenberg, 134 Spring.

WORSTEDS.—15 ounces up, fancy, also black, navy; cash. Delporte, 329 West 50th St.

Offerings to Buyers

AUTO SEAT COVERING or Rubberizing Cloth.—54-inch, gray mix., 12,000 yds, good grade; bargains. Mayflower, Mad. Sq. 9380.

BATHROBES.—Infants', children's, ladies', and misses'; big assortment at lowest prices. Cornell Bathrobe Co., 36 W. 20th. Chelsea 8187.

BOLIVIAS for immediate delivery; price attractive. J 168 Times.

BURRELLAS.—American 09057 and 0310, for delivery at opening prices. Chelsea 9807.

CARPET and rug yarns, four ply, 7,000 pounds; fancy colors, skeins; spot delivery; bargains. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

CARPET AND RUG YARNS.—Four-ply, 7,000 lbs., fancy colors, skeins; spot delivery; bargains. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

CHARMEUSE AND LACES to close out. Pattullo, Inc., 16 East 33d St.

COATS.—Silk plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Kayser silk jersey sport coats and suits; exceptional values; immediate delivery. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

COATS, Suits, and Skirts.—Complete stock at Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS.—Wonderful sellers; broadcloth and plush coats of the better grade; popular prices. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS—Silk plush; trimmed; guaranteed lining, $9.50. Metropolitan Coat, 40 W. 27th.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COTTON DRESSES in stock for immediate delivery at low prices. Belle Dress House, 129 West 25th St.

COTTON SUBSTITUTE, 300 bales, broken cop, clean, spinnable. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

COTTON SUBSTITUTE, spinnable, 300 bales white; good staple. Box 516 Amsterdam, N. Y.

CLOTH.—White and fancy siderdown for sale cheap. Fleischer Cloak and Suit Co., 366 Broadway.

CLOTH.—Fem poms, wool velours, chinchillas, muxkatex, striped bolivia. Farr. 2648.

DRESSES. — Serges, satins, taffetas, Georgettes, white, colors; immediate delivery; new styles continually; special prices; quantity lots; large sizes always on hand. Printzess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES, Suits.—We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and pongee sport suits. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Fall models in striped taffeta, crepe de chine, georgette, and taffeta to order. Adelson Weinberg, 5 West 31st.

DRESSES.—500 taffeta, to close out at a price. Redfern Costume Co., 6 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—200 cotton and gingham dresses to close out cheap. National Garment Co., 1 East 28th.

DRESSES.—300 high-class satin, georgette, and charmeuse to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Brenner Bros. & Hadra, 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES, silk, gingham, white, fancy voiles, immediate delivery. Gleckner Dress Co., 50 W. 27th St.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses, snappy styles, to close out at a price. Samuel Englander, 1,175 Broadway, corner 28th.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge dresses for immediate delivery. Flower Dress, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—White voile dresses to close out; also wash skirts. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 18 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Have 1,000 colored and white voile at sacrifice. Rosenberg, 134 Spring, 7th floor.

DRESSES.—40 silk taffeta dresses to close out. 156 West 21st, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—On hand, 300 cotton dresses, to close out. J. Holtsman, 140 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—100 taffeta and few washables, including stouts. Prime, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—750 wash dresses to close out at sacrifice. H. Teitelbaum, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—100 in wash dresses to close out. Prices, $10 up. West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Ginghams, ripple, F. & W., pink and blue. Gramercy 1271, F. & W.

DRESSES.—Ginghams, ripple, F. & W., pink and blue. Gramercy 1271, F. & W.

GEORGETTE.—Stewarts 2564; ivory, 80 pieces; $1.24 regular. W 14 Times.

JERSEYS.—Wool jersey, light and heavy weight; will consider reasonable offer. Samuel Englander, 1,175 Broadway, corner 28th.

KERAMI.—Two pieces Sidney Blumenthal keramI. Farragut 2847.

KERSEYS.—Castor kersey, 10 pieces, $1.75 net; Thames River velour, all colors, $2.07½ net. Farragut 2151.

KERSEY.—Raritan 1278, in brown, green, blue, black, burgundy, taupe. Chelsea 9864.

KERSEY.—American 15020, 8 pieces brown and 3 pieces navy at $2.35 net cash. Phone Farragut 5142.

LINEN DUSTERS, to close out at a price. S. D. Seliger, 11 West 17th St.

LINEN.—Irish linen, French finish, 45 inches. Tel. Farragut 3990.

MEN'S CLOTHING.—Job for sale, bargain; call immediately. Rosen, 133 Lenox Av.

MIDDIES.—500 doz. in silk, cotton, and smocks, for immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

MOP AND BRUSH YARNS.—10,000 pounds weekly; desirable, inexpensive. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

MUFFS.—Ladies' coonies, black and brown muffs, 17x20, cheap. Room 1,109, 28 East 26th.

NECKWEAR.—Marabou capes at $24 per dozen; unusual value; also job of ostrich boas. E. Eisemann & Co., 48 West 4th St.

OVERCOATS—400 kerseys, fancies, also alpaca coats, to close out very cheap. D. L. & W., Inc., 46 East 14th St.

PIECE GOODS.—American 90610, all colors; Joels 6400; Garfield 4835; Lorraine 3017; Raritan 1273; botany broadcloth 315; also H. & H. plush 200; quantity of above in all shades; low prices; Farragut 3148.

REMNANTS, Colored Drills, &c.—Short lengths, 30,000 lbs., pound goods. Franklin 1358.

SERGES.—Botany 11433, $1.55 net; botany broadcloth 315; price $2.10 net. Madison Square 2389.

SERGES.—Cotton warp; all wool, storm, and French serges. Gramercy 2091-92.

SERGES, 1464-54289 M. F. L. Farragut 9943, Mr. London.

SLEEVE LININGS, coat linings, 12,000 yards; desirable; cheap. Mayflower, Madison Square 9380.

SLEEVE LININGS, 12,000 yards, 12½ cents; blue, flesh. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SKIRTS.—White wide wale corduroy skirts to close out, $1.50 net. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 28th.

SKIRTS—5,000 wash skirts to close. Bronner Mfg. Co., care of Lehmann Sales Co., 33 W. 34th St.

SKIRTS.—350 black, fancy taffeta and satin; sacrifice, $2.25 up. Chelsea 9872.

SKIRTS.—3,500 wash skirts to close out at sacrifice. H. Teitelbaum, 43 West 27th St.

SKIRTS, COATS.—Silk jersey skirts, $3.75, and coats, $5 up. Daily Waist, 8 W. 19th.

SKIRTS.—1,000 skirts to close out; Mitchel's poplins and serges. Orchard 2353.

SUITS.—Genuine ladies' palm beach suits to close out. Sol Levine & Co., 12 W. 27th St. Phone 488 Farragut.

SUITS.—Ramie linen suits to close out. Fenstersteck & Rosen, 35 West 31st.

TRIMMINGS.—Stock of high-class trimmings, laces, braids, ornaments, garnitures, fringes, tassels, buttons, bugles, and cords to close out at a sacrifice. M. J. McDonald & Co., 40 West 24th St. Greeley 1946.

VELOURS.—Wool single width Chinchillas, kerseys, silbelines. Call in person, Herman Cloak Co., 30 West 26th St.

VESTS, Quilted.—Job of 65 dozen ladies' quilted vests, mainly sateens and Jap. silk. 39 Union Square West, Room 14.

VELVETS.—Short lengths; good quality; all colors; 69c per yard. Spring 7934.

WAISTS.—Georgette, popular price, and crepe de chine; large quantity on hand; will sell at a price. Supreme Waist Co., 114 West 26th St.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 dozen white and fancy to close. Greenwald Petticoat Co., 1261 Broadway. Telephone Madison Square 8832.

WASH SKIRTS.—Job to close cheap. A. Russakow, 136 West 21st St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4½@5 per cent. for the best names
Monday ..... 4½@5 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Crude Rubber Prices Steadier.

For the time being at least, prices in the local crude rubber market appear to have touched bottom. In spite of the continued lack of trading, yesterday's quotations were practically on a level with those of last week. The spot figure for plantations was 67 cents, with July-September quoted at 66½ cents and October-December at 66¾. For upriver fine, spot, 68½ cents was asked, with coarse quoted at 49 cents, and upper Caucho bail at 42½ cents. Big buyers continue to show only a limited interest in the market.

***

Mills Not "Rubbing It In."

According to a well-informed mill agent in the woolen trade, the mills, even though prices look exorbitant at the present time, are not "rubbing it in" to their customers. It seems that the mills are having their own troubles in trying to gauge the demand further ahead by two or three months than is their usual wont. Yarns have to be bought on what approaches speculation and, when the selection happens to be the right one, the mill is the winner. When several sizes or grades are not successful sellers in the fabric, they have to be resold, and rarely over the cost price. For this reason, it was pointed out, profits have not been increased as present prices might indicate.

***

Dating Sales from Delivery.

A change in the usual order of terms has been made in the dress goods trade. Formerly sellers permitted dating to be taken from Jan. 1 on Spring goods and from July 1 on Fall merchandise. Several houses have now made arrangements to sell their goods on a dating which runs from the time of delivery. Thus, on a shipment that is received on Sept. 10, payment must be made seventy days after that date, instead of seventy days after Jan. 1. Another set of terms put into use is a thirty-day net plan whereby a certain discount is given for payment in that time. Through the adoption of the new terms, the dress goods sellers hope to spread out payments, instead of having them come in all at the same time. The arrangement is expected to be especially beneficial under present trying conditions, when the mills frequently need money to take advantage of favorable opportunities to buy in the raw-material markets.

***

Misses' Garments Selling Well.

It is a long time since the spirit of youth has been any better depicted than in the garments for misses and juniors that are now being shown in this market. That the buyers realize this fact and appreciate it is shown by the amount of business that has already been written on the books of the leading houses. Garments for the "flapper," which is the title given to young girls of the awkward age, also are said to show the results of careful designing, and with the same success that has been true of the more regular sizes. With certain modifications, the lines of the new season's garments follow quite closely the silhouette of the "grown-up" models. Especially is this true of dresses.

***

Gray Goods Still Quiet.

Listlessness again characterized trading in the local gray goods market yesterday. Neither first nor second hand goods were much in demand, though there was some inquiry on the part of buyers who wanted to get goods out below the market for the nearby deliveries. Not much interest was shown in contracts. Printcloths had a rather poor time of it. In the coarse goods end of the market there was further selling of 40-inch 4.25-yard sheetings, for spot delivery, at 11 cents. Sales also were made on 36-inch 4.15-yard sheetings at 8¼ cents, net, for delivery in the Fall. Closing mill prices for printcloths were nominal at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	14½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10½c
39-inch, 72-78s	13½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10½c
39-inch, 68-72s	12c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9½c
39-inch, 64-44s	8½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11c	27-inch, 64-60s	7½c

***

Hard Coal Output Snapped Up.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that there is little to be said about the anthracite situation except to repeat the old story about everybody being short of the prepared sizes. This shortage is not due to any falling off in production, for June shipments were the largest on record for any month. After more than due allowance is made for steam sizes, the tonnage of domestic coal shipped from the region was, and is, above Winter normal and far above the amount usually sent to market in the Summer months. In the opinion of many in the local trade, the price-fixing program is working in a manner that will result in a great hardship to some bituminous consumers unless a way is found to regulate distribution or increase production.

***

Prices Dumfound Sellers.

In summing up the situation in the dress goods trade, the representative of one house said yesterday that the prices received from the mills are even causing consternation among sellers themselves. Buyers, he said, are buying goods now that a month ago they passed up as unreasonably high priced, and they are refusing merchandise today for the same reason that in another month's time they will probably be glad to get. "The New York agents," he added, "are wondering when the end will come, and even the buyers seem not disturbed than some of the people they are doing business with."

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These Goods Were "Some" Late.

A merchant who is interested in some stores in the Far West, and who recently returned from a visit to them, told yesterday of some instances of how goods had been tied up en route between this city and the Rocky Mountain region by the railroad situation. All of them were out of the ordinary, but the worst one of all was a case in which some goods that had been shipped from here on Feb. 8 and 9 did not reach their destinations until about the middle of last month. This kind of thing, the merchant in question asserted, worked considerably more hardship on the stores than the difficulty experienced in getting the goods in this market. Over-the-counter business, he said, has been excellent so far this year, in spite of the higher prices charged.

DRESS FABRIC BUYERS.

Topics Discussed at Their Midsummer Meeting Yesterday.

A strong spirit of optimism prevailed yesterday at the midsummer meeting of the Jobbers' Association of Dress Fabric Buyers held at the Waldorf-Astoria. About 150 members, representing large firms in all sections of the country, were present when H. Clay Miller of the Daniel Miller Company, Baltimore, First Vice President of the association, called the meeting to order. W. T. Farley, President of the organization, it was explained, was unable, on account of illness, to be present.

Mr. Miller, in his opening address, said he considered it his duty to urge deliberate action, and the importance for thoughtful consideration of national and international conditions. He held, however, that after all was said and done "each man must make up his own mind as to the wisdom of any certain course."

Close attention was given an address by William Whitman, President of the William Whitman Company of this city. Mr. Whitman, whose subject was "Wool and Cotton Situation," spoke from an active experience of sixty-three years. After discussing the high price of cotton at the present time, the speaker came out against Government control of prices. "Such prices," Mr. Whitman said, "had better be left to the operation of economic laws, rather than be influenced by governmental interference, except in the matter of exports to our enemies."

Relative to the prospect for the future, Mr. Whitman said he was an optimist, as it seemed to him that cotton manufacture was to be limited only by the production of the raw material and by the labor that can be secured for its manufacture. The wool situation he thought far more complex than the cotton situation. He figured that this country's consumption of wool for the present calendar year would be not less than 800,000,000 pounds. This amount was not in sight and the speaker thought it possible that the shortage might amount to 200,000,000 pounds.

Mr. Whitman said that the transition period after the war might depress business for a short period, but would be followed by greater business activity than ever before.

On motion of W. M. G. Howse, a committee will be named to inquire of the Government whether it intends to fix a maximum price on cotton. Mr. Howse said that reports that the Government contemplated such action had a tendency to upset business.

Another subject taken up related to cancellations. Several members reported that mills had canceled their orders, making the excuse that they had been obliged to take on contracts for the Government. After a letter had been read from Colonel John P. Wood of the Wool Committee of the National Council of Defense, telling of the priority to be given Government orders, the jobbers reached the conclusion that the mills in the main were inclined to be fair in cancellations.

The members declined to accept the resignation of President Farley, which was offered in view of the fact that it might be several months before he could assume active direction of the affairs of the organization.

Members from the mid-West, Pacific Coast, the South and other sections all agreed that the outlook was excellent for stable business in the Fall. W. M. Hulse, of Howse of Wichita, Kan., said that while jobbers would buy conservatively at this time, to cover requirements, and would spend just about as much money as in the past, the yardage of the goods purchased would be less. The forum of members held just before final adjournment emphasized that conservatism should be the keynote of business transactions in the immediate future.

THEY MAY RECONSIDER.

Protest Against the Reduction of Discounts by Milliners.

Following a luncheon and conference held yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin under the auspices of the Committee on Discounts of the Retail Millinery Association of America to consider the subject of discounts, it was stated that the recent action of manufacturers in reducing discounts to the retail trade may be reconsidered.

Joseph Mayer of R. H. Macy & Co., First Vice President of the millinery association, presided over two-score representatives of retail and hat manufacturing firms located in all parts of the country. The meeting was called primarily to convince the hat manufacturers that the buyers, in protesting against the reduction in discount by the manufacturers from 7 to 6 per cent., had the active support of the heads of their respective firms.

The retailers' side of the controversy was presented by Jesse I. Straus of R. H. Macy & Co.; E. L. Howe, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Retail Dry Goods Association; G. L. Peck of Lord & Taylor; S. Mundheim of Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburgh; A. W. Townsend of Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago; and M. Fuld of Bamberger & Sons, Newark, N. J. All of these speakers protested against the action of the hat manufacturers in reducing the discount.

After hearing what the store representatives had to say, William Rosenblum, President of the National Association of Hatters, promised to lay the matter of the discount reduction before his association for reconsideration, provided the members of the hatters' organization agreed.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

NEW YORK GAS AND ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Paul Albert, doing business as the New York Gas and Electric Supply Co., 139 Grand St., by the following creditors: Henry Greenstein, $900; Morris H. Schwartz, $20, and Charles M. Flamberg, $14.

CHARLES SCHROEDER, a provision dealer, 719 East Eleventh Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,580 and assets of $7,831. Among the largest creditors are the North Side Savings Bank, $6,000, and Margaret Schroeder) $3,000.

Samuel Diamondstein, a grocer, 270 Audubon Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities given as unknown and assets of $409.

THE AMERICAN CHAIR CO., INC., 570 Grand Street, has assigned to Abram B. Freedman. Barnett Press is President of the company, which was incorporated in 1917.

BERKOWITZ & MOSKOWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Berkowitz & Moskowitz, 442 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Aaron J. Friedman, $332 88; Abraham Abramowitz, $425.85, and Samuel Markowitz, $222.20.

SADIE MARCUS, 1,027 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Albert F. Massolles, 1,419 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 17.—Charles E. Orwig, a Buffalo contractor, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, estimating his unsecured debts at $53,000. His assets are $15. The largest creditor is the R. P. Hopkins Company of Parson, W. Va., with a claim of $10,000.

UTICA, N. Y., July 17.—Dean H. Brown, conducting the C. G. Brown Furniture Company, manufacturer of desks and cabinets of Syracuse, petition in bankruptcy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 17.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed by Cureen E. Redmon, a general merchant at Hatfield, Spencer County, who lists his liabilities at $2,466.57 and his assets at $615.77.

Otto R. Rodarmel, a grocer at Bloomfield: voluntary petition; liabilities, $2,802.02; assets, $1,020.46.

Sam M. Angel, a farmer of Evansville; voluntary petition; liabilities, $6,435.55; assets, $4,446.

Roy Van Vleet, who resigned as educational director of the Y. M. C. A., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, listing his liabilities at $5,730 and assets at $102.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 17.—S. E. Peterson, coal and ice dealer, East Moline, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $8,400; assets, $2,951.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and Over.

Abbate, Antonio—California Wine Association of New York, Inc.	$489.06
Aronowitz, Isaac—Schlesinger	484.91
Burch, Sarah E.—A. F. Mahoney	100.68
Bosworth, Fred L.—Z. O. Nelson & Son	228.76
Bogel, Abe D.—J. Brassy	241.06
Baldwin, Jesse H.—H. Levey	111.64
Birnbaum, Leon—M. Fishman et al.	195.41
Barry, William—Charles L. Scale, Inc.	355.41
Barnet, William R.—Starkey, Marshall & Co.	2,059.83
Brown-Morton Co.—I. Nolins	600.01
Brierly, Henry J.—Ernest Zobel Co., Inc.	116.06
Cooper, Theo. P., and William H. Levine—Montauk Bank	424.51
Cipriani Realty and Construction Co.—Orlando Cipriani, Annie Bolognese, Giovanni Nista, and Nista Construction Co., Inc.—Empire City Gerard Co.	533.16
Dorio, August—People, &c.	200.00
Dondero, Louis, and Cesari Eipidio—L. Foirano	399.93
Edward W. Martin Co.—Broadway Building Co.	189,730.45
Faldi, Rowland E.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation	117.95
Fiedelbaum, Herman—M. L. Aaronson	128.57
Fenton, John T.—Security Bank of New York	4,238.19
Freifeld, Abraham—H. Sobel et al.	227.87
Hanifan, William, and James Garlin—Brooklyn Elevator and Milling Co.	2,431.63
Howard, Ray L.—United Market and Grocery Co.	180.06
Huriburt Motor Truck Co.—American Autopress Co., Inc.	502.78
Heffernan, Edw. F.—E. Toothill	25,043.17
Johnson, Ernest W.—Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Co.	188.73
Klemale, William—Sweet, Orr & Co., Inc.	104.88
Kromberg, Max—H. Singer	106.22
Kaplan, Harry—H. Singer	169.25
Krosnahino, Nicolaj, and Sam Cherok—A. Grunbaum	102.86
Liberty Credit Association—H. Singer	190.40
Levick, Douglas G., Francesco Ebeli and Manfred Uhlfelder—T. J. Crouchley	126.88
Landes, Leonard L.—A. Engel	228.28
Leopold, Leiser—L. Sheinberg et al.	123.16
Linde, Jose O.—J. Furst	119.41
McNally, Owen—W. S. Bainbridge	459.91
McEvoy, James—Central Consumers' Wine and Liquor Co., Inc.	212.76
Morandy, Louis—S. M. Goldstein Co., Inc.	162.82
Morris, John J.—J. McCullough et al.	110.71
M. M. Realty Co.—New York Savings Bank	36,618.13
Neach, Harry D.—Beekman Paper and Card Co., Inc.	104.81
Nebbioso, Gervasio—People, &c.	200.00
Okits, Harry—S. Fogel	224.16
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.—F. E. Cox	758,132.95
Pfeif, Max—Broad and Beaver Street Co.	1,727.00
Plaja, Paul—People, &c.	200.00
Shanahan, John, and National Surety Co.—People, &c.	1,000.00
Sackin, Aaron—E. H. Kaufmann	224.38
Stevenson, Oscar—Batavia Rubber Co.	371.84
Schlecht, Louis and Anna—G. Busch	375.93
Thompson, William H.—W. H. Hendrickson	120.41
Urspring, Lulu—Hilaire Mahieu & Co., Inc., costs	107.83
Ursprung, Louis—Same, costs	107.83
Union Central Life Insurance Co.—J. Kirschenbaum	205.02
Wirth Auto Service Co.—F. Schneider	539.01
Same—Same	271.01
Whitney-by-the-Sea, Inc.—O. A. Marsh et al.	114.41
Werner, Annie—George & Bro., Inc.	151.06
Weingrad, Samuel—G. Brauer	137.66
Walron, Frank R.—R. B. Dana	451.26
Wekstein, Samuel—Italian Vineyard Co.	179.76
Werner, August H.—Phelps Stokes Estates, Inc.	630.58

In Bronx County.

Adler, Julius—N. Kirchenbaum	$42.65
Allegro & Marrassi Corp.—Heavy Haulage Co., Inc.	155.88
Broderick, Michael J.—Harlem Savings Bank	1,592.88
Baldwin, Charles L.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc.	227.02
Charles Essenwanger & Son, Inc.—C. E. Fehr	625.41
Connelly, Adelaide S.—Harlem Savings Bank	1,154.22
Fitzgerald, Archer W.—J. F. Clancey	229.12
Hopewell Building Co., Inc.—Sargent & Co.	112.86
Linetzky, David—L. Rosansky	111.81
Lund, Paul—Haupert Machine Co., Inc.	46.61
Memor Corp.—Daily Realty Co., Inc.	500.00
Theodore Starrett Co.—S. V. Turits	242.15
Violante, John, Louis Porcelli, and Maria Porcelli—Bronx Borough Bank	2,345.77

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Arrowhead Realty Co.—A. Koch, May 21, 1917, reversed	$500.00
Bement, Wm. P.; Arthur E. Weil, and the Penn Co. for Ins. on Lives, &c.—Aetna Life Ins. Co., June 28, 1916	103.30
Alpha Portland Cement Co.—J. Wise, Nov. 8, 1916	5,644.28
Bellemore Holding Co., Inc., and Frederick Brown—Cleveland Holding Co., Inc., Feb. 16, 1917, vacated	12,523.46
Goldbeck, Walter D.—Fine Arts Building Co., June 11, 1917	845.06
Gechegan, Agnes C.; Wm. J. Conners, and Christian F. Tietjen — Security Bank of New York, Jan. 24, 1916, vacated	140.64
Independent Western Star Order—L. Corn, Feb. 1 1917	983.19
Christie, Henry—Kellwood Realty Co., March 26, 1917, canceled	107.94
Republic Bag and Paper Co.—Yorkville Paper Co., July 12, 1917	200.00
Thorpe, Walter—S. Mitchell, April 17, 1917	1,118.75
Dantzenberg, Rose, and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.—People, &c., June 8, 1917	1,000.00
Kimball, Samuel E.—General Electric Co., April 14, 1917	1,788.61
Held, Anna—E. H. Kaufmann, June 14, 1917	2,458.20
Shoemaker, Edgar—T. Rudolph, Feb. 27, 1915, reversed	896.18
Bischoff Banking House—A. E. Becker et al., Aug. 5, 1915	1,161.83
Carroll, Daniel J.—S. Biterman et al., May 9, 1917	53.65
Knapp, Edward J.—F. F. French, Dec. 28, 1915	100.00
Same—Same, May 4, 1916	30.48
Same—Same, April 10, 1916	113.46
Perlberg, Haberman Iron Works and Morris Perlberg—M. Ambinder, Jan. 21, 1915	340.00

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above stock. This is the finest lot of clothing ever offered at auction before the season, and should command attention of all high-class stores, as these goods were made for the finest trade. Goods will be sold in large lots to dealers.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill Co.; Miss G. A. Tobin, waists; W. T. Tobin, coats, suits, dresses; 37 West 26th.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—C. A. Dorney Furniture Co.; J. W. Zeigenfuss, furniture; Murray Hill.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; W. Jones, furniture; 1,150 Broadway; Latham.

BALTIMORE—Fleishman & Bros.; B. Fleishman, jobs, Spring suits; 1,163 B'way.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; Mrs. M. Katz, children's, ladies' wear; 404 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; W. P. Whitmore, laces, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michelson, millinery, ribbons; L. Goodman, dry goods; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, silks, ready-to-wear; 11 E. 21st.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Eptinge, ribbons, dress trimmings; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; C. S. Stackpole, shoes; 2 W. 37th.

BOISE, Idaho—C. J. Anderson & Co.; W. E. Graham, men's furnishing goods; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. McCurdy, gloves; Miss Vincent, ladies' suits; Mr. O'Callahan, misses' suits; Miss Maloney, skirts; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. McCabe, cotton goods; Mr. Graham, upholstery goods; Mr. McCahey, rugs; Mr. McGuire, notions; Mr. Murphy, toys, sporting goods; Miss Rice, hosiery, underwear; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; I. Burke, M. G. Cronin, infants' wear; A. Watson, costumes; J. Day, millinery; S. E. Emery, underwear; F. Kendall, costumes; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss Hornstein, coats; H. A. Cook, underwear, kimonos, house dresses; Mrs. Quinn, infants' wear; J. N. Wilson, corsets; 404 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. F. Varnum, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. Mann, domestics; 106 Grand.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. A. Durant, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; 404 4th Av.; Brottell.

BOSTON, Mass.—Chandler & Co.; G. F. Johnson, furs; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—Smith-Blair Co.; Mrs. Withers, waists, sweaters, underwear; Prince George.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan Marsh Co.; F. C. Kemball, costumes; Mr. Berry, notions; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, piece goods; T. Barker, housefurn. goods; 470 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland Dry Goods Co.; J. D. Granfield, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear

CHINESE PRESIDENT TO GIVE UP OFFICE

Report Li's Decision Influenced by a Guard Running Amuck at His House.

FENG MAY BE SUCCESSOR

Premier Tuan's Decision to Avoid Imperial Abdication Causes New Complication.

PEKING, July 16, (Delayed.)—Tuan Chi-jui, who commanded the republican forces which defeated the attempt to restore the monarchy, has definitely assumed the Premiership, besides taking over the war portfolio.

President Li Yuan-hung has announced his decision not to resume office. He has entered the French hospital, and is under treatment for a slight internal complaint. It appears that his resignation was induced not by illness but by a disturbing incident at his residence at 5 o'clock this morning. One of the guards ran amuck with a sabre, killed a Colonel and two soldiers, and wounded a Captain and a soldier. Taking the pistol of one of his victims, he fired several shots.

Premier Tuan has decided that an abdication edict is unnecessary, as it would compromise the Emperor. Chinese of the southern provinces, jealous of Huan's success, are already endeavoring to weaken his power, asserting he intends to retain the Emperor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Li Yuan-hung's early retirement from the Presidency of the Chinese Republic and Vice President Feng Kuo-chang's succession to the highest office are indicated in diplomatic advices from the Far East received in Washington today. President Li has not been permitted by the Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, to resume his powers as Executive. Tuan, who is regarded as one of the saviors of the republic in the recent attempt to restore the monarchy, had been previously dismissed from office by Li, and harbors this grievance against the President.

Direct communication between Peking and the Chinese Legations abroad has been reestablished with the return to Peking of the Premier and the appointment of a new foreign Minister, Wang Tah-sieh. Premier Tuan is a professional soldier as well as a statesman, and his acceptance of the War Office is regarded here as indicative of his intention of controlling the war machine if China enters the world conflict.

The new Foreign Minister has been a neutral in politics, and can be identified only generally as a republican. His appointment to the Foreign Office was regarded here as significant on account of his previous residence in both England and Japan, whose influence is expected to be felt strongly by China in the immediate future.

Liu Kang-hsun, the new Naval Minister, belongs to the Southern Party in Chinese politics, his appointment being considered as a "peace offering" to the South by the military party of the North, which is now in control of the Government. Whether the South will be completely satisfied with this recognition is problematical.

Premier Tuan, whose policies, especially his efforts to induce the Chinese Congress to pass a war resolution, precipitated the recent governmental crisis, is looked to by close observers of the situation to move toward war in an effort to solidify the sentiment of China and to consolidate the authority of the central Government. He is considered more powerful now than any other man in China.

Minister Reinsch at Peking reported today the names of the three Americans wounded by stray bullets when the republican troops defeated the monarchists. None was dangerously hurt. The names follow:

Corporal J. E. Gault, marine corps, ricochet bullet wound in right side of back; doing well.

Allen R. Zumbrum, civilian, rifle bullet through lower left leg and another through left hip; no bones broken; doing well.

R. A. White, civilian, of Traer, Iowa, bullet wound in left side of back about two inches from spine; no wound of exit; condition much improved.

LOYALTY CHALLENGE IS SENT TO GERMANS

Security League Asks Them to Hold Mass Meetings to Show That America Is United.

The National Security League sent yesterday to the leading organizations of Germans in New York City its challenge to them to stand up and be counted as condemning the German Government and assuring their relatives and friends in Germany that the United States is a united nation in its conduct of the war. The request for the German-Americans to hold mass meetings and acclaim their loyalty to America will be sent to all the German societies in the United States. The replies will be made public.

S. Stanwood Menken, President of the league, sent a letter to the German societies inclosing a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the league. The letter said:

We take the liberty of sending you herewith a copy of a resolution adopted at the meeting of the Executive Committee of this organization.

We are submitting it to you at this time because it points the way for a great national patriotic work on the part of the members of your organization, and we do so with the conviction that you desire to do your full part of service to bring to the United States peace with victory.

We are advised that the people of Germany do not believe that Americans are a unit in their prosecution of the war or in support of the President, and if your members took it upon themselves to communicate as far as opportunity permits with those that they know in Germany and its allied countries, to the effect that America is preparing for the war on the broadest scale and the entire strength of the nation is behind the war, we feel that it would have tremendous influence toward world peace.

In order that you may understand the attitude with which this resolution is presented, I would say that throughout the National Security League has taken the position that Americans of native birth should approach their fellow-citizens of foreign origin with understanding and good-fellowship and make the war the occasion of creating a nationality by cementing all elements into a common people.

The letter was sent to these New York organizations: Liederkranz Society, Germania Society of Brooklyn, Synod of the Lutheran Church, Arion Society, German-American Independent Democracy, German-American Rowing Club, German-American Waiters' Association, Deutscher Verein, German Historic Society, German Masonic Temple, German Press Club, and the German Society.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against.*

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 328, 3d Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Franklin<Hamburg-Am Packet Co.
Hamburg-Am Packet Co<Franklin.
Willis<Barnes, Ames & Co.
Spencer<Bark Argentina.
Jolles<SS La Drome.
Henping Leather Co<Hang-Amer Line (2)
Pellisier<same.
Higgins<SS La Drome
Yaburg Bros<same.
Olufsen<3,300 tons oil cake.
Czarnikow<SS Sandon Hall.

Dorrance<Barber & Co.
Re Tug Oneida.
Re Tug Saranac.
Sugar Prod Co<SS Delaware.
Schneider<Stmbt Little Silver.
O'Boyle<Tug James McWilliams.
Mackenzie<Johnston Ltg Co.
Moran Tow & Tow Co<Crawford Co.
Penn RR<Tug Kinetis. Same<Josh A Lovett.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.

Matt J Harvey.
George G Snyder.
Solomon Stavin.
Jacob Grossman.
John W Merriam.
James J Tucker.
Saul Levy.
Dorothy Maynard.
Reuben Ovadin.
Henry Lieberman.
Quinn & O'Hara.
Kaplow Bros.
James Weinstraub.
B & L Auto Lamp Co.
Eleanor Cochran.
Lawrence Barnum.
Milton E Stern.

J & J Freed.
Emmet Queen.
Vincent Volence, Jr.
Henry Roux.
Morris Cohen.
Samuel Klein.
Int-Ocean Trans Co.
Louis Kupferman.
M & H Gordon.
Hubert Motz.
William Kerner.
Arbin Dress Co.
Sf Gall Amer Emb Works.

Under objections:
William Kerner.
Elizabeth J Halpin.
David Diamond.
Friedlander Diamond Jew Co.
C M Eckhardt.

Morris Schwartz.
Ray Hayman.
William Oppenheim.
Morris Feiss.
Patterson Lumber Co.
B E Peake & Co. (2.)
Godwin De Gray.
Jacob Simon.
John W Pace.

Adjourned cases:
Bernard Solomon.
L & E Goldsmith.
Schiff & Greenhaus.
William Oppenheimer.
Involuntary case:
Petition<Daleo & F.
Motions:
Morris & Pope.
Lafayette Baths.
H H Paradise.
Alton Dress & W Co.

Baron Bros.
Isidor B Derman.
Levi M Rosenthal.
William Steuer.
Loretta Corp. (2.)
Herbert E Schaffer.
Nathan Thuman.
Resnek. Shapiro Co.
Bronx Cut Stone Co.
H. & L. Jarmulowsky. (2.)
Samuel Kaufman.
Rodin & Kalish.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy compositions.

Henry C Paradies et al Consumers Pie Baking Co.
Morris Glazman.
Bankruptcy and general motions:
Robert Burns, Jr.
Wilhelm Co<Rosenson. (2.)
Penobscot Rty Corp.

McLaughlin, as trustee<Kupel.
Camille Weidenfeld.
Bernard Mosesson.
Jacob Friedman.
Bronstein & Javetz.
Henry Krauss.
Fred M Schwartje.
Hecker-J-J Mill Co<Gilbert R Green.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ordway, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Planten<Nat Nag Bk.
Re McGowan<Williams.
NY Pneu Serv Co<N Y Edison.
Reichstadt<Halstead, (2.)
Gurdick<Dela & Hud.
Mack<Amco Rlty Co, (2.)
Singer<Packard Car.
Babinczak<Dela & Hudson Co.
Griffin<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co.
Re East 218th St, (White Plains Rd.)
18th Ward Bk<Hains.
Ladwig<Hermann.
Ferreigno<Adams.
Wilson Overseas Ship.
Quacquarello<Remsen.
Honig<Isaac.
Rothstein<Slevin.
Skolnik<Teter.
Consiavo<Loew.
Kogan<Bonta.
Lyons<Asphalt Const.
Mantell<Un Cig Stra.
Lorenzo<Williams & Wells Co.
Michelow<Runets.
Arnstett<Baecker.
Haromic Verein, Inc
Kirk<Andrews.
Dunleavy<Am Pastry & Mfg Co.
Johnston<Weed.
Tanenbaum<Tanenbaum.
De Marco<Met. Trust.
Gruber<Kalbach.
Savage<Aldrich.
Re Maltbie (McEar.)
B H RR<Pub Service.
Nassau Elec RR<same.
G I & B RR<same.
S. Q Co & RR<same.
Cohen<NY, Ont & W RR. (2.)
Bookbinder<Mirkin.
Saffney<Kelly.
Roig y Roig<Mangold.
Kaufman<Workin.

Enzler<Seltzer.
Reynolds<Smith.
Faria<McNamara.
Wolforth<same.
Monroe<Monroe.
Hayward<McPaul (2.)
Tachmann<Kinerath Realty Co.
Ledwith<Flynn.
Bernheim<Sloane.
Ely<Moran.
Feld<Muller.
Coan<Ludlam.
Redman<Redman.
Mount<Isaacs.
Birdsall<De Vesa.
Caleff<Caleff.
Tritt<Piskoch.
Leifer<Gibbs.
Habousch<Habousch.
Jezek<Firuski.
Kyios<Horn & Hardart Co.
Kelberman<Brondy.
De Trool.
Rising<Hardman, Peck & Co.
Matich<Baker, Smith & Co.
Schuman<Burns Bros.
Strauss<302 5th Av Corp. (6.)
Conlan<Marsh.
Rector, Church Wardens, &c<Katz.
Conlan<Marsh.
Wiener<Wiener.
Nealis<Nealis.
Bookbinder<Mirken.
Bigelow<Russell.
Alexander<Bd of Edu.
Greenberger<Hatel.
Makepeace<Dilltown Smokeless Coal Co.
Steele<Cook.
Perkins<Perkins.
Re Platz.
Hancock<Hancock.
Kirk La Shelle Co<Armstrong.
Re Poletis, (Relt.)
Altieri<Altieri.
Schwartz<Levitt.

Same<Walsh.
Same<Melbourne.
Re Seller, (2.)
Re Dexter.

Re Tug Sarah.
Re Tug Sarah.
Re Tug Sarah.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recover Part of Monday's Losses on Easier Money—New Financing.

A better feeling in financial circles followed the passing of the temporary stringency in money caused by Government withdrawals to meet the $200,000,000 of Government certificates of indebtedness which were paid off yesterday. Renewals were made yesterday at 6 per cent. for brokers' loans, which proved to be the high rate of the day, some funds being offered at the close at 3 to 3½ per cent. A period of high call money operates to attract cash from the interior, and the redepositing of about $100,000,000, which was paid to retire the temporary certificates, resulted in an easier situation in the call money market. Stocks were irregular, but most issues recovered part of Monday's declines. The conspicuously weak issue in yesterday's dealings was Maxwell Motor, which broke from 41 to 35⅝, closing at 36¾, with a net loss for the day of 4⅝. The slump in this issue was due to an expectation that the directors might reduce or omit entirely the dividend at the meeting scheduled to be held yesterday. No action was taken, owing to lack of a quorum, and the question will go over for another month.

The stock market is in an uncertain mood, with discussion of the price-fixing measures to be adopted by Washington looming larger each day. The difficulties involved in the new policy are so many and so great that no easy solution offers itself. In the meantime, buying for the Allies has almost come to a standstill. It is at least a debatable point as to whether the Federal authorities have the right to fix prices for supplies bought by the European Governments, and while manufacturers are reconciled to accepting prices to be fixed by governmental authority for purchases made for this nation's account, they are not disposed to concede that the same quotations should apply to export business.

A suggestion emanating from Washington which has received favorable comment in the financial district is that the President should appoint a purchasing commission made up of several prominent industrial heads, with representation for the War and Navy Departments, to act as a board of review for all Government buying.

Although there was a fair degree of activity in yesterday's market, bankers believe that speculation should be limited, lest the market absorb too much of the banks' funds. Sentiment on the Stock Exchange inclines to the view that present conditions do not warrant a more active market.

The demand for investment issues has been slow in recovering from the strain of the Liberty Loan offering. Announcement of the short-term financing to be done by the Delaware & Hudson was received with a good deal of interest as indicating the inability of corporations of the very best credit standing to finance their needs with long-term issues at a satisfactory price in the present state of near-deadlock in the bond market. The demand for short-term issues is, however, excellent.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Brazilian Issues Leading Feature—American Securities Dull.

LONDON, July 17.—The stock market was quietly cheerful today. The leading features were Brazilian issues on the resumption of payments and Japanese bonds on redemption purchases. In the mining section Canadians were prominent and in other sections rubber and oil stocks were strong, while steady investment buying occurred in breweries, Australian bonds and consols at occasionally harder price. American securities were dull and uninteresting.

Money was in better supply and discount rates were easy.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 17.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs 70 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 50 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Last	3½
Low	3	Renewals	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4½@4¾	Sixty days	5
Ninety days	4¾@4¾	Ninety days	5
Four months	4½@5	Four months	5@5½
Five months	4¾@5	Five months	5@5½
Six months	5 @5½	Six months	5@5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4½
4 to 6 months	4½@5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7550	$4.7550	$4.7550	—.0005
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	—.00⅛
Cables	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	—.00⅜
Rubles—				
Demand	22.40	21.80	21.80	—1.00
Cables	22.50	22.00	22.00	—1.00

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Yesterday's Cables.	Monday. Demand.	Monday. Cables.
4.8663 London	4.7550	4.7675	4.7550	4.7675
5.7825 Paris	5.75⅝	5.74⅜	5.75⅝	5.74⅜
China—				
Hongkong	68.25	68.38	68.25	68.38
Peking	98.25	98.38	98.25	98.38
Shanghai	92.875	93.00	92.875	93.00
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.90	19.80	19.90
40.10 Holland	41.18⅝	41.25	41.18⅝	41.25
32.44 India—				
Bombay	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.22½	7.21⅛	7.22½	7.21⅛
49.84 Japan—				
Kobe	51.00	51.12½	51.00	51.12½
Yokohama	51.00	51.12½	51.00	51.12½
50.00 Philippine Islands—				
Manila	50.12½	50.25	50.12½	50.25
51.85 Russia	21.90	22.00	21.90	22.00
26.79 Scandinavia—				
Copenhagen	28.90	29.10	28.90	29.10
Stockholm	31.00	31.20	31.00	31.20
Christiania	29.40	29.60	29.40	29.60
19.295 Spain	22.90	23.10	22.90	23.10
South America—				
32.41 Rio	26.75	26.87½	26.75	26.87½
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.875	44.00	43.875	44.00
5.1826 Switzerland	4.66	4.64½	4.66	4.64½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71¼	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $872,940,128; balance, $52,516,028; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $234,344; Federal Reserve credit balance, $27,881,361.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.500$2.8125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 40 15-16d, off 5-16d; in New York, 80⅝c, off ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 63¼c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Tin, spot	62.00	62.50	61.50	....
Lead	....	10.62½	....	11.12½
Spelter	8.62½	....	8.75	....
Antimony	*15.00	15.50	*15.00	15.50
Quicksilver	105.00	....	105.00	....
Aluminium	*55.00	....	*56.00	....
Iron, No. 2 X f'dy	53.75	54.75	53.75	54.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 29¼@30c. carload lots, spot delivery; 29c. third quarter; 27½@28c. fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	129	10	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	329	0	0	327	10	0
Tin, futures	326	5	0	324	15	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	664,480	336,839	448,382
Year to date	109,194,963	90,836,583	75,546,735

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
28⅛	30	100	Advance Rumely	27	27	27	27	—1
67½	67¾	100	Ajax Rubber	67⅜	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ¼
5⅛	5⅜	100	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	....
29	29½	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29	29	28¾	29	— ¼
90½	91	2,800	Am. Beet Sugar	90¼	91	90¼	90⅞	+ ⅞
48¼	..	1,200	Am. Can	48	48¼	48	48½	+ ½
..	..	10	Am. Can pf	107	107	107	107	....
76	76¼	400	Am. Car & Fdry	75⅝	76	75¼	76	+1
38	39½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	38½	38½	38	38	— ¾
12⅞	13⅜	300	Am. H. & Leather	13	13	13	13	....
60½	61	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	60¼	60¾	60¼	60⅜	+ ⅛
57⅞	58½	900	Am. International	55	58¾	55	58	—1½
24⅝	25	2,800	Am. Linseed	24¾	24¾	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
60	61¼	100	Am. Linseed pf	60	60	60	60	—2½
71¼	71⅝	1,400	Am. Locomotive	71	71½	70½	71⅛	+1½
16⅞	16⅝	2,300	Am. Malting	16¼	16½	16	16½	+1¼
68½	68¾	1,350	Am. Malting 1st pf	69¾	70	68½	68½	— ½
103¼	103⅝	5,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	102⅝	103⅝	102¼	103⅝	+1
66½	67	400	Am. Steel Fdries	66¾	67	66¾	67	....
123⅝	124¼	18,100	Am. Sugar Ref	121⅝	124½	120¾	124	—2¾
119	119½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119	119	119	119	— ½
51¼	51⅝	3,700	Am. Sumatra Tob	51	52¾	50⅝	51½	+ ⅝
120½	121	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	120⅛	120½	120½	120½	— ⅛
207	210	2,400	Am. Tobacco	197½	206⅝	197½	206⅝	+9¼
100⅞	101	400	Am. Tob. pf. new	101	101	100⅞	101	+ ⅛
52	53	100	Am. Woolen	52⅛	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	+ ⅛
97½	99	100	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	98	98	....
38	38½	100	Am. Writing P. pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	—1
23¼	24	1,900	Am. Zinc L. & S	22	23½	22	23½	— ½
61¼	62¾	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ¼
78	78½	13,500	Anaconda Copper	77¼	78½	76¾	78	+1
101¼	101½	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅞	101½	100⅞	101¼	+ ⅝
98	98½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98	98	98	98	+1
111¼	112¼	100	Atlantic Coast Line	111¼	111¼	110½	111½	+1¼
107⅛	107⅞	3,000	At., Gulf & West I	107½	108	105½	107⅝	+ ⅛
61	61¼	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	61	61	61	61	— ⅝
68½	69¼	11,700	Baldwin Loco	67⅝	69⅝	67⅝	68⅝	+ ½
73¼	73¾	600	Baltimore & Ohio	73⅛	73⅝	73	73¼	....
126⅝	127	57,800	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	123½	127	122⅝	127	+3¼
59½	60¼	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	60¼	60¾	60½	60½	....
85	89½	40	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	85	85	85	85	....
37	38	300	Butte & Superior	36⅞	37	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅝
12	12½	100	Buterick Co	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
37	37½	200	California Packing	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
75¾	83	100	Calumet & Arizona	77	77	77	77	....
163⅜	164	1,500	Canadian Pacific	164	165	163½	164	....
80	84	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	—2⅞
85½	86	5,600	Central Leather Co	85	86	84	86	+ ⅛
110	113	200	Central Leather pf	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	+ ⅛
87⅜	88	600	Chandler Motor	88	88	87	87	—1
34½	34½	300	Chi., Gt. West. pf	34½	34½	34	34	....
72½	73	1,420	Chi., Mil. & St. P	73	73⅝	72½	73	+ ¼
109¼	110	400	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	110	110	109¾	109¾	— ¾
67	67½	200	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d.	67	67	67	67	— ⅛
36⅝	37¼	900	C., R. I. & P. t. cfs.	37¼	37¼	36⅝	37	— ⅛
76¼	77	400	Chi., Rock Island & P., 7 p.c.pf.t.c.x d.	77	77¼	76½	76½	— ¾
62½	63	1,500	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c.pf.t.c.x d.	63	63¼	62½	62¼	— ⅜
20¼	20¾	800	Chile Copper	20¼	20¾	20⅛	20⅜	....
52⅝	52¾	3,100	Chino Copper	52⅝	52⅝	52⅛	52⅜	....
49⅝	49¾	1,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	49	49¾	48¼	48½	— ½
40¼	41	100	Columbia Gas & El	40¼	40¾	40¼	40½	....
108	108½	20	Consolidated Gas	108½	108¾	108½	108½	....
101¼	101¼	600	Continental Can	100½	101½	100½	101½	+1½
34¼	34⅜	16,200	Corn Products Ref	33⅝	34¼	33¼	34¼	+ ⅝
81	81¼	35,800	Crucible Steel	79	81½	79	81	+1½
41⅜	42⅜	4,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	....	40¾	40¾	41⅜	+ ⅞
89	90¼	210	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	90½	90½	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
99⅝	100¼	200	Deere & Co. pf	100	100	100	100	....
114	114½	400	Delaware & Hud	113	114¼	113	114¼	+ ⅝
13½	14½	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
24	24¼	5,000	Distillers' Secur	23½	24½	23½	24⅛	+ ⅞
23¼	27⅜	2,300	Erie	23⅛	27⅜	23⅛	25¾	+ ⅞
38	39¼	700	Erie 1st pf	39	39	38¾	38¾	....
29¼	29½	200	Erie 2d pf	29	29¼	29	29¼	....
35¼	36½	200	Gaston, W. & W	34¾	35	34¾	35	—1
156⅜	161	600	General Electric	156⅞	157½	156⅞	157	+ ⅝
116¼	117¾	14,200	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	116¼	117½	114⅝	116½	....
50½	51½	2,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	49¾	51¼	49¾	50⅝	+ ⅝
103⅜	105⅝	300	Great Northern pf	103½	105⅝	103⅜	105⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	34	4,000	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	33⅜	34¼	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅞
41	41½	400	Greene-Cananea	41	41½	41	41	....
110	120	500	Gulf States Steel	120	120	117	117	—3
38⅜	39	350	Haskell & Barker	38¾	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅝
53⅝	55⅝	6,100	Inspiration Copper	55⅜	56¼	55¼	55⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	10	100	Interboro Consol	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼	....
56½	57½	600	Interboro Con. pf	55½	57	55½	57	+1
19½	20½	500	Int. Agricultural	20	20	20	20	— ¾
56¼	57½	2,600	Int. Agricultural pf	55⅞	58¼	55⅞	57⅝	+1½
28⅝	29	7,700	Int. Mer. Marine	28⅝	30	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
83¾	84¼	16,100	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	85¼	85⅞	83¼	84	— ⅛
39¼	39½	2,700	Int. Nickel	39	39½	38¾	39½	+ ½
34¼	35	200	Int. Paper	34	34½	34	34½	+ ½
41	43	500	Jewel Tea	43¼	43¼	43	43	— ½
42⅜	42⅞	4,000	Kennecott Copper	42⅜	42⅞	42¼	42¾	+ ⅛
91¼	91½	3,900	Lackawanna Steel	91¼	91¾	90¾	91⅛	+1¾
21	21½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	21	21	21	21	— ⅜
63¼	64	500	Lehigh Valley	63¼	63⅞	63¼	63⅜	+ ½
80¾	81½	100	Mackay Cos	81½	84½	81½	81½	....
64	64½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	64	64	64	64	— ¼
36½	37	16,900	Maxwell Motors	41	41	35½	36¾	—4⅝
60¼	61	1,900	Max. Motors 1st pf	60¼	60¼	59¼	60	— ¾
27	28	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	27¼	28	27	28	+ ¼
95¼	96⅞	3,100	Mexican Petroleum	95⅞	96	94½	95⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	40	900	Miami Copper	39⅝	40	39½	40	....
59⅜	60½	1,800	Midvale Steel	59⅜	60½	59	60½	+ ⅝
15½	16½	100	Minn. & St. L. new	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
6	6⅜	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
11	12	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12	12	12	12	+ ½
33⅛	33¼	8,100	Mo. Pacific tr. ctfs	32⅜	33¼	32⅜	33¼	+ ⅝
34½	35	100	National Acme	34	34	34	34	....
37	37½	2,700	Nat. Conduit & C	36⅜	37½	36½	37	+ ¼
40½	41	800	Nat. Enam. & St	40½	40½	40½	40⅜	— ⅝
99	100	150	Nat. En. & St. pf	99½	99½	99½	99¼	— ¼
55½	57	100	National Lead	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ⅜
109	112	100	National Lead pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
21⅜	22	400	Nevada Con. Cop	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
25	25⅝	500	N. O., Tex. & Mex	25⅛	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
130	135	200	N. Y. Air Brake	133	133	130	130	—5
90¼	90⅝	1,400	N. Y. Central	90⅜	91¼	90½	90½	....
26	29	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	26	26	26	26	+1
36½	37	1,525	N. Y., N. H. & H	37	37½	36½	36⅞	— ⅜
122¼	123¼	400	Norfolk & Western	123⅜	123⅜	123⅛	123⅛	— ⅞
101	102	800	Northern Pacific	102⅛	102¼	101	102	+ ¼
53½	56⅜	1,300	Ohio Cities Gas x r.	53½	56¼	53½	56⅛	+ ¼
62	62½	2,900	Ohio Cities Gas. rgts	62	62½	61⅜	62¼	+ ⅛
..	5⅝	400	Ontario Mining	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
91	92	200	Owens Bottle Mach	91	91	91	91	....
27	27⅝	400	Pacific Mail	27	27	27	27	....
89½	92	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	90	90	90	90	....
53¼	53¼	600	Penn. R. R	53⅛	53¼	53⅛	53¼	+ ⅛
77	78½	200	People's Gas, Chi	77	77	77	77	....
37	38	600	Philadelphia Co	38	38⅜	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
39	39¾	100	Pierce Arrow	39	39	39	39	—1
74	74	100	P., C., C. & St. L	74	74	74	74	+2
54	54⅝	2,200	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	54	54⅝	53½	54	— ¼
120	120	300	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	120	120	119	119¾	—1¼
100	102	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
32⅝	32⅞	600	Pitts. & West Va	32⅝	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅛
63	64	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	63	63	63	63	....
71½	72⅛	1,900	Pressed Steel Car	71½	71½	71	71¼	+ ⅛
28¾	29	5,100	Ray Con. Copper	28½	27½	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
96¾	96⅞	7,700	Reading	97	97¼	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅛
87	87¼	11,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	86½	87¼	85¼	87¼	+ ⅝
65	65⅜	1,400	Royal Dutch r	65½	65⅞	65½	65⅝	+ ⅛
47	50	100	St. L. Southw. pf	47½	47⅞	47⅛	47⅞	— ⅛
82	85	500	Savage Arms	79	81	79	81	+1½
18	18½	100	Saxon Motor	18½	18½	18½	18⅜	....
168	168	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	168	168	168	168	—2
23½	24½	1,100	Shattuck-Arizona	24	24½	23⅜	24¼	+ ⅝
43	43⅝	2,100	Sinclair Oil & Ref	43	43⅝	42⅜	43¼	+ ½
53	53½	1,300	Sloss-S. Steel & I	53	53	52½	53	—1
93¼	93¾	1,200	Southern Pacific	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	+ ⅜
27¾	28	2,300	Southern Railway	28	28½	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
57	57	200	Southern Ry. pf	57	57	57	57	+ ⅛
58¼	58¾	6,800	Studebaker Co	57⅝	58½	56	58⅜	+ ½
43	44	900	Superior Steel	44	44	43½	43½	+ ½
101¼	102	200	Sup. Steel 1st pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
17	17½	300	Tenn. C. & C	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	— ⅛
188½	189	3,400	Texas Co	191	191	187	188⅜	—2⅝
....	....	4,105	Texas Co. rights	21⅝	22	20½	21	— ⅛
16	16¼	100	Texas & Pacific	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
20½	20⅝	200	Third Avenue	20½	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
62⅞	63	11,000	Tobacco Products	61	63	60⅞	63	+2
103	104	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	103	104	103	104	+2
136½	136¾	2,000	Union Pacific	136½	137⅛	136⅜	136½	+ ⅜
80	80	500	Union Pacific pf	80	80	80	80	....
42⅞	43	4,000	United Alloy Steel	42⅞	43	42⅞	43	....
112	116½	17,900	United Cigar Stores	112	116½	112	116	+4
134	134	100	United Fruit	134	134	134	134	....
10	10¼	100	United Rys. Invest	10	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
21¼	21½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼	....
156	158	5,400	U. S. Rubber	156	158	153	157⅜	+1⅝
61	61	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	61	61	61	61	— ¾
108	108	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
58⅞	58⅞	300	U. S. Sm. R. & M	58⅞	58⅞	58½	58½	—1¼
120½	121⅞	211,600	U. S. Steel	120½	121⅞	119⅜	121⅞	+1⅝
118	118	800	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	117⅞	118	+ ⅛
102¼	102¼	9,600	Utah Copper	102¼	104	101½	103⅝	+1⅛
19	19	100	Utah Securities	19	19	19	19	....
110	110	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	110	110	110	110	+2
66	66	900	Va. Iron, Coal & C	66	66	65	65	—1
12	12	100	Wabash	12	12	12	12	....
50	50	500	Wabash pf. A	50	50	49½	50	....
17	17	100	Western Pacific	17	17	17	17	....
49¼	49¾	1,100	Westingh. E. & M	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ⅜
16¼	16¼	400	Wheeling & L. E	16¼	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅜
34½	34⅝	100	Wheel. & L.E. pf	34½	34⅝	34¼	34¼	—1½
46⅛	46¾	200	White Motors	46⅛	46¾	46⅛	46¼	— ½
68⅝	69	500	Wilson & Co	68⅝	69	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	32¾	2,900	Willys-Overland	32¼	32¾	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅛
95½	96¼	900	Willys-Overland pf	95½	96¼	93⅜	96½	+ ⅝
122	124	200	Woolworth pf	123	123	123	123	+ ¼

SAVE 1,120,000 TONS OF COAL

Railway Cut in Passenger Service Now 16,267,028 Train Miles.

Fairfax Harrison, Chairman of the Railroads War Board, announced yesterday that passenger schedule curtailment under the board's war plans had amounted to date to 16,267,028 miles of train service a year, meaning a saving in the one item of coal of 1,120,000 tons, and the releasing of a large amount of equipment for freight transport.

"Every ton of coal, every locomotive, every mile of track space, every man whose duties are absorbed by an unnecessary passenger train can be put to effective use in freight service," says Mr. Harrison, "and nothing is more necessary at the moment to insure the safety and prosperity of the country than that the railroads be able to handle the utmost possible amount of freight. The railroads gave in April some 15 per cent. more freight service with practically the same facilities than in the same month last year."

In view of the war necessity for restricting passenger service, Elisha Lee, General Manager of the Pennsylvania, has issued a reminder to all employes of the special need for care "in observing their courteous obligation not to occupy seats when pay passengers are standing."

The New York Central announced last night that it would provide special facilities for the new medical supply depot of the United States Army at Greenwich and Morton Streets. A spur from the tracks in West Street will be constructed to the storehouse, and freight will be brought to the door from all parts of the country. This spur was suggested by the Secretary of War in a letter to Mayor Michel, who put the matter before the Board of Estimate and the Bureau of Franchises. The permit was made "for the period of the war."

Raise Capital Stock to $25,000,000.

April 30, 1917

American Car and Foundry Co.

closed a most successful year. You will be interested to note the reserves which the Company has set up, particularly the "reserve for dividends on the Common Stock."

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LIBERTY LOAN AIDS IN CONFERENCE HERE

Discuss with Paul M. Warburg Improvements in Handling Future Issues.

WILL REPORT TO McADOO

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Richmond, Cleveland and Chicago Districts Represented.

Paul M. Warburg, Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, came to New York yesterday to attend an informal conference of Liberty Loan Committees of the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Cleveland, and Chicago districts, which was held at the offices of the New York Liberty Loan headquarters, at 50 Wall Street. The main purpose of the conference was to consider improvements in handling future bond issues, in th light of the experiences of the last campaign. The session lasted practically all day, and there will be another meeting today.

The various bankers who attended the conference were requested to say nothing about the discussions for publication, but James Freeman Curtis, Secretary of the New York Reserve Bank and Secretary of the conference, issued a formal statement, thus summarizing the topics considered:

"Time schedule of campaign; method of organization of Central Committee and its relations with sub-committees; apportionment of expense; publicity; organization and development of general selling plans; maintenance of organization between campaigns; co-ordination between Federal Reserve districts; co-operation with local associations and organizations; handling of reports, receipts, and payments of subscriptions; deliveries of interim certificates and definitive bonds; time of day for closing subscription books; organization of Government deposit departments, and custodian for securities pledged to secure Government deposits."

The official statement called attention to the fact that, inasmuch as the conference would probably report its recommendations to the Secretary of the Treasury, the members felt that it would not be proper for them to give any detailed statement of their deliberations prior to the receipt of their report by the Secretary.

Alfred L. Aiken, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, was elected Chairman of the conference. The other Reserve bank officials present were Governors Charles J. Rhoades of Philadelphia, E. R. Fancher of Cleveland, George J. Seay of Richmond, and James B. McDougal of Chicago. Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, represented this district. The other local bankers attending the sessions were Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company; N. D. Jay, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; G. E. Gregory, Vice President of the National City Bank; Guy Emerson, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce, and E. B. Sweezy of Harris, Forbes & Co.

The out-of-town delegates were M. P. Hallowell, J. R. Macomber, Phillip Stockton, Robert R. S. Weeks, John K. Allen, C. S. Bullen, and C. E. Perkins of Boston; G. J. Ward, W. C. Janney, F. M. Hardt, and Lewis H. Parsons of Philadelphia; J. F. Bruton and Channing Rudd of Richmond; L. B. Williams of Cleveland; H. L. Stuart and W. M. J. Fisk of Chicago, and Lewis B. Franklin of the Treasury Department and J. A. Broderick, Chief Examiner for the Federal Reserve Board.

There were invited to the conference a committee of the American Bankers Association, consisting of Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Irving National Bank; Fred I. Kent, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company; Colonel Frederick E. Farnsworth, General Secretary of the association, and Arthur D. Welton, manager of the Department of Public Relations.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY CO. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, shows surplus after charges amounting to $2,640,651, an increase of $865,528 over 1915 period.

Public Utilities.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD., for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915	1914.
Gross rev.	$5,794,764	$5,339,193	$7,523,606
Total	6,019,478	5,612,876	8,058,813
Surplus	823,154	545,422	809,413

PHILADELPHIA & WESTERN RAILWAY—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June gross	52,186	45,420	6,766
Net	24,237	25,125	*888
Sur. aft. chgs. and tax	11,711	12,595	*884
12 mos. gross	548,187	491,488	46,649
Net	271,306	256,889	14,697
Sur. aft. chgs. and tax	120,894	106,320	14,574

DAYTON POWER & LIGHT for June—

	1917.	1916.
Gross earnings	125,181	345,735
Total operating expenses	84,400	66,176
Net earnings	40,781	49,558
Total income	41,413	50,104
Net income	16,174	30,149
Dividend on pref. stock	14,812	14,812
Surplus	1,362	15,636

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. and subsidiary companies, eliminating inter-company items, for June—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross earnings	375,345	321,024	54,321
Net earnings	120,959	132,319	*11,359
Gross income	125,263	132,663	*7,400
Net income	44,747	64,083	*19,335
Pref. Divs.	25,957	25,957	.....
Balance	18,790	38,126	*19,335
12 months ended June 30:			
Gross earnings	4,283,069	3,598,296	684,772
Net earnings	1,594,295	1,486,547	108,718
Gross income	1,627,436	1,497,766	129,669
Net income	719,569	742,095	222,526
Pref. divs	311,464	311,464	
Balance	408,076	430,602	*22,526

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1918-'27	4	5.00	4.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Canadian North'n	1917-'26	4½@5	6.80	5.60
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.30	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.03	4.80
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'27	4½	4.85	4.60
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½	5.70	5.10
Chi., St. L. & N.O.	1917-'24	5	4.98	4.72
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.45	5.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.20	5.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.00	4.85
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.35	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.70	5.20
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.95	4.70
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.92	4.67
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.00	4.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.10	5.20
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.75	5.20
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.92	4.67
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.38	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'ght.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.92	4.67
St. L., Southwest.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.33	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.37	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'27	4½	4.97	4.74
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	5.05	4.78
Toledo & Ohio C.	1918-'27	4½	5.10	4.90

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amer Oil	32	33	Iron Blos.	85	91
Ray S Gas	8	10	Jerome V.	1¼	1⅝
Binghamton	12⅝	13	La. Rose	40	50
Begole	50	75	Majestic	43	46
Bohemia	1¼	1⅝	Mex. Met.	27	29
Bost Ely	40	50	Mojave T.	68	72
Bost & M.	61	61	New Baltic	1¼	1⅝
Butte & L.	13	15	New Doug.	1⅛	1⅜
Butte & D.	45	55	N Utah B.	..	50
Bost Ariz.	1⅝	2	Nixon	36	39
Calaveras	3½	4	N Cornelia	17½	18
Chief	2⅝	2⅝	Nev Z & L.	65	67
Crown Res.	27	32	Oneco	..	50
Con Ariz.	2	2¼	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1½
Cortez	20	25	Onondaga	30	40
Champ Cop	7	8	Pioneer	1⅛	1⅜
Cen Corbin	1¼	2½	Rla	2	3
Eagle & B	2⅜	2½	Ray Herc.	3⅝	4
Earl Eagle	15	17	S W Miami		
Fortuna	7	8	full paid.	2⅛	3
Gold Lake	6	7	S W Miami		
Houghton	75	85	part paid	2	2½
Homa Oil	1¼	1⅝	Truro	1¼	1⅝
Humboldt	85	95	U Verde E	36¾	37½
Iron Cap	16	16½	Yuk Gold	1⅝	2
Iron C pf	10¾	10½			

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per. iod.	Pay-able.	Hldrs. of Record.
Am. Beet Sugar pf.	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Crucible Steel pf.	1	Ac	Aug. 31	Aug. 16
Kings Co. El. L. & P.	2	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Pitts. Oil & Gas	2	—	Aug. 15	July 31
Republic Iron & S.	1½	—	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 21	Sep. 15
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	2	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Taylor W. I. & T. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 20

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 17.—Twenty-two new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $425,000, were chartered today. They include:

Liberty Bell Waist Co., Inc., Manhattan, waists and dresses and ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000; J. Siederbaum, H. Plotkin, L. Farber, 300 Brook Avenue.

Lockwood Estate, Inc., Manhattan, realty, $120,000; W. H. Reid, A. W. Pross, F. J. Middlebrook, 46 Cedar St.

Jean Havez, Inc., manage theatres and opera houses, $5,000; H. S. Hechheimer, L. Gilson, H. B. Price, 220 West 42d St.

Greenwood Rosenberg, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000; F. & B. Greenwood, B. Rosenberg, 10 West 119th St.

Protection Paint Co., Inc., Brooklyn, general manufacturing and sale of paint, varnishes, chemicals, $10,000; J. Karjan, M. Bartholomew, P. Lampropoulos, 68 5th Av., Brooklyn.

Schneider's Cafe and Family Liquor Store, Inc., Manhattan, conduct cafes and family liquor stores, $2,000; H. Goode and M. and K. Schneider, 140 West 142d St.

Breaco Shoe Co., Inc., Herkimer, general shoe business, $6,000; B. E. and L. A. Bresee, Frank Seiler, Herkimer.

Norway Hotel Co., Inc., Manhattan, operate hotels, restaurants, and cafes, $50,000; S. L. Root, M. B. Marshall, J. V. B. Roome, 135 West 42d St.

Lundihn, Inc., Manhattan, tailors, dressmakers, milliners, $50,000; H. L. Carmichael, G. Howard, L. O. Lundihn, 743 5th Av.

D. Loventhal's Sons, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture shoes, rubber footwear, $25,000; C. D. and H. and I. Loventhal, 2,032 2d Av.

Rochester Auto Parts, Inc., Rochester, deal in autos, motor boats, and motor cycles, $10,000; I. Brown, F. D. Russell, F. B. Schuber, Rochester.

F. W. Hall & Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture laundry supplies, colors, and chemicals, $100,000; J. B. Baer, L. C. Karutz, E. M. Taub, 60 Wall St.

Capital increase: W. H. Duncan Co., Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $75,000.

Authorization: Danwuille & Co., Ltd., Great Britain, planters, fruit growers, no capital given. Representative, John Oliver, 204 Franklin St.

Dissolutions: District Bottlers' Collecting Co., Brooklyn; Strang Montauk Storage Co., Brooklyn; A. & P. Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan; Lesterahire Industrial Co., Binghamton; Levi & Schwarz, Inc., Manhattan; Elmhurst Dairy Co., Inc., Manhattan; Elmdorf Realty Co., Rochester.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 17.—Charters filed:

American Alcolene Corp., manufacture produce and deal in distilled and crude petroleum and other oils, $20,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, H. L. Mullin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

National Synthetic Rubber and Tire Co., manufacture various kinds of tires for automobiles, $1,000,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, John A. Moore, all of New York.

Merry Oil and Refining Co., acquire oil lands and develop the same, $1,000,000; E. L. Merry, Oklahoma City, Okla.; R. A. Moody, Tulsa, Okla., and L. Harden, Muskogee, Okla.

Monitor Oil and Refining Co., acquire and develop oil lands of all kinds, $1,000,000; J. Edmond Stevens, Walter P. Carrow, George T. Maxwell, local Dover, Del., incorporators.

The Mines and Metals Corp. to do a general mining business of all kinds, $150,000; Jules Hickman, Arthur H. Bailey, Henry W. Youngling, all of New York.

Increase in capital: New York-Irvine Oil Co., New York, $60,000 to $10,000,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Pittsburgh Oil and Gas Company has declared an initial dividend of 2 per cent.

The Sub-Treasury has transferred $2,441,000 to San Francisco on account of a shipment of an equal amount of gold to Japan.

Salem, Mass., has sold to Edward L. Stokes, Philadelphia, a temporary loan of $250,000 in anticipation of revenue.

The Southern California Edison Company has filed with the California Railroad Commission an application for authority to execute a mortgage and deed of trust upon its property to secure an issue of $10,000,000 face value of bonds. This is a preliminary application.

A petition has been filed with the up-State Public Service Commission by the Long Island Lighting Company for authority to issue $130,000 in first mortgage 5 per cent. twenty-five-year gold bonds, and $100,000 in common capital stock, the proceeds to be used for reconstruction, equipment, and working capital.

The Chicago Stock Exchange Governors have approved the listing of Bucyrus Company common and preferred stocks.

The Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad is prepared to commence delivery tomorrow of the definitive bonds of the issue of $60,000,000 of Pennsylvania Railroad Company general mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds or surrender of interim certificates at the office of the company at 85 Beaver Street, or at the Treasurer's office, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Charles E. Robinson, formerly with Stranahan & Co., is now associated with McGeorge & Vanderhoef.

THE COTTON MARKET

Crop and Weather Conditions Responsible for a Number of Sharp Changes.

Southwest crop and weather conditions again occupied the attention of traders in the cotton market yesterday and were responsible for a number of sharp changes in the market. Reports of good rains caused an opening decline of 10 to 48 points and brought out a good deal of overnight liquidation, but the break was short-lived. Private advices asserting that the parts of Texas which were most in need of rain had received comparatively little started a covering movement, which, being increased by active purchases for Japanese account and by trade interests, ran prices up nearly $3 a bale from the lowest of the morning. October contracts touched 25.50c and December 25.38c, an advance of 30 points over Monday's closing figures.

According to advices current around midday, Southern and Western Texas had received only scattered showers which failed to relieve the drought in those regions. The rest of the State, as well as Oklahoma, seemed to have been well watered, and advices from those areas were of a generally favorable condition. The Eastern belt likewise sent reports which created a bearish sentiment and eventually, in the afternoon, increased selling brought about a total loss of the earlier upturn.

Considerable interest was again manifested in the July position. While trading was light in that delivery, it was understood that a considerable long interest yet remained and was prepared to take delivery of cotton to fill export contracts which have already been made and freight room engaged. It was believed in some quarters that because of the Southern freight congestion, it might be necessary for shorts to bring cotton from the East to fill their commitments in the current month.

The Liverpool market was 25 points lower on both spot and futures. A local crop reporting bureau made condition 70.4 against 70.2 on June 22, which was considered rather bullish. A Texas concern also issued a report making condition 71.8, with the Texas condition 69.

Exports for the day were much smaller, aggregating only 1,511 bales, all to the Continent. Exports so far this season total 5,350,872 bales against 5,834,052 for the same period last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon.
July	26.80	26.80	26.54	26.54@26.56	26.90
Aug.	25.50	25.50	25.45	25.48 bid	25.93
Sept.	....	....	....	25.55 bid	25.55
Oct.	25.00	25.50	24.98	25.21@25.23	25.19
Nov.	....	....	....	25.09 bid	25.12
Dec.	24.91	25.38	24.88	25.06@25.08	25.10
Jan.	25.00	25.45	24.97	25.13@25.14	25.18
March	25.21	25.58	25.20	25.28 bid	25.34
May	25.19	25.68	25.19	25.39@25.40	25.45

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 45 points lower at 26.95c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 26.30c; Memphis, 26c; Houston, 25.50c; New Orleans, 25.38c; Savannah, 26¾c; Augusta, 25.63c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Tuesday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	8,179	6,557	9,643
Exports	1,511	.....	20,916
Port stocks	667,691	782,125	630,597
New York arrivals	3,427	150	1,028
New York stocks	48,470	79,008	130,219

Liverpool cables—Spot cotton dull, 25 points lower, at 19d for American middling. Sales 2,000 bales, including 1,000 American. Imports 10,000; American 4,000. Futures 25 points lower; July-August, 17.65d; October-November, 16.60d; January-February, 15.95d; March-April, 15.77d.

Republic Iron & Steel Earnings.

The Republic Iron & Steel Company reported yesterday for the quarter ended June 30 net earnings after deductions of $8,778,000, comparing with $5,836,000 for the three months ended March 31. Total income was $8,838,000, against $5,877,000 for the previous quarter, and net profits available for dividends $7,130,000, as compared with $4,346,000. The balance remaining after dividends was $6,285,000, compared to $3,501,000 three months earlier.

COMMODITIES PRICES

WHEAT.

The Food Control bill appears to be meeting with stronger opposition and the wheat trade almost despairs of its ever passing. In consequence the market is in a most unsettled condition, and, instead of the new crop moving as is customary at this time of the year, wheat is being stored on the farms, and elevators are apparently little disposed to make purchases at prevailing prices. It is very difficult to buy cash wheat in any position and prices are firm for both the new and the old crop. In the local cash market prices were entirely nominal, as practically no business is being done, and the prices are being based on moderate offers from the Southwest at $2.37, free on board, the Gulf.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
July	2.07	2.06	2.07	2.05½	1.11⅛	
September	1.96	1.92	1.93	1.95½	1.12⅜	

Rye.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.82, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market was feverish early, but after a sharp advance and a partial reaction prices developed renewed strength, and at the close were 1¼ to 4c net higher. Stocks are very light, with contract stocks in Chicago down to only 1,000 bushels. Cash prices were very irregular, but strong, with No. 2 yellow quoted in the local market at $2.06½, although exporters were said to be offering a certain amount of No. 2 mixed on resale at $1.99.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
September	1.60	1.58⅛	1.60	1.53⅝	75⅛	
December	1.35⅜	1.33⅛	1.35⅜	1.30⅝	65⅝	
May	1.11⅞	1.08⅝	1.11⅞	1.08⅛	....	

OATS.

The oats market was easy during the greater part of the day under quite heavy liquidation for outside account. Favorable weather and excellent crop prospects led to expectations of increased hedging operations and were believed to be responsible for the selling. The firmness in corn brought about a partial recovery and final prices were steady to firm at ¼c net higher to ⅜c lower.

The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 81½ to 82c; No. 2 white, 82½c; No. 3 white, 81c; No. 4 white, 80½ to 81c; fancy clipped white, 82 to 84½c; ordinary clipped white, 80½ to 81c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
July	68¾	67¾	68¼	68	41⅛	
September	55⅝	53½	54⅝	54⅝	41	
December	57⅛	55⅛	56	56⅝	42⅜	

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was under more or less pressure and prices showed moderate losses. The cash demand was slow and sentiment has been influenced by the political situation in Europe, which is now considered unfavorable for early peace. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000; estimated for Wednesday, 29,000; Kansas City received 15,000 and Omaha 15,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Lard—						
July	20.75	20.65	20.65	20.80	12.97	
September	21.05	20.87	20.90	21.07	13.05	
Ribs—						
July	21.85	21.40	21.42	21.50	13.37	
September	21.67	21.52	21.57	21.65	13.40	
Pork—						
July	....	....	40.50	40.05	25.87	
September	39.90	39.75	39.80	39.90	24.60	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again under pressure, and final prices were 12 to 16 points net lower. Total sales were 12,800 barrels. The recent reports from Washington to the effect that cotton and cotton products would be eliminated from the Food bill failed to have much appreciable influence. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Spot	....	....	15.00@	15.10
July	....	....	14.95@15.10	15.15
August	15.05	14.98	14.97@14.98	15.06
September	14.98	14.87	14.89@14.91	15.04
October	14.93	14.81	14.82@14.84	14.98
November	14.70	14.61	14.62@14.63	14.74
December	14.72	14.64	14.63@14.65	14.75
January	14.70	14.70	14.63@14.67	14.75
February	....	....	14.65@14.74	14.77

COFFEE.

There was rather a sharp break in the coffee market yesterday, with closing prices 10@12 points net lower on sales of 24,000 bags. Liquidation was a feature throughout the session, induced by the rather unfavorable view of the peace outlook in Europe and an absence of any outside support. In the local spot market Rios were scarce and a little higher, with No. 7s quoted at 20½c. Santos 4s were unchanged at 19½c. Cost and freight offers from Santos were irregular. Santos 4s were quoted at 9.80c, London credits, and 3s and 4s at 9¼c. American credits. Rio 7s ranged from 8⅛@8¾c, London credits. Futures in Santos were unchanged to 50 reis higher. Sales in the local market amounted to 24,000 bags. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	....	....	7.70@7.81	7.89
August	....	....	7.88@7.90	7.98
September	8.05	7.99	7.99@7.98	8.06
October	....	....	8.00@8.02	8.10
November	....	....	8.05@8.06	8.15
December	8.19	8.08	8.10@8.11	8.20
January	....	....	8.15@8.16	8.25
February	....	....	8.20@8.21	8.30
March	8.30	8.20	8.24@8.25	8.34
April	....	....	8.29@8.30	8.40
May	....	....	8.34@8.35	8.45
June	....	....	8.39@8.40	8.51

SUGAR.

There was not much in the way of special feature to the trading in sugar futures, and after opening firm at advances ranging from 3 to 4 points the market became irregular, with local trade interests holding persistently to the buying side. The close was 7 points net higher to 1 point net lower, with total sales of 14,300 tons. The market for raw sugar was quiet, though firmly held, and the steadiness there tended to check any decline in contracts. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.45	5.45	5.47@5.49	5.40
August	5.45	5.45	5.47@5.49	5.42
September	5.54	5.50	5.51@5.54	5.43
October	5.53	5.53	5.53@5.55	5.49
November	5.51	5.51	5.54@5.56	5.51
December	5.49	5.33	5.38@5.39	5.31
January	5.07	5.04	5.06@5.07	5.00
February	....	....	4.88@4.92	4.88
March	4.90	4.90	4.88@4.92	4.89
April	....	....	4.90@4.94	4.91
May	....	....	4.93@4.97	4.94

The market for refined sugar was firm, but prices remained unchanged, ranging from 7.60@c for fine granulated. The inquiry continues good and a fair business was reported, with refiners considerably delayed in deliveries. Raw sugar was quiet with only a moderate business reported, but there was an advance in spots to 6.35c, duty paid. The Federal during the morning bought 20,000 bags Cubas, July shipment, at 5¼c, cost and freight basis, and later bought 700 tons ex-store at 6.58c, the equivalent of 5¾, cost and freight. At the close there was no offer in any position at 5¼c, cost and freight, holders generally asking 5⅝c, cost and freight. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.58c; molasses, 5.70c; cost and freight, 5¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,836 packages. Supplies are still exceeding the demand, and under some pressure to sell prices declined another ¼c, and the market is unsettled at the lower figures. General demand is very moderate. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb, 38¾@39½c; extras, (92 score) 38½c; firsts, (85 to 91 score) 37¼@38½c; seconds, (84 to 87 score,) 35½@37½c; thirds, 34@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40@40½c; extras, 38@39½c; firsts, 38@38½c; seconds, 36@37½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 38@38½c; good to prime, 36½@37½c; common to fair, 33@36c; renovated, extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 35@35½c; lower grades, 33@34½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@35½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 33@33½c; lower grades, 31½@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2, 32½c; lower grades, 31@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 19,575 cases. Arrivals are running lighter than last week, but the market is very liberally supplied with good and lower grade of fresh gathered stock, for which trade is quiet and values extremely irregular. There is a scarcity of new-laid quality, and any lots that show a good proportion of such are readily picked up for at firm prices. A considerable part of the Western current packed stock shows very ordinary quality and is freely offered at a range of buyers' ideas, but there is fair call for good lines fairly acceptable as firsts at 35@35½c, and occasional sales up to 36c of stock that would not receive a higher grading than firsts. There is very little of the higher grade stock offering, and this meets fairly prompt demand at good prices. Nearby white eggs of fine quality are cleaning up closely and rule firm, but the offerings are often more or less defective and show considerable range in value. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 38@39c; extra firsts, 36½@37c; firsts, 35@36c; seconds, 32@34c; thirds, and poorer, 28@31½c; dirties, No. 1, 32@32c; No. 2 and poorer, 26@30c; checks, good to choice, dry, 29@30c; undergrades, 22@28c; States, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, bennery whites, fine to fancy, 42@43c; ordinary to good, 39@41c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@41c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 35@39c; States, Pennsylvania, and nearby, bennery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ordinary, 36@39c.

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DELAWARE & HUDSON ISSUES 3-YEAR NOTES

Because of Deadlock in Bond Market Directors Decide on $9,000,000 Sale.

WILL BEAR 5% INTEREST

Company Will Use $5,000,000 of Proceeds to Retire Bonds and Remainder for Improvements.

The deadlock which has persisted in the bond market since the beginning of the discussion of Government financing was emphasized yesterday by a decision of Directors of the Delaware & Hudson to meet current needs for new money by a sale of short-term notes. The company has sold to a strong banking group, headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., an issue of $9,000,000 of three-year notes, which will carry interest at 5 per cent. and be offered to investors at or close to par.

Out of the proceeds $5,000,000 will be used by the company to retire a like amount of Pennsylvania Division first-mortgage currency 7s, which mature on Sept. 1. This issue was put out in 1877, when money rates were high, and the company will effect a considerable interest saving annually through its retirement with 5 per cent. notes. The remaining $4,000,000 will be used for improvements and other needs. This financing will take care of all of the company's requirements for this year, and it has no other maturities to meet until 1922, when an issue of $9,643,000 of 4½ per cent. equipment notes falls due.

The Delaware & Hudson planned early this year to finance itself through an issue of bonds, but the necessary permission was so long in being granted by the up-State Public Service Commission that the company on May 1 last notified that body that it did not for the present care to sell the $4,000,000 which had been authorized. W. H. Williams, Vice President, accordingly asked the commission not to set a price for the proposed issue.

Among improvements which it is proposed to finance wholly or in part through the proceeds of the short-term financing are changes to be made in and around Albany which, it is estimated, will involve an expenditure of more than $2,000,000. This sum would provide for a new office building, river front improvements, extensions in the south end, and track elevation. Other large sums are being expended for additions to the Carbondale yards, the Whitehall terminal, new third tracking, and for purchases of new locomotives and equipment.

A temporary injunction obtained by a stockholder to prevent payments on account of the company's 9 per cent. annual dividend, which was authorized for the current year at a Directors' meeting at the end of 1916, was dismissed by the courts a few weeks ago on the submission of figure showing that the dividend is being more than covered by current earnings. Selling which took place at the time the injunction was sought carried the price of the shares down to 106 on May 4 from the high figure of 151⅞ made on Jan. 19. President Loree told stockholders four days later that he had reason to believe that the dividend was jeopardized. He stated that income from the coal department should make up any deficit from the operating department.

WAR REDUCES SURPLUS.

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co. Issues Annual Report.

The Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Ltd., which last November floated a $7,500,000 issue of 6 per cent. notes in New York, gave out yesterday its fourth annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916. The statement shows that the company had a surplus available for dividends of $5,674,642. The revenue from securities owned and under contracts with subsidiary companies amounted to $3,764,764, and the surplus after dividends $823,154.

Comparing the gross surplus of 1916 with the two preceding years, results show an increase over 1915, but a decrease from 1914. The figures are: 1914, $8,058,813; 1915, $5,612,876; 1916, $6,010,473. The decline in surplus compared with the year preceding the war is explained as due to the fall in the exchange value of the Brazilian milreis, worth 15d in 1914 and 12d during the next two years.

The effect of the war on the company is shown in various other ways. The report states that ships which were under charter to the Rio Company for the carriage of coal were during the greater part of the year under requisition by the British Admiralty, in addition the bulk of the company's coal, therefore, had to be carried in other ships chartered especially for the purpose, at rates four and five times those current before the war. Plans for the purchase of controlling interests in a number of other Brazilian telephone companies, in addition to the five now held by the Rio Company, had to be given up because of the war.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.08
Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Andes	.13	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.09
Bullion	.01	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.08	Potosi	.04
Challenge Con	.01	Savage	.07
Chollar	.01	Seg. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.03	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Virginia	.34	Union Con	.18
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mexican dollars	.62⅝

TONOPAH.

Tonopah Belmont	4.20	Daisy	.03
Halifax	.25	Fraction	.04
Jim Butler	.70	Goldfield Cons	.52
McNamara	.17	Goldfield Merger	.06
Midway	.09	Great Bend	.06
Mizpah	.14	Jumbo Exten	.31
Monarch Pitts	.09	Jumbo Junior	.04
Montana	.20	Kewanaa	.13
North Star	.10	Silver Pick	.10
Rescue	.21	Spearhead	.06
Tonopah Exten	2.35	MANHATTAN.	
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Big Four	.05
West End	.60	Consolidated	.32
West Tonopah	.18	Morning Glory	.22
GOLDFIELD.		Union Amalg	.14
Atlanta	.10	White Caps	1.30
Booth	.07		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Cresson	5⅞	Granite	53⅜
Dr. P'pot	4½	Isabella	10
Elkton	6¾	McKinney	18
El Paso	30	Portland	148
Fanny R	2¼	U. Gold M.	22½
Golden C	212	Vindicator	75
Gold Sov	4		

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Wed. in e., fair in w.; warmer in interior. Thurs., probably fair; moderate winds, mostly s.

S. Car., Ga. and Ala.—Thunder showers Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s.

Fla.—Thunder showers Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Miss.—Thunder showers Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds, mostly s. on the coast.

Tenn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed.

Ky.—Warmer and fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ind.—Warmer and fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming s. e.

Lower Mich.—Fair Wed., preceded by showers in s. e.; warmer in n. and w. Thurs., fair and warmer; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming s. e.

Upper Mich.—Fair Wed., warmer in n. w. Showers Thurs. or Thurs. night; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming s. e.

Ohio.—Fair Wed., preceded by thunder showers in e.; warmer. Thurs., fair, warmer; moderate shifting winds.

La.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except scattered thunder showers near coast.

Ark.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Okla.—Fair Wed., warmer. Thurs., fair.

E. Texas—Fair Wed., probably in n., probably thunder showers in s.; warmer n. Thurs., fair.

W. Texas—Fair Wed., warmer in n. Thurs., fair.

Ill., Mo., and Wis.—Fair and warmer Wed. and Thurs.

Minn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed.; cooler in n. Thurs.

Iowa—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed. and in e. and s. Thurs.

N. Dak.—Fair Wed.; warmer in e. and cooler in extreme w. Thurs., fair; cooler in e.

S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer in e. Wed.

Neb.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed.

Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed.

RUSH FOR EXPORT LICENSES

Total of 2,391 Applications Received at the Federal Offices Here.

The action of the Exports Council in adding to the list of commodities to be licensed for export was reflected yesterday at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by a noticeable increase in the number of applications for licenses. More than 700 licenses were applied for, bringing the total number filed up to 2,391. On Monday 650 applications were received.

"We are swamped by the number of shippers asking for licenses," said Stanley H. Rose. "I am glad to say that the New York office refuses no licenses. Doubtful cases are passed to Washington for the final judgment of C. A. Richards, head of the licensing bureau. In our efforts to speed shipments we have on several occasions licensed entire cargoes."

Mr. Rose said the New York office was expanding as a centre for the applications of licenses. At present the bureau is receiving licenses from as far South as Delaware, from cities of the Midle Atlantic States, and in some instances from New England.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers.

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	99½	98
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	98
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	105	106
4s, coupon, 1925	104	106
2s, coupon, 1938, reg	90	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98	98
2s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
2s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

			Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
6s	Sept.,	1917	100⅛	100¼	100
4½s	June,	1965	101¾	102⅛	102
4½s	Mar.,	1968	101⅜	102⅛	102
4½s	Nov.,	1957	101⅜	102⅛	102
4½s	May,	1957	101⅜	102¼	102
4½s	Nov.,	1917	99⅞		99⅞
4½s	April,	1966	97½	98¼	97¾
4½s	Mar.,	1960-30	97½	98	97
4½s	Mar.,	1964	97½	98¼	97½
4½s	Mar.,	1962	97½	98	97½
4½s	Sept.,	1960	97½	98	97½
4s	May,	1959	94	94¼	94¼
4s	Nov.,	1958	94	94¼	94
4s	May,	1957	94	94¼	94
4s	Nov.,	1955	93	94¼	94
4s	Nov.,	1936	95	96	95

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4s	May, 1919	99½	..
4s	Nov., 1918	99½	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	84	85¼
3½s	May, 1954	83½	..

4s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1918 1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
3½s	1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.25	4.53
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
3s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing—Bid.	Closing—Asked.
135	Am. Light & Traction	309½	308	309	311
245	Cities Service	276¾	274¾	275	276
320	Cities Service pf	85⅛	84⅞	84¾	85¼
500	Cities Service new	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	29¼
240	Republic Ry. & Light	32¾	32	32½	33

		Bid.	Asked.			Bid.	Asked.
	Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22		New England Co	50	53
	Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	71	75		New Eng. Co. 1st pf	95	99
	Am. Gas & Electric	110	115		New Eng. Co. 2d pf	63	69
	Am. Gas & Elec. pf	47¾	49		Northern Ohio Electric	76	80
	Am. Light & Trac. pf	108¾	110½		Northern Ohio Elec. pf	73	78
	Am. Power & Light	67	68		North. Ont. Lt. & Pow	11	15
	Am. Power & Light pf	89	89¾		North. Ont. L. & P. pf	56	59
	Am. Public Utilities	30	35		Northern States Power	30	32
	Am. Pub. Utilities pf	66	68		Northern States P. pf	97	99
	Am. W. W. & Elec.	8	9		Northern Texas Elec	53	56
	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	80	82		Northern Texas El. pf	78	83
	Am. W. W. & E. partic.	22	25		Ozark Power & Water	35	45
	Carolina Power & Light	39	40		Pacific Gas & Electric	54¾	55½
	Carolina P. & L. pf	98	100		Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	89	60½
	Colorado Power	28	29		Pine Bluff Y p. c. pf	91	100
	Colorado Power pf	99	101		Puget Sound Traction	20	24
	Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50		Puget Sound Trac. pf	69	72
	Cons. Wash. P. & L. pf	76½	78½		Republic Ry. & Lt.	63	67
	Consumers' P. pf	94	97		Southern Cal. Edison	86	88
	Dayton Power & L. pf	86½	88½		South. Cal. Edison pf	103	104
	Duluth Edison	73	80		Southwest. P. & L. pf	97½	100
	Eastern Texas Electric	57	60		Stand. Gas & Electric	10	12
	Eastern Texas El. pf	85	90		Standard Gas & Elec. pf	50	60
	Electric B. & S. pf	99½	100		Tampa Electric	122	127
	Electric Properties	60	62		Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	5⅝	6½
	El Paso Electric	104	108		Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	30	32
	El Paso Electric pf	95	98		Texas Power & Lt. pf	90	100
	Empire Dist. Elec. pf	86	91		Tri-City R. L. pf	53	60
	Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100		Un. Gas & El. 1st pf	70	75
	Fed. Light & Traction	11½	13		United Gas Improve	80	89½
	Fed. Light & Trac. pf	45	50		United Light & Rys	38	41
	Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310		United Light & Rys. pf	68	70
	Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	94	100		West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	18
	Interstate Electric	35	42		W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf	65	70
	Interstate Elec. pf	91	95		Western Power	14½	15
	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49		Western Power pf	98	105
	Miss. River Power	12	15		West. Penn. Pr. pf	46	50
	Miss. River Power pf	33	37½		Wisconsin Edison	46	50
	New Eng. Power pf	100	105		Yadkin River P. 7% pf	99	100

Bonds.

	Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	72		Nat. Sec. prior lien 6s	89½	92
	Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82		Nat. Secur. deb	48	53
	Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98		Nat. Secur. incomes	13	18
	Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98		New Eng. Power 5s, '51	94	96
	Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956		99	101	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86
	Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	89		Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97½	98½
	Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83		Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	93	93½
	Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 5s, 1944		97	100	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 6s	88	92
	Conn. Pow. 1st 5s, '63	93	97		Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
	Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99		Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95
	Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1962		94	98	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
	Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½		Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
	Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92		Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
	Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	98		Standard Gas & Elec. 6s	50	60
	Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101		p. c. notes, 1935	90	94
	E. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	92½		Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
	Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90		So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
	Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93		Twin States Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1932		85	90
	Galv.-Hous. El. 1st 5s	85	89		Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1928	97	99
	Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '46	81	84		United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½
	Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	96		Utah Sec. 6s	90	91
	Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96		W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
	Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93		Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
	L., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95		West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
	Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99		West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	95	98
	Middle West 1st 6s, '25	85	89		Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96
	Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100		Yadkin River Pow. cfts.	83	87
	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	70	71				
	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90				

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Atlantic Pet.	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
10	Balt. Tube	98	96	96
50	Do pf	98½	98	98½
10	Con. Power	112	112	112
250	Cos. & Co. cfts.	12½	12⅜	12⅜
631	Cos. O. & G. cfts.	12¼	12¼	12⅜
15	Do pr. cfts.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Elkhorn	34½	34½	34½
10	Fid. & Dep.	125	125	125

Bonds.

$1,000	An. & Po. 5s	99	99	99
11,000	Cos. O. & G. notes	99	99	99
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	91½	91½	91½
2,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅝
1,000	Con. Coal 6s	104	104	104
5,000	Elkhorn 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12	Ahmeek	100	98½	98½
22	Allouez	60½	60¼	60⅝
890	Am. Zinc	24	22½	24
5	Do pf	61	61	61
100	Ariz. Com'l	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
370	Butte-Balak.	62c	57c	62c
5	Butte & Sup.	36	36	36
45	Calu. & Ariz.	76⅜	76½	76⅜
1	Calu. & Hec.	535	535	535
50	Chino	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝
847	Cop. Range	60	59	59½
350	Davis-Daly	5¼	5¼	5¼
15	Daly-West	2¾	2¾	2¾
153	East Butte	12	12	12
50	Hancock	15	15	15
50	Hedley	16	16	16
150	Isl'd Creek	69	68½	69
110	Isle Royale	30	29½	30
5	Keweenaw	2	2	2
25	Lake	12	12	12
5	Mason Val	6¼	6¼	6¼
185	Mass Con	12¾	12½	12⅝
15	Miami	39¾	39⅝	39⅝
20	Michigan	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
115	Mohawk	80¼	80	80¼
15	Nev. Con	22	22	22
60	North Butte	17¾	17¾	17¾
20	Old Dom	56	56	56
10	Osceola	83¼	83¼	83¼
423	Pond Creek	25¼	24¾	25¼
62	Quincy	85	84⅜	85
140	Santa Fe	1⅛	1	1⅛
50	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼
25	Shan.-Arix.	11	11	11
5	St. Mary's	70	70	70
880	Sup. & Bos.	4¼	4¼	4¼
115	Trinity	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
240	U. S. Smelt	59	58¾	59
157	Do pf	50½	49½	49¾
200	Utah Apex	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
20	Utah Con	15	15	15
110	Utah Cop	103½	101¼	103½
75	Victoria	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
130	Wolverine	44½	44	44½

Railroads.

1	Bos. & Alb.	155	155	155	4	Conn. & Pass.	83	83	83
50	Boston Elev.	61	61	61	25	W. End St. Ry.	49	49	49
25	Bos. & Me.	32	31½	31½					

Miscellaneous.

10	Am. Agr. Ch.	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	160	Mass. Gas.	93	93	93
90	Do pf	100	99½	100	2	Math. Alkali	52	52	52
75	Am. P. Serv.	1¼	1¼	1¼	4	N. E. Cot. Y.	88	88	88
835	Am. Sugar	124¾	121½	124	20	N. Eng. Tel.	114	113	113
80	Do pf	119½	119	119	50	New River	22½	22¼	22½
172	Am. Wool. pf.	98⅜	98	98⅜	15	Pullman	141½	141½	141½
95	Amos. pf.	88	88	88	435	Punta A. Sug.	35⅜	35	35
20	Art Metals	10¾	10¾	10¾	50	Reece But.	14½	14¼	14⅜
675	A. G. & W. I.	106	106⅜	107⅛	15	Reece Fold.	3¼	3¼	3¼
5	Do pf	61	61	61	40	Swift & Co.	153	152⅜	152⅝
305	Cuban Cem't	17⅛	17	17⅛	10	Torrington	64	64	64
130	E. Bos. Land	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	1	*T. G. Plant.	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Edison	177	177	177	20	United Fruit.	134	134	134
5	Ga. Ry. & El.	125¼	125⅛	125¼	226	U. Shoe Mach.	50	49¾	49¾
50	Int. P. Cem't	13	13	13	130	Do pf	27	27	27
15	McElw'n pf.	102	102	102	210	Ventura Oil.	6⅜	6¼	6⅜

Bonds.

$5,000	U. S. Lib. 3½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	$2,000	W. T. & T. 5s	95¾	95¼	95¼
3,000	Cent. Vt. 4s	70	70	70					

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Rad'r	280	280	280
70	Am. Ship. pf	94	94	94
25	Booth F. new	23	23	23
70	Do pf	87½	87	87
20	Chi. Rys.	8.2	13	13
6	Do Series 4	47	47	47
200	Cudahy	120	120	120
13	Com. Edis'n	122	122	122
60	Dia. Match	119	118	118
5	H. S. & M. pf	115	115	115
40	Illinois B'k	75½	75	75½
23	Lindsay L	30½	30½	30½
95	Mitchell	42¾	41¾	42
30	Prest-o-lite	140	138¼	138⅝
118	Sears-Roe	170	169	170
5	Shaw	70	70	70
50	S. Warner	64	62½	62½
368	Swift	152⅝	152¼	152⅜
767	Un. Carbide	189½	187	189½
1,305	Do rights	17⅛	17¼	17⅛
98	Un. Paper'd	28	28	28
15	West. Stone	1	1	1
175	Wilson	66½	63¼	66¼

Bonds.

$5,000	Booth F. 6s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1,000	C. C. & C. 5s	65	65	65
9,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	100	99⅛	99⅛
$3,000	Met. El. Ry. 1st 4s	63½	63½	63¾
15,000	Swift 1st 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞
6,000	Wil. 1st 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
11	Am. Stores	35½	35¼	35½
37	Am. Gas	108	106¾	108
30	Am. Rys. pf.	90¾	90	90
40	Elec. & Bat.	60	60	60
400	Lake S. Co.	18½	18¼	18¼
147	Lehigh Nav.	77½	77¼	77½
1	L. V. R. R.	64¼	64¼	64¼
800	L. V. Tran.	26½	26¼	26½
80	Do pf	46	46	46
504	Penn. R. R.	53⅜	53¼	53⅜
251	Phila. Elec.	29¾	29¼	29¾
6,010	P. R. T. t. c.	31	30	31
100	Ton. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Ton. Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼
470	Union Trac.	44¼	43¾	44¼
323	U. G. Impt.	78½	78¼	78¾

Bonds.

$1,000	Con. Tr. (N. J.) 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	E. & P. T. 4s	78	77¾	78
7,000	L. V. gn. 4½s	93¾	95⅝	95¾
10,000	L. 3½s, w. i.	99.43	99.43	99.43
1,000	Ph. Co. cn. 5s	90	90	90
13,000	Phila. El. 1st 5s	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
5,000	S.-Am. I. 6s	101	101	101
2,000	Y. R. 1st 5s	95	95	95

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange changed its tone a number of times during the day. An improving tendency was displayed at the start. This was followed by a sharp setback, with new low prices for the movement reached by a number of prominent stocks in the early afternoon. Then there was a recovery, with the closing tone firm. Much of the time the general list followed the trend of United States Steel common. Of that stock more than 62,000 shares were dealt in. Dealings for commission house account were on a broad scale and included a large volume of odd-lot orders.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	5¼	5¼	5¼
250	Am. B. Sug	91¾	90¾	90¾
100	Am. Can	48⅝	48	48⅝
10	Am. C. & F	75⅞	75¾	75⅞
200	Am. Loco	71¼	70½	71
200	Am. S. & R	103⅜	102	103⅜
890	Am. Sugar	124½	121¾	123¾
120	Am. Zinc	23¼	22	23¼
1,230	Anac. Cop	78⅛	77	78
490	Reading	97¾	96¾	96¾
40	Balt. & Ohio	73⅞

METROPOLITAN LIFE TAKES PITTSBURGH

All Outstanding Policies of That Company Will Be Reinsured.

WASHINGTON LIFE INCLUDED

Insurance Authorities of Pennsylvania and New York Approve Contract to Protect Holders.

It was announced at the office of the State Insurance Department yesterday that arrangements have been practically completed whereby the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will take over all outstanding policies of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, which was alleged to have been wrecked by the manipulations of a group of former officers now under indictment on a charge of grand larceny. The Metropolitan Life also takes over the outstanding policies of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York, which were reinsured by the Pittsburgh Company about eight years ago, when the Washington Life almost went to the wall because of unprofitable investments.

The reinsurance contract has met with the approval of the New York and Pennsylvania Insurance authorities as the best way of protecting the policy holders of both companies against any great loss, if any loss at all. It means that 60,000 policy holders of the two companies, representing $119,000,000 of outstanding insurance, will be reinsured by the Metropolitan on a sound basis.

Under the contract the Metropolitan Life takes all the assets of the Pittsburgh Life and Washington Life and assumes all the policy liabilities with a reserve of 81 1-3 per cent. against each policy for the deficiency in the present reserve. This lien, however, will not be operative until five years after the policy is taken over, and it may not be operative then if, in the meanwhile, the assets of the company increase sufficiently in value to make up for the present deficiency. The lien will mean a deduction of 33 1-3 per cent., not of the amount of the policy but of the reserve at the time the policy is taken over. Thus in the case of $1,000 policy, if the reserve amounts to $300, the lien will deduct $100 from the face value of the policy, making the final payment $900.

All the policies of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust and Washington Life are taken over on an equal basis, and all losses occurring within the first five years of the contract are to be paid in full, thus affording the holders full protection without reference to the lien. The lien was established in the contract because the assets taken over were valued by the Metropolitan Life on a basis equal to 72½ per cent. of the liabilities assumed under the policies. The total assets of the two companies amount to $21,000,000.

Under the terms of the contract, it is also agreed that the funds and accounts of the two companies are to be segregated from the regular business of the Metropolitan Life. If any profits accrue from the handling of the assets, the contract provides that they shall be applied to the reduction of the lien by extending for another five years the time in which policies are to be paid in full. Insurance Department officials were of the opinion yesterday that the securities of the company taken over by the Metropolitan Life at comparatively low valuations will increase in value within five years to such an extent that there will be no necessity of enforcing the lien.

The Washington Life had insurance of $27,000,000 outstanding with a reserve of $13,000,000, while the Pittsburgh Life had a total insurance outstanding of $92,000,000 with a reserve of $8,000,000. The reinsurance contract will go into effect as soon as it is approved by the court.

The troubles of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company first came to light early in May of this year, when seven men were accused by J. Denny O'Neil, Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania, of conspiring to defraud the company out of $1,900,000. They were Clarence F. Birdseye of New York, Kellogg Birdseye, Treasurer of the company; George Montgomery, Robert R. Moore, President of the Commercial Trust Company, New York, against whom all proceedings, however, have since been withdrawn; Albert Leury of New York, and W. D. McQueston and a Mr. Watson, whose addresses were not given.

According to Commissioner O'Neil, the company's capital of $1,000,000 and its surplus had been entirely wiped out by the transactions of these men. It was alleged that through a deliberately planned conspiracy they succeeded in converting into cash for their own use gilt-edged securities, which they purchased with the funds of the company by "dummy" manipulations. It was stated at the office of the State Insurance Department yesterday that the contract with the Metropolitan would in no way affect the proceedings now pending against the indicted men. The trial of the charges against them has been set over for the Fall term of court in Pittsburgh.

FORMER BURNS MEN TESTIFY

Detectives Tell Incident of Their Employment with Agency.

One of the witnesses called yesterday in the hearing on the charges against the William J. Burns National Detective Agency before Deputy State Controller Boardman was Guy B. Biddinger. About six years ago he was Assistant General Manager for the Burns Agency, and later was in the employ of the Val O'Farrell Agency.

Biddinger was asked about the connection of one Gaston B. Means with the Burns Agency. He replied that Means was always a mystery to him. Means had desk room in the office of Burns for a time, but what he did or why he was there the witness declared he did not know.

A. B. Owens, formerly employed by the Burns Agency, said his flat had been robbed three times within a year and that, besides money and jewelry taken, the thieves had carried off two letters bearing on the Carmen murder case, on which the Burns Agency was working. He did not know if the object of the thieves was to get the letters.

The last witness was H. J. Connors, a former employe of the Burns Agency. He said he did not want to "get Burns," but that he wouldn't trouble to do him a favor.

The hearing will be resumed tomorrow morning.

PREPARE TO CENSOR CABLES

Young Women Recruited with Rank and Pay of Yeomen.

The Government order establishing a censorship of all outgoing cables was not received by the companies here yesterday. It is not expected until later in the week for, it is said, there are still some details to be worked out.

In anticipation of an increased number of censors here Commander Hoff, in charge of the local censorship, is increasing his staff. Several young women were accepted as recruits yesterday at the Naval Reserve recruiting station, 26 Cortlandt Street, and these will receive the rank and pay of yeomen and will be assigned to the censor's office. It was explained that their duty will not be to pass upon the messages received for transmission across the Atlantic. They will decode all messages, perform clerical work and act as stenographers. They can be sent to any part of the United States or abroad by the Government, and except that they will not have to do sea duty they will rank with the men and serve under similar conditions. They will be paid from $90 to $125 a month, according to their garde. Already thirty-four women have taken the oath and are now employed here.

So many applications have been received from women that they are placed on file for future reference. The women who have been enlisted will wear a uniform, a regulation blue navy middy blouse and a white skirt.

THE REAL ESTAE FIELD.

An important residential deal was closed yesterday in the upper Lenox Hill home centre in the sale of the four-story American basement dwelling at 53 East Seventy-seventh Street, owned by Henry L. Wardwell. It covers a plot 84.6 by 102.2, adjoining the Don Carlos apartment house on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue, from which it is separated by an open court.

Mr. Wardwell has owned the property since 1907, when he bought the house and extensively remodeled it. The holding price has been $175,000. William B. May & Co. were the brokers, and the buyer has purchased for occupancy.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Meister Builders, Inc., resold to a client 23 East 128th Street, a four-story brownstone building on a plot 20 by 100.

A client of L. J. Phillips & Co. has purchased for occupancy from the Bond and Mortgage Company, 62 Hamilton Terrace, a three-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.

Buyers for Harlem Flats.

Leon S. Altmayer and Theodore Ortmann sold for R. Loewenthal the triple flat at 2,916 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100, to James H. Cruikshank.

McDowell & McMahon sold for the Mercedes Building Company, John P. Boyland, President, the five-story apartment at 1,749 Park Avenue, 20 by 75, to John Hahn.

Ferdinand Johnson sold the six-story elevator apartment house at 509 West 134th Street to Joseph J. Curley, and received in part payment sixteen acres at Maywood, N. J.

J. B. Wood resold the five-story flat at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 136th Street, 32.5 by 100, for S. A. Singerman to an investor. The buyer acquired it last week.

Bronx Sales.

Edward N. Crosby & Co. and Joseph A. Blackner sold for the Harsin Building Company, A. M. Harrington, President, the new five-story apartment house on the southeast corner of 173d Street and Longfellow Avenue, 50 by 100, to the Systell Holding Company, Sidney Stern, President. The buyer gave in part payment 681 Beck Street, a four-story apartment house, 33.4 by 125.

Fanny Waxenbaum purchased for investment from the Schuyler estate 1,288 Hoe Avenue, a five-story apartment house, on a lot 50 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave a vacant plot, 50 by 100, at 9 East 118th Street.

Charles Shapiro bought the premises, 50 by 87.6, on the east side of Hughes Avenue, 200 feet north of 188th Street, from Nathan B. Jacobson.

Queens Borough Sales.

F. Vrabeak has sold to C. Winkler, who immediately transferred the property to F. H. Winkler, the house and plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of Twelfth Street, 350 feet west of Seventh Avenue, Whitestone.

E. E. Meacham & Son sold to C. Gassira four lots at Richmond Hill Circle, Woodhaven.

E. Witzel sold to G. Golsner a plot 102 by 301.4 feet on the west side of Sixteenth Street, 100 feet north of High Street, College Point.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold a plot at the corner of Franklin Street and Union Avenue, in the Nelson estates section of Peekskill, to Haviland Wessels.

Samuel M. Burkank of Louisville, Ky., sold his former residence on Winyah Avenue to M. C. Rolland of New York. The property consists of a fifteen-room brick residence, garage, one and one-quarter acres of land, held at $20,000. James D. McCann was the broker.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman has sold for Jacques G. Zirkel to William Y. Fosdick, the bungalow at 53 Hope Street, Ridgewood.

The dwelling at 3 Madison Avenue, Newark, 30 by 125, near Clinton Avenue, has been sold by Feist & Feist for Max Hertz to Aaron Parsonnet.

F. M. Crawley & Brothers has sold the house situated on the west side of Prospect Terrace, Montclair, N. J., for A. Wright, Jr., to Albert J. Armstrong of New York City. The property has been held at $22,500.

Commercial Leases.

Herbert Hecht & Co. leased to the Beck Shoe Company stores for J. Clarence Davies and Lewis Morris, at 955 Southern Boulevard; for Barney Lefkowitz, at 31 Second Avenue, near Second Street, and for the Dutch Reformed Church, at 2,253 Third Avenue, near 122d Street. The leases are all for a long term of years at an aggregate rental of $80,000.

Joseph P. Day has leased for five years large space in the Knickerbocker Metallic Bed Company Building, on Avenue B, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, Bayonne, N. J., to the Newman - Cavallon Company, Inc., manufacturers of building products.

$210,000 Building Loan.

The Jatison Construction Company has obtained a building loan of $210,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the erection of a nine-story apartment house at 103 to 107 East Eighty-fourth Street, a plot 76.1 by 102.2, adjoining the northeast corner of Park Avenue.

Realty Notes.

Title to the Saks Building, on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Street, passed yesterday to the Morewood Realty Company, headed by Herbert Du Puy. The property was sold July 6 by L. J. Phillips & Co. for the Herald Square Realty Company, of which Henry Morgenthau is President.

The Broadway Holding Company, C. H. Burdett President, is the buyer of the three five-story apartment houses, 36 to 40 West Sixty-seventh Street.

The General Theological Seminary has made a mortgage loan of $34,000 to the Congregation Israel Anschi Poland on the property at 24 to 28 West 114th Street, 53.4 by 100.11. The plot is covered with three buildings used as a synagogue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Daniel Greenwald.

Wooster St, 149-153, w s, 145.2 ft s of Houston St, 74.6x100, eight-story loft and stores; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Chisholm Realty Company et al.; Butcher, T. & F., attorneys; due, $180,838.74; taxes, &c., $6,217.50; to the plaintiff for $185,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 1,840, w s, 76 ft s of 120th St, 25x100, five-story flat and store; City Real Estate Company against Creston Building Company et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $23,426.52; taxes, &c., $500; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

2d Av, 2,154, e s, 75.11 ft s of 111th St, 25x100, five-story tenement and store; City Real Estate Company against Ezra Solomon et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $17,433.27; taxes, &c., $500; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

By Henry Brady.

Cannon St, 116, e s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 25x99.10, five-story tenement and store; E. S. Fuerst against Sarah Minkowsky et al.; Meighan & N., attorneys; due, $23,146.68; taxes, &c., $40.60; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Madison St, 141, n s, 38.9 ft e of Birmingham St, 25x82, four-story tenement and store; Samuel Levin against Jacob Luntz et al.; Heyn & C., attorneys; due, $16,863.86; taxes, &c., $578.14; to the plaintiff for $12,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

74th St, 103 West, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, five-story flat and stores; withdrawn.

By J. H. Mayers.

19th St, 433 East, n s, 90.10 ft w of Avenue A, 29.9x92, five-story stable; Metropolitan Savings Bank against James J. Burke et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; due, $18,563.53; taxes, &c., $1,054.78; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

3d St, 127 and 129 West, n s, 134.9 ft w of Macdougal St, 46x100, one-story frame sheds; Courtney Development Co. against Morris Jacoby et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; due, $18,332.23; taxes, &c., $585.40; to the plaintiff for $17,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

St. Ann's Av, 738, e s, 25 ft s of 156th St, 25x90, four-story flat; M. A. Watson, individually and executor, against Marie Kahrs et al.; McGuire, H. & S., attorneys; due, $13,042.15; taxes, &c., $452.77; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Prospect Av, 2,109, w s, 100.2 ft n of 180th St, 40x100x irregular, dwelling and vacant; withdrawn.

By James J. Donovan.

136th St, 244 East, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100, five-story flat; A. C. Rogers against Abr. Greenberg et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $14,501.84; taxes, &c., $165.80; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 305 ft s of 167th St, 80x100, vacant; L. J. Ashforth against Amundsen Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $15,634.51; taxes, &c., $450; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Waldo Av, 3 s, 631.74 ft n of 248th St, for a two-story and attic terra cotta block dwelling, 20.8x42; Delafield Estates, 27 Cedar St, owner; Julius Gregory, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $17,000.

Parkside Place, w s, 313 ft s of 207th St, for a one-story brick garage, 50.1x35; William P. and J. G. Michael, 209 Madison Av, owners; J. G. Michael, 323 45th St, Brooklyn, architect; cost $1,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

134th St, 26 West, to a five-story tenement; Mrs. F. Brown, 763 Prospect Av, owner; W. J. Russell and J. B. Horn, 25 West 424 St, architects; cost, $5,000.

Washington Av, s w corner of Claremont Parkway, to a five-story brick school, 200x83; City of New York, owner; C. M. Morgan, 529 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 156th St, runs s 124.10x e 125x n 24.11x e 25x n 99.11 to street x w 150 to beginning; City Real Estate Co. to John Whalen, 458 West 155th St, b. and s, Dec. 30, 1909; address, 206 Broadway $100

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 154th St, runs e 125x n 75x w 25x s 25x w 100 to avenue x s 50 to beginning; same to same, b. and s., all liens, July 3; address, same, ... $100

AVENUE D, 97 and 99, w s, 36.6 ft n of 7th St, 36.6x77; Benjamin Kaufman et al. to Esther L., wife of said Benjamin Kaufman, on premises, mtg $27,000, July 10; attorney, S. N. Tuckman, 320 Broadway. $1

GOLD ST, 57, w s, 63.8 ft n of Spruce St, 33.8x79.1x33.2x73.7; Gertrude Kane to Frederick A. Ross, 1,620 Nostrand Av, Brooklyn, mtg $30,000, June 19; attorney, E. V. Daly, 32 Nassau St. ..... Two deeds, each $1

MOTT ST, 58, 75 ft n of Bayard St, 25x47; Giovanni Santulli to Angelina Santulli, 86 Mulberry St, mtg $10,000, July 13. ..... $1

PLEASANT AV, 289, w s, 60.7 ft n of 115th St, 15x74; Antonio Trezza to Crestina Trezza, on premises, all liens, July 2; attorney, Louis Leo, 249 East 112th St. $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 184th St, 49.11x100; Frederick Vogts to Gustave F. Boehme, 220 Audubon Av, mtg $75,000, all liens, July 14; attorney, David Batt, 299 Broadway $100

UNIVERSITY PLACE, n e corner of Waverley Place, 27-28, runs n 42.10x e 74.6x n 57.10x e 67x s 100.6 to place x w 141.6 to beginning; City Real Estate Co. to 1 University Place, Inc., 200 West 72d St, b. and s., July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

WEST ST, s e s, 47.7 ft s w of North Moore St, 40.2x58.8; Katherine M. Cook, executrix, to Bernard Diekmann, Ridgefield Park, N. J., mtg $20,000, July 17; attorneys, Otterbourg, S. & H., 200 5th Av. $1

1ST AV, 775 and 777, s w corner of 44th St, 50.5x100; Henry Frank et al., executors, &c., of Jacob Fleischauer et al., to Swift & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, mtg $15,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

4TH AV, 437, e s, 59.6 ft s of 30th St, 19.9x99; Etagloc Holding Co. to John Rogers, 102 East 39th St, mtg $30,000, b. and s., c. a. g., June 28; attorneys, Speir & B., 52 Wall St. $1

9TH AV, 204, s e s, 24.8x100; Antonetta, wife of John Palmer, individually, and as executrix and heiress of Fortunata Palmer, to John Palmer Realty Co., 205 8th Av, mtg $26,000, July 13; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row $1

107TH ST, 145 and 147 West, n s, 60 ft e of Waverley Place, 44x73x irregular; Isidor Cohn to Israel Beman, 55 West 110th St, all liens, June 1. ..... $1

177TH ST, 3 East, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x92; Jacob Axelrod to Der M. Haig, 78 Carnegie Av, East Orange, N. J., mtg $50,000, May 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Der M. Haig to James E. Patton, Jr., Alder-Court Apartment, Pittsburgh, Penn., mtg $50,000, all liens, July 13; attorney, same $100

29TH ST, s s, 100.6 ft e of 5th Av, 98.9x20x irregular; 29th St, 10 East, s s, 180.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20x18.8x — x irregular; Francis R. Hitchcock to Elbridge T. Gerry, 2 East 61st St, all liens, June 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

52D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5x e 25x s 49.1x s e along centre line old Hoppers Lane — x s 47.3 to street x w 50 to beginning; William H. Wilson, exr., &c., to Warren Leslie, 110 West 69th St, mtg $10,000, all liens, July 2; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $15,000

62D ST, n s, 311.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20.6x100.5; Mary L. Daly et al. to Hy. McC. Bangs, 160 West 59th St, b. and s., confirmation deed, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

62D ST, n s, 311.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20.6x100.5; Mary L. Daly et al., executors, &c., to Henry McC. Bangs, 160 West 59th St., July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

71ST ST, 227 West, n s, 483.4 ft e of West End Av, 15.8x102.2; Florence M. Rainforth to Georgia Havlin, 8,602 22d Av, Brooklyn, all liens, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

80TH ST, 329 West, n s, 373 ft w of West End Av, 75.8x100, irregular; Mary E. Mosclay to Felix Wilckes, 1,221 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, mtg $21,000, July 14; attorney, Water Dodd, 20 Broad St. $100

92D ST, 79 West, n s, 445 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5, foreclosure July 11, 1917; Judson B. Wilds, referee, to the Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the P. E. Church, in Diocese of New York, July 13; attorneys, Harrison, E. & D., 59 Wall St. $12,500

92D ST, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 40x100.8; Jacob A. Geissenheim and another, trustees, to George N. Gregory, 640 Madison Av, b. and s., all liens, June 26. ..... $1

97TH ST, 113 East, s s, 275 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; William F. Colliton to William J. Murphy, 612 West 178th St, mtg $22,500, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

97TH ST, 120 East, s s, 300 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Henrietta Wissler, New Brunswick, N. J., to same, July 16; attorney, same $27,000

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Herman Waxenbaum et al., to Arthur C. Damsgaard, 216 Willis Av, Bronx, mtg $17,000, all liens, July 14; attorney, R. D. Adams, 7 Broadway $100

123D ST, 520 and 522 West, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 66.10x100.11; Delta Holding Corporation to Mary Foley, 321 South 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $42,000, July 16; Leo Schafrau, 51 Chambers St. $100

126TH ST, 223 West, n s, 212.6 ft w of 7th Av, 12.6x99.11; Max Wieder, referee, to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, foreclosure July 12; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane $4,000

180TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 100x100; Washington Place Building Co. to William S. Dempsey-Realty Co., 548 West 65th St, mtg $95,700, all liens, July 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

Bronx.

BECK ST, n s, 274.1 ft e of Avenue St. John, 33.4x125; Systell Holding Co., Inc., to Harsin Building Corp., 1,478 Vyse Av, mtg $14,000, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$100

BELMONT AV, 2,324, e s, 25x100; Edward Hergenröther to Louise M. Hergenrother, 2,334 Belmont Av, mtg $6,000, July 10; attorneys, Goldsmith & F., 55 Liberty St. ..$1

BRYANT AV, n w corner of 165th St, 110x100; Herbert Bauenfeld, referee, to Nathan Lottman, 962 Gates Av, Brooklyn, July 10; attorney, M. B. Rich, 66 Broadway. ..$7,000

CITY ISLAND BRIDGE approach, w s, at w s Lots 594 to 596, on map of Elizabeth R. B. King, — to Pelham Bay x — to old bridge site; Ferdinand Rosenberger to Edward Rosenberger, 663 City Island Av, July 16; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

CYPRESS AV, e s, 40.7 ft n of 133d St, 21x80; Urban Securities Co. to Albert Frankel, 2,531 Madison St, Ridgewood, N. J., July 16; attorneys, Reeves & T., 165 Broadway. ..$1

DITMARS ST, 81; City Island Homes, Inc., to Frank E. Fehr, 440 Hancock St, Brooklyn, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

FREDERICK AV, e s, 200 ft n of 188th St, 50x87.6; Nathan B. Jacobson to Charles Shapiro, 4,496 3d Av, mtg $3,500, May 15, 1916; attorney, Charles Shapiro, 4,495 3d Av. $100

HOE AV, 1,288, e s, 50x100; Schuyler Estates Corporation to Fannie Waxenbaum, 124 Stanton St, and another, mtg $40,000, July 16; attorney, A. Waxenbaum, 124 Stanton St. $1

HOE AV, 1,154, e s, 25x100; Matilda Pagani to Roman Catholic Church of St. John Chrysostom, 985 East 167th St, mtg $6,600, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LONGFELLOW AV, s e corner of 173d St, 50x100; Harsin Building Corp. to Systell Holding Co., Inc., 299 Broadway, July 15, mtg $37,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

LOTS 594 to 596, map of Elizabeth R. B. King; Ferdinand Rosenberger to Edw. Rosenberger, 663 City Island Av, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

LOT 22, map of 41 lots on Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Av; John J. Kuhn, referee, to Edgar N. Sidman, 640 West End Av, mtg $7,200, July 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $50

LOT 73, Block 3,186, tax map; Israel J. P. Alderman, referee, to City of New York, July 13; attorney, Corporation Counsel. $250

LOT 74, Block 3,186, tax map; Elias Lowenkopf, referee, to same, July 14; attorney, same $250

LOT 76, Block 3,258, same map; Albert H. Vitale, referee, to same, July 12; attorney, same $250

LOT 77, Block 2,871, same map; Raphael R. Murphy, referee, to same, July 12; attorney, same $250

MARTHA AV, e s, 50 ft s of 241st St, 25x100; Mellwin Realty and Construction Co. to William D. Hyam, 4,378 Martha Av, mtg $3,500, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$100

UNDERCLIFF TERRACE, 1,821, w s, Six 143; Elsie Coddington to Virgin Thurkauf, Sr., 301 West 55th St, July 16; attorneys, Sayers Bros., 31 Nassau St. $100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 50x100.7; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Thomas J. McGrath, 229 East 176th St, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

3D AV, 4,495, n w s, 30x120; Lena Shapiro to Charles Shapiro, 4,496 3d Av, mtg $10,000, March 14; attorney, A. Shapiro, 4,496 3d Av. $100

135TH ST, 906 East, s s, 24.7x100; Ignatz L. May to Mary L. May, 906 East 135th St, July 16; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St. $1

147TH ST, 209 East, s s, 50x150; Augusta Eichner to Gophir Realty Corporation, 382 East 120th St, mtg $6,500, Jan. 2; attorney, Gophir Realty Co., 382 East 120th St. ..$1

149TH ST, s s, being east half of Lot 97, map of Melrose South, 25x106.6; Charles R. Manning, trustee, to Dominick Woodworth, South Bend, Ind., et al., mtg $10,000, May 31; attorney, Charles R. Manning, 138th St and 3d Av. $1

151ST ST, n s, being west half of Lot 324, map of Melrose South, 25x118; Charles R. Manning, trustee, to Dominick Woodworth, South Bend, Ind., mtg $3,500, May 31; attorney, Charles R. Manning, 138th St and 3d Av. $1

167TH ST, 949 East, w s, 37.6x90; Lawrence Davis to Simon Sarnoff, 780 Riverside Drive, mtg $22,000, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

173D ST, 542 East, s s, 25x89.10; Daniel F. Ward to Marie F. Gers, 732 Van Nest Av, mtg $11,650, June 30; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St. $1

181ST ST, 646 East, s s, 34.8x116; Hulda A. Daggetts to John P. Dippel, 33 Fairview Terrace, West N. Y., and another, mtg $25,000, June 29; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1

188TH ST, n w corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 89x86.11x88.9x78.4; Sidem Building Co., Inc., to Richard W. Farrelly, 2,345 Broadway, June 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 74th St, 91.1x117x87x143.8, July 12; Therese D. Browning to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, due July 16, 1920, interest as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place $75,000

FRONT ST, 128, w s, 90.3 ft n of Wall St, 75x18.6x — irregular; also property in Bronx, Westchester, and Queens, June 29; Kamark Realty Co. to Henry L. Young, 67 Prospect Av, Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Slensby & Wolf, Hillside Bank Bldg., Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens. $6,500

SHERMAN AV, n e corner of 204th St, 100x100, July 16; Florence Nassoit to Hy Brinckmann, 2,303 Creston Av, due May 30, 1920, 6 p. c., equal lien with prior mtg $12,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

UNIVERSITY PLACE, s, n e corner of Waverley Place, runs n 42.10x e 74.6x n 57.10x e 67x s 100.6x w 141.6 to beginning, Dec. 12; Number One University Place, Inc., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due July 1, 1922; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100,000

3D AV, w s, 75.8 ft s of 97th St, 25x80, July 17; Heinrich Michaelis to Eastern District Savings Bank, 1,024 Gates Av, Brooklyn, due Nov. 1, 1920; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $10,000

48TH ST, 546 West, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 30x100.5, July 6; Christian Wollerson to Frederick H. Adams, Ridgewood, N. J., due as per bond, mtg $18,000; attorney, P. E. Jackson, 2 Rector St. $5,500

79TH ST, 53-57 East, n s, 99.10 ft e of Madison Av, 42.2x102.2, July 12; Catharine C. D. and John S. Rogers to Augustus D. Juilliard, at Tuxedo, N. Y., et al., trustees, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St. $200,000

84TH ST, n s, 87.2 ft e of Park Av, 76.1x102.2, building loan, July 16; Jatison Construction Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., due Nov. 1, 1922, 6 p. c. until completion of building and then 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av. $210,000

114TH ST, 24 to 28 West, s s, 244.7 ft w of 5th Av, 53.4x100.11, July 16; Congregation Kol Israel Anschi Poland et al. to General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, 175 9th Av, 5 years; attorneys, Murray, I., H. & H., 16 William St. $34,000

Bronx.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, e s, at n w s of Kingsbridge Terrace, runs n 163.9x e 99.5x s 171; also land in New York, Queens, and Westchester; Kamark Realty Co., Inc., to Henry L. Young, 67 Prospect Av, June 23, due as per bond; attorneys, Slensby & W., Richmond Hill, N. Y. $6,500

LONGFELLOW AV, s e corner of 173d St, 50x100; Systell Holding Co., Inc., to Harsen Building Corporation, 1,478 Vyse Av, prior mtg $37,000 July 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

LOTS 106 and 107, map Arden property, 100x100; John McMorrough to Joseph A. Murphy, 409 West 147th St, June 27, 5 years; attorneys, Clarke & Co., 51 Chambers St. $2,000

LOTS 594 to 596, map of Elizabeth R. B. King; H. Rosenberger to Ferdinand Rosenberger, 566 Brook Av, July 16, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,750

MOTT AV, 604, e s, 25x98.2x20.7x114.1; Arthur S. Warren to Catherine Schuimerich, 1,294 Intervale Av, July 16, due Dec. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Knox & D., 291 Broadway $2,000

UNDERCLIFF AV, 1,521, w s, 33x143; Virgil Thurkauf to Elsie Coddington, 41 West 83d St, July 16, 5 years; attorney, C. M. Coddington, 15 Wall St. $16,000

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 260 ft s of 172d St, 50x109.7; Thomas J. McGrath to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 16, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1,500

135TH ST, 606 East, s s, 24.7x100; Mary May to Caroline Krohn, 586 East 161st St, July 16, due Jan. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hirlswan & V., 391 East 149th St. ..$2,000

167TH ST, 949, n s, 37.6x90; Simon Sarnoff to Lawrence Davis, 76 Green St, Newark, N. J., prior mtg $22,000, July 11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $6,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

DIVISION ST, 11 and 11½, all, with option to purchase before Jan. 1, 1919, for $60,000; Edith Epstein to Max Walowinski, 809 East 79th St, and another, 10 years from June 1, 1917; address, on premises. $5,000

HESTER ST, 25 East, store floor; Mark L. Abrahams et al. to Ignatz Noschkes, 329 4th Av, 2 years from May 1, 1917. ..... $870

MOTT ST, 77, all; Sarah A. Albro of Bronx to Bartolomeo B. De Costanzo, 108 Mulberry St, 4 9-12 years from July 15, 1917, 3 years' renewal; attorneys, Bailey & S., 135 Broadway $3,000

8TH AV, 103, all; Peter Doelger Brewing Co. to Martin Meyer, 103 8th Av, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Hy. Herzbrun, 60 Wall St. $2,000

9TH AV, 475, store floor and basement; Carrie F. Rupp to David Cohn, 355 West 29th St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1917; address, on premises ..... $1,380 and $1,440

24TH ST, 450 West, s w s, 200 ft s e of 10th Av, 20x80, the land; Katherine E. Moore to James T. Murray, 21 years from May 1, 1908, option of renewal; attorneys, John N. Wells's Sons, 191 9th Av $400

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MONROE ST, 245; William M. Purdy et al. against Louis Edelson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Jones & Carlebn.

153D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11; Equitable Trust Co. of New York against Carrie G. Silverman, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Murray, Prentice & Howland.

71ST ST, s s, 90 ft e of West End Av, 20x100.5; George E. Chisholm et al. against John P. Hopson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, W. H. Van Benschoten.

123D ST, 348 to 352 East; John M. Bowers et al. against Park Ridge Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. H. Van Benschoten.

115TH ST, 9 East; Mercy M. Plum against Loretta Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Gilberberg & Davis.

Bronx.

LAFAYETTE AV, s e s, corner of Garrison Av, 50x224.3; Corinne Churchill et al., as trustees, against Ellen Young, action to compel termination of claim; attorney, A. C. Kellogg.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

38TH ST, 546 West; Isidore W. Horn against Crystal Spring Water Co., owner; Extension Building Co., Inc., contractor. $342

Bronx.

ST. ANN'S AV, 471; Benjamin Glasser against Mary E. Bunt, owner; James T. and Mary E. Bunt, contractors. $116

147TH ST, East, 546; Benjamin Glasser against Mary E. Bunt, owner; James T. and Mary E. Bunt, contractors. $192

HARRISON AV, 2,116-2,124; Gus Schlaier, Eagle Wrought Iron Works, against Harrison Improvement Co., Inc., owners and contractors $2,248

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

WASHINGTON ST, 384; Harry Weprin against Rebecca T. Archer et al., June 15, 1917 ..... $1,600

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

84TH ST, n s, 87.2 ft e of Park Av, 76.1x102.2; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Responsible management of the house you live in means Service, Comfort and Fair Rental. The following houses are under the management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND ST.

ASPINWALL APARTMENTS
399-403-407-411
Audubon Avenue
185th to 186th St.

The most unusual apartments in the city. Splendid construction. Awarded prize by the American Institute of Architects. A short walk from 181st St. Subway Station. A few apartments to let from next October.

Suites.	Per Month.
3-room	$28 to $31
4-room	$29 to $40
5-room	$37 to $47

The HUDSON-FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway
One block from Subway.

A few light suites to let from October in this elevator apartment house.

6, 7 and 8 rooms—rental $840 to $1,050 yearly.

140 WEST 71st. STREET
Doctor's Apartment
3 rooms, $800.

3 and 4 Story
Private Dwellings
Nos. 105-111-121-125-129-143
West 73d St.

A rare opportunity for those seeking well-located houses in New York. These dwellings to let from October 1st will prove most attractive.

Rentals $1,600 to $1,800.

Apply on premises or to above management.

SELECT APARTMENT GUIDE

3-4-5-6-7 LARGE, AIRY ROOMS.
Ideal 10-story buildings; light, airy, delightful suites; outlook on park; outside rooms. Service, appointments, conveniences best.
"NORTHOLD—SOUTHOLD"
B'way, 150th to 151st St.
B'WAY SUBWAY OR BUS SERVICE

5-6-7-8-9 ROOM SUITES.
Exclusive 9-story apartment home. Hudson River views; charming suites, sunny, airy, delightful; select surroundings. Appointments, service equal to N. Y. hotels
"SUTHERLAND"
611 West 158th St., Corner Riverside Drive.
B'WAY SUBWAY AT 157TH ST.—ONE BLOCK.

5-6-7-8 ROOM APARTMENTS.
High-class, 6-story; delightfully situated, sunny-looking Hudson River and Manhattan; a healthful, beautiful, convenient home for you.
"WEST POINT"
575 Riverside Drive at 135th Street.

Before deciding on your new apartment home, see these exclusive suites. Convenient locations, healthful, airy apartments. Rents moderate. Select tenants and surroundings.

An early inspection will save looking further.

Apply Resident Manager on premises.

—The Riviera—
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.

FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.

5 rooms $750 to $780	Per Annum
7 rooms $1100 to $1300	Per Annum
8 rooms $1400 to $1500	Per Annum
9-10 rooms $1600-$2000	Per Annum

with two or three baths.

Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager, on Premises, Audubon 5400, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

Our Annual Booklet
of high-class apartments, 3 Rooms and Bath to 10 Rooms and 3 Baths offered for rent from Oct. 1st, will be mailed on application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 W. 72nd Street.
TEL. COLUMBUS 7240.

2465-71 Broadway
AT 91ST STREET.
Five and six rooms, elevator apartment. Rents $55-$70.

Kendal Court
521 WEST 111TH STREET.
Four, six and seven rooms, elevator apartment. Rents $50-$75. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or JOHN S. HEEP, 95 William St. Tel. 2065—John.

BUCKINGHAM COURT
310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6390—Barclay.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
DOCTOR'S OFFICES
suitable for
Dentist, Nose or Throat Specialist.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
NEW APARTMENT. JUST COMPLETED.
34 WEST 51ST ST.
EUGENE A. WALSH
on Premises. Phone Circle 1184.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

A.—640 Madison Av. Hoffman Arms N.W. Cor. 59th
6 to 10 Large Rooms
$1,300 to $2,000.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette. Furnished, $50 to $67.50.
Inquire on premises, or
KIDD & KING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain, 3-story house for sale or rent, West 11th St., 14 rooms, 2 baths; alter to suit tenant. Write M. N., 507 Amsterdam Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A SACRIFICE—$20 MONTHLY.
Beautiful home, 6 rooms; handsome bath; open fireplace; elegant decorations; hardwood floors throughout; electricity, gas, steam heat, range, and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price, $3,400. H. S., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

Cozy little home and 2 acres of fine farm land; some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,150 complete; easy terms to right party. Write to "Cozy Home," Box 142 Times Downtown.

If you want to buy an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs, near water and station, price $1,450, for $75 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once to B Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Seashore home, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location; facing bay and ocean; garden plot, nice locality; improvements; near trolley, school, stores, &c. Write for further particulars, Shore Home, Box 222 Times Downtown.

Sage Foundation, Forest Hills; must sacrifice contract for 2½ exceptionally fine lots; 4½ years' payments made. Benson, Room 906, 88 Wall St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE A COUNTRY PLACE in which I am now living. I will sell it for a great deal less than it is worth owing to the fact that I am compelled to go West.
The place consists of 15 acres, situated on the Delaware River, one hour and thirty-four minutes from the Pennsylvania Station in New York, and commands one of the finest views in America. A railway station is five minutes from the house, besides trolley service every twenty minutes.
The main house is of brick, 22 rooms, 4 bathrooms complete, also 3 extra lavatories and 1 extra toilet; 7 open fireplaces, steam heat, laundry, cellar, and wine cellar. Hot and cold water throughout, and while a country place, has all night telephone and electric light service. Is fully equipped with shades, screens, storm windows and doors.
There is also a lodge containing 3 living rooms, garage, 4 stalls, and gymnasium; electrically lighted and hot water heated; also barn, pumphouse, and all outhouses to make it the most complete and desirable of country residences.
Will arrange to show it at any time convenient to you, or will take up price and other details by correspondence. F 243 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Exceptional Bargain.—Six-room modern home, $3,200, worth $3,700; also 5-room bungalow, $2,700, worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly like rent. W. BUTSCHER, 21 Park Row.

Great opportunity to buy or rent new and attractive houses, 6-8 rooms; all improvements; large plots; near station; easy terms; $5,000 to $8,500. Write for booklet. Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J. (Adjoining Ridgewood.)

Two Plainfield houses left out of nine; they sell faster than we can finish them; best location; 2 baths, sleeping porch, choice finish, decorations, &c.; $8,500. Send for pictures. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Bungalow, must sell immediately, $4,500 bungalow, $300 cash, balance like rent, six rooms, all improvements; good neighborhood, near Manhattan; owner leaving city. W 18 Times.

For Sale.—Commuting country place, 4 acres, beautiful all-year bungalow; large verandas; plenty of fruit and berries; garage; poultry buildings; $3,800; hour Jersey City. B 270 Times Downtown.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; 1 pay taxes, int., ins., you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

WESTFIELD.—Remade house, 9 rooms, corner plot 100x175; all improvements; fruit and shade trees; great bargain, $5,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FOR Sale or To Rent.—Gentleman's estate, Woodstock, Conn., beautifully situated in midst of charming country; all improvements; 100 acres of land; two miles from Putnam. William Ordway Partridge, care E. C. Morse, Putnam, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933.) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVERS' SALE

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles B. Witmer, U. S. Judge for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, W. A. Keyworth, C. L. Hoff and Henry D. Schmidt will sell by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 24, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., all of the assets of the Pullman Motor Car Company, situated at York, Penna., at the plant of the Pullman Motor Car Company at York, Pa.
This is the finest sale offered in years and affords an opportunity very seldom given at an auction sale. It consists of an Automobile Company right up to date.
MACHINERY.
Gisholt lathes, Norton grinders, Buob & Scheun Co., Colladays, Myers Machine Company, J. G. Blount & Co., Cincinnati Mfg. Co., milling machines, Becker milling machines, Schaefer Drill & Schuttle automatics, Fellows vertical gear shapers, Bardone & Oliver lathes, Ingle Machine Co., automatic gears, Pratt & Whitney thread milling grinders, Cincinnati Universal tool grinders, Fox & Chicago Machine Co. millers, Barnes and Quint turret machines, Davis turret back gear shifts, Jones & Lamson turret lathes, Gudlet semi-automatics, Becker & Brainard milling, Greenlee flat turrets, Whitcomb & Blaisdell lathes, Reed lathes, Stemple turret machines, radial drills, grinders, tools, wiring machines, and other machinery too numerous to mention.
BLACKSMITH SHOP.
Every equipment necessary for a first-class shop.
NICKEL SHOP.
Equipped up to date.
MOTORS.
About one hundred fifty motors of every horsepower.
ENAMEL SHOP.
A first-class equipment.
METAL DEPARTMENT.
Fully equipped with up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of all metal parts. Making its own gasoline tanks and other parts.
TOP & SIDE CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.
Containing motor driven Singer sewing and electric cutting machines.
WOODWORKING PLANT.
B. M. Root & Co. rip saws, American Wood Working Machine Co. moulders, Dixie blower system, boring machines, knife grinders, single surfacers, saw machines, turning lathes, and all the necessary machinery complete for the making of bodies or any woodworking contracts.
SMALL TOOLS.
Jigs, chuck cutters, arbors, and everything that can be had in a first-class plant.
RAW STOCK.
Tons of iron and steel, rims, frames, top bolts, wiring, cloth, carpets, linoleum, leather, rims, tapes, kegs of nails, almost in all original packages.
NEW CARS.
About one hundred and fifty brand new this year's model. Good will, book accounts, franchises, trade marks, and all property whatsoever kind.
OFFICE FIXTURES.
Desks, chairs, safes, adding machines, typewriters, all up to date.
REAL ESTATE.
One of the finest factories in York, free and clear of all encumbrances.
This sale is without reserve and will be sold either in parts or as a whole, for cash, as may realize the most money.
This property is conveniently located in an excellent manufacturing town, with good labor conditions, and with three railroads adjoining the property.
Open to inspection from July 16th to the 28rd, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Catalogues will be furnished on application to any of the Receivers or their Attorneys at York, Penna., or the Auctioneer at 849 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
Every manufacturer of Automobiles, Dealers and Speculators are invited, as this plant must be inspected to be appreciated. Sale by order of W. A. Keyworth, C. L. Hoff, Henry D. Schmidt, Receivers; Michael S. Niles, York, Pa., Attorney for Receivers; Charles Shongood, Auctioneer.

FARMS.

Westchester County—For Sale or To Let.

236-ACRE FARM.
BEDFORD ESTATE SECTION,
on Miami River—ponds and waterfall.
Owner wants immediate offer.
J. T., 257 Mayflower Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$50 down and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

COMMERCIAL FARM
Fully equipped, 290-acre Commercial Farm; large crops, stock, tools and excellent buildings. Price $28,000.
RURAL LIFE CO., KINDERHOOK, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for sale cheap, 50 acres; substantially built, all improvements; one of most beautiful and productive farms New Jersey. L. Bullard, R. F. D. 3, Princeton, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Desk room in attractive office; modern sanitary mahogany desks, unusual service; all conveniences, including bulletin listing, etc. Room 411, Cambridge Bldg., 354 Fifth Av., cor. 33d St.

Factory, 32x72 feet; two stories and basement, railroad siding, one block Central R. R. station and P. O. N. Meyers & Son, 121 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well furnished office; every convenience. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

140 WEST 34TH ST., showrooms and offices. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Desk room, mahogany furnished; telephone; stenographic services. Room 411, 103 Park Av.

5TH AV., 127—STORE, 25 by 100, or part; excellent location; reasonable rent. Price.

Wonderfully located offices, $15 up; magnificent building; high-class service. 110 W. 40th.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

Handsome brownstone residence, Lincoln Road, near Prospect Park; parquet floors, electric light, and all modern conveniences; $9,800, small initial payment. Address 154 Lincoln Road. Phone 4364 Flatbush.

Out of Town.—Unfurnished.

For Rent.—Attractive 9-room modern house; all improvements; sleeping porch; high ground; convenient trolley and railroads; very high-class neighborhood; large plot; garden, fruit; $65 monthly. T. N. Benedict, 46 Lawton St., New Rochelle.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Will sacrifice $100 of regular August and September rental by subletting handsome 8-room cottage, overlooking Hudson, at $100 per month. B 102 Times.

Ten rooms, two baths; modern improvements; garage; vegetable garden; $2240 until Sept. 15. Keller, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

Long Island.

Ten-room furnished cottage, delightfully situated facing beach; good bathing, boating; owing unforeseen circumstances will sublet from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1, $125. Apply or write Goldsmith, East Reinhardt cottage, Clinton Av., Bay Shore, L. I.

Reduced rental on exceptional attractive, modern cottage at Huntington; very conveniently located. D. Gerard, 1,270 Broadway.

Connecticut.

To let for August and September, the most beautiful cottage in Twin Lakes, Conn.; fully furnished; running water; bathroom; telephone; 50-foot porch; magnificent view of lakes and Berkshire Hills; terms, $200 for the season; very best references required. Address W. V. Hirsh, 50 Broad St., New York City.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted to rent, for two months, furnished house with five master's bedrooms, in or near New Rochelle; rent between $150 and $200 per month. Address Y 348 Times Annex.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$4,500 to loan first mortgage, 5%, Manhattan or Bronx. Morris E. Sterne, Inc., 9 East 14th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Large rooms; clean, cool; maid service, telephone; Summer prices.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt. on premises. Open evenings.

72D.—Four rooms, handsomely furnished, new building; sacrifice Summer; longer. Columbus 3974.

74TH, 103 WEST.—MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE SUITE; PIANO. COLUMBUS 5685.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Attractive, cool, completely furnished 5-room apartment; sacrifice; immediate possession.

80S, WEST END.—7 rooms, exquisitely furnished; lease indefinitely; bargain. Columbus 3974.

95TH, 148 WEST.—Five outside, breezy rooms; southern exposure; beautifully furnished, completely, $90; less than rent unfurnished. 8C.

111TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive 5-room furnished apartment for Summer; 2 master bedrooms. Baryiak. Phone Morningside 7046.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive four-room apartment, near Columbia University; reasonable rent. Apartment 3C.

118TH, 428 WEST.—Spacious two-room apartment, southern exposure; elevator, kitchen privileges. Reynolds.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET,
handsomely furn., any period, Summer rates.
EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists,
176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 836.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CARDIGAN PLACE,
109 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$38 $45, $35, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BACHELOR apartments, attractively furnished; two rooms, bath, service; electricity, elevator. 47 West 49th St.

BEAUTIFUL cool, six-room apartment for August and September; near Riverside Drive; bare rental; references required. L. S. H., 129 Times.

BROADWAY and 95TH ST., (Hotel Newton.)—Exceptional suites at most moderate rates for the Summer; 2 rooms and bath, $15 per week and up; 3 rooms and bath, $20 per week and up; excellent restaurant at popular prices; 2 blocks from Park and Drive, within 15 minutes of all business centres; it is service that counts.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS.
Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY
30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Two spacious rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; select apartment. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments; Summer, longer. Gray, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; finest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—Five, seven, high-class apartments, furnished or unfurnished; sublet.

WEST END AV., 895, (104th.)—To sublet, six-room apartment; highest class; big Summer concession. Apply Apt. 24, The Mentone.

WEST END, 740.—Five beautifully furnished rooms; 2 master bedrooms; cool, spacious. Apt. 94.

WEST END AV., 840.—Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment, $125. King, Vanderbilt 1453.

Unfurnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 697.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; all conveniences; two or three months; seen by appointment. 7668 Plaza.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments, unfurnished, unusually well arranged, 8 and 9 rooms and bath; rent $900 and $1,000. Apply on premises, or to CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 34 William St.

THE WOOLSEY, 141 East 44th.—One room; bath, kitchenette; Aug. 1; raised $50, asking $42. Call 6C, Murray Hill 8595.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH, WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; Summer rates. Call 21 West 9th St.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.
Washington Square Section.
New nine-story fireproof apartment house, 3, 4, 6 rooms, open fireplaces; separate maids' rooms. Apply on premises. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

10TH ST., 44 WEST, (Washington Square Section.)—New nine-story fireproof apartment house, 3, 4, 6 rooms; open fireplaces; separate maids' rooms. Apply on premises. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St, Tel. John 5700.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building, housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration; renting agent on premises. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

72 WEST 69TH ST.
Seven-room up-to-date apartments; electric lights, steam heat; $80-$95.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground floor apartment. Tenated by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1647 Academy.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 40.—Five rooms, facing park, rent $55; sublet $45, August-September; privilege new lease thereafter. Raby.

SAVE money and housekeeping worry.—Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th, furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment hotel; high class service; references; few apartments to sublet to Oct. 1.

SEAMAN AV., 15. (204th St., West of Broadway.)—Four-five large, beautiful, outside rooms; $31 to $41; every modern improvement; new.

WEST END AV., 850, (near 102d.)—High-class elevator apartment, eight rooms, bath, parquet floor; rents $900 to $1,200.

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 863.—4-5 large, light, up-to-date rooms; electric light; showers; steam; hot water; reasonable.

Queens.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,
$35 to $45 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION,
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 23th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

LARGE apartment, 7 to 8 rooms, two baths on Central Park if possible or similar location; ground or top floor. Write P., 101 West 85th St.

WANTED—Entire floor in private house, four or five rooms, kitchen, bath, open fireplace, between 40th and 100th Sts. Write R. C. G., 188 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suite, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness, Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE STUYVESANT, St. George.—Block from ferry; beautiful room, private baths; excellent food and service; open year round.

Long Island.

JUST OPENED.—New, strictly modern cottage; block from ocean; single rooms, suites private baths; splendid food; former manager Mary Elizabeth Inn Room. Ward Cottages, 26a Rue de St. Felix, Far Rockaway. Phone 2141 Far Rockaway.

Private Christian family will rent beautiful, airy room for season, or transient; boating and fishing; all conveniences; references. 67 Holland Pier, Rockaway Beach, L. I.

BAYSIDE PARK, L. I.—Private home would appreciate one or two refined guests; beautiful grounds; use of garage; not boarding house; terms reasonable. Y 392 Times Annex.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Good room; excellent table; boating, bathing, tennis, dancing; reasonable.

Board in a private home; large grounds; fine surroundings. Apply Box 85, Bayport, L. I.

Westchester County.

A PRACTICAL NURSE, having a comfortable home of her own, would desire a few invalids or convalescent patients, where no other boarders are taken. Mrs. E. S. Ware, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

SUNNY CREST FARM.
A gentleman's modern estate; certified milk, fresh eggs, and vegetables; unexcelled table and service; near Sound; few select guests may apply. Phone 486 Port Chester, N. Y.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

EDGEWATER LODGE.—Directly on Sound, delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Telephone 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady olded streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; finest water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av., Montclair 2977.

Ideal homelike sanitarium for invalids, chronic, nervous cases, near New York; large grounds; own vegetables; booklet. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

Country Board Wanted.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, Japanese, wishes room and board with American private family, one hour from Manhattan. Write to Ando, Room 1401, 25 Madison Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

58TH, 156 EAST.—Pleasant room; wholesome meals; convenient location.

38TH ST., 29 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small; excellent board; all improvements.

51ST, 53 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths, carefully planned meals.

53D, 57 WEST.—Immaculate single, double rooms, baths; excellent table; rates; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms; double, single; private baths; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9057.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large room, with bath; single room; fine location; excellent table.

77TH, 116-134 WEST.—Unusually attractive large and medium rooms; private baths; electricity; parlors; breakfast; dinner; lunch; evening optional; references.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

77TH, 286 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; Riverside, subway.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 124 to 128 WEST.—New and modern, cheerful rooms; good home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests, booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; few adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Very attractive large and small rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

93D, 265 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private bath; single, suite; constant hot water; electricity.

128TH, 174 WEST, (The Norwood.) Corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

136TH, 490 WEST.—Double room, with excellent home cooking, for two, $7 each per week; newly furnished, bright, cozy; adjoining bathrooms; built-in wardrobe; refined neighborhood; near "L" and subway; private family. Apply Apt. 18.

156TH, 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DESIRABLE ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; NEAR SUBWAY STATION.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Private family; exclusive accommodations for American; reasonable; telephone. Morningside 7231.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Rooms with board; facing park; table guests accommodated; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, small rooms, floors, suites; board optional; Winter reservations.

BOARD WANTED.

AGED MAN and wife wishes board, private family; Bronx preferred; exchange references and state location, terms. B 101 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

36TH, 6 EAST.—Rooms with private bath; electricity, telephone; $3 to $12.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, private bath, $5.50; another, $4.

43D, 16 EAST.—Offers cool rooms; comforts of home; conveniences of hotel; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with running water; single room; Summer rates; references.

53D, 56 EAST.—Furnished rooms, all conveniences; near park; Summer rates. Plaza 2955.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues, $2.25.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 163 (30th St.)—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $3 weekly up; with bath, $5 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms; private bath, kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished, large, front rooms; clean, well-conducted house; continuous hot water, electric lights, telephone.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.
SMALL ROOMS; QUIET HOUSE.

23D, 258 WEST.—Gentlemen, large room, private bath, $7; small room, $3.50.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; telephone.

49TH, 20 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; telephone; electricity; city visitors accommodated. Hayes.

49TH, 116 WEST.—Two pleasant rooms, private bath; electricity, all conveniences. Phone Circle 204.

49TH ST., 47 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms, bath, electricity, elevator.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Airy rooms, bath, kitchenette; single room; hot water, electricity; references.

52D, 250 WEST.—Scrupulously clean; parlor, private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; running water, electric light; summer rates.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Very cool rooms; electricity; elevator apartment; $5 to $10. Sewell.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms; private family; $7-$3.50. Apt. 3.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; private or adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; kitchen privileges; city visitors; Summer rates. Apt. 14.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive second floor front; electricity and telephone; references.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, outside, attractive rooms, for men; breakfast served; references.

71ST, 147 WEST.—An attractive, large front single room, with washroom, large closet, bath adjacent, southern exposure.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone; first-class accommodations.

72D, 120 WEST.—Comfortable, large, airy rooms, with without individual bath. Columbus 8012.

72D, 266 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; reasonable; meals optional; reference; excellent location.

72D, 111 WEST.—Large and small rooms; ideal location; terms reasonable.

72D, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, very reasonable.

73D, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; hall room; bath; electricity; references.

73D ST., 163 WEST.—Two large, attractively furnished rooms, adjoining bath; exclusive house.

73D, 173 WEST.—Large room and extension; private bath; kitchenette.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; references.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Double or single rooms, private bath, electric light; exclusive house.

75TH.—Outside, cool room; elevator, electricity, telephone; refined surroundings; references. Schuyler 9881.

76TH, 144 WEST.—Large, small rooms; first-class house; excellent location; telephone.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Large room, bath; private house; electricity; maid service; near Park.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large and small rooms; electricity; $5-$8.

75TH, 8 WEST, (near Park.)—Rooms, private baths; electricity; $5, $6, $8, $12.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; electricity; private bath, kitchenette privileges; references. Schuyler 4586.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, adjoining bath; private house; electricity; references.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small; privilege kitchenette; also studio room. Schuyler 2628.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Rooms, bath, kitchenette; select private house; $8 to $10.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, cool, electricity, conveniences, private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable medium and small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single room, southern exposure; reasonable; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double room, also single; cool; homelike; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; references; rates.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; privilege of breakfast, telephone; $8-$10 weekly.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Beautiful large and small, cool rooms; private baths; references.

81ST, 27 WEST, (facing park.)—Exceptionally large, elegant room or suite, private bath, maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home. Sch

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

COLLEGE graduate, 4 years' experience in chemistry, wishes position with manufacturing concern. Write R. R., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

COUPLE, English, first-class cook, useful butler, valet; can take entire charge small family adults or bachelor's country home; competent; can drive small car; excellent references; wages $80. Humphries, 863 West 44th.

DO YOU NEED
A QUALITY MAN?

LISTEN! I WANT TO MAKE A NEW BUSINESS CONNECTION.

I WANT A BUSINESS CONNECTION (NOT MERELY A GOOD POSITION)—AN OPPORTUNITY THAT IS REAL, WHERE REAL WORK AND VIGOROUS, CONSTANT, INTELLIGENT EFFORT WILL BE REWARDED WITH NOT ONLY COMMENSURATE PECUNIARY RETURN, BUT ALSO WITH GREATER RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUE RECOGNITION—A FUTURE LIMITED ONLY BY MY OWN ABILITY TO CREATE AND GROW.

SPECIFICATIONS:

An American; good executive; efficient and adaptable, with ability to originate and develop new ideas; strong on organization; knowledge of sales promotion; commercial and technical education. Business training, experience, associations and travel of past seventeen years have yielded broad view of general business problems. Especially familiar with:

Building materials, equipment and construction; Apartment, Hotel and Residence design, and management; Real Estate operations.

IF YOU NEED THE MAN THIS SUGGESTS TO YOU AND IF YOU CAN OFFER THE OPPORTUNITY INDICATED, WRITE ME (COMMUNICATION STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL), GIVING PHONE NUMBER, AND I'LL MAKE APPOINTMENT BY PHONE FOR INTERVIEW. WILL BE AT HOTEL McALPIN WEDNESDAY TO SATURDAY, JULY 18 TO 21 INCLUSIVE.

C. H. LESTER.

DRAFTSMAN.—Technically educated young man, (19,) knowledge of drafting and surveying, desires permanent position, engineering concern. B 272 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, mechanical, structural, neat tracer, wants home work; moderate. Z 207 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.—American, (39,) 15 years in building line, seeks connection with corporation where large experience in construction work and ability to direct mechanics, make layouts, is required; specialty plumbing, heating, ventilation; technical education; executive and estimating experience. W 1 Times.

EXECUTIVE position by man experienced in modern methods of factory management, costs, planning of work, time studies, payrolls; accountant position not desired; have executive ability and can manage men; now employed but want something better. B 27 Times.

FURNITURE SALESMAN.—Bright, energetic young man desires position as furniture salesman, preferably in wholesale house. A 142 Times.

GENERAL MANAGER.—26; German; 4 years' bookkeeping experience; exempted from military duty; salary $18-$20. B 286 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT — Young man, 23, Christian, banking training, well familiar with bookkeeping, correspondence, foreign exchange and investments, has private means, is man of absolute integrity, education, tact, wishes position of trust with prospects; moderate salary for beginning; best references; German-American. Y 363 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience; good penman; accurate; $8. B 288 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN.—25, accounting, correspondence, office and sales managerial experience desire position of trust with prospects. B 278 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MAINTENANCE, MANAGER OR SUPERINTENDENT.—Familiar with repairs, estimates, steam plants, elevators, ventilating; licensed engineer; best service from employes with economy; have exceptionally good references; file address for future opening. Advertiser, 306 Ovington Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 22, several years' experience as salesman, desires position with wholesale or manufacturing concern; references. B 274 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (31,) neat appearing, educated, experienced trader, large and small towns, 8 years' successful selling record; can adapt self to any line. B 107 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young high school graduate, (23,) 4½ years' stock experience, desires position stock, clerical or salesman. B 98 Times.

SALESMAN.—Road, city experience; first-class references; wants line of merit; only reputable houses will be considered. B 100 Times.

SALESMAN open to connect reliable firm; highest references; commission basis. B 75 Times.

SALESMAN.—Would like to get in touch with good live stock proposition; can finance myself. A 66 Times.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER, 32; thoroughly experienced; American; exceptional correspondent, executive, manager. B 113 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, (35,) thoroughly experienced, good executive ability; highest references. K 210 Times Downtown.

SPECIALIST iron welder and lead burner wishes position in reliable firm; best references. M. Lucas, General Delivery, Passaic, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several months' experience; high school education; refined American; $8. B 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office man, long experience, seeks few hours' employment evenings. W 17 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A first-class stenographer; young man; would substitute for 30 days or less at $20 weekly. W 10 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $12. B 282 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT
of large factory or warehouse; age 43, strong, active, and of good physique; 12 years' executive experience; capable of hiring and handling large force, male and female; expert systematizer and disciplinarian, also considerable military experience; best references. B 95 Times.

TWO YOUNG MEN, 18, desire clerical positions; high school graduates. B 92 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20 years, bright, neat appearance, previously employed by bank, would like to connect with some commercial house with good advancement. W 6 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position with large firm where advancement is assured; have two years' business training and fair education. Phone Fordham 2948.

YOUNG MAN, (35,) college training, desires position with reputable concern where he can learn the business. B 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, five years' experience office work, one year's experience salesman, wants position with good change of advancement. B 93 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, (exempt from draft,) desires position in sales department reliable concern; 7 years' experience. W 13 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18 Christian, high school graduate, wishes position with large business house. S. R., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) typist; knowledge bookkeeping; billing clerk, clerical worker. B 279 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS WANTED; ONLY EXPERIENCED WRITERS CONSIDERED. WRITE FULL PARTICULARS, PAST EXPERIENCE. K 214 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER. — THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED; GOOD POSITION ASSURED FOR ONE WITH ABILITY. SEE MR. ANDERSON, EIGHTH FLOOR, 681 5TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant with experience on voucher register; accurate at figures; must have knowledge of typing; good opportunity for conscientious worker. Mr. Lieban, F. B. Q. Clothing Co., 409 Lafayette St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in mercantile line preferred; good salary to start, with opportunity for advancement; state full particulars when replying. J 147 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—To handle cash book and assist on general ledger; state age, experience, training, and salary requested. F 238 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly experienced, double entry, and A1 stenographer. Hal-Gren-Over-Galter Co., 55 West 17th St.

BOOKKEEPER, expert young lady, required immediately, accustomed to English currency; liberal salary. Apply Room 919, Candler Building, 220 West 42d St., City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Lady, one having good experience, able to open a set of books and thoroughly competent, and with first-class references. Apply W 11 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced; must have first class references. B 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, double entry bookkeeper wanted by cloak house. I. Arbus & Son, 158 West 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Lady who can do stenographic work preferred. American Trunk and Bag Co., 519 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant; insurance broker's office; start $10. Address Steady, 1,515 8d Av.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

CANVASSERS wanted; neat appearing, experienced women, willing to canvass for prospects for well-known electrical household specialty company; no sales work; salary or commission; to work in Jersey City territory. See Mr. McNamee, Frantz Premier Company, 119 West 42d St., New York City, Wednesday, before 8 P. M.

CANVASSERS.—Neat appearing, experienced women to canvass for prospects for well-known electrical household specialty company; no sales work; salary or commission. M. McManee, 665 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., Monday.

CLERK.—Thoroughly competent renewal and indorsement clerk for leading brokerage office. Apply, stating experience and salary desired. B 272 Times Downtown.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Have opening for middle-aged lady to travel and demonstrate aluminum cooking utensils in retail stores; experienced lady preferred; salary. B 81 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, to handle work for official of large corporation; neat appearing, perfect letters positively required. Call 9 to 10 A. M. Ajax Rubber Co., 241 West 58th St.

DESIGNER

ON INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES; ONLY THOSE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY. ADDRESS K. T., 279 Mc DOUGAL STREET.

DICTATING MACHINE OPERATOR; must be rapid and accurate; present downtown office; permanent position, $18 to $20; applications confidential. Mr. Pahiman, Room 703, 114 Liberty St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A FEMALE SPANISH INTERPRETER. THOSE EXPERIENCED IN THE MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT PREFERRED. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR.

GIRL with knowledge of typewriting with Christian firm; salary $7 a week. Address letter own handwriting, F 242 Times Downtown.

LAUNDRESSES.—Two, white; $22; for Seaside Hospital, Coney Island. Apply 73 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

MILLINERS.
KURZMAN,
5TH AV. AND 28TH ST.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF MILLINERS.
ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO FINEST WORK AND MATERIALS WILL BE CONSIDERED; PERMANENT POSITIONS; HIGHEST SALARIES. APPLY SIDE ENTRANCE.

MILLINERY DESIGNER.—One accustomed to high-class trade; references required. Miss Towne, Troy, N. Y.

MODEL, — SIZE 16; STENOGRAPHER, CLOAK, SUIT EXPERIENCE. APPLY KARL LIGHT, 45 WEST 27TH.

MODELS.—SIZE 16; LONG SEASON. APPLY EARLY, JOS. ROSENBERG & CO., 141 WEST 36TH ST., 15TH FLOOR.

MODELS for coats; size 18 or small 36; long season; good pay. Baumann & Bash, 31 East 32d St.

MODEL, size 16, for coats, suits, dresses. Room 706, 1,182 Broadway.

NURSE.—A trained baby's nurse wanted to take a position at once at the seashore, West End, N. J. City residence, Newark, N. J. B. Hollander, 376 Cedar Av., West End, N. J.

NURSE for two little girls at the seashore; highest reference required. Z 205 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, stenographer, good education, by church music publishing house; small amount dictation only; clerical, billing, filing; cashier duties mainly; familiarity with parcel post, express shipping; also knowledge music or experience in choir work desirable; permanent position, with advancement; in your handwriting state age, experience, education, references, nationality, and salary expected. Z 204 Times Annex.

SLIP STITCHERS.—Experienced on men's neckwear; good pay; steady work. Meyer Bacharach & Friedheim, 21 East 22d.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character-building plan for children; permanent position; strictly salary and extra bonuses. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER in office of engineering journal, with dictaphone experience preferred; interesting position, with short hours and Saturday afternoons off all year; $15 to start; state age and experience. K 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly refined college graduate; good in mathematics, use of machines; lasting business; interesting and desirable surroundings; great amount of experience unnecessary; position permanent to right party; $18 per week. F 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady wanted by large old corporation; must be of neat appearance, take notes rapidly, and transcribe accurately; permanent position; state age, experience, references, and religion; salary $75 per month. B 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Require refined, experienced young woman, who can spell correctly, do accurate work, and office duties; short hours; salary $15; good position. B 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, long experience Underwood and Remington machines, switchboard operator, and bookkeeper. Cortina Academy of Languages, 12 East 46th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent stenographer as substitute; one familiar with Oliver typewriter. Call personally, Laderle Laboratories, 39 West 38th St., Wednesday morning.

STENOGRAPHER.—One with at least two years' office experience in large manufacturing concerns. Stenographer, Times Agency, 33 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

STENO., Fr. & Spanish Dictation, $40 wk.; Steno., 2, beginners $15; Bookkeepers, four $18, beginners $15; Typists, $15. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, for uptown millinery manufacturing concern; references required. Farrington & Co., 392 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, work at once, permanent, private office of big advertising agency; opportunity for ambitious girl. Telephone for appointment. Murray Hill 9710.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and experienced general office work; hours, 8:30 to 5:30; $12 a week. Apply Fidelity Dumb-Waiter Guarantee Co., 142 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, rapid, and accurate; $12-$15. Willard Storage Battery Co., 228 West 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; must have three or four years' references; Christian concern. Call at once, Room 819, 381 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent, accurate young woman; permanent position. Davis & Lawrence Co., 10 Christopher St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, neat; good position for right party. Saalfield, 373 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, and to assist in office; American parentage; salary $18. Apply Walcutt Bros. Co., 141 West 25th.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two; experienced. Apply W. J. Cox, sixth floor, 120 West 32d St.

SUBSCRIPTION CLERKS, searchers, stencil filers, change of address, complaints, wrapper inserters, addressograph system, stencil cutters, stencil proofreaders, &c.; steady work, short hours, pleasant working conditions, good pay; state experience, salary, present employment; all correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Publisher, J 165 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER for year's work. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TYPIST AND FILE CLERK wanted by Treasurer's office of large corporation; high school graduate with some experience in credit or financial department desirable; please state qualifications thoroughly and salary desired. Address "G. O.," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

TYPIST and Dictaphone Operator, American, good education, in small Wall St. law office; salary $15; answer, giving education and experience. E 400 Times Downtown.

TYPIST TOUCH OPERATOR to learn dictaphone. State age, education, experience; salary, $10 to start. F 249 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, reliable, nurses' home; good salary, room, and board. Apply Home for Hebrew Infants, Kingsbridge Road and University Av., Bronx.

YOUNG LADY to canvass for well-known institution; great opportunity for right party; state experience; salary, commission. Institution, 196 Broadway, N. Y., Room 906.

YOUNG LADY for responsible office position in manufacturing office about fifteen miles from New York; state age and experience. Y Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY to take charge of candy counter in retail store; state experience and salary expected. B 115 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN for photographic fashions; must be tall and distinguished looking; non-professionals preferred; easy work; no regular hours; good pay. B 104 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU, (Agency,) 185 Madison Av., at 34th Street. Worth-while positions with worth-while uptown and downtown firms for worth-while young business girls, beginners or experienced. Miss Shelley, Prop.

"NO REGISTRATION FEE; JUST A STANDARD."

FIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Bookkeepers; dictaphone operator, $70; stenographers, substitutes, register now; typists.

BOOKKEEPERS, $20, $12; typist, switchboard showers, stenographers; permanencies. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

BOOKKEEPER.—$62 month for institution. Call Hopkins Educational Agency, 507 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clericals, numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, clerks; free registration. 303 5th Av. Miss A. Lynch's Agency.

STENOGRAPHERS, (5,) $15-$20; clerks, $12. Business Service Bureau, 309 B'way.

Instruction.

BUSINESS TRAINING for Women.—Business demands trained women to fill actual and prospective vacancies, especially women trained in accounting and office procedures. Send for details of the 16-session Accounting Course for Women, given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, afternoons or evenings. Ask for Booklet 19.

PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., New York.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES: Don't start at the bottom. Learn filing in six weeks and get good pay and quick advancement. Evening course begins July 23. Register now. We secure positions for our students. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Phone Franklin 2261.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 6th Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and permanently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Write for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. Graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT,
35 West 42d Street.

$10
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, in office of certified public accountants; young man, preferably American, familiar with foreign exchange and banking; must read French and German; permanent; state full particulars in application. K 209 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Certified seniors wanted; permanent position for good men. Write, giving full particulars, salary expected, J 143 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN for department store in Harrisburg, Penn. Call for interview Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Ben F. Levis, 72 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER wanted for general office of public utility corporation; must possess good working knowledge of accounting and able to compile a balance sheet and profit and loss statements; state age, business training, experience in detail, and salary expected. F 246 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS, CAPABLE OF TAKING TRIAL BALANCES; STEADY POSITIONS IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; GIVE EXPERIENCE, EXPECTATIONS. B 292 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER to handle cash book and assist on general ledger; state age, experience, training, and salary requested. F 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Entry Clerk.—Good penman; steady position with good chance for advancement. Arnheim, Broadway and 9th St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; state age, experience, and salary desired. J 164 Times.

BOYS: GOOD OPENINGS FOR AMBITIOUS WORKERS; WHOLESALE GROCERY COMPANY, ADDRESS BOY HANDLING, CHELSEA, B 291 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY in advertising agency; excellent chance for advancement. Apply Hoyt, 116 West 32d.

BURROUGHS comptograph and comptometer repair men wanted. John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., New York.

CLERK by storage warehouse company; state age, experience, previous employers, references, salary expected; good future for right man. B 116 Times.

CLERK in savings bank; state references, age, salary. K 209 Times Downtown.

COOKS.—Three cooks to enlist in cavalry troop, National Guard; regular army cook preferred, though not necessary; wages $50 monthly; clothing, board, and lodging free. VALET, knowledge of horses, to enlist in cavalry troop, National Guard; wages $50 monthly; clothing, board, and lodging free. Apply Captain Ralstria, Troop E, First New York Cavalry, Bedford Av. and Union St., Brooklyn. Furnish reference.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR. — Temporary position; only high-grade operator need apply; state age, nationality, and salary. P. O., 283 Times Downtown.

DESIGNERS

on punch and dies for manufacturing accurate small parts in large quantities; also on jig and fixtures for accurate production of small parts. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DESIGNERS AND DRAFTSMEN.—Several competent designers and draftsmen who have had a broad and varied experience on designing jigs, fixtures, and gauges for small interchangeable parts; permanent position and exceptionally fine working conditions. Address, stating experience, references, and wages expected, Box Z 201 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, outside of New York City; six mechanical draftsmen, men of integrity, reliability, and industry, 25 to 35 years of age; at least eight years' experience as machinery detailers and designers, including experience in general drafting, design, and layout work; must be capable of developing machinery from rough sketches or preliminary data and of making finished layouts of apparatus from preliminary plans; also able to sketch existing operating machinery for making additions or improvements; education at least sufficient to figure and sketch strength of different classes of machinery and material. In applying state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 202 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN.
Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical designer and detailer on light machinery; state age, experience, nationality, education, and salary expected. J 160 Times.

EXPERT COST
ACCOUNTANT
DESIRED.
EMPLOYMENT IN EAST WITH ONE OF COUNTRY'S LARGEST INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS; APPLICATIONS HELD CONFIDENTIAL, AND MUST STATE EXPERIENCE AND PAST CONNECTIONS. ADDRESS BOX J 108 TIMES.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED LETTER ENGRAVER ON GOLD AND SILVER.
ALSO
A WATCHMAKER THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN WORKING ON COMPLICATED IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WATCHES.
PERMANENT POSITION. GOOD SALARIES.
APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR.

INTELLIGENT MAN.—Manufacturer requires services of man to assist in advertising campaign and take charge of correspondence; salary. B 88 Times.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced, to handle 2,000 accounts, trial balance, and statements; $12; chance for advancement. F 232 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT MR. LOUIS BROWN has severed his connections with me as Manager and Buyer, and that he is no more authorized to make any purchases for me and in my name.
EPSTEIN MFG. SUPPLY CO.

HELP WANTED—Male.

HEARN,
14th St., west of 5th Av.,
requires
tall, bright young men, over 18 years of age, as
WAGON BOYS,
Good pay; permanent position; quick advancement.
Apply 11 A. M., 4th floor.

MAN.—OPPORTUNITY FOR A CAPABLE, ENERGETIC MAN, AGE 20 TO 23, POSSESSED OF A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, GOOD PRESENCE, AND ADDRESS, TO ENTER THE OFFICE AND LEARN THE BUSINESS OF A RELIABLE MANUFACTURER LOCATED IN JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS. OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. MUST BE PROFICIENT IN TYPEWRITING. STATE AGE, RACE, EDUCATION, BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS B 240 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN, take care and clean place at night in manufacturing concern; one preferred handy with tools; bond must be furnished; answer, stating salary desired and reference. L. Q. W., 225 Times Downtown.

MANAGER for tearoom restaurant; good opportunity; only those with best references and experience need apply. Box B 85 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE, WHO CAN DETAIL FROM LAYOUTS; ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; PERMANENT POSITIONS AND EVERY CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT OFFERED TO THE RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS CHIEF CLERK, ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG. CO., EAST PITTSBURGH, PENN.

MEN FOR SHOE STORE MANAGERS.
Must have shoe store experience and unlimited ability; good salaries to those who qualify; state religion. F 251 Times Downtown.

MILLING MACHINE HANDS.—Only those able to set up their own machines from blue prints and work to micrometer measurements need apply. Morgenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

NIGHT WATCHMAN, six nights a week. Charles Pfizer & Co., Inc., 632 Flushing Av., near Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE CLERK, 22; must have some knowledge of bookkeeping, good penman, and accurate at figures; state experience, salary expected, and references. W 16 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Knowledge is power; present conditions demand that every business man be thoroughly posted on subjects heretofore unnecessary; a reference to the Encyclopaedia Britannica quickly supplies the desired information to the smallest detail, and thousands of business men have already bought it as a business proposition. A few experienced men, able to tell a straight story of what it contains, are needed. Quick promotion to managerial positions to men who can qualify. We give thorough training, drawing account against commissions and all transportation expenses. Call 120 W 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED.
High-class man to sell article of great value to everyone, which has been popularized by constant advertising; man of character and education, with references as to selling ability, will be given opportunity to qualify for highly remunerative executive position; drawing account against commissions. Address Permanent, Box A 188 Times.

SALESMEN
WANTED
BY WHOLESALE CUTLERY HOUSE. HIGH-GRADE SALESMEN FOR WESTERN TERRITORIES. EXPERIENCED MEN ONLY APPLY. STATING SALARY EARNED; SALARY. B 96 TIMES.

SALESMAN.
A trained salesman, not subject to military service, who is financially able and willing to jump into the harness and demonstrate his worth and ability to direct a small sales force as a sales manager of New York City suburban real estate by producing results in the field, on a substantial commission basis. Enlistment has caused several excellent opportunities in a large organization. 10:30 A. M., Mr. Mullaly, Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

SALESMEN.—The largest electrical household specialty corporation of its kind has opening in their Jersey City territory for several salesmen who have sufficient pep and energy to advance themselves to crew managers; we will furnish a few leads and give every assistance to men who wish to make a good future for themselves; commission to start, salary when qualified. See Mr. McNamee, Frantz Premier Company, 119 West 42d St., New York City, Wednesday before 8 P. M.

SALESMEN WANTED. — Ambitious, keen, wide-awake men to sell educational course to biggest employers in the country for their employes; no book proposition; no canvassing; the biggest movement of its kind in the country; can earn $5,000 and upward on commissions yearly. Write Box X 862 Times Annex.

SALESMAN ON HIGH-GRADE PACKAGE CONFECTIONERY LINE FOR PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINA, AND GREATER NEW YORK; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, &C.; ONLY MEN OF FIRST-RATE ABILITY INTERVIEWED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. J 146 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—Experienced in selling laundry soap and similar products to grocery trade; territory Pennsylvania; permanent salary and expenses; must have clean record and references. Apply 9 to 12, Wednesday, July 18, Mr. Dunstar, Atlas Selling Agency, 450 4th Av.

SALESMAN, stationery, who can show results, has an excellent opportunity with a progressive house; good salary to right man. Write, stating qualifications, T. R., 232 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with large following among the jobbing and manufacturing trade, to represent a prominent domestic embroidery manufacturer; concern right man can earn $5,000 per year; commission. Address J 136 Times.

SALESMAN.—One who has good following; no specific territory; also one who has had experience in ladies' bathing suits preferred; salary or commission. B G., 214 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted on salary and commission basis; experienced in chemical and mineral line, directly connected with consumers of same; write full particulars. B 271 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man wanted in high-class retail store to sell goods; salary $12. Address in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and references, K 215 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Excellent opportunity to live wires; foreign speaking preferred; commission basis. Sperling, 132 Nassau St. Room 306.

SALESMAN.—To sell a nationally advertised automobile accessory; must be expert; salesman preferred; salary and commission. Address P. O. Box H, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMAN wanted for fancy goods, lamps, &c.; state experience and salary. Address S. M. 216 Times.

SALESMEN.—Experienced in automobile supplies; inside position; salary. Call Pruden Hardware Co., 966 8th Av.

SALESMAN.—Young man to call on office trade; commission basis; ladies' coats. Presto Cloak & Suit Co., 12 West 31st St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman to handle line of velvets and velveteens; excellent opportunity for right man. J 161 Times.

SALESMEN wanted to sell exceptionally attractive gold mining stock; liberal commission. Call Room 1308 25 Broad St.

SILK SALESMAN wanted; excellent opportunity for man accustomed to selling high-class silks, cloak and suit trade; only men accustomed to earning $5,000 or over per annum need apply; commission. B 109 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Boy, 16, as stock clerk for retail men's furnishing store; must be of very good appearance and good common school education. A. Sulka & Co., 34 West 34th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Young man, 17 to 20, thoroughly experienced, to operate switchboard in the office of a large contracting company; splendid opportunity for advancement to applicant who qualifies. Write, stating age, experience, and nationality, to Fire Extinguisher Co., Station V, New York City.

TYPEWRITER.—Must write good hand and be able to operate telephone switchboard; apply in detail, T. R., J 189 Times.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Pressure conditions are still unsettled over interior districts, and there were showers and thunderstorms over all districts east of the Mississippi River and also at points in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Nevada. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Showers will continue Wednesday and Thursday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, New York, and New England, while in the upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, except Eastern New York, thunder showers Wednesday will be followed by generally fair weather. In the upper lake region, the lower Ohio Valley, and Tennessee the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south, with showers; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, with thunder showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.
Eastern New York—Thunder showers Wednesday. Thursday fair, warmer west; showers east portion.
New Jersey—Thunder showers Wednesday. Thursday probably fair, warmer in interior.
New England—Local showers Wednesday and probably Thursday.
Western New York—Thunder showers Wednesday. Thursday probably fair.
Eastern Pennsylvania — Partly cloudy Wednesday, probably thunder showers. Thursday fair, warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
8 A. M.	68	73	4 P. M.	74	87
6 A. M.	68	70	6 P. M.	72	79
9 A. M.	72	70	9 P. M.	71	75
12 M.	82	78	11 P. M.	70	75

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 79. Maximum temperature, 87 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 85 per cent. at 8 A. M., 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:38|Sun sets..7:25|Moon rises..4:05

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:59	7:18	1:05	1:05
Governors Island	7:42	7:54	1:41	1:43
Hell Gate	9:51	9:56	3:51	4:01

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.
2:30—834 E. 11 St.; Caro Bibona.....Slight
4:05—308 W. 124 St.; Adams Exp. Co., (auto;) No given
9:30—133 Goerck St.; M. Friedman...Slight
10:30—Jerome Av. and 165 St., (auto;) Max Pearlman.....Slight
P. M.
12:55—57 E. 86 St.; Fred Maaks.....Slight
1:45—3,134 B'way; Roy Combentry....Slight
1:55—Front 424 Broome St., (auto;) Frank Ribiello.....$30
3:00—263 E. 87 St.; Mrs. Hamilton...Slight
3:20—131 Ridge St.; Joseph Enders...Slight
3:40—510 W. 142 St.; E. Coffey.....Slight
6:45—22 W. Houston St.; Triangle Tucking and Hemstitching Co.....Slight
7:50—300 W. Houston St.; Trinity Corp., None
8:20—95 1 St.; Barney Ershowisky...Slight
8:40—324 Pleasant Av.; Virginia Murray.....Slight
9:10—95 Monroe St.; Isadore Stein...Slight
9:45—437 E. 149 St.; Paul Schermonsky..$95
10:10—434 E. 162 St., (motor cycle); Thomas Keating.....Slight
11:10—623 Amsterdam Av.; Christie & Brothers.....Slight
11:15—324 W. 46 St.; Mrs. —, Carmant..Slight
11:45—247 W. 23 St.; Mary McDonald..Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

TIMEKEEPER, experienced, age 31-40, at foundry thirty miles from New York City, employing 600 men; must be capable of taking charge of department; good salary to start; references necessary. Apply at once, American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co., Mahwah, N. J.

WANTED!!!—500 BAKERS and 100 COOKS to do their DUTY in the U. S. Army. Bake bread for the country that gives you yours! You can serve your country best by doing the work you do best—if you don't know how to do—if you bake, you can bake for your country and freedom—if you don't bake, Uncle Sam will show you HOW—baking or cooking relieves you of all purely military duties, except in cases of emergency, and you are enlisted in the same unit as your "pals"—ages 18 to 45 years. ENLIST FOR THE PERIOD OF THE WAR AND DO IT NOW! BAKERS' PAY, $33 to $44—COOKS, $36, with clothing, food, quarters and medical attention. Recruiting Office: Cor. 39th St. and 6th Ave., Southeast Corner, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 18 or 19, as file and mail clerk with a large plaster manufacturing corporation; preferably one just out of high school; excellent chance for advancement along technical or advertising or correspondence lines; must not be afraid to work. Apply in own handwriting, giving full particulars and salary expected to start, J 163 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted by manufacturing concern, about 30 years old, as assistant to auditor of disbursements; must be good correspondent and have thorough knowledge of machinery and cost accounting; reply in full, stating age, education, experience, and salary expected. B 112 Times.

YOUNG MAN in office general contractor, with some knowledge of plans and stenography. Reply in own handwriting, giving experience, references, salary wanted. B 94 Times.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, to take charge of leather stockroom; must have some knowledge of leather line; write, stating age, experience, salary, references. F 245 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, assist in making up factory payrolls and records in clothing house; experience desired, but not essential. R. E., 226 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18-19, for office work; must have knowledge of typewriting; state particulars. K 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, strong, fair education, to make himself generally useful in woolen house. Rittenberg Bros., 100 Bleecker St.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of typewriting. Apply 41 Park Row, Room 804.

YOUTHS between 18-20 for packing in shipping

LAYS POLICE GRAFT TO HEADQUARTERS

Commissioner Wallstein Finds Lack of Supervision of Motor Cycle Men's Work.

NO SUMMONS BOOK CHECK

Disposition of Cases Not Entered—Findings Sent to the District Attorney.

Leonard Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, in a letter sent yesterday to Police Commissioner Woods, placed the responsibility for lax methods which made it possible for motor cycle policemen to collect graft upon headquarters.

After detailing the general neglect of numbers of motor cycle policemen to comply with regulations and charging desk officers in the precincts with similar derelictions, Mr. Wallstein arrived at the conclusion that the laxity in the lower branches of the service had become widespread because of the absence of supervision from Police Headquarters. In summing up his conclusions, Mr. Wallstein said, in his letter to the Commissioner:

"More important than amendment or addition to the regulations is the matter of supervision of operations of such regulations as have been or will be made. It is inconceivable that the violations of General Order 39, which have been found, could have existed, or could have been repeated as often as they were, if there had been adequate supervision. Apparently, the general order with reference to police summonses was formulated and promulgated and then, so far as the motor cycle policemen at least were concerned, was not in force.

"The most important recommendation, therefore, which I have to submit is that, if a superior officer in the department, either in the uniform force or above, has not yet been assigned to the duty of supervising the returns made by policemen, and particularly motor cycle policemen, with reference to these summonses, that such designations be made promptly. Obviously, if such designation has been made, the officer designated has been delinquent and should be disciplined accordingly."

Commissioner Wallstein asserted that one of the rules most frequently violated was that requiring policemen to enter on the stubs of their books of summonses the disposition made by the court of the case in which the summons had been served. The charge has been made that motor cycle policemen collected graft by allowing violators of the vehicle regulations who paid bribes to avoid going to court after the summonses had been served. In such cases, the disposition by the court would have to be left blank on the stubs of the summons books. Mr. Wallstein's general observation on the neglect to enter court dispositions of cases is as follows:

"The experience of this office in the examination of the records of other departments has been that, where regulations of the kind under consideration have been, as here, repeatedly violated or ignored, that condition has not happened by chance, but has been rather the telltale indications of serious delinquency or criminality."

The evidence of violations of regulations by motor cycle policemen was obtained by Commissioner Wallstein in his investigation of the failure of the police to arrest Alfredo Cocchi, the murderer of Ruth Cruger, and to find the body of the missing girl. It was shown in this inquiry that Cocchi's shop had been a rendezvous for motor cycle policemen, and that motor cycle policemen had diverted suspicion from Cocchi by their praise of his general character. There was also some evidence that Cocchi was a graft collector, and that chauffeurs and motor cycle drivers were sent to his shop by motor cycle policemen to pay bribes in order to escape going to court. A former employe of Cocchi said Cocchi was generally regarded as having great influence with the police, and that chauffeurs and motor cycle drivers sometimes came to him and said that they had been told to "go see Cocchi." Mrs. Cocchi said that her husband boasted of his influence with policemen and of his alleged ability to get offenders free without punishment.

Mr. Wallstein's report specifically names several of the motor cycle policemen who were on the closest terms with Cocchi, and points out that their records of arrests were flagrantly irregular.

The Commissioner of Accounts pointed out that Motor Cycle Policeman Willard A. Helms in a period of approximately a year failed in 73 per cent. of the summonses he had served to note down the disposition of the cases in the Magistrates' Courts. John L. Ochsenhirt, another friend of Cocchi's, is mentioned as leaving blank the stubs in the summons book in many of his cases. Later in his report Commissioner Wallstein takes up violations of the order requiring that the policemen notify the desk officer in the precinct immediately after serving a summons for a violation of traffic regulations. He continues:

"So far as compliance with this provision, my examination did not proceed beyond the records of Motor Cycle Policemen Willard A. Helms, James S. Haggerty, William N. Eynon, Thomas M. Kerrigan, and John L. Ochsenhirt in Manhattan and the Bronx. As to the officers named such examination discloses that they failed entirely to communicate the service of summonses to the precinct commanders in forty instances, and that in thirty-five instances, instead of communicating such information immediately, they communicated it as late as a day or two after the summons had been served.

Commissioner Wallstein points out that a police regulation required that desk officers at each precinct should examine the stubs of the motor cycle policemen's book of summonses, compare them with the blotter entries, and make certain that they were all filled out in accordance with law. Commissioner Wallstein emphasizes the palpable failure of the desk officers to discharge their duty in this particular. In concluding his report Commissioner Wallstein said:

"In ordinary routine I should consider it part of my duty to determine whether the violations of General Order 39 disclosed by this examination are indicative of crimes. Since, however, by direction of the Governor, the District Attorney is now engaged upon a Grand Jury investigation of the Cruger case, the scope of which the District Attorney has apparently extended to include a determination of whether there has been criminality, not only in the police handling of that case, but anywhere in the administration of the Police Department, I shall not, unless otherwise directed by the Mayor, pursue the investigation further. I am, however, sending a copy of this report to the District Attorney, and proffering to him the co-operation of this office, if he should desire it in a further investigation of the matter. I believe that, if crime was committed, he will be able to discover it by following the leads indicated in this report, by interviewing the defendants named in the various summonses and by such other steps as this report will readily suggest."

Commissioner Wallstein sent a copy of the report and a letter offering co-operation to District Attorney Swann yesterday. The arrival of the report was timely, as several members of the District Attorney's staff were deep in an investigation of charges of motor cycle graft. It was reported yesterday that a member of the Police Department had confessed that he was a grafter and had told a complete story of grafting methods, naming all the motor cycle men who had been implicated. District Attorney Swann refused to say whether or not this was true.

STAY FOR MRS. GILLIGAN.

No Likelihood That Hartford Woman Will Be Put to Death in November.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 17.—Governor Marcus H. Holcomb will grant a reprieve to Mrs. Amy E. Archer-Gilligan, who is under sentence of death on Nov. 6. The Governor made it clear this afternoon that if necessary he would arrange for Mrs. Gilligan to present her case to the State Board of Pardons, which will hold its next semi-annual meeting on Dec. 10. The Governor said there was no need for Executive action until after the October session of the Supreme Court of Errors.

If the higher court grants a new trial, its decision will act as a stay of execution, and if, by any possibility it denies all of Attorney Benedict M. Holden's 200 or more exceptions and objections, the Governor will then act. After writing to Mrs. Cecilia Blickensderfer, who is interesting herself in the condemned woman's case, the Governor said he had been misinformed about Mrs. Blickensderfer, when he asked her not to flood his office with petitions. He said he had subsequently learned that Mrs. Blickensderfer thoroughly understood it was the Board of Pardons that was to be addressed for clemency, and that she was awaiting a decision from the Supreme Court before taking any definite action.

The cost to the State for convicting Mrs. Gilligan was announced today as about $30,000, of which Dr. Victor Vaughan got $10,105 for expert testimony, and Dr. Arthur J. Wolff $8,300.

FOUND TURKS FAIR TO JEWS.

Abram I. Elkus Denies Reports of Massacres and Ill-Treatment.

For the benefit of the Joint Distribution Committee of the Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, Abram I. Elkus yesterday discussed in the office of Felix M. Warburg, at 26 William Street, the condition of the Jews in Palestine and Turkey. He said the reports received in this country of wholesale massacre and maltreatment of the Jews in Turkey and Palestine were entirely unfounded. Their situation, he said, he found, was as favorable as could be expected.

Mr. Elkus also said that the relief work for the Jews in Turkey and Palestine was being carried on with great success. The funds collected in this country, he added, were being utilized exactly as intended by the Distribution Committee. The Jews in Turkey, according to Mr. Elkus, were still much in need of help, but were not subjected to any oppression or discrimination. On the contrary, he pointed out that the Turkish Government had actually founded a school similar to the Plattsburg camp for the training of Jewish young men to become officers in the Turkish Army.

At yesterday's meeting of the Joint Distribution Committee, Chairman Warburg took occasion to express the regret of the committee over the death of Samuel I. Hyman, who had been selected by the committee to visit Russia to supervise the relief work in that country.

Tea Rooms.

THE GREEN WITCH
IN
GREENWICH VILLAGE
AT
FORTY-NINE EAST TENTH STREET.
Outdoor Dining Room.
Table d'Hote Francaise and a la Carte.
Club Dinners a Specialty.

SAVORY TEA SHOP 45 E. 30th St. Summer Garden.
Lunch, 40c. Southern chicken dinner, Wed., 60c.
"WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at
SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. Afternoon Tea
Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

THE DUTCH OVEN 135 Macdougal Street nr. Washington Sq. So.
Luncheon, 35c; Afternoon Tea, 25c; Dinner, 60c. Also a la carte. Closed Sundays.
OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET
S. M. TUCKER, hostess.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 30TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY

THE MARYLAND 112 West 73d St.
Luncheon, 40c; Dinner, 75c; Chicken Dinner, Maryland Style, every Monday and Friday.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th.
Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c
Tues., Thurs. and Sat., Chicken Luncheon, 40c.
COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN. Unf. room to rent.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St., Opposite Altman's.
LUNCHEON (Southern cooking) AFTERNOON TEA

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Ave.
Luncheon, 35-40c.; Afternoon Tea, Dinner, 55c.

Dine at OLD GRAMERCY PARK, No. 20.
Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.
Saturday night, New England Supper, 65c.
Entrance on Irving Place, Downstairs.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Special Beefsteak Dinner Today.

OLD CHELSEA, 47 9th Av., nr. 12th St. OPEN SUNDAYS
Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c.
Old-fashioned Luncheons and Dinners.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Thursday evening, July 12, at St. Regis Hotel, one earring, composed of an onyx ball, surmounted by stick diamond; reward $50. CARTIER, 712 5th Av.

LOST—In vicinity 135th St. and Broadway, small chamois bag containing two diamond earrings and a diamond ring. $50 reward. S. M. Frankel, 506 West 135th St.

LOST—Blue silk bag containing gold watch, card case, keys, July 15, on Erie train leaving Jersey City 1:30 P. M.; reward. Virden, 529 Courtlandt Av., Bronx.

LOST—Reward will be paid for delivery at Lost and Found Dept. of New York Central of package left in train last Friday morning. Address Avery, Winchester, Mass.

LOST—Diamond chain bracelet, July 10, between Arverne and New York; liberal reward. 79 5th Av., 9th floor.

LOST—Pennant-shape flag pin, vicinity Amsterdam Av., 145th St; liberal reward. Friend, 347 5th Av.

$250 REWARD
for large diamond barpin, lost July 10, between Plaza Hotel and Park & Tilford, 126th St. and Lenox Av.; no questions asked. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$10 REWARD, no questions, on return gold horse shoe scarf pin; gift; taken from 5 West 91st St. Lurch.

Found.

FOUND—July 14, in auto loading sheds, New York Central, 26th St., 11th Av., pay envelope No. 285. Call Broad 2426.

SILK HOUSE ROBBED UNDER POLICE GUARD

Detectives, Told That Burglary Was to Take Place, Fail to Prevent $10,000 Loft Raid.

LIEUTENANT'S ODD EXCUSE

Refuses to Act with Merchant on Plea That It Would Be Collusion and a Crime.

After full information from inside sources had been delivered last Thursday to Police Headquarters regarding the plans of a clever band of silk thieves to rob the store of M. Nirenberg & Co. at 657 Broadway, a police trap was set for the burglars by detectives working under the direction of Lieutenant Stapleton of the loft burglar squad. The trap failed to close, however, and the burglars faithfully executed the plans which had been made known to the police, getting away with silk worth $5,000 or more and spoiling goods of the same value, some time between Friday night and Sunday morning.

Following a long series of silk loft burglaries, which have resulted in a jump in burglary insurance rates, for silk merchants in this city and brought certain silk merchants almost to the verge of ruin, the burglary of Nirenberg & Co. will be used by the Silk Association of New York City as its strongest point in an appeal for better police protection. Morris Stern, President of the Silk Association, complained last week, before the Nirenberg burglary, to District Attorney Swann because the police had failed to check the silk burglaries, which were said to have resulted in losses mounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The police got inside information of the designs of the silk thieves on Nirenberg's place, because a clerk in the store pretended to accept a bribe to assist in the burglary. He was offered $200 if he would agree to conceal a small boy in the shop on last Friday night. The clerk struck a bargain with the burglars and then immediately disclosed the plan to Nirenberg.

"I thought this was the opportunity for us to trap and capture the entire band," said Nirenberg. "The bribery of clerks and the use of a small boy to unlock the door and let the burglars in explained the puzzling feature of the long list of silk burglaries which had occurred recently. Heretofore it seemed as if the thieves had some way of opening locked doors from the outside without leaving the slightest trace. The fact that so many burglaries had been committed in this fashion and committed so boldly seemed to indicate that it was one band of men doing all the work. The police had a brilliant opportunity to capture them all and put a stop to the silk stealing."

Mr. Nirenberg went to Police Headquarters, he said, and reported the plot to enter his shop. He was referred to Lieutenant Stapleton. Mr. Nirenberg's idea was to have the clerk carry out his part in the plot, and have the policemen in waiting to capture the whole band as soon as they entered the shop. Mr. Nirenberg said that he got this reply from Lieut. Stapleton:

"Oh, no, we can't do anything like that. That would be wrong. If you took part in a conspiracy to rob your place and we assisted you we would be as guilty as the burglars. That cannot be done at all."

Although Lieut. Stapleton refused to have anything to do with a plan to ambush the burglars, Mr. Nirenberg said the Lieutenant promised that he would have the shop watched by detectives, who would make arrests if any attempt was made on it by burglars between Friday afternoon and Sunday morning.

Unsatisfied with the offhand opinion that his own plan was illegal, Mr. Nirenberg went to the District Attorney's office and laid the case before Assistant District Attorney Conlon. Mr. Conlon told him that the statement that it would be illegal to betray and trap the burglars by allowing the clerk to take part in the conspiracy was an absurdity. Mr. Conlon telephoned to Police Headquarters and told Lieut. Stapleton, according to Mr Nirenberg, that he was badly mistaken in imagining any legal difficulties in the way of decoying burglars after the burglars had formed their own conspiracy without any furtherance from the authorities.

Nevertheless, according to Mr. Nirenberg, Lieut. Stapleton refused to attempt to make the arrest by these methods, but promised that he would catch the burglars in his own way if they attempted to raid the shop. Relying on this, Mr Nirenberg left the protection of the shop to the police. When he opened up on Monday morning he found the place in complete disorder. Bolts of costly materials were strewn over the floor. Silk shirts and other goods, to the amount of $5,000, were missing.

Mr. Nirenberg said the door had been removed from its hinges. The burglars made their entry, in his opinion, by concealing a boy in the shop in some manner, who opened the door. The door was then taken off the hinges, it is thought, to make it appear that the entry was effected from the outside.

Mr. Nirenberg reported these facts to the District Attorney's office, where an investigation is being made of the silk burglaries and the failure of the police, in this case and a number of others, which District Attorney Swann made public last week.

CAN CRITICISE GOVERNMENT.

Prisoner Who Distributed Extracts of Constitution Freed.

Harry Aurin, who was arrested for disorderly conduct because he distributed extracts from the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, in which undue emphasis was placed on certain passages, and was sentenced to ninety days in the workhouse by Magistrate Murphy, was freed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Hendrick in habeas corpus proceedings. The District Attorney of Bronx County, who prosecuted the case, will appeal to the Appellate Division. Justice Hendrick, commenting on the charge against Aurin, said in his opinion:

"I do not see under what possible circumstances that could be a breach of the peace or an act tending to a breach of the peace. Every one in this country has the right to criticise the Government and the laws that exist, and has the right to agitate for the repeal of a law so long as those acts are not accompanied by violence or statements which might be interpreted as inciting other people to break the law."

VENERATE ST. ANNE RELIC.

Crippled and Blind Kiss Reliquary at Beginning of Novena.

More than a thousand persons, many of them crippled or maimed, knelt before the altar in the Church of St. Anne, in East Twelfth Street, yesterday and kissed the reliquary containing a portion of the arm bone of the mother of the Virgin. It was the commencement of a nine-day novena of prayer which will end on the feast day of St. Anne, July 26. At the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, in East Seventy-sixth Street, where there is a similar relic of St. Anne, a collection of crutches and supports are silent witnesses to the cripples who have announced cures in preceding years.

The clergy attached to the Church of St. Anne say their relic is well authenticated and much older than the one in the church uptown. It was not until this year that a novena was instituted, so that worshippers could venerate the relic. In the line last night were many on crutches and blind who were led to the altar by friends. The church was crowded at all the masses, many being unable to gain admittance to the building.

Cuts Fines to Meet High Living Cost.

Owing to the high cost of living, Magistrate Fuchs put into operation a cut-rate system of fines yesterday on men and women arraigned for violations of ordinances relative to the sale of uncovered food staples. Heretofore, offenders were fined from $1 to $2, but the Magistrate imposed fines of 50 cents yesterday. Thirty-six violators were arraigned.

An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $6.32 from J. Clausen for the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service. The money has been turned over to J. P. Morgan & Co.

30 LOST WHEN U-BOAT SANK STEAMER DALEBY

Gunner and Fireman Sole Survivors of British Freighter's Crew—American Ship in Azores Fight.

A seaman gunner of the British Navy and a fireman, who arrived yesterday at an American port aboard a British sailing ship, said they were the only survivors of the British freighter Daleby of West Hartlepool, which was sunk by a submarine on May 29.

The men were picked up in an exhausted condition drifting in a lifeboat on the night of May 30. The Daleby was on her way in ballast to New York when she was attacked. She was commanded by Captain W. Collier, and carried a crew of thirty-two men all told.

This is the first news received here of the sinking of the Daleby, which was a single screw steamship of 3,628 gross tonnage, and was built at Stockton-on-Tees in 1900 for the Liverpool and Mediterranean trade. She was 330 feet long, 48 feet 6 inches beam, and 24 feet 4 inches depth of hold.

The Captain of a British steamship which arrived yesterday at an American port from the Azores reported that his ship was anchored in the harbor of St. Michaels on the morning of July 4, when the town was shelled by a big German U-boat of the new type, which carried two 4-inch guns on her decks.

"At first," the Captain said, "the inhabitants did not think they were being attacked by an enemy from the sea, but imagined that it was a salute being fired by the American ships in the harbor. They soon realized their mistake, however, when a shot fell in the middle of the square opposite the Town Hall and blew the bandstand and fountain in all directions, while a second shell burst in front of a church facing the seafront and split the stone steps and porch to pieces.

"The inhabitants ran out of their houses to see what had happened, and hundreds of women went into the cathedral to pray for the safety of their children. In the meantime, the crew of the United States naval collier that was anchored in the inner harbor taking on supplies ran out their six-inch stern gun and opened fire at the submarine, which disappeared soon after the first shell had been fired at her."

The Captain of the freighter said that the Chief of Police of St. Michaels informed him on the afternoon of July 4 that a young girl and a man who was selling flowers in front of the cathedral had been killed by shells from the submarine.

FINGERS IDENTIFY DEAD MAN

Prints Show Him to Have Been Twice in Prison.

Through the finger-print system at Police Headquarters Detective Wickman of the Bureau of Missing Persons identified the man who was killed yesterday when a truck hit the taxicab in which he was riding as a man who had been convicted of burglary on two occasions under different names.

He was first convicted, according to Wickman, in 1913, under the name of Benjamin Smith, and was committed to the Elmira Reformatory. The records further show that on May 10, 1916, when he was known as John Carey, he was convicted of a similar offense, and sent to Sing Sing.

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First Mortgage Certificates
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New York City Real Estate
Principal & Interest GUARANTEED
5%
You may invest $100 and upward. Interest from day of purchase.
Write for Booklet
"The Ideal Investment"
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The Greatest Exclusive
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Autocars Reduce Their Delivery Costs

One of a fleet of Autocars owned by Best & Co., of New York City. "We have used Autocars since 1910," they state, "and regard them as indispensable for our suburban work. They cover an astonishing amount of territory in a short time. Besides the greater amount of work done on all our longer routes, we find a marked decrease in delivery costs."

For information on the Autocar in *your* line of business, see the Autocar Sales Co., 553-557 W. 23rd St., New York City. ('Phone Chelsea 6060)

THE AUTOCAR MOTOR TRUCK
The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa. Established 1897.

Buy an Extra Suit

No matter how complete your wardrobe may be, it will pay you to buy one of these Hart Schaffner & Marx suits at to-day's reduced price.

Now when woolen prices are headed skyward a suit is an asset of increasing value.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits Reduced

For anywhere near equal quality you will surely pay much more than $19.50, $22.50, $25, $27.50, $32.50 and $38.50, the figures to which we have reduced these splendid suits.

Buy all you can while prices are far below any that can be made until long after peace is declared.

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Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers.
Broadway, cor. 29th.
240-248 West 125th. } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d. } Evenings.

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BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP.
1884 BROADWAY

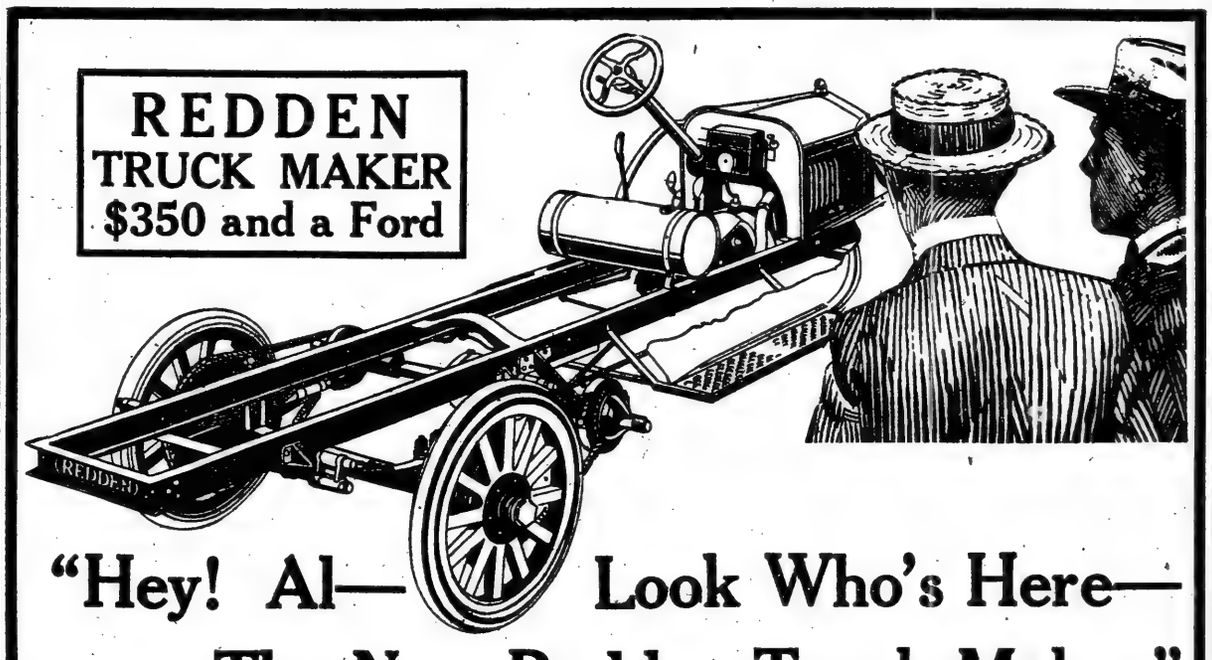
Clearance Sale Used Cars
July 16th to 28th

Model 17—Chandler Touring
" 17— " Sedan
" 16— " Limo.
" 17— " Roadster
" 16— " Roadster
" 17— " Dem'st'r'r

1917 Drexel 4 Pass.
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1914 Lozier Touring.
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All Chandler Cars Rebuilt, Repainted; Sold with a Guarantee.

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$350 and a Ford



"Hey! Al— Look Who's Here— The New Redden Truck Maker"

NOW hold on—just take your coat off, mentally speaking, and let's get down to cold blooded dollars and cents facts.

You know these Ford Truck makers in a general way—there are several of them which convert a Ford into a ton truck. The agencies for most of them have been offered to us one time or another, because of our immense commercial car business. We waited—and investigated. Big discounts didn't tempt us. We were looking for the best truck—the most complete service—the most soundly financed company.

We Finally Chose the Redden.

What clinched the deal was a trip Mr. Hayes took to their big factory. He sized up their engineers and shop practice—examined every piece of material used in the truck, investigated financial resources. Then he wired us—"We can stake our reputations on the New Redden—it's right."

The Redden Truck Maker is more than a clever idea—it is a highly developed, finely constructed piece of machinery. According to the sober judgment of our engineers it is far and away the best ten and ton and a half Ford attachment on the market. The most powerful, most rugged, most enduring. It has bigger and stronger wheels, axles, hub flanges, radius rods and sprockets; more powerful springs; the steel channel frame reinforces the Ford frame its entire length; bronze bushings are used generously; there is a road clearance of 8½ inches for chain sprockets; the Ford rear axle, used as a jack shaft, is not drilled or tampered with.

One feature of vital importance is the extra set of service brakes on the jack shaft. This is an exclusive feature of Redden construction and is indicative of the general superiority of design which you can see in each detail.

To the merchant or manufacturer who is searching for bedrock delivery cost we offer our personal guarantee that the Redden will stand up—do the work day in and day out—good roads and bad—at a lower ton cost per mile than has ever before been credited to a truck.

Study the specifications—compare them to those of any other truck maker—call and examine the Redden and telephone for a representative to call—do this and you'll decide as we did that the Redden is the truck to buy.

SPECIFICATIONS

Carrying capacity—2,000 to 3,000 pounds.
Frame—4 inch channel rolled steel, lapping Ford frame entire length and solidly bolted, reinforcing it.
Axle—extra heavy drop forged truck axle specially heat treated, 2¼ inches square.
Springs—heavy truck type.
Spring Seats—7 inches long.
Spring Shackles—3½ inches long.
Wheels—Heavy artillery type. S. A. E. standard 34x3½. Twelve 1¾ inch spokes.
Tires—Over size, solid rubber, 34x3½ inches.
Tread—Standard 56 inch.
Gear Ratio on Sprockets—7 to 1 (84 teeth on jack shaft, 63 teeth on rear).
Drive—Heavy roller type chains, 1x⅝x⅝ inches. 8½ inches road clearance.
Brakes—Large emergency brakes with enclosed drums on rear wheels; expanding type, operated by hand lever; 10 inch drum; shoe 2½ inches wide, fibre lined; also extra set of large service brakes on jack shaft, thus relieving Ford transmission brake.
Loading Space—9 or 10 feet or more, depending on style of body.
Wheel Base—128 inches.
Weight—Attachment complete, 1,000 lbs.
Price, $350 and a Ford.

We produce a complete line of commercial Ford Cars, including Hay Dee Extension Fords, which have 180-inch wheel base with 90 to 100 inches of loading space back of driver's seat. Covered and cab expresses, paneled bodies, suburban cars, ambulances and undertakers' cars.

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FRANK A. HALL & SONS
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Brooks Uniform Co.,
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Many Replies

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I received many replies to my advertisement in The New York Times for counselors for Summer camps for girls, with very satisfactory results.

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
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U. S. ARMY & NAVY UNIFORMS & EQUIPMENTS

Complete Outfits for RESERVE OFFICERS, BOY SCOUTS & ALL OTHER MILITARY AND NAVAL ORGANIZATIONS.
Also Collar Ornaments, etc.

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Khaki Coats	$8.25	O. D. Wool Shirts	$1.50
Khaki Breeches	2.50	Canteens	.40
Service Hats	1.75	Haversacks	.75
Service Shoes	6.00	Underwear	1.25
Canvas Leggings	.75	Sweaters	4.75
Fox Cloth Puttees	3.75	Shelter Tents	3.50
O. D. Cotton Shirts	1.50	Rain Slickers	5.00
		Rubber Pouchon	1.00

NAVY

Sweaters	$3.00	Bags	$2.00
Shirts	1.50	Hammocks	2.00
Trousers	1.50	Shoes	4.00
Hats	.50	Underwear	.50
Leggings	1.50	Caps	1.00
Knives	.50	Neckerchiefs	1.33
		Trumpets	5.50

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Thunder showers today; Friday fair, moderate southwesterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,726. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

WILSON, SHOCKED AT JAILING MILITANTS, MAY ADVOCATE 'VOTES FOR WOMEN' AS PART OF WAR EMERGENCY PROGRAM

SEES PRISONER'S HUSBAND

J. A. H. Hopkins Reports the President's Desire to Aid Suffrage Cause.

BATTLE MAY ARGUE APPEAL

Has a Conference with Malone, Who Visits Women Prisoners at the Workhouse.

PLAN FOR PAYING FINES

Arrangements Made for Releasing Prisoners Who Will Consent to Accept Freedom.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The situation produced by the imprisonment of sixteen suffragettes in the District of Columbia Workhouse for displaying banners near the White House took a new turn tonight, when the husband of one of the imprisoned women, J. A. H. Hopkins of Morristown, N. J., after a forty-five-minute interview with President Wilson, issued a statement in which he indicated that the President would consider making national woman suffrage legislation a part of his war emergency program. Mr. Hopkins did not say so directly, but he left the impression that the President, deeply shocked over the arrest and imprisonment of the women, was anxious to do something to conform to the "votes for women" sentiment. Mr. Hopkins is the Chairman of the Progressive State Committee of New Jersey. He supported President Wilson's candidacy in the last Presidential campaign.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, went twice today to Occoquan, Va., where the District of Columbia Workhouse is located, to consult the sixteen women in whose behalf he appeared as counsel when they were on trial in the local police court. Occoquan is twenty-five miles from Washington by road, and Mr. Malone made the two round trips in a motor car.

After Mr. Malone's return from the second visit it was made known that George Gordon Battle of New York would probably be retained to represent some of the convicted women in appeal proceedings. Mr. Battle came to Washington tonight in connection with the case, and was in consultation at the Shoreham Hotel with Collector Malone and others interested. They were joined by George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, but it was said afterward that Mr. Creel just happened to be present, and did not take part in the conference.

Most of the suffragette prisoners refuse to make an appeal, but it seems likely that a few of them may take the case to an upper court. It is expected that when Mr. Battle or some other prominent lawyer has been retained by the women Mr. Malone will not appear actively in the case as legal adviser.

Arrangements were made today by which money may be deposited with the Superintendent of the workhouse, which he will accept in payment of the fines imposed upon the women whenever any of them care to leave the institution. None of the prisoners has yet decided to take this means of obtaining release.

Stories brought to Washington today by visitors to the workhouse in regard to the treatment of the suffragette prisoners have aroused members of the Woman's Party, and it was announced that on Saturday they would send thirty-six pickets to display banners near the President's official residence, with the intention of keeping alive the issue they have raised.

Some of those who visited Occoquan represented the treatment of the suffragettes by the workhouse authorities as unnecessarily humiliating. They said, for instance, that the picketers were quartered last night in a dormitory with negro women prisoners. A man whose wife is among the prisoners said at the Woman's Party headquarters this evening that he had information that a Cabinet officer was directing the Washington police and the District of Columbia authorities in their repressive measures toward the White House pickets.

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, the wife of a Washington physician and Chairman of the Press Committee of the Woman's Party, went to New York last night to arrange for a mass meeting to protest against the sentences imposed on the suffragettes, and it was reported that she would appeal to Colonel Roosevelt to espouse the cause of the militants and oppose President Wilson on that issue. One of those at the headquarters of the Woman's Party said that the report that Mrs. Baker would appeal to Colonel Roosevelt was true. Another denied it.

Mr. Malone continued to decline to say anything in regard to the report that he had tendered his resignation as Collector in order to take up the cudgels on behalf of the suffragettes, but it was learned in other quarters that Mr. Malone had not submitted a letter of resignation.

MALONE IN CONFERENCE WITH MILITANTS IN JAIL

Prisoners Will Receive No Favors, Superintendent of the Workhouse Announces.

Special to The New York Times.

OCCOQUAN, Va., July 18.—Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York and volunteer champion of the sixteen militant suffragists confined in the District Reformatory for picket-

Continued on Page 3.

Hopkins's Interview With President Wilson, Which May Lead to Triumph for Suffrage

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—After J. A. H. Hopkins, Progressive National Committeeman from New Jersey, had conferred with President Wilson on the suffragist situation today, he was impressed with the idea that President Wilson had been deeply shocked at the whole affair, and on learning the circumstances has had only one thought, namely, to straighten the matter out. The President asked Mr. Hopkins for a suggestion as to what might be done, and the latter replied that, in view of the seriousness of the situation, the only solution lay in the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

One of the suggestions that evidently had been made to the President was for a pardon for the women from the workhouse. This suggestion seemed to appeal to the President, but it was apparent that this would be only a temporary relief, since the picketing would undoubtedly continue and the agitation go on until the entire question was settled.

The President discussed the advisability of treating the suffrage amendment as a war emergency measure and asked for data which would throw light on the question of whether it would be likely to pass Congress with the necessary majority if he should add it to his war emergency program. Mr. Hopkins volunteered to furnish him a canvass of the House and Senate which would be quite convincing on this line.

EXPECT DRAFT TO NEW ARMY FRIDAY

Washington Drawing in Capitol Before Witnesses Will Be Done in an Hour.

PROBLEM OF PUBLICATION

Enormous Task of Transmitting and Printing Lists—Plan to Include Ally Aliens.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Advices today to Brig. Gen. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, indicated that the national lottery to determine the order of liability of 10,000,000 men registered for military service could be held next Friday. Preparations to make the drawing on that day went ahead rapidly, although a final decision as to the date cannot be made until the last Governor has actually reported that the local exemption boards in his State have finished their task.

All States except three—New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan—had reported their local lists numbered for the drawing when the Provost Marshal General's office closed tonight. Officials said they had reports to indicate that these States would report themselves ready tomorrow, so the drawing could be held Friday.

Details of the mechanism to be employed in the drawing have not been revealed. It is known definitely, however, that present plans are for the lottery to take place in the Capitol, with the members of the Senate and House Military Committees as witnesses. The entire proceeding is not expected to take much more than one hour.

General Crowder was in conference today with the newspaper correspondents over arrangements for the drawing. The press is relied upon to carry to individuals throughout the country the information as to when they will be required to appear before exemption boards, and for that reason every effort is being made to suit the convenience of the papers as to details.

The task of transmitting the long lists of numbers by telegraph is a problem of considerable proportions, but the press associations and telegraph companies are making efforts to insure both speed and absolute accuracy in transmission. There is more concern over the task of the individual newspapers after they receive by wire the results of the drawing. In large communities the problems of printing the serial number with the names of the men they represent in each district attached is one of staggering proportions.

In New York City, where there are 189 of the 4,557 local exemption districts, a list of the names and numbers would fill several hundred newspaper columns. Even to give sufficient names and numbers, to cover those likely to be called to the colors immediately, means enormous work.

While the Provost Marshal General's office was busy clearing up the last details for the drawing, the problem of alien registrants other than enemy aliens, came before the Senate in a resolution introduced by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee. It provides for the drafting for military service of citizens of countries at war with Germany who are now residing in the United States upon the same terms as those to which American citizens are liable under the National Army bill.

The resolution seeks to meet the views of the State Department, however, by excepting from its action citizens of countries which have treaties with the United States prohibiting the enforced military employment of the nationals of each party in the territory of the other. There has been no indication whether it will have Administration approval.

A resolution declaring that the Secretaries of War and Commerce in fixing the quotas of the States and territories on the basis of registration and not on the basis of population have acted illegally, and calling upon them to furnish the House with their reasons for "so ignoring the express provisions of the conscription law," was introduced today by Representative McCulloch of Ohio.

POST FOR ROOSEVELT'S SON

Quentin Assigned to Active Duty as Lieutenant in Aviation Section.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—An order made public by the War Department today assigns First Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt of the Aviation Section of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps to active duty, and directs him to proceed to Fort Wood, N. Y., to report to Captain James E. Miller of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps for assignment to duty.

OUR TROOPS HAVE FOOD FOR 3 MONTHS

American Army to be Only One Eating White Bread and Biggest Meat Consumer.

GIFTS FROM FRANCE BARRED

Quartermaster's Department Is Puzzled Over the Disposition of Champagnes and Wines.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 18.—The busiest of all the American troop departments these days is the Quartermaster's, which is working almost feverishly to perfect its system of supplying the men with all the necessities. The work has gone ahead so fast that the Quartermaster already has a three months' supply of all foods within a short distance of the camp and a constant ten days' supply here.

The troops are still eating the dark French bread which is being paid for with American flour, but within three days bakeries will have been established, and the rations will change to white bread with a heavy crust, that makes it transportable and durable. The American Army will, then be the only one in Europe eating white bread. It is today the biggest meat consumer, as the men receive a ration of twenty ounces daily.

The American soldiers are now living on the field ration, which consists of twenty ounces of fresh beef daily, or twelve ounces of bacon, or sixteen ounces of canned meat, or sixteen ounces of canned salmon; eighteen ounces of soft or eighteen ounces of hard bread, or flour or beans; twenty ounces of potatoes, with a similar amount of onions or tomatoes; an ounce and a quarter of coffee and three ounces of sugar, with salt, pepper and syrup, as well as prunes, dried apples or peaches or jam. When the supplies all arrive there will also be butter, which will be distributed as an extra on special occasion.

The entire plan of the Quartermaster's Department is to be entirely independent of the French at the earliest date possible, so as to be no burden either to the Government or the population.

The department is still trying to decide what to do with the gift made by the French Government to the American troops, in honor of July 14, the French national holiday, consisting of champagne, red wines, jellies, ham and other delicacies. There is a considerable quantity of champagne and red wine for each soldier and officer, but for the present the authorities have not been able to to decide whether the distribution of these wines would be in violation of the spirit of the recent legislation covering the question of liquor to soldiers.

So far, the troops have been rigidly held to water, even though the difficulties of filtering are considerable. Refrigerating plants will be necessary both for water and food supplies, and recommendations for the construction of these plants have already gone forward.

Practice today began early, as usual, despite dismal weather. It included anti-aircraft practice, which was pronounced highly successful.

The first death occurred at the camp yesterday, when Private Nolan of the infantry was drowned.

The latest development of the camp is a Post Office, which will enable men to mail letters either home or to any other point in the world, to keep in constant communication with friends without revealing their exact whereabouts by the tell-tale cancellation mark on envelopes, and to receive mail either through families or friends who do not know what the destination of their letters may be. The system naturally will be enlarged to fit the needs.

At present it consists in requiring of each soldier or officer that he address his communications of every nature from the American training camp and deposit them in a special Post Office from where they will be taken by pouch to Paris and mailed in the ordinary manner. Similarly return mail should be addressed to the training camp of the American expeditionary forces, Paris, whence it will be forwarded to the proper address.

When the troops left their base they took with them surplus supplies which

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WHEN BRAIN WEARY.
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate and relieve the headache due to mental strain or worry. Non-alcoholic. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

Germany to Propose General Disarmament and Compulsory Arbitration, Paris Hears

PARIS, July 18.—A dispatch to the Tempe from Geneva says the German Government, according to reliable information, meditates the dramatic proposal to its enemies and to the world of a complete disarmament except for sufficient forces to maintain compulsory peace by compulsory arbitration.

"The German Government," says the Temps, "while allowing the solution of the internal crisis to appear as a success for the Pan Germanists, has in view a manoeuvre of a quite different aspect. The bellicose declarations which resound, and will perhaps continue in Berlin, will be nothing but the prologue, designed to represent Germany as invincible. Afterward, perhaps sooner than is expected, will come the theatrical initiative in which Germany will show a disposition to disarm."

PUTS PETROGRAD IN ARMY'S CONTROL

Russian Government's Action Follows Renewed Outbreaks by Maximalist Anarchists.

STREET FIGHTING SEVERE

Six Persons Killed and 238 Wounded—Council Denounces Rebellious Regiments.

PETROGRAD, July 18.—At a conference of Ministers and Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates last evening, following fresh outbreaks by the Maximalists, it was decided to place the city under martial control. General Polovtseff, Governor of the military district, was summoned and instructed to use all the loyal troops to put down the insurrection. As a result he ordered out the Cossacks and several companies of infantry to patrol the streets.

A majority of the regiments of the Petrograd garrison and most of the armored motor car detachments are supporting the Government. A machine gun regiment stationed at Strielna has signified its willingness to come to the Government's aid.

The city today was quiet under a continuous downpour of rain.

Yesterday's disturbances, which resulted in a list of casualties, so far as ascertained, of six persons killed and 238 wounded, were a repetition of those of the day before, except that they occurred at 2 o'clock in the afternoon whereas the first outbreak occurred around midnight. The manifestants were grouped along the same part of the Nevsky Prospect. A number of stray shots were heard, followed by the firing of rifles against upper windows and rooftops at a seemingly imaginary foe.

Cossacks Put to Flight.

One of the first clashes occurred on Troitsky Bridge, where the Cossacks met a body of armed demonstrants. The Cossacks were armed only with sabres. A brisk fire was opened by the insurrectionists, whereup the Cossacks fled up Liteiny Prospect, many of them abandoning their horses. Several Cossacks and twelve horses were killed.

Later a brush between armed Government troops and Maximalists occurred in the neighborhood of the Duma. The Maximalists, were quickly dispersed leaving behind seventeen wounded.

A group of Maximalists were arrested by patrols on their way to take possession of the telegraph and cable office.

A contingent of sailors from Kronstadt took part in the outbreak but returned home last night. The Maximalists have asked for more help from them, and it was rumored today that a second influx of sailors might be expected before night.

The St. Peter and St. Paul fortress, although commanded by a Maximalist regiment, apparently is not in full sympathy with the insurrectionists. The garrison at the fortress refused the demand of a machine-gun contingent of the Maximalists to give them arms.

M. Tchernoff, Minister of Agriculture, was arrested in the Duma by Maximalists, who started to take him away in an automobile as a hostage as he was delivering an address from the steps of the building. The Minister was roughly handled by the crowd, but as he was being taken from the ground he was recognized by Trotsky, one of the Maximalist leaders' lieutenants, who protested and harangued the Minister's captors and secured his release. The taking into custody of M. Tchernoff is accounted for by a rumor of the arrest of M. Tcheidze, President of the Central Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies.

Premier Lvoff today sent the following telegram to all the Provisional Government commissaries:

"In reply to your inquiry, the Minister of the Interior informs you that the reports regarding the arrests of members of the Provisional Government are false. As to the appeals to overthrow the Government by force of arms, and transfer all powers to the soldiers and workmen, these appeals had the character of irresponsible acts on the part of the members of an extreme minority, and were received in an unfriendly manner by the people.

"At the same time the Government, in full agreement with the Soldiers', Workmen's and Peasants' Delegates, and the Duma, is taking measures to avert the occurrence of incidents which might be inimical to the State. The events of yesterday and today have for the time being interrupted the negotiations which are in progress for the completion of the Cabinet, but as soon as the disorders are at an end the negotiations will be resumed with a view to forming a Cabinet in which representatives of the various political views will find a place, as in the preceding Cabinet, a matter which has the full approval of the Executive Council of the Soldiers', Workmen's and Peasants' Delegates."

Council Roused by Outbreak.

The council of the new body of Soldiers, Workmen, and Peasants of All Russia, the Extremists abstaining from participation, passed a resolution today after an all-night session rejecting "with indignation all attempts to influence," the attitude of that body.

"It is inadmissible," continues the resolution, "that armed demonstrations should seek to impose the will of isolated military elements upon the whole of Russia. Blood has been shed in the streets of Petrograd. All these acts toward our revolutionary army, which is defending the conquests of the revolution at the front, are acts of treachery and felony. Whoever attacks the recognized democratic agencies, whoever sows discord in their ranks, is striking a dagger's blow in the back

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MICHAELIS TODAY MAY ASK FOR TIME

Reichstag Summoned to Hear the New Chancellor's Declaration This Afternoon.

EXPECTED TO BE EVASIVE

Socialists Demand Immediate, Clear Pronouncement on Peace and Franchise Reform.

LONDON, July 18.—Chancellor Michaelis has asked the President of the Reichstag to summon tomorrow afternoon's session for a "communication from the Government." The Chancellor's declaration, it is understood, will be delivered at 3 o'clock. According to the Neueste Nachrichten of Munich, whose views are transmitted in a dispatch via Switzerland, it will be for peace, having the same general trend as the resolution prepared by the parties of the Left.

It is supposed here that this resolution is the one which before Bethmann Hollweg's resignation the majority bloc decided to introduce unchanged upon the re-assembling of the Parliament. This stated that the Reichstag was laboring for peace and reconciliation, that forced acquisitions of territory and political, economic, and financial violations were incompatible with such a peace, that economic peace must be assured, and that the Reichstag would promote the creation of international juridical organizations.

Liberals Are Uneasy.

From Copenhagen, however, comes the information that the Liberal press and politicians in Germany manifest an increasing apprehension that when the Chancellor breaks silence he will speak with a decided pro-German accent. It is said that Dr. Michaelis's putting forward of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff to discuss German peace conditions with members of the Reichstag, his failure to consult parliamentary leaders on prospective new appointments to the Imperial Prussian Cabinet, his antecedents, previous environment and openly avowed satisfaction of the Conservative National Liberal Party men with the change in Chancellors, contribute to the marked uneasy feeling in Liberal and Socialist circles.

"The speech," continues this dispatch, "is not expected to go exhaustively into questions of reform or peace, as the time is too short for Chancellor Michaelis to elaborate a definite program. The Socialist agency reports that in all probability he will ask six weeks' grace to inform himself and work out a detailed policy. The agency, undoubtedly speaking for Herr Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, demands, however, that Herr Michaelis immediately and unequivocally make clear his attitude on the Prussian franchise reform and the peace formula.

"The Lokal-Anzeiger also reckons with a deferred presentation of the Chancellor's program, and instances the action of parliamentizing the Government as one of the problems Dr. Michaelis will avoid because it cannot be approached until after exhaustive discussion by the federated Governments.

"It appears unnecessary for Chancellor Michaelis to burn his fingers with this question at all, because the Catholic Centre Party, which has already changed sides, explains in an inspired article in the Clerical papers that the party interpretation of parliamentarism is merely the bringing of the Government and Parliament into intimate touch, not the introduction of a parliamentary rigime, to which the Centre is now, as always, opposed. The Centre merely wishes to change the system that at present hinders a member of Parliament from entering the Government. The National Liberals have also adopted a 'closer touch' theory.

Chancellor Warned by Vorwaerts.

"The papers manifest some uncertainty regarding the fate of the Reichstag's peace resolution. The Clerical and Radical organs insist it will have a big majority, although they evidently are counting on some decidedly uncertain votes. They fear, however, Chancellor Michaelis will refuse to accept it as a basis of his policy. Vorwaerts, the Socialist newspaper, in a leading article, warns Dr. Michaelis of the danger of temporizing on either question. It says the crisis, perhaps, is not over, and may redevelop after a short pause. It is even conceivable that the next manifestation may not pass with the complete order characterizing the last."

Another Copenhagen dispatch says that a successor to Foreign Secretary Zimmermann has not yet been selected. Leading German papers continuate their campaigning for or against various candidates. The danger of the candidacy of Admiral von Hintze, Minister to Norway, as a victory for the Pan Germans, Navy, and Junker elements is steadily clear to the Socialist organs, which concentrate an attack on von Hintze's record in the Russian revolution of 1905. They claim he encouraged Nicholas's reactionary counsel and later offered the Emperor refuge on a German warship.

Count von Reventlow, military writer for the Tageszeitung, says that Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to Washington, is impossible because he now is, as from the outset, an advocate of a peace of renunciation and a flat opponent of the submarine war.

COPENHAGEN, July 18.—The German conservatives have decided to submit in the Reichstag an alternative resolution on the aims of the war from the annexationist standpoint. A test vote between this and the Bloc resolution will come up Friday. A majority

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U-BOATS SINKING 1,600,000 TONS A MONTH, NEARLY THRICE THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION; DEFEAT THREATENS IF LOSS IS NOT REDUCED

18 British Ships Week's Toll in U-Boat Zone; No Gain Shown Since Beginning of July

LONDON, July 18.—Fourteen British ships of over 1,600 tons were sunk by submarines or mines in the last week, according to the official report tonight. Four British vessels under 1,600 tons were sunk and eight fishing vessels.

The official report follows:

"Arrivals, 2,828; sailings, 2,920.

"British merchant ships sunk by mine or submarine, over 1,600 tons, including one previously, 14; under 1,600 tons, 4.

"British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked, including three previously, 12.

"British fishing vessels sunk, 8."

The foregoing dispatch tells almost the same story as the reports of the marine losses on July 8 and July 11. Since the U-boat war reached its maximum of destructiveness in the week ending April 22, with a total of fifty-five vessels destroyed, forty of which were over 1,600 tons, there had been a rapid decline until the week of June 10, which showed an increase of fourteen over the total of the previous week. The total of June 17 was the same—thirty-two. Then the week of July 8 showed a decline from twenty to seventeen. The total for last week is eighteen.

In the two weeks which each registered thirty-two the entrances at British ports were respectively 2,767 and 2,897, the clearances 2,822 and 2,993, and the unsuccessful attacks twenty and thirty-seven. For the entire month of June (five weeks) the entrances were 13,978, clearances 14,226; those sunk over 1,600 tons, 99; under, 29; fishing craft, 22; while exactly 100 vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

The losses to British shipping since early March are as follows:

Week ended—	Ships Over 1,600 Tons.	Ships Under 1,600 Tons.	Total.	Week ended—	Ships Over 1,600 Tons.	Ships Under 1,600 Tons.	Total.
March 4	14	9	23	May 13	18	5	23
March 11	13	4	17	May 20	18	9	27
March 18	16	8	24	May 27	18	1	19
March 25	18	7	25	June 3	15	3	18
April 1	18	13	31	June 10	22	10	32
April 8	17	2	19	June 17	27	5	32
April 15	19	8	28	June 24	21	7	28
April 22	40	15	55	July 1	15	5	20
April 29	38	13	51	July 8	14	3	17
May 6	24	22	46	July 11	14	3	17

No Solution Yet in Shipping Row As Submarine Ravages Go On

Goethals, Asked if He Intends to Resign, Replies: "I am a Soldier"—Denman Now Criticises Commandeering Plans as Inadequate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—After a two hours' debate with William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, Major Gen. George W. Goethals, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, said tonight when asked if he contemplated handing in his resignation: "I am a soldier."

This was taken to indicate that the General would not resign in any circumstances under fire, and that the fight was on to the end.

The possibility of a readjustment which might keep both Mr. Denman and General Goethals in the service was considered much greater than it was yesterday. The only thing that seemed certain today was that the impossible situation confronted when the Shipping Board adjourned tonight could not be continued for another forty-eight hours.

A meeting of the Shipping Board today did not bring any definite settlement and an adjournment was taken until 8:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. The early hour meeting shows that the members of the board are alive to the necessity of adjusting the trouble as soon as possible. General Goethals attended the meeting and will be present at the session in the morning.

Those on the inside of the controversy so far as it affected General Goethals put no faith today in the published statements that the General would resign. On information obtained tonight it may be said General Goethals will not even take the matter of resigning into consideration as long as any hope exists that he will be in charge of the building of the great merchant fleet to be owned by the Government. As for Mr. Denman, it was said that he had no intention as head of the Shipping Board to seek to have General Goethals dismissed, a power that rests in Mr. Denman as President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

At the meeting of the Shipping Board today General Goethals furnished information as to his plans for commandeering merchant ships under construction. He also gave data as to what he had in mind concerning the erection of the Government building plants to be located near Philadelphia and Chester, Penn. It was said that Chairman Denman thought that the information was not adequate, and after a long wrangle over this point the adjournment was taken until tomorrow morning, when General Goethals is expected to produce further information.

An inquiry into the work of the Shipping Board is contemplated in a resolution offered in the Senate today by Senator Smoot of Utah. Owing to the Food Administration bill having the right of way the resolution went over until next week.

Under the resolution President Wilson is asked for information "that may be in the hands of the Shipping Board" to show what contracts have been let or are pending for construction of ships under the board's authority, prices paid, money advanced by the Government, and all other facts that may indicate the scope of work undertaken by the board up to this time.

Senator Smoot explained to THE TIMES correspondent that he had been unable to ascertain definitely that the Shipping Board had started the construction of one ship, although it has been organized nearly a year.

"It got a $50,000,000 appropriation under the act creating it," said Senator Smoot. "Under the Ship Emergency bill it got $750,000,000 more, and now wants an additional $500,000,000. I simply want to know what this board has been doing with all the money. Congress is entitled to know how the money is being spent."

WIRELESS IN MEXICO TOLD OF OUR TROOPS

James Hamilton Lewis Says Government Knows How Germany Got Word.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois said today:

"The Administration heads have information that much of the knowledge which Germany got of the movements of American troops and of our conduct of the war was caught on the wireless stations of Mexico and transmitted to Germany.

"We have reason to believe that the ships carrying the American soldiers were betrayed to Germany through Mexico, and that the dispatches sent from the ships to this Government were caught on the wireless that was set at a Mexican port, and that because of such information they were pursued by submarines and their landing announced in Europe days before our navy was ready.

"The representatives of Carranza here say that this information did not go through the Carranza element, that some of them whereas stations are in control of those who are opposing Carranza and are opposed to the United States, and from these could have come the information. Those who are accused by the Carranza people retaliate and say that some of Carranza's forces have been betraying the United States from the beginning and have never been sincere, and profess devotion that they may be used by the enemies of the United States as sources of information.

"This Government is now investigating the whole situation, and when they have the truth the public will have it, and the United States will take such action as shall be made necessary by the disclosures."

It could not be learned today whether or not the visit of Ambassador Fletcher, who left Mexico City suddenly for Washington, is in connection with the charges against Mexico. Mr. Fletcher before coming to Washington had a conference of several hours with Secretary Lansing on a train, while Mr. Lansing was en route to Watertown,

DUTCH SEE SCANT HOPE OF AMERICAN FOOD

Negotiating with British for Help in Getting Supplies for the Winter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 18.—Referring to reports from America appearing in the Dutch Press that the Dutch representative at Washington has offered to lend the Allies tonnage in return for favorable consideration regarding Holland's needs of food supplies, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns from the British Minister at The Hague that it would appear this must have reference to British negotiations with the Dutch Government under which certain Dutch tonnage would be placed at the service of the Belgian Relief Commission in return for which, it is understood, the Netherlands were seeking to obtain assurances regarding future food supplies for this country.

At the Dutch Foreign Office, an official could give THE TIMES correspondent no information on the subject, but the statement was made that Holland expected very little food from America, as no surplus was looked for, owing to the "bad harvest." It was also said that Holland's food question for the Winter was beginning to assume a serious aspect, but as the official put it, "It has been proved that countries can live without food."

Speaking of President Wilson's pressure on neutrals, the correspondent was told that he was obliged to do something and as he could kill no Germans for at least nine months he would try to kill neutrals.

The question of the new British danger zone has assumed a serious aspect, so far as Dutch shipping is concerned. It is now obvious that unless the German Government is willing to change the so-called safety channel further west, that is, nearer the German coast, the Dutch overseas shipping will be at a complete standstill, as is the case at present. The Dutch Government has approached Germany on this question and is expecting an answer shortly.

THE TIMES correspondent learns that all American relief ships now under way will receive safe conduct to Holland.

"NATURE'S FAN"—Have you noticed the striking resemblance?—See top of Page 20.—Advt.

APPEAL FOR AID FROM US

Every Available Destroyer Needed to Help the British Patrol.

SHIP CONSTRUCTION LAGS

Allies Unable to Keep Pace with Toll Submarines Are Taking at Present Ratio.

ARMY OPERATIONS MENACED

British Realize Necessity of Sinking More U-Boats and Hope America Will See It Too.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Passed by British Censor.]

LONDON, July 18.—The change at the Admiralty by which Sir Eric Geddes succeeds Sir Edward Carson calls attention to submarine conditions, and there have been sharp revisions of opinion in the last few hours as a result of a re-examination of facts and figures.

The Prime Minister's recent assurance had a sedative effect on the public mind, but discussion by well-informed persons, particularly in banking and commercial circles, during the last few days has brought out conditions that are disquieting. Confidence in the submarine situation appears to have had no foundation more substantial than the hope that some scientific means was surely in the way of being found to put the submarine finally and entirely out of business. The syllogism was: America is a wonderfully inventive country; America is now a belligerent; ergo, America will invent a solution for the submarine menace.

Construction Lags Behind.

That part of England which wakes up somewhat ahead of the rest has suddenly grasped a fact that is so simple that it ought to have been realized and acted on long ago. The average man has been thinking about food—it has been plentiful; or thinking about Germany's threat to reduce England in two months—five have elapsed, and England is no worse off. What has escaped attention, and what is now brought to the fore by the change at the Admiralty, is the inexorable fact—which anybody with knowledge of the rule of three can cipher out for himself—that at the present rate of construction and destruction there cannot possibly be at the end of a few months shipping enough, unless British commitments elsewhere are considerably curtailed, to feed England and France and maintain the present armies in the field, and as for conveying America's armies to Europe and maintaining them, it will simply be out of the question.

The loss of ships by submarines totals 1,600,000 tons a month, or from two to three times the total of new construction. There is no possibility whatever of construction capacity overtaking at the present rate of loss in time to avoid a peace being forced on the Allies. What is wanted, therefore, is to largely increase the destruction of U-boats.

Must Be No Delay.

The British Government is, and the American Government ought to be, eye to eye with the staggering fact that the Allies have got to find a way to curb the submarine or lose the war—a way not yet found and not even approached, except experimentally.

Damage by submarines has been reduced by American co-operation, but every single ton of craft effective against submarines ought to be sent to European waters without a single hour's delay.

It is crystal clear that protection is not needed from the submarine in American waters, and keeping destroyers on the Atlantic seaboard is a sheer waste of time, when the situation here is so critical. The English fleet over here protects all

interests over there. For the purposes of this war the Irish Sea is just as truly American as is Long Island Sound.

It is around the Irish Coast that the fight to make a world safe for democracy is at its deadliest crisis. No military victory short of marching into Berlin can take the place of a deathblow to the German U-boat. Every craft capable of operating against the submarine ought to be sent over here at the earliest possible moment.

Recalls Lane's Statement.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, said before a joint meeting of the Council of National Defense and Governors of States, at Washington, May 2:

"Last week German U-boats destroyed 400,000 tons of shipping. Germany has food supplies that will last two years.

"If this keeps up for any length of time it will lay England and France prostrate, unless we are able to come to their support, or some measure is devised to put the submarine out of business. * * *

"We ought to fight on the waters and on land on the other side. The war will be fought on this side unless we beat them, and to beat them on the other side we have got to beat them quickly."

FIGURES SHOCK WASHINGTON.

Had Supposed the Ravage by Submarines Was Waning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The statements made in a London dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES as to the ravages of the submarines will come as a shock to many officials here.

Those connected with the Government who have followed the submarine warfare carefully showed keen interest today in the weekly report of sinkings, which they look for eagerly in the newspapers of every Thursday morning, and seemed anxious to obtain information in advance of newspaper publication as to what was shown by the report of the British Admiralty for the past week. One of these officials said tonight, however, that he was surprised over the statements made by THE TIMES correspondent, as his impression from the daily reports of sinkings received by this Government was that they were decreasing.

But at the best, the situation is very serious, and American officials have not hesitated to say so in discussing the activities of the German U-boats. The greater number of those who have made a study of the strategic value of the submarine campaign have reached the conclusion that the great war will be decided upon the sea, by which they mean that the success or nonsuccess of the German policy of ruthless submarine warfare will determine whether Germany or the Allies will be the victors.

It will be a source of surprise to officials to read the statement in THE TIMES dispatch that the tonnage sunk amounts to 1,600,000 tons a month, or three times the construction of the world. This is a larger figure than Washington has understood to be the damage caused by the U-boats. It is supposed that it includes the merchant marine of every country that has suffered at the hands of the German raiders, and is not confined to British shipping. But the fact that the censor let THE TIMES dispatch come through indicates that the British Government admits the correctness of the figures, and, furthermore, is so alive to the dangers of the situation that it is willing to have the world know that something must be done to overcome the submarine.

Exceeds Hindenburg Figures.

At the inauguration of the ruthless methods of submarine warfare in February last, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, one of its foremost advocates, and the man who is credited with having induced Emperor William to consent to the abandonment of civilized methods of naval warfare, was reported to have estimated that the submarines would sink 1,100,000 tons of shipping a month, or 13,200,000 tons a year. As the British tonnage was about 14,000,000, and particular attention was to be paid by the U-boats to British vessels, it was apparent that Hindenburg, if he was reported correctly, had in mind that the bulk of the British merchant marine in existence at the time the ruthless policy was put into effect would be wiped out in twelve months, or by February, 1918.

While it has been conceded that the German submarines were making serious inroads on British merchant marine strength, new shipbuilding had been rapid, and there had been no indication that the ravages of the U-boats were as great as is told in the cable dispatch of THE NEW YORK TIMES tonight. The figures will be particularly impressive to observers here in the light of the fact that, owing to the quarrel between General Goethals, head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Chairman Denman of the United States Shipping Board, there has been long delay in starting work on the great fleet of merchant vessels which the United States promised to build to keep its allies in Europe supplied with food, munitions, and other products essential to the success of the allied arms.

BRITISH BOTTLE UP GERMAN COAL TRADE

Smashing of Collier Fleet Interferes with Enemy's Means of Paying for Swedish Ore.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—The capture of German ships in the North Sea is regarded by the Admiralty as having a far more significant side than the mere destruction of a certain number of enemy merchantmen. It has put out of gear an important branch of the German supply arrangements.

Lately about thirty German ships have been employed in carrying coal from Holland to Sweden in payment for Swedish ore imported along the Baltic. This iron trade, about a million and a half tons last year, was most important to the Germans because the ore was needed for shells and guns. It was impossible for the Allies to interfere directly as the ore ships keep in Swedish and Danish territorial waters, and Russia is unwilling to attack them.

If the supply of German coal by the North Sea route is interrupted, it is believed that Germany must transport it by rail. This would very seriously increase the burden on the rail facilities already nearly worn out and taxed to the uttermost in carrying munitions and the Rumanian harvest. So the naval incident is held to be of considerable strategic importance.

LONDON, July 18.—The allegation of Dutch newspapers that part of Monday's encounter between British destroyers and German merchantmen, which were attempting to run the blockade from Rotterdam, occurred in Dutch territorial waters is generally discredited in naval circles here.

It is explained that the shoals along the Dutch coast in this district extend so far to sea that it is necessary for ships to steer a course well outside the territorial limits. The attack is said to have occurred at a point more than four miles from shore.

Reporting officially the capture of the German steamships the British Admiralty statement says:

"Some of our light forces whilst patrolling the North Sea about 4:30 A. M. Monday sighted a number of German steamers ahead. The signal to stop and abandon ship was hoisted, and shots were fired across their bows to emphasize the order. The order was disregarded, and all the enemy ships made for the Dutch coast. Two of the rearmost reached shore, having been badly damaged by our gunfire. The other four ships were, however, intercepted and captured by our destroyers, who placed prize crews on board and brought them away under their own steam. On two of these ships the crews abandoned their ships. The other two crews were brought back into harbor prisoners. All four ships are now in harbor in this country. Their names are Pellworm, Brietzig, Mario Hora, and Heins Blumbeck."

SENATE VOTES CURB ON DEFENSE COUNCIL

Food Measure Amendments Bar Government Advisers' Firms from War Contracts.

BILL TO PASS ON SATURDAY

Control Board of Three a Snag—Charge Against McElwain's Concern is Disproved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Senate, after a long debate, today adopted the Pomerene amendment to the Food Administration bill by which the powers of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense would be materially curtailed as to contracts with the Government involving their own pecuniary profit. This action was followed at once by the acceptance of an amendment offered by Senator Reed of Missouri further to clinch the modified authority left to the commission.

Section 8, affecting the authority of the Advisory Commission as it now stands in the Food bill, forbids members of the commission to "solicit, induce, or attempt so induce or direct the execution" of contracts with the Government in which they have any personal interest or to "recommend" the acceptance of such a contract unless they explain their relation to the contract in writing. The Reed amendment affirmed that this legislation was to be taken in conjunction with Section 41 of the Statute at large, passed in 1863, which prohibits a Government employe or agent from engaging in any contracts with the Government.

Senator Reed's amendment was accepted by Senator Pomerene and embraced in the Pomerene amendment after Senator Knox, former Attorney General, had told the Senate that he believed it necessary if the Senate wanted to make sure that members of the Advisory Commission be prohibited from taking any part in contracts with themselves in their relation to the Government.

Loophole in Amendment.

In the debate Senators Reed, Kenyon of Iowa, Borah of Idaho, and Knox maintained that if the Pomerene amendment were passed as framed it would leave a loophole for unscrupulous Government officials sitting in an advisory capacity to facilitate the acceptance of their own contracts with the Government. None of the Senators cast the slightest suspicion upon the integrity of the Advisory Commission. They all insisted, however, that the Government ought to protect itself against any contingency that might arise during the war.

When the Senate adjourned tonight it had come to the threshold of the last stage of the Food Administration bill in that body. Tomorrow the hour limit of debate applies, to be in force until Saturday, when the ten-minute limit will be invoked until the Senate votes on the entire bill. Senate leaders predicted today that the bill would pass on Saturday.

One of the principal snags in the bill is that providing for a Food Administration Board of Three, to be appointed by the President, which would eliminate Herbert C. Hoover as sole food administrator. This, it was said tonight, might be amended on the floor Saturday so as to restore the original provision of the measure, by which Mr. Hoover would be supreme.

In urging his amendment circumscribing the powers of the Advisory Commission, Senator Pomerene maintained that it would assure ample safeguard and at the same time allow the Government to have advantage of the advice of whom the President has called to the commission.

"Leaders of industries have been asked here by the President to advise the Government and to help mobilize the resources of the United States," said Mr. Pomerene. "I have heard men like Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and Thomas A. Edison, head of the electrical world, and Daniel Willard, a great railroad man, pilloried here in public. Charges have been made that were not accompanied by facts.

Menace to Defense Council.

"We don't want to do anything to disorganize the Council of National Defense and the plans for industrial and military defense. I have conferred with lawyers, Senators, and others, and my amendment is the result of those conferences.

"No man on the Council of National Defense has authority to contract with himself. The council is not given power to contract. The members of that organization cannot spend one cent of money. If my amendment is adopted this organization, which already has done so much to mobilize the industrial resources of this country for the war, will be retained.

"I ask Senators if they would have these leaders of industry eliminated. Shall we say to the President that he has made a mistake and shall disrupt the Advisory Board? Shall we tell him that he must let some one who knows nothing about such things advise him? We will best be serving the cause of our country by keeping the organization already effected.

"A great deal was said here yesterday about the motives of men. Much was said without regard to the facts. It is easy to get partial information and jump at conclusions. A lawyer should not do that. The public would know the truth. I am in favor of publishing to the world what is true no matter whom it hits or hurts."

Senator Pomerene alluded to the contracts for 400,000 pairs of shoes let to the W. H. McElwain Company of Boston at 15 cents a pair more than the lowest bid.

"When the facts are all known about these shoe contracts they are not subject to criticism," Mr. Pomerene went on. "It would appear from statements made on the floor of the Senate that some one at the head of the McElwain Company had given to himself, as a member of the Advisory Commission, a contract at prices in excess of other bidders. In part that is true, but it is not the whole truth.

"When the statement was made on the floor of the Senate I went to the telephone and called up the Secretary of War. I was informed that these were purchased by the Quartermaster Corps.

Explains McElwain Contract.

"The facts are that on May 29 sealed bids were opened by the Quartermaster Corps. The Committee on Supplies, of which, I understand, Mr. McElwain was a member, had sent special requests to seventy-four manufacturers, extending from Maine to California, asking them to bid. Bids were submitted by forty-seven concerns. Awards were made to forty-seven manufacturers by the Quartermaster Corps, awards being made in every case to the lowest bidders. On this opening awards were made to the W. H. McElwain Company of 400,000 pairs of field shoes at $4.75¼. The awards on field shoes ranged from $4.67 to $4.85."

The Ohio Senator went on to say that the 470,000 pairs were awarded at prices lower than the McElwain bid and 680,000 at prices higher.

Senator Borah argued that any power to permit a Government official, no matter if he served merely in an advisory capacity, to participate in any phase of an award to himself was "iniquitous." He wanted a provision put in the Food bill explicitly to prohibit it.

After two hours of debate the Senate voted the Pomerene amendment into the bill, 54 to 17, those voting against it being Senators Borah, Brandegee, Cummins, Gore, Gronna, Hardwick, Johnson of California, Kenyon, La Follette, McKellar, McNary, Nelson, Norris, Randell, Shields, Sutherland, and Trammell.

Immediately this amendment had been accepted, Senator Reed offered his amendment to provide that the amendment as adopted would not abrogate Section 41 of the Statute at Large.

"If we do not make sure that Section 41, prohibiting a Government agent or employe from taking part in the making of any contract in which he is interested, is kept in force, we shall still leave the way open for equivocation," said Senator Reed.

Senator Borah argued that "a man who wants to resort to crooked ways or to work around corners" could easily make contracts with himself if the Pomerene amendment were allowed to stand as passed. Senator Knox agreed with the critics of the Pomerene amendment and suggested that to prevent any evasion the Reed amendment ought to be adopted. That was enough for Senator Pomerene.

"I am willing to accept that amendment," said the Ohio Senator. "The effect of this, I understand it, is simply to have Section 3 interpreted along with Section 41, and I consent to that."

The Reed amendment was then included by a viva voce vote.

Text of Amendments.

As placed in the bill, the Pomerene amendment provides:

"That no person acting either as a voluntary or paid agent or employe of the United States in any capacity, including an advisory capacity, shall solicit, induce, or attempt to induce any person or officer authorized to execute or to direct the execution of contracts on behalf of the United States, to make any contract or give any order for the furnishing to the United States of work, labor, or services, or of materials, supplies, or other property of any kind or character, if such agent or employe has any pecuniary interest in such contract or order, or if he or any firm of which he is a member, or corporation, joint stock company, or association of which he is an officer or stockholder, or in the pecuniary profits of which he is directly or indirectly interested, shall be a party thereto.

"Nor shall any agent or employe make or permit any committee or other body of which he is a member to make or participate in making any recommendations concerning such contract or order to any council, board, or commission of the United States, or any member or subordinate thereof, without making to the best of his knowledge and belief a full and complete disclosure in writing to such council, board, commission, or subordinate of any and every pecuniary interest which he may have in his contract or order, and of his interest in any firm, corporation, company, or association being a party thereto.

"Nor shall he participate in the awarding of such contract or giving such order. Any willful violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or both."

The Reed amendment, providing that this section should not repeal the act of 1862, reads:

"No officer or agent of any corporation, joint stock company, or association and no member or agent of any firm or person shall, directly or indirectly interested in the pecuniary profits or contracts of such corporation, joint stock company, association, or firm shall act as an officer or agent of the United States for the transaction of business with such corporation, joint stock company, association, or firm."

Among many amendments submitted but not acted on today was one by Senator Pomerene giving the President authority to take over and pool or regulate, through the Trade Commission, coal, coke, petroleum, and its products when in his judgment it is necessary, and to fix the prices and provide for distribution.

Bankers Oppose Liquor Seizure.

Bankers from eastern and western States appeared before the Senate Finance Committee, and the Ways and Means Committee of the House today, to protest against the liquor amendment in the Food Administration bill providing for commandeering of distilled spirits in bond without assuring adequate compensation to owners.

It developed at the hearing that tremendous withdrawals of whisky from bonded warehouses have been made since the Senate adopted the commandeering feature two weeks ago. These withdrawals, the bankers said, had put a heavy strain on them in money advanced the whiskey owners to pay taxes. Many banks are unable to advance more because they have already reached the limit of credit allowed the owners.

FOOD FOR 3 MONTHS FOR PERSHING'S MEN

Continued from Page 1.

are now being turned back to the Quartermasters Department headquarters for redistribution, so that there will soon be more than enough of such things as tobacco and similar little luxuries which have been somewhat scarce among some troops and sections.

Officers who billeted among the inhabitants are still billeting at the moderate prices that prevail for the majority. They may by request pay one franc daily for quarters and provided they eat at a "hotel" expend seven francs daily for excellent food. Prices are thus kept low to prevent a repetition of events early in the war when allied troops in French territory accustomed to city prices all but spoilt the French population by paying what seemed to them moderate but really enormous rates for everything.

RAILROADS FOR OUR TROOPS.

Transport Service Takes Over Lines from Base to Front.

PARIS, July 18.—Official announcement is made that the United States transport service is taking over control of the French railroad lines from the port bases to the permanent camp and the front. Tracks are being laid and sidings enlarged. The roads will be manned later by men of the American engineer regiment. American locomotives, mostly narrow gauge, will be utilized. Most of the supplies will be imported from the United States.

PLEAS BY NEUTRALS TO GET OUR EXPORTS

Several Protest They Have Not Sold American Goods to Central Powers.

ALL SUBMIT TRADE FIGURES

Official Dutch Statistics Disprove Defense That Holland Gave Britain Preference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—All the neutral nations of Europe have submitted statements to the United States concerning their export trade, and several have protested their innocence of the charges that they have been selling to Germany commodities purchased in this country.

It is not expected by the State Department that there will be formal correspondence with the neutrals, such as took place between the United States and Great Britain and the United States and Germany over controversies relating to neutral rights. State Department officials believe all the difficulties which arise from the application of export restrictions affecting the neutral countries can be adjusted by negotiation.

It was disclosed today that Great Britain had made many guarantees to some of the neutral countries out of consideration for concessions made during the war by them, and for this reason would not insist upon an absolute cessation of commerce by the rest of the world with them. The complete extent and force of these agreements is not known, but they were made necessary, it was stated by an authority today, in order to make the British blockade of Germany most effective.

Assurances to England.

The blockade was enforced by patrol visit and search and prize court proceedings and these measures were supplemented by the agreements with the neutral countries under which the rationing system for the neutrals was instituted. Great Britain was assured that goods bought in America and transported to the neutral countries would not be re-exported into Germany.

Despite these agreements, considerable quantities of goods purchased in the United States did find their way into Germany, but the British system had reached its maximum of efficiency before America entered the war. The exports policy of the United States will supplement the system and the effect of it will be to perfect the British blockade, although it is believed this Government will respect the agreements concluded by Britain with the neutral countries concerning their necessary supplies.

Official Dutch figures, which it is asserted, refute the statement by W. L. F. C. Van Rappard, the Netherlands Minister to the United States, that Holland supplied a larger quantity of her home products to England than to Germany, were obtained here today. These statistics, taken from official Dutch records, show that Dutch shipments to Germany and to England in the first three months of the present year were as follows:

To Germany — Butter, 1,845 tons; cheese, 2,975 tons; eggs, 3,443 tons.

To England—Butter, 513 tons; cheese, 3,494 tons; eggs, 593 tons.

The potato flour shipped to Germany in the same period by Holland amounted to 5,616 tons.

Unofficial statistics have been produced to show that in last April 3,500 tons of butter were exported by Holland to Germany and 1,200 to England. The only instance where the Dutch exports to England exceeded those to Germany was in the shipments of cheese in April, England receiving 2,200 tons and Germany 2,000 tons.

Expects Correct Figures.

It was remarked in an authoritative quarter today that this Government expects no difficulty in obtaining the correct and official figures relating to the exports from any neutral country, and that it will not be misled by any unfair manipulation of figures. Inasmuch as all the favors sought are in the power of the United States to grant, it is believed that neutral Governments would hesitate before deliberately seeking to mislead by falsifying statements of export and imports.

The Exports Council soon will be in possession of exact data concerning all the commerce of the European neutrals with the Central Powers, this information coming both from the State Department's diplomatic and consular representatives in Europe and from the allied Governments, and not only covering the present period, but ante-dating the war and including every month up to the present time. The trade charts will reveal also the necessities of the neutral Governments, the limits of their own production, their utilization of land available for the production of necessaries but which are devoted to the production of exportable commodities needed by the Central Powers, and other data which will furnish the council with all information it desired.

CALLED ALLIES OF ENTENTE.

Non-German Parties in Austria Denounced in German Paper.

LONDON, July 18.—The Vienna correspondent of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, according to a Reuter dispatch from Zurich, accuses the non-German parties in Austria of being in alliance with the Entente.

"No German can doubt," says the correspondent, "that an alliance of understanding exists between the Austrian Czechs, Poles, and other non-Germans on the one hand and France, Great Britain, and Russia on the other. The recent amnesty declared by the Emperor was the first result of this policy of blackmail, and must be considered a victory for the anti-German parties."

MORRIS FOR TOKIO POST.

Philadelphian to be Appointed Ambassador to Succeed Guthrie.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Roland S. Morris of Philadelphia has been chosen for appointment as Ambassador to Japan, to succeed the late Ambassador Guthrie. It is understood he is persona grata to Japan, and that the nomination will go to the Senate shortly.

Vance C. McCormick, the Democratic National Chairman, it is understood, was offered the post at Tokio, but declined, and recommended the appointment of Mr. Morris.

FOUND COST OF FOOD TROUBLING BRITISH

Workingmen's Diet More Restricted, Despite Higher Wages, Says Traveler.

Arthur G. Helmsley, an English marine engineer, who arrived in New York yesterday on his way to Shanghai by way of San Francisco, said there was a good deal of dissatisfaction among the middle and working classes in England and Wales over the high cost of food.

"The bread that every one has to eat," he said, "is almost black, and is composed of bran, rye, malt, corn, and other ingredients which are welded into a solid mass that is sold to the public for 6 cents a pound and would destroy the digestion of an ostrich. When I left Liverpool the local hospitals were full of patients suffering from eating war bread.

"Beef, lamb, frozen mutton, and bacon cost 50 cents a pound. Because nearly all the steam trawlers are taken by the Admiralty for mine sweeping, fish is very scarce. The ordinary haddocks that cost 2 cents a pound before the war now cost 50 to 60 cents a pound and soles are $1.25 a pound.

"I read in the paper before leaving that an American statesman in Washington said that steaks in London restaurants were sold cheaper than in New York, but he forgot to state that the London steak weighs only four ounces, the same as the slice of roast beef that is served at dinner. Rice costs 14 cents a pound, and syrups to serve with cereals at breakfast are unobtainable. Bakers are not allowed to make anything except war bread, and all cakes and pies have been dispensed with, as well as candles of every description.

"I know numbers of families in London, Liverpool, Sheffield, and other large cities who did not have a potato in the house for fully three months last Winter. This will not occur again, because the people have dug up all their picturesque flower gardens and planted the ground with potatoes and other useful vegetables. The gardens in the suburbs of the big cities in England, which were radiant in summer with hollyhocks, roses, geraniums, carnations, sweetpeas, and other flowers that were the pride of the owners, have disappeared, and waving potato plants and cabbages flourish there.

"Broad beans, that were once, with boiled bacon, the staple diet of the yeomen of England, now cost 25c. a pound, and potatoes, even at their lowest price this Summer, are 4c. a pound.

"The Government officials maintain that the working people are better off now, even with the high cost of living, because their daughters can work in the munition factories and earn from $10 to $15 a week. This is true, but the young women have had their heads turned by too much money in their pockets. They buy fine clothes, pay $6, instead of $3, for shoes, and say they must have recréation; so they go away, like bankers or stockbrokers, for the week-end, and the parents do not get any financial help from them except in rare cases.

"In England, and more especially in Wales, the people are heartily tired of the war's heavy burdens, which are increasing all the time. The streets in the big cities are filled with maimed soldiers, who arrive from France in a continuous stream. The thinking people realize that the war must go on until Germany is defeated and they must continue to bear the burden of it as best they can."

Mr. Helmsley said that in shipping circles in Liverpool and London there was a strong belief that if Russia continued her attacks on the eastern front and the British and French advanced along the western line, as they have been doing since the early Spring, it was possible that Germany would sue for peace before next Christmas.

ITALIAN LINES SHELLED.

Artillery and Aviation Activity Along Entire Front Reported.

ROME, July 18.—The following official statement on military operations was issued today by the War Office:

Enemy parties which yesterday attempted to approach our positions were all repulsed. A few prisoners remained in our hands.

The enemy artillery shelled our lines, especially in the Zugna region, on the Pasubio, on the Vodice, and east of Gorizia. Our artillery replied effectively, and also concentrated its fire on the Nabrasina Station, causing fire to break out.

The aerial activity was considerable along the entire front. Two enemy machines were brought down by our airmen. One of our airplanes was obliged to land within our own lines.

ORDER WIDENS CENSORSHIP

Daniels Directs Its Extension to Transatlantic Cables.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Extension of the cable censorship to all transatlantic messages was formally ordered today by Secretary Daniels, under the authority of President Wilson's executive order of April 28.

Censorship of cable messages to South and Central America, Mexico, and the Orient has been in force since May 4, when transatlantic cables were temporarily exempted until the workings of the French and British censorships were learned. The extension of the censorship to transatlantic cables was recommended by George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, who, after a study of the British and French systems, has submitted a plan of procedure.

Commander David W. Todd, Director of Naval Communications, will continue his executive direction of the cable censorship. The New York office is in charge of Commander Arthur B. Hoff.

ITALY'S LOSSES TO U-BOATS

One Steamer and Four Sailing Vessels the Total for the Week.

ROME, July 18.—One Italian merchant steamer and four small sailing vessels were sunk by submarines in the week ending July 15, according to the official statement today.

Arrivals at Italian ports for the week numbered 558, clearances 499.

COMMONS REFUSES TO OUST HARDINGE

John Dillon Makes Bitter Attack on Official Implicated in Mesopotamia Affair.

JUDICIAL INQUIRY HALTED

Civilians to Go Free, But Accused Army Officers Must Face Trial.

LONDON, July 18.—The House of Commons tonight declined to interfere further to force the resignation of Baron Hardinge, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. By a vote of 176 to 81 the House rejected a motion by John Dillon to adjourn the House with a view to forcing the hands of the Government to accept the resignation for his connection with the Mesopotamia campaign.

Mr. Dillon, in a speech demanding the adjournment of the House, assailed Baron Hardinge, but after his indictment of the Under Secretary the debate was rather languid. Arthur J. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary, replying to Mr. Dillon's criticism, staunchly defended Baron Hardinge, contending that although he might be attacked for what he did as Viceroy of India it was grossly unfair and grossly unconstitutional to attack him as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

"While I hold my present office," said Mr. Balfour, "I will not permit such a gross act of injustice to one of my subordinates. If the House decides that because I adhere to that decision I ought to resign, nobody will be more grateful than myself for that expression of opinion."

Mr. Balfour further argued that Baron Hardinge had only the same responsibility as other Ministers and former Ministers, and asked, "Why are these Ministers and ex-Ministers not in the dock?"

In moving the adjournment of the House Mr. Dillon bitterly arraigned the Government and said that the matter involved the great principle of Ministerial responsibility and the Parliament's sole means of influencing the executive. Mr. Chamberlain had resigned, but Baron Hardinge, whose responsibility was the heavier, was allowed to ride off in honor because he possessed powerful social influence.

The relatives of the men who died in unspeakable agony on the banks of the Tigris, said Mr. Dillon, would condemn a Parliament guilty of such neglect of its duty. What would the country say when it learned that the culpable officers had been courtmartialed, while the civilians went free.

Announcement was made in the House by Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Government had decided not to proceed with the proposed judicial inquiry into the report of the commission which investigated the Mesopotamia campaign.

In coming to this decision, the Chancellor said, the Government had been guided by the objection raised during debate on the report to a further inquiry and also was influenced by the undesirability of diverting the thought and energies of the Legislature and the Executive at this critical time from the prosecution of the war. The soldiers would be dealt with by the Army Council in the ordinary way and the decision announced as soon as possible.

SINN FEIN PAPER SEIZED.

British Suppress E. T. Keane's Weekly—Rebel as M. P. Candidate.

DUBLIN, July 18.—The newspaper Kilkenny People was seized and suppressed today by the police and military authorities. This paper is an important local weekly conducted by Edward T. Keane, an active politician since the days of Parnell and now Chairman of the local Sinn Feiners.

The paper has had frequent difficulties with the censorship, but it is felt here by good judges that its seizure on the eve of the Parliamentary election to replace Patrick O'Brien, Nationalist, who died July 12, will assist the Sinn Feiners and prejudice any constitutional candidate.

The Sinn Feiners held a meeting tonight under the Chairmanship of Mr. Keane, and selected as their candidate for the Kilkenny seat W. T. Cosgrave, who was recently released from prison. Cosgrave was one of the rebels, and was sentenced to death, but this was commuted to life imprisonment, and he was finally released under the order of the Government.

WILSON MAY PLEAD VOTES FOR WOMEN

Continued from Page 1.

ing the White House, spent three hours this afternoon in conference with the women urging them to appeal their case. He refused to say what conclusion was reached, but it was stated that an appeal might be taken in the case of one or two of the prisoners in order to make a test case. It appeared practically certain that a majority of them would serve the full sixty days of the sentence imposed.

Turning deaf ears to the entreaties of husbands, children, and friends, the sixteen prepared to spend their second night at the District Reformatory, determined to serve their sentence rather than pay the fine.

Mr. Malone, J. A. Hopkins of Morristown, N. J., and Gilson Gardner of Washington—the two last the husbands of two of the women sentenced by Judge Mullowny—Miss Mabel Vernon, Executive Secretary of the National Woman's Party, and Miss Lucy Burns, acting in a quasi-legal capacity, reached the workhouse at 9 A. M. this morning and received permission from Superintendent Whittaker to confer with the suffragette prisoners. A recess was taken at noon, when the prisoners were marched to the regular mess hall for the midday meal. After lunch the conference continued until 2 o'clock.

Mr. Malone refused to make any comment, but said that he might have a statement to give out on reaching Washington. Gilson Gardner said that the case was in the hands of Mr. Malone, and that it was probable that a test case would be made in the name of one of two of the prisoners, whose age and physical condition make it doubtful if they would be able to serve the full sentence. He said he did not know which members of the party would be selected to carry the case to a higher court.

Every member of the visiting delegation which made the trip to Occoquan by automobile was visibly affected by the interview. They started back to Washington soon after 2 o'clock.

"The disposition of the women is to serve the full sentence," said Mr. Gardner, "and I don't look for any change in the situation. It is a matter of the women of the country getting justice. They are putting up a brave fight for the cause. It is a perfectly hideous, frightful thing. It is torture they are enduring."

Asked if he had insisted on paying his wife's fine, Mr. Gardner said:

"Mrs. Gardner is an absolutely free woman. I won't interfere with her. This is her job, and she is going through with it with a great deal of courage."

The visitors had not been gone more than a few minutes when an automobile bearing the husband and daughter of Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Washington drove up. There was a tearful scene, but Mrs. Hilles would not consent to their entreaties that they be permitted to pay her fine.

Mrs. John Rogers of New York City was the first member of the delegation to be assigned to duty. Her labors will be confined to the sewing room. A work program will be mapped out for the entire delegation, and all the women will start tomorrow on the drudgery of their sentence. Many of them have requested that they be assigned to picking berries and lawn and garden work. The female prisoners who have this assignment are required to wear bloomers. Mrs. Minnie R. Herndon, assistant Superintendent in charge of the female department, had not decided tonight what disposition would be made of the request for outside work.

Superintendent Whittaker made it plain today that no partiality would be shown the prisoners. They will be treated as are all the other female inmates. One of the rules is that only letters of brevity and business import may be written. When one of the suffragettes this afternoon was discovered writing a letter descriptive of the trip to the workhouse she was immediately informed that the rule as to letter writing must be obeyed.

A member of Congress telephoned Superintendent Whittaker for permission to send the delegates a box of California fruit. But the request was denied. Only reading matter may be received by the prisoners, and the only visitors who will be permitted to see them will be fathers, mothers, children, brothers, sisters, and attorneys.

The prisoners were up at 6:30 this morning and marched in single line formation to breakfast at 7. They had hominy and gravy, wheat bread, milk, coffee, and prune jam. At noon they received cabbage and shoulder, string beans, beets, and bread. Their night meal included vegetable soup and cornbread.

Immediately after breakfast this morning they were marched to the sewing room and later examined by the workhouse physician, Dr. Frank W. Hornbaker. The work of taking their records for the workhouse files then began. They were requested to answer approximately 150 questions asked under the general heads of commitment, personal history, home training, education, vocation, social relations, religion, delinquency, dependency, physical condition, habits, and family history.

By the time these details were disposed of the delegation from Washington had arrived, and it was decided not to assign the prisoners to work until tomorrow. For the most part the women had no complaint to make of the treatment accorded them. They did not have a section to themselves in the dormitory last night, but were assigned to cots which were arranged in alternating formation with cots occupied by other prisoners.

Immediately after reaching the institution yesterday the prisoners were required to don the regular workhouse wearing apparel, including loose gray dresses, blue cotton stockings, and square-toed, flat-soled shoes. Several members of the delegation tasted but sparingly of the food served them and gave no evidence of having an appetite today, but there is no talk or thought of a hunger strike.

SUFFRAGISTS WIRE WILSON.

Start a Telegraphic Campaign of Protest Against Sentences.

Hundreds of New York women sent telegrams to President Wilson yesterday protesting against the arrest and imprisonment of the militant suffragist pickets in Washington. They are members of the Woman's Party, to which the pickets belong, and at the headquarters of the New York City branch, 50 East Forty-second Street, there was great activity all day, letters and messages being sent to members urging them to act. The same thing is going on all over the country, the women sending thousands of protests by wire.

Among the prominent members of the party who sent telegrams yesterday were Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Caroline Lexow Babcock, Miss Anna Constable, Mrs. Philip Comstock, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Edmund Kelly, and Mrs. Samuel Martin.

A characteristic telegram was sent to the President by Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, the founder and President of the Women's Political Union, which went over sometime ago in a body to the National Woman's Party. It read as follows:

President Woodrow Wilson, The White House, Washington, D. C., July 18, 1917.

Be not impatient of being disturbed. All believers are being disturbed. This war is proving a touchstone of the genuineness of democracy in Kings, Premiers, and Presidents. Lloyd George, being pressed, wisely yields self-government to Ireland and suffrage to British women. Measure up to him and give votes and not jail sentences to the women of America.

HARRIET STANTON BLATCH.

New members have been sending in their names and money contributions to the work of the party, and those who before pledged money are making good their promises.

The New York Headquarters yesterday issued a statement declaring that the Woman's Party must continue its policy of picketing. Three New York women have definitely promised to take part in the next demonstration of the pickets, the date of which is not to be announced in advance. Mrs. William L. Colt, Miss Cora A. Week, and Mrs. Sophia Kramer stand ready to start for Washington at a moment's notice, and others from New York are expected to join them.

"The National Woman's Party is not going to be imprisoned out of existence," said Miss Anna Constable, Treasurer of the State branch. "It is seventy-five years since the women began fighting for enfranchisement, and if there were not so many of them in the early days, why, it was a question of ethics, not numbers. This country has a precedent different from any other country of starting in with a declaration of ethics. If the men wish anything they fight for it and get it.

"Why is President Wilson refusing to pass the Susan B. Anthony Amendment? Is it because he disapproves of it as a war measure? If he raises a finger the bill will come out of committee. It will take forty-five minutes for a roll call, and the amendment cannot go into effect until the Legislatures of thirty-six States have ratified it. This may take three years, in the meantime Congress will have put out of the way this question, which will never be allowed to die down."

Dr. John Rogers of 102 East Thirtieth Street, whose wife is one of the imprisoned pickets at Occoquan, when asked for his opinion on the subject, had nothing to say for publication, although he made some vehement remarks. Dr. John Winters Brannan, whose wife is another of the prisoners, was at the Veteran Artillery Corps Camp yesterday afternoon and did not return until late last night.

Protest from Newark Branch.

The Newark branch of the Woman's Party held a protest meeting yesterday in the Essex Building in Newark. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the arrest in Washington of Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins and Miss Julia Hurlbut of Morristown, N. J., Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Newark organization.

The resolutions will be sent to President Wilson. They vigorously and vehemently protest against the unreasonable and arbitrary sentence of imprisonment imposed upon sixteen suffrage pickets on July 17, and call for the "immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony Suffrage Amendment as a war measure in order that the just-minded women who are now under the necessity of submitting to superimposed authority may participate directly in the Government of their country in this war crisis consciously and willingly."

The resolutions conclude with these words: "We appeal directly to the President of the United States, that the whole civilized world today and future days will be the court to ultimately adjudicate between him and a group of patriots, no less impelled by their conception of duty, no less devoted to its performance, and no less resolute in both conceiving and performing than were the revolutionists who founded this nation, and the civil war patriots who saved it."

The Newark organization had received petitions from Mrs. Hopkins and Miss Mabel Vernon of Nevada, who were among the first pickets to be arrested, asking the branch to send requests to the President to revoke the sentences.

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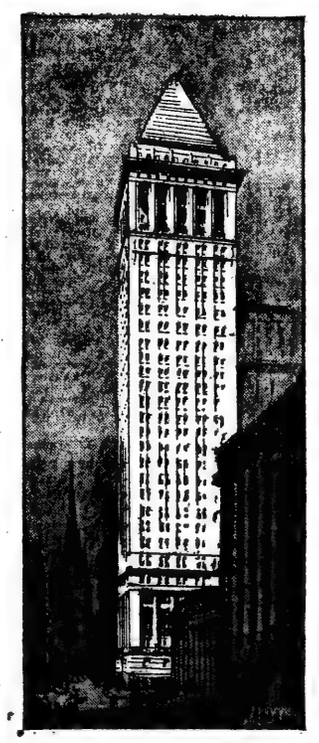
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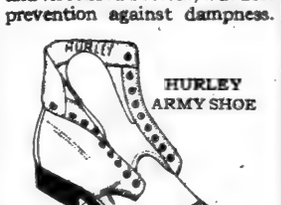
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FIVE BRITISH ARMIES AWAIT OFFENSIVE

Correspondent Finds Men in High Spirits, with Munitions in Abundance.

TROOPS WELL TRAINED

Officers and Men Feel Sure of Themselves, Due to Recent Victories.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 16, (Delayed.)—The British front has been particularly interesting for the last few days, both because of the presence here of the King and Queen and the general expectation of another offensive.

The contrast between present conditions and those prevailing when I visited the front last February is striking. The British were then fighting doggedly in the worst conditions imaginable, whereas now the weather is favorable and all other conditions make for optimism. The effect of big movements such as America's rounding into form, the internal eruption in Germany, and Russia's return to hostilities are felt in every trench and dugout, but the soldier's deepest sensibilities are touched by what is concrete and nearest him. The walloping of Fritz at Messines was not militarily important, but humanly it was most encouraging and must be rated above larger things in its effect on the morale of the army. Officers and men are beginning to feel sure of themselves as a fighting body. Such incidents as that at Nieuport prevent any slopping over.

There was appropriateness in their final examination by the Sovereign at what may fairly be reckoned the very top of their form and on the eve of maximum of effort. I have followed a day or two behind at many points visited by the Royal party and the interest which they aroused was so extraordinary that much of the show was still going on, and I saw activities that would otherwise have gone back underground and into camouflage.

The impression of British strength gained from a few days at the front under these circumstances is simply overwhelming. Every one knows the larger units England has on her line in France. There are five armies on the fighting lines, highly organized and perfectly supplied and supported. Adequate factories at home for shells and guns coordinate with a transport system that the enemy has never been able seriously to interfere with. There is absolutely no limit to artillery, with guns, machine guns, ammunition and auto transport. There are more and more tanks, with better knowledge of their use, and picked and trained men counting almost certain death to serve them, and finally there is a great and rapidly growing airplane service, including photo planes, destined with American help, to deliver what may prove the last fatal hammer strokes from the air. That good food, clothing and medical attention are part of such a tremendous organization goes without saying. These things count in a great war, but the most vivid impression made on me was by the huge numbers of trained young soldiers composing the fine armies. They constitute the greatest aggregation of impudent, unconquerable youth ever assembled.

But while youthful qualities are so necessary and attractive, and must be available at the front, the war has settled down into business, with planning and organization elaborated to the finest point. I have had an opportunity of talking with several army commanders whose manners and mental processes resemble those of captains of industry rather than the old-fashioned military type. They maintain headquarters far enough behind the line to be free from casual excitements, and their aloofness enables them always to bring to bear cool judgment in a crisis and collate experience in terms of science and philosophy. In this war things have been worked out rather than thought out, and every week brings changes of theory and practice. The improvement that has entered into both the material and moral side—and that is striking as compared with five months ago—is a greater economy of life. Nothing is more demoralizing to courage than the useless wastage of men and nothing accomplished by the reduction of war to a cold science has done more to steady the British than the curbing of recklessness and the conserving of men.

The development of the barrage and other forms of artillery fire with the accessories of air observation and photography has greatly reduced the high cost of an offensive. The percentage of casualties is now lower than on the defensive, and as the offensive hereafter inevitably must lie with the Allies' arms this established principle will work greatly to our advantage. The French continue to make marvelous use of their .75 field piece, whose value lies in the stability which is derived from its recoil and counter recoil.

To visit Albert, Péronne, Bapaume, Arras, Vimy Ridge, and intervening points, topping off with Messines, where I saw a great display of airplanes with some fighting accompanied by artillery liveliness, is an unforgettable experience, especially in brilliant weather. I am leaving with the conviction that what the British have done is merely a prelude. This is not to say that the Germans are going to scurry out of Belgium, but merely that the British are now absolutely at their best and ready to deliver their most telling blows. While this expectation is fully justified we must be prepared for long waits between attacks. No way has yet been discovered to make an offensive continuous in trench warfare.

FRENCH AT VERDUN HOLD NEW POSITIONS

Germans Throw Masses of Men in Vain Against Lines Captured on Tuesday.

PARIS, July 18.—Furious counterattacks were delivered by the Germans last night against the positions captured yesterday by the French on the left bank of the Meuse, northwest of Verdun. All these attacks were broken up by the French artillery and machine guns, which inflicted sanguinary losses on the enemy. At no place were the Germans able to gain a temporary footing in the French positions.

The Germans have resumed their heavy shelling of the front along the Chemin des Dames, in the region of Cerny, the Hurtebise farm, and Craonne.

The text of the official statement issued this afternoon by the War Office follows:

The artillery fighting became rather violent late at night east and west of Cerny.

We repulsed a surprise attack on an outpost north of Vienne le Château, on the western border of the Argonne, and took a number of prisoners.

On the left bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the Germans made several counterattacks on the positions we captured yesterday, from Avocourt Wood as far as the western slopes of Hill 304. All their efforts were defeated by the heroic resistance of our troops, which inflicted sanguinary losses on the Germans without yielding to them the slightest part of the conquered ground.

A German attack near the Calonne trench was without result. The night elsewhere was calm.

This evening's official statement says:

There was rather lively artillery action in the region of Cerny and [illegible] and in the sector of Craonne. In the morning we repulsed a German attack west of the Cerny sugar refinery.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the enemy did not react in the course of the day west of Hill 304 except with his artillery.

In the forest of Parroy there were patrol encounters. We took prisoners.

BERLIN, July 18, (via London.)—The trenches recently captured by the Germans near Malancourt Wood and on both sides of the Malancourt-Esnes Road were penetrated by the French yesterday, the War Office announces.

On the northern part of the front, from the Yser to the Lys, the artillery fighting increased toward morning.

The announcement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—There was heavy artillery fighting on the Coast of Flanders. From the Yser to the Lys it increased considerably toward the early morning. Between Hollebake and Warneton British reconnoitring advances were repulsed in a hand-to-hand engagement.

At La Bassée Canal, Loose, and Lens, and also on both banks of the Scarpe there was lively artillery fighting in the evening. When darkness set in the British made an attack north of the Arras-Cambrai Road. They were driven back except on a narrow sector west of the Vert Wood. A British battalion which advanced north of Fresnoy was driven off by our fire.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: On the Aisne and Champagne fronts the artillery fighting for the most part was light, owing to the gloomy weather.

On the left bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front,) there was fighting throughout the day. After strong artillery preparation for three hours, the French attacked on a front of five kilometres, (three miles,) from Avocourt Wood to the region west of Dead Man Hill. In the southeastern corner of Melancourt Wood, and on both sides of the Melancourt-Esnes Road, the French penetrated trenches we captured recently, after bitter fighting. Elsewhere they were driven back.

A fresh assault delivered in the evening by the enemy, in an attempt to increase his gain, broke down without any success, and with heavy losses. East of the Meuse the firing was heavier than usual.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht: There is nothing important to report.

LONDON, July 18.—A further British advance near Monchy-le-Preux was reported by the War Office early today. The announcement follows:

There was fighting of a local character again last night east of Monchy-le-Preux, resulting in a further gain of ground by us, and the capture of a few more German prisoners.

Prisoners also were captured by us, and many of the enemy were killed in the course of successful raids during the night northeast of Oostaverne, and in the neighborhood of Boesinghe.

A hostile raiding party was encountered and driven off by our patrols near Wieltje.

The official communication issued this evening says:

We carried out a successful raid last night in the neighborhood of Fresnoy. Several of the enemy were killed and their dugouts bombed.

Owing to clouds there was little aerial activity yesterday until the evening, when a number of combats took place, in two of which large formations were engaged on each side. In the course of the fighting eight German airplanes were downed and six others were driven down out of control. Another enemy machine was shot down by our fire from the ground. Four of our machines are missing.

DRIVE AT HALICZ BEGUN BY TEUTONS

Seek to Recapture the Galician Town Following Their Recovery of Kalusz.

HARD FIGHTING TO SOUTH

Height Near Novica Stormed by the Enemy, but Lost Again in Strong Counterattack.

PETROGRAD, July 18. — Having recovered possession of Kalucz, the Teuton forces in Galicia now are seeking to drive the Russians from Halicz. The War Office today announces that the enemy's guns have opened a heavy fire along the front from south of Brzezany and in the region of Halicz. The text of the statement reads:

Western Front—There has been intense artillery fighting on the part of the enemy in the region of the village of Potutory, south of Brzezany, and in the neighborhood of Halicz.

South of the village of Novica, to the south of Halicz, enemy detachments, after strong artillery preparation, attacked and occupied one of the heights. Our detachments slowly retired on the line of the River Berezhica.

An hour later the enemy renewed the attack from the direction of the village of Novica, but as the result of a valiant counterattack by our infantry and cavalry the enemy was thrown back and we reoccupied the above-mentioned height.

There has been no material change in the situation on the Rumanian and Caucasian fronts.

BERLIN, July 18, (via London.)—Increased activity on the Rumanian front is reported in today's official announcement. Artillery fighting was revived in the sectors of Archduke Joseph and Field Marshal von Mackensen. On the northern end of the Russo-Galician front, in the regions of Riga, Dvinsk and Smorgon, the artillery engagements were more severe.

The official statement reads:

Eastern War Theatre: Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—There was an increase in the fighting activity at Riga, south of Dvinsk, and at Smorgon.

In Eastern Galicia the firing was strong at Brzezany.

In the Carpathian foothills Bavarian and Croatian troops in a combined attack captured the heights to the east of Novica, which were stubbornly defended by the Russians, and repulsed Russian counterattacks in the captured positions. At other points on the Lemnica line also the Russians were forced back in local engagements.

Fronts of Archduke Joseph and Field Marshal von Mackensen—A gradual revival of artillery activity was noticeable, especially on both sides of the Suchitsa Valley and along the Putna and the Sereth.

Macedonian Front—There was nothing new to report.

PARIS, July 18. — Concerning operations on the Macedonian front, the War Office tonight issued the following:

Eastern Theatre, July 17.—There was cannonading and rifle firing in the region of Mayadag. During the night several enemy patrols attempted to penetrate our lines at Tarvena Stena and in the neighborhood of Monastir, but were repulsed. British aviators bombarded the station at Angista.

PETROGRAD'S NIGHT OF SUDDEN RIOTS

Workers and Soldiers Engage in Rival, Aimless but Sanguinary Demonstrations.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 17.—Again there has been bloodshed on the streets of Petrograd, this time more than at any time since revolutionary week. All night long armed soldiers and workers have marched about the streets demonstrating for or against—what nobody could tell, least of all the demonstrators themselves.

The Government crisis was seized on by conspirators as the long-looked-for occasion for action. About 7 in the evening several factories in the disaffected quarter on the north side of the river struck work. Soldiers in motor lorries from Leninite and anarchist regiments scoured the town and called on workers and soldiers to come into the streets. Some consented, some refused, and a strange movement began. An armed battalion marched about commandeering motor cars. Trams were stopped. Lorries and cars with machine guns whizzed and rumbled, some whither and now hither. Crowds of idlers gathered in the central streets. Meetings were improvised. There were fierce disputes. Some of the loyal units came out and acted as a kind of guard.

The Government sat in Prince Lvoff's private rooms. The Council of Delegates sat in the Taurida Palace, and after an excited debate passed against a minority of twenty, a strong resolution condemning the demonstration and appealing for tranquillity.

Shots Fired on Nevsky Prospect.

On the Nevsky Prospect about 10 o'clock shooting began. Who began the shooting is not clear, but men on motor lorries with machine guns began firing indiscriminately into the crowd, which scattered in panic. This happened several times on the Nevsky Prospect and in other parts of the town. A typical case occurred near the Moscow station at 11:30.

A great crowd had gathered around the monument of Alexander. Three motors came up and scattered an appeal from the Council of Delegates condemning the demonstration. Immediately afterward machine gun lorries rumbled up and were hooted by the crowd. Fire was opened from the lorries and the crowd fled. Hundreds flung themselves on the ground to avoid the shots. A fair number were wounded.

Soldiers of one of the local units brought the wounded to the Town Hall. They declared their regiment had been in barracks all day, but when they heard firing in the evening they took their rifles and went out to defend the Provisional Government. At the corner of Sadovaya Street and Nevsky Prospect they met disaffected regiments who, hearing them shout "Long live the Provisional Government!" fired on the loyalists.

Late in the evening life in the streets became complete and unintelligible chaos. It was a hot, close evening. The streets were unlighted to dusk of the falling white night. Crowds wandered aimlessly and excitedly to and fro. Lorries and cars buzzed about filled with yelling soldiers, the nozzles of their machine guns pointed threateningly at the crowds and groups gathered at corners to discuss, to exclaim, to wonder, and to inquire. Yard keepers and their families sat placidly at house gates.

The talk was curiously mingled. One or two soldiers talked against the offensive and complained of Kerensky. Others cursed the Leninites.

On the Liteiny big street crossing on the Nevsky large crowds stood everywhere disputing. Delegates from the Council of Delegates tried to disperse them, saying, "Go home, comrades, go home. There have already been victims;" but the crowd lingered on, watching with some anxiety passing armed cars.

Huge Procession of Soldiers.

At the end of the Liteiny came a huge procession with banners inscribed "Down with the capitalist Ministers! All power to the Council of Workmen and Soldiers Delegates! Down with the War!" It was a strange sight, this great, silent, moving mass in the dusk, with the blur of guns, caps and bayonets of the men on lorries and the bent figures of soldiers on artillery horses, all silhouetted against the pale sky. I asked a young man looking on what it all meant. "This," he said solemnly, "is a reply to the cadets." He waved an evening paper and added, "The cadets have started sabotage. This is the answer of the workers and revolutionary army." As a matter of fact, the workers and revolutionary army did not know about the resignation of the cadets.

When the huge procession came to the Duma shouting, "Down with the capitalist Ministers!" M. Tcheidse went out to them and said: "The non-Socialist Ministers have already resigned," and the crowd was surprised and could not understand why it was demonstrating. A little later Tcheidse went out to another crowd. Some one fired a shot and missed. The cry was started, "Down with the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates!" In another part of the town the agitators shouted that all the Socialist Ministers, including Tseretelli, had been bought by the bourgeoisie for millions of rubles.

Hour after hour the crowds trudged the streets aimlessly and excitedly. I saw a long procession march down the Liteiny, soldiers in an endless armed stream. Mostly they were silent, but one party was singing the revolutionary "Marseillaise." Then a shot rang out. There followed hubbub and a scuffle and indignant cries. Then some vigorous voice yelled out the "Marseillaise" again. Others joined in, and the procession marched on.

Leninites Shirk Responsibility.

Official Leninites denied responsibility for the demonstration. They said it was the work of counter-revolutionists, whose names they knew, but in the Taurida Palace they refused to vote their condemnation. They sat on the fence and promised they would try to make the demonstration peaceful.

There happened last night to be a meeting of the new Town Council in the City Hall on the Nevsky Prospect. The majority in the council is Socialist. After a debate on the food question the councilors were coming out of the hall when suddenly a rattle and cackle of machine guns and rifles rang out from near the Kazan Cathedral, and then shots were fired on the council building. The councilors ran back followed by a panic-stricken crowd. Then the sitting was renewed.

The Socialists were alarmed and indignant at the firing, and this impression was deepened by the arrival of a number of wounded, who were treated in the council buildings. A committee was formed to draft an appeal to the people. The committee sat for three hours, all because of a Leninite who objected to various phrases, and finally fought a pitched battle of words "for the good of our country." The new Mayor, Schreiber, a Social Revolutionary just returned from long exile, indignantly declared, "But I have fought and suffered for the good of my country all my life," and the Leninite subsided. I saw Leninites there. They were pale and haggard and most obviously frightened.

An attempt was made to arrest Kerensky, but he had left by a train a few minutes before the soldiers who sought him reached the station.

While the Ministers were in session at Prince Lvoff's quarters their motor cars were seized by armed soldiers and then a raid made on the Government garage.

When I returned home about 4 o'clock this morning the streets were quiet. Small parties of soldiers and workers were drifting home. Here and there stood wrecked and abandoned motor cars. I passed the Novoe Vremya offices. They had been seized by an armed band, who were printing their own proclamations.

Today, so far, everything has been quiet, and it is to be hoped the Council of Delegates have control of the situation. A majority of the troops are loyal, and many of the soldiers in the disaffected regiments have not the least idea why they came out. A characteristic incident was the seizure of a small station on the Finland Railway by men from a machine-gun regiment who put machine guns on the line and refused to allow any trains going to Finland to pass, although they passed incoming trains.

There is Germany's hand in the whole business. Watchwords were hopelessly mixed. There was talk of a protest against the disbandment of an insubordinate grenadier regiment at the front. There were outcries against the bourgeoisie, against the Provisional Government, against Kerensky and the offensive. But it was all chaotic.

In the meantime an attempt is being made to form another coalition Government. The Council of Delegates is reluctant to try a Socialist experiment. Prince Lvoff for the present remains at his post, but has put conditions. The crisis is complicated by the fact that the food problem is much worse, and serious privation seems imminent.

MICHAELIS TODAY MAY ASK FOR TIME

Continued from Page 1.

of the Reichstag, though perhaps a small one, is claimed for the latter.

Admiral von Tirpitz has telegraphed an appeal to Ernst Bassermann, the National Liberal leader, who is now an invalid, to leave the sanitarium where he is under treatment and assist in the fight against the Bloc resolution in the Reichstag. The von Tirpitz message says:

"No passing food difficulties or war weariness must be allowed to soften the German people's determination and render possible a peace which would threaten the future of Germany and its working classes. The bulk of the National Liberals will probably vote against the non-annexationist resolution."

AMSTERDAM, July 18.—According to news brought by arrivals from Berlin, belief in Liberal circles there is that Chancellor Michaelis is merely a stopgap who will prepare the way for something in the way of a dictatorship, with General Ludendorff in supreme control.

GERMAN MASSES NOT REVOLUTIONARY

Glad Bethmann Has Gone, but Don't Know What Caused His Fall.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 17, (via London.)—The changes that have taken place in Germany within the last few days must not be construed as though the Fatherland were on the verge of political convulsions that might change the foundations of the State radically, nor is there the slightest sign of unrest among the masses beyond the usual expressions of annoyance over the food question, which, as was generally known and expected, would reach the critical point in the first half of July but even today is showing a marked improvement.

The change in the Chancellery has certainly done much to restore the equanimity of the people, if that was disturbed at all. Curiously enough, the masses seem glad that Bethmann Hollweg has gone, as your correspondent has had occasion to observe in his extensive wanderings over all parts of Berlin during the last few days for the purpose of ascertaining public opinion. They are glad Bethmann has gone, there can be no mistake about that; but if you ask the people why, they can hardly give a reasonable explanation. The Berlin masses, at least, failed to a great extent to understand what brought about the change in the Chancellorship. The theory of revolutionary inclinations, such as they are, may be epitomized in the short sentence, "Es muss anders werden," meaning that they want a change. Well, they have had their change, Michaelis in place of Bethmann—and they are quite satisfied. None of them ventures an explanation why Michaelis should do better. No doubt they are pleased that Michaelis is of "Buergerlicher" birth, meaning not of noble blood, but I think they would have accepted Baron von Itzenplitz with much the same equanimity.

The Kaiser's recent decree ordering early ballot reforms is hailed by the masses and organized labor as a sign of a good understanding between the crown and the people, the latter seeming to regard it in a vague way as some sort of reward for loyal and brave behavior during the war.

The masses have heard and read of the parliamentarization of the Government, but not being able to measure the present form of Government on that of other countries, they cannot fully appreciate such a modern change of the conditions now existing. The idea is too new yet to evoke any great enthusiasm.

At the same time it must not be supposed that the German masses lack the grade of intelligence of other nations who already possess such a modern government form. If they are slower than others, they are certainly more thorough-going once they have recognized the necessity for reform. That will be done, no doubt, their understanding growing with a larger measure of civic rights. But it will never come as it did in Russia. There is no revolutionary spirit here, nor any anti-monarchic tendency, not even among the Socialists. I say this advisedly, for during my wanderings through Berlin I have not detected the slightest sign of anti-monarchic feeling. Certain eventualities have not been thought of, much less shaped in words or planned.

The Hohenzollerns are at the head of the Government and they will be in generations to come. That Gospel hath not yet grasp Prussian, and if he is not outspokenly enthusiastic over it, he at least does not dispute it, but takes it much as one does the unalterable succession of Sunday by Monday. The majority of the Prussian people of all classes are, even after this war of three years, and after having made unparalleled sacrifices, still as loyal as ever to the Hohenzollerns, and they are quick to let you know it if you doubt their genuineness.

Therefore, Americans should not be astonished if Germany goes on in her quiet way, even if parliamentarization does not come as quickly as German parliamentarians seem to demand and as the world in general thinks it ought to come, as even Germany's friends wish it would come. Only an early peace might quicken the pace of reform, because it would mean the election to the Reichstag of many young members graduated from the trenches, the hardest school for matured manhood the nation ever passed through, in place of the somewhat antiquated majority members of the present Imperial Legislature. And such a new Reichstag would probably quickly and quietly arrive at a happy solution of all the problems that as yet divide old Germany from the ideas governing other countries. But do not count on a revolution.

The following extract from an article in the Socialist Hamburger Echo clearly outlines the Socialist attitude to the monarchy:

"'On revient toujours sur ses premiers pas,' says the French adage. Its truth is now proved by Kaiser Wilhelm with his decree of July 11, 1917. He returns to the traces left behind by his decree of Feb. 18, 1890. He again seeks the confidence of the laboring and poor classes. In twenty-six years of peace and three years of war the Kaiser and the people have come to know each other so well that neither wishes the return of the old mistrust and suspicion. No doubt attempts will be made to stir them up again, but we hope that the people's enemies will have no luck. They carefully avoid attacking the Kaiser personally, since they can wreak their rage on the Chancellor, but they will soon find out that Wilhelm the Second is no mere shadow of a Kaiser.

"It is equally foolish to hold him personally responsible for everything that has been done, is doing and will be done during his reign. There is no room today any more for such straining of monarchical idea. No man can rule absolutely a nation of seventy million were he ever so wise and talented. To leave to him the sole disposition of all vital questions of the national life would mean burdening him with a superhuman responsibility and to expose the country and people to the gravest danger.

"It has been said often enough that the German Social Democratic Party has no intention of making a public of Germany much less of transforming her into a sort of bourgeois-governed State after the French and American pattern. If the German Kaiser and his successors remain true to the principles expressed in the Easter message and July decree the monarchy will rest at least as secure on the shoulders of the millions of laboring Germans, who are now graduating to equal citizens' rights as it did on the bowed backs of the old Prussian magnates, whose loyalty begins to shake every time the King refuses to do their bidding."

GERMANS GROWING AFRAID.

Stein Seeks to Encourage Them—Tirpitz Asks Time for U-Boats.

AMSTERDAM July 18.—Many Germans have become faint-hearted, says General von Stein, Prussian War Minister, as quoted by the General Anzieger of Düsseldorf. The General, replying to a telegram from the German National Union, expressing confidence in him, gave the following advice:

"Every one should possess confidence in the future greatness of Germany, but an excessive anxiety and faint-heartedness is still troubling many persons. Every one should endeavor to give an example of self-renunciation and sacrifice and to make selfish and faint-hearted persons ashamed of themselves."

Admiral von Tirpitz, replying to a similar telegram, said:

"The U-boat is extremely effective, but needs time."

BETHMANN A HINDRANCE.

Jules Cambon Says Kaiser Wanted a New Peace Negotiator.

PARIS, July 18.—"One thing is certain, and that is, that Emperor William wanted to get rid of a man who trailed after him unpleasant recollections of the days preceding the war," said Jules Cambon, General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to The Associated Press today. "This was the man to whose name remain fitted the historical words, 'a scrap of paper,' that are unforgettable.

"The Emperor doubtless thought," added M. Cambon, "that by sacrificing Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg he would make easier the task of the peace negotiations; but, whatever happens, Germany will make its war Chancellor a scapegoat for its own faults and its own crimes.

"Herr Michaelis," continued M. Cambon, "seems to be of the type of disciplined, brutal, Prussian functionary, a Liberal so long as he is not in power, but conservative and reactionary as soon as he is charged with public functions. He will doubtless try, according to the method familiar to the Germans, to practise contradictory policies, supporting von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff and the military party energetically on the one hand, and trying, on the other, to flatter the Socialists and the pacifist elements in Germany and her allied countries. The National Liberal Party seems to desire now to come to an understanding with the Conservatives and refuse to follow the Centre Party in its more conciliatory policy."

FOOD RIOTERS PUNISHED.

Dusseldorf Workers Protest Against Severe Prison Sentences.

COPENHAGEN, July 18.—Advices received from Dusseldorf say that the state of siege there, the result of food riots, has been raised after 185 persons received sentences averaging eighteen months. At a big labor meeting vigorous protests were made against the severity of the sentences. Suspension of the sentences of children and minors, and guarantees against reduction of the bread ration were demanded.

Twelve thousand workmen attended a meeting at Bielefeld, the centre of the Westphalia linen industry, and adopted a resolution demanding peace without annexations or indemnities. They asked the Reichstag to support only a Government making unequivocal declarations along these lines.

WAR LORDS GO TO CHURCH.

Kaiser, Hindenburg, and Ludendorff Attend Cathedral Service.

BERLIN, July 16, (via London, July 18, delayed.)—The imperial family, accompanied by Field Marshal von Hindenburg and his wife, General von Ludendorff, First Quartermaster General, and Count von Dohna-Schlodien, aide de cap to Emperor William and who was commander of the German commerce raider Möwe, attended Sunday's service at the Cathedral here. The service is said to have been one of the most impressive held in the Cathedral during the war.

The text of the sermon was taken from the Ninety-third Psalm, fourth verse:

The Lord on high is mightier than the noise on many waters, yea, than the mighty waves of the sea.

The officiating Court Chaplain invoked the Divine blessing on Emperor William and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, "the man into whose hands the Lord has laid the German sword," and on the newly appointed Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis.

PUTS PETROGRAD IN ARMY'S CONTROL

Continued from Page 1.

of the revolutionary army which is fighting against the troops of William."

The resolution protests against the "deplorable symptoms of decomposition" which compromise the whole national authority and the future constituent assembly, and it demands that an end be made once and for all "to all acts which dishonor revolutionary Petrograd."

LONDON, July 18.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd filed on Tuesday night reads:

"General Polovtseff, the Military Governor of Petrograd, has issued the following order of the day:

"'In accordance with an order of the Provisional Government to relieve the city of armed disturbers of its peace and security, citizens are requested not to quit their houses without urgent need; to keep their door and gateways closed and prevent unidentified persons from entering their houses. At the same time the troops are ordered to proceed immediately to establish order.'

"A passenger steamer and a flotilla of tugs brought several thousand sailors, soldiers, workmen, and workwomen from Cronstadt to Petrograd this morning. They bore banners inscribed: 'Cronstadt Anarchists' Club. Down with Authority! Long Live the Commune!'

"At the corner of the Newsky Prospect and Sadovaya Street provocative firing was started similar to that of last night. It was followed by the opening of random machine gun and rifle fire. There was more firing still later in the Liteiny Prospect, the people in the street taking refuge in the courtyards of the houses and on the rear stairways. Part of the Cronstadt party made a pilgrimage to the villa of Mlle. Kshesinska, from which the agitator Lenine addressed them."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 17, 9:30 A. M., (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Armed manifestation is proceeding all over the town. Private motors have been stopped and seized as in the first days of the revolution. Regiment after regiment is carrying banners bearing the words, "Down with the temporary Government! All power to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates!" Already shots have been fired, and in the present hungry condition of the town the manifestation may take serious proportions. Motors and machine guns manned by armed soldiers are again parading the streets.

RUSSIA'S PLAN UNCHANGED.

Embassy Says Resignation of Ministers Was Expected.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The resignation of the cadet Ministers of the Russian Cabinet as a result of the Ukraine situation was officially explained at the embassy here today as not at all unexpected and as not interfering in any way with the major questions of the Russian military offensive and the reconstruction of the Russian governmental system. The Ministers, it is said, wanted to leave the Cabinet two months ago, when former Foreign Minister Milukoff resigned, but were prevailed upon to continue in office.

The continuance of Premier Lvoff as head of the Government was declared to show the permanence of the Government policy and to indicate that the continuity of the powers granted to it by the Duma had not been broken.

The Ukrainian demand for immediate independence was stated to be a rather natural reaction among men who have always sought freedom from the old régime to discover that they have not yet been able to realize that the new Russia is actually bringing them the autonomy they desire. Separatist movements are expected, it is pointed out, until the different nationalities can be brought together in a strong administration.

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COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

A DEPOSITOR from time to time has money to invest. He seeks impartial advice. We are glad to give it.



Half-Yearly Sale Stein-Bloch Suits

$25 Suits.....$18.75
$30 Suits.....$24.75
$35 Suits.....$28.75

This is not so much a Half-Yearly Sale, as a Twice-A-Year Opportunity to buy clothes of undoubted quality at the price of doubtful unknowns.

Alterations free, if required.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

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When You Eat anything that does not agree with you take 6 Bell-ans in a little hot water and see what pleasant relief it gives. 25c pkg.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contain no harmful or deleterious substance.

Manhattan Shirts in Smart New Fabrics and Soft Summer Colors

Summer shirtings offer temptations—almost unlimited possibilities—to the colorist.

One must be careful in making his selections—must know that he correctly chooses the foundation of his color scheme.

Manhattan Shirts are being shown in many new and exclusive pastel shades—in beautiful stripes and checks, of the coolest and most soothing colors.

They harmonize perfectly with the fashionable neckwear of the season—and with the Summer woolens and tropical suit fabrics.

Many new silks, silk mixtures, madrases and percales—and the colors guaranteed fast.

Prices, $2.00 to $12.00.

Also complete assortments of Manhattan Golf, Tennis and Outing Shirts, prices, $1.75 to $6.00.

Largest Distributors of Manhattan Shirts

Weber and Heilbroner
Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

WITH the United States Army Officer it's first thought, second nature and sixth sense to be correctly turned out, for he's been bred to it in civilian life. I am tailoring the smartest possible Officers' Uniforms with a slashing, soldierly swank about them that kindles intense personal pride.

You'll get a body-gracing military fit and a thoroughbred military style that will send your chin up and your chest out, as befits the flag you fight under.

14-oz. O. D. Serge to measure, $32.00
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Civilian Suits, $20 to $45 to individual measure

Clemons
Civilian and Military Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
19 Years On This Corner

In the Clearance of
FRANKLIN SIMON
Hand-Tailored Suits for Men
at $23

We have cut former prices from $5 to $12 per Suit

SUITS advertised as *regularly so much*, suits advertised as *values so much*, and suits advertised as *worth so much* are just so much advertising without much meaning! The suits in this sale are Hand-Tailored; they are exclusively this season's productions, they were not made for sale purposes, and they were in regular stock at $28, $30, $33 and $35 the day before we reduced them.

HAND-TAILORED at the price of those that are not
Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th St.
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

Sale of Superfine Shantung Silk Suits
$19.50
Reduced from $25.00

There was the mail-order man who advertised "three yards of silk for fifteen cents."

He sent you three yards of silk thread.

There are "silk suits" which bear about that same relationship to imported Shantung.

These Weber and Heilbroner suits ARE genuine imported Shantung of unusually fine quality and they are superb examples of the Weber and Heilbroner standard of tailoring.

They merely have arrived at their clearance reductions.

Norfolk or two-button, soft roll, sack coat and trousers—fashioned to meet the most fastidious tastes.

Weber and Heilbroner
Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

DRAFT HERE 1 IN 14, OFFICIAL ESTIMATE

City Has Supplied Much of Its Quota Through National Guard and Volunteers.

BOARDS GET UNDER WAY

All But Eighteen Organized and Actual Work of Selecting Men for War May Begin Tomorrow.

The chances are about 14 to 1 against any individual who registered in New York on June 5 being drawn for the selective army, according to word received here yesterday from the office of Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury at Albany. These odds were computed in this manner:

New York's quota for war service has been figured by Washington authorities at 122,212 men. From this was taken the number of National Guardsmen on April 1, 1917, the number of guard enlistments to June 30, which was 10,888, and the number of enlistments in the United States Army since April, or 12,583, giving the State an allowance of 82,971. Therefore the State must furnish 39,241 men for the new army, or one man out of every 14.5 who registered.

At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon all but eighteen of the 189 local exemption boards in the City of New York had turned in their draft cards, numbered as required by the draft law regulations, and it was announced that the cards of the remaining boards were almost ready to turn in their cards and that there was no doubt that New York City would be ready for the draft this morning.

While the news from all parts of New York City continued encouraging, that was not the case so far as Buffalo and Syracuse were concerned, and at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon the Adjutant General's office in Albany reported over the long distance telephone to the New York City headquarters in the Stewart Building that not a single card had been received up to that hour from either Buffalo or Syracuse. The Mayor of Syracuse denied last night that his city was delaying the draft. He asserted that the cards from that place were mailed to the Adjutant General in Albany on Tuesday. It was stated officially that Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury sent a telegram to Mayor Fuhrmann of Buffalo Tuesday night urging him in the name of the State to speed up the work in that city. General Stotesbury, it was said, worded his telegram in such a way as to make it impossible for any one to mistake its meaning.

The Boroughs of Queens and Richmond reported all preliminary work completed shortly after midnight yesterday morning. The Bronx reported complete with only one or two districts, and those districts would be ready, it was stated, before midnight last night. In all of the Manhattan and Brooklyn districts where the boards had not finished numbering the cards the reports received at the Stewart Building headquarters showed that those boards, without exception, had practically completed the preliminary work.

Exact Location Given.

Manhattan Local Exemption Board No. 167, the headquarters of which is at 107 East 125th Street, has the distinction of being the board which has the largest number of eligible registrants in its jurisdiction. The board turned in its serially numbered cards yesterday, the total number of cards being 4,696. This indicates that the highest of the key numbers to be drawn at Washington will be 4,696.

In about one-half of the boards the list of registrants, with the serial number of each registrant affixed, are posted in the headquarters, and by tomorrow it is expected that every board will have its list on view. All men subject to draft are requested by the Federal and State authorities to visit the headquarters in their respective districts and ascertain their serial numbers, so as to know as soon as those numbers are published what their position in the official list, as it will be made public in Washington, is.

Many of the exemption boards have taken new headquarters in the last few days, and it was not until yesterday afternoon that a complete official list, revised up to date, was available at the New York headquarters. These headquarters, as given in the list, are the places where the numbered lists of registrants will be posted for public inspection. The list follows:

THE BRONX.

No. Local Boards and Headquarters.
1—P. S. 45, Brown Place and 136th St.
2—P. S. 22, 589 East 140th St.
3—P. S. 30, Brook Av. and 141st St.
4—P. S. 39, Longwood Av. and Beck St.
5—1,065 East 163d St.
6—P. S. 12, Overing St.
7—P. S. 81, White Plains Av. and 225th St.
8—3991 East 149th St.
9—Hupfel Building, 161st St. and 3d Av.
10—P. S. 38, 417 East 160th St.
11—1,088 Stebbins Av.
12—Morris H. S., Boston Road and 166th St.
13—P. S. 40, Prospect and Jennings Sts.
14—Crotona Park East, corner 175th St.
15—P. S. 4, 173d St. and Fulton Av.
16—Borough Hall, Tremont and 3d Avs.
17—P. S. 82, East 180d St. and Beaumont Av.
18—P. S. 11, Ogden Av. and 166th St.
19—Park Commissioner's office, Clermont Park.
20—New York University, Gould Hall.
21—P. S. 35, Jerome Av. and 184th St.
22—P. S. 33, Jerome Av. and 184th St.

BROOKLYN.

23—Brooklyn Bar Asso., 158 Montague St.
24—99-105 Myrtle Av.
25—P. S. 7, York and Jay Sts.
26—P. S. 14, Concord and Navy Sts.
27—Clinton and Union Sts., Public Library.
28—P. S. 27, Hicks and Nelson Sts.
29—Municipal Court, Lee Av. and Clymer St.
30—P. S. 71, Keap St., near Lee Av.
31—P. S. 35, Decatur St. and Lewis Av.
32—P. S. 70, Patchen Av. and Macon St.
33—P. S. 55, Stockton St., near Marcy Av.
34—Annex P. S. 2, 335 Kosciusko St.
35—325 Hart St.
36—P. S. 40, 15th St. and 4th Av.
37—P. S. 172, 4th Av. and 29th St.
38—P. S. 133, Butler St., bet. 4th and 5th Avs.
39—P. S. 32, Hoyt and President Sts.
40—P. S. 2, 96 Av. and 47th St.
41—404 55th St.
42—P. S. 170, 6th Av. and 71st St.
43—P. S. 97, 6th Av. and 79th St.
44—P. S. 111, Sterling Pl. and Vanderbilt Av.
45—58 Hanson Pl., Y. M. C. A.
46—P. S. 46, Classon and Lafayette Avs.
47—P. S. 8, Hancock St., near Bedford Av.
48—Manual Training H. S., 7th Av. and 4th St.
49—Public Library, 9th St. and 6th Av.
50—464 Humboldt St.
51—144 De Yoe St.
52—P. S. 150, Christopher Av. and Sackman St.
53—P. S. 143, Havemeyer and N. 6th Sts.
54—P. S. 38, Driggs Av., No. 5th St.
55—97 Herbert St.
56—861 Manhattan Av.
57—P. S. 80, West 17th St., near Neptune Av.
58—Av. O and Coney Island Av.
59—New Utrecht H. S., 80th St. and New Utrecht Av.
60—1,555 67th St., Atlantic Rep. Club.
61—P. S. 180, Ocean Parkway and Ft. Hamilton Av.
62—P. M. C. A., Bedford and Monroe Sts.
63—P. S. 44, Throop Av. and Putnam Av.
64—St. Mark's Av. and Albany Av., Commercial High.
65—P. S. 167, Eastern Parkway and Schenectady Av.
66—Erasmus H. H. S., Church and Flatbush Avs.
67—P. S. 139, Cortelyou and Rugby Roads.
68—P. S. 108, Linwood St. and Arlington Av.
69—1,130 Myrtle Av., (cigar store.)
70—P. S. 123, Irving and Willoughby Avs.
71—P. S. 56, Madison St. and Bushwick Av.
72—P. S. 73, Evergreen Av. and Grove St.
73—280 Graham Av., (real estate office.)
74—P. S. 21, McKibbin St., near Manhattan Av.
75—P. S. 141, McKibbin and Leonard Sts.
76—309 Wyckoff Av.
77—2,693 Fulton St.
78—3,290 Atlantic Av., (business office.)
79—P. S. 108, Linwood St. and Arlington Av., East New York.
80—P. S. 72, New Lots Rd. and Livonia Av., (temp.).
81—Belmont Av. and Ash, P. S. 138.
82—P. S. 28, Herkimer St. and Ralph Av.
83—P. S. 144, Howard Av., cor. St. Marks.
84—P. S. 62, Hinsdale St. and Glenmore Av.
85—P. S. 84, Glenmore and Stone Avs.
86—P. S. 175, Blake Av. and Bristol St.
87—P. S. 125, Rockaway and Thatford Avs.
88—P. S. 114, Remsen Av., near Avenue F.

MANHATTAN.

89—P. S. 83, Clarke and Dominick Sts.
90—P. S. 95, W. Houston and Clarkson Sts.
91—P. S. 1, Henry and Oliver Sts.
92—P. S. 2, 116 Henry St.
93—229 East Broadway.
94—191 Grand St.
95—P. S. 21, 200 Mott St.
96—3 East 8d St., Bowery Y. M. C. A.
97—P. S. 147, Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
98—P. S. 17, Broome and Sheriff Sts.
99—P. S. 88, Lewis and Rivington Sts.
100—P. S. 3, Hudson St.
101—26 Horatio St.
102—175 Suffolk St.
103—P. S. 105, 4th St., (269 East.)
104—P. S. 105, 220 East 4th St.
105—P. S. 51, 351 West 18th St.
106—P. S. 33, 418 West 28th St.
107—P. S. 62, Hester and Essex Sts.
108—P. S. 137, Grand and Essex Sts.
109—University Settlement.
110—P. S. 32, 357 West 35th St.
111—Parochial School, 332 West 43d St.
112—P. S. 63, 4th St., east of 1st Av.
113—P. S. 25, 126 East 59th St.
114—Orphan Asylum Office, 52 St. Mark's Place.
115—P. S. 17, 47th St., west of 8th Av.
116—P. S. 17, 47th St., west of 8th Av.
117—P. S. 61, 12th St., east of Avenue B.
118—Stuyvesant H. S., 15th St., near 1st Av.
119—339 East 18th St.
120—518 West 57th St., West Side Y. M. C. A.
121—P. S. 141, 62 West 56th St.
122—P. S. 14, 225 East 27th St.
123—P. S. 118, 215 East 32d St.
124—P. S. 87, 77th St. and Amsterdam Av.
125—P. S. 87, 77th St. and Amsterdam Av.
126—P. S. 98, 99d St. and Amsterdam Av.
127—P. S. 73, 209 East 46th St.
128—P. S. 125, 51st St. and 1st Av.
129—247 Central Park West.
130—Patriotic League, Broadway and 105th St.
131—P. S. 59, 223 East 97th St.
132—Hunter College, 68th St. and Lexington.
133—P. S. 133, 68th St., east of 1st Av.
134—P. S. 185, 285 West 104th St.
135—P. S. 43, Amsterdam Av. and 129th St.
136—213 West 120th St.
137—P. S. 117, 170 East 77th St.
138—P. S. 53, Third Av. and 79th St.
139—P. S. 96, 108 West 137th St.
140—P. S. 118, 253 West 132d St.
141—City College, 137th St. and Convent Av.
142—P. S. 77, corner 85th St. and 1st Av.
143—P. S. 86, 88th St., east of 1st Av.
144—P. S. 5, 122 Edgecombe Av.
145—Professor Palmer's office, City College.
146—P. S. 186, 145th St., west of Amsterdam Av.
147—650 West 155th St.
148—22d Reg. Armory, Fort Washington Av. and 168th St.
149—P. S. 132, Wadsworth Av. and 182d St.
150—164 East 91st St.
151—1,538 Lexington Av.
152—231 East 104th St.
153—12 West 11th St., rectory Church of Ascension.
154—Julia Richmond High School, 60 West 13th St.
155—P. S. 86, 98th St. and Lexington Av.
156—P. S. 72, Lexington Av. and 105th St.
157—P. S. 103, Madison Av. and 119th St.
158—P. S. 67, 120 West 46th St.
159—P. S. 13, 121 East 81st St.
160—P. S. 83, 219 East 109th St.
161—P. S. 102, 336 East 113th St.
162—223 East 116th St.
163—Hunter College, 68th St. and Lexington Av.
164—P. S. 6, 85th St. and Madison Av.
165—96th St. and Lexington Av.
166—P. S. 89, East 126th St.
167—107 East 125th St.
168—Wadleigh H. S., 220 West 115th St.
169—95 West 116th St.
170—Harlem Chamber of Commerce, 126th St. and Lenox Av.

QUEENS.

171—Bryant H. S., Wilbur Av. and Radde St., L. I. City.
172—168 Grand Av., Astoria.
173—P. S. 84, Albert St., near Ditmars Av., L. I. City.
174—P. S. 11, Woodside, L. I.
175—B'way and Court St., Newtown, L. I.
176—First Nat. Bank, 8th Av., Whitestone, L. I.
177—149 Grand St., Newtown, L. I.
178—416 Onderdonk Av., Ridgewood.
179—1,818 Cypress Av., corner Myrtle, Ridgewood.
180—P. S. 91, Central and Fosdick Avs., Glendale.
181—Public Library, Rockaway Beach.
182—4,112 Jamaica Av., Woodhaven, L. I.
183—Richmond H. S., Richmond Hill.
184—439 Hillside A., Jamaica, L. I.
185—Jamaica H. S., 389 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

RICHMOND.

186—154 Stuyvesant Place, Tompkinsville, S. I.
187—P. S. 20, Heberton Av., Pt. Richmond, S. I.
188—P. S. 14, Stapleton, S. I.
189—Borough Hall, St. George, S. I.



HOT DAYS MADE HAPPY DAYS

by the use of light, tempting, wholesome diet. Eat

HOLLAND RUSK

for breakfast, dinner and supper. You will never tire of this delicious dainty.

Wonderfully crisp, flaky and light It is the easiest digested food of all—even convalescents thrive on it—and children and grown-ups alike always "want more."

Served for the summer breakfast it is incomparable—with butter, syrup or fruits sliced. Equally inviting for dinner or supper

Your grocer has the original Holland Rusk or will get it if you so request. LOOK FOR THE WINDMILL

Made only by HOLLAND RUSK CO. Holland, Mich.

Makers of famous Windmill Cookies—the delicious, sanitary cookies on earth. In tempting, sealed packages.

HIGHLAND CHEERS FOR NAVY RECRUITS

Canadians Give Youngsters Bound for Newport a Memorable Farewell.

CITY OWNED BY KILTIES

First Evening of Freedom Showed Them the Town and Coney Were Theirs for the Taking.

A hundred New York youngsters, recruits in the United States Navy, sent off to the Newport Naval Training Station to begin their education as seafighters, received a memorable farewell yesterday afternoon, when the entire force of Canadian Highlanders, now in this city for "British Recruiting Week," went to Union Square to give them a parting cheer. It had originally been planned to split the Highlanders up today into small detachments and send them out through the city to hold recruiting rallies, but the intense heat, to which the fighting men from the North are not yet accustomed, and their strenuous day in Newark on Tuesday caused their officers to abandon this plan. Then they decided upon a day of complete rest, but just at this point Commander Charles A. Adams, U. S. N., in charge of recruiting for the navy in New York, called at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, where the Kilties are staying, told them of the departure of his recruits, and invited officers and men to see them off.

Lieut. Col. Darling, commanding the Gordon Highlanders, and Lieut. Col. Guthrie, commanding the Macleans, consulted Lieut. Col. J. S. Dennis, who, being in charge of Canadian recruiting in general in the United States, is in command of the expedition, and all decided that an opportunity like this could not be missed. So the pipers were told to strike up and the drummers to beat the long roll, and in a few minutes the Kilties were swinging down Fourth Avenue to Union Square, accompanied by the admiring throng of New Yorkers that follows the Highland bonnets every time they appear.

The new recruits for the navy were drawn up in line alongside the land battleship "Recruit," in charge of Chief Boatswain C. F. Pierce, with Commander Adams on the quarterdeck, and the crew of the Recruit, armed as infantry, a little further aft. As the first distant skirl of the bagpipes came to him, Commander Adams brought his men to attention, and when the first tartans appeared through the cheering crowd, which by this time packed all the spaces around the ship, the bluejackets presented arms. The band of the Gordons marched up on the quarterdeck and played war songs while Commander Adams was formally introduced to all the Highland officers, the pipers and the platoon of infantry forming up on the starboard side of the Recruit, forward. Then Commander Adams and the three Canadian Commanders went down to a speakers' stand, which had been erected on the starboard side, and Colonel Guthrie, introduced by Commander Adams, spoke to the recruits as a man who had been in the war since its beginning and knew what he was talking about.

In the Same Fight.

"It is a great thing to be able to talk to you lads today," he said, "for, after all, you come of our blood, your traditions are the same as ours, and more than all, we are in the same fight, and in it to the finish. You are just entering a service of glorious traditions, as every Britisher and Canadian knows, and more than that, you have the right to claim a share in the traditions of the British Navy as the common heritage of the English-speaking peoples. The traditions of the British Navy are now yours as well, for we are brothers all, these days. In fact, in spite of the past, we have always been brothers, but we didn't realize it fully until now. As a Canadian officer I am proud and happy to say so here, because Canada and America, in the past have been privileged to prove to the world, by 100 years of unbroken peace, that war is unnecessary between free nations. We have shown it by our long frontier, along which for 100 years not one armed man has ever faced another armed man, nor one gun another gun.

"Just as the Highlanders were marching back to their armory, a chance remark by Fire Commissioner Adamson, who was present, caused an impromptu addition to the program which was hugely enjoyed by the crowd. The Commissioner, in conversation with Commander Adams, inquired as to the fire protection on the Recruit. Commander Adams passed the remark off and continued the conversation, but quietly signaled to Chief Boatswain Pierce. A bell rang furiously, a bugle sounded "Fire quarters," and in less than ten seconds half a dozen hose nozzles were playing in all directions over the Recruit's decks, while a bucket brigade lined up with a swiftness that completely satisfied the Commissioner.

Highlanders Won the City.

The Highlanders last night received their first evening of freedom in New York, and soon found that the city was theirs. Everywhere they went they were greeted with cheers and slaps on the back, and found it difficult to spend any money because of the insistence of everybody that they help themselves, free of charge, to anything in the place. Many of them went down to Coney Island, where Luna Park and everything in it, and most of the shows outside it as well, welcomed them with open arms. The mere sight of a kilt and sporran was sufficient to give their wearer a free ride on anything that moved on the island.

Today is Brooklyn Day for the Highlanders. They march to Borough Hall, via the Manhattan Bridge, at 3:30 P. M., and return in the evening after a reception, parade, recruiting rally, and dinner. Tomorrow they will hold recruiting rallies by detachments throughout the city, and in the evening will make their last public appearance at the great rally in Madison Square Garden.

The effects of the Kilties' visit and the enthusiasm they have aroused began to show yesterday in the recruiting figures, both for the British and American services. Over sixty men enrolled for the British service from Newark alone after the visit of the Highlanders there, and men have been coming in from New York at an equal rate. Colonel Walsh, in charge of New York recruiting for the United States Army, said yesterday that volunteers were continuing to come in remarkably well for the lateness of the campaign season, and he attributed the good results almost entirely to the Highlanders.

NEW JERSEY FILLS ITS QUOTA FOR ARMY

33,855 Men Still Needed to Bring Regulars Up to Maximum War Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The navy obtained 212 recruits yesterday, bringing its total to 138,639 enlisted men. Army recruiting crossed the 150,000 mark. In all 1,427 men were taken in, raising the total since April 1 to 150,043. New Jersey yesterday filled its regular army quota. The army needs 33,855 men to reach maximum war strength. The daily statement on regular army recruiting follows:

	Obtained July 17.	Total to July 17.		Obtained July 17.	Total to July 17.
Alabama	11	1,502	*Nebraska	23	2,613
Arizona	..	206	*Nevada	3	714
Arkansas	8	876	N. Hamp.	..	786
*California	36	5,287	*N. Jersey	65	5,097
Colorado	..	1,377	New Mexico	..	241
Conn.	21	1,909	New York	209	16,777
Delaware	9	293	N. Carolina	7	1,121
Dist. of C.	3	345	N. Dakota	..	536
Florida	8	1,211	Ohio	99	6,792
Georgia	22	3,803	Oklahoma	16	1,931
*Idaho	16	820	*Oregon	5	2,455
*Illinois	75	13,800	*Penn.	212	16,970
*Indiana	42	7,795	Rhode Isl'd	3	694
Iowa	34	4,031	S. Carolina	10	884
Kansas	17	3,100	S. Dakota	5	784
Kentucky	20	2,634	Tennessee	18	2,064
Louisiana	20	1,538	Texas	14	5,296
Maine	9	701	*Utah	..	1,451
Maryland	43	1,144	Vermont	2	94
Mass.	94	6,590	Virginia	8	1,511
*Michigan	59	6,857	Washington	40	1,900
Minnesota	9	3,048	West Va.	17	1,457
Mississippi	5	875	Wisconsin	11	1,627
Missouri	46	6,439	*Wyoming	2	534
*Montana	19	1,187			

*Quota filled.

Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained July 17, 1,427.
Total obtained since April 1, 150,043.

New Jersey's enlistment of sixty-five men yesterday made the State's total twenty-three more than the quota.

WANT THE GUARDSMEN TRAINED NEAR HOME

Senator Lodge and Others Resent Plan to Send Northern Troops to the South.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Attacks on the War Department's policy of training National Guardsmen in Southern camps and the method of compiling the army draft quota estimates continued today in the Senate.

Senator Lodge said the estimate method was "simply preposterous," and created the opinion that the "rolls have been padded." He wanted to know why it was that the National Guard from New England was to be sent to Southern training camps, while the army to be raised by conscription is to be trained at a camp in central Massachusetts.

"If the Massachusetts camp is good enough to drill one set of troops in Winter," he asked, "why is it not good enough for the others?"

Senators La Follette and Watson also voiced opposition to sending Northern troops to the Southern camps. Senator Watson expressed the belief that there was something back of the plan other than military reasons.

Senator Knox said he had received information that the camp at Plattsburg was to be broken up and transferred to a site at Atlanta, Ga. Senator Wadsworth corroborated this report and characterized the policy as "inconsistent." He said the camp at Plattsburg, which represents an investment by the Government of $500,000, was to be abandoned by the middle of August, although the climate around Plattsburg in the Fall was ideal and training could continue there as well as in the South.

Senator Townsend told of protests by the officials of Michigan against the National Guard being sent to Waco, Texas, and he thought there was something behind it which should be explained.

Senator Weeks indorsed the protest of Senator Lodge and said he knew the opinions of Major General Wood and Surgeon General Georgas had not been asked by the department.

Senator Fletcher read a statement that Surgeon General Gorgas approved of the health and climatic conditions in the South for training of troops through the Winter. Senator Overman said no Southern man was on the board which located the camps.

Delay in laying out camp sites is being remedied and officials of the department believe the first movement will be well under way by the end of the month.

GERMANS IN PLOT TO SPREAD TETANUS?

Three Men Arrested in Kansas for Selling Poisoned Court Plaster.

ANALYSIS REVEALS GERMS

San Antonio Reports Discovery of a Liquid Poison Made for Germans in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, July 18.—Federal officials in Kansas City believe that they have in custody three principals in a conspiracy, supported and fostered by agents of the Kaiser, to spread terror by inoculation with deadly disease germs through the medium of court plaster. These men are now under arrest in three Kansas towns. Their names are withheld. Fred Robertson, United States District Attorney, said today, for fear of lynchings. They are said to be Germans.

W. B. Smith, Government chemist, made a laboratory test of court plaster sold and given away in the towns and villages of Kansas. The first test did not satisfy him, and he summoned three chemists from this city. A thorough test revealed tetanus germs—all of the chemists agreeing. Other germs not yet identified were found, the chemists said.

"The work is that of skilled hands," Mr. Smith said today. "The plasters are so made that detection of the germs except by analysis is impossible.

District Attorney Rocerson said that those arrested would face severe penalties, because they had been guilty of three crimes—assault with intent to kill, violation of the pure food law, and using the mails unlawfully.

So far Mr. Robertson has heard of no one poisoned by the germs, but he is expecting to hear of such a case in the next few hours, as many persons must have received the plasters, and if none have used them it would be unusual this time of year.

CALLS MRS. MOONEY ANOTHER MRS. SURRATT

Attorney Declares San Francisco Plot a Crime Equal to the Murder of Lincoln.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 18.—A liquid poison invented by German chemists was being manufactured in Mexico, and perhaps already shipments had been made to Germany, when the plot was exposed by American agents in Mexico, and the Carranza Government took action and put an end to the conspiracy.

Three men said to be chemists were arrested at the border as they crossed the Rio Grande into the United States.

Laccito, a poisonous weed grown in Southwestern Texas and Mexico, is said to be the basis of the poison, which was mixed with oil and could be used for death-dealing purposes in its crude state and when lighted spread rapidly over a large area, emitting a poisonous gas. In old shacks located near Monterey and Tampico the stuff was being made and put up in iron tubes to be exported as illuminating oil to Germany.

ARMY UNITS RENUMBERED.

New System Indicates Regulars, Militia, or National Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The War Department today announced the promulgation of an order providing for the renumbering of the different units of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the National Army. The order, which has been approved by Major Gen. Hines, Acting Chief of Staff, and by Secretary Baker, is as follows:

The three parts of the army of the United States referred to in the Act of Congress, approved May 18, 1917, are designated the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the National Army.

The regiments, brigades and divisions of each arm of these three groups will be numbered in a separate series, and the first number of each series will be as indicated in the following table:

REGIMENT.

	Inf.	F. A.	Cav.	Engrs. Pion'rs.
Regular Army	1	1	1	1
National Guard	101	101	101	101
National Army	301	301	301	301

BRIGADE.

	Inf.	F. A.	Cav.
Regular Army	1	1	1
National Guard	51	51	51
National Army	151	151	151

DIVISION.

	Inf.	F. A.	Cav.
Regular Army	1	..	*15
National Guard	26	..	..
National Army	76	..	..

*This is to provide for the organization of cavalry divisions, either mounted or dismounted.

The engineer regiments, except pioneers, will be numbered in the manner already approved and put into effect.

The designations of regiments of the National Guard will show in parenthesis their present State designations, as, for example, ——th Infantry, (1st Me.); ——th Field Artillery, (2d Penn.), &c. The designations of regiments of the National Army will show in parenthesis the State from which each organization, or the bulk of it, was drawn, as, for example, ——th Infantry, (W. Va.); ——th Field Artillery, (Minn.) No parenthesis implies regular army, an ordinary number and State abbreviation implies National Guard, a simple State abbrevition implies National Army.

This system contemplates that the designations in parenthesis will ordinarily be omitted in orders, dispatches, or correspondence, but will be authorized, when desired, for the purpose of local identification and to preserve traditions and local pride.

TO TRAIN 972 NEW YORKERS.

Regular Army Officers to Choose Men for Fort McPherson Camp.

Captain Arthur F. Cosby, Executive Secretary of the Military Training Camps Association, issued a statement last night for the "information and the guidance of the 3,900 men" who have applied for admission to the officers' training camp to be established at Fort McPherson, Ga., on Aug. 27. From these 3,900 applicants the 972 New Yorkers who will be trained at Fort McPherson will be selected.

"Before any man is selected," said Captain Cosby, "he will first be examined by regular army officers at Governors Island. The procedure will be different from that followed in selecting men for the camps now in existence, when successful candidates were selected from their written statements of previous training and education, and the report of the examining surgeons.

"As soon as the applications were listed and filed at Governors Island today the work of notifying the applicants to report for examination began. The examinations will start immediately and will last until about Aug. 7, by which time the officers who will select the 972 to attend the camp are expected to have a good idea of the material at their disposal.

"The notifications to appear for examination are being mailed as rapidly as possible. Because an applicant has not received one already is no indication that he has been rejected, as the letters will be sent out as the applications are looked over by the officers."

It is expected the final list of men certified for appointment to the camp will be completed between Aug. 7 and 10, and notices will be sent to the successful men on the latter date."

CALLS MRS. MOONEY ANOTHER MRS. SURRATT

Attorney Declares San Francisco Plot a Crime Equal to the Murder of Lincoln.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Characterizing Mrs. Rena Mooney, on trial for murder of one of the victims of the preparedness parade explosion here last July, as a "cold-blooded slaughterer of women and children," and "an anarchistic conspirator," District Attorney Charles M. Fickert asked today for conviction and the infliction of the death penalty in his opening argument to the jury.

"Either you will destroy anarchy or the anarchists will destroy the State," the attorney declared in a dramatic climax of his speech.

"This is the most important case that has ever been tried before an American court, not excepting the trial of those who assassinated the immortal Lincoln. This defendant and her fellow-anarchists, in the time of peace and tranquillity, murdered ten men and women and maimed fifty people because they were bent on destroying the very Government which Lincoln preserved and defended and for which he gave his life."

Mr. Fickert asked the jury to "cast away all the maudlin sentimentalities that have been indulged in because the defendant is a woman."

"It is important that the death penalty for anarchy be issued out by this court," he said. "The defendant is not only condemned by the testimony of scores of disinterested witnesses but she is damned by the writings of the conspirators found in her possession."

He declared Mrs. Mooney was the Mrs. Surratt of the bomb conspiracy and that she should pay the penalty "for the blood she has shed as Mrs. Surratt was made to pay the penalty for the murder of Lincoln."

"Alexander Berkman was at the head of this anarchistic conspiracy," said Mr. Fickert. He called Berkman the arch-anarchist of the United States.

Signal Corps Needs Reading Matter.

A campaign was started yesterday by George Williams, business manager for the Henry L. Doherty public utility organizations, to furnish reading material for signal corps men stationed at Fort Wood in New York Harbor. Mr. Williams has issued an appeal for help in the matter not only to all the employes in the Doherty companies throughout the United States but has received promises of assistance from other Wall Street firms.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

IT does not seem like twenty years ago.

If you had invested $1,000 a year since then in the mortgages guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company you would now have something more than $20,000.

Look ahead twenty years. The year 1937 is coming on space. If you wish to look back then over twenty years of wise saving begin now.

We have the mortgages and the machinery for helping you.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital $ 5,000,000
Surplus 11,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 336 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce a Very Important Offering of

6,000 Men's "Lustrant" Shirts at $1.50

¶ These beautiful shirts are made of the lightest and most exquisite shirting loomed. The yarn from which the cloth is made cannot be procured at the present time, and only because we contracted for these fine garments a year ago are we able to make this offer today. Better cotton shirts than these are not made. They have all the beauty of silk, but are more durable and retain their silky sheen as long as they are of service.

¶ Obtainable in rich, soft, plain colors,; cluster, pencil and candy stripings. The colors are all guaranteed fast, and we have neckbands and sleeve lengths for men of all proportions.

On the Fifth Floor

Men's Oxfords Reduced

Formerly $5 $6 $7 $8.50 and $10

Now 3.95 4.95 5.95 6.95 7.85

¶ Every Oxford in stock included, made of Russia Calfskin, Black Calfskin, Imported Pigskin, White Buckskin, White Canvas, and combinations of White Buckskin and Russet for sports wear. Your size in the lot but not in each style.

We shall also hold today a

Clearance of Men's Neckwear

At Very Special Prices

¶ All summer scarfs in a wonderful assortment of colorings and patterns. Represented are broken lots from our regular stock, together with a special purchase of high-grade neckwear from a manufacturer whose stock of fine silks was heavier than he cared for at this time.

Scarfs.....Reg. 50c, 55c, 65c.....39c
Scarfs.....Reg. 69c and 85c.....55c
Scarfs.....Reg. $1.....69c
Scarfs.....Reg. $1.50 and $2.....$1
Bow Ties.....Reg. $1.....50c

No Waste to Grape-Nuts FOOD

THE DELICIOUS SOLID MEAT OF WHEAT AND MALTED BARLEY

Take our selected liquors and mix them by measure—age the result in wood—and you yourself could make as good a drink as

Club Cocktails

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL. Try It and Be Convinced!

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, at 46th and 47th Sts.

Are closing out—

Summer Apparel—

at mere fractions of former prices

Handmade Dresses.. $25 and $35

Regularly to $125. Of Organdie, batiste, voile, and handkerchief linen, in white and light shades.

Sports Coats..... $15 and $25

Regularly to $75. A closing out of various lines in short and medium lengths; of jersey, burella, velours, tricotine and novelty materials.

A Special Selling of Suits—

desirable late models—for present wear or early Autumn.

Regularly to $125..... at $45

Models not heretofore included in clearance sales—of exceptionally high quality checks, serges and tricotines, including black and navy blue, always so much in demand.

Special Groups of Tailored Suits.....at $28

Formerly to $85 Street and sports styles—a clearance of broken lines.

$35 Silk Sports Skirts.....at $25

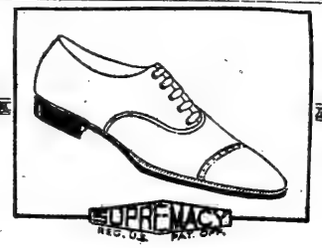
Fashionable colors, in silk trecot and Georgette Satin.

Outing Skirts of Washable Materials.....at $5

Wool Jersey Sweaters—Formerly to $35— at $12.50

Slip-on or coat styles, with or without sleeves.

Street and Sports Hats..... $5 and $10



SUPRE-MACY REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Materials—

The foundation of style, wear and comfort in shoes begins with the careful selection of shoe materials. Our specifications covering the manufacture of "Supre-Macy" Shoes for Men call for none but the best.

Men's Tan

Calf Oxfords

At $6.49

lend to the feet that desirable long, slender appearance that characterizes the well booted man. Made from start to finish of dependable materials with Goodyear welts and leather inner soles.

Main Floor, Balcony, 36th St., Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

Brill Brothers

Commence This Morning Their

Semi-Annual Sale of MEN'S SHIRTS

At Great Reductions

Silk Shirts Now $5.85
Formerly $7.50
Extra heavy rich silks in a wonderful assortment of the very newest and most beautiful designs.

Madras Shirts Now $1.85
Formerly up to $3.00
Silk striped madras and plain woven madras of fine quality in a wide variety. All with soft cuffs.

Silk Shirts Now $3.65
Formerly $5.00
Including TUB SILKS and FIBRE SILKS in an extraordinary assortment — some with collars to match.

Madras Shirts Now $1.35
Formerly $2.00
All woven madras, guaranteed fast color—with soft cuffs—some with separate collars to match.

With shirt prices sky-rocketing to heights hitherto unknown and with shirts such as these offered to you at prices which in some instances are lower than the wholesale prices we will have to pay to duplicate them next season, a sale of this kind should appeal strongly to every man and young man.

On Sale To-day at All Brill Stores

1456 Broadway Broadway, at 49th Street 44 East 14th St.
279 Broadway 2 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn 47 Cortlandt St.
125th Street, at 3d Avenue

STORE OPEN SATURDAY TILL 1 P. M.

GREAT BARGAINS

Skirts and Waists

for Sport and Dress Wear

To Fit Women of all Sizes

34 to 58 Bust—37 to 45 Waist

Never before has such a collection of skirts and blouses been offered at such low prices.

WAISTS

MATERIALS—Plain and fancy voiles, linen, silk poncee, crepe de chine and Georgette crepe, striped taffeta and pussy willow.
COLORS—White, Flesh, Navy, Black.
PRICES — $2.95, $3.95, $4.95, $5.95 to $10.95.

SKIRTS

MATERIALS — Cotton gabardine, piqués, linen, wool voiles, serges, French wool challies, striped and plain taffeta.
COLORS — Black, Navy, White, Cream.
PRICES — $3.95, $5.95, $6.95, $8.95, to $10.75.



Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th St.

$20,000 BAIL ENDS IVES'S INTERNMENT

Gives Cash Guarantee to Maintain Strict Neutrality During the War.

CLAIMS U. S. CITIZENSHIP

Seized Because of Letter Found in Hands of von Papen, Whom He Now Disavows.

Walter H. Ives, formerly an officer in the German Army, who was interned at Ellis Island as a "dangerous alien," was released on Tuesday on orders from Washington after he had put up $20,000 cash as a guarantee of his neutrality while at liberty. These facts were made known yesterday. Ives, who is said now to assert American citizenship, in a conversation with a Federal official yesterday, made the statement that reports that he was a friend of Capt. von Papen, the former German Military Attaché, who was ordered out of the country by the State Department, were untrue. He said he did not even know von Papen.

Federal officials dispute the claim made in behalf of Ives that he is an American citizen. They point out that he was born in Germany, that he was educated in that country, married a German woman, and served his tour as an officer of the German Army. As to his statement that he does not know von Papen, it was pointed out that among the letters seized on the person of Captain von Papen, when he was returning to Germany, was one written by Ives to Baron von Oer zu Egelborg of Weisbaden, Germany.

In that letter Ives wrote that, "Thanks to the kindness of our Military Attaché, von Papen, who is returning to Germany, it is possible for me to send you my New Year's greetings."

"Herr von Papen," the letter added, "sails tomorrow with a safe conduct. Otherwise correspondence with Germany is absolutely unreliable. I write a good deal for our cause and otherwise try to make myself useful by propaganda, but it is not the same as being able to take part in the war. How much would I not give for that! We all look with firm confidence for the victory of the righteous German cause, &c."

"This claim made on behalf of Ives that he is an American citizen," said a Federal official yesterday, "is, in my opinion, all tommyrot. The man's father was an American, but he lived in Germany, and, according to the facts in the case, as they appear, expatriated himself before this man was born."

It was reported that several prominent citizens had interested themselves in Ives's case and had lent their influence in obtaining his liberty under bond. Federal officials who were asked about this phase of the matter said they were not in a position to say whether the report was true.

The requests of insurance men in New York that the Government permit Carl Schreiner, the American representative of the Munich Reinsurance Company, to return to New York on a guarantee that he will not be arrested for violating the barred zone regulations are now under consideration. Schreiner is now at Lake George, far away from barred zones, and is said to have made it plain that he must have a guarantee that he wont be molested or he wont leave Lake George. Schreiner represents several millions of insurance in this country, and the New York men who desire to see him want to find out exactly where they stand under the President's ruling that enemy reinsurance organizations shall not do business in the United States during the war.

Schreiner applied for a permit to live at the Waldorf several weeks ago. He was vouched for by several prominent men, among them the President of a life insurance company, the attorney for a well-known private banking house, and one of the best-known men in Wall Street. Up to noon yesterday the permit had not been issued.

It became known yesterday that some of the data seized by Government agents when the offices of the anarchist publications in East 125th Street were raided several weeks ago was sent to San Francisco, and that the evidence supplied by the New York authorities had been used to indict Alexander Berkman for murder in connection with the preparedness parade bomb plot in San Francisco last year. Berkman and Emma Goldman were convicted in New York last week of conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the draft law. They are now serving sentences in Federal penitentiaries.

It is also admitted by the Federal authorities that the data seized when he anarchists were arrested proved that a number of I. W. W. agitators were members of the so-called No Conscription League, of which Berkman and Miss Goldman were the founders. Carlo Tresca is one of the I. W. W. leaders concerned in the movement.

MUST FACE EXTRADITION.

Federal Court Refuses to Release Birdseye and Montgomery.

Judge Manton of the Federal District Court yesterday dismissed the writs of habeas corpus obtained on behalf of Clarence F. Birdseye and George F. Montgomery, in an effort to prevent their extradition to Pittsburgh, to answer to indictments charging them with conspiracy to loot the Pittsburgh Life & Trust Company. The applications to the court declared that the charges set forth in the indictment did not constitute a crime. In his opinion Judge Manton said:

"The form of the indictment may be bad or its subdivision into various counts may be bad, but if the power remains with the court of the demanding State to correct the defect, the rule laid down must control, and the defendants are subject to extradition under the Constitution and laws of the United States. It is the province of the State where the crime was committed to declare what its laws are and to determine that the particular acts on the part of the offenders constitute a violation of the criminal law of that State."

Permission was given to counsel for Montgomery to procure a stay of proceedings if they felt aggrieved over the decision.

Edison Gives a War Phonograph.

Charles A. Edison, at the Edison Laboratories in East Orange, N. J., yesterday presented to the Fifth New Jersey Infantry one of the new phonographs designed for the army and navy. The phonograph is reinforced with iron, and can be thrown into an army wagon or into a ship's hold without damage. The outer case is waterproof and fireproof. It is designed for the open air, and can be distinctly heard for 200 yards. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt obtained the first one produced and presented it to her husband, Colonel of the Twenty-second New York Engineers. She has also ordered one for the Royal Horse Guards, London.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Pay what you owe and you'll know what's your own."

War Service

Many men who contemplate service in the *U. S. Army* or *Navy* are now making arrangements with us for the care of their securities and income while they are away.

As *Agent* or *Custodian* we are prepared to assume the entire management of your real and personal property, collecting income, paying all charges, and remitting the net income in such amounts and to such persons as may be desired.

Our charge for this service is moderate, and our long experience assures efficient management.

Franklin TRUST CO.
Established 1888
46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Help Us Stop

The Returned Goods Abuse and Eliminate Waste

In supporting the plan of Mr. A. W. Shaw, Chairman of the

Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defence

we ask our patrons to endeavor to return as few goods as possible. Merchandise thoughtlessly and carelessly bought, and afterwards returned means

Waste, Decreased Efficiency, Loss to the Merchant, Higher Cost to the Public

¶ It is everyone's patriotic duty to eliminate waste. Help us save and the saving will be yours.

The following rule will be absolutely enforced on and after August 1st, 1917:

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Sale Today and Friday

1000 "Flanalyte" Suits For Men

At an Extraordinarily Low Price

$8.75

The Lowest Price that has been quoted for suits of equal quality this season.

About Eighteen Distinctive Patterns

These are ideal two-piece Hot Weather Suits for vacation and outing wear—silk trimmed and high class in every respect.

Come as early in the day as possible, at $8.75 they won't last long.

Clearance of Men's and Young Men's Spring and Summer Suits

$25.00 to $20.00 Suits	$16.75	$37.50 to $32.50 Suits	$28.75
$30.00 to $25.00 Suits	$20.75	$40.00 and $37.50 Suits	$32.75
$32.50 to $27.50 Suits	$24.75	$50.00 and $45.00 Suits	$36.75

No Charge for Alterations

Men's Daylight Clothing Shop
Fourth Floor.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Women's Smart Bathing Suits

Formerly $4.95 to $6.95

Reduced to $3.95 and $4.95

Of All Wool knit fabric with colored borders and girdles, in very attractive models, with or without bloomers attached. Also very attractive one-piece slip-on bathing suits and waistline models, fashioned of Silk Poplin, Mohair, Surf Satin, Taffeta, and Satin. Sizes 34 to 46. At these special prices they cannot be duplicated anywhere.

We shall present unusual values today in

Women's Summer "Tub" Frocks at $5.95 and $7.95

Twelve new models, and a collection of *500* to select from. Smart but simple dresses that are full of new and very charming style innovations, fashioned of Ginghams; Flowered, Figured and Polka Dot Voiles. Made with two-tier or full skirts with tucks or folds, displaying dainty hemstitched collars and cuffs of Voile or Organdie.

Colors: Navy Blue or Black with white polka dots; plain Pink, Light Blue, White or Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

For the Particular Woman of Extra Size

Summer Wash Dresses at $7.95

Sizes 42 to 50

The woman of extra size will delight in these smart dresses, made with large arm sizes, narrow shoulders and large belts. Skirts are full pleated and have side pockets. Made of good quality Voile in Pink, Blue and Striped effects. Also in plain white. At so low a price, dresses of this character are a rarity.

Also—All Our Beautifully Modeled

Higher-Cost Silk Dresses Greatly Reduced

In which are offered at radical reductions:

Dresses	formerly $55 and $59.50	Now $35
Dresses	formerly $65 and $69.50	Now $45
Dresses	formerly $35	Now $25
Dresses	formerly $35 and $39.50	Now $25
Dresses	formerly $25	Now $18.50
Dresses	formerly $22.50	Now $14.50
Dresses	formerly $39.50	Now $18.50
Dresses	formerly $35	Now $14.50

Included in this assortment are silk sport, silk shirtwaist, Check Taffeta, Lace and Net and Hand-embroidered Linen frocks of the very highest order in both make and finish. *Fourth Floor.*

Women's Smart Silk Wraps

Formerly $25 to $35

Reduced to $15

These exquisite wraps are in belted and flare models, cleverly fashioned of Satin, Taffeta, or Silk Faille, trimmed with Marabou or self material, half or full lined, and some skeletonized. In material, make and finish they will appeal to the most critical, and at this reduced price are most extraordinary value.

None C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

We shall also present

Women's Waterproof Tweed Coats Special at $16.50

For touring and general wear, in two delightful models with most effective collars, pockets and belts. Yoke and sleeves lined. Obtainable in Tan, Grey, and Green tones Sizes 34 to 44. Most unusual values.

For Hot July and August Days

Washable Summer Skirts for Women at $1.95

Smart and becoming skirts in several attractive models, carefully made of Gabardine, Plain and Figured Pique, or Velvet Corduroy. Waistbands to 36 inches.

Black Enamel Tourist Cases Special at $5.95



Illustrated. A well constructed tourist case at a remarkable price. Covered with best quality black enameled duck, and fitted with separate tray. Lined with fancy Cretonne. Sizes 24 to 30 inches.

We shall feature on the Second Floor Today

Chic Summer Dresses for Misses at $6.95 and $8.75



$8.75

These cool summer frocks are in exclusive and very charming models, developed in large plaid and small checked Gingham with surplice blouse or Organdie Guimpe waist; pleated or draped skirt. Also—very attractive models in plain, flowered, striped, and figured Voiles, with organdie collar and cuffs. Sizes 14 to 18 years. (One model *illustrated.*)

At each price the selection is most remarkable. More becoming warm weather frocks have yet to be seen at such low cost.

Misses' Washable Velvet Corduroy Skirts, $2.95

These skirts are exceptional in both style and price. Three models to select from,—full shirred, button front, and gathered back—showing new pockets and belts. Lengths 34 to 37.

Early Fall Models in Misses' Silk Dresses at $14.50

Dainty frocks of superior quality Taffeta, and Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe combined, featuring new tunics, side draped and full skirts. Such stunning and youthful dresses have seldom been seen so modestly priced and may not be duplicated. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Imported Voile Dresses at $10 $12.95 $15

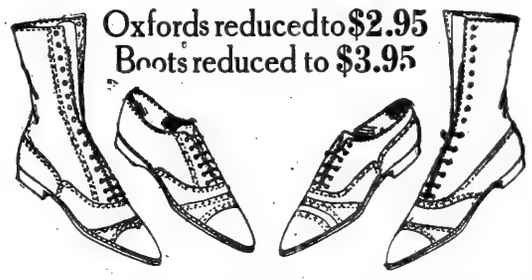
Smart two-piece sport models in satin-striped, cross-bar, flowered, and Japanese designs, in original colorings, displaying large collar and novel pockets. Also plain and embroidered White Voile dresses with tunic or tucked skirts, trimmed with Filet Lace insertions, fine tucks and hemstitching. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

These Reductions Are Final in the

Extraordinary Sale of White Washable Kid Sport Shoes

For Women and Misses

Oxfords reduced to $2.95
Boots reduced to $3.95



We began this important sale with 10,000 pairs of boots and oxfords, and now have less than 3,000 pairs left. We are determined to dispose of the entire remaining pairs in record time, and have reduced them to these remarkable prices for that purpose. There are

18 Distinct Models to Select From

suitable for tennis, golf and walking, with "Neolin" or White Ivory Leather soles and heels. Never before have shoes of this character been seen at such prices, and we cannot hope to duplicate this offer when these are gone. Look them over—they are the most extraordinary values ever offered by this or any other store.

Sizes 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and widths AA to D. Not all sizes in each model but your size in one of the many attractive styles included.

None C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

For Today Only

Sterling Silver Lavallieres Reduced to $1.50

Regularly $2.95. Very attractive drop circle design, set with fine cut French Rhinestones. May be had with black enamel or plain rim around circles.

Items of Unusual Interest on the Third Floor

Women's Cool, Summery Negligees at $2

Of Dotted Swiss, in Empire model, trimmed with ribbon beading and lace insertion. Also of dotted voile, shirred at the waist, showing collar and cuffs of plain voile.

Fancy Striped Negligees at $1.50

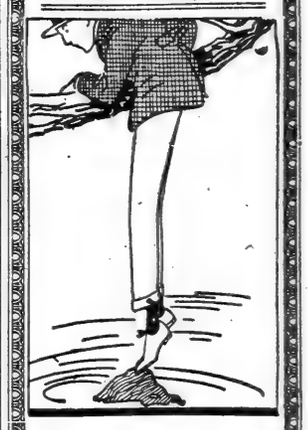
Of Fancy Striped Voile, with shawl collar and cuffs of plain color Voile, in Blue or Pink edged with lace. Very carefully made, and priced unusually low.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



In A Quandary About Vacation Clothes?

A pair of white trousers to wear with any dark coat and a sport coat for good measure will round out a man's vacation outfit at little expense.

White Flannel Trousers, $4.75

Some plain, others with fine pencil stripes—but all at much less than elsewhere. Others at $3.96 to $10.75.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Men's Sport Coats

Smartly fashioned coats that fairly invite you to slip into them. Pinch Back and belted models with patch pockets—carefully tailored. Of brown or blue flannel, $9.50. Of brown, gray, blue or heather green knitted fabrics, $10.75. Still others of tan gabardine, $12.75 and $14.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Books on Military Subjects

We have a good assortment of books on this all-important topic and are constantly watching for new books, adding them to our shelves as soon as they are available.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Wear-to-Business Shirts at $1.89

You may take your pick of three styles—laundered cuff, soft cuff negligee or pleated—in woven madras or mercerized weaves. A good assortment of striped effects in a variety of colors. All carefully tailored and finished. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Mohair Dust Coats at $4.49

This is a roomy, double breasted model, with a belted back, in a serviceable, medium-dark gray shade. As usual, it is marked at a "Lowest-in-the-City" price. Sizes 34 to 46.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Men's Athletic Union Suits $2.89



With just enough fit to be comfortable—with not enough to be felt. Well finished garments of good quality silk mixture, in white, champagne, Nile-green or pink. Sleeveless and open knee length.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Those Who Commute

may leave their orders for merchandise at the Order Booths, Grand Central or Hudson Terminal, when they leave the trains—and they will find everything ready for them when they make the trip back home in the late afternoon.

6000

Customers of the

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

Enjoy Security Against Loss by Holding Our

5%

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

59 Liberty St., Manhattan
184 Montague St., Brooklyn

MOTOR CHANDLER CARS

Chandler Used Car Dept.

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP.

1884 BROADWAY

Clearance Sale Used Cars

July 16th to 28th

Model 17—Chandler Touring
" 17— " Sedan
" 16— " Limo.
" 17— " Roadster
" 16— " Roadster
" 17— " Dem'st'r

1917 Drexel 4 Pass.

Buick 16 Touring.

1914 Lozier Touring.

Hupmobile 5 Pass.

Hudson Speedster.

All Chandler Cars Rebuilt, Repainted; Sold with a Guarantee.

To Cornelius and Patrick Kelleher or Their Descendants:

Denis C. Kelleher, a lawyer and real estate dealer of Chicago, Illinois, died Nov. 19, 1916. In his will he states that his brothers Cornelius and Patrick have not been heard from for a long time. They or their descendants are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

STATE BANK OF CHICAGO, Executor, Chicago, Ill.



A reliable, safe skin treatment

You need never hesitate to use Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap in the treatment of severe or simple skin-troubles. There is nothing in them to injure the tenderest surface.

Resinol

is a doctor's prescription which, for years, has been used by other physicians for irritating, unsightly skin affections.

They prescribe Resinol, knowing that its remarkable soothing, healing action is due to ingredients so gentle and harmless as to be suited even to a baby's delicate skin.

All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment. *Resinol Soap improves the hair.*



LION—ROLL

WITH

LINK AND BUTTONS

15¢ EACH 6 FOR 90¢

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

AYVAD'S WATER-WINGS

Learn to Swim Easily

Sold Everywhere

Plain, 35c.
Fancy, 50c.

Also "AIRLIGHT" Pneumatic Life-Preservers, for steamers, yachts, boats; compact, substantial. Price $2.50 each.

AYVAD MAN'F'G CO., Hoboken, N. J.

7-20-4

Factory output Two Hundred Thousand daily.

Largest selling brand of 10c. Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

THE RIGHT KIND OF HELP.

Employers seeking help regard readers of The New York Times as possessing those traits that are necessary to them. Telephone 1000 Barclay.—Advt.

SMOKE SAVED LINER ATTACKED BY U-BOAT

American Steamer Outran Submarine After Torpedo Swished Past Her Stern.

PASSENGERS IN GRAVE FEAR

Four Big Mail Steamers Arrive from War Zone—Mrs. Craig Hears of Son's Death.

Four liners arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port with passengers and mails from England and Russia, after being detained from three to six days at ports in Ireland, through submarines having laid mines along the channels leading out to the Atlantic Ocean.

The vessels were all armed and were not escorted by destroyers on their way out of port. One of the four, an American liner, had a narrow escape from being torpedoed on the morning of July 11, when she was 202 miles west of the coast of Ireland, according to the officers and passengers. The liner was steaming at eighteen knots in a choppy sea at 11.30 A. M., when the officers on the bridge and the passengers standing on the promenade deck saw a torpedo flash past the stern from starboard to port, missing the vessel by sixty feet. The direction of the missile was from north to south. Nothing could be seen of the periscope or submarine because a dense cloud of thick, black smoke was belching forth from the liner's funnels and hung low on the water.

The vessel continued on her course and zigzagged at full speed, but very few of the passengers went down to luncheon at 1 o'clock, because they feared there might be more submarines about. No incident of a startling nature occurred until 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 13, when the passengers had an opportunity to see the naval gun crew in action against what was taken to be a big U-boat standing well out of the water.

It was on the port bow and was about 2,000 yards away when the gunners opened fire with the port gun, according to Colonel A. C. Graeme Harrison, who comes from Virginia, and is now in the Fourth Dragoon Guards of the British Army. He said that the liner turned a complete circle, so that all the guns could be fired at the supposed submarine until sixty-two shells had been expended, and then the officers realized it was a cable buoy with a small flag attached which had drifted out of some harbor and was carried out to sea. Nearly all the passengers went below and buckled on their lifebelts after the big guns commenced to boom over the water, and kept them on until dinner time.

Members of the crew of the British steamship Cranmore, who arrived yesterday at an American port on a passenger liner, said their vessel was saved from destruction, after she had been torpedoed, by the appearance of an American destroyer.

The Cranmore, they said, was attacked 180 miles off the south coast of Ireland on the morning of June 7 by a submarine, which fired a torpedo that ripped open five plates forward of the engine room on the port side. The U-boat did not follow up the attack because an American destroyer came to the rescue at a speed of twenty-five knots. After rigging a spare jibsail over the side to check the inrush of water, the Cranmore managed to make Queenstown under her own steam. She left Baltimore for Manchester with grain on May 23.

Another American liner, which had been fourteen days on the voyage from a British port, did not see any signs of submarines or mines, the officers said.

W. Tod Martin, who was one of seventy cabin passengers on a big British liner, said that on the afternoon of July 9, off the Irish coast, they saw a destroyer engaged with what the officers on the bridge took to be a submarine, which disappeared below the surface. The destroyer was about six miles off, and the flashes from her guns could be seen plainly, but it was impossible to tell whether the submarine was sunk or not. The war craft made no signals, and the liner did not stop to inquire, because she was ordered into an Irish port just then by the Admiralty.

Another passenger on board was Mrs. M. Young Craig of New Haven, Conn., returning from France, where she had been to see her son, an aviator in the French Army. She was met at the pier by her husband, John Craig, who broke the news that their son had been killed at the front five days ago. Mrs. Craig collapsed in her husband's arms.

The fourth liner, which flew the Russian flag, came via a British port, bringing about sixty officers and seamen of the Russian Navy on their way to the Pacific Coast. The officers of the steamship sighted several mines on the voyage from Russia to England.

FIND COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Federal Detectives Arrest Three in an East Side Raid.

Officials of the Secret Service, under the lead of Captain John Henry, raided an apartment yesterday on the top floor of 67 Avenue C, and arrested two men and one woman on a charge of counterfeiting. A search of the rooms revealed 2,000 spurious quarter dollars made of pewter, and $50 in genuine currency.

The occupants of the apartment were arrested and held for examination by United States Commissioner Hitchcock. They were Salvatore Riccodono, 29 years old; Frank Pirrone, 28 years old, and Fanny Schwartzbach, 22 years old. In the young woman's possession were found twenty-two of the counterfeit coins, and $134 in good money. Captain Henry reported that Pirrone was arrested recently for attempted grand larceny, and was released on parole, and that Riccodono was tried in the United States District Court last April on a charge of passing counterfeit coin, and was set free.

It was alleged that the prisoners drove a big trade in disposing of the bogus money to pushcart peddlers.

ATLANTIC FLEET TO BE REORGANIZED

Daniels Orders Changes to Meet Expansion of Sea Force to Almost Twice Its Normal Size.

ALL BATTLESHIPS ON DUTY

Superdreadnoughts to Constitute One Division — Grant Is Promoted to be Vice Admiral.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Reorganization of the Atlantic Fleet has been ordered by Secretary Daniels to meet new problems resulting from expansion of the force to almost twice its normal size for war service.

Details of the steps are withheld for military reasons, but the Secretary announced today that the reorganization plan involved the addition of another Vice Admiral to the fleet, and that Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, now commanding the submarine force, had been named for the place.

Admiral Mayo will remain in general command, with the immediate authority under him divided between Vice Admiral Coffman, at present second in command, and Vice Admiral Grant. The former is to have direct command of a division containing most of the superdreadnoughts and designated as "Force No. 2," while Vice Admiral Grant will command the remainder of the fleet under the designation of "Force No. 1."

It is understood that the reorganization will not affect the division of the fleet now in European waters under Vice Admiral Sims. At the Navy Department it was indicated today that possible operations overseas were not contemplated by the changes, and that there was little probability that either Vice Admiral Coffman or Vice Admiral Grant would be sent abroad in the near future.

Vice Admiral Grant's appointment leaves no vacancies in that rank, and if additional Vice Admirals are needed a further authorization will have to be sought of Congress. Authority for the appointment of three was granted with the understanding that one would be appointed for the Atlantic Fleet, another with the Asiatic Fleet, and the third with the Pacific Fleet, but so much more importance has been forced upon the Atlantic forces that it was decided to station all three Vice Admirals there. Vice Admiral Grant will be succeeded as Commander of the submarine force by Captain S. S. Robison, now commanding the battleship South Carolina.

"This carries into effect a plan worked out by Admiral Benson and Admiral Mayo, which has been under consideration for several months," said Secretary Daniels, regarding the reorganization plan. "There are now twice as many battleships in commission as we ever had before; in fact, every battleship we have is now in full commission.

"The whole purpose of the new organization is to keep our battleship fleet in as perfect condition as possible, to put it in the highest state of efficiency and readiness for action."

CHEAP PEAS FOR SOLDIERS.

Government Buys from Canners "Much Below Present Market."

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Award of contracts for half a million cases of canned peas, the entire supply needed for the army and navy for the coming year, was announced tonight in a statement by the Public Information Committee with the comment that the price is "much below the present market."

The Government's needs were outlined to representatives of the canners here Saturday by Herbert C. Hoover, Quartermaster General Sharpe, and officials of the Defense Council's Supplies Committee. As a result the contracts have been distributed among concerns situated near army and navy depots.

"I Am Ready."

Dawsons



ALERT, resourceful, powerful, Firestone Super-size Cord Tires are undaunted by any road emergency. The unexpected rut or gully, the stretch of wet, polished pavement come upon without warning, find Firestone Cord Tires prepared.

Super-size, that additional girth and air capacity with its augmented resilience, road grip and endurance, is more than a match for any road test, no matter how severe.

11,000 of the Firestone Organization are stockholders in the company. Their interest and pride in the product are important elements in the success of this big, staunch cord tire.

One or two Firestone Super-size Cord Tires on your car will lead to your making them your standard equipment.

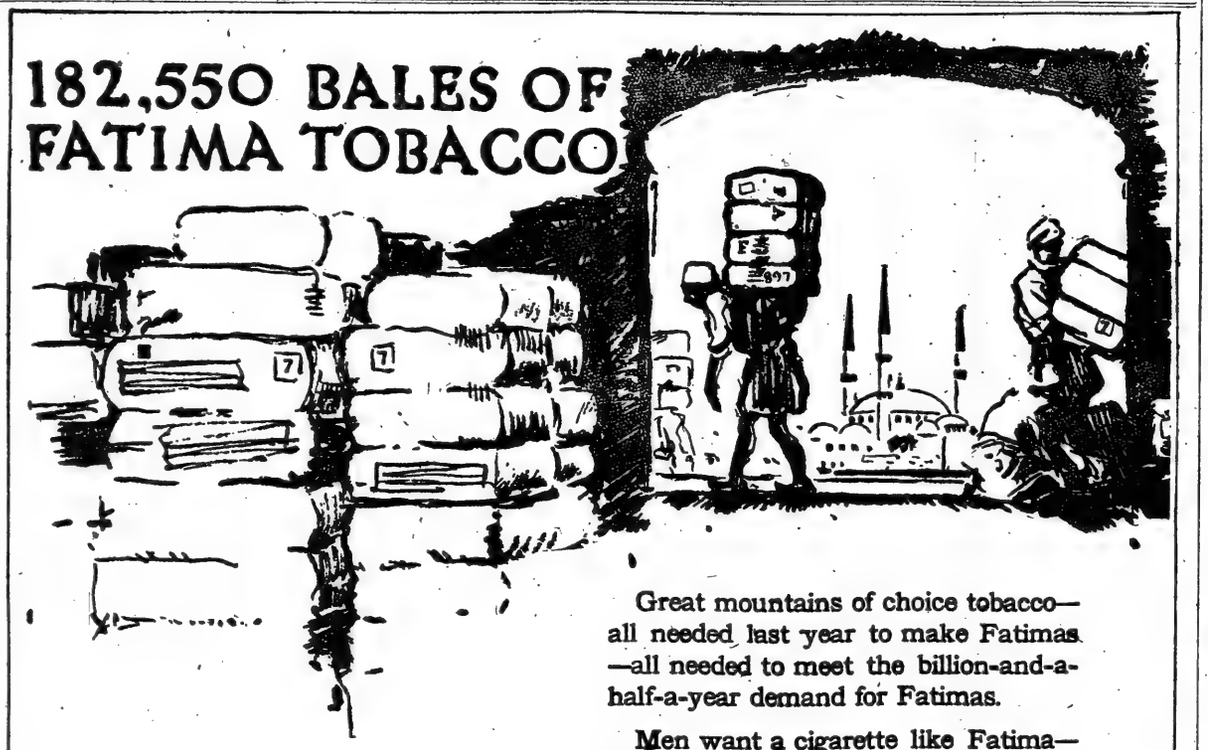
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Bedford Ave. and Sterling Pl., Brooklyn 1871-75 Broadway, N. Y. 84 Bank St. Newark, N. J.

Home Office and Factory: Akron, O. Branches and Dealers Everywhere.

Firestone

182,550 BALES OF FATIMA TOBACCO



Great mountains of choice tobacco—all needed last year to make Fatimas—all needed to meet the billion-and-a-half-a-year demand for Fatimas.

Men want a cigarette like Fatima—delicious to taste—friendly to throat and tongue—one that always leaves you free from that "over-smoked" feeling.

You, too, will say Fatimas are sensible.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

DOING OUR BIT

How You Can "Do Your Bit"

IN THE present emergency all good citizens desire to aid in the defense of the country. One way to help is to cooperate in the use of telephone service, which is of such vital importance to the Nation at this time.

The following suggestions may be of value as illustrating how you can "do your bit":—

Take good care of your telephone instruments and cords, so that they will not become damaged. A broken instrument or a wet telephone cord may cause serious interruption to your service and require labor and costly materials to repair.

Take good care of your telephone switchboard. With the present scarcity of all materials required in the telephone business, conservation of telephone equipment is essential.

Avoid unnecessary calls and help keep the lines open for important messages.

Avoid especially "curiosity calls" in times of emergency—calls that may seriously interfere with important service.

There are three parties to each telepnone connection: you, the operator and the party called. The cooperation of all three is necessary at the present time to assure high grade service for commercial use and for the National Defense.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Welch's

THE NATIONAL DRINK

Write for free booklet, "Welch Ways." Ninety-nine ways to serve Welch's.

GENTLY the afternoon drones on. Thirst steals into throats. Conversation languishes. Some knowing one murmurs "Welch's"—delightfully welcome word. Ice-cold it comes. A sip—another. The glass is drained. Then cooled, with thirst forgotten, there rises a pleasing hum of merry talk.

Welch's has worked its magic. For the keen, delicate, fruity tartness of the fresh-pressed juice of the Welch Premium-Quality Concords digs down to the deepest-set thirst. It refreshes and it stimulates. Always an acceptable and grateful refreshment. Welch's is economical. It dilutes superbly with water—plain or carbonated—with ginger ale or lemonade.

Buy Welch's in bottles, 10c and up, from your grocer, druggist or confectioner.

The Dealer Who Serves You Well, Serves You Welch's.



The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

GRAND JURY CALLS CRUGER DETECTIVES

Devotes Entire Day's Session to the Testimony of Lagarenne and McGee.

CYCLE MEN SEEK A HEARING

Ready to Waive Immunity, They Want to Controvert Statements That They Indorsed Cocchi.

In a letter sent yesterday to the Board of Estimate District Attorney Swann asks for an extra appropriation of $25,000 to meet the expenses of the special investigation into the Ruth Cruger murder. In view of the fact that the Board of Estimate will not receive the request until today, the District Attorney declined to make public the text of his letter further than to say that the appropriation was requested on the ground that the investigation was an "extraordinarily difficult one" and extended beyond the facts of the murder itself into an inquiry regarding the "neglect and malfeasance on the part of certain members of the Police Department" who were connected with the case.

The District Attorney also said in his letter that part of the appropriation would be used to pay for the services of James W. Osborne, who was engaged as a special Assistant District Attorney to conduct the Grand Jury investigation.

It was said yesterday that the police aspect of the case would occupy the time of the Grand Jury for at least a month.

Coincident with the arrival in town last night of Governor Whitman, the report became current that the Grand Jury investigation might be extended to include a survey of the work which the prosecutor's office did in the Cruger case, the intimation being that the entire blame for blunders did not belong to the police.

The two important witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday were Detectives Largarenne and McGee, whose failure to arrest Cocchi and discover the body of Ruth Cruger immediately after she was slain constitutes the ground for the present investigation into police negligence and inactivity. They occupied the attention of the Grand Jury throughout the entire day. The investigators finished with Largarenne yesterday, but will recall McGee to the stand today.

In the hearing before Commissioner Wallstein, and also on several previous occasions when examined by officials of the District Attorney's office both Largarenne and McGee insisted that they paid comparatively little attention to Cocchi's possible connection with the Ruth Cruger murder because of the assurances they had received from motor cycle policemen who knew him that he was a man of good character and above suspicion. In view of these representations, Detectives McGee and Largarenne said they felt there was no need of wasting too much time in investigating Cocchi or the premises where the body finally was found.

A report published yesterday that Largarenne and McGee had repeated substantially the same story before the Grand Jury caused the appearance in the office of the District Attorney of Motor Cycle Policemen John L. Ochsenhirt and Thomas Kerrigan. They came with their counsel and announced their willingness to waive immunity and go before the Grand Jury and deny the story.

Ochsenhirt and Kerrigan were the men who hurried to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau on the day that Cocchi escaped to inform the detectives of his disappearance. They arrived at the bureau, however, almost simultaneously with Mrs. Cocchi, who came to announce the disappearance of her husband, and actually did so, according to the information of the District Attorney, fully five minutes before the policemen made their report.

In offering to go before the Grand Jury yesterday the motor cycle policemen told Assistant District Attorney Talley that they knew nothing of Cocchi's character, and that they never had had any dealings with him which would enable them to judge what sort of person he was.

District Attorney Swann announced yesterday that a certain amount of light had been thrown upon the identity of Mrs. Louise La Rue, who jumped from the window of her apartment on June 15, to escape violence at the hands of men presumed to have been friendly with Alfredo Cocchi, by the receipt of a telegram from a Mrs. Charles Merralls of Calexico, Cal., who appears to be Mrs. La Rue's sister. The telegram, forwarded in response to a query sent to Mrs. Merralls by Inspector Faurot, read as follows:

"News received. Please send details of sister, Louise La Rue. Worried."

According to the story of Mrs. La Rue, who is now in the Polyclinic Hospital recovering from the injuries received when she jumped, she was attacked by certain men who sought to avenge themselves upon her for having revealed to Mrs. Humiston information leading to the discovery of the Cruger girl's body.

In order to eliminate all possibility of graft among motor cycle policemen, Police Commissioner Woods yesterday put into force recommendations made to him by Commissioner Leonard M. Wallstein with reference to the future conduct of the Motor Cycle Squad. The recommendations as submitted to the Police Commissioner were as follows:

The Police Commissioner to designate an official at headquarters whose duty it shall be:

To examine summons books issued to traffic men and to the various precincts outside of Manhattan. No books to be so issued except upon the return of an equal number of used books.

To examine all books so returned to see that all books have been filled; that the summonses have been issued in numerical order, and that all entries that have been issued were made in ink, and that the stubs bear the certification of the desk officer.

To compare the stubs returned in the summons books with the stubs and summonses returned from the Magistrate's Court, and generally to supervise the issuance of summonses by policemen, and to make random tests from time to time by comparing the stubs with the blotter entries or otherwise.

The Police Commissioner to request the Chief Magistrate to cause to be returned to the Police Headquarters upon the first of each month all summons stubs received from the precincts and all summonses so far as court clerks are able to secure them from defendants.

RATE INQUIRY BROADENED.

New Interests Considered in Southeastern Rail and Water Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.—The freight rate inquiry conducted here by Special Examiner Gibson of the Interstate Commerce Commission was broadened today by the inclusion of the City of Atlanta, the Nashville Traffic Bureau, the State Commission of Virginia and the Louisville & Nashville, Southern, Atlantic Coast Line and Alabama Central Railroads, in addition to the Boston Chamber of Commerce and other New England interests and the Ocean Steamship Company.

The inquiry now embraces a general investigation of all rail and rail and water rates to Southeastern territory, both as to class and commodity, from Eastern cities and interior Eastern points.

C. E. Bell, general freight agent of the Southern Railway, declared on the stand today that freight rates from Philadelphia and other Eastern ports to New Orleans, Mobile, and other Gulf ports, were controlled by cheap all-water competition.

The Virginia Commission protested against discrimination in favor of Baltimore as against Richmond and Norfolk, alleging that there is not sufficient difference in the rates considering the shorter haul from Southeastern points. Eastern trunk line rates from Gulf ports to Eastern ports, it was declared, have consistently taken account of distance and direct hauls, the latest revision making the first class rate to Baltimore $1.15, New York and Philadelphia, $1.17, and Boston $1.28, an advance of five cents per hundredweight for each under the last revision.

The all-water rate from Gulf to Eastern ports has been advanced from 90 cents to 92 cents. Baltimore's third class water and rail rate is $1.

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MANHATTAN AND BRONX

ALLEN ST.
59-63, Allen Garage.
AMSTERDAM AVE.
133, Hudson River Garage.
AVENUE A.
370, Interboro Delivery Company.
AVENUE D.
83, G. M. Morrissey.
BEACH TERRACE.
605, Imperial Taxi Service.
BAILEY AVE.
3400, Van Cortlandt Garage.
3129, J. Whelan's Garage.
BELMONT AVE.
1837, Lion Garage, Inc.
BOONE AVE.
1443, Zavacca's Garage.
BOSTON ROAD.
1015, The Speier Garage, Inc.
1263, Ross Garage & Taxi Co.
1865, McKinley Sq. Garage Co., Inc.
BROADWAY.
1910, Michael T. Watts.
2329, B'way Garage, Inc.
2444, Kesbec Sales Company.
2906, Ciniotti Garage Company.
3552, Childs Garage Co., Inc., S. W.
4163, Arrowhead Garage, Inc.
4342, Greater New York Garage.
4816, Dyckman Auto & Repair Co.
4350, The Arthur Garage, Inc.
5015, Brickner's Auto Supply Company, Inc.
BROADWAY AND 65TH ST.
Lincoln Sq. Garage.
BROADWAY AND 70TH ST.
Winton Company.
BROADWAY AND 82D ST.
Savoy Gas Station.
BROADWAY AND 133TH ST.
135th Street Garage Corporation.
BROADWAY AND 218TH ST.
Buffo's Gas Station.
BAILEY AVE.
2131, Whelan's Garage.
BERGEN AVE.
607, Bronx County Auto Company.
BROOK AVE.
1094, Wm. & Thos. Witters Garage.
BROOME ST.
23, Broome Street Garage.
BROWN PLACE.
144, Dieterich-Edwards Company.
CASTLE HILL AVE.
1166, Estling's Garage, B.
CATHARINE ST.
38, Catharine Street Garage.
COURTLANDT AVE.
509, Courtlandt Garage.
CROTONA AVE.
1067, Crotona Garage.
CROTONA PARKWAY.
1982, Fairmont Garage Corp.
DALY AVE.
4070, Individual Garage, Inc.
DOWNING ST.
45, R. Tassi Sons Garage.
DYCKMAN ST.
244, Inwood Garage.
EAST 2D ST.
79, Asens Garage.
EAST 7TH ST.
Cor. Lewis St., 7th Street Garage.
EAST 9TH ST.
216, New Royal Garage.
224, Stuyvesant Auto Trading Company, and 9th St. Garage.
EAST 11TH ST.
810, Dochtermann Van Company.
EAST 12TH ST.
19, Cleric and Bambi.
EAST 23D ST.
141, Hoffman Taxicab Company.
438, Service Auto Trucking Co., Inc.
EAST 31ST ST.
139, Blue Sprocket Garage.
411, Express Garage.
EAST 37TH ST.
238, 37th Street Garage, McCook & Co.
EAST 39TH ST.
416, Oleger's Garage, C. A. Olegur.
EAST 63D ST.
418, Central Garage.
EAST 76TH ST.
209, Rits Garage.
235, Terrace Garage, Inc.
EAST 85TH ST.
236, Halcyon Garage, Inc.
242, Tuxedo Park Garage.
219, Berwick Garage, Inc.
EAST 72D ST.
E. River, Auto Club of America.
EAST 73D ST.
132, Brooks Garage.
EAST 78TH ST.
115, Urban Garage.
118, Spengler Auto Company.
175, Nathan Garage.
EAST 76TH ST.
423, Lind & Co., Gus.
61, J. McEwen.
EAST 77TH ST.
159, Ardsley Garage.
EAST 81ST ST.
225, Avon Garage.
EAST 84TH ST.
115, Belmont Garage.
157, 84th St. Garage Corp.
237, Yorkville Garage.
EAST 86TH ST.
205, Yorkville Central Garage.
EAST 88TH ST.
55, Wm. Pollock.
58, Watson Club Garage, Inc.
EAST 89TH ST.
NiagaraGarage,57East89thSt.,NewYork
EAST 90TH ST.
431, Arfman's Garage.
EAST 91ST ST.
417, Fisher's Garage Co., Inc.
EAST 98TH ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Parkview Garage.
EAST 99TH ST.
51, Healy's Taxi Company.
EAST 103D ST.
406, Wicke's Garage, A. C.
EAST 104TH ST.
435, Eagle Garage.
437, Market Auto Garage.
EAST 106TH ST.
55, Lyons' Garage, M.
402, Saratoga Garage Co.
EAST 113TH ST.
159, M. Buds & Son's Garage.
EAST 120TH ST.
154, Strathmann Auto Company.
165, Corinthian Garage.
EAST 122D ST.
410, The Excelsior Garage.
EAST 126TH ST.
125th St. Garage, Inc., 212-226 E. 125th St.
227, Phenix Garage.
EAST 188TH ST.
185, Mahn's Garage.
EAST 187TH ST.
207, Hayes Garage, Inc.
EAST 133D ST.
447, Byrnes Garage.
EAST 137TH ST.
430, Hub Garage Co.
EAST 149TH ST.
427, Hub Gasoline Station.
EAST 152D ST.
Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Centre Garage.
EAST 159TH ST.
779, Woodstock Garage.
EAST 169D ST.
490, Melrose Garage.
EAST 176TH ST.
412, Hewson's Garage.
941, Coryell Garage.

EAST 200TH ST.
Cor. Park Ave., Bedford Park Garage.
EAST 215TH ST.
Cor. White Plains Ave., Ruff's Garage.
EASTCHESTER ROAD
And Boston Road, Joseph McGrain.
EAST TREMONT AVE.
2645, Bentley's Garage.
ELEVENTH AVE.
440, New York Herald Garage.
FIFTH AVE.
Circle Gasoline Station at 110th St.
FIRST AVE.
1109, Flynn Garage.
1292, Janovic, Emil.
1834, First Avenue Auto Garage, Inc.
FORDHAM ROAD.
561, Fordham Garage, Inc.
FOX ST.
1107, Simpson Garage.
GERARD AVE.
Reo Motor Car Co., Gerard Ave. & 150th St.
GRAND CONCOURSE.
2194, Maxim Garage.
2408, Holland's Gasoline Station.
2431, Concourse Garage.
2458, Grand Concourse Garage.
Cor. 176th St., Moller's Gas Sta., Wm. R. J. Reville, cor. Echo Pl.
Bergen Garage, cor. 181st St.
HAMILTON PLACE.
17, Kesbec Sales Company, No. 2.
IRVING PLACE.
59, Gramercy Park Garage.
JENNINGS ST.
850, Metropolitan Garage, Inc.
JEROME AVENUE.
1934, Jerome Ave. Garage.
Cor. 167th St., Jerome Ave. Gas Sta.
LAFAYETTE ST.
363, Michael T. Watts.
14, Victor Ragiero.
LAWRENCE ST.
90, Voelke's Garage,\P.
MORRIS AVE.
399, Murray's Garage.
1005, Levine Garage Corp.
Cor. 143d St., Munich and Medell.
MORRIS PARK AVE.
Cor. Mulliner Ave. Morris Park Garage.
PARK AVE.
481, Sanford Auto Company.
485, Willets & Co.
583, Cryder & Co.
587, Park Ave. Garage.
1691, Gus Rotholz.
4506, Aetna Garage Co., Inc.
PEARL ST.
555, J. T. Kelly.
PLIMPTON AVE.
Cor. 172nd St., Conway's Garage.
PROSPECT AVE.
966, Paramount Garage Co., Inc.
SAINT GEORGE CRESCENT
Cor. Van Cortlandt Ave., Lord's Gasoline Station.
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
235, Hewlett's Automobile Station.
647, St. Nicholas Garage.
641, College Garage Co.
1006, Goff's Garage, F.
SEDGWICK AVE.
1401, Sedgwick Garage.
1823, Bronx West Side Garage.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD
1161, Aaron Garage.
2073, Boulevard Auto Company.
THIRD AVE.
4199, Reliance Garage.
Cor. 133d St., California Oil Works.
THOMPSON ST.
242, De Pola Garage.
TIEBOUT AVE.
2244, Overlook Garage.
TOPKINS ST.
43, Heipenhauser Bros.
TRINITY AVE.
917, Trinity Garage.
UNIVERSITY AVE.
2614, Kingsbridge Garage.
University Ave. Garage, University Ave. and 176th St.
UNION AVE.
1048, Nobel Garage.
1117, Union Garage.
WASHINGTON AVE.
962, Yockel Bros. Corp.
WASHINGTON SQ. SOUTH
73, Washington Square Garage.
WATER ST.
662, Ohrkers, Sol.
WATTS ST.
Cocchio Garage.
WALKER AVE.
1780, Kolbe, A.
WEBSTER AVE.
1139, Fleetwood Garage.
1360, Kindermann & Sons Garage.
1818, Reliable Garage.
1826, Duggan's Webster Ave. Garage.
2680, Tyrrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
2923, Motor Garage, W. O.
WEST END AVE.
70, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
83, Kelly Springfield Motor Truck.
87, Doty Demos Co.
91, West End Garage.
102, United Garage.
112, Palette Garage.
WEST 3D ST.
106, Third Street Garage.
WEST 11TH ST.
356, Donovan Trucking Co.
WEST 12TH ST.
245, Twelfth Street Garage.
WEST 15TH ST.
422, Piercy Contracting Company.
WEST 16TH ST.
157, Greenwich Garage.
130, Clinton Taxi Service.
245, Empire Garage.
339, Fred Trinca Garage.
WEST 19TH ST.
428, Rich. Fitzpatrick.
WEST 20TH ST.
143, S. & T. Garage, Inc.
WEST 27TH ST.
242, J. Strout Garage.
WEST 28TH ST.
249, Martinique Garage.
WEST 35TH ST.
513, National Garage.
WEST 36TH ST.
2005, Garland Service Co.
524, N. Y. Automobile Garage.
256, 36th St. Garage.
WEST 37TH ST.
512, Peter White Garage.
WEST 39TH ST.
146, Opera House Garage.
WEST 40TH ST.
202, International Garage.
WEST 41ST ST.
220, Hudson Garage.
236, Packard Transp. & Repair Co.
WEST 42D ST.
243, 424 Street Garage.
621, N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co.
WEST 44TH ST.
307, Astor Garage.
WEST 45TH ST.
406, Interboro News.
WEST 47TH ST.
228, Carlsoed Co.
WEST 48TH ST.
215, Forty-eighth Street Garage.
WEST 49TH ST.
147, Forty-ninth Street Garage.
225, Bowman Auto Company.
301, Equitable Auto Company.
327, Sally Wiesbader, Inc.
WEST 50TH ST.
218, Mason Bros., Inc.
235, People's Garage.
348, Caron Garage.
WEST 51ST ST.
123-131, Parker's Garage.
139, O'Toole's Garage.
141, Ritz-Carlton Garage.
218, J. A. Ryan.
222-224, Postal Garage.
WEST 52D ST.
112, Joscelyn Garage.
115-117, Franklin J. Phillips.
146, M. W. Smith Co.
551, McNulty Bros.
630, Buick Motor Co., Thos. A. Cowan.
WEST 54TH ST.
114, Proud Taylor Elec. Co.
124, The Corvan Garage.
147, Webb's Garage.
155, S. S. Garage, Inc.

238, Norman Garage.
247, Auto Club of America.
Cor. B'way, Reo Motor Car Company.
WEST 55TH ST.
139, Aero Garage.
411, Hotel Rental Service.
417, Stearns Co., F. B., of N. Y.
419, Mitchell Motor Car Company.
WEST 56TH ST.
107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage.
122, Lotos Garage.
132, Gem Garage.
152, Newport Transfer Co., M. Buckley.
155, Flint Garage, L. H. Cornish.
160, Day and Night Garage.
Cor. 8th Ave., Columbus Circle Gas & Oil Co.
WEST 57TH ST.
515, Clinton Garage.
518, Eagle Garage.
681, White Company.
Cor. B'way, Colt-Stratten Company.
WEST FORDHAM ROAD.
148, R. A. Myer's Gas Station.
WEST 60TH ST.
20, Lewis, S. H.
25, Locomobile Co. of America.
40, St. Paul Garage.
WEST 62D ST.
8, Detroit Cadillac Motor Company.
42, Marmon, N. Y. Company.
WEST 64TH ST.
203, Grand Garage, Inc., L. J. Kelly.
205, Colonial Garage.
Cor. West End Ave., International Motor Company.
302, Acme Garage.
WEST 65TH ST.
39, Kesbec Sales Co.
214, Long Acre Motor Company.
218, Fyrsmid Garage.
306, New York Auto Garage.
WEST 67TH ST.
52, West 67th St. Garage.
WEST 68TH ST.
142, Joseph A. Ryan.
241, Thomey Auto Service.
252, Economical Garage.
WEST 69TH ST.
244, D. & B. Garage.
248, Hetzer Bros.
283, Continental Garage.
WEST 70TH ST.
320, W. B. Thom.
340, Edson Garage, M. Edson.
WEST 75TH ST.
207, 75th St. Garage.
WEST 76TH ST.
208, Superior Motor Garage Co.
Cor. B'way, Aeon Garage.
WEST 77TH ST.
200, D. F. D. Garage.
WEST 78TH ST.
214, Apthorp Garage, Depalina & Wilson.
WEST 82D ST.
211, Burghardt Mills Co.
WEST 83D ST.
150, Brereton Hall Garage.
Savoy Service Station 220 to 230.
WEST 87TH ST.
211, Concord Garage.
252, Belmont Garage.
265, Jerome Garage.
271, Riverview Garage.
WEST 89TH ST.
187, The Robt. Thedford Garage Co., Inc
171, Champion Garage.
210, West End Auto Palace.
WEST 90TH ST.
2, Kingston Garage.
WEST 93D ST.
55, Turin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.
WEST 95TH ST.
215, Royal Garage.
WEST 98TH ST.
315, Thedford's Garage, Inc.
WEST 100TH ST.
11, Century Garage.
146, Eureka Garage Corp.
WEST 101ST ST.
160, Bonair Garage and Supply Co.
202, Marseilles Garage.
WEST 102ND ST.
204, Miller's Garage, J.
WEST 105TH ST.
112, Consolidated Garage & Taxi Co.
Cor. 5th Ave., Michael T. Watts.
WEST 107TH ST.
102, Royal Garage, Branch B.
241, Elite Garage.
WEST 108TH ST.
234, Manchester Garage Co.
WEST 109TH ST.
254, Bonavista Garage Co.
WEST 110TH ST.
145, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.
WEST 115TH ST.
65, Alhambra Garage Co.
WEST 124TH ST.
208, Normal Automobile Station.
WEST 125TH ST.
2959, B'way, Martin Taxi Service Co.
WEST 127TH ST.
552, Olympic Garage.
WEST 129TH ST.
303, Security Garage.
WEST 130TH ST.
474, 474 West 130th St. Garage Co.
WEST 132D ST.
153, Kingswood Garage.
WEST 133D ST.
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave. Daly Bros. Gasoline Station.
WEST 135TH ST.
206, Ideal Garage Co.
WEST 141ST ST.
397, Strand Auto Co.
WEST 142D ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Baker, R. & L. Co.
WEST 144TH ST.
22, West 144th Street Garage, Inc.
20, Dolphin Garage.
WEST 150TH ST.
457, Convent Garage, Inc.
WEST 152D ST.
50-52, J. L. Mahon.
WEST 154TH ST.
434, Fort Washington Garage.
WEST 161ST ST.
414, Speedway Garage.
WEST 161ST ST.
512, The Ansonia Garage.
518, Kay Bee Garage, Inc.
WEST 168TH ST.
554, Washington Heights Garage.
WEST 170TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, Kesbec Sales Co., No. 3.
Cor. Haven Ave., Haven Ave. Garage.
WEST 174TH ST.
554, 174th St. Garage.
WEST 181ST ST.
513, Beaver & Son, J. P.
WEST 181ST ST., BRONX.
14, Mount Hope Service Station.
WEST 209TH ST.
443, Black'n Inwood Garage.
WEST 234TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, McFartland's Gasoline Station P.
WHITE PLAINS AVE.
3445, Geo. W. Benjamin.
WHITE PLAINS ROAD.
2221, Gasoline Station, Inc.,
3445, Benjamin, Geo. W.
WILLIAMSBRIDGE ROAD.
1483, Thompson's Garage, J.
NEAR PELHAM PARKWAY.
R. Manson & Son.

BROOKLYN

ABERDEEN ST.
F. Siegman, cor. Bushwick Ave.
ALBANY AVENUE.
Albany Garage.
ATLANTIC AVE.
Ajax Garage, 1569.
E. H. Dunn, 2762.
Hare & Vendell, Atlantic Ave. & Linwood St.
Van Sicien Garage, 3814.
C. J. Williams, 2783.
W. S. Bridjette, 559.
Duquid Bros., 975.
Mohawk Garage, 1348.
Moll's Garage, 430.
United States Garage, 1690-1630.
Warwick Auto Supply Co., Atlantic Ave. & Warwick St.
AVE. Q.
Irving Garage, 1007.
BAINBRIDGE ST.
Brainbridge Garage, 631.

BAY RIDGE AVE.
Island Garage, 245.
Mittnight Bros. 245.
BEDFORD AVE.
Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co., 839.
Bedford Gasoline Supply, 858 to 862.
Bedford Auto Garage, 942.
I. C. Kirkham, 1355.
Parkside Gaso. Station, 2066.
Powell Garage, 2038.
Martin's Garage, 2490.
Slocum Motor Service, Inc., 1545.
Martin's Garage, 2460.
BERGEN ST.
Pitkin Auto Co., 2120.
Elmwood Garage, 603.
BOERUM PLACE.
Boerum Place Garage, 27.
BUSHWICK AVE.
Alvyn Garage, 263.
BUTLER ST.
Buick Motor Co., 324.
CHAUNCEY ST.
Marquis Garage, cor. Patchen Ave.
CHURCH AVE.
Church & Bedford Ave., J. J. Bellinger.
Premier Garage, 1616.
CLARK ST.
St. George Garage, 58.
CLERMONT AVE.
M. S. Marlborough Sons, 479.
Clermont Ave. Garage, 482.
COLLEGE PLACE.
Zavacca Garage, 52.
Brooklyn Heights Motor Cabs, 10.
Little Garage, 12.
COMMERCIAL ST.
E. G. Stache's Sons, 70.
CONEY ISLAND AVE.
Kensington Garage, 712.
Cortelyou Garage, 736.
Nonpareil Garage, 794.
Prospect Park South Garage, 488.
Oakcrest, 1201.
COOK ST.
Cook Garage, Inc., 168.
COOPER ST.
Cooper A. Ryan.
Cypress Garage and Repair Co., 1714.
CORNELIA ST.
Cornelia Garage & Repair Corp., 2319.
CORTELYOU ROAD.
Fred D. Hewitt.
CRANBERRY ST.
Pioneer Garage, 23.
CRESCENT ST.
Foot Garage, Wellman.
Adelphi Garage, 200.
CROPSEY AVE.
Bath Beach Garage & Machine Co., 1907.
CUMBERLAND ST.
Hill Garage, 370.
DE KALB AVE.
De Kalb Garage, 796.
Star Garage & Machine Shop, 836-890.
DUFFIELD ST.
Extension Garage, 60.
EASTERN PARKWAY.
I. Goodman, 1700.
The Silverman Garage, cor. Sterling Pl.
H. Tarnow, 1917.
Waltman Garage, Eastern Parkway & Sterling Place.
EAST NEW YORK AVE.
E. E. Stewart, 1730.
EAST 21ST STREET.
C. Fraubert, East 21st and Foster Ave.
EAST 28TH ST.
Glenwood Garage, W. O. Baur, 635.
EAST 30TH ST.
Clarendon Garage, 253.
Goodwin's Garage, Cor. Tilden Ave.
EAST 31ST ST.
and Flatlands Ave., Canarsie, Geo. Krier.
ECKFORD ST.
Eckford Garage, 75.
18TH AVE.
Garage Colony, Inc., 8236.
Kenmore Garage, 4440.
11TH ST.
Thomas Pitchladdo, 478.
EMERSON PLACE.
Emerson Place Garage, 94.
52D ST.
Monadnock Garage, 1061.
44TH ST.
Bee & See Garage, 268.
Sunset Garage, 314.
55TH ST.
Bay Ridge Garage, 350.
59TH ST.
Blythebourne Garage, 1339.
FLATBUSH AVE.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension cor. Lafayette St.
Bklyn Riding & Drl. Club, cor. Pilam St.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension and Prince St.
Extension Garage, 81 Flatbush Ave. Extension.
Victor Selling Co., 103 Flatbush Ave. Extension, cor. Tillary St.
Michael T. Watts, Flatbush Ave. Extension.
B. F. Stephen's Flatbush Ave., and Stephen's Court.
FOREST AVE.
F. J. Reiss, 47.
Platz Bros., 67.
FORT HAMILTON AVE.
R. A. Hill, 4250.
Jacob Quinley, 6320.
FOSTER AVE.
Kisenhauer, Mario, Cor. E. 21st St.
Lipstrott & Allen, 902.
FOURTH AVE.
Supreme Gas Station, cor. Douglass St.
Fischer & Fischer, Fourth Ave. & 39th St
Salvatore Lombardi, 653.
Crescent Garage, 6317.
G. Ferrigno, 250.
Supreme Gas Station, 396.
FOURTH ST.
Cross Garage, 331.
44TH ST.
West End Garage & Auto Co., 1943.
FROST ST.
194, Reliable Garage.
FULTON ST.
Geo. Post & Son, 73.
Fulton Park Garage, opposite Lewis Av.
GATES AVENUE
Ebram Garage, 661.
Kaufman's Garage, 614.
GREENE AVENUE.
Royal Garage & Machine Co., 1668.
HALL STREET.
Sloan Engineering Co., 240.
HAMILTON AVENUE.
Frank Sons, 1235.
McKay Bros., 485.
HANCOCK STREET
Hancock Garage & Repair e., 940.
HART ST.
Irving Garage, 579.
HERKIMER STREET.
A. J. Culliford, 336.
Herkimer Garage, 240.
American Auto Service, 681.
Beach-Knowles & Hill, 7.
HIGHLAND BOULEVARD.
Charles Amann, 79 Fulton Ave.
HOPE ST.
Nassau Garage, 120.
HOWARD AVENUE.
Howard Garage, Cor. Eastern Pkway.
HUMBOLDT STREET.
Lasky Motor Car Co., Inc., 58.
HURON STREET.
Oakland Garage, 183.
IRVING AVENUE.
Irving Ave. Garage, 25.
JEFFERSON AVENUE.
P. M. Marko, 102.
JAMAICA AVE.
Forest Park Garage, 1077.
JUNIUS ST.
Junius Garage, 232-243.
KINGS HIGHWAY.
Geo. Doyle, 33.
Fred. Hommel Garage, Cor. Snyder Ave.
KNICKERBOCKER AVE.
Campbell's Garage, Cor. Moffat St.
Knickerbocker Garage, 118.
KOSCIUSKO ST.
Mitchell Garage, 29.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 6.
S. & M. Garage, 421.
LEXINGTON AVE.
L. A. Disbrow, 259.
Lexington Garage, 611.
Quincy Garage, 234.

LENOX ROAD.
Private Owners' Garage, 21.
LIBERTY AVE.
L. Mickman, 1103.
LOTT STREET.
Beverley Garage, 140.
MADISON STREET.
Sylvan Garage, 623.
MANHATTAN AVE.
Manhattan Ave. Garage, 583.
MARCY AVE.
I. Blumenthal, 633.
MAUJER STREET.
Maujer Garage, 264.
McDONOUGH STREET.
McDonough Garage, 406.
METROPOLITAN AVE.
100, Richard Schultbe.
Neuman's Metropolitan Garage, 1489.
MONROE STREET.
C. B. Crossman Garage, 107.
J. H. Waite, 493.
MORGAN AVE.
Morgan Ave. Garage, Cor Meserole St.
MYRTLE AVE.
Cor. New Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood.
Auto Garage.
NEW UTRECHT AVE.
H. M. Dickover & Son, 5905.
NOSTRAND AVE.
Hawthorne Garage, 1187.
NORTH 6TH ST.
Yzenda's Garage, 127.
NORTH 9TH ST.
Roebling Art Supply Co., 186.
OCEAN AVE.
Ocean Ave. Garage, 2043.
OCEAN PARKWAY.
Shelbourne Garage, foot of Ocean Pkwy.
Circle Garage, 4.
Morris Levy, Ocean Parkway & Neptune Ave.
Sheepshead Bay Garage, 3156.
Cor. Prospect Ave., F. R. Welch.
OSBORN ST.
237, Osborn Garage.
Central Garage, 167-169.
PACIFIC ST.
Portland Garage, 670.
W. C. Quinn, 161.
PARK AVE.
Park Ave. Garage, 804.
Tompkins Garage, 756.
Park ve. Garage, Park & Clinton Aves.
PARK PLACE.
Elanel Garage, 500.
PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
East New York Garage, 65.
POWELL ST
Cor. Sutter Ave., Saphr's Garage.
PROSPECT PLACE.
Healy, Prospect Garage, 731.
PUTNAM AVE.
United Motor Co., 109.
Kohlmeyer's Garage, 1736.
Brooklyn Auto Delivery Co., 191.
PRESIDENT ST.
Joseph D'Esterre, 1229.
RALPH AVE.
Ralph Garage, 199.
RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Ridgewood Ave. Garage, 295.
REID AVE.
Putnam Garage, 260.
ROEBLING ST.
Bayside Garage, cor. Division Ave.
ROCKAWAY AVENUE.
Rockaway Garage, 526-538.
ROGERS AVE.
Flatbush Auto Service Co., 1343.
ST. JOHN'S PLACE.
Club Garage, 560.
F. C. O'Neil, 1434.
SCHOLES ST.
Grosse Garage, 163.
SENATOR ST.
Senator Garage, 416.
ST. MARKS AVE.
Armstrong Garage Co., Inc., 361.
Court Garage, 233.
Pratt Hendricks Co., 239.
Ferrier & Strickland, 533.
58TH ST.
Sunset Garage, Inc. 1535.
STAGG ST.
Stagg Garage, 136.
STATE ST.
Daniel F. E Leary, 393
75TH ST
Shore Road Garage, 316.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY ROAD.
Bayside Garage, 1787.
SIXTH ST.
Dennis Garage, 282.
68TH ST.
Louis Stackleroth, 465.
16TH ST.
Unique Garage, 548.
SNYDER AVE.
Brooklyn Motor Car Co., 44.
J. J. Sartor & Sons, 55.
Snyder Ave. Garage 54.
STERLING PLACE
Voll's Garage, 199.
Eagle Garage, Eastern Parkway & Sterling Place.
STONE AVE.
Lax Garage, 34, near B'way.
STUYVESANT PL.
Stuyvesant Heights Garage, 96.
TILDEN AVE.
Flatbush Auto Co., 2222.
20TH ST.
Hellauder Garden Garage, 20th St. and Railroad Ave.
Hoech Bros. Co., 321.
24TH AVE.
D. H. Joyce 3227.
24TH STREET
American Garage & Machine Wks., 237
UNDERHILL AVE.
Standard Garage Service Co., 106.
UNION ST.
Hurwits Garage, Cor. Sutter Ave.
McIntosh Bros., 811.
Park Place Garage, 920.
Union Garage, 744.
Academy Garage, 339.
VANDERBILT AVE.
Vanderbilt Garage, 267.
VERNON AVE.
M. Reichelsohn's Garage, 220.
Hohwelaner & Son, 374.
Keystone Garage, 301.
WASHINGTON AVE.
Consumers Park Gasoline Station.
Montgomery St.
WATKINS ST.
Watkins St. Garage, 382.
WAVERLY AVE.
C. J. Hillis, 42.
Waverly Garage, 334.
WEIRFIELD ST.
Fred Brugel's Garage, 390.
WEST 8TH ST.
P. A. Kelsey, 2342.
WEST 37TH ST.
Seagate Garage, W. 37th St. & Mermaid Ave.

LONG ISLAND

ASTORIA.
Azzeria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts.
Charles Amann, 79 Fulton Ave.
Brust Bros. Garage, 233 31st Ave.
Falconer Garage Co., 133 Jamaica Ave.
Private Auto Rental Service Co., 22 Grand Ave.
Herman's Garage, 270 11th Ave.
Sachse & Marks, 177 Vandeventer Ave.
Uhl & Metz, 333 Lockwood St.
Michael T. Watts, Queensboro Bridge Plaza.
BAYSIDE.
Auto Repair & Machine Works.
Otto's Gasoline Station.
COLLEGE POINT.
Geo. Duer.
Hera & McCracken.
CONEY ISLAND
West End Garage, Cook's Lane and Railroad Ave.
CORONA.
Palace Garage, 10-12 Jackson Ave.
Chatfield Garage, Jackson Ave., nr. 41st St.
Corona Motor Car Co.
Jackson Garage.
Haines Gaso. Station, J. W. Haines, Prop., Jackson Ave.
ELMHURST.
Elmhurst Bridge Garage, Kingsland Ave.
W. A. Pulis Garage, Jackson Ave. & 25th St.

FLUSHING.
Flushing Auto Garage, 119 Broadway.
John Geddes.
Mold's Garage.
Queensboro Garage, 69 Broadway.
Dunn's Gase. Station, B'way & 33d St.
Excelsior Motor Cycle Garage, 58 B'way.
Upper Flushing Garage, 49 Murray St.
Pfeiltz Bros., 5 Jasper St.
New Broadway Flushing Garage, Sanford Ave. & Broadway.
FOREST HILLS.
Continental Garage, Continental Ave.
Forest Hills Garage, Queens Blvd.
Fred Frey, Metropolitan & Cooper Aves.
GLENDALE.
A. Geier, 2304 Myrtle Ave.
Wm. Rupp, Cooper Ave.
P. Schoensiegel & Co., Cooper Ave.
Myrtle Garage, Cooper & Myrtle Aves.
HOLLIS.
Hollis Gaso. Station, Fulton St., Russell Yeapie, Prop.
W. Stafford, Hillside & Flushing Aves.
HOWARD BEACH.
Anderson & Stark.
H. Paulsen.
JAMAICA.
Baker Bros. Garage Co., Inc., 19 No. Washington St.
Frank Berman, 134 Rockaway Rd.
Dashew Bros., Hillside Ave.
Franklin Garage, 5 Franklin St.
International Garage, Smith St.
D. Koster & Son, Hillside Ave.
C. Higgins, Locust Ave. & Merrick Road.
Mott Bros., Hillside Ave.
Palm Garage, Hillside & Flushing Aves.
Wiegel's Garage, Union Hill St.
Straig Auto Garage Co., Inc., Fulton at Smith St.
Quinlan Gasoline Station, Merrick Rd.
Mrs. Schmidt, Hillside & Columbus Aves.
Unity Garage,

GIANTS GIVE CHICAGO CUBS THEIR THIRD SUCCESSIVE BEATING OF THE SERIES

GIANTS AGAIN JOLT UNFORTUNATE CUBS

Chicago Team Plays Placid Brand of Ball and Pole Grounders Win, 4 to 2.

ZIM WAXES VERY WROTH

Heinie Brandishes His Fist in Manner McGraw, Thinks Batter of It, but Is Banished by Byron.

Heinie Zimmerman bloomed into a pink rage up at the Polo Grounds yesterday when Umpire Lord Byron called him out when he tried to steal home in the eighth inning. Red-hot sparks flashed from Heinie's eyes and his clenched fist started in the general direction of Byron's nose. Nearer and nearer the fist of Zim approached the umpirical frontispiece. Byron didn't move. He stood with head erect under fire and waited for the terrible blow to fall. The crowd sat back and gasped, anticipating the impending collision, and then—

Well, Heinie pulled his punch and it didn't land on Byron's face. Visions of $500 fines and a hot Summer out of work probably loomed up before Zim and had something to do with quelling the threatened punch. Zimmerman was ejected from the game, and maybe the National League will punish him by sending him to bed without any supper.

The Giants didn't need the run which Heinie made all the rumpus about, for they won 4 to 2 without any exertion. The Cubs are beginning to show that they lead the league in taking punishment, or, perhaps, they have the season mixed and are hibernating. Hardly a day goes by but that somebody beats them. The Chicago players contributed their usual number of errors. If it is human to err the Cubs are the most human players on this continent.

The Canadian Kilties, with their bagpipe band, trooped into the park about the second inning and broke up the game for about ten minutes. The bagpipes whined and moaned and everybody got up and cheered, and a regiment of National Guardsmen whooped it up for the visitors and there were heaps of excitement. The tune the Kilties played was pages long and the pipers showed that they had more wind than a Kansas cyclone.

Kilties Take to Peanuts.

While the Highlanders munched away on the peanuts Harry Stevens gave them the American soldiers entertained them by singing "Where Do We Go from Here? That song set the Cubs to thinking about where they would go after they land in last place. Just now Moose Mitchell's Chicago team, which looked so promising a while back, is the fastest growing club at large. But unlike most things that grow, they are growing downward instead of upward.

Pol Perritt pitched for the Giants and his support was decorated with three double plays which snuffed Chicago hopes. Shuffling Phil Douglas, the best of the Cubs' pitchers, was picked by Mitchell to get at least one game in the present series, and he did well enough until the fifth, when the Giants scaled off four hits in a row and gathered enough runs to put the game on the shelf.

The Cubs started out as if they were going to do something, but, after getting a run in the first, the Giants came right back and tied the score in the same inning, and after that the Cubs accepted defeat as the natural course of events.

The only time that Perritt was in danger was in the first of the eighth, when the Cubs clustered a trio of hits off his service. The best they could get out of the series of raps was a run, although a double play served to save Pol from considerable embarrassment.

Captain Charley Herzog is out of the game for a few days, as an injury to his back which he received several weeks ago is again bothering him. The Giants feel safe in giving their star second baseman a layoff while the opposition has only lukewarm. Lew McCarty, who broke his leg in Cincinnati, is back, but is still hobbling around on crutches. He expects to be back in harness before the season is over.

Cubs Score at Outset.

Eddie Flack opened the matinée with a two-base drive to left. Mann sacrificed and Flack counted on Doyle's hit to centre. The Giants got the run back in their portion of the same stanza. Burns singled to left, went down on Kilduff's out, and took third on a passed ball. After Kauff fouled to Deal, Zimmerman pumped a single to centre, scoring Burns.

With one down in the fifth, Rariden singled to right and was forced at second by Perritt. Burns singled to centre and when Kilduff rapped a hit to left Perritt scored. Burns went to third and Kilduff to second on the throw-in. Kauff punched a single to centre, sending Burns and Kilduff over the plate.

Harry Wolter batted for Douglas in the eighth and singled to right. He hopped around to third on Flack's single to right. Mann hit into a rapid double play, Wolter being held at third. Doyle smashed a single to left and Wolter scored.

Kauff opened the eighth with a single to right and Zimmerman rapped one to left. Kauff tried to stretch his way to third, as Mann juggled the ball, but he was thrown out at third, Zim going to second. Heinie went to third on Fletcher's out at first, and while Robertson was at the bat he attempted to steal home. Byron called him out, while Zim ferociously claimed that Wilson did not touh him with the ball. Zim's pugilistic uprising resulted in his expulsion.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Burns,lf	4	2	3	1	0	
Kilduff,ss	4	1	1	4	8	
Kauff,cf	4	0	2	2	0	
Zim'rman,3b	4	0	2	0	6	
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	0	2	
Robertson,rf	3	0	0	1	0	
Deal,3b	4	0	1	2	1	
Holke,1b	3	0	0	15	1	
Rariden,c	3	0	1	4	0	
Perritt,p	3	1	0	0	7	
Tobert,3b	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	32	4	10	27	19	0

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Flack,rf	4	1	2	0	0	
Mann,lf	3	0	1	1	1	
Doyle,2b	4	0	2	3	0	
Merkle,1b	4	0	2	0	6	
Williams,cf	4	0	1	0	2	
Deal,3b	4	0	1	2	1	
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	7	5	
Wilson,c	2	0	0	3	1	
Douglas,p	2	0	0	0	3	
aWolter	1	1	1	0	0	
P'dergast,p	0	0	0	0	1	
bDilhoefer	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	32	2	8	24	17	

a Batted for Douglas in seventh.
b Batted for Wortman in ninth.

Errors—Perritt, Doyle, Williams, Wortman.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—4
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Flack. Stolen base—Burns. (2). Sacrifice hit—Mann. Double plays—Doyle, Wortman and Merkle; Zimmerman, Kilduff and Holke. (2;) Perritt, Kilduff and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Perritt, 3 runs; Douglas, 5, and 4 in 7; Prendergast, 3 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Perritt, 3; by Douglas, 2. Passed ball—Wilson. Time—1 hour 26 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

STAEHL WINS CYCLE TITLE.

Clinches National Amateur Laurels by Sprint in Stretch.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 18.—John K. Staehl, a Newark boy, clinched the national amateur bicycle championship here tonight by winning the two-mile title race. He finished with a strong sprint in the home stretch, nipping Gus Lang at the tape; Chris Dotterweich was third, and Harry Hoffman of San Francisco fourth. There is still one race to be decided, but this will not affect the final outcome of the championship.

Arthur Spencer, the newly crowned professional national champion, easily disposed of Alfred Goullet in two straight heats of a one-mile match race.

Eastern League.

Hartford, 4; Portland, 1.
Lawrence, 3; New London, 1.
Bridgeport, 1; Springfield, 0.
First game.
Bridgeport, 4; Springfield, 3.
New Haven, 7; Worcester, 5.
Second game.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Chicago, 2.
Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
Pittsburgh, 8; Boston, 6.
(First game.)
Pittsburgh, 3; Boston, 2.
(Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 13; Cleveland, 7.
(Ten innings.)
Chicago, 4; Washington, 0.
(First game.)
Chicago, 7; Washington, 4.
(Second game.)
Boston, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 1.
(First game.)
Philadelphia, 4; Detroit, 3.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	50	26	.658
Philadelphia	41	33	.554
St. Louis	44	39	.530
Cincinnati	47	48	.522
Chicago	42	43	.500
Brooklyn	38	39	.494
Boston	33	45	.429
Pittsburgh	26	54	.325

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	55	31	.640
Boston	51	32	.614
Cleveland	47	41	.534
New York	42	39	.519
Detroit	43	41	.512
Washington	33	49	.402
Philadelphia	31	49	.387
St. Louis	28	53	.384

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.

ROBINS HAVE RICH INNING.

Score Five Runs in Third and Beat Cardinals Easily.

Brooklyn played better baseball than usual in yesterday's encounter with the Cardinals at Ebbets Field. As far as superlative pitching is concerned, Larry Cheney certainly earned the right to a shutout, but Zack Wheat made this impossible when he allowed a wild throw to second in the ninth inning. The Cardinals hadn't been overalert up to that time, but Hornsby, who was on second by reason of a neatly placed double across the third sack, which trickled away toward the left field bleachers, raced home when Wheat blundered after a fine catch of Paulette's fly. The game closed with the score 5 to 1 in favor of Brooklyn.

The Dodgers tore the lid off the game in the third inning, when they broke loose with a five-run total. Larry Cheney struck out, just as Leon Ames had done a moment before on Cheney's pitching. Olson smashed a single at Hornsby, which the Cardinal short stop headed off, but could not get to first in time to catch the runner. Daubert hit to Betzel, who tried to catch Olson, and, failing, both men were safe. Ames delivered a pass to Myers, which crowded the bases.

Into this turmoil came a hit by Stengel, which amounted to a bunt, although the Dodger swung at the ball hard. Olson and Myers squeezed across and the bases were still full.

Wheat forced Stengel and Daubert raced home, Myers taking third. Cutshaw, who has an inherent ability to hit when hits are needed, dropped a hit just beyond Betzel's reach, and Myers galloped to the plate, while Wheat perched at third.

Cutshaw stole second, which indicates how much asleep were the Cardinals. Ames stopped Snyder's throw to second, never dreaming for an instant that it was intended to catch the slow-moving Cutshaw. Mowrey took first on Ames's continued inability to find the plate and filled the bases. Miller cracked out a single that didn't have even a speaking acquaintance with Hornsby and Wheat and Cutshaw ambled along the worn path to the plate. It was now up to Larry Cheney, who had opened the inning with a strikeout. The Dodger twirler didn't fan the air this time. Instead he hit it to Hornsby, who tagged out Miller at second.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Olson,ss	5	1	2	2	1	
Daubert,1b	2	1	0	6	0	
Johnston,1b	0	0	0	1	0	
Myers,cf	3	1	1	7	0	
Stengel,rf	4	0	1	1	0	
Wheat,lf	4	1	0	4	0	
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	1	1	3	
Mowrey,3b	1	0	0	1	2	
Miller,o	4	0	2	4	2	
Cheney,p	4	0	0	0	1	
Total	31	5	7	27	9	0

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
J. Smith,rf	4	0	1	3	0	
Baird,3b	4	0	2	1	1	
Long,lf	4	0	0	1	0	
Hornsby,ss	4	1	2	4	4	
Cruise,cf	2	0	0	1	0	
Smyth,cf	1	0	0	0	0	
Betzel,2b	4	0	1	5	2	
Snyder,c	3	0	0	4	1	
Ames,p	2	0	0	0	2	
aCarsteman,p	1	0	0	0	1	
May,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Watson,p	0	0	0	0	0	
aGonzales	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	32	1	6	24	10	

a Batted for May in eighth.

Errors—Wheat, Long.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hit—Hornsby. Stolen base—Cutshaw. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 8. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 4; Carsteman, 2; Cheney, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Ames, 4 hits, 5 runs in 3 innings; Horstman, 1 and 0 in 3; May, 1 and 0 in 1; Watson, 1 and 0 in 1; Cheney, no runs in 9. Struck out—By Ames, 3; Cheney, 4. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Dmalie.

MATTIES IGNORE CHANCES.

Outhit Moran's Men, but Yield Game to Them by 3 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Although outhit nearly two to one, Philadelphia defeated Cincinnati today 3 to 1. The visitors failed to take advantage of their opportunities to score.

Philadelphia secured one run in the second inning on three bases on balls and Killifer's single, and won the game by scoring twice in the seventh on singles by Luderus and Killifer, Paskert's double, and two fumbles by Roush.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Evers,2b	4	0	0	0	4	
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	4	3	
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	2	0	
Cravath,rf	3	1	1	2	0	
Luderus,1b	4	0	1	8	3	
Stock,3b	2	1	0	2	2	
Paskert,cf	2	1	1	4	1	
Killifer,c	3	0	2	4	1	
Mayer,p	3	0	0	1	2	
Total	28	3	6	27	16	

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Groh,3b	5	1	1	1	1	
Kopf,ss	3	0	2	1	0	
Roush,cf	4	0	1	2	0	
Chase,1b	4	0	2	9	2	
Griffith,rf	3	0	2	2	1	
Neale,lf	4	0	2	2	0	
M'K'nie,2b	4	0	1	2	3	
Clarke,c	4	0	0	7	0	
Toney,p	3	0	0	1	5	
aMitchell	0	0	0	0	0	
bThorpe	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	35	1	11	24	12	

a Batted for Toney in ninth.
b Batted for Kopf in ninth.

Errors—Bancroft, Paskert, Roush, (2,) McKechnie.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Chase, Griffith, Cravath, Paskert. Sacrifice hits—Kopf, Stock. Double plays—Evers, Bancroft, and Luderus. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 10; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Toney, 3; Mayer, 2. Struck out—By Toney, 4; Mayer, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Toney, 6 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; Mayer, 11 and 1 in 9. Time—1 hour 22 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Brennefield.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 6; Mobile, 2.
Little Rock, 7; New Orleans, 1.
Birmingham, 5; Chattanooga, 1.
Atlanta, 3; Nashville, 1.

YANKEES LAND ON INDIANS IN TENTH

Home Run Baker's Bat Figures Prominently in New York's 12 to 7 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18.—A batting rally in the tenth inning, during which the Yankees landed on Stanley Coveleskie for six hits and five runs, gave Bill Donovan's team a victory over the Indians here this afternoon by a score of 12 to 7. In this big inning the Yanks batted around, Maisel opening and closing the frame with grounders to Chapman.

Ineffective pitching had twice enabled the Indians to erase leads which the New Yorkers had picked up. Before the Yanks had been retired in the first inning, they had rung up a three-run lead for Ray Caldwell, but Slim did not last to the close of the inning. He started by fanning Wambsgans, and Chapman reached first on an error by Pipp. After Speaker had doubled and Roth had followed with a single, Donovan decided that this was not Caldwell's day, and he put his case in the hands of Ray Fisher. The Indians chased Fisher to the showers in the seventh, and Allen Russell came on to stop them dead until the Yanks had clinched the game.

The all-round work of Frank Baker, who seems to have discovered the fountain of youth, stood out in this latest victory. He pounded out four hits during the afternoon, and these blows figured in six New York runs. In the first inning, after driving in a run, he stole second and later stole home, and in the tenth he made a spectacular one-hand catch of Graney's low drive.

The tenth-inning rally developed unexpectedly. Maisel had been retired on his grounder to Chapman, when Peck bounced a single off Evans's shins. Pipp was safe, when Coveleskie, who covered first, muffed a throw from Wambsganss and Peck reached second. Baker lined a single into right field, filling the corners.

Donovan decided it was time to introduce Armando Marsans into the Yankee squeeze-play club, and the Cuban delivered with a perfect bunt, scoring Peck and leaving the bases still filled, as Marsans beat out the bunt. Chapman got Miller's drive and forced Pipp at the plate. Nunamaker beat out a slow roller to third and Baker counted. Russell got a hit to deep short, so deep that Chapman could make no play, and Marsans scored. High followed with a single to centre, scoring Miller and Nunamaker. Maisel ended the inning with a grounder to Chapman.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
High,lf	6	1	3	0	0	
Maisel,2b	5	0	0	5	3	
Pipp,1b	5	2	2	11	0	
Baker,3b	5	2	4	3	1	
Marsans,cf	5	2	2	5	0	
Miller,rf	5	1	1	1	0	
Nunam'r,c	5	1	1	7	0	
Caldwell,p	0	0	0	0	1	
Fisher,p	3	1	1	0	1	
Russell,p	2	0	2	0	0	
Total	44	12	17	80	15	

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
W'gans,2b	5	1	1	5	4	
Chapman,ss	4	2	1	2	10	
Speaker,cf	5	1	2	3	0	
Roth,rf	3	1	2	2	0	
Guisto,1b	5	0	2	16	1	
Graney,lf	4	0	0	1	0	
Evans,3b	3	1	1	0	1	
Billings,c	3	1	1	3	1	
Deberry,c	1	0	1	1	1	
Morton,p	3	0	0	0	4	
Coveleskie,p	1	0	0	0	0	
aTurner	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	39	7	11	30	23	

a Batted for Billings in seventh.
b Batted for Coveleskie in tenth.

Errors—Pipp, Baker, Guisto, Evans, Billings.

New York	3	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	5—12
Cleveland	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0—7

Two-base hits—Speaker, Roth. Stolen bases—Baker, (2,) Marsans, (2,) Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Maisel, Chapman. Sacrifice fly—Roth. Double play—Chapman, Wambsganss, and Guisto. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cleveland, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 2; Russell, 1; Morton, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Caldwell, 5 hits, 1 run in 1-3 inning; Morton, 9 and 3 in 7; Fisher, 4 and 3 in 1; Coveleskie, 8 and 0 in 3; Russell, 1 and 0 in 3 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, (Graney.) Struck out—By Caldwell, 1; Fisher, 1; Russell, 8; Coveleskie, 1. Time—2 hours 30 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty and Connolly.

PIRATES TAKE BOTH GAMES.

Capture Double Bill Completely, Halting Braves' Winning Streak.

BOSTON, July 18.—Pittsburgh stopped Boston's winning streak today by taking both games of a double-header, the first 8 to 6 and the second 3 to 2.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Bigbee,lf	4	1	2	2	0	
Pitler,2b	5	1	3	2	3	
King,rf	4	1	1	0	0	
Carey,cf	4	1	3	3	1	
W.Wag'r,1b	3	1	1	15	1	
Ward,ss	3	2	1	0	5	
Debus,3b	5	0	0	2	3	
Fischer,c	4	1	1	4	1	
Miller,p	2	0	0	0	2	
Steele,p	1	0	0	0	1	
Total	36	8	11	27	18	

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Mar'ville,ss	3	2	2	2	4	
Powell,cf	5	0	1	3	0	
Rehg,rf	5	0	2	2	1	
Kelly,lf	3	2	1	3	0	
Konetch'y,1b	5	1	3	11	1	
Smith,3b	2	0	0	2	2	
Fitzp'ck,3b	0	0	0	0	1	
Rawlings,2b	3	0	0	1	1	
Tragesser,c	2	1	1	2	2	
Tyler,p	1	1	1	0	2	
Barnes,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Ragan,p	0	0	0	0	2	
aMagee	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	30	6	10	27	17	

a Batted for Barnes in eighth.

Errors—Maranville, Smith, (2,) Tragresser.

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	2	0	5	0	0—8
Boston	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—6

Two-base hits—King, Pitler, Konetchy. Three-base hit—Ward. Stolen bases—Carey, (2,) King. Sacrifice hits—W. Wagner, Smith, Tyler. Sacrifice flies—Smith, Rawlings. Double plays—Carey and W. Wagner; Pitler and W. Wagner. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Base on balls—Off Miller, 5; Steele, 1; Tyler, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Miller, 5 hits, 4 runs in 5 1-3 innings; Steele, 2 and 0 in 2 2-3; Tyler, 3 and 5 in 7; Barnes, 2 and 0 in 1; Ragan, 1 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Miller, (Kelly;) Tyler, (Ward.) Struck out—By Miller, 1; Steele, 3; Tyler, 2; Ragan, 1. Time—2 hours 20 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Bigbee,lf	4	0	2	2	0	
Pitler,2b	3	0	1	3	2	
King,rf	4	0	1	2	0	
Carey,cf	4	1	2	3	0	
W.Wagner,1b	4	0	1	9	0	
Ward,ss	3	0	1	2	1	
Debus,3b	4	0	2	1	2	
Fischer,c	4	0	1	6	2	
Steele,p	3	1	1	0	1	
Carlson,p	1	0	0	0	1	
Total	35	3	12	27	10	

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
M'ville,ss	3	0	1	6	3	
Powell,cf	4	0	1	2	0	
Rehg,rf	4	0	0	1	0	
Kelly,lf	4	0	1	2	1	
Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	7	0	
F'pat'k,3b	3	1	2	1	3	
Rawlings,2b	3	0	1	2	1	
Tragesser,c	3	0	0	7	4	
Rudolph,p	3	0	0	0	4	
aBailey	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	32	2	6	27	15	

a Batted for Tragesser in ninth.

Errors—Ward, Fischer, Maranville, Tragesser.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Maranville. Three-base hit—Pitler. Stolen bases—Steele, King, Fitzpatrick. Sacrifice hits—Pitler. Sacrifice fly—Bigbee. Double play—Pitler, Ward, and W. Wagner. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 10; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Steele, 1; Rudolph, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Steele, 6 hits, 1 run in 6 innings; Carlson, 0 and 0 in 3; Rudolph, 12 and 2 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Rudolph, (Pitler.) Balk—Steele. Struck out—By Steele, 2; Carlson, 2; Rudolph, 6. Wild pitch—Rudolph. Time—2 hours 14 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

New York State League.

Elmira, 5; Reading, 4.
Wilkes-Barre, 4; Binghamton, 2.
Syracuse, 5; Scranton, 3.

American Association.

Toledo, 8; Minneapolis, 4.
Columbus, 3; St. Paul, 0.
Louisville, 6; Milwaukee, 5.
Indianapolis, 6; Kansas City, 4.



EVEN BREAK AT DETROIT.

Tigers Take First, 4 to 1, and Athletics Second, 4 to 3.

DETROIT, Mich., July 18.—Detroit and Philadelphia again broke even in two games today. The home club took the first game, 4 to 1, and the visitors the second, 4 to 3.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Bush,ss	3	1	1	2	3	
Vitz,3b	2	1	1	2	1	
Cobb,cf	4	1	1	4	0	
Veach,lf	4	0	1	3	0	
Heilman,1b	4	1	1	9	1	
Harper,rf	3	0	1	2	0	
Young,2b	3	0	0	1	3	
Stanage,c	4	0	1	4	0	
Boland,p	3	0	0	1	4	
Total	29	4	7	27	12	

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Jamieson,rf	5	0	1	2	0	
Strunk,cf	3	0	0	0	0	
Bodie,lf	4	0	1	2	0	
Bates,3b	3	0	0	2	2	
Hellman,1b	2	1	0	11	0	
Schang,c	3	0	1	5	4	
Dugan,ss	4	0	0	1	2	
Grover,2b	3	0	0	1	6	
Selbold,p	3	0	1	0	1	
aW.Johnson	1	0	1	0	0	
Total	31	1	5	24	15	

a Batted for Selbold in ninth.

Errors—Harper, Schang.

Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Bodie, Cobb. Stolen bases—Vitt, Bush, (2,) Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Harper. Sacrifice fly—Grover. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Detroit, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 4; Selbold, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Selbold, 7 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; Boland, 5 and 1 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Boland, (Schang.) Struck out—By Boland, 3; Selbold, 3. Wild pitches—Selbold, 2. Time—1 hour 46 minutes. Umpires—Nallin, Owens, and McCormick.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Jamieson,rf	4	0	1	2	0	
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	2	1	
Bodie,lf	2	1	0	0	0	
Schang,3b	2	2	0	5	3	
Dickson,lf	2	0	2	2	0	
Felsch,cf	3	0	1	2	0	
Gandil,1b	3	1	0	8	0	
Risberg,ss	2	0	0	3	2	
Schalk,c	2	0	1	8	1	
Danforth,p	2	0	0	0	0	
Russell,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	26	4	6	27	8	

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
O.Bush,ss	5	0	0	2	3	
Vitt,3b	4	1	1	0	2	
Cobb,cf	5	0	1	3	0	
Veach,lf	4	0	2	1	0	
Heilman,1b	3	1	0	13	0	
Harper,rf	2	0	2	1	0	
Young,2b	3	0	0	2	2	
Stanage,c	4	0	0	5	1	
James,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Woodall,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0	0	
aCrawford	1	0	0	0	0	
bBurns	1	0	0	0	0	
cR.Jones	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	33	3	6	27	13	

a Batted for James in third.
b Batted for Cunningham in fourth.
c Batted for Mitchell in ninth.

Errors—Schang, Haley, Young.

Philadelphia	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1—3

Two-base hits—Dugan, (2,) McInnis, (2,) Veach, Cobb, Harper. Sacrifice hits—McInnis, Jamieson, Bodie, Strunk, Meyer. Double play—Bush and Young. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Detroit, 11. Bases on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off James, 2; Cunningham, 1; R. Johnson, 3; J. Bush, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off James, 3 hits, 1 run in 3 innings; Cunningham, 0 and 0 in 1; Mitchell, 4 hits in 5; R. Johnson, 2 hits in 3; J. Bush, 4 and 2 in 6. Hit by pitcher—By Mitchell, (Schang, Dugan;) J. Bush, (Mitchell.) Struck out—By James, 1; Mitchell, 1; J. Bush, 3. Time—1 hour 56 minutes. Umpires—Owens, McCormick, and Nallin.

WHITE SOX GET TWO AGAIN.

Score Second Successive Double Victory Over the Senators.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Chicago won its second straight double header from Washington today, 4 to 0 and 7 to 4. The score

ASSAILS THE B. R. T. FOR REFUSING CARS

Counsel for Service Board Says Writ Was Obtained to Delay Supply of Equipment.

PUTS GOOD FAITH IN DOUBT

Mr. Ransom Asserts Service Is 'Outrageously Congested on the Surface Lines of Brooklyn—Denial Entered.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was attacked yesterday by William L. Ransom, chief counsel for the Public Service Commission, during the hearing before Justice Ordway of the Supreme Court on the writs of cerorari obtained by the company to review the commission's order that the company increase its equipment by adding to it 200 cars for use on its surface lines. A decision by the Court of Appeals was to the effect that the courts had no power to review any action by the commission except where legal questions alone were involved. Recently Commissioner Whitney declared that the company knew very well that it had no standing in court and that its action was merely for the purpose of delay.

In his argument for a dismissal of the writs Mr. Ransom submitted affidavits made by Mr. Whitney and by James B. Walker, Secretary of the commission, for the purpose of proving the fact that the B. R. T. Company was not acting in good faith.

"The company knows that these new cars are needed," said Mr. Ransom, "that its service is outrageously congested, that conditions on many street surface lines in Brooklyn are a scandal, that the Legislature has lately said that the commission has exclusive power to regulate the number of passengers carried on street surface railroads, and that the commission can end these conditions only if an adequate number of proper cars are provided. Almost in the same breath in which the company asks the commission to authorize them to charge passengers an additional fare it flouts the commission's reasonable minimum order for the furnishing of cars necessary to carry passengers on any tolerable basis at all. For the sake of a delay of six months or a year, the company is persuaded to ignore the law and defy the dictates of commonly known facts."

Mr. Ransom protested against such an abuse of judicial processes and constitutional rights. He declared that the voluminous correspondence on the matter clearly proved that the writs were obtained in bad faith, and that no issue was raised on which any court could set aside the order of the commission. He said that the writs were obtained without notice to the commission, and that no opportunity was given to the commission's representatives to be heard.

"The commission," continued Mr. Ransom, "has no desire to be unjust to the company or to any of its subsidiaries. Justice and fair dealing to the company, no less than to the public, is the spirit and purpose of the Public Service Commissions law. The recent management and policy of the company had given reason for hope that there would be no return to old-time methods. It is hard for the commission even now to believe that these writs represent the best judgment of the officers of the companies interested as to what should be done in dealing with the commission and the public.

"If anything a commission orders may be indefinitely delayed by the simple filing of a writ, without even a pretence of concealment of the corporate purpose, the public will of necessity find reason for disappointment in the failure to realize in New York the benefits won by public service regulation in States which countenance no such dilatory writs. The lower courts should refuse to grant or countenance writs of this character."

Arguing in behalf of the company, D. A. Marsh said that additional cars were not needed, and that there would be still less need for them when the new rapid transit lines were in operation.

"It is unreasonable," he said, "to require these companies to go into the present abnormal market and purchase cars. There has probably been no time in our nation's history when prices for labor and material were so much above normal as when deliveries were so uncertain. It should be borne in mind that the credit of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, of which these companies are a part, is pledged to the carrying out of rapid transit enlargement in unity with the city, entailing for our system an expenditure of not less than $60,000,000, and inasmuch as this credit must for some time be assured by the earnings of the surface lines, any unnecessary burden now imposed on those lines will be an impediment to the larger plan of transit development.

"The time given the companies to provide the cars is so limited that unless the dates mentioned are to be considered as subject to change, no opportunity is given to exercise a proper and reasonable discretion with respect to market conditions."

Counsel will have until Monday in which to file papers.

Concert for Jewish Relief Saturday.

Announcement was made yesterday by the committee that the following artists would appear at the concert to be given next Saturday night in the City College Stadium for the benefit of Jewish relief: Giovanni Zenatello, Italian operatic tenor; Adam Didur, basso, of the Metropolitan Opera House; George Bakianoff, Russian baritone, and Miss Sophie Braslau, operatic contralto. The symphony orchestra will be conducted by Nahan Franko.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The bookings for the Manhattan Opera House for the first part of the coming season have been announced. "The Wanderer" will be revived there Aug. 20, and after a brief engagement will go to the Philadelphia Grand Opera House. "Experience" will be revived next for a few weeks, and will be followed by the Oriental fantasy, "Chu Chin Chow." The premiere of this will take place on Thursday, Oct. 18.

Victor Mapes's new comedy, "The Lasso," will be presented at the Lyceum Monday night, Aug. 13. The cast includes Shelley Hull, Phoebe Foster, Edward Abeles, Helen Westley, Charles A. Stevenson, Beatrice Noyes, Burton Churchill, Eleanor Gordon, Lillian Cooper, Sam Colt, and Florence Johns.

A jury of well-known artists and illustrators has been appointed by Charles Dillingham to choose the young women for the chorus of the new Fred Stone show. On Aug. 1 all photographs of applicants will be submitted to the committee, who will select the sixty handsomest from the lot.

Margaret Jarman, mezzo-soprano, has been engaged by Henry W. Savage for the role of Therese in "Pom-Pom," in which Mitsi Hajos will appear on tour during the first half of the season.

Maude Hannaford has been engaged to appear in Wilton Lackaye's support in "The Inner Man," when it is presented at the Lyric next month.

Katherine Grey has been engaged to play the role of Rosalie La Grange in "The Thirteenth Chair," in the company that will act the Veiller melodrama on the Coast next season.

MANAGERS COMBAT MUSICIANS' DEMANDS

Refuse to Pay More in Wages and Say They Will Hire Non-Union Men.

The squabble between the musicians and theatre managers that comes every few years when the former announce the adoption of a new scale of wages has been resumed. The United Managers' Protective Association, whose membership includes all of the principal producing managers, at a meeting yesterday decided not to meet the raise in wages announced by the musicians, to become operative Aug. 1.

At a series of meetings held last month the Musical Mutual Protective Union decided to demand a new scale of wages. The prevailing weekly wages and the wages asked for under the new scale for the various kinds of work follow: Dramatic attractions, $24, $28; musical comedy, $30, $35; big time vaudeville, $33.50, $40; first-class picture houses, $38.50, $42; picture houses charging $1 or more admission, $42, $45.

The managers says they will hire non-union musicians rather than pay the advance, while the union musicians assert they will not compromise. Heretofore they have had the backing of other theatrical unions, and have gradually raised the wage scale, in spite of the protests of the managers. A conference of managers and musicians will be held today in the rooms of the Managers' Association to see if some agreement cannot be reached. The musicians have chosen a strategic time for their demands, since more musical plays than usual have been planned for production the coming season, many managers believing that our entry into the war will make light entertainment popular.

CITY BREVITIES.

Charles Scribner's Sons announced last night that they have purchased "Architecture," a magazine devoted to the interests of the architectural profession.

Edward K. Sumergell, Chairman of the General Reception Committee, announced last night that a patriotic fete and ball would be given by the Commercial Law League of America at its convention at Saratoga Springs on July 25 in conjunction with the Saratoga Springs Chapter of the American Red Cross.

CHEER 'THE MARSEILLAISE.'

Big Audience at Civic Concert Stirred by Leon Rothier's Singing.

The singing of "The Marseillaise" by Leon Rothier at the Civic Concert last night brought the large audience, an audience that filled St. Nicholas Rink in spite of the extreme heat, to its feet shouting. In reality the crowd did not wait for M. Rothier to begin the stirring anthem, but leaped to its feet with a shout when the singer, bearing a French flag on a standard, first appeared over the heads of the musicians at the rear of the stage.

M. Rothier's other numbers were the Invocation from Mozart's "The Magic Flute" and the Nun's Song from Meyerbeer's "Robert the Devil." The instrumental soloist was Maurice Dambois, who played Boellmann's Symphonic Variations on the 'cello and followed it with an encore. The orchestra, under Pierre Monteux's leadership, played selections by Beethoven, Berlioz, Debussy, and Buzzi-Peccia.

Next Sunday night's concert will be the tenth and last of the series as originally planned. To date funds sufficient to extend the series have not been forthcoming, and unless a guarantee is raised to cover the deficit due to the popular price charged the orchestra will have to be disbanded.

Harris Estate to Stage New Plays.

The activities in which the estate of Henry B. Harris will engage during the first part of the coming season were made known yesterday. A new play by Lee Wilson Dodd, entitled "The Jackknife Man," will be produced shortly with Frank Bacon in the principal role. In October "The Claim," a new play by Charles Kenyon, will be produced, and this will be followed by "Playing the Game," a new play by Sada Cowan.

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West 42d St.	9:00	10:00	2:00
West 129th St.	9:20	10:20	2:20
Yonkers	9:45	10:50	2:45
Bear Mountain	...	12:00	*4:00
West Point	...	*1:00	*5:00
Cornwall	...	*1:25	5:25
Newburgh	*12:15	*1:45	5:45
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:20	6:45
Kingston	2:10	...	7:45
Catskill	3:25	...	...
Hudson	3:40	...	...
Albany	6:10	...	...

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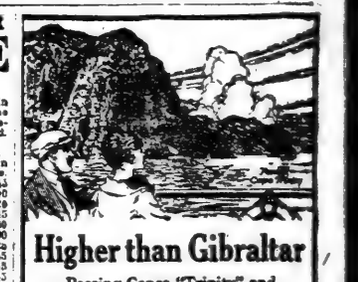
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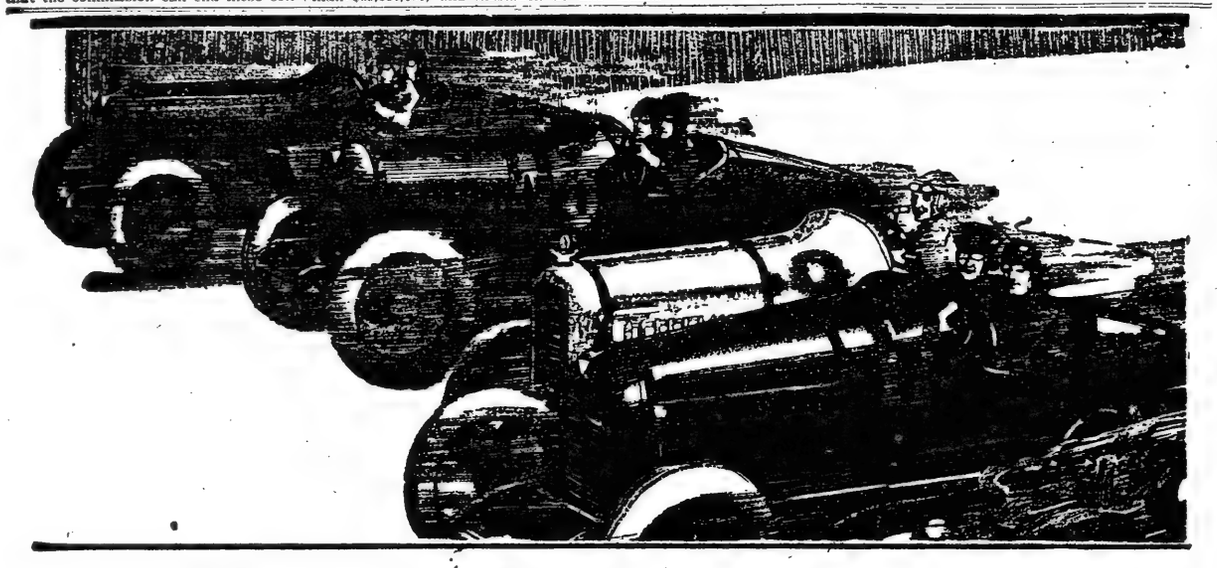
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Hudson Wins at Omaha, Tacoma and Uniontown

150-Mile Race at Tacoma
First—Third—Fourth

Eleven cars started. Three Hudson Super-Six Specials were entered and all finished. Patterson first—Roades third—Malcolm fourth.

Patterson led at 50 miles, 100 miles and finished a minute and twenty-three seconds ahead of the second car.

Roades and Malcolm each drove Hudson Super-Six Specials which were stock cars they had converted into racers. They are professional drivers who enter and drive their cars independent of factory assistance.

Two Races at Omaha
First in one—Second in other

Ralph Mulford averaged 101.26 miles an hour in the 150-mile Championship event.

There was a field of 14 starters.

Mulford made one tire change.

In the 50-mile race he finished second, 42 seconds behind a Hoskins Special.

Two tire changes in this event cost him first place.

Billy Taylor in a Hudson Super-Six Special finished fifth in both the 50-and 150-mile races.

At Uniontown
First in one—Second in three

The principal event at the Uniontown (Pa.) meet was run in three heats.

Ira Vail was the Hudson Super-Six driver. He finished first in the 29-mile heat—second in the 10-mile and second in the 50-mile heats.

A tire change cost him the 50-mile heat by one second.

A dealer's rebuilt Super-Six demonstrator driven by a local Hudson dealer finished 15 seconds behind the winner in the non-professional event. Another rebuilt Hudson finished fourth.

Super-Six Specials Defeat Rival Racers in Every July 4th Championship Event—More Proofs of Endurance

Championship Speedway Races again reveal the mighty endurance of the Hudson Super-Six.

In the three July 4th events, Hudson endurance defeated the fastest cars known to racing.

In a field of 28 starters at Cincinnati, Memorial Day, the four Hudson specials finished first in the Free-for-all; Second, Seventh and Ninth in the 250-Mile event.

At Chicago, Ralph Mulford on June 16th established the American Speedway records for 150 miles and for 200 miles at an average of 104 miles per hour.

Made Stock Car Records Last Year

Last year Super-Six stock cars and stock chassis made new and important records for endurance, power and speed. Those were non-competitive tests. They were made against the best times of other cars.

They included the fastest stock chassis mile—the 100-mile stock car record—the one-hour stock car record and the 24-hour stock chassis record. These were officially timed by the American Automobile Association.

Then in addition to these, a seven passenger Hudson Super-Six Phaeton broke every transcontinental automobile record. It did it both ways in the only double, twice-across-America run ever attempted against time.

All Hudson records are the result of Hudson endurance.

Cars may be built lighter and have more power, weight considered, just as most of the racers are, but none have proved an equal degree of endurance.

That is why Hudsons win.

It is why so many professional race drivers have adopted Hudsons in their speedway races.

In the three July 4th races you will note some of the Hudsons were rebuilt stock cars. They were made suitable for racing because their owners had confidence in them to win prizes.

The cars were entered independent of any factory influence.

Race drivers know that endurance wins. They know they can rely on the Hudson Super-Six to endure.

You Too Can Rely on Hudson Endurance

In converting Hudson Super-Six stock cars these men made no change in the principle that accounts for Hudson endurance. They merely made such changes as can be made to any Hudson Super-Six. They did not have to do anything to increase the endurance quality of the cars. That quality is built into every Hudson Super-Six.

You, of course, are not interested in owning a racing car, but when racing reveals a quality so important as that of endurance, as it does with the Hudson Super-Six, then you are interested in its performance.

The speedway shows, in a few miles, weaknesses that it might require thousands of miles of ordinary service to reveal. You are not interested so much in what the performance will be in a car you buy in its first few thousand miles.

You want to know what you can depend upon after the car has seen thousands of miles of service. Look at these records and you will see what you may expect of the Hudson Super-Six.

The speedway test of 150 miles is more trying than the thousands of miles you will drive with your car.

You want to know what the car you buy now is likely to cost in maintenance. You want to know how much time it will be in the repair shop after a half season's use. Do not these proofs persuade you to buy a Hudson Super-Six? They should. 37,000 have already bought and they have added to these records their own experiences with the Hudson Super-Six.

There are eight body types on the Hudson Super-Six. The Phaeton 7-passenger car sells at $1650 at Detroit.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1917.

AGAINST AMERICA.

Unwelcome as the fact may be, it is no longer possible to doubt that there are in the United States Senate men who intend to do all that in them lies to make the war a failure. Whatever their motive may be, they intend to work against the interests, the welfare, and the success of the United States in its life-and-death grapple with Germany. Each war measure that comes up is to be thwarted, hindered, and, if possible, emasculated. When open opposition will best serve their turn, that will be their course; when that is not safe, they will raise side issues and insert amendments which are not relevant, for the purpose of dividing the counsels of the people.

The Food Control bill has been dealt with in both these ways, and now the announcement that the Aviation bill is to meet with open opposition puts beyond a doubt the suspicion which the course of these men had already raised in the mind of the public. When the War Revenue bill came up, the method of obstruction by entanglement was adopted. The same course was followed with the Food Control bill. Irrelevant and exciting questions, of which the most effective was liquor prohibition, were introduced, and irrelevant amendments inserted, the obvious purpose being to raise up with each amendment new enemies for the measure as a whole. That stage has been passed, and now there is a change of tactics; the measure is being opposed in the open, sometimes, as in the instance of the preposterous attack on Mr. HOOVER, on the most flimsy and trivial grounds.

The bill to give the United States a great air service is now to be opposed, and apparently the tactics of open opposition are considered the most effective in this case. The aim is not to defeat the measure, of course, but to delay it as long as possible, so as to keep that branch of the army from inflicting any damage on Germany until the last moment to which opposition can be prolonged. Similarly, it was never expected that food control could be defeated, only that it could be delayed until its effectiveness as a war measure could be lessened as much as possible, and so that those who are making their profits out of high prices would gain as much time as possible for their speculations.

Since we are in this war, we must win or Germany must win; there is no other outcome. Anybody who labors against our military preparations works for our defeat and for Germany's victory. The Senators who have taken this course of action must be presumed to know that. The country will care very little what reasons they may allege for their course, and very much for the obvious effect and result of their work. That result is both sinister and singular. And the country will not forget that the men who now, in time of war, are doing these things, are the men whose course before war broke out was that course which gave most satisfaction to the friends of Germany.

THE MARTYRS.

Sympathy offered to the stout-hearted women who have gone to the workhouse in Washington for displaying their woman suffrage banners and creating a disturbance in front of the White House would be an impertinence, an affront. Admiration, not sympathy, not pity, is the martyr's crown. Justice, and it was never more just, gave to these women the choice of paying a fine of $25 each or going to the workhouse for sixty days. They elected sixty days in the workhouse, so their detention is voluntary. Their attitude is that they suffer an outrage because of their zeal for a noble cause.

This is not the attitude of society, of the vast majority of their countrymen and country-women. Irrespective of the merits and nobility of their cause, their behavior was not merely unlawful, it was scandalous and offensive to the country, it aroused the indignation of right-thinking men and women. We are at war, the greatest responsibility rests upon the Chief Executive of the nation, the people instinctively feel that to subject him at the present moment to any propaganda amounts to assistance to an act verging upon disloyalty. These women did what the law forbade them to do, they defied the command of the police authority. It is right they should suffer the penalty of their misdoing, and, in view of the unseemly and disgraceful character of their demonstrations in front of the White House as well as their obvious pride in what they call martyrdom, sympathy for them would be misplaced.

The women suffragists of England for some years sought to force their cause upon the attention and acceptance of Englishmen by disorderly behavior. When the war began they adopted saner, wiser, more effective tactics. They did noble service for the nation, they made Englishmen feel that they were worthy of the ballot, and they got it. These misguided propagandists in Washington are doing their utmost to convince the country that they ought not to have the right to vote. Like the I. W. W., a good many of the Socialists, and others engaged in class war, these women put the success of their cause above everything else on earth, even above the interest of the nation, confronted by the perils of the great war. This is denial and repudiation of the very essence of patriotism. To obstruct the Government in preparing for war and in the conduct of war is evidence not of fitness, but of unworthiness, to have a share in directing its policies.

THE FUSION TICKET.

The Fusion Committee has renominated and the citizens will re-elect next Fall Mayor MITCHEL, Controller PRENDERGAST, President of the Borough of Manhattan MARKS, and President of the Borough of Brooklyn POUNDS. "Their record is their platform." For President of the Board of Aldermen, Fire Commissioner ADAMSON is nominated, whose work in the Fire Department is his more than sufficient platform. It is a ticket, not of promises, but of tried, successful, fruitful achievement. Doubtless the candidates yet to be selected for Presidents of the other three boroughs will be worthy of their company.

"We have had the best administration under Mayor MITCHEL the city has known," says Mr. HUGHES, writing there a majority opinion. "The Republican Party could not afford to be responsible for the defeat of Fusion," Mr. HUGHES adds. Governor WHITMAN supports Fusion. Most of the Republicans will.

Lest any Republicans should wander in the darkness, a petition will be circulated to give all the Fusion nominees a place on the official ballot. Thus, whatever little games may be dealt in the primaries, all the Fusion candidates will be before the voters at the election. If amateurs, the gentlemen of the Fusion Nominating Committee were not born yesterday; some of the wisdom of the serpent is in them. We will leave it to the Hon. JACOB LIVINGSTON if that isn't so.

It is a pleasure to notice, among the organizations represented at the meeting of the Nominating Committee, some of the best and strongest of the labor unions. They approve the running of the city for the benefit of its citizens, not for the benefit of politicians.

Tammany is contributing, through Senator WAGNER, its mite, unconsciously, to the Fusion cause. With noble vociferance he bewails Fusion administration as a cloak for Republicanism, a tool of all the Octopuses, "not a democratic form of government." The record of that administration is a fact. Against it Tammany has nothing but ancient Populist rhetoric and the vain nostrums of a dishonest socialism.

SPEEDING UP THE RAILWAYS.

The Chairman of the Railway War Board announced yesterday that passenger trains aggregating over sixteen million miles a year had been saved by its processes of operating the railways as a unit. In this manner over a million tons of coal had been made available for other uses of which the country stands more in need. Train crews and motive power also had thus been practically created, and the general situation of tension in transportation is thus undergoing relaxation. On a single railway, over three million miles of passenger train service had been stopped, and there are several which saved a million miles each. This is good news. It spells profit for the railways, with the minimum of inconvenience to the public. It is hard to believe that any necessary travel accommodations have been withheld, for the amount of complaint is small. In other countries there have been both reduction of accommodations and increase of fares, and complaint has been great.

Our freight service has been increased, with the assistance of methods of administration of equipment obviating the necessity of decrease in accommodations. Shippers are co-operating in quicker loading and unloading, and thus setting cars free for other users. Carloads have been increased, and engine power which had been wasted has been put to hauling longer trains. The capacity of 779,000 cars has been added without buying the cars, and three billion ton miles have been added within a single month. No nation outside of the United States has a total service equal to the addition to the railway facilities of this country.

There are those who will wonder why this was not done before, and who will regard it as implying the vindication of the Interstate Commerce Commission in its advice that the railways should not ask higher rates until they had made better use of the earning power of their existing facilities. That leaves out of account that the railways are now being helped where they were hindered, and that their prospective profits will come from withholding many free or unnecessary services which their customers were constantly asking and getting without any increase of rates. Free storage, lighterage, frequency of train service, luxury of travel were among forms of competition of service which succeeded competition in rates. That form of competition has been checked, if not stopped, with the result that the customers of the railways are getting a larger aggregate of service of a lower standard of accommodation. The luxuries have given way to necessities, and a great deal is being endured which would have aroused spirited protest under other conditions.

This intensive development is not lightly to be criticised. The addition of the theoretical equivalent of 35,000 miles of railway is a blessing, however accomplished, under conditions of restraint of trade processes. But it is not to be overlooked that there is also need of extensive development of our railway systems. New territory needs to be opened for our growing population, and new farms made accessible for the increase of our food supply. Of this there is not a trace. Also it is to be remembered that, instead of increases of rates, trade is submitting to embargoes as a method of breaking congestion which would have been better relieved by improvements of terminal facilities. In other words, railway customers are eating "war bread." When conditions become normal, will they demand their old superfluities, given by the railways to maintain their volume of trade? Or will the railways feel emboldened to withhold their gratuities, a species of rebate from one point of view, and devote their economies to developing their systems, instead of getting funds by an increase of rates? So long as the roads are choked with traffic, their condition is not likely seriously to deteriorate, and may be expected to improve. But when conditions become normal and the railway customers become aggressive, or even hostile, instead of co-operators, it will be necessary to turn a page either forward or backward.

NO FOOD FOR THE ENEMY.

Twelve Dutch ships and one Norwegian, with cargoes of wheat, corn, oats, and oilcake, started from an American port last Friday to cross the Atlantic, thus avoiding the export license rules which were to be in force two days later. It is understood that they had no safe conduct letters from the British Government. Dispatches from Washington say that if they pass the British blockade the neutrals will gain nothing by this venture, because the cargoes will be charged against the total for which licenses are to be granted. This indicates that our Government intends to permit the shipment of some specified quantity of foodstuffs to those countries, from which Germany has been receiving, and still receives, an essential part of her food supply.

The question whether Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden should have any more wheat and feed for livestock from this country is one of the highest importance. Germany's need of food imports from them is greater now than it has been at any other time during the war. Mr. POLLEN, the British naval expert now in Washington, said in last Sunday's TIMES:

> If all the Scandinavian countries are rationed down to their own absolute necessities, with nothing left over to ship to the enemy, either across the border from Holland and Denmark or through the sound from Sweden and Norway, Germany cannot possibly go on.

Germany's food supply is very low, and the crops now to be harvested are small. Gloomy testimony about them in the Dutch and Danish press caused the Berlin Government to misrepresent their condition some weeks ago. But the farmers denounced this misrepresentation, and partial failure of crops has since been admitted. Hope that a separate peace with Russia might open the door for imports from that country has come to nothing. Realizing that our Government's action may deprive her of what she must have, if she continues to fight, Germany says in her press that we are trying to "crush and annihilate" the neutrals. These countries, by sales to our enemy, have been robbing their own people. A large part of the food exported has been needed at home. There is proof of this in the riots at Rotterdam and Amsterdam, and the protests of Scandinavian workingmen. In Denmark last week it was proposed by a Minister that the Government should take control of the harvest, to prevent famine. There is no fodder for the country's cattle. While it was available, thousands of cattle were sent to Germany every month. Holland wants American fodder to be used in making meat, butter, milk, and cheese for the Germans. In all these countries a small part of the population has profited greatly by reason of the German trade, while the majority have suffered on account of high prices and a reduction of supplies. And much of this export trade has been carried on in violation of agreements with the Entente Allies.

We should compel the neutrals in be satisfied with the cargoes now crossing the ocean. No licenses should be granted for the shipment of American wheat, fodder grain, or oilcake to them. By their exports to our enemy they have prolonged the war. We must not help them now to delay the coming of peace. We have soldiers in Europe. American food must not be used to nourish and support those who will strive to kill them.

CHANGES IN THE BRITISH CABINET.

British public opinion, always prone to criticism of the Government, has been made especially savage by the submarine campaign and the air raids. Some of the present changes in the Ministry seem curious if regarded as sops to that criticism. In the pitiless necessities of war one might suppose that a Minister, tried and found wanting, would be "scrapped" for good. Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN was not actually forced out of the India Office by the report on the Kut-el-Amara campaign. He resigned voluntarily. It was the honorable thing for him to do, though his responsibility was official and technical rather than personal, but he had his hand in a disaster, and he refused to remain in office. His successor, MR. EDWARD SAMUEL MONTAGU, Minister of Munitions in the Asquith Cabinet, is an able man, who has been Under Secretary for India, and who, it was thought, would become Minister of Reconstruction, as he has been head of the Reconstructive Committee, now promoted into a Department. This shifting of men from the posts for which they were originally intended is rather humorous and recalls TROLLOPE'S Parliamentary novels. WINSTON CHURCHILL was to be the revivifying genius of the Air Board, but too many unextinguished enmities forbade that, for the present. So he displaces Dr. CHRISTOPHER ADDISON as Minister of Munitions, and the displaced doctor is made not Minister of Health, a yet-to-be-created post which had been allotted to him, but Minister without portfolio in Charge of Reconstruction. If this seems rather a haphazard way of partially rebuilding a Cabinet, it is the habitual British way, the way of compromise and adjustment.

Mr. WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, with the glories of Antwerp and Gallipoli thick upon him, might seem a singular addition to a Cabinet which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN leaves for a milder failure; but Mr. CHURCHILL is an indefatigable, robust, active figure, with a dangerous "nuisance value" in the House of Commons, with a considerable focus and following. He is a forcible and unsinkable personage, whose inexhaustible energy is sometimes unfortunately directed, and whose sometimes unhappy language recalls his gentle ancestress, SARAH JENNINGS, Duchess of Marlborough. He has his chance of rehabilitation now. There must be some vital force in a man who has broken into the Cabinet again after his performances at the Admiralty.

SIR EDWARD CARSON, the reason for whose loud and majestic indispensability is hidden from American eyes, has been a competent and successful First Lord of the Admiralty; why is he not retained in that office? If he hasn't been, why is he rewarded with a seat on the War Board, Mr. BONAR LAW politely retiring? To be Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House is enough work for any man, but recognition of the fact was delayed until Sir EDWARD had to be provided for. And why does he have to be provided for? The Sinn Fein seems to be at least prosperous enough in Ireland without any further encouragement by the Cabinet.

The War Cabinet consists principally of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, so that the insertion of another Conservative there to reinforce Lord MILNER and Earl CURZON may be unimportant. The Liberals and Radicals may have a different opinion.

Sir ERIC GEDDES, late Controller of the Navy, the new head of the Admiralty, a railroad man with four years of American experience, has done notably well everything he has taken hold of since Lord KITCHENER set him to work. He seems to have a genius for administration, an almost infallible eye for competency, a gift of getting the best out of men. He is young. He doesn't care a rap for precedent and red tape. He will have no barnacles on the Admiralty.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mrs. Humiston on the Police Department.

Mrs. GRACE HUMISTON, whose brilliant achievement in the Cocchi case and whose long intimate knowledge of police conditions make her an impeccable witness, is far from joining in the hue and cry with which the enemies of Mayor MITCHEL'S administration are pursuing the Police Department. Nobody knows better than Tammany, with its wealth of experience, how insincere and trifling is the talk about "graft" in that department, so admirably managed and disciplined by Commissioner WOODS. Some dishonesty there must always be in so large a force, but the present Commissioner seeks to punish it and root it out, instead of protecting it and sharing in it, as was the good old Tammany plan. And what a falling off from the cornucopia of "pantatalism" to this "monkey wrench" business!

Mrs. HUMISTON tells The World that she has known the Police Department for years, that "it has never been better managed, even under Commissioner BINGHAM, and there has never been less graft than today." She notes the unfairness of condemning the department on account of a few rotten apples "grafters." As to the Cocchi case she says:

> In simple faith and sincerity I wish to state that Commissioner Woods has at all times (even when he disagreed entirely with my theories) aided me with all the power and all the moral support at his command. Under the most trying circumstances, and even when he had everything to lose and nothing to win, he has always been a real man, and every citizen of New York should know this and give him the meed of praise that I know to be his due.

Final testimony from the best source, corroborating the belief of all the fair-minded.

Prohibition in Ponce de Leon's Rich Harbor.

The great majority, more than 88,000, by which Porto Rico has "gone dry," is more than a little surprising, gratifying as it must be to the Prohibitionists to see the "bone-dry" wave mighty on the Caribbean. San Juan ratified Kansas by more than two to one, and all the other cities of size put themselves on virtue's side.

Should the prohibition triumph be attributed to the sympathy of the Porto Riqueños with the sweep of prohibition on the mainland, or a tenderness to prohibition as a "war measure," an economic help, not a means of social salvation? The Porto Rico natives, or most of them, are not in a position to waste money; and, unless they have very recently deteriorated, they are one of the soberest of folk, true inheritors of the Spanish sobriety. The rum of the country is a little too keen for unaccustomed palates; and the climate doesn't invite to alcohol. It is said that if a Porto Riqueño wishes to get drunk he performs the rite in the seclusion of his home. A public exhibition would be an ineffaceable disgrace. "Borrachon," "soak," is the most vigorous and undeserved epithet to "hurl" at an enemy. The sociological eye finds small alcoholic iniquity in Porto Rico. The stranger in the gates may sin, but surely not, of these, the blameless East Indians; nor is the West India negro given to strong potations. The harmless, unnecessary bottle of Spanish or French wine in the hotels cannot be blamed. Have the Porto Riqueños, one of the quietest and most courteous of peoples, guiltless in their own case of the "evils of drink," philanthropically or humorously sought to save the other Americans in the island? 'Twere to consider too curiously to consider so. In these canicular rages it is more grateful to think of flower-rich cool patios, the voice of fountains, and a long, long temperate "horse's neck" of a drink.

Criticism of the Law and Breaking the Law.

The District Attorney and the Magistrate who prosecuted and sentenced a pamphleteer who suggested that the Government was not living up to the Constitution have been set right by Justice HENDRICK of the Supreme Court. Ninety days in the workhouse is too severe a punishment for that offense, whether the writer were right or wrong. The prisons would hardly hold the persons guilty of that offense. Justice HENDRICK said:

> The persistence of the representative of the people arises from a misconception of the distinction between an incitement to violate the law and a criticism of the law. * * * Aliens have the right to criticise the law as it exists, the right to agitate for a repeal of the law, just the same as citizens.

That is the doctrine of free speech. The line is drawn against incitements to disobey the law, and even more decidedly against actual breach of the law. That was laid down almost simultaneously in a Federal Court in Baltimore. The charge was conspiracy to cause young men to evade the draft. Judge ROSS directed acquittal, saying that it is every man's right to hold and express any opinion he pleases about any law, even to the point of urging repeal. He may make any argument he pleases, and is not responsible for its soundness. The Judge continued:

> But there is one limit; so long as the law is the law, it is the duty of every man to obey it, and he may not, under color or pretense of arguing against the wisdom of the law, or of advocating its repeal, do anything with intent to procure its violation.

That is where the British suffragettes made their mistake, in common with our own distinguished prisoners at Washington. They are not in the workhouse for their opinions, but for acts which stand on the record as a breach of the rules of behavior for good citizens.

The Foreign-Language Press.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to join your interesting symposium on our foreign-language press by relating a personal experience of mine with my good friend, the late Herman Ridder, who, as everybody who knew him knows, spoke a broken German and would hardly have been able to write an editorial in the language of Goethe and of his idol, Prince Bismarck.

It was ten or twelve years ago. I came to see the editor of the Staats-Zeitung on an important matter. He referred me to the city editor. I began, of course, to speak in German. What was my amazement when the gentleman frankly confessed not to understand German!

May I ask your correspondents not to put in the same class the German sheets and the papers printed in Italian, Swedish, the Slavic and Oriental languages? The latter have a real educational value for their readers, most of whom, with very little school education, come to this country at an adult age and are really taught by their respective vernacular dailies and periodicals the elements of the political-social code of the United States.

The situation is different with the German press. For the last three to four decades there has not been any German immigration which would form a sound, legitimate basis for the 100-odd German dailies and weeklies and monthlies flooding the periodical market. The average German immigrant is fairly educated and picks up the little English he needs in the English press within two to three years after his landing on Ellis Island. In brief, the German press seems to be nothing but the American branch of the Berlin and Vienna Press Bureaus. VINDOBONENSIS.

New York, July 17, 1917.

THE HERMIT THRUSH.

My greater song is soundless,
As when the forest's pregnant silences
Stir in earth's womb
Music unborn—of souls singing in dreams—
Lifting to skies eternally expectant,
A chant unechoing—endless!

Betimes from the full heart
Bursts forth the uncontainable magnificat—
A trembling note groping the long-lost key
That tunes with this infinity.
But soundless again I fall,
Silenced by mine own daring,
And deeper sink
Into that brooding womb of listening whispers—
The solitude,
Where God still travails o'er His mighty theme,
The seventh day undeclared!

STERLING CHALMERS.

ELKUS URGES RELIEF WORK IN TURKEY

Tells Luncheon Guests of Widespread Misery and Indorses Committee's Work.

CABLE APPEAL FOR AID

Veteran Observer of Conditions Declares 1,500,000 Armenians, Syrians, and Greeks Are Destitute.

Abram I. Elkus, former Ambassador to Turkey, told of the depleted finances of that country and the misery of its people in an address yesterday at the Down Town Association, where he was the guest of Cleveland H. Dodge at a luncheon attended by many prominent men of the city. The former Ambassador said that there was intense suffering among the people, and he urged continued support of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, which has been distributing money and food in Turkey.

As this is one of the relief organizations invited to join the centralized plan advocated by the American Red Cross, the high praise paid to it by Mr. Elkus attracted attention. His statement of conditions was confirmed by a cable dispatch from a relief worker in Turkey read at the luncheon, which painted an unusually dark picture of conditions. The number of destitute Armenians, Syrians, and Greeks in Asia Minor, Syria, and Palestine, this dispatch said, was 1,500,000.

"All the people of Turkey, irrespective of race or creed, have suffered severely because of the war," said Mr. Elkus. "Food prices have increased tremendously, and the value of the paper lira, or Turkish pound, has decreased very much in a comparatively short time.

"The Turkish paper pound is nominally worth $4.40. When I arrived in Constantinople about a year ago it was worth in gold $4.20. When I left Constantinople on May 29 it had depreciated to $1.69 in gold; yet when American or other relief money was to be sent to Turkey we had to obtain it by selling drafts on the State Department, and often we had to pay as much as $3.50 for a Turkish paper pound. As a draft on the State Department drawn by me was practically gold, you will see the difficulties under which we were laboring."

Mr. Elkus said that relief work had been carried on both by giving money to the deserving and by feeding those who were hungry. Of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief he said:

"The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief is known throughout its length and breadth of Turkey, and it is the hope of despairing and hungry people of many faiths, and, in many cases, the only hope.

"I have no reason to doubt but that the Turkish Government will continue to permit the proper distribution of relief moneys and food, hetofore; in fact, in conversation with some of the Ministers they assured me there was no objection to it if it was properly carried on. Naturally, they would prefer to have it done through the Red Crescent Society, which is the Turkish organization corresponding to the International Red Cross, but I explained to them that these funds were raised with the understanding that they should be distributed through the Relief Committee and its agents, and that seemed to be entirely satisfactory.

"Besides this immediate problem of relief is the one of rehabilitation which is to take place after the war. Relief is merely temporary, and will serve only to keep alive the hungry and the ill fed. After the war there will arise the great problem of putting the people back in their homes, giving them farming tools with which to work, loaning them money with which to buy supplies and agricultural implements, and do all those things which are necessary to make a people self-supporting."

Mr. Elkus said that the success of relief work in Turkey had been due to the faithfulness and disinteredness of volunteer workers. Most of these were American men and women who served without pay.

"No words are sufficient to pay a proper tribute to these self-sacrificing men and women for their splendid work," he said.

The cablegram dispatch telling of conditions among the war sufferers came from Dr. W. Peet, in Berne, until recently a resident of Constantinople for 40 years, and was sent to Dr. James L. Barton, Chairman of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, by way of Berne, Switzerland. It was as follows:

> Berne, July 17, 1917.
>
> I estimate the number of deported, destitute Armenians, Syrians, and Greeks, now in Asia Minor, Syria, and Palestine, at one and one-half millions. Demands for help are inexorable. The imperial policy supports the army at expense of other interests. Bread winners generally have perished through massacre, deportation, or in army. Practically all now destitute were self-supporting before war.
>
> Property taken from people by military or destroyed in deportations totals millions of dollars. The number of destitute is increased by the deportation of Greeks from the seacoast. Refugees from regions occupied by military are increasing the poverty. Attempts by deported people to engage in self-supporting work are generally prevented. Business paralyzed, animals requisitioned. Schools and churches generally closed. Buildings used by military. Prices of food and other necessaries of life increased several hundredfold, going higher. Needs greater because needy people are more numerous than last year.
>
> Extermination or material diminution of Christian races greatly deplored, as the hope of future upbuilding lies with this progressive democratic element, which is most useful for regenerating the empire. American and Swiss missionaries remain on the field for continuing the work for distitute as in the past. They are now imploring that we continue usual appropriations.
>
> Funds in Constantinople are exhausted; cannot respond. Swiss committee give, as they are able, from slender income. Swiss ready to send helpers if permission can be obtained for journey and work. Expense of sending fifteen person to reinforce work as follows: For travel, $2,000; maintenance, $600 per month. Repatriation now or at close of war requires consent and co-operation of Ottoman Government. Much territory, desirable for homes, now scene of military activities, is unavailable.
>
> Expense, on moderate basis, for repatriation, rebuilding homes, seed, animals, tools, necessary for self-supporting life, $8,000,000. Present need is for keeping the people alive. Food, clothing, shelter for the 1,000,000 most needy people. $100,000; supporting 35,000 orphans, $35,000; total needed, monthly, $150,000. As stated in cable of May 21, can forward all funds received. W. W. PEET.

Robert S. Lovett, head of the Coordination Committee of the Red Cross; George B. Vincent of the Rockefeller Foundation, Mayor Mitchel, Simon Flexner, Oscar S. Straus, Robert W. de Forest, Vance McCormick, Charles M. Hough, Arthur Curtiss James, Henry L. Coffin, John D. Crimmins, H. P. Davison, V. Everit Macy, and John B. Stanchfield were among those who attended the luncheon.

FRANCE TO CONTROL SHIPS.

Official to Regulate Rates and Utilize the Mercantile Fleet.

PARIS, July 18.—Anatole de Monzie, the newly appointed Under Secretary of Maritime Transports, has obtained the Cabinet's approval for the institution of a general control over the mercantile fleet. The decree instituting the measure refers to the increasing diminution of tonnage, due to the submarine war, as necessitating intense rational use of the whole mercantile fleet.

The decree authorizes the Under Secretary to undertake all means to control freight rates and to utilize ships. Every ship of more than one hundred tons must have a license from the Under Secretary, which must be presented at every port entered, in order that the voyage and cargo may be controlled. M. de Monzie has the power to requisition every ship he considers insufficiently utilized.

REASSURES LOAN TAKERS.

Maximum Cost Small, McAdoo Says, for Liberty Bond Transfers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary McAdoo issued tonight a statement for the purpose of correcting what he characterized as a "misapprehension" regarding conditions affecting the exchange of Liberty bonds and interim certificates of different denominations.

"It is of considerable importance to numerous people throughout the country who have subscribed for $50 or $100 bonds that this misapprehension should be removed," the statement reads. "In the first place, no definitive bonds have as yet been delivered, and there is no charge whatever for the exchange of interim certificates of different denominations, nor will there be any charge, when the definite bonds are ready, for the issue of such bonds, of whatever authorized denominations may be requested, against surrender of an equal aggregate amount of full paid interim certificates of whatever denomination. There will be no charge, for instance, for the exchange of ten $100 certificates for one $1,000 bond, nor for the exchange of one $1,000 certificate for ten $100 bonds. Consequently there is no possible reason for any difference in price at the present time on account of the different denominations of the interim certificates.

"In the second place, the provision of Department Circular 78, dated May 14, 1917, in relation to the interchange of bonds of different denominations, is to the effect that such interchange will be made 'upon payment, if the Secretary of the Treasury shall require, of a charge not exceeding $1 for each new bond issued upon such exchange.' The Secretary of the Treasury has not determined whether, when the definitive bonds have once been issued, to require the payment of any charge for the exchange of bonds of different denominations, nor, if required, what the amount of the charge shall be; but in any event the charge cannot exceed $1 for each new bond issued upon the exchange. Thus, upon surrender of twenty $50 bonds for exchange for one $1,000 bond the maximum possible charge for making the exchange would be $1, since only one new bond would be issued.

"To summarize: The fact is that at present there is no charge; that there will be none until after the interim certificates have been exchanged, free of charge, for bonds of whatever authorized denominations the holders desire, and thereafter a person making an exchange of bonds, (not interim certificates,) for bonds of different denominations, might, if the Secretary of the Treasury should require it, be obliged to pay an amount which could not exceed $1 for each new bond issued upon such exchange, the amount of which charge would be quite unaffected by the number or denominations of the old bonds surrendered for exchange."

CHANGE IN ITALY'S CABINET.

Admiral Delbono Succeeds Triangi as Minister of Marine.

ROME, July 18.—Vice Admiral Delbono has been appointed Minister of Marine to succeed Vice Admiral Arturo Triangi.

On June 4 Italy heard for the first time that on the preceding day the Italian General Ferrero, commander of the army of occupation in Albania, had proclaimed the unity and independence of that State under the protection of the Kingdom of Italy. Ferrero had done so under the direction of the Italian Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino.

Sonnino finally explained that the Albanian proclamation had been a necessary preliminary to King Constantine's deposition in Greece. The crisis, however, had revealed the weakness of the purely political coalition, and the King privately hinted to both Premier Boselli and Sonnino, seconded by General Cadorna, that the time had arrived to give Italy a genuine "War Cabinet." This was done, proceeding very slowly and secretly, so that none of the factions which surrounded each member could unite and seriously obstruct the program. General Gastano Gorandina was selected as Minister of War, General Dallolio as Minister of Armaments and Munitions, and Ricardo Bianci as Minister of Transportation, to succeed Enrico Arlotta, then with the Italian mission in the United States, and now Minister without portfolio. On June 17 Vice Admiral Arturo Triangi quietly took over the portfolio of Marine from Admiral Thaon di Revel, but it is understood that he did so only temporarily until a stronger man could be found. Vice Admiral Delbono, who now succeeds him, is little known outside of Italian naval circles.

ALBANIANS SEEK TERRITORY

Ask Italy to Demand for Them Epirus and Part of Serbia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18. — Word reached Washington today that leaders of the Albanians have appealed to the Italian Government to represent them and their interests at the Allied Conference which is to be held soon in Paris.

The Albanians asked that Italy prevent any attempt to diminish the importance of the Albanian race and population on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, and that the Italian representatives at the conference be instructed to insist upon the restoration to Albania of the land betwen Antivari, Prevesa, Podgoritsa, Uskub and Kumanovo, and Florina down to the Vardar River. This so-called restoration would require a rectification of the southern boundary of Albania as established by the London Conference in 1915, which was not satisfactory to the Albanians.

Whether or not the Allies will grant the Albanian request was thought today to depend chiefly upon the attitude of Greece, and it is believed that Greece will oppose this demand. Greece, in the name of Eduard Beit von Speyer, Arthur von Gwimmer, a relative of Mr. Speyer, was a member of the Prussian House of Lords. Mrs. James Speyer, a native of America, is well known for her work on behalf of animals.

Sir Edgar Speyer, a brother of James Speyer, left England in June, 1915, after there had been much criticism of his being a member of the British Council. He came to America, and is now at Bar Harbor. Sir Edgar is a nlative of the United States. The Anti-German League in 1915 brought before the Lord Chief Justice an action against Sir Edgar's retaining his seat. The matter was thrashed out in court, it being decided in December of 1915 that he had a right to the seat. But he was then in this country and stayed here. The King did not act on his resignation following attacks which had been made upon him by factions which considered him pro-German. Sir Edgar was a leader in financial circles in London, having played a large rôle in the financing of the underground railways. He was made a Privy Councilor in 1909 and a baronet in 1912.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18.—Miss Maud Wetmore would not discuss tonight the report that Mr. Speyer had made it a condition of lending his former home to the League for Women's Service that only the American flag must be flown from it. She said she was preparing a statement which might be ready tomorrow.

NO COMMENT BY CROPSEY.

Justice Declines to Discuss Mitchel as a Candidate.

Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn declined yesterday to discuss the action of the Fusion Executive Committee in deciding to run Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast for re-election next November, even if they do not win in the Republican primaries. He also maintained silence as to whether he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination. Republican Executive Chairman Jacob A. Livingston of Brooklyn, who started the Cropsey movement, was still busy yesterday circulating petitions calling upon the Justice to enter the race.

"The Legislature in 1913," said Mr. Livingston, "amended the election law so as to provide for direct nominations. In keeping with that amendment we began getting sentiment as to proper persons to propose for nomination in the Republican primaries. We are engaged in doing just that. When our work has been completed we will present the petition to the candidate for whom it is signed. I do not propose to speak for the 110,000 enrolled Republicans in Kings County, nor do I believe that any other person in any other county can pretend to do so."

CURBS ALL TOBACCO SALES.

British Board of Trade Has Authority Over All Dealings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—American Consul General Skinner reported to the State Department from London today that further restrictions on British trading in tobacco had been made public. "Tobacco restriction order No. 2," says the report, "requires all persons owning or having power to dispose of manufactured or unmanufactured tobacco to place stocks at disposal of the Board of Trade. No tobacco shall be delivered from ship's side except into bonded warehouse, and no delivery shall be taken from bonded warehouse without consent of Board of Trade.

"No person shall buy or sell tobacco without consent of Board of Trade. No person shall sell tobacco, wholesale or retail, at price exceeding prices fixed from time to time by Board of Trade. Previous tobacco restrictions order is revoked."

JAMES SPEYER BARS FLAGS OF THE ALLIES

Lends Houses to Patriotic Women on Condition That Only Stars and Stripes Be Flown.

AN ANTE-WAR AGREEMENT

Use of Buildings Accepted by the League Before America Entered Contest.

The flags of the Allies have flown from the headquarters of most patriotic organizations since the entrance of the United States into the war. A notable exception is the national headquarters of the League for Women's Service at 257 and 259 Madison Avenue, where hang the Stars and Stripes alone.

The reason is that when James Speyer, the banker, gave the National League for Women's Service the use of the two buildings as a headquarters he specified that no flag except the American should fly from his property. It was said by officials of the league yesterday that the arrangement with Mr. Speyer had been made by Miss Anne Morgan before the United States entered the war. The league moved into the Madison Avenue buildings on April 27. The United States declared war on April 7. It was said that Mr. Speyer gave the use of the buildings about four weeks before the league moved in. It was also said that the conditions under which the buildings were used had not been altered and that the matter had not been considered.

Mr. Speyer is in Santa Barbara, Cal. In response to a message from THE TIMES he sent a telegram last night in which he said:

> I beg to refer you to Miss Maud Wetmore, President of the league, who will confirm it was understood that none but our own national colors should be displayed from these Madison Avenue houses.

It is known that there had been some gossip directed at the league because of the conditions under which it occupies the buildings, but the officials of the league have taken the stand that their work is patriotic enough to speak for itself and they are very grateful to Mr. Speyer for the quarters, which used to be the banker's home.

Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer, speaking for the league in the absence of Miss Wetmore, who is in Newport, yesterday confirmed the condition Mr. Speyer had imposed upon the league when it took its buildings.

"The negotiations with Mr. Speyer were conducted by Miss Anne Morgan, who is now in Europe," said Mrs. Van Rensselaer. "Mr. Speyer donated the building so kindly before the United States entered the war. As I understand the situation he said that he was willing to give the National League for Women's Service the use of his property, understanding fully what our work was, but that he didn't wish the flag of France flying from his property, or he

SENATE INSURGENTS BLOCK AVIATION BILL

Hardwick and Owen Objecting, an Immediate Vote on Rush Measure Is Prevented.

DRAFT FEATURE ATTACKED

Vardaman Insists Conscription Is Un-American—Possibility of Graft Is Suggested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Administration's $640,000,000 Aviation bill struck a snag today when Senator Chamberlain of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs attempted to have it put through the Senate by unanimous consent. Senators Hardwick of Georgia and Owen of Oklahoma objected to its being voted on, and under the rules it had to go over.

The delay in reaching a vote on the bill, which is backed by more than two-thirds of the Senate, is expected to hold it up for only a few days at the most. Senator Chamberlain cannot call it up again until early next week, when its passage is practically assured.

"The War and Navy Departments want this bill to pass so as to rush work on airplanes, which, they say, will play a vital part in the winning of this war," said Senator Chamberlain in bringing up the measure. "I believe the whole country wants it and that debate is useless."

Senator Hardwick insisted that debate was not "useless," unless the bill was amended so as to prevent resorting to the selective draft in getting aviators wanted in the flying service. He offered an amendment to that effect.

Senator Owen offered an amendment to put authority to handle the $640,000,000 appropriation embraced in the bill with a Government commission.

"That's a big sum of money, and I don't hesitate to say that graft might creep in unless great care were used in handling it," declared Senator Owen.

"We must throw ample safeguards around the expenditure of these huge sums for war uses."

Senator Vardaman of Mississippi spoke against drafting men for the air corps.

"I cannot support any bill that embraces conscription service," he said. "I dont want to delay the passage of this bill, but intend voting against it unless it is altered so the air service men shall be confined to volunteers.

"It is gratifying to me to read that our brethren in Canada are opposing conscription, as it is a manifestation of independence and patriotism. I say it was an unhappy day when America came to conscription. It's un-American. I am against conscription as I am opposed to bridling freedom of speech or the press. I am against anything that operates as a padlock upon the freedom of Americans."

Senator Owen read a newspaper article which estimated that the $640,000,000 appropriation would provide for only 22,000 war planes and wanted the Senate to investigate how the money was to be spent before passing the bill. Senator Chamberlain challenged the newspaper estimate as incorrect, saying the Government could build many more than 22,000 machines with the money. He impressed the urgency of aviation development without delay.

Senator Reed, a member of the Military Committee, said there were provisions to which some committee members objected. After a discussion it was concluded the bill should be reported without amendments and that the Senate should pass it that way. Senator Weeks said he understood there were sufficient aviation corps applications to meet requirements and he doubted if draft would be necessary.

When Senator Reed suggested that with further discussion action might have been procured today Senator La Follette emphatically interjected: "I do not think so."

Senator Jones of Washington said he feared a great part of the money would be spent in organization; the bill authorizing many Generals, brigades, and regiments.

The delay in the Senate on the Aviation bill was displeasing to members of the House Committee on Military Affairs, to whom Secretary Baker recently furnished highly confidential information concerning the aviation program and the need for expediting construction of airplanes. That America's chances of winning the war may be lessened by an appreciable delay was the fear expressed by House members.

Representative Julius Kahn of California, ranking Republican of the House Committee, was outspoken in his views. When he was asked if the War Department's plans were such that a delay in legislation might make difficult the control of the air, he said:

"That is quite true. In the Committee on Military Affairs we are in possession of startling information, and I may say that any one who attempts to stop the progress of the Aviation bill cannot know what the results may be. Furthermore, there should be no discussion of the details. The House did a remarkable thing in passing this greatest single defense measure without discussing the details of the military plans, which under no circumstances should become known."

Members of the House Committee feel that any attempt to delay the Aviation bill amounts to a delay in winning the war, and they are exceedingly hopeful the Senate will not engage in a protracted debate on the measure which the War Department declares to be of immediate necessity.

ARCTIC EXPLORERS REPORT.

Crocker Land Expedition Cheerful on Bread Like Cement.

Word has been received of the Crocker land expedition in the Far North by Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History, in letters from Dr. Edmund Otis Hovey, dated Nov. 16, 1916, who led one of the relief expeditions to bring back the party which is in charge of Duncan B. MacMillan. This expedition was sent out in 1913 under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, the Geographical Society, and the University of Illinois. It has been one of the most costly scientific expeditions on record, owing to the fact that three relief parties have been sent out for it.

"If no relief comes next year," says Dr. Hovey, "we shall be unable to hear the Gouse, our supply of white man's food will be exceedingly limited, if not exhausted, and we shall be obliged to distribute ourselves among Eskimo igloos, here and elsewhere, and live with and like them.

"Our wheat biscuit (army bread) is more or less damaged by mold, but Mac and I prefer the whole wheat anyway, and usually leave the white for the Captain and Jot, whose teeth are not as good as ours. The makers of the wholewheat biscuit evidently wondered if they would hold together and provided for breakage by mixing a little cement, we believe. We feel that the condition of the food is remarkable, because it has been out four years and was stored in New York a year before that. However, we all plan menus of food we shall have when we get home."

MRS. WOODS OPERATED ON.

Police Commissioner's Wife Suffered Sudden Attack of Appendicitis.

Mrs. Arthur Woods, wife of the Police Commissioner, underwent an operation for appendicitis early yesterday morning at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William, Pierson Hamilton, 82 East Thirty-sixth Street. It was announced last evening that Mrs. Woods was resting comfortably, and the operation was declared to be a complete success.

Mrs. Woods had been at her Summer home at Sterling, N. Y., and came to town on Tuesday for a visit. Shortly before midnight she was taken ill, and Dr. Adrian Van S. Lambert, the Hamilton family physician, was summoned. He diagnosed the case as appendicitis, and advised an immediate operation. Commissioner Woods was with his wife, and it was decided to have the operation performed at the Hamilton home.

Mrs. Woods before her marriage to the Commissioner on June 10, 1916, was Miss Helen Morgan Hamilton, and is a granddaughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

GEN. D. E. AUSTEN BURIED.

Volley Is Fired Over His Grave in Trinity Cemetery.

The funeral of General David E. Austen, former Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of the State Militia, who died on Sunday at Mountain Lakes, N. J., was held yesterday afternoon. Military services were held at 1:30 o'clock in the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment in Brooklyn, where the body lay in state. The eulogy was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, Chaplain of the regiment. To the beat of muffled drums, the Thirteenth, with a detachment of the Forty-seventh Regiment, marched with the cortège from the armory, at Sumner and Putnam Avenues, to Hanson Place and Flatbush Avenue.

The body was taken to Grace Church, Manhattan, where the Ninth Coast Defense Command was drawn up as a guard of honor. Following the services in the church, the burial took place in Trinity Cemetery, Manhattan. A detail from the Seventh Regiment fired a volley over the grave as the body was lowered.

EXPLAIN THE DELAY IN RED CROSS GIFTS

Corporation Dividends Reach the War Fund Committee in Roundabout Fashion.

SOME ARE NOT YET DUE

More Business Men Volunteer to Help the New York Chapter's "Pay Day Campaign."

The War Fund Committee of the Red Cross in New York City yesterday received $24,916 from shareholders in corporations which declared special Red Cross dividends in the $100,000,000 campaign, raising the total received from this source to date to about $300,000. While this is not as much as had been expected, or desired, the committee, it was said, was not discouraged. Its members expressed confidence that in the end these shareholders would be found to be doing their part toward alleviating suffering among the wounded and in furthering the humanitarian work of the Red Cross, and that when the books finally were closed very few of them would be shown to have withheld the money tentatively pledged by the Directors of corporations to the war fund.

This explanation was inspired by the fact that reports have been published which indicated that only about 7 per cent. of the dividends declared by the corporations were being turned in, and that there was great danger that the war fund, which appeared to be $114,000,000 from the figures, would actually shrink far below the $100,000,000 needed by the Red Cross to put into effect its great plan of rehabilitation and relief. In the absence of Seward Prosser, the head of the committee who is in Massachusetts, no formal statement could be obtained on this matter from Red Cross officials, but one of those who has been close to Mr. Prosser in the work explained the attitude of the committee as follows:

"Were the rest of the corporation dividends to come in as slowly and on as low a percentage basis as they have come up to the present time it would be a serious thing for the fund," he said, "but I do not for a moment think they will. I do not think the percentage of slackers among shareholders in corporations is that great. The dividends have been slow in coming in because they have been coming in in a roundabout fashion.

"Some of them, instead of being sent to the committee headquarters direct, have been turned in to local chapters, and still others have been sent in in the form of checks, with no reference to the fact that they represented special Red Cross corporation dividends. I predict that from now on these dividends will come in much faster. We have sent out letters informing the shareholders of the imperative necessity for promptness in turning in the money, and they will bear fruit, I am sure.

"Furthermore, many of the dividends are not due yet, and when they are I am sure most of them will be sent to the Red Cross."

According to this representative of the committee, the total of corporation dividends credited to the New York office of the Red Cross was $17,000,000 in round numbers. The corporation dividends declared throughout the nation reached $29,900,000 in round numbers. The percentage of returns from shareholders in other cities was said to be about the same as that in New York.

Of the $24,916 paid by the shareholders to the New York office yesterday, $20,751.50 came from the Anaconda Copper Company. This company declared a special Red Cross dividend of $1,165,000, and of this only about $25,000 has been received thus far. The committee also received yesterday $876 from the shareholders of the Home Insurance Company; $2,775 from the shareholders of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, and $515.50 from shareholders of the firm of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore.

Including these amounts, the total actually received by the New York Committee thus far, including the cash pledges which bear the signature of the donors, about which there is no question, is $22,260,756.61. Since July 1 the committee has received $638,751.96 in cash contributions, $347,324.95 in payment of pledges, and $6,000 in Liberty bonds.

The resignation of Harvey D. Gibson as Chairman of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross was read yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the chapter.

Mr. Gibson was recently appointed general field head of the Red Cross, with headquarters at Washington. No successor to him as head of the New York chapter was elected. Leo Arnstein will serve as Acting Chairman until the election is held.

It was announced at the meeting of the committee that Mrs. William Church Osborn had given her house at 38 East Thirty-sixth Street for the use of staff officers and other important visitors to New York in behalf of Red Cross work. Breakfast will be provided for those who avail themselves of the use of the house. It was also announced that Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn had given the use of their residence at 8 East Sixty-eighth Street for French soldiers and sailors while in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Davison have offered their house for a similar use by French staff officers while in the city.

Clarence Schmelzel, Republican leader of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District in Manhattan and member of the importing firm of Ross W. Weir & Co, has abandoned his business temporarily to assist the New York chapter in its Pay Day Campaign. He is assisting the Membership and Special Fund Committee, of which Edgar J. Marston is Chairman. Additional enlistments in the Pay Day Campaign, which seeks to secure pledges of one day's pay from every worker in New York City, were announced yesterday. Among them were Rossiter Kellogg of 120 Broadway, who will organize the machine tool industry; Douglass Alexander of the Singer Manufacturing Company, who will organize the sewing machine industry; J. R. Klotz of 120 Broadway, who will organize the coal tar products trade, and William Bayne, who will organize the coffee trade. Earl E. Babst, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, will devote himself to the sugar trade, and Louis Runkel of Runkel Brothers, to the cocoa and chocolate industry. The Amalgamated Lithographers' Union No. 1 is taking an active interest in the Pay Day Campaign, and its 118 delegates will meet tonight to devise plans for recruiting members.

WOMEN BESIEGE CENSOR.

More Than One Hundred Seek Enlistment for Cable Service.

More than 100 women who desire to assist Commander A. B. Hoff, U. S. N., the official cable censor at New York, in carrying out the new regulations regarding the outgoing cables from the United States applied for enlistment in the navy yesterday as chief yeoman and yeoman. The women who are accepted will have the rank and pay of the grade in which they serve. At the headquarters of the Naval Reserve, 26 Cortlandt Street, the offices were crowded with women anxious to enlist in the service of the country. Lieutenant Wright said at noon that the required number of stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, and clerks had been recruited, and that the waiting list numbered more than 100 women.

Lieutenant Wright added that while the clerical and stenographic force had been recruited, there are positions open for women who can qualify as linguists. These women will also be enlisted in the Naval Reserve as yeomen and will receive a monthly salary of $74.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., ENLISTS.

Son of Colonel, Now 19, Is Private, Assigned to Ammunition Train.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., son of Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt of the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers, has enlisted as a private in the New York National Guard, and will be mustered into the Federal service for fighting in France. He has been assigned to the ammunition train under command of Colonel Frank H. Hines, but it is probable that he will be transferred to the headquarters troop of military police and dispatch bearers, also under command of Colonel Hines.

The enlistment of young Vanderbilt, who is 19, is the end of a long struggle with his mother for her permission for him to accompany his father to France. He was in the naval training school at Newport last year, but thought he would prefer to be a soldier. He made great efforts to reach the border last Summer when his father was stationed there, but his mother would not consent.

GIVE BRIDE LIBERTY BONDS.

Miss Alice Peltz Weds Lieut. W. H. Wells of 47th N. Y. Infantry.

The marriage of Lieutenant Walter H. Wells, Forty-seventh New York Infantry, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Wells of Elmhurst, and Miss Alice M. Peltz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Peltz, also of Elmhurst, L. I., took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Florence E. Peltz, and the best man was Lieutenant Albert Smith, Forty-seventh New York Infantry.

The Rev. Percy F. Edrop, chaplain of the Forty-seventh, performed the ceremony. After a brief furlough Lieutenant Wells and Mrs. Wells expect to go to the point where he is stationed in this State, his regiment having been mustered into the Federal service directly after war was declared here. Mrs. Wells's father has for more than twenty years been a member of the staff of The New York Herald. The bride's gifts from both the bridegroom and her parents were Liberty bonds.

Miss Benoist to Wed J. N. Slee, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Benoist today announced the engagement of their daughter, Anna Wright Benoist, to James Neal Slee, Jr., of New York. Miss Benoist has been visiting Mr. Slee's parents at their Summer home on the Hudson and is at present in Virginia.

Miss Benoist has been one of the most popular society girls in St. Louis since her début several seasons ago. She belongs to one of the old families in St. Louis. She excels in athletics, sings well, and has taken part in many affairs for charity.

Engagements.

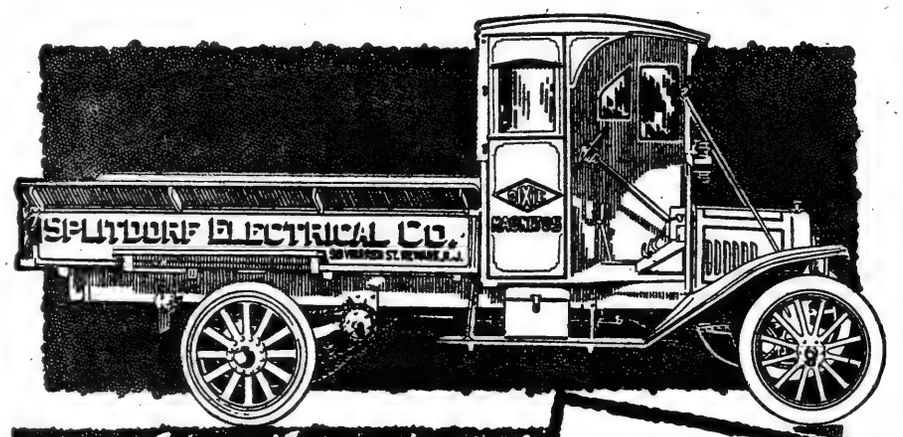
Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Louis Street of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Conger Street, to Murray McConnel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred McConnel of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Mr. McConnel has just completed a course of training at Mineola for a First Lieutenancy in the Aviation Section of the Signal Reserve Corps. No date has been set for the wedding, but it will probably take place before Mr. McConnel is ordered to the front.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mills Alden of 521 West 112th Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Constance Murray, to Stanleigh Greene of Hamilton, N. Y., son of Professor John Greene of Colgate University. Miss Murray is a sister of Mrs. Joyce Kilmer and Douglas Murray, who married Miss Margaret L. Barbour last month. Mr. Greene is now at the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg and expects to enter the aviation service of the Government shortly.

Mrs. James W. Nichols of 589 West End Avenue announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Harriette Dayton Nichols, to Lieutenant Rex C. Durward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth W. Durward of London, England. No date has been set for the wedding.

Daughter to Mrs. J. R. Truesdale.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Truesdale are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at their home at Westbury, L. I. Mrs. Truesdale was formerly Miss Margaret S. Scott, the younger daughter of Judge and Mrs. Francis M. Scott. This is their third daughter, and they also have a son.



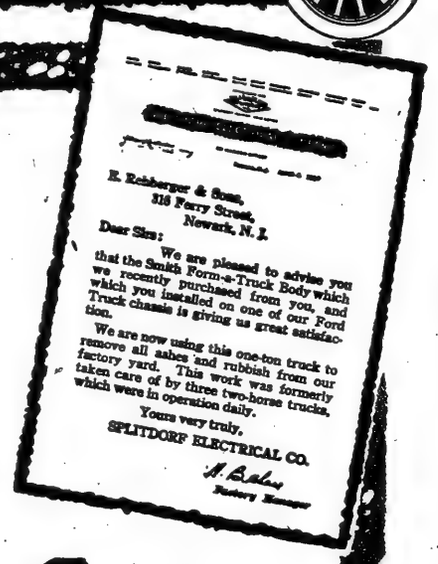
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We are pleased to advise you that the Smith Form-a-Truck Body which we recently purchased from you, and which you installed on one of our Ford Truck chassis is giving us great satisfaction.

We are now using this one-ton truck to remove all ashes and rubbish from our factory yard. This work was formerly taken care of by three two-horse trucks, which were in operation daily.

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Factory Manager

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TURMOIL IN SPAIN IS MORE MENACING

Government Takes Steps to Prevent Assembling of Rump Parliament Today.

MEMBERS PREPARE TO MEET

Basque Provinces, as Well as Catalonia, Demand Autonomy—Rapid Developments Predicted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, (via London) July 18, [Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle, transmitted indirectly].—Since the last republic, Spain has never passed through a crisis so grave and menacing as this, or more obscure. Senor Dato, the Prime Minister, is a patriotic politician, whom every one thought weak, but who has been showing that he has plenty of energy. Lovers of Spain, however, would like at this moment not too much energy, but rather clear sight and firmness without useless severities, which only help to make the situation more critical.

Official declarations to the effect that there is nothing alarming are contradicted, by the fact that the censorship is more implacable than the Spanish press was ever subjected to before. A good deal of the present uneasiness of public opinion is due to the forced silence of the newspapers.

Fifty per cent. of Spaniards hold that their country is and must remain outside of the war, yet 90 per cent. of the population is suffering all the privations of combatant countries. Since last month the situation has become one of extreme delicacy. The demands of the army, which were fair enough on the whole, have been satisfied for the moment, and various demands of railway men and State employes have been at least listened to. No doubt this sort of trouble will be settled when the Government has the necessary millions in its possession, but the real evil will still subsist if present methods are continued.

Regionalism Now Chief Issue.

At this moment "regionalism" overshadows everything. The desire of the provinces of Vizcaya, Aragon, and Andalusia for home rule is becoming the dominant question. On Monday last deputies repreeenting Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa, and Alava in the Cortes met at Vittoria and proclaimed the necessity of a grant of autonomous government to the Basques.

In Catalonia the problem is much graver and seems to threaten a violent outbreak. A collision has taken place between the Madrid Government and the Catalan M. P.'s; the first result has been a miracle—to create a party tune of "sacred union" in Catalonia. The radical leader, Señor Lorroux, and Señor Cambo, head of the Catalan League, who but yesterday were bitter enemies, are today working together in full accord.

Call Rump Parliament Today.

The Catalan representatives, supported by the whole public opinion of the Catalian provinces, have met at Barcelona and decided to make an appeal to all members of the last Cortes to come to Barcelona on Thursday and hold the "consultative" sitting of the Cortes there. Catalans say their invitation is only for an unofficial assembly of the members of Parliament, but the Government is opposed to any such meeting and is prepared to prevent it even by force. Already many provincial M. P.'s have left Barcelona, among them Señor Meiquiades Alvarez, leader of the Reformist party, and Señor Iglesias, the well-known leader of the Socialists.

All Spain is awaiting Thursday with intense emotion. If an irregular session of the Cortes is prevented without violence the Dato Cabinet will emerge with increased prestige. Every moment now is full of gravity. The feeling in Catalonia is one of wild excitement.

Señor Cambo has proposed a national Cabinet of concentration, but the Prime Minister refuses this. Rapid developments are to be expected.

Lee McCallum Dies on a Train.

Lee McCallum, President of the New York Metal Ceiling Company of 587 to 541 West Twenty-fourth Street, died suddenly on Tuesday afternoon of heart disease on a train while on his way home from Bovina Center, New York, in Sullivan County, N. Y., forty-nine years ago, and was educated at New York City College and the New York University Law School. He was admitted to the bar, but did not practice law. He founded the metal firm with his father, John McCallum. Mr. McCallum lived at 145 Penn Street, Brooklyn.

E. Starr Sanford.

E. Starr Sanford, a descendant of one of the oldest families in Danbury, Conn., and one of the original partners in the firm of Davis & Sanford, photographers in New York, died yesterday at the home of his sisters, the Misses Sanford, at Katonah, N. Y., in his fifty-fifth year. He retired from business in this city twelve years ago. Mr. Sanford left a widow and a son.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. J. HELMUTH SOMMER, a retired Lutheran minister and formerly for twenty-one years pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church in South Brooklyn, died at his home, 56 Kenilworth Place, Flatbush, on Tuesday, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Sommer retired from the ministry twenty-three years ago. He had been a resident of Brooklyn for sixty years.

Mrs. ELIZABETH A. SELLE, wife of Ferdinand E. Selle, a Brooklyn undertaker, and a daughter of the late Patrick McCarty, who was a well-known contractor of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 684 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Selle was born in that borough and was active in church and benevolent work.

Mrs. SARAH HOBLIN HAYES, a native of Liverpool, England, and widow of John Reuben Ugher Hayes, died at her home, 874 East Thirty-fifth Street, Flatbush, on Tuesday, in her sixty-fourth year. She is survived by a son and two daughters.

Mrs. LUISE J. KREPPS, wife of Collin C. Krepps, a retired business man and formerly a resident of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home in Bolivar, W. Va., aged 63 years.

THOMAS CLYNES, a patrolman, connected with Traffic Squad A and a member of the Honor Legion, died on Tuesday at his home, 83 Morton Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY C. SHAW, widow of the Rev. Charles D. Shaw, former pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Paterson, N. J., is dead at her home in that city in her eightieth year.

JOHN R. WESLEY, 46 years old, who worked as a compositor for twenty-five years, died on Tuesday at his home, 285 Bowne Avenue, Flushing, L. I.

JAMES T. LAW, at one time a lawyer in New York died Saturday in Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J., of appendicitis in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Philadelphia, and had lived in Plainfield for the last eleven years.

ROBERT BUSTARD, father of the Rev. Dr. W. W. Bustard, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church in Cleveland, Ohio, died on Tuesday night at the General Hospital, Paterson, N. J., in his eighty-third year as the result of a fall last June. He was born in Belfast, Ireland. He was for many years in the employ of the Rogers Locomotive Company.

W. H. ANDERSON, Superintendent of the Kentucky Central Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, died in Paris, Ky., yesterday from wounds self-inflicted last Sunday. Anderson suffered a nervous breakdown as the result of overwork, relatives say. He was a native of Parkersburg, W. Va., and was 58 years old.

SAMUEL E. WHITTINGHAM, for more than half a century in the cotton brokerage business in New York, died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital, in his seventy-fourth year. He was the son of the late Samuel and Elizabeth Whittingham and was born and educated in this city, and was unmarried. He retired from business a year ago, and lived at 136 West Thirteenth Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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ARCHIBALD McLELLAN DEAD.

Editor of Christian Science Periodicals Dies in His Sixtieth Year.

Archibald McLellan, well known for many years as editor of Christian Science periodicals and a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors, died yesterday morning in Brookline, Mass. He was born in Moncton, New Brunswick, Nov. 10, 1857, and was for several years in Chicago with the R. G. Dun Company.

After becoming interested in Mrs. Eddy's work in Boston he went to Chicago and was active in the development of Christian Science in that city, and was a member of the Christian Science Committee on Publication for Illinois.

In 1902 Mr. McLellan was appointed editor of the three Christian Science periodicals and retained the position until his death. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and was a member of the National Press Club of Washington and the City, Canadian, and Press Clubs in Boston.

William S. Heal, Inventor.

William S. Heal, President of the W. S. Heal Manufacturing Company of Elizabeth, N. J., died on Tuesday night in the General Hospital in that city of typhoid fever in his sixty-third year. He was the inventor of a remedy to protect ships from submarines, which had been submitted to Secretary Daniels for inspection.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

FREEMAN—CLASEN.—On Wednesday, July 18, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. E. M. H. Knapp, Gertrude, daughter of the late Albert and Beatrice Clasen, to Sergeant John Chester Freeman, Company I, Seventh Regiment.

HUGHES—CONLESS.—In New Orleans, La., July 18, 1917, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Mary Frances Conless and Charles Leo Hughes, both of Jersey City, N. J.

MISSIR—SMITH.—July 15, St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, New York, by the Rev. John V. Delaney, Helen Smith, oldest daughter of Katie Dee Smith, Ossining-on-Hudson, to Martin Gaspard Missir.

Died.

BARBER.—At Jamaica, N. Y., on July 18, Edward J. Barber, age 62 years. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 85 Willow St., on Friday, July 20, at 2:30 P. M.

BEE.—William G., at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of Edison Storage Battery Company, held July 12, 1917, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His divine providence to remove from us by death, our beloved fellow-official, Mr. William G. Bee, who by his untiring zeal and energy, his strict devotion to the interests of the company, and by his noble example endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, and

Whereas, He has faithfully served this company as a loyal and trusted employe for over fourteen years, and as a Vice President for a number of years and up to the time of his death, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Board of Directors of this company, give expression to the feelings of heartfelt sorrow that overwhelm us on the occasion of his death; that we extend our most sincere condolence to the bereaved family in this their sad affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy suitably engrossed be sent to the bereaved family; and a copy forwarded to the press for publication.

THOMAS A. EDISON, President.

Attest: ARTHUR MUDD, Secretary.

BERKOWITZ.—Rose Berkowitz, beloved wife of Julius Berkowitz and mother of Dr. William Berkowitz and sister, July 18, 1917. Funeral from late residence, 267 7th St., on July 19, 1917, at 10 A. M.

BIJUR.—Louise, beloved daughter of Henrietta and the late Isaac Bijur, on Tuesday, July 17, at her residence, Long Branch, N. J. Funeral private. Interment Thursday.

CANNON.—On July 18, 1917, after a short illness, Louise M. H., widow of the late Newton Cannon, in her 75th year. Services at the residence of her son, 1,786 Clay Av., Bronx, Friday evening, July 20, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

CLYNES.—On Tuesday, July 17, 1917, Thomas Clynes, member of Traffic A, New York City Police Department; also member of Honor Legion, New York City Police Department; native of Caramore, County Mayo, Ireland, beloved husband of Cecelia Clynes, (nee Cosgrove,) and father of Mrs. Thomas Fallon and James, Thomas, and William Clynes. Funeral from his late residence, 83 Morton St., Brooklyn, on Friday, July 20, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Epiphany, South Main St. and Bedford Av., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

FARNSWORTH.—On Sunday, July 15, at Providence, R. I., Margaret C., wife of John P. Farnsworth of Providence, R. I., and daughter of the late William Barbour and the late Elizabeth C. Barbour.

FIX.—Clara M., at Harrison, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 17. Services and interment at Pittsfield, Penn., Thursday.

FLEISCHHAUER.—Eliza Fleischhauer, at Woodmere, L. I., Tuesday, July 18, widow of Julius Fleischhauer, beloved mother of Carrie Mautner, Nora Kahn, Rose Magnin, and Blanche Freeman. Funeral private.

FREEDMAN.—On Wednesday, July 18, in her 61st year, Celia, widow of the late David C. and dearly beloved mother of Jacob, Irving, and Pauline Beck, after a period of illness. Services at her late residence, 72 Vermilyea Av., Friday, July 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GEARY.—On Tuesday, July 17, 1917, Elizabeth Ward, widow of Edwin Geary. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

GRAHAM.—On Wednesday morning, July 18, 1917, at the Hotel Ashton, Mrs. Janie M. Graham, widow of the late John Graham. Funeral services at the Middle Collegiate Reformed Church, 2d Av. and 7th St., New York, 10 o'clock Saturday morning, 21st inst.

HART.—July 18, 1917, Amelia Sheffield, daughter of the late Henry S. and Mary E. Hart of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral and interment Friday afternoon, July 20, at 4:30 o'clock, in family burial lot at Saybrook, Conn.

KUES.—Kathryn Gertrude, daughter of Frank Kues and Marie Kues, (nee Soldan,) on July 17, 1917, after a brief illness. Funeral services Thursday evening, July 19, at 8:30 P. M., at her late residence, 491 East 140th St. Interment Friday.

LINDENBAUM.—July 15, Emma, beloved mother of Max, Edwin, Herbert, and Martha Lindenbaum. Funeral Thursday, July 19, at 10 A. M., from her son's residence, 40 St. Nicholas Place.

McCALLUM.—Suddenly, on July 17, 1917, Lee McCallum. Funeral from his late residence, 145 Penn St., Brooklyn, Friday, July 20, 8 P. M. Interment private.

McCURRY.—James Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Frank E. Campbell Bldg.,) Friday, 10 A. M.

MANNING.—At Belmar, N. J., John J. Manning, beloved husband of the late Margaret Tracey and beloved son of Mary and the late Michael Manning. Funeral from his late residence, 143 East 93th St., on Thursday, July 19, 1917.; thence to the Church of St. Francis de Sales, 96th St. and Lexington Av., where a solemn requiem mass at 10 A. M. will be offered. Interment Calvary.

MARCH.—July 18, 1917, at Orange, N. J., Charles Freeman, son of Rachel B. and the late John Plummer March and husband of Caroline Tillinghast. Funeral private.

MARREN.—On July 18, James P., in his 73d year. Services Thursday evening at 8:30 at his late residence, 51 Burns St., Forest Hill Gardens, N. Y.

O'REILLY.—In Jersey City, suddenly, at his residence, 567 Jersey Avenue, on July 17, 1917, Hugh, in his seventy-first year, son of the late Hugh and Ann O'Reilly. Funeral on Saturday, July 21, at 9 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

PALMER.—At New London, Conn., on Tuesday, July 17, Frank Loomis Palmer. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 581 Pequot Av., at 2:30 P. M. Thursday, July 19. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Burial private. Kindly omit flowers.

PEARCE.—On July 17, 1917, Annie E., beloved wife of Charles F. Pearce. Services at her late residence, 806 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J., on Thursday, July 19, 1917, at 10:15 A. M. Train leaves Hoboken 9:15 A. M.; D., L. & W. R. R.

RAHM.—Suddenly, at Rye, N. Y., July 18, Bertha Anna Rahm. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. C. Ludwig, 1,222 Madison Av., N. Y. City, on Friday, 8 P. M.

RAYWOOD.—Tuesday, at 410 West End Av., Thomas H. Raywood, Sr. Mass at Holy Trinity Church, 82d St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., Thursday, July 19, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

SALINSKY.—On Wednesday, July 18, Elias Salinsky. Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral from his late residence, 100 West 119th St., Thursday, July 19, 2 P. M. Interment Washington Cemetery.

SANFORD.—At Katonah, N. Y., July 18, 1917, E. Starr Sanford, aged 55 years. Funeral services at Chapel, Worcester Cemetery, Cranberry, Conn., on Saturday morning, July 21, at 11 o'clock.

SHAPIRO.—Shakespeare Lodge, No. 750, F. and A. M. Brethren requested to attend funeral of Brother Aaron Shapiro Thursday, July 19, at 9:30 A. M., at his late residence, 64 East 93d St.

BENJAMIN WURZBURGER, Master.
ABRAM FRANK, Secretary.

Died.

SHAW.—Entered into the fullness of joy in Paterson on Monday, July 16, 1917, Mary Campbell, beloved wife of the late Rev. Charles D. Shaw, D. D. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the services at the Second Presbyterian Church on Friday, July 20, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Cedar Lawn Cemetery.

SOMMER.—Entered into rest, on Tuesday, July 17, 1917, the Rev. J. Helmuth Sommer, at his residence, 56 Kenilworth Place, Flatbush, in his 85th year. Funeral services on Friday, July 20, at 2 P. M., from Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, Bedford Av., between Church and Snyder Avs., Flatbush. Interment private. In accordance with the wishes of the deceased, it is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

WALSH.—Edward De Witt, suddenly, on July 17, 1917, at Roslyn, L. I. Funeral private.

WASSERSCHEID.—July 17, Augusta, widow of Rudolf, and mother of August A., Frederick W., Rudolf C., Otto C., and Clara A. Wasserscheid. Services at late residence, 325 East 55th St., Thursday evening, 8:30. Funeral Friday, 10 A. M. Interment Greenwood. Omit flowers.

WHITTINGHAM.—At St. Vincent's Hospital, Wednesday, July 18, 1917, Samuel E. Whittingham, aged 73 years, son of the late Samuel and Elizabeth Whittingham, (nee Edman.) Relatives will please communicate with Charles A. Benedict, 150 West 13th St., New York City.

WOOD.—At her home in Boston, Mass., on Tuesday, July 17, 1917, Anna Kimber, daughter of William K. and Louise K. Wood. Interment at Greenwood on Friday at 4:30 P. M.

COOGAN.—Edward R., 72 West 93d St., July 17, aged 2.

CURRAN.—Daniel J., 237 West 66th St., July 18, aged 55. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DEVINE.—Thomas F., 279 West 118th St., July 17. Funeral today, 8:45 A. M.

DOYLE.—Catherine, 1,350 Fulton Av., Bronx, July 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

ECKHARDT.—Frank O. H., 204 East 124th St., July 16.

FARACY.—Timothy, 118 Madison St., July 16.

GORMAN.—Michael, 207 East 73d St., July 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HALBLEIB.—Anna, 327 Victor St., July 17. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HERZOG.—Henry, July 16. Funeral 289 Lenox Av., today, 10 A. M.

JONES.—William, 315 West 26th St., July 17. Funeral notice later.

JUDGE.—Thomas M., Midland Beach, S. I., July 17. Funeral tomorrow.

LYNCH.—Charles, 34 Lewis St., July 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McARTHUR.—Nellie, 1,740 Popham Av., Bronx, July 17. Funeral tomorrow.

McCANN.—Annie, July 17. Funeral 107th St. and Amsterdam Av.

McCANN.—Francis, Watson estate, Bronx, July 17. Funeral today, 9:15 A. M.

McFARLAND.—Elizabeth, 448 West 27th St., July 17, aged 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McMAHON.—Mary J., 244 East 86th St., July 17. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

SAVAGE.—Peter, 228 East 121st St., July 17. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SCANLON.—Cat

Desirable
Public Utility
Short Term
Investments

Circulars on request

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall St., New York

Exempt from Federal Income and New Jersey State Taxes

Passaic County
New Jersey
4½% Gold Bonds
Maturing 1918 to 1922
Yielding 4.30%
Maturing 1923 to 1932
Yielding 4.35%
Legal investment for Savings Banks in New Jersey.
Full particulars on request for Circular AG-189

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

Exempt from Taxation in New York State and from Federal Income Tax
City of
Yonkers
New York
Registered 5% Bonds
Due April 1, 1923
to 1926, inclusive
Prices to Yield 4¼%
E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

Canadian
Government and Municipal
Bonds
Yield 5¼% to 6¼%
Principal and Interest payable in New York
Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

We Offer, Subject to Sale
$50,000
City of Minneapolis, Minn.
4s, December 31, 1938
To yield 4.45%
$50,000
City of Portland, Ore.
4½s, May, 1943
To yield 4.50%
$50,000
City of Woonsocket, R. I.
Gold 4s, April, 1947
To yield 4.30%
$30,000
City of Toledo, Ohio
4½s, September, 1931
To yield 4.30%
Blodget & Co.
54 PINE ST., New York. 60 STATE ST., Boston.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sentiment Depressed by Uncertainties at Washington—Steel Trade Slow.

The waiting attitude induced by uncertainty over the outcome of the vexatious discussions, in Congress and out, is becoming more pronounced day by day. Yesterday much was heard in the financial district of the inadvisability of proceeding at this time with any new plans for expanding enterprises or attempting any long-term financing. The chief factor in the situation, as Wall Street views it, is the matter of price fixing, but the failure to agree on the new taxation program is a close second in holding up new financing. Business in many lines is naturally affected by doubt as to the ultimate policy which will be adopted by Congress and is slowing down pending the final decision. The steel trade, so far as development of new business goes, has almost come to a standstill. With the Administration authorities endeavoring to get producers to agree that private consumers shall have the benefit of any low prices made for Government purposes there has been brought about a postponement of all but the necessary buying until the Federal Trade Commission shall have finished its inquiry into costs. Mill output has been at a less rate in July than in June, and June showed a considerable falling off from May. The Iron Age states that a direct result of the conference at Washington last week between Government heads and the committee of steel manufacturers has been an abrupt checking of business in iron and steel. The investment market outside of municipals and other tax exempt issues is very dull owing to the unsettled question as to what the net yield of taxable securities will be after the income tax has been talked into final shape. As a result, corporations are having recourse to the market for short-term issues on a large scale.

Yesterday's stock market was rather dull and heavy with some considerable declines in issues picked out by professional traders for attack on unexpected unfavorable developments. American Hide and Leather preferred lost 6% on a rumor that the dividend will be reduced or omitted, while St. Paul lost 5¼ for much the same reason. Directors of the latter company are to meet on July 26 to act on the dividend and, although the earnings outlook is more favorable with the prospect of a big crop movement, there is an expectation in banking quarters that the directors may lower the rate. General Electric lost 4½ points on announcement of the company's forthcoming sale of $15,000,000 of short term notes, while Delaware & Hudson, which is also to make use of three-year notes in lieu of a bond offering, declined 2 points. Maxwell motors common continued its slump, closing off 3½ points at 33½, after selling at one time at a new low record at 31⅝. The second preferred declined 2½. United States Steel lost 1⅛, closing at 120⅝. One of the few railroad stocks to move counter to the general current was Denver & Rio Grande preferred, which recovered 3½ points on an intimation that the company is making good progress in negotiations looking to an agreement with the creditors of the Western Pacific for a settlement of the judgment awarded the latter.

That the investment demand for corporation issues is only holding off until the question of new taxes is settled was indicated yesterday by the prompt response to the offering of $47,500,000 New York City 4½s. Investors are naturally favoring tax exempt municipals now and a substantial part of the new issue has already been disposed of.

LONDON MARKET EASY.

Argentine Rails Buoyant—American Sales Low.

LONDON, July 18.—Money was easy today and discounts were dull.

In the stock market renewed strength was shown by gilt-edged issues on investment buying. Argentine rails were buoyant on rumors of increased freight charges. The market in general was cheerful. Russians were exceptions, being influenced by the latest news and the sharp rise in exchange. Most of the speculative issues were firm. Canadian silver mines were prominent. There were occasionali sales of low-priced American stocks.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 18.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs 70 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 50 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 3 | Last 3
Low ..... 3 | Renewals 3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4@4½	Sixty days	4@4½
Ninety days	4@4½	Ninety days	4@4½
Four months	4@4½	Four months	4@4½
Five months	4@4½	Five months	4@4½
Six months	4@4½	Six months	4@4½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days ..... 4@
4 to 6 months ..... 4½@4¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 4½@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sand for circular A-43

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7580	$4.7580	$4.7550	...
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	—.00⅛
Cables	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	...
Rubles—				
Demand	21.90	21.10	21.40	—.50
Cables	22.00	21.20	21.50	—.50

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand.	Cables.	Cables.
4.8663 London	4.7550	4.7547	
5.7825 Paris	5.75⅝	5.74⅝	
China—			
Hongkong	94.25	94.25	
Fakwing	100	100¼	
Shanghai	94.00	94.12½	
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.90	
40.10 Holland	41.26	41.37½	
23.44 India—			
Bombay	32.75	32.90	
Calcutta	32.75	32.90	
5.1826 Italy	7.22½	7.23½	
49.84 Japan—			
Kobe	51.00	51.12½	
Yokohama	51.00	51.12½	
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.12½	50.25	
51.85 Russia	21.40	21.50	
26.79 Scandinavia—			
Copenhagen	23.90	23.10	
Stockholm	31.00	31.30	
Christiania	29.30	29.63	
19.295 Spain	22.80	23.00	
South America—			
32.41 Rio	26.75	26.875	
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.875	44.00	
5.1826 Switzerland	4.67	4.65	

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $712,685,486; balance, $46,770,054; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,852,530; Federal Reserve debit balance, $8,358,046.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $8.4375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 40⅝, off 3-16d; in New York, 80¼c, off ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 63c.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Borden's Cond. Milk.	4	SA	Aug. 14	Aug. 1
Do	⅝	—	Aug. 14	Aug. 1
Corwin Steel Tool..	2	Q	Aug. 10	Aug. 1
Do	½	Ex	Aug. 10	Aug. 1
Cities Service	½	M	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do	½	Stk	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do pf.	½	M	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Kellogg Switch'd..	2	Q	July 31	July 20
North American..	1¼	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Ohio C. G., new, w i	61.25	—	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Pacific Mail pf....	1½	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 15
Pacific T. & T. pf..	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Philadelphia Co. pf.	½	SA	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
In favor of Bell Cos.				

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	542,298	453,198	745,224
Year to date	109,747,261	91,289,781	69,865,959

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25	35	200	Advance Rumely pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
...	...	100	Ajax Rubber	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	...
5	5¼	600	Alaska Gold Mines	5¼	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
3⅞	4⅜	800	Alaska Juneau	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
25⅞	29	1,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29	29½	29	29	...
92	94	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	93	93	93	93	...
90	90¾	400	Am. Beet Sugar	91	91	90¼	90½	— ⅜
47⅜	48½	400	Am. Can	48¾	48¾	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅜
105	107	200	Am. Can pf.	106¾	107	106¾	107	+ ½
75¼	76	700	Am. Car & Fdry.	75½	76½	75½	75¼	— ½
115	118¾	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	116½	116½	116¼	116½	+1½
12	12¼	1,400	Am. H. & Leather.	12¼	12	12	12	— ⅛
54	55	5,800	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	60¼	60½	54	54⅛	—6¼
56⅜	57	2,500	Am. International	58¾	58¾	56	56	—2
24½	25	2,800	Am. Linseed	24⅝	25¼	24½	24½	— ½
70¼	71	900	Am. Locomotive	71⅞	71⅞	70⅝	70⅝	—1½
16	16¼	1,800	Am. Malting	16½	17¼	16	16	— ½
67½	68¼	2,200	Am. Malting 1st pf.	68½	69	68	68	— ½
102	102¼	1,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	103⅝	103⅝	102¼	102¼	—1⅝
113	114	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	113⅞	113⅞	113½	113¾	+ ⅜
68½	67¼	700	Am. Steel F'dries.	67	67	66½	66¾	— ⅞
122½	123¾	9,700	Am. Sugar Ref.	124¼	124⅝	122¼	122½	—1½
47½	48	14,300	Am. Sumatra Tob.	51½	51½	46	47¾	—3⅝
58	63	100	Am. Tel. & Cable.	60	60	60	60	...
120¾	121	500	Am. Tel. & Tel.	121	121	120⅝	120⅝	+ ⅛
202	205	2,900	Am. Tobacco	207½	210	205	205	—5¾
101	102	100	Am. Tob. Pf. new	101	101	101	101	...
98	98½	100	Am. Woolen pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
23	23¾	1,100	Am. Zinc L. & S.	24	24½	23	24	+ ½
77⅛	77⅞	5,300	Anaconda Copper	78½	78½	77⅛	77⅜	— ⅛
100⅝	101	1,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101¼	101¼	100⅝	101	— ⅛
97	99	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98	98	98	98	...
111½	112	200	Atlantic Coast Line	111½	113½	111½	111¼	— ¼
106	107	1,500	At. Gulf & West I.	108½	108	106¾	106¾	—1⅜
68	68¼	5,000	Baldwin Loco.	69½	69⅝	68	68	— ⅞
99	101	200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	100¾	100⅞	100¾	100¾	+1⅛
73	73¼	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	73⅝	73⅝	72⅜	73½	...
70	71	500	Baltimore & O. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
107	100½	200	Barrett Co. pf.	109	109½	109	109½	+1½
1	...	6,200	Batopilas Mining	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
124	124¼	53,500	Beth.S.class B	128	128¼	124	124¼	—1¾
10¾	11	100	Brunswick Ter. & Ry.S.	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	...
96⅛	99¼	400	Burns Brothers	99½	99½	98⅝	98⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	37½	300	Butte & Superior	38	38	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
37¼	38⅜	100	California Packing	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
18½	19	200	California Petrol.	19	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
161½	162	2,500	Canadian Pacific	163	163¼	161¾	161¾	—2½
75	84	100	Case (J. I.) Thr. pf.	80	80	80	80	— ¼
83¾	84	4,400	Central Leather Co.	86⅝	86¾	83⅜	84	—2
111	113	200	Central Leather pf.	112¾	112¾	112⅜	112⅝	— ⅛
87	88	300	Chandler Motor	87	87	87	87	...
60¼	60⅝	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	61	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
11¼	12	100	Chi. Great Western	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
34	35	200	Chi. Great West. pf.	34	34	34	34	...
87⅛	87⅞	22,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	72¼	72¼	67¼	67½	—5½
109¼	109¾	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¼	— ⅜
108¾	109½	100	Chi. & Northwest	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ⅞
36¾	37	2,300	C., R. I. & P. t. cfs.	36¾	37	36	37	...
75½	76	400	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p.c.pf.t.cfs.	75½	76	75½	75¾	— ⅝
20	21¼	100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c.pf.t.cfs.	62¼	62½	61	61⅝	—1½
52½	53	1,400	Chino Copper	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
30¼	41	100	Chino Copper	52¼	53¼	52½	52½	— ⅛
48	48½	1,500	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+2¾
40	41	1,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	49½	50	48	48	— ½
100	101½	1,500	Colorado Fuel & Ir.	40¼	40¼	40	40	— ½
53⅞	54	11,100	Continental Can	101¾	102¾	100½	100½	—1
97	98	400	Corn Products Ref.	34⅞	34⅞	33⅞	34	— ¼
79¾	80	16,700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	97⅝	98	97½	98	+1½
101	103	100	Crucible Steel	81½	82	79¾	80	—1
102¼	102¾	1,600	Crucible Steel pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ⅝
41	41¼	100	Cuba Cane Sugar	41¾	42	41	41	— ⅛
89¾	90¾	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
185	195	700	Cuban-Am. Sugar	189¾	189¾	189¾	189¾	— ¼
112¾	113⅝	700	Delaware & Hud.	114¼	114¼	112¾	112¾	—2
9	9¼	900	Den. & Rio Grande	7¼	9¼	7¼	9¼	+1½
16⅜	17½	4,000	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	14½	18	14½	17¾	+3½
25¼	25½	16,600	Distillers' Secur.	24½	26¾	24⅜	23⅝	+1¼
10⅝	11	400	Dome Mines	11	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
83¼	83¾	100	Elk Horn Coal	84	84	84	84	—2⅝
25¼	25¾	3,100	Erie	25⅝	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅛
220	240	100	General Chemical	221	221	221	221	—18
152¼	152¾	2,300	General Electric	156⅝	156⅝	152¾	152⅝	—4½
115¾	115⅞	9,100	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	116	117⅝	115½	115⅝	— ⅜
105	106¾	200	Great Northern pf.	105¼	105½	105½	105¼	— ⅝
33⅜	33¾	1,700	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	33⅞	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	...
40⅞	41¼	100	Greene-Cananea	41	41	41	41	...
29	30	600	Haskell & Barker	30	30	29	29	+ ½
103	103¾	100	Illinois Central	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
55	57	5,200	Inspiration Copper	57⅞	58	54⅞	55¼	— ½
9⅜	9¾	800	Interboro Consol.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
20	20¼	100	Int. Agricultural	20	20	20	20	...
57	57	900	Int. Agricultural pf.	57	57	55½	56	—1⅜
113⅛	113¾	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	113½	113¾	113½	113¾	+1¼
115	115	100	Int. Harv. N.J. pf.	115	115	115	115	+2
28⅜	29	3,900	Int. Mer. Marine	28⅝	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
84½	84¼	10,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	84½	85¾	84	84½	+ ½
39	39½	700	Int. Nickel	39¼	39¾	39	39	— ⅛
34	34½	100	Int. Paper	35	35	35	35	+ ½
68½	70	100	Int. Paper pf. sta.	70	70	70	70	—8½
42¼	42⅝	2,300	Kennecott Copper	42⅝	43	42½	42½	— ⅜
90¼	91	800	Lackawanna Steel	91½	91⅝	91	91⅜	— ⅜
98	98	100	Laclede Gas	98	98	98	98	+8
21¾	21¾	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	21¾	21⅝	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
62⅝	63	700	Lehigh Valley	64	64	62⅝	62⅝	—1
127⅛	127⅝	200	Louis. & Nash.	127⅝	127½	127⅝	127½	+1½
83¼	83½	13,550	Maxwell Motors	36	36	31⅝	33½	—8½
59½	61	900	Max. Motors 1st pf.	59⅝	60½	59	60½	+ ½
25¼	25⅞	1,300	Max. Motors 2d pf.	25½	25⅝	25	25⅝	—2⅝
94	94¼	4,300	Mexican Petroleum	95	95½	93½	94	—1⅝
39⅞	40	1,300	Miami Copper	40	40⅝	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅛
59	59¼	1,600	Midvale Steel	60¾	60¾	59	59	—1½
15⅛	17¼	100	Minn. & St. L. new	16	16	16	16	— ½
6¼	6⅝	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
10	12	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	11½	11¾	11¼	11½	— ⅛
32⅜	32⅞	7,200	Mo. Pacific tr. ctfs.	33	33¼	32⅝	33	— ⅛
57½	58	400	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. cfs.	58	58¾	58	58	+ ⅛
34	34½	300	National Acme	34½	34½	34	34	...
36⅝	37	1,500	Nat. Conduit & C.	37¼	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	— ¼
40¾	41¼	300	Nat. Enam. & St.	40¾	41½	40½	41½	+1⅜
21⅞	22	900	Nevada Con. Cop.	21⅞	22	21⅝	21⅝	...
27	27½	1,300	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	25⅞	27	25⅞	27	+1⅝
130	135	100	N. Y. Air Brake	132	132	132	132	+2
88	90	1,300	N. Y. Central	90¼	90¼	89¼	89¼	—1¼
11	13	200	N. Y. Dock	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅞
36⅝	37	1,900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36⅞	36⅞	35⅞	36	— ⅛
122	123	800	Norfolk & Western	122⅝	122⅝	122	122	—1⅞
101	101¾	1,100	Northern Pacific	102	102	100¾	101⅜	— ⅞
91¼	97	100	Nova Scotia S. & C.	94	94	94	94	...
56½	56½	3,000	Ohio Cities Gas	56⅝	56⅝	56	56¼	...
62	62¾	2,000	Ohio Cities G. rgts.	62	62¾	62	62¼	...
5⅝	5⅞	6,700	Ontario Mining	...	6¾	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
91	92	300	Owens Bottle Mach.	91	91	91	91	...
...	...	200	Pacific Mail	27	27	27	27	...
53¼	53¼	900	Penn. R. R.	53⅝	53¾	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
20¾	21⅜	500	Pere Marquette	20¾	21	20½	21	+1
37¼	38	200	Philadelphia Co.	38	38	37½	38	+ ⅞
39	39	100	Pierce Arrow	39	39	39	39	...
96½	98	100	Pierce Arrow pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	— ⅛
54½	54¾	1,300	Pitts. Coal tr. cfs.	54½	54½	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅝
100⅛	100⅜	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100½	— ⅛
33	33	900	Pitts. & West Va.	33	33	32½	32½	— ⅛
63	63	200	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	63	63	62½	62½	— ⅛
72½	73	72	Pressed Steel Car	72½	73	72	72	+ ⅛
1¾	2	1,000	Quicksilver	1¾	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
2	2½	400	Quicksilver pf.	2	2½	2	2¼	+ ⅛
98	98	500	Railway Steel S. pf.	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
27	27½	1,100	Ray Con. Copper	27	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
96⅝	96¾	5,200	Reading	96⅝	96¾	95½	95½	—1½
87⅝	88⅜	3,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	87⅝	88⅜	86⅜	86⅜	— ⅞
66	67	3,800	Royal Dutch t r	66	67	66	66½	+ ⅞
18	18⅜	5,200	St. Louis-San Fran.	18	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ⅛
29	29	100	St. Louis-San F. pf.	29	29	29	29	...
83	83¼	300	Savage Arms	83	83¼	83	83¼	+2¼
166	168	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	166	168	165	166	...
43½	43½	800	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	43½	43½	42¾	43¼	...
53	53	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	53	53	53	53	...
93⅝	93¾	1,700	Southern Pacific	93⅝	93⅝	93¼	93¼	— ⅜
27⅝	28	3,800	Southern Railway	27⅝	28	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
57	57	800	Southern Ry. pf.	57	57	56½	56½	— ⅜
58	58	5,430	Studebaker Co.	58	58	56¾	56½	—1⅝
42	42	100	Stutz Motor	42	42	42	42	+2
43½	43¼	800	Superior Steel	43½	43¼	43½	43¼	...
17½	17½	600	Tenn. C. & C.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
188½	189	2,200	Texas Co.	188½	189	185½	187	—1¾
20½	21	1,000	Texas Co. rights	20½	21	20½	21	...
16¼	17½	900	Texas & Pacific	16¼	17½	16¼	17½	+1½
63⅜	64⅝	13,900	Tobacco Products	63⅜	64⅝	63	63¼	+ ⅞
105	105	100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	105	105	105	105	+1
101¼	101½	100	Underwood Typew.	101¼	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
11⅝	12	200	Union Bag & Paper	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
136⅜	136¾	4,400	Union Pacific	136⅜	136⅝	134¾	134¾	—1⅝
43	43	200	United Alloy Steel	43	43	43	43	...
117	118¼	19,500	United Cigar Stores	117	118¼	116¼	117	+1
95½	95½	100	United Dyewood pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	—1
28	28	100	United Paper Board	28	28	28	28	—1
158½	159¾	6,800	U. S. Indus. Alco.	156¾	158	157	157⅜	— ¼
61½	61⅝	400	U. S. Rubber	61½	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝	+ ⅛
58	58	200	U. S. Sm. R. & M.	58	58	57	57	—1⅞
121¼	122¼	120,700	U. S. Steel	121¼	122¼	120⅝	120⅝	—1⅛
117⅝	118⅞	400	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅝	118⅞	117⅞	118⅛	+ ⅜
104	104⅝	4,800	Utah Copper	104	104⅝	103	103	— ⅝
66	66	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	66	66	66	66	+1
12¼	12¼	100	Wabash	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
26⅞	26⅞	100	Wabash pf. B	26⅞	26⅞	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
17	17	100	Western Pacific	17	17	17	17	...
46	46	508	Western Pacific pf.	46	46	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
94	95	1,300	Western Union Tel.	93½	94¾	93½	94¾	+ ⅛
48¼	48½	5,600	Westingh. E. & M.	49¼	49¾	48¼	48¾	—1⅝
16¼	16½	800	Wheeling & L. E.	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
34¼	34⅝	700	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	34	34½	33½	34½	+ ⅛
68	68	1,800	Wilson & Co.	68	68	66½	67½	—1½
23¼	23¾	1,700	Willys-Overland	22½	22½	21½	21¾	—1
95¾	96	300	Willys-Overland pf.	97½	97½	96	96	— ½
48	50	200	Wisconsin Central	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¼	—1⅝

FAVOR SHORT-TERM NOTES.

General Electric Company Arranges for Sale of $15,000,000 Worth.

Pending the settlement of the income tax question and the reawakening of the market for long-term bonds expected to follow, more corporations are taking care of needs for new money through offerings of short-term notes. The General Electric Co. has arranged with a banking group, including J. P. Morgan, Lee, Higginson, and others, for the sale of $15,000,000 of three-year 6 per cent. notes, which, it is expected, will be offered for subscription on a 6¼ per cent. basis. Considerations which led to the decision to resort to a short-term issue were thus explained by the company in an announcement made yesterday:

The General Electric Company, whose practice it has always been to maintain a strong position with respect to cash assets, has just arranged a loan of $15,000,000 for three years to provide for the demand of a largely increased business.

The company expended nearly $9,000,000 upon additional plant facilities during the year 1916, and the expenditures for the present year will be considerably greater. Apart from this, its inventories have naturally greatly increased, and the slowing down of collections in the existing unsettled conditions will result in a more than normal increase in its accounts receivable.

The quick assets of the company, as shown by its last annual report, excluding securities, amounted to $37,000,000. Against this it had indebtedness, excluding current liabilities, of $12,000,000.

It was also reported yesterday that the Chicago & Western Indiana was in the market for $15,000,000, to be provided through a sale of one-year 6 per cent. notes to J. P. Morgan & Co. and associates. The company has an issue of $12,695,000 of two-year 5 per cent. notes maturing Sept. 1 next, holders of which will have an opportunity to exchange their notes for the higher interest-bearing issue.

To Discuss Shipping Problem.

Representatives of many of the largest civic and commercial organizations in the East have been invited to attend a meeting to be held today at 3:30 P. M. under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. "The meeting," said Eugenius H. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, "is for the purpose of considering the extremely critical condition which surrounds the shipping problem, and the question of policy to be adopted by the United States in its building programme."

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	71.89	70.89	71.10	—.57
25 industrials	91.83	89.65	89.76	—1.01
50 stocks	81.50	80.27	80.43	—.69

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 18	81.50	80.27	80.43	—.99
July 17	81.80

8%

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STEEL BUYING HALTS PENDING NEW PRICES

Business Except for Government Requirements Largely Held Up.

QUOTATIONS ARE KEPT DOWN

Much Speculation as to Effect of Price Fixing on the Market for Finished Products.

New buying in the iron and steel trade has been brought almost to a standstill by the announcement that producers will be expected to accept prices to be fixed by the Federal Trade Commission after an investigation into the present costs of production, which prices, in the belief of the President, should also be extended to private consumers. The Iron Trade Review says today:

"While Washington labors with the intricacies of price regulation, the iron and steel market continues to present the appearance of suspended animation. New business, except for Government requirements direct or indirect, has been held up largely. Similarly, the upward climb of prices has been stayed. Whether or not the open trade is to share with the Government the benefit of the lower prices is the crux of the situation from a market standpoint."

The Iron Age says:

"The vague ideas the trade has entertained for some weeks of possible readjustments that would have far reaching effects were sharpened into real prospects by the President's message to business calling for the same prices to the public as those fixed by the Government. Steel producers have expected to accept special prices from the Government and to have its requirements take up an increasing share of their output; but Chairman Gary in his address to the Iron and Steel Institute late in May said that they also expected that as costs of production were advancing the Government would be willing to increase its purchasing prices accordingly. The conference at Washington not only pointed in the other direction, but also foreshadowed an effort by the Government to get like low prices for its Allies.

"The effect on buyers was just what was to be expected. Throughout consuming industries the one policy is the postponement of buying until the Federal Trade Commission's cost-finding inquiry is finished. That a real readjustment of prices will begin in the interval of two or three weeks required by the commission is not likely, since it is well known that first concessions do not produce business, but there has been a tendency to weakening in the past week in pig iron, scrap and coke and the trade has not found it difficult to believe that the crest had been reached and passed.

"There is much speculation as to the effect of Government price fixing on the market for finished products in which its purchases are a negligible fraction of the output, as rails, pipe, and tin plate. For plates and shapes, in which Government requirements will be large, it is recognized that the private buyer would pay dearly if there were no regulation of the price for what remained for general use.

"It does not appear to what extent ore, coke, and pig iron prices are to be subjects of the Government's regulation, since it will not be a buyer of these, having already covered its pig iron wants for the present at a low price. Coke readjustments presumably will come with lower coal, and such readjustment will be welcome, as coke has gone to five or six times the basis of ordinary times.

"A practical effort by the leading producer to hold prices in check has developed in the wire trade. The American Steel and Wire Company, which has continued to sell wire nails at $3.20 while the market has gone to $4, has indicated to jobbers that a reasonable profit to the latter is 50 cents, rather than $1 and as high as $1.50, as charged in some cases. The result has been a readjustment to a $3.75 to $4 basis in jobbers' sales to the retail trade."

COMMODITIES PRICES

WHEAT.

The fact that farmers in the Winter wheat belt are storing their wheat rather than sell it under prevailing conditions has brought about a very tight cash position, and yesterday shorts in the Chicago market took fright and bid prices up 13@19c in an effort to cover. Apparently shorts have been holding out in the expectation of heavy sales against new crop, and are now very nervous regarding developments. The July position showed the greatest strength, while September was up in sympathy. At best, the volume of business was not large, and prices advanced on bids for very moderate sized lots. The reports from Washington that an amendment to the Food bill provides for a minimum price of $1.50 for wheat may have had considerable influence on the market, although farmers are believed to consider $2 a more acceptable figure. The local cash market was strong and nominal, with No. 2 hard Winter wheat quoted at $2.55, free on board, Gulf.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.26	2.17	2.26	2.12¼	..
September	2.06	1.95¼	2.06	1.93	1.15

RYE.—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $1.82, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The strength in the cash corn market again exerted a bullish influence on prices and early the market worked up 1c to 8½c. Shorts were good buyers and there was more or less buying on further complaints of cool nights throughout the belt. Toward the close there was a partial reaction under profit-taking, and final quotations were ⅞c to 1½c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.11½ nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, while No. 2 mixed was offered on resale at $2.08.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.61	1.60¼	1.60⅞	1.60	74⅝
December	1.18¼	1.12⅝	1.14⅝	1.13¼	64⅝
May	1.14¼	1.10⅛	1.12⅜	1.11⅞	..

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and prices were firmer, closing ¾c to 1c net higher. Shorts were good buyers, and the market felt the influence of the strength in Winnipeg, where there was a good demand on reports of damage by drought to the Canadian crop. The local cash market was strong; standard quoted at 83½c; No. 2 white, 84c; No. 3 white, 82@83c; No. 4 white, 81@82c; fancy clipped white, 88@90c; ordinary clipped white, 81@84c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	69¼	68⅜	69¼	68¼	40⅜
September	55⅝	54⅜	55¼	54⅜	40⅝
December	57¼	56⅞	56⅝	56	42¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was weak and lower under quite active liquidation, which uncovered stop-loss orders. The hog market was easier, and much of the selling was said to be due to a very poor cash demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 29,000; estimated for today, 22,000. Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 15,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	20.45	20.30	20.37	20.65	12.85
September	20.75	20.55	20.62	20.90	12.90
Ribs—					
July	21.55	21.42	21.52	21.42	13.35
September	21.57	21.40	21.52	21.57	13.37
Pork—					
July	..	..	40.40	40.50	26.90
September	39.80	39.60	39.65	39.80	24.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil experienced a violent break during yesterday's session, closing with net losses of 91 to 100 points. There was active selling early on the weakness in lard and owing to the slow cash trade and general heaviness in fats and greases. On the decline stop loss orders were uncovered, and this precipitated a general liquidating movement. Total sales for the day were 58,800 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	15.50	15.00
July	14.70	14.70	14.95@14.96	14.95
August	14.75	14.02	13.90@14.00	14.97
September	14.65	13.92	13.98@14.00	14.93
October	14.56	13.83	13.82@13.83	14.82
November	14.34	13.65	13.68@13.70	14.62
December	14.35	13.65	13.65@13.70	14.63
January	14.38	13.68	13.68@13.69	14.63
February	..	..	13.66@13.75	14.68

COFFEE.

After an easy opening, in which prices were 1 point lower to 1 point higher, with a very small trade, the coffee market developed moderate activity and quite a sharp advance, especially in the late afternoon, when prices sold up 8 to 10 points above the morning low level, with the close generally 8 to 7 points net higher. Sales in the local market amounted to 81,250 bags.

The spot market was steady, with only a moderate demand at unchanged prices, Rio No. 7s being quoted at 9⅝c and Santos 4s at 10½c. Cost and freight offers were scarce. A bid of 9.60c for Santos 2s and 4s, London credits, was accepted. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	7.80@7.93	7.79
August	..	..	7.95@7.97	7.88
September	8.00	7.91	8.01@8.02	7.96
October	..	..	8.05@8.06	8.00
November	..	..	8.09@8.10	8.05
December	8.13	8.05	8.13@8.14	8.10
January	..	..	8.18@8.19	8.15
February	..	..	8.23@8.24	8.20
March	8.27	8.17	8.27@8.28	8.24
April	..	..	8.32@8.33	8.29
May	8.35	8.25	8.37@8.38	8.34
June	..	..	8.42@8.46	8.39

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market opened firm, 5@7 points higher, being somewhat under the influence of the strong spot market at the start. Local trade interests gave early support, which held values within a narrow range up to midday, when profit-taking set in, and prices rapidly sagged off, the close being 1 point net higher to 6 points net decline, the weakness being mostly in the very late positions. Total sales amounted to 17,150 tons, some of which represented switching operations, September to December and July to December. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.48	5.43	5.48@5.50	5.47
August	5.48	5.47	5.48@5.50	5.47
September	5.59	5.50	5.51@5.52	5.53
October	..	..	5.52@5.53	5.58
November	5.61	5.53	5.52@5.54	5.54
December	5.48	5.32	5.32@5.34	5.38
January	5.09	5.01	5.00@5.02	5.00
February	..	..	4.80@4.82	4.88
March	4.90	4.79	4.80@4.82	4.88
April	..	..	4.82@4.84	4.90
May	..	..	4.85@4.87	4.93

The market for refined sugar was firm in sympathy with raws, and prices were advanced by one refiner to the basis of 8c for fine granulated. The list, however, still ranged from 7.80@8c for fine granulated. There was a good inquiry reported, and it was said that during the past few days quite a large export business was done, some placing the amount as high as 25,000 tons. Local refiners showed further interest in offerings, and it is estimated that the total sales will run close to 150,000 bags. Cubas, from store and in various positions up to late August shipment, at 5½c cost and freight, equal to 6.64c duty paid, which is the highest price since October a year ago. There was also a sale of 35,000 bags of Porto Ricos at 6.52c cost, insurance, and freight. These sales were thought to have cleared the market of all offerings. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.64c; molasses, 5.76c; cost and freight, 5¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 16,154 packages. General trade quiet. There were some purchases for storage and to fill a navy order, which tended to prevent much change in values for the better grades. There is an increasing supply of lower qualities, and these can be bought somewhat cheaper. Renovated quiet. Ladles and packing stock holding up pretty well, with moderate trade. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 38¾@39½c; extras, (92 score,) 38½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 37¼@38¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35@37c; thirds, 34@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40@40½c; extras, 39@39½c; firsts, 38@38¾c; seconds, 36@37½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 38@38½c; good to prime, 36¼@37¼c; common to fair, 33@36c; renovated, extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 35@35½c; lower grades, 33@34½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@35½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 32@33½c; lower grades, 31½@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2, 32½c; lower grades, 31@32c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 21,945 cases. General market is quiet and there is pressure to sell the bulk of the supply offering, most of which shows more or less defective quality and deteriorates rapidly with holding. There is continued scarcity of new laid eggs, and any lots that show a good to large proportion of such are taken at sustained prices. Other grades are pressed for sale, with prices in buyers' favor. The greater part of the business in West eggs is at a range of 32@35¼c, some very inferior goods offering lower. Nearby white eggs of strictly fancy quality are in light supply and firm; medium and ordinary lots move slowly at irregular prices. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 38@39c; extra firsts, 36½@37c; firsts, 34@36c; seconds, 31¼@33c; thirds and poorer, 27@31c; dirties, No. 1, 31@32c; No. 2 and poorer, 26@30c; checks, good to choice, dry, 29@30c; undergrades, 23@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 42@45c; ordinary to good, 38@41c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@39c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery brown, 42@45c; gathered brown and mixed colors, unchanged, @@.

TELLS OF LOAN'S PUBLICITY

Guy Emerson Explains Work Done in This District.

Guy Emerson, Secretary of the Sub-Committee on Publicity of the Liberty Loan Committee for the Second Federal Reserve District, issued a forty-eight-page illustrated report yesterday on the publicity work done in connection with the flotation of the first United States Government Liberty Loan of 1917. The pamphlet describes in detail the organization of the Publicity Committee and the various organizations which co-operated with it. In the appendix there appear the names of the men and women who gave their time to the work of the committee, the list including clerks, stenographers, telephone operators, and office boys.

The book also contains fac-similes of the advertisements used by Jay Cooke during the civil war.

The report contains the following estimates made by the committee of the results of the flotation of the Liberty Loan, comparing the New York district with the rest of the country:

Total bank resources U. S.	$32,166,000,000
Total bank resources 2d Fed. Res. District	9,686,000,000
Percentage bank resources in 2d District to total in U. S.	30 1-10%
Total amount subscribed in U. S.	3,035,000,000
Total amount subscribed in 2d District	1,200,000,000
Percentage of amount subscribed in 2d District to total amount subscribed in U. S.	39½%
Percentage of population in 2d District to total population of U. S.	11 4-5%
Total population U. S.	110,000,000
Total individual subscribers in U. S.	4,500,000
Percentage of individual subscribers in U. S. to population of U. S.	4%
Total population 2d District	13,000,000
Number of individual subscribers in 2d District	1,500,000
Percentage of individual subscribers in 2d District to population of 2d District	11½%
Percentage of individual subscribers in 2d District to total individual subscribers in U. S.	33 1-3%

From this it will be seen that, with 30.1 per cent. of the bank resources of the United States and 11.8 per cent. of the population, the Second Federal Reserve District offered 39½ per cent. of the money subscribed to the first $2,000,000,000 of the Liberty Loan and 33 1-3 per cent. of the individual subscribers; 4 per cent. of the total population of the United States subscribed as compared with 11¼ per cent. of the population of the Second Federal Reserve District.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom:

$10,000 International Consolidated Oil Company (Wyoming) first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due March 1, 1916; September, 1912 coupon on, $150 lot.

$5,000 Lake Huron & Northern Ontario Railway first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1943; interest April and October, $550 lot.

12 shares Regal Motor Car Company preferred, $100 each, $1.

100 shares Weyman-Bruton Company common, $100 each, 2½¾.

110 shares Pere Marquette Railroad 5 per cent. prior preference voting trust certificates, $100 each, 63½.

$89,000 Pacific & Eastern Railway first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due 1937; June, 1915, coupon on, 50.

136 20-100 shares Sackett & Wilhelms Corporation first preferred voting trust certificates, $100 each, $500 lot.

$25,000 bond and mortgage made by Herbert E. Williams and wife to Lizzie J. Homan, dated Sept. 30, 1915, covering 11 16-100 acres of land, Second Ward, Borough of Richmond, N. Y., containing 195 lots as shown on Map of Southboro Addition No. 2, due Sept. 30, 1918; interest at 6 per cent. and assigned, $6,583 lot.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Charles J. McDermott, President of the Brooklyn Bar Association, and Trustee of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn, was elected yesterday a Director of the Metropolitan Trust Company.

The First National Bank of Boston has opened a branch in Montevideo, Uruguay.

The Sub-Treasury has transferred $707,000 to San Francisco on account of the shipment of an equal amount of gold to Japan.

Fall River, Mass., has sold $300,000 short-term notes to Bond & Goodwin at 4.14 per cent. discount.

THE COTTON MARKET

Steady Tone Prevails Throughout the Day, with a Net Gain of 9-31 Points.

A steady tone prevailed in the cotton market throughout yesterday's session, with prices in the early part of the day about 20 points net higher in the case of new crop months, with July contracts 30 points higher on covering. In some quarters it was believed that unless the Southern freight situation improved materially, some of the nearer new crop positions would likely show relative strength in the near future. During the midafternoon July contracts were offered at 150 points above October.

The weekly crop and weather report was somewhat conspicuous for the emphasis it placed upon the smallness of the plant over a good part of the belt. It was said, however, that cotton was excellent in Texas, where there is sufficient moisture, this being contrary to many private advices received from that State, which continued to assert that Southern sections were still suffering from drought. So many conflicting reports were received from the Southwest that the trade was more or less confused as to the real situation there, but did not seem to feel that the outlook was as serious as reported by one crop expert, who was quoted as saying that Texas was in the worst condition on record for this date. Those who were trying to anticipate the next Government report favored an increase in condition to around 71 or better. The Eastern belt had further showers and according to the official forecast was to receive more in the next twenty-four hours, which was regarded by many as being unfavorable in view of all the rain that has fallen east of the river in the last few weeks.

The market opened steady at a net decline of 1 to 5 points. It was the quietest opening in a long time and throughout the entire day there was no large trading either way. July in the final hour sold at 26.90, or 86 points over the previous night, which carried the advance in October to 22 points over the close, and in December to 24 points. Final prices were a little under the top and from 9 to 31 points net higher.

Exports for the day, 8,674 bales, making 5,359,546 bales for the season, against 5,844,833 last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues.
July	26.72	26.90	26.65	26.85 Bid	26.54
August	25.85	26.12	25.85	26.10 Bid	25.88
September	..	..	..	25.65 Bid	25.55
October	25.20	25.44	25.18	25.35@25.38	25.21
November	..	..	..	25.25 Bid	25.09
December	25.04	25.30	25.03	25.20@25.22	25.06
January	25.10	25.30	25.08	25.22@25.25	25.13
March	25.24	25.50	25.21	25.39 Bid	25.28
May	25.47	25.60	25.46	25.50 Bid	25.39

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 30 points higher at 27.25c. for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 25½c.; Savannah, 25⅝c.; Augusta, 25.63c.; Memphis, 26c.; Galveston, 26.50c., and Houston, 26c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Wednesday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	4,184	7,615	11,201
Exports	8,674	21,948	10,781
Port stocks	663,980	705,288	633,073
New York arrivals	5,265	3,191	5,848
New York stocks	51,673	59,980	128,997

Liverpool cables.—Spot cotton dull and unchanged at 19.00d. for midupland. Sales 2,000, all American. Imports nil. Futures unchanged.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

CITIES SERVICE—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June gross	$1,388,561	$740,848	$647,713
Net aft. exp.	1,358,776	724,329	634,447
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,358,542	695,470	663,072
Bal. after pf. dividends	1,057,485	522,706	534,779
Six mos. gross	9,820,799	4,065,145	5,755,654
Net aft. exp.	9,646,829	3,951,203	5,695,626
Sur. aft. chgs.	9,645,412	3,705,723	5,939,689
Bal. after pf. dividends	7,871,169	2,689,253	5,181,916
12 mos. gross	15,865,984	6,459,298	9,406,686
Net aft. exp.	15,666,632	6,255,457	9,310,175
Sur. aft. chgs.	15,551,683	5,763,977	9,787,706
Bal. after pf. dividends	*12,385,220	3,962,498	8,422,722

COLUMBUS GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY—

June gross	762,992	592,854	168,543
Net aft. exp.	382,910	280,720	100,400
Sur. aft. chgs.	198,563	*14,733	213,296
Six mos. gross	5,707,480	4,729,108	976,430
Net aft. exp.	3,044,803	2,452,367	592,646
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,922,710	695,853	1,227,857

*Deficit.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY and the EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY of Brooklyn for the six months ending June 30—

Gross revenue	4,154,014	4,079,456	74,558
Net aft. tax., &c.	1,858,381	1,958,146	*299,765
Gross income	1,393,579	1,690,936	*297,357
Net income	713,445	1,009,673	*296,228

VIRGINIA RAILWAY AND POWER COMPANY—

June gross	525,776	484,208	41,568
Net aft. exp.	262,916	240,258	22,662
Net before dep.	120,290	102,504	17,755
12 mos. gross	6,044,495	5,645,158	399,337
Net aft. exp.	3,103,202	2,968,979	134,222
Net before dep.	1,334,536	1,822,921	61,614

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.05
Alta	.02	Justice	.02
Andes	.13	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.09
Bullion	.01	Potosi	.04
Caledonia	.10	Savage	.06
Challenge Con	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Chollar	.04	Sierra Nevada	.11
Confidence	.08	Union Con	.18
Con. Virginia	.35	Utah	.01
Exchequer	.01	Mexican dollars	.62½
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.27½	Goldfield Merger	.06
Halifax	.25	Great Bend	.07
Jim Butler	.70	Jumbo Extension	.29
McNamara	.16	Jumbo Junior	.05
Midway	.09	Kewanas	.13
Mizpah	.16	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts	.11	Spearhead	.06
Montana	.19	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.10	Big Four	.05
Rescue	.21	Consolidated	.31
Tonopah Extension	2.45	Morning Glory	.20
Tonopah Nevada	8.00	Union Annex	.14
West End	.65	White Cape	1.25
West Tonopah	.16	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.65
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.20
Booth	.08	Packard	.32
Daisy	.03	Rochester	.49
Florence	.15	Round Mountain	.83
Fraction	.04	United Eastern	4.20
Goldfield Cons	.51	United Mines	.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Creeson	5⅞	6	Granite	82	90
Dr. J'pot	4½	5	Isabella	10¼	10¼
Elkton	6	7	McKinney	16	18
El Paso	30	40	Portland	145	150
Fanny R.	2	4½	U. G. Mines	22	23
Golden C.	21⅜	21¾	Vindicator	76	79
Gold Sov.	4	5			

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	32	34	Iron Cap	15	16½
Bay S Gas	8	12	Iron C pf	15⅜	16½
Bingham	12⅜	13	Iron Blos	85	95
Begole	50	75	Jerome V	1⅛	1⅜
Bohemia	1¼	1⅜	La Rose	40	50
Boot Ely	40	50	Majestic	40	45
Boot & M	60	62	Mex Met	28	30
Butte & L	13	16	Mojave T	68	72
Butte & D	30	50	New Balt	1¼	1⅜
Bos & Aris	1⅜	2	New Doug	1⅛	1¼
Calaveras	3¼	4	N U Bing	..	50
Chief Cons	2⅜	2¾	Nixon	36	39
Crown Res	27	32	N Cornelia	17⅛	18
Con Aris	2	2¼	N Z & L	87	90
Cortez	20	25	Oneco	..	50
Tonapah C	7	8	Ohio Cop	1¼	1½
Cal Corbin	1¼	2¼	Onondaga	30	50
E & B B	2⅜	2¾	Pioneer C	1¼	1⅜
Earl Eagle	14	18	Rilla	2	3
Fortuna	7	8	Ray Hero	3¾	4
Gold Lake	1¼	1⅜	†S W M	2¼	3
Gila C S	14⅜	15	†S W M	2	2¼
Houghton	75	95	Trure	1¼	1⅜
Homa Oil	1⅜	1¼	U V Ext	36½	37½
Humboldt	85	95	Yukon Gold	1⅜	2

*Full paid, †Part paid.

West End Line to Coney Island.

At midnight tomorrow trains will begin running over the West End line to the new temporary terminal at Coney Island. At present trains over this line stop at Twenty-fifth Avenue, where passengers alight and take a trolley shuttle on the West End surface line to Coney Island. The completion of equipment for the road between Twenty-fifth Avenue and the new terminal has delayed the opening.

$15,000,000

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

THREE-YEAR 6% GOLD NOTES

Dated July 1, 1917 — *Due July 1, 1920*

Interest payable January 1 and July 1

Coupon Notes in Denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 registerable as to Principal

Apart from these $15,000,000 *notes the only debt of the Company is represented by* $12,047,500 *Debentures.*

During the last fifteen years the Company has paid cash dividends at a rate of 8% *per annum upon its capital stock, which during that period has been increased, from time to time, from* $24,910,000 *to the present outstanding amount of* $101,512,500.

For the years ended December 31, 1915 *and* 1916, *the Company reported the following figures:*

	1915	1916
Total sales billed	$85,522,070	$134,242,290
Net income applicable to interest	12,307,995	19,160,973
Interest charges	570,086	571,445

Net earnings available for interest in 1916 *amounted to more than thirty-three times the Company's interest requirements. While the issuance of the above notes will increase the Company's interest charges* $900,000 *annually, the Company expects the Income Account for* 1917 *to show a material increase over* 1916.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE NOTES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT 99¾ AND INTEREST TO YIELD ABOUT 6.10 PER CENT

Subscription books will be opened at our offices, at 10 *o'clock A. M., Thursday, July* 19*th, and will be closed at* 3 *o'clock P. M. the same day, or earlier in our discretion.*

The amount due on notes allotted and the date of payment will be given in the notices of allotment.

The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any event, to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Temporary notes will be delivered pending the preparation of the definitive notes.

J. P. MORGAN & CO. ***LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.***

The foregoing figures are based on statements believed to be accurate, but are not guaranteed.

Dated July 19, 1917.

Short Term Notes

We believe that to-day the short term notes of prosperous American corporations are a most attractive form of investment, because they offer:

(1) A maximum of safety,
(2) Ready marketability,
(3) High income return,
(4) Suitable maturities.

Probably no class of securities has a more active and stable market, and as maturity date approaches, they are generally in great demand by banks, which buy them just as they would commercial paper. This demand usually has a tendency to bring the market price to par, or slightly above, some months before maturity. As money rates seem to show a tendency to decline, it does not seem unreasonable to expect that this will soon be reflected in higher prices for these earlier maturities.

The issues listed in our *"Special Letter"* we believe, are amply secured and sure of payment at the due date. They command a close and active market, and yield most attractive returns to the purchaser.

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Interest on Deposits
Checking accounts at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York with average balances of $1,000 or more earn interest at the rate of 2% a year, credited semi-annually. 140 Broadway and 5th Avenue and 43rd Street.

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(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)
61 Broadway, New York

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
55 Broad St. New York
Equitable Trust
Guaranty Trust
Telephone 1111 Broad.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Radiator & Wainstein Company, Incorporated, will be held at 46 Great Jones St. on Aug. 15, 1917, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of Absolving said company.

JOE RADOMSKY, Secty.
I. WAINSTEIN, Pres. and Treas.

Office of
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 11th, 1917.
Notice to Holders of
HOSTETTER-CONNELLSVILLE COKE COMPANY
Purchase Money Bonds.

The Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company having requested the undersigned, as Trustee, to pay and redeem seventy (70) of its Purchase Money Bonds, dated February 1st, 1893, out of money available therefor in the Sinking Fund, pursuant to the provisions of its Trust Agreement with the undersigned as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1893, under which said bonds were issued,

The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, hereby gives notice that at the request of the Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company, the Trustee will on August 1st, 1917, redeem bonds bearing numbers as follows:

1055 to 1106, inclusive; 1110, 1111, 1112, 1114, 1117; 1120 to 1162, inclusive, and said bonds will on August 1st, 1917, become due and payable at par and accrued interest thereon to said date.

The holders of said bonds are hereby notified to present same to the undersigned for payment, with all coupons thereto belonging, on August 1st, 1917.

The usual certificate required under the Internal Revenue Tax Act must accompany the bonds.

Interest on said bonds will cease on and after August 1st, 1917.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, Trustee.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD CO.

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company will be held in its office, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, New York, on the 25th day of July, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a declaration of abandonment of routes adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company at a meeting thereof on June 8th, 1917, abandoning the tracks and franchises of this Company to construct, maintain, and operate a street surface railroad beginning at Fourteenth Street and Ninth Avenue, running south on Hudson Street to Abingdon Square, crossing Abingdon Square to Bleecker Street, and on Bleecker Street to Broadway, and on Macdougal Street from Bleecker Street to West Fourth Street, and on West Fourth Street from Sixth Avenue to West Twelfth Street, and on West Twelfth Street from West Fourth Street to Hudson Street.

Dated New York, June 28th, 1917.

E. M. FISHER, Secretary.

Wanted
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Fajardo Sugar
Federal Sugar Refining Com.
General Baking Pfd.
Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
Penn Seaboard Steel.
Pettibone-Mulliken 1st & 2d Pfds.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce Stks.&Bds.

For Sale
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Pfd.
Fajardo Sugar
Goldschmidt Detinning Com.
Hall Switch & Signal Com. & Pfd.
Ingersoll-Rand Com.
Milliken Bros. Pfd.
Pettibone-Mulliken Com.

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmeat"

WANTED
50 U. S. Worsted 1st Pfd.
100 U. S. Finishing Com.
50 Dayton Pow. & Ltg. Pfd.
50 Michigan Limestone Com.
100 Pacific Coast Com.
100 United Light Rys. Com.
10 Eagle Lock Co.

FOR SALE
First National Fire Ins.
50 Conn. Ry. & Ltg. Com.
100 Waltham Watch Pfd.

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34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
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BUY—SELL

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MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
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Phone Broad 7110.

Santa Cecilia Sugar
Preferred
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Preferred
Theodore L. Bronson
10 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 9925.

Missouri Pac. Bond Scrip
Chic., R. I. & Pac. Scrip
Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Chic. & E. Ill. Com. & Pfd.
William C. Orton
26 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 7160-1-2 Broad

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Cities Service
Pacific Gas & Electric
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Suggestions upon request.
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
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Moody's Investors Service
John Moody, President.
35 Nassau Street, New York

Wanted, Manager For Bond Department.
Must have broad experience and thorough training and be able to handle both salesmen and necessary traders. Excellent opportunity to right man. All replies held strictly confidential. Address "Confidential," Box B 396 Times Downtown.

GOVERNMENT BUYING WOOL.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 18.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Fine wools, reported to be for Government purposes, were the feature of the market for the week under review. Large quantities of fine capes sold from 55 to 60 cents per pound and fine territory sold readily when obtainable. The feeling in regard to the Government's taking over the control of wool seems to be dying down. The declaration of peace is the only thing which can substantially affect the market. It is generally thought it will be stronger in this event.

"All important in the course of the cotton crop and cotton market now is the weather. The market declined during the week under review on news of rains where needed, but in some quarters it was felt that the recession was due or partly due to disappointment in regard to peace developments in Germany.

"The cotton goods market is relatively more inactive than for a number of weeks and indications are that the market has reached the top for the present. Mills are well sold up and the situation may remain steady, but a buyer would be rather foolish to place any large orders at present. The outlook is not for much higher prices. Present indications are that domestic distribution will be relatively smaller than it has been. Large special buying is holding up the market. If this is withdrawn the market may become decidedly weak."

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers.

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	100	100
2s, coupon, 1930	99½	99¾
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	105	106
4s, coupon, 1925	106	106
4s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg	88	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	88	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100¼	100¼	100
4½s	June, 1965	101¾	102¾	102
4½s	Mar., 1963	101¾	102¾	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101¾	102¼	102
4½s	May, 1957	101¾	102¼	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞
4½s	April, 1966	97¼	98¼	97¾
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	97½	98	97
4½s	Mar., 1964	97½	98¼	97¼
4½s	Mar., 1962	97⅝	98	97¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅝	98	97¼
4s	May, 1969	94	94¾	94¼
4s	Nov., 1958	94	94¾	94
4s	May, 1957	94	94¾	94
4s	Nov., 1955	93	94¼	94
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4s	May, 1919	99½	..	99½
4s	Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99½
4s	Nov., 1954	84	85¼	83½
3½s	May, 1954	83½	..	84

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	Panama-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1918 1928	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4s	1918-1919	4.50		4.50
4s	1930-1938	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
3s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
23,000	‡Aetna Ex	7⅛	6⅝	7
100	‡ Do pf	36	36	36
400	‡Air Red'n	87½	86	87
1,500	Br.-Am Tob. ord., B	18¾	18	18
100	‡Butterw'h- Judson	60	60	60
55	‡Carbon Steel	98	95	96
1,600	Carwen Steel	11⅜	11½	11⅜
400	CharcoalIron Co. of Am.	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
100	‡Cities Serv., w. i.	29¼	29½	29⅛
1,200	Curtiss Aero.	42	39½	41
7,000	Do rights	1⅞	1	1⅝
1,000	Em'sonPhon.	6⅞	6	6⅞
100	Everett Heaney, Inc.	21¾	21¾	21¾
825	Holly Sugar.	55	54	55
50	Do pf	101¼	101¼	101¼
400	‡Int. Trading	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	KeystoneTire & Rubber	14¾	14¾	14¾
1,100	‡LakeTor.Bt.	7⅞	7	7⅛
100	‡Lima Loco.	56	56	56

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

30	Gal. Sig. O.	148	148	148
38	Ohio Oil	345	344	345

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

3,400	‡Allen Oil	⅛	⅜	⅜
2,500	‡Bar. O. & G	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡B. O. & G., (a pros)	⅛	⅛	⅛
8,000	‡‡B.-W. Oil, (a pros)	18	18	18
450	‡Con. M. Oil, (a pros)	50	40	45
200	‡Cos. O. & G. ctfs	12⅜	12½	12½
500	‡C. & Co. (o. ref.) ctfs	12⅜	12½	12½
2,110	‡‡Crosby P., (a pros)	55	54	55
3,800	Cum. P. & R	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	‡Elk B. Pet.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
7,500	‡E. O. & G., (a pros)	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,800	‡Emm. O. Co.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	‡Federal Oil	4⅝	4½	4½
700	‡Int. Pet'm	13⅝	13½	13¾
800	Ken'a Oil, (a pros)	⅛	⅛	⅛

MINING STOCKS.

5,200	Acme C. H.	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,400	‡L.-B. C. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,800	‡‡A. S. Cop.	38	35	37
3,700	‡‡Atlanta	11	10½	11
5,000	B. L. Cop.	2	1¾	2
400	Bing. Min.	12⅝	12½	12¾
7,500	‡B. & Mont.	64	60	64
300	B. Cop. &Z., v. t. ctfs.	9⅝	9½	9½
1,500	Butte Det.	⅞	⅞	⅞
9,800	‡Caledonia	68	64	67
3,800	‡Cal. &	1¾	1⅞	1½
200	Can. Copper.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,500	‡Cashboy	8	7	8
8,300	‡Coco R. M.	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
800	Con. Cal. & Va.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	‡Con.-Home	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Cres. C. G.	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞
1,600	Crystal C. M	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15,000	‡Emma Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,700	‡Geld. C.	53	51	52
800	‡Greenm M.,	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Hecla Min.	8½	*8½	8⅞
600	H. B. Z. M.	1	1	1
800	‡I. M. M. D.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,550	‡Iron Blos.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	‡Jerome V., (a pros)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	‡‡Jim Butler	72	72	72
1,100	Josvig-Ken., (a pros)	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	32	31	31
1,500	‡Ju. M. N. M., (a pros)	2	2	2
800	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,200	‡‡Kewanaa	13	13	14
2,200	Louis. Con.	1	1⅛	1
100	Magma Cop.	45	45	45
700	‡‡Magmat. C	23	23	23
3,200	‡Magnate C.	⅛	⅞	⅞

BONDS.

$14,000	‡Beth. Stl. 5s	98⅛	98½	98½
20,000	‡N. Y. City 4½s, w. i.	101⅝	101⅞	101⅞
37,000	‡Rus. Govt. new 5½s	79	76	79
20,000	‡Rus. Govt. 6½s	90	88¼	88½

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Tuesday New York Zinc sold at ⅛ and ⅜.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Am.-B. Mfg.	6	10	6
Do pf	30	35	30
Am. Drug S.	10	15	10
Am. Tin & T.	⅛	⅜	⅛
Am. Stores	34	36½	34
Do 1st pf	96	98	96
Am. Writ. P.	3	4	3
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135
Boyd Motors	3⅝	4	3⅝
Brit.-A. Tob. Ord. Bearer	13	19	13
Brit.-Am. T., Ord.	17⅛	18	17⅛
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛
Car L. & P.	2⅝	3	2⅝
Central Fdy.	35	38	35
Cen. Fdry. pf.	51	54	51
Chal. Motors	10	13	10
Charc'l I. pf.	6	6⅝	6
Chev. Motor	92	97	92
Cramp Ship	80	90	80
Curtiss A.	70	80	70
Eastern Steel	116	118	116
Electric Gun	⅜	⅞	⅜
Elite Plan S.	⅛	⅜	⅛
Free. T., new	42⅜	44	43
Fisk Rub. 1st conv. pf.	..	108	..
Grant M. Car.	4⅛	5⅛	4½
Hall Sig. pf.	8	12	8
Hendee Mfg.	27	31	27
Int. A. & F.	27½	..	27½
Int. Trad. pf.	1	1⅛	1
Interc. Rubber	11	12	11
Kath. Bze. pf.	1½	2½	1½
K. T. & R. pf.	14½	16	17¾
Kresge	97	102	97
Lake T. Boat 1st pf.	8½	9¾	8½
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	75
Lukens Steel	42	47	42
Man. Transit.	⅝	⅞	⅝
Mar. of Am.	2⅜	2¾	2⅜
Marlin Arms	94	100	94
Mitchell Mot.	40	50	33½

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Motor Prod	38	40	38
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15
N. Y. Shipbdg	43	48	48
N. Y. Trans.	16¼	17	16¼
Peerless T. M.	14	16	16
Poole Engine.	75	90	75
Redden M. T.	17½	20	17½
Rep. Truck	70	72	70
Do pf	93	95	93
Smith, (A. O.)	34	35½	34
St.L. Rky. Mt. & Pacific	32	34	32
Stand. Motors	11¾	12	11¼
S. & T. T. pf.	10	10½	10
St. J. Lead	18¾	18¾	18¾
Todd Sh'yards	82	84	82
United Sugar.	36	26½	36
West I. Syn.	40	45	40
Wright-M. pf.	50	60	50
Zinc Con	2½	2⅝	2½

OIL STOCKS.

Am. Oil. N.B.	43	44	44
Am. Ventura.	12	16	12
Houston Oil.	20	22	20
N. Y. & O. O.	⅝	⅞	⅝
N. Y.-Tex. Oil	1¾	2	1¾
Okla. Oil pf.	52	57	52
Omar O. & G.	30	33	30
Penn.-Wyo.	8¼	8½	8¼
Pierce Oil	11¼	12	11¼
Sin. Gulf C.	25	27	25
Utah Pet'm.	30	40	30
Vac. O. & G.	⅞	¾	⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Bisbee Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
Booth	7	9	8
Butte-N. Y.	1¼	1½	1¼
Red W. M.	½	⅝	½
Round Mtn.	31	35	31
Sen. Copper	1¼	1⅝	1½
St. N. Zinc	17	19	17
Ton. Belmont.	4½	4⅞	4¼
United V. E.	36½	37¼	36⅝

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	82	84	82

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18½		18½
Atlantic Refining	920	940	920
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	100	98
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	485	510	485
Crescent Pipe L.	38	40	38
Cumberland P. L.	150	160	155
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205
Galena Signal Oil	147	150	147
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	139	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line	209	213	209
Indiana Pipe Line	97	100	96
Int. Pet. Co.	13	13½	13
Nat. Transit	14	16	14
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe Line	99	102	93
Ohio Oil	345	348	342
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	53	47
Prairie Oil & Gas	500	510	500
Prairie Pipe Line	270	275	270
Solar Refining	330	340	330
Southern Pipe Line	195	200	195
South. Penn. Oil	288	292	288
So. W. Penn	110	115	110
Stand. Oil of Cal.	257	260	256
Stand. Oil of Ind.	745	755	745
Stand. Oil of Kan.	475	495	470
Stand. Oil of Ky.	345	355	345
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	520	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	573	582	576
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	280	283	278
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	440	430
Swan & Finch	100	115	100
Union Tank	97	100	96
Vacuum Oil	353	365	355
Washington Oil	30	34	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Astna pf	26	33	35
American Brass	310	315	300
Atlas Powder	159	163	159
Do pf	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	123	125	123
Bliss	500	550	500
Do pf	73	78	73
Can. Explosives	335	350	350
Do pf	104	110	104
Colt's Arms	98	103	103
Du Pont	257	260	257
Do old com	104	105	104
Do deb. pf	99	101	100
Hercules Powder	247	250	247
Do pf	116	120	116
Niles-Bem't-Pond	148	153	145
Scovill Mfg	580	610	...
Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000

GOOD INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market in The Annalist affords facilities for investors to become acquainted with substantial bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10 cents; $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing—Asked.
1,060	Cities Service	277	273	276	278
640	Cities Service pf	85½	84¾	85	85½
1,800	Cities Service new	29¾	28⅞	29	29¼
200	Central States Electric	12¾	11	10	13

		Bid.	Asked.
	Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22
	Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	71	75
	Am. Gas & Electric	110	115
	Am. Gas & Elec. Ord.	47½	49
	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	108	110
	Am. Power & Light	67	68
	Am. Power & Light pf.	87½	90
	Am. Public Utilities	80	83
	Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	66	68
	Am. W. W. & Elec.	8	9
	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	80	82
	Am. W. W. & E. partic.	22	25
	Carolina Power & Light	37	39
	Carolina P. & L. pf.	98	100
	Colorado Power	28	29
	Colorado Power pf.	93	101
	Commonwealth P. & L.	76½	78½
	Consumers' P. pf.	94	97
	Dayton Power & L. pf.	86¼	88½
	Duluth Edison	75	80
	Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
	Eastern Texas El. pf.	88	85
	Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
	Electric Properties	60	62
	El Paso Electric	104	108
	El Paso Electric pf.	95	98
	Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	86	91
	Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
	Fed. Light & Traction	11½	13
	Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	45	49
	Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
	Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
	Interstate Electric	35	42
	Interstate Elec. pf.	91	95
	Eastern Gas & Electric	47	49
	Miss. River Power	12	15
	Miss. River Power pf.	33	37½

Bonds.

	Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	72	72
	Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82	82
	Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	98
	Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	98
	Cincinnati Gas & Elec. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	101
	Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	89	89
	Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	83
	Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	100
	Consol. Gas, 5s, '43, '63	97	99	97
	Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	99
	Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	98	98
	Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100¾	101¼	100¾
	Defiance G. & E. 5s	42	50	50
	Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	96	96
	Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101	101
	E. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	92½	92½
	Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87¾	90	90
	Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	93
	Galv.-Hous. El. 1st 5s	85	89	89
	Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '46	81	84	84
	Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98	98
	Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96	96
	Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	88	93	93
	L. G. & E. Cin. 5s, '41	90	95	95
	Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	99
	Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99	99
	Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99¼	100	99
	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	70	71	71
	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90	90

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		Bid.	Asked.
	Northern Ohio Electric	30	35
	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	73	78
	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	47	59
	Northern States Power	90	92
	Northern States P. pf.	97	99
	Northern Texas Elec.	83	86
	Northern Texas El. pf.	78	83
	Ozark Power & Water.	35	45
	Pacific Gas & Electric	54½	55¾
	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89¾	90¼
	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	97	100
	Puget Sound Traction	20	24
	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	69	72
	Republic Ry. & Light	32½	33½
	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	65	67
	Southern Cal. Edison	86	88
	South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	104
	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
	Stand. Gas & Electric	10	12
	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	35	36
	Tampa Electric	122	127
	Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	5¾	6¼
	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	30	32
	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
	Tri-City R. L. pf.	93	95
	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
	United Gas Improve.	80	89½
	United Light & Rys.	39	41
	United Light & Rys. pf	68	70
	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	18
	Perper & Steinberg, Inc., Manhattan, general jobbing and manufacturing embroidery, $10,000: I. and M. Perper and S. Steinberg, 1,525 Washington Av.

The Jno. T. Smyth Corp., Manhattan, deal in dynamos, machinery, foundry and factory supplies, $20,000; R. J. Smyth, A. A. Notzen, S. M. Louis, 51 Chambers St.

Erie Community, Inc., Buffalo, deal in farm and other products, $10,000; D. R. and H. S. Wheeler, R. H. Peters, Buffalo.

Premier Holding Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty, &c., $10,000; M. Klein, A. Werner, H. E. Diamond, 1,165 Longfellow Av.

Arthur Frank & Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture optical goods, $75,000; A. and S. F. and L. Frank, 170 Broadway.

Levit's, Inc., Manhattan, conduct restaurants, $7,000; Levit and H. Levit and L. J. Lindenauer, 21 Second Av.

The Lang National Detective Bureau, Inc., Manhattan, detective agency, $50,000; M. Lang, D. T. Kelly, M. Lanzit, 601 West 149th St.

Pollack Waist Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture textiles, $15,000; M. and R. and E. Pollack, 709 East 9th St.

Rialto Hat Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture ladies' and children's hats, $5,000; S. J. and M. Cohen, and S. G. Litwin, 111 East 2d St.

Society Film Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures, $10,000; L. George, J. C. Steinmetz, H. C. McEntee, 443 West 26th St.

Lorraine Securities Corp., Manhattan, deal in stocks, bonds, $100,000; A. W. Britton, S. R. Howard, L. J. Gunther, 63 Cedar St.

Pilelefthero Printing and Publishing Assn., Inc., Manhattan, newspaper and general printing, $50,000; J. Panagoulopoulos, M. Theodoropoulos, H. C. Giore, 1,035 Madison St., Brooklyn.

Ansonia Dress and Costume Manufacturing Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture dresses, costumes and ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; B. and E. Ginsburg, E. Feuer, 824 Dawson St., Bronx.

Depew Boulevard House Co., Inc., Depew, general real estate and contracting business, $10,000; W. B. Cutter, A. J. Allard, C. H. Fiero, Buffalo.

Huguenot Motor and Supply Co., Inc., New Rochelle, manufacture motors, engines, machinery, vehicles, and tires, 50 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 100 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,500; J. F. Phillips, A. B. Gilkes, P. Jenness, New Rochelle.

Capital increases: Max Solomon, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $140,000; Lestrade Bros., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000; Perfume de Cuba, Inc., Buffalo, $10,000 to $100,000; Branch Oliveto Wine, Inc., Manhattan, $11,000 to $20,000.

Authorization: Artistic Weaving Co., Inc., New Jersey, sell silk cotton goods and fabrics, $1,000,000. Representative, G. H. Reinert, 141 West 36th St.

Dissolutions: Scott's Hoof Paste Co., Inc., Rochester; Enterprise Shore Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, Henry Diehl, Inc., Manhattan; U. S. Auto Body Painting Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—Charters filed:

Bresman & Tonken, Inc., Newark, act as importers of various kinds of merchandise, $3,000: Louis Tonken, Louis Bresman, and Lena Tonken, all of Passaic.

West New York Tool and Machine Co., Newark, act as metal works operator, $15,000; Alois Seybro of West New York, E. Kolken of Orange, and A. F. Wagner of Newark.

Palisade Day and Night Garage, Cliffside Park, store automobiles, $5,000; N. B. Hartman, A. C. Neuman, L. G. Neuman, all of Grantwood.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 18.—Charters filed:

United Cinema Theatres Company, Inc., conduct places of amusement of all kinds, $1,000,000; M. L. Gatchell, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Clark Oil Co., acquire oil lands and develop the same, $100,000; Thomas Clark, Edwin M. Robbins, Frederick Howard, all of Buffalo, N. Y.

United States Nitrates and Ammunition Co., Inc., manufacture the products of nitrates of soda, $100,000; William L. Underwood, Patchogue, George E. Wilson, New York, Elmer E. Fowler, Spender, N. Y.

Increase in capital: Kentucky Petroleum Producing Co., New York, $1,000,000 to $40,000,000.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange ended in retreat. Closing quotations for many prominent issues were at or near their lowest. Earlier in the day there had been temporary firmness displayed by the general list, broken, however, by spots of special softness. More than 41,000 shares of United States Steel common were sold in, with the low price of that stock on the Consolidated 120½. It closed at 120⅝. This was after it had opened at 121⅝, down ⅛ of a point from its closing on Tuesday, and it early sold as high as 122¼. St. Paul was one of the early weak features.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Allis-Chal	29⅛	28⅜	28⅝
200	Am. Beet Sug.	91	90¼	90¼
150	Am. Can	48⅛	47¾	47¾
150	Am. H. & L.	12⅝	12¼	12¼
140	Do pf	59	55	55
10	Am. Linseed	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	Am. Loco.	72	71¼	71½
100	Am. S. & R.	103½	102¾	102¾

BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' wearing apparel; quantity no object. Gruber, 448 Broadway. Canal 8070.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315 and F. & H. Columbia broadcloth, all colors; will pay cash, any quantity. Madison Square 7427.

COATING.—Wool velour coating, any quantity, for cash. Jacobus, 1261 B'way. Mad. Sq. 1478.

COATS, SUITS—Prominent jobber placing stock orders, 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at coats; snappy styles; 28 West 25th St., 1st floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats, 8th floor, 45 West 27th St.

CORDUROY.—Open for quantity wide wale corduroy, brown, green, navy. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 114 West 17th St.

COTTON GOODS of every description bought; manufacturer's surplus stock. J 177 Times.

COTTON GOODS manufacturer wants white and colored sateen. Tel. Farragut 8792.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open for large quantities of good 8-thread and 4-thread crepe de chine for spot cash. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 586 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Will buy jobs of taffetas, Georgettes, or crepe de chine dresses; no quantity too large; must be exceptional values. C. C., 240 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Jobs of silk and wash dresses, wash skirts; spot cash. M. Silverman & Son, Philadelphia, Penn., 18 West 27th St. Farragut 8148.

DRESSES.—Ladies' and misses' black voile dresses wanted; will pay cash for a quantity. Mr. O'Connor, 423 West 55th St. Columbus 9660.

DRESSES.—Jobbers placing orders for Fall dresses. Call with samples, Spiro & Kutner, 1,265 Broadway, city.

DRESSES.—Very large jobber looking at samples of serge dresses. 43 W. 26th, 1 flight up.

DRESSES.—Cotton, better grade, to close out; removal sacrifice. W. W. Dress, 24 East 22d.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge dresses, 8th floor, 48 West 25th St.

GEORGETTE wanted for cash. Columbia Ladies' Waist Co., 149 Spring. Phone Spring 5301.

HATS.—Children's hats; buying Fall and Winter hats. Mr. S., 600 Broadway, store.

PANTING.—Print cotton panting; interested in large lots at a price. Reply H. W., care The G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

PIECE GOODS wanted, cheviots; open to buy quantity of heavyweight; Stoney & Starkey preferred. Relkes & Hantman, 15 West 20th St.

PIECE GOODS.—Open to buy Pom-Pom cloth and broadcloth, all shades. Philip Cohn, 129 West 29th St. Farragut 5266.

PLAID SILK.—Will buy short pieces; also chambray and plaids. B. S., 253 Times Downtown.

POIRET TWILL or GABARDINE.—Open for quantity of tan Poiret twill or gabardine; cash. Ideal Bros., 11 West 17th St.

POM POM.—American taupe, plum, Pekin amethyst. Farragut 2816.

POPLINS.—For cash; Whitman's 767, Amoskeag 9053; also similar cloths. Farragut 9053.

SATINE.—Fancy ratine, any quantity; also Buckley & Cohen's No. 1 velour check. G. Mehringer & Co., Inc., 862 4th Av.

SERGES.—Light weight French serge, W. F. K. preferred; navy only. J. D. Booth & Son, 134 West 26th St.

SERGE.—Garfield's No. 519 serge, navy, cream, and rose. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., 104 Madison Av.

SERGES.—Quantity, navy and black, Botany 11483 desired; cash. Schlang, 151 W. 26th.

SKIRT contractor wishes to take out work, cut or uncut; good workmanship. Call Stuyvesant 3761. B 106 Times.

SUITS and COATS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade suits and coats. Call all week before 10 A. M., rear elevator, 4th floor, 151 West 26th St.

VOILS.—Plain cotton; mark "Rialto;" quote price for export; also piece goods, hosiery, &c., of every description; large lot only for export; pay spot cash. Philipp Baner Co., 68 Broad St.

WAISTS.—Contractors, city or out of town, wanted by large silk waist manufacturer; steady work to right manufacturer. B. S., 229 Times Downtown.

WHIPCORDS.—Open for brown; will pay cash. Chelsea 7091.

ZYBILENE.—Open for quantity low price sybilene, brown, green, navy. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 114 West 17th.

ZIBELINE.—Will pay cash for Kelly rafter brown and green zibeline. Kirschner & Michaels, 144 West 27th St.

Offerings to Buyers

BATHROBES.—Infants', children's, ladies', and misses'; big assortment at lowest prices. Cornell Bathrobe Co., 36 W. 20th. Chelsea 5187.

BROADCLOTH.—Will exchange Botany 315 Broadcloth for Pom Poms. Madison Sq. 7500.

CLOTH—Pompoms, wool velours, chinchillas, muxkatex, striped bolivia. Farragut 2648.

COATS.—Silk plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Kayser silk jersey sport coats and suits; exceptional values; immediate delivery. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 127 West 25th.

COATS, Suits, and Skirts.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS.—Wonderful sellers; broadcloth and plush coats of the better grade; popular prices. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Line of high-grade Fall samples; close out cheap. Call after 2 P. M., 50 East 9th, fourth floor.

COATS—Silk plush; trimmed; guaranteed lining. $9.50. Metropolitan Coat, 40 W. 27th.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS, auto dusters, and tweeds, to close out. Plotkin Bros., 108 West 25th.

COATS.—Infants' and children's, white or colored. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st.

COTTON GOODS.—A few thousand yards assorted and colored to close out, very low price. David Harris, 1,372 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Serges, satins, taffetas, Georgettes, white, colors; immediate delivery; new styles continually; special prices; quantity lots; large sizes always on hand. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES, Suits.—We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and pongee sport suits. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Fall models in striped taffeta, crepe de chine, georgette, and taffeta to close. Adelson Weinberg, 5 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—About 100 serge dresses to close out at a price; all new Fall models. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th.

DRESSES.—Closing out navy taffeta wash gingham, voile, crepe, tussahs, and spot; sacrifice prices. Queen, 148 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—300 high-class satin, georgette, and charmeuse to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—200 cotton and gingham dresses to close out cheap. National Garment Co., 1 East 28th St.

DRESSES.—500 taffeta, to close out at a price. Redfern Costume Co., 6 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES, silk, gingham, white, fancy voiles, immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES—800 wash dresses, 500 taffeta, to close out. Pan American Waist & Dress Co., 12 West 21st.

DRESSES.—800 dresses in cottons, linens, and silks; close out at sacrifice. Balsam Dress Co., 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Taffeta, serge, few washables; also 80 military suits at sacrifice. Primo, 28 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge dresses for immediate delivery. Flower Dress, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Job in wash dresses to close out. Paragon, 150 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Job of 150 wash dresses cheap. Windsor Manufacturing Co., 148 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Linen; close out; all colors. Lents Bros. & Co., 126 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Linens, tussahs, and taffetas to close out. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—100 shantung dresses to close out. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

MACHINES.—6-44-8, 50-31-16, 50-44-16, 25 Willcox & Gibbs, 5 button sewers, 2 ticket sewers, 2 overlock machines, 200 power tables, 10 cloth-cutting machines, 3 direct shaft motors; all in perfect condition. Bloomer, 35 East 28th St. Madison Sq. 7500.

MIDDIES.—We have still middies in cotton, silk, smocks, and sport coats, for immediate delivery, at low market prices. 446 Broadway. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co.

MIDDY BLOUSES.—100 doz. to close out. Pincus Bros., 141-145 West 17th.

OVERCOATS—400 kerseys, fancies, also all-wool coats, to close out very cheap. D. L. & W., Inc., 46 East 14th St.

SATIN—Will sell brown and green satin at a price; also corduroys, white and colors. Chelsea 6865.

SERGES, Poplin, Gabardines, Poiret Twills, Velours, Wool Plushes, Astrachans, Sateens. Farragut 9812.

SERGE.—Will sell Whitman 94 and 104 below mill price. Farr. 616.

SERGES, 11433, 54289, 7122, 7120, 99, 104. Call Gramercy 5941.

SILVERTONE Holden Leonards, $2.25; Stevens 1041 suiting, $1.87½; Stevens 1040 Scotch mix coating, $1.55; Dobson 864 Plush, $3.50; Blumenthals broadtail black, $2.10; colors, $2; terms net. W 21 Times.

SKIRTS.—Wash at $9 dozen; 10-10 Worth, $18.50; 150 dozen to close out in lots of 25 dozen. 18th floor, 1,239 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Closing out fancy silk, $2.75 up; wash skirts, $5.50 dozen up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—Removal sale, silk jersey skirts, coats, and suits. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy striped taffetas; also black, $2.50 up. 8596 Madison Square.

SPORT SUITS, silks, to close out. J. Heft & Sons, 99 Madison Av.

SUITS.—Ramie linen suits to close out. Fenstersock & Rosen, 35 West 31st.

SUITS.—100 Susquehanna poplin suits to close out. Fourth floor, 134 West 29th.

SUITS.—Genuine ladies' palm beach suits to close out. Sol Levine & Co., 12 W. 27th St.

TRICOTINE.—54-inch black tricotine, 23 pieces, $1.50 net. Phone Franklin 2644.

VELOURS—No. 9700 Arthur Joels; colors: taupe, plum, brown and green. Telephone Farragut 4218.

WAISTS.—Georgette, popular price, and crepe de chine; large quantity on hand; will sell at a price. Supreme Waist Co., 114 West 26th St.

WAISTS.—Georgette waists to sell at a price. Deutschman Bros., 15 West 20th.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 dozen white and fancy to close. Greenwald Petticoat Co., 1261 Broadway. Telephone Madison Square 8532.

WASH SKIRTS.—100 dozen whites and colored to close out at sacrifice. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Job to close cheap. A. Russakow, 136 West 21st St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—We have an opening for a live wire man to handle our line exclusively of dresses and waists for the Pacific Coast territory; good opportunity for the right man; salary and commission. Tip Top Waist and Dress Co., 134-142 West 37th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4¼@5 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....4¼@5 " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Some Big Single Payments.

Some idea of the amount of merchandise used by the J. C. Penney Company, Inc., in the 177 stores it now operates in the Far, Middle and Southwest, may be gained from the size of the single payment checks sent out in the last few months. One check drawn to the order of a big shoe concern was for $170,000. Several "shoe" checks for $65,000 have been drawn. A recent check in payment for certain dry goods was for $117,200, and another, also for dry goods, called for $95,280. Dry goods payments as large as $85,000 are made quite frequently.

Clothing Stocks Being Cleaned Up.

Although a month ago the clothing retailers were rather fearful that much larger stocks than usual would have to be carried over to next year, business has shown such improvement during the intervening time that it is now believed only a normal surplus will remain. The unusually late Spring, bearing with it cold and rainy weather, held up retail business to a serious extent. The outlook has become much brighter, especially during the last couple of weeks, and by the time the Summer sales are over the retailers feel their shelves will be well cleared.

Gaining Time on New Discounts.

According to an authority in the coal and suit trade the new terms calling for payment in ten days if the 2 per cent. discount is desired does not preclude an end of the month dating. In fact, as he pointed out, no mention of dating is made, so that it is quite possible and within the letter of the agreement for the bill ahead as far as the buyer might care to and the manufacturer permit. No objection has been raised by the association officials, it was said, to end of the month datings which would really make the 2-10 terms in reality 2-10 and the whole or any part of the month.

Lull in Women's Wear Trade.

Until the conference between the wholesalers and the retailers on the question of the new discount is over, the present lull in the women's wear trade is expected to continue. The associated houses are not the only ones to feel the effect of indecision on the part of buyers. As far as could be determined yesterday, the firms outside the association are feeling the slack to an equal extent. Orders for merchandise that is needed immediately are, of course, coming in regardless of terms, but buyers have shown a disposition to hold off on future needs until the important discount matter is settled.

Fewer Clothing Models.

The sentiment among the clothing retailers, in regard to limiting the number of models, fits in very well with the policy suggested by administration officials as a war-time measure. The retailers have freely expressed themselves on the subject to manufacturers who brought out so many lines last season. It is safe to say that the wholesalers will bear these opinions in mind when it comes time to prepare lines for next Spring. The large showing of models was especially evident this year in the overcoat branch, where the variety of styles overwhelmed buyers. A manufacturer's representative said yesterday that he had spent one whole day helping a buyer select $5,000 worth of overcoats.

Gray Goods Sales Small.

No improvement in buying was apparent in the local gray goods market yesterday. Sheeting sales consisted largely of odds and ends, though the aggregate yardage disposed of in this way was said to be pretty fair. In the printcloths most of the selling was done by second-hands, the mills again being unwilling to meet buyers' price views. Even these sales, aside from some 38½ inch 64-60c at 10¼ cents for July-September shipment, were small and without feature. Closing mill prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	14½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	13¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10⅛c
39-inch, 68-72s	12c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9½c
39-inch, 64-44s	9¼c	38½-inch, 56-44s	8½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11c	27-inch, 64-60s	7⅛c

Are Having Fabric Troubles.

More than one complaint is heard these days among dress manufacturers regarding the way deliveries are coming through. One concern, which had ordered a quite liberal supply of a certain kind of silk, received only twenty pieces of it in six weeks. The silk being badly needed, other measures were about to be taken to get it, when the remainder of the goods arrived in a single shipment. The silk manufacturer put the blame on the finisher. In another case a dress man needed some piece-dyed silks in a hurry. So he bought a good quantity of them in the gray, paying a big price to have them given a special finish and rushed out. They were a success, so he decided to try it again. This time, however, though the same finisher was employed and a similar finish was desired, the silk came out in very poor condition and had to be resold at a loss. So it looks as if the dress men are "up against it" from both sides.

One Way to Check Returns.

Apropos of the seven-day limit put on returns of merchandise by local stores, a man who is interested in a chain of Western retail dry goods establishments told yesterday of one way to check them without putting any time limit on. "We probably show a smaller percentage of illegitimate returns than any other concern in the country," he said. "The reason for this is that we don't deliver anything. Because of this there is little shopping for fun or to impress a companion on the part of our patrons. When a woman knows that she must not only carry her purchases home, but also carry them back in case she wants to return them, you may be pretty sure she will make no returns unless something is wrong with the goods. In that case the return cannot be called illegitimate. While deliveries are doubtless imperative in New York, charging for them might have the same effect in checking returns as our no-delivery system."

Spring Dress Goods Prices High.

In spite of the fact that this is considered a general era of high prices, it is doubtful if many jobbing buyers were prepared for the advances shown by the quotations given out yesterday on the Spring, 1918, lines of dress goods made by the Pacific Mills and marketed through Lawrence & Co., this city. Especially sharp were the rises on the better, wide, all-wool fabrics. The new price on the 54-inch all-wool French serge is $1.60, according to information gained in the trade, against $1.05@1.07½ last year. For the 54-inch all-wool poplin $1.80 is asked, compared with $1.07½@$1.10 at this time in 1916. Other comparative prices, the new figures being given first in each case, follow: 41-inch cotton-warp French serge, 70 cents—55 cents; 50-inch all-wool storm serge, $1.27½—about $1; 36-inch all-wool storm serge, 70 cents—55 cents; 36-inch cotton-warp storm serge, 55 cents—about 45 cents. About 120 numbers were priced in all.

DISCOUNT CONTROVERSY.

Makers and Retailers of Women's Wear to Confer on It.

Four of the leading associations in the women's wear trade yesterday agreed to a conference with representatives of retail organization that have protested against the action of the manufacturers in establishing a uniform discount rate. The old terms called for 10 per cent. off in 10 days and have been revised so that only 2 per cent. is now taken off for payment in the same time. When the change was made the retailers and resident buyers complained that the arbitrary decision of the wholesalers would upset their present system of doing business, and asked that the date for putting the new discount into effect be postponed pending the result of a conference between the two sides. The postponement was not made, but the manufacturers agreed to a conference.

The conference to be held will be between a committee representing the Retail Dry Goods Association, the National Garment Retailers' Association, the Greater New York Apparel Merchants, and the National Retail Dry Goods Association and a similar committee from the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association and the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association, Inc., and the New York Separate Skirt Manufacturers' Association.

The Wiz Dress Company, a member of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, has come forward with the suggestion that the controversy over discounts might be settled by making the old terms of 10-10 the uniform rate. In an announcement to the trade, the company states that it is willing to make a formal request for a general membership meeting of the association in order to discuss the suggestion. Arthur Liebes, connected with the company, said yesterday that going back to the old terms is only a matter of arithmetic, since the retailers have expressed themselves as willing to have the disputed 3 per cent. difference added to the price of merchandise.

NOT SELFISH, SAYS STEEL MEN

Their Attitude Toward the Wooden Ship Controversy Explained.

The steel interests have no selfish motive in hoping to see General Goethals have his way in the construction of steel ships for the new American merchant marine, according to the head of one of the country's largest steel concerns, who said yesterday that his company had a ready market for the structural material it expected to furnish to General Goethals, and at a higher price. It is known that the United States Steel Corporation has rejected bids for steel at a price $7 a ton higher than the price expected to be fixed for the material for the merchant marine.

"As far as the steel companies are concerned," this man said, "if they were actuated only by a desire to make a profit, they would like to see Mr. Denman have his way and all the ships be built of wood. They can get more money for their steel than the Government will pay for it. They can get from $5 to $11 a ton more for it right now.

"But steel men know that the ships should be built of steel. Why have steel ships been built for the past quarter of a century and wooden ships relegated? Why have railroads built steel cars and scrapped wooden cars? It is simply because the steel ships and the steel cars are better. If the proposed ships are built of steel they will be an asset to the nation after the war, in addition to being of incalculably better service for the primary purpose for which they are to be built. They talk of building the ships in sections, so that a torpedo will not sink one of them by puncturing one section. But burst a hole in a wooden ship and she will splinter from end to end. This is only one of the reasons why wooden ships won't do."

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

A. & N. SILVERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham and Nathan Silverman, who composed the firm of A. & N. Silverman, wholesale dealers in confectionery and tobacco, 609 Ninth Avenue, by creditors: P. Lorillard Company, Inc., $2,605; Fred Hear & Co., $153, and Tobacco Products Corporation, $283. Liabilities are said to be over $10,000 and assets $2,500. Judge Hand appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver in bond of $1,000.

WILLIAM D. CLARKE, 2,062 Ryer Avenue, Bronx, formerly a dealer in hardware, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,063 and no assets.

HENRERICH JANSSEN, watchmaker, 271 West Thirty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $560 and no assets.

JULIUS STERN, a salesman, 1,770 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,393 and no assets.

SAMUEL BLUMENTHAL, a chauffeur, 561 West 179th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,136 for damages for personal injuries, and no assets.

N. A. PAUL COMPANY.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition filed against the N. A. Paul Company, shoe dealer, 80 Church Street, on a settlement with creditors at 82 cents on the dollar.

SAMUEL J. ZIMBLER.—Judge Hand has dismissed a petition in bankruptcy filed against Samuel J. Zimbler, clothing dealer, 171 Stanton Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

TELLIS & BREECKER.—Judge Hand has appointed Harry Eisenbach receiver for Tellis & Breecker, manufacturer of furs, 445 Sixth Avenue, on the request of creditors. Liabilities are $19,504.

HARRY SCHLESINGER DRESS COMPANY, INC., 35 West Twenty-first Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,578 and assets of $1,100.

LOUIS JACOBS, saloonkeeper, 99 West Sixty-second Street, has made an assignment to Julius Fischer.

B. & L. BAKERY AND LUNCH ROOM, INC., 827 Broadway, has made an assignment to Philip Wilson. Samuel Buchalter is President.

HARRY MOSES, 803 Hegeman Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $750.80; no assets.

JOSEPH DI BENDETTO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph di Bendetto by the following creditors: Eugene Mezzel, $474.73; Henry Hanlein & Son, $3,570, and Frank Oliva, $1,545.96.

LOUIS FRIEDRICKS, 400 Blake Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $1,046.41; assets $635.

MERCHANTS RAPID SERVICE, INC., 234 Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $7,076.91; assets $2,810.06.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Lawrence Barnum, banker and broker, 120 Broadway; George C. Snyder, formerly Vice President of the Snyder Snap Button and Fastener Company; John W. Merriam, 241 West Ninety-eighth Street; Jacob Grossman, Greenpoint, Columbia County; Saul Levy, furniture and interior decorator, 236 West Eighty-first Street; Rubin Ovadia, produce, 243 East Tenth Street; Harry Leeberman, trading as the Wearwell Ladies' Apparel Company, 1 Avenue B; Joseph Weintraub, restaurant, 101 Chambers Street; Dorothy Maynard, actress, 230 Seventh Avenue; Elizabeth J. Halpin, dressmaker, 7 West Forty-fifth Street; Louis and Eva Goldsmith, trading as Gotham Motor Company, 82 St. Nicholas Avenue; Morris Cohen, 5 and 10 cent store, 606 Eighth Avenue, and John W. Pace, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first names being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Amalgamated Intertrading Co., Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	$122.06
Vockstein, Fave—See Fort Vest Co., Inc.	149.58
Bellitzas, Gustavo—Seaman Bros.	145.07
Baldwin, Chas. L.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc.	327.03
Central Metallic Products Co., Inc.—Cleveland Tool & Supply Co.	1,009.16
Cassidy, James J.—W. Shaw	512.00
Cosgrove, Patrick A.—A. C. Williams	5,161.80
Caruthers, Allen—A. C. Turnbull	171.78
Carroll, Edw. M.—Bankers' Life Co. of Des Moines	183.71
De Quarto, Vincenzo G.—A. De Quarto, cents	109.00
Doane, Thomas R., & Co., Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	106.78
Dumain, Morris E.—G. Cohen	102.39
Duncan, Elizabeth—Rose Camuse—Lion Brewery of N. Y. City	1,232.81
Davidson, David and Lizzie—M. Freund	2,558.22
Deluca, Felix N.—L. H. Fahsenfeld	457.82
Dayton, Wm. E.—Borden & Lovell	260.79
Dolan, John J.—George Lisa & Co.	294.06
Edelstein, Jacob—A. I. Ludwig	166.97
Erdrix, Sanford—B. Richardson	521.41
Feely, Matthew M.—Longman Land Co.	180.21
Fisher, Morris—Strawmore Worsted Mills	405.47
Fenton, Nate—Garcia, Pande & Co., Inc.	158.44
Federal Terra Cotta Co.—Hoisting Machinery Co., contract	129.56
Gatty, Gordon—H. G. Hemming, cont.	107.19
Gatty, Thomas—H. G. Turnbull	1,158.41
Gomez, Raul—C. Goldsmith	214.21
Greenfield, Arthur, Inc.—Berger Mfg. Co.	348.95
Herman, George J.—R. H. MacDonald	308.41
Hirschberg, Herman M.—E. Albert et al	129.41
Illions, Marcus C.—Northwestern Electric Equipment Co.	142.00
Hoes, William M., public administrator—Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y.	6,810.21
Jameson, Mary C.—J. De Boulet	2,084.11
Kingsboro Building Co., Inc.—L. Santi	267.72
Kirschenbuth, Pincus—Grauer & Herskovitz	112.18
Kinscherf, Fred G.—A. Greenman	273.33
Lowenthal, Annie—J. Rosenberg, costs	158.08
Levy, Louis—Parsons & Wallander, Inc.	218.41
Lowenstein, Henrietta—John Wanamaker, N. Y.	886.86
Lorraine, Lillian—Lewis Pub. Co.	181.41
Lewis, Pauline—P. Frank	107.70
Lomarae Realty Corp., Joseph Kurzman and Henry M. Leyin—Van Dyck Estate	6,543.32
Same—Same	287.50
Maggipinto, John—A. P. Santella	143.99
Marks, Nicholas—People, &c.	200.00
McCulloch, E. Frances—O'Neill-Adams Co.	402.79
Malwan, Karl—Mutual McDermott Corp.	127.36
National Allied Amusement Corp.—P. R. Dost	1,089.91
New England Casualty Co.—C. S. Wilson	551.94
O'Neill, Harry A.—Safe Deposit and Trust Co. of Baltimore	187.60
Princess Cafe Co., Inc.—Kaye & Bro.	100.36
Paccione, Francesco N.—V. Calnan none	369.41
Palmer, Estrada—Clayton Specialty Shop, Inc.	261.73
Pascuala, Theresa—People, &c.	200.00
Obrey, Michael & Celina—F. Dale	263.61
Pittston Coal Co., Hyman Leventhal, and William Loeb — Seller-Rogers-Brown Co., Inc.	8,126.94
Rosenthal, Sigmund—J. G. Levy	127.55
Reich, Max—W. Graner et al	550.15
Straub, Constantine L.—T. J. Blewett	476.15
Scherb, George F.—I. B. Phillips	256.89
Stanley, Theodore C.—E. V. Furita	240.15
Starek, Charles—W. P. Hunter	4,597.45
Sells, Abraham—A. Garten et al	118.81
Unity Sales Corporation—Singer Co.	673.95
Weeks, Herbert F.—Utility Realty Co.	147.16
Welcker, Edward—M. Ansaldi	178.51
Williams, Nini—Gimbel Bros., New York	386.94
Wanamaker, John, New York—C. B. Tools, costs	253.85
Yorkville Bedding Co., Gustav Fischer—After Glow Realty Co.	186.66
Young, Lorrin W.—John Wanamaker, New York	346.99

In Bronx County.

Cooper, Theodore P., and William H. Lewis—Montauk Bank	$421.55
Castalda, Dominick—D. J. Napoli	104.27
Corson, Banner—Birnberg & Co., Inc.	144.01
D'Ettorre Giuseppe—A. Buccibial	215.72
Fonda, Z. Frank, and Elisabeth C. Fonda—F. Zambetti	330.07
Finkenhauer, Ferdinand—Rock Island Butter Co.	1,482.96
Hellberg, Samuel—Crystal Film Co.	310.57
Levidow, Harry—B. Elder	229.29
Reiss, Richard—J. Davis	170.72
Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc—A. Horn	185.00
Storch, Max & I. Schector	197.51
Smith, Rose, and Ella Smith, as executrixes—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	1,241.86
Trscartin, Horner and Marjorie E.—R. F. Hubbard	1,723.61
Zambetti, Giuseppina—A. A. Volpe et al	1,863.64

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Arrowhead Realty Co.—A. Koch, May 31, 1917	$250.00
Aversa, Francis, Alfonso Aversa, and Charles Figlinolo—J. De Angelo, Oct. 17, 1916	375.75
Curtan, John, and Jacob Swarts—G. M. Krakower, Jan. 11, 1911	235.31
Darwin, Gustave S.—D. Mendosa, July 5, 1917	248.44
Durenheimer, Theodore—A. Bournonville, June 8, 1906	259.94
Faulborn, Oscar A. and Antoinette—J. Bartel et al., June 5, 1917	1,795.79
Hurlburt Motor Truck Co.—American Autopress Co., Inc., July 17, 1917	502.73
Hackard, William A.—D. F. Thompson, Nov. 21, 1916	264.41
Lieberman, Philip R.—L. Lucey, May 2, 1913	118.55
Same—J. Lucey, May 2, 1913	129.21
Meyers, Samuel, and Joseph Cohen—People, &c., July 15, 1917	500.00
Nassau Electric R. R. Co.—S. Zuckerman, June 6, 1917	388.13
Neuberg, Ernesto P. and Alfred—defs. Cabinet Co., June 27, 1917	427.17
Reilly, Joseph E.—First Battery Farm, Inc., March 8, 1916	235.50
Stava, Theodore—C. Garrison, June 29, 1917	522.86
Van Loan, Irving S.—D. Tim, March 23, 1914	550.21
Williams, Guy V.—Engelo Express Co., July 9, 1913	348.27
Wright, Arthur E., and Wallace Engineering and Construction Co., Inc.—J. M. Seidenberg & Co., Inc., May 24, 1917	197.68
Zingfield, Pinsonos, Jr.—Journeys & Andersen Co., Feb. 1, 1913	373.61
Connolly, Mark—Long Island Telephone Co., Jan. 9, 1917	22.63

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, O.—M. O'Neil & Co.; Miss G. Tobin, waists; Miss Dalton, dresses; 37 West 28th.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; Miss S. Rosenstein, waists, house dresses; 404 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Cohn, Coblens & Co.; S. Blum, notions, jewelry; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE — Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 854 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Dowell & Helm Co.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; 664 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. B. Stanton, china, trunks, toys, house furn. goods; Miss Berghoff, women's wear; 2 West 37th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, silks, dress goods; 254 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; New Strand.

BALTIMORE—S. H. Ronecker, piece goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Joel, Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Campbell, dress trimmings; 200 8th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Jacobs Bros.; Miss M. Vick, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; Miss M. E. Haggarty, millinery; Algonquin.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss E. M. Kennedy, muslin underwear, petticoats, infants' wear; 25 West 33d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; A. Kelly, trimmings; S. Ludwig, infants' wear; A. Burns, house dresses; C. Chelon, J. E. Rowell, corsets; N. Thurlow, children's underwear; W. Fitzgerald, linings; 482 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—W. & A. Bacon & Co.; Mr. Kay, merchandise manager; Mr. McGuire, men's furnishing goods; Mr. Buchert, silks, dress goods; 1,182 B'way.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; P. A. O'Connell, ready-to-wear; 25 West 33d.

BOSTON, Mass.—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Vincent, women's suits; Mrs. Cest, misses' suits; Miss Mahoney, skirts; 116 W. 32d.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; J. E. Kelly, notions, laces, jewelry; W. H. Howe, sporting goods; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; R. McCordock, white goods, linens, embroideries; Miss E. Dean, waists; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; F. C. Stinehart, upholstery goods; M. J. Kelly, representing; 2 West 37th.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Star Bargain House; William Karsch, men's, women's wear; Broadway Central.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. B. Ivey & Co.; W. B. Shockley, china, glassware, silverware, housefurn. goods; Glendenning.

CHICAGO—Schmitt & Leachman; H. Schmitt, jobs ribbons, neckwear; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Kite & Leavitt; A. Kite, I. Leavitt, dry goods; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Boeckork & Co.; H. C. Carson, women's coats; H. Felsenthal, hosiery, underwear; D. L. Atkinson, hosiery; P. E. Bessire, silks; 116 5th Av.

CHICAGO.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mr. Nims, buttons; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.; J. P. Loos, hosiery, underwear; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. V. Farwell Co.; E. McDonald, notions; 75 Leonard.

CLEBURNE, Texas—Cheney's Style Shop; Mrs. Cheney, millinery, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Ames Co.; Miss S. Jacobs, infants', children's wear; 116 West 32d.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Green-Joyce Co.; P. A. Schneider, notions, ribbons; 354 4th Av.

COLUMBUS, O.—Columbus D. G. Co.; A. S. Schmidt, domestics, linens, dress goods; 896 Broadway.

DALLAS, Texas — Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; A. E. Aaron, dress goods, silks; 896 Broadway.

DALLAS, Tex.—M. Saul, Inc.; M. Saul, ready-to-wear; Mr. Greenstein, millinery; R. 1717, 303 5th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—A. L. Mendenhall Co.; A. L. Mendenhall, millinery; Latham.

DENVER—Babcock Brothers; C. W. Babcock, furnishing goods; Algonquin.

DENVER, Col.—M. Weinberg; I. Weinberg, coats, suits; Room 1910, 15 E. 26th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; L. M. Goldman, basement, merchandise manager; H. J. Robinson, men's furnishing goods, boys' clothing, women's hosiery, underwear; 353 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; S. T. Ingram, wash goods, prints, ginghams, silks; P. C. Palmer, women's skirts, waists, petticoats; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss O. Kircher, jewelry, silverware, leather

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One of the old family holdings in the upper Washington Heights section, on Riverside Drive, was sold yesterday to a syndicate of operators for future sale for improvement with apartment houses. The property has been owned by the Foster family for nearly seventy years. It comprises about twenty-five lots, fronting on the westerly curve of Riverside Drive, just above 158th Street, and running through to the north side of that street. The plot begins a short distance from the junction of those thoroughfares, at what is practically the Riverside Drive extension, the old Lafayette Boulevard. The frontage is 93 feet on the Drive, 317 feet on 158th Street, with a depth of 115 feet on the easterly line, and 230 feet on the westerly line.

The sale was made by Macomb G. and Pell W. Foster, heirs of Caroline M. Foster, who sold it for her estate. Two old frame houses of generous proportions are on the property, the northerly one near the Drive having been the Foster family home for years, while the southerly one, at 647 West 158th Street, was erected by the late Mrs. Foster, about thirty years ago, as a wedding gift to her son, Pell W. Foster.

The buying syndicate is headed by Harry London.

Two Upper West Side Deals.

The William S. Dempsey Realty Company purchased from the Washington Place Building Company the two recently completed five-story flats, 606 to 614 West 189th Street, occupying a plot 100 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave 3226 and 228 West Twenty-first Street, two five-story tenements, 25 by 82 each. The John J. Peel Company negotiated the trade.

Mattie Salinger purchased for investment the five-story apartment house, occupying a plot 92.3 by 25 by irregular, on the southeast corner of 183d Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, from the Twenty-six West Sixty-third Street Corporation.

Investor Buys Midtown Loft.

An investing client of Harris & Vaughan has purchased from the Victoria Holding Company 132 and 134 West Twenty-second Street. The property consists of a twelve-story loft building on a lot 37.9 by 98.9, located between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. It was built about five years ago at a cost of about $150,000.

Buyer for West Side Dwelling.

Dr. P. F. K. Johnson of Los Angeles, Cal., sold to a client of Slawson & Hobbs for occupancy 119 West Eighty-third Street, a three-story private dwelling on a lot 18 by 96.6.

Bronx Sales.

Cahn & Pittman and Philip Wattenberg purchased from the Benenson Realty Company the northeast corner of 169th Street and Third Avenue, directly at the foot of elevated station, a plot 100.9 by 95, on which there is at present a three-story brick building and two two-family frame dwellings. The new owners will rebuild the entire corner for business purposes.

Rudolph Laubenheimer purchased for investment from the Mercedes Building Company 2,386 Grand Avenue, a new five-story apartment house on a lot 51 by 100. Morris Sax negotiated the sale.

Henry G. Koch purchased from Sadie Sasso 685 East 165th Street, a three-story and basement building used as a clubhouse. John A. Steinmetz was the broker.

Eugene Fiala bought from Edith Wohlfart 2,281 Hughes Avenue, near 183d Street, a two-story frame house, on a lot 25 by 100.

The George Bockhaus Company sold to Henry Firleka of Jersey City 446 East 135th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, 16 by 100, between Willis Avenue and Brown Place.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Trust has sold the semi-detached house at 1,886 Sixty-first Street in the Mapleton district to Joseph Orlando.

Tutino & Cerny sold for William Condy a client for investment the three-story brick store and apartments, 5,522 Fifth Avenue.

Ross & Gretsinger sold for Estella Goldberg the one-family house at 561 Sixty-eighth Street to a client for occupancy.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Cord Meyer Development Company sold to S. F. Lacroix nine lots at Forest Hills.

R. Hellmann sold to the Richell Realty Company a plot 100 by 95 on the west side of Steinway Avenue, 50 feet north of Vandeventer Avenue, Long Island City.

The Inter-Ocean Realty Company sold to S. Schild 126 by 208 feet on the south side of Bay View Terrace, 59 feet west of Summit Drive, Far Rockaway.

M. Flash sold to R. Reisenburger 8.6 acres adjacent to the land of DeBevoise; 4.6 acres adjacent to the land of L. Lott, and 3.5 acres adjacent to the land of H. Mills, all on the south side of South Street, Jamaica.

Buys Flatdome Water Front.

Pell & Tibbits have sold for James W. Jacobus a large water front plot, at Flatdome, L. I., to Mrs. Alice Grace O'Oench, to be used in connection with her country estate at Manhasset.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a plot on Fairview Avenue, in the Nepperhan Heights section of Yonkers, N. Y., to Watson & Bremmer of Yonkers.

Commercial Leases.

Edward Crosby & Co. have leased for the Rutgers estate the vacant plot at 273 and 275 Cherry Street, running through to 626 and 628 Water Street, also the basement, first and second lofts, at 98 East Broadway, and the four-story building at 281 East Broadway.

Rice & Hill have leased for the Flower Basket Corporation, to William D. Zellman, the store at 147 West Forty-fourth Street, for a term of years.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 228 West Fifty-eighth Street to Charles T. Guilette.

Leases Site for West Harlem Garage.

Shaw & Co. leased for Peter J. Devine a plot 50 by 100 on the north side of West 131st Street, 100 feet west of Broadway, to Klein & Jacobs, Inc., for a period of twenty-one years. The lessees will improve the property by erecting a garage.

The Woolworth Company to Build in Yonkers, N. Y.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., leased to Woolworth & Co. a store site located in the City of Yonkers, N. Y. The property is owned by the Edie Realty Company, faces two streets, and is within 300 feet of Getty Square. A special building will be constructed with an arcade. The total rental is said to aggregate over a quarter million dollars. The site is held at $175,000 and the cost of the building will exceed $60,000.

Realty Notes.

The remaining 139 lots of the Sturges estate, adjoining the East 174th Street station of the Bronx Subway, will be offered at auction today by Bryan L. Kennedy in the Real Estate Exchange salesroom, Vesey Street. Last Saturday Mr. Kennedy sold sixty lots on the premises at an average of $2,710 per lot.

Leon S. Altmayer has negotiated a first mortgage of $11,500 for five years at 6 per cent. on the triple flat with store, 2,916 Eighth Avenue, near 154th Street, 25 by 100 feet.

Joseph P. Day will sell today in the Vesey Street room two manufacturing sites, owned by the Bronx Dock and Sand Company, with large frontages on Westchester Creek, adjoining the plant of the Standard Oil Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

180th St. 180 West, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 17.5x99.11, three-story dwelling; Seaman's Bank for Savings against Sara Prince et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $10,981.18; taxes, &c., $454.97; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Academy St, w s, 75 ft s of Vermilyea Av, 25x100, vacant; City Real Estate Co. against Louis Levin et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $2,814.90; taxes, &c., $175; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Boston Road, e s, block front from Bristow St to Stebbins Av, 227.4x112.7x138.1x irregular, vacant; H. J. Appleby and another against Selwall Realty Co. et al.; Cannon & C., attorneys; due, $38,669.72; taxes, &c., $2,467.36; to the plaintiff for $38,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Westchester Av, s s, 338.8 ft w of Olmstead Av, 66x124.1; Farmers Loan & Trust Co., trustee, against J. C. Fisher et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; due, $7,277.40; taxes, &c., $2,960.01; to the plaintiff for $6,600.

By Henry Brady.

Fowler Av, w s, 225 ft n of Rhineland Av, 50x137.8; L. W. Kobbe against Carolina Visconti; Roosevelt & K., attorneys; due, $1,200.77; taxes, &c., $165.26; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

By James J. Donovan.

180th St, 501 East, s s, 176.1 ft w of 2d Av, 26x187.4, vacant; Margaretta Jones against Joseph Kabry et al.; John Davis, attorney; due, $2,098.37; taxes, &c., $1,890.82; to the plaintiff for $5,573.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

104th St, 417 East, for a one-story storage house, 28x100.11; F. de Rose, 421 East 104th St, owner; M. W. del Gaudio, 401 East Tremont Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

Van Nest Av, s s, 50 ft w of Matthews Av, for a one-story garage, 50x95; Joseph F. McIntee, 1,656 Wallace Av, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., 529 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

57th St, 100 West, to a five-story apartment; estate of R. T. Ballantine, owner; R. T. Lyons, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Av, architect; cost, $30,000.

Sheridan Square, 4, to a three-story and basement dwelling; M. Hallahan, premises, owner; F. Savignano, 18 East 41st St, architect; cost, $10,000.

149th St, 283, to a five-story brick store and tenement, 22x75.8; Maria Biondi, 292 East 149th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 828-828, begins 12th St, (59-68 East,) n s, 98 ft w of 4th Av, runs n 108.8 x w 27.10 x s 29.10 x w 120.7 to e s of Broadway x s 42.1 to 12th St x e 153.4 to beginning; Morewood Realty Holding Co. to West Farms Construction Co., 80 East 42d St, mtg $400,000, all liens, July 17, b. and s., c. a. s.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; West Farms Construction Co. to Herald Square Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, b. and s. and c. a. s., July 17; attorney, same $1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 211th St, 133.11x 50x99.11x138.3; 211th St, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 850x99.11; 211th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; 10th Av, n w corner of 211th St, 99.11x100; Morewood Realty Holding Co. to West Farms Construction Co., 30 East 42d St, b. and s., c. a. s., all liens, July 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$1

SAME PROPERTY; West Farms Construction Co. to Herald Square Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, b. and s., c. a. s., July 17; attorney, same $1

HENRY ST, n s, 24x87.6; Leon M. Lesser and another, executors, to Leon M. Lesser, 205 Henry St, mtg $18,000, all liens, July 17; attorneys, Goldstein & G., 366 Broadway $23,000

LEXINGTON AV, 726, w s, 40.5 ft n of 58th St, 20x69.11; Emma R. Holmes to James Brennan, 51 East 96th St, mtg $23,000, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

84TH ST, 267 West, n s, 60 ft e of 8th Av, 21.8x78; William J. Flynn to Charles and Adelheid Ehrhardt, 267 West 84th St, mtg $22,000, July 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $35,000

52D ST, 248 West, s s, 204.2 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x100.5; Thomas A. McLaughlin to William W. McLaughlin, 60 East 83d St, mtg $25,000, all liens, Dec. 20, 1913; address, 2 Rector St $100

62D ST, 216 West, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, foreclosure June 28; John Gruenberg, referee, to George Ramsey, 900 Ocean Av, Brooklyn, and another, administrators, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$6,000

83D ST, 147 West, n s, 414.3 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5, foreclosure; Joseph Ullman, referee, to Alice C. Williams, 249 West 72d St, July 18; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway $10,000

90TH ST, 59 East, n s, 167 ft w of Park Av, 19x100.8; A. Sutherland Irving to Chas. K. Palmer, mtg $20,000, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

90TH ST, n s, 231.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.11x100.5; George W. Latimer and another, executors, to Queen Mab Co., 60 Wall St, mtg $10,000, Feb. 8, 1916; attorneys, Prentiss & N., 60 Wall St $10,000

97TH ST, 116 East, s s, 250 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Margaret F. Robinson et al, individually and as executors, to William J. Murphy, 612 West 178th St, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $28,000

99TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 12.5 to centre line block x18x—; Mary T. Rennard, widow of John Townshend, to Valentine Wille, 1,839 Harrison Av, Bronx, Dec. 13, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

SAME PROPERTY; Valentine Wille to Ernest Wille, 1,839 Harrison Av, Bronx, mtg $5,000, July 17 .....$1

183D ST, 314 West, s e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 92.8x25.11x87.11 to avenue x26.4 to beginning, 28-31st Realty-Third Street Corporation to Mattie Salinger, Belvedere Hotel, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, mtg $27,500, all liens, July 16; attorney, Louis B. Brodsky, 299 Broadway $1

183D ST, s s, 310 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Patrick Doonan to Henrietta A. Doonan, 2,307 8th Av, mtg $7,500; attorneys, Deiches & Goldwater, 271 Broadway.$1

183D ST, 532 West, s s, 346 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x98.11, Patrick Doonan to Henrietta A. Doonan, 2,307 8th Av, July 17; attorneys, Deiches & Goldwater, 271 Broadway $1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,054, e s, 16.9x118.1; Marie L. Miel to Salvatore Valentino, 2,411 Cambreling Av, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

BARNES AV, 1,727 and 1,729; Anthony G. Schellman to Louis Weymuth, 1,731 Barnes Av, mtg $1,700, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

BERGEN AV, 608, s e s, 25x57x25x45.6; J. Clarence Davies to George F. Moody, 606 West 189th St, July 12; attorney, J. C. Davies, 1,490 8d Av $1

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, at n e bulkhead line of Eastchester Creek, runs s w 21.9x s w 45.10x n w 127x e s 126.8; also Boston Road, s e c, at n e bulkhead line of Eastchester Creek, runs s e 92x n w 112.10x n w 1.6x n e 73.8 to w s Boston Road x s 86.9 to beginning; Frederick C. Wandell, individually and executor, et al., to City of New York, June 20; attorney, J. J. Squier.$1

CRESTON AV, n e corner of 184th St, 60x 84; Wicklow Building Co., Inc., to Maria D. Pringle, Biarritz, France, mtg $43,000, July 12; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co.

LOTS A14 and A15; same to Alex Harkstein, 1,629 1st Av $1,000

LOT A25; same to William P. Reynolds, 21 Sutton Place $550

3D AV, 3,885, e s, 27x125; Sigmund Ernst to Harry Cahn, 2,540 Grand Av, ½ right, title, and interest, June 22; attorneys, Cahn & P., 406 East 149th St $100

135TH ST, s s, 466.6 ft e of Willis Av, 16x 100; George Bockhaus Co. to Henry Firleka, 46 Fleet St, Jersey City, N. J., July 18; attorney, Henry Firleka, 1,260th St, and Park Av $1

187TH ST, s s, 120.9 ft w of Southern Boulevard, runs w 26.11x s 70x e — x s 55x e 24.6x n 125; Weller & Co. to Isidoro Cristaldi, 772 East 187th St, July 16; attorney, John Santora, 1,475 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 215-17, lease, chattels, &c., July 12; Harry Feinberg to Fidelio Brewing Co., 501 1st Av; demand, 6 p. c. $10,856

BROADWAY, n w corner of 211th St, 133.11 x50x99.11x189.8; West Farms Construction Co. to Morewood Realty Holding Co., 61 Broadway, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$35,000

HENRY ST, n s, 24x87.6, map of Henry Rutgers, 24x87.6, July 17; Leon M. Lesser and another, exrs., to Leon M. Lesser, 205 Henry St, due May 1, 1924; attorneys, Goldstein & G., 366 Broadway $5,000

ST. MARK'S PLACE, s s, 75 ft e of 1st Av, 25x73.2, July 18; William F. Knebler et al to Caroline Knebler, 123 Centre St, Stapleton, S. I., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Peter Cook, 258 Broadway $600

WAVERLEY PLACE, n s, 173.3 ft e of 6th Av, 28.6x100, July 2; George H. Francoeur to Theodore Greentree, 201 West 78th St, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $22,000; address, 165 Broadway $5,400

2D AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 110th St, 25x100, July 8; Margaret Guth to Frederick Biell, 1,350 Lexington Av, 5 years; attorney, Chas. Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St $13,000

3D AV, 2,095, e s, 75.10 ft n of 114th St, 25x 100, July 17; Louis Bernstein to Maurice Raymond, at Belle Island, Conn., 10 years, prior mtg $16,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $9,150

67TH AV, 695, leasehold, July 16; Antony Christ and another to James Everard's Breweries, 12 East 133d St, demand, 6 p. c., prior mtg $4,400; attorneys, Olcott, B., McM. & E., 170 Broadway $3,100

7TH AV, 1,615, s e corner of 111th St, 100.11 x100, July 17; D. H. Jackson Co. to Jacob Rosenthal, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Marks & M., 63 Park Row.$11,000

10TH AV, n w corner of 211th St, 99.11x 100, July 17; West Farms Construction Co. to Morewood Realty Holding Co., 61 Broadway, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $22,000

21ST ST, 328 West, s s, 269.9 ft w of 8th Av, 24.9x92, July 16; Morris Moskowitz to William S. Dempsey Realty Co., 548 West 55th St, due Jan. 15, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $15,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

21ST ST, 362 West, s s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 24.9x92, July 16; Morris Moskowitz to William S. Dempsey Realty Co., 548 West 55th St, due Jan. 15, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $20,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

46TH ST, n s, 479.2 ft w of 9th Av, 24.2x 100.5, July 17; Patrick J. Reilly and another to Alice O'Reilly, 16 West 64th St, 3 years, prior mtg $3,000 and co-ordinate with 2d mtg, $4,000 .....$2,000

60TH ST, 240 East, s s, 168.8 ft w of 2d Av, —x—, ½ part and life interest in other ½ part, June 25; Emma J. A. de Bermales to Frederick C. T. Mortimer, 85 Hatton Garden, London, England, due Dec. 25, 1918; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St..$1,000

60TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 12.5 to centre line of block x18x—, July 17; Valentine Wille to Henry F. Kroger, 89 West 128th St, 5 years, 6 p. c. and 5 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

211TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 100x 99.11, July 17; West Farms Construction Co. to Morewood Realty Holding Co., 61 Broadway, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$16,500

211TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 100x 99.11, July 17; same to same, 5 years; attorney, same $19,000

211TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 100x 99.11, July 17; same to same, 5 years; attorney, same $21,500

211TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 100x 99.11, July 17; same to same, 5 years; attorney, same $16,000

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,054, e s, 16.9x118.1; Salvatore Valentino to Mary Schachner, 1,371 Washington Av, July 17, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,200

CITY ISLAND AV, s e corner of Marine St, 200 ft to Horton St x 100; Stephen D. Horton to Louise R. Horton, 173 Horton St, prior mtg $5,000, July 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Louise R. Horton, 173 Horton St. $1,100

FOREST AV, e s, 146.8 ft n of 165th St, 50x168.11; Martin Bodem to Charles Keller, 1,027 Union Av, prior mtg $10,000, July 12, due Aug. 15, 1917, — p. c.; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av $1,000

HOFFMAN ST, w s, 125.6 ft s of 187th St, 75x94.11; Francesco Morone to Mariano Tramonte, 95 Park St, June 6, 3 years; attorney, Mariano Tramonte, 95 Park St.$1,500

LOT 8, Block 4106; Lot 1, Block 4107; Lot 9, Block 4108; Lot 1, Block 4112; Lot 9, Block 4110; Lot 9, Block 4109; Lot 1, Block 4111; Lot 19, Block 4119; Lot 20, Block 4115, tax map of Margaret P. Humphrey et al. to Walter A. Evans, Hotel Biltmore, New York, prior mtg $40,000, July 5, 4 years; attorney, A. Cianchetti, Spring and Bowery, $1,500

LOTS 247 and 248, map Joseph Husson; Susan R. Rudd to Henry Reiss, 311 East 155th St, July 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway $1,500

LOTS 452 and 453, map of Lorillard Spencer et al.; Fred Sammartino and another to Chelsea Realty Co., 132 Broadway, due Jan. 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $787

All following same map, date, and attorney, 5 years, 6 per cent.;

LOTS 495 and 496, Tony Sanzo to same..$787

LOTS 1,378 and 1,379; same to same....$262

LOT 454; Anna E. Neveretta to same....$318

LOT 1,000; Frank Martoccia to same....$163

LOT 449, Chas. Culio to same $318

LOT 184; Manatana C. Culio to same....$248

LOTS 1,380 to 1,382; same to same.....$393

LOTS 491 and 492; same to same.....$787

LOTS A14 and A15; Alex Harstein to same $600

LOT 193; Hyman Wittenberg to same....$250

LOT A29; William M. Reynolds to same..$330

LOTS 456 to 457; Philomena N. Neverette to same $780

LOTS 1,354 and 1,355; Charlotte M. O'Hallaran to same.....$540

LOTS 771 to 774; Annie Dufort to same..$540

LOTS 904 to 907; same to same.....1,200

LOTS 388 to 389; same to same.....$540

187TH ST, e s, Hunts Point Boulevard, runs w 24.11x s 70x e — x s 55x e 24.6x n 125; Isidoro Cristaldi to Weller Co., 51 Chambers St, July 16, due as per bond; attorneys, Powell, S. & W., 51 Chambers St $5,700

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 105th St, 75.11x100; Amelia K. Schimper against Bloomingdale Construction Co. et al., action to set aside assignment of mortgage; attorney, H. Mansfield.

ESSEX ST, 167; New York State Sunday School Association against Israel Wolfish et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

NAEGEL AV, 1, 330 ft s w of Ellwood St, runs n w 312.7x s w 130.5x s e 228.10x n e 100 to beginning; Victoria Duffy against James A. Lynch et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swaln.

WILLETT ST, 94; George L. Carlisle against William Kerner et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. H. Hagen.

6TH ST, 738; Charles P. Buckley against Michael Kramer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. W. Buckley.

10TH AV, 582 and 584; John, V. Irwin against Joseph F. A. O'Donnell et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. V. Irwin.

12TH ST, 229 West, and Greenwich St, 799; Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Co., Inc., against Arkell R. McMichael et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, Krakower & Peters.

46TH ST, 73 West; County Holding Co. against Philip A. Fitzpatrick et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Merrill, Rogers & Terry.

51ST ST, n s, 122.6 ft e of 8th Av, 82.6x 100.5; Harriman National Bank of the City of New York et al. against Jaspole & Werner Holding Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus.

51ST ST, 414 West; Franklin Savings Bank in the City of New York against Mary C. Donoghue et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. M. Powell.

138TH ST, 302 West; Annie V. Carr, guardian, against Thomas A. Roe et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. S. Treacy, Jr.

138TH ST, 304 West; Annie V. Carr, guardian, against Thomas A. Roe et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. S. Treacy, Jr.

Bronx.

LOT 15, Block C, map of portion of Maison S. Arnew estate; Poughkeepsie Trust Co., as trustee, against William A. Mallett, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. W. H. Arnold.

LOT 15, Block C, same map; same against same, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, same.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 73 ft n of 1824 St, 25.2x66.1; Louisa Adami against Louis Gates et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Williamson & Bell.

3D AV, 2,890; Franklin Savings Bank, &c., against Annie H. Haft et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. M. Powell.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROAD ST, 127 and 129; Expanded Metal Engineering Co. against Broad Street Hospital in the City of New York, owner; James E. Brady Co. and William N. Smith, contractors $545

COLUMBIA ST, 77; Jacob Levine against Sarah Kedofsky, owner; Louis and Joseph Kedofsky, contractors $448

WADSWORTH TERRACE, e s, 100 ft n of 190th St, 809.5x84; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Harrison Avenue Building Co., owner and contractor $150

2D AV, 1,464; Abram Faer against Max Frankel and Annie Fried, owners and contractors $300

SAME PROPERTY; Abram Faer against Max Frankel and Annie Fried, owners; Harry Klein and Nathan Kershenblat, contractors $100

50TH ST, 26 West; Empire Architectural Iron Works, Inc., against Columbia University, owner; Sutphin Realty Co., contractor $800

103D ST, 102 East; Louis Colombe against Morris Pomerants, owner and contractor.$185

147TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 108x100; Edelstein Contracting Co. against Open Stairway Dwelling Co., owner; Tony Brescia, contractor $600

Bronx.

LAND abutting on both sides of Davidson Av, between Fordham Road and East 190th St, whole block front; Joseph H. Waters and Michael F. Maher against Hopewell Bldg. Co.; Mary Scofield, George A. Meyer and Harriet E. Devoe, owners; Hopewell Bldg. Co., contractor $1,400

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 181st St, 62.9x100; Schmidt Bros. against Ensign Improvement Co., owner and contractor....$30

181ST ST, n w corner of Valentine Av, 62x 100; John F. Mason against Ensign Improvement Co., Inc., owner and contractor..$118

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

10TH ST, 59 to 67 West; Pasquale Lauria against Citizens' Investing Co. et al, Feb. 24, 1917 .....$2,424

189TH ST, 612 to 618 West; Hajek Bros. & Co., Inc., against Washington Place Building Co. et al., June 7, 1917 .....$916

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, June 14, 1917 .....$916

SAME PROPERTY; Wimpie Electric Co., Inc., against same, June 7, 1917.....$226

189TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av; Levine & Gordon against same, July 16, 1917 .....$400

SAME PROPERTY; Theodore C. Wood against same, July 2, 1917.....$1,154

SAME PROPERTY; Globe Sash and Door Co., Inc., against same, June 6, 1917..$1,850

SAME PROPERTY; Theodore C. Wood against same, July 2, 1917 .....$88

180TH ST, 608 to 614 West; G. Schalle & Son, Inc., against same, July 3, 1917..$462

189TH ST, 608 to 614 West; Antonio Filippi against same, June 19, 1917.....$1,700

Bronx.

180TH ST, s e corner of Valentine Av, Samuel Mosbalik and Isidore Schabb against Tarcof Construction Co. et al., by payment, $196

MAYOR KEEPS MAGISTRATES

Reappoints J. E. Corrigan and N. J. Marsh for Ten-Year Terms.

Mayor Mitchel reappointed City Magistrates Joseph E. Corrigan and Norman J. Marsh yesterday to succeed themselves for a tn-year term each. Magistrate Corrigan was first appointed in July, 1907, by Mayor McClllan, and Magistrate Marsh was appointed in April, 1913, in the rearrangement of the Magistrates' Court by Mayor Mitchel. The salary of City Magistrates is $7,000 a year.

The Mayor also reappointed udolph F. Miller and Alfred J. Boulton of Brooklyn as members of the Board of Standards and Appeals for a term of three years. Mr. Miller is the present Chairman of the board and will b continued in that place. His salary is $7,500 a year, while Mr. Boulton will receive $10 for each session of the board.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Thunder showers Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Thurs. and Fri., except fair in s.; gentle to moderate s. e. winds.

Tenn.—Unsettled Thurs., probably thunder showers. Fri. fair.

Ky.—Fair Thursday and Fri.; warmer Thurs.

W. Va.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer.

Ind.—Fair Thurs.; warmer. Fri. fair; gentle winds, becoming s.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Thurs.; warmer in w. Fri. showers; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs.; showers at night or Fri.; gentle shifting winds.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs.; gentle winds, mostly s. w. and w.

La.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., except thundershowers near coast.

Ark., Okla., and W. Tex.—Probably fair Thurs. and Fri.

E. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., except thunder showers in s. e.

Ill.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs.

Mo.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs., except in extreme n.

Wis.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs. in e. and s.

Minn.—Fair and continued warm Thurs. and Fri., except cooler near Lake Superior.

Iowa—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

N. and S. Dak., Neb. and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; continued warm.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

The REXMERE CLUB HOTEL
Stamford-in-the-Catskills, N. Y.
Now open. Finest Hotel in the Catskills. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Swimming Pool, Garage. 100 Rooms, 40 Bathrooms. Booklet at 1180 Broadway or Hunter Bureau, Hotel McAlpin, N. Y. Cottages for rent. C. W. PECK, Mgr.

Cedarcliff Inn, Monroe,
New York, on Round Island Lake.
Under New Management. NOW OPEN.
Cottage for rent; golf, dancing, boating, fishing. John McGoldrick, Manager, formerly Hotel Gotham management.

Deer's Head Inn and Cottages
Elizabethtown, ADIRONDACKS, N. Y.
Now Open.
GOLF. TENNIS. FISHING. B. F. STETSON.

MORLEYS LAKE PLEASANT, N. Y
Elevation 2,000 Feet.
NEW MORLEY HOTEL just completed. 50 rooms with bath. Boating, bathing, good fishing, dancing, tennis. Booklet. R. T. Cornell, Mgr.

SUNSET PARK INN
Haines Falls, N. Y. Accom. 250. Rooms with bath, electric lights. Golf, Tennis, Boating. Orchestra. Dancing. Booklet. J. B. TURNER.

"The World-Famed View"
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CATSKILL, N. Y.—Most modern hotel in the Catskills. GEO. H. BEACH, Manager.

WHITE SWAN INN 234 Main St., WHITE PLAINS.
Large, artistically furnished rooms; select clientele; home cooking. Phone 1098.

OTTER LAKE HOTEL Otter Lake, N. Y.
Elevation 1700 ft.
New modern hotel. Good fishing, hunting, canoeing, tennis, pool, orchestra. R. G. Norton, Proprietor.

HOTEL GLENNMORE BIG MOOSE, N. Y.
Elevation 2,000.
Now open. New casino, grill. Booklet.
Grand View Stock Farm, New Paltz, N. Y. Splendidly situated; Walkill River. Modern house; family rates; best table. Booklet.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24802.—In Bankruptcy.—MAY BLANCHE REINOLD, Bankrupt.

May Blanche Reinold was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 14, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on July 30, 1917, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24557.

Notice is given that JOHN W. LAWRENCE, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 22d, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24606.—In Bankruptcy.—FARRAGUT HAT CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Farragut Hat Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 6, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on July 30, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NEW YORK.

Richfield Springs
New York
Reached by the
New York Central R. R.
HEALTH FIRST
Great White Sulphur Springs
Excellent Bathing Establishment
Golf—Tennis—Dancing
Address Hotels for Particulars.
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Cottages—V. A. Cameron or W. T. Weldon.
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MANSION HOUSE and COTTAGES
Fishers Island
Off New London. Very Accessible. Sound & Ocean. Seashore & Country. A Unique, Ideal Summer Resort. Always Cool.
If you are looking for the perfect place to spend the summer, within three hours of New York, and like sea air combined with country life without the usual drawbacks of the stereotyped resort, where you meet nice people only—where they serve you fresh, daily, milk, cream, eggs, poultry, vegetables, fish and lobsters from their own farms and adjacent waters; where you can enjoy the best of bathing, boating, fishing, golf, tennis, riding, driving and music—write for booklet.
A modern house, newly furnished; suites with bath; diet kitchen for young children; certified milk.
We are immune from war's dangers and alarms.
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LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
76 miles from Albany. Directly on the Lake Front, also State Road from Lake George Village to Bolton Landing.
Capacity 300 Guests — White Service. With or without private baths.
Open June to October—Adjoining New Country and Yacht Club—Fireproof Garage. Booklet Free. JOSEPH H. MARVEL

"The Highest Class Hotel in the Catskills"
New GRAND HOTEL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Altitude 2,500 ft.
Now Open. Climate Unequalled.
Undoubtedly "Mountain Year."
20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Pure spring water. Superior grill. Ball Room. Symphony orchestra; dancing afternoon and

Horace Greeley said it: Abraham Lincoln sanctioned it: Woodrow Wilson advised it: The United States Government invites it:

"GO WEST—YOUNG MAN—GO WEST!"

But the invitation applies to both young and old, for the

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

is soon to offer you an opportunity to purchase valuable 40—80—160 acre tracts of land in Southeastern Oklahoma.

Here is your chance. Here is your opportunity to throw off the shackles of dependency. Here you can own your own land on easy YEARLY payments made to the Government of the United States, every cent of which will be paid by it to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. Here in the center of the vast midcontinent oil belt—here in the midst of the rich mineral lands—here in the very heart of one of the richest cotton, wheat, grazing, timber and vegetable growing territories of the world you can become as independent as the hundreds of men who have become tremendously rich.

The opportunity is open to you—it is offered to you by the **United States Government**—the Government invites you to become an owner—on easy terms—of a tract of this wonderful land—land that is surrounded by oil belts that are producing more than one-quarter of the world's supply of oil—land that is within one to ten miles of progressive market towns and railroads.

Will you be independent? Will you throw off the cares and trials of a life of effort and worry? Will you listen to the story of Roy Johnson—a printer; Edwin Galt—a clerk; A. T. McGee—a carpenter—each of whom made a cold million dollars on an investment of $175 apiece? Do you care to know about M. Musselman, a Syrian rug peddler, who paid $300 for 72 acres and is today worth $2,500,000?

If you are tired of a humdrum existence—if you believe that Woodrow Wilson or Abraham Lincoln was right—if you care to open for yourself the possibility of a fortune, investigate the opportunity that is brought to your very door today.

If you have one drop of red, throbbing blood in your body—if you have one atom of patriotism in your system—here is your chance to answer the call of "Back to the Farm." Where the crops grow big and twice a year, where the soil is from two to fourteen feet deep—where these lands have formerly sold at from $3 to $7 an acre, and on easy yearly payments—you can be happy and secure in the thought that you and your family are independent of all the world.

Will you answer the call of patriotism? Will you take the advice of Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson and Horace Greeley? Will you buy land at this exceptionally low price in the midst of the world's greatest productive territory?

TAKE THIS INTO CONSIDERATION: OKLAHOMA HAS MADE MORE MILLIONAIRES THAN ANY OTHER TERRITORY IN THE WORLD TEN TIMES ITS SIZE.

You do not have to go to Oklahoma to purchase this land. You do not have to live on nor improve the property. You deal with the **United States Government.** If oil is discovered on your property the oil concerns are compelled by Oklahoma Law to pay you ⅛ of all the oil taken therefrom. By a system of maps, charts, descriptions, etc., you choose your own land in just the location you desire—and if you are dissatisfied at any time within one year you may receive your money back.

Will you take advantage of this greatest opportunity of modern times? Will you grasp the chance to look the world in the face and say "I'm independent"?

If so—investigate every detail of this opportunity to satisfy yourself. Visit the Exhibition and Information cars now in this city at the expense of the McAlester Real Estate Exchange of McAlester, Oklahoma. Come to the cars and see the exhibits of wheat, corn, peaches, apples, onions, etc., etc., grown upon lands sold by the United States Government. See the charts—the plans—the photographs of lands now under cultivation—listen to the true stories of successes in the Oklahoma Fields—tales that read like Arabian Nights—but which you can easily verify for yourself.

Take advantage today of this wonderful opportunity to learn about Oklahoma—for the Exhibition cars must leave here shortly to bring their message to the people in all parts of the United States. Don't delay—for you cannot afford to throw away the chance to become posted as regards what the United States Government is doing for the Red Man.

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But you can make arrangements for a purchase of a tract of this land.

Advice and information is freely given, however, and you may ask questions to your heart's content. Cars open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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Take Broadway Subway to Manhattan St.
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2 Blocks West from 96th St. Subway Station.



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New Colonial house; big lot; best residential section; view for miles in all directions; 35 minutes out from Grand Central Terminal; possession now; rent begins Sept. 1st; reduced to $100 per month; 4 master bedrooms, 2 servant's rooms, 3 baths; owner will allow selection of decorations and electrical fixtures.

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16 miles out, at bargain price, new house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, fine location. Built for owner; moving elsewhere. Photograph on request.
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Modern stone and stucco dwelling, 12 rooms, 4 baths, garage, poultry houses; 6 acres, beautifully landscaped; shade, fruits, and shrubs; Grand Central, 40 minutes.
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Bargain, 8-room house; tastefully decorated, 3 more rooms easily added, only 20 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division; every city improvement, including sewer and gas, highly restricted colony. Apply A. Reiner, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

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Plot of several acres at Tarrytown, facing Pocantico Lake; splendid elevation and view; select surroundings; sell next week; make offer. J. R. G. Ivey, owner, 66 Broadway; Rector 2136.

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$25 DOWN—$5 MONTHLY
Call or write at once for free R.R. tickets
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ESTATE AT AMITYVILLE
Size grounds, (high and fenced in,) 97ft. x 240; 10-room house, 35x45, 2 baths, Veranda side and front; electricity, gas, water; 5-car garage, 22x32; 2-stall stable, 22x27; chicken house and run; wind mill. Lawn, shrubbery, fruit and beautiful shade trees; valued $11,000, will be sacrificed, $7,900, free and clear; Buildings couldn't be erected for asking price.
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SELL OR RENT—GREAT SACRIFICE.
At Huntington, very best section; handy to Country and Yacht Club. Actual waterfront; beautiful grounds, trees, lawn. Large dwelling, stable, garage. Photos, particulars mailed.
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HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME
Large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath, porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, 187 Times Downtown.

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On the North Shore of Long Island, 14 miles from Penn. Station.
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Fine 145-acre farm, 1,900 feet frontage Long Island Sound, beach, bluff, views; mostly cultivated; fertile soil, orchard, double highway frontage, $175 acre; terms.
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7, 8 & 10 Rooms,
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THE COURTENAY,
55 Central Park West, 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Rents $2,600 to $2,800.

CORINSECA,
209 West 97th St.
7-8 Rooms,
Rents $870 to $1,150.

POWELLTON,
329 West 97th St., Corner Broadway.
6-8-9 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths,
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

PASADENA,
10 West 61st St., Cor. Broadway.
2-3-4-9 Rooms,
Also Kitchenette Apartments,
Rents $900 to $2,600.

HOLLAND COURT,
315 West 98th St.,
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
3-4-7-8 Rooms,
Rents $720 to $1,400.

VICTOR HALL,
422 West 113th St.,
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6-7 Rooms,
Rents $685 to $1,150.

HADRIAN,
225 West 80th St., Cor. Broadway.
5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

35 WEST 82D ST.,
Near Central Park West.
10 Rooms and 4 Baths, $2,600.
All outside; unusual arrangement; such as might be attractive for two families.
6 Rooms, $1,100 & $1,200.

THE BARNARD,
206 Central Park West, 71st St.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
1, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.

VERSAILLES,
320 West 91st St.
Cor. B'way.
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,700 to $2,100.

780 WEST END AV.,
S. E. Cor. 93th St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

VERA,
2 West 68th St.,
Adjoining Central Park West.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths; Rent $1,600.

CHERBOURG,
1 West 92d St.
Cor. Central Park West.
9-10 Rooms, 2-3 Baths,
Rents $1,400 to $1,900.

77-79 WEST 92D ST.
6 to 8 Rooms,
Rent $480 to $720,
with Electric Light.

TUILERIES,
261 West 95th St.,
N. W. Cor. B'way.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $1,200 to $1,400.

BARRINGTON,
203 West 81st St.,
adj. Cor. B'way.
3-4-5-6 Rooms,
Rents $720 to $1,300.

451 WEST END AV.,
S. W. Cor. 82d St.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $930 to $1,200.

WELLINGTON COURT,
561 West 143d St.,
N. E. Cor. B'way.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $57.50 to $75.00.

THE SAGUENAY,
538 West 143d St.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $35 to $55.

THE CLIFDEN,
284 Riverside Drive.
7-8 Rooms, 2-3 Baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,800.
4 Rooms & Bath, $660.

261 CENTRAL PARK W.,
Northwest cor. 66th St.
9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
All Modern Improvements.
Rents $2,300 to $2,700.

THE NORMAN,
37 West 93d.
4, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $720 to $1,200.

244 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
near 97th St.
5-7-8 Rooms,
Rents $840 to $1,500.

DOROTHEA,
331 West 191st St.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $1,100 to $1,300.

GREENWICH,
446 Central Park West,
near 105th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
Rents $900 to $1,000.

MALVERN,
47 Claremont Av.
near 119th St.
5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $690 to $960.

CASTLETON,
547 West 143d St.
2, 5, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $30 to $75.

109 WEST 82D ST.
7-8 Rooms,
Rents $690 to $780.
Hall Service.

HAMILTON GRANGE,
310 Convent Av.
near 143d St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms,
Rents $62.50 to $80.

CHILMARK HALL,
Hamilton Place, N. E. cor. 140th.
5 Rooms & Bath,
Rents $45 to $55.

159 WEST 80TH ST.,
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $660 to $780.
Electric Light.

DALLAS COURT,
600 West 144th St., cor. Broadway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms,
Rents $510 to $900.

170 WEST 75TH ST.,
Near Amsterdam Av.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $780 to $840.

VIOLA,
100 West 76th St.
S. E. cor. Columbus Ave.
8 Rooms,
Rent $900.

WELLSLEY COURT,
503 West 144th St.
6 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $57.50 to $70.00.

THE KENWAY,
468-474 Convent Av.,
N. E. cor. 150th St.
7 Rooms,
Rents $45 to $52.50.

WASHINGTON IRVING,
601 West 151st St.,
N. W. cor. of Broadway.
4 & 5 Rooms,
Rents $42.50 to $47.50.

THE HEARNCLIFFE,
350 St. Nicholas Av.,
at 134th St.
5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $45 to $57.50.

THE VARONA,
630 West 172d St.
3 & 4 Rooms,
Rents $30 to $44.

THE WESTPORT,
634 West 172d St.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
Rents $30 to $50.

JEANNETTE COURT,
248 Audubon Av.,
S. cor. 178th St.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $35 to $50.

THE ARDSLEIGH,
720 West 180th St.
5 & 7 Rooms,
Rents $38 to $41.

MELVIN COURT,
572 West 187th St.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $27 to $40.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Broadway, Corner 80th St. 'Phone 3800—Schuyler

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

RUNOIA, 267 WEST 89TH ST.
Near West End Avenue
8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
$1,900 to $2,000
Front apartment; southern exposure.
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Agents,
B'way & 79th St. Tel. 9700 Schuyler.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Aparts., Every Conv'nce
Directly opposite Spanish Museum Bldgs.
4-5-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $48-$100.
Owner, JAS. O'BRIEN, 647 6TH AVE.

314 WEST 94TH ST.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 Large, Light Rooms $1000
Bath and Extra Lavatory.

THE DEARBORN,
280 West 55th St.
ONE ROOM, BATH & KITCHENETTE.
$46 Unfurnished, $47.50 Furnished.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

ROCKLEDGE COURT
3,044 ALBANY CRESCENT
at 231st St. Broadway subway station.
4-5-room apartments, $38-$37,
all improvements; apply on premises; tenants restricted.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$36 to $60

MANHATTAN—East Side.

75 EAST 81ST STREET.
N. W. corner Park Av.; high-class apartments, six, seven, eight rooms, $75, $85, $95, $100 upwards; service unexcelled.

BRONX.

MORRIS AVE. and 181st ST.
ONE BLOCK FROM NEW SUBWAY.
3-4 EXTRA LARGE ROOM APARTMENTS TO LEASE; UP TO DATE. NEW BUILDINGS **$25-$35**
Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apts.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Aves.
4 ROOMS $29. 4 ROOMS $45. 5 ROOMS $36.
Class of tenants restricted.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $50 to $97.50.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

TO SUBLET Elegantly furnished Seven Room Apartment. Complete in every detail. MRS. BEATRICE GINSBERG, 420 West 116th St., New York.

Do You Agree With This?

1st. This is a bad time to try and sell real estate.
2nd. Everybody is away on a vacation who can get away.
3rd. There is a tremendous uncertainty about the future.
4th. The price of everything is high.
5th. Nobody has any money to spare.

In spite of all this we are ordered to sell 394 Plots (over 1200 lots) in the superb suburb of N. Y. for whatever price they will bring.

What kind of prices do you think we are going to get?

We know the property is going to be sacrificed.
Go up and look at it. See what you think of it.
It is perfectly beautiful.
When you see it you will say the same thing yourself.

The Property we are going to sell at AUCTION is

RIVER VIEW MANOR

at Hastings—*on Hudson*—Dobbs Ferry

the most beautiful residential suburb of N. Y.
with every city improvement

394 plots and 4 residences
for whatever they will bring

Saturday, July 21st—on the premises

Several Banks and Associations will lend you the money to build a home.

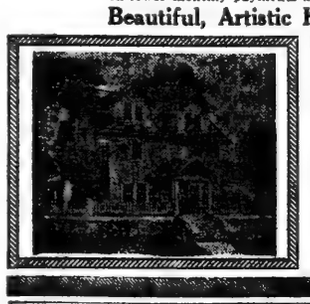
Send for booklet to
J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & Third Ave.
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St.,
Agents and Auctioneers.

75% can remain on mortgage
Convenient trains to Hastings from Grand Central Station
9:50 10:45 2:10 3:13 3:47 4:20

Why Pay More RENT?

when you can buy this beautiful house same as rent on lower monthly payments and own it in few years—this

Beautiful, Artistic Home, Near Lakes.



Bargain Price, $7,250. Easy Terms.
Plot 115x148 ft.
Convenient Commutation.
10 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
A delightful home in select neighborhood; superb water view; contains living room 27 ft. long, 15 ft. wide, open fireplace. Dining room, kitchen, library, hall, butler's pantry on first floor. Four bedrooms, tiled bath on second floor. Three bedrooms, bath on third floor. Near country club, golf, tennis, canoeing, bathing and fishing. See this property; compare it with any priced at $10,000 near N. Y. Send for photograph.
F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway.
Tel. 1521 Cort.

ALYWN COURT
SOUTHERN EXPOSURE
Suites 10 Rooms 5 Bathrooms
The large entertaining space here provided is an unsurpassed attraction. The reception, living, dining and music rooms are so arranged that they can be thrown into one, making the entertaining space equal to the entire floor of a private residence.
Suites 12 Rooms 5 Bathrooms
Before deciding on your new apartment see Alywn Court
Resident superintendent always on premises
182 West 58th Street

REMEMBER TO GO
to the Auction Sale of the Balance of
199 Fully Developed City Lots
TO-DAY
Which Are To Be Sold
at 12 o'Clock Noon in the
Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 VESEY ST.
Near the Post Office and Opposite St. Paul's.
60 City Lots were sacrificed last Saturday.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
AUCTIONEER.
156 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
MORTGAGES
25 PINE STREET

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAFAYETTE BATHS & HOTEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 19, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 406 Lafayette St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of beds, dressers, chiffoniers, tables, mattresses, linens, paintings, pictures, rugs, cash registers, liquors, bar fixtures, accessories to Turkish bath establishment, safe deposit boxes, hotel cooking utensils and dishes, silverware, brasswares, motors, office furniture and fixtures, also receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the 1917 liquor license.
JOHN L. LITTLE, Receiver.
ROBERT P. LEVIS, Attorney for Receiver, 42 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABE LEVINE, trading as IMPERIAL TRUNK CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, July 26, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 354 Fourth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Desk, Office furniture & fixtures, etc.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, 299 Broadway, and PERCIVAL WILDS, Receivers.
SAMUEL S. BRESLIN and ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorneys for Receivers, 150 Broadway, New York.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LOTON H. SLAWSON
Real Estate,
171 Madison Avenue.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEON SCHECHTER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, July 26, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,906 Park Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, men's & women's furnishings, counters, safe, fixtures, etc.
HENRY BRADY, Receiver.
JULIUS FISCHER, Attorney for Receiver, 85 Nassau Street, New York.

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You may send the daily and Sunday editions of
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to any relative or friend with the American Expeditionary Forces abroad at domestic subscription rates:
$1.00 PER MONTH

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Garages for Lease

100x100, 50x100, and 25x100.
Good Locations.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
1 West 34th St. Greeley 949.

OVERLOOKING HUDSON
642 West 158th, west of Riverside Drive, three-story dwelling, ten rooms, two baths, parquet floors, electric lights; easy terms. Caretaker, your broker, or ENNIS & SINNOTT, 55 Liberty St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION
12th St., near 6th Av.—Fine block; three-story dwelling; price very low. J. IRVING WALSH, 78 West 11th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Near the Beaches

New York 24 Minutes
Beaches 10 Minutes
Pretty Brick Houses
$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500
Beautifully Decorated, all ready to occupy. 7 Rooms, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Parquet Floors, Open Fireplace, Tiled Bathroom, Screened Porch, Front Lawn, Big Back Yard, Asphalted Streets, Brooklyn. Take Sea Beach Subway from City Hall, N. Y., to 22d Ave. Station. Office opposite station.
ALCO BUILDING CO.
217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

Money Back If Drafted

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
AT $3,750
And Really Worth Much More
A DECIDEDLY ARTISTIC BUILDING PLOT $16x360.
Brook, forest trees, evergreens, apple trees, lawn. Garden spot and rocky effect. Five minutes' walk to station, country club, tennis club and lake. A truly individual building site in the hills of Westchester County. Terms to suit. B. Z., 73 Times.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
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Country Homes, Farms, Estates.
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Mahopac, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections.
FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1317 White Plains, N. Y.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MOVE RIGHT IN
and own your own home; 30 minutes via electric trains New York or Brooklyn; house has all modern improvements, heat, &c.; ground enough for poultry and vegetables; near stores, schools; can be bought for less than city rent; $150 cash, balance same as rent; perfect title. Lane, Box 378 Times Downtown.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet F.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

JUST COMPLETED
1-family house, 8 rooms; every improvement; space for garage and vegetable garden; can be bought on easy terms or rented at $45 a month. D. Houlihan, Bainbridge Av. and 198th St. Fordham 1362.

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Factory Sites & Factories
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Full listings of available sites and factories.
81 Nassau St. N. Y. C. Phone 744 Cort.

REAL ESTATE.

Fifth and Park Avenue Apartments.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance,
614 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND
IS A WISE MOVE."

Building plans, $10 up; all kinds; anywhere. Architects, 165 Fulton. Cortlandt 6324.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

1 East 56th Street, northeast corner Fifth Avenue. A unique, exclusive resident apartment in suites arranged to suit convenience of tenants. Management of Mr. Warren E. Keating. Telephone 865 Plaza. Fine cuisine, three elevators; ready October first.

Bargain, 3-story house for sale or rent, West 11th St., 14 rooms, 2 baths; alter to suit tenant. Write M. N., 507 Amsterdam Av.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

House, 8 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, plot 2,500, two blocks from Prospect Av. subway station, carrying charges about $22 month; rent for $40; small amount of cash; balance easy payment. A. F. Handy, 136 West 63d.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Aves.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage, bathing, boating, fishing; investigate before buying elsewhere. Office, 31 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3556.

Handsomest residence, Richmond Hill, near Kew; 80 lots; $200 per month; worth $100,000. City-Suburban Co., 309 Broadway.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes, every city convenience, high elevation, no malaria, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and up. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy little home and 2 acres of fine farm land; some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350 complete; easy terms to right party. Write to "Cozy Home," Box 142 Times Downtown.

If you want to buy an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs, near water and station, price $1,450, for $75 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once to B Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Seashore House, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location; facing bay and ocean; garden plot, nice locality; improvements; near trolley, school, stores, &c. Write for further particulars, Shore Home, Box 222 Times Downtown.

Neposit, the year-round residential community 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots, $350 up; beacon rights; get particulars. Neposit Realty Co., Suite 500, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

MANHATTAN BEACH lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, pantry, front, beamed ceilings, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

For Sale or To Let.—New Jersey—Modern residence at Ridgefield, nine rooms and bath; newly decorated; water, gas, electric, and sewer connection; situated in private park with ample grounds; select and healthful neighborhood; nine miles from either City, on the N. R. R. of N. J.; five minutes' walk to depot or trolley. Theo. Hill, Agt., Ridgefield.

Exceptional Bargain.—Six-room modern home, $3,200, worth $3,700; also 5-room bungalow, $2,700, worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly like rent. W. BUTSCHER, 21 Park Row.

Two Plainfield houses left out of nine; they sell faster than we can finish them; best location; 2 baths, sleeping porch, choice finish, decorations, &c.; $8,500. Send for pictures. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

MONTCLAIR.—New, modern residence, delightfully located; large living room, dining room, butlery, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch; every appointment; $7,500. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna.

FINE 65-ACRE FARM,
27 miles C. R. R. of N. J.; near station; fine soil, brook, fruit; 15-room house; $12,000 to close estate.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR.—Mountainside home 12 rooms, 4 baths, 8 bedrooms, large grounds, verandas, and garage; 550 ft. elevation; rental $3,500 per month. Apply Hughes Taylor Company, Montclair, New Jersey.

WESTFIELD.—Remade house, 9 rooms, corner plot 100x175; all improvements; fruit and shade trees; great bargain, $5,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FOR RENT.
Charmingly furnished new house in a delightful colony by the water; four master's bedrooms, two baths, two servants' rooms and bath; private bathing beach, tennis and golf; five minutes to station. C. D. Sinclair, Southfield Point, Stamford, Conn.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

3,000,000 feet standing spruce; good pulp lot; nearby; price low. O. S. Gray, Amherst, Mass.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Manhattan Beach, 200 feet from the Atlantic Ocean—Beautiful, complete residences, 8 rooms, 2 baths; 40x100; also corners with completed houses of 12 rooms, 2 baths, with all the latest improvements; will sell at sacrifice, or will exchange for old houses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, that need alteration; or unimproved property; act quick; houses are ready for occupancy. J. Sommers, builder, 85 West End Av., Manhattan Beach. Telephone 934 Coney Island.

SAN FRANCISCO.
California, $1,000,000 unincumbered property; will add up to $500,000 cash for high-class apartment or business building.
BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 East 42d St.

MORTGAGE LOANS

Wanted—$5,000 to take balance of first mortgage, gilt-edge Bronx lots, (1-5 value.) M., Box 58 Times.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

APPLE ORCHARD FARM—128 ACRES.
Charming house, high elevation, fine views; bearing fruit trees; excellent pasturage; good barns; price $7,000, $3,000 cash. Farm and Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Good fruit and stock farm; 2,700 fruit trees; 10-room house and 5-room house; 7 good outbuildings; painted; 85 acres in cultivation; 2 miles from main line station; price $7,000. Farm and Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE

Price, $5,500; cash required, $500; house has seven large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook, with open fireplace, tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room, spacious piazza; pantry of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches; good transportation, 35 minutes out; large plot, all conveniences; owing to business changes must sell this home was built by days' work by owner for his own occupance, and no expense was spared. Full particulars G. A. ROFF, Room 618, 47 West 34th St.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

For Sale, Furnished Cottage, eleven rooms, fronting on lake. Boat house with two slips. One mile from village by road or water. Ideal summer home. Particulars M. F. Ferris, 308 Canal St., N. Y. C.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Small Hotel—Splendid Location

54th St., near Broadway; fireproof building; 44 rooms, 23 baths; all improvements; electric elevator, &c.; to let to responsible tenant for term of years at low rental. Call or address Elevator, Owner, 35 Nassau St.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$50 down and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. B., Owner, 106 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

RIVER FRONT FARM OF 135 ACRES, with modern 9-room house, very large barns; 50 acres of light, stoneless, sandy loam, capable of yielding a 10,000-bushel potato crop; price $4,000. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Adjoining pretty lake in the Pocono Mts., 2½ hours from here, productive 60-acre farm; 16½ acres now in potatoes, corn, oats, rye, and garden truck; neat 7-room house; large barns; $5,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Wanted.

FARM WANTED.
A good productive farm, stock and implements; commuting distance; $10,000 to $15,000.
F. A. FARNSWORTH, 165 Broadway.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New York State.

GREENWOOD LAKE, NEW YORK.
New eight-room cottage, wide verandas, overlooking lake. Vegetable and flower gardens. Every modern convenience; completely and attractively furnished; $200 to Sept. 4. Apply Dr. Slade, 245 West 74th St., city.

New Jersey.

Somerville, N. J.—Modern five-room cottage; fruit, garden; free from mosquitos; $50 monthly. A. A., 125 West 13th.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted to rent, for two months, furnished house with five master's bedrooms, in or near New Rochelle; rent between $150 and $200 per month. Address Y 348 Times Annex.

Furnished cottage wanted; 5 bedrooms; improvements; commuting distance; meals near by. F 235 Times Downtown.

Wanted, small furnished cottage till October; about 1 hour out, near station; about $65. Write M., 3,525 Broadway.

Wanted, on Sound of Jamaica Bay, bungalow directly on water; 3 bedrooms; give details. Box 150, 852 Columbus Av.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

145 West 118th St., 4-story $1,200
1,185 Madison Av., nr. 86th St., 3-story, $1,200
83d St., near Lex. Av., 4-story, $1,200-$1,500
J. EDGAR LEATCRAFT & CO.,
80 East 42d St.

Handsome brownstone residence, Lincoln Road, near Prospect Park; parquet floors, electric light, and all modern conveniences; $9,800, small initial payment. Address 184 Lincoln Road. Phone 4364 Flatbush.

93D ST., 257 WEST.—Five-story American basement, three-story extension; 8 baths; parquet floors; rent, $2,500. Caretaker.

Furnished.

Furnished house, Riverside Drive, near 167th St., 10 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable; $75. Owner will reserve first floor. Owner, R. 226 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Loft, 247-253 West 19th St., 7,500 sq. ft., modern building, sprinkler system; rent reasonable. Supt., or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

Factory, 32x72 feet; two stories and basement, railroad siding, one block Central R. R. station and P. O., N. Meyers & Son, 121 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

913T AND CENTRAL PARK, Eldorado Hotel.—Doctor's and dentist's office, waiting room and foyer, furnished or unfurnished. Apply between 11 and 3 o'clock.

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well furnished office; every convenience. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Desk room, mahogany furnished; telephone; stenographic services. Room 411, 103 Park Av.

Ozone Park, L. I.—Loft 200 by 80 feet to let; sprinkler system; good location for help. Apply on premises or write L. Druckerman Co.

5TH AV., 127.—STORE, 25 by 100, or part; excellent location; reasonable rent. Price.

Wonderfully located offices, $15 up; magnificent building; high-class service. 110 W. 40th.

Parlor, 20x75, parquet floor, conveniences; must be seen to appreciate. 6 East 36th.

A desirable small office, furnished; phone; $20 monthly. Room 528, 1,133 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; summer rates. Hotel Rutledge.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished—West Side.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; beautifully furnished; suitable for two or more; caterer on premises. Dwyer, Circle 4187.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

72D.—Four rooms, handsomely furnished, new building; attractive Summer; longer. Columbus 8974.

74TH, 103 WEST.—MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE SUITE; PIANO. COLUMBUS 5685.

79TH, 502 WEST.—Attractive, cool, completely furnished 5-room apartment; sacrifice; immediate possession.

80S, WEST END.—7 rooms, exquisitely furnished; lease indefinitely; bargain. Columbus 3974.

82D, 33 WEST.—Cool, front six-room elevator apartment, furnished, unfurnished. Lawton.

85TH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.—High-class apartment, 3 rooms and kitchen, to sublet. Address J 175 Times.

92D, 259 WEST.—Seven outside rooms; Summer or longer; $75. Riverside 8651.

111TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive 5-room furnished apartment for Summer; 3 master bedrooms. Bathtalk. Phone Morningside 7046.

113TH, 507 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Special Summer rates; 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; exquisite apartments; furnished complete, including silver and linen. Phone 8240 Morningside.

127TH, 619 WEST.—Attractively furnished five large, sunny rooms; high-class apartment; beautiful view of Drive; block subway; all cars. Apartment 53.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET.
handsomely furn., any period, Summer rates.
EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists,
176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Leading Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 838.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and exceptionally clean apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 2, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette; 1 and 2 baths; $45 and up monthly, $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

BACHELOR apartments, attractively furnished; two rooms, bath; service; electricity, elevator. 47 West 49th St.

BEAUTIFUL cool, six-room apartment for August and September; near Riverside Drive; bare rental; references required. L. S. H., 129 Times.

BROADWAY and 95TH ST., (Hotel Newton.)—Exceptional suites at most moderate rates for the Summer; 2 rooms and bath, $15 per week and up; 3 rooms and bath, $20 per week and up; excellent restaurant at popular prices; 2 blocks from Park and Drive, within 15 minutes of all business centres; it is service that counts.

BROADWAY, (70s.)—Have large 11-room high-class apartment; will rent one or more suites to party or gentlemen or to refined couple. Further information address C. S., 690 Times Annex.

DESIRABLE six-room apartment to sublease to Oct. 1st, fully furnished; all rooms outside; $125 month. 749 West End Av., or Slawson & Hobbs.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS.
Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; large, short leases; $75-$300 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1490.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments; Summer; longer. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 303 West 96th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block front Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—Five, seven, high-class apartments, furnished or unfurnished; sublet.

WEST END AV., 840.—Beautifully furnished 6-room apartment, $125. King, Vanderbilt 1490.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WEST END AV., 895, (104th.)—To sublet, six-room apartment; highest class; big Summer concession. Apply Apt. 2A, The Mentone.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building, housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration; renting agent on premises. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

72 WEST 69TH ST.
Seven-room up-to-date apartments; electric lights, steam heat; $60-$65.

77TH, 44 WEST, Opposite Manhattan Square Park, 1 Block from Central Park.—High-class, fireproof apartment, located on the 11th floor; 9 rooms, 3 bathrooms; living room 18x28 feet; bedrooms all face south; this is an unusual apartment; inspect now. Apply to Superintendent.

148D, 505 WEST, (Apt. 6L.)—Sublet seven spacious rooms, southern exposure; fine location; concession.

144TH, 561 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—4 and 7 rooms and bath, steam, electricity, telephone, &c., $29-$45.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground floor apartment. Tenated by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1647 Academy.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Six-room apartment; private entrance 118th St., adjoining Broadway. Telephone 8407 Morningside.

HAVEN AV., 110, (near 171st.)—Three, four, and five room apartments; all improvements; moderate rents; small families only. HUDSON RIVER VIEW.

HIGH-CLASS
elevator apartments, 4 to 8 rooms; rent reasonable. Inquire 41 Convent Av.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 40.—Five rooms, facing park, rent $55; sublet $45, August-September; privilege new lease thereafter. Raby.

SAVE money and housekeeping worry.—Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th, furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment hotel; high class service; references; few apartments to sublet to Oct. 1.

905 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Brooklyn.

SIX ROOMS, bath, extra toilet, steam, electricity; three parquet floors; high-class apartment; very exclusive residential section; one block from Prospect Park; first floor, $42. 517 5th Av., 5th, 6th Sts. Janitor or phone Harris, Audubon 1340.

11TH ST., 632, (near Prospect Park West.)—Five rooms, all improvements; rents moderate. Apply Supt., 624 11th St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

BY GENTLEMAN, 2 rooms and bath; maid service; near 5th Av., between 40th and 59th Sts., ground floor or one flight up. Z 212 Times Annex.

List your apartments, furnished or unfurnished, for Fall leasing. Exclusive Realty Co., Specialists, 176 West 72d. 848 Columbus.

Unfurnished.

WANTED—Entire floor in private house, four or five rooms, kitchen, bath, open fireplace, between 40th and 100th Sts. Write R. C. G., 188 Times.

UP-TO-DATE 5-6-room elevator apartment, southern exposure, any desirable location below 145th; rent not more than $75. Write Immediate, 3,516 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

27TH, 240 EAST.—Lady, Spanish teacher, has nice room, bath; Winter, steam heat; private; Spanish student's opportunity. Mrs. Delamore.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly up; with bath, $9 weekly up; meals exceptionally reasonable, optional; women only.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity, private bath; $5.50; another, $4.

36TH, 6 EAST.—Rooms with private bath; electricity, telephone; $3 to $12.

38TH ST., (359 Lexington Av.)—Room in private house; references exchanged; gentleman.

43D, 16 EAST.—Offers cool rooms; comforts of home; conveniences of hotel; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with running water; single room; Summer rates; references.

49TH AND MADISON AV., (Hotel New Weston.)—Sublet, two rooms; bath; rent singly or together; Summer rates. Pugh.

53D, 56 EAST.—Furnished rooms, all conveniences; near park; Summer rates. Plaza 2933.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues, $2.25.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—$4, $5, $6, $7; running water; Summer prices.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms; private bath, kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished, large, front rooms; clean, well-conducted house; continuous hot water, electric lights, telephone.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.
SMALL ROOMS; QUIET HOUSE.

49TH ST., 47 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms, bath, electricity, elevator.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Large and small rooms, Summer rates; electric lights, telephone.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Airy rooms, bath; kitchenette; single room; hot water, electricity; references.

52D, 250 WEST.—Scrupulously clean; parlor, private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

55TH, 68 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; shower bath and all improvements; reasonable; gentleman; reference; select house also.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; running water, electric light; summer rates.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cool, airy room, beautiful apartment, exclusive neighborhood; references. Apt. 3.

70TH ST., 2,030 BROADWAY.
In beautiful apartment, attractively furnished room, lavatory; business man. Johnson, Columbus 6314.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive second floor front; electricity and telephone; references.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, outside, attractive rooms, for men; breakfast served; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone; first-class accommodations.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; convenient to all cars.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, private bath, twin beds; special Summer rates.

72D, 111 WEST.—Large and small rooms; ideal location; terms reasonable.

72D, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, very reasonable.

73D, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; hall room; bath; electricity; references.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms; front basement, kitchenette; electricity.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; references.

75TH.—Outside, cool room; elevator, electricity, telephone; refined surroundings; references. Schuyler 9631.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Large, small rooms; first-class house; excellent location; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Choice room, adjoining bath; attractive basement room; every convenience.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Large room, bath; private house; electricity; maid service; near Park.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large and small rooms; electricity; $5-$8.

75TH, 3 WEST, (near Park.)—Rooms, private baths; electricity; $5, $6, $8, $12.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; electricity; private bath, kitchenette privileges; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Cool, delightful, double, single rooms; private baths; modern residence.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small; privilege kitchenette; also studio room. Schuyler 2628.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Rooms, bath, kitchenette; select private house; $3 to $10.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, cool, electricity, conveniences, private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable medium and small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

77TH, 100 WEST.—Desirable single room, southern exposure; reasonable; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; references; rates.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; privilege of breakfast, telephone; $8-$10 weekly.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Beautiful large and small, cool rooms; private baths; references exchanged.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Attractive, unusual large, cool rooms; private bath; lavatory; $5 up.

82D, 20 WEST.—Univerally professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, 8 WEST.—Large front room; well appointed; all conveniences.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double or single rooms; hot and cold water in each room; all conveniences; private family; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 9942.

85TH, 207 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Light, airy rooms; elevator; high class. Sharples.

86TH, 134 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; front basement, private bath.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Medium room, bath; breakfast; gentlemen wishing quiet, conveniences; private home.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private bath; suitable for two; Summer rate.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, outside rooms; maid service; elevator; reasonable. Kennedy.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large, small rooms, near bath; private family; electricity; gentlemen.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, redecorated room; all conveniences; references. Apartment 6 North.

93TH, 171 WEST.—Room, southern exposure, running water, telephone, homelike. Apt. 41W.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Small room; shower; gentleman; references; $4. Apt. 41.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, every convenience. 3494 River. Apt. 43.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Attractive, airy room, with lavatory; elevator; telephone; homelike. Apt. 6 B.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Front room, suitable two persons desiring first-class appointments in every particular; also smaller room. Bolich.

103D, 235 WEST, (Broadway.)—Superior single or double rooms; private; gentlemen. McCulloch.

110TH, 515 WEST.—Attractive front room, adjoining bath, with American couple; gentleman. Prescott.

112TH, (Broadway.)—Newly furnished; southern exposure; exclusive; moderate. 5056 Morningside, Apartment 10C.

112TH ST., 605 WEST.—Three separate, handsome rooms, all improvements, near Riverside. Apt. 5L.

113TH, 611 WEST.—Exceptional room, adjoining bath, private family, $5.50; gentleman. Apt. 43.

116TH, (Near Riverside, Columbia.)—Attractive front room. Telephone Morningside 5136. Apt. 22.

116TH, 428 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished, breezy, suitable two; bath, elevator; reasonable. Reynolds.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Pleasant, well-kept rooms, gentlemen solely, from $2.50.

142D, 605 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Front room; southern exposure; shower bath. Scott.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Neatly furnished, facing Broadway; private, elevator; subway; reasonable. 5G.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

BROADWAY and 95TH ST., (Hotel Newton.)—Attractive large rooms, $1 per day and upward, full hotel service; excellent restaurant, popular prices; 2 blocks from Park and Drive; within 15 minutes of all business centres.

BROADWAY, 3,117, (124th St.)—Large, light room, all-night telephone and elevator service; gentlemen only. Apt. 24.

FINELY furnished cool room, with running water; refined neighborhood. Phone Riverside 4923.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (Cor. 119th.)—Pleasant room, high, elevator, kitchen. Apt. 7s.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (Corner 94th.)—Private family will rent finely furnished connecting rooms reasonable to desirable party; references exchanged. Supt. Phone Riverside 3287.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Two spacious rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; high-class apartment. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223.—Large, airy room, single or suite; board optional.

TO RENT for two women, two outside rooms and private bath, if desired, in the apartment of 2 young business women, overlooking Hudson; near Columbia. Phone Morningside 6950.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations; single or suite. Riverside 5060.

WEST END AV., 350, (Near 76th.)—Attractive large, small rooms; private house; modern conveniences.

WEST END AV., 896.—Beautiful large front room, bath, $7; single, $3; electricity.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing park, $10-$8-$5.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

Brooklyn.

15TH, 811 EAST, Flatbush.—Family will rent furnished room, suitable for couple; all conveniences; private house; near Brighton L, Avenue H station. Tel. Kenmore 578.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

87TH ST., 109 WEST, (Near Central Park West.)—Three unfurnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water, gas, electric light; private bath; $45 per month, inclusive.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

ROOM, with breakfast, business woman, Jewish; near elevated, 96th to 110th St. Address Box 130, 2,726 Broadway.

Wanted—Room and bath with small exclusive American family. Bachelor, Y 389 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

58TH, 156 EAST.—Pleasant room; wholesome meals; convenient location.

58TH ST., 29 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $16 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

50TH, 61 WEST.—Unusually appointed home; double, single rooms; baths; electricity; board optional.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; carefully planned meals.

51ST, 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; carefully planned meals.

53D, 57 WEST.—Immaculate single, double rooms, baths; excellent table; rates; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Extra large, cool rooms, with private baths; southern exposure; refined Jewish surroundings; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated; reasonable rates. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Sherman Sq.)—Attractive rooms, running water, elevator, board. Hubbell.

72D, 318 WEST (Riverside)—Exclusive Pension, overlooking river; large, cool room; private bath; also small room; excellent table.

72D, 258 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9687.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large room, with bath; single room; fine location; excellent table.

79TH, 114-182 WEST, (Wilde Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well appointed house, near subway, elevated; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also small room.

80TH, 124 to 128 WEST.—New and modern, cheerful rooms; good home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; large and small rooms; couple or gentleman; excellent table; electricity; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table, homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Very attractive large and small rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

88TH, 63 WEST.—Board and rooms; private Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

156TH, 553 WEST, ("LAFAYETTE INN.")—DESIRABLE ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; NEAR SUBWAY STATION.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers one or two large rooms facing the Drive; refined, cultured atmosphere. Apt. 6B, 'phone 4570 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Private family; exclusive accommodations for American; reasonable; telephone. Morningside 7231.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large corner room, bath, shower, superior board, $12. Payne.

WEST END AV., 894, (93d St.)—Large, small rooms, private; board optional; Winter reservations.

BOARD WANTED.

Board wanted by gentleman with four-year-old daughter; private family preferred; state terms and give telephone number. 2 211 Times Annex.

Young Japanese gentleman wants quiet, nice room somewhere about Riverside Park, for about $5 per week. W 30 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suite, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Long Island.

JUST OPENED.—New, strictly modern cottage; block from ocean; single rooms, suites private baths; splendid food; former manager Mary Elizabeth Tea Room. Ward Cottage, 265 Rue de St. Felix, Far Rockaway. Phone 2141 Far Rockaway.

Private Christian family will rent beautiful, airy room for season, or transient; boating and fishing; all conveniences; references. 67 Holland Pier, Rockaway Beach, L. I.

BAYSIDE PARK, L. I.—Private home would appreciate one or two refined guests; beautiful grounds; use of garage; not boarding house; terms reasonable. Y 392 Times Annex.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Good room; excellent table; boating, bathing, tennis, dancing; reasonable.

Westchester County.

KINMOUNT, 152 North Broadway, Yonkers.—Delightful house, large rooms, broad piazza on 3 sides, overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Yonkers 908. Annie Laue.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

EDGEWATER LODGE.—Directly on Sound, delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Telephone 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Connecticut.

CARTER HOUSE,
Lake Waramaug, New Preston, Conn.
Rates, $10.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,"
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady old streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Morristown, N. J.—Overlook Farm, 1¼ miles station; ideal place to rest; terms, $10 to $15 week. Telephone 438.

Home and care; convalescing and elderly guests; nurses' supervision; hills New Jersey. S. Straley, Newton.

Country Board Wanted.

Accommodations for four or six weeks for family of three, within 45 minutes of New York City; high elevation; good air; home c

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPIST.—Large office near Grand Central requires the services of a young lady about 25 as typist; must be of neat appearance, rapid, accurate, and of unquestionable character; good opportunity for advancement; give full particulars, including religion and salary desired. B 15 Times.

TYPIST.—Experienced, skilful typist; salary $12-$15; large downtown corporation; in reply state age, nationality, religion, education, and previous employers. F 256 Times Downtown.

TYPIST for responsible position requiring accuracy and judgment, capable of handling some correspondence. Apply Thursday, 373 4th Av., Room 701.

TYPIST and Dictaphone Operator, American, good education, in small Wall St. law office; salary $15; answer, giving education and experience. E 400 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, reliable, nurses' home; good salary, room, and board. Apply Home for Hebrew Infants, Kingsbridge Road and University Av., Bronx.

YOUNG LADIES, several, about 20 years of age, of neat appearance, required for clerical work in a large, modern office near 5th Av. and 42d St.; must be rapid and accurate at figures and good penmen; excellent opportunity for advancement offered those who show ability; state qualifications, religion, and salary desired. B 13 Times.

YOUNG LADY, who has had experience in accounting and statistical work; must be of neat appearance, rapid and accurate at figures; to one who is capable of developing into a head of department an excellent opportunity is offered; write, giving experience in detail, age, religion, and salary desired. B 14 Times.

YOUNG LADY for responsible office position in manufacturing office about fifteen miles from New York; state age and experience. Y Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY to take charge of candy counter in retail store; state experience and salary expected. B 115 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN for photographic fashions; must be tall and distinguished looking; non-professionals preferred; easy work; no regular hours; good pay. B 104 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, familiar with loose leaf bookkeeping. F 254 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS! ! !

AN UNUSUAL NUMBER OF REALLY WORTH-WHILE STENOGRAPHIC POSITIONS WHICH MUST BE FILLED IMMEDIATELY, $10 TO $20 PER WEEK.

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POSITIONS CHANGING IN SALARY FROM $12 TO $20.

THE DEMAND FOR TYPISTS AND CLERKS IS STILL AS LARGE; SALARIES FROM $10 TO $15.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST., ROOM 725, NEW YORK CITY.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, $12-$20; dictaphone operators, $15-$18; assistant bookkeeper-cashier, $15; typists, $8-$15. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

FIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Bookkeepers; dictaphone operator, $70; stenographers, substitutes, register now; typists.

STENO., Fr. & Spanish Dictation, $40 wk.; Steno., $20; beginners, $15. Bookkeepers, four, $18; beginners, $15. Typists, $15. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty St.

HERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY supplies first-class servants, 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9463.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, clerks; free registration. 308 5th Av. Miss A. Lynch's Agency.

Instruction.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES. SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examinations. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS. Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual Instruction. FRATT School of Banking Dept., 62 West 45th Street, N. Y.

$10 this week, day or night, pays for complete course in stenography, typewriting, telegraphy; position guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT—Wanted by firm of chartered accountants, with a large practice in New York City, an experienced certified public accountant or chartered accountant, who is capable of handling a staff of assistants; salary to start, $2,500 a year; only men trained in an accountant's office will be considered; excellent opportunity for man with outstanding ability. Z 206 Times Annex.

ADDRESSERS WANTED ONLY EXPERIENCED WRITERS CONSIDERED; WRITE FULL PARTICULARS. PAST EXPERIENCE. F 257 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE.—Established humorous magazine has opening for man who can get advertising; must have record of proved salesmanship; drawing account and commission. B 300 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER wanted for large piano and music house; salary $30 to start; splendid opportunity; state age, experience, and qualifications. Z 208 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

for Marine Boiler Works at Charleston, W. Va.; must be familiar with modern practice; prefer college man who has had practical experience in boiler work; good opportunity for right man. Reply immediately, by mail, to C. E. W., Hotel Wolcott, New York. State age, New York references, present employment, salary, when available for position. Appointment for interview on Saturday will be made by wire after consulting references.

AUDITOR.

A manufacturing group of widely bearing interests is seeking an auditor between 31 and 37 whose duties will be:

To conduct audits.

To survey accounting methods and record results for standardization.

To formulate written accounting standards for each desk.

The position will pay $40 to $45 per week and affords a thinking man a fine opportunity for the expression of his ideals in an organization that constantly offers opportunities to men of demonstrated worth. Reply, stating age, education, experience, and your present salary, to A. R., Box 233 Times Downtown.

AUTO TRUCK SALESMEN, with experience; good proposition; commission basis only. Address J 178 Times.

A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE IN THIS CITY REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF YOUNG MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 25 AND 30 TO TAKE CHARGE OF PACKAGE WRAPPING ON THEIR VARIOUS FLOORS. J 179 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER wanted for general office of public utility corporation; must possess good working knowledge of accounting and able to compile balance sheet and profit and loss statements; state age, business training, experience in detail, and salary expected. F 246 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced man who understands his business; needs to be active and accurate and won't shy at work; state past experience; salary to start $20. K 227 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced stenographer. Call Thursday morning, Cambridge Leather Goods Co., 12 West 17th.

BOY wanted in advertising office, 14-16 years; splendid chance for ambitious boy to learn advertising business from ground up. Apply 10th floor, 461 Fourth Av.

BOY wanted for accounting department; salary $7 per week; state age, education, nationality, and religious belief. K 237 Times Downtown.

BOY to tie packages, work in shipping room; must have first-class references. Cortina Academy of Languages, 12 East 46th St.

BOY.—In publishing house office; high school boy; American parents. Write full particulars. Sasc, P. O. Box 24, Station O.

BOY for stock who has had experience in net or chiffon house. Apply Store, 95 5th Av.

BOYS, 2, to work in physical testing laboratory; $6 a week to start. J 170 Times.

BURROUGHS comptograph and comptometer repair men wanted. John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., New York.

CARDER WANTED ON ASBESTOS. AMERICAN ASBESTOS CO., NORRISTOWN, PENN.

CLERKS. — With bookkeeping experience; state age, salary expected; good chance for advancement. H. J. S., P. O. Box 390, New York City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CLERK for large fire insurance office; some experience necessary; salary $50 month; in reply mention age, religion, education, and experience. B 211 Times Downtown.

CLERK in savings bank; state references, age, salary. K 209 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT for collection department of an old special mercantile agency. Write, stating previous experience and salary expected, J 172 Times.

DESIGNERS

on punch and dies for manufacturing accurate small parts in large quantities; also on jig and fixtures for accurate production of small parts. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DESIGNERS AND DRAFTSMEN.—Several competent designers and draftsmen who have had a broad and varied experience on designing jigs, fixtures, and gauges for small interchangeable parts; permanent position and exceptionally fine working conditions. Address, stating experience, references, and wages expected, Box Z 201 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, outside of New York City; six mechanical draftsmen, men of integrity, reliability, and industry, 25 to 35 years of age, at least eight years' experience as machinery detailers and designers, including experience in general drafting, design, and layout work; must be capable of developing machinery from rough sketches or preliminary data and of making finished layouts of apparatus from preliminary plans; also able to sketch existing operating machinery for making additions or improvements; education at least sufficient to figure and sketch strength of different classes of machinery and material. In applying state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 202 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN.

Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical designer and detailer on light machinery; state age, experience, nationality, education, and salary expected. J 160 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR AMBITIOUS, WIDE-AWAKE HUSTLER, WITH SALES ABILITY, IN ORGANIZATION OF ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURER, TO ACT AS AGENTS' PROPOSITION, BUT AN OPENING FOR BRIGHT SALESMAN. SALARY AND BONUS PROPOSITION. RAPID ADVANCEMENT AS-SURED TO RIGHT MAN. GIVE FULL EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER. ADDRESS J 176 TIMES.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, New York, require the services of a number of MEN to act as PARCEL CARRIERS. Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

HEARN, 14th St., west of 5th Av., requires tall, bright young men, over 18 years of age, as WAGON BOYS. Good pay; permanent position; quick advancement. Apply 11 A. M., 4th floor.

MAN.—OPPORTUNITY FOR A CAPABLE, ENERGETIC MAN, AGE 20 TO 23, POSSESSED OF A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, GOOD PRESENCE, AND ADDRESS, TO ENTER THE OFFICE AND LEARN THE BUSINESS OF A PROFITABLE MANUFACTURER LOCATED IN JERSEY CITY; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. MUST BE PROFICIENT IN TYPEWRITING. STATE AGE, RACE, EDUCATION, BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS B 240 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MARGIN CLERK and BOOKKEEPER.—Old-established house has opening for margin clerk and bookkeeper; state qualifications, age, salary, references, &c.; all communications strictly confidential. K 219 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED, OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE, WHO CAN DETAIL FROM LAYOUTS; ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. PERMANENT POSITIONS AND EVERY CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT OFFERED TO THE RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS CHIEF CLERK, ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG. CO., EAST PITTSBURGH, PENN.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.

INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, 21 TO 30 YEARS, CAPABLE OF DESIGNING DIES, JIGS, AND FIXTURES, PREFERABLY WITH SHOP EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY; ONLY MEN WITH SUCH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. CALL AT OFFICE NO. 1, GROUND FLOOR, 410 EAST 32D.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN for permanent position; location near New York City; must have at least 5 years' experience in the detail of machine parts; state age, experience, salary expected, and give references. Z 209 Times Annex.

MEN WANTED FOR GUARD DUTY.—Men who have had military training, between ages of 21 and 45, who are exempt from draft and can furnish highest references from past employers; submit recommendation upon application; $75 per month to start; free quarters furnished. Write for application blanks to Mr. H. H. Rice, New England Westinghouse Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

MILLING MACHINE HANDS.—Only those able to set up their own machines from blue prints and work to micrometer measurements need apply. Morgenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

NIGHT WATCHMAN, six nights a week. Charles Pfizer & Co., Inc., 632 Flushing Av., near Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man with experience in export office; operate Remington typewriter; state age, actual experience, and salary expected. K 225 Times Downtown.

PIPE FITTER'S HELPER, $4.75 per day. Call 402 West St.

R-U SATISFIED?

Here Is Your Opportunity to Get on a Sales Force of Men Earning $2,500 to $10,000 a Year.

The largest real estate subdividers in the world have permanent positions to offer FIVE AMBITIOUS MEN between the ages of 25 and 35 years of age; real estate experience not necessary; successful men put on traveling sales crew, with expense and drawing account, and given opportunity of making big money in all our cities; only qualifications must be willingness to work and learn; applicant must be prepared to work on straight commission and give us all his time; a great future in store for a successful man. Call Thursday, 10 A. M.,

WM. E. HARMON & CO., INC., 482 Tompkins Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

READY-TO-WEAR BUYER.

Buyer for big dept. store, Eastern city, 100,000; depts. women's and misses' ready-to-wear; position open Aug. 1st to 15th; must have had successful experience in buying popular-priced suits; answers to receive attention, must contain full detail of former experience, with whom, and length of time in each place, age, and salary expected; letters omitting these features will be disregarded. Address Y 231 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Experienced men's furnishing goods salesmen wanted. Apply to Mr. Hill, Rogers Peet Company, 842 Broadway.

SALESMAN ON HIGH-GRADE PACKAGE CONFECTIONERY LINE FOR PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA, AND GREATER NEW YORK; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, &C.; ONLY MEN OF FIRST-RATE ABILITY INTERVIEWED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. J 146 TIMES.

SALESMAN, experienced real estate, for high class, low priced property; attractive commission and bonus contract; must be a producer, with sales record that can sell without being shown here; no drawing account unless or dead ones wanted. F 260 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Two married men to represent the International Correspondence Schools in Brooklyn; age between 25 and 35; excellent contract; drawing account. Apply Thursday morning, Room 304 Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN wanted to handle a line of pile fabric and cloth coats, traveling through Illinois and Western States; a resident of Chicago preferred; commission basis. C. E., 510 Times Bldg.

SALESMEN, MOTOR TRUCKS.

Wholesale and retail; two for New York and Brooklyn; also New Jersey; good opportunity for experienced men; salary or commission. Burford Co., 44 West 62d St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced glue and gelatine salesman to sell local consuming trade by large out-of-town manufacturer; salary. Apply F 234 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MISS KATHLEEN PATTON HAS BEEN granted a decree of absolute divorce from Charles Kandestin, formerly of New York City. The divorce was granted on the grounds of incompatibility.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN. — EXPERIENCED FURNITURE SALESMEN WANTED BY THE WANAMAKER STORE. APPLY FURNITURE SECTION, 6TH GALLERY, NEW BUILDING; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT MEN.

SALESMEN.

Two high-class men wanted by company doing over $18,000,000 annually; our men making from $250 to $1,500 monthly; increasing, permanent income; salary, commissions, or both. Apply Mr. Wadsworth, 111 Broadway.

SALESMAN. — Popular-priced pleasure car; factory branch, Brooklyn territory. Qualifications necessary for applicant: Previous experience in selling, with record to show knowledge of users, acquaintance among prospective purchasers, and ambition for hard plugging. Drawing account against commission when sales warrant. Address, letter only, Salesman, 1,170 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, stationery, who can show results, has an excellent opportunity with a progressive house; good salary to right man. Write, stating qualifications, T. R., 232 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Position open for capable man, preferably technical graduate, with concern supplying metal-working trade; salary; New York; forward particulars, references, experience. Z 218 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Leads furnished; no books or canvassing; evening work; good opportunity; commission or salary if qualified. United Land Developing Co., 132 Nassau St., Room 305.

SALESMAN.—One who has good following; no specific territory; also one who has had experience in ladies' bathing suits preferred; salary or commission. B. G., 214 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—If you want a good, live proposition selling stock, big opportunity, and large commission, call or see Mr. Reichardt, Hotel Churchill, (Phone Stuyvesant 3066,) between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

SALESMAN. — Have good proposition for salesman, selling aluminium cooking utensils to retail trade; commission basis. B 80 Times.

SALESMEN wanted to sell exceptionally attractive gold mining stock; liberal commission. Call Room 1203 25 Broad St.

SALESMAN, A1, on high-class children's dresses; must have large following; good salary. Madame Burada, 37 West 36th.

SOLICITOR wanted in office of collection agency, at least three years' experience. Call Room 468, Woolworth Building.

SALESMAN men's clothing; experienced. Lambert, 124 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large downtown bank desires high-class stenographer, under 25 years of age, with good business ability; good opportunity; state age, salary, schooling, experience, &c., in detail. K 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Rapid typist, young man, if you are sure of yourself and want the chance to climb to an executive position through your own initiative and consistent work, answer; full details, stating age and salary to start. Securities, Box 74, Wall St. Station.

STENOGRAPHER and typist. Apply office of manager, National Aniline and Chemical Works, 85d St. and Ditmas Av., Brooklyn. Take Church Av. car to Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, young man, accurate, quick, for traveling position; salary $60 month, hotel and traveling expenses. Apply Buffalo Bill Show, 702 Times Building.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man, at least 21 years old, as head stock-clerk; must have had experience in handling large stock, preferably music rolls; state age and last three years' experience; fine opportunity for right man. J 171 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Young man, 17 to 20, thoroughly experienced, to operate switchboard in the office of a large contracting company; splendid opportunity for advancement to applicant who qualifies. Write, stating age, experience, and nationality, to the Extinguisher Co., Station V, New York City.

TEACHERS of high school subjects, for up-to-date institution school; all-year-round position; must be college graduates. Apply personally at Fellowship House, 122 West 15th St., Thursday at 2 P. M. Bring references.

TEACHER of mathematics and civics in institution high school, out of city; must be college graduate; all-year-round position, bring references. Apply personally, Thursday, 2 P. M., at 32 West 115th St.

TECHNICAL MAN, preferably M. E., aged 24 to 28, with machine shop or mechanical experience, to enter industrial bearings sales department (bearings for machine tools, steel mills, &c., not automobiles); salary $100 a month to start; big opportunity for man with the right experience, who is aggressive and has ability to grow; send photograph, training, and experience. Address replies to Sales Dept., care Box 476, Newark, N. J.

THREE MEN accustomed to large affairs and big dealings; we want no petty salesmen, but men of executive possibilities; only highest grade candidates need apply; references required; commission basis. 'Phone 6378 Cortlandt for appointment.

WANTED.

An established Real Estate Office can use in its Engineering Department the services of a licensed engineer or superintendent of high-class office building; must be familiar with the supervision and cost of work, and possess a thorough knowledge of electricity, operation of steam and power plants and elevators. Address K 229 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, of pleasing personality, to take charge of small photographic supply store; must have some selling experience and understand how to operate a Kodak; splendid opportunity. Wife fully stating age, experience, and salary desired. Address A. C., 249 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN who has had experience in bank on exchange rack, block system, and general work in receiving teller's department; references required. Bank, Box W 36 Times.

YOUNG MAN to take charge of stationery and supplies in large concern; also to attend to upkeep of office appliances and fixtures. Address full details to F 262 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN about 21, who can operate Elliot Fisher billing machine; splendid opportunity with well established concern; write fully, stating references and salary desired. F 259 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in office, general [illegible] with some knowledge of shorthand and stenography; reply in own handwriting, stating experience, references, salary expected. W 27 Times.

YOUNG MAN, under 21 or over 30, for record and statistical work; one who is good at figures and can write well; must have first-class references. E 124 Times.

YOUNG MEN for various positions in a tool and hardware concern; give full particulars of former employment; specify position desired. Fidelity, 233 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18-19, for office work; must have knowledge of typewriting; state particulars. K 228 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) in stock broker's office; fair penman, good at figures; salary to start $8. K 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) for office work in dyestuff house; high school education. Call Room 1,134, 21 Park Row.

Employment Agencies.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.

CLEAN-CUT, well-groomed men (Americans) for the following permanent openings: 15 STENOGRAPHERS; $18-$20.
10 STENOGRAPHERS, (18-19 yrs.;) $12-$15.
8 TYPISTS; $12, $15.
6 BOOKKEEPERS, (exempt fr. draft;) $20.
2 MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN; $20-$25.
2 COLLEGE GRADUATES, (private banking;) $10.
2 ACCOUNTANTS, (knowledge of Spanish;) $30.
1 SENIOR ACCOUNTANT, (Spanish,) Banking and Foreign Exchange experience, for South American opening.
Several SENIOR and JUNIOR ACCOUNTANTS for C. P. A. office.
High School Graduates, $8.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, 37 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS or typists; excellent positions for bright young men, with or without experience; salaries $10 to $18. Apply Central Branch Y. M. C. A. Employment Department, (Agency,) 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY. CHAS. F. HASSON, Manager.

Many excellent stenographic propositions; also correspondents, bookkeepers, clerks. Night Agency, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, good positions, $7, $20; billing machine operator, $12. Jones Agency, 37 Nassau St.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Showers and thunderstorms continued over all districts east of the Mississippi River, although only locally in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. There were also scattered thunder showers in Western Arkansas, Oklahoma, interior Texas, and the central Rocky Mountain region. Elsewhere in the West the weather was generally fair.

Temperatures changed but little, remaining moderately low for the season over the Eastern half of the country and high over the Western half, except on the Pacific Coast.

Thunder showers will continue Thursday and Friday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and also on Thursday in New York and New England, followed by fair weather Friday. In the Middle Atlantic States the weather will be unsettled Thursday and generally fair Friday, while in the lake region and the Ohio Valley the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday, except that showers are probable Friday in the upper lake region.

It will be warmer Thursday in the upper lake and the west lower lake region and the Ohio Valley, and warmer Friday in the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south and southwest, with showers; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, except east and southeast off the Florida Coast; thunder showers.

FORECAST TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Local thunder showers Thursday. Friday fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled Thursday. Friday fair; warmer interior.

Western New York—Probably thunder showers Thursday. Friday fair; warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	69	70	4 P. M.	78	80
6 A. M.	70	70	6 P. M.	78	79
9 A. M.	77	79	9 P. M.	72	75
12 M.	80	79	11 P. M.	70	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 75; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 3:06 P. M. Humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.12 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.11 inches.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises 4:39 | Sun sets 7:25 | Moon sets 7:40

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:44	7:58	1:48	1:49
Governors Island	8:28	8:31	2:22	2:25
Hell Gate	10:26	10:28	4:30	4:40

Fire Record.

A.M.
6:57—4,031 3d Av.; Brinsner.....Loss.
7:45—101 Fulton St.; Shoemaker & Co..$300
10:00—302 W. 34 St., (taxicab,) H. Hoff..$400
10:03—223 2d Av.; S. Yegrada.....Slight
M.
5:15—223 9 Av.; Julia Miller.....Slight
5:30—Hell Gate Bridge, Bronx Side, N. Y.; Connecting 43d. Bridge Co.Slight
7:05—120 E. 112 St.; Harlem Lumber Co.....Slight
8:00—2 W. 104 St.; Hopkins & Boyd...Slight
8:10—Front 194 2 Av., (auto;) F. Mack.Slight
8:35—89 Bayard St.; Herman Baum...Slight
8:40—529 Broome St.; P. Pascucci....Slight
8:50—239 Hudson St.; B. Levey.....Slight
9:18—2,663 8 Av.; W. Schroeder.....Slight
9:40—21 E. 82 St.; Edward De Rose.....Slight
9:50—70 W. 46 St. (gas main;) Cons. Gas Co.....Slight
11:05—300 5 St.; Isaac Freilich.....Slight

Estates Appraised.

DAVIES, FREDERICK M., of Davies, Thomas & Co., (May 2, 1915;) total assets, $314,322. The chief beneficiary is his wife, Emily O'Neil Davies, who gets $115,980. Assets: Bank, $27,593; personality, $125,505; stocks and bonds, $9,187, and interest in Davies, Thomas & Co., $152,784.

RIPLEY, ELIZA C., (April 19, 1917;) gross assets, $184,930. The entire estate goes to her niece, Katharine A. Noyes, of 987 Madison Av. Assets: Bank, $4,431; personality, $4,449, and stocks and bonds, $171,049.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

Positions open, $25 to $50 weekly, for men trained in this new profession. Mail Salesmanship, for cutting down high selling costs. Those able to install MAKING LETTERS PAY SYSTEM now used by over 2,000 corporations. Write for free particulars how you can quickly learn this new profession by mail, at low cost.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT, MAKING LETTERS PAY SYSTEM, 220 West 42d St., New York City.

DO YOU LIKE TO USE TOOLS?

Earn $25 to $75 a week and do the same time establish yourself in a profitable, permanent profession. Mechanical dentists are in great demand. No book study—just practical work. Three months' course. Easy payments. You can earn while you learn. School established 25 years. Professor Bodee is recognized as America's leading authority on mechanical dentistry. Ask any reputable dentist about this school and its work. Write today for free Booklet No. 19. Bodee Dental Trade School, 15 West 44th St. Supervision of State University of New York.

MEN OF ALL AGES, if you like to use tools your quickest way to success is to learn MECHANICAL DENTISTRY; no book study; simply laboratory training; remarkably short and thorough course; individual instruction, any time of day or evening; easy payments. Big demand for mechanical dentists; salaries range from $25 to $75 a week. Investigate! Call, write, or 'phone. Get free Booklet 51.

DENTISTS' LABORATORIES SCHOOL, Finest in America. 25 W. 45th St. First licensed by N. Y. State University.

BE A PHOTOGRAPHER

Earn $25 to $100 weekly. Big demand now for professionals, commercial, motion picture photography. Learn in 3 months. Day or evening classes; easy terms. Call or write for free booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography T-7, 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

$10 this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BIG CHANCE for HARDWARE STORE

in good paying residential neighborhood of New Jersey; very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away; fine new store and apartment of 7 rooms, tiled bath, over it; price only $2,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it; this is a rare opportunity; act now. Address F. B. WELLS, 170 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.

Coal and ice business established over 20 years in Greater New York; gross income, $15,000; net earnings $9,000 annually; nominal rental; control dockage; good contracts; electric hoist, Mack truck and teams; will sell very cheap. Address Opportunity, Suite 925, 51 Chambers St., New York.

MANAGER of ability wanted for the New York or Palm Beach office of an active corporation, acting as general commission merchants; dealing in Southern products; only sound business principals are essential; unlimited possibilities for the proper man; salary and commission; bank references necessary. J. Carren Wilson, 101 Tremont St., Boston, Mass

New York manufacturing corporation doing over $100,000 business annually desires $10,000 to $15,000 additional capital to increase business; investment can be secured. V. 193 Times.

WANTED, by new corporation in the automobile accessory business, partner with $3,000, to act as Treasurer; investment fully secured; large profits guaranteed. Call or write F. C. Ahrens, 1717 Broadway, 2d floor.

Active partner wanted, $2,500-$5,000 capital; unexcelled proposition; interview will convince; principals only; act quick. K 222 Times Downtown.

Wanted—$10,000, ten second mortgages, on new dwellings; bonus and permanent position as secretary; salary $40. P. O. Box 249, Brooklyn.

Partner with $5,000 by manufacturer of ladies' hand blocked hats; millinery man preferred. L. H., 252 Times Downtown.

Controlling interest in established publishing business for sale; $50,000. F 250 Times Downtown.

Business Notices.

Multigraph letters; rush work specialty. James Gray, 68 William. Tel. 1294 John.

FOR SALE.

A heavy 4x16 mahogany table for sale; been used two months; good condition; will sell for reasonable price. Room 1101, Brokaw Bldg.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

Non-visible, 4 months, $2. Visible, 3 months, $7. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 326 Broadway, at Worth St. Tel. 26 E. 24th St. opp. Madison Av. 2606
149 W. 42d St., nr. Times Sq. FRANKLIN
10 Barclay St. Telephone 4788 Barclay.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Appointment of following Second Lieutenants, recently appointed from enlisted men of the Regular Army, Philippine Scout officers, and members of the National Guard, including officers who have had ninety days' Federal service, and their assignment to regiments or other organizations is announced:

Assigned to Cavalry.

J. E. Slack, Philippine Scouts, 20th.
C. S. Mitcham, 3d Inf., Ohio N. G., 25th.
W. O. Johnson, 1st Inf., Minnesota N. G., 10th.
H. B. Gibson, 4th Inf., Missouri N. G., 1st.
J. D. Hood, 5th Inf., Maryland N. G., 5th.
W. E. Kepner, 2d Inf., Indiana N. G., 11th.
M. S. Williamson, 2d Inf., Minnesota N. G., 23d.
E. W. Opie, 1st Inf., Virginia N. G., 19th.
F. P. Stretton, 1st Cav., Illinois N. G., 7th.
P. Hurlburt, 1st Inf., New Hampshire N. G., 3d.
A. Y. Hardy, 1st Cav., Utah N. G., 17th.
E. B. Wilson, 1st Inf., New Mexico, N. G. 16th.
E. J. Engle, Ambulance Co. A, Med. Dept., 18th.
J. E. Grant, Troop A, 11th Cav., 23d.
J. McC. Reardon, Army Service Schools Detachment, 12th.
G. D. Coleman, Med. Dept., 25th.
L. Mosherry, Machine Gun Co., 27th Inf., 9th.
L. A. Weiss, Supply Troop, 4th Cav. to 4th.
F. E. Cheney, Troop E, 3d Cav., to 6th.
R. P. Mortimer, Troop A, 1st Squadron, Cav., Ohio N. G., to 7th.
L. T. Victor, Med. Dept., 4th.
H. C. Caron, Troop C, 8th, to 10th.
W. W. Powell, Supply Troop, 8th Cav. to 3d.
T. P. Cheatham, Machine Gun Co. 1st Inf., South Carolina N. G., to 20th.
R. F. Merkle, Q. M. C., 13th.
G. F. Bloomquist, Co. H, 2d inf., Washington N. G., 11th.
C. A. Powell, Troop C, Cav., Ohio N. G., 21st.
F. C. De Langton, Troop D, 14th Cav., to 1st.
O. B. Abbott, 2d Inf., Texas N. G., 7th.
C. R. McLannan, Troop D, 1st Cav., New York N. G., 22d.
F. Gearing, unassigned, to 24th.
G. Galwey, Troop L, 1st Cav., New York N. G., 5th.
L. G. Gibney, Co. E, 2d Inf., Delaware N. G., 16th.
W. D. Adkins, 3d Class, Band, 13th Cav., to 17th.
J. B. Hartman, Troop G, 4th Cav., to 4th.
H. C. Jones, Co. F, 2d Inf., Texas N. G., 13th.
J. E. Simpson, Troop I, 2d Cav., 10th.
A. T. Bates, Jr., Machine Gun Troop, Squadron Cav., New York N. G., to 14th.
C. J. Booth, Co. E, 2d Inf., Texas N. G., 19th.
W. T. Hamilton, Co. H, 2d Inf., Kansas N. G., 25th.
R. C. Boyan, Troop G, 16th Cav., to 18th.
E. K. Jones, 1st Aero Squadron, Sig. Corps, to 12th.
H. F. Shaw, 1st Inf., Vermont N. G., to 8th.
F. F. Duggan, Troop D, 1st Cav., Colorado N. G., to 6th.
M. J. Flatt, Troop L, 2d Cav., to 25th.
H. H. Baird, Co. H, 1st Inf., Minn. N. G., to 20th.
F. H. Waters, Troop A, 1st Cav., Maryland N. G., to 2d.
W. T. Bauskett, Jr., Co. B, Sig. Corps, District of Columbia N. G., to 21st.
B. Cox, Troop L, Cav., Georgia N. G., to 13th.
W. L. Bishop, Troop L, 6th Cav., to 11th.
D. R. McComas, Troop C, 1st Cav., O. N. G., to 23d.
L. B. Chambers, 1st Aero Squadron, Sig. Corps, to 1st.
J. W. Burke, Co. A, 1st Battalion, Mounted Engrs., to 11th.
C. W. Jacobson, Troop A, Cav., D. C. N. G., to 24th.
E. R. Garlick, Troop C, 1st Squadron, Cav., Ohio N. G., to 10th.
P. Ames, Troop A, Cav., D. C. N. G., to 22d.
R. F. Leahy, Troop B, Cav., Washington N. G., to 16th.
H. C. Okie, Battery F, 10th F. A., Conn. N. G., to 14th.
W. L. Gibson, Machine Gun Troop, 1st Cav., Illinois N. G., to 1st.
J. Lindsay Francisous, 1st Inf., Missouri N. G., to 7th.
E. J. Lee, Provisional Ambulance Co. C Med. Dept., to 26th.

Assigned to Field Artillery.

M. A. S. Ming, 1st Inf., Arizona N. G., to 8th.
L. E. Goodrich, 2d Inf., Fla. N. G., to 3d.
V. R. Woodruff, 4th Inf., S. D. N. G., to 21st.
R. W. Yates, 1st F. A., Cal. N. G. to 19th.
D. C. Schmahl, 1st F. A., Minn. N. G., to 10th.
W. G. Dockum, 1st F. A., Mass. N. G., to 18th.
C. M. Lucas, 1st F. A., New York N. G. to 4th.
H. B. Berry, Cav., Iowa N. G., to 20th.
S. G. Fairchild, Kan. N. G. Reserve, to 15th.
R. S. Perrin, Company. F, 2d Engrs., to 11th.
J. M. Sawbridge, 2d Inf., Washington N. G. to 13th.
W. D. Davis, Battery F, 4th F. A., to 4th.
D. J. Sabinl, Med. Dept., Regular Army Reserves, to 14th.
H. Feldman, Headquarters Co. 2d F. A., to 2d.
C. M. Stephens, Co. E, 3d Engrs., to 4th.
O. W. Yates, Machine Gun Co., 2d Inf., Idaho N. G., to 17th.
A. C. Stanhope, Casual Detachment,

WHITMAN INDORSES FUSION'S PROGRAM

Governor Predicts Election of Mitchel and Expects Cropsey to Withdraw.

SEEK A DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Leaders May Ask the State's Executive to Name His Own Candidate for That Place.

With the selection of candidates for members of the Board of Estimate out of the way, Fusion leaders turned their attention yesterday to a discussion of candidates for the other offices, principally the judiciary and the District Attorneyship. It was the opinion of the leaders that the choice of Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, Robert Adamson, and Borough President Marks by the Nominating Committee on Tuesday night constituted the strongest possible ticket with which to fight Tammany Hall this year, and that from now on many prominent Republicans would follow in the footsteps of Charles E. Hughes and enthusiastically indorse the ticket.

Governor Whitman, who was in the city, removed all doubt as to where he stood in regard to the ticket when he came out strongly in favor of the Fusion program. He expressed himself as satisfied with the renomination of Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast and predicted their election.

"Of course, I favor the Fusion movement," said the Governor in reply to a question. "I always have favored it. After all, it is a question of Tammany or anti-Tammany, and I believe the Republican County Chairmen are acting in an unselfish manner in their program. I indorse that program heartily. I do not regard it as my duty to recommend any individual. It would not be proper for me to say that Mayor Mitchel, James C. Cropsey, or any one else should be named. I will say, however, that, while I am an admirer of Fire Commissioner Adamson, who is apparently to be named for President of the Aldermen, I do not believe the Republicans are getting a fifty-fifty deal, because Mayor Mitchel is a Democrat, and if for any reason he should cease to be Mayor another Democrat would take his place."

The Governor, it is said, believes Justice Cropsey will find it expedient within a few days to announce that he is not a candidate for the Mayoralty. For him to persist, the Governor thinks, would mean that the chances of defeating Tammany would be jeopardized. More than anything else, the Governor is interested in the District Attorneyship situation. He is anxious to see a capable and efficient Republican nominated for the place. The Governor discussed this situation with a number of callers yesterday, including Republican County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig. It is said that the Fusion leaders will consult with the Governor before a candidate is named, and he may even have the naming of the candidate himself. Among those already discussed for the place are Isidor Wasservogel, who was four years in the District Attorney's office and served as Acting District Attorney under Mr. Whitman; Henry A. Wise, former United States District Attorney; John Kirkland Clark, a former Assistant District Attorney; Robert W. Bonynge, President of the Republican Club, and John A. Delehanty, who, although an independent Democrat, is a close friend of Governor Whitman.

Among those who conferred with the Governor on political and other matters during the day were Republican National Chairman William R. Willcox, Colonel William Hayward, Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission; former Representative Richard Young of Brooklyn, F. J. H. Kracke, Commissioner of Plants and Structures; George W. Perkins, Public Service Commissioner Charles S. Hervey, Henry L. Stoddard, and John C. Clark. Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast were out of the city yesterday.

"It is always flattering to receive an indorsement of my administration such as that extended to me last night by the Nominating and Executive Committees of the Fusion Committee of 1917," said President Marks. "I have not fully weighed the proposition and will await the platform and other facts before deciding on my course."

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 18.—Mayor Mitchel, with Mrs. Mitchel and Mr. and Mrs. J. Waldo Smith of New York will leave the Mt. Washington by automobile tomorrow over the Ideal Tour. When questioned concerning his nomination he firmly declined to make any statement further than that the ticket was thoroughly acceptable to him as he intended postponing the acknowledgment of his intentions until after the action of the full committee on Friday.

Pogrom Spirit Rife in Russia.

A Petrograd cablegram to the New York Jewish Warheit says that the Public Prosecutor has officially declared that a pogrom agitation is being carried on in many Russian provinces, and also in Petrograd. Wherever crowds congregate agitators carry on freely and openly their propaganda in advocacy of Jewish pogroms. The Minister of Justice has been asked to draw up a bill punishing severely those who take part in anti-Semitic agitation of this kind.

"Nature's Fan"



ADVERTISEMENT.

Make Up Your Mind Right Now—Go to Glacier Park This Summer

Pack your touring and fishing togs, take along your camera and make the trip. In the clear, exhilarating mountain air you will get a *real* vacation—one that will fill you with energy and health.

In this great playground of Nature there are splendid forests of sweet-smelling pine, cool valleys that are a riot of gorgeous wild flowers, glaciers to explore, mountains to climb, hundreds of clear lakes and streams chuck full of trout—and then the riding, motoring or hiking.

There is a bigness, a grandeur about Glacier National Park not to be found elsewhere.

You'll find awaiting you accommodations to suit every purse—wonderful mountain inns, perfectly equipped, picturesque chalets, or just tepee camp life.

Let me help you plan your trip. Drop in, or, if more convenient for you, mail a postal and let me send you booklets and maps with full information and prices. This is a part of Burlington service, and saves you time and trouble.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept., C., B. & Q. R. R., 1,184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

Brill Brothers

Offer at All Their Stores

A Special Sale of $25.00 Shantung Silk Suits For Men at $17.50

Only 360 of Them All Told

Cool as a sea breeze and light as a feather, these Shantung Silk Suits offer you a whole Summertime of cool comfort and "Dog Day Joy" at bigger than season-end savings.

No man's wardrobe nowadays is complete without a Shantung Silk Suit, and no suit such as these are can ordinarily be added to your wardrobe at any such price as $17.50.

Also—Genuine Palm Beach Suits

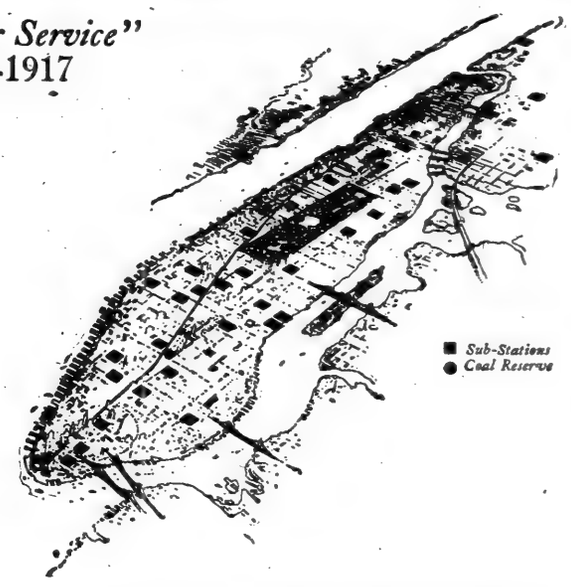
Specially Priced Palm Beach REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE THE GENUINE CLOTH MFD. BY GOODALL WORSTED CO. at $6.50

In Plain, Norfolk and Pinch Back Models

Brill Brothers

1456 Broadway Broadway, at 49th St. 44 East 14th Street
279 Broadway 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn 47 Cortlandt St.
125th Street, at 3d Avenue—Open Evenings
The Kuppenheimer House in New York and Brooklyn.
Come In or Write for New Spring Style Book.

"At Your Service"
1882-1917



Edison Sub-Stations

In the sub-stations of the Company, now numbering thirty-four, the electric current as generated at the great Waterside power plants is transformed into the electric current as distributed throughout the City and safely used by the smallest as well as the largest consumer, for light, heat and power. These stations contain not only the machinery by which the transformation takes place, but storage batteries of large capacity, which insure a degree of evenness in the regulation of pressure and a continuity of service obtainable by no other means

As one indication of the remarkable electrical development of the City, there are required no less than ten of these sub-stations in the district lying between Eighth Street and Fifty-ninth Street and the two Rivers, containing many of the theatres, the large department stores and the Great White Way

The black spots on the outline map indicate the location of these stations, and the Company's great coal storage plant on the New Jersey shore. This birdseye view well suggests the enormous extent of the Edison system which contributes so materially to making this the greatest industrial and manufacturing centre of the world, and establishes our right to call New York "The City of Light"

The New York Edison Company
At Your Service
Irving Place and 15th Street—Stuyvesant 5600
Branch Office Show Rooms for the Convenience of the Public



Address	Telephone	Address	Telephone
424 Broadway	Canal 8600	151 East 86th Street	Lenox 7780
126 Delancey Street	Orchard 1960	15 East 125th Street	Harlem 4020
10 Irving Place	Stuyvesant 5600	362 East 149th Street	Melrose 9900
124 West 42nd Street	Bryant 5262	All Show Rooms Open Until Midnight	

Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Filigree platinum and diamond bar-pin, at Blossom Heath Inn, Merrick Road, Sunday night, July 15, between 12 and 1 A. M.; liberal reward will be paid finder. Address either Far Rockaway or 250 4th Av., New York, S. L. Migel.

LOST—On Thursday evening, July 12, at St. Regis Hotel, one earring, composed of an onyx ball, surmounted by stick diamond; reward $50. CARTIER, 712 5th Av.

LOST—Medium-sized russet grip on Sandy Hook boat leaving Highlands last Monday 7:30, containing 2 laundered shirts, silk handkerchiefs, &c.; reward. Bailey, 162 West 78th St., New York.

LOST—Tuesday, July 17, between 42d and 89th Sts. and Broadway, lady's purse, containing small sum of money and diamond ring; liberal reward offered for return. Z 217 Times Annex.

LOST—In vicinity 135th St. and Broadway, small chamois bag containing two diamond earrings and a diamond ring, $50 reward. S. M. Frankel, 506 West 133th St.

LOST—Blue silk bag containing gold watch, card case, keys, July 15, on Erie train leaving Jersey City 1:30 P. M.; reward. Virden, 529 Courtlandt Av., Bronx.

LOST.—Diamond cluster pin, Monday, somewhere from People's Line, Canal St., to Whitlock Av., Bronx; very liberal reward. Dr. Peter H. Friedman, 962 Whitlock Av.

LOST—Kelly Springfield tire, 34x4, on gray rim, between Long Beach and New York, 60th to 40th Sts.; reward. D. J. S., 25 Times.

$250 REWARD and no questions asked for return of pearl ring, lost Friday, July 13, at Scarsdale, N. Y. Dreicer & Co., Inc., 560 5th Av., New York City.

LOST—Diamond chain bracelet, July 10, between Arverne and New York; liberal reward. 79 5th Av., 9th floor.

REWARD.—Square platinum pin, set in diamonds, vicinity Broadway, 153d, Edgecombe Av. J 173 Times.

$250 REWARD
for large diamond barpin, lost July 10, between Plaza Hotel and Park & Tilford, 128th St. and Lenox Av.; no questions asked. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 45th St. and 5th Av.

REWARD, no questions asked, for return of three odd shoes taken from showcase at door 259 5th Av. McNulty.

Cool Suits That Fit

Palm Beach $10

Many a man walks out of one of our stores in a Wallach Palm Beach Suit that hasn't had to be touched by our tailors.

Mohair - $15

The sensible, comfortable suit for the man who stays on the job in summer.

Dixie Weave $15

All Wool. Made by Hart Schaffner & Marx.

Won't you walk in and see? $15 to $22.50.

Silk - $22.50

The super-suit for style and comfort in hot weather.

The cut and tailoring are exceptional.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers.
Broadway, cor. 29th.
246-248 West 125th. } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d. } Evenings.

Save From $5 to $15 And Still Buy All Wool

All-wool cloths are admittedly scarce, and yet in many patterns we have more yardage than we care to carry over.

This is our reason—a good reason—for reducing prices. All grades from $25 up to $40 now contain many materials formerly sold at $5 to $15 more. Samples on request.

Our $25 line is now especially strong.

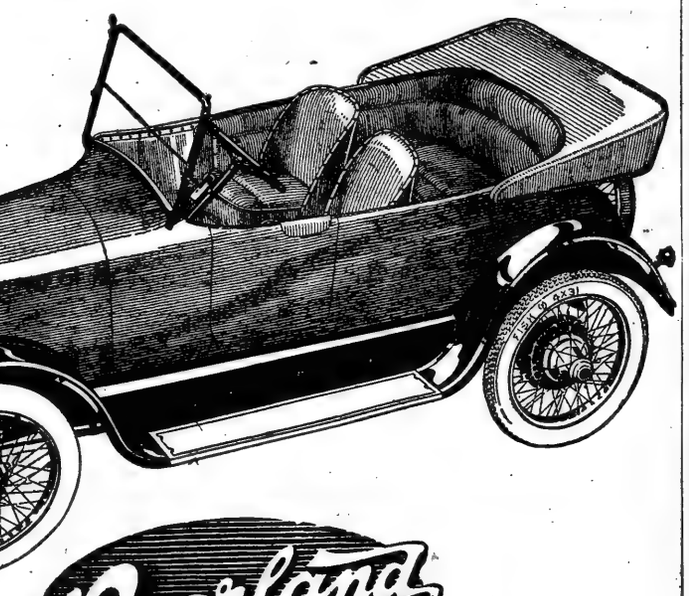
Suits to Measure Only

Army Officers' Uniforms to measure. Government regulations strictly adhered to. Special service stations at Plattsburg and at Madison Barracks.

We close Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*It's better to be an optimist and wrong than a pessimist even though right. You at least have the satisfaction of being happy 'til the inevitable occurs.* Arnheim Autumn.



Overland
TRADE MARK REG.

The Only Smart Utility Sport Model

Here is the Country Club car—the most popular sport model ever built.

There is a captivating appeal to its original design and a thrilling zest to the ease and agility of its performance.

It is a strikingly stylish car—with just the right dash of bright color.

There is ample room for four passengers—the front seats are divided and *adjustable* forward or backward.

Its long grain upholstery suggests the quality of an expensive closed car.

Every detail reflects the height of good taste.

It has four-inch tires, cantilever rear springs and is perfectly balanced to give unusual comfort in riding.

And there is power to spare!

Come in and see it today.

Country Club
$795
f. o. b. Toledo
Including Five Wire Wheels
Subject to change without notice

Our new warehouse facilities permit us to make immediate deliveries.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.
BROADWAY AT 50TH ST., NEW YORK CITY. Telephone Columbus 9400.
MAIN SERVICE STATION, 521-531 WEST 57TH ST. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 9400.
BRANCHES AND SERVICE STATIONS AT THE BRONX, BROOKLYN, NEWARK AND YONKERS

The factory will issue a new price list affecting certain models possibly during July and certainly not later than August First

Time Payments Accepted — **Mitchell** — Demonstrations Solicited

CLEARANCE SALE OF LATE MODEL MITCHELL USED CARS

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Sedans, Limousines, Cabriolets, Landaulettes.

ALL MECHANICALLY PERFECT AND IN A1 CONDITION

NOW 1916 Models, $550 | Later Models, $750 | *Touring and Runabout Models*

Also a Few Used Cars of Other Makes at Sacrifice Prices.

THE TOURING SEASON IS JUST COMMENCING.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

MITCHELL MOTOR CAR CO., of New York, Inc.
BROADWAY AT 50TH STREET—PHONE: COL. 8000

Today Is Double Profit-Sharing Day

Two "Sperry" Gold Stamps with Each 10c Purchase ALL DAY TODAY



GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

The Most Astounding Underprice Distribution of Stylish

Clothing of Quality

For Men That New York Has Seen This Year

$6.95, $9.50, $15 & $18.95

It is a fact that the selling prices quoted in this advertisement are less than the garments offered could be bought at wholesale today.

Every garment is guaranteed just as if you paid the regular price. Bring it back if it doesn't give satisfaction to the fullest degree. Complete assortments.

Suits at $6.95
Values to $10

Fully 600 suits for men and youths in this lot. More than half of this quantity are genuine Palm Beach suits in natural color, plain gray, striped gray, tan, striped tan, blue stripes and black stripes. Sizes from 33 to 50 chest measure in the lot. Also three-piece suits in Worsteds, Mixtures and Cassimeres.

Suits at $9.50
Values to $15

Hundreds of serviceable, smart-looking suits in popular two and three button styles. Materials include Worsteds, Cassimeres and Blue Serges, Stripes, Checks or Neat Mixtures. 32 to 46 chest measure.

Suits at $15 *Values To $20*

But as a matter of fact, you will find suits in this lot that retail elsewhere at $22.50 and higher.

This group of suits will be featured in our MEN'S "MAIN FLOOR" $15 CLOTHES SECTION, where you always find the greatest values in New York at this price. The suits in tomorrow's sale at $15 represent selections from our own higher priced lines and two special purchases of high-class suits from reputable makers of high-class apparel.

Here you will find smartest one, two and three button models in plain back, belt-back and pinch-back suits. The materials include Fine Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Homespuns, Plain Gray, Blue or Green Flannels; also Blue Serges and Black Thibets. Every man and youth can be fitted perfectly, for all sizes are in the lot.

Suits at $18.95 *Values To $35*

In this group we have assembled several hundred of the highest class ready-to-wear suits produced by the foremost makers of ready-to-wear apparel in the country. This season's choicest productions in the famous "R. B. Fashion Clothes," of Rochester; Schloss Bros., of Baltimore; Snellenburg, of Philadelphia; The Practical Clothing Co., of New York, and many other well-known makers of superior clothing. THE ENTIRE RANGE OF SUMMER STYLES AND MATERIALS IS REPRESENTED.

Not only are these suits excellent for Summer wear, but any number of them are in light weight fabrics such as will prove serviceable for early Autumn. Any number of these suits are all silk lined, others are quarter silk lined.

Extra force of salespeople to wait on you promptly and efficiently. Sale Begins This Morning.

ALL ALTERATIONS FREE

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps are redeemable for $2.50 worth of merchandise in any department, or for $2 in cash at the 24th Office on the Fifth Floor. We give 24th Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double 24th Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single 24th Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day Today.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; gentle south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,727. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

FRENCH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS ON AISNE FRONT

Assailants Near St. Quentin Reach First Line, but Lose Most of Their Gains.

GERMANS CLAIM SUCCESS

Say They Took Two-thirds of a Mile Front and Many Prisoners.

BRITISH CHECK ATTACKS

Drive Out German Troops that Penetrate Their Lines South of Lombaertzyde.

PARIS, July 19.—Two violent German attacks upon the French lines south of St. Quentin have been made, with only a few hours' intermission, and both have failed as a whole, scoring only slight local successes. The first, delivered last evening over a front of about half a mile, gained a footing in the French first line, but lost the greater part in a French counterattack. The second, launched over a front of about four miles, after a heavy bombardment, had for its objective the same point as the first, the hillock of Moulin-sous-Toutvent. It failed completely on both wings, but the Germans were able to reach some first line trenches in the centre before they were checked by counterattacks.

Guard Division Attacked.

The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads.

The artillery was particularly active today between the Somme and the Aisne. South of St. Quentin a fresh enemy attack, delivered about 1:30 o'clock against the hillock of Moulin-sous-Toutvent, failed completely.

After a bombardment of extreme violence, lasting the entire morning, the Germans attacked our positions from northeast of Craonne as far as east of Hurtebise, sending forward the Fifth Guard Division, which engaged at several points in thick waves. The attack was a complete failure on both wings; only in the centre were the Germans able to reach some elements of our first line trench, where counterattacks arrested them after they had suffered additional heavy losses.

There was a prolonged enemy bombardment on one side south of Corbeny and on the other side as far as the region of Cerny, where the German infantry, caught under the fire of our artillery, was not able to debouch. The artillery was active on the left bank of the Meuse.

During the days of July 18 and 19 1,100 shells were thrown into Rheims.

Germans Repulsed at Avocourt.

Following is the text of the afternoon official statement:

Our artillery and the enemy's were active over the whole front. There was especially violent firing between the Somme and the Aisne, in the region of Vauclerc and Craonne, and on the left bank of the Meuse. South of St. Quentin the Germans, after a violent bombardment, delivered an attack at about 9 o'clock yesterday evening on a front of 800 meters east of Gauchy, against the hillock of Moulin-sous-Toutvent. The enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in our first trench line, but was driven out of the greater part of the occupied positions by a counterattack.

After a very intense bombardment last night the Germans made a counterattack on our new positions at Avocourt Wood, but were checked by our fire before they were able to reach our lines.

Attacks on our trenches at Panthéon, southeast of Sapigneul, and in the region of Douaumont were repulsed completely. One of our detachments, in an operation east of Badonviller, succeeded in inflicting serious losses on the enemy and in taking prisoners.

The Belgian official communication says:

In the course of the night the artillery was active in the direction of Steenstraete and Wulpen. Today the enemy shelled the rear of our positions, especially near Woesten and Lampernisse.

British Check Assaults.

LONDON, July 19.—Tonight's official report from British Headquarters in France reads:

"Early this morning the enemy again attacked our positions south of Lombaertzyde under cover of a heavy bombardment, to which our artillery replied vigorously. His troops succeeded in reaching our line only on a small portion of the front attacked, and those who entered our trenches were at once driven out by our counterattack.

Late reports show that the raids attempted by the enemy last night west of Cherisy were pressed with great determination and strongly supported by artillery. His raiding parties were repulsed by our infantry with rifle and machine gun fire and failed to reach our line at any point.

"As a result of the recent fighting east of Monchy-le-Preux, the advanced posts from which our troops were compelled to fall back by the enemy's attack on July 11, have now been reestablished," says today's official statement.

"Hostile raiding parties were repulsed last night west of Cherisy before reaching our trenches. We made successful raids north and east of Ypres and secured prisoners. A few other prisoners

Continued on Page 3.

German Efforts to Win Before Our Troops Arrive Explain Series of Attacks on the French Front

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—Washington cable dispatches today report that America will have an appreciable force in the field in France by the Fall ready to take part in the Autumn offensive, and that the number will be quadrupled by Spring. Much as the Germans may affect to deride statements of the kind, the leading military authorities here believe that the enemy headquarters are beginning to feel serious concern on the subject of America's early action in the war on the western front.

Clear indication of these misgivings is seen in the recent and still continuing series of attacks upon the French. In a military sense Germany cannot afford to take the offensive, and if she were not seeking to offset future developments would not now be wasting men by battles such as those along the Chemin-des-Dames. These offensives are not on the scale of Verdun, because Germany is not in a position to repeat that costly experience on the same scale. However, in the opinion of General Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations, the German thrusts against the French have their origin in the hope that such success may be won as to break the French resistance before American help can be made effective.

RUSSIAN RIOTERS NOW REPENTANT

Petrograd Soldiers Repudiate Maximalist Cause in Which They Enlisted.

LENINE CALLED ENEMY SPY

Congress of All Parties Called in Capital to Settle Question of Government.

PETROGRAD, July 19.—With the repentance of the military elements concerned in the recent demonstrations and their repudiation of the cause in which they temporarily enlisted the danger of further disturbances by the Maximalists appears to be over for the time being. Today the city is normal. As a safeguard the bridge spans remained open this morning, as they did yesterday, troops being kept in readiness for any trouble that might arise.

During the night several companies of infantry arrived from the front to assist in the preservation of order. A detachment of Cossacks also reached Petrograd. Telegrams have been received by the Ministers and Council of Deputies from various parts of the country protesting a lack of sympathy with the Maximalist movement and giving assurance of support to the Workmen's and Soldiers' and Peasants' organizations.

Only Kiev appears to have reflected to a minor degree the disturbances here. A group of soldiers seized the arsenal, but other troops immediately took their station to guard the public institutions. Later they succeeded in arresting some of those in revolt, while others concerned in the movement fled.

A special congress of delegates representing all the councils of Russia has been summoned to meet at Petrograd July 23 to determine the future composition of the Cabinet and the Governmental policy. Until then assurances of support have been given to the present Ministers. The congress will consist of delegates from the local and district councils of the Workmen's and Soldiers', Socialists', Maximalists' and Minimalists' organizations and the regimental committees.

Talk of Cabinet Moving to Moscow.

As a result of the activity of the extremist element in Petrograd, a proposal to transfer the seat of the Provisional Government to Moscow, where conditions are more stable, is being considered by the Cabinet. M. Tseretelli, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and member of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, said yesterday the general assembly of Workmen and Soldiers and Peasants would be held at Moscow in order to prevent the interference from an irresponsible section of the Petrograd garrison.

Owing to the urgent necessity of restoring public order and settling important questions, the Government has decided, in agreement with the executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, to create a special commission which will be in constant touch with the commandant of the Petrograd district. The commission comprises M. Skobeleff, Minister of Labor, and Lieutenant Lebedoeff, Director of the Ministry of Marine, representing the Government, and M. Gotz, representing the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

The staff of the Petrograd military district has received from all the units a declaration of readiness to support the Government in its efforts to restore order. The staff is convinced that the trouble may be regarded as ended.

The General Staff buildings and Winter Palace Square are headquarters for the Government forces, which are bivouacking there and have posted cannon. In the big circle in front of the windows of the Winter Palace half a dozen armored cars are held in readiness for an emergency, and in the barracks near by several thousand troops are kept under arms.

Owing to reports of an intended attack on the Tauride Palace for the purpose of arresting M. Skobeleff, Minister of Labor; M. Tseretelli, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and M. Tchernoff, Minister of Agriculture, the military authorities sent two light guns thither, which met en route a machine gun regiment. Shots were exchanged, and some horses were killed. A party of infantry stationed at the Champ de Mars, scene of the military reviews, fired on the Cossacks from Pavlovsk.

The First Machine Gun Regiment, which had its headquarters in the villa of Kshesinska, and the men manning four armored cars which guarded the entrance to the villa have submitted to the authority of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council.

The general feeling is that the decisive stage between the forces of order and disorder is rapidly approaching. Cossacks and other mounted troops patrol the streets, and all thoroughfares are guarded by infantry.

Particular attention is given to auto-

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MILITANTS FREED AT WILSON'S WORD

First Refused to Accept President's Pardon, but Later Changed Their Minds.

WON'T STOP PICKETING

Hopkins, as Their Spokesman, Says It Will Last Till the Anthony Amendment Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The sixteen militant suffragists serving the second day of a sixty-day sentence at the District of Columbia workhouse at Occoquan, Va., were unconditionally pardoned by President Wilson this afternoon. After at first saying that they would not accept the pardon the women left the workhouse at 4 o'clock and returned to Washington by automobile late today.

They were the guests of honor at a dinner at the headquarters of the National Woman's Party, and the sixteen kept "open house" this evening.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York and volunteer counsel for the women, was in charge of the returning party. He was accompanied by J. A. H. Hopkins, Progressive National Committeeman from New Jersey and the husband of one of the imprisoned women. Gilson Gardner, the husband of another of the prisoners, was also of the Occoquan escort.

Mr. Hopkins issued a statement tonight predicting that Congress would adopt the Susan B. Anthony amendment at this session if it had an opportunity to vote on it. He said that the President was interested in his proposed poll of Congress and asked him to proceed with it.

Claim Wilson as a Convert.

At the headquarters of the National Woman's Party tonight predictions were freely made that the President was about to support the amendment and had changed front on the national suffrage issue.

"When Warden Whittaker brought us word this afternoon that the President had pardoned us," said Miss Mary Hall Ingham of Philadelphia, one of the imprisoned suffragists, "we voted unanimously not to accept until we could hear whether our cause had made progress through our sacrifice. We were not after a pardon, but the privilege of petition and the adoption of the suffrage amendment. When Mr. Malone and others came to the workhouse after us the news they brought from the outside was very encouraging. We believe the President has been enlisted in our cause. We decided to accept the pardon, which was unconditional, and we came away just as quickly as possible. The experience was hard, but we trust it has shown our earnestness. We are willing to go through it and more for a principle should it become necessary."

The Department of Justice notified the Occoquan Workhouse a little after noon that the President had pardoned the suffragettes. This word was immediately communicated to the women, but they declined to make preparations to leave until Mr. Malone and his party arrived. There was an impression yesterday that the President was preparing to pardon the suffragists, having been moved by statements made by Mr. Malone and others as to their surroundings.

The failure of the workhouse authorities to draw the color line and the housing of the suffragists—several of whom are women of wealth and all of refinement—with white and negro women sent to the workhouse for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and other police court offenses brought indignant comment tonight at suffrage headquarters.

Ex-Prisoners Tell of Hardships.

In groups of two and three the suffragists were interviewed, and their stories agreed that the two days' stay in the workhouse was a great trial.

"Eighteen colored women, the overflow from the colored dormitories, it was claimed, were assigned to sleep in our dormitory," said Mrs. Paul Reynaeu of Detroit, while Miss Ingham and Miss Julia Hurlbut of Morristown, N. J., assented. "I bathed my face today alongside of a colored woman sent down for drunkenness. We were forced to eat in the same dining room with petty thieves and habitual drunkards, white and colored. Our rest rooms were the same. The prison clothing was coarse and the toilet facilities were poor. Altogether it was a terrible experience, although we were willing to undergo it.

When the suffragists were notified of the President's pardon they were engaged in the sewing room of the workhouse. Mrs. Herndon, the matron, said today that no special favors could be shown them because his would destroy discipline in the women's prison, which now has about twenty-five white and about sixty negro inmates.

Simultaneously with the release of his wife and her fifteen companions and their return here, Mr. Hopkins issued a statement regarding his interview with the President yesterday.

"I told the President," said Mr. Hop-

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DRAFT DRAWING PLAN IS CHANGED OWING TO ERROR

Master Figures Eliminated and 10,500 Numbers to be Picked by Blindfolded Men.

STATES CAUSED THE SHIFT

Failed to Interpret Properly Instructions for the Red Ink Serial Plan.

PROCESS TO TAKE 10 HOURS

First Number Will Be Drawn at 9:30 A. M. Today—New Plan Easier for Registrants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The greatest lottery in history will be staged in Washington tomorrow, when 10,500 capsules will be drawn by blindfolded army officers from glass jars to determine the order in which the more than 9,000,000 men who registered on June 5 will be liable for military duty under the draft law.

But the lottery will not be held in accordance with the carefully devised system of drawing which was explained to newspaper men by Brig. Gen. Enoch Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, yesterday afternoon, and which had to be discarded this afternoon when it was learned that some of the State officials, notably in New Jersey, had failed to interpret accurately the instructions respecting the red ink serial numbering of the registrants. If instructions had been so interpreted it would have been necessary to draw only 1,000 numbers, ranging from 1 to 1,000, and then to draw eleven numbers in a second drawing for the purpose of obtaining the eleven master key numbers which would indicate the way in which each thousand would be grouped.

Instead of having two drawings, the first of which would cover the thousand figures whose picking would fix the order in which the numbers in each group of a thousand would range, and the second of eleven numbers, which would fix the relative positions of each group of 1,000 numbers, the Provost Marshal General, through his aids, will tomorrow be compelled to draw a total of 10,500 capsules, each containing a number. The numbers in the capsules will range from 1 to 10,500, and this will be enough to cover the largest registration district in the country. But, instead of consuming one hour, as originally planned, the drawing will occupy probably ten hours.

Start Drawing at 9:30 A. M.

The drawing will take place in Room 226 of the Senate Office Building, opposite the Capitol. This room is that of the Committee on Geological Survey. The first number will be drawn at 9:30 o'clock. As it took fifty-six and a half minutes to draw 1,000 numbers in a dress rehearsal, it is estimated that the 10,500 numbers cannot be drawn in less than ten hours. This means that the drawing will probably not be completed before 7:30 o'clock tomorrow night.

Under the new plan of drawing it will be much easier for each registrant to determine his order on the list of 10,500 numbers drawn, because the order in which his red-ink number is drawn will determine the order of his liability to be drafted. Every number from one to 10,500 will be drawn. It will be necessary to pick this large number of numbered capsules because the largest district in the country contains 10,391 registrants, and the War Department wants to be on the safe side by drawing several hundred in excess of the largest number recorded in any one district.

This will allow for a few additions to the list of registrants in the largest district. This district is in Detroit, and it was not known until today, when the Michigan State figures were completed, that there were more than 10,000 in any one district.

The trouble in New Jersey, as well as in several other States, where the failure to follow instructions caused the War Department at the last minute to abandon its previously adopted drawing method, grew out of the fact that some of the districts were grouped in the red ink renumbering. Under the instructions from the War Department each local board in New Jersey should have serially numbered its cards from 1 upward, until each registrant in the district had received a red ink serial number.

Instead, some of the election boards in that State grouped the registrants in several registration districts, and then numbered the registrants in the entire group serially. The numbers were arranged by election districts rather than by local registration districts. Either this work had to be done over or a new method of drawing numbers devised; the War Department adopted the latter alternative.

The change in plans was announced late this afternoon, when General Crowder, after a conference with Secretary Baker, issued this statement:

"Advices received by long-distance telephone indicate that in certain areas the boards, in numbering registration cards, have kept the cards segregated by election districts and that serial numbers have been designated to the whole group for a board while the cards were thus segregated. If the drawing is conducted as originally planned, in groups of 1,000, the result will be that considerable proportions of certain election districts will be brought up for examination together. This will result in drafting persons from one locality within the jurisdiction of a board before any per-

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Weak stomach strengthened by Dr. Daffin's "Joltless" at all fountains—Adv.

CHANCELLOR JUSTIFIES U-BOAT WAR; 'HAS DONE MORE THAN WE EXPECTED;' VAST TONNAGE SUNK OR DISABLED

PUTS BLAME ON BRITAIN

Declares Her "Illegal Blockade" Forced Germans to Use U-Boats.

HAD HOPED WE WOULD ACT

America, as the Leading Neutral, Was Expected to Protest England's Measures.

SAYS RUSSIA STARTED WAR

"Forced Upon Unwilling Germany"—Pays Tribute to the Ex-Chancellor.

COPENHAGEN, July 19.—Dr. Michaelis, the new Imperial German Chancellor, in his address to the Reichstag Thursday afternoon, declared his adhesion to Germany's submarine campaign, asserting it to be a lawful measure, justifiably adopted and adapted for shortening the war.

Dr. Michaelis opened his Reichstag speech with a hearty tribute to Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the retiring Imperial Chancellor, whose work, he said, history would appreciate.

The Chancellor declared that the war was forced upon unwilling Germany by the Russian mobilization, and that the submarine war was also forced upon Germany by Great Britain's illegal blockade starvation war.

The faint hope that America, at the head of the neutrals, would check Great Britain's illegality was vain, Germany's final attempt to avoid the extremity by a peace offer failed, and the submarine campaign was adopted, said the Chancellor.

The submarines, the speaker continued, had done all and more than had been expected, and the false prophets who had predicted the end of the war at a definite time had done a disservice to the Fatherland.

Dr. Michaelis, in the course of his address, said:

"Bitter criticism has been directed against a highly deserving man who occupied this post before me. This criticism has been oft inspired by enmity and hate. I think it would have been better if enmity and hate paused behind closed doors. [Cheers.] When the history of this war lies open before us we shall all alike completely appreciate what Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's Chancellorship meant for the enemy. [Cheers.]

"Appointed Chancellor by the Emperor, I have the honor for the first time to communicate with your high House. A great weight has been laid on my shoulders in a most grave time. Trusting God and German might, I ventured to undertake it and shall now serve the cause to the utmost of my power. I beg from you your trusty co-operation in the spirit which has been splendidly maintained in this body during the war."

"Unless I had believed firmly in the justice of our cause I would not have accepted office. We must keep before our eyes daily the events of three years ago, which are fixed in history and which show we were forced into the war by Russia's secret mobilization, which was a great danger to Germany. To have participated in a conference while the mobilization proceeded would have been political suicide." [Exclamations of "quite right" from the Conservatives.]

His Message to Austria.

On the occasion of his acceptance of the Chancellorship, says a Vienna dispatch, Dr. Michaelis sent a message to Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, saying that he considered it his chief and inviolable duty to preserve the previous inheritance of the closest and most loyal confederation. It was his firm conviction that Austria-Hungary and Germany would be victorious and that the war would secure for the heroic people a happy and bright future.

Count Czernin, in reply, said he saw the most secure guarantee of a happy future for the peoples in intimate and confident co-operation with the leaders of the German policy and firm insistence upon the well-tried alliance. Austria was ready for a glorious peace, but, otherwise, was determined to fight to the last. Germany and Austria in co-operation would force conditions insuring an undisturbed and peaceful future.

The Radical Socialists organized a demonstration in Berlin Tuesday night, but it was dispersed by the police after reaching the centre of the city. The official version of the affair, which is the only one to reach Copenhagen, describes the demonstration as including only a few hundred participants, and unimportant.

The Berlin Tageblatt says the committee of the majority parties in the Reichstag has unanimously decided to move the peace resolution. Previously the committee was divided, two members of the Centre and one Liberal disagreeing with the majority. The Tageblatt says that in the Reichstag 221 Deputies will vote for the peace resolution.

A Rumor with Reserve.

LONDON, July 19.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following:

"According to information available here, which must, however, be treated with necessary reserve, two Americans were shot recently on the charge of having attempted to take the German Emperor's life."

U-Boats Sink 1,000,000 Tons a Month, Says Denman; Urges Maximum Building Program to Meet Loss

By WILLIAM DENMAN.

From a Statement by the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board.

The statement of the Navy Department that submarines have been sinking vessels at the rate of 1,000,000 dead weight tons a month is, as we have previously advised the public, a substantially correct estimate.

We believe the larger figure mentioned in the press today to be in error, but at the rate of 1,000,000 dead weight tons a month all of 3,000,000 tons of wooden vessels that the board's original plan in its major outline contemplated will be required, and all the steel ships that the board's efforts with the steel producers have obtained will be necessary to maintain even a working balance against this destruction.

SENATE FOR FOOD BOARD OF THREE

President's Idea of Centring Authority in Hoover Rejected in Reshaping Bill.

CONTROL STRICTLY LIMITED

Bipartisan Substitute for Section 1 Adopted, 60 to 16—Reed Clashes with Hollis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Senate, by a vote of 60 to 16, adopted today the bi-partisan conference amendment to the Food Administration bill limiting the scope of the measure to control of food, feed, and fuel, and creating a Board of Food Administration, consisting of three members, to be appointed by the President. This vote came after the defeat of an amendment offered by Senator Shafroth of Colorado providing for a single Food Administrator. The vote on the Shafroth proposal was 63 to 10.

Under Section 1, as adopted today, Herbert C. Hoover cannot have the unrestricted power President Wilson asked Congress to give him, unless the bill is changed after it leaves the Senate. He might be appointed Chairman of the Food Administration Board, but he would not have unlimited authority.

Whether the food control section as the Senate adopted it will prevail in conference remains to be seen. There were rumors tonight that, under pressure from the Administration, the bill might be changed so as to restore the provision for a single Food Administrator. That would entail more delay in the passage of the bill.

The President is directed, under Section 1 as adopted, to appoint the three Commissioners of Food Control at a salary of $7,500 a year each, one of them to be a farmer "actually engaged at the time of appointment in the cultivation of the soil." The Chairman of the board is to be designated by the President.

The Senate accepted Section 1 exactly as redrafted by three Democratic and three Republican leaders early in the week. This bi-partisan conference comprised Senators Chamberlain, Martin, Hoke Smith, Lodge, Kenyon, and Smoot. An attempt was made on the floor to amend the section to extend control beyond, food, feed, and fuel, including kerosene and gasoline, by adding steel, copper, iron, and aluminium, but this was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

The Dissenting Senators.

The vote to establish a Food Administration Board of three members, instead of a Food Administrator, showed an almost unwavering line-up of Democrats standing by the bi-partisan compromise. The only Democrats who voted against it were Senators Hitchcock, Husting, and Reed. The other Senators voting against the substitute were Borah, Cummins, France, Gronna, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, La Follette, Mc Nary, Nelson, Norris, Sherman, Sutherland, and Townsend.

The Senate will vote tomorrow on Section 5, with its licensing provisions as amended. Then will come up the amendment fixing the price of wheat at $1.75 a bushel, and later that authorizing the President to sell fuel, wheat, flour, meal, beans, and potatoes whenever he thinks the market condition justifies assuming such control, and an amendment to Section 13 to correct the constitutional defect in Section 12 relating to the commandeering of distilled spirits in bonded warehouses.

The vote on the food control section followed a sharp debate, restricted under the ten-minute rule, during which Senator Reed of Missouri virtually passed the lie to Senator Hollis of New Hampshire. This came while the Senate was considering an amendment by Senator Reed to Section 1 to provide that appointees to the Food Administration Board must be voting residents of the country. This Senator Reed wanted adopted, he explained, so as to prevent the appointment of Mr. Hoover, who had been so long away from the country, the Senator said, as to have lost his registry as a voter.

Senator Hollis attacked the attitude of Senator Reed as unjustified.

"False," Says Reed.

"It is no secret to the Senate or the country that the Senator from Missouri is bitterly opposed to Mr. Hoover," said Senator Hollis. "Mr. Hoover was mercilessly cross-examined by the Senator during his recent appearance before the Senate Committee on Agriculture. The Senator treated him as though Mr. Hoover was on trial for some crime in a police court—as though Mr. Hoover was a chicken thief."

Senator Reed jumped to his feet, protesting.

"That statement is absolutely and unqualifiedly false!" exclaimed Mr.

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WANT NAVY TO PUSH WAR ON GERMANY

Vigorous Sea Offensive Demanded as America's Answer to Submarine Warfare.

LOSSES STIR WASHINGTON

Attack on German Bases and Bottling Up U-Boats Advocated —Think Geddes Will Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Comment was widespread throughout official and diplomatic Washington upon the appeal for American aid against the German U-boat menace conveyed to the American people and Government in the special dispatch from London printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning.

The statement that "the loss of ships by submarines totals 1,600,000 tons a month, or from two to three times the total of new construction," stood out conspicuously in the discussion of the highly illuminating dispatch. While it was impossible to obtain from any official source any statement corroborative of the figure of 1,600,000 tons a month as the toll the submarine is exacting from the world's merchant shipping, and no official was found who would admit that he believed more than a million dead-weight tons a month was being lost, it was easily apparent that the note of warning sounded in the dispatch had awakened officials to a keener realization of both the immensity and gravity of the submarine problem.

The statement that 1,600,000 tons a month was being lost developed the fact that an appeal had been made to President Wilson to issue orders directing the American Navy to initiate a more vigorous offensive against Germany. It is learned that the President feels very keenly the exigencies of the shipping situation, growing out of the submarine campaign, and for that reason has been taking a personal interest in the controversy between Major Gen. Goethals and Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board growing out of the Government's plans for spending $750,000,000 on the proposed new merchant ship construction, as well as in the recommendations made to him for a more vigorous naval offensive against German submarines and their bases. But whether the President has resolved upon or issued orders for more intensive naval activity, with a view to dealing more effectively with the submarine problem, was not disclosed tonight.

Officials See the Menace.

While officials professed surprise that 1,600,000 tons of shipping a month was being lost through submarine or other dangers, it was admitted by high officials, who declined to talk for publication, that the submarine situation was the gravest menace at the present time, and that the lesson to be drawn from the dispatch to THE TIMES was that every possible step should be taken to wipe out the menace, which is undoubtedly destroying merchant shipping faster than it is being built. A recent statement in the British Parliament indicated that the most that British shipyards could be counted upon to turn out during 1917 would be 3,000,000 tons. There is now something over 2,000,000 tons of shipping contracted for or under construction in this country to be turned out in 1917. This would make a total of 5,000,000 tons of new shipping. The 2,000,000 tons which was under construction on May 1 is to be greatly increased by the plans of General Goethals and the Shipping Board, but the fullest realization of these plans is not expected to be more than 6,000,000 tons of new shipping in the next eighteen months.

Tonnage Losses Concealed.

The official returns issued by the British, French, and Italian Governments each week deal with gross tons, but some of these Governments, for reasons of their own, has in recent months been disclosing the aggregate of tons sunk. There has been systematic concealment of tonnage losses. If 1,000,000 gross tons a month was lost, it was pointed out by one expert today, it would be equivalent to the loss of 1,000 ships a month of 1,000 gross tons each, or the equivalent of 100 vessels of 10,000 gross tons each.

"THE TIMES dispatch is the best commentary on the situation I have read in recent months," said one high official, who stipulated that his name be not used. "It hits the nail on the head in its warning that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to cope with the submarine and overtake it by building new

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LARGE LOSSES CONCEALED

Official Reports Omit Damaged Ships Withdrawn from Commerce.

600,000 TONS A MONTH SUNK

British Sea Forces, Stretched to Capacity, Require Our Navy's Aid.

MORE DESTROYERS NEEDED

Unless Germany Collapses or Allied Armies Triumph Problem Rests with Navies.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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LONDON, July 19.—The gravity of the submarine situation immediately appears from the figures themselves. Losses are being sustained at a rate which can have only one result if it is maintained, and the only new resources available for decreasing these losses are American boats. The British Navy is stretched to capacity to take care of its many duties, which include the use of every available craft for fighting submarines.

Excluding steamers damaged or beached, but not sunk, raider losses and other losses, which the authorities deem it unwise to publish, shipping losses [actual sinkings] by U-boats for the first six months of 1917 were 3,507,257 tons, but at the present rate will exceed 7,000,000 tons for the year. The total losses, with the exceptions noted, from August, 1914, to July, 1917, were 7,706,291 tons.

The present countings of comparative plenty in food, which conceal the seriousness of the situation from the general population, are due to the fact that in 1914, 1915, and 1916 new tonnage kept pace with the destruction and a food reserve was accumulated.

The shipping loss for six months this year exceeded the loss for the entire year of 1916 by nearly a million and a quarter tons. To arrive at conditions one year from now, at the present rate of destruction and new construction, add 1,500,000 tons to the present total of shipping and subtract 7,000,000 tons. The result will be the tonnage as it will stand on July 1, 1918. Between now and then no appreciable addition to the tonnage from American yards can be relied on. It will require eighteen months to feel the effect of American construction.

The whole subject boils down to these terms: First, either Germany must stop from exhaustion; or, second, the allied armies must march victorious into Berlin; or, third, some new scientific instrument or weapon must be invented to put the submarine out of business; or, fourth, more effective use must be made of destroyers and other craft and armed merchantmen; or, fifth, the crisis which will inevitably come in a few months must be tided over by withdrawing shipping now used in ventures elsewhere—an expedient very difficult and of doubtful efficacy.

It should be noted that Mr. Grasty in his dispatch yesterday said that "the loss of ships by submarines totals sixteen hundred thousand tons a month, or from two to three times the total of new construction." This statement did not confine the losses to actual sinkings or to the British losses alone. It apparently covered the whole field of the losses to allied commerce from submarine activity, including those ships "unsuccessfully attacked," or which some are damaged or beached and thus put out of use. It also includes those losses not reported in the official lists for Government reasons.

The British list of ships "unsuccessfully attacked" since Feb. 24 totals 320, and the damage of any considerable number of these would add materially to the tonnage lost to Allied commerce, though not sunk, and thus not included in the official reports.

In a debate in the House of Commons on April 30 Sir Edward Carson, then First Lord of the Admiralty, admitted that the shipping losses were increasing, but declined to give exact information.

Thomas J. Macnamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, said that the current system of publishing weekly reports had been reached on agreement with the Allies.

Sir W. B. Forwood, a shipping authority, said that the ships then being launched in British yards did not exceed one-fourth of the British vessels sunk.

ITALIAN PUTS LOSSES AT 800,000 TONS A MONTH

Nitti Believes America Can Furnish 3,000,000 Tons of New Shipping a Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 19.—In an interview published in the Giornale d' Italia, Deputy Nitti, a member of the mission to America, estimates the losses in shipping by

"IT'S MIGHTY HANDY—to hang Japanese lanterns on, but—" See top of Page 4.—Adv.

reason of the submarines at 800,000 tons a month. He thinks the problem of ship tonnage undoubtedly can be solved in favor of the Allies, basing his opinion upon the idea that America can build 3,000,000 tons of new shipping a year.

Deputy Nitti, in the interview, emphasizes the cordiality of the American reception to the Italian Mission. He urges the Italian Government to appoint a high commissioner to the United States to assist in the co-operation of the two countries in the war.

DOUBT NEW FIGURES ON SUBMARINE TOLL

Arthur Pollen, British Expert, and Others Think 1,600,000 Tons a Month Far Too High.

While no one who had made a study of the submarine menace could be found yesterday to agree with the statement in a special dispatch from London to THE NEW YORK TIMES that the losses amounted to 1,600,000 tons a month, the best available opinion was that the losses were much heavier than was commonly supposed, and that unless the Allies found some way to check the operations of submarines or to defeat Germany on land within a year or two, the Central Powers would come close to winning the war, if they did not actually do so. What might be called the moral of the dispatch—that dependence upon American inventions to destroy the submarine danger would be fatal to the allied cause—was vigorously supported.

Arthur Pollen, the British naval expert who has lectured to the graduating class at Annapolis, officers of the navy at Washington, and other bodies, said yesterday that he thought the figure of 1,600,000 tons might have been a slip of the pen, but that what the writer was trying to make Americans and Englishmen understand about the importance of an aggressive anti-submarine campaign with all available weapons could not be overestimated. Mr. Pollen's own opinion was that the German submarines were sinking vessels at the rate of 750,000 tons a month and that by Feb. 1, 1919, or within eighteen months, defeat for the Allies would be in sight if the present rate of sinkings continued and Germany was not defeated on land.

Average of 750,000 Tons.

"From figures published in the French Chamber of Deputies," said Mr. Pollen, "it appeared that in the month of April, when the highest rate of sinkings by submarine was reached, the British lost about 550,000 tons and the remainder of the world about 300,000 tons, making a total loss of about 850,000 tons. From the same figures and supplementary information it would seem that the average number of tons lost through the whole period of submarine activity had been about 750,000 a month. No information has been published that would lead one to suppose that, with the slight reduction in the number of ships sunk recently, the average tonnage had more than doubled, which it must have done if the figure in the dispatch is correct.

"If THE TIMES correspondent has the right figure, and the 1,600,000 tons a month represents the rate of sinkings for the eight months from Feb. 1 to the end of September, it would mean that at the latter date there would be only about 27,000,000 tons of shipping left in the world against 40,000,000 tons at the first of the year. Before Christmas, by this rate, another 5,000,000 tons will have been sunk and it will have become impossible for America to send a single man to Europe, to feed a single one of her allies, in fact, to carry on the war a single day. If the figure is right, instead of preparing for a long war, we should be hurrying to make the best peace possible. I am sure, however, that there is some mistake in the rate published in the article.

Admits Situation Is Serious.

"The situation is quite serious enough, however, without mistakes or exaggeration. If America succeeds in getting a very big shipbuilding program under way it is possible, with all that Great Britain can do, to replace 6,000,000 of the 18,000,000 tons that will have been sunk by Feb. 1, 1919, at the estimated rate of 750,000 tons a month for the two years beginning Feb. 1, 1917. This would reduce the world's shipping from the 40,000,000 tons to 28,000,000 tons and the end of the war would be in sight. Unless the rate of loss could be materially reduced, therefore, it is the business of the Allies to defeat Germany on land before Feb. 1, 1919, or within eighteen months. If the figure in THE TIMES dispatch is correct, the Allies must accomplish this defeat within about eight weeks.

"I cannot believe that the present rate of loss will continue for the next eighteen months, and to reduce it I am relying, not upon any new and spectacular inventions, but upon an increase in the number of patrols and other anti-submarine craft, more and still more upon the better organization of these craft for their purpose. The appointment of Sir Eric Geddes as First Lord of the Admiralty is solid ground for satisfaction, because there is every hope now that 100 per cent. efficiency will be got out of the British Navy, and no such ratio has been attained so far.

"The present is a golden opportunity for the American Navy to co-operate. Mr. Daniels is extremely keen for a more forward and aggressive campaign. I had ample proof that this was so when I was in Washington, and I have seen it stated in the press since then. Mr. Daniels has at his command a large force of singularly brilliant men whose talents will be used.

Brains in American Navy.

"The American Navy is richer in brains than in material available for anti-submarine war, and I should like to see American brains actively associated with British brains and material in trying to work out the right organization for solving the submarine problem. American inventors can and will help, but no single inventor can deal with more than a fragment of the field, and the more urgent task is to devote all existing means to obtaining the desired end by the most energetic possible and the best possible organization. I wish America could spend a special staff to England to study the submarine problem and work out its solution with English specialists. Such a contribution would be practicable, and it ought to be given soon. No moment could be more opportune than the present."

German estimates of allied losses through submarines as reported in this country do not equal the rate of 1,600,000 tons a month. Joseph E. Ridder of the Staats-Zeitung said yesterday that reports published in the papers of neutral European countries purporting to be official German Admiralty reports put the rate of allied loss up to June 11 at about 1,000,000 tons a month. Mr. Ridder said he had no positive information as to the accuracy of this figure, and admitted that it might be excessive, or, on the other hand, might not include the tonnage of ships sunk by submarines which met with disaster themselves before reporting to their base.

Mr. Pollen estimated that the lost vessels grouped in the British reports as of more than 1,600 tons probably averaged between 4,500 and 5,000 tons each. This estimate would seem to be supported by the fact that, according to Lloyd's Register, the number of vessels of between 3,000 and 5,000 tons greatly exceeds those of any other group. The number of vessels in the various groups of British steamers, as given in Lloyd's, is as follows:

Above 20,000 tons, 8 vessels; between 20,000 and 15,000 tons, 17; between 10,000 and 15,000 tons, 114; between 10,000 and 7,000 tons, 283; between 7,000 and 5,000 tons, 576; between 5,000 and 4,000 tons, 920; between 4,000 and 3,000 tons, 1,107; between 3,000 and 2,000 tons, 749; between 2,000 and 1,600 tons, 443.

As there are more large ships in the British merchant marine than in that of any other country, if the steamers of all nations were included, the proportion of vessels of from 3,000 to 5,000 tons would be increased, and, as sailing ships are smaller as a rule than steamers, their inclusion would tend still further to reduce the average tonnage of vessels.

Accepting 5,000 as the average tonnage of vessels of more than 1,600 tons sunk, it would be necessary, then, for the Germans to sink 320 ships a month to reach the rate of 1,600,000 tons a month—the vessels of less than 1,600 tons being left out of the calculation. Taking 100 as the average number of British vessels of more than 1,600 tons each sunk in a month, the Germans would have to sink 220 such vessels flying other flags than the British to make the rate of 1,600,000 tons a month. No shipping authority has been found who believes that the rate of loss among ships other than British has been anything like this number.

British, French, and Italian Shipping Losses Feb. 24 to June 17, as Reported to Washington

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The latest estimates received in Washington of the war losses of British, French and Italian shipping, covering the period since early in March, when ruthless submarine warfare began, up to the close of the week ending June 17, shows that during the first three weeks of June, 63 British vessels of over 1,600 gross tons, 7 French vessels over that size, and 8 Italian vessels over that size were sunk.

During the four weeks that have elapsed since June 17 more than 64 other British ships of 1,600 tons or over have been sunk, making a total of 127 British ships of over 1,600 gross tons sunk since the last week in February. The tables given below include the corrected figures for all weeks previous to June 17, for purposes of comparison, and the returns include all mercantile tonnage known to have been sunk by mine or submarine, whether employed in Government service or not.

The following table is based on the official British, French and Italian returns on war losses of shipping:

WAR LOSSES OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

Week ending—	Arrivals.	Sailings.	Sunk—Over 1,600 gr. tons.	Sunk—Under 1,600 gr. tons.	Unsuccessfully attked.	British fishing vessels sunk.	Vessels sunk. sail'g.
Feb. 24	2,280	2,261	16	6	16	5	..
March 4	2,528	2,477	15	8	15	2	..
March 11	1,985	1,959	12	4	12	3	..
March 18	2,528	2,554	18	8	20	4	17
March 25	2,814	2,488	20	7	12	5	9
April 1	2,281	2,899	17	14	20	8	..
April 8	2,406	2,387	17	2	18	7	..
April 15	2,879	2,331	19	9	13	11	..
April 22	2,585	2,621	41	15	29	10	..
April 29	2,716	2,690	39	12	29	6	1
May 6	2,874	2,499	19	22	30	8	12
May 13	2,568	2,552	17	5	15	3	..
May 20	2,664	2,759	19	9	12	8	..
May 27	2,719	2,768	13	2	22	2	..
June 3	2,698	2,642	15	3	15	5	..
June 10	2,767	2,822	21	9	16	6	..
June 17	2,897	2,998	*27	†5	‡31	..	..

*Includes three vessels sunk during the week ended June 10.
†Includes one vessel sunk during the week ended June 10.
‡Includes two vessels unsuccessfully attacked during the week ended June 10.

WAR LOSSES OF FRENCH SHIPPING.

Week ending—	Arrivals.	Sailings.	Sunk.—Over 1,600 Gross Tons.	Under 1,600 Gross Tons.	Unsuccessfully Attacked.	French Fishing Vessels Sunk.
March 4	859	..	1	1	..	16
March 11	707	..	..	2	..	..
Marcr 18	920	914	6	6	3	15
March 25	874	793	2	5	1	7
April 1	809	882	..	..	2	8
April 8	868	836	3	1	5	7
April 15	750	808	2	2	5	1
April 22	993	923	1	..	5	2
April 29	966	965	1	3	8	3
May 6	940	930	1	7	6	5
May 13	952	901	3	..	4	..
May 20	991	1,016	1	2	3	..
May 27	1,046	1,042	2	1	5	..
June 3	1,005	988	3	2	3	..
June 10	1,084	1,015	4	1	6	3
June 17	1,028	1,122	..	5	5	..

WAR LOSSES OF ITALIAN SHIPPING.

Week ending.	Arrivals.	Total tonnage.	Sailings.	Total tonnage	SUNK. Over 1,500 tons.	Under 1,500 tons.	Unsuccessfully atk'd.	Italian vessels sunk.
March 8	493	391,211	464	313,801	3	1	3	3
March 15	448	429,060	457	461,795	1	..	..	1
March 25	517	453,870	489	375,560	4	..	1	1
April 1	432	386,383	458	398,302	..	..	..	6
April 8	493	470,560	447	496,692	5	..	1	10
April 15	454	401,685	419	399,540	5	..	1	2
April 22	385	380,170	425	400,865	1	1	2	3
April 29	627	496,065	521	488,040	3	..	2	7
May 6	465	412,568	430	326,875	7	..	3	8
May 13	530	416,980	502	468,550	..	4	..	7
May 20	460	475,050	387	412,615	..	..	1	2
May 27	498	486,110	476	451,255	..	..	..	13
June 3	492	394,110	446	360,320	1	..	..	3
June 10	537	446,145	498	489,375	5	..	..	8
June 17	606	443,170	581	481,755	2	..	3	5

In the foregoing table the arrivals and sailings for each country include merchant vessels of all nationalities (over 100 tons net), United Kingdom, French and Italian ports, but exclude fishing and local craft. The enumeration of vessels sunk for each country includes British, French and Italian merchant vessels sunk by mine or submarine. The enumeration of vessels "unsuccessfully attacked" includes British, French and Italian vessels unsuccessfully attacked by submarines. The addition in these tables of those sunk by mines shows very little increase over the figures in previously published tables of U-boat victims.

LOCAL GERMAN OPINION.

Staats-Zeitung and New Yorker Herold Believe U-Boats Are Winning.

The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung began its comment yesterday afternoon upon THE TIMES special London cablegram estimating the total havoc wrought monthly by German submarines among the world's merchant marine at 1,600,000 tons by asserting that after recent efforts to make the New York press report that the submarine campaign had been a complete fiasco, the awakening was likely to be all the more painful for the incurable optimists. Then, after summarizing the London dispatch, the Staats-Zeitung continued:

"When Germany informed the world of her resolution to carry on the submarine warfare in an intensified manner, expression was given at the same time to the confident hope that this movement, the use of the only effective means by which England could be made more inclined toward peace.

"Despite all assertions to the contrary, it was not so much a question of starving out the British people. Just as little as the English, despite their blockade, could succeed in starving the German people into defeat, was it to be assumed that the submarines would be in a position within two or three months to force England to her knees. But every day of the submarine activity brings Great Britain nearer to the crisis, unless she succeeds in finding an effective means of putting the submarines out of action. And thus far no such means has been discovered.

"A few days ago, shortly before the change of Chancellors in the German Empire, the declaration was made there that no matter what might happen an abandonment of the intensified submarine warfare was not to be thought of, as the efficacy of this weapon had far surpassed all expectations. The latest news from London enables us to perceive that the people in Berlin told the entire truth. The danger is considerably greater than people here seem ever to have known, although it is known that a member of our administration, Secretary Lane, was the first one to warn against too great optimism, with the result of drawing an immediate assurance from London that everything was all right and that people should not allow themselves to be needlessly alarmed."

The New Yorker Herold prefaced a summary of THE TIMES cablegram as follows:

"At intervals of a fortnight England regularly awakens to a consciousness of the unpleasant fact that her most successful, most dangerous, and most persistent enemy, the one that is the hardest to get at, is still plowing, as before, the reaches and depths of the ocean, is still cutting off and destroying the Allies' imports, and is still wreaking havoc with the available cargo room of the Allies and of the neutrals as well. The same salt water upon which Great Britain built up her world domain and where she has tenaciously defended it for centuries now insures the U-boat, the enemy of this world domination, a field of operation. The entire unsounded depths of the ocean serve as ambushes and hiding places for this enemy craft."

LLOYD GEORGE TOLD OF LOSSES

Admitted U-Boat Toll Was Heavy in Speech on June 29.

In the course of one of the longest speeches he has ever made outside or Parliament David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, dealt with the U-boat campaign in the following language at Glasgow on June 29:

"It [victory] is assured, under two conditions: The first is that the submarine attack must be defeated or kept within reasonable bounds. They may, and probably will, drive us to further restrictions in some trades, perhaps to hardships, but all depends on the nation, for after carefully reckoning the chances, the probabilities, the Government has come to the conclusion, on the best advice we can seek, that submarines can neither starve us at home nor drive our armies out of the field abroad. In the words of the song we had at the beginning, despite the worst they can do, 'Britain will rule the waves,' through the war and after the war.

"Our losses in May and June were heavy, but they were hundreds of thousands of tons beneath the Admiralty forecast of what they would be. We are beginning to get them. The arrangements that have been made for frustrating them and for destroying them are improving, and I have no hesitation in saying that if we all do our part the German submarine will be almost as great a failure as the German Zeppelin.

"We are engaged in a great shipbuilding program, a shipbuilding program for fighting as well as for carrying, but here the Clyde comes in. We have heard of the battle of the Marne. This is the battle of the Clyde. If employers and workmen pull together, and pull with all their might between them, they will pull us through.

"What is the next condition? The morale of the nation must be kept up; that is essential. The army is irrivincible; it cannot be beaten. That is one of the discoveries of the Kaiser. It has been a costly one. He had the greatest army in the world. They were always talking about trampling down any army that confronted them; so far they have done nothing but retreat."

QUICK END FOR U-BOAT THAT SANK ARCHBOLD

Captain of French Steamer Angers Thinks Shell from His Ship Destroyed Her.

Thrilling stories of encounters with submarines were told yesterday by passengers from two steamships whose voyages have just ended. Among the arrivals were Captain James Marshall and fourteen members of the crew of the American bark Galena, which was sunk by a U-boat on June 20 off Ushant, France, and Captain Walter O'Brien and thirty-three men, who took the French steamship Angers from an American port to France. Captain O'Brien believes that a shell from one of his guns ended the career of the U-boat that sank the American oil tank steamship John D. Archbold.

The Angers was about seventy-five miles off the French coast when, on June 16, the lookout reported that a big ship was sinking some miles away. Instead of changing his course to avoid possible trouble, the skipper headed for the craft, which proved to be the Archbold. Her crew by that time were in the small boats, and the submarine had vanished. The Captain of the Angers offered assistance, but the crew of the other vessel said they would wait for a patrol boat.

They were watching the sinking of the Archbold, the skipper said, when suddenly the periscope of the U-boat was sighted off his own bow. He swerved his ship sharply. The torpedo from the undersea boat skimmed along the lens of the Angers about two feet away.

By this time the gunners had brought the stern gun to bear on the U-boat and had opened fire. Four shots were fired. The last one, the skipper said, made a great splash, which was followed by a cloud of vapor, and the submarine disappeared. He expressed confidence that the U-boat was destroyed.

The bark Galena was sunk by a bomb placed in her hold after the Germans tired of trying to sink her by shelling. After their vessel was sunk the men rowed thirty-four hours and landed at Ushant.

SAY SPEED ALONE CAN BEAT U-BOATS

Chamber of Commerce Produces Figures Showing That Slow Ships Rarely Escape.

WOODEN CRAFT WILL NOT DO

Experts Analyze Whole Problem and Urge Washington to Rush a Big Fleet of Fast Vessels.

Officials of the Chamber of Commerce presented to a meeting of the representatives of newspapers and civic associations from the Eastern States yesterday the results of an inquiry which that body had undertaken regarding the submarine problem and the best way to meet it. The conclusions, which are based on a careful study of all the statistics of ship losses since Feb. 1 and of the circumstances of each sinking, as well as the advice of seamen and shipbuilding experts, are as follows:

Speed is the only solution of the submarine menace. A fast ship usually escapes; a slow ship, once attacked, is almost a certain loss.

The new ships to be constructed should have a normal speed of 12 knots, with additional boiler capacity enabling them to raise this to 15 or 16 while passing through the danger zone. They should also be easily manoeuvred so as to make possible constant zigzags.

Wooden ships of sufficient size and speed cannot be built. Therefore, steel construction is the only safe method for transatlantic tonnage, and wooden ships, if used at all, may be employed only as small units for coastwise trade to relieve any steel ships now engaged in that traffic which would be suitable for transoceanic sailing.

No Part in Denman Fight.

It was made clear, both by Eugenius H. Outerbridge, President of the chamber, and by Irving T. Bush, Chairman of its Committee on Harbor and Shipping, that there was no desire to take sides in the personal controversy between General Goethals and William H. Denman.

"Mr. Denman, when he advocated wooden ships," said Mr. Bush, "didn't know that great speed was the solution, and General Goethals didn't know it when he let most of the steel ship contracts with provision for a speed of 10, 11, or 12 knots an hour. The question is, do we want to spend a billion dollars on ships that will be an easy mark for the submarine or on boats that can go over with a reasonable prospect of getting back? You can't run the most difficult blockade ever known with slow ships. It is better to build 200 boats at a speed that will enable them to go over and come back again than 500 or 1,000 that won't get through."

The chamber had on display two charts prepared from a careful study of the submarine situation since Feb. 1 by W. B. Potter of the General Electric Company, and S. D. Doyle of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. One of these dealt with general considerations of the race between shipbuilders and the submarines, and the audience was asked to regard its details as confidential. In general it may be said that although the estimated rate of destruction was far lower than that reported in a cable dispatch to THE TIMES yesterday, there was indicated the eventual necessity of measures to make it still lower. Both these charts had been shown to a gathering of shipping men and marine insurance experts, who had agreed that they were substantially accurate.

The second chart showed the percentage of successful attack on vessels traveling at different speeds. Ships going at seven knots or less were attacked successfully in nearly every case. At twelve knots the proportion had fallen to 50 per cent., and above sixteen knots the percentage of sinkings was negligible. The chart was based on the assumption that submarines usually travel at a surface speed of sixteen knots.

Speed the One Essential.

"There is only one possible way to avert the approaching disaster," said Mr. Outerbridge. "Every ship built must have a reserve power and speed that will enable her to get away from submarines. Speed of production and speed of the ship herself, that is the whole matter. This problem is critical and vital; it is the war. The critical condition is not known to the people and not appreciated by the Government.

"Despite the arming of merchant ships, the destruction of tonnage has not declined. When the unrestricted warfare commenced the publication of sinkings was changed from the total tonnage to the number of vessels sunk. This was merely deception, and was done deliberately for the purpose of deception. The time has come when the facts have got to be given to the people of this country.

"Britain, in the early days of the war, mastered the submarine problem as far as naval vessels and transportation of troops was concerned. Troops have been transported with hardly any losses, largely because the British used for that purpose the liners of sixteen knots speed and upward.

"The program so far announced by the Shipping Board of the United States deals mainly with the wooden ship. In the early days our clipper ships were built by trained shipwrights, of long seasoned timbers, and with as many natural bent knees and stems as could be found by searching the forests. Even if we had those materials and mechanics today, which we have not, the wooden ship of today must be a steamer.

"You can't build a wooden ship with the speed necessary for this purpose and hold her together with the power in her which she needs. So far the only real plan before the United States is the adoption of the steel ships, except that in a very limited degree wooden ships might do coasting business and relieve a few steel vessels for the transatlantic trade."

Expert Condemns Wooden Ships.

Captain J. W. Proctor, head of the American Record of Shipping, who said that he had been engaged for the last seventeen years in making wooden ships seaworthy, declared that the wooden-ship designs so far made for this purpose were 30 per cent. below any minimum standard of efficiency. "I can't find," he said, "that in the whole Government program any man who has ever built wooden ships or understands the building of them has been consulted on designs. In crossing the Atlantic we say that the eastward voyage is going down hill and the home trip is going up hill. You may get some of those wooden ships that have been designed for the Government—some of them—across the Atlantic, but you'll get mighty few of them back. You won't get any of them back in Winter. They are not designed and built strongly enough for the engine power required and for the stress of weather they will have to meet. They are a greater danger to their crews than the submarines could be.

"And you need speed. They have taken our large five or six masted schooners, about fifteen of them in all, from the coastwise trade and turned them into transatlantic traffic. Half of them were gone before their second voyage. They can't go fast enough to get away."

Captain H. H. Williams of the American steamer Hilonian, which was torpedoed on May 16 in sight of Genoa, thought that wooden ships that would be suitable could be built "if they took time to do it."

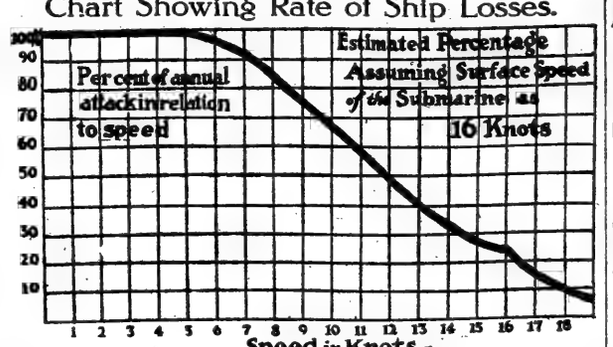
No Warning from Patrols.

"But now," he said, "the question is to get them as quickly as we can. My ship was blown up by a submarine we never saw and sank in three minutes. If we'd had a hundred guns aboard it would have made no difference. Two patrol boats had passed us within an hour before and neither of them spoke to us nor gave any signal. I learned later that three ships had been torpedoed in that vicinity in three days. If I had learned this in time I would have zigzagged and might have got away. If we held a straight course, at eleven knots and a half. If we could have made fifteen knots the submarine would probably have missed us. The harbor of Genoa was full of patrol boats that day but they were mighty scarce outside."

Mr. Potter declared that the situation called for ships that could run, fight, and zigzag; with speed and easy control, and carrying guns. Mr. Doyle said: "The facts in this case contain their own answer. The principal passenger ships are getting by every day. The Lusitania was the only exception."

The members of the audience were asked to try to stir up as much public sentiment as possible in order to get the Government to take definite action at once and in the direction of building every ship of sufficient speed to have a good chance to escape.

Chart Showing Rate of Ship Losses.



WANT NAVY TO PUSH WAR ON GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

ships alone. There are two real things to be done before the submarine can be beaten. We must build ships as fast as we can do it, to replace lost tonnage. The United States must intensify its naval operations against the submarine in every possible way. It is difficult to obtain accurate tonnage figures regarding losses. It has been tried. But we could better employ our time using the navy and building new ships. This is a crucial period in the world's history when we are interested in live ships, in new ships, and not in dead ships. From the point of view of solving the problem it is immaterial whether one million or more are sunk a month unless the submarine can be stopped and new ships built rapidly enough to fill the gaps caused by the havoc of the submarine.

The policy of containment adopted by the British Government with respect to the aggregate tonnage loss caused by submarines has also been followed in Washington. If there is any official who is keeping a close and accurate check on submarine losses in a careful and scientific way, and aggregating their tonnage in uniform terms, that official is very far under cover. None of the departments in contact with facilities for obtaining this information has admitted that it keeps such a check. In fact, they profess not to have accurate data.

The State Department has received many cablegrams dealing with submarine losses but has never issued any statement estimating the amount of tonnage lost. Nor has the Navy Department or the Department of Commerce.

Call for a Navy Offensive.

The statement was made today by a person in a position to know that all the younger officers of the navy and most of the older officers believe that there should be adopted a naval policy directed toward carrying out an offensive plan on more intensive lines. It was hinted that the present policy of the Entente regarding the submarine was to protect merchant ships after they had reached the Atlantic and cover as large an area as possible with their patrol boats, notwithstanding the fact that the area covered is and must remain an infinitely small percentage of the total Atlantic sea area.

In other words, it was declared, the allied and American navies have as their object the protection of merchant vessels, including, of course, all shipping for allied purposes, and they have not gone after the submarines. If a submarine shows itself, the patrol vessel fires at it, but its offensive stops there. One naval authority of high standing said:

"An offensive would be any definite attempt to prevent the German submarines getting out to the ocean. It might take any one of a dozen forms, from making a direct drive at the submarine plants and bases, where submarines are built and whence they are sent to sea, down to and including an effort to keep them in a defined barrier by the use of mines, destroyers, chasers, airplanes and dirigibles.

"The assault on the German bases and building plants might be carried out by both fleets and aircraft. The theory of the British Navy has been that their fleet would be victorious if they could keep it safe.

"There are many difficulties in the way of an American naval offensive, the chief of them being the fact that our naval warfare is headed by the British Navy, and whatever the United States is doing and does is under the direction of the British Navy."

One of the highest ranking officers of the navy was recently urged to make public the figures showing the toll of merchant tonnage destroyed by German submarines, but he answered that it would be highly improper to give out such figures as he had. This was said to be in line with the British Government's wishes and policy, the Admiralty having prevented, it was asserted, the publication of Lloyd's figures on shipping losses.

Million Tons a Month.

American officials generally believe the toll taken by the submarines is 1,000,000 dead weight tons a month. Some think it is not quite that much. The apparent reduction in the amount of tonnage sunk is said to be only apparent, because the British Government furnishes only figures representing the number of British bottoms lost, which is misleading inasmuch as it creates the impression that a reduction in the number of vessels sunk shows a reduction also in the amount of tonnage lost. The estimate of 1,000,000 tons a month represents losses of allied and available neutral shipping from all causes, including wrecks, mines, and submarines.

In attempting to approximate the true situation as regards shipping, there must be considered not only the amount of available tonnage lost, but also the amount of new tonnage being built. After the most conservative estimate of actual losses per month of available tonnage for allied uses, 1,000,000 dead weight tons, it is clearly seen, it is contended by experts, that the Allies and America are falling behind in the submarine race.

The estimates of maximum production by the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan, and in neutral countries whose shipping is available for allied uses, run from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000 tons a year, exclusive of the Shipping Board's program. This would mean a net loss of at least 7,000,000 tons a year in merchant shipping if 12,000,000 dead weight tons are lost this year.

There is hope here that the appointment of Sir Eric Geddes as successor to Sir Edward Carson as head of the British Admiralty will mark a change in the British naval policy. This is based on the belief that Geddes is a man of action and deeds, and having been accustomed to achieving things, will not be content with the naval inactivity. One official said today the danger ought not be minimized, that the American people "ought not to live in a fool's paradise." The seriousness of the situation has been recognized all the time by the American authorities, and there is now no sudden awakening of them to the peril.

At the same time this official and others refused to make public such figures as they possess showing the losses to merchant shipping, notwithstanding the fact that the public might draw erroneous inferences from the Government's continued policy of silence.

New American Methods.

Some genuine progress is being recorded in the anti-submarine operations, the major credit for which is attributable to new methods and new boats introduced by the American Navy. It is also confidently predicted that a further development of the operations would effect reductions both in the amount of tonnage destroyed by the submarines and also in the percentage of sinkings.

"A surprising revelation is that the presence and efficient work of the American destroyer forces had not only greatly inspirited the British forces fighting the submarines, but had actually increased British naval activities and daring. The British now feel, it is said, that they are under observation, and to maintain their traditions and not be "outdone" by the American sea fighters, had accepted greater risks. One of the controlling principles in the British Navy has been to save its ships. The Americans have not been guided by any such principle, but rather by the spirit of the famous dictum, "Damn the torpedoes," and the surprising thing, from the British viewpoint, is that they have not lost any ships.

Until there are new devices, however, it is not expected that the ratio of elimination of submarines will be greatly increased. It was declared to be a mathematical fact, however, that the amount of destruction already inflicted by the submarines has lessened the number of their targets, and as the sinking of merchant ships continues there will be even fewer targets unless many new ships are completed.

While the frenzied and enthusiastic efforts of the American naval forces give promise of a larger degree of success in fighting the submarines, the improvement possible under the present system was admittedly inadequate, as initiative is limited, and the "hunting down" of the enemy craft therefore is almost nonexistent in the present methods. It is hardly probable, in the opinion of some experts, that the campaign against submarines will result, until a change is made in the methods of fighting them, in destroying as many submarines per month as Germany turns out during the same period, so that the net result of the present operations may be a failure, despite the efficiency, the spirit, and the willingness of the American naval officers and men in European waters, and the entire adequacy of the Allies' naval forces, plus those of the United States, to challenge the German underwater menace in a way that will give hope of completely successful results.

Exact figures of the number of submarines destroyed are not known by either the United States or by England or France, it was asserted on the highest authority, but the extent of the destruction of allied shipping and of available neutral shipping can be checked and the situation as known in inner official circles is declared to be little less than appalling.

SEE GERMAN CRISIS AS SIGN OF WEAKNESS

French on Their Guard Against Manoeuvres in the Guise of Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 19.—The German crisis continues to be a subject of deep interest to the Paris press and public. The general opinion is that the fall of von Bethmann Hollweg represents a victory for the militarist party, which, alarmed by the tendency of the Chancellor and perhaps of his imperial master toward a more popular government and a more liberal peace formula, took decisive action in the form of a virtual coup, which leaves that party, for the present at least, the supreme arbiter of Germany's destiny.

France welcomes this result for two reasons. First, the necessity for such a step shows how great is the pressure of the war on Germany. "It is the first cracking that marks the beginning of Germany's end," said Liberté yesterday. Second, clear-sighted and patriotic Frenchmen have come to regard the German "peace offensive," such as appeared imminent at the outset of the crisis, as a manoeuvre, far more dangerous and more to be dreaded than war to the knife.

Gustav Hervé refuses to accept the prevailing view, and maintains in an editorial today that the world is mistaken about Michaelis, whom he considers not a mere puppet of the militarists but an intelligent modern statesman of the same type as Helfferich. Hervé explains the crisis as follows:

Germany needs peace. Her leaders, military as well as political, realise that she is nearing the end of her tether. Bethmann was willing to sponsor this view, but Bethmann was taboo to the Allies as the man of the "scrap of paper." Besides, the militarists considered that to allow Bethmann to indorse a liberal peace formula without their interference would be regarded as a sign of weakness by their enemies. They got together, "beat the drum" of German invincibility to show the world how far Germany was from weakness. Then they put in their candidate, untarred by the brush of Bethmann's blunders, and upon whom they can rely to handle with dexterity when the time comes the peace offensive which they know to be necessary. Hervé sums up:

"Michaelis means German peace manoeuvres directed through financial circles. It was because I foresaw some such move that I attacked the pacifist propaganda here, directed through a newspaper, and that I allowed myself to ask Joseph Caillaux whether he was not the hidden patron of that dubious enterprise."

The newspaper in question, La Paix, started with a flourish of trumpets at the beginning of June, and with an actual sale of a few thousand copies is alleged to have printed a hundred thousand daily. It was certainly freely distributed, and equally certainly was neither hostile to Caillaux nor actively bellicose. To take one instance, it devoted but half a column on an inside page, with a single headline, to the arrival of the American soldiers on French soil. It is stated that Eclair, whose circulation had fallen to a thousand or so, is about to print a hundred thousand daily, with strong backing of Catholic tendency.

This propaganda has great interest to America in the sense that should the German peace manoeuvre eventualise those who direct the propaganda here will make capital of any sign on America's part in accepting the German proposals at face value. It is consequently of the utmost importance that nothing be said or written in America capable of being used to blind French eyes to the all-paramount necessity of defeating Germany before a durable peace can possibly be guaranteed.

Bombs Sink U-Boat in Baltic.

PETROGRAD, July 19. — The North and South Agency reports that a Russian destroyer has sunk a German submarine in the Baltic by dropping bombs on it, and that the crew of the submarine was drowned.

AMERICA NOT TO JOIN ALLIES' CONFERENCE

Problems to Come Up at Paris Are Held Not to Concern This Country.

WILL DEAL WITH BALKANS

Washington Foresees Later Discussions in Which the United States Will Participate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The United States Government has been invited to be represented in the Allies' conference to be held in Paris this month, but will probably not be represented, as it was made known by high officials here today that the moment was not considered opportune to participate. It may be considered advisable at a later time for America to join in such a conference, when questions arise which will concern the United States.

It was learned in an authoritative diplomatic quarter that, although Greece has become a belligerent since the conference was called, the changed situation in the Balkans, which was foreseen with the Allies' knowledge of events that were to transpire in Greece, made it advisable for the Allies to consider at the conference questions which are now pressing concerning the Balkans. The first considerations will be military, having in view efforts to be directed against Turkey, with the aim of destroying Turkey's assistance to the Central Empires; against Bulgaria, liberating Greek territory from Bulgarian invaders and weakening Bulgaria's aid to Austria and Germany, and the recovery of Rumania.

The Saloniki campaign is known to be one of the subjects for discussion, and it is presumed that the advisability of an advance there, aided by Greece's forces, is a leading consideration. Already the Allies have more than 700,000 men in that sector, with Greece able to add another 250,000 as soon as they can be mobilized and equipped.

The political questions to come before the conference relate to the boundary of Albania, which is to be fixed definitely in order to avoid contentions and difficulties in the future; assurance to Serbia of the restoration to her of Bosnia and Herzegovina; a rectification of the frontier of Montenegro, and the consideration of Italian claims respecting the eastern shores of the Adriatic. The Italian claims are considered the most seriously embarrassing of all questions to come before the conference, and it is doubted if any final decision respecting them will be obtained at the gathering.

The problems of maintaining lines of communication in the Mediterranean and the submarine operations in those waters also will receive a large share of the conference's consideration. From information available here, the submarine menace in the Mediterranean has not decreased, although it is impossible to get authoritative indications that it is increasing. The Allies' needs in the Mediterranean are growing, and the embarrassment caused by submarine activities, therefore, has grown in proportion. It is still necessary for the Allies to rely to a great extent upon the Italian line across the Adriatic through Albania, which minimizes the dangers from enemy U-boats.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

2 GERMAN ATTACKS ON FRENCH LINES

Continued from Page 1.

were captured by us in an unsuccessful hostile attack upon one of our advanced posts east of Oosttaverne.

"There was considerable artillery activity on both sides in the night."

Berlin Claims Gains Near St. Quentin.

BERLIN, July 19, (via London.)—The capture of French positions on a front of a kilometer southwest of St. Quentin is announced by the War Office. Artillery fighting in Flanders continues.

The official statement concerning these operations says:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—In Flanders the artillery duel continues. In spite of the rain, the fighting activity of the concentrated artillery masses was very lively throughout the day and the night. Violent reconnoitring thrusts by the British in the coastal region and east of Ypres were frustrated before our lines.

On the Artois front the

WHOLE SHIP ABLAZE, GUNNERS FOUGHT ON

Desperate Resistance of American Bluejackets on Tanker Moreni Drew Cheers from Germans

BO'S'N'S LOG A THRILLER

Steamer's Steering Gear Hit, She Moved in Circles, a Sheet of Flame —Finally the Gun Broke Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A detailed and graphic account of the fight put up by the armed guard on the American tank steamer Moreni on June 12, which was so game that it won the praise of a German submarine commander, has been received by the Navy Department and was made public by Secretary Daniels today. The tanker had a two-hour running fight with the submarine and was abandoned after the shell fire from the submarine had set her ablaze from stem to stern and the last gun was out of commission.

The report, which came to Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, from Andrew Copassaki, chief boatswain's mate, who was in charge of the naval armed guard on the Moreni, is as follows:

"To Chief of Naval Operations, via Commandant, Navy Yard, New York.

"Subject. Voyage report of SS. Moreni, bound for Savona, Italy, via Beaumont, Texas, and Gebraltar.

"The SS. Moreni sailed from New York on May 3, 1917. Bore-sighted before leaving the harbor.

"May 10, held target practice. Fired ten shots from each gun. Everything was in good condition.

"Arrived at Beaumont, Texas, on May 12, 1917.

"Sailed from Beaumont, Texas, on May 14, 1917, for Gibraltar, Spain.

"On May 31, 1917, picked up motor boat from the schooner Gipsum Empress with four men on board.

"Arrived at Gibraltar on June 7, 1917.

"Sailed from Gibraltar on June 9, 1917.

"About 1 A. M. June 12, the engines stopped. I was awakened, and asked the Captain what was the trouble. He said something was wrong in the engine room, and engines had to be stopped. They remained stopped for about three-quarters of an hour.

"We were attacked by a submarine at 4:05 A. M. on June 12, 1917. She was off port quarter, about 9,000 yards away. She fired four or five shots before we located her. We swung around until our stern faced the submarine, and returned the fire at range of about 7,000 yards. Submarine stayed about 8,000 to 9,000 yards away, and for that reason our shots fell short. We sent out a radio call for assistance.

Whole Ship Ablaze.

"After a half-hour fight we were hit in the gasoline tank aft and a fire started. It was reported to me that the ammunition aft was running low. Immediately I lined up the forward gun's crew with the merchant crew to pass ammunition from forward aft. About an hour later fire broke out all over the ship and it became impossible for the men to pass any more ammunition aft. When I saw such was the case I happened to be abaft the mainmast, and called for one of the gun's crew to go forward with me. I reached the bridge, being burned on the way. The man was unable to follow. About this time steering gear was shot away, and started to go around in circles.

"Coming down off the bridge, I saw the Captain and the Boatswain, who was holding the falls ready to lower the lifeboat. The Captain said to come and get in the lifeboat, as it was starting to burn. I told him to wait. He said he would hold the boat as long as possible for me.

"I then noticed two of the gun's crew in the lifeboat. I ordered them to get out and come with me. We went forward and manned the forward gun, with which we fired four shots before the firing pin went out of commission.

"When the submarine saw our fire was coming closer she steamed full speed astern, so that we could not see her. Then as we could fire no more, and as the Captain called that the lifeboat was burning, we got into the boat. Meanwhile the engines of the ship had not been stopped and she was going around in circles, which she continued to do for about half an hour after we left.

"The lifeboat upset when it hit the water, and two of the merchant crew were lost. We swam around until we were able to get to the capsized boat, turn it over, and climb into it.

First Mate Fled Early.

"I found out afterward that soon after I went forward, during the fight, the after gun's crew and merchant crew left in their boat as fire was becoming too hot and would have burned the boat. I also found out that the First Mate of the ship left much earlier before any of the other boats, with three men, leaving behind the men who were supposed to go in that boat.

"The submarine called the boats alongside and congratulated us, shook hands with the Captain, and told us that it was the best fight they had ever seen any merchantman put up. He asked if there were any Englishmen in the boat. I told him no. The Germans treated two men who had been wounded and returned to the other boats. The commander of the submarine said he would have towed us toward the beach but for the fact that we had called for assistance.

"The submarine then left us and commenced firing again into the Moreni. She finally hit the Moreni's engine room, which stopped the engines. We then lost sight of the submarine.

"About an hour after the submarine left us we were picked up by the Spanish steamer Valbanera, (about 8 A. M., June 12, 1917,) who had received our call for assistance. The Captain of the Valbanera told me we were then about seventeen miles off Cape de Palos, Spain.

"Shortly afterward a submarine came up near the Valbanera. Officer of ship got in small boat and went over to the submarine. He returned to the ship and the submarine went round the ship, the submarine crew cheering and the Valbanera's crew also cheering, and then steamed away.

"While on the Valbanere we were given every consideration; dry clothing, good food, and good sleeping accommodations.

"We were landed in Barcelona, Spain, at 8 A. M., June 13, 1917. Reported to American Consul on arriving, who fitted crews with clothing.

Fired 150 Shots at U-Boat.

"During the fight, which lasted a little over two hours, we fired about 150 shots, but, as the steering gear was shot away, and the ship was going around in circles, we could get no range. The submarine fired about 200 shots while we were on the Moreni, of which about forty-five found their mark.

"Sailed from Barcelona, Spain, on S. S. Antonio Lopez, June 25, 1917, for New York.

"Arrived at New York at 11 A. M., July 13, 1917. Reported to commanding officer, receiving ship at New York, at 11:45 A. M., and later to the commandant, Navy Yard, New York.

"(Signed) A. COPASSAKI, C. B. M."

The armed guard on the Moreni was composed of the following:

Andrew Copassaki, Chief Boatswain's Mate, (in charge,) 2,096 Daly Avenue, New York.

Gardiner Conover, Boatswain's Mate, first class, Lincroft, N. J.

George Scholl, Coxswain, 8 Franklin Avenue, West Orange, N. J.

Thomas R. Smith, Gunner's Mate, third class, address unknown.

Lonzo F. Alford, seaman, Couch, Mo.

Robley D. Arpin, seaman, second class, Clark, S. D.

Edward J. Smith, seaman, second class, 312 East 142d Street, New York.

John S. Long, seaman, second class, 321 Elm Street, New Britain, Conn.

Joseph Kennedy, seaman, second class, 133 Washington Place, Passaic, N. J.

Ross A. Liddie, seaman, second class, Evans Mills, N. Y.

Charles J. Whyman, seaman, second class, 14 West Twenty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J.

Harry J. Riley, seaman, second class, 227 Park View Avenue, Bangor, Me.

Paul J. Schmidt, seaman, second class, Worthington, Minn.

EXPLAINS OMISSION OF ALLIES' FLAGS

Miss Wetmore Tells of Agreement with Mr. Speyer Made Before America Entered War.

S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, said yesterday that he believed the patriotism of James Speyer should not be questioned on the ground that when he gave to the National League for Women's Service last March the use of two buildings he owned at 257 and 259 Madison Avenue, he specified that none but the American flag should be flown from his property. The National League for Women's Service is an outgrowth of the National Security League.

"Mr. Speyer was one of the first members of the National Security League," said Mr. Menken. "He went to the first Plattsburg camp. He is a native American, and has shown his patriotism in many ways. I do not consider that there should be any reflection upon him because he stipulated that only the American flag should be flown from the buildings, the use of which he donated to the National League for Women's Service."

Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman of the National League for Women's Service, who made the arrangement with Mr. Speyer, sent to THE TIMES from her summer home in Newport, a statement last night in which she replied to a telegram sent by THE NEW YORK TIMES asking her why the league consented to refrain from flying the flags of the Allies from its headquarters, and whether she thought it should continue to meet this condition. In her statement Miss Wetmore said:

In reply, I would say, the same question asked by THE TIMES was asked and answered in a letter written early in May, which I give in full:

National League for Women's Service,
257 Madison Avenue, New York.

Dear Miss—Your letter of May 7 has been referred to me. When Mr. Speyer gave the National League for Women's Service the use of his two houses, we were perfectly well aware that, like many Americans of foreign birth, Mr. Speyer's sympathies naturally leaned toward his native land and its people with whom he had close financial relations. When war was declared Mr. Speyer made his stand very clear, and immediately severed all his German connections. He spoke as an American, acted as such, and offered the league his two houses.

Mr. Speyer requested that only the American flag be flown. The league is an American organization, and as such we did not see the impropriety of flying it alone. We are one heart and soul with the allied nations. We share one cause, we hold one faith; together we shall accomplish one great purpose. This is the message our flag proclaims to all.

If, however, the flag of our country is not an all-sufficient symbol for you to take service under, I quite understand your unwillingness to join in the work of the National League for Women's Service. MAUDE WETMORE, Chairman.

Miss Wetmore's letter tends to create the impression that Mr. Speyer was born in Germany. He was born in New York City.

Mr. Speyer is in Santa Barbara, Cal. In reply to a query he sent a telegram on Wednesday night in which he referred the question of the flags to Miss Wetmore, "who will confirm that it was understood that none but our national colors should be displayed from these Madison Avenue houses."

SEIZE SECOND IRISH PAPER.

Limerick Police Suppress The Factionist, a Sinn Fein Organ.

LIMERICK, July 19.—The Sinn Fein organ, The Factionist, which has been appearing for some months, was suppressed today. The police seized the plant.

The seizure of the Factionist plant follows similar action taken by the Dublin police and military authorities on Wednesday in the case of the Sinn Fein weekly, Kilkenny People.

Holds Irish Delegates Back.

LONDON, July 19.—The Government has refused passports to the two delegates, O'Brien and Campbell, of the Irish Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party to proceed to Stockholm and Petrograd. These delegates were appointed to attend the Socialist conferences to be held at an early date.

GERMANS CUT GAP IN RUSSIAN LINE

Berlin Reports Piercing of Positions in Northeast Galicia on a Wide Front.

BIG BATTLE ON IN SOUTH

Russians Reoccupy Novica, but Withdraw to Eastern End of Village Under Heavy Losses.

BERLIN, July 19, (via London.)—The Germans in East Galicia have penetrated the Russian positions near Zlochow on a wide front, according to an official communication issued this evening. The region of the fighting is forty miles northeast of Lemberg, capital of Galicia. The communication says:

Challenged by the offensive which the Russians have begun on our fronts by order of their Government and in spite of their peace assertions, we have launched a counterattack in Eastern Galicia. German corps have pierced Russian positions east of Zlochow on a wide front.

An early communication read as follows:

Eastern Theatre. Army group of Prince Leopold—The artillery activity south of Dvinsk and Smorgon, which has been lively for days, continued yesterday.

Northwest of Lutsk and on the East Galician front shock troop operations, which also brought about an increase in artillery activity, resulted in the capture of numerous prisoners.

South of the Dniester River the Russians attacked with strong forces the height positions south of Kalusz which we had recaptured. They were repulsed everywhere with heavy losses.

Between the wooded Carpathians and the Black Sea there were no fighting actions of importance.

Macedonian Front—Between Lake Ochrida and Lake Presba, on Dobropolje, and on the left bank of the Vardar there was lively artillery activity.

VIENNA, July 19, (via London.)—The Austrian official communication issued today says:

South of Kalusz the Russians attempted with strong forces to recapture the heights we won from them. The efforts failed with heavy enemy losses.

North of the Dniester, as far as Brody, our successful shock troop operations have brought about lively artillery firing which, especially early this morning, increased on some sectors to great violence.

Also in Volhynia Austro-Hungarian and German shock troops have been active with favorable results.

PETROGRAD, July 19.—The desperate battle for Novica, in the Middle Lomnica region of South Galicia, continues unabated. After having stormed through the village again the Russians, because of heavy losses, withdrew once more to the eastern end, which they are holding under strong counterattacks. The Army Headquarters report of the general operations yesterday is appended:

Western Front—As the result of a night attack our detachments occupied the village of Novica, to the south of Kalusz, but suffering great losses in this operation withdrew to the eastern end of the village. Two enemy attacks on the above mentioned detachments were repulsed by our fire.

In the engagement near Novica on Tuesday we captured three machine guns, eight officers, and 220 men.

Rumanian Front—Fusillades have occurred.

Caucasus Front—Our scouts attacked three Turkish cartels ten miles south of Petrakale; seized prisoners, and burned the bridge across the River Karshut-Zarasi.

V. C. FOR NAVAL EXPLOIT

But Authorities Won't Tell How Sanders Won His Decoration.

LONDON, July 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—For the second time in the course of the war, the Victoria Cross has been awarded without any detailed account of the reason being published. The first instance was that of Commander Gordon Campbell of the navy; the second instance is Lieut. Commander W. E. Sanders of the Naval Reserve. The official notice of the honor to Sanders says merely: "In recognition of conspicuous gallantry, consummate coolness and skill in command of one of his Majesty's ships in action."

Sanders was commissioned in the Naval Reserve as a sub-Lieutenant a year ago. The rule is that an officer shall serve eight years as a Lieutenant before getting further advancement, but he has risen by special dispensation from sub-Lieutenant to Lieutenant Commander in less than a year. He is a native of New Zealand and is 30 years old.

"He is one of the most capable youngsters we have picked since the war began," said an officer at a naval base the other day. "Of course, we all know what he got the V. C. for, but it is of such a peculiar nature that nothing could possibly be published. You may properly say, however, that it was one of the most brilliant minor engagements of the war."

RUSSIAN RIOTERS NOW REPENTANT

Continued from Page 1.

mobiles. All over the city they are subjected to scrutiny and any suspects are arrested. One automobile attempted to dodge the patrols. It was caught and found to be occupied by persons who were distributing anarchistic handbills. The occupants showed fight and were beaten soundly by Cossacks and then taken into custody.

Minister of Justice Resigns.

M. Pereveizeff, Minister of Justice, resigned today. His action was due partly to the revelations in a letter from General Brusiloff's Chief of Staff to the effect that Nikolai Lenine, the radical Socialist, is an agent of the German General Staff and is connected with the alleged chief German agent in Russia, Maszta Koslovsky.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Executive protested through Minister of Foreign Affairs Tereschtenko and Minister of Ways and Communications Nekrasoff against the impending publication of this letter on the ground that there was insufficient evidence against Lenine. M. Pereveizeff dissented, and a hot discussion between himself and M. Terieschtenko and M. Nekrasoff followed. It became known at Wednesday's Cabinet meeting that the Workmen's and Soldiers' Executive had demanded the resignation of M. Pereveizeff.

The military authorities this morning searched the office of Lenine's newspaper, Pravda. Among the documents discovered was a letter from a German at Haparanda, Sweden, expressing satisfaction over the activities of the Maximalists and the hope that they would succeed in securing a preponderating influence in Petrograd. The writer also expressed the conviction that Germany would be victorious in the war, but maintained that it was indispensable to hasten everything toward the conclusion of peace.

Shortly after the official search a party of wounded soldiers raided the office and destroyed copies of the newspaper.

Acting on instructions from the Military Governor of Petrograd, the military authorities of Pavlovsk have arrested Mme. Soumerson, who, according to the information in the hands of the General Staff, is in close relations with a Maximalist named Fuerstenberg, alias Ganeski, a resident of Stockholm. The War Minister has been informed that Fuerstenberg, through Mme. Soumerson, established communication between Petrograd and Germany. A search of her house is said to have led to the discovery of voluminous commercial correspondence and accounts and checkbooks.

Large crowds of arrested soldiers, sailors and workmen, numbers of machine guns and rifles, and quantities of cartridges were brought to the military headquarters here Wednesday. The soldiers seized 150,000 cartridges from the workmen in one district of Viborg.

An infantry regiment which came from Krasno-Selo take part in the armed demonstration expressed regret to the military commander for their share in the disturbances and asked to be permitted to return to their garrison. The commander gave his consent.

UNARMED WOMEN DISARM WORKMEN

Incidents Amusing as Well as Serious Witnessed in Petrograd's Aimless Riots.

BY HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 18, (2 P. M.)—Petrograd is divided into two camps, the Neva forming the boundary line. The bridges across the river are held by troops. The disarmament is almost complete. On the northern or Viborg side, where the Summer residential district is situated, as well as the factories, the anarchists hold General Durnovo's palace and Ksnesinski palace, belonging to Mlle. Kshesinska, the famous dancer. From the upper windows of the British Embassy it is possible to see the anarchists moving about on the other side of the river, where their headquarters are situated.

Throughout the night the Government endeavored to regain control of the city. Today the capital is alive with military activity. Motor lorries filled with loyal troops are parading the streets. Workmen are still to be seen on the pavements, but no tramcars are running, the shops are still closed and rain, which poured all night, continues. The Nevsky Prospect remains much in the same condition as last night.

The disorder yesterday was accompanied by many amusing incidents. I saw a boy continuing to paint the top of a lamp post while bullets whistled down the streets. At another place a bread queue did not go to the trouble of seeking shelter from stray bullets. One of the captured motor cars was found with some anarchists and two women of bad character inside. Outside the Engineers' Institute the women of one of the women's battalions themselves unarmed—surrounded a number of armed workmen and disarmed and arrested them.

TROUBLE'S ORIGIN OBSCURE.

Little Enthusiasm Shown by the Mutinous Soldiery.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 17, (Evening.)—After a lull this morning disturbances began again about midday. Motor cars with machine guns appeared and fired volleys straight down the Nevsky and Liteiny Prospects, causing a panic and wounding many persons.

The rest of the day was a curious phantasmagoria. In many streets people walked about quietly, children were at play, there was little excitement and no panic was visible. Occasional street corner meetings maintained an endless and not unamicable discussion of questions of State.

Throughout the afternoon there was a continual movement of armed troops who displayed red banners with Leninite watchwords. Occasional shots were fired early in the afternoon, and there was shooting on the Field of Mars, near the British Embassy, but it is difficult to know whether much harm was done.

Lorries, armored cars, and commandeered private cars full of soldiers rushed by, sometimes with banners, sometimes without. Most of the processions marched to the Taurida Palace, where they are addressed by members of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Only about four regiments are out. The rest either hold aloof or actively support the council. A considerable force is available for guard work, and so there has been little looting.

Endless processions today crossed Trinity Bridge from the fortress side of the river. I did not notice much enthusiasm. Most of the soldiers looked rather tired and bored, and none could give any intelligible reason for their demonstration.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has been working hard, sending delegates to factories and barracks, and has issued several excellent appeals, in which it is supported by the Council of Peasant Deputies.

The Leninites, though denying responsibility for organization of disturbances, seem inclined to follow a line of their own and have begun speaking in the name of the commission they formed in the labor section of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. The relations between the Council and Leninites are growing very strained and the Council in one of its appeals openly attacks the Leninite paper, Pravda.

A big strike movement has begun. Many important works have stopped during the day and workmen, frequently armed, are taking part in processions. The origin of the movement is very obscure, but it is probably German. It has direct connection with the Government crisis, of which the majority of the people are hardly aware.

The trouble began in the First Machine Gun Regiment, where a clique of agitators has long exercised a demoralizing influence. Delegates of the regiment roused the grenadiers, who were excited by the disbandment of their regiment at the front. Next the Moscow regiment reluctantly came over. It was followed by parts of a few other units. Today about 5,000 sailors came up the river from Kronstadt and after marching around the Petrograd side went to the Taurida Palace. They said they had been called up by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and were surprised to find they had not been.

The Council is engaged in the double task of trying to allay the excitement among the soldiers and workmen and to prop up or modify the Government. It has forbidden the remaining eleven Ministers to resign. These Ministers are having a somewhat adventurous career. The building in which they sat today was fired on from a lorry, but no harm was done.

Four soldiers, by the way, came into the Hotel de l'Europe last night and asked for Henderson and Thomas, (the English and French Cabinet Ministers,) Whether they wanted to arrest them or whether they wanted them to help allay the excitement is not clear.

Toward evening the centre of the city grew quieter, only perspiring stragglers wearily trudged off in search of rest and food.

The word counter-revolution seems to have been used as the chief bait to draw out the soldiers, besides talk against the offensive and war generally. The Government, the moribund Duma, and capitalists generally are, in the jargon of the Pravda, credited with counter-revolutionary tendencies. The masses, however, understand little of these things and under cover of the mass movement obscure and insidious influences are at work for their own ends.

There is some shooting this evening, coupled with thunder and rain. There is a glimmering of hope that reason may prevail over this extraordinary outburst of unreason and wanton violence.

RIOT CASUALTIES 500.

Outbreak Was Predicted a Month Ago by Minister of Justice.

LONDON, July 19.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says the number of killed or wounded in the two days of disorder there is estimated at about 500.

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—The outbreak in Russia and the extent of the armed disaffection were forecast nearly a month ago by M. Pereveizeff, Russian Minister of Justice. In an interview with a correspondent of a Stockholm paper, he said:

"I am convinced that the Bolsheviki troops will soon carry their activities to a crisis, compared wherewith all their previous crimes will have been a mere trifle. When that day comes, and it will come soon, it will be time to make a final reckoning with this lawless element. We reckon that the Bolsheviki already have two machine gun regiments of desperate men, who sleep with weapons beside their beds."

Monday's riots, in connection with the resignation of Finance Minister Shingaroff, which is generally considered here to indicate a critical financial situation in Russia, caused a drop in the ruble exchange rate of four points to 69.

Active Bolsheviki propaganda is being conducted here, especially among returning Russian emigrants, by various agents of Socialist Lenine's faction, including especially two women. One of them accompanied Robert Grimm, the Socialist internationalist and German agent, from Switzerland through Germany to Russia in May. He was expelled from Russia as a result of efforts on the part of the Germans to conclude a peace with Russia.

AZEF PRISONER OF GERMANS.

Long Hunted by Russian Revolutionists as Traitor and Spy.

COPENHAGEN, July 19. — Berlin newspapers received here report that Eugene Azef, who eight years ago was the head of the Russian Fighting Socialists, is among the Russian civilians interned in Berlin.

Azef, in order to escape the vengeance of the revolutionists, fled from Paris after Vladimir Bourtzeff, a Russian revolutionist, had charged him with being a police spy. He became a wanderer, traveling under various names. When the war broke out he was in Germany and was interned, according to the report.

Later he fell sick and was removed to a hospital, and finally appealed to the Russian Prisoners of War Committee for assistance.

Azef at the time the disclosures were made against him was reported to have played the double rôle of Russian Socialist and spy for the Russian secret police for eight years. He is said to have facilitated the arrest of hundreds of revolutionists, disclosed dozens of plots against high officials, and even to have been the organizer of assassinations. Among the high personages whom Bourtzeff charged with death as a result of Azef's machinations were Grand Duke Sergius and M. von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior.

After the revelations of Bourtzeff it was asserted that Azef was being hunted by the revolutionists, who had sworn vengeance on him. In 1910 Azef was reported to have been assassinated in Wiesbaden.

FRANCIS ESCAPES PLOT TO KILL HIM

Attempt Made in Finland to Blow Up Train on Which Ambassador Was Traveling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 19.—A mysterious attempt against the life of David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Petrograd, is reported.

As the Ambassador was on his journey home, a large railway bridge near Wiatha, in Finland, over which the Ambassador's train should have passed, was blown up. No one was wounded, and the Ambassador after two days' delay arrived at Happaranda, Sweden.

SECESSION OF FINLAND VOTED BY THE DIET

Autonomy Bill Adopted After Rejection of Proposal to Submit It to Russia.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, July 18.—The Finnish Diet, having by a vote of 165 to 27, declared the necessity of immediately voting the Autonomy bill, adopted it forthwith in full by a vote of 136 to 55.

The Diet rejected by a vote of 104 to 86 an amendment by Deputy Cuallas proposing that the bill should be submitted for the approbation of the Russian Provisional Government.

NEUTRALITY VIOLATED, HOLLAND CHARGES

Asserts Officially That British Attacked German Ships in Territorial Waters.

THE HAGUE, July 19.—An official announcement issued by the Navy Department tonight says the British attack on German steamers July 16 occurred within Dutch territorial waters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 19, (via London.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a telegram from The Hague saying: "As soon as the Dutch Government has established beyond a doubt the fact that the English Navy attacted German merchant ships in Dutch waters, as eye-witnesses already have testified, it will, in all probability, demand the extradition of the seized German ships."

The press has been remarkably reticent in its comment regarding the Dutch-English incident, but the conviction is general here that Holland would in no circumstances brook any violation of her sovereignty in Dutch waters, and would not even stop at taking up arms in defense of her rights.

Have you seen Harmony's new KIT package?

The new size—
More convenient—
Fits any pocket—
Keeps tobacco better—

10¢

HARMONY

A Blend of Five Famous Pipe Tobaccos

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



Kennedy Loft Building, New York.
John B. Snook Sons, Arch. & Engs.

"Turner for Concrete"

You have decided to build in concrete?

So did Pierce-Arrow. Loose-Wiles, National Biscuit Co., Arbuckle—they employed Turner. Who will you employ?

TURNER Construction Co



Half-Yearly Sale Of Metric Shirts

$1.50 Shirts.....$1.10
$2.00 Shirts.....$1.35
$2.50 Shirts.....$1.85
$3.50 Shirts.....$2.65
$5.00 Shirts.....$3.85
$9, $8.50, $7.50..$6.45

Reputation needs no "bull" —only a Bulletin of Prices.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

Window Shades

Any window or wall opening can be satisfactorily shaded. Our window shade experts will tell you how, and the cost, as well as select, for your approval, the type of shade and quality of cloth to meet your individual requirements.

Ordinator Co.
101 Park Avenue
(40th Street)
Telephone Vanderbilt 3250

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Suits of Unfinished Worsteds Will Be Quickly Finished At This Reduction

Here is an unusual assortment of very quiet, gentlemanly suits, of retiring disposition—in need of a spokesman, only to attract attention to the fact that they are here.

They are unfinished worsteds, of that refinement of pattern and colorings admired because of its well-bred unobtrusiveness.

Fine stripes, visible and invisible, self shades or quietly harmonizing contrasts—each suit cut in the best of taste, two- or three-button models, quarter-lined—good for Summer or until late in the Fall.

Were very unusual values and widely bought at their original price, $32.50.

They are reduced, in our general end-of-the-season clearance, to $27.50.

Summer Comforts in Suits
Special attention is directed to W. & H. Regular Lines of Tropi-Cool Suits at $28 and Porostyle Suits at $32.

No Charge for Alterations

Weber and Heilbroner
Five Clothing Stores
30 Broad · 241 Broadway · 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway · 42d and Fifth Avenue

ADVERTISEMENT.

When You Suffer from eating or drinking, take 6 Bell-ans in a little hot water and you'll see what quick and pleasant relief Bell-ans gives.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contain no harmful or deleterious substance.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Help Us to Keep Down the Price of Merchandise

By Eliminating

The Returned Goods Abuse

This advertisement is written at the request of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense.

Merchandise bought needlessly and subsequently returned means waste, reduced efficiency, a loss to us, and inevitably higher prices to you.

But This Appeal is Made Primarily in the National Interests, Not Ours.

Waste is at all times deplorable, but at a time like this it is particularly reprehensible, because it is inconsistent with patriotism.

We are not withdrawing the Returned Goods privilege.

Use it, but do not abuse it.

You owe it particularly to the American Government now!

The following rule will be enforced on and after August 1st, 1917:

No goods will be received for credit that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt.

THE LARGEST HABERDASHERY BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce at Unusually Low Prices a

Special Sale of Haberdashery

Enabling You to Lay in Complete New Supplies at Material Savings

1,800 Worsted Bathing Suits
Formerly Priced at $3.00
$2.35 Each
Guaranteed fast colors—plain blue, black or Oxford, and fancy stripes.

1,200 Suits of Pajamas
Formerly $2 and $1.65
$1.35 Each
Made of crepe and mercerized materials and reasonably priced at original markings.

1,200 Worsted Bathing Suits
Formerly Priced at $4.50 and $4
$3.45 Each
Many of them with fancy stripes; plain colors, blue, black or Oxford. Guaranteed fast colors.

2,400 Suits Madras Pajamas
Formerly Priced at $2.50 and $2
$1.65 a Suit
Plain colors, highly mercerized, and fancy stripes, of very unusual quality.

250 Terry and Beach Robes
Formerly $4 and $3.50
$3.15 Each
An excellent assortment and good colors—extremely useful throughout the Summer.

600 Suits Silk-and-Cotton Pajamas
Formerly $5 and $4.50
$3.85 a Suit
Materials of character and durability—comfortable—in fit and well tailored throughout.

12,000 Shirts and Drawers
Specially Priced at
55 Cents a Garment
White Checked Nainsook, athletic shirts and knee drawers, of very unusual quality.

3,600 Union Suits
Formerly Priced at $1.50
$1.15 Each
White open mesh Madras, athletic style. A big value at their original price.

Also Complete Assortments of Tennis, Golf and Outing Shirts, $1.75 to $12

At All Eleven Stores

241 Broadway · 345 Broadway · 775 Broadway · 1185 Broadway · 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway · 58 Nassau · 150 Nassau · 20 Cortlandt · 30 Broad · 42nd and Fifth Ave.

CITY BOARDS READY FOR ACTUAL DRAFT

Provost Marshal General Notified That New York's Organization Has Been Completed.

EXAMINATIONS BY MONDAY

Surgeon General Gorgas Issues Special Warning Against Those Who May Seek to Exaggerate Ailments.

The last of the 189 local draft exemption boards in New York City completed its preliminary work at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and half an hour later Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling, the representative of the Federal Bureau in the Adjutant General's office at Albany telegraphed to Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, U. S. A., the Provost Marshal General of the United States, that New York City was ready for the draft. News received from other points in the State indicated that the whole State would be ready by midnight.

The local exemption boards which had not finished numbering the registration cards in their districts worked all night Wednesday and continuously yesterday until the last card had been serially numbered as required by the regulations, and the list of registrants, with the number of each opposite his name, made up and mailed to Washington. These boards have been in a great many instances entirely reorganized since President Wilson announced the original personnel, and it was this which in many instances delayed the completion of the preliminary work in the city.

As soon as the draft is completed in Washington every board in New York City will be ready to begin the examination of the men who will be drafted into the first national army. The examinations, however, are not expected to start before Monday, when the first of the drafted men will report at their district headquarters to be examined.

The regulations governing the physical examination of men drafted into the service were received yesterday. They were drawn up by Surgeon Gen. Gorgas, and the requirements are such as to indicate that only those who are fit in every particular will be accepted for duty.

Warning Against Malingerers.

"It is important," General Gorgas states, "that the examining physician should realize that there will be a certain proportion of men among those presenting themselves for examination who will endeavor to obtain exemption by dissimulation, varying from exaggeration of an existing condition not disqualifying to downright malingering, and he should be prepared to protect the Government and himself against such attempts at deception."

The table of accepted measurements follows:

Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.
5.1	118	5.10	155
5.2	120	5.11	162
5.3	124	6	169
5.4	128	6.1	173
5.5	130	6.2	183
5.6	132	6.3	192
5.7	134	6.4	197
5.8	141	6.5	204
5.9	148	6.6	211

Where the drafted man is "active, has firm muscles, and is evidently vigorous and healthy," the examining physicians are authorized to permit lower weights for various heights than those given above.

It may require half an hour for the examination of each man, according to some doctors who have seen the four-page certificate of physical examination.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger last night issued a general order instructing the police to familiarize themselves with the location of board headquarters in their precincts, and to be prepared to give information to all persons who apply to them.

The official headquarters of five boards were changed yesterday. Board No. 109 is now located in Public School 161 at Ludlow and Delancey Streets; No. 145 is in Room 221A, the main building, City College; Board 52 is in Public School 50 at Driggs Avenue and South Third Street, Brooklyn; Board 2 is in Public School 22 at 349 East 140th Street, the Bronx, while Board 189 in Richmond is located in Public School 9 at New Dorp.

Philip J. McCook, Director of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, who has directed the New York City preliminary draft work, called attention last night to the fact that many persons who registered on June 5 seem to think that the numbers on their registration cards are the numbers that will figure in the drawing at Washington this morning.

"This is entirely wrong," said Mr. McCook, "and every registered man should go at once to the headquarters in the exemption district of which he is a resident and find out what his new number is. That number should be posted by tomorrow morning at the latest."

Official Thanks for Volunteers.

But for the enthusiastic assistance rendered the Mayor's Committee by large numbers of men, women, and girls, who volunteered their services to the Government, it would have been impossible, Mr. McCook said, to have completed the preliminary work in New York City yesterday. When the returns from the last of the 189 boards came in Mr. McCook and Deputy Attorney General Conkling issued the following statement expressing the thanks of the authorities to these volunteers:

> The Mayor's Committee on National Defense wishes through the press to express its thanks to the volunteers who on short notice have given such invaluable help to the cause of their country by assisting the Exemption Boards. Indeed they are still helping on this, which is probably the last day that their services will be required for that particular object.
>
> On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday we counted about 250 volunteers, of whom 105 were librarians, teachers, commercial students, students from the Hebrew Technical Institute for Girls, high school children from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and persons sent by the National League for Women's Service, Brooklyn Branch, and 40 were lawyers sent by the War Committee of the Bar of the City of New York. These men, women, and children worked with skill and zeal through the hottest days and nights of July, often until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. McCook and Mr. Conkling notified the members of all local Exemption Boards last night that the permission given them to hire clerical help to aid in numbering the registration cards and preparing the serially numbered lists applied "only in the emergency of preliminary work."

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—The preliminary arrangements for New York State's part in tomorrow's draft drawings were completed tonight, it was announced at the Adjutant General's Office. The highest serial number in the State is 7543, in Niagara Falls.

PREDICT EARLY END OF SHIPPING ROW

Goethals Supplies Denman with Information on Nearly All Points Demanded.

NO RESIGNATIONS EXPECTED

Chairman Now Says General Is Co-operating and Prompt Start on Program Is Forecast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—There was every indication today that the row over the shipbuilding program would be settled, temporarily at least, without forcing the resignation of either Chairman William Denman of the Shipping Board or Major Gen. George W. Goethals, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

They renewed their conferences this morning and General Goethals, it is understood, submitted most of the facts concerning his plans which Mr. Denman desired. There are a few details, it was stated, to be cleared up, but they do not include essential features of the program. Mr. Denman issued a statement in which he stated this substantially, and referring to the yards for fabricating steel ships, said:

"With General Goethals's assistance, we have no doubt contracts will shortly be closed."

He added that the plants would be built upon Government-owned property.

General Goethals conferred early with Mr. Denman and other members of the Shipping Board and then went back to his office, ostensibly at least to work on the additional information which Mr. Denman required. It was generally believed that there would be no radical change in General Goethals's program except that Mr. Denman probably would keep up the fight for wooden ships. There was reason to believe that there would not be an open fight over the design to be employed, and that there had been a showdown on that point.

Statement by Chairman Denman.

This is the way the situation stood tonight, when Mr. Denman made public the following statement:

"We are rapidly acquiring full information as to the contracts proposed to be let by General Goethals last Monday. We expect to receive tomorrow facts as to the amount of the estimated $150 per deadweight ton per ship which is to be spent in the Government yards and the amount which is to be spent in the private yards where the ships are fabricating. The work in the Government yards is merely the assembling of the ships. This is essential to the consideration of the contracts and determination of the commissions for executive work.

"The matter of commandeering is one for discussion with the State Department, which probably will be decided almost immediately. Although the general plan of commandeering has been approved by the Administration, how it will be worked out in detail presents questions which will receive immediate decision. We are progressing rapidly toward the perfection of a program which involves the expenditure of $750,000,000.

"The statement of the Navy Department that submarines have been sinking vessels at the rate of 1,000,000 deadweight tons a month is, as we have previously advised the public, a substantially correct estimate. We believe the larger figure mentioned in the press today to be in error, but at the rate of 1,000,000 deadweight tons a month all of the 3,000,000 tons of wooden vessels that the board's original plan in its major outline contemplated will be required, and all the steel ships that the board's efforts with the steel producers have obtained will be necessary to maintain even a working balance against this destruction.

Says Goethals Is Co-operating.

"We are receiving every assistance and co-operation from General Goethals this his great ability can give us.

"The Government fabricating yards will be built on Government and not on leased property, and no agreement looking to the giving up of any of these yards to private interests will be entered into at this time. Adequate compensation will be paid to interests which will be asked to assist the Government whose services can be accepted for the rapid construction of ships. These men are not of the type to ask stimulating profits beyond a fair return for their abilities and enterprise. With General Goethals's assistance we have no doubt contracts will shortly be closed."

There were reports today that President Wilson had intervened and was responsible for the calm which has come over the situation. This, however, was denied in Shipping Board circles.

One of the main questions for readjustment, it seemed, was the price which would be paid for the steel ship construction. It is not believed that this will involve a long argument, as it is understood that General Goethals quoted only tentative figures, and felt certain that final payment would be adjusted along the lines suggested by President Wilson.

HIGHLANDERS TO BID GOOD-BYE IN GARDEN

British Recruiting Week Will End in Patriotic Concert with Famous Singers.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE TO TALK

Three Brass Bands and Three of Kilted Pipers Will Swell Chorus of National Airs.

Final preparations were made yesterday at the headquarters of the British Recruiting Mission, 280 Broadway, for the big mass meeting in Madison Square Garden tonight, which is to mark the climax of "British Recruiting Week" in New York. All indications are that one of the biggest crowds that ever filled the Garden will be on hand to cheer the Canadian Highlanders in their final appearance in New York and listen to the elaborate musical program. Practically all the tickets for general admission to the Garden had been issued yesterday, and officials of the British Recruiting Mission advise their holders to come early and avoid the rush. The doors will be open at 7 and close at 8:15.

Thomas Chadbourne, Jr., Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, will preside over the meeting. The proceedings will open with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" in unison by all present, led by three brass bands and three bands of kilted pipers. Mme. Frances Alda will sing "God Save the King," and various war songs will be rendered by Miss Maggie Teyte, Miss Sophie Braslau, Mlle. Yvonne de Treville, and David Bispham, the audience being requested to join in the chorus. Printed leaflets with the words will be distributed for the purpose.

Lord Northcliffe and James M. Beck will be the speakers of the evening. Finally, as a special attraction, the meeting will be the occasion for the first appearance in public of the dancers Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, since one went into the British Royal Flying Corps and the other into the movies. Mr. Castle has obtained a special leave of absence from his post in Canada, where he is acting as instructor at an aviation training camp.

The Highlanders yesterday, before going to Brooklyn, visited Wall Street, arriving about noon and suspending business temporarily in both the New York Stock Exchange and the Consolidated Exchange. They also visited Governors Island, where they were reviewed by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

In the afternoon the "Kilties" were taken in buses from the Seventy-first Regiment Armory to the Brooklyn end of the Manhattan Bridge. There a battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment, with Borough President Pounds and other members of the Brooklyn Reception Committee, met them. Mr. Pounds welcomed the visitors to Brooklyn, and a recruiting meeting was held, addresses being made by British officers.

A big recruiting rally, organized by Mrs. J. Hungerford Milbank, the first woman in America who ever raised her girl to be a soldier, and who in doing so organized the Women's Columbian Regiment, is to be held in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon. A large number of prominent speakers have been invited.

Lieutenant Gardner, in charge of the recruiting office of the Marine Corps in New York, announced yesterday that the corps is now within less than a thousand men of its full authorized war strength, having 29,332 men enrolled of a total of 30,000 needed.

Lieutenant Gardner learned yesterday that Walter C. Forse, 19 years old, of Binghamton, N. Y., who was recently rejected for enlistment by him because of a missing forefinger, after walking all the way from Binghamton to New York, had walked on to Washington, and there, by a personal interview with Major Gen. Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, persuaded the General to waive his physical imperfection and take him into the ranks.

Following the announcement yesterday that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., whose father is Colonel of the Twenty-second New York Engineers, had enlisted in the ammunition train of the Sixth Division, it was reported that Ulysses Grant, 4th, who is now in the Seventh, and is a chum of young Vanderbilt, may transfer to the ammunition train to be with him.

DRAFT DRAWING PLAN CHANGED

Continued from Page 1.

son is drawn from another locality within the same jurisdiction.

"For this reason, it has been decided to abandon the drawing by thousands and to draw 10,500 numbers, which is in excess of the highest number of cards under the jurisdiction of any board. The only change in the plan will be that there will be one drawing, instead of four. The advantage will be greater simplicity. The disadvantage will be that the drawing will require ten hours to complete."

The invited guests who will sit with Secretary Baker of the War Department and watch the drawing will be members of the Senate and House Military Committees. The only other person present, according to plans tonight, will be a limited number of newspaper correspondents, photographers to take both still views and motion pictures of the historic event, and the officials of General Crowder's office who will conduct the drawing.

Numbers Will Be Drawn.

In the drawing itself there will be nine actors. The principals will be a blindfolded man, who constantly stirs the 10,500 black capsules in the great glass bowl in which they have been placed; another blindfolded man who draws the capsules from the bowl one at a time, and two announcers, one standing at each side of the bowl, and to whom the capsules will be handed in turn as they are drawn.

The announcers will break the capsules as they receive them, extract the tiny slip of paper, on which a number will be stamped, and call the number to three tally clerks. The slip will then be handed to an official in front of the bowl, who will verify the announcer's report, and, on his verification, another man, stationed at a great blackboard, will write the number in its order on the board.

The board will hold 1,000 numbers. When it is filled it will be taken out of the room, photographed, cleaned off, and returned, the drawing being continued meanwhile with a second board in use.

The numbers will be publicly announced for telegraphing to the newspapers over the country as fast as they are drawn. General Crowder at first considered a plan under which they would have been held in confidence for publication everywhere Saturday morning, but that suggestion was abandoned late tonight.

The official record of the drawing, which will be furnished to the local exemption boards, and in accordance with which they will call out the men to fill each district quota, will be made up into books of eleven pages, each page being a photographic fac simile of the blackboard. The exemption boards will take no action toward summoning their men until these books reach them through the mails.

A New Jersey Discovery.

The telephone message referred to by General Crowder in his statement came from the Adjutant General of New Jersey. When that officer learned through publication of the system of double drawing announced earlier in the day, he saw immediately that a great injustice would be done in his State because of the way in which the local boards had given serial numbers to the cards from the registrations precincts.

The New Jersey officer promptly communicated his discovery to the offices of the Provost Marshal General. A hasty conference of officials was called behind locked doors and a quick search made in the local board records of many States which have been received here. A similar situation was found to exist in many parts of the country. In some lists colored and white registrants had been classified in separate groups, and the serial numbers ran accordingly. In others, aliens were separated, receiving their own group of serial numbers.

It was a hopeless tangle. If the double drawing system should be carried out, one electron district in any exemption division might be swept clean of all its young men to fill the quota, while the other election districts in the same exemption area furnished no men whatever. In other cases it might be necessary to pass upon and exempt a thousand aliens before a single American was called to service. In others, a thousand negroes might be taken for examination before a white man was called, or vice versa.

There was only one way out, and the War Department took it. Officers of General Crowder's office congratulated themselves tonight that the difficulty in the way of the double drawing was found today rather than after the drawing. It was certain to have been discovered immediately afterward, and then it would have been necessary to declare its result cancelled and draw again.

The change in plan threw an enormous burden of work on General Crowder's office, which had to be completed tonight. In one room a score of clerks pounded away with numbering machines through the night, making up the 9,500 additional key numbers necessary. In another room fifty men, girls, and boys toiled over bowls of black capsules, rolling up the numbered slips as they were received and slipping them into the concealing gelatine covering from which they will be taken by the announcers tomorrow.

Alabama, first State on the roster of the Union, reports its largest exemption district as containing 6,925 registrants. Then in the drawing tomorrow, the numbers from 6,928 to 10,500, inclusive, can be disregarded entirely so far as Alabama is concerned.

By the same process Arizona has no interest in numbers above 6,711; Connecticut, 6,811; New Jersey, 5,765; New Mexico, 4,177; New York, 4,696; Pennsylvania, 7,682; Rhode Island, 4,068, and so on.

Late tonight General Crowder issued a second statement, explaining that no blame should be attached to local officials whose failure to shuffle the cards in their jurisdiction caused abandonment of the more elaborate plan. He also pointed out that this failure was not confined to New Jersey, but was widespread. The statement follows:

"An alteration of the mechanism of the drawing was rendered necessary this afternoon by the fact that advices received first from New Jersey and afterward from other States indicated that in some districts the cards had been serially numbered in blocks for the different election districts within exemption areas.

"Close inquiry as to the methods followed by these boards shows that these methods cannot be said to be inconsistent with the instructions they had received. It was intended, however, that numbers should be assigned to the cards in whole blocks for each exemption area and not in blocks for election districts within the exemption areas. Obviously the group system of drawing, which had been adopted, was not applicable to cards numbered in this way and a change to straight serial number drawing was immediately ordered to meet the situation.

"If press reports are to the effect that the situation in New Jersey alone was the sole, or even, the principal cause of the change in the system of the drawing, they are not justified. On the contrary, that State has been conspicuous for its efficient co-operation with the Federal Government in all stages of the execution of the self-service law."

EXPLAINS CENSUS ESTIMATES.

Based on Actual Registration Figures, Redfield Tells Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—In response to Senator Brandegee's resolution calling for an explanation of the Census Bureau's population estimates to establish quotas for the forthcoming army draft, Secretary Redfield today submitted a report to the Senate showing that the estimates were based upon actual registration figures in each State and subdivision. He pointed out that the large estimates for certain localities, particularly industrial centres, were accounted for by the abnormal gathering of men of draft age at those places to work in munitions plants.

The resolution was introduced after several Senators had charged that the population of Northern cities had been "padded" and the Southern estimates correspondingly reduced.

In computing the population the Secretary explained that the total registration, as shown by the preliminary telegraphic returns, 9,659,382, was divided by the total population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, as estimated by the Census Bureau, 103,-635,300, in order to obtain the proportion which the registrants represented of the total population.

"The resulting figure, 9.32 per cent.," said the report, "was assumed to represent the proportion which the registrants in each geographical unit represented of the total population."

STORM EXEMPTION BOARDS.

Men Anxious to Get Draft Numbers Make Trouble for Police.

From several parts of the city came reports late last night of excited groups of men of conscript age storming the headquarters of Exemption Boards in an effort to find out their numbers. Most of the trouble was in Manhattan and the Bronx.

In the Bronx the members of the boards, who were working at top speed to complete the alphabetically arranged lists of registrants which are to be posted in the headquarters, were compelled to ask for police assistance in several of the exemption areas, as men insisted on getting into the headquarters.

Acting on the order of Deputy Attorney General Conkling, discontinuing appropriations for the payment of clerks employed in the various local boards, three clerks in the board for Division 110, located in the public school at Thirty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue, quit work late yesterday afternoon. The remaining volunteer staff of three men were unable to work on through the night. A notice was therefore posted on the door of the school referring all inquirers to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station. In a short time the station house was crowded with men endeavoring to ascertain their serial numbers.

The police told them this matter was out of their jurisdiction, and referred them back to the schoolhouse. When informed of the sign posted there, Acting Captain Collyer of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station instructed a policeman to tear the sign down. The policeman was in the act of obeying these instructions when he was interrupted by two volunteer members of the local board, who produced what was said to be an authorization from the War Department for the police to take over the list from the local board and to tell prospective conscripts their serial numbers. The police refused to divulge the contents of the letter or by whom it was signed.

The police were unprepared for the work. A Sergeant was assigned to read off the numbers and a squad of men kept order on the line of applicants, which at different times had extended as far as Ninth Avenue.

Public School 33, at Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, the headquarters of Local Board 106, was the scene of considerable confusion when an excited group of men stormed the doors to ascertain their numbers and found them locked. Patrolmen referred the men to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, but it was found there that no lists were available.

SENATE FOR FOOD BOARD OF THREE

Continued from Page 1.

Reed. "I did not say that. The Senator does not state the truth."

"I think the Chair ought to call the Senator to order," said Senator Hollis. "This is no place to indulge in words of that sort or in fisticuffs or in altercation."

Senator Reed put the question of personal privilege.

"He cannot arise to a question of personal privilege by calling another Senator a liar on the floor of this body," interposed Senator Williams of Mississippi.

"I did not use that language," insisted Mr. Reed. "It remains for the Senator from Mississippi to use it."

"The Senator said 'totally untrue and absolutely false,'" insisted Senator Williams. "It is plain, palpable, and obvious to every Senator who has been listening to him for some days that the Senator from Missouri has been engaged in the business of prosecuting Mr. Hoover.

"If I had my way I would appoint one man to take charge of this food control, and I would name Mr. Hoover in the bill. I would name him particularly because of the vicious, unprovoked, unjustified attacks that have been made on him."

Senator Ashurst of Arizona approved Senator Williams's stand. He characterized Senator Reed's attacks as "wicked."

"Those who would overthrow Mr. Hoover have attacked him with a cold cruelty," said Senator Ashurst. "The chief assailant [Senator Reed] has a dirk in his belt ready to give him a thrust."

Senator Reed's amendment to confine members of the Food Board to resident voting citizens was voted down viva voce.

One-Man Responsibility.

Senator Jones of Washington offered an amendment to insert the name of Herbert C. Hoover in Section 1, saying he believed it expedient to name the Food Administrator in the bill. He wanted Mr. Hoover substituted for the Food Administration Board. When Senator Shafroth pointed out that something might happen to prevent Mr. Hoover from accepting the office Senator Jones withdrew the amendment. Senator Shafroth then offered his amendment to confine the food administration to one Commissioner.

"We ought not divide the authority," he said. "One man ought be charged with full responsibility to run the office. Fear of usurpation is visionary.

"We have had an instance in the Shipping Board of what division of authority means. I believe three men in this Food Board would produce the same tangle that the Shipping Board has got into. General Goethals and Mr. Denman are splendid men and of great aid to the country. But they disagree in matters of policy, and we have the Shipping Board in a snarl. The very disputes that occur in the Shipping Board would occur in a food board of three men.

"I agree with the Senator from Colorado," said Senator Borah. "If we have three men on that board two will merely draw salaries and one will do the work. But, really, I suppose we ought not dispute this point, as this bill has been re-drafted by 'leaders,' and we ought to follow. These astute 'leaders' on both sides of the Senate patched up this bill after a profound conference, and I suppose there ought be nothing done but adopt it. But I am going to risk my political future by voting for the Colorado Senator's amendment. I brave the wrath of the 'leaders,' because I favor making one man responsible to the nation for this food control."

Senator Jones of Washington insisted that whatever tangle the Shipping Board had got itself into was "the fault of the President."

"We authorized the President a month ago to build ships, to take over ships being built in our shipyards, and to do everything necessary to expedite shipbuilding," said Senator Jones. "He hasn't done it. Not a foreign ship has been commandeered. Why? It is for the Executive to say. The Shipping Board can be speeded up if the President takes the crisis in hand."

The Shafroth amendment to provide for a single Food Administrator was then defeated, 63 to 10. These Senators voted for it: Borah, Johnson of California, Jones of Washington, King, McNary, Myers, Pomerene, Shafroth, Townsend, and Williams. The bipartisan amendment for the board of three was next disposed of.

Senator Newlands put in an amendment to add steel, copper, iron, and aluminium to the list of articles to be controlled, but it was defeated, 50 to 27.

Senator Husting offered an amendment authorizing the President to designate by proclamation any articles that from time to time might be added to the list, but this, too, was defeated, 58 to 15.

The Senate then voted, viva voce, to accept the amendment of the Agricultural Committee adding kerosene and gasoline to the control list, this winding up Section 1, and the Senate passed on to Section 5, providing for licensing the handling of foodstuffs. Senator Harding of Ohio warned Congress not to go too far in putting what he called "autocratic power" in the hands of the Government.

An American Revolution.

"I have listened with interest to the discussion in regard to the suspension of constitutional guarantees," said Senator Harding. "That suspension began last year, when Congress undertook to fix wages. I refer to the passage of the Adamson law. When we established that principle, and the United States Supreme Court gave its assent, we laid the first stone in the structure of the socialized State.

"While we are making the world safe for democracy, we are going through the processes of revolution, and they are very likely to give the world a socialized democracy. You need not be surprised thereat. In this tumult of the world, in this contest between popular Government and autocracy, in the great revolution in Russia, and the hope for a revolution in Germany, there has come the inevitable contest between the toiling masses and those who have heretofore dominated society.

"It need not be surprising, therefore, if we ourselves are beginning to feel the processes of revolution. I am not seeking to paint a pessimistic picture, but I have a strong conviction that in this year of 1917 we have much more to do than to preserve the American Republic. We have the greater task of preserving our inherited institutions, and if this body had adopted any one of the pending amendments in whose behalf arguments were made on this floor we would have driven not one but many a wedge into the overturning of the institutions we boast today."

With the progress made today it is considered likely that the Senate will dispose of all the amendments to the Food bill by tomorrow night so that a vote upon the measure in its entirety may be reached early on Saturday. Its passage is now conceded by Democratic and Republican leaders alike.

CALLS ON CONGRESS FOR QUICK WAR ACTION

Carnegie Hall Meeting Also Gives Full Endorsement to Herbert C. Hoover for Food Work.

Declaring that the very existence of the country was in peril because certain leaders in Congress were exerting every effort to block necessary legislation, Major George Haven Putnam said last night at a meeting in Carnegie Hall that the time had now arrived when the citizens must notify Congress that they would not tolerate further delay. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Patriotic Service League.

"The men in control of Congress are opposed to the war, while the citizens of the nation are heart and soul in favor of it," he said. "Instead of combining for patriotic service to their country, Democratic Leader Kitchin of North Carolina and Republican Leader Mann of Illinois have joined hands together to prevent action. Again there is the spectacle of Speaker Clark, who said he didn't know the difference between a soldier and a convict, and of Senator Stone, a pro-German from the start, who went out of his way to insult Great Britain whenever possible. What a disgrace it was to our country to have to use Senator Stone in the consultations with Balfour and Viviani."

Resolutions were adopted condemning the inactivity of Congress in holding up the food control and airplane bills and the attack recently made by Senator Reed of Missouri on Herbert C. Hoover.

Referring to Mr. Hoover the resolutions say:

"We urge upon the Congress of the United States the necessity of the immediate enactment of a law giving wide and summary powers to the executive branch in the matter of food control, and we record our belief that the sentiment of the disinterested citizens of this country, without regard to party, is well-nigh unanimous in support of the aims and desires of the President of the United States in regard to this matter, and, further, we believe that Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, by reason of his untiring energy, unselfish devotion, and his proved capacity, as exhibited by the success of his monumental labors in Belgium, is indicated as the man to be placed in charge as chief of the administration of food control, and that he has deserved and does possess the hearty confidence of the entire American people."

Major Putnam recalled that in the early days of the civil war the cry of the people was "give us a man," and President Lincoln answered their cry with some of the greatest men the country had ever known. In the present crisis, Major Putnam said, President Wilson had appointed the best men possible without party affiliation, notably ex-Senator Root, to head the mission to Russia.

"And now our President has found the man suitable for the enormous task of shaping the food resources of the country so as to be able to supply the demands of our allies as well as ourselves," the speaker continued. "For the position of food controller he could not have picked out a better man than Herbert Hoover, whose worth has been tried and tested in the past few years."

Augustus Post of the Aero Club made a plea for the immediate passage of the Aero bill, appropropriating more than $600,000,000 for airplanes, which, he said, had passed the House in a few minutes, but has since been held up in the Senate.

A letter was read from George W. Perkins, who said that, in his opinion, the delay of another month in the passage of Federal food legislation was the height of madness. "Having given the food question considerable time and attention for the last three years," Mr. Perkins wrote, "I am convinced more and more that nothing short of Federal aid, and State aid, and city aid in the way of brains and time and money will get us out of the archaic methods now in vogue and free us from the domination of unscrupulous manipulators and gamblers in foodstuffs."

Mrs. William Cummings Story, Honorary President of the D. A. R., acted as Chairman. Alexander Hemphill, who was associated with Mr. Hoover in the work of the Belgian Relief Commission, spoke in behalf of Mr. Hoover. Professor Ellery Stowell also spoke, and George L. Usher recited an original poem.

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP



Sold in convenient bags and cartons

Blackberry Jam certainly helps out in Winter.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

It's mighty handy to have trees to hang Japanese lanterns on, but they're even more useful to give not light but shade, in hot daytimes, for afternoon lawn parties, and thus make the lawn your coolest most delightful living-room, both for your own family and your guests. Just a few trees—the real kind, full-grown with thick foliage—planted with Hicks skill and judgment—will do the stunt overnight—at little cost. Phone or write and find out how little—and how quickly!

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Today from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., and concluding Saturday at 1 o'clock

The Semi-Annual
Sale of Saks-Made
Suits for Men

Former Prices $38, $33, $30 and $28

Reduced to $23

(Small charge for alterations)

¶ We started this sale with full assortments, therefore the selection of both models and fabrics is still good. Every suit in the lot is the exclusive product of the Saks tailoring organization, designed *this season* from the pick of the world's best woolens, and tailored according to the highest standards of custom tailoring. No suits are quite like Saks at their regular prices. At this reduced figure they are values of which no New Yorker should fail to take advantage.

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Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

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The summer travel season is the time of greatest danger to baggage—numerous losses are bound to occur.

Thieves are active, hotel fires frequent, accidents and losses in transportation are common and over none of these risks can you exercise much control.

In your home you can be careful, yet even there you insure your goods. But when traveling, your baggage is at the mercy of chance. Transportation companies are only liable for baggage while in their custody, and then only partly responsible. Hotels assume little responsibility. In either case you may possibly recover only a nominal amount, and then only after vexatious delays and annoyances.

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Remember, your chance of loss is just as great on a day's trip as it is on a long tour.

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The oldest American Stock Insurance Company

Capital $4,000,000 Founded 1792 Assets Over $23,000,000

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TOMORROW'S a short day—you may need all your time for baggage checking and train catching—conserve your time for emergencies—shop today. Everything for men and boys in Summer clothes and sporting goods—ample variety, satisfying prices.

We close at noon on Saturdays.

United States Army Uniforms.
Officers' Regulation Outfits
Samples and measurement forms mailed on request.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

U. S. ARMY & NAVY UNIFORMS & EQUIPMENTS

Complete Outfits for RESERVE OFFICERS, BOY SCOUTS & ALL OTHER MILITARY AND NAVAL ORGANIZATIONS.
Also Collar Ornaments, etc.

ARMY

Khaki Coats	$9.25	O. D. Wool Shirts	$2.50
Khaki Breeches	2.50	Canteens	.40
Service Hats	1.75	Haversacks	.75
Service Shoes	6.00	Underwear	1.25
Canvas Leggings	.75	Sweaters	4.75
Fox Cloth Puttees	2.75	Shelter Tents	3.50
O. D. Cotton Shirts	1.50	Rain Slickers	5.00
		Rubber Ponchos	1.00

NAVY

Sweaters	$3.00	Bags	$2.00
Shirts	1.50	Hammocks	2.00
Trousers	1.50	Shoes	4.00
Hats	.50	Underwear	.50
Leggings	1.50	Caps	1.00
Knives	.50	Neckerchiefs	1.50
		Trumpets	5.50

NOTE OUR ADDRESS

Do not confuse our store with other firms who have adopted similar names.

ARMY & NAVY STORE CO., Inc.
Largest Government Outfitters
245 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 8th Av., Nor. Side of St.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Will Close Out—today and until noon tomorrow—

Handmade Summer Dresses
(and remaining styles from various other lines)
Regularly to $125—at $25 and $35
Of organdie, batiste, voile and handkerchief linen.

Street, Afternoon & Dance Dresses
Regularly to $95—at $25 and $45
A closing out of many lines in silk and cloth styles.

Tailored Suits in late Summer models suitable for now — or early Autumn
Regularly to $125—at $45
A large group of highly desirable styles, which have but recently been added to sale selections—plain tailored effects of serge, tricotine, etc., in the *most-wanted street* colors.

Suits—Formerly to $85—at $18 and $28
Street and sports styles—a clearance of broken lines.

Coats—Regularly to $75—at $15 and $25
Mostly sports styles in short and medium lengths.

$50 Shantung Coats at $35. $35 Linen Coats at $15.

Sheer Blouses—Regularly to $15—at $8

Street and Sports Hats—$5 and $10

Holeproof Hosiery
For Men and Women

They mean cool comfort and freedom from holes and excessive hosiery expense without any sacrifice of style, fit, finish or appearance—the most serviceable of all hosiery.

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.75; Mercerized	$2.00
Men's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 6 pairs	$3.30
For Women, 6 pairs, $2.40; Silk Lisle	$3.00
Women's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 3 pairs	$3.30

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1456 Broadway Broadway at 49th Street 44 East 14th St.
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GIVE ZONE PERMIT TO INSURANCE MAN

Washington Directs a Relaxation of the Rules in Schreiner's Case.

COMPANIES SEEK HIS AID

Stringent Regulations Likely to Govern Enemy Alien Traffic on Craft in the Harbor.

Carl Schreiner, the American representative of the Munich Reinsurance Company and President of the First Reinsurance Company of Hartford, Conn., representing several millions of dollars of German reinsurance in the United States, obtained a permit to enter the barred zones of New York City yesterday. Mr. Schreiner is now at Lake George and had refused to come to New York unless he received a Federal permit to traverse barred zones. Mr. Schreiner makes his home when in New York at the Waldorf-Astoria, which is in two barred zones, being within a half mile of both the Seventy-first Regiment Armory and the New York State Arsenal.

Officials of twelve large insurance corporations appealed to the Federal authorities a few days ago to grant permission to Mr. Schreiner to come to New York and confer with them on certain important insurance matters. United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy forwarded the request of the New York insurance men to Attorney General Gregory and yesterday Mr. Gregory telegraphed instructions to issue a permit to Mr. Schreiner. It is expected that Mr. Schreiner will come here from Lake George today.

Stringent regulations governing enemy alien travel on excursion and other passenger craft in New York Harbor probably will be issued today. While the entire waterfront constitutes a barred zone into which no enemy alien may enter, the regulations governing enemy alien passenger traffic in the harbor and rivers are not clear on several points. Marshal McCarthy asked Washington for a final definite ruling on the question a few days ago. That the ruling will bar all enemy aliens from all craft operating in New York waters is considered certain, since to permit them to travel on any of the excursion craft would make it possible for a spy to keep in touch with everything that goes on along the river fronts and in the upper and lower bays.

The statement made in the Senate on Wednesday by Senator Lewis of Illinois to the effect that Germany might have received advance information as to the departure of the Pershing troops for France, through Mexico, was commented on yesterday by an official of the Secret Service. This man said that while he was not prepared to support Senator Lewis's statement he had long been of the opinion that it was possible for Germany to get information of value through Mexico. The information he said could be telegraphed in an apparently innocent code to the border and then smuggled over the line, and after that transmitted by some prearranged way to Spain and thence into Germany by wireless.

The only German-owned wireless plant now in operation in the Western Hemisphere, so far as the Wireless Annual shows, is at Cartagena, in the Republic of Colombia. This plant has the sending radius of 600 miles by day and 1,200 miles by night. Unless the power of the station has been increased greatly it would be useless, so far as transatlantic transmission was concerned, unless used as the American land end of a transatlantic relay system which might be maintained by the use of vessels flying neutral flags. Wireless men, however, do not believe that any such relay system is in operation or that it could be maintained long before it was discovered by allied agents.

The Wireless Annual does not list any German wireless stations in Mexico. The only stations on the Mexican east coast are at Vera Cruz, Campeche and Tuxpam, and none of these have a radius of more than 400 miles. Whether or not there is a German station in Mexico which is not listed is another matter.

"If such a station does exist," said a Government official yesterday, "the United States will soon know about it."

HEIRS GET UNEXPECTED CASH

More Than $2,000,000 in Bank Added to John K. Stewart Fortune.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Two million and fifty thousand dollars distributed in six Chicago banks have been added to the known fortune of the late John K. Stewart, manufacturer of automobile accessories.

Existence of this money was unknown to the heirs, daughters, 5 and 15 years old, respectively, or their guardian until it was revealed in the probate court today. The inheritance tax on the additional sum amounts to $43,000.

Mr. Stewart's estate was probated in June, 1916, and tax was paid on $4,000,000. Mrs. Stewart died soon afterward in North Carolina. She entrusted, in addition to the $4,000,000, currency totalling $890,000 to Leander H. Lachance, her nephew. He brought it to Chicago and tax was assessed upon it. He is guardian of the children who by today's discovery become among the wealthiest heiresses in Chicago.

Award Contract for Station Finish.

The contract for station finish at the Thirty-fourth Street and Times Square stations of the Broadway subway was awarded yesterday by the Public Service Commission to A. W. King, whose bid of $178,772.22 was the lowest. Other bids ranged from $180,104 to $194,657. The commission is preparing to open the Broadway subway from the Manhattan Bridge and Canal Street to Fourteenth Street about the first of August and to have the line in operation as far north as Forty-second Street by November. Under the contract the work of finishing the stations must begin within ten days and be completed within five months.

IF really hot weather catches you still in town—in the throes of packing up for the Summer exodus—you will find a valuable safeguard for the children's health in long, open-air rides on the top of a

Fifth Avenue Bus

BUNKER COAL CASES DISMISSED BY COURT

Judge Grubb Says Evidence in Smokeless Prosecution Nullifies Indictments.

Judge William I. Grubb of the Federal District Court yesterday dismissed all the indictments against the bunker coal companies and individuals, who had been jointly indicted with the smokeless coal concerns, charged with a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, against which the Government failed to get a conviction. The dismissals were based on the ground that the defendants could not be twice placed in jeopardy.

Argument in behalf of the defendants was made by Henry A. Wise, George Gordon Battle, and James A. O'Gorman. It was pointed out that in the trial of the smokeless coal defendants testimony was admitted concerning the alleged agreement of the bunker coal operators. Frank M. Swacker, the prosecutor, told the court that the two indictments specified separate offenses, and that the companies and individuals named by the Grand Jury should be brought to trial. The court ruled that the bunker coal defendants were considered as part of the general combination, which was alleged to be in restraint of trade and foreign commerce.

The companies relieved from accusation were the Houston Coal Company, New River Coal Company, Smokeless Fuel Company, Castner, Curran & Bullitt, Inc., Crozer Pocahontas Company, Flat Top Fuel Company, Chesapeake & Ohio Coal Agency Company, Leckie Coal Company, Inc., Pocahontas Fuel Company, West Virginia Pocahontas Coal Sales Corporation, White Oak Coal Company, and C. G. Blake Company.

The individuals, all of whom are officials of the companies named, were George W. Caperton, Justus Collins, Frank Ellison, Thomas E. Houston, Kuper Hood, Thomas F. Farrell, Robert H. Gross, T. S. Crockett, Oscar M. Deyerle, and John J. Tierney.

The dismissals leave only the following defendant corporations to be tried on the bunker coal indictments: The Baker-Whiteley Coal Company, Hasler Brothers, Inc., New York & Philadelphia Coal & Coke Company, Northern Coal Company, the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, Virginia Coaling Corporation, William C. Atwater & Co., Inc., and Wittenberg Coal Company.

Judge Grubb also freed from prosecution the individuals and companies who were indicted with the smokeless coal men, and who asked for separate trials. Among them were the Wright Coal & Coke Company, Algoma Coal & Coke Company, and J. C. Pack, Louis R. Page, Jr., J. H. Parrott, and William Tams.

READY FOR BURNS DEFENSE.

Testimony in Support of Charges Ends—Wickersham Report In.

Testimony in support of the charges made against the William J. Burns National Detective Agency, by Edward W. Edwards, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, was practically concluded yesterday, and Deputy State Controller Boardman was told that at the hearing on Monday the defense would begin.

A copy of the report made by George W. Wickersham, when he was Attorney General to President Taft, in the Oregon land fraud cases, was put in evidence. The report criticised the methods employed by the agency in that investigation. Meier Steinbrink, counsel for Edwards, said that the copy was authentic and that if Job E. Hedges, counsel for Mr. Burns, would admit its authenticity it would not be necessary to call Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Taft. Mr. Hedges made the necessary admission.

A few witnesses were examined during the day, but nothing new was brought out.

COUNSELS NEW VOTERS.

Court Urges a High Valuation of America's Opportunities.

Among the sixty-four applicants who passed their final examination for citizenship yesterday before Justice Finch of the Supreme Court, nineteen were Austrians, fifteen were Italians, and five were Russians. The rest were from Ireland, Rumania, and other countries. It was the first time in a good many years when among the applicants there was not a sprinkling of Germans, who will not be eligible until after the war.

In addressing the men, who stood anxiously in front of the bench, Justice Finch said that it was very important that every person seeking citizenship should familiarize himself with the Constitution and to believe firmly in this form of government.

"A great many of you," he said, "come from countries where freedom of opportunity has been denied you. Now you will have that opportunity. You are standing on your merits, and when that priceless jewel, equal opportunity, is delivered into our keeping the duty devolves upon you to keep it sacred. I trust you understand that."

TOMPKINS ADMITS HE KILLED THREE

Breaks Down After Talking with Wife and Father and Tells of the Murder.

WAS IN FINANCIAL STRAITS

Declares Humphries Was Pressing Him for Payment of Loans and He Decided to Kill Whole Family.

Special to The New York Times.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., July 19.—George C. Tompkins, held for the murder on Sunday of E. I. Humphries and the latter's wife and son, confessed his guilt today. He has made no detailed statement, but simply told Jail Warden E. H. Knee that he "killed those three persons."

"They hounded me," Tompkins said. "I was in trouble financially, but they would not let up, and insisted on the payment of obligations that I could not meet."

Five hours after making his voluntary confession Tompkins was trying to batter his brains out in the cell which he has occupied in the county jail here since Sunday evening, following his arrest. The remarkable fortitude of the prisoner gave way almost immediately after he confessed, and this evening he is a raving maniac.

Tompkins's father, his wife, and little boy were admitted to the jail this morning to see the prisoner. They sat in the Warden's office for fully an hour conversing about various matters. Tompkins showed great agitation. He kept watching his wife and son. Finally the boy went from the room to get a drink of water. As the lad passed through the doorway of the office into the corridor outside, Tompkins turned to Warden E. H. Knee and said:

"I have been crucified for three nights; I can't stand this any longer. I killed the Humphries family."

Later, Tompkins repeated his brief confession to the Rev. Brainerd F. Haney, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Ebensburg, and Edgar Evans of the law firm of Evans & Evans, retained as counsel by Tompkins. While he did not go much into details of the crime, he told voluntarily that he had chased the elder Humphries through the cornfield, after wounding him, and that he had finally killed him at the fence near the woods.

"The bullet that struck Humphries when I fired at him in the car must have killed Mrs. Humphries, too," Tompkins said.

Tompkins intimated that he had pondered over his business relations with the Humphries until he had finally decided to kill the three. He had been in partnership with Humphries in the coal business and had obtained loans from him.

Tompkins told Warden Knee today that he had tried to strangle himself in his cell Monday, but was unable to take his own life.

That Tompkins will go into Quarter Sessions in September, plead guilty, and throw himself upon the mercy of the court is the expectation of officers. In the meantime his counsel may attempt to have a commission in lunacy pass upon the prisoner.

RIOT DRILL AT RESERVE BANK

Held for Benefit of Governor of South Carolina and Others.

The Governor of South Carolina, Richard I. Manning, and several other visitors at the office of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday afternoon saw "a riot drill."

An officer of the bank pressed a button which sounded a large gong which was heard throughout the quarters occupied by the bank. The watchman stationed at the door jumped to shut the heavy metal doors leading to Nassau Street, a junior officer ran downstairs to fasten the vaults, and clerks in various departments of the bank hurried to put away all their papers and close up their cash drawers. Practically every document was out of sight a few seconds after the sounding of the bell. Officers and clerks armed themselves with revolvers and all were ready to meet any trouble that might be presented.

It was said that in the bank there were between 70 and 80 revolvers and that the men took lessons in shooting. Some are experts, one man being able to hit the target by firing simultaneously with both hands. The drill showed how the men in the bank would act in the event of a riot or an armed attack. The visitors were amused by the exhibition, but expressed commendation for the efficient preparations that the bank has made to meet any emergency.

PRISON KEEPERS SUSPENDED

Alleged to Have Threatened Convict Witnesses.

TRENTON, N. J., July 19.—Principal Keeper Mulheron of the New Jersey State Prison today suspended John Coxon and James Devlin of Trenton, and Edgar L. Horner of Burlington County, prison deputies, after charges had been made by John F. Freeman, also a suspended deputy, that these keepers had threatened convict witnesses who had given testimony before the Prison Inquiry Commission recently. The State Board of Prison Inspectors will hear their defense tomorrow. Devlin is a brother of Prosecutor Devlin, who has charge of the Grand Jury investigation.

Justice Trenchard, charging the Mercer County Grand Jury today, called to investigate the death of Frank Casale and James Williamson, convicts, alleged to have been killed by keepers at the State Prison, and to look into other prison abuses, declared that a keeper had the right to defend himself against attack, and warned against charges based on private malice.

August Heckscher Endows Park.

Announcement was made yesterday that August Heckscher of this city would supplement a recent gift of a park to the village of Huntington, L. I., by a gift of $70,000 in interest-bearing stocks, as an endowment to assist in the upkeep of the park. It is the intention of the village authorities of Huntington to have a public celebration of the dedication of the park and this endowment in the near future.

B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S WHITE OXFORDS

(genuine buckskin)

in smart models for dress and sports wear, will be on sale to-day (Friday) at the special price of

$7.25 per pair

These are very desirable Summer shoes, and offer exceptional value.

(Men's Shoes, Sixth Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

MATERNITY

Every Thing for Mother and Baby Designed by Lane Bryant



CLEARANCE SALE

Summer Dresses, Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Negligees, Corsets, Underwear

Unusual Bargains for the Expectant Mother

Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th

Store Open Saturday Till 1 P. M.

SAYS BAFF WAS HIS FRIEND.

Joseph Cohen Testifies He Often Dined with Chicken Dealer.

Joseph Cohen, one of the four men on trial before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins charged with instigating the murder of Barnet Baff, testifying yesterday in his own behalf, denied that he had ever spoken to Antonio Cardinal, the gunman, about putting a bomb in Baff's house. Cohen said that on one occasion he was approached by a man calling himself Joseph Sorro, who said that he had been arrested for planting a bomb.

"What bomb are you talking about, and why do you tell this to me?" Cohen said he asked.

"Why, the one you only paid me $100 for when you promised to give me $300," the witness quoted Sorro as saying.

"Then I said to him," Cohen continued, "'What is this frame-up you're starting? Just step out where every one can hear you talk.'"

Cohen said that his relations with Barnet Baff had always been friendly. As proof of this he mentioned several occasions when he and the poultry dealer had dined together. The witness said that the death of Baff had caused much trouble in a financial way.

David Graff, one of the defendants, who also took the stand, declared that at the time Baff was shot he was not in the vicinity, as witnesses for the State had testified. He also contradicted witnesses for the prosecution who swore that he had been with Cardinal on the night of the murder. Asked by Justice Tompkins how he had learned of Baff's death, the witness said that one of the buyers told him. The trial will be continued this morning.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

MEN—Look Ahead—But Act Now

While You May Profitably Purchase Clothes for Immediate and Year 'Round Wear

In Our July Clearance

Men's Suits

Lot No. 1 $13.75 | Lot No. 2 $16.75

Lot No. 3 $20.50 | Lot No. 4 $24.50

Every Garment Was Taken From Our Regular Stock—and Considerably Reduced From Its Regular Price.

But if we had purchased them at this time they would sell for 15% to 20% more than the original prices—which were "Lowest-in-the-City."

Serviceable Fabrics, Desirable Models.

No Blues or Blacks included in this sale. | Size ranges incomplete in some styles.

Direct Elevators on 35th Street Side.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

SHOPPERS, Do Your Bit!

The Commercial Economy Board of The Council of National Defense

has appealed to the distributors of merchandise to relieve every available man for service in the war.

Stores employ small armies of men in the delivery departments. MANY OF THESE MEN MUST BE RELIEVED FOR NATIONAL SERVICE.

All should help minimize the work of delivery departments by carrying small packages to and from stores. All can thus set a patriotic example to others by carrying war time bundles.

In all stores numbers of men are employed in the delivery departments to correct customers' errors in addresses.

PLEASE BE SURE TO GIVE YOUR CORRECT ADDRESS AND ASK THE CLERK TO SHOW IT TO YOU AFTER IT HAS BEEN WRITTEN.

Our records show that our delivery covers:

9 Fifth Avenues in New York and New Jersey.
13 Broadways in New York and New Jersey.
23 Madison Avenues in New York and New Jersey.

Unless customers state plainly the city, borough or town in which they live, there is confusion in making deliveries. THIS COSTS MEN'S TIME.

It often happens that customers living in the numbered streets above 100th Street give the uptown address as it is known colloquially in their district. For example, Mrs. Smith, who lives at 747 West 119th Street, gives her address as 747—19th Street. This is all right in the neighborhood, but downtown the clerk in the store takes her address literally. Result—

A waste of delivery men.

People who give their downtown building addresses and neglect to state the office or room number, waste men's time.

Last week, in a certain section of the city, there were offered for delivery 3,698 C. O. D. packages, of which 981 were returned for these reasons:

501 packages returned with the statement that they were not wanted.

420 packages returned because the customers were out.

60 packages returned because the addresses were wrong.

To offer for delivery and bring back these 981 packages wasted the service of men who could otherwise be spared for war industry.

Think of it—over 500 packages returned by people who ordered goods and changed their minds. Over 400 knew they had ordered goods, but were not at home to receive them. Sixty unthinking people gave inaccurate addresses.

If you live in an apartment and your name is not known to the attendants at the door, please always give your address in care of the person whose name is known.

UNLESS YOU INTEND TO KEEP IT, PLEASE DO NOT SEND HOME MERCHANDISE FROM ANY STORE C. O. D. OR CHARGE.

Please be at home to receive your packages when they arrive. REPEATED DELIVERIES WASTE MEN'S TIME.

The following rule, based on a suggestion of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, will be absolutely enforced on and after August 1, 1917:

"No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons."

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

Store Hours: Opens 8.30 A.M., Closes 5.30 P. M.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

On Saturday the Store Opens 8.30 A. M.; Closes 12 Noon

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only

CONTINUING

The July Clearance Sale Of

MEN'S LOW SHOES

At One Low Price **$3.79**

Black and Tan Oxfords That Were Formerly $4.96, $5.94 and $6.49

Not specially purchased or imperfect goods—but dependable footwear taken from our regular stock—some smart styles—and many good looking, plain, sensible Oxfords—well made on attractive lines, of good materials. Included are some shoes with fibre soles.

Size Ranges Incomplete

The original prices were "Lowest-in-the-City." The Sale Prices Therefore Mean Additional Savings.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



Luggage That Stands The Vacation Rush

These are busy days for vacation-seekers, but no one should be so busy as not to spare a few minutes going through our Trunk and Bag Department where we have assembled dependable goods at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Fibre Wardrobe Trunk, $41.50

Three-ply veneer, fibre covered and interlined. Complete drawer section, laundry and shoe bags and Interlocking device 45x22x22 inches.

Cowhide Bag, $17.89

Of good quality cowhide, with sewn-in frame, brass lock and clutches, leather lined. Adjustable pad for fittings. 16, 18 and 20 ins.

Cowhide Suit Case, $15.74

Good quality material, double lever lock, reinforced sewn-on corners. Inside shirt fold in top. Muslin lined. Size 26 in. Vacation Trunks ranging from $8.69 to $24.74.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

Tub Silk Shirts at $3.89

Of lustrous silks that launder well; cut along comfortable lines and well tailored. White grounds with satin stripes of brown, green, blue, gray or lavender in all sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Paddle Your Own Canoe



But let it be an Old Town. We are now showing three sizes: $33.75 to $37.75; others with open gunwales, $36.75 to $40.75. In addition, you can buy paddles, cushions, sailing outfits and other accessories at prices lower than elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

Get This Book on Golf—

We have just completed an interestingly written book—in which a golf expert has set down "Tabloid Tips On The Game." You may have a copy for the asking. Come in or write for one.

Macy's—Sporting Goods Dept., Fifth Floor, Centre.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Shopping Problems

The man who is undecided about the appropriateness of a gift he must make, or the man who wishes the advice of "some one who knows" about things for his women folks, will find the attendants at the Personal Shopping Bureau ready to help him. They know the store, the merchandise and the wants of people.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

AN OWNER'S WORRIES

We understand they exist, but they are not embraced in our experience and we cannot therefore say anything about them.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

MOTOR CHANDLER CARS

Chandler Used Car Dept.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP.
1884 BROADWAY

Clearance Sale Used Cars
July 16th to 28th

Model 17—Chandler Touring
" 17— " Sedan
" 16— " Limo.
" 17— " Roadster
" 16— " Roadster
" 17— " Dem'st'r

1917 Drexel 4 Pass.
Buick 16 Touring.
1914 Lozier Touring.
Hupmobile 5 Pass.
Hudson Speedster.

All Chandler Cars Rebuilt, Repainted; Sold with a Guarantee.

HELP THE FRIENDLESS
Belgian Prisoners of War
IN GERMANY
40,000 NEED YOUR AID
John Moffat, Executive Chairman
James Marwick, Auditor
James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer
Donations and Adoptions Solicited
Offices: 360 Madison Avenue, 8th floor New York City
Mention this newspaper.



OFFICERS' UNIFORMS
AND ACCOUTREMENTS
Quick Delivery—Moderate Prices
Brooks Uniform Co.,
143 West 40th St.

DETECTIVE INDICTED IN RUTH CRUGER CASE

Lagarenne Accused Under Law Making Willful Neglect of Duty Misdemeanor.

POLICEMAN DILLON CLEARED

Swann Asks John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to Testify Before the Grand Jury.

Detective John Lagarenne, one of the first detectives assigned to search for Ruth Cruger, was indicted by the Extraordinary Grand Jury yesterday for violation of Section 1,857 of the Penal Code, which makes willful neglect of duty a misdemeanor punishable by a year in prison.

The indictment alleges that Lagarenne, when he wrote a report on the Cruger case immediately after the girl's disappearance, said that business men in the neighborhood of Alfredo Cocchi's shop gave Cocchi a good reputation but omitted to state that he had learned from other sources that Cocchi's morals were bad. The indictment sets forth that Lagarenne knew when he reported favorably on Cocchi's reputation, that Mrs. Mary L. Powers had told of an attack on her by Cocchi, and that he knew also that Mrs. Cocchi had accused her husband of infidelity.

Lagarenne was released on bail, after Judge McIntyre had fixed it at $1,000. Lagarenne had a good record for detective work before the investigation of the Cruger case.

At the same time that Lagarenne was indicted, developments yesterday tended to clear partially another policeman involved in the Cruger case. This was Edward J. Dillon, who has been accused of negligence for failure to find Alfredo Cocchi on the steamer Verdi before it sailed from this country in February. He was relieved of this charge yesterday by evidence establishing that Cocchi got away from this country in February on board the British freight ship Manchester, sailing from Philadelphia.

In his letter taking the inquiry from the hands of Commissioner Wallstein and ordering it before the Grand Jury, Governor Whitman called attention to the failure of Policeman Dillon as one of the strongest indications of police complicity in the escape of Cocchi and one of the chief causes for carrying on a different type of inquiry from that conducted by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein. Policeman Dillon, however, is still to be tried on charges of negligence in his part of the search of Cocchi's premises.

District Attorney Swann wrote a letter yesterday afternoon to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., asking him to go before the Grand Jury which is investigating the police failure in the Cruger case. This action was taken after information had been received that Mr. Rockefeller had, at the request of Mr. Cruger, called personally on Police Commissioner Woods to ask that greater efforts be put forth to find the missing girl.

Not Equipped for Detective Work.

The statement attributed to Governor Whitman finding fault with the District Attorney's office for failing to find the body of the murdered girl and intimating that the Grand Jury should investigate the District Attorney's office, as well as the police, was attributed to politics in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday. One of the chief confidential advisers of District Attorney Swann said:

"I can hardly believe that Governor Whitman made such a statement. Any one must realize on sober second thought that such an assertion is absurd. The District Attorney's office is not equipped to do detective work. There is only one detective here whose time is available for the work of investigation, and it would be hard to criticise him for failing to do what the whole Police Department failed to do. It is true that this office, at the request of Henry D. Cruger, made an investigation of his daughter's disappearance. That was done voluntarily, not as a duty imposed by law on this office."

District Attorney Swann refused yesterday to make any comment on the statement attributed to Governor Whitman. When he was told that Governor Whitman had indorsed Robert W. Bonynge for the Republican nomination for District Attorney, Mr. Swann said: "The Bonynges are all fine people. Robert W. Bonynge is no exception. I know him well, and think most highly of him."

When he was asked if he was an aspirant for renomination Mr. Swann said:

"I have not given that matter the slightest thought. I have been so busy with the duties of my office that I have not been able to consider that matter at all."

When he was told that it had been widely reported that he was not ambitious to succeed himself Mr. Swann said:

"Whoever has started that report is very kind. It excuses me from the trouble of making up my mind for myself."

Wide Investigation Begun.

The District Attorney's office began a wide investigation yesterday to try to prove that the blundering of individual policemen and the lack of supervision from headquarters which was exposed by the Cruger case was not accidental, but that similar negligence and indifference had been exhibited in the Police Department in handling various other important matters. The evidence now being gathered will later be presented to the Extraordinary Grand Jury in an attempt to show that the heads of the Police Department did not get energetic action from detectives except in cases where an immediate reward of public applause was in prospect.

Several of District Attorney Swann's assistants began to investigate a list of ninety-nine burglaries of silk houses which have occurred in this city since the first of the year. In several of these cases it was said that evidence of gross negligence on the part of the police had been found.

This list was submitted by the Police Department at the request of the regular Grand Jury, not the extraordinary body, which is inquiring into the Cruger case.

The loss of silk in the ninety-nine burglaries reported is said to amount to more than $200,000. These burglaries have caused burglary insurance companies to raise their rates, to curtail the risks which they are willing to assume, and in some cases to refuse to write insurance. District Attorney Swann said that no evidence had been found in any of the cases that the burglaries had been carried out for the purpose of obtaining insurance.

One of the chief cases under investigation is the burglary last Saturday of the store of M. Nirenberg & Co. at 657 Broadway, which occurred in spite of the fact that full details of the plans of the burglars had been betrayed to the police. Several other cases have been reported to the District Attorney's office since the Nirenberg burglary.

Morris Giroff, who was arrested in connection with silk burglaries, talked freely yesterday to Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling. He said, among other things, that he had committed thefts in six stores in the same building, robbing one store twice. Giroff said that silk burglaries had proved so profitable and so safe that some of the best organized bands committed burglaries to order.

The Board of Estimate, at the request of District Attorney Swann, appropriated $25,000 yesterday for the special investigation of the Cruger case.

TO BETTER ALIEN EDUCATION

Dr. Talbot Will Work for English Instruction in Factories.

Henry D. Sayer, Supervising Commissioner of the New York State Bureau of Industries and Immigration, announced yesterday the appointment of Dr. Winthrop Talbot of Flushing as adviser in Alien Industrial Education to co-operate with Mrs. Marian K. Clark, Chief Investigator of the bureau.

Dr. Talbot has been assisting the Board of Education of Bayonne, N. J., in conducting classes for foreigners during the last year. He originated the public school workers' classes in places of employment. He is a graduate of Harvard and of the Boston University School of Medicine, and has studied medicine in London, Prague, and Vienna.

Dr. Talbot will consult employers with regard to English classes in industrial plants, and methods of co-operation with public schools. By teaching English, he believes, many industrial accidents and other forms of waste may be prevented.

ROOSEVELT TAKES UP I. W. W. OUTBREAKS

Declares Government Should Suppress Lawlessness and Counter-Lawlessness Also.

"MUST HOLD SCALES EVEN"

Amplifies His Views as to East St. Louis Rioters—Denounces Palliation of Their Crimes.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in a letter made public yesterday, reiterated vigorously his denunciation of the assailants of negroes in the East St. Louis, Ill., riots, and added a demand for the punishment of misconduct by the Industrial Workers of the World and the counterlawlessness provoked by that organization. Colonel Roosevelt's letter was a reply to Victor A. Olander, Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, who had sent him a report of the Committee on Labor of the Illinois State Council of Defense, finding that the East St. Louis riots were due to economic conditions.

Colonel Roosevelt said that he had assumed that the cause of the riots was racial, and he denied that he had charged the crimes committed on negroes against organized labor in the speech which Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, undertook to answer on July 6 at the reception to the Russian Commission at Carnegie Hall. Colonel Roosevelt's letter says:

"I made no such accusation until the fact that there was at least a measure of truth in the accusation had been, in effect, set forth by the special representative of organized labor at the meeting at which I spoke and by the telegrams quoted in that speech."

Elsewhere in the letter Colonel Roosevelt calls attention to a statement attributed in the newspapers to Michael Whalen, President of the Central Trades and Labor Councils of East St. Louis, who is reported to have said: "The chief objection to the negroes is that they would not unionize and would not strike." Colonel Roosevelt continues:

"I hold with the utmost intensity of conviction that it is absolutely impossible for us to succeed along the lines of an orderly democracy, a democracy which shall be industrial as well as political, unless we treat the repression of crime, including crimes of violence, and the insistence on justice obtained through the enforcement of law, as prime necessities. I, of course, refuse, under any conditions, to accept the fact that certain persons decline to unionize and strike as warranting their murder, or as warranting any kind of violence against them.

"But I must go much further than this. I will aid in every way in my power to secure by governmental as well as private action the remedying of all wrongs of labor, and in so acting I shall pay no heed to capitalistic opposition. But I refuse to treat any industrial conditions as warranting riot and murder, and I condemn all persons, whether representatives of organized labor or not, who attempt to palliate or excuse such crimes, or who fail to condemn them, in clear-cut and unequivocal fashion."

Colonel Roosevelt writes that if there has been wrongful promotion of negro emigration to the North, the Government should step in and remedy it, but that the thing that comes first is the punishment of murderers. He continues:

"Recently the I. W. W. has been guilty of all kinds of misconduct, and has been acting as, in effect, a potent ally of Germany, with whom we are at war; and, finally, their lawlessness provoked an explosion of counterlawlessness. Of course the Government should repress both kinds of lawlessness. It should prevent all lawless excesses against the I. W. W. and it should also act on the theory that these excesses are fundamentally due to the previous failure of the Government to deal in drastic fashion and with all necessary severity with the turbulent, lawless, murderous and treasonable practices which have been so common among the I. W. W. and kindred organizations. And then it should deal in thoroughgoing fashion with the social and industrial conditions which have produced such results. We Americans must hold the scales even."

WHITMAN GUEST OF EDGE.

Governors to Discuss Personnel of Interstate Harbor Board.

Governor Whitman went to Spring Lake, N. J., yesterday as the guest of Governor Edge of New Jersey to discuss the personnel of the Interstate Commission of six who are to be appointed in order to look after the port facilities of New York Harbor. Governor Edge said he did not care to appoint his three members until he had conferred with Governor Whitman, and vice versa.

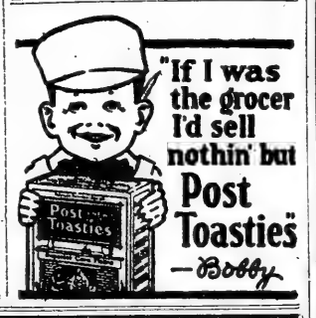
"I am taking your Governor to a real place in a real State," remarked Governor Edge as he drove away. "I am also going to show him, at Sea Girt, a real encampment."

Following the visit to Sea Girt, Governor Whitman will return to the city today and then motor on Saturday to the Peekskill camp of the State Military Commission, where 2,000 boys are encamped. The Governor will review this camp before returning to Albany.

Before leaving for Spring Lake Governor Whitman paid $10, in the Hotel St. Regis, for a specially embroidered flour bag which had contained the first flour sent to the starving Belgians. A young Belgian girl, Miss Van Loo, had several of these bags on sale in the lobby of the hotel, and her story of privations in Belgium appealed to the Governor.

Raider's Captain Arraigned in Court

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Captain Max V. Thierichens, former Commander of the seized German sea raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, stood mute in the Federal Court here today when called upon to plead to indictments charging him with smuggling and violating the Mann act. The court directed that a plea of not guilty be entered. He will be tried in September. Thierichens refused to plead on the advice of counsel, who said he wanted to preserve certain rights for the prisoner under international law.



Store Hours Today 8:30 to 5:30

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

3,450 Pieces of Men's
Athletic Underwear
A Great Purchase and Sale

A foremost maker of men's underwear has chosen the Gimbel Outlet to move quickly his season's samples and surplus stocks. Naturally, price was made the feature, although this grade of goods is known in the best shops as a quality article. We are not permitted to advertise the name, but it's a good one.

Shirts and Drawers
45c *Per Garment*
Regular 65c Quality.
Well cut. Expertly made. Of plain sheer mull, cross-bar madras and figured madras. Some, mostly drawers, are road salesmen's samples of 65c to $1 qualities.

Union Suits
(Samples)
78c
Regular $1 Quality.
Plain madras Union suits. Fancy striped and figured madras. Some $1.50 quality in the lot. Mostly sizes 38 and 40; some others.



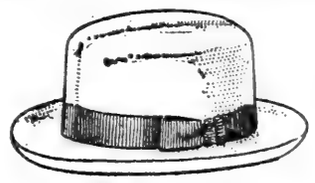
GIMBELS—Main Floor

Shirts and Drawers
Per Garment **85c**
Regular $1.15 Quality.
Striped and figured silk finish madras and striped or plain silk mixtures. Some, mostly drawers, are salesmen's samples of $1.15 to $1.50 qualities.

Union Suits
(Samples)
$1.15
Regular $1.50 Quality.
Union suits of mercerized and silk mixtures. Union suits of fibre silk and cotton mixtures. Mostly sizes 38 and 40. Many higher priced samples included.



Men's $7 "Welbred" Shoes & Oxfords
$4.75 pr.
Certain lasts that will be discontinued, reduced radically to make their clearance immediate.
Oxfords in Patent Leather. Shoes in Patent Leather, Tan, Calfskin and Gun Metal. A fair range of sizes.
GIMBELS—Second Floor



$4.95 Panamas
$6.00 Panamas
$7.50 Panamas
At **$2.95** *Now*
Panamas from the finest sources in South America, blocked in this country by hatters well acquainted with the style trend of the day. There are staples in the assortment that become men of forty and over, and others for the younger generation.

$4.95 Leghorns	$3.00 Straws
$6.00 Leghorns	$4.00 Straws
$7.50 Leghorns	$5.00 Straws
All $2.95 *Now*	*All* $1.75 *Now*

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Two Good Silk Shirts

At $3.65
Men's satin striped tub silk shirts in a broad selection of handsome colored striped patterns. Sizes 14 to 17.

At $4.95
Men's shirts of a heavy grade tub silk with lustrous satin stripes and smart colored stripes. Light grounds.

GIMBELS—Main Floor, Corner Broadway and 33rd Street

More Men's Suits At $16.50
That Started Out at $19.50 to $25

Many of the smartest dressed men hereabouts buy their clothes in the middle of a season at considerable saving, and make their less provident friends wonder, next season, how they can look so well on a narrow income. This is one of those opportunities to save. The styles will be "good" for next year.

Blue Serges,
Blue Flannels,
Pinch Backs,
Dark Worsteds,
Shepherd Checks,
Unfinished Worsteds,
Rich Striped Effects.
Plaids, beauties.
Many blacks.
Silk Suits, too.

A Quantity from Regular Stocks Added to Yesterday's Sale.



Genuine Palm Beaches—$5.75

The standard Suits, stylish, man-tailored and cut along New York lines. The label covers the material.

Palm Beach

Others $8.75 & $10.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Brill Brothers
Offer At All Brill Stores Their
Annual Sale of High Grade Summer Suits for Men
At Radical Price Reductions

The sale for which thousands of men wait—more worthy of attention this year than ever before—first, because clothing prices next year will be higher than has ever been known in the history of the clothing business—and secondly, because for the first time in our history the famous Kuppenheimer Suits are included in our annual sale.

$18.00 and $20.00 Summer Suits; Now Reduced to.....$14.50
$22.50 and $25.00 Summer Suits; Now Reduced to.....$17.50
$30.00 and $32.00 Summer Suits; Now Reduced to.....$23.50
$35.00 and $38.00 Summer Suits; Now Reduced to.....$27.50

$25.00 Shantung Silk Suits; Now.....$17.50
Genuine Palm Beach Suits; Special at.$6.50
White Flannel Trousers; Special at... $5.00

$2.00, $3.00 and $4.00 Straw Hats; Now Reduced to.....$1.15
$4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 Panama Hats; Now Reduced to....$2.65

Exclusive Kuppenheimer Dealers in New York and Brooklyn

44 East 14th Street, 47 Cortlandt Street — Broadway, at 49th Street, 125th Street, at 3rd Ave. — 1456 Broadway, at 42d St., 279 Broadway, at Chambers — 2 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

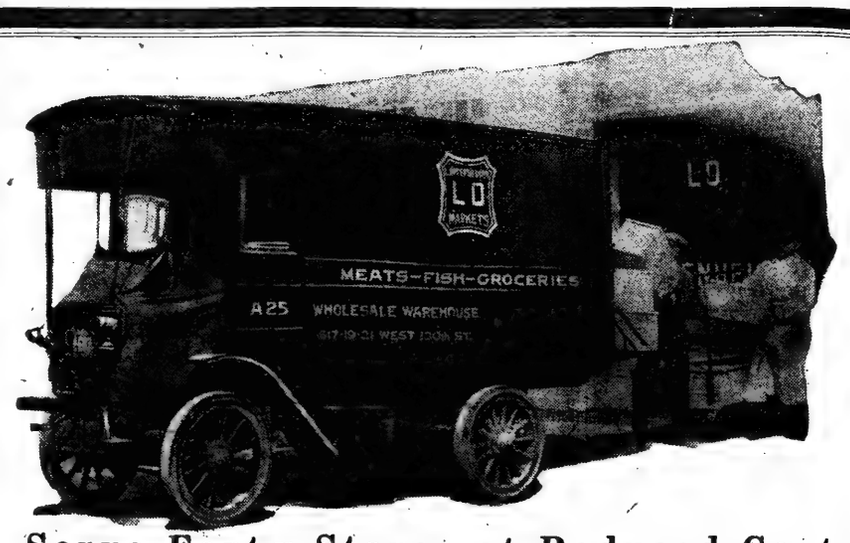


FIVE HUNDRED DOZEN
St. Andrews Golf Balls
REGULAR 50c. QUALITY,
39c
Three for $1.15
$4.50 per dozen

The St. Andrews Golf Ball is manufactured in Scotland expressly for Gimbel Brothers. It's a corking good ball, and always sold for 50 cents. In order to acquaint more players with the merits of this Golf Ball we have set aside the above quantity for a special sale at 39 cents.

The St. Andrews Golf Ball has a soft rubber centre, which is wound with short lengths of the finest rubber tape, and finally covered with the most enduring rubber composition. Every ball is guaranteed for a full round of 18 holes. Obtainable in two weights—sinkers and floaters.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor



Serve Forty Stores at Reduced Cost

L. Oppenheimer, New York City, says: "During the two years we have used Autocars, they have fulfilled every expectation. We have 40 stores in Manhattan and Bronx which must be served by our wholesale warehouse several times each day and the cars take care of this work in wonderful fashion. We are especially pleased at the way they have reduced our delivery costs."

For information on the Autocar in *your* line of business, see the Autocar Sales Co., 553-557 W. 23rd St., New York City. Phone Chelsea 6060.

THE AUTOCAR MOTOR TRUCK
The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa. Established 1897.

SCHOOLS IN CAVES SHOW FRENCH SPIRIT

Dr. Finley Tells Regents How Education Is Kept Up in War-Beset Areas.

TO KNIT TWO COUNTRIES

Move for Closer Co-operation Between Universities During War —New Appointments.

Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, who recently returned from a tour in France to study methods of adapting schools to war-time conditions, told the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York at the Bar Association yesterday that the advice of France was to maintain national efficiency by keeping the education of youth up to the highest standards.

"Do not let the needs of the hour, however heavily they fall upon the men and women of the day, permit neglect of the defenses of tomorrow," was the essence of the advice he received.

Dr. Finley said that France, which rejected military training in the schools fifteen years ago after an unsuccessful trial, was experimenting with such instruction again. "New York State in its compulsory physical training," he said, "has gone further than France; but France is looking in the direction in which New York has gone as a pioneer.

"But the advice of France is none the less valuable," continued Dr. Finley, "because it is not specific or of immediate ministry to war needs. Its supreme advice is that the intellectual and moral discipline through which the children of one generation become the citizens of the next must be vigorously maintained in time of struggle, even of peril, as well as in times of peace and prosperity.

"France has restricted the use of food, fuel, and light; she has discouraged travel except for reasons of necessity; she has mobilized every able-bodied man for present defense; but she has not for one moment forgotten her future defense. She has even opened schools in caves and provided teachers and pupils with gas masks; she has put women by thousands in the place of men teachers called to the front; she has received back into service many with marks of honor upon their breasts who have been incapacitated by wounds, to teach again in the schools which they have left. But she has not taken from any child that heritage in which alone is the prophecy of an enduring nation.

"The Candle of Europe."

"Again and again, as I visited school and university, there came to me the remark of Voltaire, 'The spirit of France is the candle of Europe.' Voltaire saw it glowing in the peasants' huts, but everywhere I saw its flame too in the cloisters and halls and even the little rooms of the schools of France."

Dr. Finley said that he had not been able to devote his time exclusively to a study of war conditions in French schools because he was everywhere received as a representative of the United States, which had just joined the war. He said:

"I found myself received in most places as a courier bearing messages of cheer from America—America whose name had suddenly come to the lips of French children in the cry of 'Vive l'Amerique.' It was the eagerness to hear these messages that I bore that prevented me seeing much that I should otherwise have seen of the daily work of these schools, for in most centres that I visited there were school assemblies and in some places city and university receptions which made holidays for the pupils.

"France has no time to make plans for else than immediate defense. Her universities were at once practically emptied of men, when some should have been held in order that there should be more efficient service later. At the University of Nancy, for example, there were but ten students in medicine, four in the first year, three in the second, two in the third, and one in the fourth, and these were women, foreigners, and wounded. Dr. Finley told of his presentation of the address of the Regents to a meeting of four Faculties of the Sorbonne.

"This address became the basis for a discussion as to practical steps for a closer co-operation between the universities of the two countries," he said. "Two distinct movements toward this end are now under way, and I am hoping that this university may have a helpful part in bringing them to full success.

"One has as its object the establishment of American fellowships in French universities, the other the provision of a Maison that shall become the centre where American and French students in Paris can come into closer social relation. Dean Wigmore of Northwestern University is the Chairman of the first organization and Professor Barrett Wendell of the other.

Centre for American College Men.

"I may here properly speak of another in which only the American universities and colleges are directly concerned—the establishment of a centre for American university and college men in France during the war. I was asked to represent the American university men in Paris in organizing the American committee and in raising the necessary funds, but I found on arrival that such an organization was already under way. I have, therefore, urged the Paris committee to associate itself with this American committee, which, under such trustees as President Goodnow, President Hutchins, and Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, has already assurance of adequate initial support and competent service."

Abram I. Elkus, who represented the Regents in Turkey, where several American schools are still in operation, was present at the meeting of the Board of Regents, of which he is a member. In the afternoon Regent Herbert L. Bridgman gave a luncheon at the Union League Club in honor of Dr. Finley and Mr. Elkus.

The following appointments by the Board of Regents were announced yesterday: To the State Board of Medical Examiners, Dr. Henry B. Minton, Dr. Melvin J. Stearns, and Dr. Ralph H. Williams; to the State Board of Dental Examiners, Dr. William C. Deane, Dr. A. M. Wright; to the State Board of Pharmacy Examiners, Dr. John Hurley, Dr. Leon J. Lascoff, and Dr. Jacob Diner. To the State Board of Nurse Examiners, Jane E. Hitchcock; to the State Board of Veterinary Examiners, Dr. George A. Knapp; to the State Board of Certified Public Accountant Examiners, William H. Dennis; to the State Board of Examiners in Optometry, Dr. William W. Bissell.

The members of the board present besides those previously named were Chester S. Lord, Francis M. Carpenter, Walter G. Kellogg, William Nottingham, John Moore, Adelbert Moot, Charles B. Alexander, James Byrne, Albert Vander Veer, Andrew Ten Eyck, Thomas E. Finegan, Augustus S. Downing.

SOUTH'S COLLEGES AS TRAINING CAMPS

Randolph Macon's President Seeks Military Instructors in Canada.

MANY INSTITUTIONS IN LINE

Dr. Blackwell Says Army Class Work Will Replace Athletics and Physical Culture.

Dr. Robert E. Blackwell, President of Randolph Macon College, Ashland, Va., who was in New York yesterday on his way home from Canada, where he went to obtain invalided officers to teach at Ashland, said that a large number of the Southern colleges were incorporating military training into their curricula. He said that when the session opened at Randolph Macon in September all students physically fit would be put under the drillmaster. This college is closely affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It is known for its high standard of classical education.

Dr. Blackwell said that a large percentage of the students of Southern colleges were at officers' training camps and that, all in all, he believed the young men of the South were taking the war more seriously than the young men of the Northern States.

"Up in Toronto," said Dr. Blackwell, "I found two other college Presidents from the South on the same mission as myself—to get Canadian officers who had seen service in France, but who were not physically fit to go back, to go to the Southern colleges to give our boys military training. We had applied to the War Department of the United States to find that it was in no position to furnish us instructors, needing all its officers for active war duty. Then we turned to Canada. While my success is not assured, the Canadian authorities showed great interest in our request and promised to do what they could.

"The movement to put military training into the colleges has received a great impulse in the South. Front Royal Academy, one of the preparatory schools for Randolph Macon College, has been turned into a military school. At the college we will give military training like that given at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, famed for the excellence of its training. All matriculants, except those physically unfit, will be enrolled in the military training classes.

"Our purpose in this program is to keep this up as long as the war lasts, for we feel that it may last long enough for the training of these boys to be of service to the country. I think that the benefits will be found to be so large that the military classes will be retained in many of the Southern colleges after the war is over. I think the movement will be found to embrace most of the colleges of the country by the time the 1917-1918 session begins.

"As you know, our college has a large number of clergymen as Directors, but when the proposal of military classes was put before the board, there was only one dissenting vote, and that Director was not a clergyman. It was a gratifying acception for a plan that I felt was for the good of the boys and of the country.

"The plans we have worked out will not make the extra work of the military classes a hardship, with the same classical curriculum as before. The military training will take the place of physical culture classes and a part of the athletics. I think there will be little opposition on the part of the students to this program."

Dr. Blackwell predicted that this country was "going to wake up" to the war as soon as our troops got into a big battle. He said that had been the experience in Canada, and told of enthusiasm he saw there, not yet matched here, which led boys to overstate their ages in order to join the colors. He said that on the streets of Toronto any day could be seen boys who had returned invalided who looked not more than 18.

OFFER MUSICIANS INCREASE.

Managers Would Avoid a Break Over Higher Scale Demands.

At the conference of representatives of the United Managers' Protective Association and the Musical Mutual Protective Union held yesterday to consider the demands of the musicians for the adoption of a higher scale of wages the theatrical managers made a move toward avoiding a break by offering the musicians an increase of wages. The managers offered to increase the weekly wages of musicians playing for musical comedies $3, those playing for dramatic attractions $2, and the wages of vaudeville musicians $1.50. The respective increases asked were $5, $4, and $6.50.

D. Edward Porter, President of the Musicians' Union, which is Local 310 of the American Federation of Musicians, Sam Finkelstein, and Edward Canavan represented the instrumentalists. They were not vested with authority to act and will refer the managers' proposition to a meeting of the union to be held next Wednesday.

'La Boheme' Sung Again at Columbia

Fifteen hundred persons sat in Columbia University's gymnasium last night for the second of the Summer opera series, a repetition of "La Bohème," with Maggie Teyte, Mabel Riegelman, and others, as before, and one newcomer in the tenor rôle, Giuseppe Gaudenzi of the Boston Opera. The Fire Department cut out all standees, while 200 more who wanted to buy seats were turned away.

Marcel Chauvier of the Chicago troupe conducted the Metropolitan chorus and orchestra. The forces working together so peacefully in Summer time will next Winter be engaged in a revival of old Manhattan opera war. The only war note last night was the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" at the start of the opera and brief speeches by President Alan R. Hawley of the Aero Club and others on behalf of the National Special Aid Society's aviation fund.

J. C. Hyde, Associate Producer.

J. Clarence Hyde, who for the last five years has been general press representative for Klaw & Erlanger, has resigned that position and will be associated with that firm with the beginning of the new season in the production of a new play by Edward Laska entitled "The Brain Promoter." Mr. Hyde will be succeeded by James Jay Brady, for eleven years head of the publicity department of the Ringling Brothers Circus, and for the last few years in the employ of Klaw & Erlanger.

Will Produce Lavedan's "Servir."

Harrison Grey Fiske and Madison Corey will present here next October Henri Lavedan's two-act drama, "Servir," in conjunction with Lord Dunsany's "A Night at an Inn." The French play has been acted more than 500 times at the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt, Paris, with Lucien Guitry in the principal rôle.

CAN'T USE TABLE LINEN IN BERLIN RESTAURANTS

New Economy Order Stirs Fashionable Hotels to Vigorous Protests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 19, (via London.)—The order which was published recently prohibiting the use of table linen in hotels and restaurants on and after Oct. 1 has created considerable commotion among the proprietors of such establishments. When the need of conserving linen became pressing the Association of Hotelkeepers and Restaurateurs volunteered to refrain from using it in on tables which could easily be cleaned, but they wanted to reserve the right to use it for tables which were permanently covered with cloth. This exception is not granted by the new order thus far, but the last word has not been spoken yet. Such tables are mainly in use in the large first-class hotels in Unter den Linden and the various quarters near the Tiergarten, in the restaurants of which all the tables have permanent cloth covers, which at meal times are spread with linen.

The proprietors of these places argue that they could not possibly serve meals without their customary linen to their guests, among whom are many who came to Germany as visitors of the Kaiser, diplomatists, Generals of the highest rank, industrial magnates and merchant princes. The first-class service, fine table decorations, a few flowers, and the snowy linen did much to console the guests with the somewhat Spartan meals —Spartan, at least, compared with former opulence.

Probably the authorities will make some concessions to the first-class hotels if the minor caravanseries do not set up a howl. At Kempinsky's, the largest wine and eating house in Germany, it was feared that trade would fall off enormously if the use of oilcloth at least was not permitted, because it was impossible to keep the wooden tables sufficiently clean during the day, especially as soap and hot water were not plentiful. Many people, it was believed, would prefer to dine at home on what they could find in their depleted larders, preferring cleanliness to whatever luxury could be bought in the restaurants.

Of course, there is ready an Ersatz, or substitute, for table linen—washable paper cloth—but it is said that grease and wine stains cannot be removed from it, and that it is dear compared with real linen.

But, despite all these complaints and grim forebodings, it is pretty certain that, linen or no linen, the Berliners will keep on crowding the restaurants.

Many Boots Stolen in Hotels.

BERLIN, July 17, (via London, July 19.)—The time-honored custom among hotel guests of depositing one's footwear in the corridor outside the door to have it polished is likely to come into disuse for the time being. The growing demand for shoes, even castoffs, has encouraged thefts of footwear in hotels.

In order to rescue hotel guests from their predicament in the case of such losses, the Imperial Clothing Bureau has ordained that purchasing certificates be issued without the ordinary restrictions whenever the applicant is able to prove that he has been robbed of his boots in a hotel.

FOUR NOW DISCUSSED FOR ZIMMERMANN POST

Strong Advocates at Berlin of Brockdorff, Hintze, Bernstorff and Kuehlmann.

BERLIN, July 19, (via London.)—Foremost in the interest of the public and the press today is the question of the successor of Zimmermann as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Four candidates are mentioned—Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, now Minister at Copenhagen; Admiral von Hintze, recently returned from China and now Minister at Christiania; Count von Bernstorff, late Ambassador at Washington, and Herr von Kuehlmann, now Minister at Constantinople.

Up to noon today no appointment had been made and nobody knew which of the four candidates had the best chance. There is much to be said in favor of each of them.

Brockdorff-Rantzau is considered a very able diplomat, of liberal tendencies, who would suit almost every political party in Germany, with the exception, perhaps, of some members of the ultra reactionary set; but he has succeeded in handling the situation at Copenhagen so cleverly and to the satisfaction of both Germany and Denmark that it seems risky to remove him from his present post in these critical times. Still, no one would be surprised if there were weighty reasons for putting him in charge at Wilhelmstrasse.

Admiral von Hintze's record in China, where he managed to preserve at least tolerable relations in circumstances such as have seldom confronted any diplomat, is too well known to need particular comment. No one doubts that Germany's foreign affairs would be in the hands of one of the most astute diplomats of the present time if he were appointed. Perhaps the overzealousness with which certain conservative organs seek to push Hintze to the front has lessened somewhat the favor with which the parties of the Left might otherwise consider the possibility of his successorship to Zimmermann. As in the case of Brockdorff, it is also argued that it would seem dangerous to recall him from his post at Christiania, where he has displayed extraordinary dexterity in handling the most difficult questions arising from time to time in consequence of the maritime situation.

Just now the possibility of Bernstorff's appointment is discussed a great deal, especially by the organs of the Left.

What is said of the candidacy of Brockdorff and Hintze also holds good in the case of Kuehlmann, who can hardly be spared from his responsible post at Constantinople. He is the youngest of the four candidates, but has had excellent schooling and great experience in diplomacy, having been attached to the embassy at London as First Secretary for years, and in that capacity he acquired a wide knowledge of the men and methods that govern the world today.

The four candidates represent the best diplomatic talent of Germany, and the view is taken here that, no matter who is chosen, German foreign affairs will be in good hands.

Contracts for Guardsmen's Camps.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The War Department announced today the following contracts for construction work at the National Guard encampments:

Linda Vista, Cal., to William E. Hampton & Co. of Los Angeles.

Anniston, Ala., to John O. Chisholm & Co. of New Orleans.

Montgomery, Ala., to Algernon Blair of Montgomery.



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DINNER SHOW
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MIDNIGHT PARADE
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friend, and good cheer—what would life be worth without them? Enjoy these things while time rolls on by dining tonight at Shanley's.
There is a cabaret of twenty features—evenings seven to one.
Drop in for luncheon—seven courses —85c (Music) from 12 to 2:30 P. M.
SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

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STRAND ROOF
B'way at 47th St. No Admission Charge. Phone Bryant—143
ABSOLUTELY THE COOLEST RESTAURANT IN THE CITY
JULIAN ALFRED AND LEA HERRICK present
THE BEST RESTAURANT SHOW EVER SEEN ON BROADWAY!
"Unanimous Verdict of Press and Public"
Performances at 7:15 and 11:15—Same Show at Dinner & After Theatre.
Dinner de Luxe $1.25 5:30 to 9 P. M.
DANCING 9 P. M. to 1 A. M.
A LA CARTE SERVICE ALL HOURS AFTER THEATRE SPECIALTIES
On the Town's Largest and Finest Floor
WONDERFUL MUSIC

PARADISE ROOF GARDEN
ATOP REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH STREET
Airiest Garden Spot—Coolest Place in Town
In which is presented GUS EDWARDS' GALA SUMMER REVUE
TWICE NIGHTLY AT 7 AND 11 O'CLOCK
Special Southern Dinner Served Daily 6 to 9 P. M. $1.50
The Original Dixieland "JAZZ" BAND In the 400 Club Room
PLAYING DANCE MELODIES NIGHTLY, BEGINNING AT 9

MARINE ROOF
HOTEL BOSSERT, Brooklyn
DINING AND DANCING IN THE OPEN AIR, 6 P. M. TO CLOSING
MOST UNIQUE ROOF AND VIEW IN AMERICA
Motor over the Manhattan Bridge, take first turn to the right and south on Hicks Street, or Subway to Borough Hall.
Protection from the Weather
MONTAGUE-HICKS-REMSEN STREETS, BROOKLYN
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FAMOUS FOR LUNCHEONS--DINNERS--AFTER THEATRE--DANCING--CABARET

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15
MAT. TOMORROW, ALL SEATS 50c TO $2.
Ziegfeld Follies
ROOF AFTER THE PERFORMANCE Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:30 Mats Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Sat. & Wed.
THE SEASON'S SENSATION
"HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH
Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue
Wm. Rock and Frances White
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GLOBE B'WAY 46 St. LAST WEEK 1.30 to 11.30 DAILY
OVER 200 PERFORMANCES.
CHAPLIN BENJAMIN in "THE CALL TO ARMS" and Three Lincoln Cycle features.
WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. Evgs. at 8
MATINEE TOMORROW. 50c to $1.50
PASSING SHOW OF 1917
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
Then...E. of B'way. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20. Evgs. 8:24.
PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
OH, BOY! Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.
LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10,15,25c
Where the Cool Night Air Brings Comfort.
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ANITA STEWART "The Message of the Mouse."
JEAN SOTHERN in "Miss Deception."
Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way Every Eve. at 8:15.
The Refreshing Night Breezes Are Here.
"AN HEIR FOR A NIGHT," New York Comedy 4, Henry Frey, "All Wrong," & 5 Oths. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50.
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The Lone Wolf
BROADWAY THEATRE AT 41ST ST. DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8:30
PRICES 25-50c. FEW CHOICE SEATS $1.00
Sat. Eve. at 8:15—Rain or Shine
POPULAR PRICED GRAND OPERA
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GRAND REVIVAL OF
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With Maggie Teyte and all-star cast.
Tickets at Columbia University; 1425 Broadway; Metropolitan Op. House Bldg., and all ticket agencies.
Last Civic Orchestral Concert.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK JULY 22D at 8:15 P. M.
Pierre MONTEUX, Conductor. Soloists. Marie SUNDELIUS, Soprano, Met. Op. Co.; Robert LORTAT, Pianist. Seats at box office, Wanamaker's, Gimbel's, Kranich & Bach's, Abraham & Straus's, Tyson's, McBride's, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Daily Mats. 25c-$1. DOLLY SISTERS, Greater Morgan Dancers, Gus Edwards' Bandbox Revue & Nellie & Sara Kouns. Delicious Lemonade Free to All.
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OCEAN GROVE, N. J.
Saturday, July 21, 8 o'clock.
Prominent Soloists—Chorus of several hundred voices. Tickets on sale, including special train rate, at
DITSON'S, 34TH ST. & 5TH AVE.
Special Train Returns 11:30 P. M.
Steeplechase
CONEY'S FUN FACTORY.
FREE TOYS FOR CHILDREN.
CAKE WALK EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT.
CRITERION—MACISTE OF "CABIRIA."
"THE WARRIOR"
Great Laughing Spectacle.
1:30, 3:00, 7:30, 9:00—29c, 50c, 75c.
81 at St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980 DOROTHY DALTON in "The Flame of the Yukon." Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE. Mat. Today 10c & 15c. Evgs. 15c, 25c & 50c.
RIALTO B'way 42d 15-25-50c. BESSIE LOVE in "The Sawdust Ring." Soloists, Comedy, and Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.
STRAND B'WAY & 47TH ST. SUNDOWN TO 11.30 SESSUE HAYAKAWA & VIVIAN MARTIN in "Forbidden Paths" Strand Concert Orch.
Luna 53D CONEY ISLAND 'CA PAWNEE BILL & Other Big Features. Free Attractions. Dancing
PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opp. West 130th St. Cars GREATER THAN EVER! SURF BATHING NEW SENSATIONS DAILY 10:30 P. M.
New Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach NORA BAYES, Kalmar & Brown in Nurseryland, Williams & Wolfus, Geo. M. Rosener, others.

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Parlor bedroom with bath, including meals for two, $30 to $42 weekly.
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Parlor, 3 bedrooms with bath, including meals for four, $68 to $90 weekly, on yearly lease.
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Block from subway express & elevated sts. All cars and bus lines.
FOR WOMEN ONLY
An outside, sunny room with running water, $1 per day; with meals, $2 per day. Single person, $10 weekly and up. Sunny front room with bath, $1.50 per day; with meals, $2.50 per day. Suites, $2.50 per day. These rooms and rates merit your immediate investigation. They are rated from 50% to 100% lower than any of equal value in the city.
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Send for free guide of Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
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North St. at Delaware Ave. Motorists follow Main St. or Delaware Ave. to North St. On Empire Tours. C. A. Miner, Managing Director.
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Offers All the Comforts and Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Reasonable Rates.
SUBWAY STATION AT DOOR.
Rates for either one or two persons: Room with private bath, $3, $3.50 and $4 day. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $4 to $5.50 day.
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Famous for its 20th century hotel excellence, combined with the charm of a New England homestead. The motorists' favorite.
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SPECIAL DINNER $1
MUSIC—DANCING—CABARET
SERVICE A LA CARTE TILL 1 A. M.

MILITANTS FREED AT WILSON'S WORD

Continued from Page 1.

kins, "that the women of the country were aroused, and the agitation would assume nation-wide proportions unless the Anthony amendment was passed. I asked him if he was interested in the sentiment in Congress toward the amendment, and he replied that he was very much interested. I told him that I would undertake to poll Congress on the proposition, and he told me to go ahead and report to him the result. We have proceeded far enough with the poll to justify the prediction that it will show more than a majority for it in the House and the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate. I hope to make a report to the President in a day or two.

"When I make this report to the President—and I think it is going to show that Congress stands ready to pass the amendment if the President gives the word—I am going to ask the President to recommend its immediate consideration and passage as a war emergency measure.

"I tried to make it plain to the President that what the women want is not the right to picket or the right to petition. They undoubtedly have that right now. What they want, and they will not be satisfied until they get it, is the right to vote."

Mr. Malone supplemented Mr. Hopkins's statement by saying that he hoped "a Democratic Congress would pass the Anthony Amendment at once."

At the offices of the National Woman's Party no promises were held out tonight that there would be a cessation of picketing about the White House. The suffragist leaders just out of prison said they reserved the right to continue picketing if it was deemed necessary for the advancement of the "cause." The President's pardon, it was asserted, was not sought, and carried no condition as to a discontinuance of picketing.

After a conference with suffrage leaders tonight, Mr. Malone said he would remain in Washington for some time, perhaps for several weeks, in order to devote his attention to the women's fight. It was denied that he had resigned his post as Collector.

One of his first acts on behalf of the suffrage organization, Mr. Malone said, would be to file charges against Superintendent Whittaker of the workhouse on account of his statements to the women at their departure. He said he intended to have Bainbridge Colby, George Gordon Battle, and other attorneys of ability associated with him.

MILITANTS AND JAILER PARTED IN ANGER

Superintendent Said Future Prisoners Would Work More and Talk Less.

Special to The New York Times.

OCCOQUAN, Va., July 19.—The departures of the militant suffragettes this afternoon was characterized by an air of genuine militancy, which had been almost totally lacking during the few days of their incarceration. There was a sharp clash between Superintendent Whittaker and Dudley Field Malone, acting as attorney for the women, and a milder tilt between Mr. Malone and Mrs. Minnie R. Herndon, matron of the female department, just before the pickets climbed into the five automobiles which had been brought down to convey them back to Washington. Several of the women also took occasion to find fault with the treatment which has been accorded them.

The fighting spirit of the militants was suddenly aroused when Mr. Whittaker walked into the reception room of the female administration building and, addressing himself to Miss Lucy Burns, in a voice which could be heard by all the suffragettes, announced that if any other members of the National Woman's Party should be sentenced to Occoquan for picketing the White House he could not show them to same consideration that had been accorded the sixteen members pardoned by the President.

Mr. Malone, plainly agitated by the statement of the Superintendent, asked him to repeat it, and Mr. Whittaker did so. Thereupon the Collector of the Port of New York proceeded to tell the Occoquan official that the women had received no consideration other than that to which they were entitled, and that if further commitments were made he would see to it that the prisoners received all their rights, including the right to be interviewed at any time by their attorney.

Mr. Malone's manner appeared to agitate Supt. Whittaker as much as his own remarks had perturbed the attorney for the suffragettes. He bluntly told Mr. Malone that he had not addressed his remarks to him, but to the women, and that he did not care to discuss the matter with him.

Mr. Whittaker explained afterward that what he had meant in saying that the same consideration could not be shown any other suffragettes that might be sent to Occoquan was that they would not be allowed to spend the greater part of their time in conferences with attorneys and advisers. He said that the parleys which had been conducted almost continually since the militants arrived at Occoquan had had a bad effect on the discipline of the institution. In the future it would be a case of more work and less talking, he promised.

After leaving the Administration Building Mr. Whittaker drove to the District Building in Washington, where he obtained from a safety vault some of the jewelry of the militants which had been placed there for safekeeping. He delivered this property to the owners who were only a few minutes behind him in reaching the city.

Just what was the ground of the disagreement between Mr. Malone and Mrs. Herndon may never be become a matter of history. There were a few words and more gestures, which immediately caused the pickets, who had by this time donned their regular wearing apparel, to surround the principals and try to learn what was the cause of the argument. Mrs. Herndon later refused to discuss the incident with members of the press, and Mr. Malone hurried away in an automobile before his version of the affair could be obtained.

Just after this incident and as the women were selecting seats in the automobiles outside complains of the treatment accorded them became more or less general. Miss Doris Stevens said that they had not been fed according to the ménus published in the papers, and another woman complained that no sugar had been given her.

When told of these complaints later Mr. Whittaker expressed surprise, saying that he had interviewed several of the women in the course of the morning and that they had made no complaints whatever. Moreover, J. A. H. Hopkins, husband of one of the women incarcerated, had told Mr. Whittaker only this afternoon, the Superintendent said, that he was much impressed by the institution and that, since his wife had to be sentenced for her part in the White House demonstration, he was glad that it had been to Occoquan.

The decision of the militants to accept the President's pardon came as a surprise, because only a few minutes before it was announced several of the prisoners had told Supt. Whittaker that they would not avail themselves of the offer under any conditions.

Announcement of their decision followed a half hour's conference with Mr. Malone, J. A. H. Hopkins of Morristown, N. J., and the Rev. Allen McCurday of New York, who drove to the institution soon after noon to acquaint the suffragettes with the President's action and urge that the pardon be accepted.

Before receiving official notice of the pardon, Mr. Whitaker had asked Miss Doris Stevens and Miss Beatrice Kinkead what would be their attitude if the President should agree to offer to liberate the prisoners.

They both said that they would not be pardoned for something of which they were not guilty, and they would stay at the workhouse unless President Wilson put the suffrage amendment through Congress.

Considering it probable that this would be the attitude of all the women, Mr. Whittaker conferred over the telephone with District Commissioner Brownlow and expressed the opinion that the women could not be forced to accept the pardon. Mr. Brownlow asked Corporation Counsel Syme to give an opinion on this point, and the District's legal adviser concurred in the view expressed by the Occoquan official.

In the meantime, Mr. Malone, Mr. Hopkins, and Mr. McCurdy had reached Occoquan and gone into conference with the prisoners. As soon as Mr. Whittaker was informed of Corporation Counsel Syme's opinion, he informed the meeting of the prisoners and their advisers that they were free to accept or reject the President's pardon. He also told the suffragettes that their parleys could not be continued indefinitely, and that he must have their decision by 4 o'clock.

Mr. Malone interposed an objection to a time limit being placed upon their consideration of the matter.

"I am not dealing with you, Mr. Malone," retorted the Superintendent. "I am dealing with these women, and they must make up their minds by 4 o'clock if they expect to leave here today."

Mr. Whittaker then returned to his office to await their action. It is understood that he had determined if the pardon was not accepted by 4 o'clock he would keep the women in the workhouse until again ordered by some authority to release them.

While the conference was in progress, Gilson Gardner, husband of one of the prisoners, and Miss Lucy Burns arrived by automobile and immediately joined the delegation. At 3:35 P. M., Mr. Whittaker's telephone rang and he was informed by the matron that all the prisoners would accept the pardon.

If this action had not been taken by all the prisoners, one of their number at least would have left the institution tonight. She is Mrs. John Rogers of New York City. Her husband arrived at the workhouse this morning and immediately obtained Mrs. Rogers's consent that he should pay her fine. He left the workhouse for the police court in Washington, where he expected to make the necessary arrangements to obtain her release.

ROOSEVELT FOR AMENDMENT.

But Won't Promise to Help Militants in Their Picketing Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 19.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will not indicate whether or not he will move to aid the women of the Woman's Party whose picketing and arrest in Washington have injected the suffrage question into the war legislation situation.

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker of Washington, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Woman's Party, carrying out her avowed purpose of winning the Colonel's assistance, visited him at Sagamore Hill today.

The Colonel professed his enthusiasm for and support of the suffrage cause, but would not commit himself as to the situation in Washington until he should have received detailed information regarding it.

In his talk with Mrs. Baker he said: "I am heartily in favor of a suffrage amendment. I feel that it should be passed at once at Washington, just as New York State should vote for woman suffrage this year."

MILITANTS CLAIM VICTORY.

Mrs. Baker Sees in Pardons Fruit of the Fist-Shaking Policy.

The Woman's Party, militants, and the Woman Suffrage Party, Constitutionalists, were interested in different ways in developments of the Washington picketing situation yesterday. The militants were jubilant over the pardon offered their representatives in jail, asserting that things were coming their way. They said at the headquarters of the City Branch of the Woman's Party, 30 East Forty-second Street, that people were so much interested in the advance of the "cause" through their efforts that money was coming in at the rate of $1,000 an hour. The rate was maintained for only one hour, however, when Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer gave $500 and other contributions amounted to $500.

The officers of the Woman Suffrage Party, National, State, and city, expressed their continued opposition to militant methods, but some of them were more or less amused at the suggestion that the President, because of the action of the Washington pickets and their imprisonment, might use his influence to put through the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, Vice President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, smiled when she said:

"Our organization has been trying to win the vote through patriotic service and quiet educational propaganda. It now seems as if the Government wishes to show us by its present action that it rather prefers militant tactics. We prefer to win in our own way, but if the President will take a hand and force our bill through Congress we shall be very grateful. It will give the Democratic party the great credit of taking the biggest step forward in democracy which has been made since the civil war."

Speaking for the Woman's Party, which objects to the quiet methods of the Woman Suffrage Party and the conservatives, Mrs. Abbie Scott Baker, Chairman of the party's Press Committee, said:

"The members of the Woman Suffrage Party go to the Government and, standing obsequiously, they say: 'Won't you please give us the vote?' Then the Government officials say rudely: 'No; we don't like the way you do your hair, and the Suffrage Party women go off and do their hair another way. Now, we shake our fists in their faces and say: 'Do you want what we have, the power of the woman voter?' and they are glad to give us their attention."

The conservative suffragists were strong in their praise of the President yesterday. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the National Woman Suffrage Party President, said that in pardoning the pickets he had shown "his usual astute comprehension of the psychology of the situation. With the clash with the pickets over," said Mrs. Catt, "he can more readily insure the quick passage of the Federal suffrage amendment, which the National American Woman Suffrage Association has declared from the first was a war measure and should be recognised as such by the Sixty-fifth Congress."

Mrs. William L. Colt, with five other women who are to picket the White House tomorrow, will start for Washington today. Her companions will be Miss Cora A. Week, Miss Katherine Fisher, Mrs. Paule Jacobi, Mrs. Florence Hirsh, and Mrs. Sophia Kremer.

Mrs. Colt was having her baggage marked last night "Care Nicholas Romanoff Woodrow Wilson. Woman's Siberia, Somewhere in America."

CHINA NOW SHORT OF "CASH"

Too Much of It Sold to Japan for Conversion Into War Material

EVER since the demand for copper for war purposes caused an unprecedented price to be offered for that metal Japanese dealers have been scouring China buying up all that could be had. The peculiar fact of copper being worth more by weight than its purchasing power in copper "cash," the lower form of Chinese currency, led to the accumulation and exportation of huge quantities by Japanese dealers. Finally, the Chinese Government stopped the exportation by legal enactment. Now the shortage of silver due to the high prices to be obtained for that metal in other countries, coupled with speculation in gold exchange by natives, has caused the people to fall back on "cash" for use as a medium of exchange, only to discover that the supply of "cash" had been so depleted by exportation that the amount remaining in the republic is inadequate to meet the needs of trade. The situation is dec

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1917.

THE OBSTACLE.

Whether German submarines are destroying 1,600,000 tons of shipping every month, or 1,000,000, or half of 1,000,000 tons, the danger, not merely to the people of England but to the whole cause of the Allies and of democracy, is too great to be ignored for a single moment. Least of all can we in the United States be pardoned if we shut our eyes to the extreme gravity of the submarine menace. We entered the war late, but with enormous resources; our allies look to us not alone for much help, but for immediate help. They hoped we would give relief in the quarter where it is most urgently needed, by reinforcing their means of combating the submarine, if that lay in our power, certainly by largely augmenting the tonnage available for the Atlantic trade, thus offsetting the ravages of the U-boats.

Whatever we may have been able to do to aid England in destroying U-boats, and we have contributed no new device, merely adding to the offensive and defensive means she was already employing, we have thus far made no notable addition to the tonnage upon which she must depend for supplies. But we have a Shipping Board for which $50,000 was appropriated in the act creating it and an additional $750,000 is supplied by the Ship Emergency bill. Senator SMOOT says that he "has been unable to "ascertain definitely that the Ship- "ping Board has started the con- "struction of one ship, although it "has been organized nearly a year." We have also the Emergency Fleet Corporation, created, as its name implies, to make good, so far as lay in its power, the losses due to U-boat operations.

The Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation have been paralyzed by the differences that have arisen between Chairman DENMAN of the Shipping Board and General Manager GOETHALS of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The public long since tired of the controversy; it is now more than tired, it is alarmed, for the danger, already very great, increases with every day through which this futile and dangerous dispute is prolonged.

From Washington now come reports that the differences between Chairman DENMAN and General Manager GOETHALS are in the way of arrangement. Let them make no mistake about it, the country will not for a moment bear with them, or with either of them, if they now fail to come to an understanding which will permit a beginning to be made at once in the work of ship construction, all too long delayed. The dispatches we print this morning give ground for the hope that the dispute has been composed in a way to remove it altogether from public attention. It has been an obstacle which cannot be permitted again to interpose itself between the country's expectation and the fulfillment of the shipbuilding program. If there are further quarrels, the President must end them at once.

SORROWS OF THE SIXTEEN.

President WILSON, whom they most sought to annoy, has taken pity on the sixteen women of the extreme and meagre suffrage Left who, convicted of unlawful assembly, had been sent to the workhouse for sixty days because they wouldn't pay the moderate fine of $25 imposed upon them. Mr. WILSON is more than lenient.

These misguided extremists don't mind a little sedition. They gayly defy the law, pose as martyrs. Finding that not two or three days of workhouse experience, so delightful to recall, but sixty days, are before them, they send up, or have sent up for them, a pitiful ululation. Then, the prison one-piece dress is really coarse and unbecoming. One meets such vulgar people in one's quest of excitement and martyrdom, and corned beef and cabbage is no congenial cate to a dainty stomach.

The whole episode is absurd. The public has more serious matters to think about, and will gladly forget these unheroic heroines if they will not repeat their offense. If they, or any of them or their imitators, daily with sedition and disturb the peace, they should be punished, and there should be no remission of their penalty. The sight of high-bred women disturbing the peace in pursuit of their petty whim while the nation is at war is deplorable.

They are injuring woman suffrage. They are disgusting the doubtful and making some of the faithful doubt. The irreconcilables of the Woman's Party are an insignificant minority, whose lack of wisdom makes the sensible majority grieve.

A Mr. HOPKINS of New Jersey has leaped into the empyrean of fame, for one brief moment, by informing the world, after an interview which illustrates Mr. WILSON's patience, that the President has discussed with him the advisability of treating the Suffrage Amendment as "a war emergency measure." The super-absurdity of this Hopkinese discovery is a worthy pendant of the Sorrows of the Sixteen. It should be known, by the way, even in darkest New Jersey, that a gentleman who has an interview with the President is not expected to disclose it without permission. But Mr. HOPKINS is a poet. He swims back into the memory as the Progressive who, in 1916, attributed to Colonel ROOSEVELT, who had entertained him at Oyster Bay, opinions and intentions so palpably preposterous that the Colonel denied them in terms that were keenly appreciative of the swift imaginative temperament of Mr. HOPKINS. A poet, doubtless, deserving to be ranked with HOPKINS of STERNHOLD and HOPKINS and the hymn book.

HAMPERING THE GOVERNMENT.

Senators HARDWICK of Georgia and OWEN of Oklahoma have managed to delay the vote on the Aviation bill for another week. The Senate was ready to vote on it Wednesday, but its ancient rules permit one or two Senators to delay action. Mr. VARDAMAN of Mississippi joined his objections to those of his illustrious associates in opposition to all warlike preparations. The Aviation bill might have been a law this week. The plans to create a vast military air service might have been put in operation immediately. The mischief these comparatively few ill-disposed men have been able to accomplish thus far is serious. HARDWICK excused his disapproval of the Aviation bill because it provides that men for the Aviation Corps may be obtained by draft. That process is now sanctioned by law with the approval of the people. The objection is therefore futile and silly. VARDAMAN supports HARDWICK. It is gratifying to him to see that "his brethren" in Canada are opposing conscription. On the eve of our first draft, these are foolish and wicked words. Does the Mississippi Senator hope to incite draft riots in this country? The I. W. W. will help him. But his object and HARDWICK's and OWEN's, who fears to intrust the expenditure of $640,000,000 to public officials who are to expend about $10,000,000,000 yearly, is merely to delay action on another war measure as action has been so shamefully delayed on the Food bill.

After many days that ill-treated measure is taking shape, though not the shape it should have. Mr. REED of Missouri yesterday tried to have the Board of Control increased to five members to make it as nearly unworkable as possible. Mr. KENYON of Iowa tried to extend control to iron, binding twine, and farm tools. Mr. GRONNA was on hand with an obstructive amendment. But it is likely that the forces of disloyalty have done their worst with the Food bill. They have assuredly left their marks on it. The names of these men will be remembered in the dark days to come. They have struggled to prevent measures for national safety. They have hampered the Government in a dangerous crisis. They have earned the cordial approval of the enemies of this country.

FIRE-BALLOONS.

Some time ago a dispatch from China declared it to be "virtually established" that General CHANG HSUN was a German agent. The Sun printed yesterday a Washington dispatch saying:

> Reports have reached Japanese circles here tending to show that responsibility for the attempt to restore the Chinese monarchy has been traced directly to German plotters working with the financial backing of the German Government.

If CHANG HSUN's revolt was inspired by any foreign nation, the facts favor its having been Germany. For one thing, any foreign power plotting a Chinese revolution and having its hands free would have made the rebellion a much more formidable thing than it was. It was inadequately supported and was unable to stand against the first push. A power which aimed to overthrow another Government by financing a revolution, at least would make sure of being able to make a show of resistance when its revolution was attacked. If its own hands were fully occupied, however, as Germany's hands now are, it could do no more than light the firebrand and then let it burn or go out as circumstances ordered; and that is what has happened. Whatever foreign assistance CHANG received was only enough to enable him to start his riot, not enough to convert it into a revolution.

Germany's attempt to bring about war between the United States and Mexico was an even more striking instance. If she had had her hands free she would have gone about that war-making project in a really effective way. As it was, all she could do was first to finance HUERTA for the purpose of starting a rebellion that never came off, and then to attempt the seduction of CARRANZA. If he had complied with her suggestions, she would have been able to give him no more assistance than she has been able to give to CHANG HSUN, and he would have fallen as disastrously and as quickly as CHANG has. She armed CASEMENT in the same way and sent him cynically to his death, as she throws a bomb on London, hoping it will do some damage, but careless about what becomes of the bomb. Her attempts to arouse revolution in India have been of the same kind; and if it is true that she has had anything to do with the revolts in Cuba and Costa Rica, they supply further instances of the same heartless and, so far, ineffective policy. CHANG and CASEMENT were fire-balloons tossed by Germany into the air to burn without any further help from her, on the chance that they might burn something besides themselves, and that would have been CARRANZA's lot if her schemes with him had succeeded.

THE AQUEDUCT MEMORIAL.

Next October the completion of the new aqueduct, which is to provide an unfailing supply of water for all the boroughs of Greater New York, will be duly celebrated. In view of the fact that the nation is at war, there is no possibility of such a general celebration as that which marked the completion of the Croton system in the days of our grandfathers. Relatively, such a municipal festival in twentieth century New York would be on an enormous scale and would entail the immediate expenditure of much money, for which there are now other uses. A simple ceremonial probably confined to one day will serve this year. The committee appointed by Mayor MITCHEL has therefore concentrated most of its efforts on a plan for the memorial which shall fitly mark the completion of an engineering work greater in magnitude than the construction of the Panama Canal, and provide a lasting ornament for the city.

The selection for this purpose, announced this morning by Park Commissioner WARD, of the site of the older reservoir in Central Park, the old Croton Reservoir, which is to be abandoned by the Board of Water Supply, might be objected to on the ground that with the reversion of thirty-four acres of park land they might better be converted into hill and dale, with much greensward and plenty of trees, thus increasing the natural beauty of our principal park. This is an objection worth considering. The substitution of art for nature in a city park is never to be regarded lightly. But there are many other considerations which should not be overlooked in this case. Central Park is assuredly a suitable place for this memorial, if the design fits the park. The reservoir site has been chosen also by an army of park invaders as a place for a stadium, an open-air theatre, and various other unnecessary institutions which must not be permitted in Central Park under any circumstances. The plan informally approved by the Park Commissioner for the utilization of the reservoir site is the best that has been suggested, and will cost the city much less than any other plan. There is already plenty of natural scenery in the park, of wide diversity, and the design for the memorial, if conscientiously carried out, will establish permanently in the heart of the city a beautiful spot, which will be wholly parklike in character, will have all the charm desired, and will serve always as an appropriate memorial.

The details of the plans, tentatively prepared by Mr. THOMAS HASTINGS, in consultation with Park Commissioner WARD and the Mayor's Committee, and still subject to confirmation by the city authorities, are fully set forth in the news columns of THE TIMES today. The colossal fountain by FREDERICK MACMONNIES, which was the most conspicuous and most admired work of the sculptor's art at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, will rise at the north end of the remodeled reservoir site. Mr. MACMONNIES has never permitted a reproduction of this splendid work in a permanent form, but he has all the models, and here at length are the site and the occasion for its perpetuation. The reproduction, with its many figures, will be in bronze and marble. It will be surrounded on three sides by a stone terrace. Back of it, from the waters of the larger reservoir, will rise at all times a great jet of water, which will serve to aerate the contents of that reservoir and will add greatly to the impressive effect of the MacMonnies group as viewed from the southern end of the pool.

Here terraces will be constructed on the grassy slopes and a band stand will be built, to which the park concerts, hitherto misplaced on the Mall, will be transferred. This transfer of the park music to an appropriate place will make possible the preservation of the original design of the Mall. That has never been a suitable place for the great crowds attracted by the bands. It is desirable that the removal of the band stand from the Mall shall be made a condition of the acceptance of the committee's plan.

A park roadway will be constructed over the southern end of the reservoir site, back of the terraces and the band pavilion, which will be connected by very short links with both the east and the west drives. We may reasonably hope that the clamor for a highway across the park will then cease. No feature of the plan is foreign to the original design of the park. The re-creation of the wonderful MacMonnies fountain will be a valuable gift to the city. The work will be paid for by private subscriptions. So will the laying out of the terraces and the building of the band stand. In fact, much of this money has already been subscribed.

The plan meets the approval of judicious citizens because it is congruous with the park idea, because it provides for an embellishment, a garden and water picture, purely for pleasure, with no ulterior notion of public entertainment other than the permanent establishment of the park concerts, which are at last to be given in a suitable place.

THE NEXT AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

Few, if any, posts in the American diplomatic service are so important, so difficult, as that of Ambassador to Japan. Causes of controversy between the two nations, such as the immigration of Japanese, their right or want of right of naturalization, State alien land laws and school laws, linger and await a solution. Japan's conquest of the German possessions in China and of German islands in the Pacific, her diplomatic successes in China since the war began, her great and growing political and economic influence there, a certain predominance natural enough while the other Powers, formerly commercially and politically influential in the Pacific, are occupied elsewhere, our own commercial and strategic interests in the Pacific—a whole sheaf of matters, old and new, makes "conversations" between the two countries a field where the most astute and wary diplomatist will find plenty of employment.

The integrity of China, the continuance, or rather the realization, of the policy of "the open door," equal commercial opportunity without political or territorial design: that, substantially, is the policy of the United States in regard to China, for whom we have shown a special unselfish kindness. Since neither our traditional friendliness to Japan nor our motives in China can be questioned, amicable negotiation should be always possible; and diplomatists politer, shrewder, cleverer, and more persistent than the Japanese cannot be found in the history of diplomacy.

We say it to their honor, and trust that Mr. ROLAND C. MORRIS, who is to be appointed Ambassador to Japan, will display not only the tact, the clear intelligence, the delicacy of apprehension, attributed, usually without reason, to trained diplomatists, but, on occasion, firmness. That is a quality admired, possessed, and successfully practiced by Japanese statesmen.

Mr. MORRIS comes to diplomacy by the road of politics, which has given us some of our best Ambassadors and Ministers, the common American road. His want of experience is nothing against him. The wreck of trained diplomacy in Europe since 1914 has been stupendous, and some of our novices have brilliantly succeeded in Europe and Asia, setting an example which Mr. MORRIS, a man of education, of position and distinction, may be counted on to follow.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Southern Camps for Military Training.

The objections advanced in the Senate by Mr. LODGE and others to the location of so many of the military camps in the South are scarcely sincere. Those Southern camps are well placed and they are much better fitted for Winter quarters than the Northern camps. Plattsburg, for instance, would be impossible as a training camp in cold weather. The question of the location of military training camps for 2,000,000 men, more or less, had never arisen before. The authorities who had to decide on locations, and decide quickly, had a new problem to solve. Unprejudiced Northerners feel that they decided wisely. Senator WATSON's idea that there is "something back of the plan other than military reasons," echoed by Senator TOWNSEND, savors of politics. Of course LA FOLLETTE objects to the Southern camps. To what, in the way of preparation for war, does he not object?

The country will not be deceived by this political play. The South is the best part of the country for training camps. Moreover, it should silence all objections to Southern camps to know that the recruits sent to them will be in the command of Major General LEONARD WOOD. He is pre-eminently the ablest General we have to superintend the mobilization and training of large bodies of inexperienced soldiers. The large tracts of land in his military department have all the qualities camp sites should have. They are well watered and can be drained easily. General GORGAS has expressed his approval, from the medical point of view, of the selection of Southern sites. There was no politics in the selection. There is little except politics and prejudice in the objections to it.

An Old Mistake About Two Great Men.

Camp Sheridan being the name selected for the Montgomery cantonment, The Advertiser of that city is moved to an examination of the career of the eminent Yankee thus honored. It says that "at the beginning of the great war between the States the slow-moving and slow-thinking Northern Generals made a pitiful showing against the dash, spirit, and brilliance of the Southern commanders," which is true. But later such resourceful commanders as SHERIDAN came to the front because "General GRANT, although a hammerer and a slow, methodical fighter, sought men of quick wit and action among his subordinates." Thus by inference GRANT is placed in the class so unkindly if correctly described.

It is astonishing how this delusion about GRANT persists. He was not one of the "slow-moving and slow-thinking Northern Generals," nor was he by choice "a hammerer and a slow, methodical fighter." That is the way he fought in the last year of the war, but it was only because he found that that was the only way that would bring him success in Virginia, because of the conditions which by that time ruled the war. In Mississippi, in Tennessee, in Kentucky, he did not hammer and he was not slow, because in those campaigns dash and venturesomeness were required. His campaign against Vicksburg was so daring in its inception that SHERMAN, who to the popular imagination is a much more dashing figure, recoiled from it in horror and prophesied defeat. GRANT's early campaigns displayed not only adventurousness but strategic imagination, and in Virginia he deliberately abandoned these methods, because in 1864 hammering was the way to win. In other words he had imagination enough to see when occasion demanded, and adopt either method, instead of being tied to one.

But the delusion persists, just as it does about WASHINGTON, who is called a "Fabian" and a cautious fighter, when he was so adventurous as to be not infrequently blameworthy for recklessness. The man who darted to Yorktown and staked everything on one die, who made the sensational swoop on Trenton, who pounced like the eagle and dashed like a bulldog, was cautious or slow when the military needs of the moment made that the best policy. He had imagination enough to see when occasion demanded and adopt either method, though the cautious one always jarred on his spirit. In this respect the resemblance between GRANT and WASHINGTON is strong. It is useless, of course, to hope that the facts will ever overthrow a settled belief, however wrong, and one cannot expect it; but it is a bit discouraging to find the clear-headed and informed Montgomery Advertiser propping up the old error.

The One Anger That Peace Will Not Cure.

Looking into the future is an uncertain pursuit, as a rule, but there is no uncertainty about the kind in which The Omaha World-Herald indulges:

> Americans who are not supporting this war, who desire in their hearts that the Allies should be defeated and Germany win, can hardly realize what sort of a future they are preparing for themselves, whether the war is won or lost. If the war is lost, there will be for many years to come a hatred of them entertained by those loyal Americans who are now standing by the President and the country, so fierce that it cannot be described.
>
> It may be deplorable, but it is the fact that no distinction will be made in the general mind between the pacifist idealist who labors against his country from mere wrong-headedness and his crafty co-worker who knowingly serves the enemy. The fact is certain, for it is attested by history, a study to which people of this turn of mind are not given. They do not know that their kind has existed in every war in which this country was ever engaged, and that many of the men who were so deeply loathed as Tories in one war and as Copperheads in another were honest idealists. Yet the obloquy that overtook them made no distinction between the honest Copperhead and the traitor in Confederate pay. That obloquy was directed against men who, whatever their motives, tried to snatch back their country's arm when it was raised in a fight for its life, and let the enemy get his blow in. It made no distinction of motives, it never will, and it is just as well that it does not.
>
> Nor did the obloquy die with the Tories of 1776, the Blue Lights of 1814, and the Copperheads of 1861. Their children felt it. The obloquy did not fall on the children, but the children felt ashamed of their parents. No man goes around boasting, "My father was a Copperhead in 1861." Nowhere are there any societies called the Sons of Copperheads, or the Daughters of the Tories of the Revolution, or the Blue Light Dames. The passions excited by war die down, enemies forgive each other in time, but there is one passion that never weakens, never is changed by time; it is, as The World-Herald says, the mixture of anger and contempt that follows not the enemy in the field, but the enemy at home.

For a Foreign Legion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Convinced that the Republic should show all her might and will throw into the balance all the available man power to make an end of this war based on justice, I would suggest that a foreign legion be formed, in which alien citizens might enlist. What efficient work they can do is shown in France, where since the beginning of the war they have given heroic proof of devotion.

H. SAKSOORIAN.

New York, July 12, 1917.

AMERICA EMBATTLED.

Bride of the Sea, in the light of the morning
Rise from your couch at the edge of the world;
Poised on the rocks, the twin oceans adorning,
Count the bright stars in a standard long furled.
Rise in the splendor of youth and of beauty,
Out of a slumber that bordered on death;
Call to your legions! See, honor and duty
Start at the summons, and stir with your breath.
Star of the West, that the Lord of Creation
Laid like a gem on the breast of the earth,
Lighting the way of the slave to salvation—
Rise up in majesty, land of my birth.
Tyrants are plotting your death and your shaming;
Liberty totters—America, wake!
Stretch out your hand for the sword, fiercely flaming;
Strike, for your own and humanity's sake.
Lo, she has risen! The visions that hound her,
Wrapping her close in a fabric of dreams,
Serving the minions of Mammon around her,
Fade when the Eagle of Liberty screams.
Blow, all ye trumpets! Exult, O ye nations!
Freedom's high priestess is once more arrayed
Proudly for battle. A world's tribulations
Rouse her to action and whole-hearted aid.
Hail, she is coming! Behold then her banners!
Who shall retard her triumphant advance?
Greet her with cymbals, with shouts and hosannahs;
Mingle her stars with the lilies of France.
Hear ye those drumbeats, insistent, compelling?
Treading the path that their forefathers trod,
Count ye her armies, with ranks ever swelling,
Instruments all of the justice of God.

BEATRICE BARRY.

AN ANSWER TO THE DANISH PLEA.

Figures That Point to Important Shipments to Germany—Exports to England Greatly Reduced.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Danes complain that the United States is not acquainted with their affairs, that it is misinformed, its papers are angry, and yet no convincing statement has yet been forthcoming that they are not sending food to Germany. As a matter of fact, their own reports show evidence to quite the contrary.

If any one still harbors a doubt on the subject, his mind will be set at rest by the Danish reply to my letter which appeared in your paper of July 12 last. The writer points out that the imported fodder is mainly used for feeding milk cows, whereas the cattle they send to Germany are young cattle fed on the green pastures. It seems to me, however, that a calf is a product of the cow just as much as milk or butter, and were it not for cows there would be no milk, no butter, no young cattle to feed the Germans.

My correspondent states that he deems it unnecessary to contradict in detail the figures given in the article. The fact is that he cannot contradict them unless he cares to throw doubt on the accuracy of American official statistics from which I have taken most of my figures. He makes the sweeping statement that the import to Denmark of oils, nitrates, cocoa, coffee show no increase during the war which in the slightest degree comes near the increase indicated in the article. May I ask him to read the passage over again, and he will notice that when M. Tardieu gave those figures in the French Parliament he had in mind Scandinavia as a whole during 1916?

But if one cares to consider Denmark separately, during the war, the increase appears considerably greater. Take for example cocoa. Denmark before the war received practically no cocoa from the United States, but it imported from that country in 1915 15,696,109 pounds, in 1916 10,408,743 pounds. As in peace time the yearly import is about 3,800,000 pounds from all sources, the increase is therefore already 243 per cent. for the two years. But it must be noticed that in addition to this huge quantities are also imported from the East and the United Kingdom, the export from which country for the sixteen months of the war exceeded the peace figures by over 60,000,000 pounds, mainly to Holland and Denmark, (Lord Sydenham in the House of Lords,) Considering the total import, the increase is therefore greater still.

Practically no coffee was imported from the United States before the war. The Danes imported from that country in 1915 17,967,157 pounds, in 1916 12,024,906 pounds. In addition to this, large amounts came from Brazil direct, the shipments of which country to Scandinavia amounted in 1915 to 1,933,373 bags, showing the remarkable increase of 489 per cent.

It would take several columns of your valuable paper to go into only a few of the intricate details of the agreement between the British Government and the Danish merchants. Much has been said for and against, but the undeniable fact remains that it has failed to prevent food from reaching Germany, and the majority of the people in England and France would welcome a change in the policy which consists in allowing the stuff to get into Denmark and then relying on the vigilance of the Danish police to see that it stays there. It is a surprise and shock to see the amount of leakage of food to Germany, and the joy with which the news of an American embargo was greeted in the allied press points out that there will be a sigh of relief in all quarters when the United States has finally started rationing the neutrals at the source.

The free harbor, with its extensive bonded warehouses, is of incalculable value to our enemies, and Germany and neutrals alike avail themselves freely of its numerous advantages. What Hamburg was before the war Copenhagen is at present—a huge entrepôt and distributing centre for the northern countries.

It is further stated in the article now under reply that the Danes have kept up the pre-war export of foodstuffs to their old customers in allied nations at prices far below cost and with sacrifice of millions of dollars. I challenge Mr. Boggild to produce figures in support of his statement, figures, be it understood, that will bear comparison with those already approved by the Governments of the countries interested. The following are official British figures regarding the import of dairy produce from Denmark in 1915 and 1916 as compared with 1913:

	1913.	1915.	1916.
Butter, cwts.	1,706,759	1,827,100	1,134,801
Bacon, cwts.	2,334,945	2,063,221	1,641,613
Eggs, great hundreds	4,264,943	2,657,835	1,392,161
Pork, salt, cwts.	187,527	37,340	nil
Pork, fresh, cwts.	5,706	10	nil
Lard, cwts.	17,516	2,835	.....
FROM (DANISH POSSESSION) ICELAND.			
Butter, cwts.	4,256	1,782	Not avail.

Comments are unnecessary.

Great Britain was before the war Denmark's best customer. Exportation of dairy produce to Germany was trifling by comparison. The situation is now the reverse. Germany is getting the lion's share from Denmark, as well as from Holland.

Mr. Boggild quotes certain statements made in the House of Commons and assumes thereby having silenced all criticism, but he forgets to mention that the startling news which appeared in the paper last week that the Kaiser was smuggling enough fat to supply his whole army was also based on figures from British sources. Furthermore, in the quotation given I take the following:

> Undoubtedly there is still considerable export from the neutrals into Germany.
> * * * Certainly they import fodder and sell pigs. * * *

This is precisely what we want stopped, this is precisely the "raison d'être" of the American embargo.

We have abundance of proofs that the enemy is being fed through neutrals. Recently Secret Service men, by halting a Norwegian steamer in the Roads, have discovered the secret of Germany's copper supply. More surprises are probably yet to come. It is sheer madness to assume that, when America is about to send 500,000 men to the trenches in France, she is at the same time directly or indirectly going to give sustenance and material for clothes and shells to the German army. It would not be playing the game toward herself or her Allies.

The embargo is being hailed by the Allies as one of the most serious blows that Germany has so far sustained, and if strictly enforced it may prove to be the decisive act of the war.

A RESIDENT FOR TWO YEARS IN DENMARK.

TAMMANY HUNTING A MAN FOR MAYOR

Puzzled Over the Sort of Candidate to Run in Opposition to Mitchel.

SHERIFF SMITH FAVORED

His Selection Likely If Leader Murphy Decides on a Straight-Out Organization Candidate.

Tammany leaders are having a hard job trying to pick a Mayoralty candidate to run against Mayor Mitchel. There probably had never been a city election, it was said yesterday, when available Tammany Mayoralty timber was so scarce. The main trouble appears to be that Charles F. Murphy and his advisers do not know just what sort of candidate to pick. Some of the leaders have advised Mr. Murphy that to win this year a high-class business man without too much of the Tammany brand must be drafted. On the other hand, Mr. Murphy has been just as strongly advised that it would be good politics to put up an out-and-out organization man and fight the campaign on the clear-cut issue of Tammany vs. Fusion.

If Mr. Murphy decides upon the latter course it is altogether likely that Sheriff Alfred E. Smith will be his selection. Every Tammany leader has agreed that the Sheriff will poll a full Tammany vote and that he would have the backing of all the elements opposed to Mayor Mitchel, including William R. Hearst. Mr. Smith's legislative record, it was also pointed out, would be a great help to him, for his work at Albany has been indorsed by such a non-partisan organization as the Citizens Union Some other names that the Fourteenth Street leaders are mulling over these days are Bainbridge Colby, Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen; Justice Victor J. Dowling of the Appellate Division; Robert E. Dowling, President of the City Investing Company; Preston P. Lynn, General Manager of the Wanamaker stores; Francis Burton Harrison, Governor General of the Philippines; John F. Galvin, and William R. Hearst.

No matter who is selected, Tammany is getting worried over the slow manner in which its end of the campaign is starting. The Wigwam leaders frankly concede that the Fusionists got the advantage of the organization when its Nominating Committee selected a slate last Tuesday evening. As soon as the Tammany ticket is made up the Democratic campaign managers will start a slam-bang fight in order to make up for lost time.

Fusion Completing Its Slate.

While Tammany is floundering the Fusion Committee is going ahead perfecting its organization and completing its slate. The Bronx members of its Borough Committee yesterday agreed upon the selection of Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle as the Fusion candidate for Borough President of the Bronx, in place of Douglas Mathewson, the present incumbent. Mr. Mathewson, it is said, is to receive a Justiceship this year for his renunciation of the Borough Presidency. The Borough Committee will make its recommendation to the full Fusion Committe when it meets this afternoon at the Hotel Manhattan to ratify the ticket already selected by its Nominating Committee.

A strong indorsement of the Fusion ticket came yesterday from United States Senator William M. Calder of Brooklyn. This indorsement is expected to have a decided effect upon the action of the Brooklyn Republicans, headed by Jacob A. Livingston, the county leader, who are booming Justice Cropsey for Mayor.

That the Fusionists may not have complete harmony at their meeting today was indicated yesterday when it was reported that Borough President Marcus M. Marks was considering the advisability of refusing the Fusion renomination and entering the Republican primaries as a candidate for Controller against William A. Prendergast.

"At this moment I am absolutely free," said Mr. Marks yesterday. "I have not accepted a nomination, nor have I consented to have my name used as candidate either for the Borough Presidency or Controllership. I have not seen the Fusion platform, if there be such. I am a hearty advocate of Fusion, but I do not believe that Fusion depends upon this or that individual being renominated or re-elected to office. Fusion is a policy of government. The spirit of Fusion demands that in city government non-partisanship should be the guiding principle."

Asked if he had pledged himself to accept a Fusion nomination, either conditionally or unconditionally, Mr. Marks replied:

"Absolutely not. There are many things to be taken into consideration."

Asked if he referred to opposition to him on the part of the Mayor and the Controller, he said:

"That naturally is a delicate and yet serious matter. In order to accomplish results any member of the Board of Estimate must not be constantly hampered. He must be able to count on a square deal and at least reasonable cooperation. It is intolerable to live in an atmosphere of personal abuse, and subject to constant stumbling blocks which Controller Prendergast has placed in my way. It takes entirely too much effort to accomplish results, and in the end it cannot be satisfactory."

Will Consult Whitman.

After the Fusion Committee has ratified the selections made by its Nominating Committee it will take up the consideration of other places on the ticket. The advice of Governor Whitman will be taken regarding the selection of a candidate for District Attorney. The Governor is much interested in having a capable Republican elected and has conferred with a number of Republicans concerning it already. City Magistrate Joseph J. Corrigan had a talk with the Governor yesterday and is said to be willing to run for office on the Fusion ticket, although he is a Democrat. The Governor is said to look favorably upon his candidacy.

The Governor said yesterday that he would not be displeased if Robert W. Bonynge, President of the Republican Club, was named by the Fusionists.

"Of course I am very much interested in that particular office," said the Governor, "and unhesitatingly approve of the reported selection of Mr. Bonynge. I believe he would have the unqualified indorsement of the bar of this city. I appointed him as counsel to the Industrial Commission two years ago, and have never regretted the appointment."

For Sheriff, Coroner Timothy Healy has the backing of the labor organizations. Former Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen is also said to be a possibility. County Clerk William F. Schneider was nominated for that office four years ago, but having allied himself with the Tammany fusionists he has eliminated himself from consideration by the Republican fusionists this year. The Republicans probably will insist upon having the selection of the candidate this year, as he was four years ago, because of his alliance with the Hearst forces. Ex-State Senator William M. Bennett, once a candidate for Governor, threatened yesterday to make trouble by announcing that a complete ticket for the city, county, and borough offices would be put in the field for the Republican primaries. He did not say who would organize the movement, but in a letter to Governor Whitman he assailed the fusion slate.

On behalf of the City Democracy, the organization of independent Democrats which is fighting Tammany, it was stated that many of the younger Tammany element are flocking to the new organization, and that a list of the names of these voters would be issued in a few days.

TO ALTER RESERVOIR INTO SUNKEN GARDEN

Aqueduct Celebration Committee Accepts Plan for Memorial to New Water System.

OLD BASIN TO BE DRAINED

MacMonnies Fountain, Amphitheatre, and Drives Part of Central Park Scheme.

The Mayor's Catskill Aqueduct Celebration Committee accepted a plan yesterday to convert the old Croton Reservoir in Central Park into a great sunken garden as a permanent memorial of the new water supply system. The reservoir extends from Seventy-ninth Street to Eighty-sixth Street. The opening of the new system will force its abandonment. There is no intention to disturb the upper reservoir, which extends from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-sixth Street.

At the northern end of the garden the plans call for the erection of the Frederick MacMonnies fountain of the sea horses drawing Fame and the barge of State. This fountain is known to artists the world over, and was a feature of the exposition at Chicago in 1893. At the other end it is proposed to build a garden amphitheatre, descending by turf terraces to a music pavilion, and between there is to be a lagoon flanked on the east and west by parked spaces, girded by stately trees, that can be used by children for playgrounds. North of the garden, in the upper reservoir, an eighty-foot jet will furnish a feathery plume in the picture.

Thomas Hastings, the architect, of Carrère & Hastings, designer of the New York Public Library, drew the plans for the garden, and explained them to the members of the Mayor's Committee at a meeting at the Union League Club, at which Mr. MacMonnies also was present. The committee, after hearing also from George McAneny, Chairman of the General Committee in charge of the aqueduct celebration, and Arthur Williams, Chairman of the Executive Committee, unanimously approved the plans and agreed to submit them to the proper city authorities. Approval of the Park Department and the Art Commission is necessary to give sanction to the project.

100,000 Children to Take Part.

Some time ago the Mayor's Committee announced that a three-day celebration to mark the completion of the aqueduct system would start on Oct. 12, next, and it is proposed, if the necessary assent of the city authorities is obtained, to lay the cornerstone of the Central Park Sunken Garden on that date. The program is to make the event as impressive as possible, and to have 100,000 school children form a living boundary of the garden when the cornerstone is laid.

Mr. Hastings told the members of the Mayor's Committee at the meeting yesterday the utilization of the reservoir site, along the lines suggested, would give the city an art feature as beautiful as the Luxembourg Garden in Paris. This reservoir, he said, covered about thirty-four acres, and would be abandoned in any case. He called attention to the fact that the bottom of the basin, in which the water is now stored, was about 18 feet below the general level of the park, and that it would cost the city a great deal more to fill in this great acreage than it would to convert it into a sunken garden.

Mr. Hastings indicated on drawings hung on the walls the proposed location of the MacMonnies fountain. Looking north, the visitor entering the garden by way of the terraced amphitheatre will see, first of all, the figures of plunging horses carrying mermaids and mermen. Behind this, with trumpet to her mouth, will appear the winged figure of Fame. Back of this and overtopping the eight oarswomen propelling the barge, will appear the figure of Columbia.

His idea for the amphitheatre, Mr. Hastings explained, was to make it large enough to accommodate at least 20,000 persons on days when there was a special program of music at the pavilion, or when the garden was in use for some festal occasion.

"All kinds of features could be developed," he said. "It may be found convenient to place boats on the lake and to install a system of decorative lighting on special occasions."

To Preserve Historic Value.

The idea of converting the reservoir into a sunken garden grew out of the desire of Mayor Mitchel for some permanent memorial to mark the completion of the Catskill Aqueduct. The reservoir finally claimed the attention of the Celebration Committee, which saw a possibility of putting it to the use recommended by the Mayor in a manner to connect it historically with the old Croton system, of which it had been so long a part.

"The committee has kept in mind the prevailing public sentiment," a statement issued by the committee read, "which has also been expressed to it by Water Commissioner Williams and Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, against any radical change in the use of Central Park, and has developed a plan which, it believes, embodies the most acceptable feature of the schemes previously advanced, together with the important original ideas, the whole scheme being entirely in harmony with the original conception of Central Park.

"Recognizing the fact that the old reservoir was built before Central Park existed, and that this region of the Park, with its system of roads, paths, lawns

GET MILLIKEN PLANT FOR LARGE SHIPYARD

Downey Interests Plan to Build 100,000 Tons a Year on Staten Island.

$1,300,000 CHANGES HANDS

Company Takes Over the 600 Employes, and Payroll Will Be Increased to 5,000 Men.

The consummation of the purchase of the steel fabricating plant of Milliken Brothers, Inc., on Staten Island, by the Downey Shipbuilding Corporation of 120 Broadway, and the immediate conversion of the Staten Island plant into a shipbuilding yard capable of manufacturing 100,000 tons of standardized steel steamships a year, was announced last night by Wallace Downey, President and chief stockholder of the Downey Corporation.

Mr. Downey said that during the afternoon he had paid Lorenzo C. Dilks, President of Milliken Brothers, $1,300,000 as a final payment on the contract entered into several months ago. The Downey Shipbuilding Company took possession at once, taking over the 600 employes.

"We have a contract with the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, of which Major Gen. George W. Goethals is the General Manager, to build ten 7,500-ton steel steamships," said Mr. Downey. "We are going to begin tomorrow to install shipbuilding ways and to make other shipbuilding additions to the plant. Milliken Brothers, Inc., will be converted into a shipbuilding company entirely. We have taken over its 600 employes and will increase the roll to 5,000."

The Staten Island property acquired by the Downey Corporation consists of 160 acres of land, with a water frontage of 1,800 feet.

"This water frontage," said Mr. Downey, "is enough to install ten shipbuilding berths, and of these six will be built at once. The others may be installed some time in the future."

Mr. Downey was until recently one-third owner of the Standard shipbuilding Company of Staten Island, of which he was also the founder. At about the time he entered into the contract to buy the Milliken Brothers' plant he sold his share in the Standard Company to José Marimon, President of the Spanish Bank of Cuba. Later Mr. Downey organized the Downey Shipbuilding Corporation.

Milliken Brothers, Inc., has been in existence for many years, and has been manufacturing steel structural shapes and beams. It formerly operated a rolling mill, but sold it three years ago to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Its outstanding stock consisted of $2,761,000 preferred and $693,666 common stock. There was also outstanding until recently $600,000 in ten-year notes. Whether these have been retired was not made known last night. The common stock was held in a trust of which the voting Trustees were Jules S. Bache, William Salomon and Andrew Robinson.

QUEEN OF SPAIN'S BROTHER MARRIES

Marquis of Carlsbrooke Weds Lady Irene Denison in St. James's Palace Chapel.

LONDON, July 19.—The Marquis of Carisbrooke, who was Prince Alexander of Battenberg until King George abolished German titles in the royal family, was married in the Chapel of St. James's Palace today to Lady Irene Denison, daughter of the Earl of Londesborough. The King, Queen, and other members of the royal family attended the wedding. The Marquis is a son of Princess Beatrice.

The engagement of Lady Denison to the Marquis of Carisbrooke was announced early in May. Her mother was the Lady Grace Fane, older daughter of the twelfth Earl of Westmoreland. The mother of the Marquis was the fifth and youngest child of Queen Victoria. He is a brother of the Queen of Spain.

WOMAN SHOT BY BURGLAR.

Supposed Assailant Sends Policeman to Victim's Aid.

Mrs. Minnie Perner was awakened shortly before 1 o'clock this morning by a noise in the courtyard beneath her window on the second floor rear of the apartment at 221 West 141st Street. She went to the window, and as she looked out was shot by a bullet which entered her chest. Her husband, Isaac Perner, and her sixteen-year-old daughter were asleep in the apartment at the time.

A few moments later a man ran up to Patrolman Beatty a half block away and told him there was a fire in 221 West 141st Street. While Beatty started on a run to the house the man went to 141st Street and Seventh Avenue and turned in a fire alarm. Beatty at the house found the tenants searching excitedly for the person who fired the shot. He called an ambulance, which took Mrs. Perner to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said she would probably live.

It is the theory of the police that Mrs. Perner had disturbed burglars trying to effect an entrance into the house and that a burglar or one of the tenants firing at them shot her.

Concert for Wounded Americans.

LONDON, July 19.—Two hundred and fifty wounded Americans, members of the British Army and Navy, were entertained today at Holland Park by the Red Cross Committee for American Soldiers and Sailors. The Belgian Refugees' Band and other entertainers were engaged by Mrs. Walter H. Page, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Mrs. Robert P. Skinner, who have been caring for the comforts of Americans.

S. C. Mabon Weds Mrs. Outwater.

S. Clifton Mabon, a member of the firm of Mabon & Co., and Mrs. Margaret Outwater were married quietly yesterday in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue, by the Rev. Arthur F. Mabon. Mr. Mabon was graduated from Rutgers College in 1891, and is a member of the University, Racquet, Ardsley, and Garden City Golf Clubs.

Steed-Gibbs Wedding.

In St. Paul's Chapel on Wednesday the Rev. Thomas J. Crosby solemnized the marriage of Ewing Steed and Mrs. Angelican Duer Gibbs, daughter of the late Edward A. Duer of Hauxhurst, Weehawken, N. J., and of Mrs. Duer of this city. Mrs. Steed's first husband was the late Lucius Tuckerman Gibbs. She is a sister of Edward A. Duer and John Van Buren Duer.

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500 SHOTS EXCHANGED ACROSS RIO GRANDE

Mexicans Fire for Several Hours on Patrol, Then Retreat—No American Loss.

MISSION, Texas, July 19.—Approximately 500 shots were exchanged across the Rio Grande today at Ojo de Agua, eight miles southwest of Mission, between a small American border patrol and a number of unidentified Mexicans.

There were no American casualties, but latest reports say two or three Mexicans were seen to fall in the engagement. The exchange of shots started at 11 o'clock in the morning and ceased at 5 o'clock, when the Mexicans withdrew.

The Americans were under command of Corporal Kent. The fighting started when several shots were fired from the Mexican side. The outpost at Ojo de Agua, hearing the American patrol returning the shots, immediately sent reinforcements under Sergeant J. C. Henderson.

Late in the day Colonel B. F. Delamater reached the scene with 100 men from K and M companies of the Second Texas Infantry from nearby posts. A strong patrol was thrown out along the Rio Grande in the affected section as a precaution against a possible attempt at border raiding.

Few details of the engagement reached here tonight. From the best information, about 100 Mexicans took part. One report says three distinct bugle calls were heard, indicating that the Americans were attacked by an organized force.

The last of the attackers disappeared in the brush just before Colonel Delamater reached Ojo de Agua.

CHINA'S CABINET COMPLETE.

Noted Republican Leaders Take Posts Under Feng Kuo-chang.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Chinese Legation announced today the completion of the Cabinet in Peking under the Presidency of Feng Kuo-chang, who was elevated from the Vice Presidency, and the premiership of Tuan Chi-jui. The members, in addition to those holding the portfolios of Foreign Affairs, Marine, and War, previously announced, are:

Minister of Finance—Liang Chi-chac.
Minister of the Interior—Tang Hualung.
Minister of Justice—Lin Chang-min.
Minister of Communications—Tsao Ju-lin.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—Chang Kuo-kan.
Minister of Education—Fan Yuan-lien.

Liang Chi-chac is reputed to be one of the leading scholars and critics of China, and is a noted journalist. He was Minister of Justice under the Presidency of Yuan Shih-kai, the latter's first Cabinet, and is a stanch reformer and republican. Liang was identified with the first Chinese reform movement in 1898, and when the coup d'état of the Empress Dowager succeeded he fled from the country, finding refuge in Japan, where he remained many years.

Tang Hua-lung has been Speaker of the House of Representatives and Minister of Education.

Lin Chang-min served for a time as Secretary of the Senate.

Tsao Ju-lin was named as Minister of Foreign Affairs by the Provisional Government at Tientsin, and was also a member of the former Chinese Government. He is a shrewd politician and is known to have decided pro-Japanese leanings.

Chang Kuo-kan was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in President Li Yuan-hung's Cabinet, and Fan Yuan-lien also succeeds himself as Minister of Education. Fan was educated abroad.

IGNORES CITIZENSHIP HERE.

New Russian Government Denies Right to Change Allegiance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Russians who have taken out citizenship papers in the United States are still being considered as Russian citizens by the new Petrograd Government, unless they have obtained the consent of the Russian Government to their change of allegiance.

The State Department has been informed that the Russian Provisional Government holds to the same principle upheld by the Government of the Empire, that it is necessary for a Russian to obtain the consent of his Government before he can discard his allegiance. At the same time, a diplomatic dispatch from Petrograd adds, it may be safe for American citizens of Russian birth to visit Russia without running undue risks, as it is necessary for such persons to be denounced to the Russian authorities before action is taken against them, and it is considered unlikely that such denunciations will take place in the present circumstances.

The question is considered of considerable interest to a great number of American Jews of Russian origin, who have relatives and friends from they desire to visit in Russia, and who might wish to go there to bring back with them to the United States their wives, children, parents or other persons. It is probable that when normal conditions are restored in Russia the State Department will initiate negotiations looking toward the recognition by Russia of the American citizenship of native Russians who have become naturalized in the United States.

LONDON, July 19.—A convention made between Great Britain and the Provisional Russian Government was laid before Parliament today to the effect that British subjects of military age in Russia and Russian subjects of military age here must either return to their own countries or serve in the army of the country in which they are residing. Russians who remain in Great Britain will be subject to the operations of the military authorities by an Order in Council which it is expected will be issued on Aug. 20.

Miss Helen H. Schley Engaged.

Mrs. Robert H. Schley of Maplewood, N. J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen H. Schley, to Victor A. Traub of South Orange, N. J. Mr. Traub was graduated from Princeton, class of '13. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Arthur Woods Recovering.

Mrs. Arthur Woods, wife of Police Commissioner Woods, is recovering satisfactorily from an operation for appendicitis performed on Wednesday, it was announced yesterday by Henry J. Case, Secretary to the Police Commissioner. Mrs. Woods is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, 32 East Thirty-sixth Street, and is under the care of Dr. Adrian Van S. Lambert.

Needless Export Applications.

An appeal was made yesterday to shippers not to clog the New York Licensing Bureau with applications covering articles not requiring export license. Applications have been made to cover dress fasteners, lead pencils, brooms, musical instruments, and many other articles not included in the export restrictions.

SIBERT INSPECTS CAMP IN FRANCE

General Sets Stiff Pace for His Staff During Tour in Pouring Rain.

FRENCH CROWDS CHEER HIM

He Finds Many Soldiers Minus Bronze Buttons, Given Away as Souvenirs to Admirers.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 19.—Major Gen. William L. Sibert went through his entire camp today on the first official inspection tour he has made. From early morning until late in the afternoon he made the rounds and did not call it a day until he had examined each set of quarters and inspected virtually every man in his command.

As the entire army is divided into squads, the majority of which are billeted out with the inhabitants of the district, the task of inspection was a tremendous one and could be accomplished only by the amazing activity of the General, who almost ran his staff off their legs and set a pace obviously stiff for the youngest of the men. The result of the inspection was apparently satisfactory in the main, for the General criticised but seldom, and everywhere had a good word for the results achieved by the troops in cleaning up the quarters into which they have moved.

Here and there he found lack of cleanliness and proper sanitation, which he ordered rectified. Occasionally, also, in passing in front of the troops lined up for his examination, he found time to stop and exchange a word and ask questions.

The inspection trip began punctually at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, for the General is an early riser, and at noon he returned to his headquarters long enough to snatch a hasty lunch before starting out again. Rain fell in a steady stream most of the time, but that did not deter the inspection in the slightest.

General Sibert early noted that many of the soldiers were without the regulation bronze button bearing the letters U. S., which is worn on the coat. Investigation showed that some of the men had actually lost the insignia, while others had thoughtlessly given their buttons away to admirers. Three aids were constantly at the General's side, taking down suggestions for alterations or making recommendations, while the officers of each regiment visited followed as clearly as the General's pace would permit, explaining details and arrangements.

The French residents at various points viewed the inspection curiously but enthusiastically, and occasionally cheered the General and his staff.

The day was a partial holiday for the troops, for the inspection relieved them of drill for the period of its duration. Hardly had the General's car vanished on the way to the next inspection point when the men were hard at work again, mastering the technique of modern warfare.

Several thousand soldiers were made happy today when as many letters or packages arrived and were distributed among the various camps. It was for many, if not for most of the men, the first mail they had received since leaving the United States, and it was more welcome than anything else could have been.

The original addresses on the letters indicated only how long the families of men had been out of touch with them. Every third or fourth missive was addressed in care of the former assignments of regiments; for instance, the Mexican border and Western forts. Others had found their way over to "Somewhere in France," despite the addresses. Others had been sent direct to the recipients at Washington in care of the War Department, while the others had been forwarded from the sailing points of various regiments.

The mail here has been put in charge of one of the army chaplains, who thus has a busy week-end, besides Sunday duties and his work as Postmaster. Any letters and packages are forwarded from Paris, and must be sorted and distributed under his direction. Likewise, he has charge of all the outgoing mail, which is turned over to him after having been censored by company officers.

Though he has been working on the complicated problem only a short time, the chaplain already has evolved a thoroughgoing system which insures the soldiers receiving their mail within a few hours of its arrival. The outgoing mail for the United States leaves by way of Paris once daily.

The encampment has almost metamorphosed this thoroughly and distinctively French town into an American community, notwithstanding the fact that the soldiers have taken notable pains to fit themselves to the customs and habits of their hosts.

Yesterday an American Corporal opened a barber's shop in the abandoned quarters of a one-time trench barber who is now at the front. Almost immediately the American cornered virtually all the trade in town. He had so many customers, both French and American, that he announced that business here was far better than in his previous barber shops in Manila, Hawaii, Alaska, and on the Mexican border.

As the kits have been unpacked phonographs have made their appearance, and the daily military concerts are supplemented by informal phonograph recitals. The French soldiers who are camping adjacent to the Americans are outspoken admirers of the American equipment and its practicability. They particularly praise the cotton belt worn by the Americans, which they say has not an equal as a feasible means for carrying the multitudinous gear, such as cartridges, pistol, knife, and other belongings.

They express wonder at the huge number of soldiers among the American troops who carry pistols. They admire also the new harness and the trappings of horses and mules, and envy every American soldier their comfortable cots and sleeping equipment. Likewise they marvel at the independence of the American officers, who shift almost entirely for themselves without the aid of the customary orderlies and servants.

4,689,853 CASUALTIES LATEST GERMAN TOTAL

32,034 Dead and 38,606 Prisoners and Missing Reported in June.

LONDON, July 19.—The German casualties reported in the German official lists during June, but not as having occurred in June, were given out by the War Office here as follows:

Killed or died of wounds, 28,819.
Died of sickness, 3,215.
Prisoners and missing, 38,606.
Wounded, 95,906.

The totals of the German official lists since the war began are:

Killed or died of wounds, 1,032,800.
Died of sickness, 72,960.
Prisoners and missing, 591,966.
Wounded, 2,825,581.
Total casualties, 4,523,307.

The naval and colonial casualties are not included.

Mayor Mitchel 38 Years Old.

Mayor Mitchel was 38 years old yesterday, and felicitations in the shape of two score of congratulatory telegrams were received by him at the City Hall. A number of friends also called. The Mayor, however, was not at his office to receive them. Instead he was making the ascent of Mount Washington in New Hampshire, where he is motoring with Mrs. Mitchel and Mr. and Mrs. J. Waldo Smith. The Mayor left Bretton Woods, N. H., during the day for a motor trip back to the city.

PENNSYLVANIA GAINS IN RECRUITING RACE

Has Now Enlisted 17,184 Men for Army to 16,935 by New York—Record by States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Pennsylvania, in its race with New York State for supremacy in regular army recruiting, gained 56 points yesterday by recruiting 214 men, as against 158 enlisted in New York. This put Pennsylvania over the 17,000 notch, representing men recruited for the army since April 1. The daily statement on regular army recruiting follows:

	Obtained July 18.	Total to July 18.		Obtained July 18.	Total to July 18.
Alabama	37	1,539	*Nebraska	14	2,627
Arizona	..	206	*Nevada	4	716
Arkansas	9	888	New Hamp.	1	347
*California	38	5,865	*N. Jersey	52	5,149
Colorado	9	1,852	N. Mexico	4	245
Conn.	36	1,645	New York	158	16,935
Delaware	6	299	N. Carolina	61	127
Dist. of C.	6	348	N. Dakota	..	536
Florida	..	24	Ohio	..	6,663
Georgia	32	3,725	Oklahoma	18	1,949
*Idaho	5	825	*Oregon	5	2,460
*Illinois	55	13,855	*Penn.	214	17,184
*Indiana	37	7,832	Rhode Isl'd	4	596
Iowa	24	4,053	S. Carolina	8	546
Kansas	16	3,116	S. Dakota	4	788
Kentucky	17	2,651	Tennessee	15	2,019
Louisiana	7	1,565	Texas	41	5,339
Maine	3	704	*Utah	5	1,456
Maryland	17	1,161	Vermont	..	94
Mass.	78	6,668	Virginia	14	1,165
*Michigan	38	6,695	Washington	37	1,837
Minnesota	29	3,072	West Va.	4	1,491
Mississippi	6	881	Wisconsin	17	1,644
Missouri	43	6,482	*Wyoming	5	539
*Montana	19	1,206			

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained for July 18, 1,276.
Total obtained since April 1, 151,318.

WARN PLATTSBURG CAMPERS

Must Not Visit Vermont on Account of Paralysis Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 19.—Owing to the presence of infantile paralysis in Vermont, Colonel Wolf issued orders today forbidding any members of the Plattsburg garrison and training camp to visit that State without the written permission of the commanding officer. More than seventy cases of poliomyelitis have been reported in Vermont, and the medical officers at the Plattsburg post hospital received a cautionary telegram from Surgeon General Gorgas on the subject. As yet no cases of infantile paralysis have been reported on the New York side of Lake Champlain.

It was said at camp headquarters today that hereafter all men detailed to aviation schools would be sent to the school at Princeton, N. J. The men under orders to leave for aviation duty next Saturday will go to Princeton instead of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, according to the new instructions. In the New York contingent Penrose V. Stout and J. D. Sibley will leave Saturday in place of W. E. Tuttle and G. A. Mullinger, while Leonard L. Stanley will take the place of W. W. Pinney of the New England camp.

The thirty-two officers' boards appointed yesterday by Colonel Wolf to recommend candidates for commissions will begin their work of classification tomorrow. The men at the camp will be placed in the following groups: Those qualifying for commissions in the Naval Reserve, additional reserve officers, provisional Second Lieutenants in the regular army, men suitable for the Quartermaster Corps, ordnance officers, intelligence officers, candidates for machine-gun instruction, candidates for aviation ground forces, possible students in the aviation section of the Signal Corps enlisted reserve, men who should have further instruction at second officers' training camps, and men who should be discharged.

Exclusive of the men selected for aviation, the number of whom is indefinite, the Plattsburg camp will be called upon to supply 3,145 officers in different branches of the service. The list of those recommended for commissions will be ready Aug. 1, and the men will be commissioned at the close of camp, Aug. 14.

The First New England battery had sub-calibre practice today with three-inch field pieces, aiming at targets floating in Lake Champlain.

R. L. Potter of the New York regiment was released from the camp today on account of physical disability. A New England candidate was discharged for personal and official reasons.

TURKS TALK OF REPRISALS.

Angry at Consul's Report That Students Were Detained Here.

BERLIN, July 17, (via London, July 19.)—Dr. Achmed Emin Bey, editor of the Constantinople Daily Sabah, one of a party of Turkish journalists who are guests of the German Government, told The Associated Press today that the Turkish Government withdrew the special train arranged for Americans who wished to depart from Turkey as a result of a report made by the former Turkish Consul General at New York on his arrival at Constantinople that the American Government had refused to permit Turkish students in New York to return with the officials.

"There is much feeling in Turkey as a result of the action of the United States," said he, "and reprisals are being urged in some quarters. When the break came our Government offered to place at the disposal of American citizens a special train in which they might travel in comfort on their way to Switzerland. After we learned the attitude in America toward the Turkish students the Government withdrew the offer of travel accommodations.

"When the war began our Government closed the English, French, and Russian schools and seized their property. Robert College at Constantinople, (an American institution,) was not molested, and is still open.

"About 400 Americans are still in Turkey."

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The impression that Turkish students were prevented from leaving the United States arose from an ambiguous report on the subject forwarded to Constantinople by a neutral diplomat. The matter has been arranged to Turkey's satisfaction.

CALL TO ALLIED SOCIALISTS.

French Group Invites Them to Confer on Stockholm Proposals.

PARIS, July 19.—At a meeting of the French Parliamentary Socialist group at which Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions, was present, it was decided that it was of the greatest interest for Socialists of Allied Governments to come to an agreement on all points which might eventually be discussed at the Stockholm Conference.

It was, accordingly, resolved to call preliminary conferences in Paris of representatives of the allied Socialists. Telegrams were sent to members now in London and to British Socialist organizations asking their adhesion to such a preliminary conference.

DRIVE TURKS 12 MILES.

British, Despite Great Heat, Continue Advance in Mesopotamia.

LONDON, July 19.—An official report relating to the Mesopotamian campaign was issued tonight, showing a considerable British advance. The report reads:

On July 11 one of our columns engaged a Turkish force in the direction of Ramadies, on the Euphrates. After a short action, in which considerable loss was inflicted on the Turks, a further advance was broken off by us owing to the extreme heat. As a result of these operations we have been able to advance about twelve miles up the Euphrates in the last ten days.

WAGNER OFFERS SHIP TO THE RED CROSS

Suggests the Muskegon, Once Accused of Being a German U-Boat Feeder.

RED CROSS DELAYS REPLY

Organization Would Save $100,000, Mr. Wagner Says, by Accepting the Freighter.

Richard C. Wagner, President of the American Transatlantic Company of 17 Battery Place, who was named in connection with the sending of freighters to the South Atlantic to assist German submarines and raiders, has offered the free use of one of these freighters to the American Red Cross for the transportation of relief supplies from the United States to France. The freighter is the Muskegon, one of the so-called "submarine feeders" mentioned in the charges, which were investigated by officials at Washington but not proved.

Mr. Wagner tendered the use of the Muskegon, it was learned yesterday, through George S. Dearborn, President of the American Hawaiian Steamship Company, and his brokers, D. B. Dearborn & Co., steamship agents. Several days ago D. W. Cook, Vice President of the Erie Railroad Company, now engaged in Red Cross work with the War Council at Washington, appealed to Mr. Dearborn for assistance in finding a steamship for the Red Cross. The society had many supplies on hand which, Mr. Cook explained, could not be sent to Europe because all the ships in the service of the Red Cross were in use to capacity, and because cargo space on other craft was difficult to get.

Mr. Dearborn turned the appeal over to his brokers with instructions to do everything possible to assist the Red Cross, and D. B. Dearborn & Co. sent out circular letters to ship owners and steamship companies, asking if they knew where the relief organization could find a ship. One of these letters found its way to Mr. Wagner, who replied promptly that the American Transatlantic Company was willing to help the Red Cross to the extent of supplying it with a steamship for one round trip without cost to the society.

Mr. Wagner called attention to the fact that by accepting this offer the society would save $100,000, which it would have to pay for such a vessel as the Muskegon for one round trip. The letter containing this offer was turned over to Mr. Cook, who wrote to the American Transatlantic Company praising its generosity, and adding that the offer probably would be accepted, and that as soon as a decision was reached Mr. Wagner would be notified. No acceptance had been received up to last night.

The American Transatlantic Company was organized soon after the beginning of the war. Mr. Wagner, its President, formerly lived in Milwaukee, where he was the head for a time of the Wisconsin Beet Sugar Company. Before coming to New York City and organizing the shipping company he spent some time in Germany, according to a news dispatch from Milwaukee, published at the time the charges were made.

The charges against the Muskegon were made by the crew of a sister ship, the Manitowoc, also owned by the American Transatlantic Company. These two steamships and the Ollaguash, also owned by the company, left New York last March with general cargoes for Buenos Aires, according to Mr. Wagner, but to assist submarines, according to the crew of the Manitowoc. All three were detained for a time at St. Thomas while the Navy Department investigated the charges made by the crew of the Manitowoc. Mr. Wagner denied that his vessels were assisting German submarines and said the charges were inspired by a desire for revenge on the part of some of the Manitowoc's sailors, who had been dismissed. The Navy Department finally released the vessels.

Before that three other vessels of the company had been seized by the British Admiralty, and they were blacklisted, on the ground that the American Transatlantic Company was backed by German money and was really in German service.

Mr. Wagner replied to these and other charges by offering a reward of $10,000 to any one who could prove that the company was not thoroughly American or that it was not composed entirely of American interests.

Asked yesterday about his offer to the Red Cross, Mr. Wagner said the Muskegon could carry a cargo of 4,800 tons. She was now at a port in Chile, loading nitrates for Boston. She would reach New York in about two weeks and be ready for service with the Red Cross about the middle of August.

"But we have not received an acceptance of our reply yet," said Mr. Wagner. "If the American Red Cross desires to avail itself of the offer the Muskegon is at its disposal."

GEM THEFT PUZZLES POLICE

Jewels and Furs Valued at $21,000 Stolen Three Months Ago.

The police have been unable to solve the theft of jewels, furs, and silver, valued at $21,000, from the apartment of Miss Charlotte C. Castner, 133 East Seventy-third Street, more than three months ago, it was learned yesterday. She notified the Detective Bureau and the case was assigned to the Third Branch. Repeated inquiries about the matter brought the response that the police were working on the case. Miss Castner was told not to let it get in the newspapers. She has notified Commissioner Woods of the case.

Miss Castner went to the Waldorf on the afternoon of April 15 to dine with friends. From there she went to the opera, and did not reach her home until late at night, when she found that her apartment had been ransacked. Among the missing articles were a necklace valued at $8,000, another necklace worth $3,000, and a brooch she valued at $3,500.

H. C. BALDWIN TO BELLEVUE.

Man Said to be a Relative of Bishop Potter in Psycopathic Ward.

Henry C. Baldwin, 27 years old, who is said to be a relative of the late Bishop Potter, was committed to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital for observation last night by Magistrate Appleton in the Men's Night Court, where he was brought on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer the charge when released from the hospital.

The young man was committed to the hospital at the request of a sister, whose attorney told the Magistrate that he had created a disturbance earlier in the afternoon in the office of James Roach, a private detective at 220 Broadway. The attorney did not state the reason Baldwin had gone to the detective's office. Baldwin protested at first when the commitment to Bellevue was suggested, but later acquiesced. He said that in the last year he had spent $28,000 which he inherited from his father.

U. S. Express Distributes Assets.

The United States Express Company has declared a fourth and partial distribution of assets amounting to $2 a share, payable Aug. 11. This brings the total disbursements to more than 50 per cent. of the assets of the company, and means that on the date of payment stockholders will receive the sum of $200,000, making the total to date $5,000,000.

WOMAN NAMED FOR MAYOR.

Election of Mrs. Marion N. Horwitz in Moore Haven, Fla., Assured.

Special to The New York Times.

MOORE HAVEN, Fla., July 19.—This town, the only suffrage town in the State of Florida, today decided to add to its distinction by electing a woman Mayor. Mrs. Marion N. Horwitz was nominated for Mayor in the Democratic primaries, which is equivalent to election. Indeed, no opposing candidate has been put forward.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19. — Mrs. Marion N. Horwitz is the widow of George Quintard Horwitz, a widely known Philadelphia attorney who died last Fall. She is a daughter of the late Daniel Newhall, an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has many relatives who are socially prominent in Philadelphia.

Before the death of her husband Mrs. Horwitz was one of the leaders of the Emergency Aid Committee, which directed the greater part of the war relief work in Philadelphia before the Red Cross took charge on the entrance of this nation into the conflict.

In her work for the emergency aid, which includes committees for relief in France, Belgium, Serbia, Russia, and other nations, Mrs. Horwitz displayed great executive ability, and when she took over a Florida farm that her husband had purchased shortly before his death her friends were not at all surprised that she made a success of it.

GERMANS ARRESTED IN OHIO

Aliens Reported Listed Under Guise of Employment Bureau.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 19.—Fritz Baumgaertner, recently Superintendent of the Lake Erie Iron Works and a member of several exclusive Cleveland clubs, was arrested today at his home by the Federal authorities on orders from Washington, and the announcement was made that he would be interned for the period of the war. Several weeks ago he failed to get a permit as a subject of Germany to remain at his position as Superintendent.

Baumgaertner, who, it is reported, was at one time connected with the Krupp works in Germany, is said to have been asked by German interests in South America to head a movement to establish a German arms factory there. He is credited with having been active in listing Ohio Germans under the guise of an employment bureau.

Fred D. Schmidt, a German electrical engineer, and Arthur Froelich and Max Koch, I. W. W. agitators, were also held and ordered interned by Federal agents under orders of the Department of Justice.

The exact cause of Baumgaertner's arrest and the previous refusal to grant him a parole permit are mysterious. Schmidt is said to have sought employment at different times in arms and munitions factories in this section, and had been trailed by Government authorities for several months.

BROTHERS DIE A DAY APART.

Charles Schmeiser Was Postmaster of Stapleton, S. I., Under Taft.

Charles and Frederick Schmeiser, brothers, who came to this country when young men from Germany and settled in Stapleton, S. I., died within twenty-four hours of each other, Frederick on Wednesday, in his fifty-first year, following an operation, and his brother, who was 65 years old, yesterday, after a brief illness.

Charles commenced here as an architect, but became active in politics and was made Postmaster of Stapleton under President Taft. He was later appointed Plan Examiner for the Department of Buildings. Frederick Schmeiser had been a hotel proprietor on Staten Island for many years.

Right Rev. Mgr. John O'Brien.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 19.—The Right Rev. Mgr. John O'Brien, pastor of Sacred Heart Church, and founder of the Sacred Heart Review, died here tonight at the age of 79 years. Mgr. O'Brien was born in County Cork, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1850. He was educated at St. Charles's College, Baltimore, and St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y. He had been pastor of Sacred Heart Church here since 1873. In 1888 he founded and edited until recently The Sacred Heart Review. He was made a domestic prelate with the title of Monsignor by Pope Pius X. in 1909. Mgr. O'Brien had been a member of Cambridge School and Park Commissions for many years.

Gustavo Garcia Menocal.

HAVANA, Cuba, July 19.—Gustavo Garcia Menocal, brother of President Mario G. Menocal and Representative in Congress from the Province of Matanzas, died at his home near Havana last night. He bore the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Cuban war of independence.

Barry Maxwell, Comedian, Dies.

Barry Maxwell, a widely known comedian, for many years under the management of Cohan & Harris, died yesterday at the Actors' Fund Home, West New Brighton, S. I., in his seventieth year. Mr. Maxwell had been in failing health for some time and took up his residence at the Actors' Fund Home three weeks ago.

Obituary Notes.

INNIS TOWNSEND, for many years with diamond firms in the Maiden Lane district and for three years President of the Brotherhood of Traveling Jewellers, died yesterday at the Stern Hospital following an operation for appendicitis, in his forty-seventh year.

GEORGE WEIDNER, one of the organizers of the Diogenes Brewing Company, of which he was Vice President, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 1,544 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Weidner was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and an old member of Teutonia Lodge, No. 617, F. and A. M.

JOHN MARTIN SCHLOEN, auditor of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, in Manhattan, and a member of Acanthus Lodge, No. 719, F. and A. M., is dead at his home, 516 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, in his fortieth year.

WILLIAM C. DOBLER, formerly for thirty years in the employ of the Alfred Benjamin Company and one of the organizers of St. Peter's Dramatic Association of St. Peter's R. C. Church in Brooklyn, died at his home, 1,614 East Ninth Street, Flatbush, on Wednesday.

Miss FANNIE E. BEST, for nineteen years a school teacher in Staten Island, died in Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday. She was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., where the interment will be made.

J. EVERETT VINCENT, 56 years old, in the accident, fire and health insurance business in Brooklyn, died at his Summer home in Freehold, N. Y., on Tuesday. Mr. Vincent's Brooklyn home was at 1,714 Seventy-fifth Street. He left a widow.

EDWARD JAMES BARBER, a clerk in the Jamaica branch of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, died in that village on Wednesday, aged 62 years.

Captain WILLIAM E. FARROW, commander of the trading ship Adelaide Barbour, is dead at Barbados of tropical fever, according to messages received by his father, Captain John O. Farrow of Saco, Me. The vessel was homeward bound from Africa.

AARON SHAPIRO, head of the Manhattan Clothing Company, Seventy-second Street and Third Avenue, is dead at his home, 64 East Ninetieth Street, in his fifty-third year. Mr. Shapiro was a member of the Masonic order and other organizations.

FRANK M. ECKHARDT, who was manager of the United States Card Company, died suddenly on Wednesday at the Harlem Hospital in his thirty-fifth year. Mr. Eckhardt was a member of the Harlem Baptist Church.

E. AVERY BREWSTER, prominent in the wholesale and retail drug business of New England, died on Wednesday at his Summer home at Duxbury, Mass. Mr. Brewster held a controlling interest in several large concerns.

Mrs. AUGUSTA WASSERCHEID, widow of Frederick Wasserchеid, who was a professor of art, died on Tuesday at her home, 325 East Fifty-fifth Street. Mrs. Wasserchеid was an active church worker.

JOHN McGOWAN, 75 years old, who served throughout the civil war, died on Wednesday at the Home for Disabled Soldiers, Kearny, N. J.

Mrs. GEORGE B. LORING, 72 years old, widow of George B. Loring, who was Commissioner of Agriculture in the Cabinet of President Garfield and later American Minister to Portugal, died yesterday at her home, the Hendrik Hudson Apartments. Mrs. Loring was the daughter of Isaac Smith, one of the founders of the Union League Club.

WALDRON WILLIAMS DIES AT SUMMER HOME

Retired Merchant Was Former Chairman of Democratic Committee of Westchester.

Waldron Williams, a former member of the firm of Ichabod T. Williams & Sons, lumber merchants, died yesterday at his Summer home, Stonehouse, in Kirby Lane, Rye, N. Y., in his fifty-fifth year. Mr. Williams had been ill for several weeks, and death was due to anaemia. He was born in this city, the son of the late Ichabod T. Williams and Elizabeth Skelding Williams.

Since his retirement from active business six years ago Mr. Williams had been interested in the dehydration and conservation of food products here. He was likewise interested in the local affairs of Rye and Westchester County. He was President of the Board of Health of Rye and had been Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Westchester. He was also a member of the Rye Home Defense Battalion and was active in Red Cross work there.

Mr. Williams was Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Miantonomoh Club, recently organized, and representing the members he offered the club site on Manursing Island in Long Island Sound to the Government for use as an aviation field.

Mr. Williams was graduated at Columbia in 1885, and was a member of the University, the Aero, the Racquet, Lawyers', and Apawamis Clubs. He married Miss Josephine Hotchkiss, by whom he is survived, with three daughters, Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., the Misses Joy and Hope Williams, and one son, Barent Waldron Williams.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ELLICTT.—July 12, 143 Freeman St., Brookline, Mass., to Mr. and Mrs. Dougias Alexander Elliott, a son.

Engaged.

BERGER—ADELSON.—Mr. Lewis Adelson announces the engagement of his daughter, Madeline V., to Mr. Harry M. Berger of St. Louis,

YANKEES ARE SHUT OUT BY TIGERS AND FALL INTO SECOND DIVISION

YANKS LOSE BERTH IN FIRST DIVISION

Tigers Beat Donovan's Clan by 2 to 0 and Deprive It of Fourth Place.

DAUSS PROVES A PUZZLE

Veteran Allows Wild Bill's Men Only Three Hits and Is Tight with Men on Bases.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—After moving along in first division society from the opening game of the pennant campaign the Yankees today fell back into the second division. The Tigers by taking the opener of a five-game series pulled themselves up into fourth place and backed the Yankees down into fifth position. The score this afternoon was 2 to 0.

George Dauss's pitching was the main factor in this latest setback of the Donovan boys. The veteran held the Yankees to three hits, one in the fifth inning and two in the eighth, and had the knack of making the New Yorkers play dead when runners were within scoring distance. Despite the scarcity of hits Donovan's team was not lacking in opportunities to score.

Two Yanks walked, three more were hit, and two reached first base on errors, and accordingly Dauss had plenty of chances to show his worth with men on the sacks. Nick Cullop also served up some fancy flinging, but it was hardly in the class with that shown by the Detroit veteran. Nick kept the Tigers' blows well scattered, and was a real puzzle except in the second inning. Two runs in this frame, however, made the victory easy when coupled with the brand of pitching which Dauss flashed all through the game.

Caldwell Twists Ankle.

Two Yanks were forced to retire before the pastime was over, one at the special request of Umpire Harry McCormick and the other through injury. Nunamaker, who had made several complaints about McCormick's judgment on balls and strikes in the early innings, went a bit too far in the fifth while Vitt was at bat, and McCormick showed him off to the benches. Ray Caldwell, serving as a pinch-hitter, shot a double into right field, but turned his right ankle sliding into second base, and had to retire from the game. Gilhooley ran for Caldwell, but not very far.

The Tigers did all the scoring of the afternoon in the second inning. Veach led off with a dusty triple far over Miller's head in right field. Cullop with two strikes on Heilman sent up a slow one and Heilman lined it to centre for a single, scoring Veach.

Harper's sacrifice advanced Heilman to second, a short passed ball by Nunamaker put him in third, and he won a close decision at the plate when Marsans threw in after getting Young's fly in centre. After this inning the Tigers got only one runner to third base. Love pitched the final inning after Cullop gave way to a pinch-hitter in the Yanks' half of the eighth.

Yanks Miss Chance.

The Yanks had a chance in the first inning when High was hit and got around to third on Maisel's sacrifice and Peck's infield out. Pipp's strike-out ended the inning. Peck flied out in the third with runners on first and second and two out.

In the fourth Pipp was safe on a fumble by Vitt, and went to third when Veach threw to the stand after catching Baker's drive. Vitt got Marsans's grounder and threw Pipp out at the plate. In the seventh Marsans walked with one out; stole second, and got an extra base on Stanage's poor throw, but Miller fouled out and Walters popped to Young.

The big chance came in the eighth. Hendryx batted for Cullop and singled to left, High forced Hendryx, Dauss to Young, Caldwell, batting for Maisel, doubled to right, and High went to third, Peck hit to Vitt, who threw High out at the plate, and Dauss tossed out Pipp.

The teams will play a double-header Saturday.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Buss,ss	3	0	2	3	2
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	1	5
Cobb,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Veach,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Heilman,1b	4	1	1	8	0
Harper,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Young,2b	2	0	0	4	2
Stanage,c	3	0	1	6	1
Dauss,p	1	0	1	0	4
N'make'r,c	1	0	1	0	2
Walters,o	0	0	0	1	1
Cullop,p	2	0	0	0	2
Love,p	0	0	0	0	0
aHendryx	1	0	1	0	0
bCaldwell	1	0	1	0	0
cGilhooley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	3	24	15

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
High,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Maisel,2b	2	0	0	3	1
Bauman,2b	0	0	0	0	0
P'paugh,ss	4	0	0	1	6
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	13	1
Baker,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Marsans,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Miller,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Total	26	2	7	27	14

a Batted for Cullop in eighth.
b Batted for Maisel in eighth.
c Ran for Caldwell in eighth.

Errors—Vitt, Veach, Young, Stanage, Miller.

Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Caldwell. Three-base hit—Veach. Stolen bases—Marsans, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Harper, Maisel, Bush, Veach. Sacrifice fly—Young. Double plays—Dauss, Bush and Heilman; Walters, Pipp and Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; New York, 8. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 2; Cullop, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Cullop, 6 hits, 1 run in 7 innings; Love, 1 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (High, Miller.) Struck out—By Dauss, 3. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—McCormick, Nallin, and Owens.

BROWNS SOLVE JOHNSON.

St. Louis Bunches Hits on Washington Star to Win, 4 to 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—St. Louis bunched hits off Johnson today and beat Washington, 4 to 2. The Browns got two runs in the first inning on a base on balls, a sacrifice hit, a wild pitch, and three successive singles.

In the fourth Sisler tripled and scored on Jacobson's sacrifice fly. Three singles netted the locals one more in the seventh.

Washington got a run in the eighth on Judge's double, an out, and a single by Rice. In the ninth Leonard walked, went to third on a wild pitch, and scored on Lavan's low throw to first.

The score:

ST. LOUIS (A).	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	3	1	2	2	0
Austin,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Sloan,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Sisler,1b	4	1	2	6	1
Severeid,c	3	0	1	9	0
Magee,2b	4	0	0	2	4
Jacobson,cf	2	1	1	4	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	1	1
Sothoron,p	3	0	1	1	0
Total	29	4	8	27	7

WASHINGTON (A).	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	5	1	1	8	2
Shanks,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Milan,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Rice,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Foster,2b	4	0	1	0	2
Menosky,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Leonard,3b	2	1	1	0	3
Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	4	2
Johnson,p	4	0	1	1	0
Total	33	2	5	24	11

Errors—Lavan, Menosky.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2	
St. Louis	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Johnson, Judge. Three-base hit—Sisler. Sacrifice hit—Austin. Sacrifice fly—Jacobson. Left on bases—Washington, 5; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 2; Sothoron, 4. Earned runs—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 2. Struck out—By Johnson, 2; Sothoron, 5. Wild pitches—Sothoron, Johnson. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Time—1 hour 33 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

Eastern League.

New Haven, 2; Portland, 1.
New Haven, 2; Portland, 1.
Lawrence, 4; Hartford, 0.
Springfield, 11; Bridgeport, 1.

American Association.

Toledo, 5; Minneapolis, 4.
Toledo, 8; Minneapolis, 2.
Louisville, 4; Milwaukee, 3.
Columbus, 7; St. Paul, 2.
Indianapolis, 8; Kansas City, 0.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 6; Little Rock, 1.
Atlanta, 5; Nashville, 1.
Birmingham, 4; Chattanooga, 0.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 6; Boston, 1.
Chicago at New York.
(Postponed; rain.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Postponed; rain.)
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 2; New York, 0.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 2.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
(Postponed.)

Standing of the Clubs.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	50	26	.658
Philadelphia	41	33	.554
St. Louis	44	39	.530
Cincinnati	47	43	.522
Chicago	43	43	.500
Brooklyn	38	39	.494
Boston	33	46	.418
Pittsburgh	27	54	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	55	25	.632
Boston	52	32	.619
Cleveland	47	41	.534
Detroit	44	41	.518
New York	42	40	.512
Washington	33	50	.398
St. Louis	34	53	.391
Philadelphia	31	49	.387

Where They Play Today.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.

RED SOX LEAD FROM START.

Gainor's Home Run Plays Large Part in Defeat of White Sox.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Boston defeated Chicago, 3 to 2, in the first game of the series here. Gainor connected with one of Williams's curves in the first inning after Barry had walked and drove the ball into the left field bleachers for a home run, which gave the visitors a two-run lead.

Ruth was hit hard, but managed to pitch his best ball in the pinches. His support also saved him on several occasions.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	H	PO	A
Walsh,cf	3	0	0	4
Barry,2b	3	1	0	2
Gainor,lb	3	1	1	8
Gardner,3b	4	1	4	0
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	4
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	2
Scott,ss	4	0	2	2
Agnew,c	4	0	2	4
Ruth,p	4	0	0	1
Total	33	3	10	27

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	H	PO	A
J. Collins,rf	5	0	0	3
Weaver,3b	3	1	0	2
E. Collins,2b	3	0	1	3
Jackson,lf	4	1	1	1
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	1
Gandil,1b	3	0	11	1
Risberg,ss	4	1	1	5
Schalk,c	4	0	2	9
Williams,p	1	0	0	0
aMcMullin	1	0	1	0
Wolfgang,p	0	0	0	0
bMurphy	0	0	0	0
cJenkins	1	0	0	0
Total	34	2	5	27

a Batted for Williams in seventh.
b Ran for Schalk in ninth.
c Batted for Wolfgang in ninth.
Error—Wolfgang.

Boston	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Gardner, (2,) Felsch. Three-base hit—Risberg. Home run—Gainor. Stolen bases—Gardner. Double plays—Schalk and Gandil; J. Collins and Schalk. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Chicago, 8. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 2; Ruth, 3; Wolfgang, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 7 hits, 3 runs in 7 innings; Ruth, 8 and 2 in 9; Wolfgang, 3 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By Williams, 5; Ruth, 3. Time—1 hour 52 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and O'Loughlin.

ERRORS COSTLY TO BRAVES.

Maranville Blunders Twice, Helping Pirates Win by 6 to 1.

BOSTON, July 19.—Cooper held Boston to four hits today, enabling Pittsburgh to win, 6 to 1, and to split even in the six-game series. Two errors by Maranville in the first two innings accounted for three runs.

Before the game President Haughton of the Boston Club presented Honus Wagner with an elaborate fishing outfit. In the first inning E. L. Ballinger, sporting editor of The Pittsburgh Post, who was standing in the press box, had his nose broken by a foul tip off Maranville's bat.

The score:

PITTSBURGH (N).	AB	H	PO	A
Bigbee,lf	3	0	1	6
Pitler,2b	5	1	2	1
Kruger,rf	5	1	1	2
Carey,cf	5	1	3	4
W.W'g'r,1b	5	0	0	8
Ward,ss	3	1	1	1
Debus,3b	4	1	2	1
Fischer,c	4	0	1	4
Cooper,p	4	1	1	0
Totals	38	6	12	27

BOSTON (N).	AB	H	PO	A
M'r'ville,ss	4	0	0	3
Powell,cf	4	0	1	0
Rehg,rf	4	0	0	0
Kelly,lf	4	0	0	2
Konet'y,1b	4	0	0	10
Smith,3b	3	1	1	1
Rawlings,2b	3	0	1	1
Tragesser,c	3	0	0	8
Barnes,p	0	0	0	1
Allen,p	1	0	0	0
Ragan,p	0	0	0	0
a Fitzpat'k	1	0	0	0
b Magee	1	0	1	0
Totals	32	1	4	27

a Batted for Barnes in second.
b Batted for Allen in eighth.

Errors—W. Wagner, Ward, Maranville, (2,) Rawlings.

Pittsburgh	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—King, Carey, Smith. Stolen bases—Carey, (2,) Bigbee. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Allen, 2; Ragan, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cooper, 4 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; Barnes, 4 and 0 in 2; Allen, 6 and 3 in 6; Ragan, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Cooper, 3; Barnes, 1; Allen, 4. Wild pitches—Allen, 3. Passed ball—Tragesser. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

Robins-Cards Game Postponed.

The final game of the series between Wilbert Robinson's champion Dodgers and Miller Huggins' St. Louis athletes, scheduled for yesterday at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, was postponed on account of rain and will be played as part of a double-header on Aug 25.

Rain Keeps Giants Idle.

Rain yesterday afternoon kept the Giants and Chicago's Cubs idle. It was the final game of the series, and the Giants will meet the Pirates this afternoon at the Polo Grounds.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

First Game.									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	—5	9	2
Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	9	1
Second Game.												
Rochester	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	.	—4	5	8
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3	9	4

AT BUFFALO.

Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3	9	4
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2	5	6

AT TORONTO.

Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	.	—4	7	1
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1		8	2

AT MONTREAL.

Montreal	0	3	1	0	4	2	1	0	.	—11	17	1
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	5	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	50	31	.617
Providence	50	34	.595
Toronto	48	36	.571
Baltimore	46	38	.548
Rochester	42	43	.494
Buffalo	38	51	.414
Richmond	33	56	.398
Montreal	30	52	.366

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Newark at Montreal.
Providence at Buffalo.
Richmond at Toronto.
Baltimore at Rochester.

New York State League.

Elmira, 6; Reading, 3.
Binghamton, 7; Wilkes-Barre, 4.
Scranton, 2; Syracuse, 1.

GIANTS Today with PITTSBURGH, 2:30 P. M., Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

WAWBEEK FINISHES IN VAN BY A NOSE

Conquers H. P. Whitney's Rosie O'Grady in the Demoiselle Stakes at Empire City.

Harry Payne Whitney's Rosie O'Grady, the admitted queen of the two-year-olds and a racehorse well qualified to meet the best of the opposite sex, was beaten yesterday in the Demoiselle Stakes for two-year-old fillies, which was the feature of the Empire City card. Coupled with Mrs. Trubbel, another two-year-old, which ran in the colors of L. S. Thompson, though owned by Mr. Whitney, the prowess of Rosie O'Grady caused the entry to start at the prohibitive figures of 1 to 5. The reputation of the Empire City track for disposing of odds-on favorites was maintained when John Sanford's Wawbeek squeezed past the judges a nose in front of Rosie O'Grady.

In the press stand there was an outcry, as Rosie O'Grady was the outside horse favored by the angle, but there was no demonstration by the crowd on the lawn such as followed the two close decisions on Wednesday. It was the acumen of Buxton, the rider of Wawbeek, that gained the decision for his mount.

Three horses had emerged from the crowd, with A. H. Morris's Quietude showing the way, and Rosie O'Grady lapped on her as they made the turn. Wawbeek was a stride back, and Buxton anticipated the carrying out of Rosie O'Grady and steered a path for the inside. The two leaders bore out, and Wawbeek, saving much ground, shot through on the rail.

Robinson did his best with the gallant filly to make up the lost ground, but still was hampered in the run through the stretch by Quietude. The chasers of Wawbeek almost bumped in the last sixteenth, but Rosie O'Grady, getting clear, came on in determined fashion, to lose the verdict by a nose. Quietude was half a length in the rear.

It was another disastrous day for the supporters of the favorites, as only two of the public choices reached the judges in the van. Little Nearer captured the first race at odds of 8 to 1 and Emil Herz's Comsora, the choice in the second race, was shut out of the money. J. J. Moran's Aileen O gaining the verdict by a neck from the Brighton Stable's Paganini, which made all the pace.

Andrew Miller's Ticket, which has been a disappointment all the season, made good in the third race, when, starting an odds-on favorite, he won by ten lengths from Xylon and Dick Williams.

The last race was considered a good thing for the Sanford entry, Achilles and Sand Stone II., but the coup was spoiled when Ryan, on Piraeus, carried Achilles wide at the home turn and P. A. Clark's Battle, shooting through on the rail, ran up from fourth to first place, and maintained his advantage, to win by a length and a half from Achilles.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $5, with $735 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

Little Nearer, R. L. Ahles's b. g., aged, 118 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Leonalla, 8 to 1, 5 to 2, and 4 to 5, (W. Knapp)....1
Battle Abbey, Andrew Miller's b. c., 3, 104, by Hasting-Busy Lass, 7 to 10 and out, (A. Shuttinger).....2
Onwa, Emil Herz's ch. c., 3, 111, by Dalhousie-Thistledown, out for third, (F. Robinson).....3
Flight and Bond also ran. Hanobaler scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at this meeting; purse $685; five furlongs. Time—1:03.

Aileen O., C. J. Moran's ch. f., 107 pounds, by Celt-Fresno, 3 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (B. Kleeger).....1
Paganini, Brighton Stable's br. c., 110, by Plaudit-American Girl, 3 to 1 and 7 to 5, (M. Rowan).....2
Billet Doux, James Butler's ch. f., 112, by Star Shoot-Love Note, 5 to 2 third, (L. Lyke).....3
Comsora, June Bug, *Pinehurst, Rapid Firer, Low Degree, *Cruelty, and Elizabeth H. also ran. Frances Crawford and Josie A. scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Morrisania Handicap, by subscription of $10, with $700 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:48 4-5.

Ticket, Andrew Miller's b. c., 3 years, 115 pounds, by Ballot-Princess Orna, 9 to 10, 1 to 4, and out, (A. Shuttinger).....1
Xylon, Theodore Smith's gr. h., 5, 124, by Grey Plume-Lady Marie, 1 to 3 and out, (W. Knapp).....2
Dick Williams, H. Perkins's br. g., 6, 126, by Dick Finnell-Annie Williams, out for third, (D. Connelly).....3
Only three starters. St. Isidore and Kewassa scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Demoiselle Stakes; for two-year-old fillies; by subscription of $25; starters to pay $50 additional; guaranteed value $3,000; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

Wawbeek, John Sanford's b. f., 113 pounds, by Rockton-Kennyetto, 8 to 1, 7 to 5, and 2 to 5, (M. Buxton).....1
*Rosie O'Grady, L. S. Thompson's br. f., 125, by Hamburg-Cherokee Rose, 1 to 5, and out, (F. Robinson).....2
Quietude, A. H. Morris's br. f., 113, by Dalhousie-Tabouret, 3 to 5 third, (J. Ryan).....3
*Mrs. Trubbel, Spark, †Arrowwood, and †Perplexing also ran. Empress and La Russe scratched.
*Thompson entry. †Wickliffe Stable entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling; by subscription of $10 with $900 added; about six furlongs. Time—1:12.

Ed Cudihee, Mrs. G. H. Browne's b. g., 4 years, 120 pounds, by Golf Ball-Purse Rose, 9 to 10, 1 to 4, and out, (W. Knapp).....1
Brooklyn, E. R. Doctor's b. c., 3, 108, by Von Tromp-Longetta, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, (L. Shuttinger).....2
Thornhill, W. C. Clancy's ch. h., 6, 110, by Hastings-White Thorn, 3 to 5, third, (M. Buxton).....3
Judge Winfield, Dr. Larrick, and Breeze also ran. Klidee scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of three races; by subscription of $5, with $735 added. Time—1:45.

Batule, P. A. Clark's b. f., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Hastings-Calaida, 11 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, (A. Shuttinger).....1
*Achilles, John Sanford's b. c., 3, 110, by Star Shoot-Veil, 1 to 4 and out, (W. Knapp).....2
Piraeus, A. N. Morris's ch. c., 3, 110, by Cyclades-Elizabeth B., 2 to 1 third, (J. Ryan).....3
Harwood II., *Sandstone II., Moratorium, and James F. Cummings also ran. Fleuro scratched.
Weather showery; track muddy.

ENGLAND RESUMES RACING.

Foxton Captures July Handicap on First Day at Newmarket.

NEWMARKET, England, July 19.—The July Handicap of the value of $5,000 was the feature of the first day of the resumption of flat racing in England and was won by J. L. Dugdale' Foxton, ridden by Smyth, by a neck from Sir J. Kidston's Quarryman, with Colling in the saddle. Lord Savile's All Serene, with Hulse up, was third, half a length behind. A large field turned out, twenty horses facing the starter. The betting was: Foxton, 11 to 4; Quarryman, 7 to 1, and All Serene, 20 to 1. Escott trained the winner. The stewards of the Jockey Club have decided to run off the famous Derby, the biggest horse race in the world before the war broke out, on Tuesday, July 31, at Newmarket.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—For three-year-old fillies; conditions; one mile. Bella Desmond, (imp.,) 112 pounds; Bedtime Stories, 112; Battle, 109; Crepuscule, (imp.,) 106; Glory Belle, 106; Queen of the Water, 106; Golden Red, 106; Ginger Snap II., 106.

SECOND RACE—For two-year-olds, selling; five furlongs. Runecraft, 110 pounds; *Gyp, (imp.,) 109; Georgia Kelly, 107; George Washington, 106; Schoolgirl, 104; *George W. Avery, 101; *Cave Man, 100.

THIRD RACE—The Chappaqua Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Woolen Shoes, 116 pounds; Put ux, 114; Dorcas, 109; Syrran, 108; Ed Roche, 107; Hanobala, 106; Sasin, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—The Hillsdale Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Pan Zareta, 130 pounds; Casta, 127; Julialeon, 119; Rhine Maiden, 11.; Federal Girl, 105; Diversion, 104; Diamond, 100.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. *Lady Rotha, 116 pounds; Starflinch, 112; *Ed Roche, 103; Precise, 103.

SIXTH RACE—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Peacher, 112 pounds; Gyp, (imp.,) 112; Currency, 112; Trophy, 112; Rai Sox, (imp.,) 112; Ben Lui, (imp.) 109; Payment, 109; Frances Crawford, 109; Bow Bells, 109.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

MABEL TRASK IN FRONT.

Captures Jack Pot Stakes in Season's First Race.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 19.—Three favorites won at today's North Randall Grand Circuit meeting, and the competition was so keen that the trotters and pacers were forced to extend themselves.

A new season's trotting mark of 2:05¼ was set by Mabel Trask, who made her first appearance of the year in the first trotting of the Jack Pot Stakes. In addition, Adioo Guy, winning the 2:08 pace, covered a mile in 2:03½, establishing himself as the season's fastest pacer. Mabel Trask faced hot competition in the Jack Pot Stakes from St. Frisco, the latter almost nosing her out in the first heat. Zomrect was a good third and showed surprising form.

Murphy upset the predictions by driving Royal Mac, a second choice, to the front in the Tavern "Steak." W. J. Leyburn, the favorite, trailed in third. Adioo Guy, former champion of the half-mile rings, and The Savoy, both equal favorites, put up a game fight in the 2:08 pace. Peter Look surprised by taking the first heat, but after that Adioo Guy went to the front.

In the second division of the Fasig Stake, Harvest Tide romped away from Trujolla, the favorite. John R. Braden showed his heels to the large field in the 2:17 pace, although the favorite was hard pressed by Ardell Baymar and Minnie Ann.

The summary:

THE TAVERN "STEAK." 2:14 CLASS TROTTING.
Value, $3,000.

Royal Mac, b. g., by Royal McKinney, (Murphy)	1	1	2
Edy Dreamer, b. g., by Richard Earl, (McDonald)	3	2	1
W. J. Leyburn, br. h., (Trainor)	2	3	3
Royal Knight, b. h., (White)	5	6	4
Ormonde Rose, blk. m., (Mallow)	4	5	5
Winnatoma, b. m., (Seley)	10	4	7
Cora Davis, br. m., (Lyman)	6	7	6
Lu Princeton, b. h., (Cox)	11	9	8
Col. Riser, br. h., (Brennen)	7	8	9
Allie Ashbrook, b. g., (Geers)	9	10	10
Peter Thornhill, b. g., (Valentine)	8	dr	

Time—2:08½; 2:07¼; 2:09¼.

FASIG SWEEPSTAKES, THREE-YEAR-OLD TROT.
Value, $2,500.

Harvest Tide, br. f., by The Harvester, (McDonald)	1	1	1
Trujolla, b. f., by Binjolla, (Trainor)	2	4	
Khorassan, b. g., (White)	4	2	
Belle Kay, br. f., (Hyde)	3	5	
Symphony, b. f., (Starr)	6	3	
King De Forest, b. c., (Cox)	5	dis	

Time—2:14¾; 2:11¼.

JACKPOT SWEEPSTAKES, 2:06 OR BETTER TROTTING.
Value, $1,600.

Mabel Trask, ch. m., by Peter the Great, (Cox)	1	1	
St. Frisco, b. h., by San Francisco, (Geers)	2	2	
Zomrect, blk. h., (McDonald)	3	3	

Time—2:05¼; 2:06¾.

2:08 CLASS, PACING.
Purse $1,000.

Adioo Guy, ch. h., by Guy Dillon, (Gray)	4	1	1
Peter Look, br. c., by Peter the Great, (McMahon)	1	3	2
The Savoy, blk. g., (Cox)	2	2	3
Dr. Burns, Jr., b. h., (Mallow)	3	4	5
Harvey K., br. g., (Erskine)	9	7	4
Premier Witte, b. h., (Ray)	8	5	7
Castaway, b. g., (Kane)	10	6	5
Russell Shot, b. g., (Fleming)	6	8	6
Peter Greenwade, b. h., (McDonald)	7	8	8
Freddie Welsh, b. h., (Walker)	dis.		

Time—2:05½; 2:03½; 2:06¾.

2:17 CLASS, PACING.
Purse $1,000.

John R. Braden, b. h., by John R. Gentry, (Thomas)	1	1	1
Minnie Ann, ch. m., by Post Breeze, (Floyd)	3	4	2
Ardelle, ro. m., by Al Stanley, (Whitehead)	6	2	3
Don Fox, b. g., (Murphy)	2	10	10
Abbe Bond, b. m., (Snow)	4	3	4
Haymar, b. h., (McDonald)	7	6	5
Spy Direct, b. h., (Geers)	8	5	6
Butbalr, b. g., (Tallman)	9	7	7
Bingo, b. g., (Thornton)	5	9	11
Pat H., br. g., (Valentine)	10	8	8
All McKinney, br. h., (Hedrick)	12	11	9
Oliva R., b. m., (Rodney)	11	dis.	
Marjorie Kay, b. m.,		dis.	

Time—2:07¼; 2:09¼; 2:09¼.

HARNESS MEETING CLOSES.

Labe Riddell Wins on Final Day at Brooklyn Parkway Track.

Despite the fact that some of the races were run in a drizzle of rain which later turned into a steady downpour for almost half an hour, the closing day's harness racing of the Parkway Driving Club's meeting on the half-mile track at Ocean Parkway and King's Highway, Brooklyn, yesterday, did not lack any in interest. In fact, the horses seemed to revel in the rainy weather, much more so than their dripping drivers, and, on the whole, the standard of racing which was set on the opening day of the meeting was followed through in the three events held yesterday.

Close finishes were the rule and not the exception. The rain worked to the advantage of the horses and their drivers in that it hardened the track and made fast time possible in each heat.

In only one of the races was an extra heat necessary to decide the winner. This exception came in the record race, a three-year-old trotting event of the 2:19 class, best two out of three heats. The winner, Labe Riddell of the Alcedon Stables, Harrison, N. J., was hard pushed hard to take the honors of the race from a representative field of nine other horses.

Labe Riddell finished a close second to Rose Watts of the Elm City Stables, New Haven, Conn., in the opening heat, but came back triumphant over Rose Watts in the second heat, and came under the wire first again in the third and decisive heat. On the last leg of the journey Labe Riddell was closely followed home by Hanks Stout.

Driver Stout sent Blanche Carter under the wire a winner of the honors of the 2:20 trot for a purse of $1,000 in straight heats and demonstrated that the mare was at home either in dry or wet going.

The 2:15 pacing race resulted in a convincing victory for W. Starr Lee's Bareuatta, with Rowe holding the reins. The summaries:

2:19 TROT, ONE MILE.
FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.
Two in three heats.

Labe Riddell, b. h., by J. Malcolm Forbes-Ann Tregantle, (Packer)	2	1	1
Rose Watts, ch. m., by General Watts-Rosa Lake, (Fleming)	1	2	6
Hanks Stout, b. g., (Stout)	5	3	2
Toddy S., b. h., (Lassell)	3	4	3

FINANCIERS CONFER ON WAR SAVING PLAN

Federal Reserve Officials and Others Would Adopt English System Here.

HEAR OF SUCCESS ABROAD

Basil P. Blackett Tells of Half a Billion Placed at Disposal of British Government.

Plans for the organization of war savings associations in this country similar to those established in England were discussed yesterday at a conference of Federal Reserve Bank officials and others, held at the Liberty Loan Headquarters, 50 Wall Street. Basil P. Blackett of the British Treasury, who was a member of the Anglo-French Financial Commission which visited the United States about two years ago, and who has been associated with the war savings movement in England since its inception, gave an interesting account of the development of these associations on the other side, explaining the detailed workings.

The object of war savings associations is to induce systematic saving in the United States and to bring to the support of the Government during the war funds which would otherwise not be available. It is expected that at a subsequent meeting the conference will adopt resolutions, to be forwarded to Secretary McAdoo, suggesting that the Government take steps for the establishment of savings associations.

Based on the recommendations of a special committee sanctioned by the Government, more than 35,000 war savings associations have been formed in Great Britain. Scotland has a separate system. The general work of organizing these associations and spreading propaganda is being carried on by about 1,500 local committees under the general supervision of the National War Savings Committee in London.

The associations are voluntary organizations, emphasizing the importance of thrift in general and investing the funds contributed by their member in special wars saving certificates issued by the Government. These certificates, distributed by the post office, are purchasable at a flat price of 15 shillings and 6 pence, and can be cashed at any time on short notice. At the end of twelve months a certificate can be cashed for 15 shillings and 9 pence, and thereafter its cash value increases at the rate of 1d. a month until at the end of five years it can be cashed for £1. This allows a rate of more than 5 per cent. at compound interest. The certificates are non-negotiable and tax free, but the number issued to any one person is limited to 500. The certificates place within the reach of all an attractive form of investing small savings with the Government, while avoiding the administrative difficulties resulting from the periodic interest payment on bonds in very small denominations.

Schools and Churches Utilized.

In creating war savings associations advantage has been taken of existing groups,—such as schools, churches, factories, &c., but associations may be formed by any group of people willing to work together for this purpose. In this way opportunity is afforded for the creation of associations in every community. Affiliation with the National Committee is conditioned upon the acceptance of an approved financial plan. As these associations are entirely voluntary, the Government cannot be responsible for the safety of their funds prior to investment in war savings certificates. To do so would require the development of elaborate Government machinery, which would destroy the flexibility and independence which have contributed so much to the success of these societies. Effective safeguards, however, have been found in provisions requiring periodic audit, and the immediate investment of funds as received.

The first annual report of the National War Savings Committee points out that during the initial five months of the war small investors were withdrawing from the Government more than they were depositing. During the year 1915 the amount contributed by the small investor averaged £600,000 weekly. On Jan. 1, 1916, the restrictions as to the amount any one depositor could deposit in the Post Offices or savings banks were removed. In the year 1916 the rate of deposit still further increased to £1,600,000 a week. The rate of accumulation showed a marked rise from July onward. In January and February, 1917, including Post Office subscriptions to the 5 per cent. war loan, and allowing for withdrawals from the savings banks, the total subscriptions for the small investor were at least £40,000,000 net.

Large Amounts Saved.

Since the outbreak of the war to the close of 1916, the sums invested with the Government by small investors, excluding War Saving Certificates for £500, amounted to no less than £118,179,000. At the beginning, the new War Savings Associations formed no part of the machinery by which this result was obtained. The propaganda of the National War Savings Committee has been aimed in the first place at reinforcing the work of existing organization and as evidence of this it may be noted that during the last year deposits in the savings banks have increased by nearly £12,000,000. While the amount subscribed to War Savings Certificates, through War Savings associations, to the close of 1916, were scarcely one-twentieth of the total sales, the figures since that date show the amount so subscribed to be one-fifth.

Yesterday's conference was attended by C. B. Keene, Director of the United States Postal Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.; Everett Morse, Simplex Wire and Cable Company, Cambridge, Mass.; H. F. Kendall of the Plimpton Press, Norwood, Mass.; A. M. Anderson, J. P. Morgan & Co.; C. L. Close, United States Steel Corporation; James F. Curtis, Federal Reserve Bank of New York; J. DuPrat White, White & Case; Guy Emerson, Vice President, National Bank of Commerce in New York; Hubert N. Fell, Fell & Co., New York; Charles C. Hennessy, New York State League of Building and Loan Associations; E. F. Howell, Metropolitan League of Building and Loan Associations; Pierre Jay, Chairman, Federal Reserve Bank of New York; T. W. Lamont, J. P. Morgan & Co.; R. R. McElvare, National Bank of Commerce; Frank W. Noxon, Railway Business Association; J. J. Pulleyn, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Eliot Spalding, Endicott, Johnson & Co.; Frederick Strauss, J. & W. Seligman & Co.; Allen Walker, Chamber of Commerce of United States; Walter C. Janney, Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, Philadelphia; E. R. Fancher, Governor, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland; C. E. Adams, President, Cleveland Hardware Company; Governor Richard I. Manning of South Carolina; George J. Seay, Governor, Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond; Channing Rudd, Alexander Brown & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. B. McDougal, Governor, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, and Edward Clifford, Liberty Loan Committee, Chicago.

AIDS FOR DR. CARREL.

Two French Army Surgeons Join Demonstration Hospital.

Two field surgeons of the French Army have arrived in this country to assist Dr. Alexis Carrel at the Rockefeller Institute in demonstrating to American surgeons the Carrel-Dakin method of treating wounds. They are Major Lowey and Captain Comte du Nuey, both of whom served with Dr. Carrel in France.

Other recent arrivals are Lieutenant R. Hukar of the French Navy, who is now attached to the French Embassy at Washington; William C. Harrington of Worcester, Mass., chief of Section 4 of the American Ambulance, and Joris White of Bernardsville, N. J., of the same service, and Carl Bohan, an artist. The latter was detained for a short time while his passport was examined. He is an American citizen, who was in Germany when war was declared.

DENIES FAVORITISM IN SHOE CONTRACTS

Advisory Members Benefiting Had Nothing to Do with Awards, Says Rosenwald.

LOWEST BIDDERS GOT WORK

Entire Trade Asked to Compete—Government Saved Large Sums by Optioning Raw Materials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, as Chairman of the Committee on Supplies of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, today issued a statement regarding the participation of members of the Shoe and Leather Committee in Government shoe contracts. The statement, which, it was explained, was issued to "clear up misunderstandings" regarding such participation, gives the circumstances of the Government's purchases of shoes on May 29, when the W. H. McElwain Company of Boston and the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis received contracts.

Mr. Rosenwald said the awards made by the Quartermaster Corps at that time were made to the lowest bidders after sealed bids had been opened in public by Lieut. Col. Harry J. Hirsch, and that the members of the Shoe and Leather Committee had nothing to do with the awards and made no recommendations regarding them.

Leather Options in Advance.

"The principal work done by the Committee on Supplies and the Committee on Shoe and Leather Industries, which is co-operating with us, was in arranging for leather options before the bids were requested, and in sending out requests to eighty-four reputable manufacturers in all parts of the country urging them to submit bids in order to secure as much competition as possible," said Mr. Rosenwald. "The object, of course, was, first, to make it certain that the manufacturers could secure their raw materials at a low rate, and then to insure the maximum competition, so that the Government business might be placed at the lowest cost. The only recommendation as to contracts which I or any member of any committee made to the Quartermaster Corps was that they be given to the lowest bidder.

"Prices of merchandise, including all shoe materials, have been advancing rapidly for some time. Under the usual method of procedure by the War Department, each manufacturer desiring to bid on army shoes would previously go into the market and endeavor to secure on option the necessary leather and other materials needed to produce the shoes on which he intended to bid. This would be necessary as an insurance against a rise in the market between the time he submitted his bid and the time awards were made.

"While such a method was entirely adequate in normal merchandise markets, and when the demands of the Government were not large, the necessary result at a time when the demands of the Government for shoes were more than tenfold the normal would be to further advance the cost of merchandise. The forty-seven manufacturers who submitted bids offered a total quantity of shoes of 9,880,000 pairs. If those manufacturers had gone into the market and endeavored to secure options for leather and other merchandise for this amount of shoes the unprecedented demand would immediately have advanced the market materially. Such a result would not only have caused a higher price to the Government for its requirements, but a higher price to all civilians for their requirements of shoes.

Asked 84 Manufacturers to Bid.

"To obviate just this difficulty, I requested the Committee on Shoe and Leather Industries to secure options on the entire amount of leather and other important items necessary for the requirements of the Government, contracts for which were to be placed on May 29. These options were secured by the committee for the Government for the benefit of any manufacturer receiving an award on May 29. Instead of forty-seven manufacturers going into the market to secure the options, one option was secured, only one demand was made on the tanners, and that demand was presented to them in such a way that their co-operation was enlisted in our endeavor to hold down the price of merchandise.

"In order to secure the widest possible competition we then sent a request to eighty-four shoe manufacturers, located from Maine to California, requesting them to submit bids on May 29 for the maximum quantity of shoes which they were in a position to make for the Government, and I asked them to defer, if necessary, commercial business in providing for the Government's needs. This list of eighty-four manufacturers comprised all the manufacturers of men's shoes who, it seemed likely, might possibly be interested in submitting bids. Of the eighty-four, forty-seven submitted bids, and awards were made to twenty manufacturers, in each case to the lowest bidders.

"There was no suggestion from any source, either at the time the bids were opened or immediately thereafter, that there was any impropriety in concerns whose officers were serving upon the Shoe and Leather Committee submitting bids. Bids were submitted by the W. H. McElwain Company of Boston, the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis, and the M. A. Packard Shoe Company of Brockton, in the same way that bids were submitted by all other concerns—sealed. The W. H. McElwain Company and the Brown Shoe Company were among the low bidders, as the files of the Quartermaster Corps will show.

"Large tanners have advised me that the method pursued by the Government in the purchase of its shoes at that time and since resulted in an unquestioned saving of from 25 cents to 50 cents per pair over prices which would have been bid had the merchandise market been left to the normal operation of the law of supply and demand.

"I want particularly to re-emphasize that the members of the Shoe and Leather Committee had absolutely nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with the award of contracts; they made no recommendations regarding such awards. I recommended to the Quartermaster Department that the shoes be awarded to the lowest bidders, and such awards were made. Neither Mr. McElwain, Mr. Bush, nor Mr. Kent was asked to make, nor did they make, any recommendations."

Senator Kenyon's Charges.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, in debate on the Food Administration bill on Tuesday, read from a speech delivered by Representative Good at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, recently, in which the Representative charged that the McElwain Shoe Company, whose head was represented to be Chairman of the Shoe Committee of the Advisory Commission, had received a contract for 400,000 pairs of shoes for the army at 15 cents above the lowest estimate received by the commission.

"Another firm, that of Brown Brothers of St. Louis, had another good contract, with one of its firm on the Advisory Commission," Senator Kenyon added.

SHOT BY REJECTED SUITOR.

Mrs. Dilmore Wounded by G. K. Weakley, Who Then Kills Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLLEY, N. Y., July 19.—George K. Weakley, 26 years old, son of a wealthy contractor in Philadelphia, was engaged for two years to Laura Munro, then chief operator at the telephone exchange here. Her parents objected, and she returned Weakley's ring. Dejected, he left the village. Today he shot and seriously wounded the girl he could not wed, and then killed himself.

On June 12 Miss Munro became the wife of Edward K. Dilmore, Superintendent of the Brockport-Holley Water Company. A week ago they returned from a wedding trip in the Adirondacks to find Mrs. Dilmore's parents secluded in their home behind closed windows and locked doors. The parents showed letters from Weakley, sent from different parts of the country, warning them that he would come to Holley and kill them. His last letter, received yesterday, set today for the deed.

Although police and Deputy Sheriffs were watching, Weakley entered the back door this morning. At the sound of the door closing Mrs. Dilmore went to the rear of the house, expecting to greet her husband, who she thought had entered. At the door Weakley stood, revolver in hand. He fired two shots. One hit her in the shoulder, the other entered the abdomen. Weakley followed her to her father's room and saw her collapse at her father's feet. Then he put a bullet in his own brain and died in an hour.

Mrs. Dilmore has a slight chance to recover. Her mother, ill for weeks, must undergo an operation tomorrow. Physicians fear the shock may kill her.

A letter to the bride's father found in Weakley's pocket read:

"I guess now you are sorry you did not let Laura and me get married as we wished to. Did it do you any good to coax her from me? I would like to be buried near Laura. Life is not worth living without her. I have wandered everywhere through the United States trying to forget. I can't. I remain a true Christian."

An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $5 from C. B. Coulter for a widow for whom the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association appealed on June 24.

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Mountain Lodge Inn, Shandaken, P. O. and Station. Heart of Catskills. Write Mr. and Mrs. Brickman for booklets.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I.
Easy commutation from New York. Rooms, with or without bath. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Fishing and Boating. American plan only.
NOW OPEN.
Send for booklet and rates. An early reservation of rooms is strongly urged.

NEW JERSEY.

American and European Plan
The West End
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Rooms with hot and cold running water; $1.50 per day up; also suites with baths; 800 ft. veranda overlooking ocean; elevator; Colonial ballroom; orchestra; booklet.
G. TEN BROECK DUANE.

The Allenhurst Club
Allenhurst, N. J.
REFURNISHED AND REDECORATED
Cottages for Rent with Full Hotel Services. Most Exclusive Hotel on the Jersey Coast.
NOW OPEN
Telephone in every room
New Grill—Exceptional Music—Dancing
Henry W. Haynes.

THE METROPOLITAN
Asbury Park.
A new, modern hotel, of concrete construction
NOW OPEN.
Centrally located. Luxurious suites. Private baths. Running water in all rooms. Music. Accommodates 200. O. & M. J. NORWOOD.

Asbury Park, N. J.
OCEAN HOTEL
Entirely rebuilt of concrete and stucco. On the site of the old hotel established for forty years.
CAPACITY 350. H. GARDNER, PROP.

BELMAR, N. J. THE CARLETON
ONLY HOTEL WITH TENNIS COURTS.
Ocean front. Capacity 250. Rates $15 to $25, single; $28 to $40, two in room.
W. H. STOYLE.

NEW PARK HOUSE
SUMMIT, N. J.
BEST OF EVERYTHING. E. A. HOWARD.

HOTEL THEDFORD North Asbury Park, Sixth Avenue.
Overlooking ocean; suites with bath; booklet.
HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

THE SAGAMORE and Annex. Belmar, N. J.; 150 yards to ocean; 16th season; $11 up weekly. W. H. Lafferty.

HOTEL PALMER Lakewood, N. J. Open all year.
$2.50 day, $14.00 week up, American Plan.

CAMP with excellent board, $8.50-$10 week. New idea. Illustrated booklet. Camp Village, Lake Hopatcong, N. J. P. O. Box 218.

NORWOOD HALL, Asbury Park. Ocean block, 4th Av. Rates $12 to $35. TRAVERS & TRUMPBAUR.

QUEEN Ocean Grove, N. J. Directly on beach. L. J. Russell, Prop.

SURROGATE CITATION.

CHOATE, JOSEPH HODGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Hodges Choate, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate & Sherman, 69 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.
Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1917.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JR.,
MABEL CHOATE,
CARL A. de GERSDORFF,
Executors.
EVARTS, CHOATE & SHERMAN,
Attorneys for Executors,
69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Cape Cod
Invites you to enjoy its beaches, lakes, woods, and quaint old towns.
A Wonderful Vacation Playground
Famous for healthful, invigorating air, and all the delights of bathing, sailing, fishing, golf and motoring.
Here children thrive as they run and romp on the beaches, or paddle in the warm, safe shallows.
Every Breeze an Ocean Breeze
For booklets and information, write or call
City Ticket Office, Room 504, 171 Broadway, New York
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad
New England Steamship Company



Marlborough-Blenheim
THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
ATLANTIC CITY OFFERS HER VISITORS
SECURITY in their HEALTH in their WEALTH and in their PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS
A germicide Sea-Island Climate. A clean resort, *No Dust, No Dirt*—hard paved streets. Splendid water and perfect sanitation.
Hotel rates the same as three years ago, before the European War, and hence, more for your money than anywhere else in the world.
Escape from the problems of *scarcity of help and the high cost of living.* A bathing beach so flat and shoal that there is *less than 50 feet of water five miles from shore and less than 60 feet nine miles out.*
Ownership Management JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

NEW JERSEY.

THE WARREN
ON THE OCEAN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A house that's "different" in its fine appointments, unusual and artistic decorations, homelike atmosphere and service. Surrounded by green lawns and gardens, at the edge of the sea. W. B. Stubbs, Prop., N. Y. Office—Nevada Hall, Tel. 7140 Schuyler.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL
DEAL BEACH, N. J.
A carefully managed hotel, accomodating 100 people; two blocks each from ocean, golf links, tennis courts, and casino; rooms en suite, with private baths; spacious grounds and shade. Booklet. A. E. Smith.

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The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST AND FINEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
On the ocean front. A house of charming features with a capacity for 1,200 guests. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Private dressing-rooms in hotel for surf bathers.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Terrace Restaurant and Roof Garden overlooking the sea. French Service. Orchestra.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Hotel and Sanatorium
Noted for its superior table and service.
Tonic and Curative baths.
Ft. Wayne, General Manager.

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HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Surf-bathing Tennis Swimming-pool
Orchestra Dancing
CAPACITY 600 S. Hanselman, Prop.

ALAMAC HOTEL
FIREPROOF — OCEAN FRONT
IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY
American and European Plans.
"NONE BETTER"
GARAGE. MACK LATZ & CO.

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St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table; consistent rates. Coach at trains.
A. E. WAGNER, Prop. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

MONTICELLO
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VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH.
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HOTEL ARLINGTON
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A Thousand Miles Through New England's Scenic Wonderland
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL AT THE END OF EACH DAY'S RUN.
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CAMP WALTON
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DIRECTOR CAMP WALTON
Southwick, Mass.

The New Edgewood
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Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; tennis. Private garage.
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Equinox House
Manchester-in-the-Mountains
VERMONT
50 Rooms with Bath added This Season.
ALSO THE LORRAINE 57th Ave. AT 45th St.

THE GRISWOLD
Eastern Point, NEW LONDON, Conn.
NOW OPEN.
Most modern hotel on Atlantic Coast. 18 hole golf at Shennecossett Country Club. Alex Smith, professional. Yachting, Boating, Bathing, Tennis.
C. S. Krom, Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE
KITTATINNY
Open to December
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
The finest appointed, best located, and leading hotel in this famous region. Capacity 500. Exceptional cuisine, own farms and dairy. Orchestra, Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, saddle horses, etc. Cafe and grill. New garage. Booklet, terms and auto maps mailed. Coaches meet trains. JOHN PURDY COPE, ten years of Water Gap House.

CASTLE INN
Capacity 300.
DELAWARE WATER GAP.
Fireproof, modern, 75 private baths. Own farm. All amusements. Moderate rates. Garage. DRAKE BROS., Props.

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We have prepared a booklet giving both a digest and the full text of the New York State Investment Tax Law, which went into effect June first. This booklet should be in the hands of every investor in New York State. We shall be glad to furnish a copy on application.

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may result in loss if conditions affecting their value undergo a change.

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BOSTON CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Less Activity and Lower Prices Result from Continued Uncertainties Over Price Fixing.

The stock market has begun to drag. Yesterday's transactions ran but little over the half-million total and very little business came in over outside wires. Prevailing sentiment is still bearish, being subject to dissatisfaction over the failure of the various boards and officials at Washington to pull together for the common purpose for which they are in office. Outside of the unfavorable estimates of the U-boat sinkings there has been no bad news to affect security prices, but, on the other hand, so little progress has apparently been made in arriving at a settlement of questions that must be definitely disposed of before business can resume its stride that the Street has become rather discouraged. It is surprising what an influence on the financial mind has been exerted by the tiresome squabble in which Mr. Denman and Colonel Goethals are the principals. Wall Street is not only disturbed at the effect which any delays in getting new tonnage into the war will have on prolonging the war, but it is uneasy lest the influence of the Chairman of the Shipping Board be used to compel the acceptance of prices for steel which the manufacturers say would not permit of a fair profit. The whole price-fixing question is one that is likely to worry the security markets for some time to come. The mills and mines must be worked to capacity to make good the promise that the entrance of the United States into the world struggle bbre to the European Allies, and the effect on industry of arbitrary price-fixing by men more concerned with getting low costs than in speeding up activities may be made very hurtful.

Yesterday's market sagged on small offerings with only rare signs of investment buying here and there in the list. In some cases where declines had obviously gone too far partial recoveries were made on short covering, as seemed to be the case in Maxwell Motor. Steel common was sold in large blocks in the early part of the day in what appeared to be an effort to catch stop-loss orders and broke to 118⅞, but it quickly rallied and closed at 119¾ with a net loss of 1 point. Crucible fell 2 points from its best price of the day under similar influences, but recovered to 79½ at the close, which was ⅞ below Wednesday's last figure. The market has been so thin for several days that a sudden onslaught of selling in any issue has brought about sharp recessions.

If investors will not take new issues of bonds while Congress is debating the tax measure they will buy short-term issues, as was demonstrated yesterday by the rush of subscribers to get the $15,000,000 of General Electric three-year notes. The high class of this offering and the low price at which it was made resulted in the receipt of subscriptions several times in excess of the amount offered. In view of the yield of 6.10 per cent. carried by this high grade security it was reported yesterday that the up-State Public Service Commission would permit of a lower price for the forthcoming issue of Delaware & Hudson three-year notes than that contemplated when application for authority to make the offering was submitted. Call money loaned at 6 per cent. throughout most of the session yesterday, closing at 4 per cent.

MONEY PLENTIFUL IN LONDON.

Gilt-Edged Securities Hold Firm—American Securities Irregular.

LONDON, July 19.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were quiet today.

On the Stock Exchange gilt-edged securities held remarkably firm under the lead of consols and the war loan, while Russian issues were better on the decline in exchange and a more favorable view of the outlook. Rubber and most of the industrials were firm and fairly active, but Brazilians were weak. American securities were irregular and undecided.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 19.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60f. 80c. for cash. Exchange on London, 27f. 18c. Five per cent. loan, 88f. 50c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ....6 | Last 6
Low ....4 | Renewals 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L | ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days .... 5 | Sixty days 5
Ninety days....4½@4¾ | Ninety days.... 5
Four months....4½@4¾ | Four months 5
Five months.... 4¾ | Five months....5 @5½
Six months ....4¾@5 | Six months....5 @5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3@3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....4½
4 to 6 months.....4½@5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....5@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7550	$4.7550	$4.7550	....
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.76⅛	5.76⅛	5.76⅛	—.00⅝
Cables	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	—.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	21.90	21.65	21.80	+.50
Cables	22.00	21.75	22.00	+.50

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7650	4.76⅝
5.7825 Paris	5.76⅛	5.76⅛
China—		
Hongkong	64.25	64.35
Peking	100	100⅛
Shanghai	94.00	94.12½
19.296 Greece	19.80	19.90
40.10 Holland	41.25	41.31¼
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1828 Italy	7.22½	7.21½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.00	51.12½
Yokohama	51.00	51.12½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.85 Russia	21.90	22.00
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.90	29.10
Stockholm	31.00	31.25
Christiania	29.38	29.63
19.295 Spain	22.80	22.75
South America—		
32.41 Rio	28.75	28.875
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.875	44.00
5.1826 Switzerland	4.67½	4.64½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69½	$4.71⅛	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $608,530,565; balance, $34,751,290; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $290,424; Federal Reserve credit balance, $15,994,856.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.7975 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 40¾d. off ¾d; in New York, 79½c, off ¾c; Mexican dollars, 62½c.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Hldrs. of Record.
Atlantic Steel.....	5	Ex.	Aug. 2	July 21
Canadian Loco.....	1¾			
Do preferred.....	1¾	Q.		
Caney River Gas...	1¾	Sp.	July 31	July 25
Cent. Ag. Sugar....	25	Ex.	July 31	July 25
Nor. Tex. Elec.....	$1	Q.	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Do preferred....	$3	SA.	Sep. 1	Aug. 16

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	522,711	434,053	665,075
Year to date.....	110,269,972	91,723,834	70,531,034

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	5⅝	600	Alaska Gold Mines...	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
28¾	29	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29	29	28½	28½	— ½
89¾	90	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar.....	90	90	83	90	— ½
47¼	47⅝	2,800	Am. Can.....	47⅝	47⅝	46⅞	47¼	— ⅜
105	108	100	Am. Can pf.....	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ¾
74⅝	75	1,000	Am. Car & Fdry.....	76	76	74¾	74¾	— ¾
37	39¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil.....	38	38	37½	37½	— ½
12	12½	2,600	Am. H. & Leather....	11⅞	12	11½	12	....
56	57	4,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf..	52	57⅛	52	56	+1⅞
10⅝	11	300	Am. Ice.....	10⅞	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
56	57	1,800	Am. International...	56¼	57	56	56	....
24⅜	24⅝	500	Am. Linseed.....	25	25	24¼	24½	....
60	61½	200	Am. Linseed pf.....	60¼	60¼	60	60	....
69	69½	1,700	Am. Locomotive.....	70	70	68¾	69½	— ⅞
102½	103¼	100	Am. Locomotive pf..	103	103	103	103	....
15	15⅝	600	Am. Malting.....	16	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
67¼	68¼	500	Am. Malting 1st pf..	68	68½	67½	67½	— ⅛
101¼	101½	5,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	102	102¾	100⅝	101⅝	— ⅛
120	130	100	Am. Snuff.....	125	125	125	125	—5
122	122¼	5,500	Am. Sugar Ref.....	122	122½	121	122	— ½
99	99¼	8,200	Am. Sumatra Tob....	47¼	47¼	45⅜	46⅜	—1⅝
120⅜	121	300	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	120⅜	120⅝	120⅜	120⅜	....
201	203¼	600	Am. Tobacco.....	204½	204⅝	203	203	....
52	52½	100	Am. Woolen.....	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
97½	98¾	100	Am. Woolen pf.....	98	98	98	98	— ¾
36	38	700	Am. Writing P. pf..	37½	37½	36½	36½	—2
23¼	24½	800	Am. Zinc L. & S....	24	24½	24	24½	+ ½
59⅞	60¾	700	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	62	62	61	61	— ¼
76⅛	77	10,900	Anaconda Copper....	77⅝	77⅝	76½	76½	—1¼
100½	101	900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅝	101	100½	100⅝	— ⅛
97	98	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ⅛
110	112	200	Atlantic Coast Line.	111½	111½	111½	111½	....
108	107	800	At., Gulf & West I..	107	107⅝	106	106	— ¼
67⅞	68	3,800	Baldwin Loco.....	67¼	68	66⅝	67⅞	— ⅛
72¾	72⅞	400	Baltimore & Ohio...	73	73	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅛
106	107	400	Barrett Co.....	106	106	106	106	+ ¼
1¼	1¾	400	Batoplias Mining....	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
124	124½	31,800	Beth.S.class B t.cfs.	123½	124½	123	124¼	— ⅛
57	59	1,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran....	60½	60½	58	58	—2½
90	89⅞	10	Buf., Roch. & Pitts..	85	85	85	85	....
97½	100	200	Burns Brothers.....	98¼	98¼	98	98	— ⅛
36⅞	37	200	Burns & Superior....	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
37½	38	300	California Packing..	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
18	18½	100	California Petrol....	18½	18½	18½	18½	....
161¼	163	1400	Canadian Pacific....	161½	162	161½	161½	— ¼
84¼	85	3,200	Central Leather Co..	83½	84⅝	83½	84½	+ ½
111	113	200	Central Leather pf...	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+ ¼
34	34¼	600	Cerro de Pasco.....	34½	34½	34	34	— ½
85	87	1,500	Chandler Motor.....	86	88	84¾	86	—1
59¼	59½	900	Chesapeake & Ohio...	60	60	59½	59½	— ¾
33⅝	34½	100	Chi., Gt. West. pf...	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
69¼	69¾	8,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P...	68	69¾	67⅝	69⅝	+1⅞
100⅝	100⅞	200	Chi., M. & St. P.pf..	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅜	+ ⅛
100	100¼	100	Chi. & Northwest....	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅝
35⅝	36½	1,100	C., R. I. & P. t. cfs.	36½	36½	35⅞	36	—1
74½	75	800	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. t. cpf.tcfs..	75¼	75½	74⅝	74⅝	—1⅛
60¼	60⅝	500	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c.pf.t.cfs.	61	61	60⅝	60⅜	— ⅝
19⅝	20	2,200	Chile Copper.....	20¼	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
52	52¼	2,100	Chino Copper.....	52½	52½	52	52⅛	— ⅝
39	39¼	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
47½	48	300	Col. Fuel & Iron....	47¼	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	— ⅛
39¼	40	1,750	Colorado Sou. & 1st.	40	40	39¼	39¼	— ¾
98	101	100	Continental Can....	100½	100½	100½	100½	....
34⅛	34½	6,700	Corn Products Ref...	33⅝	34½	33⅜	34¼	+ ⅛
97	98½	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅝	— ⅛
79	79¼	27,700	Crucible Steel.....	79½	79⅝	77⅜	79¼	— ¾
40⅜	40⅝	2,100	Cuba Cane Sugar....	41	41	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
90	90½	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf..	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	— ⅛
110⅛	110½	500	Delaware & Hud.....	109¼	110⅛	109¼	110⅛	—2⅛
9	9½	300	Den. & Rio Grande..	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
16⅜	17⅝	900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf...	17⅞	18	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅜
122	124	30	Detroit Edison Co...	122½	122½	122½	122½	....
25	25¼	3,900	Distillers' Secur....	25⅜	25¼	24½	25	— ⅜
33⅝	34¾	100	Elkhorn Coal.....	34	34	34	34	....
58½	62	100	Elec. Storage Bat...	60	60	60	60	—2
25	25¼	1,900	Erie.....	25¼	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
37	37¾	300	Erie 1st pf.....	38	38	38	38	— ⅝
36¼	37	100	Fisher Body.....	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ½
34¼	36½	100	Gaston, W. & W....	35	35	35	35	....
150½	151	5,686	General Electric....	152½	152½	149¾	151	—1¾
114¼	114½	12,200	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	115¼	115¼	112¼	114½	+ ⅝
50	51	800	Goodrich Co. B.....	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ⅝
104⅝	105	1,200	Gould Coutnern pf..	104⅝	105⅜	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅜
32	33	4,600	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	33¼	33½	32	32	—1½
40½	41	100	Greene-Cananea	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ½
115	117	300	Gulf States Steel...	116	116	115	115	—2
30	33	100	Haskell & Barker...	30	30	30	30	....
52½	53	11,700	Inspiration Copper..	53	55	52½	53	—2¼
9¼	9⅝	900	Interboro Consol....	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
53½	56	800	Interboro Con. pf...	53½	53½	53	53	—2
19⅞	20	100	Int. Agricultural...	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
55⅞	56	800	Int. Agricultural pf.	55⅞	56	55⅝	56	....
111	114	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	112	112	111	111	—2½
28⅝	28⅞	2,400	Int. Mer. Marine....	28¼	29¼	28⅜	28⅝	+ ¼
84½	84⅝	6,700	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	84⅜	85¼	83⅝	84½	+ ¼
38⅛	38½	1,300	Int. Nickel.....	39	39	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
33¼	33¼	400	Int. Paper.....	33⅜	33⅜	33½	33½	—1⅞
100	103	200	Jewel Tea pf.....	103½	103½	103½	103½	+3½
47	49	300	Kelly Spring Tire..	47¼	47¼	47	47¼	—1⅝
42	42¼	1,800	Kennecott Copper...	42¼	42¼	41⅞	42	— ½
90¼	90½	2,700	Lackawanna Steel...	90¼	90¼	89½	90¼	—1½
28	30	100	Lake Erie & W. pf...	29	29	29	29	—1
62	62½	800	Lehigh Valley.....	62⅜	62½	62	62	— ¾
126⅜	127⅝	200	Louis. & Nash.....	127¼	127¼	126⅞	126⅞	— ⅝
....	....	100	Mackay Cos.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	—1⅝
⅜	½	200	Manhattan Beach ..	1	1	1	1	....
34¼	34⅞	9,200	Maxwell Motors	34	35⅞	33⅝	34¾	+1¼
63	63¾	100	Max. Motors 1st pf..	64	64	64	64	+3½
25⅜	27	900	Max. Motors 2d pf...	25¾	27¼	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
93¾	93¾	3,700	Mexican Petroleum..	93½	94½	92⅜	93½	— ⅛
30⅜	30⅞	1,200	Miami Copper	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
59	59¼	3,100	Midvale Steel.....	59¼	59½	58⅝	59⅛	+ ⅛
101½	103¼	25	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	....
32½	32⅝	5,300	Mo. Pacific tr cfs...	32⅝	32⅝	32	32¼	— ⅜
56½	58½	900	Mo. Pac. pf. tr cfs..	57½	57½	57½	57½	— ⅛
91	94	100	Montana Power	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	—1⅝
110	112½	50	Montana Power pf...	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	....
33⅜	34⅝	100	National Acme	34	34	34	34	....
103½	110	100	Nat. Biscuit.....	106	106	106	106	—1
36¼	36½	600	Nat. Conduit & C...	36⅜	36½	36⅜	36⅜	— ½
40¼	40⅝	700	Nat. Enam. & St....	41	41⅝	40½	40½	—1
55	56	100	National Lead	55⅜	55⅜	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅝
21⅜	22	800	Nevada Con. Cop....	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ½
27½	27¾	1,100	N. O., Tex. & Mex...	27	27¾	27	27½	+ ½
130	133	800	N. Y. Air Brake....	128	128	127	127	—5
89	89½	1,100	N. Y. Central.....	88½	89	88½	89	— ¼
15	17½	800	N. Y., N. H. & H....	17½	17½	17½	17½	....
36⅛	36⅞	800	N. Y., N. H. & H....	36⅜	36⅞	36¼	36⅛	+ ⅛
100⅞	101½	800	Northern Pacific	101	101⅝	101	101	— ⅝
44⅜	47	10	Ohio Fuel Supply....	47	47	47	47	....
56⅛	56⅜	2,400	Ohio Cities Gas.....	56⅝	56⅝	56	56¼	— ⅛
61⅜	62½	3,400	Ohio Cities G. rgts.	62½	62½	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	6	600	Ontario Mining.....	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
91	92	400	Owens Bottle Mach..	91	91	91	91	....
26	27	200	Pacific Mail	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26½	— ⅛
53¼	53⅝	700	Penn. R. R.....	53⅛	53⅜	53½	53¼	....
75½	77	600	People's Gas, Chi....	76½	76½	75½	75½	—1½
20¾	21	200	Père Marquette	21⅜	21⅝	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
60	64¼	100	Père Marq. prior pf..	63	63	63	63	— ¼
37	38	200	Philadelphia Co....	38	38	38	38	....
38½	40	100	Pierce Arrow	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¾
97	98	300	Pierce Arrow pf.....	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ⅛
53⅜	53⅝	1,300	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d..	54	54	53½	53⅝	+ ⅛
119⅞	122	100	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d..	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	— ⅛
100	100¼	150	Pittsburgh Steel pf..	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	....
100	100⅛	100	Pitts. & West Va....	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
62	62½	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf..	62	62	62	62	— ½
70	71½	200	Pressed Steel Car....	71½	71½	70⅝	70⅝	—1¼
1⅜	1⅝	100	Quicksilver	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
2½	2¾	100	Quicksilver pf.....	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
51½	52	400	Railway Steel Sp....	51½	51½	51	51	....
98	98	200	Railway Steel S. pf..	98	98	98	98	....
27	27	2,300	Ray Con. Copper....	27	27	26⅝	26½	— ¼
95	95⅜	9,000	Reading	95	95⅜	93⅞	94¼	—1¼
40¼	40¾	200	Reading 1st pf.....	40¼	40¾	40½	40½	— ⅛
86½	87½	900	Rep. Iron & Steel....	86½	87½	86	87½	+ ⅝
102¼	102¾	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf....	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¼	— ⅜
66¾	68⅞	900	Royal Dutch t r.....	66¾	68⅞	66¾	68¾	+ ⅝
16½	17¼	1,000	St. Louis-San Fran..	16½	17¼	16½	17¼	—1
31⅛	31⅞	100	St. Louis Southw....	31⅛	31⅞	31½	31½	+ ⅛
13⅜	13¾	200	Seaboard Air Line...	13⅜	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	24¼	600	Shattuck-Arizona	24¼	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
43¼	43¾	1,000	Sinclair Oil & Ref...	43¼	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅜
52	52	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I....	52	52	52	52	—1
93	93½	1,400	Southern Pacific	93	93½	93	93	— ¼
27½	27¾	2,000	Southern Railway....	27½	27¾	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
56	56	200	Southern Ry. pf....	56	56	56	56	— ½
56⅛	56⅞	22,600	Studebaker Co.....	56⅛	56⅞	52½	55⅜	—1¼
43	43	300	Superior Steel	43	43	43	43	— ½
17⅝	17⅞	500	Tenn. C. & C.....	17⅝	17⅞	17	17⅛	— ⅛
185½	187	1,200	Texas Co.....	186	186	185	186	—1
....	....	2,500	Texas Co. rights.....	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
19	20	600	Third Avenue	19⅝	19⅝	18½	18⅝	—1¼
63	63¼	5,000	Tobacco Products	63¼	63¾	62⅝	63⅜	— ½
102	102¼	100	Underwood Typew...	102	102	102	102	+ ⅞
80	85	200	Union B. & P. new..	81	81	81	81	—2
135⅜	135½	3,600	Union Pacific	135	136¼	135	135½	+ ⅜
79¼	80	200	Union Pacific pf....	79¼	79¾	79¼	79½	— ¼
43	44	100	United Alloy Steel...	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ½
116⅜	115⅞	8,000	United Cigar Stores..	116⅝	117	114⅞	115⅝	—1⅝
72	73	100	United Drug	73	73	73	73	—2
....	....	200	United Drug 1st pf..	51⅝	51⅝	51½	51½	—1
97	100	100	United Dyewood pf..	96½	96½	96½	96½	....
133	134½	300	United Fruit	134¼	134½	134	134½	+ ⅛
21	22	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F....	21	21	21	21	....
157¼	157½	4,800	U. S. Indus. Alco....	156¼	157½	155	157⅝	....
100	105	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf..	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	—2⅞
60	60⅜	1,900	U. S. Rubber.....	60⅜	60⅜	59⅞	59⅞	—1½
56	57	100	U. S. Sm., R. & F...	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	— ½
119⅝	119⅞	151,100	U. S. Steel.....	120¼	120⅜	118⅞	119¾	—1
118	118½	200	U. S. Steel pf.....	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	....
101⅝	102	8,400	Utah Copper	102¼	102¾	101⅝	102	—1
18½	19	200	Utah Securities.....	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ½
40¼	40¼	300	Va.-Car. Chemical...	40½	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ⅝
66	70	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C..	66	66	66	66	....
48¾	49	200	Wabash pf. A.....	49¼	49¼	49	49	—1
20	20¼	300	Western Maryland...	20	20¼	20	20¼	—1⅛
17	17½	200	Western Pacific	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
47	47	100	Western Pacific pf..	47	47	47	47	+1¼
48¼	48¼	3,000	Westingh. E. & M...	48¼	48¼	48	48⅜	+ ⅜
18	18¼	800	Wheeling & L. E....	18¼	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
33½	34½	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf....	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅝	—1
66¼	67½	1,600	Wilson & Co.....	66¼	66½	65⅜	66½	—1
31¼	31⅝	1,900	Willys-Overland	31½	31⅝	31	31⅜	— ⅛
48	49¼	200	Wisconsin Central...	49	49¼	49	49¼	....

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THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Reflects Good Rains Over the Southwest—Net Loss for Day 30 to 55 Points.

The cotton market yesterday again reflected good rains over the Southwest, and on a widespread belief that the drought had been effectively broken throughout Texas and Oklahoma, traders sold contracts aggressively throughout the session, causing a decline at one time of from 51 to 56 points. The market closed steady at a net loss of 30 to 55 points.

The opening was steady at an advance of 10 points on September, due to a little covering, while other positions were 6 to 14 points lower. First prices were close to the highest of the day, although occasional rallies took place during the session. There was fairly good buying of October under the 25-cent level, but liquidation resulting from the great improvement in Southwestern weather news readily supplied all buying orders and the market was generally heavy, with final prices at almost the lowest point of the day.

July contract increased its premium over October to 165 points as compared with 150 points on Wednesday, notwithstanding the circulation of notices and reports that a considerble amount of cotton was on its way to New York for delivery purposes. It sold off to 26.50c, or a net loss of 30 points.

The Oklahoma rainfall was especially bearish, as the average for the whole State was .96 inch, making an average of 1.89 inches thus far this month, with more expected in Friday's reports. Texas precipitation so far this month averages 1.09 inches, and is still well below normal, which for the full month of July is 2.91 inches. Compared with the recent dry weather in the latter State, however, which had begun to get serious, in the southern half, these rains were so beneficial as to start predictions for a better August Government report than had heretofore been expected, some looking for a condition of better than 71.

Mail advices from Lancashire stated that the consumption of cotton was proceeding at the rate of 50,000 bales a week, which was far in excess of the current imports. Both the submarine situation and the outlook for peace received a somewhat bearish interpretation again, but did not cut much figure in the market, as the trade was chiefly interested in weather news. In the late trading New Orleans displayed weakness on account of hedge selling due to the improved crop outlook. A wire from there said interior buyers were taking everything offered at the highest basis of the season. Middling spots were reported to be selling 100 points over October. There were no exports reported, and Southern spot markets were 25 points higher to 50 points lower.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednes.
July	26.70	26.80	26.50	26.50@26.55	26.85
August	..	..	..	25.57 Bid	26.10
September	25.75	25.75	25.57	25.15 Bid	25.65
October	25.30	25.30	24.84	24.85@24.88	25.35
November	..	..	..	24.70 Bid	25.25
December	25.15	25.15	24.64	24.63@24.67	25.20
January	25.15	25.15	24.67	24.67@24.69	25.22
March	25.25	25.29	24.87	24.82 Bid	25.39
May	25.25	25.28	24.95	24.96@24.98	25.50

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 35 points lower at 26.90c. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 26.50c; Memphis, 26c; Houston, 25.50c; New Orleans, 25.75c; Savannah, 26¼c; Augusta, 25.63c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Thurs-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	4,307	3,818	5,077
Exports	..	..	7,172
Port stocks	658,847	705,132	624,531
New York arrivals	1,200	250	717
New York stocks	52,207	60,069	127,147

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; sales, 4,000 bales; American, 2,000. Imports, 4,000 bales, no American. Midupland 19d. Futures unchanged.

Increase of 26% in Coal Movement.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Reports to the Railroad War Board show that in June the country's roads moved 750,323 cars of bituminous coal, an increase of 26 per cent. over the record for June of last year.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June gross	$1,096,980	$968,334	$128,646
Net after tax	351,058	355,922	*4,864
6 mos. gross	4,701,829	4,780,874	*79,045
Net after tax	1,198,006	1,619,233	*421,227

Public Utilities.

ARIZONA POWER for April—

Gross earnings	26,123	21,765	14,358
Net earnings	25,082	15,897	9,184
Total income	25,102	15,912	9,189
Net income	12,236	5,567	6,668
Twelve months ended April 30:			
Gross earnings	371,951	235,774	136,157
Net earnings	252,240	160,150	80,196
Total income	292,470	196,397	96,072
Net income	100,707	43,435	57,272
CONSUMERS' POWER CO—			
June gross	459,180	364,335	94,851
Net after tax	250,812	228,566	22,246
Sur. aft. chgs.	152,405	133,172	19,232
Bal. after pfd. dividends	102,404	94,797	7,607
6 mos. gross	2,756,239	2,258,896	497,343
Net after tax	1,437,367	1,475,030	*37,407
Sur. aft. chgs.	816,247	870,293	*54,046
Bal. after pfd. dividends	546,247	645,043	*8,796
12 mos. gross	5,244,562	4,840,209	904,353
Net after tax	2,854,202	2,821,971	12,231
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,575,297	1,613,633	*37,686
Bal. after pfd. dividends	1,067,496	1,185,008	*117,512
DETROIT EDISON CO.—			
June gross	868,769	716,740	152,029
Net after tax	230,747	236,196	*5,449
Sur. aft. chgs.	140,492	150,785	*4,293
6 mos. gross	5,007,904	4,850,200	1,147,244
Net after tax	1,968,373	1,878,076	90,297
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,400,317	1,332,044	138,275
UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS and subsidiary companies twelve months ended May 31—			
Gross earnings	7,060,024	6,626,817	433,207
Net earnings	2,689,063	2,647,846	42,122
Net profit	1,263,103	1,251,900	11,203
Total gr. earn.	1,961,124	1,807,990	153,134
Net earnings	1,803,114	1,670,279	136,035
Bal. available for divs.	1,177,401	1,124,438	52,962
Divs. first pf. stock	600,631	579,810	20,871
Total	576,719	544,627	32,091
Divs., second pf. stock	..	5,271	*5,271
Surp. earn.	576,719	539,356	37,363

*Decrease. †All the second preferred stock has now been converted.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	32	35	Iron Cap	16	16¼
B. D. Gas	8	10	Do pf	15¾	16½
Binghum	12¾	13	Iron Blos	80	90
Bergels	60	75	Jerome Vd	1¼	1¾
Bohemia	1½	1¾	La Rose	40	50
Bos Ely	40	50	Majestic	40	43
Bos & Mon	60	62	Mex Metals	28	30
Butte & D	63	64	Moj Tung	68	72
Bos & L	1¾	2	New Dist	1¼	1¾
Calaveras	3	4¼	New Doug	1¾	1¾
Chief Cons	2½	2¾	New U B	..	50
Crown Res	27	32	Nixon	38	39
Con Ariz	2	2¼	N Cornelia	17¼	17¾
Cortez	20	25	Nat Z&L	60	60
Champ Cop	7	8	Oneco	..	50
Cal Corbin	1½	2½	Ohio Cop	1¼	1¾
Eag & BB	2¾	2½	Onondaga	30	50
Earl-Eagle	14	18	Pioneer C	1¾	1¾
Fortuna	7	8	Rilla	2	3
Gold Lake	5	7	Ray Herc	3¾	4
Gila C S	14¾	15¾	SW Miami	2¾	3
Houghton	75	95	SW Miami	2	2¼
Hom Oil	1¾	1½	Teuro	1¼	1¾
Humboldt	85	95	U Vd Ext	86¼	87
Butte & L	13	16	Yukon G	1¾	2

*Full paid. †Part paid.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	62.25	62.50	62.25	..
Lead	..	10.87½	..	10.50
Spelter	..	8.62½	8.62½	..
Antimony	*15.00	15.50	*15.00	15.50
Quicksilver	*$105.00	..	*$105.00	..
Aluminium	*55.00	..	*55.00	..
Iron, No. X	fdy. 53.75	54.75	53.75	54.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26¼@27c, carload lots, spot delivery; 24¼@26c, third quarter; 23¼@24½c fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	120	0	0	120	0	0
Copper, futures	120	10	0	120	10	0
Tin, spot	220	0	0	220	0	0
Tin, futures	225	15	0	226	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

OIL INTERESTS IN MERGER.

Cities Service Company Buys Armour Refinery in Kansas.

A merger of the oil interests of the syndicate headed by J. Ogden Armour of Chicago with those controlled by Henry L. Doherty & Co. of New York was announced yesterday. This was brought about by the Cities Service Company purchasing the Armour Refinery at Independence, Kan., payment being made in Cities Service preferred stock, which is to be retained by the Armour group for a period of years. The Armour interests have also invested by a further purchase of Cities Service stock, enabling pipe line extensions from the refinery to the Doherty oil holdings in Kansas. The Independence Refinery has a daily capacity of 3,000 barrels, and owns a pipe line to the field in Nomata County, Okla., where the Doherty company also has production.

The Cities Service interests have also bought the oil leases on 101,000 acres in the Eastern Kentucky field from the L. G. Neely interests of Ohio.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Hale & Norcross	.02
Alta	.04	Jacket	.03
Andes	.13	Justice	.02
Best & Belcher	.02	Mexican	.11
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.00
Caledonia	.10	Potosi	.30
Challenge Con	.01	Savage	.05
Chollar	.04	Sierra Nevada	.11
Confidence	.05	Union Con	.14
Con. Virginia	.33	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.62½

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Merger	.06
Belmont	4.25	Great Bend	.07
Halifax	.25	Jumbo Extension	.00
Jim Butler	.70	Jumbo Junior	.03
McNamara	.16	Kewanas	.13
Midway	.09	Silver Pick	.10
Mizpah	.15	Spearhead	.16
Monarch Pitts	.11	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.19	Big Four	.05
North Star	.10	Consolidated	.30
Rescue	.21	Morning Glory	.20
Tonopah Extension	2.40	Union Amalg	.14
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	White Caps	1.10
West End	.65	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.17	Big Jim	.65
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.20
Atlanta	.10	Packard	.32
Booth	.08	Rochester	.48
Daisy	.03	Round Mountain	.31
Florence	.16	United Eastern	4.00
Fraction	.08	United Mines	.50
Goldfield Cons	.51		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5½	6	Granite	52	60
Dr. J'pot	4½	6	Isabella	10¾	10¾
Elkton	6	7	McKinney	17	18
El Paso	30	40	Portland	143	150
Fanny R	2	4	U. G. Mines	21	23
Golden C	21¾	21¾	Vindicator	75½	79
Gold Sov	4¾	5			

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.05	4.75
Buf., Roch. & P	1918-'30	4½@5	6.10	4.80
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½@5	6.80	5.80
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.40	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.10	4.75
Chi. & North	1917-'28	4½	4.90	4.65
Chi., R. Isl. & P	1917-'27	4½	5.80	5.20
C., St. L. & N. O	1917-'24	5	5.10	4.80
C., C., C. & St. L	1917-'29	5	5.45	5.05
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.40	5.20
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.10	4.80
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.35	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.10	5.23
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.95	4.70
Louis. & Nash	1917-'23	5	4.90	4.65
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	5.05	4.85
Mo., Kan. & Tex	1917-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.00	5.10
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.25	4.80
Norf. & West	1917-'24	4½	4.90	4.60
N. Y., N. H. & H	1917-'28	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Penn. Gen. Frgt	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.88	4.60
St. Louis S. W	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard Air L	1917-'26	5	5.45	5.00
Southern Pac	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.75
Southern Ry	1917-'24	4½@5	5.10	4.85

AJAX RUBBER FINANCES.

Sales Increase 59.07% and Earnings 60.86% in Six Months.

The balance sheet of the Ajax Rubber Company for the first six months of 1917 shows an increase of 59.07 per cent. in sales over the same period of 1916, with an increase in earnings of about 60.86 per cent.

The statement shows that the company had on December 31: Cash on hand and in banks, $625,327; bills receivable, $593,025; and accounts receivable, $3,133,432. Liabilities included: Accounts payable, $534,609, and bills payable, $1,100,000. The surplus on Dec. 31, 1916, was $149,750; the net earnings from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1917, amounted to $1,257,461; the total surplus equals $1,407,212, and the net surplus after paying dividends, $1,016,712.

In a letter to the stockholders, dated July 16, Horace de Lisser, Chairman of the Board of Directors, declares that none of the increase in the company's earnings is due to war conditions. The company, he asserts, has taken no business either from the American or from any foreign Government.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, July 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£173,000
Circulation decreased	413,000
Bullion decreased	239,583
Other securities increased	4,095,000
Other deposits decreased	1,392,000
Public deposits increased	5,667,000
Notes reserve increased	194,000
Government securities increased	22,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.62 per cent.; last week it was 19. per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, July 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	2,712,000
Silver in hand decreased	774,000
Notes in circulation increased	8,220,000
Treasury deposits increased	57,124,000
General deposits increased	75,296,000
Bills discounted increased	59,446,000
Advances decreased	14,429,000

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Canadian Locomotive Company has declared an initial dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the regular dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock.

The Stock Exchange Committee on Admissions has authorized the substitution of Egbert J. Armstrong in place of Harry I. Nicholas of the firm of H. I. Nicholas & Co. John F. McConn has been proposed as a substitute in place of Roger M. Poor of the firm of Richard Whitney & Co.

The Central Aguirre Sugar Company has declared an extra dividend of 25 per cent.

The Pathfinder Motor Company of America, to manufacture motors, automobiles, motor trucks, engines, &c., has been incorporated at Dover, Del., with a capital stock of $52,000,000.

The Atlantic Steel Company has declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock.

The capital stock of the Kentucky Petroleum Producing Company of New York has been increased to 400,000 shares, no par value.

Worcester, Mass., has sold $100,000 notes in anticipation of revenue to Morgan & Bartlett, New York, at 4 per cent.

J. Y. G. Walter, Vice President of the Union Trust Company, has been elected a Trustee of the Bank for Savings.

The Caney River Gas Company declared a special and final dividend of 1 2-3 per cent. The company has been absorbed by the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company.

I. Gartenlaub, formerly of Gartenlaub & Co., now dissolved, is associated with L. M. Prince & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Joseph E. Breslin has become associated with McGovern & Co.

A. B. Leach & Co. is forming a syndicate to underwrite the Cincinnati Gas and Electric first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. forty-year gold bonds.

COMMODITIES PRICES

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again strong, owing to further attempts on the part of shorts to cover. Offers were extremely light and prices for the July position advanced 16c, while September was up 6c. At the high point of the day the market showed net gains of 19c to 35c from the close of Tuesday. Advices from abroad were very optimistic regarding supplies, it being stated that Australia has 144,000,000 bushels surplus, and is shipping more freely, while there is also a goodly supply in India. In the local cash market prices were nominal. No. 2 hard being quoted on the basis of $2.07, free on board, Gulf.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$2.42	$2.26	$2.40	$2.26	$1.14¼
September	2.12	2.06½	2.10	2.06	1.15⅝

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.82, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market was irregular, closing 1c net higher for September, and unchanged to ¼c advance for the later months. The September position in Chicago sold at new high records, and cash markets everywhere were strong. Offers were very light, and it was said that distillers were good buyers. Crop accounts were more favorable owing to rains in the Southwest, and this served to check buying. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.14, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	1.63⅝	1.61	1.61½	1.60⅞	75⅝
Dec.	1.15⅝	1.13½	1.14⅞	1.14⅝	64⅝
May	1.13⅜	1.11½	1.12⅝	1.12⅝	..

OATS.

Shorts were good buyers of oats, and the market was apparently in an oversold condition as a result of the recent favorable reports on the new crop. Cash markets were firm, and further complaints were received regarding the crop situation in Canada. The local cash market was strong, standard quoted at 86c: No. 2, white, 86½c; No. 3, white, 85@85½c; No. 4, white, 84½@85c; fancy clipped, white, 86@86c; ordinary clipped, white, 84@85c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	70¾	69¾	70¾	69¾	40⅝
September	56¼	55¼	56¼	55¼	40⅝
December	57⅝	56⅞	57⅝	56¾	42⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision list was lower early, with active selling of lard owing to the recent break in cotton oil and on reports of a poor cash demand. There was a partial rally, however, on covering and buying by strong interests, who were thought to represent packers. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000, and estimated for Friday 18,000. Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 10,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	..	..	20.20	20.37	12.70
Sept.	20.67	20.10	20.45	20.62	12.75
Ribs—					
July	..	..	21.22	21.32	13.82
Sept.	21.50	21.20	21.40	21.52	13.37
Pork—					
July	40.40	40.30	40.40	40.40	26.05
Sept.	39.75	39.45	39.65	39.65	24.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil experienced a partial rally from the sharp break of Wednesday, closing with net gains of 22 to 36 points. The decline in cotton and rains over the cotton belt served to curb bullish sentiment, and the weakness in lard was also a factor. Total sales were 40,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	13.75@ ..	13.95
July	14.80	14.25	13.75@14.20	13.95
August	14.23	14.00	14.23@14.25	13.90
September	14.25	14.00	14.20@14.21	13.98
October	14.19	13.95	14.18@14.19	13.82
November	13.99	13.70	14.00@14.05	13.68
December	14.01	13.68	14.00@14.02	13.68
January	14.06	13.73	14.02@14.03	13.68
February	..	..	14.02@14.12	13.68

SUGAR.

There was an irregular opening in sugar futures, first prices being 1 point higher to 3 points lower, with no transactions on the call. Trade interests were buyers throughout the session, with some scattered selling by operators and Wall Street. There were no fresh developments in actual sugar, conditions there being firm at quotations. Late in the afternoon there appeared to be a little selling for profits, the market closing barely steady 1 to 4 points net lower, with total sales of 13,900 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.53	5.50	5.45@5.51	5.48
August	5.53	5.50	5.45@5.48	5.48
September	5.53	5.49	5.50@5.51	5.51
October	..	..	5.50@5.51	5.52
November	..	..	5.50@5.51	5.52
December	5.52	5.50	5.50@5.51	5.52
January	5.00	4.97	4.97@5.00	5.00
February	..	..	4.78@4.80	4.80
March	4.80	4.80	4.78@4.80	4.80
April	4.80	4.80	4.78@4.80	4.82
May	..	..	4.81@4.83	4.85

The market for refined sugar was firm, with the American and Howell advancing list prices 15 points to the basis of 7.60c for fine granulated. Others were unchanged at 8c. There was a fair inquiry reported, with refiners considerably delayed in delivery.

Raw sugar was steady at the close, with offerings of August shipment Cubas not taken, there being less activity displayed by local refiners after recent very heavy purchases, estimated at over 600,000 bags since Monday. The American during the early part of the day bought from 75,000 to 100,000 bags Cubas, mostly August shipments, at 5¾c, cost and freight, which further offerings at that level unplaced. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.64c; molasses, 5.76c; cost and freight, 5¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,662 packages. Some large orders have been placed within the last day or two, including several thousand tubs for the navy. This has stimulated more speculative buying and the market has advanced ½c on the finest grades of fresh creamery. Medium and lower qualities steady to firm, but without material change. Unsalted creamery selling pretty well. Ladies and packing stock steady to firm. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 39¼@40c; extras, 39½ score,) 39c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 37½@38¼c; seconds, (82 to 87 score,) 35½@37c; thirds, 34@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40½@41c; extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38@39c; seconds, 36@37½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 38½@39c; good to prime, 36½@38c; common to fair, 33@36c; renovated extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 35@35½c; lower grade, 33@34½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@35½c; ladies, current make, firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 33@33½c; lower grades, 31½@32½c; State stock, current make, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2, 32½c; lower grades, 31@32c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,100 cases. Demand is quiet and selective. There is a liberal surplus of average good medium and lower grade eggs, and these are being pressed for sale with a dull trade, and prices decidedly in buyers' favor. Some dealers are beginning to use storage eggs in place of the medium qualities of fresh, and, while strictly fancy goods are sustained under light offerings, the general market is unsettled and values weak and uncertain. The greater part of the business in Western eggs is in a range of 31@35c, only unusually prime qualities bringing more, although strictly fancy goods are sustained at previous top figures. Dirties and checks steady for strictly fine qualities; ordinary lots dull and irregular. Nearby whites of fancy quality scarce and in sellers' favor; medium grades and lower qualities freely offered at comparatively easy prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 38@39c; extra firsts, 36@37c; firsts, 34@35½c; seconds, 31@33c; thirds and poorer, 25@30c; dirties, No. 1, 31@32c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@30c; checks, good to choice, dry, 29@30c; undergrades, 28@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 42@44c; ordinary to good, 38@41c; gathered whites, good to fine, 37@42c; inferior, 31@36c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 31@39c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 34@39c.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement, July 14, 1917.

Cash action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding July 7	$50,108,500.00	$50,001,000.00	$4,539,400.00
Net change	.....	.....	.....
Outstanding July 14	$50,108,500.00	$50,001,000.00	$4,539,400.00
Cash balance	60,076,004.58		
Cash in excess of corporate stock note obligations	$964,504.58		

April 30, 1917
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Comparative Pipe Line Statement for June.
Letter sent upon request
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UNION GAS COMPANY OF SPOKANE

The undersigned, Trustees under the First and Collateral Trust Mortgage, dated July 1, 1905, of the above Company, have received the sum of $12,752.94, to be applied under the provisions of sub-division (J) of Article IV. of said mortgage to the purchase of bonds outstanding thereunder. Holders of bonds are invited to offer the same to the undersigned for such purchase, stating the price, not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, which they will accept therefor. All tenders must be in sealed envelopes addressed "Offer for Sinking Fund under First and Collateral Trust Mortgage of the Union Gas Company, dated July 1, 1905," and must be delivered at the office of the undersigned, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, July 21, 1917. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY,
By JOHN W. PLATTEN, CALVERT BREWER } Trustees.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend

A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable August 1st, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 10th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.
J. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after August 1st, 1917, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates who file mailing instructions with us.
THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.
For the Voting Trustees.
New York, June 21, 1917.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY,
61 Broadway, New York.

A dividend of seventy-five cents per share on the outstanding capital stock of the above Company has been declared, payable September 20, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business September 8, 1917. The transfer books of the Company close at twelve o'clock noon, September 8, 1917, and reopen September 21, 1917.
LEONIDAS H. BESSON, Secretary.
Dated, July 20, 1917.

Distribution from Reserve for Amortization.

At a meeting of the Directors of the St. Joseph Lead Company held on July 19, 1917, a distribution from the Reserve for Amortization of fifty cents a share was declared, payable September 20, 1917, to all stockholders of record at the close of business September 8, 1917.
LEONIDAS H. BESSON, Secretary.
Dated, July 20, 1917.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Baltimore, Md., June 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1917, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 21, 1917.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Two and one-half (2½) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business July 21, 1917.

The transfer books will not close.
C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 2.
Philadelphia, July 13, 1917.

A semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent., or one dollar and twenty-five cents per share, has been declared out of the surplus earnings of the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1917, upon the capital stock of this Company, payable July 31, 1917, to shareholders of record at the close of business on July 23, 1917.

Transfer books will remain open.
R. B. SELFRIDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

CLINCHFIELD COAL CORPORATION.
New York, July 19, 1917.

A regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred cumulative capital stock of this company has been declared payable August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at close of business July 25, 1917.
J. L. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINCHFIELD COAL CORPORATION.
New York, July 19, 1917.

A dividend of 1% on the common stock of this company has been declared payable August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at close of business July 25, 1917.
J. L. STEWART, Secretary.

KELSEY WHEEL COMPANY, INCORPORATED.
July 11th, 1917.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 4.

The Board of Directors has today declared the quarterly dividend of One dollar seventy-five cents ($1.75) per share payable August 1st, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 21st, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.
L. C. BROOKS, Secretary.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable August 1, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 27, 1917.
S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 21.
July 11th, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share on the Common Capital Stock, payable September 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 16th, 1917. Stock books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.
C. F. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Texas Power & Light Company
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 21.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of Texas Power & Light Company has been declared, payable August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 21, 1917.
M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates,
Boston, Mass.
Dividends Nos. 78 and 79.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share and a special dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on September 1, 1917, to shareholders of record August 1, 1917.
MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURance Company of New York, 55 John Street, New York City, July 19, 1917.—A dividend of five per cent. (5%) has this day been declared.
C. J. HOLMAN,
Vice President and Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The undersigned beg to announce that the firm of GARTENLAUB & COMPANY, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City, has been dissolved; and that the liquidation of the business of the firm will be conducted by Isidor Gartenlaub, at No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.
June 29, 1917.
ISIDOR GARTENLAUB.
WALTER D. KENT.

TEST CASE ON RUBBER.

A Resin Extracted from It Used in Making Chewing Gum.

The Board of General Appraisers in a decision handed down yesterday decided in effect that for dutiable purposes under the American tariff no difference can be made between plantation-grown rubber and that found in an uncultivated form. Judge Hay held that the term "India rubber" as used in the free list of the present tariff act clearly includes all the various types and grades of crude rubber.

The test case decided yesterday, which is of especial interest to manufacturers of automobile tires and garden hose, is stood in the name of L. Littlejohn & Co., Inc., of this city. The voluminous testimony developed at the trial showed that the crude rubber in controversy, known under the designation of "Jelutong," or "Pontianak," was procured directly from the natural forests of Borneo, British North Borneo and the Island of Sumatra. Its uses were shown to be similar to the rubber obtained from cultivated trees. One of the principal American manufacturers of chewing gum said on the stand that his concern bought this kind of rubber under protest, and, after extracting from it the resin, sold the residue to rubber manufacturers.

Judge Hay held in his decision, coincided in by the other members of the board, that the Government violated the intent of the tariff law by exacting a duty of 10 per cent. under the provision for "nonenumerated unmanufactured articles." Free entry as "India rubber" was ordered.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers.

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	98
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	98
3s, registered, 1918	99¾	99¾
3s, coupon, 1918	99¾	99¾
3s, registered, 1940	85	90
3s, coupon, 1940	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	105	106
4s, coupon, 1925	106	106
2s, coupon, 1938, reg	99	99
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg	88	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	88	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wednes-day. Bid.
6s Sept., 1917	100¼	100¼	100
4½s June, 1965	101¾	102½	102
4½s Mar., 1963	101¾	102¼	102
4½s Nov., 1957	101¾	102¼	102
4½s May, 1957	101¾	102¼	102
4½s Nov., 1917	99¾	..	99¾
4½s April, 1963	97¾	98¼	97¾
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97½	98	97
4½s Mar., 1964	97½	98¼	97½
4½s Mar., 1962	97¾	98	97½
4½s Sept., 1960	97¾	98	97½
4s May, 1960	94¼	94¾	94¼
4s Nov., 1958	94	94½	94
4s May, 1957	94	94½	94
4s Nov., 1955	93	94½	94
4s Nov., 1936	95	95	95
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99¼
4s Nov., 1913	99¼	..	99¼
3½s Nov., 1954	84	85¼	83½
3½s May, 1954	83½	..	84

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1918 1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1921-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50		4.50
3½s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.23	4.55
3½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.23	4.50
3s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20,000	‡Aetna Expl.	7¾	6¾	7¾
1,000	‡ Do cfs.of d.	7¼	6¾	7¼
100	‡Air Reduc.	85	85	85
300	Am. Writ. P.	3¼	3	3
300	‡But.Judson	60	58	58
1,300	Carwen Steel	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
400	‡Cent. Fdry.	35	34	35
500	Chem.Ir.of A.	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
100	Do pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,500	Chev. Motor	94½	92	93¾
400	‡Cities Serv. w. i.	29¼	29¼	29¼
1,200	Curtis Aero.	31	30	30½
451	Emer. Phon.	6¾	6½	6¾
100	Int. Rubber.	11	11	11
150	‡Int. Trading	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	‡LakeTor.Fd.	7¼	7	7
6,000	‡Maxim Mu.	2	1¾	1⅞
1,000	N. A.-P. & P.	4¾	4½	4½
200	Angio-Am	18½	18½	18½
30	N.Y.Transit.	186	185	186

MISCELLANEOUS.

4,400	††Allen Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,800	†Barn'ck-Ala.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
3,000	†Boston-Wyo. Oil,(a pros.)	18	16	16
400	†Con. Mex., (a pros.)	52	50	50
1,000	†C.O.&G.cfs.	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
900	†Cor. Co. (oil ref.)cfs.	12¼	12¼	12¼
1,530	††CrosbyPet., (a pros.)	55	53	55
3,600	Cum'l'd P.&R.	⅛	⅞	⅛
5,000	††ElkBas.Pet.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
6,200	‡Elkland O.& G.,(a pros.)	½	½	½
2,500	‡Esmeralda	1⅞	1	1⅛
800	‡Federal Oil	4½	4½	4½
500	‡Int. Petro.	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
1,700	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅛	⅞	⅛
2,400	KeystoneCon.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2,195	‡Knick.-Wyo.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,750	‡ Do pf	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜
1,200	‡Lost City	⅛	⅛	⅛

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	AL.-Brit.Col. Metals	⅛	⅝	⅝
6,700	††Al.Std.Cp.	36	30	36
3,700	††Atlanta	11	10	11
1,000	‡Austin Am.	¾	⅞	¾
6,000	‡Big L. Cop.	2	1½	1⅝
200	Bing. Min.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1,500	††Booth	8	7	8
2,100	‡Bng. & Mon.	64	62	64
1,200	Butte & Z. v. t. ctfs.	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞
600	Butte Det.	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
7,500	††Caledonia	70	68	69
3,300	†Cal. & Jer.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	Candelaria	2½	2½	2½
4,300	†Cashboy	7½	6¼	7½
7,900	†Coco R. M.	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
900	Con.Ariz.Sm.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
600	†Con.H'stead	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Cres. Con. G.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
4,500	††Dome Ext.	18	16	18
8,550	‡Emma Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	‡Greenm. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
450	Hecla Min.	84⅝	84⅝	85
1,000	Hud.B.Z.M.	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	‡I.M.M.Dev.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	‡Iron Blos.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	††Jim Butler	73	71	71
1,200	Jose.-Kenne. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,700	‡Jumbo Ext.	31	29	30
2,000	‡Jum.M.of N. M. (a pros.)	2	2	2
1,500	Louis. Cons.	1	1	1
1,000	††Lucky Girl	16	16	16
400	Magma Cop.	45¼	43	43
475	††Mamatic C.	24	23	23
2,000	†Magnate C.	⅛	⅛	⅛
7,000	††Marsh M.	14	12	13
1,100	Mason Val.	6¼	6¼	6¾
2,500	‡Milford Cp.	1¾	1⅝	1⅞
37,000	††Mogul M.C.	78	68	71
1,700	‡Mohican C.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	‡MojaveTung.	¾	¾	¾
4,000	††Moth. Lode	27	26½	27
100	††Nancy Hks Montana	1	1	1

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—July 17, Chevrolet Motors, 50 sold at 95.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.
Am.-B. Mfg.	6	10	6
Do pf.	30	50	35
Am. Drug S.	10	15	10
Am. Tin & T. v. t.	⅜	½	⅜
Am. Zinc	34	36¾	34
Do 1st pf.	96	98	96
Atlantic Steel.	135	150	135
Boyd Motors.	3⅞	4	3⅞
Brit. Bearer.	18	19	18
Brit.-Am. T., Ord.	17½	18	17½
Carbon Steel.	91	97	91
Can. Nat. Gas	⅜	⅝	⅜
Car L. & P.	2¾	3	2¾
Cen. Ref'y. pf.	51	54	51
Chal. Motors.	10	12	10
Cramp Ship.	80	90	80
Curtiss A. pf.	70	80	70
Eastern Steel.	116	118	116
Electric Gun.	⅜	⅝	⅜
Elite Plan S.	⅛	⅜	⅛
Ev. Heaney.	21⅞	22	21⅞
Free.-T. new	42½	44	43
Grant M. Car.	4¼	5¼	4½
Hall Sig. pf.	8	12	8
Holly Sugar.	55	56	55
Do pf.	99	101½	99
Hendee Mfg.	27	31	27
Int. A. & P.	1	2¾	1
Int. Trad. pf.	1	1½	1.
Kath. Bxe. pf.	1½	2½	1½
Key. T. & R.	14½	16	14½
Do pf.	14½	16	14½
Kresge	97	102	97
Lake T. Boat 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	75
Lima Loco.	55	57	55
Lukens Steel.	42	47	42
Do pf.	102½	108½	102½
Man. Transit.	⅝	¾	⅝
Mar. of Am.	2⅜	2¾	2⅜
Marlin Arms.	94	100	94
Mitchell Mot.	40	50	40
Motor Prod.	38	40	38
Nat. Auto Cm.	15	25	15
N. Y. Shipbdg	43	48	43
N. Y. Trans.	16½	17	16½
Peerless T. M.	14	16	14
Poole Engine.	75	90	75
Rep. Truck.	70	72	70
Rep. Truck. pf.	93	95	93
Smith. (A. O.)	34	35¾	34
St.L.Rky.Mt. & Pacific.	32	34	32
Stand. Motors.	11¾	12	11¾
Strom. Carb.	24	26	24
Todd Shipyards	82	84	82
U. S. Aero.	6½	6¾	6½
U. S. L. & H.	1¾	2	1¾
West L. Syn.	40	45	40
Wilson.	⅝	¾	⅝
Wright-M. pf.	50	60	50
Zinc Con.	2½	2¾	2½

OIL STOCKS.

Am. Oil. N.E.	43	44	43
Am. Ventura.	12	16	12
Bilt. O. & G. v. t. ctfs.	⅞	1	⅞
Houston Oil.	20	22	20
N. Y.-Tex. Oil	1¾	2	1¾
Okla. Oil pf.	52	57	52
Pan. Gasoline.	½	¾	½
Penn.-Wyo.	8¼	8¾	8¼
Pierce Oil	11½	12	11½
Sin. Gulf C.	23	27	25
Vac. O. & G.	¼	½	¼

MINING STOCKS.

Acme Cop. H.	2¼	2¾	2½
Bisbee Copper	⅞	1	⅞
Butte-N. Y.	1¼	1½	1¼
Goldf. Cons.	51	53	51
United V. E.	36½	37¾	36½

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wednes-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18½	19	18½
Atlantic Refining	920	940	920
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	100	98
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	485	510	485
Crescent Pipe L.	35	40	38
Cumberland P. L.	150	160	150
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205
Galena Signal Oil	147	150	147
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	139	145	139
Illinois Pipe Line	210	213	209
Indiana Pipe Line	97	99	97
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	18	18¾	13
Nat. Transit	14	16	14
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe L.	100	102	99
Ohio Oil	337	350	345
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	53	47
Prairie Oil & Gas	500	510	500
Prairie Pipe Line	270	275	270
Solar Refining	330	340	330
Southern Pipe Lines	195	200	195
South. Penn. Oil	287	290	288
So. W. Penn.	110	115	110
Stand. Oil of Cal.	257	260	257
Stand. Oil of Ind.	745	755	745
Stand. Oil of Kan.	465	490	475
Stand. Oil of Ky.	345	350	345
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	520	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	577	580	578
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	279	282	280
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	430	440	430
Swan & Finch.	100	115	100
Union Tank	97	99	97
Vacuum Oil	357	363	355
Washington Oil	30	34	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
Aetna pf	33	36	36
American Brass	308	315	310
Atlas Powder	158	163	159
Do pf	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	122	125	125
Bliss	500	550	500
Do pf	73	78	73
Can. Explosives	350	450	350
Do pf	104	110	104
Colt's Arms	98	100	98
Du Pont	256	260	257
Do old' com	104	105	104
Do deb. pf	99	101	100
Hercules Powder	246	250	247
Do pf	116	120	118
Niles-Bem't-Pond	145	153	148
Scovill Mfg	580	610	..
Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
American Cigar	108	112	108
Do pf	95	99	95
Conley Foil	250	325	250
J. S. Young	180	170	180
Do pf	106	115	106
MacAndrews & F.	200	215	215
Do pf	99	102	100
P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	225	215
R. J. Reynolds	540	550	530
Do pf	111	115	111¾

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing—Bid.	Closing—Asked.
300	Am. Water W. & Elec	8¼	8¼	8	9
905	Cities Service	277	274	275½	276¼
2,845	Cities Service pf	86¾	85	86	86¼
350	Cities Service new	29	29	28¾	29½
100	Central States Electric	10¾	10¾	10	11

Stocks.

		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22	
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	71	75	
Am. Gas & Electric	111	113	
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	49	60	
Am. Light & Trac.	108	110	
Am. Power & Light	66	67	
Am. Power & Light pf.	88	89½	
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	93	98	
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	79	82	
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	22	26	
Carolina Power & Light	37	39	
Carolina P. & L. pf.	100	105	
Colorado Power	29	31	
Colorado Power pf.	98	101	
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50	
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76½	78½	
Consumers' P. pf.	94	97	
Dayton Power & L. pf.	86½	88½	
Duluth Edison	75	80	
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60	
Eastern Texas El. pf.	83	86	
Electric L. & S. pf.	99¼	102	
Electric Properties	57½	62	
El Paso Electric	104	108	
El Paso Electric pf.	95	98	
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	86	91	
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	101	
Fed. Light & Traction	11½	13	
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	45	49	
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310	
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100	
Interstate Electric	44	55	
Interstate Elec. pf.	91	95	
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49	
Miss. River Power	11	12	
Miss. River Power pf.	33	37½	

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	72	
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82	
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	89	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	
Comm. Pow. 1st 5s, '43	93	97	
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	98	
Cum. Gas & Elec. 5s, 100	101¾	102¾	
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92	
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	96	
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101	
E. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	92½	
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	
Galv.-Hous. El. 1st 5s	85	89	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84	
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98	
Kan. Pub. Serv. 1st 5s '41	93	96	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95	
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99	
Miss. G. & E. 1st 5s	90½	100	
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	70	71	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90	
Northern Ohio Electric	30	35	
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	73	78	
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15	
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	57	59	
Northern States Power	90	92	
Northern States P. pf.	97	99	
Northern Texas Elec.	53	56	
Northern Texas El. pf.	78	83	
Ozark Power & Water	35	45	
Pacific Gas & Electric	54½	55½	
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89¾	90½	
Pine Bluff Y p. c. pf.	97	100	
Puget Sound Traction	17	22	
Puget Sound Trac. pf.	65	70	
Republic Ry. & Light	32	33½	
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	65	67	
Southern Cal. Edison	88½	88	
South. Cal. Edison pf.	101	104	
Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100	
Stand. Gas & Electric	10	12	
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	34	36	
Tampa Electric	122	127	
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	5⅞	6½	
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	30	32	
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100	
Tri-City R. L. pf.	93	95	
Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75	
United Light & Rys.	90¼	90¾	
United Light & Rys. pf	68	70	
United Light & Rys. pf 2d	13	14	
West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	18	
W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	63	70	
Western Power	54	56	
Western Power pf.	95	98	
West. Penn. P. pf.	98	105	
Wisconsin Edison	45	48	
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	100	

Bonds.

Nat. Sec. prior. lien 6s	89½	92	
Nat. Secur. deb.	48	53	
Nat. Secur. incomes	10	13	
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '31	94	98	
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86	
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97½	98½	
Nor. States J. 5s, 1941	93	93½	
Nor. Tex. El. col. 5s	88	92	
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102	
Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95	
P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100	
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101	
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100	
Standard Gas & Elec. 6 pl. c. notes, 1935	90	94	
American Trecoknit, all shades. Madison Square 7427	8¼	8	
Stand. G. of N. J.5s,'45	94	96	
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95	
South Utah. 20c	20c	20c	
421 Trinity	7½	7¼	7½
170 U. S. Smelt.	57½	56¼	56½
189 Do pf	49¾	49¼	49½
80 Utah Apex.	2¾	2½	2½
90 Utah Con.	15	15	15
100 Utah Metals	4¼	4¼	4¼
30 Wolverine	44	44	44

Railroads.

51 Bos. & Alb.	156	155	155½
17 C.J.& S.Y.pf.	100	100	100
3 Conn.& Pass.	83	83	83
5 Me. Central	96	96	96
17 Mass. El.pf.	26	26	26

Miscellaneous.

55 Am.P.Ser.pf.	10	10	10
80 Am. Sugar	122½	122	122
10 Do pf	118½	118½	118½
10 Am.Wool.pf.	98¾	98	98
10 A..G. & W.I.	106	106	106
40 E. Boston Land	2½	2½

RAILWAY WAR EFFORTS BOOST COAL DELIVERY

Shipments of Bituminous in June 26.2 Per Cent. Greater Than in Same Month of 1916.

As evidence that the Railroads' War Board has been able to operate the carriers of the United States in unison for any specified purpose, the American Railway Association yesterday issued a statement by Fairfax Harrison, Chairman of the board, showing the improvement made in the movement of coal.

"Reports just compiled," the statement said, "show that the railroads of the country in their co-operative effort to realize in the interest of national defense the maximum of transportation efficiency have already effected an extraordinary improvement in the amount of coal handled.

"At the first important official act the Railroads' War Board directed that railroads should give preference to the movement of coal. The board announced on April 26 as a reason for this ruling that 'the welfare of the nation and the nation's defense are absolutely dependent upon an adequate supply of coal for all purposes.'

"Reports to the United States Government, just available, show that in June the railroads hauled 750,323 cars of bituminous coal, an increase of 26.2 per cent. over June of last year.

"That the railroads are also providing a much more nearly adequate transportation service for all classes of freight is indicated by the fact that the unfilled car orders, or what is called 'car shortage,' shows a reduction on June 30 of nearly 50 per cent. from the situation on May 15. The unfilled car orders on May 15 were 148,627, on June 1 106,649, and on June 30 77,144.

"In this emergency, when the railroads are making the utmost effort to give maximum freight service, it is gratifying to the board to be able to report the fine co-operation it is receiving from regulating bodies and shippers in all parts of the country. The effect of this co-operation and effort is to be seen in the foregoing statement of results."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—Twenty-three new corporations having an aggregate capitalization of $999,100 were chartered today. They include:

M. H. E. Building Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty, builders, contractors and developers, $10,000; J. D. Breen, A. A. Block, C. Edwards, 1,270 Broadway.

Minerva Undergarment Company, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture women's underwear, $10,000; Lamger, W. Marcus, W. W. Sass, 984 Fox St., Bronx.

Chappaqua Garage, Inc., Chappaqua, manufacture self propelling or horseless vehicles, $5,000; F. and S. Jensen and D. Conneely, Chappaqua.

Weber & Allinger, Inc., Buffalo, manufacture whisky and distilled products, $50,000; E. T. Allinger, J. F. Kemple, E. T. Warner, Buffalo.

Flora Van Realty Co., Inc., Queens, realty and building material business, $5,000; G. O. and F. L. Vanorden, M. S. Kahn, 608 West 180th St.

Imperial Machine and Foundry Corporation, Manhattan, manufacture metals, mill supplies and machinery, $300,000; H. Robinson, J. G. and R. A. Abramson, 60 Church St.

Flint Motor Sales Corporation, Inc., Porter, auto and garage business, $10,000; C. H. and G. M. Flint, H. H. Berry, Port Chester.

Overal Manufacturing Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture wearing apparel for both sexes, auto and radiator covers, $5,000; J. and L. Cohen, J. Bernstein, 610 West 140th St.

Tamogen Trading Co., Inc., Manhattan, deal in goods, wares, and merchandise of every kind, and inventions, $5,000; A. Gourland, G. H. Lutharsky, J. P. Levinson, 802 Broadway.

Lane Wholesale Drug Corp., Manhattan, wholesale drug store business, $315,000; S. Crawford, A. Gold, R. D. Lane, 17 Madison Av.

P. R. Rincones, Jr., Co., Inc., general mercantile business, forwarding, general commission business, $150,000; C. Ponthier, W. W. and E. Hanabergh, 585 Fifth St., Brooklyn.

Jacob Fradus Contracting, Inc., White Plains, baggage and freight transfer, trucking, $5,000; S. and J. and A. Fradus, 884 Riverside Drive.

Douglaston Community Holding Co., Inc., Queens, realty, $5,000; C. M. Burtis, E. W. Marlow, W. H. Van Steenbergh, Douglaston.

Liebowitz & Goldberg, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture cloaks, suits, and wearing apparel, $5,000; S. Lerner, J. Weinberger, G. Lambert, 5 Beekman St.

Mutry & Cook International Transmitter Co., Inc., Brooklyn, manufacture transmitting and other telegraphic instruments, $5,000; J. Mutry, A. L. and W. A. Cook, 15 Jerome St., Brooklyn.

New York and Gulf Navigation Corp., Manhattan, transportation, trade, commerce, navigation, $5,000; A. M. Burton, G. H. Dowsey, J. E. O'Kelly, 60 Wall St.

Weill-Jamison, Inc., Manhattan, textile business, $100,000; W. D. Jamison, I. and E. Weill, 500 West End Av.

Capital Increases: Kenyon Lumber Co., Hudson Falls, $200,000 to $400,000; Bell Talking Machine Corp., Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000; Peerless Underwear Co., Inc., Utica, $20,000 to $40,000; Charvet & Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $40,000; Champion Paper Co., Watertown, $100,000 to $500,000.

Dissolutions: Edward S. Keller, Inc., Manhattan; Jacob Fradus & Son Trucking and Contracting Corp., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 19.—Charters filed: West Jersey Sand and Supply Co., Camden, deal in sand, gravel, &c., $100,000; F. R. Hansell, J. R. MacPeak, and J. C. Clow, all of Camden.

Western Aero Corporation of New Jersey, Newark, manufacture airplanes, engines, &c., $250,000; C. W. Johnson, Jersey City; C. W. Eckstardt, East Orange, and G. A. Eckstardt, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 19.—Charters filed: The Pathfinder Motor Co. of America, manufacture motors, automobiles, motor trucks, engines, &c., $50,000,000; C. D. Rimlinger, E. L. Mullin, Wilmington, and Clement M. Egner, Elkton, Md.

Oregon Timber Products Co., general manufacturing and lumbering business, $12,500,000; A. M. Halloran, M. H. Morris, and S. A. Williams, local, Wilmington, Del.

High Gravity Oil Co., drilling and marketing oils, $3,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, H. L. Mullin, Wilmington, and Clement M. Egner, Elkton, Md.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer Fri. in the interior; gentle to moderate s. winds.

S. Car., Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle or moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat., except fair in s. e. gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds; except s. over n. w.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Fri. Sat., probably fair.

Ky.—Cloudy Fri.; warmer in cent. and e. Sat., fair.

Ind.—Cloudy Fri. Sat., fair; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Fri. Sat., probably thunder showers; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Showers Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ohio—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s.

Ill.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; thunder showers Fri. in s. e.; not much change in temperature.

Mo.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer in s. on Fri.

Wis.—Cloudy Fri., probably showers Fri. night or Sat.; not much change in temperature.

Minn.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; cooler Sat.

Iowa—Fair Fri. and Sat.; not much change in temperature.

N. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; Sat. cooler in the w.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Fri.; Sat. fair and cooler.

Neb.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler Sat in w.

Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; not much change in temperature.

Ark., Okla., W. Texas—Fair Fri. and Sat.

La.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except showers near coast.

E. Texas—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably showers in s. w.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 24,858.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—ABE LEVINE, trading as ALBERT A. LEVINE and IMPERIAL SILK CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on June 7, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 1,305 Woolworth Bldg., New York City, August 1, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 20, 1917.

NO. 24,796.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST., N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—THE PERFECT SAFETY WINDOW GUARD COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on July 12, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 1,606 Woolworth Bldg., New York City, August 1, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 20, 1917.

ZONE LAW NO INCUMBRANCE

Court Holds Restriction No Reason for Refusing Realty Title.

A decision bearing upon the effect of the building zone law on the purchase of real estate was made yesterday by Supreme Court Jurtice Hotchkiss, who held that the law does not constitute an incumbrance on property such as to relieve purchasers from an agreement to take title. The question was raised in a suit of the Lincoln Trust Company, as trustee for Mrs. Julia Curtiss Lawrence, to compel the Williams Building Corporation to take a parcel of the Mary G. Pinkney property at 140th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

The defendant agreed to buy the property for $50,000 last August, after the building zone law had been passed but before the defendant had knowledge that the law would prevent the erection of a business building on the property. After paying $2,000 down the defendant refused to make further payment, on the ground that since the location is restricted to dwellings it is of no use to the defendant. The defendant contended that the property was to be sold free of incumbrances, and that the building restriction is an incumbrance. Justice Hotchkiss said in his opinion:

"Although the zoning law undoubtedly operates to restrict the unqualified use of the premises, it does not constitute an incumbrance within the meaning of the contract. It is rather in the nature of a governmental regulation, subject to which all property is held and all contracts and conveyances are made."

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY.—Judge Learned Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on May 16, 1916, against the American Real Estate Company. Alfred Marling and Walter C. Noyes were appointed receivers on April 20, 1916, and their report showed liabilities of $16,030,000 and assets of $15,818,224.

AETNA EXPLOSIVE COMPANY.—George C. Holt and Benjamin B. Odell, the receivers of the Aetna Explosive Company, have been allowed $12,500 each on account, for services, by the United States District Court.

CLOVER HAT COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Clover Hat Company, Inc., manufacturer of ladies' hats, 110 Greene Street, by these creditors: Chas. Glogger, $100; Max S. Werberg, $400, and Arthur O. Levy, $164. Liabilities are $7,500 and assets $2,500.

ANNIE LESSEM of 945 East 163d Street, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,840 and no assets. Of the liabilities $7,300 are secured by bonds and mortgages on 254 and 258 East Broadway, and $3,100 are notes of Harry Lessem, which she indorsed. Among the secured creditors are Margaret B. Heyn, $14,000, and the estate of George Bell, $16,000.

LOUIS SHEPETOVSKY, jobber in woolens, trading formerly as the Star Dress Goods Company, 115 Eldridge Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $11,773 and no assets. He made an assignment on Jan. 28, 1915. The assets realized $2,715, which was distributed to the creditors.

NELLIE J. McELLA, milliner, 247 West Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,864 and no assets. Of the liabilities $1,916 is for rent.

JOSEPH A. HUBER, a liquor dealer of New Rochelle, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,058 and assets of $1,986.

JOHN WHYTLAW COMPANY, INC., wholesale dealers in cotton goods, 257 Fourth Avenue, has made an assignment to Benoni W. Willett subject to factors' lien of William Iselin & Co. The company has been under investigation by a committee of creditors. Liabilities are reported to be $125,000 and assets $123,000, liquidating value.

N. PASSMAN & SON, INC., interior woodwork, 159 and 161 East Eighty-eighth Street, has made an assignment to Joseph D. Young.

MARTIN SCHNIBBE, salesman, 216 Winthrop Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,370 and no assets.

CHEVER ITHORA ANSHEY CHESED, a religious corporation, 283 Thadford Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $38,762 and assets of $11,853.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19.—An involuntary petition was filed today against the Movette Camera Corporation, manufacturers of small moving picture cameras. The petitioning creditors are Homer Strong of Rochester, the Greenlead Company of Boston, with claim of $23,930.01, and the Howe and Rogers Company of Rochester. The Movette Camera Corporation was incorporated in Virginia. The company started business in this city eighteen months ago.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—Joseph C. Veno, a contractor of Dedham, Mass., petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $15,663; assets, $7,500.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Amico, Michele—Sputh Brooklyn Railway Co., costs.....$109.88
Ashton, Augustus Trask—A. R. Groves, costs.....138.82
Andrew J. Robinson Co.—Indiana Flooring Co.....340.75
Andrews, James D.—A. T. French.....192.80
Baker, Vawter & Wolf and George E. Collins—Broadway Bldg. Co.....444.91
Barcan, Victor—L. H. Lipman.....1,140.18
Braunschweig, Jacob—C. E. Pape.....435.72
Cadden, John—McClave & Co.....119.31
City of N. Y.—G. Crane, admx., costs.....103.83
C. C. Wilkering, Ltd.—Pusey Press.....155.93
Daniels, Tressa H.—L. Shapiro.....135.61
Dever, Samuel, Jr.—Same.....105.77
Fisher, Gustave—Boston Excelsior Co...507.57
Fraser, Catherine B.—A. Vitrone.....233.91
Grant, Leonard—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.....119.88
Gibby, Joseph D.—E. Steen & Bros.....270.01
Haynes, Joseph—F. M. Gabler, Inc.....118.33
Hoyt Bros. Co.—H. B. Claflin Corp...1,208.18
Hart, Arthur—H. P. Odell.....230.72
Illinois Surety Co.—international Motor Co.....1,415.68
Koch, Charles W.—C. Ahlers.....183.06
Knowlton, Robert T.—E. W. Knowlton.....812,736.00
La Presti, Marguerite, and National Surety Co.—People of the State of N. Y.....$500.00
Lampel, Samuel—E. Sussman & Co., Inc.....227.86
Larendon, Michael W.; Robert E. Larendon, and John R. Larendon—Ocean Steamship Co. of Savannah.....2,206.83
Lusk, Frank—N. Y. Telephone Co.....199.18
McKee and Gerardi—Epoch Smith Co.....118.00
Murphy, Thomas, and National Surety Co.—People, &c.....500.00
Murray, Bessie, and Harry Katz—People, &c.....500.00
Manhattan Embroidery Co., Arnold Stern, and Walter L. Post—I. M. Friedman et al.....185.87
McKay, Robert D., and H. D. Grupe—Frank Jennings Co., Inc.....112.91
Nowitz, Philip—J. Ryan.....2,148.53
Peake, Valentine—R. Doeter.....148.91
Proweller, Sam—V. Taylor.....103.28
Reilly, Lincoln L.—E. B. Page.....123.28
Renard, Maurice—C. Thorley.....254.71
Remor Corp.—Daily Realty Co., Inc..500.00
Simon, Adolph L., and Adnina Construction Co., Inc—Empire City Gerard Co.....206.13
Seal Tile Co., Inc.—E. H. Rembow.....100.71
Sasse, Edith L.—Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, costs...108.94
Schreinkelsen, Martin, executor—E. De Beixedon et al.....17,957.36
Sussman, William S.—B. Loewy.....219.71
Solotar, Max—C. Aronowitz.....136.49
Thomaszewski, Eugene—Swift & Co., Inc.....345.21
Turner, Clifford L.—L. Wolfson.....183.76
Tudoroff, Arthur, and John T. Moxley—T. Eskilsson.....101.41
Wells Bros. Co. of N. Y., Inc.—W. Campbell et al.....3,049.25
Volt, Manuel M.—C. F. Sanford.....253.89
Van Slingerland, Nellie B., and World Affiame Pub. and Producing Co.—F. Lindenmeyer et al.....157.65
Walker, Florence B.—Broadway and 41st St. Co.....1,187.20
Weymann, Frank—F. S. Emerson.....258.07
Welsh, James H.—Miller, Hass & Co., Inc.....248.84

In Bronx County.

Clare, James L., as executor—W. M. Bonhag et al.....$58.15
Clemente, Antonio—G. A. Moses.....22.72
Same—A. T. De Angelis et al.....22.72
Cipriani Realty and Construction Co., Orlando Cipriani, Annie Bolognese, Giovanni Nista, and Nista Construction Co., Inc.—Empire City Gerard Co.....533.16
Gaibo, Giuseppe, Salvatore Filipello, and Salvatore Viverito—A. Spano et al.....108.12
Jamieson, Mary C.—J. De Boulet.....2,084.11
Plotnick, Samuel—B. Plotnick.....93.45
Susseman, William S.—B. Loewy.....219.71
Sokolsky, George E., and Meyer Folkoff —M. K. Patterson.....61.21
Strumwasser and Samuel Klein —J. A. Bernstein et al.....752.74
Wirth Auto Service, Inc.—E. Schneider.539.91
Same—F. Schneider.....271.91
Weingrad, Samuel—G. Brauer.....157.66

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Allesor Co., Inc.—B. Burstelner et al., March 10, 1915.....$425.38
Knapp, Edward J.—F. F. French, Jan. 13, 1916.....100.06
Same—Same, April 11, 1916.....113.46
Kiddie, Alfred W.—G. H. Diehl, Jr., May 25, 1917, reversed.....118.35
Levy, Marcel—S. Kurzman et al., March 14, 1917.....128.52
Morrell, Harry M.—J. B. Taylor et al., April 11, 1917.....5,102.81
Strass, Gustav, and Israel Wohlosa—L. W. Thompson et al., July 1, 1907.....252.62
Thurber, Jeanette M.—C. Osborne, Nov. 2, 1899.....699.72
Underwood, Carlyste H.—A. Ludwig, Aug. 22, 1916.....164.90
Wood, George E.—Trustees of Columbia University, July 3, 1917.....9,823.44
Barnshaw, Jr.—S. Kaufman, Feb. 27, 1917, vacated.....545.46
Sutjhin, William L.—J. P. Webber, June 12, 1917, vacated.....526.72
Prairie, Louis J.—United Distillers Co., June 18, 1917, canceled.....13.80
Hirsch, Josephine—B. Rubenstein, June 26, 1917.....61.69
Edman, Sol and Adolph—E. Sicklick, July 6, 1917.....371.05

In Bronx County.

Canal Mfg. Co.—F. A. Powell, June 23, 1917.....$1,19.00
Rudd, Susan H.—J. Husson, May 16, 1916.....61.69
Strizever, Harry—M. E. Halley, March 6, 1917.....33.22

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 322, 3d Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Franklin‹Hamburg-Am Packet Co‹Franklin.	NY & Cuba Mail SS ‹Tug J S Packard.
Hamburg-Am Packet Co‹Franklin.	Packard Ddg‹ SS Antilla.
Lyman‹Fredrick SS Co. (2.)	Intl Ltg Co‹Tug G M Sorrell.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

John F Mead,	Samuel Gemeiner,
Joseph Mantel,	Henry A Smith
James W Nickerson,	Issac Drapin.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ordway, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Bidgeley‹Dewitt, (2.)	Re Van Clausen.
Marcisgliano‹C NY,	Hangespires‹Hangespiros.
Bell‹T Hogan & Sons, Inc.	Hecker‹Odwak.
Emden‹Mint Pred Co.	Redman‹Rinneberg.
Fennell‹Navin, (2.)	Golden‹Sullivan.
Wrai‹W A Brady & Sons, (2.)	Halpert‹Halpert.
Hooker‹Anden Co.	Leavens‹Leavens, (2.)
Re Martens.	Brody‹Brody.
Van Allen‹Walkoff.	Landvoe‹Landvoe.
Assets & Liab Assn‹49 E 59th Co.	Beadleston‹Taylor.
Re People of State, (Casuality Co.)	Beadleston‹Taylor.
Smith‹Smith.	Brody‹Quaker Oats.
Crescent‹Connell.	Farmers Loan & Tr Co‹Pasinsky, (3.)
Fleichmann‹Leppok.	Tannenbaum‹Tingue Mfg Co.
Realty Co.	Hardy‹Excelsior SB.
Adelstein‹Berliner.	Thompson‹Ryspan.
Baldenhofer‹Baldenhofer.	Re Contractors Sup.
Katz‹Reiling & Schoen, Inc.	Jazel‹Pinski.
Re Hemstreet.	Livi‹Marra.
Stevens‹Tiffany.	Goff‹Falgin.
Zuflucht‹Mt Sinai H.	Roosevelt‹Henry.
Carter‹Balt R & A Mfg Co.	Zimmerman‹Empire Mfg Co.
Malone‹McCarthy.	Gelula‹Goldberg.
Hochbaum‹State Investing Co.	Derrico‹Llano.
Bell‹Gordon & Halperin.	Bookbinder‹Mirken, (2.)
Semryck‹Breadstone.	Hancock‹Hancock.
Kresick‹Kresick.	Re RT Co‹Bradcliff.
Lichtenstein‹Orenstein, Arthur R., & Co.	Clos‹Clos.
Orlando‹Orlando.	A H Flint Co‹Columbia Trust Co.
Maran‹Maran.	Happe‹Happe.
Ryler‹Ryler.	Cooper Un‹Jones.
Rosenbaum‹Golde.	Denton‹Denton.
Nagel‹Nagel.	Mann‹Mann.
S Raives & Co, Inc‹Cinex Mfg Co.	Life Pres Suit Co‹Nat Life Pres Co.
Rowe‹Rowe.	Livermore‹Gutstein:
Bigham‹Bigham.	Goudie‹Kemerer, (2.)
Jager‹Jager.	Wolner‹Johnson.
Kenell‹Van Cleve.	Jamieson‹Jamieson.
Larendon‹Ocean SS.	Re LOUISE W Martin, (2.)
Northcroft‹Northcroft.	H L Simmons Co‹Bindsell.
Mutual Life Ins Co‹Meyer.	Freese‹Freese.
Levin‹Levin.	Gelbtrunk‹Gelbtrunk.
Re Peon.	Wiener‹Wiener.
Beadleston‹Ostman.	Beadleston‹Ostman.
Same‹Taylor, (2.)	Same‹Taylor.
Condon Wrap. Machine‹Dearborn.	Berryman‹Berryman.
Selwin Brown‹Superno.	Fraser‹Fraser.
Richer‹Shapiro.	Heyneman‹Heyneman.
Fry‹Fry.	Kondrik‹Kondrik.
PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.	Watney‹Bope.
PART III.—Recess.	Re Tilton.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.	R Dollar Co‹Canadian Car & Fdy Co.
TRIAL TERMS—PART I.—Recess.	
PART II., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.	

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Anita A Olile,	Mayer Sichel,
Ella Jones,	W E Davis,
Priscille W Gannon,	Geo F Unger,
Geo Raschlan,	Mary L Rusk.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated motions.

Stammers‹Boal.	Kirsch‹Saberski.
Empire Motion Co‹Empire Motion Co.	Post‹Geschweir.
Zuckman‹Radhill,	Reginald‹Reginald‹See.
Beauty Waists, Inc‹Traphagen.	Corp‹Landeker.
Akst‹Wesenfeld.	Greenstein‹Leavitt.
Beck‹Steinman.	Donellan‹Parsont.
Goodyear Rub Tire‹Meyerback.	Harrods‹Middleton.
	Ball‹Earley.
	Wm Siler Co‹Levison

PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Herman‹Herman‹Wm W Pellet.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Geo L Carlisle‹William Kerner—Max S Seidler.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Gad‹Gad.	Da Silva‹Da Silva.
Ashner‹Barker, (2.)	Lambert‹B'klyn
Sandler‹Dunn,	Hygeia Ice Co.
Speed‹Speed.	Douglas‹Brush.
Serota‹Goldman.	McGuire‹McGuire.
Rodnow Rty Corp‹Smith.	Smith‹Title G & T Co
Sunshine‹Sunshine.	Mitteistaedt‹Purdy.
Polansky‹Polansky.	Gleason‹Riley, (T L 6020.)
Gorman‹Gorman.	Same‹same, (T L 6022)
Re Mullen, (Perlman)	Re Lewis.
Kranich‹Kranich.	Siciiate Pressed Brick Co‹Int Proofing Co.
Friedman‹Koeppel.	Lite‹Lite.
Miller‹Newtown Basin Properties, (2.)	Carlisle‹Tracy.
Damato & Taishoffer‹Eikema.	Faser‹Rubinson.
Page‹Bancroft.	Re 81st St. (Grace.)
Ward‹Ward.	Nathan‹Nathan.
Re Kings Co Mtge Co.	People State NY‹Schwarts.
PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.	Re Tendrup.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Re CNY.	Dahlgren, Jr‹Flieser.
Re Butler Place.	Mulligan‹Tribune Assn.
Re Putnam Av.	Stern‹Fisher.
Re Ceretta.	Lang‹Deutsch (2).
Re Bronx Parkway Comm. (2).	Hausman‹NY Cons RR.
Re Simon (6 actions.)	Fine‹Clinton Rity Co.
Bramer‹Kleinberg.	Kossoy‹Kossoy.
Gelbert‹Gelbert.	Re Brown.
Brown‹Lase.	Dooling‹Ventarola.
East River Sav Inst‹Hyde.	

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Olvin, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan, J. No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Young, J.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lower Broadway came prominently to the front yesterday in an important leasehold transaction involving the former home of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank at 192 Broadway, northeast corner of John Street. The building has been purchased from the bank, and a long lease of the land obtained by the Broadway-John Street Company, Elias A. Cohn, President, which a short time ago took a long lease of the old Evening Post building on the southeast corner of Broadway and Fulton Street.

The buying company, in purchasing the building, took over the remaining ten years' lease held by the bank and secured a renewal for twenty-one years from the Dutch Reformed Church in America, owner of the land. The structure is eight stories high, and was erected by the late Austin Corbin, whose estate sold it to the bank several years ago. Owing to the need for larger quarters the Chatham and Phenix National Bank moved a few months ago to the Singer Building. The building is entirely occupied with the exception of the bank's former offices, and this ground floor space will be remodeled into stores.

The Charles F. Noyes Company was the broker in the transaction.

$120,425 for Bronx Lots.

Forty-nine lots of the Sturges estate in the Bronx were sold yesterday in the Vesey Street salesroom by Bryan L. Kennelly for a total of $120,425, an average of about $2,458. J. Goldwater bought two lots for $4,800 on the west side of Vyse Avenue, 125 feet south of 174th Street. Six adjoining lots went for $2,350 to $2,900 each. Four lots on the west side of Bryant Avenue, 100 feet north of 173d Street, were bought by Joseph Frederich for $7,700.

Charles Horn paid $2,000 apiece for the four lots on the west side of the same thoroughfare, 105 feet north of 174th Street. Nine other lots on this avenue went for $1,975 to $2,100 each. Two lots on the east side of Longfellow Avenue, 200 feet south of 174th Street, were taken by Eva S. Bolton at $3,500. Four lots adjoining were knocked down at $1,725 each, and six lots, directly opposite, on the same avenue, brought $1,925 apiece.

The six-lot site at the junction of Boston Road and Hoe Avenue was knocked down to a bid of $24,500 to Aaron Janpole, who also was credited with the purchase of two lots at the southeast corner of Southern Boulevard and 173d Street at $24,700.

Sixty lots were sold last Saturday on the premises, leaving a balance of 139 to be disposed of, and with the forty-nine sold yesterday, the balance remaining of ninety-nine lots was withdrawn.

Old Fifth Avenue Dwelling Sold for Improvement.

Robert P. Zobel has purchased from Samuel Wolverton and George W. Butterworth, executors of the estate of Martha Handrew, the five-story dwelling with stable at 162 Fifth Avenue, on a plot 25 by 120, with right of way from rear to south side of Twenty-second Street. The property has been in present ownership since 1851.

The purchaser will improve for business occupation. Mr. Zobel has also taken over the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, on which he will erect a store and office building. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., negotiated the sale.

Buyers for Tenements.

Leon S. Altmayer and Sharp & Co. resold for James H. Cruikshank the triple flat with store at 2,916 Eighth Avenue, on 25 by 100.

Maud E. Eberle purchased from Mary E. Ripley 133 and 135 West 100th Street, two four-story flats on a plot 50 by 100.

Hyman Littman and others have sold to Stella Maymon 67 East Ninety-ninth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

Nathan Burkan sold to Abraham Kipp 512 East Eleventh Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 75.

Margaret A. Magan sold to the Fairfield Holding Corporation 133 West Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story flat on lot 20.10 by 100.

David Lilon has purchased the five-story tenement house at 218 East 107th Street, on a lot 25 by 100. E. H. Ludlow & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

A Harlem-Bronx Trade.

In part payment for the 100 by 100 foot garage on the west side of Webster Avenue, 100 feet south of 167th Street, purchased Wednesday by Frank Wainer from Philip Wattenberg, the buyer gives 245 Lenox Avenue, a four-story dwelling on a lot 19 by 80 and the three-story and basement dwelling at 43 West 127th Street, on a lot 18.9 by 99.11.

Bronx Sale.

Angelo L. Frumento sold for Mrs. H. Miel 2,654 Arthur Avenue, a one-family house, to Salvatere Valentino.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza sold for Frederick L. Whitehouse to Nicholas Palermo for occupancy the two and a half story frame cottage at 1,361 Seventy-first Street, on a plot 40 by 100.

Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger sold for the Elge Realty Corporation the one-family semi-detached house 535 Sixty-eighth Street.

Long Island City.

Judson A. Harrington and John C. Raven sold to M. Muszynski a plot, 50 by 151, with three buildings, located on the south side of Franklin Street, about 100 feet west of Willow Street, Long Island City. One of the buildings was formerly a school house, being the first one in Astoria.

Long Island.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold to a client of J. J. Gramer six lots, each 20 by 100, at Beach Forty-third Street, Edgemere, L. I. The purchaser is to build bungalows on the plots immediately.

Shields Brothers, Inc., sold at Plandome, on Manhasset Bay, the home of E. H. Warren to a New York client.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a plot on Reimer Road, in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to Diedrich Gristede of New York City.

George Howe sold to a client for investment forty acres of the farm of Mrs. Jennie S. Hallock, on the Pines Bridge Road, Chappaqua, N. Y. The property has been in the present ownership for more than sixty years. The same broker also sold to a client the Jennie Lane farm, situated near Mount Kisco, N. Y., for Kenneth M. Murchison.

$330,000 School for City of Yonkers.

The Board of Education of the City of Yonkers has decided to erect a $330,000 public school on Nodine Hill and plans to make it the finest building of its kind along the Hudson River. It will be located on the crest of the hill, and will present an impressive appearance. It will contain twenty-two rooms, an assembly room, and a gymnasium.

Commercial Leases.

The George Bockhaus Company leased from the estate of Louise M. Underhill the two four-story buildings 159 and 161 West 129th Street, for a long term of years. The lessee will remodel the premises, making extensive alterations to the same.

Benjamin Harris and M. Schacter have leased for a client of Freidus & Co., for a term of five years, 259-263 West 152d Street, two five-story new law apartments, on plot 100 by 100.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Meurer Brothers Company the building 130 East 129th Street to Taxin & Shapiro, wholesale grocers.

John A. Lynch leased for the estate of Wilson M. Main the two four-story and basement buildings 453-455 West Seventeenth Street, to the H. C. & A. I. Piercy Contracting Company, at an aggregate rental of $12,000. The property will be used as a stable.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. leased to Martha F. Chappell the basement store at 55 East Fifty-sixth Street for William C. and Edward A. Lester.

Realty Notes.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners have appointed William L. DeBost, Charles Griffith Moses, and William H. Archibald to appraise city properties in connection with a proposed transfer with the Sinclair estate for its property, comprising the block between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, First Avenue, and the East River, which the city purposes taking for the extension of Bellevue Hospital, which lies to the south of the Sinclair block.

Dr. Osgood Pell & Co. were the brokers in the sale of the Foster estate property sold Wednesday.

Recent Buyers.

James Brannan is the purchaser of 726 Lexington Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, recently reported sold by Wertheim & Clear.

Dr. John Rogers, owner of the dwelling at 108 East Thirtieth Street, is the buyer of 437 Fourth Avenue, abutting.

The Hull House Cl

$900,000 Cold Cash

Spent to make a beautiful, residential neighborhood.

And it is beautiful!

Now supposing you can buy at auction
A residential plot for a few dollars in cash
In such a superb place as this—
For 10, 20 or 30 per cent. of what it actually costs—
Don't you think it's worth while to look into?

Even if you don't want to build today,
It's a splendid chance to buy a plot
Either to build on when you want to
Or to hold for a speculative profit.

It's certainly worth while
Going up to the Auction Sale.
The terms are easy enough.
There are no assessments.

The trend of population is to the suburbs
And to this section,
And after all is said and done
YOU CANNOT FIND A MORE BEAUTIFUL LOCATION TO LIVE IN!

We are going to sell at AUCTION

RIVER VIEW MANOR

at Hastings-*on-Hudson*—Dobbs Ferry

the superb residential suburb of N. Y.

with every city improvement

And under reasonable restrictions

Several Banks and Associations will lend you the money to build a home.

394 plots and 4 residences

for whatever they will bring—

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, JULY 21st

At 10:30 A. M. ON THE PREMISES

75% can remain on mortgage

Convenient trains to Hastings from Grand Central Station

A. M.—	7:48	8.57	9:50	10:45	11:55
P. M.—	12:20	12:45	1:25	2:10	3:13
	3:47	4:20	4:44	5:06	5:19
	5.44	6:06	6:15	6:39	7:22 8:45

or Subway to 242d St. and trolley car to Yonkers and Hastings.

Send for booklet to

J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & Third Ave.

Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., *Agents and Auctioneers*

ABSOLUTE AUCTION

The Remaining 162 Large Plots in the
GREAT SOUTH BAY and LAKE SECTION of

Brightwaters

Will Be Held at 2:30 P. M. on the Premises

Saturday, August 11, 1917

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BIGGEST SNAP OF THE SEASON

ESTATE AT AMITYVILLE

Size grounds, (high and fenced in,) 275x240; 10-room house, 36x45, 2 baths, Veranda side and front; electricity, gas, water; 5-car garage, 22x32; 2-stall stable, 22x27; chicken house and run; wind mill, Lawn, shrubbery, fruit and beautiful shade trees; valued $11,000, will be sacrificed, $7,000, free and clear; Buildings couldn't be erected for asking price.

LEO LISHEL, Attorney, Freeport, L. I.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR REAL ESTATE,

Sale, rent or exchange, in the Oranges, Maplewood, Summit, Madison, Morristown and Bernardsville, consult

EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO.

96 B'WAY, N. Y., and ORANGE, N. J.
Since 1868.

CHOOSE

BOGOTA—TEANECK—LEONIA

Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, INC.
Bogota, N. J.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A HOME CONSULT

ADAM DAY,

Short Hills, N. J. Phone 382.

New Houses for sale; to rent, furnished or unfurnished.

SHORE FRONT FARM.

140 acres, Jersey coast; ocean view; near station. Must sell immediately. Make offer. J. R. G. Ivey, owner, 66 Broadway. Rector 2136.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

Desirable cottage, (furnished,) eleven rooms and bath. Good frontage on Lake, boathouse. Particulars and picture. Inspection, address V. W. Ferris, Sunapee, N. H.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY

141 EAST 44TH ST.

1 & 2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette. Furnished, $50 to $97.50.

Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

2465-71 Broadway

AT 91ST STREET.

Five and six rooms, elevator apartment. Rents $55-$70.

Kendal Court

521 WEST 111TH STREET.

Four, six and seven rooms, elevator apartment. Rents $50-$75. Apply Superintendent on premises, or JOHN S. HEEP, 95 William St. Tel. 2065—John.

315 W. 94th St.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE

6 rooms and bath;
will sublet, unfurnished, $43.58.
$36 per month for balance of season.
La Mond's apartment. Agent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

SELECT APARTMENT GUIDE

3-4-5-6-7 LARGE, AIRY ROOMS.

Ideal 10-story buildings; light, airy, delightful suites; outlook superb; outside rooms. Service, appointments, conveniences best.

"NORTHOLD—SOUTHOLD"
B'way, 150th to 151st St.
B'WAY SUBWAY OR 'BUS SERVICE

5-6-7-8-9 ROOM SUITES.

Exclusive 9-story apartment home. Hudson River views; charming suites, sunny, airy, delightful; select surroundings. Appointments, service equal to N. Y. hotels.

"SUTHERLAND"
611 West 158th St., Corner Riverside Drive.
B'WAY SUBWAY AT 157TH ST.—ONE BLOCK.

5-6-7-8 ROOM APARTMENTS.

High-class, 6-story; delightfully situated, overlooking Hudson River and Manhattan; a healthful, beautiful, convenient home for you.

"WEST POINT"
575 Riverside Drive at 135th Street.

Before deciding on your new apartment home, see these exclusive suites. Convenient locations, healthful, airy apartments. Rents moderate. Select tenants and surroundings.

An early inspection will save looking further.

Apply Resident Manager on premises.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.

FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.

5 rooms	$750 to $780	Per Annum
7 rooms	$1100 to $1300	Per Annum
8 rooms	$1400 to $1500	Per Annum
9-10 rooms	$1600-$2000	Per Annum

with two or three baths.

Apply to A. J. Odell,

Manager, on Premises, Audubon 5400, or

Manhattan Leasing Co.,

149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

BUCKINGHAM COURT

310-320 West 99th St.

High Class Apartments of

8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS

To Lease from October 1.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.

Manhattan Leasing Co.,

149 Church St.

Telephone 6390—Barclay.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Responsible management of the house you live in means Service, Comfort and Fair Rental. The following houses are under the management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND ST.

ASPINWALL APARTMENTS

399-403-407-411

Audubon Avenue
185th to 186th St.

The most unusual apartments in the city. Splendid construction. Awarded prize by the American Institute of Architects. A short walk from 181st St. Subway Station. A few apartments to let from next October.

Suites.	Per Month.
3-room	$28 to $31
4-room	$29 to $40
5-room	$37 to $47

The HUDSON-FULTON

S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway

One block from Subway.

A few light suites to let from October in this elevator apartment house.

6, 7 and 8 rooms—rental $840 to $1,050 yearly.

140 WEST 71st STREET

Doctor's Apartment

3 rooms, $800.

3 *and* 4 Story

Private Dwellings

Nos. 105-111-121-125-129-143

West 73d St.

A rare opportunity for those seeking well-located houses in New York. These dwellings to let from October 1st will prove most attractive.

Rentals $1,600 to $1,800.

Apply on premises or to above management.

Our Annual Booklet

of high-class apartments, 3 Rooms and Bath to 10 Rooms and 3 Baths offered for rent from Oct. 1st, will be mailed on application.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,

162 W. 72nd Street.

TEL. COLUMBUS 7240.

THE DEARBORN,

309 West 85th St.

ONE ROOM, BATH & KITCHENETTE, $40 Unfurnished, $47.50 Furnished.

Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

(FORMERLY NAVARRO)

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

8 to 16 Rooms

2 to 5 Baths

One Physician's Apartment

Apply 175 West 58th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

A.—640 Madison Av. Hoffman Arms N.W. Cor. 59th

6 to 10 Large Rooms
$1,300 to $2,000.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND
IS A WISE MOVE."

Building plans, $10 up; all kinds; anywhere. Architects, 165 Fulton. Cortlandt 6824.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome brownstone residence, Lincoln Road, near Prospect Park; parquet floors, electric light, and all modern conveniences; $9,800, small initial payment. Address 154 Lincoln Road. Phone 4364 Flatbush.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT
KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square.
Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Handsomest residence, Richmond Hill, near Kew; 30 lots; $200 per month; worth $100,000. City-Suburban Co., 209 Broadway.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

NEAR SLEEPY HOLLOW CLUB.

At Tarrytown, facing Pocantico Lake, beautiful acreage plot; must sell immediately; make offer. J. R. G. Ivey, owner, 66 Broadway. Rector 2136.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

On south side Long Island, near Great South Bay, within easy commuting distance of New York. An attractive house, 9 rooms and bath, large attic, located amid park-like surroundings. Grounds 100x200, with fine shade and fruit trees; shrubbery and kitchen garden. House electric lighted, with gas for cooking. All improvements. Photograph to interested parties. K 253 Times Downtown.

Cozy little home and 2 acres of fine farm land; some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350 complete; easy terms to right party. Write to "Cozy Home," Box 142 Times Downtown.

If you want to buy an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs, near water and station, price $1,450, for $75 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once to B Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Seashore home, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location; facing bay and ocean; garden plot, nice locality; improvements; near trolley, school, stores, &c. Write for further particulars, Shore Home, Box 222 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE, GLEN COVE LANDING, L. I. HOUSE AND COTTAGE, SHADE AND FRUIT TREES. INQUIRE J. N. McCORMICK, 232 WILLOUGHBY AV., BROOKLYN.

Sage Foundation, Forest Hills; must sacrifice contract for 2½ exceptionally fine lots, 1½ years' payments made. Benson, Room 906, 38 Wall St.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

FALMOUTH, CAPE COD.
A 110-acre estate for sale with ¼ mile frontage on Buzzards Bay.
TO LET.
Attractive Summer house, 6 master's rooms, 3 maids' rooms, garage, at attractive price, for August.
FREDERICK T. LAWRENCE,
Seashore Property, Falmouth, Mass.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$50 down and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester County—For Sale or To Let.

236-ACRE FARM.
BEDFORD ESTATE SECTION,
on Miami River—ponds and waterfall.
Owner wants immediate offer.
J. T., 237 Mayflower Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for sale cheap, 50 acres; substantially built, all improvements; one of most beautiful and productive farms New Jersey. L. Bullard, R. F. D. 3, Princeton, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Floor in General Electric fireproof building, Greenwich St., corner Morton; about 10,000 square feet, suitable for light manufacturing or storage; possession about Sept. 1; elevator service and heat. Inquire General Electric Company, 120 Broadway. Phone 7000 Rector.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

Suite of offices to sublet; three rooms, with outer office, suitable for any purpose; well kept, fireproof building. Call at 45 John St., Room 408.

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well furnished office; every convenience. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Part of high-class knit goods office for rent, Broadway and Franklin Sts. Phone Franklin 5306.

5TH AV., 127—STORE, 25 by 100, or part; excellent location; reasonable rent. Price.

Wonderfully located offices, $15 up; magnificent building; high-class service. 110 W. 40th.

Large parlor floor, lavatory, suitable doctor, dentist, light business. 232 West 48th.

Parlor, 20x75, parquet floor, conveniences; must be seen to appreciate. 6 East 36th.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, office to rent, downtown district, 600 to 1,000 feet floor space; suitable for two private offices, general office and reception space; not north Cortlandt or east William St. Reply J., Box 826, Belmont Hotel.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

To let, four-story house or physician's office alone, fully equipped, furnished or unfurnished. 125 West 86th St.

New Jersey.

Leonia, N. J., 325 West Drew Av.—7 rooms, good condition; fine view; hot water heat; rent reasonable. Phone Beekman 3000 today.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Bungalow, furnished, Sea Cliff, L. I., rent for balance of season, $150. Inquire of H. F. Starr, 80 Maiden Lane. Tel. John 420, or agents at Sea Cliff.

New Jersey.

Linden Av., Morsemere, N. J.—Seven rooms, bath; modern improvements; sleeping porch, four people; fine garden, chickens; $25 weekly, four to six weeks. M. G. Barry.

Allenhurst, N. J., 407 Euclid Av.—Biggest bargain on coast; six-room house, furnished, month or season. Samuel Taylor, Jr.

Wanted—Furnished.

Furnished house or bungalow wanted for six months or longer from Sept. 1; two or three master's bedrooms; preference given where own garage; any district within one hour from downtown. K 259 Times Downtown.

Wanted to rent, for two months, furnished house with five master's bedrooms, in or near New Rochelle; rent between $150 and $200 per month. Address Y 348 Times Annex.

Wanted to rent for month of August, furnished bungalow; rent about $50. K 260 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Unfurnished.

Small house in good neighborhood, with garden, not more than one hour out; price not to exceed $35, best of references. H., 1,951 Amsterdam Av.

Wanted.

Wanted, for rent, within 20 miles of Yaphank, for about 3 months, a place consisting of the following: 15 or more acres of land, part of it in proper state of cultivation; a house containing all modern improvements, having four or more master bedrooms and not less than three bathrooms, with accommodations for servants in proportion; a stable to accommodate four saddle horses and a garage to accommodate two cars; separate living accommodations for chauffeur and groom, both of whom are married. Address Box Z 228 Times Annex.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 697.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; all conveniences; two or three months; seen by appointment. Plaza 7668.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 58 WEST, Hotel Patterson.—Furnished suites of two and three rooms with bath; all large outside rooms; Summer rates, $15 per week and up.

51ST STREET APARTMENT HOTEL.
DESIRABLE 1 TO 5 ROOM
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
AT SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
33 WEST 51ST ST. CIRCLE 250.

50TH, 268 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 3 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service from Thursday. Apartments

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt. on premises. Open evenings.

70S.—Furnished eight rooms, 3 baths, $135 month; August, September. Vanderbilt 1451.

72D.—Four rooms, handsomely furnished, new building; sacrifice Summer; longer. Columbus 3974.

74TH, 103 WEST.—MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE SUITE; PIANO. COLUMBUS 5685.

80S, WEST END.—7 rooms, exquisitely furnished; lease indefinitely; bargain. Columbus 3974.

95TH, 148 WEST.—Five outside, breezy rooms, southern exposure; beautifully furnished, complete; $80, less than rent unfurnished. 8-C.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive four-room apartment, near Columbia University; reasonable rent. Apartment 3C.

610 WEST 116TH ST.,
near subway and Riverside Drive.—Five-room apartment; 6th floor; balcony; river view; immediate possession; can be leased to Oct. 1, 1918. Phone 3040 Morningside.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Spacious two-room apartment, southern exposure; elevator, kitchen privileges. Reynolds.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional;) references.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET,
handsomely furn., any period, Summer rates.
EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists,
176 West 72d St. Phone 846 Columbus.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman. Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 836.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$45 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease of unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BACHELOR apartments, attractively furnished; two rooms, bath, service; electricity, elevator. 47 West 40th St.

BEAUTIFUL cool, six-room apartment for August and September; near Riverside Drive; bare rental; references required. L. S. H., 120 Times.

BROADWAY and 95TH ST., (Hotel Newton.)—Exceptional suites at most moderate rates for the Summer; 2 rooms and bath, $15 per week and up; 3 rooms and bath, $20 per week and up; excellent restaurant at popular prices; 2 blocks from Park and Drive, within 15 minutes of all business centres; it is service that counts.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302, (corner 91st.)—Two rooms and bath; maid service; restaurant; very attractive, cool, facing the Park; reasonable.

DESIRABLE six-room apartment to sublease to Oct. 1st, fully furnished; all rooms outside; $125 month. 749 West End Av., or Slawson & Hobbs.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS.
Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

NAGLE AV., 137.—All outside, three-room apartment, nicely furnished; latest improvements; exceptionally clean and up to date; weekly, monthly rates. St. Nicholas 7163. Henderson.

PART of high-class apartment for rent to a gentleman; $25 per month. Phone Franklin 5306.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments; Summer, longer. Gray, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location, best value in city; restaurant attached.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—Five, seven, high-class apartments, furnished or unfurnished; sublet.

WEST END AV., 895, (104th.)—To sublet, six-room apartment; highest class; big Summer concession. Apply Apt. 24, The Mentone.

WEST END AV., 840.—Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment, $125. King, Vanderbilt 1453.

Unfurnished—East Side.

34TH ST., 45 EAST, (near Madison Av.)—A two-room apartment, with bath; third floor front; immediate possession; $45 per month. Wm. H. Whiting & Co.

86TH, 50 EAST.—Ground floor apartment; can be seen any day; $75 month.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH, WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; Summer rates. Call 21 West 9th St.

NO. 45 WEST 10TH ST.
Washington Square Section.
New nine-story fireproof apartment house, 3, 4, 5 rooms, open fireplaces; separate maids' rooms. Apply on premises. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building, housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration; renting agent on premises. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Tel Murray Hill 8300.

72 WEST 69TH ST.
Seven-room up-to-date apartments; electric lights, steam heat; $60-$65.

111TH, 611 WEST.—Delightful, cool 6 rooms, near Riverside Drive; unusual terms.

144TH, 561 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—4 and 7 rooms and bath, steam, electricity, telephone, &c., $29-$45.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR
DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground floor apartment. Tenated by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1847 Academy.

AUDUBON AV., 145, Corner 172d St.—Five rooms and bath to sublet from Aug. 1st; corner apartment, all outside rooms; southern and western exposure; first-class apartment house; elevator service day and night; five minutes from 168th St. Subway; one block from Broadway cars and buses; no children; rent very reasonable. W. B. Brackett, Tel. Audubon 2325, Apt. 4 A.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Six-room apartment; private entrance 113th St., adjoining Broadway. Telephone 3407 Morningside.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 40.—Five rooms, facing park, rent $55; sublet $45, August-September;; privilege new lease thereafter. Raby.

Bronx.

WEBB AV., 2,436.—For rent, 4-room apartment with bath; 3d floor; all improvements. Phone Fordham 2367, Extension No. 10.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 863.—4-5 large, light, up-to-date rooms; electric light; showers; steam; hot water; reasonable.

Queens.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,
$35 to $45 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION,
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED apartment wanted from Sept. 1; two or three master bedrooms; upper west side. Address in first instance B 308 Times Downtown.

SMALL housekeeping, kitchenette, wanted immediately until October; $50; references. W 60 Times.

Unfurnished.

Small apartment wanted or unfurnished rooms and bath for gentleman and daughter; references given; location between 30th and 80th, near Broadway. B 129 Times.

FOUR TO FIVE ROOMS, west side, below 110th St.; moderate rent. J 194 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN LIST.
F.I.A.T. "20," 1915; latest importation.
Fiat 6-cyl. 56-H. P. 7-pass., Victoria top.
MARMON 1917 TOURING (500 MILES).
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER.
PACKARD "1-35" 7 pass. Touring.
Stutz '16 6-pass., Westinghouse shock abs.
STUTZ SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 5-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT.
MANY OTHERS.
R. S. IRELAND,
2,548 Broadway. Phone Circle 8349.
Next door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

ALL GUARANTEED CARS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
1917 CHANDLER TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT.
MARMON TOURING.
STUTZ COLONIAL COUPE.
CADILLAC 8, TOURING.
HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
MANY OTHERS.
VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.,
1,790 BROADWAY, ONE FLIGHT UP.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ATTENTION! AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!

1917 Chandler Cloverleaf.
1917 Crow Elkhart, 2 tops.
1916 Overland 6 cyl. 7 pass.
1916 Marion Handley 6 cyl.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Oldsmobile 8 cyl. 5 pass.
1915 Packard 3-38 7 pass.
1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Cadillac Roadster.
1914 Mercer 5 pass. Touring.
Bianchi 4 pass. Sport Roadster.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1694 Broadway. Phone Circle 8515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
EXCHANGED AUTOMOBILES.
TAKEN IN TRADE.

Some exceptional bargains are on exhibition on our showroom floors. Many of these cars are practically new, some have been used but a few miles; others have been refinished and have all the appearance of being new. An inspection will be most convincing.

1917 HAYNES, 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
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1916 STEARNS KNIGHT TOURING.
1916 HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
1916 CROW, 3-PASS. ROADSTER, EX. TOP
1916 REO "6" TOURING.
1916 BUICK LITTLE SIX CABRIOLET.
1915 CADILLAC "8" TOURING.
1915 HUDSON 6-40 TOURING.
1915 FORD RUNABOUT. MANY EXTRAS.
1914 PACKARD "38" TOURING.
1914 BUICK BIG SIX TOURING.
1914 MERCER LIMOUSINE "HOLBROOK."
1914 HUDSON LIMO, EXCEPTIONAL.
1913 REGAL UNDERSLUNG SPEEDSTER.
1913 STUDEBAKER 7-PASS. TOURING.
1912 PACKARD "18" LIMOUSINE.
AND MANY OTHERS.

All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration any time from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays till 1 P. M. Instructions free to all purchasers.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., COR. FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A 1913 MERCER SPEEDSTER, TYPICAL RACING CAR, RECENTLY OVERHAULED AND PAINTED, MECHANICALLY GUARANTEED; EXTRAS INCLUDE 2 SHOES (MOUNTED,) SEARCHLIGHT, CHAINS, TOOLS, AND SEAT ON RUNNING BOARD; DEMONSTRATION BY APPOINTMENT. MRS. SOLOMON. PHONE 5805 MORNINGSIDE, APT. 27.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
LANCIA "30," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ, 1914, BEARCAT.
MERCER 1916 22-72 ROADSTER.
SIMPLEX "75," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
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MERCER 1914, SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
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SCRIPPS BOOTH 1918.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC, 7-pass., like new.
1917 HUDSON SUPER 6, touring.
1917 HUDSON CABRIOLET.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1916 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1916 STUTZ ROADSTER.
1916 FIAT 55; 7-PASSENGER.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING, 7-PASS.
1916 OLDSMOBILE TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1916 OVERLAND touring, 6 cyl., 7 pass.
1916 OVERLAND Roadster, model 83.
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1914 PIERCE 6-48; 7-PASSENGER.
1913 PIERCE 6-38 TOURING.
WILL SELL ANY OF THE ABOVE CARS FOR ONE-HALF CASH AND BALANCE EASY TERMS.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 W. 55th, 2 Doors from B'way; open ev'gs.

BAKER electric runabout; completely rebuilt and newly painted; ideal physician's car; $450. Electric Garage, 62d St. and Central Park West.

BUICK C-37,
1915, large four-cylinder, five-passenger; most satisfactory type in Buick line; reasonable for cash. 305 West 79th.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 "16 VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
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HUDSON 917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
FIAT "55" RIVERIA TOURING.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1913 RACEABOUT; Wire Wheels.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'way.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; run 7,000 miles; extras; accept $1,100. 159 West 127th.

CASH BARGAINS!!
1917 DAVIS TOURING, $750.
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1917 LEXINGTON TOURING, NEW, $1,100.
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1916 OVERLAND "6" TOURING, $525.
1916 PAIGE SPECIAL ROADSTER, $800.
1916 DAVIS "6," SLIP COVERS, $800.
1915 CHALMERS "6," $475.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

GUARANTEED EXCHANGE
LOCOMOBILES.

Ready for immediate delivery. These cars carry our standard LOCOMOBILE guarantee.

1916 "48" six pass. torpedo.
Original cost, $5,400.00.
Resale price, $3,250.00.

1915 "38" five pass. Touring Car.
Original price, $4,400.00.
Resale price, $2,500.00.

Exchange Car Booklet on Request.

E. L. Franklin, Mgr., Exchange Car Dept.,
The LOCOMOBILE COMPANY of AMERICA,
West 61st Street, next to Broadway.
'Phone Columbus 7750.

HAYNES, 1917, FOUR PASSENGER.
LIKE NEW.
Has been run but a few miles; every possible equipment; cost $1,800; is offered for sale at the right price; if interested call day evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1915 five-passenger touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

LANCIA roadster, 1917; Chummy roadster, brand new. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

LOCOMOBILE
1917—38 H. P.
Seven Passenger Touring Car.

Has been driven approximately 1,500 miles. This car is being offered for sale for the account of one of our sub-agents, and is, to all intents and purposes, a new car. Can be purchased at an appreciable reduction and is covered by our standard new car guarantee. Ready for immediate delivery.

For further information, inquire of

E. L. Franklin, Mgr. Exchange Car Dept.
LOCOMOBILE COMPANY of AMERICA,
West 61st St., next to Broadway.
Telephone Columbus 7750.

MERCER speedster, excellent condition; powerful, quiet, sporty; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

OVERLAND 1916, model 83; Victoria top; fully equipped. Victoria Auto Top Co., 256 West 54th St.

OVERLAND, 1917, five-passenger, good as new; completely equipped; reasonable. 1,648 Broadway.

PACKARD 1-35 touring; also 2-35 phaeton and 1-25 runabout, wire wheels. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway, Columbus 3381.

RENAULT.—For sale, five-passenger car; engine in good condition; could be used for light trucking. Address Percy P. Anderson, 306 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

ROLLS ROYCE landau brougham for sale. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

SIMPLEX touring car, fully equipped; like new; low body; must sell at once. Can be seen 156 East 120th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-piece rear top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 little four touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

STEVENS-DURYEA, 5-passenger touring car, first-class condition; equipped with electric lighting system, self-starter. Telephone Columbus 5161.

STEVENS-DURYEA, late Model "CC," electric starting and lighting system; first-class condition; newly painted. Telephone Columbus 5161.

STUTZ Springfield convertible sedan; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

USED CARS.
1916 Marmon Clover Leaf.
1917 Packard Twin Six "35" touring.
1917 Packard Twin Six "25" touring.
1916 Packard Twin Six limousine.
1916 Packard Twin Six Salon Phaeton.
14-48 Packard limousine.
14-38 Packard Coupe and Berlin.
1915 Cadillac limousine.
1915 "48" Packard touring.
Mercedes inside drive limousine.
1916 Oldsmobile, 8-cylinder.
1915 Overland limousine.
1915 Chalmers touring.
One 3-ton Packard truck chassis.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn,
Near Bedford Av. Tel. Flatbush 8384.

WHY BUY SECOND-HAND CARS WITHout factory's or dealer's guaranty, when we sell you a new car, regular service and guaranty, for $200 cash on delivery and $100 monthly. No red tape or delay. Cars sold at regular factory catalogue list price. Our offer unqualified. Old Dominion Securities Company, 2,019 Broadway. Phone Columbus 9681.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

WINTON light six 1915 model, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

BUICK, 1917, five-passenger touring car; hour, day, trip; reasonable. Circle 553.

CADILLAC, seven passenger, big limousine, landaulet; recent model; hourly, monthly. Circle 2471.

HUDSON TOURING; VACATION PARTY GOING PLATTSBURG JULY 21 DESIRES COUPLE. COLUMBUS 6224.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5813 Riverside.

PACKARDS, OPEN AND CLOSED.
Recent models; hourly, monthly. 1140 Columbus.

PACKARD CARS FOR HIRE.
Latest models; to road hot seat; 5 hours, $15. Brown-Rushman Co., 216 Bryant.

PACKARD Touring; elegant, seven-passenger, by trip, day, week.; 5915 Morningside.

PACKARD Cars.—West's cars are the best cars; most reasonable rates; hourly or monthly. Columbus 7900.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour 15 East 30th. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD landaulet; appearance like new; day, week, hour, trip. Scanlon. Circle 2855.

PACKARD cars for hire by hour, day, week, month. Smith. Circle 2057.

REO.—For hire, private car, beautiful new 7-passenger Reo; careful driver; special rates for trips or by the hour. Phone 2

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

17TH, 307 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Large front room, bath; other rooms. Stuyvesant 2767.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable, optional; women only.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity, private bath, $5.50; another, $4.

36TH, 6 EAST.—Rooms with private bath; electricity, telephone; $3 to $12.

39TH ST., (339 Lexington Av.)—Room in private house; references exchanged; gentleman.

43D, 16 EAST.—Offers cool rooms; comforts of home; conveniences of hotel; references.

45TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

West Side.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.
SMALL ROOMS; QUIET HOUSE.

46TH ST., 13 WEST.—Room and bath, kitchenette, telephone, southern exposure; suitable one person; sublet Summer. Macurdy.

49TH ST., 47 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms, bath, electricity, elevator.

49TH, 26 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; telephone, electricity; city visitors accommodated. Hayes.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Large and small rooms, Summer rates; electric lights, telephone.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Airy rooms, bath, kitchenette; single room; hot water, electricity; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with or without private bath; references.

63TH ST., 47 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; every convenience; near "L," subway stations.

66TH, 63 WEST.—Large room; bath and kitchenette; smaller room; running water; electricity; clean, quiet house with owner; exclusive.

66TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; running water, electric light; summer rates.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, outside, attractive rooms, for men; breakfast served; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone; first-class accommodations.

72D, 266 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; excellent location; Southern cooking; meals optional.

73D, 140 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE, TWO, AND THREE ROOM SUITES; PRIVATE BATHS; LAVATORIES; ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTES.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms; front basement, kitchenette; electricity.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front room; two; closets; quiet house; gentlemen; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; references.

75TH, (325 Amsterdam Av.)—Cool outside room; elevator, electricity, telephone; references. Block.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small room, first-class house; excellent location.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Large room, bath; private house; electricity; maid service; near Park.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large and small rooms; electricity; $5-$8.

75TH, 3 WEST, (near Park.)—Rooms, private baths; electricity; $5, $6, $8, $12.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, adjoining bath; private house; electricity; references.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Cool, delightful, double, single rooms; private baths; modern residence.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; private bath, electricity, kitchenette privileges; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small; privilege kitchenette; also studio room. Schuyler 2528.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Rooms, bath, kitchenette; select private house; $3 to $10.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, cool, electricity, conveniences, private house; references.

77TH, 100 WEST.—Desirable single room, southern exposure; reasonable; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; references.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Beautiful large and small, cool rooms; private baths; references.

81ST, 27 WEST, (Facing Park.)—Exceptionally large, elegant room or suite, private bath, maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home. Schuyler 7352.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, WEST.—Desirable room; select apartment; conveniences; private family. Phone Schuyler 6688.

82D, 8 WEST.—Large front room; well appointed; all conveniences.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double or single rooms; hot and cold water in each room; all conveniences; private family; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 9942.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; front basement, private bath.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Medium room, bath; breakfast; gentlemen wishing quiet, convenient, private home.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, bath, electricity; Summer rates.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; private bath; small rooms; near Riverside.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, outside rooms; maid service; elevator; reasonable. Kennedy.

88TH, 251 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, redecorated room; all conveniences; references. Apartment 6 North.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Room, southern exposure, running water, telephone, homelike. Apt. 4W.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Front room, suitable two persons desiring first-class appointments in every particular; also smaller room. Bolich.

110TH, 315 WEST.—Attractive front room, adjoining bath, with American couple; gentleman. Prescott.

116TH, (Near Riverside, Columbia.)—Attractive front room. Telephone Morningside 5135. Apt. 22.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Pleasant, well-kept rooms, gentlemen solely, from $2.50.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Outside room, cool, clean; private family. Apt. 65. Audubon 6568.

142D, 605 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Front room; southern exposure; shower bath. Scott.

149TH, 620 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large, newly furnished room; elevator apartment; with couple; no other roomers. D. Cook, Audubon 5570.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

BROADWAY and 95TH ST., (Hotel Newton.)—Attractive large rooms, $1 per day and upward, full hotel service; excellent restaurant, popular prices; 2 blocks from Park and 96; within 15 minutes of all business centres.

BROADWAY, 3,117, (124th St.)—Large, light room, all-night telephone and elevator service; gentlemen only. Apt. 24.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (Cor. 118th.)—Pleasant room, high, elevator, kitchen. Apt. 74.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Two spacious rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; high-class apartment. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223.—Large, airy room, single or suite; board optional.

TO RENT for two women, two outside rooms and private bath, if desired, in the apartment of 2 young business women, overlooking Hudson; near Columbia. Phone Morningside 6950.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations; single or suite. Riverside 2060.

WEST END AV., 350, (Near 76th.)—Attractive large, small rooms; private house; modern conveniences.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing park, $10-$8-$5.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

8TH ST., 109 WEST, (Near Central Park West.)—Three unfurnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water, gas, electric light; private bath; $45 per month, inclusive.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 24th day of July, 1917, at two o'clock P. M., all of the right, title and interest of CHARLES C. MEIGS CO. in and to a certain lease of Stand No. 25 in the Market of the New York Wholesale Fish Dealers Association, and the privileges of renewal thereof, and in connection therewith in and to sixteen (16) shares of the Capital Stock of the New York Wholesale Fish Dealers Association will be sold, in one lot, at public sale, to the highest bidder, for the exclusive use of the fish trade, at the office of the said Charles C. Meigs Co., No. 25 Fulton Fish Market, New York City.

Dated, New York, July 14, 1917.

CHARLES C. MEIGS CO.
By George T. Moon, Secretary.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Advertiser, doing business with largest corporations, of every description, desires partner with $7,000; possibilities unlimited if immediately financed; investment fully secured. Principals, 30 Times.

Business man wishes to purchase active interest in established reputable firm, banking or manufacturing preferred. Reply to K 254 Times Downtown.

Wanted—$10,000, ten second mortgages, on new dwellings; bonus and permanent position as secretary; salary $40. P. O. Box 249, Brooklyn.

Partner with $5,000 by manufacturer of ladies' hand blocked hats; millinery man preferred. L. H., 252 Times Downtown.

Controlling interest in established publishing business for sale, $50,000. F 250 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; knowledge of stenography, office work; experienced; references. Box W 57 Times.

COOK, wishes position; best references; city or country. Murphey, 174 East 85th.

GRADUATE NURSE desires position as companion, nurse to lady or child; speaks French, good reader; will travel; highest recommendations. Write H. F., 621 Madison Av.

HOUSEKEEPER. — American Protestant widow, with son 11 years, desires position in small household; first-class credentials. W 28 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARYSHIP wanted by well-informed woman of good character; experienced in law, railroad, investment, and naturalization businesses; can compose intelligent letters and keep minutes; familiar with indexing, cataloging and filing; expert shorthand writer, having done court and medical reporting; rapid typist; not afraid of work or responsibility; best references. Miss Spencer, 110 Claremont, Buffalo, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with initiative, ability, and intelligence; reference; $18-$20. K 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — College graduate, experienced in office routine; reliable, ambitious. W 47 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $12. B 282 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, office work; accurate touch system; one year's experience; $9 or $10. K 263 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, general office work, Christian, open for position. C. G., 358 West 119th St.

YOUNG LADY wishes situation as companion to elderly lady; country preferred. B 119 Times.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $3 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER.
Thoroughly trained and experienced business man, (35,) expert accountant, able executive; available on short notice; highest recommendations. B 268 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, 36; exempt; college graduate; 16 years' experience; competent to take full charge. box B 103 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and office manager, 5 years' experience, familiar with all branches of office work; travel anywhere. W 56 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typist, 19; experienced, capable, willing, and hard worker. W 53 Times.

AUDITOR, office manager, long experience, familiar all detail, desires position with growing concern. A. L., 210 East 21st.

A STRICTLY high-grade Christian business man, American, would make moderate investment, together with services; experienced in finance, accounting, office management, credit and statistical work. T. B., 9 So. William St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Advertiser desires position as bookkeeper and correspondent or general office man; fifteen years' experience; efficient correspondent, typist; Christian; available short notice; over three years in present position. Address B 132 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—American, 27, married, bookkeeper, correspondent, salesman, familiar batteries, gas, electric cars, accustomed handling help, desires connection where ability counts; start moderately. W 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, experienced insurance man, with executive ability, desires to connect with branch office or general agency; experienced on collections. K 247 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, all detail, office manager, long experience, wishes position with large concern. L. M., 210 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, five years' experience, desires connection with progressive concern. W 46 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) college education, experienced, offers position of responsibility. K 248 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, desires position, growing concern; $25; competent. 528 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Lagergreen, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4050.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 8 years' road, shop experience, desires permanent position; sober, honest; foreigner, not to be drafted; best reference. Chauffeur, 77 West 124th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private, commercial. Phone 236 Fort Washington Av., St. Nicholas 9206.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 12 years' experience; first-class references. 3,117 Broadway. Morningside 5905.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, careful, neat, reliable; private family; city or country; good references. C. W. U., 174 East 108th.

CHAUFFEUR, licensed, Italian, experienced mechanic, wants position. William Flagapine, 237 East 122d St.

DESIGNER OF MEN'S CLOTHES.
Know tailoring thoroughly, desires position as assistant with progressive manufacturer. W 49 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, mechanical, structural, neat tracer, wants home work; moderate. Z 207 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.—American, (39,) 15 years in building line, seeks connection with corporation where large experience in construction work and ability to direct mechanics, make layouts, is required; specialty plumbing, heating, ventilation; technical education; executive and estimating experience. W 1 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—American, aged 36, understanding all classes of labor, automobile, wire cable, chemical, and soap factories, is open for a position. If you want production or factory arrangement I can give it to you. E 492 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE position desired by gentleman, (32,) handled help for past 12 years in manufacturing and selling lines. Box 114, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANUFACTURING MAN, 10 years' experience with publishing concern, desires position where ability will be appreciated. Address B. Y., 296 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT — Young man, 38, Christian, banking training, well familiar with bookkeeping, correspondence, foreign exchange and investments, has private means, is man of absolute integrity, education, tact, wishes position of trust with prospects; moderate salary for beginning; best references; German-American. Y 868 Times Annex.

OFFICE MAN.—25, accounting, correspondence, office and sales managerial experience, desires position of trust with prospects. K 244 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MAN, 40, 15 years' experience renting, collecting, management desires position; reference; bond. B 137 Times.

SALESMAN.—High grade Spanish salesman sailing for South America and Cuba, very well acquainted with Latin American trade, wishes to represent manufacturers; best references and bond if required. B 142 Times.

SALESMAN.—GENTILE, AGE 24, THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE WHOLESALE HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR TRADE, WISHES NEW CONNECTION. K 238 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SPECIALIST iron welder and lead burner wishes position in reliable firm; best references. M. Lucas, General Delivery, Passaic, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER. — Capable, responsible man wants temporary work; salary $25. K 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (31,) thoroughly experienced, executive ability; highest references; $25. B 128 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT
of large factory or warehouse; age 43, strong, active, and of good physique; 12 years' executive experience; capable of hiring and handling large force, male and female; expert systematizer and disciplinarian, also considerable military experience; best references. B 95 Times.

VALET. — Japanese visiting valet; honest, competent. Bumi, 330 East 57th.

WANTED to represent manufacturers for Canada, by high-class salesman. Apply Breslin Hotel, W. J. Latimer.

YOUNG MAN, 32, Christian, good at figures, penmanship, and appearance, desires clerical or other position where energy, honesty, and conscientious work will lead to advancement. W 41 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with retail managing experience, aggressive, possesses initiative, desires to connect with concern willing to train for big position. Address W 43 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, experienced, wishes clerical position; can operate switchboard; salary moderate to start. K 239 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN going to Japan shortly, wishes to hear from concerns interested in buying or selling in Japan. Reply, Box D. P., 324 Third Av.

YOUNG MAN, 21, clean cut, possessing ability, five years' business experience, desires work of any kind. B 134 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, 2½ years general office experience, desires position. W 48 Times.

Instruction.

SPANISH YOUNG MAN wishes to exchange Spanish for English conversation. Address J. T., 240 East 60th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BILLING CLERK.—Must be rapid typist and quick and accurate at figures; Underwood machine. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, F 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in Bronx bank; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. S. W., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced; must have first-class references. B 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Retail experience; trial balance; steady position. Avedon, 448 5th Av.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

CLERICAL.—Young woman, 20 to 30 years; must be experienced and accurate at figures. Apply 9 A. M., C. Kenyon Co., Employment Office, 754 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

COLLEGE GRADUATE for social work with groups of children in cottages of institution, near city; knowledge of household management essential. Call 4:30 P. M., 32 West 115th St.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Experienced correspondents wanted at once by mail order department of large organization; attractive working conditions, under congenial surroundings; short hours; Madison Square neighborhood; must be resourceful, have initiative, and a command of good business English; capable of quickly analyzing complaints and making tactful adjustments; write details of experience, and state age, salary expected, or send postal for application blank. Address Efficient, J 196 Times.

FORTY YOUNG GIRLS wanted, who can play the violin. Apply Room 406½, Putnam Building, 1,493 Broadway, at 4 P. M.

GOVERNESS and playmate for eight-year-old girl; knowledge of music and languages preferred; state qualifications, age, and salary desired. J 151 Times.

MILLINERY DESIGNER.—One accustomed to high-class trade; references required. Miss Towne, Troy, N. Y.

MOON-HOPKINS BILLING
MACHINE OPERATOR
REQUIRED; MUST HAVE AT LEAST TWO YEARS' BUSINESS EXPERIENCE; ONLY APPLICATIONS GIVING FULL DETAILS WILL BE CONSIDERED. K 251 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

NURSE.—A trained baby's nurse wanted to take a position at once at the seashore, West End, N. J. City residence, Newark, N. J. B. Hollander, 376 Cedar Av., West End, N. J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Thoroughly experienced office assistant and stenographer; one who has been in the waist manufacturing line before. Princess Shirtwaist Manufacturing Co., 38 East 30th.

SLIP STITCHERS.—Experienced on men's neckwear; good pay; steady work. Meyer Bachrach & Friedheim, 21 East 22d.

2 EXPERT STENOGRAPHERS BY
BEST & CO.,
5th Av. at 35th St.

Must be rapid, careful, ambitious; live with parents; neat and know how to spell; salary $15 weekly; hours, 8.30 A. M. to 5 P. M. Apply by mail ONLY, and do not apply unless you meet EVERY ONE of the requirements.

STENOGRAPHER,
FRENCH-ITALIAN-ENGLISH.
Large export firm wants experienced stenographer for taking dictation in French, Italian, and English; good salary to start; splendid opportunity for right person; give age, references, and telephone number. Address K 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly refined college graduate; good in mathematics, use of English; intensely business; interesting and desirable surroundings; great amount of experience unnecessary; position permanent to right party; $18 per week. F 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady wanted by large oil corporation; must be of neat appearance, take notes rapidly, and transcribe accurately; permanent position; state age, experience, references, and religion; salary $75 per month. B 135 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large downtown bank desires high-class stenographer under 30 years of age, with good business ability; good opportunity; state age, salary, schooling, experience, &c., in detail. K 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, long experience Underwood and Remington machines, switchboard operator, and bookkeeper. Cortina Academy of Languages, 12 East 46th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; must furnish satisfactory references; position permanent, with promotion. Sterling Motor Co., 183d St. and 12th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, with some experience; would employ beginner; state church and salary. Address Advancement, Box W 58 Times.

STENOGRAPHER OR TYPIST.—An opportunity for advancement to beginner who is accurate and ambitious. 48 West 4th St., 7th floor.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; experienced; rapid; advancement assured capable party; state salary desired. K 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist wanted; willing to make herself useful in all forms of office work. 23 Jane St., near 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; competent office assistant; salary $12 start. B 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for publication: 2 years' experience; references. K 259 Times Downtown.

SUBSCRIPTION CLERKS, searchers, stencil filers, change of address, complaints, wrapper assorters, addressograph system, stencil cutters, stencil proofreaders, &c.; steady work, short hours, pleasant working conditions, good pay; state experience, salary, present employment; all correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Publisher, J 165 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $600 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—One who can use the plug switchboard; a bright, neat girl. Apply 10 A. M., 318 East 48th St., Miss Burman.

TYPIST and Dictaphone Operator, American, good education, in small Wall St. law office; salary $15; answer, giving education and experience. E 400 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, rapid, on Oliver machine; large growing brokerage house; salary, $12 to start. B 136 Times.

YOUNG GIRL for office work; apply by letter, stating age and experience; salary $7 per week to start. K 257 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to fill clerical position; must be quick and accurate, and have had several years' experience; state salary, experience, and reference. K 241 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for responsible office position in manufacturing office about fifteen miles from New York; state age and experience Y Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, familiar with loose leaf bookkeeping. F 254 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS! STENOGRAPHERS!

THE CALLS FOR STENOGRAPHERS ARE INCREASING WITH EACH DAY, AND THE NUMBER OF POSITIONS TO CHOOSE FROM NOW IS GREATER THAN EVER. EVERY CAPABLE YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN TO INVESTIGATE. EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD AND HIGH SALARIES. ALSO A NUMBER OF VERY GOOD BOOKKEEPING POSITIONS, $15 TO $20 PER WEEK.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St. Stenographers, temporary and permanent. Make free registration now. Bookkeepers, dictaphone, typists.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Dozens positions daily, $10-$20; law bookkeeper, typists, dictaphone operators, clerks. Established 1899. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, (10,) $23-$20-$18; bookkeepers, $18, many Wall St. positions; registration free. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

STENOGRAPHERS; bookkeepers; bookkeepers-stenographers; bill clerks, (Elliott Fisher.) Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15 up; clerks, (exp.,) $12 up. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

BUSINESS TRAINING for Women.—Business demands trained women to fill actual and prospective vacancies, especially women trained in accounting and office procedures. Send for details of the 16-session Accounting Course for Women, given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, afternoons or evenings. Ask for Booklet 19.
PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 6th Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Write for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. Graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT.
25 West 42d Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADDRESSERS WANTED; ONLY EXPERIENCED WRITERS CONSIDERED; WRITE FULL PARTICULARS, PAST EXPERIENCE. F 287 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING MANAGER wanted for large piano and music house; salary $30 to start; splendid opportunity; state age, experience, and qualifications. Z 208 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS to work in Springfield, Mass.; only high-class men need apply.

See Mr. Rees,
Willys-Overland Co.,
518 West 58th St., City.

BANK DOWNTOWN REQUIRES SERVICES OF SEVERAL MEN EXPERIENCED IN EXPORTING, IMPORTING, MARINE INSURANCE, OR FOREIGN EXCHANGE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, MARRIED OR SINGLE, SALARY DESIRED. B 310 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of typewriting, for commission house; salary to start, $15, with advancement. Write for appointment, stating particulars, M. S., 14 Avenue A, Manhattan.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant for Trenton manufacturing concern, who has a clean record and knows his job; state references, experience, and salary expected. J 183 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Reliable, experienced general ledger bookkeeper; state age, experience in detail, references, and salary. K 248 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 or 17 years old, to learn silversmithing trade; excellent opportunity for right boy; references required. Dominick & Haff, 543 West 23d St.

BOY.—Strong boy to carry packages and help in shipping room; must have best references Call Cortina Academy of Languages, 12 East 46th.

BRAKEMEN, firemen, signal maintainers, signal helpers, lampmen, boilermakers, and machinists; experienced. Apply Employment Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, foot Willis Av. and 132d St., Bronx.

BURROUGHS comptograph and comptometer repair men wanted. John E. Kanson, 30 Church St., New York.

CARDER WANTED ON ASBESTOS.
AMERICAN ASBESTOS CO., NORRISTOWN, PENN.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; must know how to operate Stearns car, A1 mechanic, and reside in or near New Rochelle; in application by whom previously employed, age, and salary expected. Z 218 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private; Saturday afternoon and Sunday; competent, careful driver, experienced, and best references. Barthola Co., 38 Union Square.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced Ford commercial; $16 a week; bring references. S. P., 421 Hudson St., N. Y. C.

CLERK.—Young man for clerical position; must have had several years' experience, be quick, and active; any one under 40 years of age may apply; state salary, experience, reference. K 240 Times Downtown.

CLERK for large fire insurance office; some experience necessary; salary $50 month; in reply mention age, religion, education, and experience. B 211 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Experienced correspondents wanted at once by mail order department of large organization. Attractive working conditions under congenial surroundings; short hours; Madison Square neighborhood; must be resourceful, have initiative and a command of good business English, capable of quickly analyzing complaints and making tactful adjustments. Write details of experience and state age, salary expected, or send postal for application blank. Efficient, J 195 Times.

CORRESPONDENCE CRITIC.
I want to get in touch with a young man, who has a thorough knowledge of English grammar and rhetoric and who is capable of criticising correspondence; must also have a broad business experience and a good education, preferably college; moderate salary to start, but unusual possibilities for advancement. Write, stating salary and qualifications, with specimen of handwriting, to W 54 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young man; state age, experience, and when available. B 127 Times.

DESIGNERS
on punch and dies for manufacturing accurate small parts in large quantities; also on jig and fixtures for accurate production of small parts. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 87 Bethune St.

DESIGNERS and time study men; large manufacturing concern, 30 miles from New York, manufacturing aviation motors, desires the services of competent designers and time study men; excellent opporunities; ideal working conditions. Address, stating experience, salary expected, &c., Z 233 Times Annex.

DESIGNERS AND DRAFTSMEN.—Several competent designers and draftsmen who have had a broad and varied experience on designing jigs, fixtures, and gauges for small interchangeable parts; permanent position and exceptionally fine working conditions. Address, stating experience, references, and wages expected. Box Z 201 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, outside of New York City; six mechanical draftsmen, men of integrity, reliability, and industry, 28 to 35 years of age; at least eight years' experience as machinery detailers and designers, including experience in general drafting, design, and layout work; must be capable of developing machinery from rough sketches or preliminary data and of making finished layouts of apparatus from preliminary plans; also able to sketch existing operating machinery for making additions or improvements; education at least sufficient to figure and sketch strength of different classes of machinery and material. In applying state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 202 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN—MARINE.

Opportunity in large shipyard, doing Government work, for a few expert marine draftsmen; satisfactory salary; only thoroughly experienced men need apply; answers will be considered confidential. Address T. T., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN.

Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN, (Ship.)—Capable, experienced man wanted as instructor in elementary evening class in ship drafting. Apply by letter, stating full particulars concerning practical experience special training, and teaching experience if any, age, and present position. Address Ship, Drafting Instructor, Box 100, Flatiron Building.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, experienced along the lines of light machines, design similar adding machines, typewriters, cash registers, &c.; very desirable opening for the right man. In answer please state age, nationality, experience, salary desired, and when available. J 183 Times.

DRAFTSMAN wanted by contractor for labor and Fire Department work; one who can estimate and superintend preferred; state full details and salary to B 133 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Designer on light machine work, familiar with tools and fixtures. E. Rogers, 186 Liberty St.

EXPORT COMMISSION MAN to manage department South American trade; state experience and salary expected; splendid opportunity. K 249 Times Downtown.

IF YOU WANT good, live proposition selling stock, big opportunity and liberal commission, call or see Mr. Reichardt, Hotel Churchill. Phone Murrayhill 8066—morning.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT for perfumery; experienced; first-class references. J 188 Times.

MANAGER FOR FAMILY SUMMER CAMP.
Requires competent man, with hotel experience and executive ability; services required from about October and beginning with April next year; may lead to year-around position; write, stating full particulars, experience, and salary expected. Address M. R., Box 286 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN for permanent position; location near New York City; must have at least 5 years' experience in the detail of machine parts; state age, experience, salary expected, and give references. Z 209 Times Annex.

MILLING MACHINE HANDS.—Only those able to set up their own machines from blue prints and work to micrometer measurements need apply. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ORDER AND SALVAGE CLERKS wanted by a large concern fanufacturing aviation motors; good opportunity to experienced men. Address, stating experience, &c., Z 252 Times Annex.

PAINTER, decorator, wants solicitor for high-class work; commission basis. W 45 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN

REQUIRED; TWO SNAPPY, SMART, QUICK WATERFRONT SALESMEN OF GOOD APPEARANCE FOR QUICK SELLING WATERFRONT PROPERTY ON STRAIGHT COMMISSION BASIS. GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SMART, HARD-WORKING MEN. ONLY THOSE WILLING TO DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME WILL BE CONSIDERED. OPPORTUNITY TO EARN GOOD MONEY. APPLY IN PERSON TODAY—ROOM 507, 31 NASSAU STREET, 12-1 P. M.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted by manufacturer of brushes, to sell full line on commission basis to the wholesale trade; excellent opportunity for right man to handle exclusive territory. F 264 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Knowledge is power; present conditions demand that every business man be thoroughly posted on subjects heretofore unnecessary; a reference to the Encyclopaedia Britannica quickly supplies the desired information to the smallest detail, and thousands of business men have already bought it as a business proposition. A few experienced men, able to tell a straight story of what it contains, are needed. Quick promotion to managerial positions to men who can qualify. We give thorough training, drawing account against commissions and pay all transportation expenses. Call 120 W. 32d St.

SALESMAN.—Clean-cut and aggressive, with exceptional ability, who has a following in city department stores and men's furnishings, who has sold overalls or kindred lines; a big-calibre man with brains, initiative, and stick-to-itiveness; don't answer unless you are qualified and have a clean sales record; commission with drawing advance. Duplex, J 189 Times.

SALESMAN. — Popular-priced pleasure car; factory branch, Brooklyn territory. Qualifications necessary for applicant: Previous experience in selling, with record to show; knowledge of cars, acquaintance among prospective purchasers, and ambition for hard plugging. Drawing account against commission when sales warrant. Address, letter only, Salesman, 1,170 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN wanted, who can really sell high-grade bonds and preferred stocks; prefer man with established clientele; moderate drawing account and substantial commission allowed; give particulars as to present and past connections and sales record. Address Bonds, care Russell Law Advertising Agency, 52 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN, experienced real estate, for high class, low priced property; attractive commission and bonus contract; must be a producer, with sales record that can sell without being shown how; no drawing account seekers or dead ones wanted. F 260 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN TO CALL ON LADIES' APPAREL MANUFACTURERS TO HANDLE WELL-KNOWN LINE OF RIBBONS AND NOVELTIES; ONLY EXPERIENCED MAN NEED APPLY; COMMISSION AGAINST DRAWING ACCOUNT. J 193 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Position open for capable man, preferably technical graduate, with concern supplying metal-working trade; salary; New York; forward particulars, references, experience. Z 218 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted to handle a line of pile fabric and cloth coats, traveling through Illinois and Western States; a resident of Chicago preferred; commission basis. C. E., 110 Times.

SALESMEN, MOTOR TRUCKS.
Wholesale and retail; two for New York and Brooklyn; also New Jersey; good opportunity for experienced men; salary or commission. Burford Co., 44 West 62d St.

SALESMAN.—Established European company manufacturing requires energetic young man for city sales department; salary and commission. U. S. Sales Department, E. R. Senn & Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMEN.—Leads furnished; no books or canvassing; evening work; good opportunity for commission or salary if qualified. United Land Developing Co., 132 Nassau St., Room 305.

SALESMAN.—One who has good following; no specific territory; also one who has had experience in ladies' bathing suits preferred; $60,000, and commission. B. G., 214 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced in infants' knit goods, for city and surrounding territory; commission basis; give full particulars in first letter. J 190 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced glue and gelatine salesman to sell line consisting trade by for large out-of-town manufacturer; salary. Apply F 234 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—EXPERIENCED IN CLOAKS, acquainted with office trade of city; salary or commission. Fidelity Cloak Co., 135 West 17th.

SALESMEN, wanted to sell exceptionally attractive gold mining stock; liberal commission. Call Room 1808 25 Broad St.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer and secretary for light secretarial work, Dark Harbor, Me.; August engagement; number of months New York if desired; give full details, qualifications, and experience. J 191 Times.

STENCIL CUTTER.—A young man over 16 to learn music stencil cutting. Apply Z 226 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man wanted; experienced; now employed in steamship or freight broker's office; state full particulars and salary wanted; confidential; chance advancement. Address J., Box 826 Belmont Hotel.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, wanted immediately in large factory; state age, experience, and salary expected. Chelsea Fibre Mill Co., 155 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-Dictaphone Operator.—Experienced, first-class dictaphone operator, not afraid of hard work; state age, salary expected, &c. K 258 Times Downtown.

HIGHEST U. S. COURT GRANTS BAIL TO REDS

Justice Brandeis Permits Berkman, Goldman, Becker, and Kramer to Appeal.

MAY PUT UP $72,000 TODAY

Attorney for Anarchists Convicted of Anti-Draft Conspiracy Argues That Law Is Void.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court today granted to Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, now serving sentences in Federal penitentiaries for conspiracy to impede the working of the army draft law, permission to appeal their cases to the Supreme Court from the District Court in New York. He also granted such permission to Morris Becker and Louis Kramer, convicted on similar charges.

These are the first cases involving the draft law to reach the Supreme Court.

Harry Weinberger, who obtained the writ for the four defendants, said last night that Justice Brandeis had ordered the release of Goldman and Berkman under $25,000 bail each, and Kramer and Becker under $10,000 each, with an additional $2,000 for Kramer, who refused to register.

Mr. Weinberger said the grounds alleged in the assignment of error submitted by him to Justice Brandeis in Washington on Wednesday were:

"First. That no evidence whatsoever of a conspiracy was proved against either Berkman and Goldman or against Kramer and Becker.

"Second—That the entire conscription law is unconstitutional and, therefore, there cannot be a conspiracy to break a law that is void.

"The grounds of unconstitutionality claimed in the assignment of error were:

"First—It violated Section 13, Subdivision 1 of the amendment to the Constitution, which reads: 'Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.' That the conscription law imposes military, agricultural, or industrial service under any condition determined by the military or Congress as to hours, condition, and pay.

"Second—That it violates Article I. of the amendment of the Constitution which reads: 'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.' That the conscription law does establish a religion in that it gives a special privilege to members of any well-recognized sect and does not give the privilege to any one who does not belong to any well-recognized religious sect, or those who have no religion at all.

"Third—That it violates Article I. of the Constitution, Section 8, Subdivisions 15 and 16, which only gives the United States the right to call forth the militia in the case of an invasion or a rebellion, and that neither an invasion nor rebellion are taking place.

"Fourth—That it violates Article I., Section 8, Subdivision 12, which reads: 'To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.'

"Fifth—That it violates Article IV., Section 11, Subdivision 1, of the Constitution, which reads: 'The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' That the law imposes military, agricultural, or industrial service on all male citizens between the age of 21 and 30 years, inclusive, with certain exceptions, and excluding the excepted class and older and younger males.

"Sixth—It violates Article V. of the amendment to the Constitution, which reads: 'No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.'

"This is the first case to reach the United States Supreme Court under the conscription law and is the first appeal that has been filed in any case in the United States."

Mr. Weinberger said the papers would be filed by him in the United States District Court here this morning.

"The entire bail will be forthcoming for Berkman, Goldman, Kramer, and Becker, in cash if necessary," the lawyer said.

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman were convicted in the United States District Court in New York for conspiracy for telling people not to register, and Miss Goldman was immediately sent to the Federal Prison at Jefferson City, Mo., and Berkman to Atlanta.

Louis Kramer and Morris Becker were convicted on the same charge. In addition Kramer was convicted of refusing to register, and both were sent to Atlanta.

The United States District Attorney's office in New York was informed on Wednesday afternoon that Harry Weinberger was in Washington to apply to Justice Brandeis for a writ granting permission to his clients to appeal. In the case of each of these persons Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Federal District Court recommended their deportation to the countries whence they came to the United States, as soon as they had served their sentences. Under the laws of the United States an alien twice convicted of crime in an American court may be deported, no matter how many years he may have been in the United States.

"If these anarchists are released on bail," said a high police official last night, "there will be great rejoicing, to put it mildly, among the anarchists in New York City. Berkman and Goldman are the brains of the 'red' movement here, and when they were sent to the penitentiary anarchy ceased to be a problem in this city." Should the agitators return to New York the police will be prepared, it was said, to frustrate any efforts they may make to cause trouble.

BRITAIN LIFTS LEATHER BAN.

Will Receive from America 25% of Quantity Sent Last Year.

LONDON, July 19.—Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General here, completed an arrangement today by which American exporters of manufactured leather may send to the United Kingdom 25 per cent. of the quantity sent in 1916.

The importation of manufactured leather had been prohibited for some time.

Wall Street Hears Peace Rumors.

Peace rumors were again current in Wall Street yesterday. While it was impossible to trace the source, reports that the Kaiser had taken definite steps in respect to peace overtures were widely circulated in brokerage houses. Many of the "wire" houses flashed the report to their various branch offices out of town. There was much speculation as to the truth of the rumors, and some brokers, feeling confident that the "news" was accurate, made wagers.

Going away? Make sure of enjoying yourself to the fullest extent by taking a box of these fragrant mild cigars.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"
3 for 25c and Upward | CAVE SAQUI NATURAL | Various Sizes and Shapes
Where Good Cigars Are Sold

The Vermin Problem IN APARTMENT HOUSES - No. 11

Charles S. Kohler says:

"The twin V's that haunt the real estate man are *Vermin* and *Vacancies*. Our sure cure for both is exterminator service for the entire building. It routs the vermin and keeps the tenants—another reason why 'Kohler service pleases.' Bliss Exterminator Co. does our work because 'Bliss Service Satisfies.'"

Free Demonstration to owners or agents. No money in advance—Satisfaction guaranteed. Full Details on Request.

"Bliss Service Satisfies"

BLISS EXTERMINATOR CO. INC.
NEW YORK, BLISS BLDG 207 E. 15TH ST. Tel. Chel 9170
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ADVERTISEMENT.

Why Not a Few Weeks on a Western Ranch This Summer?

A lot of ranch owners out in Wyoming—fine, wholesome people—have fixed up their homes and established cottages and house-tents near by, to accommodate Summer boarders.

They are making it a business to take good care of these boarders, to furnish them with saddle horses, guide them on fishing, mountain climbing and sightseeing expeditions and, beyond all, to make them comfortable and give them thoroughly good, well-prepared food. Good cheer is the keynote, and so the custom of taking one's family and spending a vacation on one of these Western ranches has become very popular.

We make it our business to know about these ranches and are prepared to give you the names and addresses of many, to explain their facilities and attractions, cost of living there, and how to reach them most conveniently.

It's all very simple and easy, and for perfect rest and recuperation, for a way to secure a store of health for the coming year, you can't go wrong on a ranch vacation.

Let me help you plan for such an outing and give you all the information needed; in fact, make all arrangements for the complete trip.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept., C., B. & Q. R. R., 1184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5766.

Special—
Pajamas
$1.45

Friday and Saturday Only.

Fresh and new, right out of our regular stock.

We recommend your buying all you need, for we doubt our ability to duplicate this offer.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers.
Broadway, cor. 29th.
246-248 West 125th. } Open
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Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

—And Walk Right In Again

To our stores as to all other big stores come many "shoppers"—men who want to see what the other places are offering.

This year more than ever before we are impressed by the number of men of that type who, after visiting other clothing stores, are buying their clothes from us.

A Hart Schaffner & Marx suit has always been big value for its price.

But now—the suits we bought months ago, made of the fabrics Hart Schaffner & Marx bought months before that, are phenomenal values.

And bear in mind, woolen prices have in the last year shown a rise unequalled since the civil war.

Experts say the rise has only begun.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits REDUCED

If New York men realized to the full the values here there wouldn't be a suit left tonight.

Every Fancy Suit $22.50 or less.....	$19.50	Every $30 and $32.50 Fancy Suit..	$27.50
Every $25 Fancy Suit.....	$22.50	Every $35 and $40 Fancy Suit.....	$32.50
Every $28 Fancy Suit.....	$25.00	Every $45 and $50 Fancy Suit.....	$38.50

No Charge for Alterations.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers / Broadway, cor. 29th — 246-248 West 125th / 3rd Ave., cor. 122d } Open Evenings.



GOOD NEWS for 55,229 New York Chauffeurs

American chauffeurs are the best in the world.

New York Chauffeurs are the best in America.

Today, there are 55,229 chauffeurs registered in greater New York.

And here's a piece of good news that will please every one of them—*a new gasoline that vaporizes fast.*

Why low-grade or sluggish gasoline wastes fuel

Sluggish gasoline *vaporizes slowly.* There are three kinds of sluggish gasoline on the market. (1)—common, low-grade gasoline of 56° to 58° gravity. (2)—Low-grade gasoline, blended with very light casinghead gasoline to improve gravity. (3)—Gasoline mixed with kerosene. A large percentage of such gasoline *never* becomes vapor at all. That unvaporized gasoline cannot explode and cannot help drive your engine. It is waste fuel. To produce even fair results, sluggish gasoline requires a "rich", wasteful mixture. Only 8 parts of air to 1 part of fuel can be used.

Unvaporized fuel means low gasoline mileage and wasted money. It also means excess carbon, sticky piston rings, gummed-up valves, and diluted lubricating oil. It is the principal cause of a sluggish engine.

Getting 15 to 1—the real efficiency mixture

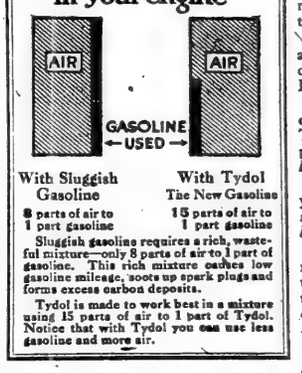
Tydol, the new economy gasoline, *vaporizes fast.*

It is *made* to give best results in a 15 to 1 mixture of air and fuel.

15 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline. That is the most efficient mixture for every automobile. The February 1917 Bulletin of the Society of Automobile Engineers shows that 15 to 1 is scientifically correct for all speeds and all loads.

Tydol works best at 15 to 1. *That means maximum power and mileage and easy starting.* It burns up clean and reduces carbon. Thus it eliminates many engine troubles.

What really explodes in your engine



With Sluggish Gasoline: 8 parts of air to 1 part gasoline

With Tydol The New Gasoline: 15 parts of air to 1 part gasoline

Sluggish gasoline requires a rich, wasteful mixture—only 8 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline. This rich mixture causes low gasoline mileage, soots up spark plugs and forms excess carbon deposits.

Tydol is made to work best in a mixture using 15 parts of air to 1 part of Tydol. Notice that with Tydol you can use less gasoline and more air.

How motorists can save money on fuel

The diagram shows how Tydol saves fuel. On the left is an 8 to 1 mixture of air and sluggish gasoline. On the right, the Tydol economy mixture—15 parts of air to 1 of gasoline Notice the marked saving in fuel.

With Tydol and a proper adjustment of your carburetor you will use *less* fuel and *more* air than with low-grade gasoline.

Tydol has these unique properties because it is made by the Edwards System, a series of exclusive processes used by the Tide Water Oil Company. Ordinary gasoline *cannot* be made like Tydol. *And yet Tydol sells for the same price as ordinary gasoline.*

How to set your carburetor at 15 to 1

The Society of Automobile Engineers' Bulletin mentioned herein tells how to adjust the amount of gasoline fed by your carburetor.

Before making the adjustment, fill the gasoline tank with Tydol and run your engine for a few minutes until it is warm.

Then with your car standing still and the engine running, follow the directions given in the S. A. E. Bulletin:

"Decrease the quantity of gasoline until the engine loses power. Then give more gasoline until good power is restored, *but not a notch beyond that point.*"

With Tydol, this adjustment gives you the 15 to 1 mixture. *Because Tydol is made in such a way that it works best in a 15 to 1 mixture.*

To be sure you have the 15 to 1 mixture use Tydol. Sluggish gasoline usually back-fires on a mixture leaner than 8 to 1. Tydol gives your greatest economy and efficiency.

Where you can buy Tydol

Not all New York dealers sell Tydol. It is sold by progressive high-grade garages and dealers. Ask your garage man to try for a Tydol Agency. Meanwhile look for the orange and black sign.

Try Tydol in your car today. You will save money and get more power.

If you do not find Tydol for sale where you ask for it, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY
Platt & Washburn Refining Company
Sole Distributors
11 B'way, N.Y. Tel. Bowl. Green 9000

To insure maximum results—

Always use Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat. Veedol prevents rapid formation of sediment and minimizes friction and wear. It is used by the U. S. Army and Navy, leading automobile engine makers, and more than 400,000 motorists.

VEEDOL

Clean out the crank case of your automobile engine, fill up with kerosene—run your engine 30 seconds—drain out all kerosene and refill with Veedol. Your engine will be more silent and more powerful than ever before.

TYDOL THE NEW GASOLINE

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Filigree platinum and diamond bar pin, at Blossom Heath Inn, Merrick Road, Sunday night, July 15, between 12 and 1 A. M.; liberal reward will be paid finder. Address either Far Rockaway or 260 4th Av., New York, S. L. Migel.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. F78998 for 20 shares in the name of "Edward I. Kahn." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. J. J. B. Hilliard & Son, Louisville, Ky.

LOST—Diamond and platinum ring with cabochon sapphire in centre, square setting, in vicinity of Selznick Studio, 175th St., Bronx, or on subway train or Broadway street car from 72d to 54th St.; liberal reward. V. B. Reed, phone Circle 941.

LOST—A silver meshbag on Thursday, July 19, between Atlantic Highlands boat pier, West 42d St., and Grand Central Station, or in a taxicab. Reward for the return of this article will be paid at Room 1420, 61 Broadway, New York.

LOST—On Thursday evening, July 12, at St. Regis Hotel, one earring, composed of an onyx ball, surmounted by stick diamond; reward $50. CARTIER, 712 5th Av.

LOST—Tuesday, July 17, between 42d and 39th Sts. and Broadway, lady's purse, containing small sum of money and diamond ring; liberal reward offered for return. Z 217 Times Annex.

REWARD, $50.—Lost, gold cigarette case, near Hotel Knickerbocker, thin model, striped design; owner's name engraved inside; no questions asked. Charlton & Co., 684 5th Av.

LOST—In vicinity 135th St. and Broadway, small chamois bag containing two diamond earrings and a diamond ring. $50 reward. S. M. Frankel, 506 West 135th St.

LOST—Blue silk bag containing gold watch, card case, keys, July 15, on Erie train leaving Jersey City 1:30 P. M.; reward. Virden, 520 Courtlandt Av., Bronx.

LOST.—Diamond cluster pin, Monday, somewhere from People's Line, Canal St., to Whitlock Av., Bronx; very liberal reward. Dr. Peter H. Friedman, 962 Whitlock Av.

$250 REWARD and no questions asked for return of pearl ring, lost Friday, July 13, at Scarsdale, N. Y. Dreicer & Co., Inc., 560 5th Av., New York City.

LOST—Diamond chain bracelet, July 10, between Arverne and New York; liberal reward. 79 5th Av., 9th floor.

LOST—On 6th Av. elevated, south of 53d St., silver-handled walking stick; liberal reward. Return J. W. Hoban, 14 Wall St.

LOST—A round locket with Masonic mark and child's photograph; suitable reward. Room 1412, 30 Church St.

LOST—Signet ring in washroom at Biltmore Hotel; liberal reward; no questions asked. 81 Washington Place.

LOST—Brighton "L," small suitcase, containing three bathing suits; reward. J 186 Times.

$5,000 REWARD
OR $2,500 EACH
FOR TWO EMERALD RINGS

lost in Washington, D. C., or in New York, about Dec. 5, 1916; one ring set with square emerald, weight 5.90 carats, set in platinum, containing 111 diamonds in border and open shank; total weight of diamonds 1.07 carats; scratch number on ring 506.

One a twin diamond and emerald ring, consisting of 1 emerald, 4.11 carats; 1 old cut diamond 3.82 carats; ring is of gold and platinum points with the 6 diamonds in the shank; scratch number on ring is 396. TIFFANY & CO., FIFTH AV., NEW YORK.

$250 REWARD.
return round pink pearl, lost between Colony Club and Pennsylvania Terminal, July 7. Charlton & Co., 684 5th Av., N. Y. C.



"MODERATION SERIES" NO. 8

Moderate winds are necessary in Nature's scheme.

BUT when whipped into hurricanes (an extreme state) they become destructive. Extremes of every kind are bad. An intemperate use of alcoholic beverages is injurious. On the other hand, it is well known that total abstinence practiced for generations, as in Turkey and India, dwarfs and narrows the mind, impoverishes the body, and causes the eventual decay and subjugation of nations.

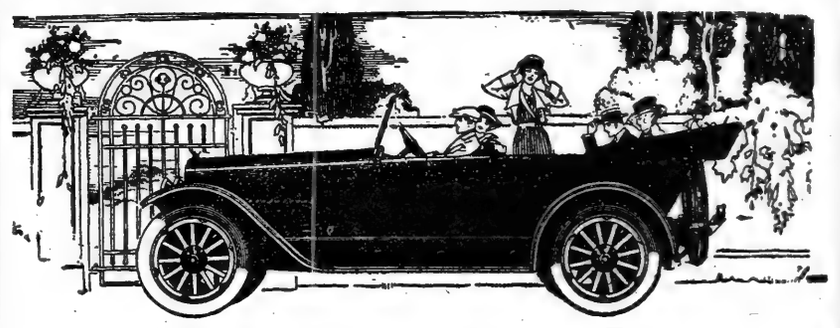
BUDWEISER is a happy medium—it is a mild Barley-Malt and Saazer Hop brew—truly the drink of Moderation. Its use has always spelled Temperance, and it brings to mankind a kindly sense of good cheer, banishes old dull care, and its life-giving juices are beneficial to all. BUDWEISER sales exceed all other beers by millions of bottles.

Visitors to St. Louis are courteously invited to inspect our plant—covers 142 acres

ANHEUSER-BUSCH • ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

On Sale Everywhere. Families supplied by Grocers and Retailers.
Anheuser-Busch Agency, Distributors, New York
A. Busch Bottling Co., Distributors, Brooklyn

Budweiser
Means Moderation



The All-in-One Car

Please let us show you in these new Mitchells all the known attractions.

There are 31 features which nearly all cars omit. Each is something which every motorist wants.

There are more luxuries, more beauties than in any other car in this class—more by 25%.

The body designs combine all the attractions found in 257 new models. And these are the only modest-price cars which are built to the standard of 100% over-strength.

See the Results

You have read a great deal about Mitchell efficiency. About John W. Bate, the great Mitchell expert. About that mammoth factory, where up-to-date methods save $4,000,000 on the annual output.

Come and see the results. See the hundred extra values which are paid for by these savings.

See the lifetime cars which result from this over-strength. Two that we know of have already run over 200,000 miles each.

Mitchell Sixes

TWO SIZES

Mitchell—a roomy 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase and a highly developed 48-horsepower motor.

$1525

Mitchell Junior—a 5-passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase and a 40-horsepower motor. ¼-inch smaller bore.

$1250

All Prices f. o. b. Racine

See the Springs

See the Bate cantilever springs which make this car ride like a sail-boat. Not one of these springs has ever yet been broken.

See the engine which Mitchell engineers have spent 14 years in developing. Let us demonstrate its marvelous performance.

Here are features by the score which you do not see elsewhere. They will interest you and amaze you.

One half hour here will show you why Mitchell so dominates its class. And why thousands of experienced motorists are buying this car to keep.

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc., RACINE, WIS., U. S. A.

MITCHELL MOTOR CAR CO.
of New York, Inc.
Columbus Circle, Facing South, New York, N. Y.
Telephone Columbus 8000

TO FIND READILY YOUR PLACE IN THE DRAFT DRAWING, SEE PAGES 6 AND 7

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; warmer Sunday; moderate southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,728. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

MICHAELIS CLAIMS GERMANY'S RIGHT TO VICTOR'S PEACE

Contemplates No New Offer, but Is Willing to Treat if the Allies Open Negotiations.

WILL CEDE NO TERRITORY

Ready to Fight America if U-Boats Do Not Shut Off Our Armies.

RESERVED AS TO REFORMS

Reichstag, by 214 to 116, Passes Peace Declaration and Votes New War Credit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 19, (via Copenhagen, July 20.)—The Reichstag offered hearty greetings today to the new Chancellor, Dr. Georg Michaelis, who addressed a rather short speech to the House in which he could not cover the whole field of politics, which, he said, was impossible after only a few days in office. He appears rather slight of stature as seen from the press gallery, but impresses one at once with his quiet determination. His head and face seem larger in proportion than the rest of his body.

As he bowed to the House, crowded to its furthest corner, there came enthusiastic cheers from all sides. When he began to speak after the routine had been disposed of the House subsided into a silence which indicated the deepest interest.

The Chancellor speaks without the slightest affectation, his voice seldom varying in force, and he seems to have no use for gestures. Despite the fact that his utterances were not of an overwhelmingly original character and carried few surprises, the general opinion of the eager listeners was that Dr. Michaelis is an orator of great power. His clear voice, though restrained, penetrated the whole House. He spoke without haste but also without hesitation, like a man who knows exactly what he aims at and is not going to promise more.

Wants Germany's Future Secured.

After paying a high tribute to his predecessor, whose great work, he said, could only be appreciated by impartial history, Dr. Michaelis discussed the origin of the war. He spoke of Germany's different enemies and their responsibility, blaming especially England, whose Foreign Office, he said, never uttered one word to dissuade Russia from mobilizing while Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg did his best up to the very last hour to prevent war. Several times the new Chancellor was interrupted in his praise of his predecessor by voices from the Right, but they were soon hushed and did not even make themselves heard again when the Chancellor reached in his speech the much-contested peace resolution, which is already known in America.

Every ear was strained when the Chancellor said: "We shall not continue this war one day longer to make conquest if we can make peace with honor." After emphasizing that such a peace must be lasting and must secure Germany's future and her frontiers on every side, he said that in that sense the Government found the resolution acceptable. There was loud applause from the Left and Centre, while the Right, where sat the Conservatives and National Liberals, who refused to sign the resolution, remained silent.

Then he continued and made it quite clear that Germany could not make another peace offer. The enemy had answered the Kaiser's first offer with derision and renewed efforts in the war, and there was nothing now for Germany but to fight until the enemy would tire. Here again enthusiastic cheers interrupted the Chancellor.

Prepared for American Armies.

Later, when the Chancellor spoke of America's entrance into the war, saying that Germany was prepared for the appearance of American armies on European battlefields if they should indeed manage to cross the ocean despite the vigilance of U-boats, he again had the whole House with him.

He then said that when he accepted his present office he intended to administer it with inflexible devotion. Since electoral reform was part of the Government's program, as decreed in the royal order of July 11, he was certainly going to make that his business. Here a restrained commotion was noticeable all over the House, and there were some cheers in the Centre, but the Right and Left remained silent. Dr. Michaelis said that, of course, whatever the Reichstag and the Empire's Government might do they must respect the rights of the Federated States as guaranteed.

The space behind the bench of the Ministers and the bench for Members of the Bundesrat was now densely crowded with high officials of all branches, and officers of the army and navy in shining uniforms, who strained their necks not to miss a single word which the new Chancellor had to say regarding this, to them, vital question. Just at this time several young Princes belonging to reigning houses of various German States appeared at the entrance behind the Chairman's cathedra, and modestly remained in the background.

Maintains Rights of Crown.

The Chancellor said he was very much in favor of closer co-operation of the Reichstag with the Government, and

Continued on Page 2.

Von Tirpitz Hopes to Return as Leader in Reichstag

LONDON, July 20.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says German political circles expect the sensational entrance into political life of Admiral von Tirpitz, father of the submarine campaign.

It is believed that he will contest one of the vacant seats in the Reichstag as a National Liberal candidate, with a view to becoming a leader of the National Liberals jointly with Dr. Gustav Stresemann and Major Ernst Bassermann.

REPULSE GERMANS WITH HEAVY LOSS

French Mow Down Enemy in General Assault on Plateaux on the Aisne.

BEATEN AT ALL POINTS

Petain's Troops in a Counter-attack Retake Part of Positions Lost Previously.

PARIS, July 20.—After their unsuccessful assaults yesterday afternoon on the Aisne front, in the region of Hurtebise and Craonne, the Germans renewed their attacks late last evening, hoping to catch the French off their guard. Everywhere on the front attacked, on the plateau before Craonne and Vauclerc, the enemy was repulsed after terrific hand-to-hand fighting, the French fighting with magnificent valor. The ground in front of their positions was covered with German dead.

Between the Californie Plateau and Casemates Plateau the enemy endeavored to extend the small success he gained early yesterday morning, but his efforts were unavailing. The French, by a counterattack, retook part of the positions they had lost there.

The text of the afternoon statement by the War Office follows:

In the region of Hurtebise and Craonne the artillery fighting continued with great violence. The Germans renewed their attacks until a late hour in the night. At about 8:30 o'clock, after a powerful bombardment with concentrated artillery, the enemy undertook a new general assault, with important forces, on the line along the plateau before Craonne and Vauclerc.

Hand-to-hand fighting occurred on the whole extent of this front, which our troops defended with magnificent valor. Their tenacious resistance broke up the furious assaults of the enemy. Everywhere our positions were maintained completely. In spite of the heavy sacrifices made by the enemy, he was not able to gain a footing on the Californie Plateau, on the Casemates Plateau, or in our positions further west. The ground in front of our lines, covered with the dead, bears witness to the violence of the battle and the sanguinary defeat of the enemy.

Between the Californie Plateau and the Casemates Plateau the efforts of the Germans to increase the advantage obtained yesterday were equally fruitless. An energetic counterattack enabled us to regain a position which the enemy had penetrated. We hold the crest of the plateau entirely. The enemy still holds a position about 600 meters long near the northern edge of the plateau, where one of our first-line positions was destroyed by the bombardment. We took a score of prisoners of the Guard.

In Champagne a surprise attack on our outposts between Navarin Farm and the St. Hilaire-St. Souplet road was broken up by our fire. On the left bank of the Meuse there was rather heavy artillery fighting in the region of Hill 304.

Tonight's statement says:

Southeast of St. Quentin there was activity by our own and our enemy's artillery. We have retaken a few elements of trenches in the region of the Moulin de Tout-vent.

There has been rather spirited artillery fighting to the north of the Aisne between Hurtebise and Craonne. The enemy, after his sanguinary failures of yesterday and last night, made no further attempts.

There were intermittent bombardments in Champagne to the south of Moronvilliers and on both banks of the Meuse. There was no infantry action. The remainder of the front was quiet.

French Trenches Won, Then Lost.

BERLIN, July 20, (via London.)—Artillery activity in Flanders increased yesterday to extreme violence, says the German War Office statement issued today. Part of the French positions on the Winterburg were captured by the Germans. Later some of these trenches were abandoned during a French atack.

The announcement follows:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht—After a rainy morning which temporarily brought about an abatement of activity, the artillery battle in Flanders increased from the afternoon onward to extreme violence. Enemy advances at Lombaertzyde and east of Messines failed.

On the Artois front there was lively artillery activity between La Bassée Canal and Lens, especially southeast of Loos. At Gavrelle British battalions which attacked during the night were repulsed. The British also attacked again at Monchy after violent artillery preparation, without obtaining any further successes.

Southwest of St. Quentin the French three times made further fruitless attacks on the trenches we captured. They suffered sanguinary losses.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—Northwest of Craonne Brandenburg and Guard troops, after short and violent artillery preparation, captured part of the French positions on Winterburg. The enemy offered stubborn resistance and suffered heavy losses. More than 375 men were taken prisoner and numerous trench weapons were captured.

The counterattacks of the French were not begun until evening. They led to heavy nocturnal engagements, in which some of the trenches we had captured were abandoned again. Elsewhere, apart from a few forefield

Continued on Page 4.

Carefully Checked and Complete Draft List.
There will appear to-night a carefully checked and verified list of draft members drawn, arranged in simple table form in the N. Y. Evening Post. Pay 5 cents tonight for The Evening Post for accurate information. —Advt.

KERENSKY MADE RUSSIAN PREMIER AS LVOFF QUITS

New Chief Will Also Retain Posts as Minister of War and Marine.

SHOT FIRED AT KERENSKY

Attempt to Murder Him at Poltsk—Alleged German Agent Arrested.

TROOPS REFUSE TO FIGHT

Extremist Regiments Quit Trenches and Germans Make Large Gain.

PETROGRAD, July 20.—The Bourse Gazette announces that Premier Lvoff has resigned and that Alexander F. Kerensky has been appointed Premier, but will temporarily retain his portfolio of Minister of War and Marine.

M. Tseretelli has been appointed to the post of Minister of the Interior, which was held by M. Lvoff, but will retain his portfolio of Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

M. Nekrasoff has been named provisionally as Minister of Justice, in place of M. Pereveizeff, who resigned Thursday.

An attempt to assassinate Kerensky was made today at the town of Polotsk. A shot fired at the Minister missed him. He has returned to Petrograd.

Koslovsky, an alleged agent of the German General Staff, has been arrested.

It is reported that Nikolai Lenine, leader of the recent outbreak here, has gone to Kronstadt disguised as a sailor.

A telegram of Kiev announces that the Ukraine radical Socialist organizations of soldiers, workmen, and students as "representatives of the revolutionary democracy in the Ukraine," have telegraphed the Provisional Government assuring it of energetic support from this quarter in its struggle against the attempts to provoke civil war.

When detachments of the active army arrived at the capital last evening to reinforce the garrison for the restoration of order they were received with enthusiastic cheers by the crowds on the Nevsky Prospect. One after another the regiments which participated in the armed demonstration submitted to authority, expressing their regret for what had happened. They explained that they had been misled by irresponsible agitators.

The last remnant of a detachment of partisans of the Radical agitator Lenine were forced to evacuate the Modern Circus, where it had taken refuge.

The villa of Mlle. Kshesinska, long the headquarters of the Maximalists, who defied the authorities to dislodge them, capitulated after a slight brush The occupants took refuge in the nearest Peter and Paul fortress. When the fortress was later surrounded by troops the Maximalists ran up a white flag and surrendered.

The troops received orders to clear out the Maximalists from the home of the celebrated dancer and take possession of the fortress In the early hours of the morning a regiment of bicycle troops reached the capital and rode to the Field of Mars. A large body of newly arrived Cossacks also concentrated there. Meantime other troops approached from the rear of the fortress and dawn found the places surrounded.

The Maximalists fired a few shots from the Kshesinska house which were returned by the troops, after which the former began making their escape toward the fortress, held by a machine gun regiment and Kronstadt sailors. Emissaries from the Government later entered the fortress under truce flags and began a parley which lasted throughout the morning. Ready to surrender from the first if allowed to depart with arms, the Maximalists received until midday to quit unconditionally. Just before the expiration of the time limit the white flag was hoisted.

The casualties incident to the disorders here of the last three days are now given as 56 killed or dead from wounds and 650 wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 20. — Complete quiet has been restored in Petrograd, and plans for the reconstruction of the Cabinet on the same basis of party representation as before the crisis are now under way, according to semi-official dispatches today to the Russian Embassy here.

RUSSIANS MUTINY AS GERMANS ATTACK

Extremist Regiments Quit Trenches and Enemy Makes Sizeable Gain.

PETROGRAD, July 20.—The success of the German attacks yesterday in Galicia, both north and south of the Dniester River, is explained by the fact that some Russian regiments, influenced by extremist agitators, refused to obey orders and quitted the trenches in face of the enemy after debating whether or not they should fight. The retention of Halicz is endangered by these defections. Following is the official account of what happened:

In the direction of Vilna there was animated artillery fighting throughout

Continued on Page 3.

Germany's Latest U-Boats Able to Submerge 200 Feet

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Germany's latest submarines are capable of submerging 200 feet and of withstanding the pressure of the water at that depth, according to official reports received here. This achievement adds a new problem to those already confronting the Allies in combating the U-boats, as the latter are now said to be able to dive under any nets which the Allies have constructed.

Only a small number of these deep-diving submarines have been built, it is believed, although it is thought possible that Germany is turning toward them in anticipation of an effort by the Allies and America to "bottle up" her U-boats in the Baltic and at the mouths of the German rivers.

ERROR IN CABLING ON U-BOAT LOSSES

Company Admits Making Mistake in Times Dispatch—Correctly Written, Says Censor.

LONDON WEIGHS SITUATION

Lord Beresford Describes It as Crucial and Advises Rapid Building of Ships.

An error in the transmission of Charles H. Grasty's cable dispatch to THE TIMES, printed in Thursday morning's paper, in which Mr. Grasty called attention to the seriousness of the submarine situation, made the dispatch state the loss of ships by submarine as "1,600,000 tons a month" instead of "600,000 tons a month," as Mr. Grasty wrote it.

The error came to light yesterday through a private dispatch from Mr. Grasty to THE TIMES, sent in reply to inquiries based on the startling figures received as coming from him. In reply to these inquiries he cabled:

"The figures sixteen hundred thousand did not appear in my dispatch as filed on Wednesday. The passage should read as follows: 'The loss of ships by submarine has totaled 600,000 tons per month, or from two to three times the total of new constructions.' I have instructed the Western Union to repeat this passage to you as filed."

Shortly after receipt of this message came one from the Western Union cable office in London where the original dispatch was filed, correcting the passage in question to read, "Six hundred thousand" instead of "sixteen hundred thousand" tons. Meantime, of course, the dispatch had been printed and circulated and had aroused widespread discussion.

No explanation of the error beyond the mere admission of it was obtainable from the Western Union company. The sole addition to the information on the subject from that source came in a dispatch to THE TIMES from the New York office of the company, giving the passage as erroneously received at this end of the cable as "sixteen hundred thousand."

A later dispatch yesterday from Mr. Grasty said: "My cable reads, 'Monthly loss six hundred thousand tons.' All the facts, figures, and conclusions in that dispatch came from an unimpeachable source, and were submitted to the Admiralty censor, who subjected it to critical supervision, cutting out portions."

In filing the original message every precaution had apparently been taken to avoid error. The total of shipping destroyed was sent not in figures, but was written out "six hundred thousand tons a month, or from two to three times the total of new construction." When this passage was received here erroneously as "sixteen hundred thousand tons a month," THE TIMES took the additional precaution of querying as far back as possible through the cable stations to find out if it had been correctly transmitted, and received a verification of the erroneous total.

Causes Commotion in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 20.—A commotion has been caused in various quarters here by the publication in The Daily Chronicle of a cable from New York quoting Charles H. Grasty as authority, in a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, for a statement that the monthly losses of ships by submarine warfare totaled 1,600,000 tons.

As the Government on various occasions has refused demands from both Members of Parliament and the press for the inclusion of tonnage figures in the weekly returns of submarine losses, and as even speculative figures on this point have been excluded from the English newspapers, the fact that the dispatch to an American paper had been allowed to pass by the censor attracted great attention.

Coupled with the astonishing figure cited, this departure became sensational. Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES are already aware, from further figures cabled yesterday, that a mere trifle of a million tons had been added by an error in transmission to the figure mentioned by Mr. Grasty, and it is probable that some statement to that effect will be made here. Meanwhile, Mr. Grasty has received the following from Captain Sir Douglas Brownrigg, Chief Censor at the Admiralty:

"This is to certify that I examined and passed your cable message of the 19th inst., concerning losses by submarines; that the message was in writing, and the figures you gave were written,

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Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville; finest summer resort in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted. —Advt.

DRAWING FOR NATION'S DRAFT ARMY ENDS AT 2:18 A. M. AFTER 16½ HOURS; MISSING CITY LISTS CAUSE WORRY

THOUSANDS LEFT IN DOUBT

Men Stand in Line All Night Here to Find Numbers.

A DAY WITHOUT DISORDER

At All Exemption Headquarters Quiet Patriotism Marked the Waiting Crowds.

CHOSEN MEN IN PARADE

Those Selected for First Army March Cheering Through Long Island City.

Hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers subject to military duty under the selective draft law waded through column after column of figures yesterday to discover what their position was as the numbers were drawn. Every edition of the afternoon newspapers was eagerly bought, and crowds about the news ticker machines listened eagerly as the man nearest the tape shouted out the numbers. Meanwhile every newspaper office in the city was a bureau of information to which anxious thousands telephoned to find out if some one young man was among the first few hundred numbers.

A more orderly day New York has never known. Not one unpleasant incident due to the momentous happenings in Washington was reported from any part of the city. The fact that many local exemption boards had failed to finish their alphabetically arranged lists with the serial red numbers caused much irritation, but in no instance did that lead to disorder.

Thousands of men in New York have been unable to find their serial number, and thus have no way of knowing their fate because those boards failed to post the lists yesterday. All day complaints from men who wanted to know why they could not find out what their numbers were reached the offices of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. Roscoe Conkling, representing the State, and Philip J. McCook, representing the city, assured the complainants that they expected every board in the city to have its public list ready for inspection by noon today.

The thousands who gathered at the headquarters of the exemption boards took the situation seriously, and, in the great majority of cases, in a most patriotic spirit. Men studied the long columns of figures in a matter of fact way, but every now and then some young chap would strike his companion on the shoulder and say: "That's me," or "There's my number." If he found it among the first few hundreds one would sometimes hear: "It's France for me." The man who apparently did not relish fighting for his country kept very quiet. He found his number, looked glum, and went on his way.

Tampering Impossible.

In a few of the congested sections of the city, where the population, to a great extent, is foreign in origin, there was some excitement due to the efforts of men to get into the headquarters and find out their numbers. In a few of these districts the lists of eligibles was sent to the police stations, where Sergeants of Police read out the names and numbers to the waiting crowds.

Mr. Conkling, when asked if there was a chance that some person might tamper with the duplicate, or public, copies, of those lists which had not been completed when the drawing of the numbers began in Washington, laid special emphasis on the fact that all cards and lists of men who registered under the Selective Draft act have been protected against any tampering with the numbers since the beginning of the drawing in Washington and for several hours before it began:

"I know absolutely," Mr. Conkling said, "that persons representing this office were on the ground in every district where the duplicating and numbering of cards and the compilation of the serially numbered lists were delayed, and that the lists and cards in every one of these districts were protected. In one case, where the list required for use in the Provost Marshal General's office was not completed until a late hour last night, the list was taken at once to the nearest branch Post Office and deposited there in custody of the clerk in charge, while the corresponding cards were brought to our office.

"When a man's number is drawn today in Washington there is no chance of its being changed on the list. The cards are on their way to Albany and the lists are on their way through the mails to Washington, while copies of the lists are posted at headquarters and additional copies turned over to the press for publication. In order to change any number the change would have to be made on each of these several copies of the lists and on each of the different sets of cards. This precludes the possibility of any such change being made after the drawing started."

Serial No. 1 was drawn early last night, and is No. 1,883 in THE NEW YORK TIMES list this morning, while No. 4,006,

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Congressman Kahn Recalls to Those Drafted The Words of Washington: "I Am Ready"

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Representative Julius Kahn of California, the ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, who led the Administration forces to victory when the Army Draft bill was under attack in the lower chamber, issued a ringing statement tonight incident to the drawing of numbers for the national army. Mr. Kahn was born in Germany. He came to this country when a child, and love of his adopted land has grown with the years.

Mr. Kahn today attended the drawing in the Government's great lottery in the Senate office building. He was blindfolded and drew the fifth number, which was 10,218. The importance of the event and the dramatic and patriotic incidents so impressed Mr. Kahn that he issued this statement tonight:

For the fourth time in our history we are ready to fight for the right of American citizens to sail the seas untrammeled. Our first difficulty after the Revolution was with France. In 1798 we broke off diplomatic relations with that Government. We ordered the immediate construction of a fleet of many vessels. Washington was appointed, by act of Congress, Commander of the American forces. France had interfered with our ships and our shipping. We were determined to fight rather than submit. France yielded our rights, and the incident was closed.

In 1812 we fought England for the rights of American citizens on the seas. Every schoolboy is familiar with the history of that war. In 1815 we threw down the gauge of battle for the third time and fought the Barbary corsairs who interfered with American ships in the Mediterranean. We brought them to terms and compelled them to recognize American rights on the seas without the payment of any tribute.

Now we are at war with Germany to again protect the rights of Americans on the seas. Today the national army of the United States was formed through the medium of the draft. Hundreds of thousands of our citizens between the ages of 21 and 31 years will give their lives, if need be, to the service of the country.

To those who were drawn today to bear the burdens of the Republic on the field of battle I would like to recall an incident in our national life. In 1798, when we broke off relations with France, the Congress appointed George Washington as commander of the American forces. He was in retirement at Mount Vernon. The Secretary of War himself brought the commission to General Washington and announced to him the action of Congress.

Washington was in the field at the time harvesting his crops. When the matter was stated to him by the Secretary of War, he said:

"I am ready for any service that I can give to my country."

In that spirit I am sure the young men of this day will accept their obligation to the Republic. In that spirit they will again show the world that American rights must be observed by all the world. In that spirit they will make it possible for future generations to still continue to enjoy the blessings of liberty which this country vouchsafed to its humblest citizens. In that spirit they will again carry the American colors to victory, and may God defend the right.

VOTE ON FOOD BILL IN SENATE TODAY

Bipartisan Agreement Opens Way for Its Passage, Probably by 51 to 24.

THEN TO GO TO CONFERENCE

President Said to be Dissatisfied with Three-Man Board and May Demand Change.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The well-oiled machinery set up by the bipartisan legislative conference on the Food Administration bill early in the week, worked so smoothly today that little stood in the way, at the end of the day, of speedy passage of the measure tomorrow.

Whatever is to be done in recasting the bill after the Senate gets through with it tomorrow will have to come when it goes before the Conference Committee of the two houses. If President Wilson insists on adhering to the original idea of a single food administrator, instead of a board of three, as provided for yesterday, his only opportunity will be to bring pressure upon the House and Senate conferees.

That the President is dissatisfied with the Senate action in discarding his one-man food administration scheme is known to Senate leaders, but the Senate vote cannot be recalled. That Herbert C. Hoover will not serve upon the three-man board is asserted by those in his confidence. President Wilson furthermore is reported on reliable authority to have assured Mr. Hoover that he would not ask him to accept anything except full, unrestricted power as food administrator.

If the President's idea is to be carried out, it is conceded that the Food Administration bill will have to be operated on when it reaches the joint conference next week. If it has to go through the House and back to the Senate for revision to conform to the President's desire as to the food administrator, it is believed that it will delay its final passage for two weeks, if not longer.

Many Amendments Remain.

The bill in its entirety will be taken up tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock for final vote. By that hour, under the general consent agreement reached two weeks ago, all amendments must be disposed of. At least twenty-five amendments bearing upon various phases of the measure have been put in during the last few days, while the Senate has debated the broad amendments of the bipartisan conference and of the Agricultural Committee. Only one of the bipartisan amendments was passed today—that pro-

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WILSON MOVES TO END SHIP ROW

Demands Action, but Hopes to Keep Both Goethals and Denman in Office.

FINAL CONFERENCE TODAY

Rumors of Resignations Denied and Goethals's Friends Think He Will Win on Most Points.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Reports that President Wilson had again given personal attention to the shipbuilding row gave strength tonight to the belief that an adjustment might soon be expected which would permit speeding up the commandeering and construction program.

William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, and Major Gen. Goethals will hold a final conference tomorrow morning, according to the present plan, to go over the matters on which they have differed. It is possible that they cannot agree, but there was a distinct feeling tonight that something of a definite nature would come of the meeting.

It was understood that General Goethals had been in touch with the President, and that Mr. Wilson had made it known to all concerned that further delay could not be countenanced. Later reports that General Goethals had resigned or intended to resign were denied on every hand.

Whatever may be the outcome of the personal row between General Goethals and Mr. Denman, the point that stood out today was that the Administration had come to a point where it was unwilling to permit personal feelings to delay ship construction. It is said to be the desire of the President to bring about that result without losing either General Goethals or Mr. Denman. Only the developments of the next few days can tell if that is possible.

It was understood here today that Mr. Denman and some of his followers on the Shipping Board were at work on a program which was in effect a modified form of that submitted by General Goethals in his letter of last Friday to Mr. Denman. Early in the afternoon it was reported that he never would agree to the Goethals program as first prepared, and that caused rumors that there was every likelihood of another clash within twenty-four hours. These were discouraged at the Shipping Board offices, where the statement was given out that satisfactory progress was being made. There was no statement of any kind from General Goethals. He did not attend any of the Shipping Board conferences either, but it is known he

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BAKER OPENS CEREMONIES

Blindfolded, He Takes "258" as First Number; One Blank Found.

SOLEMN SCENE IN CAPITOL

Army Officers, Congressmen, and Other Officials Watch the Huge Glass Bowl.

RIGID PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

Triple-Check System Employed and Numbers on Blackboard Are Photographed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In a room in the Senate Office Building the Government yesterday began the greatest lottery in history to select the men who will be called first in the drafting of an army to go to France.

At 2:18 o'clock, sixteen and a half hours after the first number was drawn, the lottery was completed. The 9,000th number was called out at midnight, and thereafter the drawing proceeded rapidly. At 1 o'clock the tellers reached the last thousand capsules. Serial No. 2 was drawn at exactly 2 o'clock, and the last capsule was opened eighteen minutes later.

The final number was 8,217, and it was the 10,499th number drawn. There should have been 10,500, but one capsule, the 10,004th, when opened contained only a blank without any figure on it.

For a while it was undecided whether to mark the 10,004th place "Blank" or to proceed as if there had been no blank and make notes of the fact. The latter course was followed.

The next number drawn after the blank was 5,699, and this received the 10,004th place. The tellers were instructed to note on their tally sheets that a blank had been drawn at this point.

It was hoped that it would turn out that one extra capsule had dropped in containing a blank. But this hope did not materialize. As the drawing closed with the 10,500th place designated as a blank, it will now be necessary to check up the entire list of numbers carefully to locate the number that should have been on the blank.

There were 10,500 capsules in the glass container when Secretary of War Baker drew out the first at 9:49 o'clock yesterday morning. As the Secretary, following a brief address on the dignity and solemnity of the occasion, drew 258 as the first number in all the registration districts throughout the country, a scene of unusual dramatic appeal came to its climax. Mr. Baker was blindfolded and led to the large glass jar. He reached within deliberately, held a capsule in plain view of a distinguished audience and said:

"I have drawn the first number."

The First Number.

A clerk assigned by the War Department opened the capsule and announced "258." An officer seated at the long table upon which were spread the tally sheets repeated the number, and another clerk walked to a large blackboard at the rear and wrote upon it the figures.

Simultaneously there came the clicking of moving picture cameras and the noise of the shutters in the "still picture" cameras. Dozens of newspaper correspondents, stationed at a long table, rustled copy paper and messengers darted toward waiting telegraph instruments which flashed the first result of the lattery to the country.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, likewise blindfolded, drew the second number. He was plainly nervous. His hand was guided at the top of the jar, which was fourteen inches in diameter.

"The second number is 2,522," said the announcer, and again there came the click of cameras, the rustle of copy paper, and the murmur of excited men and women who thronged the committee room.

Members of Congress and high officials of the army attended the start of the drawing. Eight numbers were drawn by officials before the ceremony became routine, with students from various universities acting as the blindfolded withdrawers of the fateful capsules.

Officials Start Drawing.

Chairman Dent of the House Committee on Military Affairs drew the third gelatin capsule from the jar. The number within was 9,613. In turn Senator Warren, Representative Kahn, the ranking Republican of the House Committee on Military Affairs; Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Acting Chief of Staff; Provost Marshal General Enoch H. Crowder, and Adjt. Gen McCain were blindfolded and led to the glass bowl.

A round of applause greeted the appearance of General Crowder, who had worked tirelessly for days perfecting the details of the nation-wide lottery. Adjt. Gen. McCain, too, was applauded by the newspaper correspondents and the

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CALLS MICHAELIS JUNKERS' CHAMPION

Lord Robert Cecil Says Speech Definitely Rejects No Annexations or Indemnities.

NEW PHRASE ON U-BOATS

Plan of "Starving England" Given Up—Sees No Danger from Submarines.

LONDON, July 20.—Commenting on the speech of the new German Chancellor Michaelis, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, said today:

"In the first place, it is a definite rejection of the formula of no annexations or indemnities. Secondly, the speech is a complete victory for the Junkers, a complete defeat for the democratic parties.

"To me it seems that the Chancellor was astonishingly frank. He makes it clear as crystal that the Germans intend to carry on the war with the same old objects, the same old methods. It is well for us of the Entente that we should know how the facts actually stand, and thus the speech undoubtedly will be of service. It is perhaps better to deal with a frank man like the new Chancellor than with Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, who always cast a veil of hypocrisy around what militarist Prussia really intended.

"One of the most startling passages in the speech is that dealing with the submarine war. Here is a complete change in attitude. The old position was that the U-boat war would starve out England—at various dates, which were altered from time to time. Now it is suddenly admitted that the starving of England is impossible.

"The new phrase is that the submarine war is to 'impair England's economic life,' a quite different terminology and a distinctly pleasant recognition of our contention that the idea of starving England is absurd.

"Perhaps you will permit a word of digression here while we are on the subject of U-boats. It is scarcely within my province to talk about the U-boat war situation, but I am sufficiently well informed to state definitely that as long as we deal with the submarine with proper energy and show proper self-control there is no danger to our cause from the submarine war. To you as an American I can only add that we need all the help we can have, and the more anti-U-boat help we get the quicker we shall obtain a decisive peace.

"To return to the Chancellor's speech. In essence it is nothing but the same old story—the same old falsehoods, such as the lie that the U-boat war was forced on Germany by the British blockade.

"In the matter of domestic reforms the Chancellor makes it clear that no changes will be allowed to interfere with the autocratic power. He shows in an astonishingly open way how the German autocrats despise the democrats, and indicates that they purpose to continue to treat the democrats with the same old hopeless contempt. Will the democrats continue to submit placidly, as they always have? Will Austria approve the Chancellor's speech? Those two questions I leave unanswered.

"I remarked a moment ago that the Chancellor had definitely rejected the formula of no annexations or indemnities. That is true, no matter how one interprets the formula, for there is nothing in the speech which binds Germany to give up any or all of the parts of France, Belgium, Serbia, and Russia which she possesses. She is entitled under this speech to hold anything which she thinks necessary to make secure for all time the frontiers of the German Empire,' while it is made clear that peace must be a peace of victorious Germany. The Chancellor also avoids the mention of indemnities, from which it may be assumed that he still is hopeful of extorting these from a defeated enemy."

TELLS GERMANS HOW THEY CAN GET PEACE

Must Retire Behind the Rhine and Conduct Negotiations There, Carson Says.

BELFAST, July 20.—Sir Edward Carson, Minister without portfolio in the British War Cabinet, in receiving the freedom of the city of Belfast today, made a speech in which he referred to the address before the German Reichstag of Imperial Chancellor Michaelis. He said that the speech did not differ much from previous speeches from the same quarter.

"No man longs for peace more than I," Sir Edward added, "and the nation longs for peace, but we never can agree to peace as long as Prussianism holds its head above water. If the Germans want peace we are prepared tomorrow to treat not with Prussianism but with the best of the German nation.

"As a preliminary to such treatment and as an earnest of their sincerity that they do not want to acquire territory, we tell them to come forward and offer to enter into negotiations, but making as a first condition that they shall retire behind the Rhine.

"When they have shown contrition for the wrongs and outrages they have committed on poor little Belgium, Northern France, and Serbia, and the other regions they have drenched needlessly with blood, then we, peace-loving people as we are, will willingly enter into negotiations to see what can be done for the salvation for evermore of the world and to release the world from the terrors of arms."

GERMAN POLICY UNCHANGED.

London Says Chancellor's Speech Means Anti-Peace Policy.

LONDON, Saturday, July 21.—The speech of the German Imperial Chancellor Michaelis is regarded as a war, not a peace, speech by all the morning newspapers in their editorials. The Morning Post says the speech confirms the impression that the new Chancellor was appointed not to make peace, but to continue war.

The Daily Mail considers that no such a clear and confident utterance has emanated from Germany since Bismarck's day and that all hopes of an early peace are knocked flatly and finally on the head.

The Daily Chronicle, taking the same view, attributes the Chancellor's complacent view of the military situation to the temporary paralysis of Russia. It says that his language suggests that German autocracy, at first shaken by the storm of the Russian revolution, is again rearing its proud head, and with the consciousness of renewed strength is challenging the whole democratic movement.

The Daily News only finds a slender hope in the fact that the language of Michaelis is less offensive than that of his predecessor.

"It will be rather difficult to detect in the performance any signs of such a change as would bring Germany closer to the orbit of the civilised nations or diminish the securities that Europe will require for her future behavior," says The Pall Mall Gazette. "Militarism is still the supreme force in the empire, and the advocates of parliamentarism are powerless to deflect its sway.

The Westminster Gazette sums up the speech in one sentence.

"Germany," says this newspaper, "relies on the submarine and on practically nothing else for any success she may get out of this war; the attitude of the Government meanwhile is to keep all doors open."

The Evening Standard declares:

"The meaning of the whole speech is that Pan-Germanism and reaction in domestic affairs prevailed over the hedging policy of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg. Dr. Michaelis uses sometimes the voice of the sly, politic Jacob, but the hand is the rough paw of the Prussian Esau. 'Durable peace' must have its foundation in the enslavement of the rest of mankind. We hope the Allies will lose no time in informing the German people that they will vainly look for peace on these terms or anything like them.

The Globe does not find comfort for "war weary Germany" in Dr. Michaelis's first speech, and it continues:

"The Americans will be glad to learn on the highest authority that they will vainly deceive themselves if they think that they can neither transport a considerable army to the theatre of war nor feed or munition such small numbers as they are able to send. The German fleet, it appears, is to put a fatal embargo upon their efforts. Admiral Beatty will understand, fervently does it will try. * * * The whole speech is a bold attempt to restore the waning confidence of the German people and make both belligerents and neutrals believe that Germany has a great deal more fight left in her than is actually the case."

FRENCH DERIDE MICHAELIS.

Say He Is Blustering and Trying to Please All Parties.

PARIS, July 20.—Important French newspapers do not find anything in the speech of Imperial Chancellor Michaelis upon which to build prospects for an early surrender by Germany.

"The début of the new Chancellor justifies completely," says the Journal des Débats, "those who have been thinking for some time that nothing appreciably novel could be expected from the German crisis. Michaelis has said all that he was able to say, and it is the same that von Bethmann Hollweg uttered without cessation."

The Débats considers the speech as at least having the merit of facilitating the task of the allied Governments, as they learn again the spirit of the German Government.

"Michaelis would establish, he pretends, a world peace based upon a durable reconciliation," says the Temps. "What hypocrisy, when he utters at the same time the classic formula of the pan Germans, that the frontiers of the empire shall be guaranteed forever. This guarantee of frontiers figured in the memorial that the six great economic associations of Germany addressed to von Bethmann Hollweg on May 20, 1915. It is under this pretext of guarantees that Verdun and Belfort would be annexed, without counting the maintenance of German dominion over Belgium and the occupied French territory 'about as far as the Somme.'

"The war continues. Germany wishes it."

The Matin says the program of Prussian militarism set forth by the Chancellor may be summarized in two words, "holdout" and "bluff," the most striking example of bluff being the disdain wherewith he affects to treat American intervention.

The Matin further points out that the occasion marked by innovation is likely to have great effect in the future. Parliament considered it impossible merely to accept the Government's declarations and itself formulated its own views on peace and war. Besides, sacred unity evidently no longer exists in the German Parliament; it is no longer a homogeneous force. It is, the paper says, divided on the essential question into a minority which approves the Crown's representative and a majority which maintains its own point of view without, however, daring as yet to impose it.

The Journal finds the difference between Von Bethmann Hollweg and Michaelis is that the former has for the last year been leaning more toward the Left and making certain concessions to Conservatives so as to keep his seat among them. The unlimited submarine warfare of Herr Michaelis, on the contrary, has been put in place by the militarists with orders to resist against weakness and to galvanize energies. He is thus obliged to risk a little bluster, trusting by a few tentative formulae to appease discontented parties.

The Figaro finds that the speech shows a comprehensible embarrassment in the face of a difficult and confused situation in German politics. It is an attempt to please all parties, and will no doubt end as might be expected by satisfying none. It is also plain, says the Figaro, that Germany does not intend to state plainly her war objects. She does not offer peace, and if she declares she does not desire conquest her understanding and guarantees seem to differ so little therefrom that the situation remains as equivocal as ever.

BERLIN COMMENTS ON SPEECH.

Michaelis Is Believed to be Adopting Middle-of-the-Road Policy.

BERLIN, July 20, (via London.)—Yesterday's speech by Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial Chancellor, before the Reichstag is interpreted as an indication that he is for the present steering a middle-of-the-road course.

The speech may be said hardly to have aroused pronounced enthusiasm. The new Chancellor, upon the tribune, does not present the heroic figure that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg presented. Furthermore, he did not reveal himself as an equally impressive speaker, in this speech at least.

COPENHAGEN, July 20.—The Berlin morning newspapers in their comment on the address of Chancellor Michaelis are divided in opinion. The Vorwärts says Dr. Michaelis has not accepted the facts of the situation nor the Reichstag peace program and gives his impression of the war cautiously.

Germania says Dr. Michaelis stands where Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg ended his attempts to follow the middle course, which was further toward the Left than before was customary in Germany.

The Morgen Post holds that Thursday brought, in addition to various positive advantages, the certitude that the development of the country's political life was going forward and upward.

In the Berliner Tageblatt Conrad Haussmann, a Reichstag member, writes that the session resulted in a "sweeping parliamentay success." The Boersen-Courier considers that the session showed that the will of the sovereign and that of the people, as expressed in the resolution adopted, largely coincide.

The Tageszeitung says that Dr. Michaelis's words sound good, but that it is necessary to wait and see whither he directs his course.

The Deutsche Zeitung is glad that the Government is again in the hands of a man "who is determined to govern, not drift."

The Vossische Zeitung says Dr. Michaelis lacks diplomatic ability.

The Tägliche Rundschau, while pessimistic concerning the speech, says that the position of Dr. Michaelis is more difficult than that of any of his predecessors.

The delay of the Chancellor in instituting Cabinet changes has caused some unfavorable sentiment to develop in the Reichstag. His course is interpreted as a move to prevent any parliamentary criticism of or controversy over the new appointments by deferring announcement of them until the Reichstag is no longer in session.

DOUBTS ATTITUDE ON REFORMS

Danish Paper Says Chancellor's Promises Are Ambiguous.

COPENHAGEN, July 20.—The Danish newspaper Politiken says that the speech of Chancellor Michaelis is no advance over the last utterance of former Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, and shows that the Reichstag formula of peace without annexations and indemnities is capable of various interpretations.

"His phrase about the necessity of safeguarding Germany's frontiers—the old Pan-German slogan—probably was as acceptable to the Conservative side of the House," the Politiken adds, "as his words that peace would be based on an understanding were to the Centre and Left. The speech leaves his attitude on internal reforms uncertain. His reference to parliamentarism can be paraphrased as 'Hurrah for popular representation, provided you leave me in power.'"

MICHAELIS CLAIMS GERMANY'S RIGHT

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would do everything in his power to advance that cause, but he must insist that the Crown's right to make appointments be not abrogated. For once his voice rose as he pronounced the words: "The Constitutional rights of the head of the Empire must not be endangered, and I am not willing to permit any one to take the reins out of my hands."

There were a few isolated derisive remarks from the extreme Left at this juncture, but the Socialists proper, who may be regarded as the principal champions of parliamentarization, remained silent, while the Right gave a few cheers.

Once more the Chancellor reverted to conditions on the frontier and the general situation. He drew from his pocket a telegram addressed to him by Field Marshal von Hindenburg announcing the successful piercing of the Russian lines under the personal leadership of Field Marshal Prince Leopold of Bavaria. There was enthusiastic applause for a minute. Then the Chancellor said that the enemy was visibly weakening on the west front because, thanks to the U-boat war, his supplies were decreasing from day to day. The prophets who told the people that the U-boats would finish the war in a certain month had done the country a bad service, but there was no doubt that the submarines were doing much more than had been expected of them, and Germany might be assured that a victorious end was not very far off. Until the enemy would come forward and submit peace propositions acceptable to Germany, and in accord with the tenor of the conditions previously mentioned, there was nothing left for Germany but to continue the sanguinary war as long as the enemy desired.

The new Chancellor sat down amid the cheers of the whole House and drained a small glass of water that had been standing in front of him. He had spoken exactly forty minutes.

Peace Resolution Is Read.

After some more routine work and while the Chancellor was receiving congratulations from many, Deputy Fehrenbach mounted the orator's cathedra and at the instance of the Centrist, Progressive, and Socialist Parties began to read the famous resolution for peace without annexation. Fehrenbach, in seconding the resolution, pleaded that everything be done to end the awful slaughter. He did not expect the Government to make another offer of peace to the enemy, nor did his party wish in any way to tie the Government's hands or interfere with the emissaries who would discuss conditions when the time arrived. This resolution, he said, should be considered merely as an honest expression of the readiness of an overwhelming majority of the German people for a peace of reconciliation without annexation and compensation.

One must despair of humanity, Fehrenbach said, if the people in enemy countries did not recognize the note of honesty in this resolution. If the enemy should scorn again this manifestation for peace, then, of course, the slaughter must continue until the Entente group tired of sacrificing their nations.

Fehrenbach also pleaded for immediate ballot reform. Regarding parliamentarization, he said his party was of the opinion that the rights of the Crown ought not to be abrogated or even curtailed, but it was certainly in favor of closer co-operation between the Reichstag and the Government. While the party did not demand that all the Ministers be appointed from the ranks of the House, he thought at least some ought to be selected thus.

At this point some one on the Right shouted "Erzberger," the name of the Centrist member whose attacks in the Reichstag's main committee are supposed to have prepared the ground for Bethmann Hollweg's downfall. When Fehrenbach devoted a few words to the causes that probably led to the former Chancellor's fall the cries of "Erzberger" were repeated by the Right, and there was much laughter until from the Centre came a gruff shout for order and more seriousness.

Scheidemann Is Satisfied.

The next speaker was the Socialist, Philip Scheidemann, who said his party for the present was contented with the Chancellor's attitude toward various political questions, even if the Chancellor so far could not agree with the party on parliamentarization. His party, he said, would vote for the new war loan.

Several National Liberal members spoke against the peace resolution, as did also Count Westarp, who introduced a new resolution expressing the peace ideas of the Pan Germans and pleaded that it be adopted as a substitute.

After him spoke Deputy Haase, extreme Socialist. His party, he said, was against the peace resolution, against the Pan German resolution, against the kind of ballot reform offered in the decree of July 11, and against parliamentarization as outlined by Scheidemann. Haase spoke until late at night, while other members of the Reichstag anxiously pressed for a roll call on the peace resolution in order to register their votes and go home.

RESOLUTION ON PEACE PASSES BY 214 TO 116

Reichstag Debate Shows Strength of Opposition to Annexations and Indemnities.

COPENHAGEN, July 20.—The Reichstag peace resolution, which was submitted to that body yesterday by Deputy Fehrenbach, Centrist, in the name of the Centre, Radicals, and Socialists, after Chancellor Michaelis had concluded his address, was adopted by a vote of 214 to 116, with 17 not voting.

Herr Fehrenbach, in opening debate on the resolution, said it should not be interpreted as a sign of weakness. As for Parliamentarism, he declared the Centre wished to preserve the rights of the Federated States and the Emperor.

"If some enemy voices explain the resolution as a sign of weakness," he said, "we shall prove that we are ready to fight and capable of achieving victory. Our military situation makes any such misunderstanding impossible, and we therefore make this peace demonstration.

"If the hand which the German Parliament extends to the enemy is refused our armies will achieve even greater and more heroic deeds. Then we will show the world that the German people is unconquerable in its unity."

Count von Westarp, Conservative, extended a welcome to the new Chancellor, and expressed the sincere wish that he would succeed in conducting the affairs of the empire with good results in the serious and difficult situation of the country.

"The desire of our enemies to annihilate us has not yet been broken," he said. "They still regard as a sign of weakness all proofs of our willingness to make peace. The foreign press is saying that the proposed peace resolution is calculated to stiffen the courage of our enemies and prolong the war. We therefore regret this resolution, which is not conducive to strengthening the will and firm trust of the army and the nation.

"We shall not obtain peace by means of resolutions and by moral exhortations to certain of our enemies such as we have heard today. The solution is to be found on another field. The heroic actions of our troops will achieve complete victory. Territories the size of the German Empire have been conquered by the blood of our brothers and sons. Against the wall standing far in hostile countries the attack of a whole world of enemies will be broken, as it has been hitherto."

The Socialist Plea.

Philipp Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, expressed approval of the remarks of the Chancellor in regard to peace. He said that if a resolution similar to the peace resolution adopted by the Reichstag were introduced in the House of Commons and if a similar reply were made by the British Premier, peace negotiations could begin tomorrow. The Socialist opposition to the Chancellor, Herr Scheidemann said, was political and not personal, as in the case of the other parties. He continued:

"The slanderous assertion that there was a panic in the Reichstag, made on account of the holding of the Main Committee meetings, is a lie. Nothing was said at those meetings which has not been said in the Reichstag. We oppose the submarine war, as we regard it as doing more harm than good. We are no more able than are our enemies to bring the war to a conclusion by military means, but, despite the three years of war, we stand unbroken, far in the enemies' land, and in defense we are invincible.

"The resolution under discussion has long been the common property of the people. I wish other people would understand that we are not aiming at the acquisition of foreign property, and that we are ready for a righteous peace, secured by international legal guarantees, if the enemy is unwilling to accept such a peace we shall continue to fight it."

Herr Scheidemann referred to the Chancellor's words in regard to franchise reform.

"The Chancellor must free us from the three-class franchise," he continued. "Prussian electoral reform must come this Autumn. We demand deliverance of the press from the censorship and the liberation of political offenders."

The Radical Attitude.

Friedrich von Payer, Radical, approved the statement on peace made by Chancellor Michaelis. He expressed the confidence of the Radicals that the Chancellor would conduct the internal and foreign policy on proper lines. Deputy von Payer regretted the departure from office of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, but said he was confident that Chancellor Michaelis would "regard a peace of reconciliation better than a prolongation of the war at any price."

Herr von Payer said the resolution introduced in the Reichstag was not a peace offer, but a well-thought-out declaration approved by the Commander in Chief, by the Government and by the Reichstag majority, the members of which agreed with the main object of the war. The introduction of a Parliamentary system for the direction of the empire, he said, must receive most serious consideration. The summoning of experienced party leaders to participate in the administration was a policy which promised good results and he was glad the Chancellor was inclined to follow it.

Prince Heinrich von Schoenaich-Carolath said that the National Liberals were unanimous in opposing the resolution. They denied, he said, that the present situation called for a formal decision of the Reichstag, as every decision by it was distorted by Germany's enemies, as was the case with the peace offer in December, 1916. Prince von Schoenaich-Carolath added that passion for conquest was not driving Germany to continue the war, and concluded by saying that the German people looked forward with perfect confidence.

Demands Peace and a Republic.

Hugo Haase, leader of the Socialist minority in the chamber, demanded immediate peace and the creation of a social republic.

Herr Seyde, a Pole, declined to vote on the resolution, saying that it failed to mention Poland's claim to control its own destinies.

After adopting the resolution the Reichstag voted without discussion the third reading of the bill providing for a war credit of 15,000,000,000 marks. The minority against the measure was made up of independent Socialists.

The Peace Resolution.

The peace resolution of the majority bloc in the Reichstag, as given in the Tageblatt of Berlin last week, is as follows:

"As on Aug. 4, 1914, so on the threshold of the fourth year of the war, the German people stand upon the assurance of the speech from the Throne—'we are driven by no lust of conquest.' Germany took up arms in defense of its liberty and independence and for the integrity of its territories. The Reichstag labors for peace and a mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations. Forced acquisitions of territory and political, economic, and financial violations are incompatible with such a peace.

"The Reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade and the stirring up of enmity among the peoples after the war. The freedom of the seas must be assured. Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples.

"The Reichstag will energetically promote the creation of international juridical organizations. So long, however, as the enemy Governments do not accept such a peace, so long as they threaten Germany and her allies with conquest and violation, the German people will stand together as one man, hold out unshaken, and fight until the rights of Germany and its allies to life and development are secured. The German nation united is unconquerable.

"The Reichstag knows that in this announcement it is at one with the men who are defending the Fatherland; in the heroic struggles they are sure of the undying thanks of the whole people."

SPEECH OF THE CHANCELLOR.

Willing to Negotiate for Peace on Basis of German Success.

COPENHAGEN, July 20.—The following report has been received here of Chancellor Michaelis's speech in the Reichstag yesterday:

"Although English statesmen knew, as shown by their Blue Book, that Russian mobilization must lead to war with Germany, they addressed not a word of warning to Russia against military measures, while my predecessor, in instructions July 29, 1914, to the Ambassador at Vienna directed him to say that we willingly fulfill our duty to an ally, but must refuse to permit ourselves to be involved in a world war through Austria-Hungary disregarding our counsels. The man who wishes to kindle a world war does not write like this. It was the utterance of a man who was laboring hard had labored for peace to the utmost.

"The concentration of the Russian Army compelled Germany to seize the sword. There was no choice left to us, and what is true of the war itself is true also of our weapons, particularly the submarine. We deny the accusation that the submarine warfare is contrary to international law and violates the rights of humanity. [Applause.]

"England forced this weapon into our hands through an illegal blockade. England prevented neutral trade with Germany and proclaimed a war of starvation. Our faint hope that America, at the head of the neutrals, would check English illegality, was vain, and the final attempt we made by an honorably intended peace offer to avoid the last extremity failed.

"Then Germany had to choose this last measure as a countermeasure of self-defense. Now also it must carry it through for the purpose of shortening the war. [Applause.] The submarine war is accomplishing all and more than all it is expected to accomplish. False reports which found their way into the press as a result of a secret session of the Reichstag evoked for a time a certain feeling of disappointment, which ended at a particular time. They did the Fatherland no service.

Says War Cripples Britain.

"I declare, in fact, that the submarine accomplishes in the destruction of enemy tonnage what it should. It impairs England's economic life and the conduct of the war month to month in a growing degree, so that it will not be possible to oppose the necessity for peace much longer. We can look forward to the further labors of the brave submarine with complete confidence. [Hearty applause.]

"I desire to send home greetings to our troops on all fronts, land, sea, air, and undersea. What our troops, under the leadership of great commanders, have accomplished in three years is unprecedented in the world's history. Our thoughts also turn to our true allies, a brothership in arms which, cemented and tested in heated battling, will not be dissolved. Germany will hold fast in faithful alliance to its treaties and agreements.

"It is reported from the supreme army command that the military situation is very good. The great Anglo-French Spring offensive in the West has been shattered by our armies, which show their unbroken power and superior ability.

"In the East, in consequence of the confusion in Russia, the attack of Russian millions did not materialise and there is comparative calm. Only after false reports and incitement by Russia's allies had stirred the Russian soldiers did the present offensive develop. Its goal was Lemberg and Drohobycz. General Brusiloff, with all his enormous sacrifices, has gained only a slight advantage. Half an hour ago I received the following telegram from the Field Marshal: 'Provoked by the Russian offensive in Galicia, a strong attack was inaugurated there today under the personal leadership of Prince Leopold of Bavaria. The Germans, supported by the Austro-Hungarian troops, broke through the Russian positions near Glocziw.' General Brusiloff's gains, therefore, have been equalized.

"Greece was forced by violence to enter the war against us. Our common front with the brave Bulgarians stands firm.

"Italy, even through the eleventh Isonzo battle against our war-tried Austro-Hungarian brothers, will not be able to attain the goal of its breach of faith—the possession of Trieste.

"We look without serious concern upon the optimistic sentiment in the Entente countries caused by America's intervention. [Applause.] It is easy to reckon how much tonnage is necessary to transport an army from America to Europe, how much tonnage is required to feed such an army. France and England are scarcely able to feed and supply their own armies without influencing the economic situation still further. After our previous success we shall be able to master this situation also through our fleet, particularly the submarines. That is our firm conviction and assurance. We and our allies, therefore, can look forward to any further development of military events with calm security. [Applause.]

"The season of the year has seen a pause to the fighting in the Caucasus, Persia and Palestine. When it is resumed the enemy will find the Turkish Army newly equipped and full of confidence.

Peace Only as Victors.

"The burning question in our hearts, however, is how much longer the war is to last. With this I come to a matter which stands in the centre of all our interest and all our proceedings today. Germany did not desire the war in order to make violent conquests, and, therefore, will not continue the war a day longer merely for the sake of such conquests, if it could obtain an honorable peace.

"The Germans wish to conclude peace as combatants who have successfully accomplished their purpose and proved themselves invincible first. A condition of peace is the inviolability of Germany's territory. No parley is possible with the enemy demanding the cession of German soil.

"We must, by means of understanding and in a spirit of give and take, guarantee conditions of the existence of the German Empire upon the continent and overseas."

Dr. Michaelis's words on this point require a careful reading and are capable of various interpretations other than a surface one. His German indicates a willingness to make peace only as victors and in his use of the words "understanding" and "give and take" (the German words verständigung und ausgleich) he revives the Bethmannic ideas of readjustment of the frontiers and colonial possessions by bargaining rather than the restoration of the status quo. Peace, he said, must offer the foundation of a lasting reconciliation of nations. Loud cheers greeted this statement.

"We must," he continued, "as expressed in your resolution, prevent nations from being plunged into further misery through economic blockades and provide a safeguard that the league in arms of our opponents does not develop into an economic offensive alliance against us.

"These aims may be attained within the limits of your resolution as I interpret it. [Cheers.] We cannot again offer peace. We have loyally stretched out our hands once. It met no response, but with the entire nation and the army and its leaders in accord with this declaration the Government feels that, if our enemies abandon their lust for conquest and violation and a subjugation and wish to enter into negotiations, we shall listen honestly and readily to what they have to say to us. Until then we must hold out calmly and patiently.

Admits Want in Germany.

"The present time is, in regard to food conditions, the most severe we have experienced, and the month of July has been the worst. Drought has caused delay and want exists in many cases, but I can declare with glad confidence that relief will shortly set in, and the population can then be supplied more adequately.

"Nothing can yet be said about the harvest, but the fact is already established that the harvest of potatoes will be better than is believed. Straw is, indeed, short, but the development of the kernels is excellent, and we shall, as in 1915, reckon upon an average harvest. In wide regions of the empire rain has fallen and everywhere in time enough to bring potatoes. We hope for a good potato crop.

"If we utilise the increase from Rumania and other occupied territories carefully the shortage of fodder with which we should otherwise be confronted will be overcome. It has been proved in these three war years, even in the case of a bad harvest, as in 1916, that Germany cannot be starved out at all.

"With rigid appropriation, limited rationing, and an adequate supply we have an inestimable advantage over England. A painful experience in wide areas has shown that, on account of war conditions, relations between the town and country populations become a source of trouble. Enlightenment here is an absolute necessity.

"Urban populations must appreciate the great difficulties under which agriculture suffers through war conditions. On the other hand the country population must be made to understand thoroughly how important industry in great cities has been and is. If that is done a rapprochement will follow and each will do for others what he can and what is his duty. The successful experiment of transferring hundreds of thousands of city children to the country may perhaps build the bridge, but we must take pains in every way to see that this conflict of views is moderated, alleviated and ended.

Discusses Parliamentarization.

"You cannot expect me, as I have been in office only five days, to express my views today exhaustively and finally on the pending questions of internal policy. It goes without saying that I stand upon the ground of the imperial rescript of July 11 concerning the franchise in Prussia. I consider it advantageous and necessary that closer touch should be established between the great parties and the Government. I am ready, so far as this is possible without impairing the federal character and constitutional basis of the empire, to do everything possible to impart to this co-operation more life and efficiency.

"I also consider it desirable that the relations of confidence between Parliament and the Government should be made closer by calling to the leading executive positions men who, in addition to their conciliatory character, possess the confidence of the great parties in the popular representative body. All this is, of course, possible only on the assumption that the other side recognizes that the constitutional right of the imperial administration to conduct our policy must not be narrowed. I am not willing to permit the conduct of affairs to be taken from my hands. We are sailing through a wildly tossing sea, in a dangerous channel, but our destination shines out before our eyes.

"What we long to attain is a new and splendid Germany, not a Germany which wishes, as our enemies believe, to terrorize the world with her armed might; no, the morally purified, God-fearing, loyal, peaceful, and mighty Germany which we all love. For this Germany we shall fight and endure. For this Germany we and our brothers out there will bleed and die. For this Germany we shall fight our way through, despite all force."

U-BOATS "HIT WAR INDUSTRY."

Ludendorff Tells Reichstag Members Allies' Supplies Decrease.

AMSTERDAM, July 20.—General von Ludendorff, the German Quartermaster General, in discussing the military situation for the benefit of the members of the Reichstag, according to a semi-official telegram received from Berlin, said:

"In starting the submarine warfare the supreme army command was guided by a desire to hit the enemy's war industry, especially the production of ammunition. Through the submarine warfare our armies in the west were greatly relieved, and the enemy's production of ammunition having decreased thus, our U-boats fulfilled their task. The cooperation of the army and the navy proved to be perfect.

"The supreme army command expects the submarine warfare to break England's ability to prepare for war by lessening her tonnage. Fulfillment of this wish will come despite America and with it the end of the world war and peace which is desired by the supreme army command."

SAYS MICHAELIS DIDN'T BOAST.

Staats-Zeitung Cites U-Boats' Record as Justifying Confidence.

In an editorial on the Imperial Chancellor's speech to the Reichstag the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung said yesterday evening:

"Germany doesn't want to continue the war a moment longer, Chancellor Michaelis declared in the Reichstag, if her enemies are ready for an honorable peace; and this despite the opinion shared by all the German leaders that Germany has, in her submarines, a weapon in which she is justified in placing the greatest confidence. Still more, Germany expects with the greatest possible certainty that the final victory will be won by her submarines.

"Thanks, if we may speak of chance, so willed it that THE TIMES of this city on the day that the German Chancellor made his maiden speech came forward with 'revelations' intended to prove that the Allies could not reckon upon having victory perch upon their banners in case they should not succeed in making good the actually enormous losses in ship tonnage. Consequently, it would hardly do to reproach the Chancellor with the charge that his words were mere boastings, and that he was endeavoring to inspire the German people with a fresh courage and to revive their hopes."

THINK MICHAELIS STOP GAP.

Italians Look for Hindenburg's Dictatorship Soon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 20.—"I wonder whether Michaelis merely represents a transition leading to Hindenburg's dictatorship," today said a prominent statesman here who occupied an important position in a former Cabinet.

Indirect private reports received from Germany show that everything there tends to concentrate the last desperate efforts in the hands of the military. This is taken as evidence that resources have reached the extreme limit, and that unless the war party achieves quickly some striking success, most serious internal complications are inevitable.

STORY OF REWARD FOR KAISER'S DEATH

Americans Reported to Have Been Shot Were Millionaire's Agents, Amsterdam Hears.

AMSTERDAM, July 20.—An attempt on Emperor William's life by two Americans was reported today by a person who states that he knows the circumstances.

According to his story, two men managed to get near the Emperor at Great Headquarters on July 3, before the Emperor went to Vienna. The men were seized by detectives, the tale goes, and were found to be in possession of revolvers. It is said these men, both Americans, had received promise of a large reward by an American millionaire for killing the Emperor, and that they were shot twenty-four hours after their arrest.

No names or further particulars are available, and the story has not been confirmed.

The foregoing is an elaboration of a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam last night, which said the story must be treated with necessary reserve.

RUSSIA WELCOMES AMERICAN TRADE

Head of Joint Chamber of Commerce in Petrograd Points to Opportunities After War.

SEES NO SEPARATE PEACE

C. H. Boynton Warns Concession Seekers That New Republic Seeks Only Legitimate Business.

Because of the lack of shipping there is little or no prospect of American manufacturers building up big business in Russia during the war, but under the new democratic Government's revision of trade laws there will be after the war a wonderful opportunity for all branches of American business, barring the seeker of concessions, according to C. H. Boynton, President of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce of this city, who is now in Petrograd. Incidentally to the business outlook, he says in a report he has sent to the Chamber that there is as little prospect of Russia's making a separate peace with Germany as of the United States taking that step.

"The commercial and business opportunities lie in every branch of industry and trade, just as much as confronted the United States a hundred years ago," says Mr. Boynton in his report on conditions in Russia. "War has created a scarcity of labor, and the war's necessities practically monopolize transportation facilities. Thus immediate industrial operations would encounter almost insurmountable obstacles, and heavy financial commitments for new enterprises would not be justifiable at this time.

"Merchants everywhere seek American goods, and orders are the easiest of things to secure, but deliveries are impossible, except for such goods as the Government permits for the requirements of the war. There is a world's shortage of tonnage, and no private enterprise or opportunity can be permitted to occupy one yard of space that energetic prosecution of the war requires. Russia has few ports, and the full transportation facilities from them are more than necessary for handling absolutely essential freight. In refusing to permit private enterprises to hinder the war's requirements Americans must recognize that Russia is taking a proper step to assist her allies to win the essential victory. To this end all else must temporarily be subjected.

Russia in Strong Hands.

"This condition is likely to continue as long as the war lasts, but, on the other hand, American capital and merchants interested in the Russian field should not lose a moment's time in having their representatives in this field studying its possibilities, creating organization, making business connections, learning where the opportunity in their particular lines lie, informing themselves of the requirements of the Russian trade in all its details, obtaining knowledge of the people and their language, in order to facilitate negotiations and thereby equip themselves for the huge commercial business which is certain to be coincident with the close of the war. Those who neglect to take advantage of the present for these preliminary steps will find that when the war is ended others who have done so will have a decided advantage, and the field will be occupied by these while those who are geographically nearer Russian markets.

"The new Government is redrafting laws relating to finance, trade, and industry in such a way as to facilitate the rapid economic development of Russia, and allow broad expansion of her commercial and industrial life. Russia opens her doors to serious business men, whose object is not traffic in concessions, but actual development and production; and for such her terms are sure to be liberal."

In analyzing the political situation and arguing that Russia is in strong hands, Mr. Boynton says:

"The self-restraint and moderation shown by the entire nation are the best tribute to its sobriety, solidarity, and reasonableness and the best promise of what the future has in store. The Russian people are naturally home-loving, and of peaceful disposition. They are neither arrogant nor quarrelsome. Agitators may temporarily cloud their point of view by misrepresentation and selfish design, but just as certainly they will return to their normal psychology.

"To understand the recent demonstration, which on its surface looked menacing and grave, it must be kept in mind that in Russia such demonstrations are the only means by which public opinion can find expression. There has been no suffrage and therefore the ballot was represented by so-called demonstrations. Whatever further occurrences of this sort take place must be so interpreted. On the day of the 21st, when the Government took its position and against the extremists, it was possible to see in these demonstrations the quick return in public sentiment. Within two hours after the anti-Government parade passed up the Nevsky, the streets were filled with cheering supporters of the Government, the effort of the extremists to create disorders was quickly overthrown, not by armed force, but by the force of public opinion. The Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies denied responsibility for the agitation, and investigation proved that the whole movement came from agitators with ulterior motives.

Found Disorders Purely Local.

"The result has been wholesome and a decided strengthening of the Government's position. It should not be overlooked that these disorders were local, and that the nation at large, so enormous in territory, quietly pursued its ordinary vocations. Since that day there has not been the slightest disturbance or demonstration anywhere. A recent meeting of the Governors representing nearly all European Russia showed that the nation at large supported the provisional government.

"The future will hold other occasions when superficial appearances will seem alarming, but the real situation will be in the hands of a Ministry which, even the most critical acknowledge, is composed of the best Russia can offer. These men are working patriotically to the limit of their physical abilities to bring modern progressive methods into Government machinery that had become rusty and ineffective. It will take time to reorganize the Government's policies and executive administration, but the men who are burdening themselves with the task are certain to realize the fruits of their labors before many months.

"America occupies a fortunate position in relation to the people of this nation, who have been sentimentally touched by the evidence of American friendship and our quick recognition of the new Government. President Wilson's address to Congress, in which he set forth America's attitude toward the war has been recognized as practically expressing the same views as are held by the Provisional Government, and Tzeretelli, who is one of the leaders of the Left, emphatically denied to the Duma that this party was considering separate peace, and stated that it was an outrage against patriotic men to attempt to place upon them the burden of such a position. The Embassy and Consulate officials are in close touch with the new Government, and everywhere Americans receive the most courteous and cordial attention.

"Wherever separate peace has been mentioned, it has been howled down with indignation, and, unless my judgment is entirely astray, Russia, as today constituted, is as little likely to make a separate peace as is the United States."

INTERESTED IN BERNSTORFF

Washington Considers He Has Chance to be Foreign Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—There is considerable interest here in the fortunes of Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to Washington. Until Dr. Zimmermann's successor as Secretary for Foreign Affairs is appointed Count von Bernstorff, according to the view in Washington, will be in the running for the job.

When former Foreign Minister von Jagow was compelled to give up the office von Bernstorff's name was mentioned in connection with it. The Count, who was then in Washington, disclaimed any desire to have the position. He said he regarded it as the most undesirable post in the German Government, one to which practically all the blame attached and which never received credit.

The appointment of von Bernstorff would be admittedly confusing

EXPLAINS LOCATION OF CAMPS IN SOUTH

Baker Writes Senator Weeks of Need for Winter Quarters for Our Troops.

QUESTION OF ECONOMY, TOO

Building of Cantonments and Procuring of Tonnage to Carry Soldiers Involved.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In a letter to Senator Weeks of Massachusetts today Secretary Baker gave the War Department's reasons for choosing the South as the training ground for the National Guard. The letter was in response to an inquiry from Senator Weeks.

Mr. Baker pointed out that the inability to get sufficient tonnage for the transport of troops abroad before Winter sets in made it necessary to send the National Guard to a climate where they might have out-of-door training in the early Winter months. Before the Winter ends, he said, he expected that all the National Guard would be on the way to France. The letter follows:

"It is intended to send the National Guard, or such units thereof as are properly equipped and trained, to join the American expeditionary force in France before the additional forces authorized by the Selective Draft act, now called the National Army, can be sent. When the plans for mobilizing those two forces were drawn it was not known how soon the National Army could be assembled under the draft. The National Guard having already in its possession some equipment, and having, after several months' service on the border, received a certain measure of training, it was believed that that force could be more promptly dispatched to France than the National Army, which at the time the plans were approved had not been authorized by Congress.

Tonnage for Transportation.

"Plans for the dispatch of our forces to France depend not only on their training and equipment, but also upon the advisability of sufficient tonnage for transportation. Had it been possible to procure, before Winter, transportation to France for the National Guard of all States in the North, it is quite possible that my advisers would have recommended that the National Guard be placed in cantonments in the North. Had such a plan been proposed and given effect, and tonnage been sufficient, the approach of Winter would have found the National Guard in a climate where out-of-door training would have been impracticable.

"It would then have been necessary, after considerable expenditure for the construction of cantonments, to transport them to the South, build new cantonments, and possibly return them to a Northern harbor for embarkation. Hence it was decided to construct cantonment shelter for the National Guard in the South.

"After sites had been selected for many of the divisions of the National Guard and the National Army it was reported by the officer in charge of cantonment construction that, due to the price of material, the sum of money appropriated for cantonment construction would be sufficient for only about half the number (32) of cantonments planned. It was also reported that the construction of half the number of cantonments could be completed by Sept. 1, 1917, but not by July, the month in which it had been planned to call the National Guard into military service. This month was selected because, due to the lack of clothing and other equipment, it was believed impracticable to complete the equipment of the regular army, with all its increments, before July, and it was not desirable to call the National Guard before it was possible to supply the necessary equipment.

Put Militiamen in Tents.

"Because of the impracticability of constructing thirty-two cantonments with the funds appropriated it was decided, as the National Guard had then in its possession a certain amount of tentage, and the War Department could reasonably hope to supply the necessary complement by the end of July, to place the National Guard under canvas in order that their training might not be longer delayed, and to confine the cantonment construction to the sites selected in various divisional areas for the National Army.

"You correctly assume that it hoped to send the National Guard to France within a reasonable time, but it is manifestly impracticable, with the limited tonnage available, to transport all the National Guard of the Northern States to France before cold weather, even if the dispatch of the division of the regular army be postponed for that purpose.

"If the National Guard of the New England division should be camped in New England considerable expenditure will be necessary at the site selected. On the approach of cold weather it will be necessary to transport them to the South and to spend an equal amount on the construction of a camp there. In the sites which have been selected, training of the National Guard may be continued throughout the Winter. During the Winter, if not before, it is hoped that sufficient tonnage will be available for the dispatch of most of the National Guard to France, namely, those divisions properly equipped and trained for service in war.

"I can assure you that every step taken by the War Department for the organization and training of all our military forces has been prompted solely by the desire to further the prosecution of the war in such a manner as to effect the best results. It is impossible to foresee what difficulties may arise in the future, but the present plans of the War Department are so framed as to provide for the training of each portion of the army as soon as the equipment can be furnished, and to dispatch each portion of the army to France as soon as it is trained and equipped and tonnage becomes available."

MITCHEL REVIEWS TROOPS.

Mayor Sees Artillery and Students Drill at Plattsburg Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 20.—Mayor Mitchel of New York arrived at Plattsburg last night, having motored from Bretton Woods with Mrs. Mitchel, and was the guest of Colonel Merritt H. Smith at the camp of the First New York Field Artillery. He spent a part of the morning watching the students drill, and in the afternoon reviewed the artillery at Cliff Haven, two miles south of the training camp. Although the regiment includes 600 recruits, it made a creditable showing.

Mayor Mitchel then accompanied Colonel Wolff to the training camp headquarters and was a spectator at "retreat" at the first battalion parade which has been held at the camp this year. New York Companies 1, 2, and 3 made up the parading battalion, which was commanded by Major Carr, with Major Bozeman Bulger, U. S. R., as Adjutant.

Supplementing the seventeen students who leave tomorrow morning for the Ground Aviation School at Princeton, N. J., the following twenty-five men have been selected to leave Sunday for the Royal Flying School at Toronto, Ontario:

New England Regiment—F. H. Underhill, Company 4; Henry L. Stevens, J. S. Hunt, G. F. Davis, H. G. MacLure, G. E. Whitehouse, and Joan J. Curtin, Company 5; E. J. Scanlon, Company 7; L. I. Rice, Company 8; Roland A. Bush, J. D. Howard, and J. L. Ladd, Company 9, and F. I. Ordway, Troop I.

New York Regiment—R. A. Reese, 513 West 113th Street, New York, Company 3; W. A. Coleman, 615 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York, Company 4; P. De H. Reed, 17 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York, Company 5; C. I. McLean, 20 East Sixty-ninth Street, New York, Company 5; E. S. Lubbers, 4 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York, Company 6; J. M. Heyward, 4,260 Broadway, New York, Company 6; C. A. Rice, 23 West Eleventh Street, New York, Company 7; B. P. Morningstar, 301 West 108th Street, New York, Company 7; E. E. West, 853 West 115th Street, New York, Company 7; H. J. Forshay, 624 Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn, Company 7; J. C. Kennedy, 155 Forest Avenue, New York, Company 8; H. C. Smith, 1,835 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx, Company 9.

Following orders posted on company bulletin boards yesterday forbidding all members of the training camps from visiting Vermont without orders on account of infantile paralysis there, camp authorities refused to issue passes to men applying for permission to visit Grand Isle during the week end.

VINCENT TO ADDRESS CORPS

Rabbi Wise Also Will Speak at Madison Camp Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 20.—George E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, will deliver an address to the students at Madison Barracks on Sunday morning, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York will be the principal speaker at the evening services. Governor Whitman wired today that he would speak at the Y. M. C. A. services here Sunday morning, Aug. 5.

Some of the candidates have been delegated to practice with army rifles at the Stony Point rifle range tomorrow. Examinations for commissions as Second Lieutenants in the regular army are to be conducted Monday morning. Each camp is expected to furnish about sixty regular army Second Lieutenants.

The detachment of thirty men of the Second New York Field Artillery on duty at the camp moved from their barracks to their new camp south of the training grounds today. The guardsmen are living under tents, and seem to enjoy camping out much better than being housed in stuffy quarters.

The camp authorities learned today that the next series of reserve training camps is to be the last. The camp commander said that the War Department realized that in the draft there would be some excellent material for officers, and all new officers after the quota selected from the second reserve camps would come from the ranks of the national army.

Recommendations for reserve commissions are to be in the hands of the War Department on Aug. 1, according to Colonel Sample, and the commissions are expected to be returned to the camp Aug. 15.

NEW YORK ADDS 154 TO ITS ARMY QUOTA

State Needs 1,137 to Fill Its Complement of 18,226 for Regular Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—New York State yesterday enlisted 154 recruits for the regular army, leading all other States. Pennsylvania was next, with 87. To fill its quota New York must furnish 1,137 enlistments. Pennsylvania has exceeded its quota of 15,330 by 1,941.

The following table shows the enlistments in the regular army up to the close of recruiting offices yesterday:

	Obt'ned July 19.	Total to July 19.		Obt'ned July 19.	Total to July 19.
Alabama...	7	1,546	*Nebraska..	6	2,683
Arizona ..	3	209	*Nevada ..	4	752
Arkansas..	11	896	N. Hamp..	3	390
*California	50	5,355	*N. Jersey.	68	5,217
Colorado ..	15	1,507	New Mex..	2	245
Conn. ..	21	1,666	New York.	154	17,980
Delaware..	1	112	North Car.	8	1,135
Dist. of C.	3	351	North Dak.	6	544
Florida ..	7	1,272	Ohio	94	6,514
Georgia ..	23	3,748	Oklahoma..	15	1,964
*Idaho ..	15	840	*Oregon ..	10	2,470
*Illinois ..	70	13,025	*Penn. ..	87	17,271
*Indiana ..	37	7,559	Rhode Isl'd	3	601
Iowa	14	4,098	South Car.	23	889
Kansas ..	11	3,127	South Dak.	2	788
Kentucky..	18	2,660	Tennessee.	34	2,053
Louisiana..	1	1,565	Texas	26	5,365
Maine ..	5	1,491	*Utah	4	1,460
Maryland.	30	1,191	Vermont ..	1	94
*Mass. ..	73	9,741	Virginia ..	5	1,179
*Michigan..	52	6,717	Washing'n	22	1,850
Minnesota.	17	3,089	West Va..	3	1,494
Mississippi	4	1,033	Wisconsin.	13	1,657
Missouri ..	51	6,753	*Wyoming.	1	346
*Montana..	10	1,225			

*Quota filled.

Total quota, 183,890.
Total acceptances July 19, 1,140.
Total acceptances since April 1, 152,459.

WILSON MOVES TO END SHIP ROW

Continued from Page 1.

expected a request from Mr. Denman for the conference which was eventually set for tomorrow morning.

Of the Shipping Board situation it is said that Chairman Denman and Commissioner Brent are on one side of the fence and Commissioners Donald and Stevens on the other so far as the row is concerned, and that the fifth member, Commissioner White, while a follower of Mr. Denman in the past, is a bit uncertain on some of the matters now demanding attention.

Those who seemed sure tonight that General Goethals did not intend to resign were equally sure that while he might give some ground he would obtain most of the things for which he was fighting.

The cable dispatches to THE TIMES from London telling of the heavy toll taken by the submarines have served to concentrate attention on the ship controversy more than any other incident in many days.

OUR SHIPPING POLICY SECRET.

Inventory of World's Tonnage for Our Allies Being Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—This Government has a definite plan for meeting the shipping needs of our allies, but the details are being kept secret. It was disclosed today that one of the very first steps is the taking of an inventory of the world's present and prospective tonnage available for allied uses.

The Japanese Government has been requested by the United States to furnish it with exact figures revealing the amount of Japanese tonnage constructed and of the amount building, together with the approximate dates when the vessels under construction will be completed. Similar information furnished by Great Britain and France respecting the tonnage of those countries and statistics showing Norway's shipping resources are said to be in the hands of this Government.

Japan has promised to furnish the figures. It was predicted today that they would be considerably larger than has been supposed. Every shipbuilding plant in Japan has been working overtime for more than a year, and new yards have been established.

The Tokio Government already has inquired the attitude of the United States toward the exportation of steel from this country to Japan, and has received a favorable answer. This Government says it considers Japan as one of its associates in the world war, and Japan will be specially favored, as are the European allies. Japan, it is pointed out, is very largely dependent upon the United States for steel, and should her supply from this country be abridged it would seriously affect her merchant shipbuilding program.

Diminution of Japan's steel and iron imports would also have a baneful effect on Russia, it was asserted, as Japan is the principal supplier of munitions to Russia, and if confronted by a situation in which it would be necessary to sacrifice either munitions or ships, munitions in all likelihood would be sacrificed. But the United States has determined that no such situation shall arise, and Japan is assured that her steel purchases will not be jeopardized.

It is believed that Japan will benefit from the agreement entered into by the Government and the steel interests, whereby the Allies will obtain steel at the same price that the United States pays.

LONGSHORE WOMEN LOAD BIG VESSELS

Girls in High-Heeled Shoes Climb Rigging and Hop In and Out of Freight Cars.

WAR FINDS THEM READY

Clerks at Bush Terminal Drop Typewriters and Take Places at Engine Throttles.

Girls from different clerical departments of the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn gave a demonstration yesterday afternoon of what they can do to take the lighter forms of the longshoremen's work in case the men are called for war duty. There are 70 per cent. of the men working at the terminal who are eligible, and for the last six weeks, off an on, some fifty of the girls have been taking instruction to prepare for emergencies.

Representatives of half a dozen other large concerns were present at the demonstration yesterday to profit by what the terminal people have done in preparing to meet their own needs. Emphasis was given to the possible early need of the girls' work by a message received from Washington while the demonstration was in progress calling out two of the terminal men whose numbers had been chosen.

The young longshorewomen, wearing blue overalls and jumpers and black caps with visors, looked very fit. The shoes were not all in keeping with the costume, for the girls had been called at a moment's notice, and longshoreman costume does not include footwear. White shoes got very much smudged, and high heels were unsatisfactory when the girls hopped out of freight cars they were loading, and climbed rigging, but there were few serious mishaps.

Cleaning lamps is one of the jobs which will fall to the girls, and the first thing one of them undertook yesterday was to wipe out the shade on the searchlight projector, opposite the office at the foot of Forty-third Street, which is for special war use. With a greasy rag hanging from her overalls pocket, she ran up the ladder, unscrewed the lamp, laid it on the low roof of the building from which it was hanging, when, pop! off it went, and smashed on the ground. These lamps are big and expensive, and the watching men were delighted with this demonstration of feminine ability.

LongshoreIady Has an Alibi.

"She'll never get another job," cried one.

"There's a day's pay gone already," called another.

"I didn't do a single thing to it. It rolled off itself," said the longshoreIady.

Next the girls tackled a big five-ton electric truck. They took to industrial tractors and tractor cranes like ducks to water, and two or three of them in a freight car pulled in big bundles of rattan, while as many more handed them. A slender longshorewoman, hardly five feet, looked very cunning standing with her small feet wide apart to keep her balance on a long, flat trailer, while her companions manipulated the electric control on the big driving car in front.

Once started, the girls were indefatigable. They drove the electric engine which runs in the Bush Terminal plant or rode on the step at the back. They even essayed a trolley car which came along; they ran a big electric elevator and handled small hand trucks; loaded a truck with a big conveyer which piles to a desired height, and finally boarded a big Nova Scotia fishing smack, climbed high into the shrouds and ran out on the big main boom. One of the girls swept up the deck while another tried what she could do at the wheel, which wasn't much on a stationery vessel.

"It wouldn't do to have that girl at the wheel with a drunken mate," said one of the men who was looking on.

One of the few things which the girls did not demonstrate was the comparatively feminine task of bag mending. In the freight that is handled there are frequent breaks which would let out coffee, cocoa beans, flour, and the like. There are special stitches for these on which the girls have already practiced. They will also be able to take charge of the weighing and run the four big time clocks which can register the time of 600 men in less than five minutes.

Stenographers to Run Locomotives.

As far as possible the girls will take positions in the departments with which they are familiar. The stenographers in the Traffic Department will run the electric locomotives and trucks, those in the Labor Department handling the time clocks, &c. Of the girls who took part in the demonstration yesterday there were Miss Florence Delahunty, who is a biller; Miss Esther Nelson, who is a tabulator, and Miss May Flemming, who is a stenographer. The private secretary of Traffic Manager Philip Gerhardt, is one of the most efficient of the girls. Three of the telephone girls of the terminal who took part in the demonstration gave their names as Ruth Smith, Helen Jones and Millie Brown. Some of the girls who have done the most work were afraid of the public demonstration, and did not take part.

Among those who witnessed the demonstrations were representatives from the American Sugar Refining Company, the American Tobacco Company, J. G. White & Co., Henry L. Doherty & Co., the American Electric Railway Association, the National Electric Light Association and the Electrical Vehicle Association. Previous to it the party was taken into the Longshoreman Club for luncheon.

AMERICAN PILOT HURT.

Ralph Doolittle Wounded in Battle with Three German Machines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 20.—The Lafayette Squadron pilot, Ralph Doolittle, perceived a German battleplane attacking a balloon and flew to the rescue. Just as he came within range of the enemy two other German planes assailed him, one from each side. Wounded in the leg and his motor pierced by several bullets, he was compelled to land abruptly, but fortunately in friendly territory. He landed in a plowed field, where his machine upset, but Doolittle escaped with nothing worse than cuts and bruises. He is now in a British hospital, and the surgeons pronounce his wounds not dangerous.

A lesser mishap befell Pilot Havilands, whose motor failed just at the journey's end. In a forced landing he hit a bank at full speed and capsized. He also is only bruised, but not seriously.

HAVOC BY ITALIAN GUNS.

Austrian Positions in Trentino and Elsewhere Bombarded.

ROME, July 20, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Following is today's official announcement:

At the Maso Torrent the garrison of one of our advanced posts brilliantly repulsed a strong enemy patrol, capturing prisoners. Our artillery caused a fire in one of the enemy's tunnels on Col Beretto, and destroyed with trench mortar fire the defenses of an advanced post on Monte Piana, dispersed working parties which were rebuilding the redoubt damaged yesterday on Monte Nero, and shelled heavily the traffic at Tolmino.

The Col Beretto artillery, which usually has shown little activity, carried out a harassing fire against our positions in the Plezzo Basin, on the Vodice, on the Dosso Faite, and west of Versic.

AIR FIGHTING HOTTER ON THE BRITISH FRONT

Seventy-eight German Machines Brought Down in Eight Days of Thrilling Encounters.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 20, (by The Associated Press.)—Not since the war began has such severe air fighting been witnessed on the British front as has taken place recently.

A little more than a week ago the Germans strongly challenged the British claim to aerial supremacy, and displayed unusual activity all along the line. The British accepted the challenge, and the result has been a succession of the most furious battles and destructive raids yet seen. Great squadrons of opposing air craft have clashed in spectacular battles among the clouds, and individual fights conducted to a finish have been numerous.

From the outset the British airmen maintained the upper hand, and today it may be said they still hold the ascendency in this branch of the service, which, as the eyes of the army, is so vital to the successful prosecution of the artillery and infantry work. Since July 12 the British have brought down at least forty-one German machines, have driven down thirty-seven others out of control, and have carried on innumerable successful bombing raids on enemy airdromes, railway stations, and other important points.

On the other hand, the British have had only twenty-eight machines listed as missing. The greatest day for the British was one on which fifteen German machines were shot to pieces and sixteen more driven to earth in a damaged condition as the outcome of terrific struggles. As against this, the British lost nine airplanes.

Important successes have since continued, and many thrilling stories are being related of the daring deeds performed by the allied aviators. One British machine, carrying the pilot and observer, sighted five enemy machines flying together. Despite these odds, the British airmen dashed to the attack. Swooping in and about their opponents, they sent one Fokker crashing to earth and drove another out of control. The British pilot was killed at the outset of the fight, but the observer brought the machine home, carrying the body of his comrade with him.

Another British aviator tackled singlehanded a squadron of fifteen Germans. He was soon joined by brother pilots, but he alone accounted for two German machines, after repeatedly facing what seemed sure destruction.

The official statements convey but vaguely an idea of the work now done by the airmen. Bombing raids over the enemy country are carried out in ever-increasing numbers, and damage which in the aggregate is tremendous is being done to objectives which are never mentioned to the outside world."

GERMANS BUILDING BIGGER AIR FLEET

Zeppelin Factories Are Turning Out Many Machines to Meet Our Threat.

GENEVA, July 20.—Reliable reports from Romanshorn say that airplanes of the latest models, manufactured at the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen, are to be seen daily flying over Lake Constance.

The reports add that the cessation of the manufacture of Zeppelins was due to the fact that German Headquarters became convinced that Zeppelins were of little war value, and that supremacy in the air in the future belonged to airplanes. The Germans are also said to fear an extensive American aerial program, and that therefore counteraerial preparations have been started by them. It is said that the workmen in all the Zeppelin factories in Germany have been doubled in number, and that the airships on hand have been removed to unused sheds.

SENATOR OWEN REPLIES.

Objects to Times Editorial on His Attitude Toward Aviation Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—Senator Owen of Oklahoma arose to a question of privilege during the Senate debate on the Food bill today to put upon the record a criticism of an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of today, based upon the Senator's interposition two days ago of an objection to the Administration's Aviation bill, making it impossible for the Senate to proceed to a speedy vote upon the measure. Senator Owen alluded to a headline in a Washington newspaper of today which, he said, also misrepresented him.

"This morning THE NEW YORK TIMES," said Senator Owen, "had a long and virulent editorial, in which it charged that my object was to beat the Aviation bill. Now I arise to have the record correct any such impression as that. I have no deside to retard the bill, but to safeguard the $640,000,000 that it appropriates.

"I arise to the question of personal privilege to protest against the intemperate conduct on the part of editors of great responsibility in giving publicity to things that are not true and which mislead millions of people. It is a gross abuse of the power of free speech, and a thing that deserves severe condemnation. Any man in public life who allows himself to be seriously disturbed in temper over such things is criticised. I only wanted to call the Senate's attention to this matter."

FLYING COURSE IN FRANCE.

British and French to Complete Training of Americans.

PARIS, July 20.—The United States is making preparations here for a great American aviation force. The General Staff estimates that the ratio of five machines to the enemy's one is needed to maintain complete mastery of the air by the Allies.

It is announced officially that all aviators trained in America must go through another course of instruction in France. The period of this training will depend on the individual. The instruction will consist of flying in battle formation, dropping bombs, studying maps and learning other military tactics required at the front.

High British aviation officials will cooperate with the French in teaching military methods to the American fliers. The American aviation schools are preparing to receive a large number of men.

100 FLIERS TRAIN IN CANADA.

In Winter Canadian Aviators Will Prepare in Our Camps.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 20.—One hundred Americans are in training here with the Royal Flying Corps, the squad being on parade daily on the Toronto University campus, where their distinctive uniforms attract much attention. British officers are the instructors, but the United States Government defrays the expense of airplanes and aerodromes, also caring for the men while in Canada.

This is the first step in an extensive program for training aviators which the Canadian branch of the Royal Flying Corps has undertaken for the United States in a co-operative plan whereby Canada will provide the training camp in Summer and the United States in the Winter, when it is impossible to teach flying in Canada.

FLYING SCHOOL IN CAPE MAY

Senate Committee Becommends Purchase of 58 Acres for Site.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 20.—A subcommittee of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the United States Senate, made up of Senators Robert F. Broussard of Louisiana, Miles Poindexter of Washington, and James D. Phelan of California, have decided to recommend the purchase by the Government of fifty-eight acres in Cape May for an aviation school.

This word has been sent from Washington, and the Cape May Real Estate Company, the owner, is arranging for the transfer.

FRANCE MUST EAT WAR BREAD OR NONE

Whole Wheat Flour Mixed with Barley, Oat, Corn, or Rice Meal.

BAKER POPULAR IN PARIS

He Is Regarded as a "Comer" Despite His Early Pacifist Leanings.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

PARIS, June 29.—Throughout France the only bread one can now get is "war bread," darker in color than ordinary white bread, the latter being absolutely prohibited. The war bread is palatable enough, and in fact corresponds closely to what we call brown bread or the English standard bread, that is, it is made from the whole meal rather than the fine white flour from which all the coarser part of the meal has been extracted.

Formerly the white flour ground by millers only contained from 60 to 70 per cent. of the wheat, the remainder, bran, &c., being set aside for the feeding of stock. But the regulations now provide that all millers must grind flour containing at least 85 per cent. of the wheat, and, furthermore, introduce into their flour a proportion of substitute meals such as barley meal, oatmeal, cornmeal, or even rice meal.

At present but a small quantity of such substitutes is being used, but it is understood that the authorities reserve the right to increase the proportion, according to local or national requirements.

I have been able to get one of the best recipes for preparing and baking baguettes or sticks, as the long French rolls are called:

Take 250 grams of yeast for five quarts of water, mix into a smooth paste without salt and allow to rise during an hour and a half. Then pour thereon 50 quarts of water and add 100 grams of yeast, (previously make this yeast effervesce in a little warm water.) Add 500 grams of salt and mix well with enough flour to make a consistent dough. Knead dough for twenty minutes by hand, (or ten minutes with a mechanical kneader,) leave it to rise for half an hour, then twist into rolls (baguettes) and put in oven twenty minutes afterward (heat of oven 180 to 200 degrees centigrade) until cooked.

Secretary Newton D. Baker has created a universally good impression among the army people, and in all circles abroad the talk about him is favorable. His association with Tom Johnson in Cleveland, his supposed pacifism, and an unfortunate slip in a campaign speech combined to start a kind of hue and cry against him. Parenthetically that is a kind of American specialty. We laud a public man to the skies or send him hurtling in the other direction largely as our mood moves us. Over here I find much optimism about Baker. He is regarded as a "comer." His background of radicalism, his imagination, his intellectual quality, and his openmindedness line him up with men who are doing things on this side like Lloyd George and Painlevé. Incidentally, I have heard from more than one source that what Secretary Baker's bent of mind may have been with regard to war back in Cleveland, in Washington and in the new conditions he is a war man to the hilt.

One of the miseries of Paris is the telephone. They are not speeded up here on that particular item of living. Or perhaps it is the scarcity of help owing to the war. One blames everything that is out of joint on "la guerre." The telephone girls who sit where they are visible to all are gentle, dovelike creatures, gowned in fluffy materials, who speak French on the stage at the Comédie Française, but they do not hustle. Therefore it is well, when calling up a number, to take your book or newspaper with you to put in the time of waiting.

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I learn that there have been tremendous economies in both France and England in slaughtering cattle and marketing meats. It is estimated that the saving amounts to ten pounds in each hundred. It is mainly in conserving and recovering fats. Among other economic methods, plates from which meats have been eaten contribute what is left on them in fats through a process by which the grease is drained off of the dish water and utilized for appropriate purposes.

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Although the American regiments in France include a proportion of recruits, they have made a fine impression. They are as smart as the smartest. It may be said of them as it was by one of their officers of the Anzacs at Gallipoli: "They are in the pink of condition and don't give a damn for anybody." American youth, health, and pluck will make a soldier very quickly in these times. These youngsters are so keen that they will almost round to by smelling the trenches in their sleep. Mind, training was never so necessary as now. A few things must be learned and learned well. But remember, too, that the first gas attack at Hill 60 at Ypres was turned by green men from Canada, who thus saved Calais. It is almost as bad to have a lot of old-fashioned before-the-war notions in a soldier's head which have to be pulled out with a forceps as it is to be innocent of all notions whatsoever. This latter State gives the drill master a fresh, clean and keen mind to work with.

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The hotel where I am stopping is packed full, and other houses are doing fairly well. But the manager here tells me that it is a money-losing business. The same prices and the same service prevail as before the war. A hotel with a fine established clientele prefers loss to any lowering of standard and consequent risk of losing the good will of its public. The shops are pegging along; indeed, some are doing normal business, and better high-class shops are unable to get fine materials, and workmanship has deteriorated as well. As an example, khaki goods of excellent quality are unobtainable. The best haberdasher will not undertake to make shirts to order of that material. Khaki socks cannot be found in the stores. Landlords are easing strained conditions where necessary by concessions in rent. Some merchants are paying nothing; others half, and still others full rent. To give an instance, my tailor, who is located on the Boulevard Montmartre, enjoys a reduction of 50 per cent. in his rent. And, of course, he is still not happy, though tremendously busy.

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In the belligerent countries it is not those who suffer, but those who are comparatively safe and comfortable who make a row over the war. The indignant storekeeper in London who has never been anywhere near being bombed from the sky, but who counts on sanctuary for London at all costs, is a type of the element which constitutes the real source of danger in this war. The knowledge of this general condition which proceeds out of the depths of human nature centres attention on civilian Germany. The pinch in that country is more severe than there is opportunity to find out, and students of war conditions are looking for an eruption any time in spite of the iron discipline which so far has held Germany as in a vise.

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Paris is at its prettiest. The yellow of decadence is just beginning to streak the horse chestnuts in the Champs Elysées, but there is still the freshness of Spring. To stand at Cleopatra's Needle, in the centre of the Place de la Concorde, and turn toward the four points of the compass, one after another, is to renew one's vows of loyalty to the allied cause. It is the most beautiful point of view in the world, the place itself, with its statues to the French provincial capitals being one of the finest in the world. To the south, across the Seine, is the Chamber of Deputies; to the North, the arcades of the Rue de Rivoli and the Rue Royale, ending in the noble façade of the Madeleine, to the west the Champs Elysées, leading up to the Arc de Triomphe; to the east the storied Tuileries gardens, terminating in the still more storied Louvre. The Boches in Paris! The very thought is a profanation.

BULGARS ANGLE FOR PEACE.

Ferdinand's Emissaries Seek to Ascertain Entente's Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 20.—Information coming from Switzerland reports active underground work by emissaries of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who appears to be throwing out feelers with a view of ascertaining what, if any, advantage would result from an offer to the Entente of a separate peace.

They are seeking to prove that Bulgaria threw in her lot with Germany and made an alliance with her arch-foe, enemy, Turkey, only because she feared Russia's proprietorship of Constantinople and consequent disruption of the South Balkan States, but that, the Russian revolution having rendered this impossible, Bulgaria has no interest in continuing the war if the territory in Macedonia she covets is ceded to her.

AMERICAN BADLY WOUNDED.

C. M. Ashton, Jr., of Field Service, Hurt—Section 10 Returns.

PARIS, Thursday, July 19.—Charles M. Ashton, Jr., of the American Field Service was badly wounded on July 14. No details as to the manner in which he suffered his injuries were available today.

Eight members of Section 10 of the American Field Service have arrived here from Saloniki. The remaining fourteen are expected to sail about July 20.

In nine months' work by this section the following members of it received War Crosses: James Earle, Knoxville, Tenn.; Frank Fitzsimmons, New York; Kimberly Stuart, Saginaw, Mich.; John Elliston, California, and W. D. Swann, Boston.

FIVE FRENCH SHIPS SUNK.

U-Boats Attacked Four Others, Says Weekly Statement.

PARIS, Thursday, July 19.—Three French merchant vessels of more than 1,600 tons and two of less than that tonnage are announced as sunk last week as the result of submarine attack in the weekly official statement today.

Four French merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked. No fishinig boats fell victims to the underwater craft.

Essen Isolated for Four Days.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 20.—According to news from the frontier Essen has been isolated for the last four days and all traveling has stopped between Wesel and Essen. This is said to be due to the big explosion of a munition depôt at Wesel.

BREAD AND MEAT IN ENGLAND CHEAPER

Twenty-five Per Cent. Reduction in Price of Former Announced by Rhondda.

CUTTING DOWN ON WASTE

Potatoes Now Plentiful and Less Costly, Food Controller Says.

LONDON, July 20.—A reduction of 25 per cent. in the price of bread at an early date was announced today by Baron Rhondda, Food Controller. A graduated reduction in the price of meat for the army and civilians, which, by January, will mean a 30 per cent. decrease from the amount now paid, also was announced. In discussing these reductions with The Associated Press, Baron Rhondda said:

"Steps have been taken to control the profits of butchers and others in a manner to insure that the benefit will accrue to the consumer. The Food Controller is handicapped to a certain extent by a lack of knowledge of what the United States expected to do. Consequently, exhaustive price fixings are now difficult. It is hard for us to fix our prices until the United States has fixed hers.

"We have done much toward reducing the consumption of bread through economy. Twenty per cent. less bread is consumed now than last year through a stoppage of waste and other elements. This has been done notwithstanding the recent shortage in potatoes, which happily, are plentiful now and reduced in price.

"During the last week I have been consulting with representatives of organizations in various localities and they have promised every assistance in seeing that the orders of the Ministry are obeyed. Now, if we order a maximum price we will be sure that it will be carried out."

Meat now sells for an average of $22.50 per 100 pounds, and by January the Food Ministry expects that it will sell for $15.

Baron Rhondda announced also that he was arranging the final details of a scheme providing for the more equitable distribution of sugar, which is very short now, and that the local authorities throughout the United Kingdom will be asked to establish food committees to distribute essentials better and control prices.

The reduction in the price of bread, he said, will be accomplished by the fixing of a standard price for flour.

MAY DROP MEATLESS DAYS.

French Find Their Stocks of Cattle Increasing, Says Violette.

PARIS, Thursday, July 19.—Maurice Violette, the Minister of Subsistence, today announced that the system of meatless days had substantially reduced the consumption of meats. In view of the consequent improved situation as regarded the national cattle stocks, he added, it was probable the restrictions would be discontinued on Oct. 15.

German Grain Prices Go Up.

COPENHAGEN, July 20.—Grain prices for the new German harvest are generally higher. Wheat rules at an increase of 20 marks per ton and rye 50 marks.

SHIP STRIKE HITS RICHMOND

300 Men Employed by Staten Island Company Quit Places.

The strike of shipyard employes extended to Staten Island last night when about 300 of the 3,000 men employed at the two plants of the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company at Port Richmond and Mariners Harbor quit work after a meeting in Manhattan yesterday afternoon.

After the meeting a number of delegates went to the Port Richmond yard, talked with the men, and then went to Mariners Harbor and induced nearly 300 machinists, blacksmiths, and carpenters to quit because the company refused to grant the demands of the men for an increase in wages of about 10 per cent.

The delegates were not able to get to Shooter's Island, where the plant of the Standard Shipbuilding Company is located, last night, but may visit the plant today and make an effort to induce some of the 6,000 men there to join the strike. It is also possible that the yards of the Brown Shipbuilding plant and that of the Ellis Company at Tottenville will be visited by the delegates to interest the men in the strike.

President on a Yachting Trip.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President and Mrs. Wilson left Washington tonight on the Mayflower for their first week-end trip of the Summer down the Potomac.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

WARN AGAINST HOPES OF CRASH IN GERMANY

Unionists Tell Bonar Law British Cabinet Should Comprehend War Task More Clearly.

LONDON, July 20.—The Unionist Business Committee, one of the most influential groups in the House of Commons which the war has produced, sent Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, a letter yesterday referring to a previous letter in which they urged their views of various political questions, including America's entry into the war, economic policy, and revolutionary movements in labor centres. The second letter cites recent events as having caused doubt in the minds of the writers whether the Government is following the developments in Germany with a proper regard to the facts.

They urge it is a mistake to suppose that the Germans were unwillingly driven to war by the Emperor and Prussian militarists, and that any democratic movement in Germany is likely to sweep out militarism from the country. The German people as a whole, the letter says, are in entire sympathy with the Government, and there is no reliable sign that the German social structure will not stand the strain of war to the end.

It is, therefore, urged that Great Britain, in consultation with its allies, adopt practical decisions and act upon them with a view to carrying out the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference and the British Imperial War Conference. The writers fear otherwise that Germany will get a great advantage when peace negotiations begin and will be able to introduce discord among the Allies.

Regarding "the widespread discontent and the growth of revolutionary feeling," the letter says, the labor question must be dealt with along lines of a broad national policy by statesmen having knowledge of the issues involved and having experience with workmen.

The Chancellor later received members of the committee privately and, according to press reports, gave emphatic assurances regarding the post-war policy, detailing steps already taken. The deputation was reported to be satisfied.

According to the same sources the deputation made plain spoken complaints of some of the new Ministerial appointments, especially that of Winston Churchill, the Minister of Munitions. Bonar Law, it is reported, reminded his hearers that it was the Premier's prerogative to choose Ministers.

PRO-GERMAN TALE DENIED.

Propagandists Try to Alienate South America from Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—German propaganda in South America is going to extreme lengths to alienate the sympathies of the Latin republics from the United States.

The State Department was advised today that the Union, a newspaper, had published a charge that Great Britain and the United States had entered into compact to divide the Falkland Islands between them. The Argentine Government contends the Falklands are Argentine possessions.

The department had not heard before of the allegation, and denounced it as being "utterly and entirely false, showing the nature of German propaganda."

Guardsman Badly Hurt in Fall.

Sergeant Frederick J. Render of 114 Grant Avenue, Harrison, N. J., a member of Company L, First Infantry, N. G. N. J

MUST BUILD SHIPS OR BOW TO GERMANY

Editor of Manufacturers Record Says the Nation Should Bend Every Energy to the Task

OR SUBMARINES WILL WIN

Richard H. Edmonds Thanks The Times for London Dispatch Revealing Ravages Upon Shipping.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—You have done this country and civilization a great service in publishing the statements made yesterday in your London dispatch in regard to the terrific submarine sinkings of ships. Our country has been slow to wake up to the reality of the fearful danger that confronts the Allies as well as ourselves in the rapidity with which shipping is being destroyed.

Your correspondent's dispatch will open the eyes of this country to the seriousness of the situation and cause the people generally to realize that every energy of the nation should be turned into the building of ships, both steel and wood, as rapidly as the utmost power of men and money of the country can compass.

It would be in vain to send an army to France if we are unable to support it with foodstuffs and munitions, and yet week after week and month after month are passing without the nation having been aroused to the seriousness of the situation. But for the unnecessary squabbling in the Shipping Board at least twice as many ships could now be under construction. General Goethals may pefer steel ships to wooden ships, but he made a great tactical blunder when at a banquet of steel men he denounced the building of wooden ships and with poetic fancy claimed that "the birds were nesting in the trees from which the timber was to be cut, out of which to build the ships." He might just as well have said that the ore and the coal were hundreds of feet underground and were thousands of miles away from the points at which the ships would have to be built.

Every well-informed man knows that the demand for steel far exceeds the utmost productive capacity of the country. We cannot possibly increase the output of steel sufficiently to meet pressing needs of the hour. And even if wooden ships are not in every way as satisfactory as steel ships, it should be remembered that up to a few years ago when the steel ship came into general use the wooden ships did all the commerce of the world, and wooden ships are today doing a considerable share of it.

Many Wooden Ships in Use.

You will find in New York Harbor today many wooden ships built years ago now engaged in transatlantic traffic. You will find that many shipyards on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts have ships of from 1,500 to 2,000 tons under construction for private capitalists who have recognized the opportunity in building wooden ships for helping to handle the world's freight at the enormous rates now prevailing.

I have before me at this moment some facts showing that one ship recently built at a Southern yard was immediately chartered for an European voyage at a rate of freight considerably greater than half the cost of the ship, and that upon its arrival in Europe it was sold for twice the original cost. And another wooden ship at a Southern yard had sold for nearly two and a half times its cost.

If private capitalists find it profitable to crowd wooden shipyards of the South with work of this kind, surely the Government, in this the supreme hour of the nation's life, should build wooden ships at every available point on the New England coast, on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and on the Pacific coast.

The world's shipping is being destroyed so rapidly that we must have ships for the foreign trade in order to save England and France and our own troops in France from starvation. We must have ships to take care of the coastwise traffic in order to relieve the pressure upon the railroads that they may be able to handle war freight expeditiously. We must have ships for the Pacific trade, and more ships are needed to provide transportation for the Lake Superior ore, the demand for which exceeds the supply. We must build ships suitable for all of these interests, ships of wood and ships of steel, and build them with all the speed that the utmost stretch of our power in men and money can provide.

Delay May be Fatal.

Every hour's delay endangers our existence. So great is the destruction of the world's shipping, so great is the depreciation of the shipping that has not yet been sunk that for years to come, even long after the war has ceased, it will be difficult to supply the world's needs for ships. Unless the whole energy of the nation can be concentrated in shipbuilding, both of wooden and steel ships, it will not be possible to prevent a fate of which the historians of the future would have to write in regard to America: "If the United States had only built ships rapidly enough the world could have been saved."

Your London correspondent rendered a distinct service to the civilization of the world in setting forth so clearly yesterday the actual situation in regard to the destruction of shipping and to the immediate danger to the Allies and ourselves.

I have known your correspondent, Mr. Grasty, intimately for many years. I have followed his newspaper work closely since he was, for nearly two years, a quarter of a century ago, our managing editor, and I have never known him to make important statements without their being founded on facts, even though I have at times seen the correctness of his statements questioned, only to see their accuracy proved later on. I do not know of any other newspaper man in America whose statement of facts in the matter of this shipping question I would more quickly accept than Mr. Grasty's. If his estimate of the amount of shipping that is being destroyed in wrong, it is the first time I have ever known him to make a mistake in a matter of great importance.

RICHARD H. EDMONDS,
Editor Manufacturers Record.

"SPEED SPELLS SAFETY."

Irving T. Bush Thinks America Is Awake to Need of Fast Ships.

Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Terminal Company and Chairman of the Committee on Harbor and Shipping of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, last night gave out the following statement:

"We have been thinking of the U-boat havoc in financial terms—of the dollars and cents represented by the value of the ship and its cargo. Now we must face it as a human life and comfort proposition; as to the means of getting our men across the ocean and keeping them supplied with food and other necessities. We are all going to have relatives or friends in France, and we want them to get there safely and be kept in comfort.

"We know the fast passenger liners are going safely, and the slow boats are being sunk. We know England and France are using their fast boats for transports and are not losing them. These facts alone should be proof enough that we need speed. The chart analysis presented by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York brings for the first time clearly before us what many have known but have not stopped to digest. The Kaiser and his advisers must have had many a good laugh at our program of building slow boats to run a blockade. They will laugh on the other side of their mouths when they discover we have waked up before it is too late.

"The fact that fast vessels are needed is so obvious, once it is presented, that it seems silly it has not been generally recognized before. The United States is a young shipbuilder, but the American people were the first to grasp the full importance of the fact that speed spells safety."

TALK IN WASHINGTON OF NAVAL OFFENSIVE

Various Plans Suggested to Keep U-Boats Out of the North Sea —Airplanes May Be Used.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The feeling was stronger in Washington today that plans were under consideration or making for a naval action of some undefined kind, but which would have offensive characteristics. It is believed to be a scheme for restricting the submarines to certain areas, or possibly for preventing their invasion of the North Sea by measures to be enforced along the Belgian and Dutch coasts and extending to the Skagerrak and the Cattegat, which would be doubly guarded against use by submarines. Those who favor this plan say the prevention of the use of the submarine would be equivalent for all practical purposes to the destruction of the U-boats.

Naval critics also recommend the use of airplanes for offensive operations upon German coast cities and naval bases. The machines would be launched from the ships in the North Sea, and would forerun any attack in force by the British and American fleets. It was thought certain, however, that every other form of offensive would be tried out before the ships themselves were risked in engagements against land fortifications.

Operations of the kind suggested, it was asserted, would force the German fleet to come out from behind Helgoland and accept battle. It is not clear in the naval mind here whether Great Britain actually desires this engagement with the German Grand Fleet, as it is generally accepted that the fight would cost England many ships, even though it involved the complete destruction of the German fleet.

HEROES IN U-BOAT BATTLES.

Fifty Honored for Bravery, Two Getting Victoria Crosses.

LONDON, July 20.—In London's list of naval heroes mentioned for various services performed, gazetted today, appear the names of more than fifty men variously honored for meritorious action against enemy submarines.

The names of two recipients of Victoria Crosses are included in the list.

Many Join Jersey Junior Army.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—The State Department of Education today announced that up to July 13 the Junior Industrial Army of New Jersey had enlisted 72,156 for garden work, 7,420 for agricultural work, had placed 8,960 on farms, and had enrolled 1,258 in the Girls' Service Division. Passaic led in number of enlistments.

MEXICO IS ANXIOUS OVER FOOD EMBARGO

Country Faces Serious Problem Because of Food Shortage —Hope Wilson Will Help.

EXPORTING GOODS TO US

Carranza Official Sees Injustice If We Cut Off Their Corn Supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 20.—Mexico is threatened with a shortage of corn this Fall. While corn is plentiful in certain sections, not enough was planted to supply the needs of the entire country. A prominent Government official told THE TIMES correspondent today that if the American embargo held to the strict letter of the law it would work much hardship on Mexico.

"It will not be fair," said the official, whose name cannot be used, owing to his close connection with the Government. "Mexico is now exercising a benevolent neutrality toward the United States. Oil, copper, beans, and minerals are exported daily to the United States, but not allowing Mexico to import foodstuffs needed to support the country is not giving Mexico justice. The embargo will, if carried out, only be directed against poor people who depend on the importation of corn, as the crops are not sufficient.

"If Mexico were exporting foodstuffs to Europe the embargo would be justified, but Mexico only imports for home consumption. At the same time she exports her surplus in beans and chick peas to the United States. Mexico is placed in a peculiar position, as, although exporting copper, she cannot import electrolytic copper needed by the Government, and also the mining industry needs explosives, without which the exportations of minerals will cease.

"No attempt at retaliation will be made, as we have great faith in President Wilson, who, we feel, will do justice to Mexico; but, as prices have risen, unless some arrangements are soon made, Mexico will face a serious problem. The shortage of corn, not wheat, is a problem here, as the majority of people depend on corn for their daily meals. We are awaiting the arrival of Ambassador Fletcher, as he knows the conditions here. We are sure with reports Washington will see the justice of our position and modify the embargo, permitting the importation of corn."

Merchants here who handle American goods have raised their prices 200 per cent. since the notice of the embargo. Many articles imported from Europe have tripled in value. Living has doubled in the last two weeks. Mexico has a fair wheat crop and plenty of fruits and vegetables, but little corn. While corn is plentiful in certain sections owing to poor communications it is impossible to get it to market. Mexico city, which has a population of 800,000, consumes great quantities of corn. The Government is making arrangements to open public markets in order to sell corn at cost price.

WILL LET MEXICO HAVE AMMUNITION

Government Decides to Release 2,700,000 Rounds Purchased Eighteen Months Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The State Department today made this announcement:

"In response to a request from the Mexican Government, the Department of State has informed the Mexican Government that it will release for shipment into Mexico 2,700,000 rounds of ammunition belonging to the Mexican Government. This ammunition was ordered and paid for by the Mexican Government prior to the embargo on the shipment of arms and munitions into Mexico, and has been held in storage on the border for more than a year and a half. The Mexican Government represented to the Department of State that it was in urgent need of the ammunition, and that it was absolutely necessary for safeguarding important lines of communication and to afford protection in the outlying districts to American and other foreign interests engaged in the production of war materials essential to the United States at this time.

"Ambassador Fletcher will return immediately to Mexico and arrange with the Mexican Government details of delivery which will insure its reaching the hands of the representatives of the Mexican Government.

"The State Department reached a decision in the matter after full consultation with the War Department and Ambassador Fletcher."

It was said here tonight that the decision did not mean that there had been a radical change in the Mexican policy of the United States, and it was emphasized that the amount of ammunition permitted to reach Carranza authorities was comparatively small.

The United States will not have control of the munitions after they are delivered to the Mexican Government, but expects assurances of the ability of the Mexican Government to guard the transportation of the shipment to Mexico City.

MEXICAN LOAN AUTHORIZED.

Report That Our Government First Offered Funds to Republic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 20.—Congress, by unanimous vote, today authorized President Carranza to obtain a loan of 100,000,000 pesos and found a Government bank. The bank will be known as the Banco Unico Emission. It will be the only bank authorized to issue bank notes. Article 28 of the new constitution authorizes the foundation of a Federal bank.

Rafael Nieto, Second Secretary of Hacienda, left this morning for San Luis Potosi, where he will await the arrival of Ambassador Fletcher to discuss the details of the proposed loan. It is learned from reliable sources that the United States Government through New York bankers made the first offer to Mexico of money needed to re-establish the credit of the republic.

CALL FOR ELEVATOR GIRLS.

Hundreds Already Employed to Replace Men in This City.

The employment clearing house of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense announced yesterday a great demand for girls to run elevators and their exploitation as to hours and general conditions because they come under none of the regular labor laws. They work from sixty-six to ninety-nine hours a week, often with no time off for luncheon. Two girls run one elevator for twenty-four hours. The pay is from $32.50 to $45 a month, sometimes with meals.

The business houses are employing the women less often owing to the heavy traffic. The Equitable Building trained a number of women whom it found satisfactory, and will take more when the need arises. These women get $12 to $16 a week, the same as the men, and the wives of soldiers get the preference.

The Young Women's Christian Association and the Sloane Maternity Hospital have women operators, and the former may take women to train. The clearing house recommends that older men be employed for night work and that the women serve only an eight-hour day, have equal pay with men, and have the places to which they are sent carefully investigated. The Superintendent of one house in West 179th Street has placed 200 girls as elevator operators in neighboring apartment houses on Washington Heights. He has four girls serve in rotation, taking care of elevators and switchboards, which allows days off and rest hours.

PORTUGUESE AS CAPTIVES.

German Writer Says He Found They Fought Unwillingly.

In connection with a description of the first Portuguese soldiers captured by the Germans on the western front June 1, Karl Rosner, a correspondent of the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger, as quoted in The London Times, wrote:

"Both officers and men went to France against their will. They lack all war enthusiasm, did not want to be soldiers, and were still less disposed to be fighters, and they say openly that from the first day they lived only on the one hope that 'this whole business, which is a matter of complete indifference to them,' may soon be finished. It was only when they reached French soil that they clearly understood they were to be employed against Germany. They have no definite ideas whatever about Portugal's connection with the war, and they merely say, with a certain good humor, that the President doubtless could not help it; they owed England so much that Portugal had to do what England wanted.

"The interpreter asks them whether they would like to go back to their army. They laugh aloud, like clever fellows, who do not want to be let in for a bad bargain, shake their heads, and say cheerfully that things are better as they are, and that they prefer to do German work than to have their 'freedom' on the other side."

Morris is Nominated.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Roland S. Morris of Philadelphia was nominated today by President Wilson as Ambassador to Japan.

WHISKY MAY JUMP TO RADIUM PRICES

Distiller Predicts Conditions if Prohibitive Amendment Finally Becomes Law.

100,000 WILL LOSE WORK

Men in Many Industries Likely to be Affected—Whisky Now Made Will Last Eighteen Months.

There is enough whisky manufactured and held in bond in this country to last the United States about a year and a half under the ordinary circumstances of consumption, according to a calculation made yesterday by a leading distiller. At the end of eighteen months, according to his figures, if the food bill with the amendment prohibiting the further manufacture of whisky finally is passed by Congress, whisky will be as scarce in America as radium, and probably as expensive.

Likewise, according to calculations of the same man, the ban on whisky will throw 100,000 men out of employment, deal a staggering blow to industries capitalized at nearly $100,000,000, and cut off revenues of the Federal Government amounting to $150,000,000 a year.

"There are about 180,000,000 gallons of whisky distilled and in bond at the present time," said the distiller. "Of this liquor, not more than 20 per cent. is held by the distiller; the rest is owned by the wholesale and retail liquor dealers, grocery stores, and drug stores. The average consumption of liquor in the United States is about 180,000,000 gallons a year, so you can calculate for yourself just how long it will be before a man will have to forget he ever heard of whisky, if the Gore amendment finally becomes law.

"Whisky pays excise taxes of $150,000,000 a year to the Federal Government, and they were planning to get $300,000,000 from the industry when the threat of prohibition ended that discussion. You would be surprised, too, if you should stop to consider how many trades, and how many different sorts of people will be affected if the distilleries are forced to shut down. For example, there are the barrel makers, and the bottle manufacturers, together with the many employes at each distillery. There are, besides, the malsters—malt is a component part of whisky—and finally there is the little bank which has loaned its money to the distiller. These banks, many of them, will be pretty hard hit, and through them their customers, the small town trader and the farmer."

Asked how much he thought the price of whisky now on hand would increase if the ban were placed on its further production, the distiller shrugged his shoulders.

"I cannot say," he replied. "And I do not think anybody else can. But the price is going to jump, and it will continually go higher as the stock of whisky in the country diminishes.

"A few, a very few, of the distilleries may be turned into plants to make commercial alcohol, or perhaps some sort of war munitions, but the great majority are too small to be of service in this way, and the only thing left for their owners is to discharge their workmen and put up the shutters."

The distiller predicted an enormous increase in the consumption of beer and wines, if whisky were forbidden.

May Continue Civic Concerts.

In response to requests for more Civic Orchestra concerts, the secretary announces that the Directors have several plans under consideration, of which they will give a definite announcement Sunday night or Monday morning. In any event, there will be no concert next Wednesday. For tomorrow, the last night of the regular season at the St. Nicholas Rink, Beethoven's third, or "Eroica" symphony heads the program, and there will be Grieg's pianoforte concerto, with Robert Lortat, and airs for Marie Sundelius of the Metropolitan. Her selections are Bizet's air of Micaela from "Carmen," the "Batti Hymn of the Republic," Lisst's "Oh Quand Je Dors," and Bemberg's "Il neige." Pierre Monteux will finish with the "Gwendoline" overture of Chabrier.

"Faust" at Columbia Tonight.

Gounod's "Faust" will be given at Columbia University tonight for the first time in several seasons in New York. Maggie Teyte will appear as Marguerite, Giuseppe Gaudenzi as Faust, Auguste Bouilles as Valentine, and Henry Weldon, an American basso of international reputation, as Mephistopheles.

SEIZE ELECTRIC MACHINERY.

German Authorities Even Restrict Buying or Selling of Motors.

All electrical machinery and kindred apparatus in the German Empire have been requisitioned by the Government, according to a report in the Frankfurter Zeitung, quoted in the London newspapers, and it is no longer possible to buy or sell electric motors without special permission.

An article in a recent issue of the Kölnische Zeitung, describing a visit to the imperial shipyard at Kiel, where a great deal of repairing is done, contained the following passage:

"Copper is now used in large quantities in all ships, although, of course, consumption is restricted as much as possible. Especially for steam piping there is no substitute for copper, and it is also needed for all purposes where high resistance to sea water and salt air is necessary. Nothing seems yet to be known at Kiel about a scarcity of copper, and if our enemies think that they can starve us out by cutting off the red metal they will be just as much deceived in this as in the rest of their starvation scheme. It is pleasant to see how the long, thin copper tubes are formed, snake like, by skillful hands.

"Over against the boiler shop is the electrical shop, which becomes every day more important with the increased use of electricity. We have already gone a long way in this, although we have not yet gone quite so far as the Americans, who even drive the screw shafts of large ships by electric motors. As regards our submarines, it is indeed much the same with us, for our submarines already consist half of electricity. The submarines are also concerned with the accumulator shop, where accumulators are repaired. Repair is not always possible, for the demands made on the accumulators in war are sometimes too great."

CUBAN POLICE SEEK GIRL.

Ruth Armstrong of Los Angeles Strangely Missing in Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 20.—The disappearance of Ruth Armstrong, aged 28 and comely, who recently arrived here from Youngstown and in 1914 lived in Los Angeles, Cal., was reported to the secret service police today.

Miss Armstrong, formerly teacher in a high school at Los Angeles, had corresponded with a local employment bureau since 1914, stating that she desired a position as governess in a Cuban or Spanish family for the purpose of learning Spanish. The position being obtained for her, she arrived two weeks ago, but disliking the family where she was employed sought another place and obtained it immediately.

Last Monday night she completed her duties at 9 o'clock, and went to her room in the home of a respectable Spanish family four blocks away. She remained there until 10:30, when she remarked to the landlady that the night was so warm she had decided to take a little stroll. She has not been seen since. She left all her belongings, showing her evident intention to return in a little while.

The secret police are working hard on the case, but late tonight had obtained no clue.

Countess Festetics Loses Gem.

The Countess Rudolph Festetics de Tolna inserted an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning offering a reward for the return of a diamond brooch to her home at 113 West Seventy-fourth Street. The Countess, who was Miss Alice Ney Wetherbee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee, before her marriage to the Austrian nobleman, who is now an American citizen, said that she lost the brooch along the automobile road between New York and Narragansett Pier last Sunday

One Dead, Two Hurt in Auto Collision.

WESTBURY, L. I., July 20.—Harry Vincent Rost, 17 years old, of this place was injured in an automobile collision this afternoon and died in the Nassau Hospital at Mineola. Two others injured in the same accident are in the hospital. They are Richard Shaw and James Calvin.

END OF THE WAR.

German who has long known Chancelor Michaelis predicts end of war in the Fall, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times, tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

KAISERIN'S JEWELS MAY BE WORN HERE

Empress of Germany Sells Gifts from Those Now Classed Among Enemies.

MORGAN NECKLACE IN LOT

Proceeds Will Go to War Loan and Probably Contribute Part in "Welcome" to American Soldiers.

"Worn in Germany" may be said of jewels which wealthy American women will wear in the near future. The Kaiserin is selling some of her jewels, principally gifts from persons now numbered among Germany's enemies, it is said on good authority. The purchasers are not named, but it is probable that they are jewelers who will have the gems reset or sold unset, with a possible market in America, which is a large receiver of the fine gems of the world.

It is interesting to know that one of the most important of the pieces sold is a magnificent diamond necklace presented to the Empress of Germany by the late J. Pierpont Morgan. It is composed of 375 stones of finest quality, large and small brilliants. A tiara and another ornament for the hair are other pieces which the Empress has sold and the money for which will go to the German war loan and help to provide German fireworks to give a warm welcome to American soldiers when they arrive at the front.

There are said to be no jewels of especial interest pertaining to the crown of Prussia, neither the crown nor sceptre possessing gems of great rarity. The Austrian crown jewels are worthy of note, containing the famous Florentine diamond weighing 133 carats and of a beautiful pale canary color. The Dresden green diamond of Saxony is another famous stone.

Crown jewels of the Russian royal family dating back to Catherine the Great are notable. An armed guard was always on duty before the Crown Jewel Room in the Winter Palace, so that no one could make off with the great Orloff diamond, one of the most famous diamonds of the world. It is said to have been taken from the eye of a Hindu deity by a French soldier, from whom it passed into the hands of a merchant Captain, who sold it to Prince Orloff, by whom it was presented to Russia's great queen. For many years it held the place of honor as the greatest diamond of the world, weighing 196 carats, and the world-famed Koh-i-Noor weighed only 106½. The Orloff diamond was set in the Russian sceptre, but it was only one among many wonderful jewels of the Russian crown.

There are many historic jewels unset among the Russian Crown treasures, the Shah engraved diamond among others, and a wonderfully colored ruby.

The English own the largest diamonds of the world, one weighing 516¼ carats, and another 309 carats. The French crown jewels were notable, the crown itself not to be excelled, and containing the famous Pitt or Regent diamond, purchased by the Duke of Orleans for Louis XV. With this were over thirty beautiful diamonds of exceptional brilliancy. The Pitt diamond, after having done duty in the first and third empires, was preserved in the Louvre, while other jewels of the crown, having no historic interest, were sold, and the words, "formerly French crown jewels," added to the lustre of the stones which went into private hands.

The Morgan diamonds and other jewels turned into cash by the German Empress are said to have been sold in Copenhagen.

Aged Father Dies After Beating.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 20.—James Kiely, 42 years old, who is also known as "Footer" Kiely because of his extreme height, is being held by the police on a charge of murder. Late last night when he reached home his aged father upbraided him for his condition. The police say Kiely beat the old man over the head with a chair, and when they arrived he was on the floor in a critical condition. He died at the Alexian Hospital.

FOR JULY INVESTMENT

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ERROR IN CABLING ON U-BOAT LOSSES

Continued from Page 1.

'Six hundred thousand tons per month.' I have today examined the message as cabled from this side to satisfy myself last, in the event of its having been retyped, some mistake might have been made. The message, as cabled from here, was taken from your written message, and there is no possibility of error on this side, as it would necessitate the addition of the words 'one million,' and no figures [meaning they were all written out to save error] were used from end to end of the message.

(Signed) "D. BROWNRIGG,
"Chief Censor, Admiralty."

Lord Rhondda Confident.

Many erroneous conclusions were necessarily drawn here as a result of the original error in transmission. Lord Rhondda, when asked by the correspondents of an American paper as to the figure attributed to Mr. Grasty of 1,800,000, and being unaware of the error in transmission replied that it was "buncombe." THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent pointed out the possibility of there having been a cable error, and Lord Rhondda said that would of course alter the case. Asked if 600,000 was nearer the mark, he declined to discuss the figures, but intimated that he was supremely confident of Great Britain's ability to avoid starvation.

The fact that the necessities of life, as shown by the new regulations issuing today from the Food Control Department, would be cheaper in January next than they were now was sufficient indication of his view of the submarine menace as it applied to England's food supplies.

Lord Robert Cecil, when discussing Chancellor Michaelis's speech with American correspondents at the Foreign Office, drew attention to the fact that the claims being made by Germany in regard to submarine warfare had steadily dwindled. At one time, he said, England was to be starved out by the U-boats, but it was now admitted that the idea of starving this country was absurd and Michaelis's remarks on the subject were in a quite different tone.

Questioned as to the assistance America could render in combating the submarine campaign, Lord Robert Cecil said:

"Of course we should welcome most heartily all the help America gives. We want all the help we can get; the more help we get the more rapidly and successfully shall we be able to deal with the submarines and the nearer shall we be to peace."

7,000,000 TONS A YEAR LOST, SAYS BERESFORD

Fixes That as Rate of Sinkings Since February and Calls the Situation Crucial.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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LONDON, July 20.—Lord Beresford, who is as well known in America as in Great Britain as Admiral Charles Beresford, gave me a statement today on the submarine situation. For many years before the war there were two men in England who cried aloud in the wilderness for adequate preparedness for the conflict which they were sure would come. These men were Lord Roberts and Lord Charles Beresford.

They begged for war preparation, calling attention to the great danger, Lord Roberts specializing on the need of an adequate army and Lord Beresford on the want of protection to the trade routes which would certainly jeopardize England's food supply in case of war with Germany. It has taken a war to prove the correctness of the contention of these two men.

I saw Lord Beresford at his house at Cumberland Place sitting on the fender in front of the grate. He gave his opinions on the present situation as follows:

"The Allies are not the least bit aware of how crucial the position is. First, the returns published monthly are misleading, for although they give the arrivals and sailings of all ships from British ports the returns do not give the total tonnage destroyed, or the number of British, allied, and neutral ships sunk. They only give the British ships sunk, without the tonnage. Tonnage is the real point to be considered. We are all dependent upon British, allied, and neutral shipping, and the fact is that the average rate of loss from February, when unrestricted submarine warfare—the sinking of all vessels at sight without warning, was inaugurated—the total loss has been at the rate of over 7,000,000 tons per year.

"How is this loss to be met. The only counterpoises are, first, crowds of destroyers and small craft; second, armed merchantmen. Obviously the first thing is to get out small craft quickly. Secondly, we must build with all possible energy.

"I make out that if all present ship constructive industrials—including engines, boilers, plates—and all the rest of the Allied powers were working at full time, not much more than three and a half million tons per annum could be turned out. Now, the grave thing is this. In order to be seriously effective the American nation must send 1,000,000 men to France. You allow from three to five tons a man for transport. Where is that tonnage to come from, especially in view of the need of supplying the world with food and necessaries. In addition to this there must be maintained a continual stream of vessels for supplying the American Army with food, equipment, munitions, supplies, reserves and all the rest.

"When we consider the question of food for this country, we must remember that over 20,000,000 men of the world have been fighting since the war began, and that they have mostly been drawn from the agricultural class. The fields have not been fully sown. Where the fields have grown food the soil has become rank, owing to the lack of fertilizers. Labor has been and will be short. Inevitably there will be a shortage of food throughout the world now and after the war, as well as a shortage of cargo vessels to carry what there is. It will require the most acute intellects of men who have proved themselves sound as to organization and preparation to avoid disaster."

"What would you advise America and England to do in order to meet the submarine peril?" I asked.

Lord Beresford stood up, and the answer came with impressive emphasis.

"Tell the people the truth. Let them see the gravity of the position and keep cheery. The English speaking nations have splendid grit and vim when you tell them the truth, no matter how bad it is. It makes them set their teeth and fight better, but if you conceal the truth from them and danger suddenly becomes apparent, they are very hard to handle."

REPULSE GERMANS WITH HEAVY LOSS

Continued from Page 1.

engagements which ended in our favor, there were no important developments.

The supplementary statement issued tonight reads:

There was a strong artillery duel in Flanders.

Raids on the British Front.

LONDON, July 20.—The War Office issued the following official announcement this morning:

We made successful raids and captured several prisoners last night opposite Gavrelle and north of Ypres.

The enemy's artillery was more active than usual northwest of St. Quentin and southwest of Lens.

The War Office communication issued this evening says:

A hostile raiding party was repulsed with losses last night northeast of Hargicourt. Beyond the usual artillery activity by both sides there is nothing further to report.

TO HOLD LENS UNTIL LAST.

Germans Have Each of the Thousands of Houses Fortified.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRNCE, July 20.—Canadian troops holding the front between Avion and Lens, in the flooded area, established a post today well to the north of any hitherto occupied. There was little retaliation from the Germans. The new post is only 1,500 yards from the heart of Lens.

There are indications the Germans intend to hold the centre of the city until their losses become unendurable. The front German line is marked by rows of houses which must be pulled down to add by their débris to the strength of the shelter of the defenders. Wire entanglements have been constructed around these houses so that each is a self-contained strong point, with a subterranean exit in the rear for its garrison. Provided with good machine gun emplacements, the houses are so fortified as to prove a hard nut to crack, and there are now thousands of such houses in the Lens salient.

To the Canadians, who are confronting this mighty defensive position, the most comforting thought is that it is a salient and that from the north and south, as well as the west, its defenders are under fire.

The German losses are great. Evidence shows that one division has been burying from 70 to 80 men daily, shellfire being the chief cause of death. The number buried must be considerably less than the total daily fatalities because the larger shells often destroy the bodies of their victims so that there is no possibility of a burial. The Canadian artillery attacks are reinforced by the frequent use of gas projected into the enemy lines when the wind is favorable, and discharged in the form of gas shells at all hours of the day or night. This bombardment creates much terror among the Germans.

Shelling on Belgian Front.

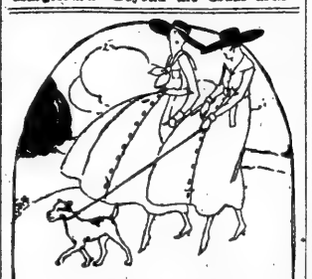
HAVRE, July 20, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement this evening:

The artillery maintained its usual activity, the action being more violent in the vicinity of Steenstraete. A number of bombs were dropped on Furnes. One of our aviators brought down an enemy machine between Dixmude and Woumen.

Americans Wounded at Front.

OTTAWA, July 17.—The casualty list of the Canadian overseas force, issued tonight, contains the following names of Americans:

Wounded: A. Corrier, Holyoke, Mass.; F. M. Moore, Pleasant Point, Me.



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Waste, Decreased Efficiency, Loss to the Merchant, Higher Cost to the Public.

The following rule will be absolutely enforced on and after August 1st, 1917

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

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FAREWELL TO PIPERS PACKS THE GARDEN

Northcliffe Praises Union of America and Britain for the Ideals of Freedom.

CHEERS FOR JAMES M. BECK

Crowd Takes to Idea of All Allies as Fellow-Citizens—A Night of Patriotic Music.

British recruiting week closed last night with a rally at Madison Square Garden in which every Briton and Canadian who could be jammed into the building cheered himself hoarse as the bagpipe bands of the Canadian Highlanders, paraded up and down in the aisles followed by a column of veterans of the wars in France and squads of recruits who have been enlisted in the week just finished.

It was a musical evening, with orators reinforced by opera singers, four pipe bands, two brass bands, and an orchestra. It was an emotional evening, and the emotion reached its high water mark at two points. One was when David Bispham sang "Tipperary," assisted by several bands and twelve or thirteen thousand people. The other was when James M. Beck said:

"In many respects this is the darkest hour of the greatest conflict in history. No one can tell exactly what the issue of the next six months will be. But if I had the gift of prophecy, if I saw the Allies going down to defeat, the cause of liberal civilization perishing, and the United States going down in defeat, to suffer all the burdens that an arrogant and brutal conqueror would impose upon it, yet I would thank God that she had had the soul to go into the war."

The cheers that welcomed this sentiment were as spontaneous and as noisy as those that followed when he went on to assert that the valor of the allied armies was sure to bring about an eventual victory.

Women Faint in Crush.

The doors of the Garden were closed at 8:30 o'clock, with 11,300 people seated and probably 1,000 more standing. Still more thousands were outside, jamming the doors and the vestibules, and when policemen and Home Defense Leaguers now and then opened up a lane to let boxholders through there was a surge and rush in which women fainted, men were flung about like corks on stormy water, and the crowds had to be held back again and again by solid lines of police guarding the doors.

Inside the crowd had been waiting, waving British, Scottish, Canadian, French, and American flags; and as the general admission was shut off the doors at the Fourth Avenue side were opened and the Canadian troops who have been recruiting marched in. The pipe band of the MacLean Highlanders led the 236th Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, commanded by Colonel P. A. Guthrie. Then followed a detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment, marching with rifles on their shoulders; the pipe band of the Forty-eighth Regiment (Gordon Highlanders) headed by Colonel C. W. Darling, the Gordons' brass band and a platoon of soldiers, the pipe band of the New York Scottish, headed by Colonel Walter Scott, and followed by a long line of the recruits who have fallen into line here. Then came the pipe band of the Caledonian Club, led by Chief MacLean.

The whole procession marched about the hall and then took seats in the rising tiers, while the music that had blared from every band was topped off by a performance of "The Maple Leaf" by the Gordons, who played it through, then laid aside their instruments and sang it with all the vim and enthusiasm of a glee club. The Marine Band of the Brooklyn Navy Yard played "America," and the crowd was still singing and yelling when the men on the platform rose to speak.

First was Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Mayor's Recruiting Committee, which had co-operated with the British Recruiting Commission under Brig. Gen. W. A. White in arranging the demonstration. He introduced Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., as Chairman, and Mr. Chadbourne introduced Lord Northcliffe as "the man to whom most credit is due for the compact fighting unit which the British Army composes in France, the one man who cut the red tape which always prevails in every democracy going into war."

Accuses German Newspapers.

The speakers had been announced by Herbert L. Watrous with a megaphone, but Lord Northcliffe did not use the instrument. "Not possessing the voice of Mr. Bryan," he said, "I can't expect to reach one-tenth of this magnificent audience. I know that 99 per cent. of the people of this country are warm to the cause which we are fighting. Unfortunately there is 1 per cent., and a very dangerous 1 per cent., which every allied speaker has to be careful of. The German papers in this country have been in the practice of twisting and distorting what every allied speaker says, so I am resolved to do what I have never done before and read my address."

Lord Northcliffe then read his speech as follows:

This is a historical occasion. This meeting is one of those milestones which mark the progress of humanity.

We here tonight have planted a fresh stepping stone toward realizing the idea, hitherto considered a dream, of the federation of the two English-speaking peoples, the people of the American Republic and the people of the British Empire, who between them occupy and control so vast a proportion of the surface, solid and watery, of the entire globe.

I said the idea of any such federation had hitherto been pronounced a dream. Not only that. It has been denounced as an undesirable, even a dangerous dream. A few years ago, a year ago, the thought of a temporary alliance for a definite purpose, like that existing between the two peoples now, would have been considered to lie outside the range of probability. It would have been dismissed as an idle and unprofitable utopian speculation.

If any one had foretold three years back that British troops would be cheered as they went through American cities, cheered with such enthusiasm as was shown in Newark a few days ago, he would have been laughed at. Any one who had prophesied that these Canadian Highlanders, of whom we are so proud, and who mean to give us cause before long to be prouder of them still—any one who, in July, 1914, had prophesied that in July, 1917, they would march up Bunker Hill, would have been a source of anxiety to his friends as a likely inmate of a madhouse. Here, tonight, for the first time in history, an appeal is being made to men of American and of British birth to stand forward and enlist in the armies which are to fight side by side for the common aims of their two countries. Here, tonight, we have what we have never had before, American and British speakers on the same platform with the same object in view, and that object the raising of forces to uphold the ideals which underlie our common civilization:

To preserve the rights of mankind for which each has so often fought separately, to free Belgium, to help France and to save the remains of the great Armenian people.

To disarm by their united efforts the powers of darkness and despotism that have challenged every one of the traditions and principles which have made us what we are.

Don't Wait for Draft.

We are asking Americans and British who have made their homes in the United States to stand forward and offer themselves for service in the common cause of freedom and humanity.

We want you to volunteer. We don't want you to wait for the moment when you will be obliged to serve. That moment is probably not far off. To my fellow-countrymen I would like to mention quietly what I saw in the newspapers a few days ago that the United States Government is about to order all who are not American citizens either to leave the country or to register themselves, and registration will mean military service.

Do not wait for compulsion. Show your independence by coming forward of your own free will. It used to be said that in battle a volunteer was worth three pressed men. That is not true nowadays. Battle conditions have altered. Pressed men may have altered. On the battlefields of all the fronts which I have visited, and I have visited them nearly all, pressed men fight as well as volunteers. But while I tell you that, I want to tell you something else. Although the volunteer is worth no more than the pressed man to the army, he is worth a great deal more to himself.

He is his own man. He has the proud and happy consciousness that he did his duty and proved his manhood of his own volition, and because he chose to play the part which suited his character.

Look at the men who have sprung to the aid of their countries without waiting to be pushed into the ranks by law. I passed in the street this morning two Sisters of Mercy. Their faces wore an expression of quiet calm and gladness. I said to myself: "They know whom they serve. They have put all doubting, all uncertainty aside." Just after this I passed some volunteer soldiers. Their expression struck me. It was the same as that of the Sisters of Mercy. Their eyes were clear and steady, their brows were smooth. They had made their choice also. They had taken their side because they judged it the right side. They had their duty to do, and they were happy because of that. All the rest they left to be decided for them.

Volunteer for Victory.

Those soldiers were their own masters. All their lives this choice of theirs will strengthen and solidify their characters. They will be the more successful in whatever they undertake after the war because they have proved to themselves and to others their initiative, their quickness of decision, and their vigor of will.

We want you to come forward as volunteers, then, in your own interest. Come forward and make victory certain.

Today the chief factor in delaying the Allies from attaining their aims is U-boat warfare, is the submarine attacking and sinking your ships and our ships, and the ships of our allies and of neutrals as well. The way to beat the U-boats is to organize and equip speedily the V-armies, the victory armies, the troops who will break and destroy the evil forces of militarism and reaction and savagery, who will lay the basis of a brotherhood of nations and pave the road toward a lasting peace.

A Revel of Music.

After Lord Northcliffe had finished, Maggie Teyte sang "Your King and Country Want You," David Bispham sang "When the Boys Come Home" and "Tipperary," and Sophie Braslau sang "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag," each accompanied by the orchestra conducted by Frank Tours. Meanwhile the pipers had paraded again, and all the bands played back and forth at each other.

The next speaker was Mr. Beck. He won applause at the start by addressing the crowd as "fellow-citizens," and adding: "I use that term in the larger sense advisedly, for whether British, French, Belgian, or American, or the citizen of any of the allied countries, while we are in this war and until it is ended we are fellow-citizens.

"Some one may say," he went on, "why is this meeting held? Has not the voice of peace even today been heard from Berlin? We are told that this Government which has inflicted the most deadly injury on mankind that the world has ever known will be content with an honorable peace. Just as the Prussian soldiers who have inflicted on English and French soldiers all the deviltry that chemistry can invent, when the bayonet reaches them, cry 'Kamerad!'

"The trouble with this honorable peace is that the Prussian definition of honor is not in accord with that in any other civilized country. If I understand the sentiments of the Allies, there will be no peace with the Prussian autocracy as long as any one of them will rise on a responsible rostrum and defend the killing of women and children or, what is infinitely worse, their enslavement by the tens of thousands."

Fight for Rights or Lose Them.

The next speaker was Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East, who declared that the armed forces of the United States by land and sea were ready to meet any obligation and that "hundreds of thousands of other American citizens are also ready to take their part because recent events have fully convinced them that unless they begin to fight for their rights they will soon have no rights to fight for."

He praised the Highlanders, declaring that "we are proud of the Canadians because they are Americans, and we hope that we shall so acquit ourselves that they will be proud of us."

General White read a telegram from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and appealed to every one in the hall to help on the war in every way in which his circumstances would permit.

Yvonne de Treville sang "The Battle Cry of Freedom" and "La Marseillaise," Herbert L. Watrous sang "Over There," and then with the Gordons, the Marine Band, and the orchestra leading the audience sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King."

Every one remained standing while the pipers and the troops marched out and across Twenty-sixth Street to Fifth Avenue. Here they turned northward, and, followed by a hurriedly gathering crowd of hundreds of strollers, marched up to Thirty-second Street and eastward to the Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

The Gordon and MacLean Highlanders will leave New York today for Chicago. The kilted pipers will wind up their visit with a luncheon at the Biltmore as guests of the Canadian Club of New York. Among the speakers will be Lord Northcliffe, Brig. Gen. W. H. White, Major Gen. S. C. Newbern, Lieut. Col. George H. Williams, Lieut. Col. J. S. Dennis, Lieut. Col. Le Grand Reed, and Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N. G. N. Y.

The Chicago program and command of the Highlanders, beginning Monday, will be in charge of Lieut. Col. J. S. Dennis, who is directing the western division of the British Recruiting Mission. The entrainment for Chicago at the Grand Central Station today will take place at 4 P. M.

The Highlanders concluded their campaign yesterday with a series of vigorous recruiting rallies in Columbus Circle, in front of the Public Library in Forty-second Street, and in Madison Square Park. Wherever the pipers appeared, they were enthusiastically received, and the recruiting campaigners invariably held the closest attention. Among the recruiting speakers who accompanied the Gordan Highlanders in their rallies were James Kennedy, Vice President of the Angus Sinclair Company, and Roger Lawrence, the American representative of a Scotch importing firm.

Tribute to Women in War.

Lieut. Col. Percy A. Guthrie, in command of the McLean Kilties, speaking at a meeting of the British War Relief Association at 542 Fifth Avenue, paid tribute to the American women helping the British Relief Association to ease the suffering of the soldiers at the front.

"It is a great thing," declared Col. Guthrie, "to find the women over here working for British soldiers just as hard as they are doing in England and Canada. The women in fact have been called upon in this war to render far greater sacrifices than the men. It is easy enough for men to go to the front with the thrill of fight in their veins, and to meet the enemy, knowing that they are dying in order that Britain and democracy might live. But for the women, there is long, dreary, and anxious waiting, followed so often by the bitter pang of loss when the son, husband, or brother is reported among the dead. The suffering of the soldier at the front is nothing, compared to the suffering of the woman at home."

The rooms of the British Relief Association were crowded with British relief workers during the meeting. Louis Livingston Seaman, President of the Association, presided, and short speeches were made by Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

CATALONIAN DEPUTIES ABANDON MEETING

Leave Hall When Governor of Barcelona Threatens Force—Small Outbreaks Suppressed.

BARCELONA, Spain, July 20.—The proposed meeting of members of Parliament, called by the Catalonian delegates after the Government recently declined to authorize a regular session of Parliament, has been abandoned. The abandonment was decided upon after a personal appeal by the Governor. The city is completely calm.

MADRID, July 20.—Official accounts of the occurrences at Barcelona yesterday in connection with the attempt by members of Parliament to hold an unauthorized session there minimize the importance of the happenings. Complete tranquillity now prevails in Barcelona, it is declared.

One man was badly wounded during a collision with the police, when a crowd tried to rush a barricade that had been erected in the Rua Condeasalto, and at another point troops charged a crowd that had assembled. Details of these occurrences are lacking in the announcement regarding them made by the Ministry of the Interior.

The Minister stated that the Parliamentarians, after vainly trying to meet at various places in the city, finally assembled at the Fine Arts Club, but the threat of a forceful stoppage of the meeting by the Governor of the Province of Barcelona upon his arrival at the hall was effective in bringing it to an end.

"The Governor," said the Minister, "entered alone. Señor Abadal, (a Catalonian deputy,) who was presiding, greeted him. The Governor requested the meeting to dissolve and this dialogue followed:

"Señor Abadal: 'We are the representatives of the country desirous of treating subjects of high patriotic importance.'

"The Governor: 'If this is a representatives, meeting it is seditious. If it is a meeting simply of citizens during the suspension of the constitutional guarantees and without authorization, it is unlawful and I beg of you to retire.'

"Señor Abadal: 'We will not leave except by violence.'

"A Voice: 'Use force, then.'

"The Governor: 'I am the force.'

"Señor Abadal: 'Since the Governor invites us to leave, upon him rests the responsibility for what may come.'

"The Senators and Deputies," added the Minister, "then left the building. Some of them invited the crowds massed around the building to acts of violence."

Premier Dato informed the newspaper representatives who interviewed him that the offices and stores in Barcelona had been closed during the hours from 3 P. M. to 6 P. M. Nothing alarming, he declared, had occurred to justify a pessimistic view of the situation. Complete calm prevailed throughout the provinces during the day, he said, and a delay in the train service from Barcelona was due to an accident at Caspe, which had no connection whatever with the Barcelona happenings. The Premier advised the newspaper men to disregard reports based on unimportant incidents, which were likely to produce a bad impression abroad.

The Minister of the Interior stated that groups of railroad men at Valencia and Castellon had struck, but later had returned to work. He insisted that these incidents had nothing to do with the events in Catalonia, since the railroad men did not sympathize with the Separatist movement.

PERSHING'S MEN GET 5 TIMES THEIR PAY

At Least So They Believe When Their Money Is Given to Them in Francs.

NO WAY TO SPEND A SOU

American Commander Goes to Visit Haig—Sibert to Study French Methods.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 20.—Today was pay day for a large number of American troops encamped here, and joy was universal, as the monthly allowances, aggregating millions of francs, were handed out in French currency—the more so because it seemed to each soldier that he was receiving five times more than usual.

Pay day, however, soon lost part of its usual joys, because there is little to be purchased here beyond the ordinary necessities of life. Headquarters tonight, therefore, presented the spectacle of throngs of involuntarily wealthy men with little or no outlet for their wealth. It is true that here and there could be heard the magic words "Come seven" and "Come eleven," indicating the route that was being taken by some of the money, but a majority of the men turned in for the night fully as affluent as when they signed their pay receipts.

The happiest man at headquarters undoubtedly was Pat, a gigantic negro and the only black man with the division. He was formerly with the Twenty-fourth Infantry, but in some way attached himself to a white regiment and is now its mascot. Two prominent gold teeth have earned for Pat with the officers the sobriquet of "Duc des Dents D'or," (Duke of the Gold teeth,) which he doesn't in the least understand. He willingly furnishes them with excellent and orderly service and vast entertainment, except when they try to frighten him with tales of what the Germans will do to him should he be caught. With a roll of French money in his pockets Pat today proved impervious to all the jokes played on him.

"Whenever you write home, whether in a private letter or to any newspaper, tell them we are doing finely and that no army ever had a finer spirit or was more confident of winning."

"I have handled troops for a good many years and under varied conditions, but never had a finer set of men, never a more enthusiastic lot than now. It has been a revelation to me to see the splendid spirit that has prevailed since we landed and it augurs well for the part America is to play in the war that her initial troops take hold with a vim that is going to prove irresistible."

The first quotation is from a comparatively green trooper, the second from a seasoned officer. Both were made independently to The Associated Press within a few moments of each other yesterday. Both illustrate the wonderful esprit de corps prevailing throughout the first American contingent—an esprit de corps which has evoked the enthusiastic approval of the French. The American soldiers do not appear to underestimate in the slightest the seriousness and earnestness of the task before them, but from the newest recruit to the oldest sergeant they are going through their daily drill, performing their daily work with dash, vim and cheerfulness and willingness that has come as a genuine surprise to the correspondent who spent the first two years of the war on the German side, with ample opportunities to witness the perfunctory qualities of the German spirit.

Thus far there has not been one single soldier who boastfully undertakes to underestimate his opponent, but likewise no one has made his appearance who is not supremely hopeful and confident in the final outcome. The fine spirit prevailing is evident on every side. The discipline is excellent and there is an absolute lack of complaint. The troops are taking their training with cheerfulness, and are adapting themselves to the novelty of billeting and living under unprecedented conditions necessarily imposed by living in strangers' houses.

The troops are engaged in work almost entirely strange to them, yet the officers say they have made entirely unexpected progress, which not only is a good augury for the balance of the army, but is due largely to the enthusiasm pervading each company and regiment.

GEN. PERSHING GOES TO SEE BRITISH FRONT

Sibert Meanwhile Will Study French Manoeuvring Methods—Supply Service Assured.

PARIS, July 20.—Major Gen. Pershing, the American commander, with two staff officers, left Paris this morning on his first visit to the British front. The American officers will be the guests of Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander in Chief, returning to the capital Sunday.

General Pershing will make a long tour with General Haig along the British lines, studying the methods employed by the British in combating the enemy with a view to the adoption of those methods by the American forces.

A communication has been made public here to the effect that, in spite of the submarine campaign, the United States Government has succeeded in assuring a regular transatlantic transport service for provisioning and bringing supply materials to the American expeditionary force.

Thus, it is explained, the United States will supply all the food for its troops. Furthermore, says the communication, the United States is making great efforts to restrict food consumption at home in order that there may be a surplus to distribute proportionately among the people of her allies, France, Italy and England. As has been expected, continues the statement, the United States will produce more food this year than previously, owing to the increased area being cultivated, and the entry of the United States into the war will mean an increase in the food supply for the French civilian population.

The American Government, the statement adds, has sent to France a certain number of mechanics to study methods in munition factories and later to manufacture munitions for the expeditionary force, but in no case, it is explained, will the mechanics, as had erroneously been reported, be employed to replace mobilized French workmen in the factories.

TO STUDY FRENCH METHODS

General Sibert and Staff Will See Manoeuvres of Troops.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 20.—Major Gen. Sibert, commander of the training camp, and the principal members of the staff left their headquarters early today to witness a technical manoeuvring demonstration by picked French troops.

The visit marked the beginning of a method of co-operation between the two armies by which the Americans will benefit by the long experience of the French. It will be followed at regular intervals by other trips of the American officers to see the experience gained by the French during the war put into practical form before the eyes of the visitors.

RULES FOR SOLDIERS' MAIL.

All Must Be Fully Prepaid at Domestic Rates to Insure Delivery.

Postmaster Patten called attention yesterday to the need for proper postage on all mail addressed to members of the American forces in Europe in order to insure prompt delivery.

The mail should be handed in at a Post Office so that it may be weighed and prepaid at domestic rates. Unstamped letters sent to the United States by soldiers abroad will be charged for at the single rate of postage when they are delivered.

$1,000,000 for Harvard Fund.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 20.—Members of the Harvard Alumni Association have subscribed $1,000,000 toward the $10,000,000 foundation planned for the university. The Alumni Committee in charge of raising the fund announced today that in addition to this amount pledges for large sums had been received, and that it was believed the entire foundation would be subscribed by the end of next year.

IRISH CONVENTION MUZZLE.

Reports of Proceedings Other Than Official Ones Are Prohibited.

LONDON, July 20.—An Order in Council issued today prohibits, either by publication or by speech, the giving of any report of the proceedings of the coming Irish convention, except such as has been officially authorized.

Offenders of the prohibition are liable to punishment under the Defense of the Realm Act.

PAGET RESIGNS AS M. P.

Gives Up His Seat to Make Way for Sir Eric Geddes.

LONDON, July 20.—Almeric Hugh Paget has resigned his seat in Parliament in order to provide a seat for Sir Eric Geddes, the new First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Paget, whose wife was Miss Pauline Whitney of New York, has sat for the Cambridge Borough constituency since 1910. He stands high in the Unionist ranks.

I. W. W. Curbed in Australia.

MELBOURNE, July 20.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill suppressing the activities in Australia of the Industrial Workers of the World.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



Suggestions For Hurried Week-End Shoppers

If you are leaving for your vacation grounds, for a week-end, or a half day at the shore, you can purchase the many needfuls here up to 12 noon today.

White Trousers

White flannel trousers have become a necessary part of the summer wardrobe of every well dressed man. We have flannel trousers at $4.75.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., B'way.

Surf Suits For Men

For those who swim, those who don't and those who wish to try we have a good assortment at "Lowest - in - the - City" prices.

Men's two-piece Bathing Suits, worsted, silk trimmed in heather mixtures. $5.94

Coast Model Bathing Suits, worsted, heather mixtures in alternate stripes and plain heathers and other colors with contrasting trimmings. $2.74 to $4.96

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St., Centre.

Men's Underwear

Light-weight athletic underwear of white striped madras. Shirts: Sleeveless, coat style. Drawers: Open knee-length, with side straps and reinforced seats. 79c per garment

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St. Centre.

Men's Silk Hose, $1.39

Heavy, pure silk hose, full fashioned, with reinforced toes, heels and soles. All sizes in champagne, tan, gray, black and white. They fit comfortably and wear well.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Silk Pajamas for Men, $8.74

We imported the satin-finished Japanese Habutai silk and had it made into well-tailored, roomy, sleeping garments. Sizes A to D.



Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Macy's Shaving Cream

A cream, pure and efficient, made to lather freely with hard, soft, hot or ice water, leaving the face as refreshed as after a massage. Worthy of the mark

Large Tube 17c

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

Main Floor Photo Service

During the summer months a branch of the Camera Department will be maintained on the Main Floor, at the Men's Entrance, 35th St. and Broadway. Orders for developing and printing may be left here and supplies purchased at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way, and Fifth Floor, 33th St., Centre.

Store Hours Saturday, 8:30 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.



Men's & Young Men's Genuine Palm Beach Summer Suits

Tailored in a manner worthy of the fine material, into a handsome Norfolk model with belted back.

$5.75

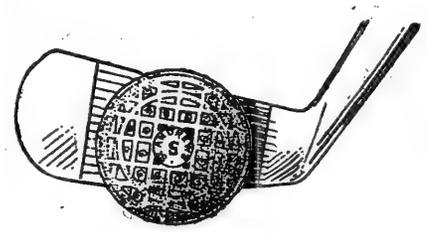
SIZES FOR ALL MEN

Other Palm Beach Suits

$8.75 Tan or Grey, Pinch Back Styles. In All Sizes.

$10.00 Grey, Tan and Dark Shades, Plain or Pinch Backs.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor



FIVE HUNDRED DOZEN

St. Andrews Golf Balls

REGULAR 50c. QUALITY

39c each | 3 for $1.15 | $3.85 a doz.

The St. Andrews Golf Ball is manufactured in Scotland expressly for Gimbel Brothers. It's a corking good ball, and always sold for 50 cents. In order to acquaint more players with the merits of this Golf Ball we have set aside the above quantity for a special sale at 39 cents.

The St. Andrews Golf Ball has a soft rubber centre, which is wound with short lengths of the finest rubber tape, and finally covered with the most enduring rubber composition. Every ball is guaranteed for a full round of 18 holes. Obtainable in two weights—sinkers and floaters.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Speak French

And Be a Better Soldier

A knowledge of the French language will go a long way toward making the young Americans, who may go overseas, more efficient and of greater service to themselves and their country. The following books will be of help to those who wish to learn the language of the "poilu:"

The Soldiers' English and French Conversation Book	27c
Vade Mecum—For the use of officers and interpreters	68c
Soldiers' Spoken French—*Helene Cross*	54c
French Nautical Phrase Book and Reader	89c
Pictorial French Course	72c
Lessons in Idiomatic French	86c
Les fautes de language—*V. L. Bernard*	44c
Causeries in France—*Pattou's*	72c
Choix d'anecdotes amusantes	44c
Helps for the Study of French—*Maloubier* and *Moore*	54c
Stumbling Blocks of the French Language	68c
The Ideal System of French—*V. D. Gaudel*	$1.34
An Oral French Method—*Alice Blum*	$1.79
Five Thousand French Idioms—*C. M. Marchand*	$1.57
Modern French Grammar—*C. M. Marchand*	$1.58
A Practical Introduction to French—*Alexander*	89c
Ma Première Visite a Paris	36c
Trois Semaines en France—*L. Chouville* and *D. L. Vavory*	54c
Premieres notions de vocabulaire et de lecture—*J. E. Pichou*	36c

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Will Close Out—Until Noon Today

SUMMER DRESSES—Regularly to $85...$18 & $25
Of organdie, batiste, voile and handkerchief linen.

SUITS—Regularly to $75.....$18 & $28
Street and sports styles—a clearance of broken lines.

COATS—Regularly to $50.....$15 & $25
Mostly sport styles in short and medium lengths.

SILK SPORTS SKIRTS—Regularly to $35.....$18

WASHABLE OUTING SKIRTS.....$5

SHEER BLOUSES—Regularly to $15.....$5 & $8

SLIP-OVER SHETLAND WOOL SWEATERS—Regularly to $15.....$5 & $7

STREET and SPORT HATS.....$5 & $10

THE JOYFUL YEARS

By F. T. Wawn

A most exquisite love story which will appeal to all those who love beauty and kindly humor, the sun, the wind, and the open country.

$1.50 *Net. Postage Extra. All Booksellers.*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Av., N.Y.

The Sunday Edition of The New York Times should be ordered in advance to insure delivery. Newsdealers cannot return unsold copies. Their orders are limited to actual sales only.

HOW TO FIND IMMEDIATELY YOUR PLACE IN THE DRAFT

In every pair of columns in the following table your red number is in the left-hand column in its serial order; in the same line, in the right-hand column, is a number showing the order in which your red number was drawn in Washington. You run down the left-hand columns until you find your red number and the number to the right of it enables you to judge how soon you may be called up for examination.

The table has been prepared to cover the New York City districts and all others in the country that have no larger registration than 4,696, the largest number registered in any New York City district.

All numbers above 4,696 being omitted, as not applying to New York City districts, the number to the right of your red number may not represent the actual order in which it was drawn, but it does represent the exact order in which you will be called up for examination in your district.

Your red number is not the number on the card you received when you registered, but another number written in red ink opposite your name on the list in the possession of your exemption board.

Approximately 40,000 men are to be drafted in the 189 districts of the city, an average of 211 to the district. They will be called up in the order indicated in the columns headed "order in which your red number was drawn." As there will be many exemptions, a large number of men further down in the drawing list may expect an early summons.

In telegraphing so vast a mass of figures many errors occurred. Scores of these have been found and corrected, but some still remain. In a few cases it has been necessary in inserting a new number after the tabulation was underway to mark it with a letter to avoid duplication.

Your Red Number.	Order in Which It Was Drawn.	Your Red Number.	Order in Which It Was Drawn.	Your Red Number.	Order in Which It Was Drawn.	Your Red Number.	Order in Which It Was Drawn.
1	1863	102	1135	203	4684	304	4627
2	4584	103	669	204	4079	305	1016
4	1483	104	3305	205	1969	306	3655
5	488	105	1872	206	1494	307	3062
6	628	106	2575	207	2766	308	2293
8	999	107	84	208	4027	309	121
9	3936	108	3925	209	2086	310	3050
10	157	109	2941	210	3625	311	1724
11	605	110	4534	211	1417	312	907
12	3909	111	4420	212	996	313	3487
13	3437	112	593	213	3135	314	4311
14	2936	113	1261	214	2029	315	3469
15	362	114	2058	215	4592	316	1922
16	3943	115	1488	216	2460	317	3659
17	1625	116	4357	217	2356	318	3527
18	202	117	244	218	403	319	3445
19	1474	118	4608	219	3813	320	821
20	3438	119	3378	220	4623	321	796
21	2591	120	4563	221	867	322	2375
22	4231	121	865	222	777	323	1056
23	1037	122	770	223	239	324	4342
24	3766	123	4068	224	2157	325	3752
25	717	124	1731	225	4255	326	1797
26	2465	125	4429	226	2442	327	637
27	3727	126	75	227	4510	328	1514
28	4284	127	2192	228	1499	329	3186
29	2040	128	601	229	1445	330	4384
30	692	129	3123	230	2680	331	1090
31	417	130	934	231	3669	332	297
32	2105	131	3448	232	2391	333	4364
33	2091	132	3739	233	4668	334	4124
34	3675	133	1363	234	4239	335	536
35	4402	134	3951	235	4370	336	992
36	1880	135	3396	236	2024	337	48
37	3574	136	1504	237	1644	338	4115
38	2185	137	4038	238	2623	339	3517
39	4387	139	4090	239	2488	340	4188
40	1999	140	178	240	1761	341	551
41	2179	141	4462	241	1997	342	1975
42	2570	142	3323	242	2380	343	349
43	132	143	4556	243	4328	344	1653
44	2487	144	3224	244	3663	345	662
45	3835	145	2422	245	2921	346	2752
46	227	146	1432	246	3196	347	3937
47	4413	147	4385	248	2789	348	3525
48	2184	148	2934	249	4073	349	1123
49	998	149	3799	250	3176	350	489
50	3662	150	1373	251	2956	351	2924
51	685	151	2059	252	4141	352	1889
52	1870	152	4275	253	3879	353	564
53	4240	153	3666	254	2248	354	2339
54	491	154	683	255	4208	355	379
55	2516	155	1359	256	4566	356	592
56	471	156	1274	257	1354	357	1086
57	4091	157	2021	258	1	358	2276
58	1462	158	1859	259	2359	359	2855
59	2838	159	4097	260	2237	360	572
60	4008	160	2811	261	4654	361	3115
61	2066	161	3103	262	1687	362	2132
62	2762	162	4314	263	3883	363	616
63	2119	163	3153	264	4590	364	4425
64	2552	164	1672	265	1382	365	3223
65	2685	165	4116	266	4067	366	4499
66	4506	166	4003	267	1297	367	4336
67	2767	167	4456	268	1673	368	816
68	4490	168	938	269	524	369	4045
69	3016	169	1317	270	3499	370	4540
70	3941	170	4333	271	2681	371	2142
71	1171	171	4235	272	1674	372	2565
72	585	172	4659	273	4390	373	93
73	4268	173	3975	274	1925	374	3963
74	4436	174	3049	276	4241	375	2682
75	253	175	962	275	50	376	4665
76	1806	176	2645	277	4055	377	3935
77	2782	177	4455	278	968	378	1637
78	4142	178	3831	279	3558	379	300
79	3310	179	3858	280	278	380	3719
80	4064	180	2961	281	4521	381	3629
81	3685	181	4317	282	2687	382	2156
82	2508	182	223	283	2817	383	724
83	3318	183	469	284	1360	384	4634
84	2462	184	3981	285	1385	385	4594
84	2901	185	1472	286	2432	386	4132
85	4265	186	3844	287	2234	387	4080
86	1152	187	1865	288	3687	388	696
87	3454	188	4637	289	3761	389	3784
88	2198	189	3107	290	4512	390	248
89	2260	190	3552	291	3407	391	558
90	919	191	920	292	884	392	718
91	1586	192	4666	293	4029	393	1830
92	3648	193	4362	294	2670	394	2334
93	646	194	308	295	4447	395	3725
94	2930	195	2418	296	3701	396	1326
95	3641	196	4688	297	794	397	3516
96	1518	197	4114	298	323	398	2454
97	3804	198	2402	299	1448	399	4514
98	2426	199	695	300	966	400	1475
99	3216	200	4663	301	4167	401	4196
100	2012	201	4461	302	2463	402	3097
101	4356	202	1671	303	1412	403	4637

Your Red Number.	Order in Which It Was Drawn.	Your Red Number.	Order in Which It Was Drawn.	Your Red Number.	Order in Which It Was Drawn.	Your Red Number.	Order in Which It Was Drawn.
404	4037	552	311	697	3618	842	4471
405	3173	553	3082	698	4652	843	1436
406	713	554	3415	699	2787	844	3554
407	1686	555	1198	700	786	845	3022
408	2672	556	680	701	4613	846	2451
409	2652	557	1022	702	2389	848	861
410	1446	558	3781	703	4146	849	3949
411	4059	559	3343	704	583	850	3273
412	4161	560	1411	705	783	851	1843
413	3586	561	2413	706	4194	852	2498
414	3059	562	1125	707	804	853	4367
415	2849	563	1416	708	4487	854	8
416	1910	564	55	709	3117	855	3295
417	2388	565	1108	710	4604	856	782
418	1894	566	1717	711	512	857	1062
419	4102	567	1302	712	1624	858	935
420	146	568	4210	713	1240	859	2911
421	1304	569	3077	714	1148	860	1979
422	1647	571	576	715	1116	861	1607
423	2594	572	2011	716	3555	862	1348
424	943	573	2283	717	687	863	2275
425	2581	574	413	718	4508	864	2038
426	3190	575	4049	719	4200	865	4453
427	1987	576	749	720	3551	866	1680
428	3260	577	3884	721	267	867	1370
429	2294	578	4679	722	4306	868	294
431	2572	579	3311	723	4349	869	2844
432	196	580	2922	724	2860	870	496
433	153	581	1721	725	1266	871	1158
434	4565	582	1746	726	360	872	1505
435	1234	583	2998	727	3896	873	3032
436	1323	584	3898	728	3796	874	309
437	122	585	1032	729	4195	875	1141
438	1070	586	2236	730	4528	876	4633
439	4246	587	4175	731	3199	877	1233
440	501	588	728	732	3889	878	1072
441	1074	589	3745	733	4169	880	1078
442	1666	590	1771	734	1950	881	2744
444	1773	591	4441	735	1783	882	438
445	2346	592	2518	736	798	883	1704
446	2257	593	1682	737	4618	884	3732
447	1802	594	3630	738	847	885	3177
448	4522	595	3947	739	208	886	1688
449	2175	596	60	740	3315	887	3568
450	1258	597	2392	741	504	888	4352
451	2278	598	2966	742	2187	889	723
452	377	599	4322	743	2220	890	2669
453	2658	600	107	744	1743	891	3299
454	3423	601	210	745	2281	892	2950
455	2733	602	246	746	2991	893	4267
456	1897	603	2071	747	1539	894	4539
457	2759	604	128	748	3922	895	1741
458	4	605	3837	749	445	896	1521
459	3098	606	222	750	1461	897	3910
460	1986	607	3956	751	2722	898	4544
461	2521	608	707	752	4509	900	608
462	2608	609	1919	753	930	901	3383
463	2887	610	4273	754	4463	902	3298
464	4527	611	4686	755	83	903	3608
465	3137	612	2842	756	3258	904	3157
466	4435	613	1921	757	288	905	363
467	3442	614	2798	758	4019	906	781
468	2910	615	2728	758	2125	907	4657
469	2917	616	92	760	467	908	4469
470	905	617	1914	761	3678	909	3119
471	4640	618	2073	762	2161	910	3576
472	4291	619	1650	763	3060	911	979
473	2230	620	404	764	2853	912	2777
474	4007	621	4569	765	4406	913	1973
475	2471	622	1030	766	1947	914	3009
476	3476	623	523	767	4120	915	3463
477	926	624	1524	768	3203	916	3258
478	2510	625	3092	769	1708	917	4400
479	2515	626	4439	770	437	918	2043
480	2528	627	3210	771	4034	919	836
481	1735	628	3189	772	262	920	1895
482	3802	629	2032	773	702	921	4083
483	2743	630	3379	774	4243	922	3872
484	4300	631	2984	775	98	923	548
485	4581	632	4318	776	1710	924	141
486	103	633	1608	777	2089	925	3971
487	170	634	1787	778	1862	926	828
488	578	635	1591	779	3778	927	205
489	3704	636	1774	780	1288	928	3511
490	4187	637	566	781	1046	929	1556
491	3541	638	516	782	2955	930	1372
492	1104	639	2577	783	25	931	2163
493	539	640	2188	784	81	932	2270
494	3632	641	2472	785	4036	933	364
495	4489	642	773	786	271	934	1982
496	3899	643	3400	787	3680	935	1249
497	2881	644	4155	788	3359	936	4418
498	3642	645	396	789	3948	937	4186
499	1767	645	3317	790	3042	938	2862
500	4593	646	2769	791	3013	939	775
501	1130	647	2036	792	479	940	1309
503	4442	648	3399	793	3366	941	2978
504	886	649	3332	794	4368	942	2501
505	4615	650	1874	795	4359	944	754
506	1206	651	4339	796	4674	943	3783
507	1526	652	203	797	176	945	58
507	119	653	4389	798	3734	946	3406
508	4614	654	4493	799	2411	947	2795
509	53	655	2997	800	1111	948	1930
510	4399	656	837	801	2430	949	1820
511	1967	657	960	802	1629	950	822
512	4535	658	2975	803	3395	951	3777
513	225	659	3110	804	2675	952	3946
514	150	660	4571	805	604	953	3436
515	4203	661	3891	806	1902	954	2108
516	3539	662	2470	807	1366	955	3206
517	4261	663	2914	808	1279	956	4638
518	4015	664	644	809	382	957	652
519	715	665	3154	810	112	958	1055
520	4280	666	1995	811	3905	959	3183
521	2792	667	2883	812	3414	960	2970
522	4432	668	2197	813	4626	961	1117
523	3282	669	3300	814	843	962	3430
524	977	670	4395	815	2840	963	1069
525	459	671	2412	816	2140	964	1679
526	1917	672	1815	817	2830	965	1515
527	2243	673	4523	818	2159	966	290
528	2776	674	2554	819	3996	967	4283
529	2149	675	335	820	4248	968	1952
530	381	676	49	821	3268	969	3673
531	2908	677	442	822	885	970	565
532	983	678	4607	823	3194	971	4378
533	2049	679	603	824	1662	972	286
534	3375	680	3681	825	2968	973	2660
535	4361	681	1236	826	3699	974	817
536	69	682	3201	827	2221	975	2506
537	4503	683	4157	828	4180	976	2228
539	1118	684	3861	829	1758	977	4673
540	3306	685	525	830	3007	978	1199
541	3849	686	4330	831	3651	979	2989
542	304	687	3842	832	1489	979	1745
543	3513	688	4290	833	2735	980	2937
544	1528	689	4647	834	3749	982	356
545	3647	690	3797	835	3441	983	287
546	1943	691	1636	836	1879	984	2858
547	3728	692	105	837	46	986	2083
548	74	693	3827	838	1590	987	4057
549	499	694	2899	839	3828	985	1886
550	407	695	2793	840	943	988	2704
551	3246	696	3660	841	514	989	1534

Your Red Number.	Order in Which It Was Drawn.	Your Red Number.	Order in Which It Was Drawn.	Your Red Number.	Order in Which It Was Drawn.	Your Red Number.	Order in Which It Was Drawn.
990	2433	1184	2804	1278	2127	1423	697
991	3063	1135	3845	1279	3368	1424	2683
992	4488	1136	3245	1280	3279	1425	810
993	1832	1137	2289	1281	684	1426	3548
994	2122	1138	2019	1282	172	1427	3456
995	3008	1138	1567	1283	1931	1428	2573
996	4164	1139	990	1284	917	1429	2513
997	3862	1140	4485	1285	3249	1430	537
998	3657	1141	531	1286	3736	1431	4193
999	3447	1142	624	1287	619	1432	418
1000	3402	1143	1020	1288	376	1433	1026
1001	4136	1144	2602	1289	3090	1434	4286
1002	811	1145	2603	1290	3530	1435	1418
1003	2829	1146	215	1291	1156	1436	6
1004	1267	1147	3179	1292	284	1437	2628
1005	3716	1148	341	1293	1714	1438	3435
1006	4316	1149	3357	1294	340	1439	1060
1007	556	1150	1257	1295	2360	1440	3088
1008	1443	1151	814	1296	3758	1441	242
1009	3106	1152	1709	1297	2931	1442	1115
1010	829	1153	3131	1298	2954	1443	1466
1011	1770	1154	1944	1299	2616	1444	4421
1012	3409	1155	3043	1300	317	1445	3331
1013	2170	1156	1182	1301	3234	1446	4491
1014	147	1157	4602	1302	3069	1447	1113
1015	3159	1158	2696	1303	1067	1448	649
1016	534	1159	2051	1304	1341	1449	2951
1017	3667	1160	1010	1305	550	1450	2374
1018	2405	1161	1706	1306	1835	1451	2298
1019	4474	1162	3791	1307	3790	1452	3191
1020	228	1163	1423	1308	4295	1453	1800
1021	973	1164	3165	1309	2027	1454	2928
1021	1533	1165	4369	1310	2424	1455	22
1022	513	1166	725	1311	3393	1456	263
1023	940	1168	2028	1312	3410	1457	3072
1024	1154	1167	849	1313	1394	1458	2692
1025	2337	1169	4629	1314	532	1459	2313
1026	4163	1170	2137	1315	3208	1460	3753
1027	2821	1171	2973	1316	4403	1461	4104
1028	1763	1172	982	1317	2867	1462	3595
1029	2781	1173	1088	1318	2404	1463	2080
1030	3302	1174	1677	1319	1811	1464	1039
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1032	522	1176	1908	1321	3381	1466	3261
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1036	3039	1180	1490	1325	3495	1470	395
1037	2885	1181	1845	1326	1616	1471	2818
1038	2226	1182	4085	1327	2780	1472	1264
1039	4006	1183	1294	1328	4518	1473	4611
1040	2987	1184	2429	1329	154	1474	877
1041	4148	1185	54	1330	4658	1475	4497
1042	2171	1186	3694	1331	168	1476	275
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1055	2331	1199	1578	1344	3962	1489	1501
1056	4168	1200	2929	1345	2523	1490	1851
1057	688	1201	1105	1346	734	1491	1884
1058	1651	1202	3158	1347	950	1492	2039
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1063	3212	1207	3523	1352	4274	1497	2347
1064	887	1208	3723	1353	1940	1498	2151
1065	1842	1209	2539	1354	344	1499	3626
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1070	845	1214	991	1359	2065	1504	1796
1071	2112	1215	3204	1360	860	1505	2084
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1073	691	1217	575	1362	4041	1507	910
1074	2214	1218	1303	1363	1816	1508	1558
1075	1451	1219	3969	1364	2530	1509	455
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1079	3427	1223	3540	1368	3382	1513	1840
1080	2624	1224	3156	1369	89	1514	2819
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1085	4082	1229	4152	1374	2368	1519	1519
1086	2193	1230	2583	1375	4325	1520	1172
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1093	3762	1237	80	1382	2802	1527	2000
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1099	231	1243	3565	1388	4288	1533	2109
1100	4207	1244	4449	1389	2964	1534	2160
1101	815	1245	3440	1390	1260	1535	3836
1102	677	1246	3841	1391	1225	1536	180
1103	217	1247	3756	1392	2480	1537	873
1104	2485	1248	1676	1393	1184	1538	2847
1105	1772	1249	3829	1394	3248	1539	116
1106	2290	1250	787	1395	220	1540	3047
1107	1344	1251	2753	1396	3465	1541	3924
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1109	1358	1253	4549	1398	1377	1543	580
1110	2087	1254	1315	1399	3326	1544	2808
1111	3290	1255	1630	1400	3566	1545	1847
1112	657	1256	690	1401	1065	1546	86
1113	3567	1257	1040	1402	4576	1547	1478
1114	384	1258	1551	1403	4033	1548	138
1115	3155	1259	4547	1404	2756	1549	273
1116	3017	1260	1200	1405	3285	1550	1298
1117	40	1261	4500	1406	1353	1551	3010
1118	863	1262	2760	1407	1128	1552	3767
1119	1406	1263	4118	1408	3150	1553	1877
1120	2377	1264	139	1409	1747	1554	1064
1121	1256	1265	3538	1410	4185	1555	4434
1122	4264	1266	96	1411	1139	1556	1162
1123	2469	1267	65	1412	4232	1557	653
1124	4543	1268	2370	1413	1856	1558	4545
1125	3731	1269	1544	1414	878	1559	2148
1126	2841	1270	1846	1415	1051	1560	301
1127	2546	1271	4375	1416	1596	1561	1691
1128	4531	1272	1226	1417	461	1562	3180
1129	3027	1273	3880	1418	4595	1563	87
1130	4596	1274	2507	1419	269	1564	2117
1131	2983	1275	507	1420	1876	1565	681
1132	500	1276	474	1421	2403	1566	4009
1133	3798	1277	3219	1422	3023	1567	3213

| Your Red Number. | Order in Which It Was Drawn. | Your Red Number. | Order in Which It Was Drawn. | Your Red Number. | Order in Which It Was Drawn. |

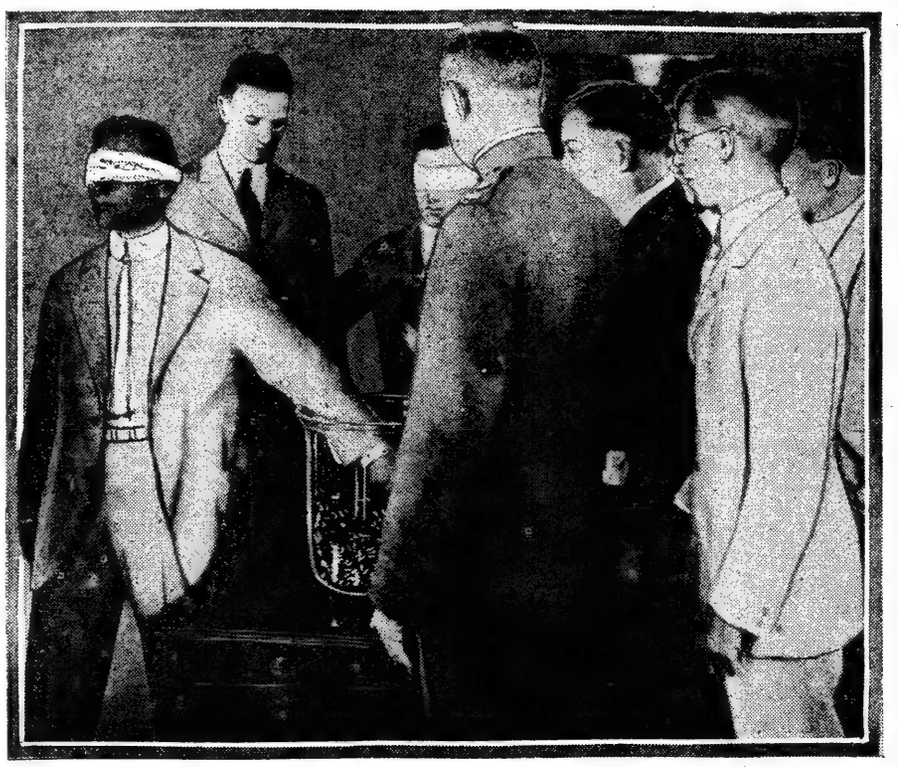
NUMBERS DRAWN IN THE DRAFT FOR NEW YORK CITY

Your Red Number.	Order in Which It Was Drawn.
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2154	3559
2155	3817
2156	4427
2157	3040
2158	931
2159	1163
2160	4651
2161	3765
2162	4486
2163	3322
2164	2303
2165	2892
2166	57
2167	632
2168	1585
2169	2219
2170	4131
2171	1996
2172	2467
2173	3484
2174	2120
2175	2663
2176	4579
2177	969
2178	1497
2179	1295
2180	4646
2181	135
2182	3850
2183	2444
2184	666
2185	2771
2186	727
2187	3316
2188	1924
2189	3726
2190	1535
2191	1036
2192	1634
2193	4233
2194	2020
2195	44
2196	672
2197	2826
2198	2629
2199	1107
2200	3494
2201	3389
2202	3839
2203	1883
2204	924
2205	4692
2206	1641
2207	2393
2208	3460
2209	375
2210	4567
2211	2252
2212	1166
2213	959
2214	3377
2215	1961
2216	3620
2217	3170
2218	4676
2219	2172
2220	2734
2221	1211
2222	1276
2223	2107
2224	2843
2225	511
2226	785
2227	2434
2228	4026
2229	2784
2230	295
2231	722
2232	3503
2233	249
2234	958
2235	3698
2236	4108
2237	4060
2238	2551
2239	2919
2240	3930
2241	2499
2242	2912
2243	2067
2244	1259
2245	3747
2246	3118
2247	191
2248	4374
2249	2190
2250	2131
2251	4537
2252	2225
2254	3252
2255	3124
2253	4109
2256	2807
2257	2322
2258	2414
2259	4348
2260	2168
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2262	4043
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2264	3812
2265	3621
2266	4304
2267	3940
2268	3878
2269	447
2270	1342
2271	3114
2272	3824
2273	3020
2274	1620
2275	1920
2276	2757
2277	4480
2278	3587
2279	957
2280	1285
2281	1312
2282	2267
2283	880
2284	4217
2285	4600
2286	893
2287	2282
2288	2758
2289	3233
2290	3549
2291	2817
2292	3933
2293	1983
2294	4568
2295	1649
2296	2720
2297	1635
2298	2072
2299	3457
2300	881
2301	2736
2302	3263
2303	615
2304	1511
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2307	2023
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2312	2461
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2314	3967
2315	2907
2316	508
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2318	2814
2319	218
2320	2309
2321	1477
2322	281
2323	862
2324	2482
2325	1386
2326	4016
2327	2182
2328	3483
2329	3683
2330	245
2331	367
2332	3459
2333	1795
2334	4257
2335	1431
2336	506
2337	2475
2338	2915
2339	3068
2340	2597
2341	2310
2342	993
2343	4279
2344	1512
2345	1345
2346	1849
2347	3284
2348	1232
2349	4620
2350	1491
2351	4277
2352	2873
2353	2837
2354	2261
2355	2935
2356	1429
2357	4505
2358	2001
2359	3075
2360	444
2361	3874
2362	1860
2363	1789
2364	778
2365	493
2366	2425
2367	1468
2368	2174
2369	1527
2370	895
2371	3129
2372	1305
2373	2944
2374	152
2375	1204
2376	554
2377	4438
2378	3944
2379	2691
2380	3000
2381	3524
2382	4542
2383	1907
2384	1873
2385	2755
2386	1132
2387	1769
2388	3825
2389	29
2390	270
2391	1455
2392	2995
2393	2128
2394	1463
2395	4307
2396	563
2397	347
2398	2486
2399	3121
2400	4309
2401	4096
2402	3720
2403	2018
2404	2448
2405	842
2406	792
2407	3979
2408	2925
2409	1031
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2412	3369
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2598	1231
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2620	63
2621	2799
2622	401
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2626	2053
2627	1554
2628	237
2629	2245
2630	4495
2631	4145
2632	2888
2634	4052
2635	4358
2636	4664
2637	3611
2638	3960
2639	1210
2640	2150
2641	4039
2642	2145
2643	1438
2644	4513
2645	3757
2646	925
2647	2564
2648	1492
2649	4394
2650	1281
2651	3376
2652	851
2653	640
2654	2484
2655	869
2656	3768
2657	2613
2658	2457
2659	3102
2660	4035
2661	4056
2663	3093
2663	3036
2664	4095
2665	313
2666	1048
2667	3270
2668	3561
2669	4220
2670	2135
2671	2592
2672	4000
2673	2622
2674	1202
2675	247
2676	3193
2676	2464
2677	1066
2678	1391
2679	2037
2680	3696
2681	1376
2682	4443
2683	3490
2684	100
2685	3912
2686	2876
2687	2376
2688	3247
2689	894
2690	1050
2691	90
2692	1498
2693	909
2694	3735
2695	472
2696	4138
2697	4053
2698	492
2699	3886
2700	1002
2701	3843
2702	1760
2703	4407
2704	3573
2705	1288
2706	768
2707	321
2708	2366
2709	2307
2710	3272
2711	4323
2712	1834
2713	2538
2714	4302
2715	1371
2716	3001
2717	1594
2718	3365
2719	199
2720	4554
2721	2884
2722	4433
2723	1378
2724	2980
2725	159
2726	2525
2727	2406
2728	1167
2729	3048
2730	285
2731	3136
2732	882
2733	2494
2734	4305
2735	2250
2736	3900
2737	1913
2738	2427
2739	2724
2741	3901
2742	2730
2743	2742
2744	3968
2745	1957
2746	1981
2747	2034
2748	1893
2749	236
2750	3583
2751	1049
2752	673
2753	4680
2755	2394
2756	161
2757	4337
2759	2101
2760	1291
2761	3480
2762	42
2764	3236
2765	641
2766	2815
2767	3510
2768	2015
2769	1142
2770	4481
2771	2785
2772	4226
2773	1223
2774	2146
2775	3572
2776	4321
2777	2729
2778	416
2779	2899
2780	3786
2781	4397
2782	3019
2783	160
2784	3496
2786	1340
2785	4347
2787	27
2788	2833
2789	1428
2790	1101
2791	1351
2792	1810
2793	1000
2794	1100
2795	518
2796	630
2797	2330
2798	4098
2798	4694
2799	3705
2800	3417
2801	1762
2802	1599
2803	1507
2804	4677
2805	3999
2806	1989
2807	3126
2808	186
2809	1299
2810	1545
2811	1402
2812	3403
2813	3053
2814	3085
2815	953
2816	1696
2819	4585
2820	3623
2821	1626
2822	1569
2823	2095
2824	1272
2825	2705
2826	388
2827	832
2828	4046
2829	4289
2830	3929
2831	1813
2832	4308
2833	654
2834	3921
2835	740
2836	4202
2837	1985
2838	4340
2839	3390
2840	3283
2841	2659
2842	4005
2843	4106
2844	1255
2845	956
2846	1311
2847	3644
2848	1357
2849	4373
2850	332
2851	2060
2852	2943
2853	803
2854	2962
2855	1955
2856	2868
2857	994
2858	2741
2859	2477
2860	1320
2861	370
2862	4574
2863	1389
2864	1439
2865	4299
2866	3992
2867	2063
2868	206
2869	1656
2870	569
2871	928
2872	1009
2873	1034
2874	1848
2875	2531
2876	3621
2877	2280
2878	2990
2879	1821
2880	3983
2881	3461
2882	2369
2883	1434
2884	433
2885	434
2886	1023
2887	1588
2888	2111
2889	2493
2890	1576
2891	2657
2892	1502
2893	1143
2894	1861
2895	4437
2896	2568
2897	4270
2898	4092
2899	2351
2900	1379
2901	2677
2902	2264
2903	2595
2904	4423
2905	3830
2906	3671
2907	2097
2908	2166
2909	4172
2910	3486
2911	3520
2912	2761
2913	2822
2914	2008
2915	374
2916	2590
2917	1252
2918	2431
2919	2104
2920	1330
2921	3303
2922	753
2923	4130
2924	2698
2925	2004
2926	1984
2927	3578
2928	3577
2929	3255
2930	4467
2931	4119
2932	3769
2933	1109
2934	2871
2935	2571
2936	64
2937	759
2938	864
2939	264
2940	4550
2941	767
2942	3307
2943	3101
2944	4238
2945	155
2946	4419
2947	4431
2948	1531
2949	3412
2950	1063
2951	4294
2952	183
2952	4682
2953	914
2954	1001
2955	582
2956	3508
2958	2118
2959	3710
2960	3926
2961	3855
2962	201
2963	2144
2964	3226
2965	2694
2966	1646
2967	123
2968	1882
2969	2831
2970	1665
2971	4262
2972	2177
2973	1157
2974	3682
2975	2269
2976	4388
2977	4010
2978	2996
2979	4624
2980	4628
2981	1424
2982	2825
2983	4051
2984	908
2985	2545
2986	4650
2987	812
2988	2044
2989	607
2990	250
2991	4691
2992	3639
2993	162
2994	799
2995	1740
2996	4125
2997	1275
2998	3404
2999	1793
3000	2863
3001	2279
3002	3398
3003	2707
3004	1683
3005	1033
3006	621
3007	1663
3008	2479
3009	365
3010	4269
3011	4021
3012	3504
3013	1187
3014	3622
3015	336
3016	3927
3017	1532
3018	2186
3019	1403
3020	3339
3020	3953
3021	2569
3022	1209
3023	2102
3024	211
3025	809
3026	3195
3027	1570
3028	2963
3029	1587
3030	4693
3031	2781
3032	1892
3033	4071
3034	4259
3035	4630
3036	3259
3037	3692
3038	1560
3039	4183
3040	4643
3041	4465
3042	2110
3043	802
3044	1899
3045	2527
3046	693
3047	1375
3048	2630
3049	1495
3050	1980
3051	3709
3052	3145
3053	200
3054	3241
3055	528
3056	4346
3056	2229
3057	3338
3058	4548
3059	486
3060	3994
3061	3782
3062	3227
3063	3070
3064	268
3065	2713
3066	2183
3067	62
3068	4675
3069	3335
3070	76
3071	3337
3072	4149
3073	333
3074	3394
3075	4099
3075	1452
3076	2304
3077	596
3078	4582
3079	371
3080	871
3081	2336
3082	38
3083	1151
3084	406
3085	965
3086	2050
3087	466
3088	1293
3089	4065
3090	173
3091	663
3092	891
3093	3690
3094	3964
3095	2514
3096	606
3097	3452
3098	4440
3099	729
3100	540
3101	4121
3102	1083
3103	3446
3104	3522
3105	4570
3106	1457
3107	746
3108	639
3109	2549
3110	3373
3111	1374
3112	2397
3113	4296
3114	2534
3115	4143
3116	1990
3117	553
3118	2256
3119	2678
3120	2420
3121	3187
3122	3286
3123	409
3124	4559
3125	2626
3126	2468
3127	3717
3128	4014
3129	4028
3130	4089
3131	3593
3132	3764
3134	3271
3135	3380
3136	4648
3137	2268
3138	1387
3139	1976
3140	2519
3141	1664
3142	1852
3143	2710
3144	1081
3145	2016
3146	4422
3147	1752
3148	2750
3149	166
3150	4237
3151	4061
3152	314
3153	4351
3154	3546
3155	3453
3156	1245
3157	2633
3158	3674
3159	102
3160	509
3161	4383
3162	1332
3163	2952
3164	2423
3165	3111
3166	3543
3167	2209
3168	3689
3169	1736
3170	2007
3171	659
3172	4681
3173	2003
3174	1506
3175	4484
3176	329
3177	4151
3178	3980
3179	827
3180	4482
3181	2913
3182	826
3183	99
3184	4631
3185	1988
3186	1384
3187	3218
3188	3724
3189	254
3190	1185
3191	1441
3192	2938
3193	3635
3194	2820
3195	1618
3196	3783
3197	1978
3198	1759
3199	764
3200	37
3201	1866
3202	1923
3203	3634
3204	2715
3205	4417
3206	385
3207	2440
3208	233
3209	4494
3210	4069
3211	4670
3212	306
3213	3482
3214	980
3215	3869
3216	779
3217	4695
3218	2906
3219	1977
3220	597
3221	3871
3222	4023
3223	1583
3224	2810
3225	2191
3226	3672
3227	4128
3228	1110
3229	1864
3230	423
3231	1791
3232	229
3233	4516
3234	4635
3235	3542
3236	790
3237	2077
3238	1368
3239	2238
3240	3863
3241	3171
3242	4229
3244	1951
3245	408
3246	2254
3247	1962
3248	4583
3249	738
3250	2879
3251	293
3252	613
3253	1133
3254	125
3255	2593
3256	108
3257	15
3258	2078
3259	279
3260	711
3261	3169
3262	270
3263	2535
3264	1215
3265	1465
3266	3497
3267	4655
3268	4103
3269	4137
3270	2306
3271	4401
3272	276
3273	326
3274	1898
3275	4287
3276	3656
3277	1301
3279	4126
3279	808
3280	3945
3281	3229
3282	3646
3283	2316
3284	3605
3285	197
3286	2103
3287	3297
3288	1203
3289	1875
3290	900
3291	2212
3292	1520
3293	252
3294	1247
3295	3916
3296	972
3297	4589
3298	4575
3299	1659
3300	156
3301	4088
3302	1400
3303	1536
3304	448
3305	4496
3306	2823
3307	1555
3308	856
3309	1857
3310	2447
3311	432
3312	1471
3313	1014
3314	2088
3315	3807
3316	1208
3317	129
3318	2167
3319	394
3320	648
3321	1916
3322	1338
3323	2887
3324	1937
3325	358
3326	3230
3327	3256
3328	4541
3329	4271
3330	3831
3331	79
3332	3205
3333	3668
3334	510
3335	3345
3336	4258
3337	1093
3338	4276
3339	3485
3340	1742
3341	915
3342	460
3343	4622
3344	1327
3345	3419
3346	3477
3347	756
3348	3785
3349	1890
3350	1661
3351	3095
3352	1470
3353	2263
3354	1230
3355	2894
3356	1604
3357	3806
3358	187
3359	131
3360	704
3361	3588
3362	1099
3363	1573
3364	1948
3365	4118
3366	1574
3367	1593
3368	4606
3369	3367
3370	719
3371	1310
3372	620
3373	3421
3374	3805
3375	4303
3376	1191
3377	1905
3378	963
3379	4690
3380	2567
3381	2596
3382	19
3383	18
3384	1598
3385	3207
3386	3140
3387	2123
3388	3939
3389	1456
3390	2035
3391	3906
3392	1818
3393	2992
3394	3464
3395	823
3396	1559
3397	3231
3398	2960
3399	4371
3400	4160
3401	2216
3402	5
3403	584
3404	520
3405	3512
3406	2979
3407	4107
3408	3351
3409	1885
3410	824
3411	1318
3412	3231
3413	1600
3414	4396
3415	579
3416	1912
3417	2400
3418	1719
3419	2982
3420	1633
3421	3908
3422	3544
3423	291
3424	4520
3425	2865
3426	1362
3427	2305
3428	4178
3429	485
3430	4483
3431	145
3432	3893
3433	4641
3434	3312
3435	2265
3436	3697
3437	835
3438	366
3439	1349
3440	3058
3441	259
3442	2721
3443	3976
3444	4017
3445	2329
3446	2100
3447	3439
3448	971
3449	1300
3450	167
3451	4165
3452	1639
3453	61
3454	3211
3455	2318
3456	177
3457	4350
3458	834
3459	852
3460	3908
3461	3544
3462	291
3463	3686
3464	4520
3465	2865
3466	1362
3467	2305
3468	4178
3469	485
3470	4483
3471	145
3472	3893
3473	4641
3474	3312
3475	2265
3476	3697
3477	835
3478	366
3479	1349
3480	3058
3481	259
3482	2721
3482	3976
3483	4017
3484	2329
3485	2100
3486	3439
3487	971
3488	1300
3489	4601
3490	2287
3491	3628
3492	1792
3493	2056
3494	3078
3495	4075
3496	109
3497	2627
3498	772
3499

HOW DRAFT SYSTEM WORKS

Continued from Page 7.

Your Red Number.	Order in Which It Was Drawn.	Your Red Number.	Order in Which It Was Drawn.
4470	2218	4583	2933
4471	709	4584	747
4472	622	4585	192
4473	1652	4586	261
4474	4192	4587	3420
4475	634	4589	4031
4476	475	4590	2676
4477	3361	4591	1381
4478	1669	4592	226
4479	3161	4593	3416
4480	2689	4594	3041
4481	411	4595	3215
4482	3152	4596	1085
4483	1638	4597	3198
4484	3355	4598	2173
4485	1557	4599	4278
4486	635	4600	3209
4487	45	4601	4282
4488	855	4602	1896
4489	3162	4603	4101
4490	4472	4604	2500
4491	1564	4605	932
4492	3866	4606	2082
4493	4779	4607	2711
4494	2455	4608	2419
4495	598	4609	2890
4496	402	4610	2940
4497	4616	4611	527
4498	3859	4612	731
4499	1538	4613	2768
4500	1927	4614	10
4501	11	4615	3787
4502	3518	4616	1244
4503	872	4617	2196
4504	3474	4618	4398
4505	1485	4619	3232
4506	4236	4620	918
4507	561	4621	3677
4508	2497	4622	4667
4509	3703	4623	2344
4510	679	4624	1602
4511	2905	4625	1283
4512	3760	4626	1290
4513	2981	4627	560
4514	1321	4628	2664
4515	4669	4629	133
4516	393	4630	2165
4517	3598	4631	1901
4518	2786	4632	3266
4519	2976	4633	1632
4520	33	4634	2582
4521	3324	4635	1337
4522	1385	4635	2141
4523	2716	4636	2169
4524	647	4637	1401
4525	1405	4638	2562
4526	3961	4639	2005
4527	3024	4640	761
4528	3089	4641	468
4529	2939	4642	3535
4530	1080	4643	3139
4531	4297	4644	114
4532	3	4645	3978
4533	498	4646	450
4534	1347	4647	543
4535	2320	4648	3543
4536	1516	4649	213
4537	3182	4650	1965
4538	3174	4651	1120
4539	3086	4653	1756
4540	1098	4654	2396
4541	1744	4655	1685
4542	1766	4656	2069
4543	4191	4657	3526
4544	3580	4658	2646
4545	1657	4659	2904
4546	981	4660	4253
4547	825	4661	1021
4548	4129	4662	3104
4549	2453	4663	2898
4550	487	4664	4250
4551	2476	4665	805
4552	1331	4666	415
4553	4018	4667	4150
4554	3388	4668	328
4555	256	4669	274
4556	3493	4670	400
4557	667	4671	795
4558	3064	4672	2834
4559	2274	4673	519
4560	888	4674	4122
4561	2746	4675	2697
4562	4391	4676	846
4563	2258	4677	1019
4564	2870	4678	2022
4565	1005	4679	1355
4566	1658	4680	2849
4567	2456	4681	2092
4568	243	4682	2068
4569	3296	4683	3770
4570	1194	4684	3028
4571	3915	4685	1611
4572	3328	4686	587
4573	1003	4687	1175
4574	689	4688	91
4575	2384	4689	2222
4576	2861	4690	4411
4577	2644	4691	1933
4578	1612	4692	2154
4579	2288	4692	4013
4580	3652	4694	2877
4581	2580	4695	4209
4582	1871	4696	2747



Scene at the Draft Drawing in Washington.

Blindfolded Clerk Picking Numbers from the Glass Bowl in the Committee Room of the Senate Office Building.

BAKER DRAWS FIRST NUMBER IN DRAFT

Continued from Page 1.

throng which crowded the committee rooms.

Members of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs and other members of Congress occupied seats of honor at the drawing.

The unprecedented ceremony seemed particularly to impress Representative Kahn, who led the Administration's fight in the House for the Army Draft bill.

"It is an inspiring sight," he commented as he left the room soon after the proceedings settled down to a routine basis. "I do not know what men are affected by the number I drew," he added, more facetiously, "but they are city men. The number—10,218—is too high for the small registration districts."

As the eighth number was drawn by an official, Secretary Baker said:

"We will wait a moment while the photographers remove their apparatus. Meanwhile I want to ask that perfect quiet prevail. This is a most important occasion and absolute quiet is necessary."

John H. Phillips, a student of Princeton University, was the first "regular teller" who took his place at the glass jar and began to draw out the capsules—black looking affairs, because the paper upon which the numbers were written was coated black on the outer surface. It was impossible for any one to examine the exterior of a capsule and ascertain the number within. The blindfolding lent an additional touch of the dramatic to the event, but it was unnecessary.

Every few minutes Major Gen. C. A. Devol, delegated by Secretary Baker to guard the glass container, walked over to stir the capsules with a long wooden spoon. On the handle of the spoon was a piece of bunting, red, white, and blue. General Devol stirred deeply, bringing the capsules at the bottom to the top and a few moments later sending the capsules at the top to the bottom. While this stirring process was on there was a momentary pause in the recording of the numbers.

It was 9:32 o'clock yesterday morning when Secretary Baker stilled the conversation in the room by rapping for quiet. Just before he was blindfolded to draw the first number the Secretary said:

"We have met this morning to conduct the lot or draft by which the national army and such additions as may be necessary to bring the regular army and the National Guard up to war strength are to be selected. This is an occasion of very great dignity and some solemnity. It represents the first application of a principle believed by many of us to be thoroughly democratic, equal and fair in selecting soldiers to defend the national honor abroad and at home.

"I take this occasion to say that every step has been most honestly studied with a view not only to preserving throughout the utmost fairness in the selection, but also to preserve all those appearances of fairness which are necessary to satisfy the country that this great selection has been made in accordance with every principle of justice.

"There are assembled here this morning in addition to officers of the army, who are going to conduct for the most part the mechanical part of the work, the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant General, and other men high in the military establishment, and the drawing is to be held under the observation of the Senate and House Military Committees, so that both the executive and legislative branches of the Government are here to see that fairness is given to every person."

Secretary Baker introduced General Crowder, who succinctly explained the process of the lottery and the program of the War Department to acquaint each one of the men registered on June 5 with information regarding the priority of his examination for service with the National Army.

As General Crowder concluded a handkerchief was tied about the eyes of Secretary Baker, the camera squad focused their instruments, the calcium light of the movie operators played upon the big blackboards in the rear and the lottery was on.

When the ninth capsule was to be drawn the high officials of the War Department made way for the regularly appointed tellers. The tension throughout the room then relaxed to an extent, although the scene as it was gradually unfolded vitally affected millions of American homes. Newspaper correspondents settled down to the monotonous recording of numbers, each with its message to men in every city and hamlet of the United States.

The only interruptions were the frequent changes of tired announcers and tabulators and the removal of the blackboards. When a group of 500 numbers had been written the first section of the board was taken out to be photographed to establish an absolute record, while a second section was substituted.

As a result of the drawing every registered man got a definite place in the liability for service list. Already 687,000 have been ordered to the colors to fill to war strength the regular army and National Guard, and to constitute the first increment of the National Army. To obtain the total 1,374,000 men will be called for examination within a few weeks. Officials estimated that two registrants must be called for every soldier accepted. These 1,374,000 will be taken from the head of the liability list, every local district furnishing a fixed quota.

There are 4,557 registration districts throughout the country. The largest has something more than 10,200 numbers, while the smallest has only about 185, and the average is around 3,000.

Registrants will receive no official word of their order of liability until their local boards summon them for examination after official records of the drawing have been transmitted to them by mail. Preparation of those records will begin today.

CITY WAS CALM AS DRAFT PROCEEDED

Continued from Page 1.

the high number for this city, was drawn late in the night, and is No. 2,747 in THE TIMES list.

Waiting at Midnight.

In those exemption districts where the public lists had not been completed long double lines of men were still waiting late last night in hope that the lists would be finished in time for them to find out their numbers by the time the first edition of the morning papers appeared.

At several of the Bronx headquarters fully 1,000 men were in line at midnight. In some instances women—the mothers and sisters of men liable for service—were in line also. In those districts where the public lists were completed early in the evening the men were admitted into the offices of the boards in parties of twenty or thirty, and as soon as they found their numbers their places were taken by others.

"What's your number?" or "Are you among the first ones?" greeted the men as they came out of the offices of the boards. In a few of the more thickly populated sections, where it was impossible for everybody to get a chance to scan the list, robust men with vigorous lungs were called into service and provided with megaphones, through which they announced the numbers as they were handed to them by the clerks of the boards. Commanding officers of the Police Department who had been in touch with the situation all day said they had never known a more orderly day in New York.

Late last night the Mayor's Committee issued a list giving the number of men subject to draft in all but five of the local exemption districts. All enemy aliens and subjects of allied and neutral nations, who registered on June 5, and are not subject to the American draft, are eliminated from the list as given out. The figures are as follows:

Board.	Subject to Draft.	Board.	Subject to Draft.
1	2,639	96	3,946
2	3,371	97	2,998
3	2,982	98	3,017
4	3,876	99	2,579
5	4,641	100	3,304
6	2,431	101	2,781
7		102	3,640
8	3,563	103	3,723
9	3,526	104	3,696
10	3,464	105	3,303
11	3,582	106	3,195
12	3,624	107	3,683
13	4,356	108	4,244
14	4,153	109	3,896
15	3,673	110	3,801
16	3,983	111	3,325
17	2,767	112	4,338
18	3,406	113	3,927
19	4,134	114	4,387
20	3,282	115	3,238
21	3,698	116	3,190
22	3,655	117	2,743
23	3,066	118	3,348
24	3,943	119	2,832
25	3,081	120	2,779
26	2,442	121	3,464
27	3,970	122	2,669
28	4,147	123	4,068
29	4,005	124	2,446
30	3,127	125	2,193
31	2,379	126	2,096
32	2,648	127	3,763
33	2,319	128	2,875
34	2,415	129	2,918
35	3,680	130	3,890
36	3,341	131	2,856
37	4,182	132	2,494
38	2,821	133	2,308
39	2,902	134	3,028
40	3,630	135	3,601
41	3,132	136	2,934
42	3,603	137	3,050
43	2,535	138	3,577
44	2,443	139	3,067
45	3,314	140	4,051
46	2,555	141	2,304
47	2,830	142	2,503
48	2,873	143	2,141
49	2,986	144	4,103
50	3,051	145	2,780
51	3,271	146	2,570
52	2,985	147	2,862
53	2,034	148	2,850
54		149	4,459
55	3,069	150	2,386
56	3,700	151	2,520
57	3,637	152	3,016
58	2,587	153	2,457
59	2,035	154	3,167
60	3,145	155	3,022
61	3,252	156	3,197
62	2,256	157	3,322
63	4,020	158	4,445
64	2,375	159	2,344
65	3,445	160	2,893
66	2,501	161	3,034
67	3,026	162	2,449
68	2,325	163	2,779
69	2,217	164	2,150
70	2,091	165	2,884
71	2,877	166	3,300
72	2,462	167	4,996
73		168	2,731
74	2,398	169	2,984
75	2,346	170	2,673
76		171	2,870
77	2,363	172	3,098
78	2,829	173	2,785
79	2,489	174	2,583
80	2,782	175	2,392
81	2,572	176	2,181
82	2,864	177	3,460
83	3,363	178	2,762
84	2,686	179	4,034
85		180	2,831
86	3,983	181	2,147
87	3,379	182	2,737
88	3,109	183	2,497
89	4,816	184	2,512
90	3,733	185	2,161
91	4,316	186	2,607
92	3,513	187	2,844
93	3,946	188	2,311
94	3,204	189	2,320
95	2,874		

Of the 189 men who held 258, the first number drawn, many have German names. There is also a large percentage of Italians, and one Oriental, H. Kai, of the 125th Exemption District. The Irish also have a fine delegation in the "258th Brigade," while among others are men with Scandinavian, Hebrew, English, Scotch, and Slavic names. There is not a Frenchman among them. The shortest names are those of Kai and Mike Moz, and the longest are Kirschenbaum of the 113th District, Manhattan, and W. Piezatowsky of the 53d District in Brooklyn.

In Flushing the first 258 man was Andrew Yaros, a bartender in a hotel owned by ex-Alderman Frederick Snell. Yaros has a brother, Antonio. The two men supported a widowed mother, and when they decided that one should enlist they drew lots, and Antonio joined the navy.

In Long Island City the men whose numbers were among the first drawn organized a parade last night and marched through the city singing patriotic songs and cheering for the first overseas army. Several of the Long Island City 258s headed the parading column. In Yonkers the three 258 men are, respectively, an Italian, a Belgian, and a Jew, and none of these men, it was reported last night, will claim exemption.

Controller Prendergast announced yesterday afternoon that the Board of City Record had decided to print in The Record a list of the men residing in this city whose names appear in the draft. In all probability the list will be printed according to districts, so that a resident will only have to supply himself with a copy of his own district list. The lists will be sold at a very low figure, just sufficient to cover the cost of publication.

NAMES OF FIRST MEN DRAWN FOR NEW YORK

Holders of No. 258 Announced for 160 Out of a Total of 189 Here.

The following list gives the names and addresses of the men whose serial number is 258, the first number drawn in Washington yesterday, in 160 of the 189 local exemption districts in the City of New York. Of the missing districts in which the name of the first man drawn in the draft is not obtainable up to an early hour this morning, six of the districts are in the Bronx, nine in Brooklyn, eleven in Manhattan, and three in Queens. The names of the men whose serial number is 258 in 160 of the districts are:

THE BRONX.

Exemption Dist.	Name and Address.
3	Heimer Erikson, 515 West 144th St.
4	Wm. Rodgers, 141st St. and Concord Av.
5	Joseph Herschel, 96 East 163d St.
6	John Hoffmann, 150 Cromwell Av.
8	Vincenzo Panella, 305 East 148th St.
9	Michael Furman, 710 Prospect Av.
10	Max Rothman, 795 Cortlandt Av.
11	Sandor Schwartz, 809 Trinity Av.
12	Isadore Tripp, 758 East 168th St.
13	Benjamin Albert, 1,227 Boston Road.
14	Samuel Parmerill, 1,536 Vyse Av.
16	Mark Beecher, 927 East 180th St.
17	George Caretta, 732 East 187th St.
18	George Pirie, 1,242 Morris Av.
20	Charles Jevanian, 1,647 Washington Av.
22	Peter F. Carter, 2,804 Valentine Av.

BROOKLYN.

23	W. G. Hutchins, 116 Henry St.
24	John J. Fallon, 160 Johnson St.
29	Moses Kosack, 163 Havemeyer St.
30	A. D. Lanahan, 143 Lafayette St.
31	Henry Dick, 486 Macon St.
32	John R. Cain, 400 Bainbridge St.
33	P. Penenberg, 104 Hopkins St.
34	Jacob Lapsensohn, 934 Myrtle Av.
35	J. Metrotaker, 251 Hopkins St.
36	Donato Grassi, 483 Smith St.
37	Joseph Alagi, 769 4th Av.
38	J. A. Brennan, 164 Bergen St.
39	James Dunphy, 105 3d Place.
40	Gustave Aguayos, 171 43d St.
41	C. E. M. Carlson, 253 65th St.
42	W. G. Piper, 549 53d St.
43	H. J. H. Anderson, 1,159 59th St.
44	L. A. Pinckney, 915 Fulton St.
45	A. Ackerman, 44 Fort Green Place.
46	D. Vacchio, 630 Myrtle Av.
47	J. Bitker, 750 Franklin Av.
48	J. F. McDonald, 455 5th Av.
49	S. Sanelly, 400A 13th St.
50	G. Gaspore, 108 Skillman Av.
51	L. Esposito, 143 Bayard St.
52	H. Trippermann, 104 So. 2d St.
53	W. Piezatowsky, 63 Grand St.
55	C. Stephens, 138 Bayard St.
56	F. Jacobs, 204 Freeman St.
57	B. Gordon, 2,954 W. 23d St.
58	J. Rampolla, 3 Bay 38th St.
59	J. Contessa, 6,822 16th Av.
60	P. Portel, 1,308 44th St.
61	J. F. Peterson, (no address given in returns.)
62	J. L. Bogert, 173 Quincy St.
63	F. J. Scallon, 421A Halsey St.
64	J. Raab, 282 Prospect Place.
65	J. W. Atwood, Jr., 804 Flatbush Av.
66	H. E. Gilmore, 142 32d St.
67	F. Hartel, 1,778 Nostrand Av.
68	Benjamin Rose, 240 Melrose St.
70	H. Shermcoff, 73 Irving Av.
71	R. A. Bowen, 100 Weirfeld St.
72	William Schaefer, 93 Bleecker St.
74	F. Lamperdi, 197 Johnson Av.
75	J. Perkman, 466 Walton St.
78	J. A. Russell, 517 Enfield St.
79	W. P. Smith, 187 Jerome Av.
80	D. Schmittenger, 436 Hegeman St.
81	S. Herbstman, 653 Cleveland St.
82	P. Peccuccio, 1,510 Herkimer St.
85	S. Greenspan, 2,117 Pacific St.
84	I. Marchetti, 2,296 Dean St.
86	H. Margolin, 446 Rockaway Av.
87	S. Nirembiatt, 1,716 Sterling Place.

MANHATTAN.

89	Frank Adamowski, 88 Greenwich St.
90	Angelo Corazza, 181 Prince St.
91	Danto Romeo, 104 Cherry St.
93	Ralph Roger, 160 Henry St.
94	Nicholas J. Scotellaro, 168 Mulberry St.
95	Luige Birona, 85 Elizabeth St.
96	Joseph Decaro, 15 East 13th St.
97	Rubin Passik, 60 Montgomery St.
98	Israel Masel, 92 Attorney St.
99	Pasquale Castaldie, 588 Grand St.
100	William Baker, 307 West 16th St.
102	August Hertel, 213 2d St.
103	David Kirschenbaum, 344 East 4th St.
104	Pietro Bourczak, 633 East 6th St.
105	Martin McHugh, 472 West 24th St.
106	George J. Lestrange, 317 West 30th St.
107	Michael Supernock, 64 Canal St.
108	Frank Lomitto, 82 Chrystie St.
109	Joe Cohen, 86 Suffolk St.
110	Frank Caravooki, 429 West 37th St.
111	Michael Cunningham, 434 West 42d St.
112	Louis Franenglass, 110 1st St.
113	Mike Moz, 194 East 2d St.
114	Dr. Ellis Maxwell Schwartz, 83 7th St.
116	George Aloysius Lier, 520 W. 51st St.
117	Joseph Havelluck, 192 Avenue B.
118	J. Rakopky, 214 East 19th St.
119	Theodor Kusak, 540 East 17th St.
120	Fred Ehrenkrook, 417 West 57th St.
123	Royall E. Hafl, 228 East 36th St.
124	Jerome Leo Caffrey, 171 Amsterdam Av.
125	H. Kai, 37 Riverside Drive.
126	Louis Mair, 200 West 67th St.
127	P. Mangone, 240 East 47th St.
128	John Knez, 406 East 54th St.
129	John Joseph Flynn, 200 West 98th St.
131	John Seymour, 412 East 65th St.
132	John Nicholas Stofka, 410 East 70th St.
133	Thomas J. A. Hogan, 271 East 71st St.
136	A. Kocher, Jr., 307 West 114th St.
137	M. Hynchk, 343 East 74th St.
138	Frank Hagan, 307 East 78th St.
139	Manuel Gomes, 323 West 124th St.
140	Malcom Besson, 15 West 133d St.
141	John Elleman, 271 West 140th St.
142	Mathew Weiland, 1,980 1st Av.
143	Henry W. Weber, 411 East 88th St.
144	Edward S. Fulber, 115 West 143d St.
145	Lester Lyatt Babcock, 73 Hamilton Terrace.
146	J. Adler, 617 West 143d St.
147	John J. Bartholf, 536 West 170th St.
148	Russell Taylor West, 587 West 177th St.
149	Charles J. Wilson, 503 West 180th St.
150	Edward Johnson, 1,735 2d Av.
152	Joe Minuto, 1,991 2d Av.
153	Daniel Esposito, 138 West 10th St.
154	Sherman Woodward, 137 West 13th St.
156	Frank H. Shapiro, 8 East 110th St.
157	S. Lewis, 70 East 119th St.
158	Joseph Bara, 256 West 41st St.
159	Frank Grant Smith, 46 West 30th St.
160	William Bleinman, 228 East 109th St.
161	Morris Baer, 1,920 Lexington Av.
162	T. Canillo, 205 East 115th St.
163	Carl Aleplo Zuloff, 336 West 68th St.
164	Paul Emile Bibily, 1,046 Madison Av.
165	David Whitman, 231 East 117th St.
166	John S. Higgings, 431 Pleasant Av.
167	Clarence C. Brumany, 45 West 138th St.
168	Henry Siegel, 110 West 114th St.
170	Mat Levy, 2 West 120th St.

QUEENS.

171	G. Di Sarino, 48 7th St., L. I. City.
172	M. Franklin, 603 Broadway, L. I. City.
173	N. Wolf, 235 Hoyt Av., Queens.
174	J. P. Halloran, 24 Burnside Av., Corona.
175	J. McKeon, 96 Polk St., Corona.
177	E. Gonyon, 13 Norge St., Newtown.
179	E. Kempf, 289 Cooper Av.
180	J. B. F. Carl, 206 Schley St.
181	R. Castro, 6 Thomas St., Rockaway Bch.
183	G. N. Haskins, 1,033 Chestnut St., Richmond Hill.
184	J. Okel, 15 Guinsberg Place, Jamaica.
185	J. H. Rottkamp, address not given.

RICHMOND.

186	Henry N. Blut, 1,113 Castleton Av., West New Brighton.
187	M. W. Denaki, Stapleton.
188	W. T. Irbey, 920 Richmond Av.
189	John Kardos, 4,411 Arthur Kill Road.

DRAFT STIRS UP RECRUITING.

Navy Forced to Reject Applicants, While 100 Join Army.

The actual drawing of the draft army had a stimulating effect on recruiting in several branches of the service, particularly the National Guard and the navy. To clear up the status of all applicants for enlistment within the draft age, Colonel R. D. Walsh, head of recruiting for the regular army in the New York district, announced yesterday that the drawing did not act as a bar against voluntary enlistment in the regular establishment until the applicant had actually received his notification to appear for examination before the local exemption board.

Recruiting officers expect a decided increase in enlistments. The navy received many more applicants yesterday than it could accept, able-bodied men being sent away because recruiting officers were looking only for men with special ratings, such as machinists, radio operators, cooks, bakers, &c. Of sixty applicants up to noon only eighteen men were accepted. The regular army enlisted nearly 100 men yesterday. The United States Marine Corps, however, enlisted only eight.

The mustering in of the National Guard continued with increasing speed. The Ninth Coast Defense Command, at Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, finished the work of mustering in all its men yesterday with the exception of the Twenty-fourth Company, which is at present on duty away from the armory. Of all the men re-examined by the Federal physicians, only 2 per cent. were rejected, and some of these may qualify upon a subsequent examination.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY, 50c to $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1917

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

SEE THE 48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. 13 th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20. Evgs. 8:20.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Evs. Sun.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10,15,25c. Where the Cool Night Air Brings Comfort. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. Jane & Katherine Lee, "TWO LITTLE IMPS."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. The Refreshing Night Breezes Are Here. "AN HEIR FOR A NIGHT," New York Comedy 4, Henry Frey, "All Wrong," & 5 Oths. All Seats Reserved, 25, 35, 50.

MACISTE of "CABIRIA" in THE WARRIOR. THRILLING SPECTACLE WITH LAUGHS.

CRITERION B'way, at 44th St. 1:30, 3, 7:30, 9. 25c, 50c & 75c.

LAST CIVIC ORCHESTRAL CONCERT ST. NICHOLAS RINK, JULY 22ND, at 8:15 P. M. Pierro MONTEUX, Conductor. Soloists, Marie SUNDLIUS, Soprano, Met. Op. Co.; Robert LORTAT, Pianist. Reserved seats 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs 8:15. Mts. Today & Wed. 2:15. MAT. TO-DAY, All Seats, 50c to $2. Ziegfeld Follies. ROOF AFTER THE PERFORMANCE Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic.

Turn to the Right! GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. TODAY 2:15. THE SEASON'S SENSATION "HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Wm. Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.

GLOBE B'WAY 46 St. LAST 2 DAYS 1:30 to 11:30. OVER 200 PERFORMANCES. BENJAMIN CHAPIN in "THE CALL TO ARMS" and Three Lincoln Cycle features.

TONIGHT AT 8:15—RAIN OR SHINE. POPULAR PRICED GRAND OPERA AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, 120th St. and Broadway. FAUST. With Maggie Teyte and All-Star Cast. Tickets at Columbia University; 1425 Broadway, Metropolitan Op. House Building and all ticket agencies.

SELZNICK PICTURES. HERBERT BRENON'S The Lone Wolf. BROADWAY THEATRE AT 41ST ST. DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8:30. PRICES 25-50c. FEW CHOICE SEATS $1.00.

Steeplechase. CONEY'S FUN FACTORY. FREE TOYS FOR CHILDREN. CAKE WALK EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. DOLLY SISTERS, Greater Morgan Dancers, Gus Edwards' Bandbox Revue & Nellie & Sara Kouns. Delicious Lemonade Free to All.

Luna. CONEY ISLAND. PAWNEE BILL & Other Big Features. Free Attractions. Dancing.

81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980. DOROTHY DALTON in "The Flame of the Yukon." Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE. TO-DAY 15c, 25c, 50c.

RIALTO B'way 42d. 15-25-50c. BESSIE LOVE in "The Sawdust Ring." Soloists, Comedy, and Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. SESSUE HAYAKAWA & VIVIAN MARTIN in "Forbidden Paths." Strand Concert Orch.

Take the Biggest Boats. SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON. To Newburgh, great white fliers, "Trojan" or "Rensselaer," leaving Pier 32, North River, foot Canal Street, 9:30 A. M.; West 132d Street, 10 A. M.; returning due New York, 8:30 P. M. Round Trip, $1.00. MUSIC DANCING RESTAURANT LUNCH ROOM. Thru Service via People's Line at 6 P. M. every night for Albany. Night express at 7 P. M. weekdays. 9 P. M. Sundays for Albany and Troy, and Sunday day boats at 9:30 A. M. for Albany. SPECIAL WEEK-END TRIP. The justly popular Saturday night to Monday morning Lake George and return, $5.50. Send for special folder. Telephone Canal 9000. HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY. HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES & SUNDAY DAY SERVICE

SPANISH LINE. Compañia Trasatlantica. (NEUTRAL FLAG) SPECIAL SAILING. NEW YORK Direct To CADIZ and BARCELONA. S. S. ISLA DE PANAY. Tuesday, JULY 24TH, 8:00 A. M. Also Frequent Sailings to HAVANA and VERA CRUZ; VIGO, CORUNA, GIJON, SANTANDER and BILBAO. For Further Particulars Address J. ZARAGOZA, Agent, Pier 8, East River. Telephone Hanover—210.

Sunday Excursions. To Bridgeport. Steamer City of Lowell. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A.M. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:30 A.M. Due Bridgeport, 2:00 P. M. Return leave Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M. Due N. Y., Pier 14, N. R., 8 P. M. Fare: Adults $1.00. Children 50c. To New Haven. Steamer Richard Peck. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catharine St., 9:30 A.M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22d St., 10:00 A.M. Due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return leave New Haven 4:30 P. M. Due N. Y., Pier 70, E. R., 9:00 P. M. Fare: Adults $1.50. Children 75c. Tickets limited. On sale at Piers on day of Excursions only. Ideal Sunday Outings on Long Island Sound. Good Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter. The New England Steamship Company

HOTEL WALLICK. BROADWAY and FORTY-THIRD STREET. Best Location and Values in New York. Rooms $1.50 and up—With Bath, $2 and up.

PARADISE ROOF GARDEN. ATOP REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH STREET. Airiest Garden Spot—Coolest Place in Town. In which is presented GUS EDWARDS' GALA SUMMER REVUE. TWICE NIGHTLY AT 7 AND 11 O'CLOCK. Special Southern Dinner Served Daily, 6 to 9 P. M. $1.50. The Original Dixieland "JAZZ" BAND In the 400 Club Room. PLAYING DANCE MELODIES NIGHTLY, BEGINNING AT 9

MARINE ROOF. HOTEL BOSSERT, Brooklyn. DINING AND DANCING IN THE OPEN AIR. 6 P. M. TO CLOSING. MOST UNIQUE ROOF AND VIEW IN AMERICA. Motor over the Manhattan Bridge, take first turn to the right and south on Hicks Street, or Subway to Borough Hall. Protection from the Weather. MONTAGUE-HICKS-REMSEN STREETS, BROOKLYN. Burton F. White, Manager. F. D. Ray, Jr., Associate Manager.

"THE FAMOUS HOFBRAU". Artists' Concerts. Janssen wants to see you. QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA. TELEPHONE MADISON SQ. 3207. 30th STREET & BROADWAY. FAMOUS FOR LUNCHEONS--DINNERS--AFTER THEATRE--DANCING--CABARET

FOR WOMEN ONLY. An outside, sunny room with running water, $1 per day; with meals, $2 per day. Single person, $10 weekly and up. Sunny front room with bath, $1.50 per day; with meals, $2.50 per day. Suites, $2.50 per day. These rooms and rates merit your immediate investigation. They are rated from 50% to 100% lower than any of equal value in the city. HOTEL RUTLEDGE. Lexington Ave. and 30th St. Modern, Accessible, Fireproof. Excellent Service. C. M. BELLAK, Pres.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

JOHNSTON AND CHURCH ARE BEATEN BY YOUTHFUL TENNIS EXPERTS AT UTICA

YOUNGSTERS SCORE OVER TENNIS STARS

Garland Beats Church and Throckmorton Downs Johnston on Utica Courts.

EX-CHAMPION NOT IN FORM

Californian, Just Off Train, Is Badly Defeated in Round-Robin Tourney for Red Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, July 20.—Sentimental and material values in tennis were wrecked in the round-robin invitation tournament at the Yahnundasis Club for the benefit of the Red Cross today by the uprising of two stalwart youngsters of the game—Harold A. Throckmorton of Elizabeth and Charles S. Garland of Pittsburgh. It caused nothing short of astonishment when Garland vanquished George Myers Church, third in the national ranking of a year ago, with the score 10—8, 6—4, but there was even greater amazement when Throckmorton triumphed over the former national singles champion, William M. Johnston, with such ease that the score was 6—0, 6—4.

It was the first appearance of Johnston in Eastern tennis this year, and it is only fair to add that there was little evidence of his vaunted prowess of the courts. The long train ride across the continent had drawn the effectiveness from his game, and he was well on the road to second defeat in the afternoon, when Frederick B. Alexander, the veteran internationalist, led him at 5—2 in the first set of their match, which was stopped at that point by the intervention of a rainstorm.

It is one of the weird coincidences of the tournament which has drawn together more stars than any other this season, that both Throckmorton and Garland bowed to defeat in the course of the day even though credited with the greatest triumphs as well.

Alexander Beats Garland.

In the early morning Garland discovered that there was still much to fear in the play of F. B. Alexander, who found no difficulty whatever in breaking up the Pittsburgh boy's base-line game. Alexander's victory was recorded in straight sets, Garland taking only two games in the match, one in each set. As for Throckmorton, he was the victim of a Californian, Robert Lindley Murray, and thereby the honor of the Golden Gate was upheld in part at least. Throckmorton succeeded in taking the first set of the match at 6—1, but after that Murray's finished net game swept Throckmorton aside without much ado. The final score in Murray's favor was 1—6, 6—3, 6—1, which adequately shows the increasing strength of his play.

The same element of surprise and uncertainty that pervaded the singles followed to the doubles. Johnston and Murray trod the path of defeat, urged along by the excellent play of Alexander and Throckmorton. This was a spirited contest, in which three sets were necessary, and it was here that Alexander displayed a quality of tennis that won applause from the big gullery.

Taken all in all, the play of Alexander in both singles and doubles was the outstanding feature of a day of tennis surprises. To some it was doubtless as much unexpected to see Alexander perform as he did, with his old-time skill always at his command, as it was to witness the downfall of Johnston and Church.

The rule of averages applied in doubles as well as singles for Alexander and Throckmorton did not have clear sailing. They bowed to defeat before the play of Church and Garland with the score 6—3, 10—8, but Johnston and Murray in part atoned for their defeat by taking a victory from Irving Wright and George H. Wightmann, with the score 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Miss Browne Delayed.

The event, which is looked forward to with the keenest interest, the singles match between Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Mary Browne of California, will not take place until tomorrow. A mixed doubles match in which these two were to appear was scheduled for this afternoon, but it had to be postponed because Miss Browne will not arrive in Utica until tomorrow morning. According to a telegram received by Edwin P. Torrey she left Chicago for Utica early this afternoon.

When Edward C. Conlin, the Davis Cup match umpire, took the chair for the Johnston-Throckmorton competition, it was evident that the contest was considered of more than ordinary importance. The Californian arrived at Utica on a train from the West only a short time before he was called upon to play. It was soon manifest that the trip of 3,000 miles had left Johnston without the usual skill which he commands.

Johnston Is Listless.

There was something of listlessness in his work, and repeatedly he showed a disinclination to go after what ordinarily he would have found easy to return. It was noticeable, too, that the Californian discarded his usually brilliant play in the forecourt to struggle unsuccessfully with a base-line game. Now and then, to be sure, he did advance to the net, but even when ensconced in his favorite position he could do little that was effective.

His overhead shots were swept out of the air to lodge many times in the net, and his play on ground strokes was faulty and weak. Errors were frequent, and Johnston resembled nothing but the shadow of the wonderful player who battled for five sets with Richard Norris Williams in the final of the national singles championship at Forest Hills last year.

For Throckmorton it must be said that he played well, but not nearly well enough to defeat Johnston when the latter is in the full swing of his tennis skill. He was unbelievable that Johnston could lose a love set to any one unless fatigue played a dominant part in the contest, and it undoubtedly did today.

The defeat of Church proves plainly that leading the military life of an aviator is not the best preparation for a tennis match. Church has hardly touched a racquet in two months, and the lack of practice was evident in his play against Garland. Errors by Church contributed largely to Garland's victory, even though the latter was playing some excellent tennis. His dependable steadiness from the base line was more than Church could withstand.

Some idea of the astonishment which greeted the victories of Garland and Throckmorton is indicated in the remark of Miss Molla Bjurstedt, when told how the matches had ended, she said: "The world is coming to an end."

The summaries:

SINGLES.—Frederick B. Alexander, New York, defeated Charles S. Garland, Pittsburgh, 6—1, 6—1; Garland defeated George Myers Church, 10—8, 6—4; Harold A. Throckmorton defeated William M. Johnston, 6—0, 6—4; Robert Lindley Murray defeated Throckmorton, 1—6, 6—3, 6—1.

DOUBLES.—Alexander and Throckmorton defeated Johnston and Murray, 6—4, 5—7, 6—1; Church and Garland defeated Irving Wright and George H. Wightman, 6—2, 6—1; Johnston and Murray defeated Wright and Wightman, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; Church and Garland defeated Alexander and Throckmorton, 6—3, 10—8.

Dell to Quit Baseball.

Weiser Dell, the Brooklyn pitcher recently released by the Dodgers to Baltimore of the International League, has refused to report to the minor league organization. Dell says he has a chance to enter into a commercial business and thinks he will retire from baseball. Dell is an electrician and worked at that trade in Montana.

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WELLING HAS BIG MARGIN.

Outpoints Johnny Dundee in Ten-Round Bout at St. Nicholas A. C.

Joe Welling, the Chicago lightweight boxer, turned the tables on Johnny Dundee, the little local Italian boxer in their ten-round bout last night at the St. Nicholas A. C., and the final clang of the gong found the Chicagoan the victor by a convincing margin. Welling, towering inches above his opponent and with a proportionate advantage in the matter of reach, made the best of these advantages in piling up points on the Italian.

Dundee, ever eager to mix matters and get close, found Welling's style an unfathomable something which he had not encountered in their two previous meetings, and the result was that the Italian, having no set style to offset the natural advantages of the Chicagoan, was clearly outpointed.

Throughout the bout, with only a few variations, Dundee made the mistake of trying to exchange blows with his adversary at long range. In this he was hopelessly beaten, for Welling, picking off Dundee's blows with skill, countered cleverly, and landed himself before the bounding Italian could get out of his arm's reach. There was little or nothing of Dundee's aggressive, almost careless style of milling introduced during the bout with the exception of the tenth session, and in this stanza Dundee clearly earned the honors. He threw away his cautious attitude and ceased to essay long range exchanges, and the result was that Welling was battered about the ring until the final bell separated the combatants.

In six of the rounds Welling showed clearly to advantage with his effective jabbing tactics, and several times he stung Dundee with a right cross to the jaw. In the sixth session Welling opened a cut over Dundee's left eye with his right-hand cross, and the blood flowed from this wound to the finish of the bout. In three of the rounds—the fifth, sixth, and ninth—Dundee earned an even break, and in the tenth session the Italian rallied and gained the honors.

BRENNAN EARNS HONORS.

Floors Bob Devere in Ninth Round for Count of Two.

A large crowd of boxing enthusiasts turned out last night to witness the card of three ten-round bouts staged at the Harlem S. C., and they were rewarded with thirty rounds of interesting boxing. K. O. Bill Brennan, the Chicago heavyweight, earned the honors over Bob Devere of Kansas City in the principal contest.

Brennan was aggressive throughout, and in the seventh round seemed to have Devere on the verge of a knockout. Devere weathered the storm gamely, however, and continued the bout. In the ninth round the Kansas was dropped for a short count, but he gamely got to his feet and stayed to hear the final bell.

Kid Norfolk, the colored heavyweight, making his first appearance in this city, showed exceptional ability for a man of his weight, and easily earned the honors over Wild Burt Kenny of the Bronx in their ten-round contest. Norfolk showed a clever brand of boxing and convincingly outclassed his opponent in all of the ten rounds. Kenny being more than usually wild.

Young Shelton substituted for Pete Hartley against Allie Nack in the other ten-round bout, but was hopelessly outclassed, and Nack won easily.

MRS. HITCHENS WINS AT NET

Defeats Miss Wagner in Final Match of One-Day Event.

Mrs. Charles Vernon Hitchens, champion of Mexico and Middle States tennis title holder, again asserted her capabilities by winning the women's one-day tournament held at the University Heights Tennis Club yesterday. It being the final event of a chain of competitions in which all the prominent feminine experts took part during the last week as a benefit to the Red Cross, the victory of Mrs. Hitchens stands out as the leading accomplishment.

Miss Marie Wagner, national indoor champion, won the competition held at Montclair Wednesday. Miss Hazel Gardner finished second and Mrs. Hitchens was third.

The final of the matches yesterday found Mrs. Hitchens pitted against Miss Wagner and provided an upset, as Mrs. Hitchens defeated the local player by 6—6, 6—1, 6—3. Miss Wagner played exceptionally in the first set, but the underhand service of Mrs. Hitchens told from then on. Mrs. Hitchens played about the best tennis she has exhibited lately. Third round matches opened the affair yesterday with the Misses Helen and Grace Gilleaudeau among the contenders. The summaries:

Third Round.—Mrs. C. V. Hitchens defeated Miss Grafe, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Grace Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, 8—6, 6—1; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Miss H. Henderson, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Peck, 6—3, 6—0.

Semi-final Round.—Mrs. Hitchens defeated Miss Grace Gilleaudeau, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Wagner defeated Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Final Round.—Mrs. Hitchens defeated Miss Wagner, 6—6, 6—1, 6—3.

SHAWNEE MEDALIST LOSES.

Clarey Puts Huntington Out of Amateur Golf Event.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE, Penn., July 20.—Favored by ideal conditions, golfers traveled in par company during the first and second rounds of the invitation tournament at the Shawnee Country Club today. E. C. Clarey of Woodbury was the star performer, reeling off a 75 at the expense of A. Z. Huntington, the medalist from Wyoming Valley. Clarey, after being 1 down at the turn, squared accounts at the 565-yard tenth and became 1 up at the thirteenth. He brought off a long putt to halve the fifteenth in 4, and stole the short water hole by sinking a twenty-footer for a 2.

R. S. Worthington and Alec Coles, both of the home club, won handily. The other survivor was Harold B. McFarland, the tall Huntingdon Valley golfer, who had to extend himself this afternoon to defeat W. J. Allsopp, Jr., the young Forest Hill player. Allsopp had the most distance with his wood, but McFarland proved too steady on the greens.

The summary:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—First Round—J. W. Allsopp, Jr., Forest Hill, beat F. W. Harper, Trenton, 4 up and 3 to play; H. B. McFarland, Huntingdon Valley, beat H. S. Hicks, Philadelphia Country Club, 5 and 4; W. U. Dewees, Jr., North Hills, beat W. U. Neustadt, Woodburn, 3 and 3; R. S. Worthington, Shawnee, beat G. C. Green, Jr., Woodbury, 6 and 5; P. L. Corson, Plymouth, beat J. J. Young, Frankford, 4 and 3; Alec Coles, Shawnee, beat Edward Styles, North Hills, 4 and 3; A. Z. Huntington, Wyoming Valley, beat Dr. J. W. Robb, Merion, 1 up, (19 holes); E. C. Clarey, Woodbury, beat W. J. Platt, North Hills, 3 and 2.

Second Round—H. B. McFarland beat Allsopp, 3 and 2; Worthington beat Dewees, 3 and 2; Coles beat Corson, 7 and 6; Clarey beat Huntington, 2 and 1.

Joe Jeannette Wins Easily.

Joe Jeannette, the veteran colored heavyweight, made his first appearance in the ring in years last night at the Vanderbilt A. C. of Brooklyn and easily outpointed Andre Anderson, the Chicago heavyweight, in ten rounds.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Wild Burt Kenny vs. Rough Horse Ware; Danny Frush vs. Jack Lisi. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Willie Beecher vs. Johnny Lustig; Pepper Martin vs. Willie Burke; Burt Spencer vs. Chick McCormick. Three ten-round bouts.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Kid Queens vs. Young Battling Nelson; New Al McCoy vs. K. O. Lew Williams. Both ten-round bouts.

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PAN ZARETA FIRST BY THREE LENGTHS

Racing Queen of the West Captures Hillsdale Handicap at Empire City.

Pan Zareta, the racing Queen of the West, made her first appearance at the Empire City track yesterday and carried off the Hillsdale Handicap for mares at six furlongs with comparative ease. She stepped the distance in 1.10 2-5 on a slow track, figures that have only been beaten once at the present meeting, when Top o' the Morning won in a fifth of a second faster time. In her effort yesterday Pan Zareta carried 135 pounds, the same weight shouldered by Top o' the Morning when he won, but her victory was scored in a much easier manner than that of her great rival in sprinting.

James Butler's Capra, which was making her début for the season, was strongly fancied to defeat the Western mare and closed almost an even favorite with Pan Zareta. Capra was in receipt of eight pounds from Pan Zareta and looked to have a chance when the latter was shut off at the first turn. The little setback did not bother the Western mare in a great degree and she shot to the front in the back stretch. After that she was never headed, and saving ground coming into the stretch won by three lengths from Capra. Jefferson Livingston's Diamond took show money three lengths behind Capra.

The success of three favorites made the afternoon a more profitable one for the racegoers, especially as all the other winners were well supported at short prices. It was the first day for some time that the hosts have not trooped home in front and was welcomed by the almost disheartened backers.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-old fillies, non-winners of $700, other than selling, by subscription of $10, with $705.94 added; one mile. Time—1:41 3-5.

Bella Desmond, Oscar Lewisohn's b. f., 112 pounds, by Desmond-Bellatrix, 1 to 3 and out, (M. Buxton) 1½

Bedtime Stories, E. R. Bradley's ch. f., 112, by Marta Santa-Dancing Wave, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, (L. Lyke) 2½

Golden Rod, L. S. Thompson's ch. f., 108½, by All Gold-Daisy F., 1 to 2, third, (F. Robinson) 3¹

Crepuscule and Glory Belle also ran. Battle, Queen of the Water, and Ginger Snap II. scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, purse $505.94; five furlongs. Time—1:02.

George W. Vreeland's Calumet Stable's ch. c., 103½ pounds, by Contestor-Fannie W. Fonso, 17 to 5, 6 to 5, and 1 to 2, (B. Kleeger) 1¹

Cave Man, R. Angarola's ch. c., 100, by Celt-Jamma, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, (M. Rowan) 2¹

Schoolgirl, James Butler's ch. f., 104, by Whisk Broom II.-Schoolmarm, 1 to 3, third, (L. Lyke) 3²

Gyp, Runecraft, and Georgia Kelly also ran. George Washington scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Chappaqua Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $10, with $800 added; one mile. Time—1:40 4-5.

Sasin, C. Buxton's b. c., 4 years, 105 pounds, by The Picket-Queen, 16 to 5, even, and 1 to 5, (J. Lyke) 1¹

Syrian, Jefferson Livingston's b. c., 5, 108, by Electioneer-Chicklets, even and 1 to 2, (D. Connelly) 2²

Hanobala, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3, 108, by Diamela-Mexoana, 4 to 5, third, (J. McTaggart) 3³

Dorcas and Wooden Shoes also ran. Pullux and Ed Roche scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Hillsdale Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; about six furlongs. Time—1:10 2-5.

Pan Zareta, E. T. Colton's ch. m., aged, 135 pounds, by Abe Frank-Caddie Griffith, 8 to 5, and out, (A. Mott) 1¹

Capra, James Butler's ch. f., 5, 127, by Ballot-Cap and Bells, 7 to 10 and out, (W. Knapp) 2²

Diamond, Jefferson Livingston's ch. f., 3, 100, by Dick Welles-Angie Williams, 8 to 5, third, (M. Rowan) 8¹½

*Diversion, *Federal Girl, and Rhine Maiden also ran. Julialeon scratched.

*Wickliffe Stable entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $5, with $605.94 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:43 2-5.

Ed Roche, Brighton Stable's b. c., 8 years, 108 pounds, by The Commoner-Nixus, 11 to 20 and out, (M. Rowan) 1¹

Starfinch, Emil Herz's ch. m., 3, 112, by Star Shoot-Unterock, 1 to 4 and out, (F. Robinson) 2¹⁰

Precise, W. L. Crosby's b. f., 3, 103, by Waterboy-Prim II., out for third, (S. McGraw) 3

Only three starters. Lady Rotha scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; purse $505.93; five furlongs. Time—1:01 3-5.

Currency, Gifford A. Cochran's b. f., 112 pounds, by Salm-Gold, 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (L. McAtee) 1½

Red Sox, W. M. Jefford's br. g., 112, by Irish Lad-Zuna, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4, (W. Knapp) 2²

Poacher, James Butler's ch. g., 112, by Star Shoot-Partridge, 1 to 3 third, (L. Lyke) 3¹⁰

Bow Bells, Frances Crawford, Paymount, and Ben Lul also ran. Gyp and Trophy scratched.

Weather clear, track slow.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Intone, 118 pounds; Ed Roche, 118; Pullux, 115; Favour, 113; *Wise Man, 113; Thornhill, 113; *J. J. Lillis, 113; *Miss Quiver, 111; Lady Rotha, 110; Night, 108; Madame Herrmann, 108; *Traction, 108; Julia L., 108; Onwa, 108; *Bond, (imp.,) 108; Sir William Johnson, 108; Starlike, 108; Courtship, (imp.,) 108; Harwood II., (imp.,) 108; Muckross, (imp.,) 108; Margaret L., 93.

SECOND RACE.—May-November Farm Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. St. Isidore, 126 pounds; Dick Williams, 120; Whimsy, 115; Election, 109.

THIRD RACE.—The Eastview Stakes; for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Bantry, 116 pounds; Happy Go Lucky, 116; Dr. Johnson, 114; Ultima Thule, 114; The Spinner, 114; Cum Sah, 110; Clarity, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—Empire City Derby; for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. Ticket, 119 pounds; Rickety, 117; Ballad, 113; Lucius, 112; Corn Tassell, (imp.,) 112.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; about six furlongs. Yankee Notions, 117 pounds; Counsel, 113; Broomvale, 111; Manganese, 111; Hops, 111; Mr. Specs, 111; Master McGrath, 110; *Ambrose, 106; Plumose, 106; *Mae Murray, 106; King Baggot, 104; Scarpia II., (imp.,) 104; *Owaga, 103; Polly J., 99; *Spring Song, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five furlongs. Star Spangled, 125 pounds; The Spinner, 122; Dr. Johnson, 122; Comsora, 122; Prunes, 122; Winsomvera, (imp.,) 122; Empress, 119; Adeline Patricia, 119; Red Sox, (imp.,) 117; Cum Sah, 117; Herder, 117; American, 117; Maguette, 117; Currency, 117; Starry Banner, 117.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

YOUNG GOLF STARS HERE.

Jones and Adair to Play Over Englewood Links Today.

Atlanta's golfing prodigies, Bobby Jones and Perry Adair, arrived in New York yesterday to take part in the Professional Golfers' Association Red Cross benefit next week. Jones and Adair will steal a march on the field by playing over the Englewood course today. A four-ball contest has been arranged, with Jones and Adair paired against Oswald Kirkby, the metropolitan champion and a member of Englewood, and possibly Gardiner W. White of Flushing. Each of these players have been named on the amateur team to play throughout the week against the professionals.

Chick Evans and Ned Sawyer are expected in New York tomorrow. Evans let it be known that he would play at Shawnee today and probably would be in New York in time to limber up over some local links tomorrow.

McGRAW HEARING CLOSES.

Dr. Finley Testifies in Repudiated Interview Case.

The hearing before the National League Directors on the repudiation of alleged newspaper interviews by Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants was finished before John C. Toole yesterday at National League headquarters. Dr. Frank J. Finley of Pittsburgh, who was present when McGraw gave the alleged interview, testified for Manager McGraw.

He said he heard McGraw tell Sid Mercer to "go as far as he liked." He also said that he saw Mercer hand the interview to McGraw to read over before he sent it. Dr. Finley said that he heard McGraw say: "Life is not worth while worrying about little things like this."

Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the Baseball Writers' Association, asked to have Mercer testify again, but John M. Ward, attorney for McGraw, offered objections, and Mercer was not permitted to add to his former testimony. All the evidence is now in the hands of the Directors, and they have set no date for returning their finding.

CARDS LOSE UPHILL GAME.

Overcome Early Lead, but Alexander Wins for Phillies, 4 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Philadelphia scored three runs in the first inning off Meadows here today and started Alexander with that lead. St. Louis made a great uphill fight and tied the early lead, but was beaten 4 to 3. Alexander was hit hard, but was steady with men on bases.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	3	0	0
St. Louis	3	11	0

Batteries—Alexander and Killifer; Meadows and Snyder.

NEHF SHUTS OUT CUBS.

Chicago Gets Only Three Hits Off Boston Pitcher.

BOSTON, July 20.—Nehf held Chicago to three hits here today and shut out the Cubs without trouble by 5 to 0. Vaughn, who started for Chicago, was batted hard in the early innings and gave way to Carter. Errors helped dethrone the Cub pitchers.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	5	6	3
Chicago	0	3	1

Batteries—Nehf and Tragesser; Vaughn, Carter, and Wilson.

CHICAGO GAINS ON FIELD.

Strengthens League Lead by Defeating Red Sox, 5 to 2.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Chicago strengthened its hold on first place in the American League and evened up the present series by defeating the Boston Red Sox by 5 to 2. For six innings it was a genuine mound duel between Cicotte of Chicago and Foster of Boston. Foster weakened in the seventh, when Chicago collected four runs and decided the issue.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	5	6	1
Boston	2	4	1

Batteries—Cicotte and Schalk; Foster, Pennock, Jones, and Thomas.

MACKS BUSY WITH BATS.

Collect 16 Hits Off Three Indian Twirlers and Win by 6 to 2.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—The Philadelphia Americans collected sixteen hits off Bagby, Lambeth and Coumbe today and defeated Cleveland by 6 to 2. Myers held the local team to six hits and kept these scattered. In the fourth inning Cleveland managed to combine their hits so as to produce two runs.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	6	16	3
Cleveland	2	6	0

Batteries—Myers and Schang; Bagby, Lambeth, Coumbe, and Billings.

BROWNS GET EARLY LEAD.

Conquer Senators 5 to 2 and Push Them to Bottom of Standing.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—The St. Louis Americans got an early lead today and defeated the Washington team by a score of 5 to 2. In the first inning the locals collected two runs and maintained the lead throughout.

Gallia was hit hard while Davenport held Washington to only three hits. The visitors staged a rally in the final frame, but it fell far short. St. Louis's advantage, and dropped to the cellar position in the standing:

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	5	9	2
Washington	2	3	2

Batteries—Davenport and Severeid; Gallia and Ainsmith.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	5	7	0
Rochester	3	12	4

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	7	11	2
Buffalo	3	6	3

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	4	7	0
Richmond	1	3	0

Newark at Montreal — Postponed; wet grounds.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	50	31	.617
Providence	51	34	.600
Toronto	49	36	.576
Baltimore	47	38	.553
Rochester	42	44	.488
Buffalo	38	52	.409
Richmond	33	61	.393
Montreal	30	52	.366

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Montreal.
Providence at Buffalo.
Richmond at Toronto.
Baltimore at Rochester.

MRS. MULOCH IS VICTOR.

Defeats Mrs. Schwab, 7 and 6, in Van Cortlandt Golf Tourney.

Mrs. W. G. Mulock scored a decisive victory over Mrs. G. Schwab in the final play of the women's Red Cross benefit golf tournament over the links of Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon by 7 up and 6 to play. The advantage of Mrs. Mulock's experience was clearly manifest throughout the match, and she won her victory on the meadow without being forced to traverse the hills.

Mrs. Schweb, who had upset the expectations on Thursday by eliminating Mrs. M. S. da Costa, holder of the women's record for the Van Cortlandt Park links, in the preliminary round, seemed rather nervous. This was attributed to the fact that it was her first tournament golf, and the conqueror of Mrs. da Costa was decidedly off in her playing.

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HONORS FOR HONUS; GIANTS KEEP GAME

After Ceremonies for Wagner, McGraw's Clan Blanks the Pirates by 4 to 0.

The fans paid a nice tribute to old Hans Wagner up at the Polo Grounds yesterday when they presented the veteran warhorse with a silk umbrella and another umbrella was thrown in for good measure for Mrs. Wagner. As an event in gift-giving to baseball players this occasion is strikingly unusual, as the Wagner family really received something they can set aside for a rainy day.

The Flying Dutchman also got a big bouquet of red roses from Ed Barrow, President of the International League. It was Barrow who, when he was manager of Paterson, gave Wagner his first professional contract 22 years ago. The most important of Wagner's early achievements on the diamond was that he got away from Paterson.

The players of the New York and Pittsburg Clubs gathered around the home plate as Wagner learned through an oratorical flight of Sam Crane what a great fellow he was. Sam used all the superlatives he could think of and backed up his statements with quotations from Shakespeare. Wagner modestly accepted the gifts and then hid himself in the Pirate bench. He didn't play in yesterday's game until the ninth, when he went in as a pinch hitter and was tossed out at first by Pitcher.

When the Pirates came to town early in the season without Wagner the club was wabbling along like a flivver with a rheumatic steering geer. Of course Wagner's return hasn't put the club in the pennant fight, but it has given it considerable more strength than it had before. After Wagner had tucked away his umbrellas and roses the Pirates ran head-on into the Giants and got a 4-to-0 spanking.

It was the first north, south, east, and west view New York has had of Hugo Bezdek, the new manager of the Smokeville crowd. Hugo commed quite a bit of attention in the East when his Oregon football eleven beat Pennsylvania out in Pasadena on New Year's Day. He has a bigger job on his hands now in trying to make a ball club out of the Pittsburgs. Bezdek is a jovial looking individual, built along the barrel-like architecture of Falstaff. If size goes for anything Hugo is a successful manager right now. He walks closer to the ground than Wilbert Robinson of Brooklyn, but is bigger amidships.

The new Pittsburgh manager has a rapid-fire action in changing pitchers, and yesterday he yanked Harold Carlson out of the game in the seventh, although the Giants had made only one good hit off him. They got two other scratch hits, but Davey Robertson's three-bagger was the only one which was a full-fledged blow. In the seventh, after a pass and two scratch hits had loaded the bases, Bezdek pulled Carlson out of the box and sent in Elmer Jacobs, who immediately proceeded to lose the game. The Giants banged the newcomer merrily until they pushed over four runs. It must have soothed Carlson's injured feelings some when his successor got it good and proper.

Farney Dreyfus has collected a number of strangers on the Pittsburgh Club just now, and it is difficult to identify them without a directory. Jakey Pitler is playing second, Adam Debus third and Chuck Ward at short. Chuck gets a chance while Hans Wagner is busy receiving presents. Lee King has a name which somewhat suggests a laundry, but he is a walloping young miner who is doing pretty well in the outfield.

Rube Benton did the flinging for the Giants, and held the Pittsburghs to four hits. They were never in any danger of putting a run over on Rube. Heinie Zimmerman did some fancy fielding, especially when he stopped Pitler's bouncer in the fourth, and, after making a gorgeous stop, made a toss to first which was just as fine. Fletcher and Kilduff also turned out the runner.

The Reds got a run in the second, when Chase beat out a hit to Olson and Griffith followed with a double to right centre. Chase pulled up at third on Griffith's blow, but when Cutshaw allower Hy Myers's return to roll away Chase scored and Griffith reached third. Daubert reached first and was fanned McKechnie and Clarke lift to Stengel.

Brooklyn collected its two tallies in the first inning. With Olson out on a line drive to right, Daubert was safe on Kopf's error. Myers doubled, putting Daubert on third. Stengel bounced a safe shot past Kopf, and Daubert paced Myers over the plate. Stengel was trying to take two bases. From then on Brooklyn subsided, passing up several chances because of the lack of a timely bingle.

The Reds were handed the decision in the third. With one out, Marquard passed Groh. Kopf's single to left put Groh on second. Here Marquard inserted a wild pitch, and when Chief Meyers was slow in retrieving the ball Groh scored from second. Meyers made a futile toss toward the plate to head off Groh, but the ball went over Marquard's head to the stands, and Kopf also scored all the way from first. Griffith's three-base hit, which opened the seventh, and a long sacrifice fly to centre by Thorpe gave Cincinnati its fourth run.

The Reds filled the bases with one out in the ninth, but Coombs, who relieved Marquard in the eighth, retired the side unless.

The score:

CINCINNATI (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	3	1	2	1	1
Kopf,ss	4	1	1	4	4
Roush,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Chase,2b	4	1	2	0	0
Griffith,rf	4	1	2	4	0
Thorpe,lf	2	0	0	2	1
McK'hnie,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Clarke,c	4	0	0	2	1
Regan,p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	32	4	7	27	12

BROOKLYN (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Daubert,1b	3	1	1	9	1
H.Myers,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	1	6	1
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	2	2
Mowrey,3b	3	0	0	1	2
J.Meyers,c	3	0	0	2	0
Marquard,p	2	0	0	0	0
Coombs,p	0	0	0	0	1
a Johnston	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	6	27	10

a Batted for Jacobs in ninth.
b Batted for Bigbee in ninth.
Error—King.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	..—	4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..—	0

Two-base hit—Debus. Three-base hit—Robertson. Sacrifice hit—Fischer. Double play—Fletcher, Kilduff, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 4; Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Carlson, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Carlson, 4 hits, 3 runs, in 6 innings, (none out in seventh;) Jacobs, 3 and 1 in 2. Struck out—By Benton, 3; Carlson, 3. Time—1 hour 34 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

SINGLE G IS IN FRONT.

Beats Hal Boy in Free-for-All Pace on Getaway Day.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—A great race between Single G. and Hal Boy in the free-for-all pace marked getaway day at the North Randall Grand Circuit meeting today. Single G., besides winning the event, paced the fastest mile of the 1917 season, when he traveled the course in 2:02¼.

Single G. was one of three favorites who won today. The Pointer Queen, heavily backed, romped in a winner easily in the 2:14 pace, pacing to a record of 2:04¼ in the first heat, and repeating the time in the second. She was the class of her field.



BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Pittsburgh, 0.
Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Detroit, 1.
Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 5; Boston, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Washington, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	51	26	.662
Philadelphia	42	33	.560
Cincinnati	43	43	.527
St. Louis	44	40	.524
Chicago	43	44	.494
Brooklyn	38	40	.487
Boston	34	46	.425
Pittsburgh	27	55	.329

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost

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THE ANSWER.

The Kaiser has spoken. The German people yearned for peace, and, in some measure, perhaps, for democracy. They will get neither democracy nor peace. They learn it now from his own lips, for MICHAELIS's lips are his. When BETHMANN spoke, he spoke as the servant of the Kaiser, but when MICHAELIS speaks it is the Kaiser himself who speaks. After all, BETHMANN was an individual. MICHAELIS is not an individual; he has no identity. When the Kaiser dismissed BETHMANN, he did not supplant him with some German statesman who had a personality; he picked out an obscurity with no known views, a blank sheet of paper on which to write. The Kaiser himself became Chancellor.

What is the Kaiser's answer to the value aspiration for some measure of democracy? First, he points to his rescript of July 11, by which he gives the Prussian people control of that harmless debating society the Diet, and, secondly, he offers to give the members of the Reichstag some Government jobs. That is all; and these sham concessions are granted only on the condition that the Reichstag shall agree to keep its hands wholly off the conduct of national and international policies. The bestowal of offices on Reichstag men "is, of course, possible "only on the assumption that the "other side" (that is, the people) "recognizes that the constitutional "right of the Imperial Administration "to conduct our policy must not be "narrowed." The autocracy must continue to rule; it must not be hindered or questioned; the people must be content with offices whose holders must obey Junkerdom's orders, and with a louder voice in the debating society. "I am not willing to permit the "conduct of affairs to be taken from "my hands." Who said that? It is spoken through MICHAELIS's lips, but it is not he who is speaking.

Over and over again he makes it plain that the people must be content with the husks he gives them. No concessions, he says, must impair "the constitutional basis of the empire." The constitutional basis of the empire is that the people shall have little to say about legislation and no hand in administration; those matters are attended to for them by the Kaiser and that secret assembly of Princes called the Bundesrat. Therefore, though the people may have more voices in the Diet or even the Reichstag, and though their representatives may be flattered with offices hitherto denied to them, the debating societies must still continue to do nothing but debate, and the new office holders must be understood at the outset to be merely dummies in office, and must take office on that understanding.

So much for the aspiration for democracy. Now for the aspiration for peace. The Reichstag passed a resolution taking the view that "forced acquisitions of territory" are incompatible with a lasting peace. The Chancellor-Kaiser interprets. First, "the Germans wish to conclude peace "as combatants who have successfully "accomplished their purpose and "proved themselves invincible." That is, they stand on the enemy's territory and believe they cannot be dislodged; it is a good position from which to bargain, and it is bargaining that he proposes. "Understanding" and "give and take," Verständigung und Ausgleich, that is what he offers. Germany will exchange with England or France, for instance, this or that valuable consideration. A bit of territory here, a window on the sea there, a place in the sun yonder; the same old bargaining that has followed all the European wars except that of 1870, and that has instantly bred new and worse wars.

What, then, becomes of the liberation of oppressed peoples, the "return home of stolen and scattered children," the restoring of nationalities? It is not in the German scheme. Germany proposes to get just what she started out for, but, instead of taking these territories by right of force, she will conceal the actual conquest under the pretense of a bargain. That, MICHAELIS says, will be in conformity with the Reichstag resolution, for it will not be technically a "forced acquisition": "These aims may be attained within "the limits of your resolution as I in-"terpret it."

Peace, then, may be had if the more powerful among the Allies will concede to Germany everything she wants and take in exchange some bits of plunder which she will hand over to them at the expense of other countries. The Kaiser knows well enough that he is offering impossible terms to them. They will not make peace at the expense of the little peoples. They will not, for instance, dismember Serbia or Greece among themselves as a consideration for giving Austria a slice. They will not make arbitrary new boundary lines without regard to nationality or race, and so prepare instantly the seeds of a new war more deadly than the last. They will fight until the stolen and scattered children have been brought home. The terms the Kaiser proposes are those which Kings have made to each other in secret councils at the end of many wars; but this war is not a war of Kings, it is a war of peoples against Kings, and the old ways of secret truck and dicker in the lives of unrepresented populations are not the ways in which this war will end.

The Kaiser knows that the Allies will not accept these terms. His answer is not to them, but to the German people, who asked of him democracy and peace, and who receive autocracy and war. He has taken a firmer grip of the reins, he has brandished his whip, and for them, in the spirit which now possesses them, there is nothing to do but to gallop on under his spur to the pit he has prepared for them.

TAMMANY AND THE SCHOOLS.

The Lockwood Education bill, substituting a Board of Education of 7 members for the present board of 46, imposes on the next Mayor of New York a duty upon the wise discharge of which the reorganization of the public school system and its improvement or deterioration in the next few years depend.

We all know the cardinal importance of an efficient public school system to the community, the frequent dissatisfaction with its results, showing the critical spirit of the people, the great sums of money that the city must spend on the schools. The new board will have to appoint a successor to Superintendent MAXWELL. It will have to appoint a multitude of teachers. The Gary system, the co-operative and vocational systems, are functions and forms of education that seem destined to a wider range and popularity, whatever controversies have raged about them, and especially about the first. Intelligent direction of them, as of all other parts of the school system, is necessary.

Without opening old wounds, it is sufficient to say that neither the supervision nor the discipline of the teaching body has been adequate. A spirit of revolt and a dependence upon Albany have too often been manifested by too many teachers. Inefficients have been able to keep their posts. A sort of trade unionism, a disposition to regard the teachers as an independent corporation existing for its own benefit, has manifested itself disagreeably at times.

Primarily and finally, the root of all evil in the administration of the schools has been politics. The Tammany theory and practice of public school education is that they furnish a goodly lot of offices to be given, as far as possible, to the faithful, to be parceled out; nor is Tammany alone in that. Be good to your friends, defend your favorites: that is the gospel of the politicians.

Moreover, such an atmosphere of brawling and confusion has too often surrounded the unwieldy Board of Education that the most faithful teachers have been discouraged.

Now, for good or ill, the city is to have a small Board of Education. Responsibility will be, or should be, traceable and immediate. Is Tammany Hall, judged by its history, likely to appoint a Board of Education for reasons of the highest fitness only?

THE SELECTIVE DRAFT.

It was inevitable that there should be more or less confusion in the operation of the selective draft. There were no long-established and well-tried rules to observe. The Government had to form a new plan with the co-operation of the authorities of forty-eight States. Mistakes have been made. The change in the manner of drawing the names at the eleventh hour has caused some delay. But the confusion will be overcome. Any injustice, if there is any, caused by overestimating the quota of any State will be corrected. The draft has been made and a new chapter has been opened in our military history. The principle of universal service has been put in practice. The drawing of the names in the Senate office building yesterday was, as Secretary BAKER said, an occasion of great dignity and solemnity. Many have been called, many will be chosen. Young American citizens in numbers large enough, making allowances for all exemptions, to form an army of 5,000,000 have been chosen by a fair process to serve their country under arms. The few who will be immediately summoned for training, to the number of 687,000, will fill the still existing vacancies in the regular army and the National Guard and form the first contingent of the national army.

Time will be needed to enroll them all. There is much work ahead for the exemption boards. Proof of physical disqualification and efficient occupation in industries essential to the welfare of the nation in the war crisis must be strong and unassailable. There can be no slackers now. The filtering process which, in time, will produce a residuum of sound-bodied young men between the ages of 21 and 31 years, fit and ready to begin their training for military service, cannot be materially hastened by urging. It is obvious that the men who are able to take up military service, who have the physical qualifications, are allied with no civil employment from which they cannot be spared, have no family burden, are anxious to know where they stand. The others will be anxious to get their official exemption cards, for every young man of military age, who is not a soldier, will wish to preserve his good standing in the trades and in commercial and social life. The examiners will be anxious to get through with their exacting job. Therefore there will be no preventable delays.

But there will be some confusion about individual numbers. An enormous amount of clerical work has been done, and undoubtedly there have been errors. There may be some legal complications over details, here and there. But the selective draft is not illegal. It is not unconstitutional. The phrase "involuntary servitude" in the Thirteenth Amendment cannot be construed as applicable to military service. By our laws every citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 years is liable to military duty in time of war. The Selective Conscription act gives form to that law, as far as it affects some of the younger men. If the occasion requires it, the law will be amended to draw into the national service both younger and older men. The present situation in Europe shows that there is little hope of a speedy termination of the great conflict of democracy with military autocracy. All the resources of this country must be thrown in the balance for our national safety.

The draft law was accepted by the mandate of the people. It is the only fair way of raising an army in a democracy. The Provost Marshal General is confident that the manner in which the draft has been effected has left no chance for either injustice or fraud. There is absolutely no apprehension of serious opposition in any State. The men required for the regular army and National Guard will be placed as soon as their selection is confirmed. The remainder of the 687,000, forming the national army, will be in their cantonments by Sept. 15. With the departure of trained troops for France, it will probably be necessary to summon a second contingent of the drafted men to the colors before the end of this year. We are involved, through no fault of our own, in the most destructive war the world has ever known. Peace cannot be restored and the future safety of free institutions assured without the earnest, courageous, and self-sacrificing co-operation of every loyal citizen of the United States.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

We shall have an abundance of vegetables and of all kinds of grain except wheat. The crop of corn will exceed last year's by more than 500,000,000 bushels. In some places the plant is affected by drought, but a great yield is assured. Acreage was increased by 15 per cent. Prices are very high now because only a small quantity of old corn is left. There will be 200,000,000 bushels more of oats than were harvested last year. To the potato acreage 22 per cent. was added, and the Government promises a yield of 452,000,000 bushels, against last year's 285,000,000, but this estimate does not include what will be taken from small gardens and backyards. The output of these tracts will be the largest ever known.

The farmers' need of minimum price protection may be greater with respect to some other products than in the case of wheat. This great crop of potatoes may be sold below the cost of production. It would be unfortunate if those who were urged to make a very large output of vegetables should be discouraged by sales at a loss. The increased yield of some other foodstuffs is indicated by the Government's estimate that in five States where 8,846,000 bushels of beans were produced a year ago the yield this year will be 22,141,000 bushels.

Only by reducing the quantity of wheat usually consumed by ourselves can we satisfy the wants of our allies in the coming twelve months. Some time ago Mr. HOOVER said they would need 540,000,000 bushels in addition to their own crops, and would expect to receive about 300,000,000 from this country and Canada. The Food Controller of Canada has since said that 460,000,000 bushels of North American wheat will be required. Our own crop will be 678,000,000 bushels. Last year's was 640,000,000, and very little of it is left. In Canada there was a small increase of acreage, but severe drought is causing much loss in the Northwestern provinces. There is still available, in that country, however, a considerable part of last year's surplus. We have been accustomed to use about 620,000,000 bushels for food and seed. If consumption should not be restricted, there would be an exportable surplus of only 58,000,000. Mr. HOOVER says that already there has been some restriction, and he hopes to see in the coming year a saving of 80,000,000 or 100,000,000 bushels. This would permit the shipment of 138,000,000 or 158,000,000 across the ocean. But the addition of the quantity which Canada can spare would not make enough to satisfy the demand.

To the normal surplus of 58,000,000 bushels should be added more than 100,000,000 by self-denial and careful avoidance of waste. Our allies should receive not less than 200,000,000. Probably they will need 250,000,000 from this country alone. The saving of what is required will subject our people to no hardship. All the churches have undertaken to help by means of weekly card reports from their members. The Jewish organizations at a conference in Washington two or three days ago appointed a committee to assist in the conservation campaign, and the fraternal societies will give their aid, under the direction of ex-Governor TENER of Pennsylvania. All this is very encouraging and it promises success.

SPEED IN SHIP CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION.

The diagram and debate of the Chamber of Commerce demonstrate indisputably how superior are the chances of the faster ships' escaping the submarines. The fastest ships can actually run away from the submarines and their torpedoes, which latter only maintain their speed and accuracy for short distances. Next to speed, handiness in manoeuvring is the best safeguard of the vessel attacked. A slow ship on a zigzag course is almost as hard to hit as a fast ship. The slow ship steering a straight course has hardly a chance. The arming of merchantmen is no mean defense. It keeps the submarine under water and 2,000 yards away from even unarmed ships, lest they might carry concealed weapons. These are little less than axioms. It is hardly necessary to show that a slow target is easier to hit, and that it is not wise to attempt to run a blockade of any sort with slow ships.

The difficulty lies in applying the rule to the given case. The demand for speed is the same whether the ship is of wood or steel, and applies to all projected plans of construction so far as is publicly known. As Mr. BUSH said, "General GOETHALS has "made most of his contracts for steel "ships on the basis of 10½, 11, and "12 knots' speed. That is a fact "which is well known to all steam-"ship men." Captain PROCTOR said that "nothing less than a 15-knot speed" ought to be possessed by any ship sent against the submarines. At 16 knots only one-quarter of the ships attacked are sunk. Certainly ships of that speed are preferable.

But there is need of speed of construction as well as of operation, just as there is need of ships for carrying both cargo and men. It is not an irreparable loss if a cargo of foodstuffs is lost, and a small, slow ship which has reduced the number of torpedoes carried by a submarine has given another chance to some other and perhaps better ship. To build ships faster than they can be sunk is not the best policy. It is not possible to suggest it for transports, but it is possible for small and comparatively slow supply ships, of which some will get through and pay for the venture in proportion to the greatness of the need which they relieve. No doubt that argues strongly against wooden ships. Speed cannot be had without length of construction which is difficult for wooden craft, nor without power which wracks wooden construction.

Captain PROCTOR made a suggestion that no attempt should be made to give wooden ships speed with their own power. He thought they might be sailed to the danger zone, met there, and towed through under convoy. It is the opinion of a sailorman who said that he had been watching the deficiencies of wooden ships for seventeen years, and who had reached the conclusion that they are 30 per cent. below the requirements of the case.

It would be easy to find less severe critics of wooden ships. And there are those preferring 16-knot steel ships who think that there ought to be some sort of ships provided until that better sort of ship can be built. The emergency wooden ship proposed and approved both by General GOETHALS's technical adviser and by insurance inspectors can certainly be put afloat before the General can build his $850,000,000 steel plant. These wooden ships can be built in quantities and faster by near one-half than the old and better sort of wooden ships. They can be put together at the waterside from parts got out at any woodworking plant, in a manner never before practiced. These are the statements of those entitled to credence, and they are not negatived by equally authoritative statements that there are better ships than they would be.

That is not denied. The question is whether in war it is not right to take risks and incur expense which ordinarily are prohibitive. It is a question of high strategy respecting the need of some sort of ships before good steel ships can be made. If the need is great enough, it should be supplied regardless of economic considerations or prejudices for or against wooden or steel ships. The debate before the chamber is highly useful regarding the operation of ships in the submarine zone, but it showed no particular information on the point of construction.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Honor of Being First Called.

The first number drawn by Secretary BAKER from the glass bowl was 258. The holders of that number will treasure it all their lives. There are 4,557 registration districts in the United States and the numbers enrolled in a district vary from about 10,000 to 185. The average is about 3,000. But probably many more than 3,000 men were numbered 258. There are 159 exemption boards in this city and each has a number 258. Therefore, the honor of being the first man called will be shared by enough men, surely, to fill three infantry regiments under our army rules. The military experts estimate that about one-half the number of men drafted will be found exempt. That rule will apply proportionately to the holders of 258. Not more than 2,000 of them will be remembered by their descendants as a first man called for the national army under the selective draft of 1917.

The names of the first drafted in this neighborhood are fair indications of the composition of the material selected for this new army. Foreign names dominate the list. There are Italian, Russian, Jewish, Armenian names, one is probably Japanese, there are some German and many Irish names, but there are old American names of English origin, too. The drafted men who will be called to the colors, however, are all American citizens. The aliens registered, but they will be exempted from service for the present. Aliens are accepted as volunteers. Perhaps some of the holders of the first number, inspired by the honor it confers, may hasten to get themselves enrolled as volunteers while the recruiting lasts. For it is an indisputable psychological fact that to be No. 1 in anything is stimulating to human pride. Of course the last man called for the national army may first reach the non-com. grade and win a commission before another year. But that possibility will not reconcile him to being last in the draft.

The Basic Eight-Hour Day.

The general public learned what was meant by the "basic eight-hour day" through the discussions in connection with the Adamson eight-hour law. Representative RANKIN is in the way to learn the same thing through the reaction of her victory in obtaining the reduction of hours in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Secretary McADOO, although the Representative's activities, issued an order for a "straight" eight-hour day. That ended overtime and also payment for overtime. The Secretary is now petitioned to cancel his order, by a resolution passed at a mass meeting of its beneficiaries. All the divisions of the bureau were represented, and the women were in a majority. The Washington Post's report says that only a small percentage of employés want a straight eight-hour day, according to statements obtained from among the 900 present, of whom nine-tenths had been employed by the bureau for several years. The trouble is that the shortening of the day for the weaker and the less important workers shortens the time of the stronger and better-paid printers. They want longer hours and higher pay, but they cannot work if their helpers' hours are shortened.

The basic eight-hour day does not limit hours, but provides for payment for excess time, often on a punitive scale. That is the sort of eight-hour day which the postal employés are petitioning Representative RANKIN to obtain for them. Secretary FLAHERTY of the National Federation of Postal Employés asks her aid in procuring legislation, heretofore vainly asked for, allowing time and a half or double time when hours are longer than eight. The distinction between the straight eight-hour day and the basic eight-hour day is the difference between pity for the weak and overpay for the organized. The straight eight-hour day—no more work, no more pay—is for the benefit of those substandard in strength at the common cost. The basic eight-hour day is for excess pay for those whose organization enables them to enforce the demand. They reject imposing upon them the stint of the weak, with limitation of pay accordingly. They want superpay for supermen.

It is to be doubted that the country can afford to concede the wishes of either the weaklings or those overstrong through combination. Hardly 5 or 6 per cent. of workers have the straight eight-hour day. Much less than 10 per cent. of the workers are organized. It would be better to pension those not able to work a full day for full pay than to cut down the hours of those who prefer longer hours for larger pay. There is no demand for overwork for anybody, but there is urgent need for the product of the strong. The basic eight-hour day conceals a demand for more pay for the same work, not a plea for the weak or the overworked. There is a false plea for humanity, as well as true benevolence in sound utilitarianism.

Two Psalms and the Germans.

"The Lord on high is mightier than the noise of many waters, yea, than the mighty waves of the sea."—Psalms 93, 7. Such was the text on which the Court Chaplain preached an edifying discourse in the Berlin Cathedral in the presence of the imperial family, and of HINDENBURG and LUDENDORFF, the two lightnings of war. The service "is said to have been one of the most impressive held in the Cathedral during the war." The Kaiser, HINDENBURG, and Dr. MICHAELIS were blessed in the most affecting manner by the courtly Chaplain.

Not the Ninety-third, but the Ninety-fourth, Psalm furnishes the right text for a sermon on Germany, the sweet German humanities in this war:

O Lord God, to whom vengeance belongeth; O God, to whom vengeance belongeth, show thyself.

Lift up thyself, thou Judge of the earth: render a reward to the proud.

Lord, how long shall the wicked, how long shall the wicked triumph?

How long shall they utter and speak hard things? and all the workers of iniquity boast themselves?

They break in pieces thy people, O Lord, and afflict thine heritage:

They slay the widow and the stranger, and murder the fatherless.

Yet they say, The Lord shall not see neither shall the God of JACOB regard it.

*That is the Psalm of the Allies.

Milk Bottles and the Price of Milk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Could any one inform the writer how to dispose of empty milk bottles? The dealers who sell the milk to our employes don't care to send for them. The city rubbish man says he is not allowed to take them. Finally, we have to pay some one to get rid of them, about 100 a week; worth, we are told, about 10 cents apiece. In fact, we see these empty milk bottles all over, on sidewalks, areas, &c. Still we are going to have another raise in the price of milk. There is bad management somewhere!

E. F. P.

Brooklyn, July 17, 1917.

'GERMANY'S BREAD BASKET.'

Holland's Exports a Matter of Common Knowledge Among the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the embargo proclamation and the storm of protest it brought from Mr. Rooseboom and others, including the dispatch from Professor J. A. Van Hamel in THE TIMES of the 16th, all vehemently declaring our action would literally starve Holland and all purporting to be accurate accounts of prevailing conditions in that country, I would ask the privilege of adding my mite to the contradiction, if further contradiction is necessary, of their statements.

I lived in Holland continuously until a trifle over a year ago, a year and a half after the start of the war. My family and relatives still reside in Holland, and, corresponding as frequently as possible, keep me informed of conditions in that country.

When I left Holland it was common street talk that Holland was Germany's "bread basket." Indeed no one ever thought of denying it. From the very start of the war Germany looked to Holland for a big part of its food supply, and it is common knowledge in Holland that Germany did not look in vain. That this is not the opinion of but a particular district of the country I can testify; my vocation of traveling salesman led me to know many people and places.

My relatives inform me that the exports of foodstuffs, in so far as their knowledge goes, continue unabated.

The Government of Holland is entirely aware of this exodus of foodstuffs, and in the opinion of many inhabitants actually encourages it, if not actually engaged actively in it itself. The picture of an official Holland, innocent and prostrate, the patient victim of an undeserved prosecution, disappears as one delves into realities.

Undoubtedly through our (I use "our" advisedly—I have taken out my first papers) efficient consular service in Holland, our Government is wide awake to the fact that Holland is Germany's pantry.

As to Mr. Rooseboom's remark that the United States has been misinformed, I would suggest that he inquire at the American Consul General's office in Amsterdam, for there he will receive accurate information as to conditions in Holland.

Then, there is always that mass of damning statistics showing the great, unaccountable increase of foodstuffs into Holland since the start of the war.

THE TIMES is to be congratulated for its ceaseless attacks upon neutrals who use our much needed food to feed our enemies, directly or indirectly.

E. VAN BEEVER.

New York, July 17, 1917.

Taxing Only Earned Income.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We in America in tax matters are not making the distinction that they do in England between earned and unearned income. A professional or salaried man today earning $20,000 is taxed direct on his income. An idle rich man with the same income pays no income tax. His income is, say, either from stocks and securities that pay at the source or else from "tax exempt" bonds.

The situation is going to be worse. Our tax legislation in this country—the reverse of England's—is in favor of the man with means. We are "begging" all of our men of means to avoid income taxes, war taxes, &c. A man today is "invited" to invest his means in Government, State, and other "tax exempt" bonds and escape all income taxes. The new "super" taxes proposed by Congress simply carry the "urging" a bit further and do not touch the very man they should. The man today with a million dollars annual income from "tax exempt" securities escapes income taxes, super war taxes, &c., entirely.

The means is provided today for the "non-producer" to dodge taxes, and the burden will fall more and more on the producers. We are favoring and intrenching the man of means and at the expense of the public.

It is certain that we in America will have to face this situation sooner or later, and the sooner the better. It is astonishing that with the experience of England to guide us, we are not acting more intelligently now.

MANUFACTURER.

Rochester, N. Y., July 11, 1917.

West Virginia's Strange Labor Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of July 17 an article entitled "West Virginia's Comprehensive Labor Law."

This law was made for West Virginia and suits our circumstances admirably. It has eliminated the idlers, loungers, and petty gamblers in our cities; also the vicious and idle negro element. The effect of the law has been such that most of these delinquents have voluntarily gone to work in some capacity and the police courts take care of the rest.

Our State budget is inadequate and our Judges overworked. The State is so prosperous that our architects have no time for vacations. Our literary men migrate to New York and, it is presumed, do their stint there. The State needs labor badly, and this law was enacted in order to force those of the natives here who are constitutionally opposed to work to get busy and "do their bit." In this respect it works out admirably. J. S. CUNNINGHAM.

Charleston, W. Va., July 18, 1917.

A Submarine "Equilibrium."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most the submarine campaign could do at its very worst would be to delay for a few months the end of the war and of Prussianism. How can anybody with any ability to use his head figure out that the sinking of ships at any rate heretofore reached could possibly put the Allies out of business? It is nonsense on its face, and can only catch here and there a gudgeon. As ships become fewer they can more easily be convoyed by submarine chasers and seaplanes. In the meantime submarine chasers and seaplanes will or should be increasing in number. When the equilibrium is reached between them, submarine sinkings must cease, and whatever the balance of merchant vessels left unsunk, it will surely be enough both to take care of the carrying of the food needed by our allies and the transportation of our own troops and their supplies.

ROSWELL A. BENEDICT.

New York, July 19, 1917.

TO BELGIUM, CROWNED WITH THORNS.

Thou that a brave brief space didst keep the gate
Against the German, saving all the West
By the subjection of thy shielding breast
To the brute blows and utmost shames of Fate;
Thou that in bonds of iron dost expiate
Thy nobleness as crime! Even thus oppressed,
Is not thy spirit mystically blest,
O little Belgium, marvelously great?
Thou that hast prized the soul above the flesh,
Dost thou not, starving, eat of angels' bread?
With every sunrise crucified afresh,
Has not this guerdon for all time sufficed—
That thou shouldst wear upon thy haggard head
The awful honor of the Crown of Christ?

HELEN GRAY CONE.

THE KAISER'S PROMISE OF REFORMS.

Changing the Method of Electing Reichstag Members Will Not Make Germany Any Less Autocratic.

By JOHN WILLIAM SCHOLL,
Assistant Professor of German, University of Michigan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Delbrück's recent interview on electoral reform would be surprising if we had not had already an example of eminent German scholars prostituting their international good name for the support of the German cause. His pretense that Germany has bestowed freedom upon Russia would be amusing if it were not so pitifully childish.

But does he really expect to make intelligent men anywhere believe that the electoral reforms proposed for the German Reichstag would, if successfully carried through, make Prussia more democratic than England or France? Why doesn't he have the audacity to add America?

The purpose of this interview is undoubtedly political, and it seems intended for American consumption. The professor may be laboring under the old obsession that German-Americans are still susceptible to Prussian propaganda, that they merely need information from reliable sources—namely, Prussian.

America is in this war and with broadly defined aims. The German-Americans are in it, too; in spite of good professions, some of them are in it only after a fashion. They would be loud for quitting if the submarines ceased their worst activities. They are as loud as they dare be against helping England, against entangling alliances, against sticking by the Allies to the end, &c.

It is to these people, with such views, that Professor Delbrück wishes to speak.

Our President has declared our war against Germany a struggle to make the world safe for democracy. This is very good. The German-American agrees. But how safe? Must autocracy be removed by a radical operation, or will a mild inoculation of anti-junkerism be sufficient? A revolution would be too cataclysmic and awful; a slow evolution is the only safe thing, they think. A republic may be a good thing for America. An executive Ministry responsible absolutely to a parliament elected directly by the people may do for England or the British dominions. But what's one man's meat is another man's poison. A republican or parliamentary Government would be the beginning of the end of the German Empire. So the Kaiser and his henchmen assert. So the German scholar echoes. So do certain political philosophers of the sanctum in America. It would be a calamity to force our type of government upon a people like the Germans with such a different geographical situation and such a different past.

And so they say, Hands off! Let the Germans reform themselves in their own way. Let them find a form of democracy fitted to their needs, which will serve their geographical position and not break with their past or disturb autocracy one hair's breadth.

No doubt such fuddleheadedness exists among some German-Americans, and their ready admiration of all things German is expected to make them think the proposed reforms a full realization of the announced American war aims. It is hoped, perhaps, that this pretense at electoral reform will satisfy the German contingent in our midst and set up opposition to hearty co-operation with our allies to the finish.

The Kaiser is like the sick devil. He will be a monk after a fashion. It is his will that the election laws shall be reformed. This is no novelty, we are assured. The assurance was not needed. The abominable division of the electorate into classes which put two-thirds of the "talking power" or "echoing power" into the tongues of one-third of the people, and that third those who possess all the wealth, rank, and privilege in the State, is to be given up in favor of universal equal secret suffrage, and Germany is to be made more democratic than England, France, and Italy.

Professor Delbrück need not be reminded, certainly intelligent Americans need not be reminded, that the essence of democracy does not primarily lie in how the representatives are chosen, but in what power they have to make their decisions effective in the administration of the State. The world will not be made safe for democracy by reforming the method of electing members to the Reichstag. Every vestige of inequality may be removed by the abolition of voting by classes, by the repeal of plural voting, by redistricting in accordance with present population, &c., so that the most captious critic would be satisfied, but Germany will be as autocratic as ever, and the world no whit safer for democracy.

The representatives of the people elected by fair methods must be able to force their will upon the executive power. This means a Ministry responsible to a Reichstag majority. No sham or pretense of such a Ministry will serve the world's purpose. No Ministry a majority of whom are appointed by the Kaiser, but to which certain members are admitted by choice of the Reichstag, with a quasi-responsibility to the Reichstag, will serve the world's purpose. Such a proposal means only temporizing, cat's play with the inevitable. It would bring on a conflict in which autocracy and democracy must come to death grips. Autocracy might consent to such a division of power for the present crisis, in hope of winning back its complete prerogatives at a more favorable time, but the pledges of a German monarch must be gauged by the way they were kept after the Napoleonic wars. To make the world safe for democracy, a Ministry with full executive power and completely responsible to the Reichstag is an absolute requirement.

There is in some quarters a tenderness toward monarchy, and possibly a harmless one like that of England would be acceptable to a world which wished to be safe for democracy, but certainly no Hohenzollern is morally fit to rule a constitutional monarchy in a world safe for democracy. A Hohenzollern is as great an anachronism in such a world as a reincarnation of a Stuart or a Louis.

Every German-American who really believes in democracy as the best form of government for a modern free people, who believes that people like himself are capable of self-government in spite of geography and history, and who senses this war as a conflict to the death between autocracy and democracy and wishes to settle the question as early as possible and avoid a recrudescence of its horrors in the near future, must demand complete reform of the German Government as the essential goal of the war. He must realize the truth that Scheidemann took home with him recently from Stockholm, that peace is possible only after a sweeping democratization of Germany. That means the program sketched above.

How petty the proposed reforms look in comparison with what must come!

If any German-American does not believe in democracy of this genuine sort, he should take his earliest opportunity to escape it—in Turkey.

JOHN WILLIAM SCHOLL.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, July 15, 1917.

SYSTEMS OF COUNTING.

Henry R. Towne Opposes the Change to the Meter Basis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in your issue of the 16th inst. under the title "Dollars, Francs, and Pounds" makes the mistake, unfortunately a common one, of using the terms "Decimal System" and "Metric System" as synonymous, which they are not. The Century Dictionary defines the former as "Any system of measurement or of counting whose units are powers of ten," and the latter as "The system of measurement of which the meter is the fundamental unit." The one indicates a scheme of notation; the other a scheme of measurement. Each of us may use any system of notation we prefer, binary, decimal, duodecimal, &c., and what we say or write will be understood by others more or less readily, because numbers are governed by immutable laws and are not based on convention; but in discussing quantities we must use a system of measurement which is understood by those whom we address, which has been established by convention. No human device established by convention, language alone excepted, is more deeply rooted in the minds and usages of a people than their system of weights and measures. It enters into every transaction of daily life, it underlies all industry and commerce, it is embedded in every structure, every machine, and every implement; it lies at the very basis of all records and all literature pertaining to each and all of the applied sciences and of all of the arts which have so wonderfully been developed therefrom. For a people to abandon all that is thus involved implies a change in its established usages more profound, far-reaching, and difficult than any other which could be proposed, save only a change in its national language.

Having been a student for many years of the so-called "metric question," I have increasingly seen reasons for believing that the abandonment of our present basic units, the foot, the pound, and the gallon, and the substitution therefor of the metric units would be not merely a mistake, but would amount to a national calamity. No other nation has ever made a change so momentous with such slight justification, or under conditions involving such vast and enduring dislocation of industry, commerce, and applied science. Its disturbing influence and effects would not be overcome in a century. France devised and adopted the metric measures in 1795 to escape from the chaos of provincial measures which then prevailed, and Germany, for the same reason, took like action in 1871, but in neither country have the old measures yet completely disappeared. Our vast equipment in all the mechanism and appliances of production, construction, and transportation, and all our technical literature pertaining to them, have been created since then, and all would be thrown into endless confusion by such a change. This condition did exist in 1795, and only in slight degree in 1871.

On the other hand, I have long advocated the creation of a Technical Commission to study our system of weights and measures and to report on methods for its improvement and simplification. Our present scales (of length, weight, and volume,) are concededly archaic and absurd, but they may be simplified and decimalized without changing their basic units. Before discarding the latter we should ascertain the possibilities which this implies, and before attempting any change by legislative fiat this whole subject should be brought under popular discussion, so that the people, whose interests and welfare it profoundly concerns, may understand it, to the end that any legislative action finally taken may unmistakably express the popular will.

In view of the many and serious problems which confront us at present, it would seem that the consideration of this one may well be deferred until a more propitious time.

HENRY R. TOWNE.

New York City, July 17, 1917.

The Food Situation in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES you print what is supposed to be a view of the food situation in England. May I call your attention to the statement made by Mr. Arthur G. Helmsley that "The bread that every one has to eat is almost black, and would destroy the digestion of an ostrich"? Mr. Helmsley is evidently color blind, and this statement, with many others in the same article, is very misleading. Our bread is not black, nor even brown; it is a rich, warm buff, rather light in color, and though individual bakers may produce a bread that is indigestible, it is the exception and not the rule. I have lived on it all Winter and so have my children, and neither we nor any of our friends have had to go to hospital with indigestion. The prices of various articles of food mentioned in this article are far from correct, as, for example, rice, which he gives as 14 cents a pound. That you may be able to find rice for that price is possible, but 9 cents for the ordinary rice is the usual price, or was five or six weeks ago. For potatoes I paid 3 cents a pound during the last Winter, which is cheaper than they were in this country, I am told. In fact, I find that nearly all food is dearer here than in England. It is a very good thing for people here to know how we are getting along in England, what privations we endure (and they are accepted willingly as part of the price we are glad to pay for what we believe will be victory) and what we are doing to defeat the U-boat, but it is just as well that the truth alone should be told, and there is certainly no object in giving heart to our enemies by making our position appear worse than it really is. We are taking great care of our food, eliminating waste and giving up luxuries. But we are not suffering for want of food nor, under the conditions, are we paying exorbitant prices for necessities except in isolated cases.

A. R. DUGMORE.

New York, July 19, 1917.

Infantile Paralysis Carriers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest your article on the results of researches on the part played by flies and mosquitos in spreading infantile paralysis. I hope that you will pardon me if I call to your attention an error which I discovered in the article. The heading reads, "Infantile Paralysis Not Spread by Flies," whereas the investigators are responsible for the following statement in the body of the article: "Non-biting adult flies may mechanically carry the virus of poliomyelitis just as they do various pathogenic micro-organisms."

CARL R. WOODWARD.

New Brunswick, N. J., July 17, 1917.

NEWPORT AT HEIGHT OF SOCIAL GAYETIES

Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. George P. Eustis, and Mrs. W. G. Loew Among Hostesses.

MRS. BELMONT ARRIVES

Army and Navy Officers and Naval Reservists to Compete for Golf Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—Dr. William G. Thayer, headmaster of St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., and Mrs. Thayer, will be guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont has arrived at Marblehouse.

Mrs. Henry Clews entertained with a luncheon today.

Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phipps of New York is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

Miss Rosalie G. Bloodgood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilber A. Bloodgood, and Miss Ethel Netcher of New York are visiting friends at the Muenchinger King, where Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. de Forest of New York and Mrs. Charles Henry Ingersoll of Philadelphia are staying.

The Rev. Roderick Terry has been elected President and General J. Fred Pierson Vice President of Redwood Library.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson will have charge of a table at the bazaar to be held in St. Mary's School, July 26.

Mrs. William Hensley Emory, widow of Rear Admiral Emory, has left to visit her daughter, Mrs. Horatio Woodridge, at Stevenson, Md. Afterward she goes to the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore for treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen are occupying their cottage on Bellevue Avenue. Their son, James Henry Van Alen, has returned with his grandfather, James J. Van Alen, from salmon fishing at Cascapedia.

A number of young women of the Summer colony went to Narragansett Pier tonight with a number of reservists, attending the clambake and dance given by Miss Loraine Cross of New York. The Jazz Band of the reservists played for dancing.

Miss Barbara Norman is the guest of Miss Cross for the week-end.

Mrs. George Peabody Eustis entertained with a dinner tonight for her husband on his birthday.

Mrs. W. Goadby Loew and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman entertained with dinners tonight.

Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell of New York is the guest of Mrs. William Disston.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Irving Davis of New York, Charles J. Hull of Baltimore, Mrs. C. R. Edwards and Miss B. P. Edwards of Boston are at Hill Top Inn.

Lieut. Col. Paual Azan of the French Army, wounded in battle, arrives Saturday to visit Mrs. George S. Scott until Sunday, when he goes to Harvard Training Camp for duty.

Henry O. Havemeyer and J. Francis A. Clark of New York have given cups for a golf contest at the Newport Country Club for the best selected score made this month, the contest being open to officers of the army and navy and naval reservists stationed here.

MISS YEOMANS'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to George P. Brett, Jr., on Aug. 18.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Isabel Stevenson Yeomans and George Platt Brett, Jr., which is to take place on Saturday, Aug. 18, in Christ Church, Plymouth, Mass., after which a wedding breakfast will be served at the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Dallas Yeomans, Cherry Hill.

Mrs. James Polk McKinney, Jr., a sister of the bridegroom, is to be matron of honor, and the Misses May and Annie Yeomans are to act as flower girls. The bridesmaids will include the Misses Beatrice Beck, Genevieve Clendenin, Marion Perry, Dorothea Camp, Ethel Simmons, all of New York, and Barbara Russell of Boston.

As Mr. Brett is in the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, the wedding will be a military one. James P. McKinney, Jr., also of Plattsburg, is to be best man, and the ushers are to be Lieutenants Cleveland Dodge, William B. Carson, and Luke Thomas, and Shippen Davis, Ryland Sizer, Allan MacDougall, and Kendrick Cash.

Miss Yeomans's engagement was announced last Autumn. She is a member of the Junior League.

Frank Burbeck Weds Miss Wintner.

Miss Helene Wintner and Frank Burbeck were married on Thursday. The bride is a daughter of the Rev. Leopold Wintner, formerly of Brooklyn. Mr. Burbeck is an actor, who has appeared in many Broadway productions. He is at present with Conan O. Harris. The couple are spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hilliard at their country place at Siasconset, Mass.

Mendel-Friend.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Miss Alice Friend and Dr. Lafayette B. Mendel, which took place last Thursday at the home of the bride in Milwaukee. The bride is a sister of Arthur Friend of this city. Dr. Mendel is Professor of Physiological Chemistry in Yale University, and is a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

Miss Charlotte A. Barnes Engaged.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Charlotte Adams Barnes, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes of this city, to Lieutenant Shelton E. Martin, son of Mrs. Reyne Martin of New York.

The marriage will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 15, at the country home of Miss Barnes's sister, Mrs. S. Warren Sturgis, at West Dover, Vt. It will be a quiet wedding.

Lieutenant Martin is at Plattsburg with the First Troop New York Camp, having given up his practice of law to enlist.

Mrs. Irving Brokaw Convalescing.

Mrs. Irving Brokaw, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Sloane Hospital, is now convalescing at Frost Mill Lodge, her country place at Mill Neck, L. I. Later Mr. and Mrs. Brokaw will go to York Harbor, Me., to occupy their villa for the remainder of the Summer.

Births.

Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie Shaw are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at their home at Garden City, L. I. Mrs. Shaw was formerly Miss Virginia Thorne of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Miller of 41 West Eighty-second Street are being congratulated upon the birth of a son at their country place at Far Rockaway. Mrs. Miller was Miss Gertrude Klingenstein.

TRENCH WARFARE

Have you a friend in the army? This book may save his life. It describes the various types of trenches, with details of the actual routine of men on duty. 150 pages packed tight with valuable facts.

By J. S. SMITH, 2d Lieutenant with British Force in Flanders

A high military authority has said that every American soldier should carry a copy in his pocket. Price $1.50

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Ave., N. Y.

JOINS MOUNTAINS COLONY.

Mrs. J. P. Morgan Arrives at the Mount Washington, Bretton Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 20.—H. Olibarria, Vice President of the National Bank of Cuba, arrived with his wife and daughter at Maplewood today. The "Swatfest" tournament for the Arlington Hotel trophy will be played at the Bethlehem Country Club tomorrow, and many entries have been received.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan has arrived at the Mount Washington Hotel by auto to stop for a few days before going to Bar Harbor. Miss Blythe accompanied her.

Mrs. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia has arrived at the Mount Washington Hotel for the Summer, accompanied by Miss Mary Brown Warburton, who will remain for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Day and Mrs. Winsor Day have come from Springfield, Mass., to spend the remainder of the season at the Mount Washington Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Costello have arrived here from New York and other arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Werner of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. William Yuile of Montreal, J. W. Fayntar of New York, Mr. and Mrs. A. Clarke Bedford of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Townsend of New York.

William J. Glackens, the artist, who has been at the Wentworth at Newcastle, N. H., arrived here to spend a few days with Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barnes of New York. Adam K. Luke and Adam K. Luke, Jr., of New York, with Gordon Luke motored to Bretton Woods to join Mrs. and the Misses Luke at the Mount Washington Hotel.

TENNIS FOR THE RED CROSS.

Miss Marie Wagner Winner of Tournament in Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 20.—Miss Marie Wagner, the national indoor tennis champion, was the winner of a novel tennis competition on the courts of the Montclair Athletic Club. Her point total, 48, was the highest in the round-robin doubles tournament, staged for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Fifteen women took part in the series of matches, which were directed by Mrs. R. Lindley Murray. In every match there was a shifting of partners. After each round there was a blind drawing for the pairings in the next round. The matches were all decided in straight sets.

Among the players who participated were Mrs. M. B. Huff, Miss Bessie G. Holden, Miss Florence Sheldon, Mrs. Albert Humphries, Miss Edith W. Adele Baggs, Miss Byrle Sawyer, Miss Elsie Matthews, Miss Embree Henderson, Miss Margaret Grove, Mrs. Percy Wilbourne, and Mrs. David C. Mills.

Miss Grove, the former Southern champion, will direct the last link of the Red Cross fund chain of tournaments in the metropolitan district on the courts of the University Heights Tennis Club in New York today.

RADICAL PAPERS PLAN FIGHT

Meeting to be Held to Protest Against Ban on Mails.

Plans for the holding of a meeting in the near future to protest against the action of Postmaster General Burleson in barring certain radical periodicals from the mails were made last night at a conference held under the auspices of the American Union Against Militarism in the home of Miss Alice Lewisohn, 43 Fifth Avenue. Speakers declared that Congress should be asked to repeal that part of the Espionage act which gave the Postmaster General discretionary power to decide what periodicals should be barred from the mails. Roger Baldwin said that it was nothing short of tyranny to permit the Postmaster General to sit as judge in such cases.

"We are up against a tyranny of governmental agents as real as any autocratic power in the world," Mr. Baldwin asserted.

Morris Hillquit said that the recent suppressions appeared to him to be a predetermined move on the part of Postmaster General Burleson in the Administration to stifle the radical publications. Others who spoke were Thomas Aloysius Hickey, editor of The Rebel, recently put under the ban; Merrill Rogers of The Masses, and E. W. Ricker of Pearson's.

HARD FIGHT CHECKS FIRE.

Two Alarms for Blaze in Furniture Factory in 23d Street.

A fire of unknown origin spread rapidly through the two top floors of a four-story furniture factory and warehouse of Manges Brothers at 115 West Twenty-third Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, last night, causing a loss of about $25,000. The first efforts of the firemen to check the fire were so ineffectual that a second alarm was sent in, and Fire Chief Kenlon went to direct the work.

Piles of mattresses, excelsior, and inflammable material caught fire, and the blaze had jumped from the third to the fourth floor and was burning through the roof when the firemen arrived. Detachments of firemen were sent to the roofs of adjoining buildings to pour streams of water to the lower building, and others entered the building from Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, where a long row of shipping doors was opened to aid in the work. Furniture in the two lower floors was considerably damaged by water.

Fire Chief Kenlon was delayed in reaching the fire because he stopped to aid physicians in attending Mrs. Theresa Guiler, 57 years old, of 410 Lenox Avenue, who was run down by the Chief's automobile at Lenox Avenue and 130th Street. Mrs. Guiler became confused when she saw the automobile and stepped directly in its course. She was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said her injuries were serious.

DIES IN A DOCTOR'S OFFICE.

Physician Reports Woman's Sudden Collapse Under Anaesthetic.

An investigation of the death of Mrs. Henrietta Dubaki, 25 years old, of 717 Burke Street, the Bronx, was begun last night shortly after Dr. George A. Crump of 672 East 219th Street, the Bronx, had reported that the woman had died in his office following the administration of chloroform. William J. Flynn, Coroner of Bronx County, ordered an autopsy.

Dr. Crump said Mrs. Dubaki came to his office for treatment late last night. Before he had time to ask questions or begin an examination, he said, she became so nervous and excited that he gave her chloroform so that he might continue his work on her case. She died almost immediately, he said. No member of the family at the address of Mrs. Dubaki was at home last night.

Mrs. Levenia Burden Left $204,439.

Mrs. Levenia Burden, mother of Theron H. Burden, a Republican leader of Long Island City, left an estate valued at $204,439, according to an appraisal filed yesterday in the Queens Surrogate's Court by Transfer Tax Appraiser Warren B. Ashnead of Queens. Mr. Burden, who recently retired from business, shares with two other brothers and a sister the residuary estate. In the estate are bonds and mortgages against the Bradley Construction Company for $101,122 on property under the Queensboro Bridge in Long Island City valued at more than $1,000,000. In the estate there is also corporate stock of New York City amounting to $12,000.

Social Notes of the Berkshires.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill Bromm of Chicago have arrived to pass the remainder of the season with Mr. and Mrs. John A. Spoor at Blythwood Farms, Pittsfield. Dr. and Mrs. Austin Fox Riggs have gone to Darkharbor, Me., for six weeks' stay.

Miss Alice Hall of Norfolk, Conn., and Duncan Phillips of Washington are with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke at Fernbrooke.

John R. Kitchen of New York is stopping with Mrs. Warren M. Salisbury in Pittsfield.

Lieutenant Henry W. Farnum, Jr., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Farnum, at Boulder Farm in Stockbridge.

DROP PEACE LEADER OF TEXAS UNIVERSITY

Dr. L. M. Keasbey Dismissed, Following Campaign Made Along No Annexation Lines.

DERIDED BELGIAN CHARGE

Organization of Which He Is Moving Spirit Lays His Downfall to "Financial Interests."

Dr. Lindley Miller Keasbey, head of the Department of Economics and Political Science in the University of Texas, who is one of the founders of the so-called People's Council for Democracy and Terms of Peace, an organization which is agitating one end of the country to the other for a peace such as certain powerful elements of the German Government are said to favor, has been dismissed as a member of the Faculty of the University of Texas. This announcement was made last night by the publicity department of the People's Council, the offices of which are at 70 Fifth Avenue. The council made a demand on the Regents of the University of Texas to give their reasons for dismissing Dr. Keasbey. The Regents replied by simply stating that the action was taken "for the best interests of the University of Texas."

Dr. Keasbey has for the last six weeks been campaigning in all parts of the country in behalf of the propaganda of the People's Council. He spoke recently at a large meeting on the east side, and when asked at that meeting if he approved of the actions of Germany in invading the neutral territory of Belgium and devastating Northern France, he replied with a shrug of his shoulders that in his opinion "a lot of this talk about Belgium and France is piffle."

Associated with Dr. Keasbey in the People's Council propaganda are James E. Maurer, a Pennsylvania labor leader; L. P. Lochner, who engineered the Peace Ship Expedition to Europe; Dr. David Starr Jordan, Harry Weimberger, attorney for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman; Professor H. W. L. Dana of Columbia, Scott Nearing, Max and Crystal Eastman, Algernon Lee, and numerous other persons of radical views. The council is one of the "no annexation, no indemnity" organizations and is now endeavoring to organize branches in England and Canada.

"Owing to his radical activities," says the People's Council statement issued last night, "Professor Keasbey has been an object of bitter attack by financial interests and persons opposed to his propaganda. Heretofore, however, he has been able to maintain his position and continue his work in the face of the opposing factions in the University of Texas. Members of the Board of Regents of the university are said to have been bitterly opposed to the program of the People's Council, which urges the maintenance of labor standards during the war, the repeal of the conscription act and early, general, and democratic peace in harmony with the principles put forward by new Russia, including no punitive indemnities, no forcible annexations, and free development for all nationalities."

United States Government agents have stated that the People's Council is now the most active of all the organizations in this country opposed to the Selective Draft act and in favor of peace such as Germany is said to be willing to negotiate. Another of the alleged aims of the organization is to compel the Government to state "its purposes in the war."

It was at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the council that the anarchists, Kramer and Becker, recently sent to the penitentiary for conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the national military law, were arrested. While members of the council say that the organization is one which is "American" in its scope, the fact remains that among those who indorse its propaganda are many agitators of the anarchist and I. W. W. groups. Emma Goldman recently said that she was in sympathy with the movement. The organization maintains a large suite of offices at 70 Fifth Avenue, from which its country-wide propaganda is directed.

HAIG'S ARMY SAVES FOOD.

Troops Consuming 15 Per Cent. Less Than Eighteen Months Ago.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 30, (by Mail.)—The British Army in the field is consuming about 15 per cent. less of foodstuffs per capita than it did eighteen months ago.

This is not due to any studied diminution of rations, but to a more careful distribution and the prevention of waste. It is very easy for a generous commissariat to supply an army with more than it can use. In the early days of the war this practice of generosity was well-night universal, because it was regarded as wiser to provide too much than too little, and the reaching of the exact mean is not a simple matter. The policy of oversupply was well enough when foodstuffs were fairly plentiful, but nowadays, when the result of the war may depend upon the solution of food problems, nothing is being left undone to prevent waste.

The British soldier is still the best fed soldier in Europe, but the supply departments are gradually rescuing him from the stigma of being at the same time the most wasteful. Stocks of meat and bread are closely watched, and unused allowances must be held over and added to the store for the next meal or the next day.

The private soldier takes more kindly to the don't-waste-food campaign than was expected, for at heart the British Tommy has an aversion to seeing good food going into the waste box—he never did it at home, and it looks like bad business to be doing it in France.

It requires no knowledge of higher strategy to see the good sense of the don't-waste-food idea, and he has taken on the anti-waste regulations with more cheerfulness and less argument than marked the adoption of the steel helmet or the gas mask.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Laura Hamilton has been engaged for one of the principal roles in "Odds and Ends of 1917," the revue with which the new Norworth Theatre will be opened in October. Bide Dudley and John Godfrey have completed the book and lyrics.

Charles Dillingham and Joseph Urban are spending the week-end with Florenz Ziegfeld at his Summer home, Burkeley Crest, Hastings-on-Hudson, primarily to sketch the scheme of the new revue with which the Century will reopen next September.

Samuel Shipman's play, "The Target," has ended its preliminary engagement in Atlantic City, and the middle of next month will be placed in rehearsal again with the same cast, except for a few minor changes.

One of the features of the 43d day of the Friars at Freeport next Thursday will be a roping contest. Will Rogers will represent the Friars and Fred Stone the Lights Club.

Maude Odell has been added to the cast being assembled for the operetta, "'Twas Once in May."

The cast that will appear in Jane Cowl's and Jane Murfin's new play, "Daybreak," when it is presented at the Harris Aug. 13, has been completed. It includes Blanche Yurka, Margaret Dale, Frederick Truesdale, William B. Mack, Catherine Tower, Reginald Mason, Jack Grey, David Torrence, Frank Holdsmith, and William Eville.

Rita Dane will be added to the cast of the "Follies" Monday.

JOHN H. FINLEY ON THE WAR.

President of the University of the State of New York contends that America is not fighting for France, but with Her, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times, tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

RECRUITING PARADE TODAY.

10,000 National Guardsmen and Others to March in Brooklyn.

Announcement was made last night by the New York Recruiting Committee that 10,000 National Guardsmen, Naval Volunteers, Boy Scouts and recruits with regimental bands would take part in the military parade in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, this afternoon.

The troops will assemble at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, and start for the park at 2 o'clock. The reviewing stand will be in the centre of the Prospect Park parade ground, and among the speakers will be Mayor Mitchel, Senator William M. Calder, Borough President Pounds, and Theodore Roosevelt.

Samuel R. Wyley, Secretary of the Recruiting Committee, said that the object of the parade was to boom recruiting, and it was hoped that the New York National Guard would be brought up to its full war strength. Any of the men drafted would be welcome in the parade, Mr. Wyley said.

REJECTED RECRUIT A SUICIDE

Ex-Soldier Shoots Himself After Failing in Physical Test.

Despondent because physical disability prevented him from going to France in the regiment of the regular army that he had served with in the Philippines, William Cunningham, Jr., 24 years old, of 229 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday. He enlisted first in the army when he was 17 years old, and served two enlistments before he obtained his honorable discharge last year.

When the United States declared war Cunningham sought to re-enlist. He was rejected because of defective eyesight. He then tried successively to enlist in the marines, the militia, the naval militia, and again in the regular army, but was rejected by all. Complaining yesterday that he was unable to serve his country no longer, he went to another room and shot himself with an old army pistol. His mother called an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital, and the wounded man died soon after he reached the hospital.

PHYSICIAN TAKES POISON.

Sent to Bellevue on Charge of Attempted Suicide—Will Recover.

Dr. Marion H. Kazier, a physician with offices at 110 West Fortieth Street, was taken to the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital yesterday on a charge of attempted suicide. Dr. Langman of New York Hospital, who answered a call for an ambulance, said Dr. Kazier had taken some powerful poison, but he doubted whether it was potassium cyanide, although a bottle of that poison was found on a table.

There were no patients in the waiting room when the physician took the poison, but his groans were heard by persons in the corridor of the building, and a call was sent for an ambulance. Other tenants in the building did not know Dr. Kazier well, for he had moved in only recently. It was learned by the police that the first address given by Dr. Kazier, 93 West Ninety-third Street, was a vacant lot. It was said at Bellevue Hospital that Dr. Kazier would recover. He gave no explanation for his act.

NURSE TELLS OF BURGLARS.

Says She Was Bound and Threatened with Death by Masked Men.

The police were puzzled yesterday by a burglary story told to them by Miss Clara Gill, a trained nurse, who said she was soon to leave for war duty in France. Miss Gill said she was asleep in her family's apartment at 252 Ovington Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning when she was awakened to find two men with black masks standing beside her. She said each had a revolver, and they told her that if she screamed she would be killed. According to her story, the men tied her hands behind her back, and while one guarded her the other ransacked the apartment. There was no other member of the family at home.

When the men had gone, Miss Gill said, she rolled from the bed, rolled to a telephone, knocked the receiver off the hook, and began calling for a policeman. Fifteen minutes later a policeman arrived, and released her. There was no trace of the robbers.

Miss Gill left the city yesterday afternoon for the Catskills, where her family is staying.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANNA PAULINE LOTZ, 73 years old, widow of Christian Lotz, a Brooklyn druggist, died from apoplexy on Thursday at the home of her daughter in Morrisville, Penn., and the funeral services will be held this evening at the home of her son, 1,530 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

THOMAS FRANCEY, a stationary engineer employed at the Gravesend pumping station and a member of Court Eve, F. of A., died on Wednesday from apoplexy. He was 62 years old.

JOHN KEDADY, a civil war veteran and for twenty years chief clerk in the auditor's department of the Long Island Railroad, died recently at his home in Jamaica. L. I. Mr. Kedady was born in this city seventy-four years ago, but spent most of his life in Brooklyn, where for a quarter of a century he directed a private school for boys. He was a member of the Jamaica Lodge of Masons.

JOHN McWILLIAMS, Corporal of Company I of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn and who served with that command on the Mexican border last Summer, died on Thursday at his home, 397 Rugby Road, Flatbush.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE SHEEHAN, wife of John J. Sheehan, assistant manager of the Empire Theatre in Brooklyn, died at her home, 831 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, aged 57 years. She was formerly well-known on the vaudeville stage with her husband, under the team name of Sheehan and Ackwood.

JOHN ELLENBERG, 62 years old, a carpenter and builder in Manhattan, died on Thursday at his home, 672 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., and had been a resident of Brooklyn for forty-two years.

Mrs. LOUISA LORD RILEY, founder of the Orange Women's Club, died yesterday at Plainfield, N. J., in her eighty-second year.

Mrs. ELIZA WILKEN, wife of George Wilken, an importer, died on Thursday at her home, 587 Riverside Drive, in her seventy-third year.

JAMES EDWARD BARBER, for many years with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company at Jamaica, L. I., died at his home in Jamaica on Wednesday. He was 62 years old.

GEORGE WEIDNER, 75 years old, First Vice President of the Diogenes Brewing Company of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 1,544 Greene Avenue, that borough.

FREDERICK B. HAWLEY, President of the Savings Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., died there on Thursday, in his eightieth year.

Dr. CHRISTOPHER TURNER, 75 years old, who practiced medicine in England and Scotland for many years, is dead at his home, 55 Eighty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

JAMES E. TERHUNE, a retired hat manufacturer of Newark, N. J., died on Thursday at his home in West Milford, N. J., in his seventy-third year.

CHARLES E. ELLIS, 62 years old, for many years interested in the Hotel Cecil and the Hotel Frederick in this city, died yesterday at his home, 822 West End Avenue.

ISAAC C. YAWGER, a pioneer merchant of black diamonds and until his retirement President of the Yawger-Loxow Company, diamond dealer, died suddenly on Thursday at his Summer home, Lake Hopatcong, N. J., in his seventy-first year. Mr. Yawger was a native of Hunterdon County, N. J. He made his home here at 569 First Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ROSE TUCH, wife of Meyer H. Tuch, head of the Modo Hat Company, at 28 West Thirty-eighth Street, and associated with her husband in the millinery business, died at her home in Mamaroneck on Thursday, in her fifty-fourth year.

Professor SAMUEL CHANDLER EARLE, a pioneer in the instruction of technical English and Professor of English in Tufts College, died yesterday at his home in Somerville, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard in 1894.

GEORGE C. AVERILL, 59 years old, Treasurer of the Ashuelot Paper Company of Brattleboro, Vt., and formerly President of the Vermont National Bank, is dead at Brattleboro. He was a native of Thomaston, Conn.

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WARD IS STUDYING PLAN FOR RESERVOIR

Commissioner Says Central Park Scheme Must Fit Department Rules.

SEES NEED FOR MORE ROOM

Program of Aqueduct Celebration Committee for Sunken Garden Must Have His Approval.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward served notice yesterday on the Mayor's Catskill Aqueduct Celebration Committee that any plan submitted to him for the utilization of the Croton Reservoir in Central Park must conform with certain principles of parks, which, generally speaking, mean "all the park for all the people." Commenting on the published statement of the committee on its purpose to have the reservoir site converted into a sunken garden, Commissioner Ward issued a long statement yesterday, in which he did not find any fault with the plan, but in which he reiterated that, in any use of the site, due attention must be paid to park principles. The plan must have the approval of the Park Commissioner before it can be put into operation. The Commissioner's attitude was said to be that the committee's plans might or might not be all right, according as to how the details were worked out. In concluding his statement he said:

"The general park plan contained in the statement issued by that committee yesterday is therefore of deep interest to this department. Since the committee has adopted a general plan which embodies the essential suggestions of this department as to the treatment of the area, I naturally anticipate that such principles of treating this area will be embodied in the plan when it is finally submitted to this department for consideration."

The plans of the committee provide for a great amphitheatre at the southern end of the reservoir site, the Frederick MacMonnies fountain at the north end, and between these a lagoon flanked by park spaces which may be made into playgrounds. The project will be started at the celebration of the completion of the aqueduct system, beginning on Oct. 12.

No city official is a member of the Celebration Committee. William Williams, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, of course, is in close touch with the plans of the committee.

"Deserves Careful Consideration."

"Any proposal dealing with the proper park treatment of so large an area as the thirty-four acres now occupied by the lower reservoir in Central Park deserves the most careful consideration," Mr. Ward's statement asserted. He went on to say that a great many plans had been submitted for the use of the area, in the consideration of which the department had been guided by these principles:

"1. That nothing should be done that would fail to take into consideration the general design and uses of Central Park. This park was laid out with such remarkable foresight that every one of its different features bears an important part in the general plan. It would therefore be the height of unwisdom to make any changes without carefully taking into account the layout of Central Park as a whole.

"2. The department considers that any treatment of the area should include provision for the extension of certain facilities for which the growth of the city has made an increased demand, namely (a) that a portion of the acreage should be set aside for play purposes; (b) that provision should be made for a proper site for the Central Park concerts in view of the present inadequate facilities offered by the Mall, (c) that after the above have been cared for a portion remaining should be given over to purely park and landscape treatment."

Mr. Ward said that among the plans had been one for elaborate playgrounds with apparatus, another for a stadium of the entire area, a third for the making of great driveways of most of the area. He said all these had been rejected because they laid too much emphasis on one park purpose without considering others properly.

Mr. Ward then told of some of his own efforts with respect to the area.

"As the work of the Catskill Aqueduct has neared completion," he said, "the need of increased facilities for caring for the users of Central Park has become more acute, and it was evident that the department would soon be confronted with the necessity of securing additional provision for these needs. The area now occupied by the lower reservoir offers a splendid opportunity to meet this situation, and it was for this reason that I have been most anxious to secure its transfer to the Park Department.

Conferences With Williams.

"Beginning with last year, I have taken up in conferences with the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity the matter of securing an early release of the area. Until recently, however, Commissioner Williams has felt that his engineers were not in a position to fix a definite date when the Park Department could secure this valuable acquisition. However, Commissioner Williams several weeks ago informed me that a date could be fixed providing that funds could be secured for the laying of a series of water pipes and connections to take the place of the gap that would be left between the intake of the reservoir and the outflow gates on the south.

"It occurred to me as Park Commissioner that the best way of making the Catskill Aqueduct celebration a permanent benefit to the city was to utilize a portion of the funds collected for this event to make the reservoir area thus immediately available for the increased needs of the city due to its growth of population and limited park facilities. I therefore took up this matter with the other members of the Aqueduct Celebration Committee."

Commissioner Ward at no point in his statement made any objection to any announced part of the program of the Celebration Committee. It was gathered from his statement that he thought as far as possible the area should be devoted to ordinary park purposes.

Several members of the Celebration Committee when asked to comment on Mr. Ward's statement, said last night that they did not believe there would be any friction over the Central Park plan, and that the Park Commissioner meant to say that he would give it the most careful consideration and co-operate in working out the details.

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TO RESUME POLICE INQUIRY.

Wallstein Informed That Hearing Won't Conflict with Grand Jury.

Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein will resume next week his hearing on some phases of lax police administration revealed by the Cruger case. District Attorney Swann sent word to Mr. Wallstein that hearings by the Commissioner on irregularities in the records of motor cycle policemen might be held without conflicting with the Grand Jury sessions.

Commissioner Wallstein's new investigation will not deal with police matters where a prima facie case of crime appears. He will question witnesses, however, as to the reasons why regulations governing motor cycle records were persistently violated and why such violations were never investigated by higher police officials.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who was asked yesterday in a letter from District Attorney Swann to appear before the Grand Jury in the Cruger case, is not likely to testify. Mr. Swann received a letter yesterday from Dr. Starr J. Murphy, representing Mr. Rockefeller, containing the information that Mr. Rockefeller was on a long vacation and would not return until September. No final decision was reached as to whether further steps would be taken to procure the testimony of Mr. Rockefeller, who is said to have called on Police Commissioner Woods to urge vigorous action in the Cruger case.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury yesterday heard the testimony of Motor Cycle Policeman John Ochsenhirt, one of the policemen who was acquainted with Cocchi and is now under suspension for failing to make out returns properly after arrests.

Ask Food for Children.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities has sent out an appeal for a fund of $120 to aid a family of five young children. The father was sent to an insane asylum leaving the family without support. The mother went to work in a factory, but her weekly wage of $6 was not enough to buy all the food the children needed. Contributions will be used to buy food for the children, and they should be sent to the headquarters at 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, marked "for 0326 T."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SOBEL.—July 19, 1917, at Stern's Hospital, 365 West End Av., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Sobel, a son.

Engaged.

ROSEN—COOPER.—Rhea Cooper to David Rosen.

Married.

HOUSTON—NICHOLS.—July 17, Edith A. Nichols to Samuel M. Houston.

NUSBAUM—COHEN.—July 19, Lillian R. Cohen to Samuel F. Nusbaum.

Died.

BEAUGARD.—On Thursday, July 19, 1917, Charlotte, widow of the late Yves Beaugard, in her 74th year. Funeral Saturday, 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 600 Oak Tree Place, Bronx.

BLASCHECK.—Joseph, July 20, aged 78, beloved father of Mrs. H. R. Ford, 56 West 93d St. Funeral services Monday, July 23, 8:15 P. M., St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St.

BROWN.—On Friday morning, July 20, 1917, Stephen Howland Brown, husband of Grace Quartley Brown and son of Emma S. Brown and the late Vernon H. Brown. Funeral services from the residence of his brother, 22 West 55th St., on Saturday, July 21, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

CHRISTIAN.—Robina B., beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund D. Christian, on Friday, July 20, 1917, at Paul Smith's, N. Y. Services Monday, July 23, 11 A. M., at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St. Interment private.

CHUR.—On July 19, 1917, Harry Gillan Chur. Funeral service will be held at 44 Halstead St., East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, July 22, upon arrival of train leaving Hoboken 2:45 P. M., for Brick Church Station.

COX.—On Friday, July 20, William Henry Cox, in his 80th year, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. J. P. Hassinglo, Bay Head, N. J. Funeral services will be held in New York City Sunday, July 22, full notice of which will appear in Sunday papers. Members Harlem Lodge, No. 457, F. and A. M., are requested to attend.

DANKERS.—At his residence, 147 West 105th St., Charles Frederick Dankers. Funeral, Saturday, July 21, at 10 A. M. New Orleans papers please copy.

ELLIS.—On July 20, Charles E., 62 years, at his late residence, 822 West End Avenue. Funeral Sunday afternoon. Hour of service later. Interment private. Boston, New Bedford, (Mass.) and Montclair (N. J.) papers please copy.

FLEISHMAN.—July 20, in her 80th year, Sophie (nee Lyman), widow of the late Philip M., and devoted mother of Louis, Leo, and Bertha. Funeral from her late residence, 17 West 91st St., on Monday, at 10 A. M.

GEISSENHAINER.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, July 20, at Mt. Pocono, Penn., Jacob A., son of the late Rev. F. W. and Mary Moore Geissenhainer. Funeral private.

GLUCKSTEIN.—Annie, on Thursday, July 19. Funeral Sunday, July 22, 10 A. M., from Funeral Parlor, 1,202 Broadway, Brooklyn.

GODONE.—At Norfolk, Conn., on Thursday, July 19, Ella Curtis Godone, widow of the late Angelo Godone. Funeral services will be held at 12 o'clock Saturday, July 21, at the Church of the Transfiguration, Norfolk, Conn. Interment private.

GRAHAM.—On Wednesday morning, July 18, 1917, at the Hotel Ashton, Mrs. Janie M. Graham, widow of the late John Graham. Funeral services at the Middle Collegiate Reformed Church, 23 Av. and 7th St., New York, 10 o'clock Saturday morning, 21st inst.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Little Interest Shown in Speculative Trading, but Most Prices Advance.

Although there was a further decrease in activity on the Stock Exchange, sentiment was more cheerful yesterday regarding many factors which have been preying upon the trader's mind, and prices for most issues rose rather easily on limited dealings. The list was irregular, however, with a few cases of pronounced weakness, as, for example, in Chandler Motor, which broke 5⅜ points. The automobile issues were subject to various influences, for while Studebaker and Saxon declined with Chandler, General Motors closed unchanged, and Stutz, upon publication of a favorable half-year, rose 3⅞. Steel stocks were again in better favor. Republic Iron and Steel led the list with a gain of 3¼ points, while Gulf States advanced 3, Lackawanna 1½, and United States Steel 2½. The market was aided somewhat by an easier tone in money, the highest rate for call loans yesterday being touched at 5 per cent. with some money being placed as low as 2 rer cent. Time money was also easier in tone.

The first address of the new German Chancellor was read without particular interest, although it was probably responsible for the circulation of a rumor in the early part of the session that Germany was about to institute overtures looking to peace discussions. What Michaelis had to say on this line has been made familiar through his predecessor's speeches. In promising that Germany would not continue the war a day longer if it could obtain an honorable peace, he had in mind a form of peace which would not be honorable in the eyes of Germany's enemies. His reliance upon the submarines serves to support the view that the war will continue until Great Britain and the United States succeed in putting an end to U-boat successes.

While manufacturing lines are affected by uneasiness over the Government policy toward the control of prices, merchandise trade continues on a large scale, with retail buying and distribution stimulated by more seasonable weather. The basic industries are groping in the dark until the Administration makes known its intentions regarding methods to be used in determining upon arbitrary prices. In the financial district much emphasis is laid upon the danger that the Government may acrimously reduce production by deciding upon awards too low to permit of operations by plants with costs above the average. It is, no doubt, the desire of the Council of National Defense to disturb business as little as possible in the process of taking away its free market. The danger is a very real one, nevertheless. It is proposed, for instance, that, to prevent exorbitant prices being charged consumers for coal, the Government take over the output of mines at the collieries. If this is done there will at once be destroyed the entire fabric of distribution, and relations between the mine owners and their customers, which have been matters of slow growth, will be ended immediately. There has been little complaint against the operators of mines or against the distributers, for the output has been increased by reason of the high prices prevailing, which enabled mines less advantageously operated to work to capacity, and coal has moved freely to the centres in which it commanded the best prices. Complaint has been aroused by the advances by dealers. If the Government decides to take charge of the coal at the mouths of mines the producers will find themselves after the war with no organization for reaching the market, and grave injustice might be done both to operators and to consumers. The cost of producing copper last year varied with different companies from 5 cents to over 20 cents a pound, and an average price arbitrarily fixed might at once end operations at mines and smelters which have costs too high to be covered by the award. Uncertainties like these have begun to be reflected in reduced activity and in unsettled security prices.

LONDON MARKET HOLDS FIRM.

Michaelis's Speech Has No Effect—American Securities Dull.

LONDON, July 20.—Chancellor Michaelis's speech in the Reichstag had no effect on the Stock Exchange today, and the market showed no falling off from its recent firmness. A steady demand existed for gilt-edged securities, especially allied bonds, while rubber shares were firm on the strength of the commodity. The more favorable news from Russia was discounted and Russian issues were quiet. Argentine rails and shipping shares advanced, but profit-taking eased silver mines. American securities were dull.

Money and discount rates ruled easy.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 20.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 55 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	5	Last	2½
Low	2	Renewals	4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4½@5	Sixty days	5
Ninety days	4½@5	Ninety days	5
Four months	4½@5	Four months	5
Five months	4¾@5	Five months	5¼
Six months	4¾@5	Six months	5¼@5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3@3⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4¾
4 to 6 months	4¾@5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—Demand	$4.7550	$4.7550	$4.7550	...
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	...
Francs—Demand	5.76⅜	5.76⅜	5.76⅜	—.00¼
Cables	5.75⅜	5.75⅜	5.75⅜	—.00¼
Rubles—Demand	.22.00	21.70	21.80	—.10
Cables	.22.10	21.80	21.90	—.10

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	4.7550	4.76¼
5.7825	Paris	5.76⅜	5.75⅜
	China— Hongkong	64.25	64.35
	Peking	100	100⅛
	Shanghai	94.00	94.12½
19.295	Greece	19.80	19.90
40.10		41.25	41.37½
52.44	India— Bombay	32.75	33.00
	Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826	Italy	7.22½	7.21½
49.84	Japan— Kobe	51.00	51.12½
	Yokohama	51.00	51.12½
50.00	Philippine Islands— Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.85	Russia	21.80	21.90
26.79	Scandinavia— Copenhagen	28.90	29.20
	Stockholm	31.40	31.70
	Christiania	29.50	29.80
19.295	Spain	22.45	22.80
	South America—		
32.41	Rio	26.625	26.75
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.875	44.00
5.1826	Switzerland	4.66	4.64

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69½	$4.71¼	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $553,174,579; balance, $41,389,261; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $552,023; Federal Reserve credit balance, $19,427,370.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39 15-16d, off 7-16d; in New York, 78⅝c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 62¼c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	437,823	359,420	462,045
Year to date	110,707,795	92,083,254	70,993,079

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	5⅜	100	Alaska Gold Mines	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
4	4½	200	Alaska Juneau	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
28½	28⅝	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
93¼	93⅝	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	93½	94	93½	94	+ 1
90½	91	600	Am. Beet Sugar	90	91⅝	90	91	+ 1
48	48⅜	1,900	Am. Can	47¼	48	47¼	48	+ ¾
75¼	76	600	Am. Car & Fdry	75	76¼	75	75¼	+ ½
56¼	56⅜	900	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	56	56½	55⅝	56½	+ ⅛
10½	11¼	100	Am. Ice	11	11	11	11	...
50	52½	200	Am. Ice pf.	53	53	52	52	— 2½
57½	58	5,600	Am. International	56⅝	59	56⅝	57½	+ 1½
25¼	25⅝	2,700	Am. Linseed	24⅝	25½	24⅝	25¼	+ ¾
61¼	62¼	1,000	Am. Linseed pf.	61	62	61	62	+ 2
71	71½	300	Am. Locomotive	70	71½	70	71½	+ 2
16¾	17	2,000	Am. Malting	15¾	17	15⅝	16⅝	+ 1⅛
68¼	69	3,300	Am. Malting 1st pf.	68	69¼	67½	67⅝	+ 1¼
102½	102⅝	3,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	101	102⅝	100⅝	102⅜	+ 1¼
116	114	100	Am. Smelt. & R.pf.	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113½	...
66½	67	700	Am. Steel F'dries.	66	66½	66	66½	— ⅛
122½	122⅜	3,100	Am. Sugar Ref.	121⅞	123¼	121⅞	122⅞	+ ⅛
119	120	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	+ ⅞
47¼	47⅞	3,300	Am. Sumatra Tob.	46⅞	47⅞	45¼	47½	+ 1⅛
120⅞	121	1,100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	121	121	120⅞	120⅞	+ ⅛
203	206¾	800	Am. Tobacco	203¼	206	204½	205	+ 2
101	101½	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	101¾	101¼	101	101	...
52⅝	53	400	Am. Woolen	52⅝	52¾	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
97	98½	200	Am. Woolen pf.	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	+ ⅛
24	25	400	Am. Zinc L. & S.	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
60	62	500	Am. Zinc L. & S.pf.	60⅝	61½	60¾	61½	+ ⅛
76¼	76⅝	9,400	Anaconda Cop. x d.	74½	76¼	74½	76¼	— ⅛
100½	100⅝	600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100½	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	+ ⅛
96	98	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97¼	97½	97½	97½	...
107	107½	1,100	Atl. Gulf & West I.	106	107¼	106	107	+ 1
69¾	70	6,200	Baldwin Loco.	68⅝	70	68⅝	70	+ 2½
70¼	70½	700	Baltimore & O. x d.	70⅝	70½	70⅛	70½	+ ⅛
...	...	18	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	...
1⅛	1⅜	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
126⅝	126⅞	26,000	Beth.S.class B t.cfs.	123¾	126¾	123¾	126⅝	+ 2½
11	11¼	1,700	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	10¾	11¼	10	11¼	+ ⅛
21½	25⅝	3,100	Distillers' Secur.	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅝
10⅞	11	100	Dome Mines	11	11	11	11	+ ½
25	25½	700	Erie	25	25½	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
28	29	500	Erie 2d pf.	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	— ⅜
153	154½	900	General Electric	152½	153	152½	153	+ 2
114⅜	115	8,400	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	113½	115½	113	115	+ ½
50	51	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	51¼	51¾	51¼	51¼	...
81	83	100	Granby Consol.	82	82	82	82	+ 3½
104⅜	105	700	Great Northern pf.	105	105	104⅜	105	+ ⅛
33	33½	1,400	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	33¼	33⅜	32⅞	33¼	+ 1¼
40½	41	200	Greene-Cananea	40½	40½	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
118	121	300	Gulf States Steel	115	118	115	118	+ 3
38⅝	39	200	Haskell & Barker	39	39	39	39	...
102	104	100	Illinois Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅛
53⅜	54	5,100	Inspiration Copper	53¼	54	52¾	53⅞	+ ⅞
9¼	9⅝	100	Interboro Consol.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
56½	57½	300	Interboro Con. pf.	56	57	56	57	+ 2
20¼	20½	1,000	Int. Agricultural	20	20½	20	20¼	+ ⅝
57⅜	58¼	2,300	Int. Agricultural pf.	55⅝	59	55⅝	58½	+ 2½
29⅞	30	4,900	Int. Mer. Marine	28⅝	30	28¾	30	+ 1⅜
86⅛	86¾	15,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	84½	86¾	84½	86⅛	+ ¼
38⅛	38⅝	400	Int. Nickel	38¾	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ¼
35½	35⅝	2,600	Int. Paper	35⅛	35⅝	33½	35⅛	+ 2⅝
69	70	100	Int. Paper pf. sta.	69½	69½	69½	69⅛	— ⅞
42⅝	42¾	3,900	Kennecott Copper	41⅞	42⅝	41¾	42⅝	+ ¾
91½	92	2,200	Lackawanna Steel	90½	91¾	90½	91⅝	+ 1½
28	30	100	Lake Erie & W. pf.	30	30	30	30	+ 1
62½	63	100	Lehigh Valley	62	62	62	62	...
12	13	100	Butterick Co.	13	13	13	13	...
18	18½	100	California Petrol.	18½	18½	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
48	49	1,100	California Pet. pf.	50½	50½	48	48	— 2½
162¼	163	400	Canadian Pacific	161⅞	163	161⅞	163	+ 1½
85¼	85½	2,500	Central Leather Co.	85	85½	84½	85¼	+ ¾
34½	35	300	Cerro de Pasco	34	34	34	34	...
80½	82	6,300	Chandler Motor	85	85	80½	80⅝	— 5⅜
59⅝	60	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅛	60	59⅛	60	+ ⅛
11¼	11¾	100	Chi. Great Western	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
70	70¼	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	69¼	70	69¼	69¾	+ ⅛
109½	110	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	105¾	109¾	105¾	109½	— ⅛
35¼	36	1,300	C., R. I. & P.	35¼	36	35½	35½	— ⅛
72	72½	400	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c.pf.t.cfs.	74	74	72	72	— 2⅝
50½	60	1,000	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p.c.pf.t.cfs.	60½	60½	60	60	— ¼
19¾	20¼	1,300	Chile Copper	19⅞	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
52	53	1,500	Chino Copper	52¼	52⅝	51¾	52⅝	+ ⅛
38¾	41	100	Clev., Cin., C. & St.L.	38	39	39	39	— ⅛
48½	49	100	Col. Fuel & Iron.	48½	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ 1⅛
40	41	200	Columbia Gas & El.	39½	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
34¼	34½	4,400	Corn Products Ref.	34¼	34⅝	33⅞	34⅜	+ ⅛
80⅞	81¼	20,100	Crucible Steel	79¼	81⅝	79	81	+ 1½
41	41¼	2,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	40⅝	41⅜	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
110¾	112⅜	500	Delaware & Hud.	109¾	112½	109¾	112½	+ 2⅝
9	9½	100	Den. & Rio Grande.	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	...
15	15½	2,900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	17	19½	17	18	+ 1⅝
115	116½	100	Lorll., (P.,) Co., pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
123	124	500	Louis. & Nash. x d.	123	123	123	123	— ⅛
34⅜	35¼	5,100	Maxwell Motors	34¼	35¼	33½	35¼	+ ⅛
26½	26⅝	800	Max. Motors 2d pf.	26⅞	26⅞	26	26⅝	+ ⅛
94¼	94⅝	3,900	Mexican Petroleum	93	94⅝	92¼	94½	+ 1
39⅞	40	1,000	Miami Copper	39⅛	40	39⅛	39¾	+ ⅛
57⅝	58¼	3,400	Midvale Steel x d.	58⅛	58⅞	57¾	58	+ ⅜
6⅝	6⅞	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
31½	32⅛	1,400	Mo. Pacific tr. cfs.	32½	32⅜	32	32¼	+ ⅛
89½	90	200	Montana Power	91½	91½	90½	90½	— 1⅜
36¾	37	1,500	Nat. Conduit & C.	36½	37	36¼	36¾	+ ⅜
41	41¼	200	Nat. Enam. & St.	41	41¼	41	41¼	+ ⅜
21⅜	22	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
29½	30	2,600	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	29	30	29	29	+ 1½
89	89½	1,200	N. Y. Central	88⅜	89¼	88⅜	89¼	+ ⅛
36	38¾	500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
122	122⅜	100	Norfolk & Western	122	122	122	122	...
101	101½	100	Northern Pacific	101	101½	101	101	...
54½	56½	12,400	Ohio Cities Gas	56¼	56½	52¾	55½	— ⅝
61⅞	62	5,725	Ohio Cities G. rgts.	61⅞	61⅞	55	60¾	— 1¾
26½	27	200	Pacific Mail	26½	26⅝	26¼	26¾	+ ⅛
25	28	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
53	53¼	1,400	Penn. R. R.	53⅛	53⅝	53	53	— ⅛
76	77	400	People's Gas, Chi.	76	76⅝	76	76⅝	+ 1⅛
21¼	21¾	100	Père Marquette	21½	21½	21¼	21¾	...
37⅞	38	100	Philadelphia Co.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
54	54¼	1,100	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	54	54⅜	54	54¼	+ ⅛
119½	119¾	100	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d.	119½	119½	119¼	119¼	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
32⅝	32¾	300	Pitts. & West Va.	32⅝	32¾	32¼	32¾	...
71½	72	800	Pressed Steel Car	71½	72	71½	72	+ 1¼
52	52	100	Railway Steel Sp.	52	52	52	52	+ 1
26¾	26½	5,100	Ray Con. Copper	26¾	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
94⅜	95	9,000	Reading	94⅜	95⅜	94½	95	+ ⅜
87⅝	90⅜	21,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	87⅝	90⅜	87⅝	90⅜	+ 3¼
63½	63¾	2,000	Royal Dutch t r x d.	63½	63¾	62½	62½	— 1¼
17¼	17	200	Saxon Motor	17¼	17	17	17	— ⅛
23⅞	24¼	400	Shattuck-Arizona	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23⅝	— ⅛
43½	43¾	1,200	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	43½	43½	42½	43⅜	...
52	52	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	52	52	52	52	...
93¼	93½	600	Southern Pacific	93¼	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
27¼	27⅝	1,100	Southern Railway	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27½	— ⅛
54⅛	55½	9,500	Studebaker Co.	54⅛	55½	53	55	— ⅜
45	45⅞	600	Stutz Motor	45	45⅞	45	45⅞	+ 3⅝
44	44	100	Superior Steel	44	44	44	44	+ 1
17⅛	17¼	300	Tenn. C. & C.	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
185½	191	1,200	Texas Co.	185½	191	185½	190½	+ 4½
20½	21¼	4,500	Texas Co. rights	20½	21¼	20½	21¼	+ 1½
16½	16¾	100	Texas & Pacific	16½	16¾	16½	16½	— 1
205	205	100	Tide Water Oil	205	205	205	205	...
63⅜	64	3,200	Tobacco Products	63⅜	64	63	63½	+ ⅜
103	105	200	Tobacco Prod. pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ⅜
19	20	200	Third Avenue	20	20	20	20	+ 1¼
42½	43	100	Transue & Wms.	43	43	43	43	...
84	86	100	Twin City R. T.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ⅛
135½	137⅞	1,500	Union Pacific	133¼	137⅞	135½	135⅝	+ 1⅛
116⅝	117	9,400	United Cigar Stores	115⅝	117⅝	115¾	117	+ 1⅝
134	137½	100	United Fruit	135	135	135	135	+ ½
20⅜	21	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	20⅜	21	20⅜	20⅝	...
158	158¾	2,000	U. S. Indus. Alco.	158	158¾	157	158¼	+ ⅞
60¼	60⅞	500	U. S. Rubber	60¼	60⅞	60¼	60⅞	+ ⅛
56	56	200	U. S. Sm. R. & M.	57	57¼	57	57¼	+ 1⅛
121⅞	122	115,500	U. S. Steel	120⅝	122	120⅝	121⅞	+ 2¼
118	118¼	525	U. S. Steel pf.	118¼	118¼	118	118	— ⅛
103¼	103⅝	7,150	Utah Copper	101⅞	103½	101	103⅛	+ 1¼
11¾	12	100	Wabash	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
90	94	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
19½	20¼	200	Western Maryland	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
93	94	700	Western Union Tel.	94⅛	94½	94⅛	94½	+ ⅜
48¼	48⅝	1,000	Westingh. E. & M.	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅜
16⅜	16⅝	300	Wheeling & L. E.	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
69	69	200	Wilson & Co.	69	69	69	69	+ 2½
31¼	31⅜	200	Willys-Overland x d.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅝
49	49½	900	Wisconsin Central.	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	+ 1⅛

SHIFT $35,000,000 DEPOSITS

Government Funds Withdrawn from 138 Institutions.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in accordance with instructions received from the Treasury Department regarding the readjustment of Government deposits placed with qualified banks and trust companies, withdrew on Thursday and yesterday approximately $36,000,000 from 138 institutions in this district and deposited about $35,000,000 with 104 other depositaries. Of the latter thirty-seven have received no Government deposits prior to this time, either because they had not qualified on the date of making the original deposit or because they had not availed themselves of the opportunity to open book credits in favor of the Government.

In making the announcement concerning the shifting of deposits Reserve Bank officials declined to make public the total of Government deposits, on the ground that the Secretary of the Treasury had not authorized them to give out the figures. It was stated that the total number of qualified depositaries to date was 244, and that they had qualified for an aggregate amount of $423,000,000.

Last week the Government withdrew more than $103,000,000 from New York Clearing House banks alone, leaving with them deposits of about $156,000,000. The reduction this week will be indicated in today's Clearing House statement, but there is no available information regarding Government deposits held by banks outside of the Clearing House.

The Federal Reserve Bank has sent the banks a communication advising them that all future payments on account of subscriptions to Liberty Loan bonds should be made direct to the bank in cash or in certificates of indebtedness and not by book credits.

Following is the Treasury Department's formula for the readjustment of Government deposits:

"Every dollar face value of certificates turned in shall be entitled to a share in deposits equal to three times the share in deposits allotted to a dollar paid in cash or by credit; provided, however, that no qualified depositary is to have on deposit more than the aggregate of its subscription payments in cash, by credit, and in certificates, nor more than the sum for which it shall have qualified as depositary."

CHANGE IN MERCHANTS BANK

Three New Directors and Additional Vice President Elected.

Announcement was made yesterday of the election of three new Directors and an additional Vice President of the Merchants National Bank of the City of New York. Interests identified with the Royal Bank of Canada and strong American financial interests recently purchased a large block of the bank's stock from the so-called George Coffing Warner Syndicate which last year gained control of the stock and at the annual meeting, held in January, ousted the old management and elected an entirely new board. The new Vice President is Raymond E. Jones, New York agent of the Royal Bank, and a Director of the Merchants. The new Directors are Nicholas F. Brady, J. E. Aldred, and Arthur V. Davis.

Mr. Brady is President of the New York Edison Company, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and an officer and Director of many important public service and industrial corporations. Mr. Aldred is senior member of the firm of Aldred & Co., President of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company of Canada, Chairman of the Board of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, and Chairman of the Board of the Pennsylvania Water and Power Company.

Mr. Davis is President of the Aluminum Company of America, a Director of the Mellon National Bank of the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, and is closely identified with many important enterprises in the United States and Canada. Mr. Jones, who is a native of New York City and has been connected with the Royal Bank of Canada for more than sixteen years, will assume his new duties on Aug. 1. Ex-United States Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio will continue as President of the Merchants National Bank.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hldrs. of Record.
Babcock & Wilcox	*1	...	July 28	July 20
Clinchfield Coal	1	...	Aug. 1	July 25
Do preferred	1¾	Q.	Aug. 1	July 25
Kay Match C. pf.	1¼	Q.	Aug. 1	July 19
Pullman Co.	2	Q.	Aug. 15	July 31
St. Joseph Lead	75c		Sept. 20	Sept. 8
Do	50	Ex.	Sept. 20	Sept. 8

*In favor of Red Cross.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	70.91	70.52	70.76	— .14
25 industrials	80.33	80.00	80.16	— 1.12
50 stocks	80.62	79.76	80.46	+ .49

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 20	80.62	79.76	80.46	+ .49
July 19	80.53	79.55	79.97	— .48
July 18	81.50	80.27	80.43	— .69
July 17	81.30	80.25	81.12	+ .58
July 16	81.44	80.15	80.54	— .61
July 14	81.59	80.89	81.15	+ .43
July 13	81.83	80.42	80.72	— .77

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

THE COTTON MARKET

Peace News Runs Prices Up About 80 Points from Low Figures of Morning.

Peace news was injected into the cotton market yesterday and caused a covering movement which ran prices up about 80 points from the low figures of the morning. Although there was considerable conflict of opinion as to the importance of the peace rumors, there were many who felt that if the advices concerning a break between the Liberal faction and the military caste in Germany were true, it was the most significant development in the peace line that has yet come to light and might result in open negotiations between the nations at war. This view, however, was modified somewhat in the late afternoon when later quotations from the Chancellor's speech were received and the feeling toward the close was by no means so optimistic; in fact a good deal of realizing occurred in the last hour, and after being at one time about 45 points net higher, new crop months closed from 5 to 26 points higher, while July contracts were down 10 points.

The market opened barely steady, with July unchanged and other months 20 to 82 points lower. It was affected by further good rains in all parts of the Southwest, heavy in some sections of Texas and so general as to dispel all doubt about the relief from recent drouth conditions. Selling was checked, however, by the news from the Eastern belt, where showery conditions again prevailed and where the crop is said to be suffering from a lack of cultivation in some sections.

There was further buying by trade interests, and Japanese firms were again taking cotton, as they have been doing for several weeks past in this and Eastern markets. It was said that some of the cotton being bought at the latter points was coming to this port for export.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
July	26.45	26.50	26.35	26.40@26.50	26.50
Aug	25.30	25.50	25.50	25.83 bid	26.57
Sept	24.05	25.10	24.95	25.02 bid	25.80
Oct	24.70	24.70	24.40	24.50@24.92	24.85
Nov	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.84 bid	24.70
Dec	24.30	25.15	24.37	24.80@24.85	24.65
Jan.	24.43	25.20	24.40	24.83 bid	24.67
March	24.70	25.30	24.60	25.06@25.11	24.82
May	24.80	25.35	24.66	25.10@25.11	24.96

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 15 points lower at 26.75c. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 26.50c; New Orleans, 26.75c; Savannah, 26¼c; August, 25.13c; Memphis, 26c; Houston, 26.10c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Friday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	11,006	11,263	11,990
Exports	5,406	14,173	18,962
Port stocks	640,284	701,163	516,702
New York arrivals	1,300	10,227	2,819
New York stocks	53,322	88,080	124,420

The weekly movement figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Exports for the week, 65,898 bales, against 110,874 last year; for the season, 5,364,962 bales, against 5,808,967 last year; into sight for the week, 43,733 bales, against 67,055 last year; for the season, 12,420,868 bales, against 12,501,251 last year. Visible supply, 2,983,025 bales, against 3,465,204; visible supply American, 1,680,025 bales, against 2,319,204 last year; decrease in general visible, 59,737 bales, against 139,904 last year; decrease in American, 81,737 bales, against 88,904 last year. Planters' takings for the week, 134,896 bales, against 152,959 last year, and for the season, 12,967,077 bales, against 13,420,445 last year.

Liverpool cables—Spot cotton dull and unchanged at 19d for middling uplands. Sales, 2,000 bales, all American. Imports, 2,000 bales, all American. Future unchanged.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

While business on the whole is good, and larger than at this time last year, there is a marked hesitancy both in trade and in prices, due mainly to the doubt and perplexity as to just where the war is leading. The weekly trade reviews report that manufacturers have their hands full of contracts, more in fact than they can execute conveniently, and that current consumption of most staple goods is normal. In general, it is believed that there will be a heavy volume of business this Fall.

Dun's Review for the week says:

> Halting tendencies appear both in new business and in prices, and result mainly from continued doubts about prospective economic changes arising from war conditions. Hesitancy and waiting have become more general and pronounced in steel and iron, and nearly everywhere there is a growing disposition to defer important forward engagements pending more definite knowledge regarding the readjustments still to be witnessed. The development of oversea commerce is impeded by the obstacles in shipping and the embargo situation, and, while export values remain at a high level, not a few commodities are going abroad in diminished volume. Yet, by reason of the previous unprecedented domestic and foreign buying, many manufacturers have more contracts booked than can be conveniently handled, and the pressure upon producing forces is intensified by Federal orders of magnitude in leading lines.

Bradstreets says:

> Current consumption of most staple goods is of normal proportions; business, on the whole, untinged by speculation, is larger than at this time last year; retail trade has picked up; some slight expansion in reorders is noted; bank clearings greatly exceed those of one and two years ago; wholesale traders note more or less expansion in Fall trade, and the general consensus of opinion is that, with favorable crop reports from which are better as a whole, large pay rolls and prices fixed one way or the other, a heavy volume of business will ensure the coming Autumn.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.01	Jacket	.08
Alta	.02	Justice	.02
Andes	.13	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.09
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.04
Caledonia	.10	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con	.01	Savage	.06
Chollar	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.05	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Virginia	.30	Union Con	.13
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mexican dollars	.62

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	Goldfield Con	.52
Halifax	.20	Goldfield Merger	.06
Jim Butler	.71	Great Bend	.07
McNamara	.04	Jumbo Extension	.29
Midway	.09	Jumbo Junior	.04
Mispah	.14	Kewanaus	.13
Monarch Pitts	.10	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.19	Spearhead	.05
North Star	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.21	Big Four	.06
Tonopah Ext	2.40	Consolidated	.30
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Morning Glory	.20
West End	.03	White Caps	1.35
OTHER DISTRICTS.			
West Tonopah	.18	Big Jim	.65
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.21
Atlanta	.10	Packard	.32
Booth	.48	Rochester	.46
Daisy	.32	Round Mountain	.32
Florence	.16	United Eastern	4.00
Fraction	.04	United Mines	.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¼	6	Granite	60	90
Dr. Jackpot	4½	5½	Isabella	10¾	11
Elkton	6½	7	McKinney	16	18
El Paso	31	40	Portland	.143	150
Findlay	2½		Vindicator	75½	76
Gold Circle	212	214½	U. Gold M. Co	22	22½
Gold Sov	4¾	5			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Clinchfield Coal Corporation has declared an initial dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock and regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stocks.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange for listing Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Company, $2,000,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds, due April 1, 1928. The Stock Exchange has admitted to the list Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company $500,000 additional 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock.

The receiver of the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company has applied to the Second District Public Service Commission for approval of receiver's certificates of indebtedness to the aggregate amount of $1,700,000, the proceeds to be used in paying old maturing receiver's certificates.

A syndicate headed by Harris, Forbes & Co. has purchased an issue of $10,000,000 two-year 6 per cent. general and refunding mortgage gold bonds of the Southern California Edison Company. The bonds will be offered soon on a 6½ per cent. basis. They will be convertible at 90 at the option of the holder into 30-year 5 per cent. bonds issued by the same mortgage.

GAIN IN POSTAL SAVINGS.

Increase of 48 Per Cent. Shown In Manhattan and Bronx.

Postal savings at New York have been mounting rapidly notwithstanding the appeal carried by the offering of Liberty bonds. In the fiscal year ended June 30 last deposits at the New York Post Office and branches increased $8,805,676, bringing the total in Manhattan and the Bronx up to $27,563,040, a gain of 48 per cent for the year.

With the idea of still further increasing the use of the postal savings banks the Government has prepared circulars in more than twenty foreign languages setting forth the advantages of the system, including its absolute safety and the facility with which deposits may be made and withdrawn. In Manhattan and Bronx alone there are now 126,116 depositors.

RAILROADS SAVE COAL.

About 1,120,000 Tons Diverted from Passenger to Freight Traffic.

The reduction of passenger railroad schedules to make more service available for freight has resulted in a saving equal to 16,267,028 miles of train service a year, according to a statement yesterday by Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway and Chairman of the Railroads War Board. The elimination of passenger service up to yesterday means about 1,120,000 tons of coal may be used for other purposes. Many railroads are yet to be heard from.

The railroad systems in the Eastern Department have cut out 8,598,696 miles of passenger train service. The Pennsylvania lines alone eliminated 3,300,000 miles of train service, saving 186,876 tons of coal. The New York Central plans to save 125,000 tons of coal. The Erie has cut out 1,000,000 miles, the Baltimore & Ohio 1,168,596, and the Chesapeake & Ohio 850,000 miles of train service. Roads in New England have arranged to eliminate 4,487,332 passenger train miles, with a saving of 256,724 tons of coal.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	98	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	98	4s, coupon, 1925	106	106
3s, registered, 1918	99¾	99¾	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	90	95
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	86	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100¼	100¼	100
4½s	June, 1963	101¾	102¼	102
4½s	Mar., 1933	101¾	102¼	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101¾	102¼	102
4½s	May, 1957	101¾	102¼	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞
4½s	April, 1966	97½	98¼	97¾
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	97½	98	97
4½s	Mar., 1964	97½	98¼	97½
4½s	Mar., 1962	97¾	98	97½
4½s	Sept., 1960	97¾	98	97½
4s	May, 1959	94	94¾	94¼
4s	Nov., 1958	94	94¾	94
4s	May, 1957	94	94¾	94
4s	Nov., 1955	93	94½	94
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
4s	May, 1919	99½	..	99⅝
4s	Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99¼
4s	May, 1954	84	85¼	83½
3½s	May, 1954	83½	..	84

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.50 4.25 4.50
4½s	1918-1923	4.50 4.25 4.50
4½s	1923-1931	4.50 4.25 4.50
4½s	1921-1923	4.50 4.25 4.50
4½s	April, 1920	4.50 .. 4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50 .. 4.50
3½s	1930-1939	4.50 4.25 4.53
3½s	1940-1953	4.50 4.25 4.55
3½s	1922-1929	4.50 4.25 4.50
3s	1926-1930	4.50 4.20 4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
263	Cities Service	277	275	275½	277½
1,420	Cities Service pf	86½	84¾	85⅝	85¾
130	Central States Electric	11½	10¼	10	12

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	C. & Co. ctfs	12½	12¼	12½
2	Cos. O. & G. ctfs	.....	.....	.80
10	Fid. & Dep.	125	125	125

Bonds.

$1,000	Kirby L. 6s	99	99	99
1,000	Mer. & Min. Trans. 6s	101	101	101

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ahmeek	99	99	99
50	Alaska Gold	5	5	5
35	Allouez	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜
180	Am. Zinc	24⅝	24	24⅛
5	Do pf	82	82	82
10	Anaconda	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
100	Ariz. Com	12¾	12½	12½
100	Bonanza	22	22	22
305	Cal. & Ariz	77	77	77
30	Centennial	17	17	17
830	CopperRange	59	58	58½
805	Davis-Daly	5½	5	5
80	East Butte	11⅝	11¼	11⅜
150	Island Creek	88¼	88	88½
115	Isle Royale	30¾	30	30
10	Kerr Lake	5	5	5
100	Lake Copper	11	11	11
50	Mason Val	7	6¾	7
260	Mass Con	12¾	12¼	12¼
110	Mohawk	79⅜	79	79¼

Railroads.

20	Boston Elev.	60½	60	60
100	Bost. & Me.	30	30	30
9	Maine Cent.	95	95	95
45	Mass. El. pf.	26	25	25

Miscellaneous.

25	Am. Ag. Ch.	94	94	94
2	Do pf	101	101	101
85	Am. Sugar	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜
57	Do pf	118	118	118
211	Am. T. & T.	121½	120⅝	121⅜
76	Am. Wool pf	98	97½	98
157	Art Metal	10	9¼	9½
60	A., G. & W. I.	107½	106⅜	107½
95	Cuban Com	17	17	17
23	Edison Elec.	178	177	177
16	Gen. Elec	153	152½	152½
135	Mass. Gas	93	92½	93

Bonds.

$1,000	C.B.&Q.	96	96	96
22,000	Lib. Loan	99.50	99.46	99.46

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Booth F. pf.	86	86	86
5	C. Rys., 5	14	14	14
100	Cudahy	118¾	118¼	118½
8	Com. Edison	122½	122	122
60	Deere pf	100¼	100	100
150	H., S. & M	70	70	70
50	Hart. Corp	83½	83½	83½
770	Lindsay	80	79¼	80
20	M. Ward pf	116	116	116
4	Nat. Car. pf	130	130	130

Bonds.

$34,000	Chi. Rys., Series B 5	.....	.....	65
6,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	.....	.....	99¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Gas	107	106¾	107
121	Am. Stores	36	35	36
23	Arrow pf	90	90	90
150	Bald. Loco	69¾	68¾	69¾
120	Elec. Stor	60	60	60
56	Gen. Asphalt	20	20	20
30	Do pf	60	60	60
100	Insur. Co.	26¼	26	26¼
100	Inspiration	53¾	53¼	53¾
10	Key. Tel	11½	11½	11½
45	Do pf	66¼	66¼	66¼
985	Lake Superior	17¾	17⅜	17⅝
10	Lehigh Val	62¾	62½	62½

Bonds.

$6,000	El. & Peo. 4s	77¼	77¼	77¼
3,000	T'state Rys. 4s	52½	52½	52½
21,000	Phil. El. 1st 5s	101	100⅞	101

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	C. & Co. ctfs	12½	12¼	12½
2	Cos. O. & G. ctfs	.....	.....	.12
10	Fid. & Dep.	125	125	125

Bonds.

$1,000	Kirby L. 6s	99	99	99
1,000	Mer. & Min. Trans. 6s	101	101	101

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ahmeek	99	99	99
50	Alaska Gold	5	5	5
35	Allouez	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜
180	Am. Zinc	24⅝	24	24⅛
5	Do pf	82	82	82
10	Anaconda	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
100	Ariz. Com	12¾	12½	12½
100	Bonanza	22	22	22
305	Cal. & Ariz	77	77	77
30	Centennial	17	17	17
830	CopperRange	59	58	58½
805	Davis-Daly	5½	5	5
80	East Butte	11⅝	11¼	11⅜
150	Island Creek	88¼	88	88½
115	Isle Royale	30¾	30	30
10	Kerr Lake	5	5	5
100	Lake Copper	11	11	11
50	Mason Val	7	6¾	7
260	Mass Con	12¾	12¼	12¼
110	Mohawk	79⅜	79	79¼

Railroads.

20	Boston Elev.	60½	60	60
100	Bost. & Me.	30	30	30
9	Maine Cent.	95	95	95
45	Mass. El. pf.	26	25	25

Miscellaneous.

25	Am. Ag. Ch.	94	94	94
2	Do pf	101	101	101
85	Am. Sugar	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜
57	Do pf	118	118	118
211	Am. T. & T.	121½	120⅝	121⅜
76	Am. Wool pf	98	97½	98
157	Art Metal	10	9¼	9½
60	A., G. & W. I.	107½	106⅜	107½
95	Cuban Com	17	17	17
23	Edison Elec.	178	177	177
16	Gen. Elec	153	152½	152½
135	Mass. Gas	93	92½	93

Bonds.

$1,000	C.B.&Q.	96	96	96
22,000	Lib. Loan	99.50	99.46	99.46

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Booth F. pf.	86	86	86
5	C. Rys., 5	14	14	14
100	Cudahy	118¾	118¼	118½
8	Com. Edison	122½	122	122
60	Deere pf	100¼	100	100
150	H., S. & M	70	70	70
50	Hart. Corp	83½	83½	83½
770	Lindsay	80	79¼	80
20	M. Ward pf	116	116	116
4	Nat. Car. pf	130	130	130

Bonds.

$34,000	Chi. Rys., Series B 5	.....	.....	65
6,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	.....	.....	99¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Gas	107	106¾	107
121	Am. Stores	36	35	36
23	Arrow pf	90	90	90
150	Bald. Loco	69¾	68¾	69¾
120	Elec. Stor	60	60	60
56	Gen. Asphalt	20	20	20
30	Do pf	60	60	60
100	Insur. Co.	26¼	26	26¼
100	Inspiration	53¾	53¼	53¾
10	Key. Tel	11½	11½	11½
45	Do pf	66¼	66¼	66¼
985	Lake Superior	17¾	17⅜	17⅝
10	Lehigh Val	62¾	62½	62½

Bonds.

$6,000	El. & Peo. 4s	77¼	77¼	77¼
3,000	T'state Rys. 4s	52½	52½	52½
21,000	Phil. El. 1st 5s	101	100⅞	101

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
Aetna pf	38	39	38
American Brass	808	815	810
Atlas Powder	160	164	158
Do pf	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	122	125	122
Bliss	800	850	800
Do pf	73	78	73
Can. Explosives	350	450	350
Do pf	104	110	104
Colt's Arms	98	103	106
Du Pont	238	242	236
Do old com	104	105	104
Do deb. pf	99	101	100
Hercules Powder	246	250	247
Do pf	116	120	116
Niles-Bem't-Pond	145	165	148
Scovill Mfg	580	610	610
Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

United States Steel common's strength helped the whole market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the closing dealings. That stock sold as high as 122⅛. More than 60,000 shares of steel were dealt in. The easier tone displayed by the money market helped the stock market. The general trend was toward improvement during the greater part of the day, although at times the market seemed to take on a waiting aspect.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. B. Sug.	91½	91	91
150	Am. Can	48¼	47⅝	48¼
150	Am. Locom'tive	69⅞	69¼	69⅞
200	Am. S. & R.	102⅜	101	102⅛
250	Am. Sugar	123½	122¼	122½
50	Am. Wool'n	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝
10	Am. Zinc	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
980	Ana. Copper	74¼	74¼	74¼
850	Baldwin L	69⅞	69	69⅞
250	Balt. & Ohio	70¼	70¼	70¼
750	Beth. St'l B	124½	124⅜	126⅜
10	Can. Pacific	152¼	152¼	152¼
100	Cent. Leath.	85¼	85	85¼
250	C., M. & St. P	70	69½	69⅝
10	Chile Cop	19¾	19¾	19⅞
70	Col. F. & I	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝
150	Corn Prod	34⅜	33⅞	34⅛
1,730	Crucible St'l	81½	79¼	81¼
110	D. & R.G. pf	19	19	19
850	Dist. Sec	25⅝	25¼	25½
200	Erie	23¾	23	23¾
850	Gen. Motors	115½	113	114⅝
10	Goodrich Co	51	51	51
250	Insp. Copper	53⅝	53	53⅜
300	Int. Mer. M.	30	29⅛	30
500	Int. M. M. pf	86½	84½	86
10	Int. Nickel	39½	39¼	39½
80	Interb. Con	9¼	9¼	9¼
30	Ken. Copper	42¾	42	42¾
30	Lack. Steel	91¼	91¼	91¼
500	Lake T. B't	7⅛	6⅞	7
25	L. S. 1st pf	102½	102½	102½

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Max. Motor	35	33½	35
850	Mexican Pet	94½	93⅝	93⅝
10	Midvale Steel	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
100	Mo. Pacific	32½	32¼	32¼
10	N. Y. Cent	80	80	80
100	Ohio G. Gas	56	53	56
350	Do rights	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
100	Penn. R. R	47¾	47¾	47¾
70	Ray Con. Cop	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
850	Reading	95¼	93⅞	95⅛
700	Rep. I. & S	90	87⅝	90
10	Sinclair Oil	42¾	42½	42¾
10	Southern Ry	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
600	Studebaker	55½	53½	55
20	Tenn. Cop	17⅛	17¼	17⅛
40	Tob. Prod	64⅛	63	63⅝
100	Union Pac.	136¼	135⅞	135⅞
200	U. S. Ind. A.	168⅛	156⅝	158⅜
80	U. S. Rubber	60⅜	60⅛	60⅞
20,150	U. S. Steel	122⅛	120¼	121⅝
870	Utah Copper	103⅛	101¼	103⅛
50	West. Elec	48⅝	48½	48⅝

MINING STOCKS.

900	Atlanta	10⅛	10⅛ 10⅛
400	Con. Va	.33	.33 .33
600	Gold. Con	.51	.51 .51
500	M. Glory	.20	.20 .20
100	Ton. Ext	2.37½	2.37½ 2.37½
200	West End	.69	.69 .69
600	White C	1.17½	1.17½ 1.17½

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12,000	Aetna Exp	7⅝	7½	7⅝
400	Air Red'n	86	85	85
300	Am. W. P'r.	3¼	3	3
900	B.-A. Co., ordinary	18¾	18	18
1,000	But. Judson	63	57	63
500	Car L. & P.	3½	3½	3½
1,900	Carwen St'l	11⅝	11½	11⅝
200	Central Pdy	35	35	35
1,000	Chev. Motor	95	94	94
200	C. S., w. i.	29½	29¼	29½
1,000	Curtiss Aero	40⅝	40	40⅛
500	Emerson P	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Fr. H., Inc	22	22	22
200	Hall S. pf	15	15	15
500	Lake T. B't	7⅛	6¾	7
25	L. S. 1st pf	102½	102½	102½

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40,000	Maxim Mu	1⅝	2½	2⅝
200	No. Am. P. & Paper	⅞	4¼	4⅜
3,000	Ohio C. Gas, w. i	.56	53½	55⅜
1,210	Rand. Pict	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
320	S. & T.T. pf.	10¾	10	10¾
500	St. J. Lead	19	18¾	19
500	S. A. Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾
3,000	Sub. Boat v. t	31¾	31	31¾
110	Trian. F. v. t	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,100	Un. E. Aero	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
200	U. S. Sp. Co	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	Un. Motors	25⅜	25½	25½
35,000	W.-M. A. Cp	11¼	10	11

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

325	Ohio Oil	376	380 376
35	So. Pa. Oil	295	293 295
70	St. O. of N.Y.	283	280 283

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

2,300	Allen Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000	Barn. O. & G.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	Bilt. O. & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛
60,000	Bost.-Wyo. (a pros.)	½	½	½
400	Con. Mex. Oil (a pros.)	52	52	52
200	Cop. O. & G. ctfs.	12¼	12⅜	12½
400	Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.) ctfs.	12½	12¼	12½
1,220	Cushing Pet. (a pros.)	56	53	56
4,050	Cumb. P. & R.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,200	Elk B. Pet.	11½	11½	11⅝
4,400	Elk. O. & G. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	Esmer. Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Federal Oil	4⅝	4½	4⅝
400	Inter. Pet.	13⅜	13	13
1,200	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,050	Key. Cons	7⅞	7	7

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,100	Knic.-Wyo	4⅝	3½	4¾
1,150	Do pf	10½	10¼	10½
500	Lost City O	⅞	⅞	⅞
25,000	Merrill (a pros.)	37½	36	37½
1,500	Met. Petrol	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
8,400	†Midwest O.	78	76	78
2,000	Midw. Ref.	166	162	166
500	N. Y.-Okla.	⅞	⅞	⅞
10,000	N. Y. Oil	65	65	65
45,000	Okla. Oil	7½	6½	7½
3,000	Okla. P. & R.	9½	9	9
10,000	Do rights	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	Omar O. & G.	28	25	28
1,000	Osage Oil	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
3,570	Pa.-Ky. Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
6,000	Sap. O. & R.	11½	10⅝	11½
6,100	Seq. O. & R.	1¼	1¼	1¼
9,700	†Tux. Shar.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1,000	Ulen Realty	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Utah Petrol. (a pros.)	30	30	30
3,800	†Victoria Oil new stock	10	8¼	10
900	†Vt. States P.	⅛	⅛	⅛

MINING STOCKS.

5,200	†M. M. Co.	75	69	70
600	†Moh. C. Co	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,000	†Moth. Lode	27	25¼	25½

DUTCH SAY EXPORTS DON'T FAVOR BERLIN

Produce Statistics to Show England Received More Than Germany in Three Months.

EXPECT LITTLE FROM US

One Newspaper Urges Government to Send a Special Mission Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 18, (Delayed.)—It is perhaps significant that the entire Dutch press publishes elaborate Government statistical statements on Holland's exports and imports during January and February, 1917, endeavoring to point out that in the matter of exports Holland has not been favoring Germany.

The article explains that Germany's exports to Holland during the first three months of the year were valued at 25,365,107 florins, and that Holland's exports to Germany amounted to 49,247,575 florins. Holland exported to England to a value of 52,459,106 florins, and imported from England for 36,884,348 florins.

THE TIMES correspondent cabled on June 7 statistics of Holland's vital imports from America and Argentina. It is evident that although, as THE TIMES correspondent was informed by the Foreign Office yesterday, nothing much is expected from America in the way of supplies, some anxiety exists in this respect. The Amsterdammer writes:

"The influence of America on peace terms can have none but favorable results for a small progressive nation like Holland, but what of the ominous period of the war yet to come? America is threatening more and more the rationing of neutrals. If we judge America and Americans right they will observe the fullest justice and conciliation toward us. To obtain anything from American policy, however, one has to address the American people. Nowhere is policy made by the people in such a measure as it is in the republic across the water."

The paper adds that ordinary diplomacy is insufficient to meet the present difficulties, and several countries have already sent extraordinary missions to America, such as Switzerland, in order to lay the interests of the country before the people of the United States. The paper advises that it is high time for Holland to follow the example. "The best way is to talk openly to the American people," it says, and obtain on the spot satisfactory regulation. This task is unexclusively diplomatic, however capable the diplomat. We are thinking of special steps, particularly a carefully composed special mission, and it is not a day too soon."

THE TIMES correspondent learns there is already talk of a similar mission.

PREPARE TO TIGHTEN EMBARGO

Shipping Interests Notified to Make Ready—Wheat Exports Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—While the Exports Council continues its policy of silence, it was reported here today that shipping interests in various centres had been advised to adjust their business so that a rigid enforcement of the embargo in connection with certain essential commodities might cause the least confusion. Some definite step in this connection may be taken within the next two weeks.

Just how far the Administration is going to go in closing down on some exports is a question which has not been determined in all its details, but it is predicted that wheat will be one of the first commodities affected.

Official figures obtained today show that there has been a general increase in the exports of wheat and flour in the week before the President's proclamation became effective on July 15. The exports of wheat from the Atlantic seaboard for the week ending July 14 totaled 8,107,000 bushels, as compared with 4,399,000 bushels for the week ending July 7. The exports of flour from these ports for the week ending July 14 were 549,000 barrels, as compared with 289,000 barrels for the previous week and 387,000 barrels for the corresponding week of 1916.

As a result of this increased outflow there was a decline of 21 per cent. in one week in the supply of visible wheat in the United States. The supply of wheat on hand July 14, the figures show, was 9,384,000 bushels, as compared with 12,637,000 bushels for the week ending July 7, and 39,879,000 bushels for the corresponding week of 1916.

The total exports of wheat since July 1 of this year aggregate 12,506,000 bushels, and the total exports of flour for the same period total 838,000 barrels, showing large increases. Total exports of wheat and flour since July 1 reduced to a wheat basis aggregate 16,277,000 bushels.

The new harvest, it was said today, was proceeding rapidly, and the area of new wheat flour was spreading.

DUTCH TO MAKE PROTEST.

Will Call England's Attention to Alleged Violation of Neutrality.

THE HAGUE, July 20.—It is officially announced that the Netherlands Government has instructed its Minister in London to draw the attention of the British Government to a violation of Dutch sovereignty and neutrality involved in the British attack on German merchantmen off the coast of Holland early in the week.

The Minister is instructed to express confidence that the British Government will give complete satisfaction in the premises, according to international law.

THE HAGUE, July 20.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is officially informed that the British Government has agreed to leave a safe passage open for Dutch overseas shipping pending the result of negotiations now proceeding between the two Governments. This is probably in return for the Dutch having undertaken to bring food for the Belgian Relief Commission in their own ships.

JOSEPH COHEN TELLS STORY

Cross-Examined by Deputy Attorney General in Baff Case.

Joseph Cohen, one of the four men on trial before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins, charged with instigating the murder of Barnet Baff, the West Washington Market "poultry king," testified yesterday under cross-examination that, although he was Treasurer of the Live Poultry Dealers' Association, he did not know for what purpose a levy of $15 on each member was made in November, 1914. Deputy Attorney General O'Malley, who replaced District Attorney Swann in the prosecution of the case, tried to get Cohen to admit that the money had been spent in hiring gangsters to break up a new union then in process of formation, but the latter continued to deny the charge.

"I was only a figurehead in the association," Cohen said. "I don't know what went on there or how the money was expended. No one asked me for an accounting, and I never handled any of the cash."

The witness also denied that, in previous statements, he had said that Baff had been the first to start feeding chickens cement and sand. He reiterated that he had always been friendly to Baft and to Harry Baff, a son of the dealer.

"Didn't you know that Harry Baff had made a speech in Chicago, in which he said that you were worse than the Czar of Russia in the unloading business?" Mr. O'Malley asked.

"I don't remember," Cohen replied, after a momentary hesitation.

Cohen declared that Baff's death affected him much, though he admitted that he did not attend the funeral.

"Do you know three persons in West Washington Market who were at Baff's funeral?" he was asked.

"I don't know of any," Cohen said.

The cross-examination of Cohen will be continued on Monday.

Neckwear Somewhat Slow.

The men's neckwear manufacturers find business just a little slow at present owing to conditions affecting their and other lines. Very nearly anything in the way of silk that can be converted to use in neckwear is being employed in making up lines, owing to high prices and the shortage of materials. Diagonal stripes are going fairly well with the retailers, and in the novelty branch some highly colored goods in fantastic designs are selling. There is the usual business passing on plain colors. One of the features to the demand is the quantity of black ties being sold to soldiers who wear them when they throw off their blouses.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Farr Bros. & Co.; J. L. Farr, shoes; Latham.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; V. P. Ring, dresses, basement; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—E. Gately & Co.; E. J. Gately, men's clothing, women's ready-to-wear; Wallick.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; F. O. Reilly, white goods, notions, ribbons, jewelry, women's neckwear; 134 W. 37th.
CHICAGO—Madigan Bros.; J. M. Kelly, dry goods; Broztell.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. G. Lindquist, girls' dresses, women's house dresses; 133 5th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley-Milner Co.; Mrs. E. T. Burger, corsets; 116 W. 32d.
FLORENCE, S. C.—W. M. Waters, housefurnishing goods, furniture; Marlborough.
FORT WORTH, Texas—H. C. Meacham Co.; E. Mormon, ready-to-wear; 253 4th Av.
GATESVILLE, Texas—B. Leaird, gen. mdse.; Herald Square.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—B. Silverman & Co.; B. Silverman, mfrs. umbrellas; Park Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—F. B. Levi, women's ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss M. J. Reid, muslin underwear, house dresses; 220 5th Av.
LIMA, Ohio—Glover & Winters; C. L. Dalzell, wholesale millinery; Hargrave.
LIMA, Ohio—Ladies' Outfitting Co.; M. Michael, women's ready-to-wear; Hargrave.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Herman Straus & Son & Co.; Albert I. Straus, jobs waists, wash skirts; 1,133 Broadway.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—J. B. Millner Co.; B. K. Merryman, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
PITTSTON, Penn.—Cocoran, O'Brien & Tigue; J. B. Cocoran, clothing, furn. goods; Breslin.
READING, Penn.—Schrader & Kline; C. M. Kline, furniture; Murray Hill.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Brandon-Durrell Co.; Miss L. B. Covert, coats, waists; York.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Wildman Mfg. Co.; A. Wildman, cotton piece goods; Martinique.
UTICA, N. Y.—Williams & Williams; J. E. Williams, furniture; Wallick.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Shorkin & Greenberg; S. Greenberg, ready-to-wear; York.

INSTRUCTION.

Is Your Son Successful at School?

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Algebra, Quadratics, and Beyond.
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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

CORDUROY.—Will buy 613 quality tan, brown, green at right price. Greenberg, 114 32st 23d.

POM-POM wanted; American or others. Herzog's, 1,333 Broadway. See Mr. Schweitzer.

SERGE, 7301, Amoskeag. Strauss & Bernstein, Stuyvesant 4000.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on wool and silk skirts. Call with samples, Room 802, 15 West 34th.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall line. 148 West 22d St., room 404.

WOOL PLUSH.—Open for Chase's, all colors; also Pekin and amethyst, pompom. Madison Square 9177.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS.—Silk plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COTTON GOODS.—A few thousand yards assorted and colored to close out, very low price. David Harris, 1,372 Broadway.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES—300 wash dresses, 500 taffeta, to close out. Pan American Waist & Dress Co., 12 West 21st.

MACHINERY for sale; complete equipment of moulding and picture frame factory at a bargain. Address Z 231 Times Annex for particulars.

MIDDIES.—We have still middies in cotton, silk, smocks, and sport coats, for immediate delivery, at low market prices. 446 Broadway, G. & L. Middy Blouse Co.

PLUSH.—Nuturia, mole, 8 pieces Blumenthal, $3.25; 6 per cent. discount. Chelsea 4077.

WOOLENS, men's wear; have large quantity piece goods in all worsteds on hand in light and heavy weights; open Sundays. Isaac Goldman, 74 Canal St. Orchard 1446.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4¼@5 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...4½@5 " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Are Wearing Velvet Jackets.

Apparently not content with the efforts of Old Sol to reduce them to a liquid state, and scorning Summer furs as already passé, a number of women have been seen on the streets here in the last several days garbed in velvet jackets. Generally they are worn in conjunction with separate skirts, in neat black and white shepherd checks, or else with neatly striped skirts. While it cannot be denied that the appearance of the women wearing them is natty enough, it is somewhat of a question whether they are just the thing at a time when the thermometers are on the verge of blowing up because of the heat. In trade circles no one was willing yesterday to predict just how far the vogue would take hold.

Too Many Colors on the Market.

A veteran buyer of silks in this city is not altogether pleased with the efforts of the fabric makers and dyers to produce enough different colors each season to make Joseph's coat a dozen times over. "Time was," he said yesterday, "when a buyer could select half a dozen colors and do all of his business on them for a season. A large part of this business would be done on black and navy blue alone. Now, however, there is no end to the shades a man has to keep his eye on in order not to get left. A single line of satins that I am selling in my department embraces seventy-five distinct shades, and I am not sure now that I have not overlooked something. The variance between some colors in the same group is so slight as hardly to be noticed, but if you happen not to have a certain shade you are sure to have some woman going about sooner or later telling her friends that you never can get what you want at ——'s."

Gray Goods Prices Soften.

Continued lack of active buying of gray goods in this market has finally had the effect that buyers were apparently trying to bring about—that of lowering prices. The lower figures now quoted by several of the mills are by no means indicative of a panicky feeling, and in certain quarters—for publication, at least—prices are just as firm as ever. A fair amount of business was put through on printcloths yesterday, but despite the declines in first hands, second hands got the bulk of the orders. For instance, 39-inch 68-72s sold from second hands at 11¾ cents for July-August shipment, and from the same sources at 11⅝ cents for delivery in September and October. Second hands also sold 38½-inch 64-60s at 10½ cents for July-August delivery, and accepted 8¾ cents for the same shipments of 38½-inch 60-48s. September-October deliveries of 56-60s four-yard sheetings sold from first hands at 12¾ cents. Closing mill prices for printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80	14¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10½c
39-inch, 72-76s	13¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10½c
39-inch, 68-72s	12c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9½c
39-inch, 56-44s	8½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9c
38½-inch, 64-64s	10½c	27-inch, 64-60s	7¼c

Colored Cottons Are Quiet.

While there is plenty of snap to the demand both for staple colored goods for export, the reverse appears to be true of the business passing in these fabrics for domestic consumption. Many of the jobbers are said to have come to a point where their only hope of pulling through the present era of high prices lies in keeping stocks as "clean" as possible, and this necessity is reflecting itself in the business now being done here. The result is that, except for a flash now and then, there is not much feature to this end of the trade, and when good-sized sales are put across the buyers are more apt to be mail order houses than jobers. Even in the buying of dress cottons for the next Spring season the wholesalers are said to be feeling their way rather carefully.

Lace Reports Continue Optimistic.

As time goes on, reports from the lace trade continue to grow more optimistic concerning the future prospects of these goods, in addition to telling of improved buying for prompt delivery. This improvement, so far as can be learned, is manifesting itself in the more staple laces as well as in the novelties, which is taken to mean that the "bread and butter" trade of the country is waking up to the fact that fashion is again smiling on these trimmings. Filets, especially the imitations, contnue to top the demand, with a better call in evidence for such things as "vals," torchons, clunies, &c. One of the best Fall seasons for laces in several years is said to be at hand.

Buyers Complain of Prices.

According to comment heard in the local dress goods trade, jobbing buyers of these fabrics are not altogether satisfied with the high prices named on leading lines for the Spring, 1918, season. While this is not deterring many buyers from getting as much goods on order as they can, in an endeavor to anticipate further increases and to guarantee deliveries so far as possible, other buyers are said on reliable authority to have asserted that they will not order a dollar's worth of goods at the current figures. If they are taking this attitude in the hope of "bearing" prices, it is said that the only result will be to leave them without merchandise later on, for all indications are declared to point to still higher figures in the general market. So far as can be gauged from superficial observation, buying of the lines already opened has been normal in spite of the "striking" buyers told of.

Are Worried by Child Labor Law.

Considerable uncertainty exists in the local gray goods trade regarding possible violations of the national child labor law. This law, which goes into effect on Sept. 1, denies the right of interstate shipment to goods made with child labor after that date, as well as in a period of thirty days prior to it. The converters and finishers are said to be "up in the air" in regard to their liabilities under the law, and they are demanding all kinds of guarantees and safeguards from the mills and the brokers in order to protect themselves. Most of the guarantees asked are not required by the law and indicate a lack of familiarity with it. One of the well-known brokers is understood to have taken the matter up with Government officials in an endeavor to have the law interpreted in the simplest possible terms, and action along this line is hoped for shortly.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MOSES ZIMMERMAN, residing at 150 East Seventy-second Street, formerly President of the M. Zimmerman Company, dealers in provisions and sausages at 518 and 524 East Houston Street, and at Philadelphia, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $778,486, and assets of $823,300, consisting of real estate, $823,000, and a claim for $300. The real estate is located at 516-522 East Houston Street, 121-123 Sullivan Street, 112-116 Cannon Street, 400 East Third Street, 311 East Forty-fifth Street, and 88 lots at Brookhaven, L. I. He also has 44 shares of stock in the M. Zimmerman Company, 190 shares Progressive Realty and Improvement Company, 125 Tuyra Development Company, and 20 New Life Publishing Company, values unknown. Of the liabilities $351,245 are secured, $411,506 are an indorser on notes of the M. Zimmerman Company, and $15,732 are unsecured. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company on January 22 last.

WILLIAM CUTTRELL, butter and eggs solicitor, 24-26 Harrison Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,150, and assets a membership in the New York Mercantile Exchange, hypothecated for loan of $100.

N. PASSMAN & SON, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against N. Passman & Son, Inc., interior woodwork, 159 East Eighty-eighth Street, by these creditors: Aaron L. Palmer, $485; Otto Greenberger, $211, and Love, Boyd & Co., $126. Liabilities are $7,500 and assets $1,000.

JOHN WHYTLAW COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the John Whytlaw Company, Inc., wholesale dealer in cotton goods, by these creditors, all on assigned claims: E. Waldman, $2,000; L. McCarthy, $300, and M. Moody, $50. The company made an assignment on Thursday.

AMERICAN CHAIR COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the American Chair Company, Inc., 57c Grand Street, by creditors: Julius C. Von der Vor, $301; Isidore Stiehel, $72, and Aaron L. Palmer, $106.

MAX ROTSCHILD, manufacturer of waists, 1,405 Spring Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,472 and no assets.

NETTIE BIERHOFF, 301 West 109th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $14,328, deficiency judgments in favor of the College Point Savings Bank.

MILDRED RALSTON HART, 56 West Sixty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,330 and no assets. She has only two creditors, Gertrude A. Dubois, $4,500, and Julia L. Schulte, $2,830.

BOOBE M. FITZPATRICK.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on July 7 against Rose M. Fitzpatrick, dealer in women's apparel, 500 Fifth Avenue, on a full settlement with creditors.

CLOTHER HAT COMPANY, INC.—Mary Potter has been appointed receiver for the Clover Hat Company, Inc., manufacturer of women's hats, 110 Greene Street.

W. & Z. CORD COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of cord, tassels, and trimmings, 149 Wooster Street, has made an assignment to Marcus Helfand.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 241 business failures during the week in the United States, against 258 for the previous week and 284, 327, 202, and 234 for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 58, New England 33, Southern 48, Western 60, Northwestern 18, and Far Western 24. Canada had 15 for the week, against 19 for the previous week. About 91 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 20.—Orlando Stewart, a wholesale grocer of Newton, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $8,506; assets, $7,069.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Clinton C. Andrews, plumber and steamfitter, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,974 and no assets.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 20.—The Farmers Elevator Company, Alvin, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $11,036; assets, $9,461.

O'Brien J. Bressie, druggist, Granite City, Ill., also filed a voluntary petition. Liabilities, $1,905; assets, $1,405.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 20.—Nelson Clarke Steele, McKeesport, filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition. Assets, $1,245; liabilities, $27,955.36.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Balerlein, John, and James R. Seal—
R. L. Woods.....$5,324.13
Batiffe, Mary G., or Mrs. T. Parkman—
Batiffe—Van Smith, Inc.....140.58
Belmont, Ray—Erskine Danforth Corp. 404.71
Bay Ridge Theatre Corp.—Marcus Loew Booking Agency.....546.34
Battelle, Mary, or Mrs. Parkman Batlle—A. Villari.....157.04
Bennett, James E.—Marks Arnheim, Inc.....438.10
Carolina Box and Lumber Co., Inc.—J. K. Larkin et al.....114.31
De Blasi, Philip—A. Horn.....316.91
Dunphy, Peter—M. Martin.....163.91
Golub, Meyer—Chatham & Phenix National Bank of the City of N. Y.....1,036.41
Gordon, Aaron—H. Stemme.....2,774.40
Halliday, James R.—J. K. Everett.....197.11
Hill, Charles D.—J. Zimmerman Co.....1,860.00
Hoyt Bros., Inc.—F. J. Hund.....716.05
Hooton, Josephine de H.—E. C. Sheehy.....11,641.06
Krellberg, Samuel—Crystal Film Co.....510.87
Kallenberg, Morris J.—Armour & Co.....158.33
Klein, Charles—A. Weiss.....435.65
Kaplan, Morris—H. Cohen.....284.78
Lipman, Herman—Dorb & Neustadt Co.175.71
Levidow, Harry—B. Elder.....220.20
Laurino, Frederick—Armour & Co.....134.33
Meyers, Julius—B. M. Holzman et al..565.62
New England Equitable Insurance Co., or New England Casualty Co.—E. R. Aparicio, costs.....123.24
Nadel, Serge—G. T. W. Whitaker et al.156.71
O'Neill, M. F., Inc.—Candee, Smith & Howland Co.....121.10
Pahlow, Reed & Willow Mfg. Co.—L. L. Thurwachter et al.....290.02
Parisee, Solomon—J. Polinsnik.....120.24
P. S. Tanner Co., Inc.—B. Levy.....444.34
Reed, Julius A.—S. Crocent.....309.72
Rau, Seymour L., and Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York—A. Weiner..559.41
Roberts, Kenneth J.—F. J. Horsch.....104.91
Rapp, Frank E.—Rogers Peet Co.....154.72
Sturm, Hans—H. W. Lichtenstein.....239.21
Simm, John—M. Mittenthal et al.....125.35
Schoen, Samuel—National Nassau Bank of New York.....852.41
Steinacher, Emily—A. L. Salberg.....121.91
Stern, Joseph—Dorb & Neustedt Co.....152.58
Smith, Ralph C.—E. Kleeo.....165.66
Stremmell, Mathilde E.—O. C. Gardiner.....4,586.79
Smith, Robert O.—M. Cordier.....172.34
Schachne, Flora R.—R. Schachne et al..1,145.48
Sarne—G. Borchard.....247.50
Schneckklocht, Charles F.—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs.....119.88
Twersky, Morris—L. Berner.....247.31
Universal Costume Co., Inc.—Pall Mall Embroidery Works.....355.49
White, William F. C.—S. Korbet.....124.67
Tibler Sales Co., Inc.—L. O. Spaulding et al.....415.98
Typo Alliance—Palmer & Oliver, Inc.....28.27
Walsh, Frank—G. Faltermann.....169.12
Zeron, Garo & Joseph—Butler Bros.....113.20

In Bronx County.

Ensign Improvem't Co.—P. Friedman..$897.22
Gallani, Anthony—T. R. Thorn & Co., Inc.....94.22
Gallo, Joseph—H. E. Jones et al.....45.15
Haber, Rose—Nassau Electric R. R. Co.115.98
Maher, Michael—Same.....87.53
Nilson, Norman—A. Johnson et al.....469.42
Oronsky, Fanny—Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.....128.22
Schwartz, Morris—M. I. Blumberg.....31.33
Schwartz, Mendel—D. S. Grossman.....586.14
Twoomey, Humphrey—F. J. Schulmier et al.....233.96
Zangenberg, Anthony—N. Y. Tel Co.....22.21

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date that judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Patten, Walter R.—W. Holman, June 30, 1915, reversed.....$3,176.29
Beaver, John—R. Kamerman, Feb. 15, 1916.....120.65
Same—J. Thoerstein, March 13, 1916..229.41
Fine, Max—R. Grodowitz, March 11, 1916.....120.65
Gennerich, Henry W.—People's Trust Co., March 22, 1900, canceled.....3,230.24
William Krause Corp.—P. Harris, June 23, 1917.....430.00
Kastner & Graf, Inc.—L. Zirke, March 2, 1917.....336.40
Mescall, Michael—W. Bradley, June 15, 1917.....110.38
Parkhurst, Ansel E.—L. Schlesinger, April 19, 1905.....811.28
Lauferty, David A.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915.....1,124.58
T. W. Stemmler, Jr., Inc.—G. Goldberg & Sons, Inc., May 15, 1917.....476.58
Worthington Pace Building Co., Inc.—David M. Lentin, and David Lentin—L. Sperber, June 28, 1917.....862.65
Same—Same, June 28, 1917.....335.65

BUSINESS NOTES.

Gordon Bunker, who for the last five years has been associated with the gray goods department of the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company of this city, has resigned. On Monday he will assume charge of a similar department for Tatum, Pinkham & Greer of this city.

The appearance of the leaf worm in some districts of the Egyptian cotton growing country will probably have no detrimental effect on the current crop, according to advices received by the Department of Commerce, the pest having been largely destroyed by picking the affected leaves. No appearance of the worm is reported from upper Egypt.

DRY GOODS TRADE BRISK.

Wholesale Shipments Well Ahead of Corresponding Period Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale shipments of dry goods are running considerably in advance of the corresponding period of last year. Shipments of Fall orders also are well ahead.

"Road sales for both immediate and future delivery exceed those of a year ago by a considerable margin.

"Customers have been in the market in about the same numbers.

"Collections are larger."

Some Novelty Silks.

Among the imported silks that one house is showing are designs made of very wide and bright colored stripes. Such combinations as orange and black and purple and gray are included in the collection. The call for these goods has been especially good, and, though they are of the sort used in sport garments for Summer wear, it was said that they may be evidence of a trend towards wide striped materials for the future. Other styles are large and small checked patterns in quiet colors.

No More Gifts of Fixtures.

The collar and shirt manufacturers seem determined to seize the opportunity afforded by the wave of reform covering trade practices, to eliminate some of the abuses in the industry. According to the report made by one house, in the future the retailers no longer will be presented with show cases and other store fixtures because they handle the line. In the beginning the collar manufacturers hit upon such gifts as a ready way of putting in their merchandise until competition to win over the retailers made these gratuities a very costly item.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Will for probate: Agnes L. Johnson.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Walsh, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Hazelton<Sturtevant—Stanley M Isaacs. Stern<Kahrs—John H Rogan. Demuth<De Yongh—Wm W Niles. Rusch<Israelson—Geo W Burleigh.
SUPREME COURT—Ordway, J.—N Y Life Ins Co<Rothschild—Mark W Maclay. American Sav Bank<Adams—Samuel A Berger.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Henry Schaefer<Thomas W Fanning—Isaac F Cohen. Sallie C Totten<Frederick A Tanner—Maxwell Rubin.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tiernan, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Hopkins et al.<Malcolm et al.—Charles F. Bostwick. Lawyers Mortgage Co.<Bregman et al.—Louis Bachrach—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, July 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 109 West 38th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of two buildings of furnished rooms, beds, dressers, chiffoniers, tables, coat racks, mattresses, blankets, carpets, &c., also restaurant equipments such as tables, chairs, glassware, chinaware, cutlery, cigars, cigarettes, wines, liquors, cordials, electric fans, cash register, &c., also the assignees' right, title, and interest in and to the unexpired term of the liquor license.
MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
BERNARD BERNBAUM, Attorney for Petitioning Creditor and Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN LANE'S SONS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, July 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 116 Pearl St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large quantity of printers' and lithographers' high-grade paper stock and an excellent stock of stationery, consisting of pens, pen points, pencils, holders, erasers, clips, rubber bands, ink, ink stands, writing paper, envelopes, blank books, rulers, &c.
GEORGE GRAY ZABRISKIE, Receiver.
MORRIS POPPER, Attorney for Receiver, 99 Nassau Street, New York.
Open for inspection from 10:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M. on July 25th & 26th.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDORE B. DERMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, July 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 32 West 31st St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Furs, Scarfs, Skins, Piece Goods, Linings, Machinery, Fixtures, etc.
WILLIAM J. HEFFERMAN, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT, of New York.—Bankruptcy. — No. 26,466.
Notice is given that ALBERT SPEAR, individually and as surviving partner of the copartnership composed of CHARLES SPEAR and ALBERT SPEAR, trading as C. & A. SPEAR COMPANY, alleged bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition offered to his creditors. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this court in Room 129, Realty Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 1, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such composition should not be confirmed.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATE DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—ANNIE LESSEN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Annie Lessen are hereby given notice that on July 10, 1917, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 52 Beaver Street, New York City, July 31, 1917, at 9:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, July 20, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,757. —In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS KUPFERMAN, Bankrupt.
LOUIS KUPFERMAN was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 14, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on August 2, 1917, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,810. —In Bankruptcy.—ALFRED W. DURANTE, Bankrupt.
ALFRED W. DURANTE was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 16, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on August 2, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,378.
Notice is hereby given that LUDWIG STEINBERG, alleged bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of a composition offered to his creditors. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 1st, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24,814.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—JULIUS STERN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on July 18, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 1300 Woolworth Bldg., New York City, Aug. 1, 1917, at 12:00 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MAGGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 21, 1917.

NEW YORK.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 Minutes from Grand Central. A city hotel in a country setting. All outdoor sports. Children's play ground. Special rates for 6 months or more.
HOTEL GRAMATAN,
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.
Asa O. Gallup, Vice-President.

GLENBURNIE INN
Glenburnie on Lake George, N. Y.
A place of distinctive refinement and comfort. Excellent cuisine and service. GOLF,

WAR COOK BOOK AID TO ECONOMY

"Hints to Housewives" Issued Under Direction of Mayor's Food Supply Committee.

Q. W. PERKINS IS SPONSOR

Pamphlet Gives Result of Actual Experience—Free Distribution is to be Made Among the Poor.

"Hints to Housewives," the new war cook book to enable "every housewife to do her bit," as runs the statement on the cover, has been prepared under the direction of George W. Perkins, Chairman, and his associates on Mayor Mitchel's Food Supply Committee. The book was brought out last week, and is actually practical, and all housekeepers will welcome it. It is the result of three years of experimentation, and has been prepared by two women having practical experience in the work they were doing.

The poorer people of the city, whom it is believed will be greatly benefited by it, are to have their copies free as long as the funds of the committee hold out. The little book can be found on the subway and elevated newsstands, and 10 cents in cash (not stamps) will bring it from the committee's headquarters, Room 2012, 71 Broadway, New York City. Checks or Post Office orders may be sent for the books in larger numbers.

For a pamphlet the book is a large one, 112 pages. It tells in the first place how to buy, how to care for the food when bought, and one of its important departments is that telling of substitutes for meat. It tells how to use leftovers of all kinds and its closing chapters are on canning fruits and vegetables and how to preserve eggs. It devotes considerable space to the use of the fireless cooker.

Urges Personal Buying.

The book opens with the oft repeated advice of the practical household economist, "Go to the store yourself." It urges the purchaser to watch the scales and measures to see that paper and wooden butter dishes are not weighed and to be sure that all trimmings for meat are sent home with the meat. Buying in bulk instead of by the package will bring the buyer much more for the money. Tapioca, tea, crackers, gingersnaps, macaroni and starch are among the articles which may be bought in this way, with vinegar loose and bacon also in bulk. Twice the amount of dried lima beans and peas can be had for half the money paid for that in cans. Emphasis is laid on the use of beef drippings and other fats for cooking purposes in place of butter, and a recipe is given for an excellent substitute for butter.

Nuts are recommended as valuable substitutes for meat. A pound of shelled almonds is equal in food value to three pounds of steak. Hickory nuts and pecans can be added to muffins as substitutes for meat, and peanuts are rich in fat and flesh-building material. Nuts should not be eaten between meals. Bananas contain most of the nourishment of meat, and eaten with bread and butter make an excellent sandwich, which children prefer to meat, and it costs less.

"As a people we eat too much meat," says the book. "You would undoubtedly find yourself much benefited if you would cut down on the amount of meat and vary your diet. If the meat supply continues to diminish as it has we shall be obliged to learn to use other foods." "BEGIN TO LEARN RIGHT NOW," says the book in capitals.

A Few Special Dishes.

A "Nut and Cheese Roast," that is recommended sounds appetizing:

1 cup grated cheese, 1 cup bread crumbs, juice ½ lemon, 1 cup chopped nuts, 1 tablespoon butter or drippings, 2 tablespoons onion, salt, pepper. Cook the chopped onion in the butter or drippings and a little water until tender. Mix other ingredients, moisten with water, using that in which onion was cooked; pour into a shallow baking dish and brown in oven.

Nut Scrapple.—2 quarts boiling water, 2 cups cornmeal, 1 cup hominy, 1 tablespoon salt, 2 cups nut meats. Cook the cornmeal and hominy together in a double boiler. When it has been cooking twenty minutes add salt and cook until the meal and hominy have taken up all the water. Add chopped nuts and pour in a greased dish. Keep in a cold place, cut in slices and fry. Serve with or without syrup.

Cabbage with cheese is marked as "very good." This is a cabbage au gratin.

Much space is given to fish. One hint which is valuable is for the people who buy the filet of fish instead of the whole fish. "A filet of fish is nothing more than the meat of the fish stripped from the skeleton," says the book. "Some fish dealers have these filets ready for sale on a platter and charge 15 cents a pound more for them than if the fish was bought whole and the dealer asked to strip it and give you the trimmings."

Much attention is given to cereals ranking first among vegetable foods and containing, in varying proportions, all the elements necessary to support life. There is much loss in buying the steam-cooked cereals. One cup of raw oatmeal will make twice as much as one cup of the steam-cooked oatmeal which comes in a package. There is much saving in cooking cereals with a fireless cooker and there are directions for its use.

FRENCH THEATRE PATRONS.

Some of the Subscribers for Season Opening on Nov. 20.

The Theatre du Vieux Colombier, which is to occupy the remodelled Garrick Theatre in the Fall, will hold its first performance here on Tuesday night, Nov. 0, and will continue its productions athereafter also on Tuesdays, when the Metropolitan Opera House is dark and New York society will be free to attend the French plays. Jacques Copeau, the director, is now in Paris assembling his company and preparing the repertoire. The following partial list of subscribers for the season of 1917-18 is announced:

Mrs. Jose Aymar,
Ralph Arkush,
Horace Anderson,
Mrs. L. Valle Austin,
Mrs. G. Atherton,
Mrs. W. S. Andrews,
Mrs. August Belmont,
Mrs. Henry Babcock,
Mrs. S. R. Bertron,
Mrs. Edmund Baylies,
Mrs. H. M. Babbage,
Mrs. S. E. Buchanan,
Mrs. Paul Bigelow,
Mrs. V. C. Brown,
Mrs. C. C. Bual,
Mrs. James Byrne,
President N. M. Butler
Mrs. Wm. Crocker,
Mrs. Amory Carhart,
Max Cohen,
Mrs. Colt,
Mrs. G. H. Cooke,
Mrs. Wm. Crompton,
Miss N. Clerc,
Baroness de Meyer,
Mme. D'Acosta,
Marquise de Polignac,
Mrs. Tiffany Dyer,
Mrs. P. Darbyshire,
Mrs. R. De Forest,
Mrs. H. Dildsheim,
Mrs. Warren Delano,
Mrs. Ira Davenport,
Mrs. G. Dearborn,
Mrs. C. T. Dillingham
Mrs. G. H. Dayison,
Miss Jeanne Dreyfus,
Mrs. George Etheridge
Miss Mary Eno,
Mrs. J. B. Ehrich,
Mrs. J. F. Eagle,
Mrs. Joseph Flannery,
Mrs. Austin Flint,
Mrs. S. A. Fahnestock
Mrs. G. W. Fleming,
Mlle Gery,
Murry Guggenheim,
Mrs. J. B. Gasper,
Mrs. C. D. Gilfillan,
Miss D. Graham,
Mrs. Paul Herzog,
Mrs. T. Hastings,
Mrs. C. Jones,
Mrs. Percy Jackson,
Miss A. E. Jennings,
Otto Kahn,
Mrs. John P. Kelley,
Mrs. J. Kayser,
Mrs. Kollner,
Mrs. Philip Lydig,
Mrs. B. C. Landauer,
Miss Le Montagne,
Miss M. Litchfield,
Mrs. Henry Murray,
Mrs. Eric McDonald,
Mrs. S. S. Menken,
Mrs. Wm. McNally,
Mrs. A. J. Marcuse,
William Myers,
Miss J. Mills,
Mrs. L. R. Morris,
Dave H. Morris,
Miss Iphigene Ochs,
Miss Elena M. Peck,
Mme. Carlo Polifemo,
Mrs. C. A. Post,
Mrs. Zelia Peet,
Mrs. R. Proctor,
Edward Robinson,
Mrs. J. W. Roosevelt,
Mrs. O. L. Richard,
Arthur Reis,
Emile Rey,
Walter Rosen,
Felix Rosen,
Mrs. S. T. Rhode,
Mrs. William Rice,
Mrs. M. A. Rothschild,
Mrs. M. Schell,
Mrs. C. C. Stillman,
Gabriele Sibella,
Arthur Sachs,
Charles R. Smith,
Samuel Stiefel,
Mrs. Samuel Sloan,
Mrs. Benson Sloan,
Mrs. M. Seeley,
Mrs. Joseph Stroock,
Rev. E. L. Stoddard,
Francis Smyth,
H. Schinasi,
Jesse M. Smith,
Joseph F. Siter,
James B. Townsend,
Mrs. H. Tinker,
Mrs. Froeling Tufts,
Mrs. A. Thursby,
Miss A. Wood,
Mrs. H. R. Winthrop,
Jules Weber,
Mrs. F. W. Whitridge,
Mrs. Wall.

MUSEUM MEN IN THE WAR.

Natural History Furnishes Quota for Service Here and Abroad.

A list of the members of its staff who are doing war duty has been issued by the American Museum of Natural History through its President, Henry Fairfield Osborn. In addition to five men who have left this country for active service in France, there are five who have enlisted and are in training camps or in service in this country, and different officers occupy important positions. Henry P. Davison, the Treasurer, is Chairman of the Red Cross War Council; Cleveland H. Dodge, First Vice President, is serving on a committee for raising subscriptions for the Red Cross; Frank M. Chapman, Curator of Ornithology, is Director of the Red Cross Bureau of Publications in Washington and editor of the newly established Red Cross Bulletin, and C. E. A. Winslow, Curator of the Department of Public Health in the Museum, is doing important Red Cross work in Russia. Barrington Moore, Associate Curator of Woods and Forestry, is in France serving in a forestry regiment which scientifically cuts down the forests to use for camouflage and other purposes. The women employes have formed a Red Cross branch, and Mrs. Osborn, wife of the President, furnishes the materials which they make up.

SEND MEAT BACK HOME.

German Soldiery Let the People of Occupied Poland Starve.

Further confirmation of repeated reports to the effect that while the people of occupied Poland are suffering from food shortage and real famine the Germans in control there are sending large quantities of foodstuffs to Germany is found in a series of articles describing his experiences on a recent trip through Germany, written for the Zurich newspapers by Theodor Lehmann, a Swiss engineer. In giving details of general food conditions in Germany, Mr. Lehmann writes:

"But about one point that at present is of the greatest interest we learn a great deal: about the army's food supply. In most cases the good appearance of the men immediately furnishes the answer to this question. Of course there are some pale and sickly looking faces among them—but how could it be otherwise? The lucky one who had returned from the advance through Rumania seemed to have lived very well. In many of the little Rumanian villages the people did not seem to know whether to regard the invading Germans, in their strange uniforms, as friends or foes. At all events the natives did not have much to say in favor of the Russians, who had passed through just before.

"The army in Poland must also enjoy abundant nourishment. A lady was able to tell of regular shipments of meat that she received from her father, who was in service there. That such shipments from the front to the folks at home were the rule rather than the exception I was able to verify later. Now it is worth almost as much to have a good friend at the front as to have one in the country."

TREE PEST IN CITY PARKS.

Work of Extermination Started, but Much Damage Has Been Done.

That pest of New York's trees, the Tussock moth caterpillar, has made his appearance in considerable numbers in the five boroughs, and J. S. Kaplan, City Forester, said yesterday that every available laborer in the Manhattan parks is now engaged in exterminating the destructive insect. Incessant spraying has protected the trees in Central Park, but serious damage has been done to the horse chestnuts, plane trees, lindens, and maples in Washington Square, City Hall Park, the Battery, and Tompkins Square. Nearly all of the horse chestnut trees in City Hall Park have been practically stripped of foliage by the caterpillers, and several of the big plane trees in Washington Square have been denuded of leaves.

"The first batch of the caterpillers has gone into the cocoon stage now," said Mr. Kaplan yesterday, "but the eggs they are laying will develop a second batch in about three weeks. We have over one hundred men at work in the parks scraping the cocoons from the trees and benches."

The defoliation of the trees in the smaller parks is a serious matter, added Mr. Kaplan, as it may ultimately cause the death of some of the trees.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner of Isham St, 100.8x103.4; William Cummings against Seaman Construction Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

HESTER ST, 167; Juliet T. Ford against Carmine Luongo et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Decker, Osborn & Fleming.

71ST ST, 228 to 236 West; James S. Herrman against Hartwood Holding Co., Inc., action to remove encroachment, &c.; attorneys, Greene, Hurd & Stowell.

75TH ST, 18 West; Benjamin N. Cardozo against Hencken & Willenbrock Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Engelhard, Pollak, Pitcher & Stern.

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.11; William H. Faulhaber et al. against Elias Resnek et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wendel, Elliott & Robeson.

126TH ST, 208 East; Lincoln Trust Co. against James I. Siegel et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 548; Broadway Trust Co., as trustee, against David Lazar et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Breed, Abbott & Morgan.

EDWARDS AV, w s, 265.3 ft s of Balcom Av, 79.8x106.1; Carrie Toelle against Joseph Diamond et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Timme & Knoepke.

HONEYWELL AV, e s, 143 ft n of 177th St, 50x90.1; Edwin B. Meeks, as trustee, against Emma Dilberger et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. G. Duvall.

138TH ST, s s, 240 ft e of Willis Av, 15x100; George F. Langenbacher against Cornelius J. Early et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

137TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Alexander Av, 100x100; James Crosby Brown against Belwood Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 42d St, 208.4x275; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans New York State Realty and Terminal Co., to erect a twenty-six-story hotel, $4,500,000

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A building loan of $4,500,000 was recorded yesterday in the mortgage records on the land and building of the new Commodore Hotel, covering the entire block bounded by Lexington Avenue, Forty-second, Forty-third Streets, and the former Depew Place. The loan was given by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to the New York State Realty and Terminal Company, the holding concern for the realty of the New York Central Railroad. The hotel, for which excavations are nearly finished, will be twenty-six stories high, and it has been leased on a long term by George McE. Bowman of the Biltmore Hotel.

The hotel block has a frontage of 200.10 feet on Lexington Avenue and on the open court opposite the Grand Central Terminal and 275 feet on both Forty-second and Forty-third Streets. The loan is due Nov. 1, 1933, and is to bear interest at 6 per cent. until the completion of the building and 5½ per cent. thereafter.

Block Front Dyckman Deal.

An important deal was closed in the Dyckman section involving the sale of the block front on the south side of Isham Street, between Cooper Street and Seaman Avenue. It was sold for the estate of William B. Isham through John N. Golding. The plot comprises about eleven lots, fronting 291.3 on Isham Street, 106.7 on Seaman Avenue, and 100 feet on Cooper Street. It is opposite the new Isham Park, recently given by the Isham family to the city.

The name of the buyer was not divulged, but it was stated that plans are being made for a substantial improvement in the near future. The site is admirably situated for an apartment. The Cooper Street side is opposite the rectory and Church of the Good Shepherd, erected there about two years ago by the Paulist Fathers.

Buys Old Court House Site for Garage.

The Brown Holding Corporation purchased from Peter P. Cappell the northwesterly corner of Eleventn Street and Third Avenue. The ground, 77 by 100 feet, was held at $75,000.

This site was formerly used by the city for the purpose of housing the Children's Court. The premises were sold subject to a lease made by the city. A garage is being erected upon the site at the present time. Arthur A. Goldstein was associated as broker with A. J. Halprin in the transaction.

East Sixty-first Street Dwellings for Business.

Morris Handschin purchased from Fannie Born 29 East Sixty-first Street and from William L. Mitchell 221, adjoining, two three-story and basement dwellings, occupying a plot 36 by 100.5.

The buyer will remodel the structures into one building for business purposes and occupy it. E. De Forest Simmons and R. H. Hosdley negotiated the sale.

Anderson Galleries Pay $29,400 Lease for Arlon Club.

The lease was recorded yesterday to the Anderson Galleries, formerly of Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street, which property was recently sold, of the old Arlon Club building on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The property is owned by George Ehret and the lease is to run for twenty-nine years from Oct. 1, 1917, at $29,400 a year. The Arlon Club recently vacated the building. It covers a plot fronting 125.5 on Park Avenue by 90 on Fifty-ninth Street.

Bronx Flat Sold.

The five-story flat with store at 141 St. Ann's Avenue has been sold by J. Clarence Davies for Samuel F. Manges to the North County Development Company. It covers a plot 25 by 100, being 26 feet north of 134th Street.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates sold 215 Maple Street, corner of Rogers Avenue, a two-story limestone dwelling, on a lot 23 by 46 by 100, containing eleven rooms and bath, to Thomas McCullough.

Charles Partridge sold 1,000 Pacific Street, between Classon and Franklin Avenues, a two-story and basement brick dwelling, for Barbara Bierds to a client for investment.

Martin A. Ansbro sold the three-story corner building, 7,102 Fort Hamilton Parkway, with two garages for the H. J. Wolf Construction Company to an investor. The same broker also sold five lots on the southwest corner of Sixty-first Street and Sixth Avenue for Mary A. Cush to a builder for improvement and a two-family brownstone house, 418 Fifty-eighth Street, for Walter Flanagan to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

The public auction of the Lynbrook estates, begun last Tuesday by A. H. Wagg and Charles S. Gerth, has so far resulted in the disposal of 300 of the 534 lots in the offering for prices which establish an average of a little more than $200 per lot.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin have just sold the residence of Dominick Smith on Corona Avenue, Pelham Heights, to Hugh G. Curran of Manhattan. The plot comprises about two acres, on which there is a large stone residence of twenty rooms, stone garage, and outbuildings. It was held at $65,000.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a large corner plot on Locust Avenue and Mile Square Road in the Nepperhan Heights sections of Yonkers, N. Y., to H. L. Purdy of New York City.

Clark T. Chambers has sold for L. E. Sayre, Jr., a house on Chippewa Road, Mohegan Heights, Yonkers, one plot 90x165 to Mrs. Julia L. Hanlon of Edgemere, L. I. It was held at $9,000.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Co. has leased the building at 514 West Nineteenth Street to the Heavy Haulage Company.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. leased for the Van Beuren estate, the northerly store and basement in the Pinaud Building at 84-90 Fifth Avenue to B. Brager & Sons for a term of years.

Sol Stern leased the two stores in the building, No. 645 Sixth Avenue, for a long term of years to Gisnet Bros., Inc., dealers in furs.

Big Auction of Hudson River Property Today.

One of the largest public auction sales of Westchester County real estate in recent years will be held today when Joseph P. Day and J. Clarence Davies will offer to the highest bidders 394 plots and four residences at River View Manor, Hastings on the Hudson. The sale will be held under a mammoth tent erected on the premises and will be continued until the last house and lot has been disposed of.

Two of the most important points in connection with the offering, according to Messrs. Day and Davies, are that each property is to be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, for the price it brings, and that the terms of sale provide for the leaving of a large part of the purchase price on bond and mortgage at as low a rate of interest as 5½ per cent. Larger amounts can remain at rates ranging up to 6 per cent., and title policies are given free.

"The approaching sale has attracted wide attention, but not nearly so many direct inquiries from prospective buyers as we depended upon," said Mr. Day yesterday.

"This apparent lack of actual interest in the offering, while arguing well for the bargain seekers and bad for the owners, is to be accounted for by reason of economic conditions beyond our power to control, and which in no way reflect upon the proved desirability and popularity of the Manor as a place of residence.

"It is necessary, however, in summarizing conditions, to bear in mind that the Summer time is vacation time, that any number of persons are away in the mountains or at the seashore, that many of the most promising yuoth of the land at present are either 'somewhere in France' or on their way to the fighting line."

Decrease in Building.

Monthly returns of building expenditure by Bradstreet's show the total for the half year is the smallest, with one exception, shown in the first six months since 1900.

Only three half years of the last sixteen show a smaller total than that now at hand. The showing made for the whole number of cities, as compared with the like period a year ago, of course, depicts the mingled effects of high material and labor, scarcity of the latter even where building was projected, and a relatively smaller decrease in permits than in values, which, coupled with the decreases reported at most large centres, points to the industry being hampered by war or other adverse conditions at most large cities of the country.

New York shows a decrease of 41.6 per cent. from a year ago, Baltimore, 86.6 per cent.; Chicago, 35.5 per cent.; Philadelphia, 17.8 per cent.; Pittsburgh, 15.5 per cent.; Minneapolis, 6 per cent., and San Francisco, 3 per cent. Of the larger cities, Los Angeles gains 50.4 per cent.; Boston, 44.3 per cent.; St. Louis, 28.7 per cent.; Cincinnati, 21 per cent.; Cleveland, 12 per cent.; Detroit, 7.8 per cent., and Kansas City, 11 per cent.

Protest Against Assessments as Excessive.

Property holders of New Rochelle are greatly interested in a hearing which Raymond E. Alrich of Poughkeepsie, as referee, appointed by Supreme Court Justice Morschauser, will hold today in connection with twenty-six certiorari proceedings brought by taxpayers, who contend that their assessments this year are excessive. More than one hundred certiorari suits have been brought and the property involved is worth more than $2,000,000.

The actions are brought against George W. Sutton, assessor of the city. It will be contended that while the property involved in the proceedings is assessed above 110 per cent. of the value, other property in general is assessed at a ratio of 85 per cent.

Realty Notes.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Mrs. J. Dodge Peters her residence at 126 East Sixty-fourth Street to Adrian H. Larkin.

Title was recorded yesterday from the executors of the late General Bryce to Frederick W. Vanderbilt of the former Bryce home at 1,025 Fifth Avenue, on a plot 40 by 100, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Broome St, 36 and 28, n s, 50 ft e of Goerck St, 50x75, six-store tenement and stores; Empire City Savings Bank against Jacob Selder et al.; C. W. Dayton, attorney; due, $41,268.01; taxes, &c., $1,800; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

12th St, 303 East, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 21x51.9, three-story house; M. G. Crisaman against C. J. Smith et al.; G. J. and S. N. Farr, attorneys; due, $9,519.42; taxes &c., $475; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

By Henry Brady.

23d St, 331 to 335 West, n s, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 58.6x142, 4 and 5 story houses and 2-story rear building; withdrawn.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

3d Av, 4,442 and 4,444, n e corner of Lorillard Place, 51.2x123.6x irregular; J. M. Brady et al. against Belmont Square Market, Inc., et al.; G. J. and S. N. Farr, attorneys; due, $18,159.83; taxes, &c., $374.40; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Division St, n w corner of Forsyth St, for a two-story store, &c. 91.10x10.10; city, owner; M. J. Harrison, World Building, architect.

Valentine Av, w s, 100 ft s of 181st St, for a one-story brick garage, 39x21; John Alfieri, 176th St and Concourse, owner; Chas. Hellenday, 826 East 178th St, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

46th St, 55 West, to a four-story private dwelling; A. Van Horne Stuyvesant, 3 East 57th St, owner; H. R. Law, 502 West 158th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

137th St, n e corner of Alexander Av, to a three-story brick school and hall, 70x130; St. Jerome's Church, on premises, owner; Moore & Landsdell to 3d Av and 138th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, s e corner of 56th St, 125.5x90, all; George Ehret to the Anderson Galleries, 15 East 40th St, 21 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorneys, Hardy, S. & W., 135 Broadway, $20,000

Bronx.

JENNINGS ST, s s, 117 ft w of Intervale Av, runs s 223x w 11x s 8.6x1.5x n 229x e 39.6x n 42.5x e 66; Metropolitan Garage Co., Inc., to Samuel Samaswith, 454 East 168th St, and another, from Aug. 1, 1917, to June 1, 1922, option 5 years' renewal; attorney, G. Frey, 2,429 3d Av.....$10,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,587; Superior Painting Co. against Silk Realty Co., owner and contractor; Rosoff Lunch Co., Inc., lessee and contractor $1,350

BROADWAY, 1,587; Isaac Sagovits against Silk Realty Co., owner and contractor; Rosoff Lunch Co., Inc., lessee and contractor $2,527

WATER ST, 172 to 180; Howe Scale Co. against New York City District Realty Corporation, owner; Burling Engineering & Construction Corporation, contractor..$4,404

7TH AV, 729; Gazen & Butler, Inc., against Fred S. Godfrey, owner; Fred W. Burnham, contractor $95

SAME PROPERTY; Feinberg & Feinberg, Inc., against Fred S. Godfrey, owner; F. W. Burnham Co., contractor.....$35

19TH ST, 205 to 209 West; P. J. Durcan against Wyanoke Realty Co., owner; renewal $2,930

94TH ST, 312 East; Rubin Solove against Louis Schefers, owner and contractor....$41

135TH ST, 130 West; Bernard H. Clark against Josephine A. Smith, owner and contractor $27

189TH ST, 612 to 618 West; Brooklyn Fireproof Sash & Door Co. against Washington Place Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor $700

Bronx.

ANDERSON AV, 953 and 957; Sam Minskoff against Anderson Building Corporation, owners and contractors.....$3,280

DAWSON ST, 820; Samuel Rubber against Mary Kirsch, owner and contractor; amount not stated.

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 183d St, 48x107.5; Harlem River Lumber & Wood Working Co. against 183d Street and Morris Avenue Corporation, owners; Frank Stola and 183d Street and Morris Avenue Corporation, contractors $2,000

INTERVALE AV, e s, 194.3 ft n of 165th St, 75x100; Jerome Pagano against Bronx Maternity Hospital, owner; Kay-Bee Construction Co., contractors.....$617

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 181st St, 62.9x100; Joseph Remtk against Ensign Improvement Co., owners and contractors..$397

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

128TH ST, 242; Rubin Solove against Theresa Sanz et al., Feb. 10, 1917....$47.50

128TH ST, 105 to 111 East; General Fire Extinguisher Co. against Adelbert S. Nichols et al., June 15, 1917 .....$3,010

Bronx.

RANDALL AV, s s, 30 ft e of Wright Av; Michael J. Crowley against George A. Loughran et al., March 15, 1915.....$219

SUMMIT AV, w s, 761.5 ft s of 165th St, 58x87.5; Hydrex Felt and Engineering Co. against St. Albans Church et al., Feb. 23, 1917 .....$46

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Somewhere

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In the most beautiful suburb of New York

WHY NOT?

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RIVER VIEW MANOR

at Hastings—*on Hudson*—Dobbs Ferry

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A. M.—	*7:48*	*8:57*	*9:50*	*10:45*	*11:55*	
P. M.—	*12:20*	*12:45*	*1:25*	*2:10*	*3:13*	
	3:47	*4:20*	*4:44*	*5:06*	*5:19*	
	5:44	*6:06*	*6:15*	*6:39*	*7:22*	*8:45*

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THE DEED YOU GET IS THE FIRST EVER ISSUED ON THIS LAND. IF DISSATISFIED, YOU GET YOUR MONEY BACK, WITH 6% INTEREST. YOU MAKE YEARLY PAYMENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT. YOU PAY NO TAXES UNTIL LAND IS FULLY PAID FOR. SIMILAR LANDS FORMERLY SOLD AT $3 TO $7 AN ACRE.

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But a short time ago seven men—men with absolute courage of their convictions — borrowed and begged a total of $1,000. In but a few weeks this land sold for $210,000—$30,000.00 each. AND STILL THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SELLS LAND IN THIS COUNTRY FOR FROM $3 TO $7 PER ACRE. STUDY CAREFULLY THE OPPORTUNITY IN YOUR GRASP.

Here, in the Midcontinent Oil Belt—here in the heart of the richest grazing, timber, vegetable and mining territory of the world, you can become independent—you can have the same opportunity that confronted the Vardruffs—father and son, who bought land in Oklahoma for a mere song, sold it later for $500,000, and retired to a life of ease.

You deal with the U. S. Government—you buy your land from the U. S. Government—and the Government gives YOU a deed and YOUR MONEY is given to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. You are NOT required to live on the land—you are NOT required to improve the land—you do NOT have to go to Oklahoma to purchase the land—you can buy this valuable property on YEARLY payments to the Government—AND you can have your money back with 6% interest if you're dissatisfied.

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Sent here at the expense of the McAlester Real Estate Exchange of McAlester, Oklahoma. Each car contains exhibits of the various products grown on the productive soil of this State. Here you can feast your eyes on the bounty of this wonderful country. Here you will see onions, apples, peaches that compared to the Eastern product are as a roaring lion compared to a tame weasel. This exhibition car is here for your information. You are to ask questions of a crew of exceptionally well informed men sustained at the expense of the McAlester Real Estate Exchange. You cannot buy land on the car, but you can make arrangements to purchase if you desire.

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NOTICE—These cars must bring their message to every hamlet and town throughout this broad country. They bring a message of opportunity to you today. A few days only must be their stay in New York. Next week opportunity's awakening may be too late. Strong, positive, men and women—men and women with courage to think and act—will come immediately. We welcome you to these cars, and all information will be gladly and cheerfully given.

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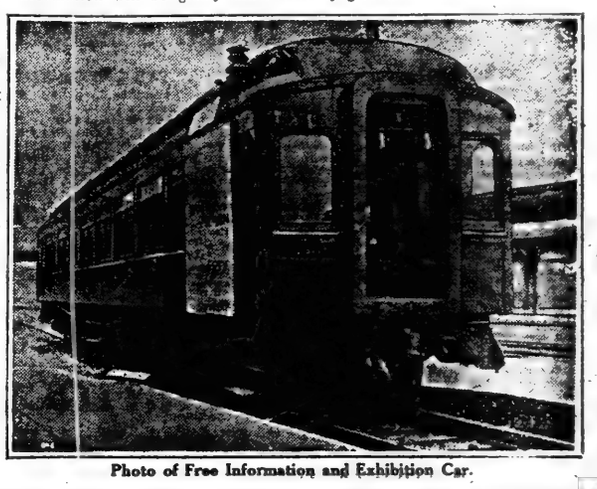


Photo of Free Information and Exhibition Car.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

FRIDAY, JULY 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANNON ST, 119 and 121, w s, 158 ft n of Stanton St, 41.7x100, foreclosure July 10, 1917; William A. Walling, referee, to Sarah E. Fernald, 34 West 72d St, and another, executors, &c., July 18; attorney, Richard Kelly, 233 Broadway $40,000

GOLD ST, 7, w s, 25.11x75.10x12.9x71.3, n s; Maud U. Hoffman to 83 Maiden Lane Corporation, 49 Wall St, July 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

NORFOLK ST, 140, n e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, foreclosure July 10, 1917; Peter Cetena, referee, to Crompond Realty Co., 320 Broadway, mtg $20,000; attorneys, Chedsey & R., 320 Broadway $1,000

WOOSTER ST, 149 to 153, w s, 146.2 ft s of Houston St, 74.6x100, foreclosure July 17; Maurice Deiches, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., July 20; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$165,000

2D AV, 2,154, e s, 75.11 ft s of 111th St, 25x100, foreclosure July 17, 1917; James S. Malley, referee, to Fond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

5TH AV, 1,025, e s, 62.2 ft n of 83d St, 40x100; Peter C. Bryce et al, executors, to e Frederick W. Vanderbilt, 18 East 68th St, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

19TH ST, 441 and 443 East, n s, 93.10 ft w of Avenue A, 29.6x92, foreclosure July 17; Harry Bijur, referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square, July 19; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St $15,000

25TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of 6th Av, 66.4x-x68.8x98.9; Frederick Ehret, Jr., to Holland Realty Co., 1,786 Broadway; attorneys, Geller, R. & H. 22 Exchange Place...$100

37TH ST, s s, 188 ft e of 7th Av, 44.4x98.9; David Steiner to R. L. S. Realty Corporation, 105 Hudson St, mtg $44,750, July 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

39TH ST, n s, 278.6 ft w of 3d Av, strip 20.4x-x98.9 E. 39th St, 20.4x98.9; Joseph Pfeline to Beam, 135 East 39th St, quitclaim, June 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

39TH ST, 338 West, s s, 525 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, foreclosure July 16, 1917; Michael J. Egan, referee, to Silvie M. Warren and another, 114 East 59th St., as commissioner for Eugenie Martinache, July 19; attorney, Eugene C. Kremer, 100 Broadway $15,000

39TH ST, 527 West, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; George Welsenese to Charles W. Michaels, 328 Elm St, Perth Amboy, N. J., mtg $8,000, June 30; attorneys, Wendel, E. & R., 277 Broadway.....$100

57TH ST, 543 West, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Virginia Coyne to Stephen H. Jackson, 151 West 121st St, mtg $3,000, b. and s., April 25, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

58TH ST, 164 West, n s, 252 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8; Albert G. and Anna H. Rich to Ida L. Rich, on the premises, mtg $14,000, all liens, Oct. 20, 1916; attorney, Thomas D. Adams, 165 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; James A. Rich to same, mtg $14,000, all title, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 21, 1916; attorney, same.....$1

111TH ST, 507-511 West, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.11; R. L. S. Realty Corporation to David Steiner, 1,884 7th Av, mtg $85,000, July 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

115TH ST, s s, 172.10 ft e of Park Av, 17.10x100.11; J. Lynch Pendergast, executor, &c., to Fanny Aschner, 120 East 115th St, July 10; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,500

115TH ST, 68 and 70 East, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Ida Leventhal to D. Leventhal's Sons, 2,032 2d Av, mtg $45,000, all liens, July 19; attorney, H. A. Gordon, 42 Broadway $1

125TH ST, 11 East, —x—; Roy I. Barnett to Gladys R. Barnett, 56 West 130th St, mtg $14,000, one-fourth part, July 16; attorney, George B. Class, 156 5th Av.....$1

130TH ST, 130 West, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 17.5x99.11, foreclosure July 18, 1917; Anthony M. Menkel, referee, to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 Wall St, July 19; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$10,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of Walnut St, 32.4x100; Isaac Kaufman to Rita Galenski, 124 West 51st St, ½ part, June 22, 1914; attorney, D. Galenski, 299 Broadway.....$100

BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of Walnut St, runs s 86.8x e 25x n 87.4 to 222d St x n w 11.3x s w 19.9; same to same, ½ part, April 9, 1914; attorney, same $100

CEDAR ST, w s, at n s of Plot 22, map of Arden property, 25x50; Walter W. Taylor to Jeremiah Sullivan, 3,437 Wickham Av, mtg $400, June 26; attorneys, De La Mare & M., 140 Nassau St.....$1

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 112.4 ft e of Prospect Av, 22x100; Albert M. Banker to Terrance Leonard, 1,236 St. Lawrence Av, mtg $15,000, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

FORDHAM ROAD, 533 East, 16x102.11; Julius D. Tobias, referee, to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, July 16; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row $4,000

FULTON AV, 1,290, s e corner of 169th St; Geneva Holding Corporation to Julius E. Glover and another, 162 West 88th St, confirmation deed, mtg $53,000, July 13; attorney, C. R. Freeman, 488 5th Av.....$1

GROTE ST, 1,017, n s, 32.11x25.2; Ferdinand Daehne to Catharine Daehne, 1,017 Grote St, mtg $4,000, July 18; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$1

HANCOCK ST, 1,747, w s, 18.9x100; Bertha Hirschfeld, executrix, to Sophie Unger, 108 East 106th St, June 11; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,128 Walker Av.....$100

KELLY ST, 742, e s, 230; Simon Sarnoff to Lawrence Davis, 76 Greene Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $6,000, July 16; attorney, C. F. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$100

LOTS 114 to 116, Map of Van Nest Park; Louis Bosl to Pia Bosl, 1,623 Melville St, mtg $6,000; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,128 East 179th.....$100

LOTS 527 and 528, map Lorillard Spencer et al.; Lorillard Spencer, 3d, individually and as trustee, et al., to Lena Belin, 1,382 Boston Road, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$750

ALL FOLLOWING same map, date, and attorney:

LOT 1,045; same to Joseph Iberti, 610 Concourse, Kingsbridge $1,045

LOT 1,231; same to Herman Sklair, 643 Cauldwell Av $450

LOT 630; same to Pasquale Defolicibus, 2,491 Hughes Av $375

LOTS 1,253 and 1,254; same to Robert S. Marsh, 153 East 54th St.....$2,625

LOTS 686 to 700, 1,202 to 1,211, and 1,194 to 1,201; same to D. & G. Realty Corp., 412 West 148th St.....$15,600

LOTS 753 and 754; same to Ellen V. Falvey, 461 East 135th St.....$350

LOTS 344 to 346; same to Frank Budde, 93 Saratoga Av, Lynbrook, L. I.....$1,425

LOTS 628 and 629; same to Guiseppe Defelicibus, 2,491 Hughes Av.....$875

LOT 459; same to Vincenzo Fiddiemi.....$475

LOTS 1,374 to 1,376; same to Joseph F. Tingo, 2,419 Arthur Av $1,950

LOTS 1,123 to 1,126 and 1,403, 1,404; same to Elizabeth Williams, 763 North Oak Drive.....$3,875

LOTS 35 to 38 and 835 to 840; same to William Borea Construction Co., Inc., 2,875 Broadway $3,050

LOTS 401 to 403; same to Ernest Willvonseder, Jr., 1,523 Beach Av.....$600

LOTS 347; same to John C. Maloney, 323 West 29th St.....$475

LOTS 393, 394, 843, 844, 1,110, 1,111, 1,142, and 1,143; same to Benjamin F. Porter, 524 East 87th St.....$2,375

LOTS 422 to 424; same to Dennis Murphy, 1,195 Fulton Av.....$1,350

LOT 711; same to James C. Fallon, 358 West 31st St.....$725

LOTS 803 and 804; same to Frank Nyari, 887 East 181st St.....$450

LOT 19; same to Leonard Cullo, 2,134 Prospect Av.....$775

LOTS 1,081 to 1,084; same to Margaret T. Collins, 215 West 135th St.....$1,200

LOTS 547 to 550, 1,150 to 1,153; same to Louise Cuneo, 103 Le Roy St.....$4,875

LOT 991; same to Everett K. Wolfe, 2,077 Haviland Av.....$1,000

LOT 912; same to Charles M. Barnes, 531 Putnam Av, Brooklyn.....$550

MORRIS AV, 750, e s, 25x89.2 to Park Av; Winston E. Hagen, referee, to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, July 16; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$4,500

NORTH OAK DRIVE, s s, being Lots 48, 49, 59, 60, map of Bronxwood Park, 100x200, to South Oak Drive; Harlem Savings Bank to Matilde Pagani, 1,154 Hoe Av, mtg $11,000, July 17; attorney, Schlesinger, D. & H. 20 Brook Av.....$100

PROSPECT AV, 1,790, e s, 44x40; John J. Kuhn, referee, to Emma A. Behrens, 131 Division Av, Jersey City, N. J., mtg $10,000, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $650

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 26.6 ft n of 134th St, 24.6x100; Samuel F. Mangee to North County Development Co., Inc., 68 William St, mtg $18,000, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

TELLER AV, 1,259, w s, 20x100; Louis Lowenstein to Charles H. Thornto, 1,318 Findlay Av, and another, mtg $5,800; attorney, J. T. Van Deveer, 160 Broadway.....$100

THERIOT AV, 1,219, w s, 25x100; James H. Cleary to Peter J. Coen, 139 East 42d St, mtg $4,500, July 19; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St $100

WALES AV, 627, w s, 60x105, Esther Feinberg to Jack Alan Holding Co., Inc., 1,123 Beckman St, May 4; attorney, H. H. Straus, 5 Beekman St.....$1

WATSON AV, e s, at n e s of 177th St, runs n 15x e 33.5x s 35.2x n w 39; Josephine M. Fonda to Tiebout Avenue Co., Inc., 1,005 East 180th St, June 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WEBSTER AV, 2,721 and 2,723, w s, 50x100.7; North County Development Co., Inc., to Samuel F. Hayes, 120 West 86th St, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

WHITLOCK AV, 903, n w corner of Tiffany St, 18x80; Avenue B Construction Co., to Corporation 1122 Street Construction Co., 320 Broadway, mtg $52,500, July 18; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway..$100

139TH ST, 351 East, n s, 16.8x100; Ella Gibson to The Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, July 19; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush, 165 Broadway $100

139TH ST, 355 and 357 East, n s, 25x100; R. J. Medina Realty Corporation to The Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, July 16; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush, 165 Broadway.....$100

139TH ST, 353 East, n s, 25x100; Caroline Wagner to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, July 19; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush, 165 Broadway $100

164TH ST, 851 East, n e corner of Prospect Av, 75x74.7; Samuel W. Phillips, referee, to Anna Scher and another, Scarsdale, N. Y., mtg $73,000, July 19; attorney, H. H. Straus, 5 Beekman St.....$1,000 over mtg

224TH ST, 641 East, n s, 25x114; Elmer Schoonmaker to Edward E. Wilkins, James Washington St, Jamaica, N. Y., mtg $4,800, July 16; attorney, Edward E. Wilkins, 207A Washington St, Hoboken, N. J.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GOLD ST, 7, w s, 25.11x75.10x12.9x71.3, n s, July 18; 83 Maiden Lane Corporation to Mary U. Hoffman, 107 East 36th St, 3 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St $12,000

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 42d St, 200.11x275, building loan, June 25; New York State R. & T. Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., due Nov. 1, 1933, 6 p. c. until completed, then 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Butcher, Tanner & Foster, 1 Madison Av, $4,500,000

NORFOLK ST, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, July 20; Crompond Realty Co. to Hy Stemme, 45 West 96th St, 5 years, 2 prior mtgs; attorneys, Chedsey & R., 320 Broadway $2,500

NORFOLK ST, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, prior mtg $22,500; 1st Av, 45, w s, 77 ft s of 3d St, 25x100, prior mtg $25,000; 142d St, n s, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100, prior mtg $18,500, July 20; same to Francis B. Chedsey, Yorktown, N. Y., 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, same $10,000

36TH ST, 431 West, n s, 425 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, July 17; Katherina Gerlach to German Savings Bank, 1 year; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $2,000

30TH ST, 135 to 139 East, n s, 200.10 ft w of 3d Av, 59.5x98.9x irregular, July 10; Pauline R. and Francis M. Baem, Jr., to the Mutual Life Insurance Co., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$50,000

43D ST, 521 West, n s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, July 2; Hattie M. Waller and another to Bertha P. Treat, at Plandome, N. Y., due July 5, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Ashforth & Co., 501 5th Av.....$1,500

50TH ST, 527 West, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, June 30; Charles W. Michaels to George Welsenese, at Bayside, L. I., due and int. as per bond; attorneys, Wendel, E. & R., 277 Broadway $5,500

88TH ST, 164 West, s s, 252 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8, all title, Nov. 20, 1916; Ida L. Rich to Garfield National Bank, 200 5th Av, due and int. as per note, prior mtg $14,000; attorney, Thomas D. Adams, 165 Broadway $2,300

96TH, 210 East, s e, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 25.7x100.8, July 18; Nathan Plaine to Ester Mantner, 1,061 Boston Road Bronx, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $12,500; attorney, Kenneth C. Newman, 38 Park Row.....$2,000

115TH ST, s s, 172.10 ft e of Park Av, 17.10x100.11, July 19; Fanny Aschner to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years $4,000

Bronx.

CEDAR ST, w s, at n s of Plot 22, map of Arden property, 25x50; Jeremiah Sullivan to Walter W. Taylor, 428 Tecumseh Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 26, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, De La Mare & M., 140 Nassau St $400

LOTS 35 to 38; William Borea Contracting Co. to same $1,050

LOTS 753 and 754; Ellen V. Falvey to same $412

All following same map, date, and attorney, and 5 years, 3½ p. c.:

LOTS 1,142 and 1,143; same to same....$450

LOTS 1,150 to 1,153; Louise Cuneo to same $285

LOTS 1,110 and 1,111; Benjamin F. Porter to same $345

LOT 122; Charles H. Barnes to same....$330

LOTS 344 to 346; Frederick Budde to same $185

LOTS 393 and 394; Benjamin F. Porter to same $240

LOTS 1,142 and 1,143; same to same.....$345

LOTS 547 to 550; Louise Cuneo to same..$840

LOT 559; Vincenzo Fiddiemi to same...$255

LOTS 843 and 844; Benjamin F. Porter to same $495

LOTS 1,374 to 1,376; Joseph F. Tingo.....$1,000

LOTS 401 to 403; Ernest Willvonseder, Jr., to same $360

LOTS 90 and 91; Everett K. Wolfe to same, 3 years $600

LOT 1,231; Herman Sklar to same, 3 years, 3½ p. c.....$270

LOTS 628 and 629; Giuseppe Defelicibus to same, 4 years, 4 p. c.....$575

LOTS 699 to 700, map Lorillard Spencer et al; D. and G. Realty Corp. to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $4,500

All following same map, date and attorney and 5 years.

LOT 630; Pasquale Defelicibrus to same..$281

LOTS 835 to 840; William Borea Contracting Co. to same $1,220

LOTS 1403 and 1404; Elizabeth Williams to same $525

LOT 347; John C. Molony to same.....$356

LOTS 1202 to 1211 and 1194 to 1201; D. and G. Realty Corp. to same.....$7,200

LOTS 1253 and 1254; Robert S. Marsh to same $1,968

LOT 19; Leonard Cullo to same.....$581

LOTS 1123 to 1126; Elizabeth Williams to same $2,381

NORTH OAK DRIVE, s s, being Lots 48, 49, 59, and 60, map of Bronxwood Park, 100x200, to South Oak Drive; Matalde Pagani to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, July 17, due 1 year, bond; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$11,000

THERIOT ST, 1,219, w s, 25x100; Peter J. Coen to Joseph H. Cleary, 1,219 Theriot Av, prior mtg $4,500, July 19, installments without interest; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 149th St and 3d Av.....$1,500

VAN BUREN ST, 1,615, e s, 41.8x100; Minnie M. Knobloch to Sadie Spanier, 103 Cannon St, July 2, due July 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorney, J. Knobloch, 299 Broadway....$2,750

WATSON AV, e s, at n e s of 177th St, runs n 15x e 33.5x s 35.2x n w 39; Tiebout Avenue Co., Inc., to Hedwig Schmeuter, 2,658 Decatur Av, July 17, due July 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

WEBSTER AV, 2,721 and 2,723, w s, 50x100.7; North County Development Co. to William M. Campbell, Scarsdale, N. Y., July 19, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $16,000

208TH ST, at line between Lots 326 and 327, map of Dickinson estate, runs s e 150x s w 100x n w 150x n e 100; Henry J. Smith to Jabish Holmes, 114 East 78th St, and another, executors, July 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $7,500

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Arthur C. Sheridan

Real Estate Auctioneer, has been commissioned to sell at

ABSOLUTE AUCTON SALE

THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE KNOWN AS

"CASTLE VENICE,"

Right on the Long Island Sound at

ROTON POINT, CONN.

One P. M., on the premises, rain or shine,

SATURDAY, AUG. 4TH.

SEND FOR PARTICULARS TO

ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN, AUCTIONEER, 100 B'way & 331 Madison Av., N. Y.

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318 WEST 76TH STREET

Remodeled Private Residence.

Large rooms, four baths, hardwood floors; electric light; newly decorated.

BEST ARRANGED HOUSE IN BEST PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK ON WEST SIDE.

Inquire on premises. Not for rent.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BENSONHURST

Will Sacrifice for Immediate Sale, beautiful one-family home, just completed; cost $10,500 to build; 8 rooms, 2 baths, all latest improvements; price $9,000. Small amount cash necessary. Balance easy terms. Isaac Wolf, 1,916 83d St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bath Beach 2137.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Real Estate to Exchange

We have nearly 100 acres of water front residence property 20 miles from Grand Central Terminal, with 10 houses already built, costing from $10,000 to $30,000; and the property, a $50,000 Club House. Dock and Bathing Pavilion, to exchange for New York income. Equity $300,000.

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, Inc.

18 EAST 41ST STREET, N. Y. C.

NEAR SLEEPY HOLLOW CLUB

Plot of several acres at Tarrytown, facing Pocantico Lake; splendid elevation and view; select surroundings; must sell next week; make offer. J. R. G. Ivey, owner, 66 Broadway; Rector 2136.

PELHAM—New Colonial House

Large living room, sleeping porch, bedrooms, open fireplace, 2 baths "set in tub"; old shade trees. Rented let today could not be duplicated for price asked.

F. L. EGGER, 51 E. 42nd St. Tel. Murray Hill 2326

FOR SALE—LARCHMONT, seven rooms, tile bath, hot water heat; Sound view; large shade trees, shrubbery; $5,600; would cost more to build house; a rare chance for one who knows values.

H. M. Olcott Phone Murray Hill 2336 51 East 42d St., N. Y.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.

White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.

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FOR RENT in PELHAM MANOR, New York, comfortable, modern house, three baths, on plot containing 9 lots. Four master's, three servants' bedrooms; den, conservatory, large living room and veranda.

Apply WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Pelham Manor, New York, or 66 Broadway, N. Y. C.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BIGGEST SNAP OF THE SEASON ESTATE AT AMITYVILLE

Size grounds, (high and fenced in,) 275x240; 10-room house, 35x45, 2 baths, Veranda side and front; electricity, gas, water; 5-car garage, 22x32; 2-stall stable, 22x27; chicken house and run; wind mill. Lawn, shrubbery, fruit and beautiful shade trees; valued $11,000, will be sacrificed, $7,000, free and clear; Buildings couldn't be erected for asking price.

LEO FISHEL, Attorney, Freeport, L. I.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEWARK, N. J.

One of the best factories for sale. Available now. Comprising 40,000 Square Feet of floor space. Opposite South St. Passenger and Freight Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Liberal terms.

Full commissions to brokers.

BAKER & GROVER,

756 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SHORE FRONT FARM

140 acres, Jersey coast; ocean view; near station. Must sell immediately. Make offer. J. R. G. Ivey, owner, 66 Broadway. Rector 2136.

PENNSYLVANIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET

PENNSYLVANIA FARM.

For Sale—An exceptionally good 10-acre farm; $1,700 in cash required; 9-rooned stone house, with bath, toilet, steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold water; 2 wells, large frame barn, outbuildings; fruit; all crops, implements; 1 horse, hogs, 200 chickens; 9 miles to Norristown; along State highway and trolley road; house recently papered and painted inside and outside; a splendid proposition. Z 235 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

Our Annual Booklet

of high-class apartments, 3 Rooms and Bath to 10 Rooms and 3 Baths offered for rent from Oct. 1st, will be mailed on application.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,

162 W. 72nd Street.

TEL. COLUMBUS 7240.

CORNER APARTMENT

4 AND 5 ROOMS.

Modern, Attractive, Light and Airy.

Moderate Rents

94 Brandt Place, Corner University Ave., 3 Blocks North of Washington Bridge.

THE DEARBORN,

350 West 55th St.

ONE ROOM, BATH & KITCHENETTE, $40 Unfurnished, $47.50 Furnished.

Inquire on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY

141 EAST 44TH ST.

1 & 2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette. Furnished, $50 to $97.50.

Inquire on premises, or BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

91ST AND CENTRAL PARK WEST, (Eldorado Hotel.)—Doctor's or dentist's office, waiting room, and foyer, furnished or unfurnished. Apply, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

Suite of offices to sublet; three rooms, with outer office, suitable for any purpose; well kept, fireproof building. Call at 45 John St., Room 408.

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well-furnished office; every convenience. Ddane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Part of high-class knit goods office for rent, Broadway and Franklin Sts. Phone Franklin 5306.

Wonderfully located offices, $15 up; magnificent building; high-class service. 110 W. 40th.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$50 down and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

HISTORIC ESTATE.

An attractive country home and an up-to-date, fully stocked and equipped farm combined; one hour from Liberty St. Write for illustrated catalogue to H. C. HIGGINS, P. O. Box 70, N. Y. City.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

Linden Av., Morsemere, N. J.—Seven rooms, bath; modern improvements; sleeping porch, four people; fine garden, chickens; $25 weekly, four to six weeks. M. G. Barry.

Allenhurst, N. J., 407 Euclid Av.—Biggest bargain on coast; six-room house, furnished, month or season. Samuel Taylor, Jr.

Wanted—Furnished.

Furnished house or bungalow wanted for six months or longer from Sept. 1; two or three master's bedrooms; preference given where own garage; any district within one hour from downtown. B 300 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Real Estate Broker, Appraiser and Auctioneer. 156 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Owners of successful seaside resort desire to market unsold balance to settle estate; several hundred lots; require successful realty operator. "New England," P 221 Times Annex.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

To rent, old colonial mansion on Ocean Av.; large grounds, 400x200; all kinds of fruit, shade trees, and flowers; vegetable garden under cultivation; garage, stable; house has 3 master bedrooms, 3 baths, servants' quarters, &c.; hardwood floors; out-of-town business necessitates my moving; will accept $100 month from right party. Midwood 1311-W.

Handsome brownstone residence, Lincoln Road, near Prospect Park; parquet floors, electric light, and all modern conveniences; $9,800, small initial payment. Address 154 Lincoln Road. Phone 4364 Flatbush.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

House, 8 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, plot 2,500, two blocks from Prospect Av. subway station, carrying charges about $22 month; rent for $40; small amount of cash; balance easy payment. A. F. Handy, 136 West 63d.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE.—Rent, furnished, 2 months or longer, 10-room house, 2 baths; lawns, garden; large porch; two-car garage; high ground; near station; $225 month; bargain; inspect at once. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, NEW YORK.

NEAR SLEEPY HOLLOW CLUB.

At Tarrytown, facing Pocantico Lake, beautiful acreage plot; must sell immediately; make offer. J. R. G. Ivey, owner, 66 Broadway. Rector 2136.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy little home and 2 acres of fine farm land; some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350 complete; easy terms to right party. Write to "Cozy Home," Box 142 Times Downtown.

If you want to buy an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs, running water, station, price $1,450, for $75 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once to B Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Seashore home, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location; facing bay and ocean; garden plot, nice locality; improvements; near trolley, school, stores, &c. Write for further particulars, Shore Home, Box 222 Times Downtown.

Kew Gardens.—Plot 120x100; unexcelled home site; exclusive; bargain. W 64 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

NO MONEY DOWN. NO INTEREST TO PAY.

This charming house can be bought by our new plan that makes buying a house easy as renting; house has 9 rooms and bath; located in the choice section of Rochelle Park, N. J.; large open fireplace, built-in glass closets; window seats, &c.; beautifully shaded; plot 50x125, planted with fruit trees, grapes, &c.; price $4,800. Call or write for particulars.

H. O. WENTWORTH, Rochelle Park, N. J.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Exceptional Bargain.—Six-room modern home, $3,200, worth $3,700; also 5-room bungalow, $2,700, worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly like rent. W. BUTSCHER, 21 Park Row.

Ridgefield.—Modern residence, 9 rooms and bath; newly decorated; water, gas, electric and sewer connections; situated in private park; ample grounds; tennis courts; select and healthful neighborhood; 40 minutes from Herald Square; depot or trolley 5 minutes. Theo. Hill, Agt., Ridgefield, N. J.

Two Plainfield houses left out of nine; they sell faster than we can finish them; best location; 2 baths, sleeping porch, choice finish, decorations, &c.; $8,500. Send for picture. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

WESTFIELD.—Remade house, 9 rooms, corner plot 100x175; all improvements; fruit and shade trees; great bargain, $5,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

SHORE FRONT FARM.

140 acres, Jersey coast; ocean view; near station; make offer immediately. J. R. G. Ivey, owner, 66 Broadway. Rector 2136.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—To rent small country house, Westchester or Connecticut, within hour's ride of city; must have fireplace, modern plumbing; permanent; highest references. W 52 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

Furnished house, Riverside Drive, near 157th St., 10 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable; $75 Owner will reserve first floor. Owner, K 226 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV, 697.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; all conveniences; two or three months; seen by appointment. Plaza 7668.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.

Three rooms, two baths, $80 monthly, or will divide, cheap. Phone or call on Kaufmans.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 58 WEST, Hotel Patterson.—Furnished suites of two and three rooms with bath; all large outside rooms; Summer rates, $15 per week and up.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Two or three very large, magnificently furnished rooms; bath, kitchenette, fireplace; electricity; owner; private residence.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Two suites; piano; private baths, kitchenettes; $80, $90. Columbus 5685.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, furnished apartment; three rooms, bath, $100 monthly.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Front suite; twin beds; kitchenette; immaculate; maid service; $40 monthly.

95TH, 145 WEST.—Five outside, breezy rooms, southern exposure; beautifully furnished; complete; $80, less than rent unfurnished. 8-C.

97TH, (WEST.)—5 rooms, 2 baths, river view, $75. Phone Riverside 8098.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator; 4-6 rooms, outside, $42, $50 month.

168TH, 601 WEST.—4, 5, 6 rooms, overlooking Hudson; southern exposure; subway. Ellsworth.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional;) references. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BROADWAY, (70s.)—Have large 11-room high-class apartment; will rent one or more suites to party of gentlemen or to refined couple. Further information address C. S., 680 Times Annex.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302, (corner 91st.)—Two rooms and bath; maid service; restaurant; very attractive, cool, facing the Park; reasonable.

CHARMING housekeeping suite, 4 rooms; modern, private apartment. Moody, 617 West 113th.

DESIRABLE six-room apartment to sublease to Oct. 1st, fully furnished; all rooms outside; $125 month. 749 West End Av., or Slawson & Hobbs.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$200 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 90 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

NAGLE AV., 137.—All outside, three-room apartment, nicely furnished; latest improvements; exceptionally clean and up to date; weekly, monthly rates. St. Nicholas 2168. Henderson.

PART of high-class apartment for rent to a gentleman; $25 per month. Phone Franklin 5909.

SPECIALIST.

Handsomely furnished sublet apartments; Summer, longer. Gray, 269 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

SUBLET 7-room furnished apartment, 15th floor, Ansonia Hotel; cool; overlooking river; possession Aug. 1; very cheap. Telephone L. H. Gusdofer, Hanover 6284.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 136 EAST.—Pleasant room; wholesome meals; convenient location.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Teachers' residence; Summer rates. Telephone 9768 Murray Hill.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

39TH, 7 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small; excellent board; all improvements.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.

Unusual accommodations; references; table board.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; carefully planned meals.

53D, 57 WEST.—Immaculate single, double rooms, baths; excellent table; rates; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Extra large, cool rooms, with private baths; southern exposure; refined Jewish surroundings; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated; reasonable rates. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 206 WEST. (OPPOSITE SHERMAN SQ.)—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; RUNNING WATER; ELEVATOR; BOARD, HUBBELL.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms; double, single; private baths; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9667.

72D, 322 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; PRIVATE HOUSE, OVERLOOKING HUDSON; PRIVATE BATH; REFERENCES.

72D, 367 WEST.—Double, single rooms; suite; private baths; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive front, cool rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large room, with bath; single room; fine location; excellent table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 123 WEST, ("The Georgian.")—Attractive, cool rooms, baths, electricity; board optional.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New and modern, cheerful rooms; good home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 63 WEST.—Board and rooms; private Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

86D, 235 WEST.—EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ELEGANT HOME.

84TH, 27 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table, homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 130 WEST.—Very attractive large and small rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

96TH, 54 WEST.

Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Delightful, cool rooms; southern exposure; excellent home cooking; congenial surroundings; gentleman or couple; moderate. Hirschberg.

102D, 243 WEST.—Single rooms and rooms with bath; good cooking; fine service; moderate.

105TH, 168 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining; $15 for two; private house.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.) — "Columbia." Cool rooms, good board, $8 up. Call 4021 Morningside.

126TH, 174 WEST, (The Norwood,) Corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—"Audubon." Bright rooms, good board. Telephone Audubon 2757.

152D, 561 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; electricity; running water; excellent table. Southern cooking. Audubon 4678.

156TH, 553 WEST, ("LAFAYETTE INN.") —DESIRABLE ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; NEAR SUBWAY STATION.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers one or two large rooms facing the Drive; refined, cultured atmosphere. Apt. 6B, 'phone 4570 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 686, (24th.)—Cool rooms; also suite; newly furnished; private bath; automatic elevator; table guests; references.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large, cool, newly furnished rooms; private bath; automatic elevator; excellent cuisine; table guests; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.) — Large, small rooms, floors, suites; board optional; Winter reservations.

BOARD WANTED.

ONE SUITE of three rooms, private bath, on one floor, wanted for Fall and Winter, with board, for refined Jewish Americans; family consists of three adults, nursing infant, and child, 4. Phone 6053 Cortlandt.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN LIST.

F.I.A.T. "30," 1915; latest importation.
Flat 6-cyl. 56-H. P. 7-pass., Victoria top.
MARMON 1917 TOURING (500 MILES).
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER.
PACKARD "1-35" 7 pass. Touring.
Stutz '16 6-pass., Westinghouse shock abs.
CHANDLER 7-PASS. TOURING.
CHANDLER CONVERTIBLE SEDAN.
OVERLAND 90 TOURING.
STUTZ SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 5-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT.
MANY OTHERS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,648 Broadway, Phone Circle 3249.
Next door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

ALL GUARANTEED CARS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

1917 CHANDLER TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER 6 ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT.
MARMON TOURING.
STUTZ COLONIAL COUPE.
CADILLAC 8, TOURING.
HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
MANY OTHERS.

VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.,
1,700 BROADWAY, ONE FLIGHT UP.

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1917 Chandler Cleveleaf.
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1916 Saxon 6 pass.
1916 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Cadillac Roadster.
1914 Mercer 5 pass. Touring.
Bianchi 4 pass. Sport Roadster.

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1694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3613.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

A 1913 MERCER SPEEDSTER, TYPICAL RACING CAR, RECENTLY OVERHAULED AND PAINTED. MECHANICALLY GUARANTEED; EXTRAS IN-CLUDE 2 SHOES (MOUNTED.) SEARCH-LIGHT, CHAINS, TOOLS, AND SEAT ON RUNNING BOARD; DEMONSTRATION BY APPOINTMENT. MRS. SOLOMON, PHONE 3805 MORNINGSIDE. APT. 27.

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BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC, 7-pass.; like new.
1917 HUDSON SUPER 6, touring.
1917 HUDSON CABRIOLET.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1916 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1916 STUTZ ROADSTER.
1916 FIAT 55; 7-PASSENGER.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING, 7-PASS.
1916 OLDSMOBILE TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1916 OVERLAND touring, 6 cyl., 7 pass.
1916 OVERLAND Roadster, model 83.
1914 MERCER MODEL M "4."
1914 PIERCE 6-48; 7-PASSENGER.
1913 PIERCE 6-38 TOURING.
WILL SELL ANY OF THE ABOVE CARS FOR ONE-HALF CASH AND BALANCE EASY TERMS.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
257 W. 55th, 2 Doors from Broadway; open ev'gs.

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BAKER electric runabout; completely rebuilt and newly painted; ideal physician's car; $450. Electric Garage, 624 St. and Central Park West.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 "16 VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
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DODGE 1917 ROADSTER, Wire Wheels.
FIAT "55" RIVERIA TOURING.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1918 RACEABOUT; Wire Wheels.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'way.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; run 7,000 miles; extras; accept $1,100. 159 West 127th.

CADILLAC 1916 7-passenger touring car for sale, in good condition. Box 125, Norwalk, Conn.

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1917 DAVIS TOURING, $750.
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1917 LEXINGTON TOURING, NEW, $1,100.
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1916 OVERLAND "6" TOURING, $525.
1916 PAIGE SPECIAL ROADSTER, $800.
1916 DAVIS "6," SLIP COVERS, $600.
1915 CHALMERS "6," $475.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

COLE 5-passenger, 1914, $375; practically new, excepting paint; excellently equipped; electric starting, lighting. Cully, 1,032 Lexington Av.

GUARANTEED EXCHANGE LOCOMOBILES.

Ready for immediate delivery. These cars carry our standard LOCOMOBILE guarantee.

1915 "48" six pass. torpedo.
Original cost, $5,400.00.
Resale price, $3,250.00.

1915 "38" five pass. Touring Car.
Original price, $4,400.00.
Resale price, $2,500.00.

Exchange Car Booklet on Request.

E. L. Franklin, Mgr., Exchange Car Dept.,
The LOCOMOBILE COMPANY of AMERICA,
West 61st Street, next to Broadway.
'Phone Columbus 7750.

HAYNES, 1917, FOUR PASSENGER, LIKE NEW.

Has been run but a few miles; every possible equipment; cost $1,800; is offered for sale at the right price; if interested call day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1915 five-passenger touring, Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

LOCOMOBILE
1917—38 H. P.
Seven Passenger Touring Car.

Has been driven approximately 1,500 miles. This car is being offered for sale for the account of one of our sub-agents, and is, to all intents and purposes, a new car. Can be purchased at an appreciable reduction and is covered by our standard new car guarantee. Ready for immediate delivery.

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West 61st St., next to Broadway.
Telephone Columbus 7750.

MERCER 1915, 6-passenger; driven 12,000 miles; mechanically perfect; newly painted; any demonstration. 330 West 27th. Chelsea 7556.

MERCER speedster, excellent condition; powerful, quiet, sporty; guaranteed. 150 West 65th.

MERCER runabout, 22-72, 1916; nearly new; price $2,000. Phone Caine any morning before 10 A. M., 172 Bryant.

MERCER 1916 runabout; 1916 touring; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

METZ. — Beautiful Metz roadster, fully equipped and guaranteed; price $175; touring, $350. Metz Motor Car Co., 240 West 56th.

MINERVA, 26-45 H. P., six-passenger touring; by Quinby; mechanical condition perfect; guaranteed six months; price $1,500. MINERVA MOTOR CAR CO., 227 West 64th St.

OVERLAND coupe, 1915, $475, suitable for doctor, contractor; has extra touring body. Bob, 1,032 Lexington Av., (near 74th.)

OVERLAND runabout, 1916, $325; last word in equipment and condition. Jones, 1,032 Lexington Av., (near 74th St.)

OVERLAND runabout, 1917; used 2 months. Gilbert, Newark, N. J. Tel. Market 2887.

PACKARD, 1916, 1-35, twin 6, 7-passenger; driven 6,000 miles; extra shoes, special slip covers, and touring trunks; original paint in excellent condition; mechanically perfect; a bargain. Winnall, 33 West 44th. Telephone 4674 Vanderbilt.

PACKARD Twin Six runabout with wire wheels; one extra; finish, white; very pretty car; last model built in 1916; with 1917 improvements. Tel. Market 2887.

POPE-HARTFORD, tonneau damaged; will sell in chassis; seen at Kingsbridge Garage, University Av., 194th St. Stonebridge, 23 Warren St. Telephone Barclay 6538.

RENAULT.—For sale, five-passenger car; engine in good condition; could be used for light trucking. Address Percy P. Anderson, 30 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

ROLLS ROYCE landau brougham for sale. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

SALESMEN, MOTOR TRUCKS.
Wholesale and retail; two for New York and Brooklyn; also New Jersey; good opportunity for experienced men; commission. Burford Co., 44 West 62d St.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 3-passenger, wire wheels. Gilbert, Newark. Tel. Market 2887.

SIMPLEX touring car, fully equipped; like new; low body; must sell at once. Can be seen 156 East 120th St.

Specially finished car in gray, Victoria, leather top; wire wheels; run less than 500 miles; at a bargain. F 271 Times Downtown.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 little four touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

STODDARD-DAYTON RUNABOUT, first-class condition, $450. Inquire 2,000 Morris Av., corner 177th. Phone 6304 Tremont.

STUTZ Springfield convertible sedan; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

USED CARS.
1916 Marmon Club Roadster.
1917 Packard Twin Six "35" touring.
1917 Packard Twin Six "25" touring.
1916 Packard Twin Six limousine.
1916 Packard Twin Six Salon Phaeton.
14-48 Packard limousine.
14-38 Packard Coupe and Berlin.
1915 Cadillac limousine.
1913 "48" Packard touring.
Mercedes inside drive limousine.
1916 Oldsmobile, 8-cylinder.
1915 Overland limousine.
1916 Chalmers touring.
One 3-ton Packard truck chassis.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn,
Near Bedford Av. Tel. Flatbush 8384.

WHY BUY SECOND-HAND CARS WITHOUT factory's or dealer's guaranty, when we sell you a new car, regular service and guaranty, for $200 cash on delivery and $100 monthly. No red tape on delay. Cars sold at regular factory catalogue list price. Our offer unqualified. Old Dominion Securities Company, 2,010 Broadway. Phone Columbus 3801.

WILLYS-KNIGHT, Sedan, 1916 model; entire car in perfect condition; bargain, $700. MINERVA MOTOR CAR CO., 227 West 64th St.

WINTON six, 1914 model; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

BUICK, 1917, five-passenger touring car; hour, day, trip; reasonable. Circle 583.

CADILLAC, seven passenger, big limousine, landaulet; recent model; hourly, monthly. Circle 2471.

OVERLAND.—Private five-passenger car, late model, $2.50 an hour. Melrose 6027.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD Cars.—West's cars are the best cars; most reasonable rates; hourly or monthly. Columbus 7300.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD CARS FOR HIRE.
Latest models; to road houses; 5 hours, $15. Brown-Bushnell Co., 216 Bryant.

PACKARD Touring; elegant, seven-passenger, by trip, day, week.: 8915 Morningside.

PACKARD landaulet; appearance like new; day, week, hour, trip. Scanlon, Circle 2855.

PACKARD cars for hire by hour, day, week, month. Smith, Circle 2057.

RENAULT limousine for rent; excellent condition; by week or month; reasonable rates. Robert King, 127 East 53d St. Telephone 6073 Lenox.

REO.—For hire, private car, beautiful new 7-passenger Reo; careful driver; special rates for trips or by the hour. Phone 3080 Flatbush.

Automobiles Wanted.

PIERCE-ARROW 38 h. p. runabout, not older than 1915; later model preferred; give year and mileage run. Y 220 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, $25 W. 57th St. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

OWNERS, prospective owners, chauffeurs, and mechanics, learn the care and operation of the automobile; write for full particulars. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,120 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W.57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 225 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER desires position; present company in liquidation; Christian; $18; best of references. W 79 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, knowledge of stenography; $8. Parnis, 202 West 116th. Morn. 1480.

CLERK, BOOKKEEPER, experienced, reliable; best references former employers; salary, $15. W 84 Times.

COMPANION, Housekeeper, seeks position companion to lady. Mrs. Taylor, 566 West 171st.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic; expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; out, home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. 1158 Circle.

HOUSEWORKER.—Lady wishes to recommend her general housewerker, colored; good girl. Call Saturday, 800 Riverside Drive. Apt. 2F.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young girl wishes position for general housework. Dull, 628 East 11th St.

OFFICE GIRL, (16;) neat appearance; public school graduate. Irene Reynolds, 453 Tremont Av. Telephone Tremont 0265.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, beginner; $7. Tessie Erenstoft, 260 West 116th. Phone Morningside 1480.

TEACHER.—Experienced primary teacher wishes work for August, tutor, governess, companion, mother's helper. Address Box 196, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY wishes situation as companion to elderly lady; country preferred. B 119 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT. — Age 31; nine years' manufacturing experience; salary $25. K 262 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or ledger clerk, (22,) four years' experience, desires position. K 289 Times Downtown.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION EXPERT desires position supervising construction work or handling contracts in New York or vicinity; salary $3,000 per annum. B 133 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Lagergreen, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, careful, neat, reliable; private family; city or country; good references. C. W. U., 174 East 108th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position; full, part time. Redmond, 983 Columbus Av. Riverside 7450.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable; careful driver; experienced; minor repairs; best references. Telephone 3381 Columbus.

CHAUFFEUR, licensed, Italian, experienced mechanic, wants position. William Fiagapane, 247 East 122d St.

CHAUFFEUR, temperance, Irishman, employed, wants position; references. Leonard, 310 West 48th.

COLLEGE MAN, 23, married, now teacher, wishes position with future. K 270 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, 25, experienced, knowledge advertising and stenography, wishes position; $25. B 316 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, (25,) draft exempt, thoroughly experienced; successful, active; moderate salary. K 294 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE AND SALESMAN.
GENTLEMAN, WELL CONNECTED, 25 YEARS RESIDENT OF CHICAGO, EXCEPTIONALLY WELL KNOWN TO BIG MERCHANTS AND MEN OF AFFAIRS THERE, DESIRES ASSOCIATION WITH EASTERN FIRM AS REPRESENTATIVE IN CHICAGO. STOCKS, BONDS, OR INSURANCE NOT CONSIDERED. W 87 TIMES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT — Young man, 25, Christian, banking training, well familiar with bookkeeping, correspondence, foreign exchange and investments, has private means, is man of absolute integrity, education, tact, wishes position of trust with prospects; moderate salary for beginning; best references; German-American, Y 263 Times Annex.

OFFICE MAN.—25, accounting, correspondence, office and sales managerial experience, desires position of trust with prospects. K 244 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A high-class salesman, intelligent, adaptable, energetic, and unimpeachable integrity, wishes position with established firm with future possibilities; exempt draft. W 100 Times.

SALESMAN (23) desires to represent reliable concern; good result getter. W 72 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) intelligent, willing worker, varied experience, wishes connection offering inducements for future; best references. W 91 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) educated, office, business experience, desires connection with promising future; hard worker; excellent references. W 92 Times.

YOUNG MAN with fifteen years' experience in ship designing and construction wishes a responsible position with shipbuilding company. F 253 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS, WISHES POSITION AS ASSISTANT TO COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. B 312 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wideawake, with initiative, intelligence, and five years' practical business experience. Phone Orchard 5407.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSING and general office work; refined American girl, over 18, wanted; salary to start $8; call Saturday before noon. 95 Madison Av., Room 606.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, on commission basis, to represent highest type quarterly magaine published. Apply 8th floor, 56 West 45th, Saturday, between 5 and 6.

ASSISTANT to bookkeeper; must be bright, operate typewriter, write good hand, quick and accurate at figures, and have knowledge of bookkeeping; in office of manufacturing concern located in 42d St., Manhattan; give age, experience, salary expected; reply in own handwriting. Address Book, 120 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and Assistant Cashier.—Bakery, restaurant. 310 Lenox Av.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

CARETAKER.—Jewish young woman as caretaker for children; must speak English fluently and be prepared to reside in institution. Apply by letter only, to Superintendent, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,560 Amsterdam Av., New York City.

CHILD'S NURSE.—Young lady, experienced, to take care of boy 2½ years old; must have necessary intelligence for this purpose and come well recommended; city reference; to such a person a liberal salary will be paid. H. G., 277 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Two positions are open in a banking office for dictaphone operators; light duty in office; good organization; salary and hours excellent. F 272 Times Downtown.

DICTATING MACHINE OPERATOR.—A permanent position; $18; convenient to 23d St. ferry or the 9th Av. "L." Apply Room 703, 114 Liberty St.

GOVERNESS and playmate for eight-year-old girl; knowledge of music and languages preferred; state qualifications, age, and salary desired. J 181 Times.

MILLINERY DESIGNER
and
FORELADY.

A Chicago house is open for a thoroughly competent woman to take charge of a wholesale workroom; we must have one who is thoroughly competent in the knowledge of getting out work from such a workroom and knows all about cutting and general management; state age, experience, salary, &c. Address Wm. Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway.

MODELS.
C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
150 MADISON AV.,
want a number of experienced 5 size models for their dress and corset salon showroom.

NURSE.—Young woman, refined, to take full charge of two children of business people; good home; no housework. 43 West 110th St., Apt. 4.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST; high school graduate preferred; high-class workmanship necessary; Gentle dress goods house; good prospects. W 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced stenographer wanted. Litt & Kunsberg, 30 West 31st St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—A high school graduate for sales office handling steel sash; quality more essential than experience. Address Room 1351, 50 Church St., or telephone Cort. 5552.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission: $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—One who can use the plug switchboard; a bright, neat girl. Apply 10 A. M., 316 East 49th St., Miss Burman.

TYPIST and Dictaphone Operator, American, good education, in small Wall St. law office; salary $15; answer, giving education and experience. E 400 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY.—Large fire insurance office desires young lady typist who has had experience on reinsurance bordereaux. In reply state age, education, religion, experience, and salary desired. K 284 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL for office work; apply by letter, stating age and experience; salary $7 per week to start. K 257 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced: permanent positions. Apply early. Law and Commercial Agency, 261 Broadway.

Instruction.

BUSINESS TRAINING for Women.—Business demands trained women to fill actual and prospective vacancies, especially women trained in accounting and office procedure. Send for details of the 16-session Accounting Course for Women, given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, afternoons or evenings. Ask for Booklet 19.
PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., New York.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted by firm of chartered accountants, with a large practice in New York City, an experienced certified public accountant or chartered accountant, who is capable of handling a staff of clerks. Apply by letter, stating salary to start, $3,500 a year; only men trained in an accountant's office will be considered; excellent opportunity for man with outstanding ability. Z 206 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly competent; possessing initiative; capable managing and directing clerical force of thirty-five and all details when necessary; must be high-class experienced, and capable earning $1,800 to $2,000 per annum; excellent opportunity for right man; state age, experience, former employers, &c. Y 97 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, on commission basis, to represent highest type quarterly magazine published. Apply 8th floor, 56 West 45th, Saturday, between 5 and 6.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — Permanent position, with opportunity for advancement. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary to start, J 200 Times.

AUTO TRUCK SALESMEN, with experience; good proposition; commission basis only. Address J 178 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by large corporation; must possess good working knowledge of accounting and be able to compile a balance sheet and a profit and loss Statement; state age, business experience, and salary. Address F 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent to thoroughly check remittances; must be proficient; excellent opportunity to right man; state age, experience, former employer, &c. W 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in Bronx bank; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. S. W., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; must operate typewriter; give full details, experience, &c., K 297 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—High school graduate; four years' experience; credit experience. W 78 Times.

BOY wanted by corporation; must be neat in appearance, a good penman, and reside with parents. Address in own handwriting, stating age and giving reference. K 276 Times Downtown.

BRAKEMEN, firemen, signal maintainers, signal helpers, lampmen, boilermakers, and machinists; experienced. Apply Employment Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, foot Willis Av. and 132d St., Bronx.

BURROUGHS comptograph and comptometer repair men wanted. John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., New York.

CARDER WANTED ON ASBESTOS.
AMERICAN ASBESTOS CO., NORRISTOWN, PENN.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; must know how to operate Stearns car. Al mechanic, and reside in or near New Rochelle; in application state by whom previously employed, age, and salary expected. Z 219 Times Annex.

COLLECTORS.—Two young men with some collecting experience; must come well recommended and furnish surety or realty bond; salary to start $15 per week. Call at 9 A. M. to 10 and 11 A. M., Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

DESIGNERS and time study men; large manufacturing concern, 30 miles from New York, manufacturing aviation motors, desires the services of competent designers and time study men; applicants must be expert at short-working conditions. Address, stating experience, salary expected, &c., Z 233 Times Annex.

DESIGNERS AND DRAFTSMEN.—Several competent designers and draftsmen who have had a broad and varied experience on designing jigs, tools, and gauges for small interchangeable parts; permanent position and exceptionally fine working conditions. Address, stating experience, references, and wages expected, Box Z 201 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, experienced along the lines of light machines, design similar adding machines, cash registers, &c.; very desirable opening for the right man. In answer please state age, nationality, experience, salary desired, and when available. J, 183 Times.

FIRST-CLASS TAILOR WANTED.
An out-of-town dressmaking house wants a first-class cutter and fitter; must be responsible for work; salary will be made satisfactory. Answer, with references, W 80 Times.

MAN.—OPPORTUNITY FOR A CAPABLE, ENERGETIC MAN, AGE 20 TO 23, POSSESSED OF A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, GOOD PRESENCE, AND ADDRESS, TO ENTER THE OFFICE AND LEARN THE BUSINESS OF A RELIABLE MANUFACTURER LOCATED IN JERSEY CITY; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. MUST BE PROFICIENT IN TYPEWRITING. STATE SALARY, EDUCATION, BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS B 240 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MECHANICALLY TRAINED MAN, between 25 and 30 years, to demonstrate practicability of anti-friction bearings; must travel; big opportunity for the right man; send photo and particulars regarding education and training. Industrial Devision, Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Box 470, Newark, N. J.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN for permanent position; location near New York City; must have at least 3 years' experience in the detail of machine parts; state age, experience, salary expected, and give references. Z 209 Times Annex.

MILLING MACHINE HANDS.—Only those able to set up their own machines from blue prints and work to micrometer measurements need apply. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ORDER AND SALVAGE CLERKS wanted by a large concern fanufacturing aviation motors; good opportunity to experienced men. Address, stating experience, &c., Z 232 Times Annex.

PORTERS.—General office cleaning; salary $13. E 494 Times Annex.

RECRUITS wanted for Troop B, Squadron A, New York cavalry, including horseshoer, saddler, bugler; report to Captain Putnam Armory, 94th St. and Madison Av., N. Y.

SALESMAN, experienced real estate, for high class, low priced property; attractive commission and bonus contract; must be a producer, with sales record that can sell without being shown how; no drawing account for dead ones wanted. F 260 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN TO CALL ON LADIES' APPAREL MANUFACTURERS TO HANDLE WELL-KNOWN LINE OF BUTTONS AND NOVELTIES; ONLY EXPERIENCED MAN NEED APPLY; COMMISSION AGAINST DRAWING ACCOUNT. J 103 TIMES.

SALESMEN, MOTOR TRUCKS.
Wholesale and retail; two for New York and Brooklyn; also New Jersey; good opportunity for experienced men; salary or commission. Burford Co., 44 West 62d St.

SALESMEN.—Leads furnished; no books or canvassing; evening work; good opportunity; commission or salary if qualified. United Land Developing Co., 132 Nassau St., Room 305.

SALESMAN.—One who has good following; no specific territory; also one who has had experience in ladies' bathing suits preferred; salary or commission. B. G., 214 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by well-known solid gold chain and jewelry house to cover Middle West territory; only experienced men with following in the trade need apply; salary; Hermann Baum, Inc., 90 William St.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced in infants' knit goods, for city and surrounding territory; commission basis; give full particulars in first letter. J 190 Times.

SALESMAN, fura, who can show results; have an excellent opportunity with a progressive house; good salary to right man; state full particulars. Z 236 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced glue and gelatine salesman to sell local consuming trade by large out-of-town manufacturer; salary. Apply F 204 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE ENGINEER WHO HAS HAD SOME GENERAL EXPERIENCE WITH TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING CONCERN A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN TO EVENTUALLY BECOME SALES MANAGER OR IMPORTANT FACTOR WITH RAPIDLY GROWING COMPANY. MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE CORRESPONDENCE AND WRITE INTELLIGENTLY ON TELEPHONE MATTERS. YOU WILL NOT BE MERELY A COG IN THE WHEEL HERE, BUT A PERSON OF IMPORTANCE IN THE ORGANIZATION. STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED, ERICSSON MFG. CO., TEL. DEPT., 45 NORTH DIVISION ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

TOOL DRAFTSMAN.—Large manufacturing concern located thirty miles from New York desires the services of first-class tool draftsmen; excellent opportunities and ideal working conditions; state age, actual experience, and salary expected. Z 230 Times Annex.

TRIMMED HAT MAN.

A Chicago concern desires the services of a man who is acquainted with the production of trimmed hats, also hand-made untrimmed hats, and knows thoroughly management, cutting, cost of production, and all details; state your entire experience, salary, and age. Address Wm. Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 20 to 24, as correspondent, general office and stock room assistant; high school graduate preferred. Apply J. H. Rhodes & Co., 162 William St., between 10 and 12 A. M. Monday.

YOUNG MAN wanted, experienced typing bills of lading and general steamship agency work; state qualifications, references, and salary desired. B 314 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Bright young man, 18 to 20, bookkeeping experience. Reply in own handwriting, stating reference and salary expected. J 358 Times.

Instruction.

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS IN BUSINESS.—Unprecedented demand for men who can qualify for positions of responsibility; Summer evening class groups now being organized for Pace Courses, adopted by leading business organizations throughout the country to meet their need for competent men and women; details given in free Booklet No. 25. PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work. Day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 363 West 57th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SECRETARY.

Between 25 and 30; thorough knowledge of stenography and typewriting required; must be competent and experienced and able to furnish unquestionable references; good opportunity. Write, giving age, nationality, experience, previous places of employment, and salary expected, K 296 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY to building superintendent at seashore; permanent position, big chance for advancement; general building experience in steel, concrete, and mill construction; must be expert at shorthand and stenography; state salary expected and experience. Z 222 Times Annex.

SODA DISPENSERS.

Liggett-Riker-Hegeman Co.

FUSION IS TO INDORSE THE MITCHEL TICKET

Formally Accepts Candidates Chosen by Its Executive Committee.

FOR CITY OWNERSHIP, TOO

Plank Differs from Tammany's by Providing That City Shall Pay "As It Goes."

The Fusion Committee of 1917 formally gave its sanction yesterday to the municipal ticket picked by its Executive and Nominating Committees earlier in the week—John Purroy Mitchel for Mayor, William A. Prendergast for Controller, Robert Adamson for President of the Aldermen, Marcus M. Marks for Borough President of Manhattan, and Lewis H. Pounds for Borough President of Brooklyn. The committee did not act upon the names mentioned for the other Borough Presidents, deciding to leave it to the Borough Committees to make their selections. Some time next week the committee will formally pass upon the candidates for these offices. Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle of the Bronx has already been selected as the candidate for Borough President of the Bronx, while no opposition has appeared to the mention of State Senator George Cromwell as the selection for President of Richmond. The situation in Queens is still very much muddled.

The feature of yesterday's meeting, which was held at the Hotel Manhattan, was the enthusiasm with which the names of Mitchel, Prendergast, and Adamson were greeted. Seconding speeches were made by representatives of all the boroughs, and there was not a dissenting vote. There was a short period of doubt of Borough President Marks's acceptance, due to the report that he was considering running in the Republican primaries for Controller against Mr. Prendergast. Mr. Marks had asked for time to consider his acceptance, and early yesterday afternoon he asked William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Charles L. Bernheimer to call upon him at his office. They did so, and Mr. Marks told them that he had decided to accept the renomination for the office he now occupies.

Cleveland H. Dodge presided, and after Mr. Childs announced that he had received the personal assurance of all the nominees that they would accept the Fusion nominations, he read the report of the Nominating Committee. The nomination for Mayor was seconded by each of the five Borough Chairmen in the following order: Manhattan, Charles L. Bernheimer, Republican, in place of George W. Wickersham; Brooklyn, H. K. Twitchell, Republican; Bronx, Richard W. Lawrence, Republican; Queens, H. F. Williams, Republican, and Richmond, Nathan A. Smyth, Democrat.

Brief speeches indorsing the nomination of Mayor Mitchel and those who will be associated with him on the Fusion ticket were made by Timothy Healy, representing Labor; Joseph M. Francolini, representing Italian Republicans; A. S. Gilbert, Republican, who opposed the nomination of the Mayor four years ago; Martin W. Littleton and Joseph B. Truesdale, on behalf of the City Democracy; Edward E. Marlin, Sidney Newborg, former State Senator Thomas C. Whitlock of Brooklyn, James Morrisey, Chairman of the District Council of Carpenters; Michael Furst, who spoke in place of Elmer G. Sammis, President of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club; Daniel S. Jacobs, and Edward H. Wilson of Brooklyn.

With the nominations almost completed the Fusion leaders turned their attention yesterday to the matter of platform. It was admitted by one of the leaders that a municipal ownership plank will play a large part in the platform, for the committee does not intend to let Tammany monopolize that issue in the campaign. The Fusion municipal ownership plan, however, will be different from Tammany's. In the first place, it will prepare a way for the city taking over all public utilities by arranging to have the city put on a satisfactory financial basis. The "pays-as-you-go" policy inaugurated by Controller Prendergast will be extended so that the city will have money to assume all obligations when the ownership principle is adopted. The question of public ownership of transportation facilities will be dealt with first if the matter ever comes up for adoption, and then will follow the question of taking over such public utilities as gas, electricity, telephones, &c.

"It has been shown," said a member of the committee, "that a city's transportation system determines the proper development of the city. When the recapture clauses of the surface and subway railroad contracts become operative by the city, the city will be in a financial position to take over the lines so that they will be financially remunerative. Then will follow the question of municipal ownership of all other utilities."

TUAN CHI-JUI DICTATOR.

Backed by Army in Peking, He Forms Cabinet of Moderates.

LONDON, July 20.—Confirming the announcment that Feng Kuo-chang has accepted the Presidency of China, a dispatch to THE TIMES from Peking today says this fact serves to strengthen the hands of Tuan Chi-jui, who has now completed a Cabinet of moderate men.

"The victorious entrance of the northern army into Peking," adds the dispatch, "places Tuan Chi-jui temporarily in the position of dictator, and gives him an opportunity to establish a firm government.

"It is unlikely that China will declare war now, but when the long-deferred step is taken it will arouse much opposition in the south."

SHANGHAI, July 20.—Several leaders of the Kuo Min-tang, or Young China Party, including the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the former President and Vice President of the Senate, and the Secretary to the retired President, Li Yuan-hung, have issued the following statement:

"Owing to the publication in a foreign paper in Shanghai of an article dealing with the alleged activities of Germans in China, there is danger of the impression being created that the Kuo Min-tang is opposed to a Chinese declaration of war against Germany.

"We categorically deny this. Some of the Kuo Min-tang leaders in Parliament were the first to advocate the entrance of China into the war, urging upon the then Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, the necessity of formulating a war policy aligning China on the side of the democracies.

"The political creed of the Kuo Min-tang logically and inevitably commits it to the support of a policy which will range China with the Liberal powers warring against Germany. If China is to be made strong and yet not be a menace and danger to the world, China must be governed similarly to the world's democracies, by rule of freedom and not the sword. Therefore, we opposed the scheming of Yuan Shih-kai and are now opposing the militarism of Yuan's real successor, Tuan Chi-jui."

FALCONS TO SINK U-BOATS.

Periscope-Fed Birds Can Do It, Says Brooklyn Man.

The spotting and destruction of U-boats by falcons carrying bombs is suggested to Secretary of the Navy Daniels in a letter sent him yesterday by Caesar Campus, President of the Sirio Match Company of Brooklyn. Mr. Campus also offered $2,000 as an initial contribution to a fund to buy and train falcons for the work. His proposal in brief is that falcons be trained to spot a periscope by giving them all the food they get in meals tied to one. In this way, he is sure, the falcon will rush at every periscope he sees in the hope of a fine dinner.

After the falcon had been trained to spot a periscope it would be turned loose in the North Sea or wherever U-boats are plentiful, carrying suspended beneath it a bomb of very high explosive which would explode when it got wet. A pound would be enough to put a U-boat out of commission, Mr. Campus thinks. When the falcon sighted a periscope it would make a dive for it, the bomb would hit the water and then would vanish U-boat, likewise falcon. Mr. Campus pointed out that a falcon could spot a fish from a very great height in the air, so that a U-boat would be an easy object. As soon as a periscope showed, which all good periscopes, and bad, must, it would be all over with the Kaiser's wolf of the sea, according to Mr. Campus. He added that there were many falcons to be had in Europe, and proposed that a flock be trained at once in the United States.

ELKUS GUEST AT LUNCHEON.

Borough President Marks Also Gives Reception for Ex-Ambassador.

Ex-Ambassador to Turkey Abram I. Elkus was the guest of Borough President Marcus M. Marks yesterday at a luncheon served at Peck's Restaurant, in Fulton Street, and a reception in the Borough President's office in the Municipal Building. Informal addresses were made by Mr. Marks, the former Ambassador, Justice James C. Cropsey, and Dr. Wesley Hill, Chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University, and Rabbi Edward Lyons of Brooklyn. Later at the reception State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley, who has recently returned from investigating school conditions in France, paid a glowing tribute to the work done by Mr. Elkus.

Mr. Elkus spoke of the work America has done in Turkey by education and by philanthropy. Mr. Elkus paid a tribute to the American missionaries who, he had found, were self-sacrificing men and women, hard working, and ever taking care of the sick and comforting those in trouble. Among those present were Mrs. Elkus, Mrs. Marks, Dr. Daniel Hoffman Martin, Justice Charles L. Guy, Judge John Freschi, Lionel Sutro, Frederick W. Rothschild, Commissioner of Public Works Ralph Folks, Jesse Winburn, Herbert L. Bridgman, Colonel G. H. Williams, and Colonel C. A. Warren of Toronto.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Certificate No. 247 of Calavada Copper Company stock for 3,001 shares, in name of Bernard Bernheim, and Certificate No. 256 of Calavada Copper Company stock for 28 shares, in name of Frank D. Bernheim. 120 Broadway, Room 3240.

LOST—Filigree platinum and diamond barpin, at Blossom Heath Inn, Merrick Road, Sunday night, July 15, between 12 and 1 A. M.; liberal reward will be paid finder. Address either Far Rockaway or 280 4th Av., New York, S. L. Migel.

LOST—A silver meshbag on Thursday, July 19, between Atlantic Highlands boat pier, West 42d St., and Grand Central Station, or in a taxicab. Reward for the return of this article will be paid at Room 1420, 61 Broadway, New York.

LOST—Tuesday, July 17, between 42d and 39th Sts. and Broadway, lady's purse, containing small sum of money and diamond ring; liberal reward offered for return. Z 217 Times Annex.

LOST.—Medium-sized russet grip on Sandy Hook boat leaving Highlands last Monday 7:30, containing 2 laundered shirts, silk handkerchiefs, &c.; reward. Bailey, 162 West 72d St., New York.

LOST.—Diamond cluster pin, Monday, somewhere from People's Line, Canal St., to Whitlock Av., Bronx; very liberal reward. Dr. Peter H. Friedman, 902 Whitlock Av.

LOST—Black bag, St. Michael's Cemetery, July 17. Finder keep money, return bag and contents; no questions asked. Return 522 West 183d St., Apartment 61.

LOST—Three-piece fishing rod in brown canvas case, on 8th St., between 4th Av. and West 4th St.; liberal reward. H. C. Fricke, 247 West 4th St. Chelsea 1066.

LOST.—Wednesday, gold breastpin, round shape, of heavy carved gold open work, red centre stone, three white stones; $25 reward. Return to Howleson, 2 West 47th St.

LOST—Signet ring in washroom at Biltmore Hotel; liberal reward; no questions asked. 81 Washington Place.

LOST—Brighton "L," small suitcase, containing three bathing suits; reward. J 186 Times.

LOST — Thursday, hand-embroidered bureau scarf, 5th Av., 38 to 42 [illegible] Madison. Rector 595.

LOST—Platinum and diamond bowknot pin, Thursday afternoon; liberal reward. Return T. E. Palmer, 49 West 57th St.

LOST—Diamond star brooch. Reward if returned to 113 West 74th.

LOST—Blue silk bag, bank book, &c.; reward. E. R. Bullen, 19 Pinehurst Av.

LOST.—Gold watch fob, Fleur de Lis style; return E. C. Ostermann, Milwaukee, Wis.

$5,000 REWARD
OR $2,500 EACH
FOR TWO EMERALD RINGS

lost in Washington, D. C., or in New York, about Dec. 8, 1916; one ring set with square emerald, weight 5.90 carats, set in platinum, containing 111 diamonds in border and open shank; total weight of diamonds 1.07 carats; scratch number on ring 506.

One a twin diamond and emerald ring, consisting of 1 emerald, 4.11 carats; 1 old cut diamond 3.82 carats; ring is of gold and platinum points with the 6 diamonds in the shank; scratch number on ring is 896. TIFFANY & CO., FIFTH AV., NEW YORK.

$350 REWARD

return round pink pearl, lost between Colony Club and Pennsylvania Terminal, July 7. Charlton & Co., 684 5th Av., N. Y. C.

$250 REWARD

and no questions asked for return of PEARL RING, lost Friday, July 13, at Scarsdale, N. Y. Dreicer & Co., Inc., 560 5th Av., N.Y. City.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of Masonic locket of gold and black onyx and baroque pearl brooch, lost in transit between Brooklyn and Woodmere, L. I. William Wise & Son, Fulton St. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Tea Rooms.

THE GREEN WITCH
IN
GREENWICH VILLAGE
AT
FORTY-NINE EAST TENTH STREET.
Outdoor Dining Room.
Table d'Hote Francaise and a la Carte.
Club Dinners a Specialty.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

THE DUTCH OVEN 135 Macdougal Street near Washington Sq. So.
Luncheon, 35c; Afternoon Tea, 25c; Dinner, 60c. Also a la carte. Closed Sundays. OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

SAVORY TEA SHOP 45 E. 30th St.
Lunch, 40c. Southern chicken dinner, Wed., 60c. Summer Garden. "WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. Afternoon Tea
Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET
A. M. TUCKER, Hostess.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY

THE MARYLAND 112 West 72d St.
Luncheon, 40c; Dinner, 75c; Chicken Dinner, Maryland Style, every Monday and Friday.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c
Tues., Thurs. and Sat., Chicken Luncheon, 40c. COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN. Unf. room to rent.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St., Opposite Altman's
LUNCHEON (Southern cooking) AFTERNOON TEA

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Ave.
Luncheon, 35-40c.; Afternoon Tea, Dinner, 60c.

Dine at OLD GRAMERCY PARK, No. 20. Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c. Saturday night, New England Supper, 60c. Entrance on Irving Place, Downstairs.

The OAK ROOM 24 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesday.

OLD CHELSEA Closed Pending Removal
Dining Room Open August 1, 1917.
51 West 10th Street.

STRIKE THREATENS IN NEEDLE TRADES

Union Serves Notice on Manufacturers That Advance Offered Is Unacceptable.

ASK STRAIGHT 20 PER CENT.

High Cost of Living Given as Reason for Abrogating Unexpired Agreement of Last Year.

The demand of the Cloakmakers' Union, which has 60,000 members, for a 20 per cent. increase in pay has led to the danger of a strike through the refusal yesterday of the Conference Board of the union to accept the compromise offered by the manufacturers. About 3,000 members of the union are raincoat makers who are working on uniforms for the War Department. They are not affected in the controversy because, about two weeks ago, through the intervention of Federal authorities, they received an increase in pay.

The demand of the workers was served on the manufacturers on June 16. Negotiations have been in progress since, with the result that several days ago the manufacturers submitted a new scale to the union. The demand, made in spite of the fact that the wage schedule fixed at the end of the 1916 strike has two years more to run, is based on increased cost of living.

In his letter to the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association yesterday, Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said:

We have submitted to our full Conference Board the offer made by your subcommittee and have been instructed to inform you that the same is entirely unacceptable.

Our request was for a general and uniform increase of 20 per cent. upon all wages and earnings of all workers employed in the different branches of the industry. Your proposition contemplates an increase of one dollar per week to cutters, skirt cutters, jacket and reefer pressers, under-pressers, and piece pressers, i. e., an increase averaging approximately 4 per cent. It makes no provision whatsoever for week workers engaged in other branches of the industry and excludes altogether the piece workers who constitute the bulk of your employes.

We are unable to understand, and still less to accept, your proposal to increase the wages of some classes of workers and to ignore the needs of other classes. The request for a general increase in the wages of the workers was made to enable them to keep pace, at least to some extent, with the corresponding increase in the cost of food and other necessaries. The enhanced cost of living strikes all workers alike, the skirt presser as well as the reefer presser, and the piece worker as well as the week worker. Our union could not under any circumstances consider an arrangement which would favor a small portion of its members and leave the bulk of them in want of the barest necessaries of life, nor will its members be satisfied with a purely nominal wage increase.

We consider our original request of a uniform 20 per cent. increase highly proper under existing conditions, but in the interest of mutual harmony and good-will we are ready to make reasonable concessions from that request and to provide for proper safeguards in the application of the increase of earnings of piece workers so that they will not work under undue hardship upon the employer, and under no circumstances, however, will our union be in a position to agree to any arrangement unless it be based upon the principle of a substantial increase in the wages and earnings of all workers in the industry.

If in our previous conferences we have not succeeded in impressing upon your association our position with reference to the requested increase, we will be glad to restate it briefly in this communication.

The workers in the cloak, suit and skirt industry are physically unable to get along with the wages fixed last year under the conditions prevailing today. They will be forced to insist upon a reasonable increase before the next season begins, and they will be unable to work unless such increase is granted. We fear that if the problem of the necessary adjustment of wages be left to the workers and the individual employers, without general agreement and without uniform plans or modes of action, there might be danger of unsettling the industry through constant disputes and conflicts in the shops. We are anxious to avoid such general and unprofitable disturbance, and it was for that reason that we asked your association to confer with us on the subject. We hoped that you would approach the problem as reasonable business men, and that by our joint efforts we would reach an understanding which would be satisfactory to both sides and insure continuous and orderly work in the shops.

We still hope that you will see the wisdom of making a bona fide effort to reach such an arrangement upon the basic principles outlined above, and if with that understanding you are ready to resume our conferences our committee will be glad to meet yours at any time and place designated by you.

In view of the urgency of the situation we would greatly appreciate the courtesy of an early reply.

The cloakmakers' strike of 1916 lasted for fourteen weeks, and was marked by much suffering among the workers, and a citizens' committee raised funds to pay strike benefits. The settlement of the strike gave the workers some advantages.

The busy season of the cloak trade begins in about two weeks. The industry does a business of $250,000,000 a year.

NAVY BUYS RAW WOOL.

Material for 2,500,000 Yards of Cloth—Has Its Own Dyes, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Navy Department has asked for proposals on the manufacture of 2,500,000 yards of woolen uniform cloth, and in order to insure an adequate supply and stabilize prices, it has obtained large quantities of raw wool which it will furnish to contractors under certain restrictions. This wool is of fine grade and was obtained largely from Texas, Oregon and Montevideo.

Rear Admiral McGowan, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, said today that full information and samples could be obtained at his department. He added:

"Owing to the impossibility of importing the kind of dyes heretofore used on navy uniform cloth, it was necessary to develop a new source of dye supplies. The navy chemists, co-operating with the dye manufacturers and the Woolen Committee, have been carrying on exhaustive experiments and the result of these combined efforts has led to the development of dyes which are substantially as satisfactory as those used in the past.

"The cloth covered by the present proposals will be made up into garments under the direction of the provisions and clothing depot, Navy Yard, New York."

NEW TRANSIT TO QUEENS.

Second Avenue Elevated Connection Will Open on Monday.

At one minute after midnight on Monday morning another of the dual rapid transit lines, known as the Queensboro Bridge route, will be put into operation. It will connect the Second Avenue elevated by a two-track system over the bridge with the new elevated railroads running to Astoria and Corona. Operation will be by the Interborough.

This is an important link and will give the people of Queens another means of access to this borough and to that part of the Bronx reached by the Second Avenue elevated road for a single fare.

Trains from the Queensboro subway will run to Corona only and trains from the Second Avenue elsvated to Astoria only, but free transfers will be given at the Queensboro Plaza Station.

When the Sixtieth Street tunnel under the East River is completed, trains from the Broadway subway of the B. R. T. will also run to Astoria and Corona. During the rush hours trains will be operated from the Second Avenue line through to Astoria, but at other times the service will be only between Astoria and Fifty-seventh Street and Second Avenue. From midnight to 5 o'clock in the morning trains will be run only between Astoria and Queensboro Plaza.

GOVERNORS APPOINT HARBOR COMMISSIONERS

Step Taken in Plan to Co-ordinate Terminal Facilities of New York and New Jersey.

SEAGIRT, N. J., July 20.—A step toward the co-ordination of the facilities of the port of New York and its development into one of the greatest shipping centres in the world was taken here today when Governor Whitman of New York and Governor Edge of New Jersey announced the names of the men who will form the State commission authorized last year to constitute the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission.

Governor Whitman appointed Arthur Curtiss James, Eugene H. Outerbridge, and William H. Wilcox.

Governor Edge's appointments are De Witt Van Buskirk of Bayonne, Frank R. Ford of Caldwell, and J. Spencer Smith of Tenafly.

In giving out the lists of appointees the Governors explained that they had been arranged in alphabetic order to prevent the possible interpretation of a suggestion as to who the commissions should select for the respective State Chairmen. The commissions, it was said, would be expected to make such selections themselves.

It was pointed out that the large number of railroad and steamship terminals located within the territory of the port could be organized in such a way as to provide rapid and complete transportation facilities if they can be welded into one system. Relief from freight congestion is the crying need, it was pointed out by Governor Edge, and the commission will probably strike into this part of the work at once.

EXPORT LICENSE TANGLE.

Transportation Companies Refuse to Follow Request of Bureau.

The friction which has been developing between the railroads and steamship companies on the one hand and the Export Licensing Bureau, with headquarters in the Custom House, on the other, grew yesterday into a break when the transportation companies refused to follow the request of the commerce officials to require shippers to file licenses only for articles or materials specified in the President's proclamation, including the supplemental list promulgated by the Administrative Board of the Exports Council at Washington. During the past week applicants for licenses have appeared at the New York office for permits covering every conceivable article. When told that only those articles specifically mentioned required an application for export, shippers said the transportation companies refused to handle merchandise unless shippers were supplied with the licenses for all and every kind of goods desired to be exported.

Steamship agents and railroad representatives held they would take no chances in adding to the congestion at terminals sure to result, if overnight, the Government enlarged the scope of license requirements to include merchandise not at this time on the official list. With the transportation concerns and the local bureau at loggerheads over the scope to be given the requirement for licenses, exporters jammed the local licensing offices all day, attempting to file general licenses. Even mouse traps were included in the applications for licenses. A representative of the Bureau said last night that the action of the transportation companies was upsetting the routine of the office and causing confusion. It was understood that the controversy had been referred to Washington for settlement.

FIND W. A. KENNEDY IN SPAIN

Indicted Banker Reported Willing to Return Here for Trial.

William A. Kennedy, senior member of the firm of Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., Inc., of 35 Wall Street, who was indicted in June on a charge of grand larceny growing out of his banking activities, has been found in Vigo, Spain, according to a cablegram received yesterday by District Attorney Swann. Kennedy sailed for Europe a week before the attention of the District Attorney was called to his financial operations.

The message, which was signed by the American Consul at Vigo, stated that Kennedy denied the charge against him, and expressed a willingness to waive extradition and return to the United States for trial. At the time of the investigation District Attorney Swann and representatives from the State Banking Department said that the banker's peculations amounted to more than $300,000. Kennedy had a large clientele of Hungarians, and it was alleged, he misappropriated money which they had given him to send abroad.

FRAUDS ON RED CROSS.

District Attorney Warned That Unauthorized Persons Are Collecting.

The New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross has notified District Attorney Swann that many unauthorized persons and organizations are fraudulently collecting relief funds in the name of the Red Cross. The chapter has asked all its members to watch for impostors and to report all suspicious cases to the police immediately.

Under a law passed by Congress on Jan. 5, 1904, it is a misdemeanor for any person to collect funds for the Red Cross without authority, sell Red Cross badges, or to use the emblem or the words Red Cross or Geneva Cross in advertisements or for any other purpose. Only authorized firms are allowed to manufacture and sell the official buttons. The penalty of the law is "a fine of not less than $1 nor more than $500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, for each and every offense."

ROY NORTON NOT KILLED.

Victim of Los Angeles Automobile Accident Not the Author.

The report from Los Angeles that Roy Norton, the author, had been killed in an automobile accident on July 15 was denied yesterday by the local office of Curtis Brown, his literary representatives. A. W. Barmby, manager of the New York office, said that he had received a cablegram from Mr. Brown in London saying that Mr. Norton was alive and well and engaged in literary work in London. Many inquiries had been received, he said, as to the truth of the report from Mr. Norton's friends and admirers. Mr. Barmby thought that probably another Roy Norton had been mistaken for the author.

Mr. Norton was born in Illinois, but has lived at various times in Iowa, Utah, California, Alaska, Cuba, Oregon, New Jersey, New York, France, and England. He is a graduate lawyer and mining engineer and has practiced law, managed mines and founded and edited several newspapers. Since 1907 he has been engaged in writing fiction.

NEW SPY INQUIRY ON.

Government's Eye on Germans Who Insure Munitions Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Investigation of the activities, connections, and former associations of agents of German insurance companies in the United States, and of the companies themselves, which insure munitions and arms plants in this country is understood to be in progress.

The recent proclamation by President Wilson, prohibiting German marine insurance companies from doing business in America, was said today to have met only half of the situation; but information desired by the Government on the operations of the second class of companies was not sufficient to warrant action against them at the time of the proclamation.

ANARCHISTS COMING HERE TO GIVE BAIL

Judge Hand Sends to Prisons for Convicts Under Justice Brandeis's Order.

PLANS TO BALK PROPAGANDA

Berkman May Be Promptly Rearrested Under Indictment Found in San Francisco.

Judge Learned Hand of the Federal District Court, issued an order yesterday afternoon directing United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy to send deputies to the Federal penitentiaries at Atlanta and Jefferson City, Mo., to bring to New York Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman, Morris Becker, and Louis Kramer, the four anarchists, now serving sentences in those prisons on conviction of conspiracy to obstruct the military laws. Harry Weinberger, the lawyer for the anarchists, got a writ from Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court on Thursday, granting permission to the anarchists to appeal from the sentences of the lower court and authorizing their liberation on bail. On the case of Berkman and Emma Goldman Justice Brandeis fixed bail at $25,000 each and $10,000 in the cases of Becker and Kramer.

When arrested in New York several weeks ago, Berkman and Emma Goldman were held for trial in $25,000 bail each and were able to provide cash security. Since their conviction the Government has impounded $20,000 of the amount as security for the $10,000 fines which were imposed on them in addition to the prison sentences. There was no indication yesterday that the Government would release the impounded money without a contest and unless this is done the impression is that the two anarchist leaders will have a hard time raising the cash to secure their liberty.

It was said yesterday that if Berkman managed to raise the $25,000 he would be arrested on an indictment found last week in San Francisco, charging him with murder in connection with the preparedness day bomb explosion last year. It is said that Berkman intends to exhaust every legal effort to prevent his extradition.

There was great rejoicing in anarchist circles yesterday over the news from Washington and it is said that the reds were preparing a big welcome for Berkman and Miss Goldman when they return from prison. The police say any effort on the part of the anarchists to revive their propaganda will result in the prompt arrest of all concerned. United States Marshal McCarthy and the agents of the Department of Justice also say they will keep close watch on the disturbers.

The Federal authorities are going over a mass of unpatriotic data which has recently come into possession of the Secret Service. Some of the documents urge absolute defiance of the military laws. Documents printed in foreign languages, which incite the reader to defy the laws of the United States, have been officially translated and those responsible for their circulation may soon be called upon to explain. The investigations are being made under the recently enacted espionage law, which gives greater latitude to the Federal agents and provides penalties much more severe than those of the old laws.

It was said yesterday that the new regulations, which are to govern enemy alien travel on boats in New York harbor, had not yet been received from Washington. It is probable that these regulations, which will prohibit all Germans from travel in the harbor, will be made public Monday.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, (Formerly Hope,) Corner 104th. Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "The Bible and the Modern Mind"; 8, "How Much Are You Worth?"

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. E. HERBERT DUTTON. 11 A. M.—"An Autocracy to Be Desired."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Grant will preach morning and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 5 West 46th St. Monday Evenings for Everybody, 8 to 9. Caroline M. Holmes, for 33 years a Missionary in Syria, Speaker.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by DR. R. E. NEIGHBOR, of Atlanta, Georgia.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South. Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor. Rev. Charles Winter, Musical Evangelist, will preach. 11 A. M., "Running a Race." 8 P. M., "Will a Moral Man Outside the Church Go to Hell?"

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 31 EAST 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. DAVID ROSS preaches Sunday. 11 A. M.—"Our Neglect of the Hebrew." 8 P. M.—"Paul, the Unashamed."

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, 215 West 14th St. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor, will preach 11 and 8. Evening topic: "The War and Last Things: IV. The War and the Powers of Darkness."

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. 11 A. M., Rev. Frank W. Pattison preaches.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays 8 P. M.

During July no Sunday Evening Services in Third, Fourth, and Sixth Churches. First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St. Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor. 11—Communion and Worship. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor. Sunday, 11. Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Miss Nona L. Brooks preaches. Subject: "The Power of the Spoken Word."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

MID-WEEK MEETINGS, SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Central Park West and 64th St. Wednesday, July 25, Mr. GEORGE E. O'DELL, at 8:15 P. M. Subject, "Robert Louis Stevenson's Writings on Religion and the Demand for Romance in the Moral Life."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, B'way and 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. Leland P. Cary. 8 P. M.—Rev. James H. Lewis. 7 P. M.—Social Hour and Epworth League.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST, West End Av. & 86th St.—At 11 A. M., Rev. Lewis Elbert Christian, "Pitching the Tent of Life."

NEW THOUGHT.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 West 72d St. Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Charles Charters. Sunday, 8:15 P. M., Mrs. Lillian Hadel. Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., Eugene Del Mar. Friday, 8:15 P. M., Miss Nona Brooks. Daily, noon, 12:10, Paula Verdu.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE. Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "The Way to be Protected in War."

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wed., 8:15 P. M.—Subject, "The Absolute."

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St. CHRISTIAN HEALING. Mrs. VAN MARTER, Speeker. 11—"The Greatest Occult Power." 8—"Jesus Christ, Prophet, Priest, and King."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 114th St. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor. Rev. HENRY M. DYCKMAN will preach. 11 A. M.—"THE DUTY OF A COLLEGE MAN TO HIS COUNTRY." 4:30 P. M.—"THE SILENCE OF GOD."

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. DR. ROBERT E. SPEER will preach at both services.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor. 11.—SERMON BY DR. MARTIN. 8.—Union Meeting Tent, Ft. Washington.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 and 7:30.

GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 18th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. John C. Faries, Ph. D., preaches 11 A. M. Subject—"Progress Toward World Unity."

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. 8 P. M.—Rev. GEORGE G. MAHY.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Dr. H. Duffield, Pastor; Dr. T. F. Marshall in charge.—11, in church; 7:45, on lawn, 5th Av. and 11th St.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D. REV. G. F. DEWEY, Assistant Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Frank Ladimer Janeway. Dr. Albert Parker Fitch preaches at 11. NOONDAY SERVICES daily (except Saturday) at 12:20.

PRESBYTERIAN.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. C. N. Van Houten. 7 P. M.—Open-Air Service, Riverside Drive and 155th St.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th Street. 11 A. M.—Rev. T. Guthrie Speers. 7.45 P. M.—Union Service on lawn of First Church.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam at 105th. Preacher, 11 and 8, Dr. HUGH BLACK.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anderson W. Ewing, D. D., } Pastors. 11—Rev. G. A. JOHNSTON ROSS, M. A. Topic: "IS PATRIOTISM CHRISTIAN?" 3d Ave., cor. 122d. } Evenings.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Chas. D. Williams. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Chas. D. Williams. Week-day services, daily at 7:30 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St. Always open. All seats free. 8 and 11 A. M., 8 and 8:15 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Services 8, 11, 7:45 and 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low masses, 7:30, 9; High mass and Sermon, 10:45; Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Rev. Chas. W. Naumann. 8 P. M.—Prof. Robert M. McElroy of Princeton, Head of Dept. of Education, Chinese Republic, "The Ideals of Our War."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 49TH ST. AND 6TH AV. SERVICES 8 & 11. A. M., NOON, 3 & 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday, thundershowers at night or Monday; south winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

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BRITISH PREMIER BRANDS MICHAELIS SPEECH AS A SHAM

Lloyd George Says Chancellor Faces All Ways, but Chiefly Toward Military Autocracy.

WRONG ABOUT AMERICA

England's Food Supply Assured for Two Years, Thanks to Increased Production.

LOSSES BY U-BOATS FALLING

Only Half Those of April, While Ship Output Is Four Times That of 1916.

LONDON, July 21.—Premier Lloyd George, speaking at a great patriotic demonstration in Queen's Hall this afternoon in commemoration of the Belgian Independence Day, characterized the speech of the German Chancellor as a mere sham, facing all ways, and declared that he did not want the Germans to "harbor any delusions that they are going to put Great Britain out of this fight until liberty has been reestablished throughout the world."

Far from being starved by the U-boat campaign, he said, Great Britain had already secured her food supply for 1917-1918, food production was increasing, and losses at sea were diminishing.

Great Britain could make peace with a free Germany, but with a Germany dominated by autocracy, the Premier declared, there never could be peace.

"The Germans, he said, were making the same mistake in underestimating America's efforts in the war as they had made about Great Britain in the beginning.

"They said that we wouldn't fight," continued Mr. Lloyd George, "and if we did we couldn't. We had no army and we couldn't raise one, and they needn't worry about Britain. I think they have discovered their mistake about us, and now they are just going through the same process with America.'

"I want to put this to them: If Great Britain, for a very large country, while she is maintaining and equipping and even building up equipment for an army of millions afield and in reserve in full fighting array, while she is maintaining the largest navy in the world, can organize in the third year of an exhausting war to turn out millions of tons of new shipping, is America, with twice the population of this country, with endless natural resources, going to be beaten merely because she puts forth no effort? The man who talks like that knows not America; otherwise he would not say it."

Referring directly to the German Chancellor's sneering remark that America had no ships and no army, and that when America had an army she would have no ships to bring them across the sea, the Premier said: "He knows America just as little as the Germans knew Great Britain."

He said he had sought in the Chancellor's speech for something from which he could hope for the ending of the bloody struggle.

"But," he declared, "I see in it a sham independence for Belgium, a sham democracy for Germany, a sham peace for Europe; and I say that Europe has not sacrificed millions of her gallant sons to set up a sanctuary for sham."

A great crowd had gathered in the expectation that the Premier would reply to the German Chancellor's speech, and his utterances were greeted at times with great enthusiasm.

Phrases That Mean Annexation.

Mr. Lloyd George asked what hope there was in the Chancellor's speech of peace. "I mean an honorable peace, which is the only possible peace," he said. "It is a dexterous speech, a facing-all-ways speech. There are phrases for those who earnestly desire peace—many of them—but there are phrases which the military powers of Germany will understand, phrases about making the frontiers of Germany secure. That's the phrase which annexed Alsace-Lorraine; that's the phrase which has drenched Europe in blood since 1914; that's the phrase—if they dare—that will annex Belgium and Courland; that's the phrase which will once more precipitate Europe into a welter of blood within a generation unless that phrase is wiped out by the statesmanship of Europe.

"There are phrases for men of democratic minds, but there are phrases to satisfy the Junkers, and there are other phrases which mean nothing. It is the speech of a man waiting on the military issue. It is a speech that may be made better by improving the military situation, and if the Germans win in the west, if they destroy the Russian Army in the east, if the Turks drive Great Britain out of Mesopotamia, and if the U-boats sink more merchant ships, then that speech, believe me, means annexation all around and military autocracy more firmly.

"What manner of Government the Germans choose to rule over them is entirely a matter for the German people themselves, but as to what manner of Government we can trust to make peace, that is our business. Democracy is in itself a guarantee of peace, but if it cannot be got in Germany, then we must secure other guarantees as a substitute."

The speech of the German Chancellor, continued the Premier, meant that for the moment the military party in Germany had won and showed that those in charge of affairs had elected for war. There was no hope for Belgium in the Michaelis speech, but the determination of the Allies, said the Premier, was that Belgium must be restored as a free and independent country.

"We must not have a Belgian scabbard for the German sword," he de-

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France Honors Six Americans, Fighters in Foreign Legion

PARIS, July 21.—Six Americans serving in the Foreign Legion in France have just been decorated or commended in army orders. They are: Machine Gunner Christopher Charles, Brooklyn; Guy Agostini, San Francisco; Grenadier Arthur Barre, Boston, Mass., formerly jackie on the battleship North Dakota, and Grenadier Ivan Nock, mining engineer, of Baltimore, Md.

The foregoing received the War Cross at a review at Chalons sur Marne. At an honors parade at the Invalides, Ernest Waldron, Paterson, N. J., serving with a French line regiment, was decorated with the British Military Medal. This was awarded him for devotion and bravery acting as interpreter and guide of the British troops near Combles, on which occasion he received a wound which necessitated the amputation of his right leg. He already had been given the French Military Medal and War Cross.

His brother Andrew, who enlisted with him in August, 1914, is now a Corporal in the Seventy-eighth Line Regiment. He has twice been commended in army orders, wears the War Cross, and has been wounded four times.

REICHSTAG QUITS; TO MEET SEPT. 26

More Detailed Reports of Debate on Chancellor's Speech Show Bitter Opposition.

U-BOAT WAR DENOUNCED

Scheidemann Calls It a Failure —Haase Demands Peace Parleys and Socialistic Republic.

COPENHAGEN, July 21.—The Reichstag adjourned yesterday until Sept. 26, says a dispatch from Berlin.

Berlin newspapers containing the speech of the Imperial Chancellor and the debate in the Reichstag have not reached Denmark for some reason, but Hamburg papers which have been received give more extensive reports of the speeches in the Reichstag than were transmitted by the Wolff Agency.

Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the majority Socialists, particularly attacked the submarine warfare strongly. Its adoption, he declared, was a triumph of unscrupulous demagogy with Count zu Revenlow and the Deutsches Tageszeitung playing leading rôles. The censorship had prevented effective opposition to the warfare by the press.

Herr Scheidemann recalled the prophecy made some weeks ago by Herr von Heydebrand, the Conservative leader, that the war would be won in two months through the submarine and evoked merriment in the House by adding:

"Heydebrand, your submarine watch has run down."

As a weapon to end the war this Summer the illusion of the submarine, the speaker added, had broken down, as was inevitable.

Friederich von Payer said that the new Chancellor took the same position on the peace question as his predecessor, and that the next two weeks would show what measure of determination Michaelis was ready to apply to give effect to the program laid down in the Reichstag resolution. The Radical Party, he declared, would examine the Chancellor's conduct carefully and would support him if possible, but should their ways differ the party would embark upon an open, honorable, and determined opposition. The speaker hoped, however, that this would be avoided during the war.

Herr Hasse, the Radical Socialist, made one of the longest speeches of the day. He attacked the Government's home and foreign policy and demanded immediate peace negotiations, atonement for wrongs committed, and the establishment of a Socialist Republic. His speech is dismissed with a paragraph. Herr Hasse demanded the release of Dr. Liebknecht, and cries from the floor that the prison authorities were starving Liebknecht caused a tumult in the house.

In the roll call the Conservatives and National Liberals voted solidly against the resolution of the majority. Five members of the Centre Party also voted in the negative.

WARNS GERMAN REFORMERS.

Koelnische Zeitung Says Enemies Seek to Entrap Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 21.—The Kölnische Zeitung advises the German people to be sober and collected in their democratic enthusiasm, remarking that Germany's enemies are pinning their hopes on the democratization of the empire and an internal crisis. It asks whether the need of reforms is really felt from within or the demand for them is not partly due to clever suggestion from without.

"Let us be sober," it says. "Michaelis is more honorable, but less capable, than others. What England and America—warlike imperialism and tyrannical oligarchy—are using as a catchword and a trap our people are taking in dead earnest."

The Zeitung proceeds to argue that it would be a mistake for Germany to fall into this trap of catchwords and phrases about democracy. "Anyway, behind the English and American talk of humanity the cloven foot is visible. Let us at last be conceited. Germany does not have to learn her duties toward humanity from England and America either directly or indirectly. We recognize our own task of humanity scrupulously. We need no external influence, but only soberness from within."

The paper remarks that democracy will have to be serious and straightforward, but says that no illusions should be entertained about its influence on peace, and asks if Germany will ever learn wisdom, or will continue to make

Continued on Page 3.

PETROGRAD RIOTS DUE TO GERMANS, SAYS KERENSKY

New Premier Declares Treason Has Brought Country to Brink of Ruin.

SHARP ORDER TO THE FLEET

He Commands Arrest of Ringleaders in Agitations—To Take Drastic Steps.

FINLAND FOR FULL LIBERTY

Diet's Demand for Independence Widely Acclaimed—Russian Troops Retire Further.

PETROGRAD, July 21.—The recent disturbances in Petrograd were instigated by agents of the German Government, says Premier Kerensky in a message to the sailors at Reval, Helsingfors, and other ports. The new Premier appeals to all democrats to stand by the Provisional Government.

The Premier's message is an order of the day to the army and navy, directing:

First—the dissolution of the Central Committee of the Baltic fleet and the election of a new committee.

Second—The issue of a notification to all detachments of the ships of the Baltic fleet that "I desire them to remove at once all persons suspected of inciting to insubordination against the Provisional Government and against our offensive and to send these individuals to Petrograd for trial."

Third—Detachments of Kronstadt and of the battleships Petropavlovsk, Republic, and Slava, the names of which have been disgraced by the actions of counter-revolutionists, shall arrest within twenty-four hours the ringleaders and send them to Petrograd for trial, thus giving assurance of complete loyalty to the Provisional Government.

"I hereby notify the Kronstadt detachments and crews of these ships," the order continues, "that if this order is not carried out they will be branded as traitors to the country and the revolution and that most vigorous measures will be taken against them.

"Comrades: The country has been brought to the brink of a precipice by treason. The German armies and artillery have taken the offensive on our front. At any moment a decisive action may be forced by the enemy's fleet, which may try to profit by the confusion of the moment. Drastic measures are necessary, once for all, to put an end to this confusion. The army has already done something in this direction, and the fleet should follow suit."

"It has been established without doubt that the disturbances in Petrograd were organized by agents of the German Government. The disturbances now have been suppressed completely and the arrest of the leaders and those guilty of the blood of their brothers and crimes against the Government and the revolution is proceeding. Arrests are also being made among the sailors who acted contrary to their civic and military duties.

"I appeal to all true sons of democracy to rally round the Provisional Government and the democratic organizations throughout Russia to save the country and the revolution from the enemy without and his allies within."

The Cabinet meeting leading to the announced resignation of Premier Lvoff sat until dawn yesterday and was somewhat stormy. M. Kerensky criticised the Ministers and military authorities for not rising to recent events and for not using their powers to suppress mutiny.

M. Kerensky was particularly severe toward General Polovtseff, Governor of the Petrograd Military District, whom he had proposed to remove from the Petrograd command, but reconsidered the decision after the Ministers had assumed the responsibility of changing the original orders of General Polovtseff, which they considered were fraught with danger. It was made clear that General Polovtseff's hands were tied.

M. Tereschtenko will remain in office as Foreign Minister.

Detachments of soldiers and sailors with machine guns have arrested thirty-six Maximalist (Radical Socialist) delegates to the Baltic fleet on board the Russian destroyer Orphei, which was lying at the British quay.

RUSSIANS RETIRING FURTHER IN GALICIA

Troops in North Refuse to Obey Commands—Germans Advance on 25-Mile Front.

PETROGRAD, July 21.—The Russians continue to retire in Northern Galicia and the Germans are pressing forward rapidly in the direction of Tarnopol. The War Office announced today that the Russian troops at some points did not fulfill military commands, and on the whole "did not show the necessary stability."

In Southern Galicia General Kornloff's troops are holding their line despite fierce enemy attacks in the region of the Lomnica River. Northeast of the village of Novica the Germans recaptured a fortified height.

Fighting was begun yesterday on the Rumanian front. Austro-German troops made an attack which was met by a Rumanian counterattack. The Ru-

Continued on Page 3.

Says Our Consul at Odessa Was Imprisoned by Russians

AMSTERDAM, July 21.—The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin hears that the American Consul at Odessa, John A. Ray, has been imprisoned there, with his British colleague, by soldiers for having spoken unfavorably of the revolution. The soldiers, the newspaper says, refused to liberate him.

LONDON, July 21.—The Foreign Office has no information regarding the reported arrest of the British and American Consuls at Odessa. A Berlin report is discredited.

SELLS EQUITABLE TO POLICY HOLDERS

Gen. du Pont Makes Life Insurance Company Mutual at Last.

TRUSTEES TAKE CONTROL

When Stock Is Retired Directors Will Be Chosen by the Holders of Insurance.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, with its assets of more than $500,000,000 and outstanding insurance of more than $1,500,000,000, is to belong to its 500,000 policyholders for all time, by the terms of a plan adopted by the Board of Directors and announced yesterday by William A. Day, President of the Equitable. Under the proposal General T. Coleman du Pont, holder of a majority of the stock, would turn it into the company for $2,000,000 less than he paid the J. P. Morgan estate for it two years ago, and the holders of minority stock would receive a price of approximately $1,500 a share for their holdings. The stock would be paid for out of the reserve funds of the society and then canceled, the society being then made entirely mutual. The plan has to be ratified by the policyholders before being put into operation; it is regarded as most probable that they will approve it. The plans were worked out under the direction as counsel of Charles E. Hughes, who was counsel for the Armstrong Committee.

The plan announced yesterday is an echo of the famous Armstrong insurance investigation of 1906, and means that control of the half billion and more of assets passes permanently into the hands of the policyholders and forever guarantees against a repetition of the use of the funds of the company for speculation and other purposes by those in control of the company, as that insurance investigation showed had been done. There are 1,000 shares of Equitable stock of a par value of $100 each, but this stock has reached a value as high as 10,000 per cent. for the reason that its possession meant control of the vast funds of the concern. It can, under the charter of the society, pay only 7 per cent. dividends.

In giving up the control of the Equitable General du Pont surrenders control of the society's affairs completely. At the time of the purchase of the stock he let it be known that he would like to see the policyholders become the possessors of it. Officials of the Equitable said last night that for the $2,000,000 the transaction cost him he will receive nothing except the satisfaction of knowing he had done a good thing. General du Pont is chief owner of the Equitable office building at 120 Broadway, on which the Equitable Society holds a mortgage of $20,500,000. The payments to be made to General du Pont for the stock will be paid in the form of deductions from the interest and amortization charges on the mortgage. So the reserves of the society will not be weakened.

The stock of the Equitable has had a variety of ownerships since the insurance investigation. Prior to that time it was held by the Hyde family, under whose ownership the late E. H. Harriman obtained the use of large parts of the society's funds. Harriman and Hyde quarreled, which did much to bring on the investigation. At a time when Harriman was thought to be after the stock, Thomas F. Ryan stepped in and bought the 502 shares which the Hyde family held. This led to a feud between Harriman and Ryan, already in embryo, and the railroad builder, when asked at the investigation if he had been trying to get the stock and whether he had succeeded, made his famous reply, "Not yet, but soon."

In 1909 the late J. P. Morgan bought the controlling interest. He got part of the stock from Ryan and a part from the Harriman estate, thus showing that Mr. Harriman did get part of it from Ryan. Charles A. Peabody, who acted as counsel for the Harriman estate, said last night that half of what Morgan got came from the Harriman estate. Mr. Morgan formed mutualization plans because, he said to a friend, he wished to remove the Equitable as a menace to the financial situation. A committee on mutualization was formed, and when General du Pont got the control in 1915 he pledged himself to lend aid to the mutualization plans. He bought the stock shortly after he had sold his interest in the E. I. de Nemours-du Pont Powder Company, of which he had been the head, for a sum said to have been $20,000,000.

Approved by Directors.

In his statement Judge Day said: "A plan for retiring the stocks of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and placing the control in the hands of its policyholders for all time has been presented by the Mutualization Committee for the Board of Directors. The plan was approved by the Board of Directors on July 19." Thomas Spratt of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is Chairman of the Mutualization Committee, which was appointed in 1911 to solve the problem. The other members are T. de Witt Cuyler of Philadelphia, Joy Morton of Chicago, Eugenius H. Outerbridge, and Charles D. Norton of New York, and John D. Kernan of Utica. The Equitable

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FOOD BILL PASSED BY SENATE, 81 TO 6; WAR BOARD ADDED

Bipartisan Congress Committee Created to Audit Government Expenditures.

MINIMUM PRICE FOR WHEAT

Farmers Are Guaranteed $2 a Bushel—Control of Coal Voted to President.

PAID FOOD BOARD OF THREE

Hoover May Be Chairman—Bill, as Rewritten, Now Goes to Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Food Administration bill, with its delegation of sweeping powers to the President for the control of foods, feeds, and fuels during the war, was passed by the Senate today, 81 to 6. Under the guidance of the bipartisan Senate conference that sprang into being early in the week, the measure went through with precision.

The six Senators who stood out against the bill were Reed of Missouri and Hardwick of Georgia, Democrats, and Penrose of Pennsylvania, Southerland of Utah, Sherman of Illinois, and France of Maryland, Republicans.

Before the final vote was taken, the bipartisan leaders had worked broader features of control into the bill, extending its operation specifically to coal, fixing a minimum price of wheat to the farmer of $2 a bushel, and empowering the President, in time of emergency, to buy fuel, wheat, flour, meal, beans, potatoes, and coal from producers and sell to consumers.

The Senate accepted without change the provision directing the President to appoint a Board of Food Administration of three members, in place of the single Food Administrator wanted by the Executive. As the President may designate the Chairman, he may put Herbert C. Hoover at the head of the food control, but Mr. Hoover's authority would not be supreme.

Opportunity remains to alter the bill in conference, but Senate leaders were inclined to believe tonight that the bill would be reported out of conference as passed, because of the decisive vote by which the Senate disposed of it.

A Bi-Partisan War Board.

As evidencing the temper of Senate leaders over what they consider a lack of intimate touch between Congress and the Administration in the prosecution of the war, a new section was tacked onto the bill by a vote of 53 to 31 creating a Joint Committee on Expenditures in the Conduct of the War, to be composed of five Senators and five Representatives. On the committee there will be three Democratic and two Republican Senators, and three Democratic and two Republican Representatives.

This joint committee, while created, under the phraseology of the bill, to "safeguard the expenditure of appropriations bearing upon the war as made by Congress," will have broad power of inquiry into practically every phase of war activity. Senate leaders intend that it shall operate as a means of familiarizing themselves with the Administration's handling of the war.

Before the final vote a large number of amendments were disposed of, a few, backed by the bi-partisan conference, being accepted, the others thrown into the discard. The final vote, under the general consent agreement of two weeks ago, was taken without debate.

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire had an amendment to Section 12 to strike out the price of wheat to the producer of $1.75 a bushel—as fixed originally by the Agricultural Committee—and to put the price fixing in the hands of the Food Administration Board. This was voted down, 46 to 33.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon submitted an amendment to Section 12, raising the guaranteed minimum price of wheat to the farmer from $1.75 to $2 a bushel, and authorizing the President to commandeer stocks of wheat in emergency, paying the prevailing market price to the producer and selling the wheat to the consumer. This was adopted by a viva voce vote. The bipartisan machine was running without a hitch.

To Fix Coal and Coke Prices.

Next came Senator Pomerene of Ohio, with an entirely new amendment, authorizing the President, whenever he regarded it as necessary in war emergency, to fix prices for coal and coke, whether sold by producer or wholesaler. The President, under the amendment, could take over all coal and coke supplies, store them and pay dealers reasonable prices for the products commandeered. This amendment was adopted, 72 to 12. It goes into the Food bill as Section 22.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma put in an amendment to create the Joint Committee on Expenditures in the Conduct of the War. This went through, 53 to 31. The amendment becomes Section 23 in the Food bill. It reads:

Section 23. A joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be appointed, composed of five members of the Senate, including three Democrats and two Republicans, and five members of the House of Representatives, including three Democrats and two Republicans, to be known as "the Joint Committee on Expenditures," in the conduct of war.

It shall be the duty of said committee to keep itself advised with regard to the expenditure of all appropriations bearing on the conduct of the war made by Congress and the contracts relating thereto made by officers of the executive departments, who, on request, shall keep said committee fully advised as to such expenditures and contracts.

Such committee shall confer and advise

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DRAFT "MASTER SHEETS" COMPLETED; COPIES TO GO TO GOVERNORS TOMORROW; MISSING NUMBER IS FOUND TO BE 4,664

Crowder Now Calls for States' Concerted Action; Says "Race Is to the Swift" in Raising Quotas

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Provost Marshal General Crowder tonight issued the following statement regarding the draft:

The drawing is complete and has been apparently successful. The official tally sheets have been compared, sent to the printer, and the proof is being received. Final copies will be ready for distribution not later than Tuesday.

The next step will be the certification of the results of the drawing to 4,557 local boards and the application by each board of its chart to its serially numbered list. This need consume but little time, and then the order of priority of the nearly ten million registrants to report for examination will be revealed. Such additional drafts as may be ordered by the President will be filled by calling men in the order of their established priority, and no further drawing will ever be necessary. Each local board, upon receipt of its chart and upon notification by the Governor of the quota to be raised by it, may proceed at once, under regulations already promulgated, to summon men for examination.

We have now passed the stage in the execution of the Selective Service act when we must have concert of action by the States. In raising State contingents the race is to the swiftest.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without adverting to the very great value of the assistance which has been so earnestly and efficiently rendered by the press.

Without the systematic campaign of public information that prepared the country for the registration, the enrollment of 10,000,000 men on the 5th day of June would have been impossible. The generous support of the newspapers through the period since registration day is appreciated. Only the most thorough efficiency could have placed upon the streets within a few hours after the first number was drawn, lists for each registration district showing the names of the persons who would be summoned for examination on the first call of the local boards.

AIR FLEET BILL PASSED BY SENATE

No Change Made in $640,000,000 Measure, Which Now Goes to President.

DRAFT PROVISION KEPT IN

Amendment Eliminating Compulsory Flying Beaten, 66 to 12—To Build 22,000 Planes.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The House bill appropriating $640,000,000 for the aviation service was passed late today by the Senate without amendment or a record vote and with less than an hour's discussion. It now goes to the President.

The Senate's only dispute, with many members expressing a desire to pass the bill immediately, was over an amendment of Senator Hardwick of Georgia to strike out a clause authorizing drafting of the men for the aerial service. The amendment was rejected 66 to 12, after Senator La Follette and Gronna had made brief speeches opposing the draft.

Details of plans for expending the huge sum appropriated have been withheld, but it is known that it provides for about 22,000 airplanes and nearly 100,000 men.

The President is expected to sign the bill Monday, and the work of building one of the greatest air fleets the world has seen will be pushed with vigor. During the first year officials hope to produce at least 3,500 machines, with a great increase the next year. For the first few months virtually the entire attention will be centred on construction of student planes, and there has been talk of bringing British and French aviation student officers to the United States to help in training.

In rejecting the Hardwick amendment the dozen Senators voting to strike out the draft clause were Borah, Broussard, Curtis, Gore, Gronna, Hardwick, Kirby, La Follette, McKellar, Norris, Owen, and Vardaman.

In a vigorous speech opposing the draft clause Senator La Follette said that any war prosecuted by democracy ought to be without compulsory service.

"Democracy ought never enter a war that it cannot prosecute with volunteers," he said, particularly objecting to compulsion for the extra hazardous air service. The Wisconsin Senator declared that he would fight for the repeal of the draft law as long as he was in the Senate, and predicted that the draft would be the main issue at the next election, and that 90 per cent. of the voters would declare against it. He said he intended offering a resolution repealing the draft law.

Senator Gronna said he opposed the draft provision for the same reasons as Senator La Follette. He denounced the publication of statements that he intended to oppose the bill and filibuster against it as "a deliberate and unqualified falsehood."

Senator Calder offered as an amendment the resolution of Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee, proposing to amend the army draft law to make aliens subject to conscription, excepting subjects of Germany or those exempted by treaty. He said of the nearly ten million men registered, over one million were aliens, Arizona alone having 40 per cent. of aliens.

Senators Wadsworth, Stone, Brandegee, Lodge, and others also urged legislative action to subject aliens to yesterday's draft as well as future calls. Senator Stone said the Foreign Relations Committee planned to take action regarding the treaty question, and Senator Chamberlain said the State and War Departments were being consulted re-

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DRAFTED MEN TAKE CALL CHEERFULLY

Some Even Resent Unavoidable Delays in Getting to the Work Cut Out for America.

MAY SUMMON FIRST 300 OUT

New York Boards Ready as Soon as State Indicates Number Needed from Each District.

The thousands of New Yorkers who within a few days will be ordered to report to the exemption boards for physical examination to determine their fitness for military service had practically all found their serial numbers yesterday.

Only those whose numbers are below 300 need expect in all probability to be wanted under the call for the first army. While all those who are wanted are supposed to be notified by mail to appear before an exemption board, the War Department regulations provide that "the mere posting of the list of drafted men in each exemption district is considered by the Government sufficient notice to charge them with the duty of presenting themselves for examination."

As soon as the State officials at Albany decide the number of men to be furnished by each of the 189 New York City districts, the boards will meet, and shortly thereafter announce the percentage of drafted men who will be ordered to report for examination. The impression is that no man whose draft number is above 200 will be summoned at the first call. This, however, is mere conjecture, and it was said yesterday that possibly the holders of the first 300 numbers drawn in Washington might be called before the end of this week.

There was no confusion or disorder at any of the exemption board headquarters in the city yesterday. Boards which had not finished their alphabetically arranged lists before the Washington drawing had their lists ready for inspection yesterday morning, and last night probably 99 per cent. of the citizens of draft age knew the order in which their numbers had been drawn on Friday.

In front of the bulletin boards in all exemption district headquarters groups of young men gathered during the day and studied the long list of "red ink" numbers. Many strange developments were brought to light, as for instance the case of W. R. and E. C. DeWolfe, of 239 West Twelfth Street. E. C. De Wolfe's "red" number is 2,283, while his brother's number is 2,300. Those numbers are 880 and 881 in the draft.

Finds His Number Is Four.

A young man who had been wading through the columns of figures for hours was unable to find his number in the draft list, and finally a friend suggested that he get yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, and save a lot of time. He did so and opposite his serial number, which was 4,532 was the single numeral "4."

"Heavens!" the young fellow almost shouted, "they have nabbed me for sure. But," he added, "I don't care, for I'm ready to do my best for the country. Let 'em call, I'm ready."

Another man found opposite his serial number in THE TIMES the figures 4,101. "That gives me a year at least," he said, "but what's the use of waiting? I am going to join the regulars now," and he looked like the kind of a man who would do it.

These instances give a fairly correct idea of the way the majority of New Yorkers of conscript age regarded the outcome of the draft. The grumblers and slackers kept quiet and let the chaps who are proud of the chance to fight for their country do the talking.

Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling went to Albany yesterday afternoon to assist the Federal Bureau, in the office of the Adjutant General, in figuring out the number of men which each exemption district in the State

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ODD MISTAKE CORRECTED

Reading Upside Down of 6,689 and 6,899 Is Cause of Error.

32 STATE BOARDS CHOSEN

District Commission to Pass On Appeals from the Local Judges' Findings.

CARDS TO BE RENUMBERED

Ruling Issued on Duplications and Those Which Have Been Received Tardily.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The missing number in the great national lottery of yesterday to determine the order of liability of draft army registrants for military service was 4664.

No announcement to this effect was made by the Government today, but it was learned at the office of the Provost Marshal General that this was the number that should have been on the little slip of paper which, when picked from a capsule at 1:30 o'clock this morning, proved to be a blank.

This was the 10,004th number drawn from the glass jar. Consequently red-ink serial number 4664 is to be inserted in the proper place in the drawing as the 10,004th number picked, and each subsequent number drawn will be lowered just one notch, so that what was the 10,499th number drawn this morning will now be the 10,500th and the last one on the chart.

After it had developed toward the end of the drawing that one of the capsules contained a blank General Crowder gave orders for a search for the missing number. This search was made in the room where the numbers had been inserted in the capsules, and a small piece of paper containing the number 4664 was found. A check up on the tally sheets showed that 4664 had not been drawn, while every other figure was accounted for.

Odd Duplication of Numbers.

Checking of the tally sheets disclosed another odd error. It was a case of a duplicated number, because 6,689 and 6,989 both were recorded as the same number. Upside down either number becomes the other. The ruling made is that the first number recorded will be regarded as correct. If it went on the sheet first as 6,689, it will remain in that place on the final sheet. Where the number is repeated later it will be reversed.

The figures as drawn yesterday were officially checked and rechecked in the office of General Crowder today. There were a number of tally sheets kept simultaneously, in addition to the recording of the drawn numbers on two blackboards, and every number was gone over and checked by a force of experts under the supervision of army officers.

The result of the drawing is being set into type at the Government Printing Office. "Master sheets" containing the numbers in the order in which they were drawn will be sent by General Crowder to each Governor and distributed to each local registration board. These master sheets will determine the order in which those holding the red ink numbers will be drawn. They will probably be mailed Monday night.

General Crowder made public the text of the regulations for their application which will accompany the master lists. The only new feature shown is the plan for handling cards that are found to have duplicate numbers or are otherwise confused, and also of dealing with those received July 10, when the local boards closed their lists to begin numbering.

For Correction of Cards.

By the plan worked out, these additional cards will be put in an order of their own by lot and will then be added to the lists of the districts from which they come and be affected by the drawing precisely as though they had been received and numbered before the board lists were closed. Where several cards bear the same serial number, one will be drawn from the group and retain the duplicated number, while the others will be regarded as unnumbered and the process of adding them to the lists will be followed.

Another step accomplished today was the appointment of the district boards of thirty-two of the States and announcement of the names of the five men who will compose each of them. Some States have six or eight boards to ease the task, Federal judicial districts, the areas used for geographical distribution of the boards, being divided into two or three parts for that purpose and separate board named for each.

These district boards will have no function until the local boards in their territory have begun to certify to them the men found fitted for military duty physically and not burdened with dependents. The higher boards are courts of appeal, either for the individual or for the Government, against the findings of the local board.

The whole question of industrial ex-

emption, however, has been turned over directly to these district boards, which have original jurisdiction in all cases of this kind. They will be sole judges of any registered man's field of greatest service to the nation, whether in the army or in the munition factory, business house, or other civilian occupation in which he is engaged. Each case will be weighed on its merits and the value of the individual, for there will be no blanket exemption for the other classes specifically named in the law. Even they must file affidavits showing their status, to be supported in such matters as the board may determine.

Names to be Posted.

Men allotted by the drawing to be among the first to appear in their districts to fill district quotas in the force of 687,000 men the President has summoned will not be advised officially to appear for examination before local boards until the master list of the drawing has reached the local boards. The names of those to come forward will then be posted, and any man who fails to appear when notified will be promptly hunted down and the penalty imposed for attempting evasion exacted.

Officials expect that there will be very few slackers. The spirit shown in the registration indicates that the draft will bring out every man to whom it applies without further legal process.

Word of the registration in Porto Rico came today from the Governor, who reported that it would far exceed estimates. He said 104,550 men had registered when the count was made, and additional cards expected by mail will bring the final figures perhaps to 110,000. General Crowder is considering the advisability of providing that a separate drawing be held in Porto Rico to cover this addition to the army.

Registration in Alaska is proceeding slowly. It has been found necessary to do the work by regions because of geographical conditions, and the total may not be available for some time.

General Crowder, who has been at his post in the old General Land Office Building day and night for several months working out the plans for the registration, assignment of quotas and credits to the States, the lottery, exemptions, and every other feature of the draft law, of which he is the father, was at his post before 8 o'clock early this morning. It developed today that he had not slept for three nights—that he was mentally too alert to sleep while the lottery was approaching and being held.

On Thursday night, after the decision was reached to draw 10,500 instead of only 1,000 key numbers in the lottery, it became necessary for General Crowder to have an additional 9,500 numbered slips of paper tucked into capsules. He remained at his office until a late hour Thursday night superintending the insertion of the numbered pieces of paper in the 9,500 extra capsules.

Majors Johnston, Gullion, and other members of his staff did likewise. The lottery ended at 2:15 o'clock this morning. It was nearly 4 o'clock by the time General Crowder, who went from there to the Capitol to the Provost Marshal General's office with the finally filled sheets, reached his home. Four hours later he had breakfasted and was at his office. When asked today whether he had slept well during those four hours the General replied that he had not slept at all, but had gone home and read Swinton's "Story of the Trench Wars" until breakfast time. The first thing this morning he gave orders for a rechecking of every number, and tonight the revised tally sheets were sent to the Government Printing Office.

General Crowder conferred with Secretary Baker later this afternoon regarding the appointment of district boards of appeal on exemptions and regulations for the proper numbering of registration cards in those scattered instances throughout the country where there were wrong or duplicate red ink numbers.

RULES ON ERRORS IN DRAFT.

Crowder Issues Instructions as to Misnumbered Cards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—General Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, tonight sent to the Governors of each State and to the exemption boards new regulations to govern the renumbering of those cards which have been erroneously numbered through blunders made by local boards.

There are not many of these misnumbered cards, but the War Department through General Crowder has devised a plan for dealing with their renumbering in a way that will not interfere with the successful operation of the draft. Master sheets will be sent to each of the local districts. These master sheets will contain the numbers drawn yesterday in the order in which they have been drawn, and will explain clearly how these numbers, which determine the military liability of the registrants, are to be used in enrolling men for examination and the draft.

The regulations which will accompany the master sheets of drawing numbers sent to the local exemption boards contain the following provision regarding registration cards received after July 10th, by such cards as are found on examination to have been erroneously or improperly serially numbered in preparation for the drawing already held.

"Section 8—All registration cards received by any local board after July 10, 1917, shall be copied and a list of the names of persons whose registration cards are so received made by the local board. The original registration card shall be retained by the local board and no serial number shall be assigned by such local board to any such registration card, and no serial numbers will be placed before the name of any person on the list to be so made. A copy of all such cards and the list of names of all persons whose registration cards have been so received shall be daily forwarded to the Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, as the case may be, or to the official who, under the regulations, is charged with the duties of the Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or district."

To Go to Adjutant General.

The boards are directed similarly to forward to the Adjutant General in whose jurisdiction they are, all cards found to be misnumbered in any way, and the regulations then provide:

"Section 11.—All registration cards so improperly, erroneously, or illegibly, serially numbered shall be assigned serial numbers by the Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or of the District of Columbia, as the case may be, as follows:

"(a) When any registration card is found bearing more than one serial number there shall be assigned to such card the lowest in order of numbers which it bears provided such number is not borne by any other registration card in the possession of the local board having jurisdiction thereof. The remaining number or numbers appearing on any such card shall be disregarded.

"(b.) When two or more registration cards are found bearing the same serial number with fractions added to the number for the purpose of distinguishing the cards, or with letters of the alphabet or other distinguishing marks preceding or following the serial number for the same purpose, one card of any such group of cards within the jurisdiction of any local board shall be drawn by lot and shall be assigned the common serial number which they all bear. All the other cards of any such group shall be regarded as having no serial number, and shall be assigned serial numbers as hereinafter provided in the case of registration cards having no serial numbers.

"(c.) When the serial number on any registration card is found to be illegible and no unused number in the consecutive numbers from the last series of the list furnished by the local board having jurisdiction of any such card can be found to correspond with it, such card shall be regarded as having no serial number and shall be assigned a serial number as hereinafter provided in the case of cards having no serial numbers.

"Section 12.—All registration cards received by any local board after the 10th day of July of 1917 and copies of which have been forwarded as herein required to the Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or District, as the case may be, and all other registration cards which have been forwarded to the Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or District, as the case may be, and which have not been assigned a serial number by any local board, or by the Adjutant General, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, shall each be assigned a serial number by the Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or District, as the case may be, under the direction of the Governor or Commissioners.

Assigning Serial Numbers.

"Serial numbers so to be assigned to each such registration card shall be determined by lot for cards within the jurisdiction of one local board as expeditiously as possible at such times and places and in such manner and under conditions insuring absolute fairness, impartiality and the necessary publicity as may be prescribed by the Governor of the State, or Territory, or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as the case may be.

"The serial numbers so to be assigned by the respective Adjutant Generals to all such registration cards within the jurisdiction of one local board shall consist, first, of all serial numbers on the consecutive list of the names of persons whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of such local boards which have not been assigned to any registration card within its jurisdiction. If there are no such serial numbers on the consecutive lists from 1 upward or when all such numbers have been assigned to registration cards the serial numbers to be thereafter assigned by the Adjutant General to registration cards within the jurisdiction of such local board shall consist of the serial numbers in their consecutive order, beginning with the next serial number following the right serial number on the list of persons whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of such local board filed with the Adjutant General by such local board.

"Section 13.—The Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or of the District of Columbia, as the case may be, shall forthwith certify to the local board having jurisdiction of the respective registration cards to which serial numbers have so been assigned a list showing the serial number assigned to each such registration card. It shall be the duty of the Adjutant General to send a copy of such list to the proper district board. It shall be the duty of any local board upon receiving any such lists from the Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or District forthwith to assign serial numbers to the original registration cards in accordance with such lists, and such local board shall thereupon place the names of all persons whose registration cards have thus been assigned serial numbers on the list of names and residences of persons in the order they are liable to be called for military service as required by Section 14 of the rules and regulations of June 30, 1917."

Crowder May Be Promoted.

Promotion to the rank of Major General is expected to be the reward of General Crowder for the highly successful manner in which he directed the draft machinery. The appreciation of high Government officials was indicated today when Secretary of War Baker made public a letter he had sent to the Provost Marshal General.

EXEMPTION BOARDS OF APPEALS NAMED

War Department Announces Those for 32 States—Others Will Be Given Out Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The War Department tonight announced the names of the members of the district exemption boards of appeals for thirty-two States and the District of Columbia. The boards for sixteen States, including New York and Pennsylvania, will be announced tomorrow. These are the boards to which appeals will be taken from the local exemption boards. The list of district boards announced tonight follows:

MARYLAND.

Division 1—Edwin G. Baetjer, Charles England, John H. Ferguson, John H. Gibbs, Dr. Nathan R. Gorter.

Division 2—Millard F. Burgess, James H. Gambrill, Jr., L. A. Griffith, Robert L. Moss, Charles O. Roemer.

Division 3—Curtis E. Crane, Dr. J. McFadden Dick, Judge W. Laird Henry, Charles F. Rich, Harry Roe.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Northern District—Dr. W. J. Davidson, J. B. Hunter, W. W. Paull, Ira E. Robinson, W. M. Rodgers.

Southern District—A. H. Land, William Gordon Mathews, Warren Miller, C. J. Schweickert, Dr. L. T. Vinson.

VIRGINIA.

Eastern District—J. Hill Carter Beverly, Edwin P. Cox, A. C. Koonts, W. T. Tiller, L. T. Tyree.

Western District—David W. Flickwir, F. T. A. Kent, E. D. Newman, W. E. Nichols, P. B. Poterfield.

WYOMING.

Dr. Clyde Y. Board, John W. Hay, Martin R. Johnston, James Morgan, William L. Simpson.

MAINE.

Division 1—Wallace W. Dyson, Charles F. Johnson, Leslie E. McIntyre, W. S. Wood, Walter S. Wyman.

Division 2—Charles S. Cobb, Luers B. Deasy, Obadiah Gardiner, Dr. A. I. Harvey, Elmer E. Milliken.

VERMONT.

Willis N. Cady, Henry Conlin, J. O. Gribley, Alexander Ironside, Dr. Henry C. Tinkham.

UTAH.

R. S. Collett, Lafayette Hanchett, Dr. Robert S. Joyce, J. H. Lamont, Parley L. Williams.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Eastern District—William Godfrey, R. Q. Jeffords, Robert B. Scarborough, W. A. Stuckey, Dr. Robert Wilson.

Western District—Marion J. Davis, J. W. Gaston, Dr. E. A. Hines, J. E. McDonald, A. F. McKissick.

RHODE ISLAND.

Division 1—Lawrence M. Grace, William R. Harvey, John S. Holbrook, N. B. Milan, Joseph A. Reckham.

Division 2—Thomas P. Corcoran, Rowland Hasurd, Edward McGuire, Alfred Poirer, Albert J. Thornley.

OREGON.

Division 1—J. D. Brown, O. M. Clark, Otto R. Hartwig, Dan J. Malarkey, Dr. George F. Wilson.

Division 2—Robert Fisher, W. W. Kuykendall, W. S. Svarverud, B. M. Travis, C. A. Williamson.

Division 3—Dr. C. T. Bacon, F. S. Cunhoe, J. F. O'Connell, Walter M. Pierce, N. K. West.

NORTH DAKOTA.

L. E. Birdsall, Dr. E. M. Darrow, J. N. Hagan, W. J. Richards, J. H. Selsted.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

W. L. Carter, Dr. George W. Cook, Richard A. Cooney, Edmund Sullivan, Samuel O. Titus.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Eastern District—C. D. Bradham, John D. Langston, Dr. Charles O. H. Laughinghouse, E. E. Pace, A. W. Pate.

Western District—W. B. Gibson, O. R. Jarrett, Dr. John Wesley Long, R. B. Redwine, W. N. Reynolds.

NEVADA.

Hugh H. Brown, Robert F. Cole, J. H. Crazier, Dr. Raymond Saintclaire, J. K. Turner.

NEBRASKA.

Division 1—Dr. A. D. Cameron, Douglas Cones, John L. Kennedy, M. C. Peters, John Robertson.

Division 2—Fred Ashton, L. B. Frye, Dr. George W. Meredith, E. M. Pollard, C. Smrha.

MONTANA.

Division 1—John Davidson, M. M. Donoghue, Albert J. Galon, Ike E. O. Pace, Edward W. Spotswood.

Division 2—Robert Conden, Mark D. Hoyt, George W. Miller, Edwin L. Norris, B. C. White.

WASHINGTON.

Eastern District—Division 1—R. B. Patterson, Warren W. Tolman, Dr. Henry A. Smith, W. J. Coates, Frank Reeves. Division 2—W. L. Lemon, C. L. Holcomb, Dr. J. A. Mahan, L. F. Clarke, J. V. McCall.

Western District. Division 1—Wallace G. Collins, Dr. Arthur B. Cook, B. F. Padgett, R. L. Proctor, Cyrus Grates. Division 2—Louis F. Hart, John B. Fletcher, Dr. Clement W. Bates, T. V. Copeland, Albert Schooley.

OHIO.

Northern District. Division 1—Joseph Bertelle, Fred L. Helm, C. L. Knight, E. J. Marsh, E. H. Moore. Division 2—Ralph V. Brandt, F. E. Bunts, A. L. Garford, John T. Hogsett, Homer Johnson. Division 3—Judge F. A. Baldwin, Clarence E. Benedict, Emmet Curtin, —— Farnsworth, W. A. Held.

Southern District. Division 2—William E. Bird, J. R. Kilbourne, D. H. King, Wells Treadnor, J. L. Zimmerman. Division 3—Charles R. Arthur, A. F. Broomhall, H. N. Ensign, Frank T. Hoffman, J. M. Withrow.

IDAHO.

Division 1—R. X. Meyers, Dr. J. B. Morris, Isaac Edgar Snow, Herman M. Taylor, A. C. White.

Division 2—C. A. Barton, D. L. Carter, John W. Hart, Dr. A. W. Newton, Paul Spangenberg.

ARIZONA.

Division 1—J. L. B. Alexander, L. S. Gates, Bert A. Davis, Dr. R. N. Looney, Lin B. Orme.

Division 2—Dr. John E. Bacon, D. H. Claridge, J. B. Compton, J. H. Dowell, John B. Wright.

LOUISIANA.

Eastern District. Division 1—A. C. Carpenter, Jeff Miller, John Stadler, T. S. Walmsley, Theodore Wilkinson. Division 2—Frank G. Clark, Walter Guion, E. L. McGehee, A. W. Norman, John D. Shaffer.

Western District—J. B. Ardis, E. E. Courtney, W. D. Haas, A. P. Pujo, J. C. Sartor.

TENNESSEE.

Middle District—Leonard W. Backman, R. S. Brandon, Judge Edwin Davis, W. H. Hartford, Dr. J. A. Witherspoon.

Eastern District—H. C. Adler, J. H. Caldwell, Dr. C. P. Fox, John O'Brien, T. F. Peck.

Western District—Dr. L. L. Alexander, Charles H. Barnett, Dr. F. M. McRee, J. D. Martin, C. P. J. Mooney.

COLORADO.

Division 1—Dr. Henry W. Hogland, George W. McNeil, L. A. D. Tanquary, Miles G. Saunders, John J. Tobin.

Division 2—John Donovan, William A. Brake, Dr. Carroll E. Edson, Gerald Hughes, Ready Kenehan.

GEORGIA.

Northern District—Dr. E. C. Davis, Thomas B. Lumpkin, James D. Massey, W. P. Raoul, E. J. Reagan.

Southern District, Division 1—E. T. Comer, Col. A. R. Lawton, Dr. T. M. McIntosh, L. J. Smith, W. C. Vereen. Division 2—James L. Anderson, W. C. Davis, W. H. Felton, Dr. A. A. Smith, John T. Williams.

CONNECTICUT.

Division 1—Charles E. Beach, Dr. Ernest J. McKnight, Alexander T. Pattison, Robert Scoville, Judge Joseph P. Tuttle.

Division 2—John W. Bristol, Darragh Delancey, Dr. Ralph A. McDonnell, Daniel W. Murray, Patrick J. O'Meara.

Division 3—Dr. George B. Cowell, Edward T. Harrall, Seth Rowe Pierepont, Hugh C. Shalboy, John J. Walsh.

INDIANA.

Division 1—Andrew J. Hickey, William Lawson, John W. Lees, William M. L. Ray, Charles C. Terry.

Division 2—Earl Crawford, J. J. Heavey, Harry Kitselman, Miles J. Porter, L. W. Royce.

Division 3—E. Vernon Knight, Ernest W. Layman, Otto Ray, Lucius B. Swift, W. W. Washburn.

Division 4—L. Brese, John Edwards, Jesse Floyd, W. H. Jones, Jr., John T. Oliphant.

OKLAHOMA.

Eastern District, Division 1—Dr. F. B. Fite, Eugene N. Kerr, J. O. Kuykendall, Eugene F. Ross, W. E. Utterback. Division 2—Robert F. Cidally, Dr. Fred S. Clinton, Edgar R. Fenton, C. H. Kersey, Harry H. Rogers.

Western District—Dr. John W. Duke, C. H. Parker, Roy Stafford, J. A. Whitehurst, Ollie Wilson.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

John Joy Edson, Flournoy C. Roberts, William C. Woodward, James S. Easby-Smith, Julius Garfinkle.

ARKANSAS.

Eastern District—Dave Block, Wallace Davis, M. E. Sherland, Dr. B. R. L. Smith, Charles E. Taylor.

Western District — Robert Boyd, Jr., Dr. Charles H. Cargyle, J. D. Oglesby, Jr., Allen Winham, H. S. Yocum.

IOWA.

Northern District—E. M. Cassady, W. J. Ecloff, D. M. Kelleher, T. F. O'Donnel, Harry B. Plumb

Southern District—William Cochrane, N. D. Ely, Harry Copley, F. F. Tucker, Clarence Van Epps.

ALABAMA.

Northern District—Division 1, E. W. Gray, Dr. R. P. Suger, Hugh McElderry, Emmet O'Neill, Priestley Toulman; Division 2, Otto Agricola, Dr. W. J. Holloway, Sheriff Lacey, John Peebles, R. E. Spragins.

Southern District — Joel Golsby, W. M. Newton, Dr. S. S. Pugh, J. J. Russell, H. L. Shelley.

Middle District—M. E. Barganier, Algernon Blair, John Gamble, A. H. Rankin, Dr. Merrick D. Thomas.

KENTUCKY.

Eastern District—J. S. Allington, E. S. Helburn, Dr. Maggard, Watt M. Pritchard, Henry T. Soaper.

Western District— Division 1, C. S. Aud, J. T. Averitt, Peter Campbell, Andrew Cowan; Stanley Spindle; Division 2, John F. Blackburn, Jr., W. J. Gould, Wm. D. Duncan, D. C. Stimson, William H. Yost.

MINNESOTA.

Division 1—T. J. Knox, James Lewis, H. W. Libby, Thomas Lowe, A. J. Peterson.

Division 2—Dr. B. J. Branton, William C. Edgar, E. G. Hall; Frank Marshall, J. E. O'Brien.

Division 3—J. P. Gardiner, Ed Indrehus, Dr. J. J. Sneve, George N. Sullivan, H. H. Wells.

Division 4—H. O. Jorge, J. J. Ecklund, W. H. Gemmell, William Murnian, Martin O'Brien.

CHAMBERLAIN PRAISES PLAN.

"Fairest That Could Have Been Devised," Senator Says.

WASHINGTON, July 21. — Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee and joint author of the draft law, who drew the second number for the selective draft, today issued the following statement:

"Everything went off with absolute precision, and the safeguards with which the admirable plans had been formulated by the President under the skillful management of Provost Marshal General Crowder. It will prove to the country that the selective draft plan for securing an army is the fairest that could have been devised, distributing the burden of the war, so far as manpower is concerned, equitably, evenly and justly among all young men of the country between 21 and 30.

"Any other system would have taken only the willing, however injurious to the country it might have been to take them from the walks of industrial and business life and left the unwilling to take their places in every avocation.

"It is not a conscript system, nor does it provide a conscript army. On the contrary, every man drawn ought to feel honored, and I believe will feel honored that he has been selected to serve his country."

SWINDLE BASED ON DRAFT.

Men Posing as Officials Seek to Sell Exemption Influence.

Max Fabricant of 618 Williams Street, Brooklyn, reported to the police of the Liberty Avenue Station last night that two men, personating Federal officers, had come to his house yesterday and offered to obtain his exemption from the draft for "a small sum for fees." Fabricant attempted to engage the men in conversation while another member of the family went for a policeman, but the "Federal authorities" said they had several calls to make, and if Fabricant, who drew a low number in the draft, did not wish to claim exemption they would go on to others. The men also approached Maurice Nobler, who lives at the same address, and he conferred with Fabricant before the report to the police was made.

Detectives of the Seventh Branch Bureau who were assigned to the case found that the men had visited several other houses in the vicinity where young men had drawn low numbers and might be included in the first call. No person was found who had taken the offer. The police reported the case to United States Marshal James M. Power. It is believed that the men got the names and addresses of men from the newspapers.

THEY DON'T WANT TO FIGHT.

Eleven New York "Conscientious Objectors" Enter a Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Eleven men, all within draft age, who classed themselves as "conscientious objectors," although not members of any anti-war sect, came here from New York today to try to fix things up for themselves with President Wilson and Members of Congress. They found that President Wilson had gone for a trip on the Mayflower and left a petition for him with Secretary Tumulty. Then they started for the Capitol only to find every one busy there in connection with food legislation and preparation for building a great fleet of airplanes to send to fight Germany.

The leader of the eleven, Emil Cohen, said that they represented hundreds of thousands of men in every part of the United States who "refused to kill." He denied the published report that they had come here to picket the White House.

"We came to Washington as minute men and not as pickets," he said. "We want to be dignified and within the law in everything we do."

He said they probably would remain in Washington until Monday in the hope of talking matters over with the President and members of Congress. Those in the delegation are Emil Cohen, Chairman; W. Oral James, Alexander Schwarzenfeld, Isadore Ruderman, Leon Saunders, Jacob Arguiles, Samuel Darr, Alfred Levitt, Leland E. Davis, Maurice Einsohn, and Nathan Goldentyer.

The pacifists disclaim any sympathy with the I. W. W.'s or anarchists and declare that they are for America first, last, and all the time, "except when America asks us to shoulder arms."

DRAFTED MEN TAKE CALL CHEERFULLY

Continued from Page 1.

will be called upon to provide. The figures probably will be given out this afternoon.

As soon as the local boards are officially informed of the number of men they are to provide each board will prepare, under instructions from Provost Marshal General Crowder, a list of approximately twice as many names as the district quota calls for to allow for exemption eliminations. The list will be divided into three equal parts. Those whose names appear in the first part will be ordered to report for examination within five days after the list is posted. The other two parts of the list will be posted at stated intervals. While the men whose names are posted will be notified by mail of the action taken, failure to receive such notification will not be accepted as an excuse for failure to report within the time specified.

Much Work for Physicians.

Because of the thorough physical examination to which each man will be subjected it was suggested to Mr. Conkling yesterday that in crowded districts it would be impossible for one or two physicians to examine all the men called within the period allowed for that purpose. Some boards have one and others two physicians included in their membership.

"The regulations," said Mr. Conkling, "provide for such situations, and extra physicians may be employed or called into service when the number of men to examine is too large for the regular board physicians to handle. Physicians will receive 10 cents for each man examined."

Commissioner Joseph Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures has ordered an inspection of all the scales which will be used in the physical examinations.

When Lloyd M. Harold, 26 years old, of 752 Cypress Avenue, Queens, was arraigned before Magistrate Kochendorfer in the Jamaica Police Court yesterday morning, the Magistrate took occasion to criticise certain Exemption Board members in Queens Borough, who, according to the Magistrate, have been keeping short working hours. Harold wanted to find out his "red ink" number on Friday so as to locate his place in the draft list, and because he insisted that he should have the number he was arrested for disorderly conduct.

"This man," said the Magistrate, "was entirely within his rights, and it should have been the pleasure as well as the duty of the board to give him the information he sought. I have heard of several cases of this kind. The prisoner is discharged."

The man who holds the draft number 258 in the Asbury Park (N. J.) district is in the Monmouth County Jail at Freehold, charged with murder. He is Louis Vona, and it is alleged that on the night of June 5, which was registration day, he killed Joseph Lecallo.

May Save Students Long Trips.

Students at the Columbia Summer Session who are among the first thousand drawn in the draft on Friday were anxiously awaiting word from Washington yesterday as to whether they would have to return to their home districts for examination. Frank D. Fackenthal, Secretary of the university, said he had written to Washington for a ruling, but had received no answer. Hundreds of the students subject to the draft have come to Columbia from as far away as the Pacific Coast. Mr. Fackenthal said he did not think it possible that such men would be sent all the way back home instead of being examined in this city.

All of the eight members of the family of John L. Klages of Long Island City, except one son, are actively in war service. In the draft of last Friday William J. Klages, the remaining son, was drawn. He said yesterday that he intended to go into the service as soon as he could get there, and he had not volunteered previously because his father had requested him to stay at home, if he was not drafted, and assist in the management of his business. Arthur C. Klages, the oldest son of the family, is Sergeant First Class in the aviation section of the Signal Corps. George F. Klages, a twin brother of William, volunteered some time ago and is now at Madison Barracks.

In response to suggestions, Controller Prendergast said yesterday that The City Record would publish the names and addresses of all the men subject to draft in this city and the order in which they stand in their respective exemption board districts. The list, of approximately 600,000 names, will be published in forty special sections of The Record.

EXEMPTION BOARDS FOR THE ARMY DRAFT

Reorganized Personnel of the Bodies Which Will Sift Out the Men Summoned.

The personnel of the reorganized local exemption boards, before which New York City's quota of men for the first National Army will be ordered to appear for examination in a few days, was made public at the offices of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense yesterday afternoon. The members of each board, with the Assembly district and the election district areas over which each has jurisdiction, are as follows, the headquarters of each being first given, and then the jurisdictional area.

Bronx.

1—Carr Building, 260 E. 138th St., E. D. 32 to 41, A. D. 30—George W. Decklyn, 229 Alexander Av.; John H. Friend, 143 Alexander Av.; Dr. J. Winslow Edgerly, 418 E. 138th St.

2—P. S. 22, 540 E. 140th St., E. D. 1 to 17, A. D. 32—Bernard Hahn, 407 E. 161st St.; R. Warren Lawrence, 848 E. 140th St.; Dr. William Bogle, 346 White Plains Rd.

3—P. S. 30, Brook Av. and 141st St., E. D. 18 to 27, A. D. 32—George Price, 391 East 149th St.; Louis Riemenschneider, Sr., 438 E. 144th st.; Dr. Everett M. Raynor, 404 E. 138th St.

4—P. S. 39, Longwood Av. and Beck St., E. D. 28 to 38 and 78, A. D. 32—Samuel J. Joseph, 857 Beck St.; Thomas J. Downey, 784 Kelly St.; Dr. John M. Spetnagel, 900 138th St.

5—1,025 E. 163d St., E. D. 39 to 53 and 79, A. D. 32—Joseph M. Levine, 932 Manida St.; Henry Kalienbach, 800 Hunts Point Av.; Dr. Daniel F. Shields, 1,024 Simpson St.

6—P. S. 12, Overing St., corner Benson Av., E. D. 54 to 65, A. D. 32—Thomas C. Arrow, Williamsbridge Road, Westchester; Thomas J. Reed, 1,612 Overing St.; Dr. M. H. Bracker, 1,811 Amethyst St.

7—P. S. 21, White Plains Av. and 225th St., E. D. 66 to 77, A. D. 32—Samuel F. Reynolds, City Island; Eugene Brisach, 3,777 Willett Av.; Dr. Henry B. Boyle, 763 E. 223d St.

8—391 E. 149th St., E. D. 1 to 9, A. D. 33—Jacob Newmark, 975 Cauldwell Av.; Vito A. Pittaro, 590 Morris Av.; Dr. John R. Farrell, 919 Trinity Av.

9—Hupfel Building, 161st St. and 3d Av., E. D. 10 to 22, A. D. 33—Henry Gluck, 771 Jackson Av.; Adolph G. Hupfel, Jr., St. Ann's Av. and 161st St.; Dr. Joseph Popper, 787 Cauldwell Av.

10—P. S. 38, 417 E. 160th St., E. D. 23 to 36, A. D. 33—William Ladenberg, 417 E. 160th St.; Hector Garten, 968 Tiffany St.; Dr. George Bennett, 312 E. 143d St.

11—1,035 Stebbins Av., E. D. 1 to 12, A. D. 34—Wm. V. Kiehnle, 1,034 Prospect Av.; Edward H. Phau, 1,044 Trinity Av.; Dr. Benj. Woloshin, 1,225 Boston Rd.

12—Morris H. S., Boston Rd. and 166th St., E. D. 13 to 22 and 25, A. D. 34—Wm. A. Wallace, 1,132 Fox St.; Arthur D. Le Vien, 1,431 E. 163d St.; Dr. John Fr-Holmes, 1,165 Boston Rd.

13—P. S. 40, Prospect Av. and Jennings St., E. D. 26 to 35 and 41, 42, and 74, A. D. 34—Henry T. Tappe, Jr., 1,718 Crotona Park East; Dr. Robt. Goldberg, 1,449 Bryant Av.

14—Crotona Park East, cor. 175th St., E. D. 23, 24, 36 to 40, and 43, 44, 72, and 75, A. D. 34—Henry Hunneke, Jr., 1,718 Crotona Park East; Geo. Wohn, 1,574 Crotona Park; Dr. Robt. Goldberg, 1,449 Bryant Av.

15—P. S. 4, 173d St. and Fulton Av., E. D. 45 to 54 inclusive, and 73, 76, and 77, A. D. 34—Fred W. Herberts, 646 E. 175th St.; Frank J. Mihifeld, 805 Crotona Park; Dr. Philip Eichler, 1,787 Washington Av.

16—Borough Hall, Tremont and 3d Avs., E. D. 55 to 66, and 78, A. D. 34—Percy P. Hopp, 1,997 Arthur Av.; Michael L. Bird, 2,065 Crotona Av.; Dr. J. Lewis Amster, 2,035 Bathgate Av.

17—P. S. 32, 183d St. and Beaumont Av., E. D. 68 to 71, A. D. 34—Wm. H. Stonebridge, 2,178 Belmont Av.; Frank Geverdi, 2,220 Adams Pl.; Dr. Cornelius J. Egan, 2,178 Belmont Av.

18—P. S. 11, Ogden Av. and 168th St., E. D. 1 to 14 and 60 and 61, A. D. 35—John Wynne, 951 Woodycrest Av.; Erich L. Moraller, 470 E. 161st St.; Dr. Wm. D. Sherwood, 1,297 Clay Av.

19—Commissioner's Office, Clermont Park, E. D. 15 to 21 and 62, A. D. 35—Rev. Homer F. Taylor, 1,446 Washington Av.; Jacob Well, 1,715 Grand Av.; Dr. Joshua H. Leiner, 1,461 Washington Av.

20—N. Y. Univ., Gould Hall, E. D. 22 to 24 and 66, A. D. 35—Alex Haring, 74 W. Tremont Av.; Bernard H. Weisker, 153 E. 178th St.; Dr. Edw. Hurd, 1,853 Anthony Av.

21—P. S. 33, Jerome Av. and 184th St., E. D. 25 to 40 and 64 and 65, A. D. 35—Bernard J. Isecke, 68 Clinton Place; the Rev. Daniel J. Burke, 3,025 Concourse; Dr. Alban E. Munson, 2,387 Davidson Av.

22—P. S. 33, Jerome Av. and 184th St., E. D. 47 to 59 and 63, A. D. 35—Henry F. Davis, 2,471 Devoe Terrace; Isaac G. Johnson, Spuyten Duyvil; Dr. J. Morton Sheridan, 20 East 190th St.

Brooklyn.

23—Brooklyn Bar Ass'n, 158 Montague St., E. D. 1 to 13, A. D. 1—James W. Prendergast, 11 Schermerhorn St.; Percy S. Dudley, 159 Willow St.; Dr. Robert L. Dickinson, 68 Clinton St.

24—P. S. 99, 105 Myrtle Av., E. D. 14 to 24, A. D. 1—Charles B. Schellenberg, 220 Duffield St.; George H. Dahl, 290 Schermerhorn St.; Dr. William Kinne, 48 4th Av.

25—P. S. 7, York St., near Bridge, E. D. 1 to 9, A. D. 2—Henry M. Wynkoop, 71 High St. and 176 Jay St.; Joseph McDonnell, 250 Jay St.; Dr. Armand J. Saimon, 168 Sands St.

26—P. S. 14, Concord and Navy Sts., E. D. 10 to 21, A. D. 2—Dr. Daniel C. Mangan, 93 Park Av.; Eugene R. O'Brien, 103 North Oxford St.; William M. Morrison, 103 North Portland Av.

27—Clinton and Union Sts., Public Library, E. D. 1 to 11, A. D. 3—Arthur L. Hurley, 21 Pierrepont Place; Dr. Edward J. Dixon, 234 Baltic St.; Dr. James M. Downey, 331 Clinton St.

28—P. S. 27, Hicks and Nelson Sts., E. D. 12 to 21, A. D. 3—Paul E. Steeley, 136 Van Dyke St.; Robert H. De Mars, 339 Van Brunt St.; Dr. Cornelius J. Noonan, 554 Henry St.

29—Municipal Court, Lee Av. and Clymer St., E. D. 1 to 15, A. D. 4—Clarence W. Donovan, 224 Keap St.; Dr. Leon Louria, 249 Hewes St.; Dr. James W. Fleming, 471 Bedford Av.

30—P. S. 71, Heyward St., near Lee Av., E. D. 16 to 27, A. D. 4—Francis A. Delaney, 755 Bedford Av.; Edwin G. Babcock, 935 Bedford Av.; Dr. John M. Clayland, 130 Hewes St.

31—P. S. 35, Decatur St. and Lewis Av., E. D. 1 to 18, A. D. 5—Elmer G. Sammis, 391 Decatur St.; Henry E. Ritch, 498 Macon St.; Dr. Louis L. Nichols, 386 Stuyvesant Av.

32—P. S. 70, Fatchen Av. and Macon St., E. D. 19 to 36, A. D. 5—Gustavus C. Weber, 873 Putnam Av.; F. W. Justice Andrews, 707 Decatur St.; Chas. T. Schondelmeier, 807 Quincy St.

33—P. S. 83, Floyd, near Tompkins Av., E. D. 1 to 7, A. D. 6—William W. Vandewater, Sr., 72 Hart St.; Robert N. Hunter, 642 Marcy Av.; Dr. Edward H. Hoxsie, 1 Hart St.

34—Annex P. S. 79, Kosciusko St., near Sumner Av., E. D. 8 to 15, A. D. 6—Frederick F. Purdy, 811 Lafayette Av.; Samuel H. Cragg, 612 Willoughby Av.; Dr. James C. Kennedy, 762 Willoughby Av.

35—325 Hart St., E. D. 16 to 25, A. D. 6—Valentine J. Ridman, 795 Willoughby Av.; John H. A. Walsh, 19 Stuyvesant Av.; James J. Speiman, 572½ Kosciusko St.

36—P. S. 40, 15th St. and 4th Av., E. D. 1 to 10 and 12 to 16, A. D. 7—George Johnson, 174 14th St.; S. S. Busher, 214 17th St.; James J. Daly, 489 20th St.

37—P. S. 172, 4th Av. and 29th St., E. D. 11 and 17 to 27, A. D. 7—Thomas Martin, 4,000 8th Av.; John Feitner, 156 23d St.; Dr. Francis I. Drubinski, 257 4th Av.

38—P. S. 133, Butler St., between 4th and 5th Avs., E. D. 1 to 10, A. D. 8—Dennis Norton, 339 Douglass St.; John A. Hennelly, 1,346 Willis Place; Angelo P. Franze, 190 Wyckoff St.

39—P. S. 32, Hoyt and President Sts., E. D. 11 to 22, A. D. 8—Eugene F. Cooke, 29 2d St.; William B. Hermance, 326 Union St.; Sylvester J. McNamara, 309 Union St.

40—P. S. 2, 3d Av. and 47th St., E. D. 1 to 12, A. D. 9—Dr. Edward D. Ferris, 418 5th Av.; Thomas C. Monahan, 460 49th St.; Dr. Robert E. Cowie, 411 47th St.

41—404 55th St., E. D. 13 to 25, A. D. 9; Charles C. Wagner, 422 54th St.; Henry Malloy, 357 59th St.; Dr. M. T. Lewis, 404 54th St.

42—P. S. 170, 6th Av. and 71st; E. D. 26 to 32 and 34 to 39, A. D. 9; Ogden E. Edwards, 220 76th St.; Dr. John C. Graham, 219 73d St.; Dr. Henry F. Bruning, 467 75th St.

43—P. S. 127, 7th Av. and 79th St., E. D. 33 and 40 to 51, A. D. 9; David C. Bennett, 410 79th St.; William C. Burling, 3,102 11th St.; Dr. L. Morton, Fort Hamilton Av. and 88th St.

44—P. S. 111, Sterling Place and Vanderbilt Av., E. D. 1 to 14, A. D. 10; Frank Harvey Field, 274 Sterling Place; William M. Patterson, 10 7th Av.; Dr. William F. Campbell, 394 Clinton Av.

45—Hanson Pl., Y. M. C. A., E. D. 15 to 38, A. D. 10—John J. Curtin, 250 Cumberland St.; Dr. Wm. Jay St., Joseph McDonnell, 250 Jay St.; Dr. Armand J. Saimon, 168 Sands St.

46—P. S. 46, Classon and Lafayette Avs., E. D. 1 to 16, A. D. 11—Charles M. Camp, 257 Lafayette Av.; Edw. L. Snedeker, 429 Washington Av.; Dr. O. Paul Humpstone, 327 Washington Av.

47—P. S. 3, Hancock St. and Bedford Av., E. D. 15 to 31, A. D. 11—Frederick N. Van Zandt, 12 Brevoort Place; Karl S. Deitz, 173 Park Place; Dr. Albert W. Juch, 375 Grand Av.

48—Manual T. H. S., 7th Av. and 4th St., E. D. 1 to



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PRAISE TIMES LIST OF THE ARMY DRAFT

Secretary Baker Says Thousands of Persons Must Have Felt Genuine Gratitude.

USED BY BOARDS HERE

Roscoe Conkling Says That the Tables Simplified Matters, and Aided Understanding.

THE NEW YORK TIMES list, which at a glance showed any man his exact position in the draft list, was used at all of the board headquarters in the city yesterday to answer the hundreds of questions put by men of draft age, or their relatives and friends.

"That is a wonderful list," said Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling, "and you can never know how it has simplified matters for all of us today. I don't see how it was humanly possible to get up so perfect a list, and one so easy to understand, in the few hours available for the purpose yesterday."

An inspection of THE TIMES list yesterday showed that it was more than 98 per cent. correct. There were only fifty-one numbers missing from the serial list of 4,696, and only about forty duplications, and of the duplications three were numbers which were wrongly placed. Of the missing numbers 3 in the "red ink" serials appears in the draft list as 4,585, number 7 as 2,436, and 138 as 1,562, which means that holders of serial numbers 3, 7, and 138 have no reason to anticipate an early call to military service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this evening received the following note from the Secretary of War:

May I not say this word of thanks to you for bringing to my attention the comprehensive, concise method in which your organization put into print the result of yesterday's drawing? To the many thousands of people in the City of New York and elsewhere who are eligible for service in the selected forces it must be a source of genuine gratitude to have this speedy and reliable method of ascertaining their status under the Selective Service act. The wealth of their appreciation, I trust, amply repays the substantial labor and the considerable expense of compiling such a complete report. Cordially yours.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On behalf of the members of the Exemption Board for the Second District of Jersey City, N. J., I extend congratulations for the business-like and efficient manner in which THE NEW YORK TIMES published the result of the drawings for the selective draft in your issue of Saturday, July 21.

By the system you used, any one is enabled to find immediately the order in which he will appear. In my opinion THE NEW YORK TIMES excelled any other newspaper in this respect.

WM. J. McGOVERN.
Jersey City, July 21.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue this morning deserves a great deal of credit for the way you gave the public in numerical order the draft numbers. We have it tacked on the wall. Each person interested can readily find his number at a glance.

I shall hereafter read THE NEW YORK TIMES. All hail to you!

E. G. CLARK,
Adams Express Co.,
286 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, July 21.

How to Determine Your Order in the Draft

In the draft drawing at Washington on Friday 10,500 numbers were drawn, to cover the largest number of men registered in any one district. Most districts contain less than 5,000 men, the maximum in New York City being 4,696. In a district of 5,000 or less, it is apparent that in the order of the drawing at Washington many men might rank in the seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth thousand, but that would not represent their order in their own districts, except after a calculation in proportion. In the table published by THE TIMES yesterday the figures represented the order of drawing in a district containing 4,696 men. Thus, while your red number might rank as the 2,500th drawn among the full 10,500, it might rank as the 1,243d in THE TIMES table, a much closer approximation to your rank in the call.

Your rank may be quite accurately determined in the following manner:

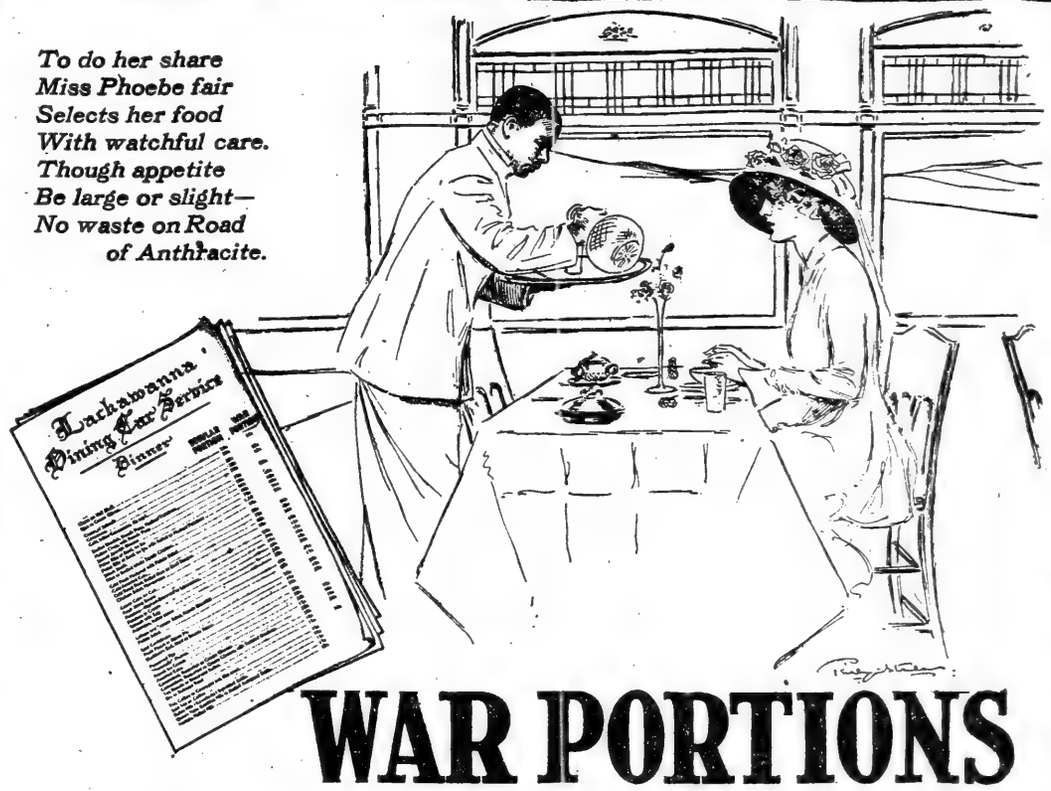
If the number of persons called by your local exemption board in the first draft is 20 per cent. of the whole number registered under that board, then you will not be called in the first draft if the order in which your red number was drawn, as given in THE TIMES list yesterday, is greater than 940, or if in the full drawing of 10,500 it was greater than 2,100. The same proportion holds for any other percentage. The following table presents the matter in convenient form:

	Order in TIMES List.	Order in Full List.
Limit for 20 per cent	940	2,100
Limit for 25 per cent	1,175	2,625
Limit for 30 per cent	1,410	3,150
Limit for 40 per cent	1,880	4,200
Limit for 50 per cent	2,350	5,250

The above rule will be found very convenient for estimating the prospect of one's being called in the event of any supposed proportion being drafted in any exemption district, regardless of its size. Thus, if your district contains 3,000 names, and 600 are drafted for examination, you will not be among the number if your order in THE TIMES list is above 940. If the number drafted is 900 you will not be called if THE TIMES list puts your number above 1,410.

The rule is, of course, not absolutely exact, as a slight element of chance enters into the matter, but the limits will be almost exactly as given in the above table. Of course, if the percentage is intermediate between those above given so also will the limit be intermediate in corresponding degree.

The general expectation is that the first call on the exemption boards will not exceed 20 per cent., and, indeed, 15 per cent. is usually spoken of as more probable.



WAR PORTIONS

"Buy less, serve smaller portions"—Herbert Hoover

RECOGNIZING the necessity of conserving the food supply and preventing waste, the Lackawanna Railroad has inaugurated a system of service in its dining cars which, in addition to the regular portions of the same size as heretofore, provides a smaller portion, the price of which is quoted in connection with each item on the bill of fare under the general caption of "War Portion." The prices charged for the war portions are approximately one-third less than the average charge for the larger portions.

Lackawanna Railroad

Lackawanna Railroad

"Mile for Mile the Most Highly Developed Railroad in the World"

LLOYD GEORGE TAKES RISKS IN CHANGES

London Wonders Why He Imperils His Leadership by Recent Cabinet Shifts.

STORM OVER CHURCHILL

Some Observers? However, Expect the Latter's Abilities to Outweigh His Unpopularity.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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LONDON, July 21.—There are all kinds of gossip as to why apparently unnecessary chances were taken with a political position already and unavoidably perilous; but only one man actually knows, and he won't tell. Lloyd George goes coolly, even blithely, on his way, permitting enemies and friends to speculate at will. Perhaps he is waiting for the right moment.

The Russian uncertainty and the submarine destruction are beyond immediate control by any Government. The unaccountable thing is that such a time of peril and anxiety should be chosen for Government moves which, while not intrinsically of first importance, offend the sensibility of the British public beyond endurance and create a mood that may bring on a crisis and necessitate a general election under circumstances and with possibilities little short of calamitous.

Lloyd George points the lance of his offending with Winston Churchill. No other man can come within 50 per cent. of stirring up such opposition. Perhaps the war management needs Churchill, and needs him so badly that all risks are worth taking. It is true that he had much responsibility for Gallipoli and Antwerp, but it is also true that his mobilization of the fleet in August, 1914, probably saved the empire. He is the most offensive, aggressive, and indiscreet man in English public life, but there are many who think him also the most brilliantly able man in public life, and that Lloyd George may restrain and direct his admitted abilities.

Another source of feeling against the Government is the forced retention of Lord Hardinge, which prevents the Mesopotamia scandal from subsiding and brings a different crowd into opposition. Balfour seems to be still under the spell of the American spirit, and is defying the House of Commons in his insistence upon Hardinge's retention.

The appointment of Montagu as Secretary for India has raised a third and different crop of objectors.

It is considered unfortunate that there should be so much political tumult at a time of peril from submarines and the Russian chaos. Within the last few days the English view respecting the Berlin crisis has undergone a palpable sobering, and people are asking each other whether the change there is not a tightening of organization to carry on the war more aggressively. The Michaelis inaugural has made an impression here of characteristic Prussian brute force.

The danger to the Lloyd George Government lies in the fact that lesser matters may so irritate the public mind as to patience and poise in the event of its having to bear the strain of greater matters. Lloyd George is a man without a party. He faces alone problems which involve the fate of a planet. The allied world will watch every step anxiously and sympathetically as England's great Prime Minister threads his way through difficulty. Not even hostile gossip has brought forth a single name to take his place if he should fall.

BRITISH PREMIER ATTACKS MICHAELIS

Continued from Page 1.

clared. "That scabbard must be Belgian, the sword must be Belgian, and the soil must be Belgian."

Speaking in denunciatory tones of the terms contained in the speech of Dr. Michaelis, the Premier said:

"The Chancellor tries to stimulate and encourage his people by doping them with illusions, and Germany will find that her hopes are just as much illusions as others which have been dispelled. The U-boats are to put England out of business. Owing to submarine attacks we cannot last much longer, according to the German Chancellor. Well, I am sorry to disillusion him at the outset of his career, but truth compels me to do it. Gradually, but surely, we are increasing our production and diminishing our losses at sea."

Turning to the Chancellor's statement regarding the U-boat war, Mr. Lloyd George said that April was the height of German piratical triumph. The Germans could look back to that month as a month of glory.

"Since then," he continued, "we have faced longer days, which increased our difficulties enormously on the high seas, but, although our apprehensions were great, we have gradually decreased our losses, and, although we have had only three weeks of July, compared with three weeks in April, our losses are less than one-half.

"This year we have turned out four times as many ships as last year. In the last two months of this year we should turn out as many ships as we did in the whole twelve months of last year. Next year we should turn out six times as many ships as last year.

"Our food supply for 1917-1918 is already secured. With reasonable economy there is a program of cultivation which will make the food supplies for 1918-1919 secure, even if our losses are greater.

"Germany is not going to drive Great Britain out of the fight until liberty has been re-established throughout the world. The Germans are making the same mistake in underestimating America's efforts in the war as they did about Great Britain. It won't be long before Michaelis will have to deliver a different speech. That is what we are waiting and fighting for. The freer Germany is the better we like it. We could make peace with a free Germany. Germany dominated by autocracy we can never make terms with."

With special reference to Belgium, the Premier said the world would never forget the service rendered by that country to international rights. She had suffered three years of oppression, her deliverance was coming, but it must be complete. The Junker had thrown the old Chancellor into the wastepaper basket, with his scrap of paper, and it would not be long before Junkerdom followed.

Mr. Lloyd George paid tribute to the patriotic work of the brilliant Russian statesman, Kerensky, in his leadership of the Russian democracy, and declared that in the great coming struggle in the East and West every German soldier must know in his heart that if he fought on he would be dying for militarist autocracy and fighting against the federation of free peoples. On the other hand, every Belgian soldier and every Russian soldier knew that he was fighting for the freedom and independence of his native land.

"The future of mankind," concluded the Premier, "is ours to maintain and defend."

VICTORY OR RUIN, CHURCHILL WARNS

Inconclusive Peace Would Mean Continued Strife and Disorder, He Declares.

DUNDEE, Scotland, July 21.—"The Commonwealth of Peoples should continue to carry forward the crusade in which they are engaged to the point where no autocratic, despotic Government remains," said Winston Churchill, recently appointed Minister of Munitions, in speaking to his constituents here today.

"Henceforth," he continued, "it must not be true that in any part of the world a Government owns the people, but on the contrary, everywhere the people must control their fortune and their fate. The hateful system of military autocratic tyranny must fully cease.

"If this war does not end in victory; if it ends in an inconclusive peace, it will leave Germany stronger and impenitent under the autocratic rulership. Then good-bye to the hope of a brighter and better future. We should merely enter upon a long period of unrest, suspicion, alarm, and disorder. Unless we gain the victory we have nothing before us but ruin and strife.

"We have only to hold on until the United States throws its whole strength into the struggle to make the victory complete. England is in the centre of a mighty league of nations. If we fail, all fail; if we break, all break. Our dangers are great, but our opportunity is incomparable."

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY ASSURED FOR THE YEAR

Kennedy Jones Declares There Will Be No Crisis, Even if Rate of Ship Losses Keeps Up.

LONDON, July 21.—Kennedy Jones, the retiring Director General of Food Economy, said today that England's food supply for the year was assured even if the present rate of shipping losses were maintained.

"In March," he said, "the shortage of tonnage, the partial failure of the world's wheat crop, and the submarine depredations combined for disaster. The situation was serious. We had nine weeks' supplies of breadstuffs. Today, through the voluntary co-operation of the people, it is certain we will be able to start the new cereal year with nearly seven months' stocks, which, together with the enormous potato crop coming into the market, will make next year's situation a mere question of whether in twelve months we will be able to import five months' supplies. Even if the sinkings continued at the present rate this should not be difficult, because of the new tonnage which will become available next month here and in America."

Mr. Jones, after reviewing the effect of the measures taken in the "Eat Less Bread" campaign in the United Kingdom, remarked that no doubt the Germans had tried their hardest to create conditions which by this time would prevent England going on with the war, but that they had been unable to do so.

"The problem of March was one of supplies," he continued. "The problem now is merely that of prices and distribution. I believe the economy taught to the people will be permanent. There will be no waste in the future as there was before the campaign, and there will be intelligent appreciation of the value of foodstuffs among the working classes and the lower and the middle classes. Compulsory rationing has been made unnecessary by the patriotism and the co-operation of the people. The stocks on hand now are larger than any one, even six weeks ago, dared to anticipate."

Mr. Jones is referred to in press comment as having "accomplished one of the hardest tasks of the war in changing the habits of the country so as to make it economize in food."

W. A. M. Goode, former honorary Secretary to the Belgian Relief Commission under Herbert C. Hoover, has been suggested by Mr. Jones as his successor to carry out the campaign now in operation.

NEW YORK GIVES 175 RECRUITS FOR ARMY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—New York State's contribution in recruits to the regular army yesterday was 175 and the State now lacks fewer than 1,000 men of filling its regular army quota of 18,226.

Pennsylvania, however, in spite of the fact that it has filled its quota of 13,330, furnished recruits yesterday to the number of 200. The day's enlistments throughout the country were 1,848.

Following is the daily recruiting statement issued by the Adjutant General:

	Obtained July 20.	Total to July 20.		Obtained July 20.	Total to July 20.
Alabama	31	1,577	Nebraska	18	2,451
Arizona	4	213	Nevada	11	733
Arkansas	12	908	New Hamp	18	498
California	37	5,392	N. Jersey	33	5,270
Colorado	8	1,405	N. Mexico	1	240
Conn.	28	1,694	New York	175	17,264
Delaware	9	321	N. Carolina	1	1,136
Dist. of C.	1	352	N. Dakota	6	550
Florida	3	1,230	Ohio	87	7,019
Georgia	21	3,769	Oklahoma	17	1,081
Idaho	5	845	Oregon	10	2,480
Illinois	46	13,971	Penn.	200	17,471
Indiana	51	7,920	Rhode Isl'd	4	605
Iowa	21	4,090	S. Carolina	8	877
Kansas	13	3,140	S. Dakota	11	799
Kentucky	30	2,699	Tennessee	11	2,064
Louisiana	28	1,593	Texas	45	5,410
Maine	4	713	Utah	6	1,466
Maryland	29	1,220	Vermont	2	96
Mass.	76	6,817	Virginia	13	1,183
Michigan	33	6,780	Washington	36	1,895
Minnesota	58	3,127	West Va.	1	1,495
Miss.		898	Winsonsin	6	1,663
Missouri	47	6,380	Wyoming	5	551
Montana	28	1,253			

Total quota, 183,898.
Total acceptances for July 20, 1,348.
Total acceptances since April 1, 153,807.

ANTI-DRAFT ARMY IN CANADA

Quebec Leader Says He Has 500 Men Led by Ex-American Officer.

MONTREAL, July 21.—Elie Lalamière, a prominent leader in the anti-conscription movement, declared at a street meeting here last night that he was ready to form an army, adding, "and I have already 500 men who are drilling." Their commander, he said, is a former officer of the United States Army.

Later Lalamière said that the "army" was not being raised for attack, but "to be prepared if they come to take us from our homes."

Cooks Needed for Cantonments.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Quartermaster General's Department has sent out telegrams to Presidents of fifty-eight hotel associations throughout the country requesting the "loan" of 3,840 experienced cooks to superintend the kitchens in the sixteen cantonments for the new national army. Fifteen civilian cooks will be required for each regiment to be formed, making an average of 240 for each cantonment.

Canada Limits Wheat Price.

TORONTO, Ont., July 21.—The Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada has ruled that, dating from Aug. 1, next, the maximum price of wheat, basis No. 1 Northern, in store at Fort William, shall not exceed $2.40 a bushel. This holds until further notice and applies to the balance of the present crop.

RUSSIANS RETIRING FURTHER IN GALICIA

Continued from Page 1.

manians drove back the enemy and restored the situation.

Lieut. Gen. L. G. Kornilloff, commander of the eight Russian army, which recently advanced successfully on the Halicz-Stanislau line in Galicia, has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Russian armies on the southwestern front. He succeeds General Goutor, who was appointed to the command early in June.

The War Office announcement follows:

Russo-Galician front: Southwest of Dvinsk the enemy is conducting an intense artillery fire.

In the direction of Zlochoff the enemy, developing his thrust, continued yesterday his offensive in the direction of Tarnopol. Our troops on the whole did not show the necessary stability, and at some points did not fulfill military commands, and consequently they continued to retire, and toward evening they paused on the line Renlov-Hlatiki-Pokropuvna-Vybudow. On the Byshki-Potutory front the enemy at intervals conducts an intense artillery fire gainst our trenches.

On the River Lomnica, in the region of the village Novica, the enemy attacked several times, but was repulsed. Northeast of the village he succeeded in occupying one fortified height. There have been fusillades and scouting reconnoissances on the rest of the front.

Rumanian front: In the region of the confluence of the Rimnik and Sereth Rivers enemy infantry, after artillery preparation, attacked our positions. The enemy was driven back by a Rumanian counterattack and the situation restored. There were fusillades on the rest of the front.

In Rumanians a German airplane was brought down by our fire. The occupants were made prisoners.

Advance on 40-Kilometer Front.

BERLIN, July 21, (via London.)—German troops in Eastern Galicia have crossed the Zlochoff-Tarnapol Railroad on a front of 40 kilometers, Army Headquarters announced today. They found burning villages and great destruction in their path.

The German advance was effected on both sides of the town of Jezierna. (Jezierna lies twenty miles northwest of Tarnapol and thirty-five miles southeast of Zlochoff.)

The German statement also announces that Austro-Hungarian forces yesterday recaptured the positions north of Brzezany which they had lost to the Russians on July 1.

The announcement follows:

Army Group of Prince Leopold—Our attacking movement in Eastern Galicia has taken in a intended course. Behind the hastily retreating Russian forces, of which up to the present only parts have made a stand for rearguard purposes, our troops in impetuous pursuit have crossed the Zlochoff-Tarnopol road on both sides of Jezierna, on a width of 40 kilometers. Wherever the enemy made a stand he was defeated in a swift assault. As in previous years, burning villages and great destruction showed the route of the retiring Russians. Further fighting is expected.

North of Brzezany Austro-Hungarian troops after hard fighting recaptured positions they lost on July 1. North of the Dniester Russian attacks broke down before our lines. South of the river the enemy was driven out of Babin. At Novica German and Austro-Hungarian troops stormed the Russian height positions in spite of a stubborn defense.

From the Stokhod to the Baltic the activity of the artillery increased occasionally. It reached special intensity between Krevo and Smorgon, and at Dvinsk.

Army Group of Archduke Joseph—In the northern part of the wooded Carpathians lively firing continues.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—On the Lower Sereth the Russians and Rumanians are more active than hitherto. An advance on our part at the mouth of the Rimnicul resulted in taking prisoner eighty Rumanians. Several machine guns were captured.

Today the advancing German troops reached the vicinity of Tarnopol, says this evening's supplementary headquarters report.

Vienna Tells About Advance.

VIENNA, July 21, (via London.)—Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters issued the following official statement today:

At Novica, south of Kalusz, we captured another height position. At Babin enemy advance forces were driven across the Lower Lomnica. Russian local advances due north of the Dniester failed.

The counterattack delivered on both sides of the Lemberg-Tarnopol Railway, under the guidance of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, advances successfully. Northeast of Brzezany Austro-Hungarian regiments recaptured the first line which we lost on July 1. The German and Austro-Hungarian fighting forces which advanced toward Augustowka, Jezierna, and Nesterowa have passed beyond them. The Russians offered violent resistance at certain places, but it was broken up by sharp attacks.

THINK SECESSION UNLIKELY.

Scandinavians See Socialists in Russia in Harmony with Plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 21.—News from Finland is scant, but the general impression in Scandinavia is that Finland does not in any way intend secession from Russia, the Socialist Government of which country is in harmony with the Socialist majority in Finland. The Finnish Cabinet as soon as the Autonomy bill was passed, handed in its resignation, but has now declared itself willing to continue until the administration of the country has been organized.

No papers are being issued in Helsingfors due to the typographers' strike. The situation, therefore, is difficult to judge of. No riots have been reported from Finland in the last few days.

FINLAND EXPECTS CLASH WITH RUSSIA

Passage of Bill of Independence Wildly Cheered in Diet and in the Streets.

HELSINGFORS, July 19, (Delayed.)—A conflict with Russia is regarded as inevitable because of the action of the Finnish Diet in adopting a bill granting independence to Finland. The Socialist members of Parliament assert, however, that Petrograd has its hands too full with its own troubles to attempt repression.

Before the adoption of the Independence bill a decision was taken on the question whether the measure should be treated as urgent or postponed until the next session. The decision in favor of urgency required a five-sixths majority under Article 60 of the Constitution, which the Socialist majority had agreed to respect. The decision involved the immediate voting on the bill, the result giving a two-thirds majority necessary for the alteration of fundamental laws.

The announcement of the vote was received by prolonged cheering, and cries of "Long live Finland!" and "End Russian connection!" The Diet thereafter rejected, 104 against 87, a proposal by M. Talas, member of the Young Finnish Party, that the law, as prescribed by the Constitution, be submitted for Russia's approval or veto.

A final vote was taken on a resolution of M. Hornberg, member of the Swedish party, the import of which was that the Diet reserve the right to break the last bonds with Russia. The Hornberg resolution was defeated chiefly by the vote of the Socialists themselves, who stand for this policy, but object to following the initiative of the non-Socialist parties.

After the vote on the bill the Senate prepared a statement to be read by Premier Tokol announcing its resignation. The motive was that the Senate was appointed by the Russian Provisional Government as the inheritor of the Grand Duke of Finland's prerogatives; but as the Provisional Government's power in Finland was now abolished the Senate lost local standing. It would remain in power only until the Diet appointed a new Senate.

The President of the Diet refused to accept the statement on the ground that it was out of order. The statement will be made later. The general expectation is that M. Tokol will be reappointed by the Diet with a Cabinet consisting of representatives of the parties, pro rata as heretofore.

As the Diet dispersed there was a patriotic demonstration in the streets. M. Tokol expressed his satisfaction at the Diet's coup d'état.

"We may be sure of Finland's independence guarantee for all time," he said. "Undoubtedly we committed a formal breach of law, but under the conditions brought about by the revolution the question involved is merely one of material power, and we do not believe Russia can compel us to repeal the independence law. It is true that we have not even militia to help us resist, but I am convinced that all the Russian Executive Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and also the Russian soldiers and sailors in Finland are on our side.

"The vote deprives Governor Stakhovitch of all functions, and so he may be considered as having been superseded," M. Tokol continued. "At present we have no program for breaking the last vague bonds with Russia, which consist of a common policy in respect of defense and foreign affairs. It is not our aim wantonly to provoke Petrograd, but I am unable to predict that there will be no such program in the future. We purpose sending the independence law to Petrograd and asking the Provisional Government to accept it, without, however, conceding that Government's right to reject it. If it is not accepted it still remains the law, and we shall organize all over Finland giant demonstrations to prove our determination to stand fast."

Governor Stakhovitch expressed the opinion that Finland had taken an unwise step. "Finland's coup d'etat," said the Governor, "in my opinion, was a serious mistake, worse for her than for us. Just now we may be unwilling or unable to insist upon our rights, but in a few years, when the empire is reconsolidated, Finland may suffer from resentment at her having taken advantage of Russia's difficulties.

"Russia cannot afford to treat Finland as it treats the Ukraine, where the population is Russian and Orthodox, and where, therefore, complete secession is not feared. It will treat Finland's union with the empire as a vital question, and the Finns may suffer from it. I fear also that she will suffer from domestic conflicts, the inevitable result of her new policy in overriding her own Constitution."

REICHSTAG QUITS; TO MEET SEPT. 26

Continued from Page 1.

the same mistakes in this connection, asserting that her enemies are unwilling to make peace: that France still has a fixed idea regarding Alsace-Lorraine; that England declares that she will keep the German colonies and "America still talks drivel about her air army which will destroy us."

Continuing to discuss the question of democracy, the Zeitung says that it is Germany's own business what she thinks and how and to what extent she democratizes herself.

"They would beat us and trample on us rather than let us continue to stand in the way of American plutocracy and English and American imperialism."

The only reforms imperative in Germany, in the opinion of the Zeitung, are better food distribution and more munitions, and it holds that these would be real steps to a peace of understanding, "that is, a peace in which Germany has an understanding."

VORWAERTS JEERS MICHAELIS.

Says Bernstorff Knows Too Much to be His Foreign Minister.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 19, (Delayed.)—The Berlin Vorwärts, commenting sarcastically on Chancellor Michaelis's plans and the method apparently to be adopted in connection with members of the Cabinet, says:

"Who is to be Foreign Secretary? If not Helfferich, probably none of the professional diplomats, who are not always fairly disposed [to the new Chancellor's policy.] Naturally any one of them who has had a sniff of foreign air is of no use to Germany. Not Rantzau; not Bernstorff, you bet! not Lichnowsky. True, they are princes and counts, but these princes and counts have unfortunately learned abroad that Germany's only possible policy is a democratic policy of peace. Away with them, then! Bernstorff, who was once Ambassador at Wilson's capital, is actually reported by his compeer Reventlow to have been an opponent of those decisions which, as he personally prophesied, have brought war with America. Away with him, then! 'Down among the dead men let him lie!'"

The tone of the whole article is one of undisguised pessimism as to the possibility of domestic reforms and the prospect of a sane peace under the reactionary administration of Michaelis.

ASSAILS OUR "HUNGER WAR."

German Editor Calls Policy Toward Neutrals Worse Than Britain's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 21.—The Kölnische Volkszeitung, discussing President Wilson's "hunger war against neutrals," remarks that, just as formerly England waged war against "barbarians and autocrats, so now Wilson wants to have his war waged through neutral countries by financial help and by the shipment of airplanes in order to save precious American blood."

The paper proceeds to explain that what President Wilson did not succeed in doing earlier by his notes he is now trying to do by force by starving neutrals. It refers to the fact that he first endeavored to form a league of protest among neutrals to take action against Germany's methods, but says that, in spite of all this he has done his best to force neutrals into the war. It rejoices that the neutrals have protested against this "tyrannical policy," which was adopted to make them choose hunger or war. The Volkszeitung's article then discusses "false American neutrality."

"And America dares to talk thus after wearing the hypocritical mask of neutrality to the advantage of Germany's enemies for years. * * * Perfidious Albion is outstripped in harshness toward neutrals by free America. Where England uses the economic cane, worthy Uncle Sam falls to with the whip of scorpions."

So far as can be foreseen, the Volkszeitung opines, the neutrals do not intend to allow themselves to be cowed by English and American threats or swerve from their policy either politically or economically, but are preparing to exist without the help of overseas trade.

SAYS WE ENLIST WOMEN.

Vossische Zeitung's Fables About Our "Female Armies."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—An example of the efforts made by German newspapers to deceive the people concerning America's participation in the war is given in extracts from the Vossische Zeitung of June 19, just received here. After attempting to discredit the success of the Liberty Loan the paper says:

"It is significant of the American conception of war that several women succeeded in being accepted for service in the flying corps; in one case a woman was even accepted by the coast artillery to have charge of signaling. Department stores and other large business houses, as a joke of advertising, put their many thousands of female employe into uniforms and train them in the use of firearms. For an explanation they point to the possibility of those female armies having to maintain order all over the country. All German-Americans are suspected, and the remainder of the population is systematically incensed against them.

"Meanwhile Americans serving in France are writing home letters in which they express bitter disappointment and warn against further transport of American troops unless America makes lasting and sure arrangements about the food preparation for France, as they say the fearful starvation because of her inability to plow her fields; it is much more important, they continue, to send transports of agricultural laborers in order to take care of the soil of France."

"By the way, even now an important part of Pershing's divisions consists of laborers only; so-called 'pioneer regiments' belong to the division. They are nothing else but railroad laborers only enlisted to rebuild the destroyed railroads of France. An interesting detail is the fact that the American troops carry many well trained dogs who are to attack straying patrols."

SEE NO GERMAN OLIVE BRANCH

German-American Papers Have Little Hope of Peace from Michaelis.

"Any one who entertained the hope that the first speech of the new German Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag would shed much light upon the internal and external situation of the empire has been deceived," said the New Yorker Volkszeitung yesterday. Then, after pointing out that there were perhaps some optimists who insisted upon trying to read a desire for peace into the Chancellor's words, the Socialist newspaper continued:

"We must confess that we find everything except a peace offer in the new Chancellor's remarks. The reference that the Germans would like to conclude peace as warriors who had successfully attained their object and who had above all shown themselves to be unconquerable,' and the further reference to the effect that his Government would make peace 'as a victor' certainly do not look like a real peace offer. The new Chancellor simply places himself upon the basis of the peace offer made by the Government of his predecessor last December, a peace offer that even in Germany itself was regarded by but few thinking men as seriously meant.

"Still less satisfactory are the remarks of the new Chancellor about the democratic reforms in the empire. * * * It is as plain as day that after such declarations only the most naive souls could expect progressive measures from their author. And this is not affected by the cautious assertion by the Imperial Chancellor that he had nothing against the peace resolution of the Reichstag majority that was adopted in the House by a big majority.

"The very originator of this resolution, Fehrenbach, a member of the Center, emphasized the fact that the Center Party in the carrying out of the proposed reforms would protect the rights of the individual States as well as those of the Kaiser. Even a reactionary Prussian Minister can assent to a 'democratic reform' presented in such a way."

The New Yorker Herold said yesterday in an editorial entitled "Dr. Michaelis as a Peace Barometer":

"What the Chancellor had to say is not likely to draw anything from the Allies that might be regarded as a change in the policy. * * * As much as we should like to have that this speech of the Chancellor might lead to a practical step toward negotiations for peace, there is no use in yielding to illusions. The ringing words sent out by Dr. Michaelis will hardly induce Lloyd George or Wilson to nod with friendly mien to the German helmsman."

SEES GERMAN WHEAT GONE BEFORE HARVEST

State Department Hears It Lacks 600,000 Tons of Lasting Till Aug. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A cable dispatch to the State Department reports that persons who have been in Germany recently assert that Germany lacks 600,000 tons of wheat of the amount necessary to reach the middle of August, when the harvest is gathered. The Military Governor of Allenstein, Eastern Prussia, it is said, issued a notice that there would be a great lack of bread and wheat from June to August. The harvest prospects are said to be good only in Western Germany.

It has been rumored that a part of the American provisions sent to the Commission for Relief in Belgium have been consumed in a German military hospital near Antwerp.

In Poland there is said to be increasing misery, and many people are starving to death.

There is a report also that in a meeting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag Matthias Erzberger, the Centre leader, made an attack upon Admiral von Capelle, whom he accused of having manipulated statistics as to the results of the U-boat warfare.

The dispatch reports that an American citizen who lately arrived from Berlin said that the food situation had become appreciably worse during the past three months. Among German people there is no optimism as to the amelioration of conditions at the next harvest, as the crops in Eastern and Northern Germany are known to be bad because of the dry and late Spring and the lack of labor and fertilizers.

Another correspondent reports that tension between Austria-Hungary and Germany is extreme, to the extent that internment camps have been opened in Germany for suspected Austrians.

He believes that there will be no revolution in Germany. The Emperor's popularity is steadily diminishing, and even the nobility will be glad to be rid of the Hohenzollerns, but there is no chance of an uprising because of military discipline. He also thinks that there is no chance of starving Germany to her knees by starvation, but says that the want of war materials of all kinds will make it impossible for her to fight through another Winter.

Want 45,000 Machine Guns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Machine Gun Board of the War Department has approved definitely the improved model of the Browning automatic rifle, and recommended the purchase of 20,000 guns, of which 10,000 should be light and 10,000 heavy. The light rifles could be used in the front line trenches and carried on the shoulders of the soldiers.

The board also recommended the purchase of 25,000 Lewis machine guns, and it is understood that a contract has been drawn for their purchase.

FRENCH DRIVE OFF TWO MORE ATTACKS

Germans Twice Penetrate Line on the Aisne, but Are Beaten Back Each Time.

BRITISH MAKE MANY RAIDS

Berlin Reports Great Artillery Duels in Belgium and on the Scarpe.

PARIS, July 21.—In another attack in force last night on French positions southeast of Cerny, on the Aisne front, the Germans succeeded twice in penetrating the French advanced positions, only to be driven out each time by a vigorous counterattack. Attacks south of Allies were also repulsed, while north of the Californie plateau the French artillery dispersed enemy formations which were preparing for an assault.

The text of the War Office statement issued this afternoon follows:

North of Braye-en-Laonnois, in the sectors of Cerny and Hurtebise, and at Craonne violent bombardments were followed by efforts of the enemy to attack. Everywhere the Germans were repulsed by our fire and by the vigilance of our troops.

North of Braye we ejected German detachments which gained a footing in our line. Southeast of Cerny an enemy attack delivered in force resulted in a violent combat. Twice the Germans penetrated our advanced trenches on a front of 250 meters. Both times they were vigorously counterattacked and driven out entirely. Southwest of Cerny a German attack was broken up in spite of the employment of flame throwers.

South of Ailles our bomb throwers promptly checked two successive attacks. Between Hurtebise and the Californie plateau troops were moved in preparation for a strong attack, but our fire, which was opened at once, prevented the enemy infantry from coming out of its positions and inflicted great losses.

On the remainder of the front the night was comparatively calm except in Champagne, where artillery fighting continued, and in Chevaliers Wood, on the heights of the Meuse, where we repulsed a surprise attack.

Tonight's statement says:

The activity of the artillery of both sides was very spirited on the Cerny-Craonne front. Our batteries caught under their fire and dispersed north of the Californie plateau assemblies of German troops. There were intermittent bombardments in the region of Rheims and on the left bank of the Meuse.

In the period of July 11-20 five German airplanes were brought down and eleven enemy machines fell in a damaged condition within their own lines.

100 French Taken in Raid.

BERLIN, July 21, (via London.)—German troops in the central sector of the Chemin-des-Dames on the Aisne front took 100 French prisoners in a surprise attack last night and carried out other important raiding operations in the Rheims and Verdun sectors, Army Headquarters announced today.

There was a little letup in the violence of the artillery battle along the Belgian front and a considerable volume of fire developed at points southward of this front to the Scarpe.

The text of the official statement reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—The artillery battle in Flanders again raged with only temporary recessions in violence yesterday. In the Artois the artillery activity increased in the morning between La Bassée Canal and Lens and in the afternoon on both banks of the Scarpe. As on previous days, advances by strong reconnoitring detachments against several points of our front were without success for the enemy.

Front of the German Crown Prince—The artillery activity was strong only in the central sector of the Chemin-des-Dames. No French attacks have developed up to the present. On the other hand, in the evening portions of a Westphalian regiment penetrated an enemy position and overpowered the occupants. Early this morning the party returned from its bold coup de main with undiminished numbers and with 100 French prisoners.

At Fort de la Pompelle, southeast of Rheims, and on both banks of the Meuse (Verdun region) reconnoitring operations of a bold character resulted in a large number of prisoners being brought in.

Front of Grand Duke Albrecht—There were no important events.

British Make Many Raids.

LONDON, July 21.—Local successes were gained by the British last night at several points, it was announced early today. The statement follows:

We raided the enemy's trenches last night at Greenland Hill, north of Roeux. The hostile garrison hurriedly withdrew on the approach of our troops.

Successful raids were made by us southwest of La Bassée and south of Armentières. German positions were entered on a wide front, a number of the enemy were killed, and his dug-outs were bombed. Hostile raiding parties were repulsed north of Havrincourt Wood and south of Armentières.

Tonight's official report reads:

The enemy's artillery has shown great activity during the day in the Lombaertzyde sector.

Four German airdromes were successfully bombed yesterday by our airplanes. Bombs also were dropped on an important enemy railway junction, causing a large explosion.

There was much fighting in the evening. Three hostile machines were brought down; six others were driven down out of control. Four of our airplanes are missing.

LAFAYETTE FLIERS BUSY.

Fight 15 Air Duels in Week—Six German Machines Damaged.

FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 21.—The Lafayette Flying Squadron made fourteen patrol flights along the enemy's lines during the week ended July 14. Sixty-seven airplanes took part in these flights. The airmen fought fifteen air duels, of which Corporal Willis was a participant in five, Lieutenant de Maison Rouge in four, Adjutant Lufbery and Edwin Parsons in two each, and Lieutenant Thaw and Sergeant Havland in one each.

Several German machines were seriously damaged in these battles, and it is believed one machine was destroyed.

Belgians Heavily Shelled.

HAVRE, July 21. (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement this evening:

During the course of the night the enemy artillery violently bombarded our defensive organizations in the region of Het Sas, and in the morning carried out fires of dispersion along the whole front. In the afternoon the enemy artillery likewise continued its shelling with moderate intensity in the neighborhood of Ramscapelle and Pervyse and west of Dixmude. We countershelled the enemy batteries.

Casualties of Americans.

OTTAWA, July 21.—The following American casualties were reported by the Militia Department today:

Killed in action, M. Mosier, Duluth, Minn.

Wounded: H. J. Paysley, St. Paul, Minn.; H. McCaffrey, Utica, N. Y.; P. J. Iles, Whittier, Cal.

Gassed: W. E. Sherman, Marion, Tex.

FRANCE TO DEVELOP WATER.

Vast Amount of Unused Energy in Rivers and Streams.

PARIS, July 21.—The Government is about to introduce a bill creating a new office of Under Secretary of State, charged with the task of developing and extending the use of France's resources in water power. A great store of motive force is imprisoned in French rivers and streams which never has been adequately exploited, mainly owing to complicated regulations concerning its application by industry.

The loss of this abundant economical energy, however, is more sharply felt since the beginning of the war, and recently Premier Ribot appointed an extra Parliamentary Committee to go into the whole question. An elaborate scheme has been prepared by the committee, and this is the object of a bill which M. Ribot has approved. Parliament will be asked to adopt the proposed measure as rapidly as possible.

SEEKING AERIAL SUPREMACY

England Frames Great Program with America and Canada.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—Britain has laid great plans for airplane construction, which is to be organized on a scale commensurate with that of shell production after Lloyd George's campaign of two years ago. Methods of standardization and of large scale output which Lloyd George applied to shells will now be employed in the case of airplanes.

Six months have been spent in eliminating inferior designs, finding the best and concentrating upon them, searching for materials, and placing contracts for supplies even two years ahead.

In this great effort the United States and Canada take an important part and will supply ready for use vast quantities of raw material. So vast are the British requirements that whole years of the output of Honduras mahogany are not sufficient to satisfy them. Work of construction will employ thousands where hitherto hundreds have been employed.

The greatest difficulty to be overcome is to get a sufficient supply of labor. If no troubles with labor interfere, and if no shortage of material compromises our plans, 1918 should see the Allies dominating the German lines with their air fleets and bringing—the only way possible—the ultimate victory.

MORE DISORDER IN SPAIN.

Strikers at Valencia Attack Police —Rumor of Martial Law.

MADRID, July 21.—A number of persons were wounded when strikers and gendarmes fired upon each other in Valencia yesterday. According to reports reaching the Under Secretary of the Interior, the commandant of the gendarmes called upon a crowd of strikers to disperse. They replied by firing upon the gendarmes from roofs and porches. The police returned the fire and two soldiers, one policeman, and six civilians were wounded. Numerous persons were arrested.

Reports from Barcelona today were to the effect that the city was tranquil.

Premier Dato said today that the situation in Barcelona, brought about by the attempt of members of Parliament to hold an unauthorized session there, was entirely normal. Two civil guardsmen and four manifestants were wounded during yesterday's incidents.

Official denial was made that martial law had been proclaimed in Valencia. Sanchez Guerra, the Minister of the Interior, said there had been neither a meeting nor arrests in Barcelona. Every one concerned, he said, had shown good sense, and the Government had made its authority respected. The Cabinet met this afternoon.

SERBIAN FRONT ATTACKED.

Bulgars Gain a Momentary Success, but Are Soon Driven Out.

PARIS, July 21.—The War Office issued the following statement tonight on operations in the east:

British aviators continued their successful series of bombardments which caused fires in enemy stores and depots at Porna and Dedeli. There were patrol encounters and artillery activity in the region of the Vardar.

Near Staravina the enemy, after a lively bombardment, delivered an attack and succeeded in penetrating momentarily some of the Serbian trench elements, but an immediate counterattack drove them out completely.

FOOD BILL PASSED BY SENATE, 81 TO 6

Continued from Page 1.

with the President of the United States and the heads of the various executive departments, commissions, voluntary boards, or other organizations connected with the conduct of the war, with a view to safeguarding expenditures, and shall report to Congress from time to time, in its own discretion, or when requested to do so by either branch of Congress.

The membership of such committee shall be designated by the respective committees of the Senate and House which select the members of the regular standing committees.

Such committee shall have power to act by sub-committee or otherwise and to send for persons and papers and administer oaths, to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to employ such clerical, expert, and stenographic assistance as shall be necessary; and to pay the necessary expense of such committee there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $50,000, to be paid out upon the audit and order of the Chairman or Acting Chairman of said committee.

Other Amendments Acted Upon.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa offered an amendment to make hoarding of any foodstuff a felony, and this was accepted by a viva voce vote.

An amendment put in by Senator Hollis of New Hampshire was accepted viva voce, to provide that no legislation in the Food bill shall contravene the provisions against unlawful restraint of trade in the Sherman anti-trust law.

An amendment by Senator Nelson of Minnesota to prevent trading in futures on grain exchanges was adopted without rollcall.

Senator Shafroth of Colorado attempted to save the one-man food administration scheme by striking out the board of three in Section 1 and providing for a Food Administrator to have sole authority. This was defeated by 60 to 23.

Senator Gore obtained the acceptance of an amendment to Section 9 by which the President is to sell for cash whatever fuel, wheat, flour, meat, coal, beans, or potatoes he considers necessary in war exigency. Senator Gore explained later that he wanted the producers to be assured of their money without having to wait for it.

The charge that the bill was the work of special interests that had usurped the power of the Senate Agricultural Committee was made by Senator La Follette in his first speech since the measure was introduced in the Senate. He asserted that these interests represented the manufacturers of New England, and the aluminum, copper, and steel interests, and had revamped the bill to remove from it the burden it placed upon their shoulders and transfer it to the farmers, to be regulated by a board. Herbert Hoover, he said, had testified before the Senate Agriculture Committee that he favored forcing the price of wheat down to 75 cents a bushel.

Change in Conference.

One change in the bill the conference must make—in the section dealing with the commandeering of distilled liquors in bonded warehouses. This section provides that the President shall pay cost plus 10 per cent. to the owners of commandeered stocks, which is conceded, as written, to be unconstitutional. The conference will change this so that the fixed price will be eliminated, and, in its stead, "reasonable compensation" be inserted.

Under the bill as passed the distillation of whisky, brandy, and gin from foodstuffs is prohibited, meaning there will be no further manufacture of distilled spirits during the war if this is retained by the House. Beers and wines are not mentioned in the bill.

FOOD CONTROL BILL; WHAT IT PROVIDES

Power Over Foods, Feeds, and Fuels—Distilling Forbidden—Committee on War Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Here are the important features of the Food Administration bill, as passed today by the Senate:

Section 1. Establishes governmental control over foods, feeds, and fuel, including gasoline and kerosene; prevents hoarding, speculation, monopolization, or manipulation affecting supply, distribution, or movement of foodstuffs, feeds, and fuel; directs the President to appoint a Board of Food Administration of three members at a salary of $7,500 a year each, one of whom must be a farmer actually engaged in cultivation of the soil, these appointments being subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Sec. 2. Authorizes the President to enter into any voluntary agreements with agencies or individuals, or to create agencies and to co-ordinate Government departments and agencies, so as to avoid preventable loss or duplication of effort or funds in administering food control.

Sec. 3. Prevents any person, either as voluntary or paid agent or employe of the Government, from soliciting, inducing or attempting to induce any person or officer to execute or direct the execution of any contract with the Government in which he is peculiarly interested, this being intended to affect the participation of members of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense in contracts affecting themselves. Also provides that no such agent or employe shall "recommend" a contract with the Government in which he is interested unless he states in writing his pecuniary interest in it. Wilful violation is punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment of not more than five years, or both.

Sec. 4. Makes it a penal offense for any person to wilfully destroy necessaries of life so as to enhance prices or to waste, permit deterioration, monopolize, engage in discriminatory, unfair or deceptive practice or to make unjust or unreasonable charges in the handling of or dealing in any necessaries, or to restrict the supply of necessaries, limit facilities of their transportation or distribution and to wilfully limit, prevent the manufacture or production of any necessaries. Penalty for violation is fixed at $10,000 fine, imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.

Provision for Licenses.

Section 5 authorizes the President, when he regards it as necessary for the national security and defense, to require licenses to be taken out by persons engaged in the following pursuits dealing with necessaries:

1. Operators of elevator or other storage facility used for storing of wheat.
2. Operators of cold storage establishments for storing meat, poultry, eggs, or dairy products.
3. Operators of packing houses producing meats or meat products.
4. Operators of factories producing farm implements or machinery.
5. Operators of coal mines or any person dealing in coal, excepting a retailer.
6. Any one engaged in producing, storing, or handling fertilizer ingredients.

No retailers are included in the licensing provision. Carriers are forbidden to transport products enumerated above for any one not having a license. When the President finds unjust charges are being made for storage, or unfair prices are being charged for any commodities embraced in this section, he may fix prices himself arbitrarily. Violations are punishable by a fine not exceeding $10,000 or two years imprisonment, or both.

Sec. 6. Defines hoarding of necessaries as commodities held, contracted for or arranged for by any manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer or other dealer in excess of the "reasonable requirements" of his business for use and sale by him within a reasonable time, or holding commodities from the market so as to unreasonably increase or diminish the price. Farmers, co-operative associations, gardeners and livestock farmers or others having individual farms or gardens are exempt.

Sec. 7. Authorizes seizure of hoarded necessaries and proceedings in the Federal courts for compensation to owners and distribution of articles seized. Government prosecution of offenders against hoarding section authorized.

Sec. 8. Authorizes the President to requisition foods, feeds, fuels and other supplies necessary for army or navy purposes when emergency requires, owners to be paid just compensation. If not satisfied with price fixed by the President, owners may sue the Government, while being paid in the meantime 75 per cent. of the amount fixed by the President.

Sec. 9. Authorizes the President, when exigency requires, to purchase, store, and sell for cash at reasonable prices fuel, wheat, flour, meal, beans, and potatoes. Also is authorized to fix prices for storage in event of exigency. This section is intended to guarantee reasonable war prices to producers and consumers.

Commandeering Powers.

Sec. 10. Empowers the President, when necessary, in order to secure an adequate supply of necessaries for support of the army and navy, to take over, for operation by the Government, any factory, packing house, mine, or other plant, or part thereof, through which necessaries are produced or prepared, and to fix "reasonable" compensation to the owners, who, if not satisfied, may sue the Government, receiving ad interim 75 per cent. of the price fixed. The President is also authorized to fix compensation of employes in such places taken over, and if employes are not satisfied with the wage fixed, they may take appeal to the Board of Mediation and Conciliation. The word "mines" in this section includes coal, oil, and gas wells, as well as oil and gas pipe lines.

Sec. 11. Authorizes the President to promulgate rules for the government of exchanges, boards of trade, and similar institutions when he considers it necessary in order to prevent undue enhancement, depression, or fluctuation of prices, or speculation in necessaries. He may also close all such institutions when he regards their practices as injurious. Provision is made for punishment by fine not exceeding $10,000 or not more than four years' imprisonment, or both, for offenders who violate the provision against price manipulation or speculation.

Sec. 12. Authorizes the President to require the Board of Food Administration to determine what, under any existing conditions, may be a fair price for wheat to be guaranteed producers so as to insure them a reasonable profit. A duty may be put upon any imported wheat, if deemed advisable, so as to protect domestic wheat. A minimum price of wheat at the principal interior primary market, after the passage of the bill and up to July 1, 1919, is fixed at $2 a bushel for No. 1 Northern, or its equivalent, meaning the highest grade of wheat. This assures a minimum price of $2 a bushel to the farmer at his market. The Board of Food Administration is authorized to establish regulations as to other grades of wheat. The President is also authorized to buy wheat from producers at the established market price and sell it to consumers, or use it for Government purposes where necessary, in event of emergency. Dealing in grain or wheat futures on exchanges is made a felony, punishable by $500 fine or one year's imprisonment, or both.

The Liquor Restrictions.

Sec. 13. Prohibits the use of any food, food materials, or feeds in the production of distilled liquors, except for Governmental, industrial, manufacturing, scientific, or medicinal purposes, thirty days after the approval of the bill by the President; provides against importation of distilled liquor during the war; directs the President to take over for the Government all distilled liquors in bonded warehouses when the bill goes into effect and to pay to owners actual cost plus 10 per cent. Owners of distilled spirits withdrawn before the approval of bill are exempt from payment of the added war tax, but must pay the existing tax.

Sec. 14. Authorizes the President to commandeer all distilled spirits in bond for redistillation in the manufacture of munitions.

Sec. 15. Provides a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, for any person interfering with an officer or agent of the Government in carrying out provisions of the act.

Sec. 16. Appropriates $2,500,000 for clerical work, rent, and similar features of food control, exclusive of salaries of Board of Food Administration; provides that salaries and wages paid under the act are to be the equivalent of those paid in other departments of Government for like service.

Sec. 17. Appropriates $150,000,000 to cover further expenditures in operation of Food Administration.

Sec. 18. Provides that persons employed in Food Administration are not exempt from military service under selective draft.

Sec. 19. Calls upon the President for report to Congress on Jan. 1 each year of all proceedings under the Food act.

Sec. 20. Defines the word "persons," as referred to in the act, as including individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations.

Act Ends with the War.

Sec. 21. Provides that the act shall cease to be in force when the existing war between the United States and Germany is ended.

Sec. 22. Authorizes President, whenever he considers it necessary in emergency, to fix a "reasonable" price of coal and coke, whether sold by President or wholesale dealer; also to regulate storage and distribution of it whenever necessary. President also authorized to buy coal from operators or dealers and sell it to consumer when emergency requires.

Sec. 23. Creates joint committee, to be composed of three Democratic Senators and two Republican Senators, with three Democratic Representatives and two Republican Representatives, to be known as the Joint Committee on Expenditures in the Conduct of the War; this committee to keep advised as to all expenditures and the prosecution of the war and to confer with the President and all Governmental departments, commissions or agents, with the view to safeguarding such expenditures. The commission is delegated with power to compel the attendance of witnesses, with all documents desired, in conducting its work. An appropriation of $50,000 is given for the committee's use.

DROUGHT HURTING WHEAT.

Rain Badly Needed in Some Parts of the Northwest.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 21.—Due to continued dry weather, the grain crop throughout large portions of Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana at present seems likely to be considerably below normal, according to a crop report issued by the Ninth District Federal Reserve Bank today.

The present outlook, according to the report, is for a normal crop in the central and southern portions of Minnesota, the eastern part of South Dakota, and the portions of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin included in the bank district. However, says the report, the crops in Northwestern Minnesota will be somewhat below normal and considerably less than normal in Western North Dakota, Montana, and the western half of South Dakota.

"The urgent need at the present time," reads the report, "is widespread soaking rains."

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Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

Final Clearance Sale

LAST CALL!

Better bargains were never offered

Gingham Dresses All colors	Formerly $11.50	*Now*	6.50
Novelty Voile and Cotton Dresses	Formerly $35.00	*Now*	14.75
Taffeta Afternoon Dresses	Formerly $35.00	*Now*	15.75
Taffeta and Georgette Dresses	Formerly $39.75	*Now*	19.75
Summer Evening Gowns	Formerly $85.00	*Now*	35.00
Georgette, Satin and Beaded Afternoon Dresses Highest class	Formerly $95.00	*Now*	42.50

Positively None Sent C. O. D., Altered or Exchanged

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Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

SMART SUMMER FASHION

Women's Oxfords or Pumps

With Low Military Heels

Ideal for walking; of highest quality mahogany color Russia calf with wing tips, smart last, light welted soles and low heels.

7.50

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Striped Silk Hose

With vertical hairline stripes

For Women and Misses—Pure thread white silk hose with black, king's blue, emerald, purple, rose or tan hairline stripes, lisle top.

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Help Us to Keep Down the Price of Merchandise

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The Returned Goods Abuse

Merchandise bought needlessly and subsequently returned means

Reduced efficiency, a loss to us, and inevitably higher prices to you.

Franklin Simon & Co. support the plan of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense and request that merchandise for credit be returned within seven days after receipt.

WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES

Of gingham, voile or linen

One or two-piece models of checked Scotch gingham, striped or figured voile or striped handkerchief linen.

9.75 and 14.50

Women's Emb'd Voile Dresses

Of white voile with black, Copen or lavender coin dots embroidered on waist and tunic skirt, white net collar. 18.50

Women's White Net Dresses

White net combined with white embroidered batiste or various fine laces, over white net, silk girdles. 29.50

Women's Wool Jersey Suits

With Long Coat and New Model Skirt

In white, purple, Chinese blue, beige, Copen, gray or rose; the coat with wide double belt fastened at sides; skirt with slashed pockets. 18.50

MISSES' SUMMER DRESSES

Sizes 14 to 20 years

Misses' Voile Dresses

Of pink or blue figured or flowered voile; surplice waist trimmed with plain color pleated organdie ruffles. 9.75

Misses' Voile Dresses

In blue, pink, corn or white; surplice fichu collar trimmed with pleated net ruffles, shirred top skirt with tucks. 14.50

Special Offering Monday

Misses' Silk Dresses

New Summer Models—14 to 20 Years

Of taffeta silk, crepe meteor, Georgette crepe or foulard silk, in navy, French blue, taupe, flesh, white or black. 18.50

First Showing Monday

ADVANCE FALL FASHIONS

Women's Satin Dresses

Showing the New Side Draped Skirt

Three distinct models of satin in the fashionable autumn shades of seal brown, taupe, Burgundy, navy or black; embroidered in self or two-tone colorings. 29.50

Women's Crepe Meteor Dresses

With Tunic Skirt Cascaded at Sides

In brown, navy, Burgundy or black crepe meteor; waist, deep Georgette collar and hip panels of draped skirt are beaded and embroidered in self color. 45.00

Misses' Navy Blue Dresses

Of Serge or Poiret Twill

Beaded or embroidered in self or contrasting color, also plain tailored or braid bound models, many with Georgette crepe vestee and silk collar; draped, tunic or pleated skirts.

18.50 to 59.50

Misses' Silk Dresses

Of Satin or Crepe Meteor

In the fashionable fall shades of navy, taupe, prune, benjais blue, also black, embroidered in self color or silver metallic threads, many combined with Georgette crepe.

29.50 to 59.50

Just Received from London

English "Aquascutum" Coats

By Royal Appointment—Purveyor to the Court of England

Showerproof Motor or Utility Coat

Women's new fall and winter model that combines style with utility, mannish belted slip-on top coat of English vicuna cloth, the fashionable warmth without weight fabric, in rich dark colorings. 45.00

WHITE SPORT WAISTS

For Women and Misses

White Dimity Waists

Of striped or checked dimity with collar, cuffs and front of waist edged with pleated ruffles. 3.95

White Dimity Waists

Striped dimity waist with pleated bosom; new roll collar, French cuffs. 4.95

White Linen Waists

Of handkerchief linen with new roll shawl collar and cuffs of white pique edged with pleated linen ruffles. 5.75

White Linen Waists

Of handkerchief linen with tucked bosom; trimmed with pleated ruffles, flat collar, turn-back cuffs. 6.95

SUMMER SPORT SKIRTS

For Women and Misses

Tailored Sport Skirts

Of white washable gabardine or Russian cord, with double flap, patch or stitched panel pockets, gathered back. 4.75

White Satin Skirts

Of white washable satin, with pouch, flap or inset pockets, shirred top, detachable belt. 11.50

Baronette Satin Sport Skirts

Of high lustre baronette satin, in white, flesh or gray; gathered top, slashed pockets, detachable belt. 15.00

Women's Glove Silk Vests

Extra length, regular and extra sizes

Of heavy quality glove silk in white or pink, French band top, reinforced. 1.95

White Silk Gloves

Two-clasp, for Women and Misses

Of superior quality white Milanese silk with double finger tips, Paris point stitching .35

GOETHALS SENDS LETTER TO WILSON

Secret Document Bearing on Ship Controversy Now Being Studied by the President.

EXPECTED TO FORCE ISSUE

Wilson May Announce Decision Tomorrow—Many Rumors as to Resignations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—President Wilson will make a final decision in the shipbuilding controversy early next week, it was stated here today on authority. Whether it will force the resignation of either William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, or Major Gen. George W. Goethals, General Manager of its Emergency Fleet Corporation, was a matter still open to speculation tonight.

The definite fact established was that President Wilson had received a confidential communication from General Goethals, sent, it was understood, without consultation or advice from Mr. Denman. There were various reports about this letter and all were left unverified by the White House.

It was said unofficially that the President, who left today for a trip on the Mayflower, which will keep him away from Washington at least until tomorrow night, had taken with him various papers and reports concerning the wrangle with the intention of making a thorough study of the problem.

One prediction was that he would act Monday. As to the Goethals letter, it is doubtful if any one except President Wilson and General Goethals really knows its full contents. It is said that it passed into the hands of the President unopened, and Mr. Wilson and General Goethals have refused to discuss it. It is extremely doubtful that Mr. Denman knew it had been sent until some little time after the President had it.

Reports which were going about today placed several interpretations on the letter. One was that General Goethals had offered to withdraw from the shipbuilding situation if his resignation would aid in a solution of the row.

Another was that General Goethals had brought to the attention of the President in his best style a number of matters in connection with the program for the commandeering ships on the stocks and building others, which had left the General and Mr. Denman at odds, and had asked full authority to do what he felt was for the best interests of the country.

General Goethals and Mr. Denman were both at their posts as usual today, but they did not confer in the morning, as had been predicted. The Shipping Board clung to its contention that things were progressing favorably, and there the matter rested for the time, pending such steps as President Wilson might take.

There was nothing definite to indicate that Mr. Denman and General Goethals had come any closer to an agreement that would be workable as to the manner in which they should conduct their activities under the powers conferred by the last Executive order. There were the evidences of continued friction which have served to develop the situation to a point where it has wearied Washington and called forth from many quarters a demand for a readjustment that would permit rapid ship construction in a patriotic effort to combat the submarine.

Today's developments, it was pretty generally believed, would bring soon the show-down which many have long hoped for, and the Goethals letter probably served to force the issue. The conditions under which it was dispatched to the President did nothing to confirm statements from other quarters that there was beginning to blossom a spirit of fine co-operation and companionship in shipbuilding circles.

About the only settlement which could keep both General Goethals and Mr. Denman at work on a reasonably safe basis, some felt today was an adjustment of power which would permit General Goethals to commandeer for rapid construction and also get to work on his plants for fabricating steel ships without further interference. It has been said that he felt sure of his ground in those directions when he made public his program—ten days ago—the program which has been attacked by Mr. Denman. This would leave in the hands of the Shipping Board power to operate and commandeer ships on the seas.

It has been reported that General Goethals, in his letter to the President, sought to find out just how far the powers conferred on the Emergency Fleet Corporation by the recent Executive order rested in his hands.

There were reports here tonight that President Wilson had been in touch with General Goethals after receiving his letter, and that matters would remain in the present status pending a White House decision. This, like a hundred charges and counter charges, accusations and insinuations which have featured the wrangle since General Goethals first turned down the 1,000 wooden ship program, could not be lodged in any responsible source.

BIG RALLY IN BROOKLYN.

Thousands See Parade and Witness Exercises on Parade Ground.

With a military parade, followed by a big recruiting rally at Prospect Park, Brooklyn made its greatest effort yesterday afternoon to swell its representation in the fighting forces of the nation. About 20,000 persons attended the meeting, which was held on the Parade Ground, while many thousands more cheered the khaki-clad militiamen as they marched to the rallying place.

The units represented in the parade were the Fourteenth, Twenty-third and Forty-seventh Regiments of Infantry, the First Cavalry, and the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia. The detachments of the various commands assembled at the armory of the Twenty-third Regiment, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, and marched from there to the parade ground. Swinging in from Parkside Avenue, the column crossed the field, passing in review before a stand which had been erected in front of the Shelter House.

After the parade speeches were made by Coroner Timothy Healey, Chairman of the New York Recruiting Committee, under the auspices of which the rally was held, and Sergeant Richard Fitzgerald of the Canadian Engineers' Corps. Mr. Healey made a patriotic address in which he urged the young men of Brooklyn to flock to the colors and do their "bit" for the country. Sergeant Fitzgerald described the fighting at the front and told of Canada's part in the great struggle.

Hats came off as David Bispham, the baritone, stepped to the front of the stand and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," accompanied by the Twenty-third Regiment Band. The big crowd joined in the singing of the patriotic air.

An interesting feature of the day's program was an exhibition of the war work for which they have been trained given by ten mounted members of the Women's Military Emergency Union.

Canvas sheets, on which were displayed British recruiting posters, were placed in the middle of the field, and many recruits for the British Army as well as for the American forces were enrolled.

NAVY WANTS $137,866,177.

Daniels Submits Budget of War Needs—Some Items Secret.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Secretary Daniels today submitted to the House estimates aggregating $137,366,177 for war needs of the navy, including ammunition, ordnance supplies, improvements of yards and docks, clothing, and enlargement of the navy yard and gun factory here.

Secretary Daniels explained that these and other estimates recently submitted are "imperatively necessary for the public service," but for obvious reasons cannot be explained in letters of transmittal.

The largest estimate is $105,566,177 for "the naval establishment." This included $12,446,000 for ordnance and ordnance stores, $25,000,000 for ammunition, $22,000,000 for batteries and outfits for vessels, $30,000,000 for reserve and miscellaneous ordnance supplies, and $2,650,000 for clothing for the Marine Corps.

A separate appropriation of $23,400,000 for yards and docks is asked. Another $10,000 is sought for the purchase of a twenty-seven-acre tract of land adjacent to the submarine base at New London, Conn., needed for the storage of submarine nets and mines.

MILITANTS AGAIN AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Resume Picketing, Are Not Arrested, and Claim a Great Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—The militant suffragists staged another Bastille Day demonstration in front of the White House this afternoon and found that the policemen were not in a mood to drive them away. They announced it as a victory for the cause tonight. The only sore spot in the whole proceeding was the fact that President Wilson was not at home.

There was no riot, no excitement; simply a sun above that beat down with an intensity which made banner-bearing a real martyrdom. But as an announcement from the headquarters of the National Woman's Party said tonight, anyway:

"The contention of the suffrage picket has been established after a battle that will become one of the most curious chapters of suffrage history."

Every woman on the picket line was a woman who, during the past month, had been arrested or served a term in prison. There were many of the women who had been sentenced to a prison term in Occoquan of sixty days; there were women who had served terms in the district jail, and there were a few of the women who had been arrested for walking on Madison Place.

Those on the picket line were Miss Doris Stevens of Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Paul Royneau of Detroit, Mich.; Miss Janet Fotheringham of Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Anne Marden of Reno, Nev.; Miss Hazel Hunkins of Billings, Mont.; Miss Katherine Morey of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Annie Arniel of Wilmington, Del.; Miss Eleanor Calnan of Methuen, Mass.; Mrs. Helena Hill Weed of Norwalk, Conn.; Miss Julia Hurlbut of Morristown, N. J., and Miss Gladys Greiner and Miss Lucy Branham of Baltimore, Md.

One faded, war-torn battle flag created much comment. It has landed fifty-eight women in jail in one month. It carries the question:

"Mr. President, what will you do for woman suffrage?"

The other lettered banner was a comment on that sixty days' sentence at Occoquan and the pardon. It read:

"We ask not pardon for ourselves, but justice for all American women."

PICKET TELLS OF PRISON LIFE

Mrs. Kinkead of Montclair Says Food Could Not Be Eaten.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 21.—Among the sixteen women who served two days in the District Workhouse at Occoquan, Va., last week for picketing the White House grounds is Mrs. Beatrice Reynolds Kinkead of Upper Mountain Avenue, formerly of California. Mrs. Kinkead is the mother of four sons, the oldest twelve years old. She has worked for years with the National Suffrage Association, but when that organization undertook war work Mrs. Kinkead transferred her activities to the National Woman's Party which works only for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

At her home, Mrs. Kinkead said today:

"The whole experience cannot be regarded as a great hardship, and the picketers entertain no feeling of martyrdom. Acting with the advice of our counsel, Dudley Field Malone, we accepted the pardons proffered by President Wilson with the understanding that he would urge the immediate passage of the Anthony amendment. The President is the only person standing in the way of passing the amendment.

"In speaking of her experience in prison Mrs. Kinkead said:

"We submitted absolutely to the prison authorities as well as to the police, realizing that our imprisonment was no fault of theirs. We had a supper of soup and white bread. The food was so badly cooked that it was absolutely unpalatable. We tried to eat, but white bread was the only food we could swallow. I believe we could have eaten the food if it had been well cooked. After supper we were taken to the dormitory. After a shower bath we were given coarse but clean prison garments. The outer garment was a heavy gray twill 'Mother Hubbard' with an apron of striped ticking. In anticipation of our coming the clothes had been taken from other prisoners and washed. The coarse blue stockings were in all stages of unrepair, and there were no prison shoes, so we all wore our own shoes.

"From Tuesday evening until Thursday we had neither combs nor toothbrushes, as our bags containing these had been taken. When bedtime came we were given gowns, clean but too stiff and hot to wear. Eighteen negro women were in two rows of beds in our dormitory. All drinking water was in one bucket with a single tin dipper.

"Before we were pardoned thirty-six volunteers had been selected, who will picket again on Monday.

"All of the sixteen who can will return. These women seek no notoriety. All could obtain it in more pleasant ways. They wish to stand for true democracy."

WILL NOT LACK ARTILLERY.

General Crozier Explains That We Can Get All We Need.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—"Our troops in France are not going to suffer through lack of artillery. We are to have enough to thoroughly equip all our forces," said Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, tonight, in commenting upon the statement issued by the department yesterday in which it was revealed that the Government would have to rely upon France to equip part of the American fighting force with field guns.

General Crozier did not hesitate to admit that the Ordnance Bureau had been unable to keep up with the heavy demand made upon it through American troops going to France. But he pointed out that France is in position to turn out all the guns and heavy artillery that the American fighting forces will need.

In its statement the War Department made it known that France would have to be relied upon to equip the American forces, as the ordnance factories in America could not turn them out fast enough, not for the immediate demand, but for troops to go in the near future. As France has the factory equipment to make the guns wanted, America will supply the steel and France the guns.

"If it were simply a matter of supplying the men now there," said General Crozier tonight, "that would be easy enough. But we have to look to the future and we cannot possibly turn out enough artillery to keep our forces of the future adequately equipped. We have not enough artillery for our own men beyond this Winter.

"France will be able to make all we need, in addition to what we can send over ourselves. We have neglected our ordnance for fifteen years and now are faced with the logical result of our failure to keep up.

"In other words, we've been too slow. We are lucky we are able to drawn upon France to make up our deficiency."

Est. 1879

Closed All Day Saturday—During July and August

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

For Midsummer Wardrobes

Every item quoted is for Midsummer Wear, and every price worth your investigation early Monday morning

Lovely Georgette Blouses Now at Wholesale Cost

Two styles—Women's and Misses' Sizes—Main Floor.

3.90

Style 1.—Of Georgette, embroidered and filet lace trimmed collar and cuffs, hemstitched ruffling. In white or flesh.

Style 2.—A smart model, combination of Washable Satin and Georgette with hemstitching, pearl buttons. In white and flesh.

Another Big Sale of Midsummer Wash Sports Skirts

Sizes for Women and Misses—2nd Floor

2.10

Three smart models, suitable for all sports wear, of Cotton Gabardine, with patch pockets and belt, pearl button trimmed. A remarkably low price for these models.

Women Will Like These New Sports Suits

Misses' sizes also—2nd Floor

20.00

For Sports or everyday wear, of Taffeta or Pussy Willow Silk, new model coat with belt, skirt on straight lines.

For Every Kind of Weather Shower-Proof Tweed Coats

For Women and Misses—2nd Floor

16.50

Suitable for Motoring or Sports wear. A smart model with raglan or set in sleeves, full length coat.

Just the Thing for Sports Wear Fibre Silk Sweaters—Special

For Women and Misses—Main Floor

Fashionable Sports Sweaters, new weave effect, coat model, with deep sailor collar, patch pockets and sash. In light Blue, Pink, White, Gold, Purple, Green and Black and White.

Special **7.75**

The Swimming Season Is On! Silk Finished Surf Cloth Bathing Dresses

For Women and Misses—Main Floor

Slip-on belted model, with white silk hand smocking on waist and pockets. Specially marked to the low price of

3.95

Summer Neckwear for Less

Offered at Reduced & Special Prices

At **1.00**, Net Vestee, tucked Sailor Collar and front, crochet buttons. Regularly 1.50.

At **1.00**, Rolled Collars, of imitation filet lace, in ecru.

At **1.35**, that were 1.95, Tucked Net Rolling Collars, cream or white cuffs to match.

At **1.65**, Tucked, rolling, embroidered Net Collars, cream or white, cuffs to match. Regularly 2.50.

At **1.95** Special. White, Rose and French Blue Vestees, trimmed with three rows of Val. edging, rolling collar.

Summer Hosiery Sale for Women

At Special Prices

At **.35** pair, regularly .50. Of fast black or pure white cotton, full fashioned, light weight, elastic and durable.

At **.95** pair, regularly 1.25. Of black pure dye silk with black side clocks, also white silk with two toned vertical striped boots; all with cotton tops and soles.

Children's Socks Are Now Less

6 pairs for **.95**

Regularly .20 and .25 a pair. Of white or tan cotton, seamless fine gage with turnover tops.

Women's Glove Silk Underwear Sale

At Special Prices

At **1.25** each. Glove Silk Vests, in white or pink, a desirable weight, made with round neck, no sleeves. Regularly 1.50 and 1.65.

At **2.50** each. Glove Silk Bloomers, closed, knee length, in white or pretty shades of pink. Regularly 2.95.

For Girls and Misses

New models at special prices, or taken from our regular stock and reduced to effect a quick clearance. All are desirable. 3rd Floor

Misses' Summer Frocks—New

Of pretty colored and White Cotton Voile, and very inexpensive.

Special **6.95**

Girls' 29.50 Sports Coats

15.00

Of Wool Jersey, smart models for seashore or country wear.

Misses' Summer Frocks—New

Of dainty colored and dotted Georgette Crepe. A stunning exclusive model.

Special **15.75**

Girls' Sports Coats—Reduced

A number of Summer Coats, all this season's models, have been sharply reduced. It will be worth your while to buy more than one.

Girls' Dresses—Slightly Soiled—Great Savings

Of colored Linen, Gingham, Crepe or White Voile. Slightly soiled, but one trip to the tub will make them as good as new. Sizes 5 to 16 years.

5.00

Formerly 8.50 *to* 11.50

Not all of the above materials in every size.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

The W. H. T. Tierney Shop

6 East 37th Street—*Adjoining Tiffany's*

REMOVAL SALE

WHEN New Yorkers find out that you sell Artistic Furniture at common sense prices your store suddenly becomes too small. Mine has—so I've taken a larger place at Seven East Thirty-Eighth Street, opening the New "SHOP BEAUTIFUL" about August 15th. In advance of this opening we wish to dispose of present stock, so beginning Monday we will present beyond question the best values ever offered the public in high-class furniture. Pronounced reductions of 40% to 60% will be in force on our regular trustworthy merchandise. No present-day furniture sale will offer the remarkable values to be found here during the balance of this month. Furniture for every room. Limited quantities—in many instances only one of a pattern.

For the Living Room

	Former Prices	Reduced to
Denim Sofa	$125.00	$75.00
Denim Sofa	90.00	60.00
Denim Chair	42.00	23.50
Cretonne Chair	35.00	20.00
Adam Chair	35.00	18.00
Adam Rocker	36.00	18.00
Adam Chair	42.50	21.25
Adam Rocker	42.50	21.25
Chippendale Chair	50.00	30.00
Rush Chair	30.00	17.50
Colonial Day Bed	55.00	35.00
Adam Day Bed	72.00	48.00
Colonial Bookcase	$40.00	$25.00
Boudoir Bookcase	27.50	18.50
Adam Bookcase	55.00	38.50
Colonial Bookcase	65.00	47.50
Chippendale Bookcase	67.00	48.50
Queen Anne Secretary	66.00	47.50
Chippendale Desk	55.00	37.50
Davenport Table	55.00	32.50
Davenport Table	59.00	36.00
Davenport Table	72.00	45.00
End Tables	15.00	11.00
Queen Anne Desk	32.00	21.50

A profusion of Muffin Stands, Tea Wagons, Trays, Tea Tables, Gate-Leg Tables (all sizes), Book Racks, Candle Sticks, Mirrors, Card Trays, Bud Vases, Odd Chairs, Rush Chairs, Lacquer and Decorated Chairs, reduced 50 to 75%.

Important

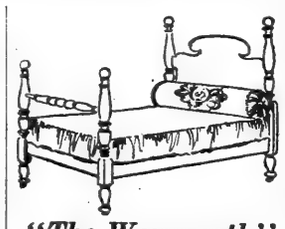
During this Removal Sale 5% of your purchases will be donated to the Sun's TOBACCO FUND. A worthy cause that should have your endorsement, since the proceeds will be used to supply tobacco for our Sammies in the trenches.

Dining Room

American Walnut Louis XVI 10-piece Suite. Regularly	$365.00
Reduced to	$255.00
American Walnut William and Mary 10-piece Suite. Regularly	$485.00
Reduced to	$365.00

For the Bedroom

Colonial Bed	$45.00 to $28.00
Colonial Bed	69.00 to 48.00
Colonial Dresser	55.00 to 35.00
Colonial Chiffonier	45.00 to 27.50
Colonial Dressing Table	40.00 to 28.00
A 5-piece Suite in American Walnut, William and Mary design. Regularly	$275.00
Reduced to	$157.50



"The Weymouth"

Reduced from $40 to $20

Twin Size, $17.50

Springs and Mattresses at proportionate reductions.

Many beautiful odd pieces, one of which may fit some vacant spot in your home.

Out-of-town purchases will require crating, and for this service there will be a small additional charge during the sale.



Attention is Directed to Advertisement of MISSES' FALL MODEL in Rotogravure Section

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE, AT 38TH STREET

Clearance Sale Monday

WOMEN'S SUMMER GOWNS

Formerly 29.50 to 89.50

23.50 ***39.50***

One, two or three gowns of a kind in a large variety of Summer fabrics and styles.

TO CLOSE OUT—***17 Imported Paris Model Gowns*** ***75.00***

Included are model gowns from Arnold, Lanvin, Cheruit and Miler Soeurs.

Clearance Sale—Monday

ODD STYLES—BROKEN SIZES

Women's Pumps, Low & Sport Oxfords

Formerly 6.00 to 9.00

A collection of various styles and leathers—not all sizes in every style. Only about one hundred of the sport oxfords included. ***4.25***

ALSO

About 200 Pairs—Broken Sizes Women's High Boots..... 5.25

Clearance Sale

WOMEN'S COATS

Formerly 21.50 to 29.50

10.00

Included are coats in checks, high color wool jersey, plaids and a few of silk.

Clearance Sale

WOMEN'S COATS

Formerly 29.50 to 65.00

18.50 25.00

A collection of two or three coats of a kind in various styles of tricotine, burella, guernsey, plaids and checks.

Women's Separate Skirts ***Formerly 5.75 to 10.00***

In white cotton gabardine, novelty printed white cotton gabardine, also mulls in colors, corduroy and pique. ***3.90***

Women's Separate Skirts ***Formerly 11.95 to 15.00***

Season's most desirable styles in linen, stockinette and cotton gabardine. ***4.90***

Sale of Women's Silk Hosiery

Plain & Novelty Silk Hose

In black, white and colors, re-enforced mercerized garter top and soles. ***.85***

Superfine Silk Hose

In plain style or Paris clox, black, white and colors. ***1.75***

Clearance Sale—Bathing Suits and Costumes

Swimming Suits

of knit fibre trimmed with contrasting colors.

Formerly 16.50 ***9.75***

Swimming Suits

of wool jersey with or without bloomers.

Formerly 5.95 and 6.95 ***3.95***

Beach Frocks 19.75 & 29.50

of fine quality taffeta with bloomers.

Formerly 39.50 and 49.00

Beach Capes and Coats

Entire remaining stock to be closed out at greatly reduced prices.

SUMMER FUR FASHIONS

Kolinsky dyed Jap Mink Stoles ***39.50***

Fox Scarfs in Kamchatka and Taupe ***35.00***

Large assortment of chiffon trimmed Kolinsky Capes; also solid effects in Kolinsky. ***69.50***

Distinctive and varied styles in Hudson Bay Sable Stoles and Capes. ***225.00 to 850.00***

PERSHING'S FORCES ENJOY CHAMPAGNE

Soldiers at Camp in France Are Allowed to Have French Gift Wines.

LEARN BOMB THROWING

Officers Already Outdistance French Instructors Because of Baseball Practice.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 21.—This was champagne day for the American soldiers. After a long discussion the American Staff desided to allow the soldiers to accept the champagne and red wines which the French Government presented to them on July 14, Bastile Day.

The liquid delicacies were distributed during the forenoon and proved a welcome variation from the customary filtered water with its slightly salty taste. Gift wine, however, was not the only wine drunk by the men, who, their pockets filled with the money from yesterday's payday, soon exhausted the normal wine supply of the near-by city except for champagne, which was cheap and plentiful.

The greatest need of the American soldiers appears to be reading matter. Magazines, newspapers, and books are not obtainable here. A movement is under way to interest Americans in Paris in sending old magazines and books to the camp. The representatives here of the Y. M. C. A. hope to be able to make up the deficiency partially before long.

In their spare time—which is not superabundant—the men have developed a veritable passion for letter writing, which has swamped the company censors. Many soldiers turn in a dozen letters daily, most of them written, as one censor explained it, to "every queen the men have met on their way here." A rule has been made, therefore, that the letters must be inclosed in a blue envelope and sent to Paris for censorship.

The American troops will extend the scope of their training on Monday by beginning to practice bomb and hand grenade throwing. The majority of the officers, including even some from the General Staff, have already experimented successfully along this line and with the aid of expert French assistants will be able to instruct the men.

From all appearances to date the Americans should be able to become speedily very proficient in this mode of warfare. The majority of the soldiers have played baseball more or less, and naturally throw well. As far as the officers as a whole have pitted their skill against the trained and expert Frenchmen, they have easily outdistanced the French throwers and have shown quite as much accuracy in hurling at marks.

Another large group of American officers left the camp today to witness fighting demonstrations similar to those attended by General Sibert yesterday. So many officers expressed a desire to see the manoeuvres that automobile trucks had to be requisitioned to transport them all.

The start was made at an early hour, and the officers expected to return to camp late today. When all the officers here have been initiated into the latest methods of fighting the demonstrations will be extended so that the troops can see them and practice them.

Two high officials of the United States War Department arrived at the camp this morning. They were taken immediately on an extended inspection of the camp by Major Gen. Sibert.

The chief medical officer of the American expeditionary force yesterday made a round of the companies and gave each troop section a brief talk on general health conditions. He explained the dangers that confront all armies, and urged the men to take precautions available for each individual soldier. The troops responded finely to his patriotic appeal to keep in good physical condition for the reputation of the American arms and promised faithfully not to drink unfiltered water and to live up to other health precautions.

Medical records thus far make it appear that the appeal has been anticipated by the majority of men, for health conditions are excellent. What little sickness prevails is limited almost exclusively to a few cases of measles and mumps contracted in the United States before departure, and which spent their violence in the port of debarkation.

Every soldier already has been vaccinated against typhoid and in addition each troop section is amply equipped with hypochlorite of calcium for filtering every drop of water used. Likewise, every man under 45 has been vaccinated against smallpox and will be similarly protected against cholera should it ever make its appearance in the trenches. The sanitation of the district has been constantly improved since the arrival of the troops, work in this direction being in the estimation of the medical chiefs unexampled. The food is called excellent and field conditions so good that they could not well be better.

The American army has just completed taking over the French base hospital near here, which will be opened within a few days with the Johns Hopkins unit, comprising thirty physicians and surgeons, including a number of noted specialists, 250 attendants, and 103 American nurses. The hospital has a capacity of 1,000 beds and will be used exclusively for the American forces.

The medical arrangements are already so far advanced that each troop section has its local dispensary with twelve beds and a field hospital, to which more serious cases can be transported in American ambulances, and finally a base hospital. Medical supply depots already have been established and are fully equipped with everything needed. Huge quantities of materials were landed with the troops. The French have turned over other large supplies, so that the base hospital and all subordinate institutions will be able constantly to maintain on hand a ten days' supply, which will be replenished from the medical depot.

GOVERNMENT WARNING OF POISON IN PLASTERS

Advises Public Against Use of Such Remedies—Samples Being Analyzed for Germs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Department of Justice today put out an official suggestion that people should refrain from using sticking or court plaster until the Government has completed an investigation of the reports that Germans have poisoned plasters of this kind with germs of infectious diseases.

Assistant Attorney General Fitts issued the department's statement in the absence of Attorney General Gregory. In it he admitted that enough was known to warrant a thorough investigation. The statement follows:

"While the Department of Justice does not take a sensational view of the reports indicating a possible enemy activity in the dissemination of poisoned sticking or court plaster, there has been enough officially reported on the subject to warrant thorough investigation, both as to the manner of the distribution and the germs in the plasters. Consequently, the samples in hand are being analytically examined both in Washington and in a Western city. Pending further information, it would be well for the consuming public to use no remedies of this kind, except those obtained from approved sources of supply."

SELLS EQUITABLE TO POLICYHOLDERS

Continued from Page 1.

charter requires the society to do business on the mutual plan, although it has a capital stock of $100,000 divided into 1,000 shares, par value $100.

General du Pont purchased the controlling stock of the society from J. P. Morgan in June, 1915, for $4,394,540. With interest added this aggregates now $4,800,000. When he purchased the stock, General du Pont stated in a communication to the Commissioner of Insurance:

"My desire is that the mutualization of the society be brought about, in order to give assurance that its affairs will always be managed in the interest of the policyholders, fears relating to stock control being forever ended. For I believe that such assurance is necessary if the society is to be brought to the larger success which seems to be within its reach."

Judge Day's statement said: "Chairman Spratt and the Mutualization Committee immediately opened negotiations with General du Pont, which have resulted in the plan now approved by the Directors and which must also be approved by the stockholders, the policyholders, and the State Superintendent of Insurance."

Shorn of details, the main features of the plan are given as follows:

"General du Pont carried out his promise to co-operate in placing the policy holders in control of the stock of the society by offering them his holdings of 564 shares at approximately $2,000,000 less than they cost him, plus interest. His offer aggregates $2,799,000 and includes, in addition to the control stock, 63 shares of minority stock at $1,500 per share. From the date he acquired the stock he has held the opinion that he could render no greater service to the public than to assist in the mutualization of the society and gives practical and substantial expression to this view by contributing this amount in the interests of mutualization."

As to the payment for the stock, Judge Day's announcement said: "The transaction with General du Pont will not involve a flat cash payment by the society. The payment will be made in semi-annual installments, covering a period of twenty years, by deducting the amount of such installments which include interest on deferred payments, from the semi-annual interest payments to the society on the mortgage of $20,500,000 which it holds on the Equitable office building, of which General du Pont is the chief owner. Thus the desire of the board and of the Superintendent of Insurance in a mutualizing plan to avoid making any substantial reduction in the working surplus of the society, or to make any appreciable increase in the cost of insurance to policy holders, will be accomplished.

"The society in its desire to deal with the owners of the 436 share of minority stock has offered a price which is believed to be considerably above the average cost to them of these shares. The price provided for the 436 shares of minority stock is the same as will be paid to General du Pont for his sixty-three shares of minority stock, namely, $1,500 a share. Thus 436 shares will be paid for in cash and at the price above stated the amount would aggregate $654,000. Under the law the society can amend its charter and qualify all policyholders to vote for Directors and thus practically mutualize the society as far as the voting by policyholders is concerned through the acquisition of the majority stock only. It is believed, however, to be for the best interests of the society that all stocks be purchased and retired and the mutualization thus fully completed. Hence it suggests a price for the minority stock that seems proper and advisable in view of all existing conditions and in the interest of the prompt acquisition of the stock."

Stock Held by Trustees.

As the stock is acquired under this plan it will be assigned to these three Trustees—Dr. John H. Finley, State Superintendent of Education; Morgan J. O'Brien, and George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia. The Trustees will hold the stock acquired by the society in trust until all is canceled. They are also required by the plan to vote the stock at all stockholders' meetings in favor of qualifying policy holders to vote for the Directors. George W. Perkins, one of the minority stockholders, said last night he was gratified at the offer of General du Pont, as the Equitable should have been mutualized long ago. He said it was wrong for such a large concern to be ruled by $100,000 worth of stock.

While the great value of the Equitable stock came from the fact that a majority of it carried the power to control the society's great assets, the statement of Judge Day shows that Mr. du Pont could mutualize the concern by the vote of his own stock. In any event, the minority stock would not be worth so much without the power to control large assets. The attitude of the committee is that $1,500 is a good price for a 7 per cent. stock and at the same time approximates what it cost the holders. There is a certain faction of the stockholders that may oppose the plan on the ground that they should have a share in the large reserves of the society. Among the minority stockholders are Franklin B. Lord, personal counsel to Governor Whitman, representing the Lord estate; the estate of former President Grover Cleveland, Charles B. Alexander, Thomas DeWitt Cuyler of Philadelphia, Chauncey M. Depew, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, Hornblower & Weeks, James H. Hyde, Samuel W. Lambert, the MacLaren estate, Levi P. Morton, Valentine P. Snyder, Thomas Spratt, Gage E. Tarbell, Spencer Trask estate, George T. Wilson, and the Hurlbut estate. The condition of the Equitable's affairs are shown by the following statement:

1910—New business	$107,965,001
1916—New business	209,700,388
1910—Mortality ratio	78.79%
1916—Mortality ratio	76.94%
Dec. 31:	
1910—Assets	492,107,355
1916—Assets	562,341,599
1910—Total surplus	82,658,988
1916—Total surplus	91,634,689
1910—Dividends to policyholders	10,575,157
1916—Dividends to policyholders	13,226,900
1910—Contingent surplus	8,272,647
1916—Contingent surplus	11,514,211
1910—Insurance outstanding	1,347,158,892
1916—Insurance outstanding	1,607,089,581

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, formed in 1859, has always occupied a unique position in that it is a mutual company with a capital stock. This was required by law when the society was organized, the object being to protect the policyholders during the dangerous period of infancy. The life insurance scandals which came to light in 1905 and which led to the Armstrong investigation deeply involved the conduct of the Equitable. It was often said if it had not been for a dispute between the late E. H. Harriman and James Hazen Hyde, there would never have been the investigation which led to the remodeling of the insurance laws of New York and other States. Mr. Harriman, through Mr. Hyde, had been able to use much of the cash of the Equitable in his financial coups. It was shown at the investigation that the Equitable held millions of Mr. Harriman's securities at various times. There came a break between Harriman and Hyde, whom the railroad magnate accused of "double-crossing" him. When it was reported that Harriman was trying to buy the stock and get control of the concern's resources, Mr. Ryan, in 1905, bought the 502 shares of the Hyde family for $2,500,000 and placed it in the hands of trustees.

Morgan Paid $3,000,000.

Then, in 1909, the late J. P. Morgan bought the stock, paying a price of about $3,000,000. Why he bought it never was made quite clear. Mr. Morgan, when questioned by Samuel Untermyer before the Pujo Committee, said that he bought it "because he thought it was the best thing to do." He got more than the controlling stock, part of which came from Mr. Ryan, and, according to persons who ought to know, a part from the Harriman estate. It was never made a matter of record that Mr. Harriman got any stock from Mr. Ryan, although for a long time there was a bitter feud between them over the Equitable control. Mr. Ryan is known to have believed that Mr. Harriman wanted to control the society because in the "good old days" of Wall Street the vast resources of the Equitable were well worth the management.

When Mr. Morgan got the stock he at once acquiesced in mutualization plans and helped in the formation of a committee. The present J. P. Morgan inherited the stock from his father. When he sold it to the powder millionaire in 1915, no official reason was given for the transaction. It was remarked at the time that General du Pont agreed to continue the trustee relationship looking to mutualization. One reason advanced unofficially was that the Morgan firm wished to have all the ready cash possible to swing the big war contract business it was doing for the Allies at that time. Mr. du Pont had made the arrangement for the building of the Equitable Office Building before he acquired the control of the Equitable Society. The great fire of 1912 drove the Equitable from its offices in the old Equitable building and it took quarters in the City Investing Building at 165 Broadway until the completion of the new building, in 1915. Judge Day is the fifth President of the society.

General du Pont is a native of Kentucky and was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1885. His family had begun the manufacture of powder in Delaware in 1880. Young du Pont devoted himself to the mining business in Kentucky until 1900, when he became the controlling factor in the du Pont powder business. He extended the business to a vast scope and sold out to other members of the family just before his purchase of the Equitable control. He had $20,000,000 available, and it was said by his friends that the purchase of the Equitable was more or less a matter of pride with him. In 1912 he had purchased the site of the old Equitable Building and started the erection of the largest office building in the world. In 1914 General du Pont gave $2,000,000 to Delaware to build a highway from one end of the State to the other. He has given more than $1,000,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and large sums to the Y. M. C. A. In 1913 he was named an honorary Vice President of the International Peace Forum.

VAGRANT IF IDLE IN BISBEE.

Sheriff Starts Another Roundup of All Unemployed Men.

BISBEE, Ariz., July 21.—All unemployed men in Bisbee who have not applied to the Investigation Committee, composed of local authorities, for "clearance" cards permitting them to get work, were ordered arrested today and charged with vagrancy.

A roundup of unemployed men was started by the Sheriff this morning.

Special Sale

Silk Dresses

at a wonderful price



The Summer's newest models in Crepe-de-Chine, Satin, and Taffeta, Navy Blue, Cream, White and other Summer shades.

Delightfully light and cool in appearance and texture.

A most advantageous cash purchase enables us to pass on to our customers a real bargain. These dresses were made to sell at $19.50, $22.50 and $25.00.

For Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday of next week

Specially priced at

$9.75

Freneau Sweeny

392 Fifth Ave. At 36th St.

Over Mary Elizabeth's.

AIR FLEET BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

garding his resolution. The latter said, if possible, the Military Committee would act upon it next week.

The amendment was finally withdrawn, to expedite the bill.

SHOW PATRIOTISM AT OPERA

1,600 Sing Patriotic Airs Because of Senate's Action.

Before an audience of 1,600, many already aware of the Senate's passage of the bill for a great air fleet, there was a big patriotic thrill in the opening of last evening's third Summer opera night at Columbia University, with singing of national airs and a speech by Colonel I. E. Stewart of the Canadian Army. He talked on the Aviation Fund which is to receive all profits from the opera series. Last night's new production on the gymnasium stage was Gounod's "Faust," rarely sung of late years. Luigi Albertieri's clever stage management made the most of pageant and ballet in narrow limits, and Marcel Charlier gave the music something of its true Gallic elegance.

Maggie Teyte, schooled at the Opera Comique in Paris, contributed a charming Marguerite, and still more a tower of strength was Henry Weldon, an American bass on whom falls the mantle of Plancon, his teacher. For Valentine's rôle there was the good voice and presence of Auguste Bouilez, and for Faust himself, Giuseppe Gaudenzi, a light tenor of taste and skill in conventions of the French stage, though himself an Italian. Henrietta Wakefield was a sightly Siebel. The performance was one of high merit, and three-quarters of the crowd that enjoyed it came from outside the college walls.

STEAMER NEVADA SOLD.

Will Take the Place of the Frederik VIII. in New York Sailings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 21.—The Scandinavian-American Steamship Company has bought the big new steamer Nevada, which is to be used on the route between Copenhagen and New York instead of the Frederik VIII., which brought Count von Bernstorff to Europe, but which it is impossible to keep in the trade, owing to the high price of coal.

Brooklyn Aviator Drowned.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 21.—Allen Ashley Smith, 25 years old, of Brooklyn, a student at the aviation school maintained by the du Pont Powder Company at Claymont, Del., was drowned in the Delaware River today when the airplane in which he was flying fell into the river near Marcus Hook, Penn. This was to have been Smith's last day in the training course for an aviator's license.

"The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop"

Lee-Morris Co

at 36th Street **394 Fifth Avenue** at 36th Street

Present

Great Opportunities in These

Special Sales Tomorrow

Important One-Day Offering

Newest Models

Satin Dresses Taffeta 17.50 Georgette

Dainty Voile

Dresses 6.95

Many new captivating models in pastel shades, richly trimmed.

Satin Georgette

Gowns 35.00

For street and afternoon. Fascinating models elaborately braided.

For Immediate Disposal

Silk Dresses, Evening Gowns Silk and Cloth Suits

Formerly to 59.50 **15.00** *Formerly to 59.50*

Fine White Gabardine

Skirts 2.95

Best Pearl Buttons. Separate Belt. Novel Patch Pockets.

Washable White Satin

Skirts 9.75

Shirred Yoke. Detachable Belt. Smart Fancy Pockets.

A Great Clearance

All Our Sport Suits

Highest-class models, jersey, khaki-kool, Burella.

15.00 & 25.00

Formerly to 57.50

Lee-Morris Co.—394 Fifth Ave.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Knit Combinations

Women's—In all Sizes

Of fine ribbed Lisle, perfect fitting, seamless at side and tight knee, very soft, cool and comfortable for Summer wear.

Regular Retail Value 95c

Monday **.58** Only

Mid-Summer Clearance Sales Continued Monday

Sports Silk Hose

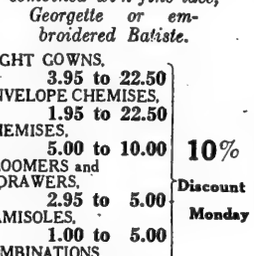
Less than ½ Price

Women's Handsome Pure Thread Silk of the first quality in smart vertical stripe two-tone effects to match Hats and Sweaters.

Regular Price $2.25 Pair

Monday **.95** Special

Of Rare Importance Monday

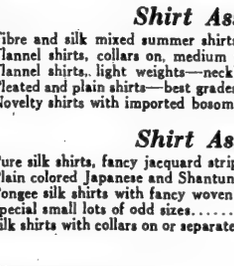


Women's

Wool Sweaters

An exceptional offering of summer weight Wool Sweaters in Shetland and worsteds, in both belted and sash models, in solid colors and combinations—Rose, Copen, Corn, Kelly, Gold and Purple.

Regular Value $7.85



Women's Fibre

Silk Sweaters

Very smart sports sweaters of fibre silk in self colors, with deep sailor collar and sash; may be had in the fashionable gold, a pretty shade of green, soft rose and Copen.

Regular Value $6.50

Priced for **4.95** Monday only

Monday and Tuesday Till 5 P. M.

5,425 Yards

Fine Imported Dress Taffeta

40 inches wide

All this season's weave, of guaranteed superior quality and exquisite finish, made expressly for fine Dress wear, and now transferrd from our wholesale department, prior to the arrival of the new Fall Fabrics.

Navy	*Gray*	*Copenhagen*
Black	*Belgian*	*Green*
Rose	*Ciel*	*Tan*
Ivory	*Wistaria*	*Mais*
Brown	*Helio*	

Originally Bought to Sell at $2.75 yard.

Now an extraordinary opportunity at

Monday **1.65** Tuesday

NO EXCHANGES. NO C. O. D.'s. NO APPROVALS.

10% Discount on

American Lingerie

Cool, dainty undergarments in fine Nainsook, Batiste or Cambric, including some styles in flesh color.

NIGHT GOWNS, 95c. to 7.50
ENVELOPE CHEMISES, 95c. to 5.00
DRAWERS, 65c. to 3.00
CORSET COVERS, 50c. to 1.25
SKIRTS, 95c. to 12.50
10% Discount Monday

Silk Lingerie

Exquisite effects in Crepe de Chine or washable Satin, combined with fine lace, Georgette or embroidered Batiste.

NIGHT GOWNS, 3.95 to 22.50
ENVELOPE CHEMISES, 1.95 to 22.50
CHEMISES, 5.00 to 10.00
BLOOMERS and DRAWERS, 2.95 to 5.00
CAMISOLES, 1.00 to 5.00
COMBINATIONS, 3.95, 5.00
VESTS, 1.95
10% Discount Monday

25 to 40% Reductions

in

Men's Fine Summer Shirts

Shirt Assortment I.

Vacation and tennis shirts. Collars on. White.
Mercerized madras shirts with soft cuffs.
Fast colored printed fabrics, soft cuffs.
Special assortments. Large sizes—16 to 18.
Boys' white sports shirts. Half sleeves. Collar on.
Actual Values $1.35-1.50 **.95** 3 at .90 ea.

Shirt Assortment II.

All Soft Cuffs

Season's newest summer novelty shirts.
Very fine mercerized shirts, assorted stripings.
Shirts with separate collars to match, madras.
Shirts from very fine woven shirtings.
Negligee shirts—excellent patterns—stiff cuffs.
Actual Values $2.00-2.50 **1.55** 3 at 1.45 ea.

Shirt Assortment III.

Fibre and silk mixed summer shirts.
Flannel shirts, collars on, medium weights
Flannel shirts, light weights—neckbands or collars.
Pleated and plain shirts—best grades—stiff cuffs.
Novelty shirts with imported bosoms and cuffs.
Actual Values $3.50-4.00 **2.45** 3 at 2.25 ea.

Shirt Assortment IV.

Pure silk shirts, fancy jacquard stripes.
Plain colored Japanese and Shantung silk shirts.
Pongee silk shirts with fancy woven stripes.
Special small lots of odd sizes.
Silk shirts with collars on or separate.
Actual Values $6.00-7.00 **4.75** 3 at 4.50 ea.

Women's Fall Model

Satin Dresses

A collection of smart Satin Dresses in the newest pleated Tunic effect, with deep roll collar of white satin—precisely the right frock for present and early Fall; Navy and black only.

At the remarkable Price

26.50

Clearance of

Women's Dresses

¼ to ⅓ less than usual

A COLLECTION OF SUMMER DRESSES from the regular stock, consisting of Linene, Tissues, Voiles, Ginghams and Linens.

Formerly $7.50 to $17.50

Now **4.50 to 13.50**

DRESSES OF CREPE DE CHINE AND TAFFETA—All smart models in the most wanted colors.

Formerly $32.50 to $39.50

Now **24.50**

Clearance of

Misses' Apparel

From ⅓ Off to Much Less Than ½ Price.

SILK POPLIN SUITS of finest quality and beautifully lined, presenting a smart model, ideal for present and early Fall; Navy, Copen and Green.

Reduced from $59.50 to **24.50**

KHAKI SUITS in military effect. **15.00**

NAVY BLUE TAFFETA DRESSES, in a variety of models. Reduced from $19.50 to **15.00**

Georgette Crepe

40-inch; standard quality

Ivory	Turquoise	Copenhagen
Pink	Myrtle	Heliotrope
Olive	Taupe	Gold
Brown	Alice	Mulberry
Black	Navy	Pearl

Actual Value $2.00

Monday **1.75** Special



Women's Superior Grade Japanese Hand Embroidered Crepe Kimonos

(As illustrated) Imported Kimonos of Japanese Crepe, superior grade and firmly woven, insuring remarkable wearing quality; may be had in dainty boudoir colorings, elaborately embroidered in white, and with American or real Japanese sleeves.

Value $2.00

Specially **1.45** Priced

Continuing the Clearance of Bathing Suits



A Smart MohairModel

(as illustrated)

with fancy silk collar and girdle.

Value $12.00

Reduced to **8.75**

MISSES' JERSEY AND MOHAIR BATHING SUITS in one piece model, and with fancy collar and trimmings. Sizes 6 to 16 years. **4.50**

Value $5.75

Men's All Wool Bathing Suits

GROUP I.—Knitted from hard twisted yarns that dry quickly; steam shrunk, fast colors; styles are California, sleeveless, short sleeves or professional. **2.95**

Real Value $4.50

GROUP II.—Knitted Suits of a heavier weight; non-shrinkable and fast colors; regulation short or sleeveless styles and a special swimming two-piece suit. **3.95**

Real Value $5.50

GROUP III.—A new and popular style; loose fitting blue flannel trunks and a white or blue sleeveless wool knitted swimming jersey. **5.50**

Real Value $7.00

A Charming Assortment of Blouses

Specially Adapted for Summer Vacations.



GEORGETTE CREPE *(as illustrated)* in white and flesh, sleeves and collar trimmed with Filet lace;

BATISTE BLOUSES in all white, tucked, hemstitched and hand drawn.

Values $6.00

Specially **5.00** Priced

ALL-OVER EMBROIDERED VOILE blouses with picot edged frills and tucked cuffs.

FRENCH VOILE with deep collar trimmed with Venise insertion, also one model with fancy trimmed front.

Regularly $3.50 **2.50**

GEORGETTE CREPE in frill and jabot models with contrasting trimmings. Satin Blouses in new Fall models with high or low collar and contrasting trimmings.

Regularly $6.50 **5.75**

JUDGE MAKES POINT IN 'MASSES' FAVOR

Magazine Cannot Be Barred from Mails Without an Indictment.

NO OBJECTION TO CARTOONS

Government's Counsel Says Conference Decided That Matter Published 'Would Cause Disloyalty.'

Earl B. Barnes, Assistant United States District Attorney, representing Postmaster T. G. Patten, and Gilbert E. Roe, representing the publishers of The Masses, yesterday argued before Judge Learned Hand of the Federal District Court, sitting in his chambers in the Woolworth Building, on the question of the injunction sought by The Masses to restrain the Postmaster from refusing to distribute that periodical through the mails. At the end of the argument, Judge Hand accepted briefs from the lawyers and reserved decision. He is expected to make known his opinion this week.

In asking for the injunction, Mr. Roe said that the publishers of the magazine had been unable to learn what might be objectionable to the Post Office Department, and that they would withdraw anything shown to be illegal. Mr. Barnes submitted affidavits by Postmaster General Burleson and William H. Lamar, solicitor for the Post Office Department, which, for the first time, set forth in detail the official reasons for debarring the August issue of The Masses from the mails. Four cartoons and four articles were specified as appearing in violation of the Espionage act, and Mr. Burleson sought to establish his interpretation of "the meaning intended to be conveyed" by these cartoons and articles by citing other cartoons and articles which appeared in the June and July issues of The Masses. Max Eastman, the editor of the publication; the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, and Bertrand Russell being among the contributors whose writings were mentioned in this connection.

Mr. Lamar, in his affidavit, said that, with Mr. Burleson and the Attorney General and Judge Advocate General Crowder, he had discussed the mailability of The Masses; that the Attorney General had come to the conclusion that circulation of the August number of the magazine "would constitute an offense under the Espionage act," and that the Adjutant General had expressed the opinion that the effect of the magazine "would be to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty in the naval and military forces of the United States and obstruct the recruiting and enlistment service." A cartoon in the excluded issue of The Masses alleging in effect that the purpose of the Root Mission to Russia was to make "the world safe for capitalism" was a particular object of attack by Mr. Barnes, who argued that its effect would be to interfere with the successful conduct of the war. Judge Hand asked whether the same argument might not be applied to efforts for the repeal of the conscription and other laws, and whether any political agitation for cessation of the war might not be banned on the same charge. Mr. Barnes maintained that in passing the Espionage act Congress meant to exclude from the mails anything that might obstruct the Government's prosecution of the war as well as frankly treasonable matter.

Mr. Roe contended that ambiguities had been carefully cleaned out of the law, and that a publication could not be condemned as unmailable which did not in fact violate the law and so bring upon its publishers a criminal charge. Judge Hand supported this contention to the point of advising Mr. Barnes that he could not make a distinction between matter unmailable, though not indictable, under the Espionage act and acts indictable under the act.

"You cannot expound the meaning of the statute to apply to mailability and contrast it as applied to indictability," he said. "You cannot play fast and loose with it. That violates all ideas of law and its intent."

Mr. Roe held that as long as The Masses did not commit any overt act in violation of the law, and confined itself to expressions of opinion, it could not be considered as violating the Espionage act and, therefore, as unmailable. Mr. Barnes insisted that the cartoons and articles to which objection was taken were of a character to make the magazine unmailable, and Judge Hand replied that he saw nothing in the cartoons submitted to him to support his claim. They did not go beyond "an argument against conscription and the horrors of war," he said. He expressed no opinion about the articles, however, or the general effect or intent of the magazine.

JOHN MOLLER ANSWERS SUIT

Says Agreement for Life Support Alleged by Son Is Void.

John Moller, sone of the late Peter Moller, sugar refiner, from whom he inherited a fortune, filed an answer in the Supreme Court yesterday to the suit of his son, John Moller, Jr., to recover $61,500 for breach of an agreemtn to support him for life. The son contends that his father promised to pay him $5,000 a year if he would refrain from going into business and would be his father's companion.

The father alleges that the agreement sued on is void and against public policy because his son has always been in good health and able to earn his own living. He says he gave his son $5,000 a year voluntarily. The father was married a few months ago to Miss Pauline Train of 80 West Ninety-fourth Street, and stopped paying the income shortly afterward.

CAPT. ROBERTS RESIGNS.

Compelled by War Strain to Quit Steamship Service.

On account of ill health, caused by the strain of his duties since the beginning of the war, Captain David J. Roberts, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line, has resigned after thirteen years of service with the company.

Captain Roberts is less than 50 years of age, and after a rest in the country it is understood that he will have an important post with one of the marine corporations of this city.

Captain Roberts's resignation was quite unexpected, and was received with regret by the agents of the line.

Captain R. G. Palfrey, the second in command on the Cunard piers, is acting marine superintendent, pending the appointment of a successor to Captain Roberts.

SLANDER SUIT ASKS $100,000

Griscom Russell Co. Says It Was Called Friendly to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 21.—Suit for $100,000 damages was started in the United States Court here today by the Griscom Russell Company of New York, against John A. Power of Hampton, N. J. The company makes machinery such as is used on battleships, and it is charged that in a business transaction with the Government, Power slandered the company by representing that it was friendly to the German cause.

It is charged that Power circulated a letter to the effect that the Griscom Russell Company was controlled by the Schutte & Koerting Company, whose President was recently arrested by the Government on a technical charge of smuggling. A general denial of Power's charge is made.

YOUTH TRIES SUICIDE AFTER THREAT TO DIE

Relatives in Massachusetts Seek to Find Him After Getting Warning Letter.

TAKES POISON AT BELMONT

But Stephen Holman Defeats Purpose by Drinking Grape Juice, Which Acts as Antidote.

While relatives and friends of Stephen Holman, son of Charles R. Holman, wealthy resident of Swampscott, Mass., a suburb of Boston, were sending telegrams to New York City yesterday, telling of having received a long letter from him threatening suicide, the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station received a telephone message from the Belmont Hotel asking them to investigate the case of a young man who had been found unconscious in his room.

This youth proved to be Holman. He had swallowed some poison, but the fact that he poured it into a glass of grape juice before taking it probably saved his life, as the grape juice, the physicians say, was a natural antidote for the drug.

On the table beside the bed occupied by the young man was found a long, rambling letter, in an envelope addressed "To Whom It May Concern," in which Mr. Holman accused his father of having ill-treated him and of having kept him in asylums for the purpose of defrauding him of money he had inherited from his grandfather.

"Every conceivable reason may be ascribed for my death except the right one," he had written, "and so I wish to make known the real cause of it. My death, though self-inflicted, is the result of long-continued ill-treatment. I have been scolded, nagged, and abused and put in sanitariums, and only recently succeeded in obtaining my release from a sanitarium."

On the table, also, the police found a card addressed to the hotel management, giving Holman's name, his age, and the address of his parents. Before swallowing the poison—diagnosed at Bellevue Hospital as tincture of gelsemium, a sedative—Mr. Holman had also placed on the table his registration card under the selective draft. Being only 22 years old, he is within the age limit of the draft. On this he had written:

"I applied for enlistment on July 5, 1917, but was rejected as falling far below the physical requirements."

The letter written by Holman to Massachusetts telling of his intention to take his life, he had sent by registered mail from the office at the Grand Central Station. Evidently he had then walked across the street to the Belmont Hotel, as the register shows he was assigned a room there on Friday night.

Yesterday when he failed to respond to knocks on his door late in the afternoon, and as the door was locked on the inside, the maid notified the house detective, who forced it. Young Holman was unconscious in bed. The detective called the house physician, who pronounced it an effort to commit suicide. Before the ambulance arrived the house physician had revived Holman, who said the letter he left on the table would explain everything. This letter, the registration card, and Holman's belongings were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, and his relatives were notified.

The police experienced some difficulty in learning the nature of the drug taken by the youth, but the hospital physician decided that it was gelsemium. This is a sedative and four drops of it is said to be a normal dose. Holman had long suffered from a nervous disorder and insomnia, and had bought the medicine to make him sleep. He swallowed a great quantity of it, but it only put him to sleep, and he will be free of the effects of it in a few days, the physician at the hospital said.

HECKSCHER STABLES BURN.

Polo Ponies Valued at $10,000 Killed—Total Loss $35,000.

WESTBURY, L. I., July 21.—Four polo ponies, worth $10,000, belonging to G. Maurice Heckscher, son of August Heckscher, a New York realty man, were burned to death today in a fire that destroyed the stables on the Heckscher country estate here, causing a total loss of about $35,000. The ponies burned were Blue Ribbon, Ethel, Arcadia, and Caroline, all favorites of the players on the Meadow Brook polo team. Six ponies formerly in the string of Lord Wimborne, formerly Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, were taken uninjured from the burning building.

Employes on the Heckscher estate were assisted by volunteer fire fighters from the estates of Devereux Milburn, his father-in-law, Charles Steele, and Thomas Hitchcock. The cause of the fire is not known.

DANIELS DECRIES LENIENCY.

Condemns Court Martial for Not Punishing Officer More Severely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Condemnation of a court-martial sentence has been made by Secretary of the Navy Daniels because of its mildness. Second Lieut. David H. Owen, U. S. M. C., was tried for maltreating a native of Santo Domingo when on duty and sentenced to lose twenty numbers in rank. The commanding General of the expedition, in view of the youth and inexperience of Lieutenant Owen, reduced the sentence to the loss of five numbers.

Secretary Daniels commented upon the sentence as follows:

"The department cannot forbear to express surprise that a court composed of officers of mature judgment should regard offenses of such seriousness as meriting the loss of but twenty numbers in grade. The action of the convening authority in reducing this already inadequate sentence is viewed with distinct regret and disapprobation."

MEXICO NOT TO GET A LOAN.

Washington Denies Having Made Any Offer of Money.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—It was denied at the State Department today that this Government, through New York bankers, had made an offer of money to Mexico, as stated in dispatches from Mexico City. The question of financial assistance to Mexico had never been discussed by the American and Mexican authorities, it was said, and the assertion was made also that Mexico had never broached the subject to the United States.

Ambassador Fletcher will leave New York tomorrow night or Sunday for Mexico City, but State Department authorities declared they knew nothing of a reported conference to take place between Mr. Fletcher and Rafael Nieto, Mexican Second Secretary of Hacienda, at San Luis Potosi, when Mr. Fletcher arrives there.



SEE TODAY'S "WORLD" AND "AMERICAN" FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF

Bloomingdales

MID-SUMMER FURNITURE SALE

COMMENCING TOMORROW

Bloomingdales' 59th & 60th Sts. Lexington Ave, 3d Ave.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale

WOMEN'S SOROSIS SHOES

An extensive variety of the season's models in Boots, Pumps, Colonials and Sport Shoes. All sizes represented, but not in every model.

High Cut White Linen Lace Boots with welted soles; Louis XV heels	$4.95 formerly 6.00
White Linen Colonial Pumps; enameled buckles; Louis XV heels	
White Duck Sport Lace Boots with rubber soles and heels. Same model in Oxford	
Black Glace Kidskin or Patent Leather One-eyelet Colonial Pumps with welted soles and Cuban heels	7.00
Patent Leather or Dull Calf Walking Pumps with welted soles and Military heels	7.50
White Buckskin Walking Pumps with welted soles and low heels	$5.85 formerly 7.50
White Buckskin One-eyelet Colonial Pumps with white soles and heels	
White Calf Opera Pumps with turned soles and Louis XV heels	
Tan Russia Calf or Tan Kidskin Four-eyelet Oxfords with welted soles, Cuban or common-sense heels	8.00
White Buckskin Sport Lace Boots with wing tips, rubber soles and heels. Same model in Oxford	$6.75 formerly 8.50
Tan Russia Calf Opera Pumps with Louis XV heels	
New Model Pumps and Oxfords in Gray, Champagne, Ivory, African Brown Kidskin, also in Gray or Brown Suede and many handsome combination effects	9.00 10.00

NOTE:—Other reductions not listed here in very desirable Footwear.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York



Another Sale Monday

Women's Hand Knitted Imported Shetland Sweaters

Two smart sport models with large sailor collars, sport pockets and belts, in a wide range of attractive colors. *13.50 Values.*

8.90

Sweaters of Fibre Silk and Shetland — Smart sport models with large sailor collars, sash and pockets in attractive colors. *Special* **5.90**

Shetland Sweaters, Angora Collar and Cuffs — Hand finished Shetland sweaters, sailor collar and cuffs of Angora, in sport colors. *Special* **9.75**



On Sale Monday Only — *Offering Extraordinary Value*

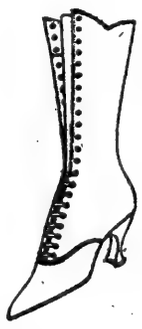
325 Satin Sport Hats

Distinctive models in large and medium shapes of superior satin in sweater shades of tan, pink, blue, green, gold, purple, black and white.

Reduced to **2.95**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York



On Sale Monday — *Extraordinary Value*

White Canvas Boots

High cut lace Boots of superior white canvas, modeled on lines of unusual grace and distinction. Hand-turned soles and Louis XV. heels. *Special* **4.90**

Women's White Canvas Pumps

Women's superior quality white canvas pumps, hand-turned soles and Louis XV. heels. *Special* **3.95**

Important Dress Sales at Greatly Reduced Prices Monday

Store Closed All Day Saturday

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

265 Summer Silk Dresses

For Women and Misses, consisting of sport, afternoon and tailored models of Chiffon Taffeta, Crepe de Chine and Novelty Silks.

Reduced for this sale to

13.75

No C. O. D.'s — No Exchanges

195 Taffeta Silk Dresses

Taken from the Reserve Stock

To Close Out **8.90**

Sale of Women's and Misses'

Summer Cotton Dresses

In the materials, colors and combinations now in vogue.

Attractive Dresses	5.90	9.75	10.75	12.75
More Elaborate Dresses	13.75	15.00	19.75	25.00

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Sale of Tailored Sport Suits

Women's and Misses' Sizes

Superior wool jersey sport suits, custom tailor model in attractive colors. *Special Value* **16.50**

Superior "Kayser's" Milanese Silk Sport Suits, smart model, in white and colors. *Special Value* **22.50**

Women's Separate Skirts

Skirts of Washable Gabardine and Cords — In shirred, pearl button front and other sport models, with detachable belts and pockets. *Special* **2.95**

Skirts of Wool Finish Bedford Cord — New tailored model, full shirred back with smart pockets and belt, open at side. *Special* **4.95**

Skirts of White Washable Silk Broadcloth — Full shirred sport model with detachable belt and new triple effect flap pockets. *Special* **10.75**

Skirts of White Serge 9.75 | Skirts of Tonquin Silk 13.75
Skirts of Khaki-Kool 10.50 | Skirts of Georgette Satin 18.00

Exceptional Values Monday

Women's Lingerie Underwear

Envelope Chemises, Nightgowns, Petticoats and Combinations

Distinctive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* models of sheer lingerie, embroidery, ribbon and lace trimmed.

1.00 1.50 2.00 2.95

Sale of Philippine Nightgowns

Hand Sewn and Hand Embroidered

Extraordinary value **1.85**

1000 Corset Covers — Sheer nainsook corset covers; several models, embroidery, ribbon and lace trimmed. *Special* **45c**

500 Tub Silk Petticoats — White tub silk petticoats with double shadow-proof panel front and back, tailored model. *Special* **2.00**

PRO-GERMAN SWISS MOURN HOFFMANN

Ex-Political Director Long a Powerful Factor in Policy of His Country.

BORN OF GERMAN PARENTS

Many Scandals Before and Since the War Began Laid at His Door.

By JULIAN GRANDE.
Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, June 23.—None of the Allies must judge Switzerland by the attitude of the German-Swiss press during the internal crisis through which she has just passed, and indeed is still passing.

Before the war there were three Switzerlands—German Switzerland, French Switzerland, and Italian Switzerland. Since the war, however, the divergencies between these three have been immensely more marked than before, and as it proceeds they become, generally speaking, more marked still. German Switzerland, as a whole, supports Germany and Austria, occasionally positively crawling to them. French Switzerland and Italian Switzerland agree in opposing the alarming growth of German influence in their country, and in detesting all things German. This difference, which for a time was undoubtedly less manifest, and which some Swiss fondly hoped had been smoothed away, has now, with the resignation of Federal Councilor Hoffmann, virtually Foreign Secretary, caught redhanded plotting for Germany, widened almost into a breach between the two parts of the country—German speaking and French and Italian speaking. Undoubtedly also the divergencies of feeling and opinion have become far more accentuated than need have been the case, had the German-Swiss been less violently pro-German, ess slavishly under German influence, and, above all, had they not been so lamentably under German mental domination.

Almost everything the German-Swiss read, in fact, is more or less colored by German ideas and mentality, in some cases so much so as to have lost all semblance not merely to impartiality, but even to accuracy. For instance, in Berne there are four leading papers, each one with a German or naturalized German in an important position on the staff, while the publisher of one paper is a German, not even naturalized. If a large number of German-Swiss, particularly the less educated classes, cordially dislike the Germans, they do so not from any broad considerations of Germany's menace to their land, but from comparatively petty reasons, such as the frequently overbearing manners of Germans and the way in which they compete with the Swiss and are favored by the many hotel keepers, shop owners, and other tradespeople in Switzerland at the expense of Swiss subjects. As for the upper classes in German Switzerland, the so-called patricians and others, their often extreme pro-Germanism is largely the result of their having so many investments in Germany.

Germans Even on General Staff.

Not only are there an astonishing number of Germans, naturalized and nonnaturalized, in German-Swiss editorial offices, but these "paper Swiss" as they are called, have penetrated into the most important Government departments and even into the General Staff. Ex-President Hoffmann, who, as I have said, has just been obliged to resign from what was virtually the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs—head of the Political Department—was the son of one of these "paper Swiss," while another Federal Councilor still in office is also the son of a naturalized German. Consequently when Herr Hoffmann wrote in his letter of resignation that he had "endeavored solely to promote peace and consequently to act in the interest of my own Fatherland," he wrote truly, for, as a member of the Swiss Parliament said, his real Fatherland was Germany.

The German-controlled newspapers in Switzerland, and almost all the German-Swiss press, to some extent at least under German control, if not directly under it, have been far too busy this last week endeavoring to excuse the inexcusable. They have made all sorts of apologies for the ex-Federal Councilor's treachery, such as that he was momentarily led astray, or that he acted on a sudden impulse, than which nothing could possibly be more preposterous, seeing that Herr Hoffmann was sixty years old on the very day of his fall, and that he was not merely extremely experienced in political affairs, but notoriously one of the most cautious, most uncommunicative, most calculating, coolest, and least impulsive of personalities.

There is no doubt that throughout his political career he has been a German agent, possibly sometimes unwittingly. Before the war he, together with other Federal Councilors, allowed Germany most-favored-nation treatment on the whole network of Swiss Government railways, (under the notorious Gothard convention.) During the first year of the war it was he who gave letters of credentials and recommendation to a German spy called Zimmerli, to allow him to travel to France. Against this Zimmerli he was warned by responsible and wellknown Swiss. Very speedily Zimmerli brought Switzerland into dire disgrace. It was he who was the real cause of the imprisonment of three French-Swiss editors, because they were too independent and not sufficiently pro-German; and it was under his pseudo-Prussian rule that English journalists were thrown into prison without trial and kept there in one case, for seventy days, until their health was ruined, and then finally discharged because there was no case against them.

Ruled the Federal Council.

Herr Hoffmann, in short, so dominated the other six Federal Councilors (corresponding to Ministers) that his period of office was known as the "Hoffmann system," or the "Hoffmann régime." He it was unquestionably who prevented Switzerland from making any protest against the violation of Belgian neutrality. It was notorious that he seldom or never consulted his colleagues or the heads of divisions under him. It was his influence which saved the two German spies, members of the Swiss General Staff, Colonel Egli and Colonel von Wattenwyl, from anything approaching the punishment and exposure which they deserved. It was, again, this Swiss with his veins full of German blood who found the former British Minister in Berne, Sir Evelyn Grant-Duff, a stumbling block in the way of his German intrigues, and plotted against him incessantly, hoping that if he went he might be succeeded by some one who at any rate for a time would not discern his true character so clearly. And when another Minister did come here, Herr Hoffmann found that, as the Münchener Neuesta Nachrichten said, he was "worse than the first."

The last week of the Hoffmann system was occupied by a court case so unedifying that even German-Swiss papers admit that it has besmirched Switzerland's good name, and about which it is scarcely possible to speak to a French-Swiss, for the reasons which restrain a person from speaking to an honorable father about a scapegrace son. This was the Mühlemann case, in which a high official of the Commercial Department of the Swiss Government, responsible for the granting of permits to export goods from Switzerland in accordance with the regulations of the Swiss Import Trust, wrongfully allowed goods to go to Germany, receiving bribes for so doing, and otherwise enriched himself by the utilization of the special knowledge he had acquired in his official capacity, to the proved extent of about $45,000, to say nothing of all that could not be proved, and of numberless presents of jewelry, gold plate, etc., which he and his wife accepted. Now this man had been carrying on this nefarious traffic for more than a year, and yet Herr Hoffmann as his chief never discovered it, or could not be proved to have done so.

Nothing could show more plainly how powerful German influence still is in German Switzerland and on the German-Swiss press than the fact that even such papers as the Neue Züricher Zeitung and the Basler Nachrichten should have attempted to whitewash such a man as Hoffmann, and endeavored to palliate his conduct. "He only acted for the good of Switzerland and of a world needing peace," they say in effect, as if they were children too simple to know that the world's peace cannot be regulated even to suit Switzerland's three and a half millions and the half million German subjects among them. There are actions which admit of no excuse, and that even the leading Zürich journal should have thought it necessary to say of Herr Hoffmann that "his character is above all suspicion" will not tend to make a bad situation in Switzerland any better. And the same journal had much better not have said that "What Herr Hoffmann did he did without being in any way under outside influences," i. e., German influences. Like other leading German-Swiss organs, it seems totally to ignore the fact that he was endeavoring to seduce Russia from her allegiance. The Genevois puts the matter much more truly when it says that there is not the slightest extenuating circumstance for him, and the attitude of the Genevois is absolutely typical of that of the entire French-Swiss and Italian-Swiss press.

How, indeed, did Herr Hoffmann, a supposedly neutral politician, know so accurately what Germany would do and what she desired, as he seems to have done from his cipher telegram to the German agent, Herr Grimm? And who were the "prominent persons" with whom he had repeated conversations which led him to so definite a conclusion about Germany's intentions? How was it that out of six Swiss Federal Councilors only three realized at once that Herr Hoffmann must go, while if the other three had had their way he would still be in office?

For the Swiss people this fall of the head of their foreign political department is a blessing, and many of them see it in that light. The French-Swiss were right from the beginning of the war in their estimate of Herr Hoffmann. He deceived many, not only Swiss, but also others by his extreme reserve and by a cunning and a craftiness bordering on the superhuman. He virtually ruled Switzerland as far as her foreign relations were concerned. He himself said that he did not consult his colleagues about the extremely grave step which he took, and this is probably true, for certain of them, had they known, would never have tolerated it.

The last years of his career cannot be better described than by one of the most familiar of French proverbs: "Tant va la cruche à l'eau que à la fin elle se buise." Here was a pitcher which went very often to the pro-German well, but it is broken at last.

HELD FOR HUSBAND'S DEATH

Wife, Police Say, Admitted She Killed Him in Self-Defense.

Mrs. Marie Barkozy of 508 East Seventy-eighth Street was made a prisoner in the Third Branch Detective Bureau last night on a charge of homicide in connection with the death of her husband, Stephen, whose body was found in the kitchen of their flat early yesterday morning. Mrs. Barkozy at first said she had been in an adjoining room when her husband killed himself with a knife or when some person entered the kitchen door and murdered him. Finally, the police say, she admitted she had killed him, but said the act had been in self-defense.

She declared that during the four years of their married life Barkozy, a waiter, had refused to work, and she was compelled to support him and two small children. Barkozy came home on Friday night and began an argument about sending the children to a charitable institution. Finally, she said, he attacked her with the knife, but she managed to turn its point and kill him in self-defense.

BRITISH MISTAKES WITH FIRST ARMIES

Phrase "Business as Usual" Gave Fancied Security in 1914 Organizing.

RECRUITS WAITED IN VAIN

Equipment Gave Out, Factories Were Inadequate, and Housing Was Lacking for Eager Volunteers.

By EDMUND YARE.

Viewed in the perspective of nearly three years of the mightiest conflict in history some of the blunders made by Great Britain in mobilizing her armies and in putting her industries on a war footing seem absurd. But it should be remembered that at the time they were committed the great mass of the population and the majority of the administrators were completely ignorant of military matters. Germany began to organize her entire people for the war at least forty years before it started; Britain began to do the same on Aug. 4, 1914, the day war was declared.

A few days after the war broke out between Great Britain and Germany a raher clever business man in London invented a phrase. It was "Business as Usual." At the time it seemed very appropriate; it expressed the thoughts of many people; it meant that England was going to keep her head and not get panicky, although only just across the English Channel the most powerful army the world had ever seen was sweeping into France, bent on subjugating Europe and the world. The phrase was published broadcast, and mayhap it helped to calm a few people who wanted to draw all their gold out of the banks before it was swallowed up by the universal bankruptcy which some experts had prophesied would come after a few weeks of a European war.

A Foolish Phrase.

But in reality it was a very foolish phrase, for it gave a false sense of security, a feeling that all one need do was to go on with one's occupation as if nothing had happened and to leave it to the man at the helm to do what was necessary.

Unfortunately, the trouble was not so much with the men at the helm as that there were not enough helms. It was like trying to steer fifty ships with one wheel.

When the little expeditionary force of some 80,000 men, comprising the best of the old British Army, and the largest number of soldiers the country could with safety send, had been landed in France the late Lord Kitchener appealed for 3,100,000 men to form a new army. It seemed a huge number, and nobody at that time could have guessed that within two years that army would have swollen to five millions.

People wondered how long it would take to get the first 100,000. They did not wonder long. The news began to come through about what the German armies were doing in Belgium—the burning of towns, the murder of civilians, of children, the outrages upon women, and of the heroism of the French armies and the little British army. People began dimly to realize that this was no ordinary war between two or more powers for territory, but a war on civilization, a war on the democratic idea of free peoples, the right of a people to govern themselves, and so the young men of England in a fever of enthusiasm rushed to the colors. And what was the result? Those 100,000 men came along right enough not in a month, or in a week, but in a day. From every city, town, and village they swarmed to the nearest recruiting office. Most of them reached the street where that office was supposed to be, but that was as far as they got. In some places if the Town Hall, and the theatres had been suddenly converted into recruiting offices staffed with scores of recruiting officers and doctors, they could not have coped with that flood.

Machinery Antiquated.

The executive machinery for absorbing the few thousand recruits that formed the army every year in peace time was ample, but had its resources been immediately multiplied ten times, which it was not, it could not have so much as enrolled in one week those 100,000.

So, on this first day after queues of hundreds and thousands had been waiting patiently outside the recruiting station all day long singing "Tipperary," the recruiting officers, who were on the point of dropping from sheer exhaustion, gave it out that the men must come again the next day. With scarcely a grumble those men who had lost a day's work and a day's wages went back to their homes very tired, and their enthusiasm just a little abated. But they came again the next day and the day after that, and the day after that, until they began to get weary and gradually the numbers began to dwindle. Of course, in the absence of the machinery the most satisfactory thing to have done would have been to take the names and addresses of the volunteers and tell them they would be sent for when the army was ready for them. But the recruiting men, bound by regulations and accustomed to going through the whole process of attestation, could not make such a sudden departure from tradition. The inevitable result was that much of the splendid enthusiasm of those early days was wasted, and many men did not come because it seemed that they were not wanted.

Uniforms Give Out.

Meanwhile batches of the recruits were passing through and the new army was already in being. The first men were quartered either in barracks emptied by the departure of the expeditionary force, or in tents in the open air, for it was still Autumn. They were provided with what khaki uniforms there happened to be left in the army stores, and a few rifles. But these gave out and a greater part of the new army was without uniforms or equipment, but nevertheless drilling with an eager enthusiasm, feeling sure that their uniforms and their rifles would be coming in a few days. But they were not. The clothing and equipment contractors to the army who had undertaken to supply all needs wasted time in augmenting their resources to meet demands for which they were totally unprepared. And when at last the output was largely increased it was found that the wastage of uniforms and equipment at the front was so great that there was not much left over for the new force at home after the men in the trenches had been supplied. The factories that had no government contracts instead of immediately being pressed into service were conducting their "business as usual."

And so the new army, unclothed, unarmed, waited patiently. Men were drilling in nondescript uniforms of varying description, procured from heaven only knew where, and a few had dummy rifles.

Autumn was almost gone, the days were cold and wet, the nights long and dark, and the new army shivered in the canvas camps that were washed out in storms, and marching in the thin shoes that they wore in office and workshop. Where it was possible the men were billeted in houses, but where they were encamped on a great open plain like Salisbury Plain, where the old army manoeuvres were held, it was out of the question.

There was an urgent call for the construction of wood huts. The designs for them were passed with haste, and an army of carpenters set to work. But they did not build enough, and much of what they constructed was crude and not even weatherproof. Recruits fell ill with pneumonia that Winter because they had to sleep on damp floors in unheated huts and because they were half frozen by icy winds, and when they got out of the huts they were above their ankles in mud.

New designs were submitted and approved, new huts constructed, and gradually the new army became decently housed.

In time, but such a long time as it seemed, the great textile factories and clothing manufacturers instead of making cloth for civilian clothes were put on to manufacturing not only sufficient uniforms for the new armies of Britain, but for the armies of some of her allies as well. Great industrial works were converted into factories for manufacturing the equipment.

And so after much tribulation the new army was clothed and equipped and ready to take the field. But how much easier it could have been done if they had known!

GERMAN PRISONERS MAY BE BROUGHT HERE

Suggestion That They Be Sent Back on Transports That Carry Our Troops Across.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Wounded soldiers of France and England may be brought to the United States for treatment and for convalescence. War Department officials have had the question under consideration for some time, and it was learned today that adoption of the plan is probable.

It also has been suggested, as some consideration has been given the question, that the German prisoners be brought to America instead of holding them in camps in France or in England. The care of the prisoners and the wounded here would materially lessen the burden of feeding them and make it unnecessary for the Governments of France and England to divert the considerable part of their provisions to the support of so large a non-fighting force.

The intention is to bring the wounded and prisoners over in the transports which carry American troops to France.

Send the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times to your relative or friend with the American Expeditionary Forces abroad. Domestic subscription rates apply. $1.00 per month.—Advt.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

One-Half Price Sale
McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

$25,000.00 Worth of High Grade Furniture will be on sale Monday and Tuesday for $12,500.00.



Four-piece Louis XVI Model Chamber Suite,—as illustrated. Finished in Mahogany, Walnut or Ivory Enamel. **125.00**

Pieces Sold Separately as Follows:

Bureau	39.75	Toilet Table	24.25
Chifforobe	32.25	Bed	28.75

Chamber Furniture—One-Half Price

Four-piece Ivory Enamel Suite	215.50	Mahogany Chiffonier	36.00
Three-piece Ivory Enamel Suite	89.50	Walnut Chiffonier	39.50
Ivory Enamel Dresser and Chiffonier pr.	125.00	Mahogany Toilet Table	13.00
White Enamel Dresser	26.00	Mahogany Toilet Table	10.50
		Mahogany Dresser	55.00

Library Furniture—One-Half Price

Velour Rocker	27.00	Velour Rocker	15.00
Two-piece Suite—covered in Damask	130.00	Velour Arm Chair	38.00
Tapestry Arm Chair	40.00	Velour Arm Chair	22.50
Tapestry Arm Chair	16.25	Velour Arm Rocker	30.00
Davenport Table	28.00	Fumed Oak Desk	14.50
Three-piece Suite—Damask seats	49.00	Fumed Oak and Leather Couch	37.50
		Velour Arm Chair	37.50
Velour Rocker—loose cushions	42.50	Velour Davenport	82.50

200 Dining Room and Chamber Chairs ..... regularly 10.00 to 36.00, each **7.50**

July Clearance Sale

HIGH-GRADE ELECTRIC LAMPS

At 25% Less Than Present Moderate Prices

Offering of the entire stock of high-grade Electric Lamps, including Floor, Table, Boudoir and Desk Lamps; also Silk Shades at very low prices. An unusual opportunity to supply your Lamp needs.

Clearance Sale

$9,000.00 WORTH SUMMER RUGS

Reduced for Immediate Disposal

Offered at ⅓ Less than Regular Prices

A large and attractive assortment of Domestic and Imported Summer Rugs at extraordinary price reductions.

CREX GRASS RUGS

Size 9 x 12 ft. **7.25** regularly 10.50

Plain and figured Rugs in Brown, Blue and Green. A very popular Summer Rug, also a very practical one.

COLONIAL HOMESPUN RAG RUGS

Bright, clean and cool in appearance; woven of new Cretonne Materials; pleasing colors.

Size 9x12 ft. regularly 11.75.. **8.25** | Size 8x10 ft. regularly 8.75..... **5.95**

IMPORTED JAPANESE OVAL PORCH RUGS

Size 9 x 12 ft. **16.50** regularly 24.50

Extra Special

100 SEAMLESS VELVET RUGS

Size 9x12 ft. **29.50** regularly 37.50

These rugs are neatly fringed. The best value offered for some time.

The Commercial Economy Board of The Council of National Defense

at Washington, D. C.

asks your co-operation to minimize the

RETURN GOODS CUSTOM

as this privilege is maintained at considerable cost

In order to help maintain the moderate prices which you have always obtained in this store we ask our Customers and Friends to co-operate with us by selecting their goods with care so that the number of returns may be materially reduced.

After August 1st, 1917

We ask that our customers give prompt notice of their wish to return goods, as no merchandise will be received for credit or exchange that is not offered to us within seven days from purchase. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue. ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street.*

MEN'S SILK SHIRTS

In Comprehensive Assortments of Patterns

At Remarkable Savings

Beautiful new Silk Shirts which have been assembled with much care and discrimination.

These Shirts are cut full; faultless in finish and workmanship; conservative or bold patterns.

An excellent opportunity to purchase a generous supply for future needs.

"McCreery Silk Shirts" made of all Silk Crepe, heavy Broadcloth and Bengaline Silks,	**$4.75**
"McCreery Silk Shirts" made of the heaviest quality all Silk Crepe and Broadcloth Silk,	**$6.45**
4,600 Heavy Tub Silk Shirts	**$2.95**
5,000 Madras and Mercerized Shirts	**$1.00**

NOTE:—*No charge for sleeve alterations*

To Close Out

475 **Flannel Outing Trousers**—the entire remaining stock **$2.95**

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—MAIN FLOOR

WOODS ENLISTS AID OF MRS. HUMISTON

Appoints Her a Special Investigator and She Plans a White Slave Inquiry.

SWANN'S OFFER REJECTED

Grand Jury to Hear Evidence of Lack of Police Co-operation in the Cruger Case.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods announced yesterday that he had appointed Mrs. Grace Humiston a special investigator for the Police Department. This place does not exist under the Charter, and no salary attaches to it, but the appointment was welcomed by Mrs. Humiston because it will enable her to use the resources of the Police Department in the investigation of alleged white slave cases.

Mrs. Humiston's choice of the Police Department as the sphere of her future efforts was considered to have some political importance. A salaried place on the staff of District Attorney Swann had been offered to her, but she refused in favor of the uncompensated post under Commissioner Woods. After her discovery of the body of Ruth Cruger, Mrs. Humiston attained such prominence that every effort was made by the Police Department and by the District Attorney's office to enlist her influence on their side.

Mrs. Humiston made so many complaints against police officials, including Deputy Commissioners, that it was believed for a time that she would accept the post with District Attorney Swann. Assistant District Attorneys John T. Dooling and Alfred J. Talley had a long conference with her after the offer was made, but they were unsuccessful.

Although Henry D. Cruger, father of the murdered girl, asserted that he had found all the police officials, including Commissioner Woods, holding the theory that his daughter had eloped, refusing to consider facts that proved the contrary, Mrs. Humiston has always credited Mr. Woods personally with co-operating with her. Mrs. Humiston was not engaged on the case, however, until several weeks after the girl had disappeared, and it was in that period that Mr. Cruger had his disappointing experiences with police officials.

Since the body was discovered Commissioner Woods has given every aid to Mrs. Humiston in her further investigations, even placing inspector Faurot and a large number of detectives virtually under her command. Nearly a score of detectives were put to work to help Mrs. Humiston run down the mystery surrounding the case of Mrs. Louise La Rue, who jumped from her window at 215 West Eightieth Street, saying that she had been attacked by two men for telling where the body of Ruth Cruger was found. When Mrs. La Rue said that she had seen through the window of her room in the Polyclinic Hospital the face of a man who sought to attack her from the roof of the hospital, a detective was placed on watch on the roof, and two detectives were placed on guard in her room. Later Commissioner Woods, at the request of Mrs. Humiston, removed Detective Sergeant Dennis Mahoney and Inspector Faurot from charge of the case on the ground that some of the questions they put to Mrs. La Rue were rude.

Commissioner Woods also aided Mrs. Humiston in other respects by helping to interest persons of social prominence in Mrs. Humiston's work. Before she took up the Cruger case, Mrs. Humiston was active in pursuit of alleged white slavers. Although the Cruger case did not touch on this alleged traffic in any respect, it has resulted in giving great impetus to the line of work in which Mrs. Humiston had formerly been engaged.

Mrs. Humiston, it was said yesterday, at a later date would talk with Governor Whitman in the hope that he would appoint her as special Commissioner with power to subpoena witnesses. This would not conflict with her work in the Police Department, which has no recognition in law. Mrs. Humiston had a long conference on Friday afternoon with Magistrate Groehl, who is a former assistant and a close friend of Governor Whitman.

Alleged lack of co-operation on the part of the police detectives, motorcycle men, and the uniformed force will be investigated by the Grand Jury next week. It was reported yesterday that the examination of witnesses by Assistant District Attorneys Dooling and Talley had shown that the detectives who first worked on the Cruger case failed to ask questions about Cocchi's reputation of policemen who could have informed them of the attack made by Cocchi on Mrs. Mary Powers. Another alleged failure of the police to do team work was brought to light by the statement of Motorcycle Policeman Ochsenhirt, who said that he had found Cocchi very nervous and worried in his shop on Feb. 14, the day after he had committed the murder. Ochsenhirt said that he had not reported this fact to the detectives, and that the detectives had not questioned him about Cocchi's demeanor.

Another report of the failure of a uniformed policeman to pass along information regarding the Cruger case to detectives will be investigated. Assistant District Attorney Talley was informed yesterday that a piece of blotter on which was written "S O S," Ruth Cruger is held," was found last March by an eleven-year-old girl named Mildred Van Loan, near 121st Street and the Hudson River. Another fragment, with partially obliterated writing, which is now thought to have read "Metropolitan Motorcycle Repair Shop," the name of Cocchi's shop, was found near it. The girl and her father took the pieces of blotter to a policeman on duty at Manhattan Street and Broadway, but Mr. Van Loan said that the policeman dismissed the matter in a magisterial manner as having no value.

A week ago the pieces of blotter were obtained by Martin Donnelly, a detective employed by Mrs. Humiston, after Donnelly had heard the story in the neighborhood. It was taken to Mrs. Humiston's office, where it was compared with Ruth Cruger's handwriting, but found to be different. J. J. Kron, the chief detective of Mrs. Humiston, said last night that he did not know exactly what had become of the blotter, but that he thought it could be found for the District Attorney.

In reply to the joint letter of Commissioner Woods and District Attorney Swann to President Wilson asking him to make a personal appeal to the King of Italy for the extradition of Cocchi letters were received by both these officials yesterday from Secretary Tumulty, saying that the matter was being placed before the Italian Government by the American Ambassador to Italy.

PRISON DEPUTY DISMISSED.

Accused of Accepting Money to Bring About Parole of Convict.

TRENTON, N. J., July 21.—John F. Freeman, a State Prison Deputy, was dismissed today by the State Board of Prison Inspectors, which investigated charges that Freeman accepted money to bring about the parole of Annabelle Giglio, a convict. Freeman was accused of accepting $15 from persons interested in the convict's case.

Freeman was a witness at an inquiry made by a State commission into the affairs of the State prison, now under investigation by the Mercer County Grand Jury. It was reported he furnished important information, as a result of which three other deputy keepers were suspended. One of the three is James Dublin, a brother of the Mercer County Prosecutor, in charge of pressing the present Grand Jury inquiry. The three deputies were accused by Freeman of having threatened convicts who testified against them at the State Commission's inquiry. The three are to be tried later by the Prison Board.

DOG DIES WITH MISTRESS.

Finding Her Afire, He Gives Alarm, Then Runs Back to Try to Save Her

LYNBROOK, L. I., July 21. — Mrs. Mary Johnson, 79 years old, was burned to death in the kitchein of her home here this morning, and her pet dog after giving the alarm ran back and perished with his mistress.

Mrs. Johnson had risen to get breakfast for her brother and her dress caught fire from the oil stove she was using. Her dog ran into the yard barking and howling and caused neighbors to run to the house. After going back into the burning house the dog apparently tried to pull the burning clothing from his mistress. He was dead beside her body when the kitchen was entered.

25 GIRLS QUALIFY FOR WAR.

City Employes Receive Diplomas in First Aid Service.

The Board of Health announced yesterday that twenty-five young women employed in City Departments had received diplomas in the first aid course conducted by Major J. F. Dunseith, commanding officer of the First Field Hospital. They expect to be sent to France for service with the United States Army. More than 100 started in the course in March and thirty-eight took the examination.

The young women received instruction in anatomy, physiology and diagnosis, first aid dressing and the treatment of victims of gas attacks.

Mother and Son Commit Suicide.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 21.—John D. Hossman, a farmer of Dunhams Corner, near this place, returned from this city to his farm this morning and missed his wife, Mary G. Hossman and son Jacob Hossman. He found the barn door locked and, forcing it open, found his son had ended his life by hanging in the hay loft. A further search disclosed that his wife had ended her life by the same method in another outbuilding.

21-23 W. 38 St. **Lane Bryant** 21-23 W. 38 St.

Great Bargains

For Women of All Sizes

36 to 58 bust—27 to 45 waist

NEW SUMMER COATS

FOR DRESS, AUTO and SPORTS WEAR

Materials: Taffeta, Satin, Jersey, Pongee, Burella and Soft Velours—All the most desirable light and dark shades. Silk lined.

18.50 24.85 29.75 37.50

The values offered will astonish even the most economical and thrifty buyer. Some of these coats were up to 79.50.

WAISTS

MATERIALS—Plain and fancy voiles, linen, silk pongee, crepe de chine and Georgette crepe, striped taffeta and pussy willow.
COLORS—White, Flesh, Navy, Black.
PRICES—95c, $1.95, $2.95, $4.95, $6.95 to $19.50.

SKIRTS

MATERIALS—Cotton gabardine, piques, linen, wool voiles, serges, French wool challies, striped and plain taffeta.
COLORS—Black, Navy, White, Cream.
PRICES—$1.95, $2.65, $4.95, $6.95 to $10.75.

BATHING SUITS FOR STOUT WOMEN

AT CLEARANCE SALE PRICES—sizes up to 56

Maternity Apparel at Bargain Prices

Offering the expectant mother an unusual opportunity to purchase Summer Apparel at extremely low prices.

Attention Is Directed to Our New Economy

"LOWER STORE"

"Where We Can Fit All Figures as Well as Suit All Pocketbooks."

Everything that women wear, carried out with all the Lane Bryant style features, in less expensive materials, so as to enable every woman, the SLENDER as well as the STOUT, and the expectant mother, even of the most moderate means, to avail herself of the Lane Bryant specialized service.

—Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th Street

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY. *34th Street*

July Clearances

In All

READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENTS

Extensive Alterations in These Departments Make it Necessary to Dispose of the Following Merchandise

The Season's Most Substantial Price Concessions

NO C. O. D.'S. NO APPROVALS. NO RETURNS.

Clearance Sale

GEORGETTE CREPE & NET BLOUSES

Especially attractive models in a variety of new designs. Two distinctive lots. Beautiful Blouses of Cream Color Net; also dainty Blouses in White or Flesh Color Georgette Crepe trimmed with various laces.

$2.50

formerly 3.50

THIRD FLOOR

Clearance Sale

118 WOMEN'S SMART SUITS

Made of all the wanted materials suitable for immediate wear. The assortment includes Wool and Silk Jersey, Cotton Eponge, and high class Wool Suits, also Khaki Riding Suits; only one or two of a kind.

$10.50

formerly 29.50 to 39.50

FOURTH FLOOR

Clearance Sale

375 MISSES' DRESSES

An assortment of the season's smartest and most fashionable models, comprising Taffeta, Pongee, Crepe de Chine, Novelty Plaid or Stripe Silk, Georgette Crepe, Voile and Nets. Size 14 to 18 years.

$16.75

formerly 26.50 to 35.00

FOURTH FLOOR

Clearance Sale

73 WOMEN'S SUMMER COATS

Silk and Wool Coats for sport and general wear; prettily trimmed, smartly tailored; fashionable models and newest materials are included.

$10.50

formerly 19.50 to 29.50

FOURTH FLOOR

Clearance Sale

125 GIRLS' SERVICEABLE COATS

An excellent variety of practical and serviceable models; made of Serge, Wool Check Material, Plaid Wool Poplin, Shepherd Check Material or Cheviot; in the most desirable colors; smart and youthful styles especially designed for girls; size 6 to 14 years.

$4.95

formerly 8.75 to 14.75

FOURTH FLOOR

Clearance Sale

WOMEN'S HIGH CLASS DRESSES

An unusual assortment of beautiful Street and Afternoon Dresses made of Satin, Taffeta, Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine and Nets in the most desirable styles; smartly trimmed; the most wanted colors are represented; all sizes in the lot but not in every style.

34 Dresses, **$35.00** formerly 49.50 to 65.00
16 Dresses, **$45.00** formerly 59.00 to 88.00

FOURTH FLOOR

Clearance Sale

WOMEN'S HOUSE DRESSES

A splendid collection of House Dresses in the most practical models; pretty color combinations; made of Lawn and Ginghams; size 36 to 44.

$1.50

formerly 1.95 to 2.50

FIFTH FLOOR

Clearance Sale

WOMEN'S SUMMER NEGLIGEES

Sheer Crepe and dainty Crepe de Chine Negligees trimmed with lace or fringe; attractive models in the most desirable colors.

$5.00

formerly 6.95 and 7.75

THIRD FLOOR

Clearance Sale

WOMEN'S PORCH DRESSES

Voile and Gingham Porch Dresses in attractive models and pretty colorings. **$1.95** formerly 3.00

Trouville Cloth and Gingham Dresses in many of the season's best styles and the most wanted colors.

$2.95 formerly 3.95 and 4.50

FIFTH FLOOR

Clearance Sale

HATS & APPAREL

For Little Children

Little Children's Coats; size 2 to 5 years ..... **$1.95** formerly 5.00 to 7.50
Little Children's Dresses; size 2 to 5 yrs; White or Colors.. **$1.00** formerly 1.50 to 2.00
Hand-scalloped Pique Sun Bonnets; size 1 to 3 years..... **75c** formerly 2.25
Little Children's Straw Hats..formerly 5.00, 8.75, 10.50, **$1.50**

FIFTH FLOOR

CHECK TO CROPSEY IN MARKS'S STAND

By Accepting Renomination He Is No Longer Available for Opposition Ticket.

ASKS FOR SERVICE PLEDGES

Institute Suggests That All Parties Promise to Investigate Police Department Once a Year.

The action of Borough President Marcus M. Marks in accepting a renomination at the hands of the Fusion Committee of 1917 is expected to have an important effect upon the plans of the Brooklyn Republicans who are trying to boom Justice James C. Cropsey for Mayor. They hoped Mr. Marks would refuse a renomination and enter the Republican primaries as a candidate against Controller Prendergast. By doing this he would have supplied a second place on the Cropsey ticket and helped to break up the fusion strength in Manhattan. Mr. Marks yesterday sent a letter to William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Fusion Committee, in which he said:

"I have received your letter advising me that the Fusion Committee of 1917 has unanimously recommended my renomination for the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. I appreciate this honor, which signifies approval of my administration. The record which has earned the indorsement by your committee is due in large measure to the enthusiastic service and effective co-operation of the workers in my departments. I have always stood for fusion in the interest of non-partisanship in city government, and I shall do my share, even at personal sacrifice, to serve this cause. With the understanding that the platform will be such as I can support without abandonment of the principles and policies for which I stand, I herewith accept the nomination."

Jacob A. Livingston, Republican leader of Brooklyn, who is engineering the Cropsey boom, said yesterday he had no comment to make upon the action of the Fusion Committee in making its nominations on Friday. Regarding the acceptance by Mr. Marks, he said:

"It is a Manhattan matter. I have no comment to make."

The situation in Queens, where a candidate for Borough President has yet to be selected, is giving the Fusion leaders considerable worry. A number of Republicans there incline to Justice Cropsey rather than to Mayor Mitchel, and they are opposed to any selection of Borough President candidate that Joseph H. De Bragga, Chairman of the Queens County Republican organization and a Mitchel man, may make. Robert Price Bell, an attorney of Flushing, who is in charge of the Cropsey petitions in Queens, declared yesterday that the Republicans of the borough would rebel against what he called De Bragga's efforts to push the nomination of the Mayor by steam roller methods. To this Chairman De Bragga replied:

"Mr. Bell has been a Progressive and one of the leaders of every revolt that has taken place in recent years in the Queens Republican organization. I am not in the least worried by him, and I believe I know the sentiment of Republicans in the borough as well, if not better, than he does." Mr. De Bragga said he was waiting to be invited to a meeting of the Queens Fusionists to decide upon local candidates.

In response to invitations from Republican and Democratic fusion platform committees, the Institute for Public Service has sent to both committees and to the City Democracy a list of steps which it suggests all parties should pledge themselves to take, no matter who is nominated or elected. Among the pledges suggested are:

That once a year, without waiting for scandal, there will be a thorough study of the Police Department and the kind of study which Commissioner Wallstein has just been giving to the Police Department be given early in 1918 and once a year thereafter to several departments which have high scandal capacity—the Real Estate Bureau, the Tax Department, the Corporation Counsel's office, and all city courts and probation work.

That several fifth wheels be abolished, such as the Court House Board, Sinking Fund Commission, and the City Chamberlaincy.

That neither the officers elected on party platforms nor the Mayor's Commissioners will retire during the term for which they are elected either for financial reasons or for election to other office.

That no party promise to reduce the annual budget, which, it is said, the pay-as-you-go bill makes it impossible to do, no matter who is elected; but that if either party believes that less money can be spent in certain departments it specify the departments which it proposes to run for less money.

"Parties are urged in the interest of taxpayers," a further statement by the institute says, "to get together and agree on a statement of the increase that will be necessary in the budgets for the next four years, no matter who's elected, and if not one dollar is added to present operating expenses. Parties are further urged to pledge that in spite of mounting budgets ways will be found to continue much needed public improvements, such as road construction, new school buildings, &c. As to municipal ownership, it is suggested that any party which declares for it or against it should state how far, if at all, its position depends upon the city's financial condition, together with the facts about charter and constitutional provisions which permit or prohibit action without new legislation.

Two other suggestions the institute believes would discourage insincerity in campaigning, namely, that in selecting Commissioners and division heads who are exempt from competition "neither party promise what no party ever meant to do, namely, that it will make appointment without regard to party connection; but that all parties promise to announce publicly the standards required for every exempt position, and to advertise their unwillingness to name any one whose proved qualifications are not clearly above the minimum requirements"; and that each nominating committee pledge itself to ask for the resignation of its elected officers who have not at the end of two years substantially fulfilled platform pledges."

CECIL THANKS AMERICA.

Britain Grateful for Our Assistance in Recruiting.

LONDON, July 21.—On behalf of the Government, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, asked The Associated Press today to express to the American Government and people the gratification and appreciation of the British Government for the reception and assistance given to the British recruiting campaign in the United States, and particularly for the hospitality to the Canadian Highlanders. The results of the recruiting campaign in the United States have been a source of satisfaction to the British Government. It is likely similar recruiting efforts will be made by France, Italy and Russia.

CABINET UPHEAVAL IN PERU.

Resignation of the Body Is Believed to be Imminent.

LIMA, Peru, July 21.—The resignation of the Peruvian Cabinet is believed to be imminent. It is considered probable in political circles that the Finance Minister will organize a new ministry.

The present Peruvian Cabinet was appointed on Aug. 18, 1915, by President Pardo. The Finance Minister is Aurello Garcia Lastres.

Regrets Unwarranted Censorship.

This statement was issued yesterday by The Associated Press:

Respecting the unwarranted interference with the service of The Associated Press during the recent troubles at Bisbee, Ariz., by subordinate officials of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, the copper mining firm, the officers of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation have apologized and given assurance that the action of their officials was contrary to the policy of the firm, and that they must not under any circumstances take part in any like performance in future.

AVIATORS FOR RESERVE.

Many Airmen Among 500 New Officers Receiving Commissions.

More than 500 officers of the Reserve Corps were commissioned by the President last week, the list including a large number of aviators. Quentin Roosevelt is among the new fliers and is commissioned a First Lieutenant. The new reserve officers who report to the headquarters of the Eastern Department number 100, and are as follows:

Edward H. Leggett, 1st Lt. Cav., Rochester; John L. Montgomery, 2d Lt. Cav., Philadelphia; Walter D. Rogers, Major, A.G., Washington; John F. Daniel, Major, A.G., New York; William M. Beaman, Major, Engrs., Washington; E. Van R. Payne, Major, Engrs., Mechanicville, N. Y.; T. M. Newton, Major, Engrs., Albany; Marshall R. Pugh, Major, Engrs., Wayne, Penn.; John W. Brown, Jr., Major, Engrs., Baltimore; Henry S. Spackman, Major, Engrs., Philadelphia; E. M. Duncan, Major, Engrs., Bethesda, Md.; T. M. Ripley, Major, Engrs., Watertown; W. B. Greeley, Major, Engrs., Chevy Chase; Orville Benson, Major, Egrs., New York; Basil Duke, Capt., Engrs., Washington; Alvah T. Fowler, Capt., Engrs., Washington; Elihu C. Church, Capt., Engrs., New York; Dudley T. Coming, Capt., Engrs., Philadelphia; Frank L. Eltet, Capt., Engrs., Albany; John S. Thompson, Capt., Engrs., Philadelphia; Jonathan E. Neal, Capt., Engrs., Baltimore; Theodore E. Seelye, Capt., Engrs., Harrisburg; Leonard F. Wood, Capt., Engrs., New York; A. M. Masters, Capt., Engrs., Cape Charles; M. W. Emery, Capt., Engrs., Philadelphia; John R. Haswell, Capt., Engrs., Baltimore; Wyatt W. Taylor, Capt., Engrs., New York City.

Rufus McC. Beanfield, Capt., Engrs., Washington; Harris D. Buckwalter, Capt., Engrs., Harrisburg; Ernest C. Steward, Capt., Engrs., Washington; William H. Gravell, Capt., Engrs., Philadelphia; Samuel C. Dunlop, Capt., Engrs., New York City; W. P. Rothrock, Capt., Engrs., New York City; F. W. Scheidenteim, Capt., Engrs., Hollis, N. Y.; Joseph Seay, Capt., Engrs., Petersburg; M. N. Blakemore, Capt., Engrs., New York City; J. L. L. Hogan, Capt., Engrs., Belle Harbor, L. I.; Earl A. Hellman, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; John E. Blackburn, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; Francis H. Dryden, 1st Lt., Engrs., Salisbury, Md.; Daniel E. Davis, 1st Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; Hugh D. Dolling, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; Clyde M. Read, 1st Lt., Engrs., Polk, Penn.; Franz E. Rasmers, 1st Lt., Engrs., Baltimore; I. Van A. Hule, 1st Lt., Engrs., New York City; T. L. Mallam, 1st Lt., Engrs., Trenton; E. J. Kiely, Jr., 1st Lt., Engrs., Jamaica; Fred. L. B. Ancher, 1st Lt., Engrs., Brooklyn; Frank E. Misner, 1st Lt., Engrs., Herkimer; Richard W. Lewis, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; Ralph L. Thomas, 1st Lt., Engrs., Baltimore; T. W. Reilly, 1st Lt., Engrs., Cochecton, N. Y.; Melvin S. Kich, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; H. C. Cronemeyer, 1st Lt., Engrs., Beaver, Penn.; E. McL. Fassett, 1st Lt. Engrs., Canton, Penn.; S. L. Wolfe, 1st Lt., Engrs., Chevy Chase; Herschel H. Allen, 1st Lt., Engrs., Towson, Md.; J. T. Waddill, 1st Lt., Engrs., Richmond; Kostka Mudd, 2d Lt., Engrs., Washington; S. T. Wallis Green, 1st Lt., Engrs., Baltimore; Francis S. Friel, 2d Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia; A. W. Longaker, 2d Lt., Engrs., Lansdale, Penn.; Joseph G. Sheaffer, 2d Lt., Engrs., Wayne, Penn.; C. B. Steel, 2d Lt., Engrs., State College, Penn.; R. K. Munroe, 2d Lt., Engrs., New York City; Francis J. Sinnott, 2d Lt., Engrs., Brooklyn; John J. Stahl, 2d Lt., Engrs., Albany; Ross H. Boas, 2d Lt., Engrs., Franklin, N. J.; Stuart H. Anderson, 2d Lt., Engrs., Baltimore.

Ralph G. Davis, 2d Lt., Engrs., Elkton; Hart D. Ogelsby, 2d Lt., Engrs., Harrisburg; James A. Ryan, 2d Lt., Engrs., New York; Ethan F. Ball, 2d Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; C. W. Morgan, 2d Lt., Engrs., Wilkinsburg; Fred W. Kuehle, 2d Lt., Engrs., Baltimore; Charles S. Beck, 2d Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; Lloyd B. Benham, 2d Lt., Engrs., Auburn; Arlington C. Spring, 2d Lt., Engrs., Washington; Glen R. Sievers, 2d Lt., Engrs., Newark; L. B. Gallagher, 2d Lt., Engrs., Morristown, Penn.; George P. Murphey, 2d Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia; R. C. Greenland, 2d Lt., Engrs., Huntingdon, Penn.; Samuel Freedman, 2d Lt., Engrs., New York; H. E. C. Winshurst, 2d Lt., Engrs., Elisabeth; E. A. Robinson, 2d Lt., Engrs., South Bethlehem; Howard L. Lambert, 2d Lt., Engrs., Baltimore; Harry R. Condon, 2d Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia; Robert S. Welch, 2d Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia; R. C. Sinderen, Capt. Q. M., Brooklyn; W. E. Withcott, Capt., Q. M., Easton, Md.; Archibald Stirling, Capt., Q. M., Delta, Penn.; William D. Candler, Capt., Q. M., Washington; W. B. Bradley, Capt., Q. M., Mount Vernon; James E. McNary, Major, Ord., Pittsburgh; Harry A. Gillis, Major, Ord., Washington; Horace A. Cate, Capt., Ord., Baltimore, Md.; C. E. McQuigg, Capt., Ord., State College, Penn.; Benjamin F. Welton, Capt., Ord., Washington; A. De L. Smith, Capt., Ord., Mount Vernon; James C. Sawders, 1st Lt., Ord., Pittsburgh; Harold M. Brayan, 1st Lt., Ord., Syracuse; Herbert H. Lang, 1st Lt., Ord., Paulsboro; Henry R. Williams, 1st Lt., Ord., Washington; S. C. Williams, 1st Lt., Ord., West Orange; William H. Searight, 1st Lt., Ord., Pittsburgh; Harold W. Churchill, 1st Lt., Ord., Erie; John C. Wylie, 1st Lt., Ord., Washington; Charles G. Austin, 1st Lt., Ord., Yonkers; P. F. Tichener, 1st Lt., Ord., Binghamton; Frank C. Lynch, 1st Lt., Ord., Wilkinsburg; John R. Pehr, 1st Lt., Engrs., Fort Myer; Earl K. Williams, 1st Lt., Ord., New York; Edward S. White, 1st Lt., Ord., Washington; Richard D. Prescott, Capt. Sig., Panama; Henry E. West, Capt., Sig., New York; Clarence R. Fischle, 1st Lt., Sig., Albany; George T. Droste, 1st Lt., Sig., New York; Thomas H. Winston, 1st Lt., Sig., Philadelphia; William T. Crook, 1st Lt., Sig., Washington; F. M. McClintic, 1st Lt., Sig., New York; Warren C. Taylor, 1st Lt., Sig., New York; Edwin Smith, 1st Lt., Sig., Washington; Frank J. Clarke, 1st Lt., Sig., New York; Herbert O. Yardley, 1st Lt., Sig., Washington; R. T. Pierson, 1st Lt., Sig., Rochester; John Sloan, Capt., Avia. Sec., Hampton, Va.; C. J. Ryan, Capt., Avia. Sec., New York.

Robert Oldys, 1st Lt., Avia. Sec., Sig., Woodside, Md.; L. L. Harvey, 1st Lt., Avia. Sec., Sig., Newport News; F. L. Isbell, 1st Lt., Avia. Sec., Sig., Newport News; E. L. Jones, 1st Lt., Avia. Sec., Sig., New York; E. A. Bryan, 1st Lt., Avia. Sec., Sig., New York; J. D. Este, 1st Lt., Avia. Sec., Sig., Philadelphia; C. D. Winslow, 1st Lt., Avia. Sec., Sig., New York; C. H. Baetjer, 1st Lt., Avia. Sec., Sig., Baltimore; Q. Roosevelt, 1st Lt., Avia. Sec., Sig., Oyster Bay; Frederick H. Baetjer, Major, Med., Baltimore; Edward E. Tull, Capt., Med., New York; Arthur S. Moore, Capt., Med., Middletown; David J. Carson, Capt., Med., Philadelphia; Francis F. Borsell, Capt., Med., Philadelphia; Harry J. Repman, Capt., Med., Charleroi, Penn.; Harold W. Stevens, Capt., Med., Pittsburgh; Harrison A. Greaves, Capt., Med., Philadelphia; Charles G. Heyd, Capt., Med., New York; Fred A. Rupp, Capt., Med., Lewistown; Alex. L. Gilliard, Capt., Med., Pottsville; Linnaeus H. Prince, Capt., Med., Philadelphia; Philip D. Wilson, Capt., Med., Washington; Gilbert W. Rosenthal, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; S. A. Leimbach, 1st Lt., Med., Quakertown; W. H. Yeager, 1st Lt., Med., Sanatorium, Md.; Benjamin Brown, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; William E. Skidmore, 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn; Ralph Brodie, 1st Lt., Med., Albion, N. Y.; R. R. Charlesworth, 1st Lt., Med., Millville, N. J.; W. A. Stearns, 1st Lt., Med., Schenectady.

SUNKEN GARDEN WINS NEW SUPPORT

Direct Route Through Central Park Between Museums Urged by Information Committee.

NEED GREAT AMPHITHEATRE

Henry Fairfield Osborn Points to Important Uses to Which Old Reservoir Site May Be Put.

As evidence of its approval of certain features, at least, of the plan of the Mayor's Aqueduct Celebration Committee to convert the lower Croton Reservoir in the park into a sunken garden, as a permanent memorial to the new water system, the Public Information Committee of the American Museum of Natural History yesterday reiterated the need of a direct route through the park between the Metropolitan and American Museums, as well as of a space for the holding of musical, artistic, and historical celebrations.

In this connection the committee called attention to a report by President Henry Fairfield Osborn in 1915 suggesting the utilization of the old reservoir site. The plan for the garden, as drawn by Thomas Hastings, the architect, and approved by the Mayor's committee, calls for the laying of paths north and south of the garden, connecting with the walks leading to the two museums, and also provides for other features urged by Mr. Osborn.

The President of the American Museum said:

"A plan of very great importance for the future scientific and artistic development of the City of New York was suggested to the President some years ago by a member of our board, whose name is withheld. It is the utilization of the great space in Central Park to be left vacant by the removal of the South Croton Reservoir. This plan has been studied in an informal manner and in a preliminary way with the approval and co-operation of the present Commissioner of Parks, the Hon. Cabot Ward.

"The idea is not to bring forward at the present time a formal project, but to show how it is possible to provide for the people the greatly desired western and eastern accesses to the Metropolitan and American Museums; secondly, to show how the city has an opportunity of providing, in spaces at present wholly inaccessible to the public and unutilized for park purposes, a central court or plaza whereon it may be possible to develop certain artistic, musical, and recreational influences in the open air, for which there is no space at present provided in our entire park system. We have playgrounds, baseball and tennis fields, polo and golf fields aplenty, but no space for musical, artistic, historical, or other educational celebrations and fêtes, such as should be provided for within our parks; nor is there any adequate plaza for public music.

"The sketch plan published with this number of the Museum Report is an indication of what may be done. This or some similar plan, which should be prepared under the direction of the Department of Parks and the Municipal Art Commission, will provide for the free circulation of people to our two great museums, and it will provide, not in park land, but directly over the transverse subway extending east and west at Eighty-sixth Street, for an art and educational exhibition building, which will also serve on the south façade as a platform for open-air concerts and fêtes. The broad, level space, now occupied by the reservoir, may either be developed as a garden with fountains or as a sunken area with encircling stone seats—an amphitheatre with proportions adequate for such historical presentations as that planned for the Shakespeare Tercentenary."

Promoters of the plan say the Mayor's Committee said last night they were certain it would meet with general approval. The Park Commissioner and the Art Commission could not be impressed with its advantages, they said.

WILL SPEND $500,000 ON BOTANICAL GARDEN

Managers Plan Much New Construction — Daniel and Murry Guggenheim Give $50,000 Each.

Daniel Guggenheim and Murry Guggenheim have given $50,000 each to the New York Botanical Garden, according to an announcement in the journal of the organization just published. Daniel Guggenheim's gift is to be employed in the general development of the garden. Murry Guggenheim's gift is to be used in the construction of greenhouses. The Board of Managers plans to expend $500,000 in all in developing the garden. Three of the largest works projected are the construction of a museum laboratory wing which will cost $100,000, the building of a wing to the east museum to cost $100,000, and a central display greenhouse to cost $75,000. An orchid greenhouse will cost $24,000, and a like sum will be spent in building an economic plant greenhouse. Two tropic plant greenhouses, a garden school greenhouse, experimental and investigation greenhouses also are to be constructed.

In a report of the garden's Endowment Committee it is announced that a contribution of $2,650 has been made by Mrs. Robert E. Westcott for the construction of the new rose garden stone stairway, and a gift of $4,000 has been made by Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson for the construction of the School Garden shelter on the eastern bank of the Long Lake at the southern end of the new School Garden.

FIND $3,000 IN HOTEL LOOT.

Bonds and Gems Traced Through Bell Boy, Woman, and Barber.

Behind a partition in the cellar of the barber shop at 165 West Forty-sixth Street Chief of Police Aubrey Pettit of Long Beach and two operatives of the Schindler National Detective Agency of this city uncovered early yesterday morning a bundle containing $3,000 worth of securities and jewelry which had been stolen from the Hotel Nassau in Long Beach on Monday. The detectives were brought to the basement room by Felix Patredita, proprietor of the barber shop, who had placed the bundle there to oblige a woman friend, he said.

It was just after midnight when the barber led the detectives to his shop. Patredita showed the spot where the valuables were hidden, and they were brought out after two of the boards in the partition had been ripped loose.

The property recovered belongs to C. N. Cawley of Somerville, N. J., who gave the bundle to Neil Smith, captain of the hotel's bellboys, to place in safe keeping. Mr. Cawley left the valuables tied in a handkerchief when he and his wife went bathing. When they returned the bundle could not be found and Smith had gone off duty. When he reported at 1:30 the next morning he claimed that he put the bundle in the letter rack.

Later, it is alleged, Smith told the police that he had placed the bundle in a package and sent it by mail to Miss Violet Stanford, living at 16 West Sixty-fourth Street. The detectives assert that she admitted having received the package from Smith, and as she found it to contain valuables she gave it to the barber to put in a safe place for her.

Patredita was taken to the county seat at Mineola on Friday. There he agreed to take the detectives to the shop and show them where he had concealed the package. In the package were a number of Brazilian bonds, $75 in cash, two strings of pearls, a diamond bar pin and two rings set with diamonds. The detectives say that the $75 in cash and one of the rings are missing. Justice Neu held Smith for the Grand Jury yesterday. The woman, who gave her name as Mary Smith, was held in $5,000 as a material witness, and the barber was released on his own recognizance.

Leonard's
24 West 39th St., Between 5th and 6th Aves.

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE

For Maternity Wear

Dresses made of Summer washable materials, in a variety of colors and styles.
Special 6.50 and 10.50

Dresses made of Crepe de Chine, Georgette or Taffeta.
Special 16.75 and 25.00

For Stout Figures

Dresses of novelty Voile, in beautiful dark colorings and white. A varied assortment.
Special 9.50 and 14.75

Dresses of Net, Poplin, Shantung, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Meteor.
Special 18.50 to 35.00

Our stock of Skirts, Waists and higher priced Dresses have also been greatly reduced

NO C. O. D.'S NO EXCHANGES

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street Between 5th and 6th Aves. West 43rd Street

A Remarkable mid-season offering

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Men's Smart Sack Suits

Worth $20.00 and $22.50

at $14.50

Two and three button models, made from the most fashionable Summer materials, including

Serges, Mixed Worsteds, Unfinished Worsteds, Fancy Cheviots and Cassimeres.

Sizes from 34 to 46; stouts, longs, shorts and regulars.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) West Forty-third Street

July Clearance Sale Monday of very desirable

Women's Summer Suits, Dresses and Skirts

In the most favored styles for every occasion

Dresses, at $5.00 and 7.50
Of voiles, tissues, ginghams and sport crepes.

Dresses, at $9.75 and 12.50
Of ratine, braided crepes and embroidered voiles.

Dresses, at $14.50 to 29.50
Of taffeta, serge, crepe de Chine and foulard.

Suits, at $14.50 to 27.50
Of silk and wool fabrics; formerly $29.50 to 65.00

Women's Separate Skirts, Formerly $6.50 to 29.50, at $3.75 to 19.75
Of plaid worsteds, serges, gabardines, velours, taffeta and satins, for street or sports wear.

Women's Summer Shoes

A special clearance sale at the very low price of

$3.75

Formerly $5.00 and 6.00 a pair

Pumps and Colonials in dull calf, patent leather, matt kid and white canvas, welt and turned soles, Louis and Cuban heels; all sizes but not in every model.

Attractive Bathing Dresses

Will be offered on the Second Floor, at the special price of

$5.00

Providing unusual value.

Included are charming models in Wool Jersey, Salt Water Satins and Poplins, in this season's most favored effects.

Madeira Hand Scalloped and Embroidered Linens

A specially arranged sale on Main Floor Tables, at very material reductions.

Tray Covers,	at 25c and 40c	Cocktail Napkins,	doz. $2.25 and 3.50
Napkin Pouches,	" 50c and 85c	Afternoon Tea Napkins,	" $5.40 and 7.50
Guests' Towels,	" 95c and 2.25	Luncheon Sets, (13 pcs)	at $3.40 and 4.95
Centerpieces,	" $1.50 and 3.25	Show Towels,	" $1.95 and 2.75
Lingerie Cushion Covers,	" $1.95 and 2.75	Dresser and Buffet Scarfs,	" $2.75 and 3.75

Also a collection of French and Italian Lace Trimmed and Hand Embroidered Luncheon and Banquet Cloths, Tea Cloths, Dresser and Buffet Scarfs, Luncheon Sets and Centerpieces,

At reductions of 25 to 40% from regular prices

Parasols and Silk Umbrellas

On the Main Floor

at $2.95

Parasols are in fancy and severe models.

The Colored Silk Umbrellas have sport loop handles.

Worth while savings

An Exceptional Offering of Women's Blouses

On the Second Floor

Fine Handkerchief Linen Blouses, tucked and plain effects, dainty colored collar and cuffs, - - at $1.95
Regularly $3.95 to 5.00

Heavy Silk Sport Blouses, tailored model, high or low neck, - at $4.95
Regularly $7.90

French Hand-made Blouses, daintily tucked and hand drawn, $5.90
A remarkable money saving opportunity

Milanese and Tricot Silk Gloves

On the Main Floor

at 45c pr.

Two clasp, with Paris point backs or with three rows of embroidery on backs, also with black and white combinations; all have double finger tips.

Unusually low priced

Final Clearance of Wool Dress Goods, Cotton Fabrics and Dress Silks

On the Main Floor Tables

Seasonable Silks

Arranged in Dress, Blouse and Skirt Patterns,

Include Pongees, Crepe de Chine, Messalines, Taffetas, Charmeuse, Satins, Striped Shirtings, Printed Foulards, Radiums, Striped and Checked Taffetas.

Regularly sold at 85c to $3.50 yd.

58c, 75c, 95c to 1.95

Cotton Fabrics

Consisting of several thousand yards of

Printed Voiles, Novelty Skirtings and Belfast Handkerchief Dress Linens, in a large assortment of printed designs on white and colored grounds,

at 18c and 38c yd.

Also Semi-made Skirts

Stylish models, made of popular materials, in white and colored effects,

at $1.65 to 3.75

Woolen Materials

Arranged in Skirt, Suit, Dress and Coat Lengths

Comprising Serges, Tricotines, Gabardines, Wool Jersey, Burrella, Homespuns, Tweeds, Shepherd Checks, Mohairs, Silk and Wool Poplins, Voiles, Palm Beach and Silverbloom Cloths, in fashionable colorings and black.

At the exceptionally low prices of

45c, 78c to 1.95 yd.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

A Sale of Women's Foulard Dresses

At the Special Price

$29.50

Most fashionable and practical of Summer Silk Dresses, in navy blue and black

Polka Dot, Coin Spot and Figured Foulards

White Georgette Crepe and China Silk Dresses, $29.50

Summer Cotton Dresses

A charming collection in sheer novelty Voiles, Ginghams, Colored Linens and a few in white Voile.

$5.95, $6.95, $8.50, $10.00 to $14.50

Third Floor.

Smart New Blouses

Of Georgette Crepe

At Very Special Prices

Models, the very latest, developed in the finer qualities of flesh and white Georgette crepe.

Georgette Crepe Blouses, $5.00
Trimmed with wide filet lace.

Georgette Crepe Blouses, $6.95
Rolling shawl collar, vestee and cuffs of washable satin.

Georgette Crepe Blouses, $7.95
Filet lace trims the deep collar of this hand embroidered Blouse.

Georgette Crepe Blouses, $8.75
Elaborate with filet lace on deep collar, surplice revers and cuffs.

Hand Embroidered Batiste Blouses, $3.95
In sheer white Voile daintily embroidered.

Third Floor.

Summer Negligees

Usually $2.00—Very Special

$1.45

White Striped Voile in Empire model, daintily lace trimmed.

Negligees—Worth $3.00

$1.95

White dotted Voile, lace trimmed. Colored Tussah Silk and Novelty Crepes in Empire effects, ribbon trimmed.

Negligees—Worth $4.00

$2.95

Colored Jacquard Silk in lovely shades; Empire models with deep collar and cuffs of embroidered organdie.

Negligees—Worth $6.00 & $7.00

$3.95 & $4.95

Sheer White dotted Voile; coatee model hand embroidered in colored Silk; Silk lined semi-Empire model, elaborately filet lace trimmed.

Second Floor.

Night Gowns

Dainty Models in Flesh and White

Exceptional Values at

98c, $1.25, $1.75

Fine sheer nainsook and batiste Gowns prettily trimmed with laces and embroideries and in styles especially adapted for Midsummer wear; many sleeveless models.

Petticoats

Panel front; hemstitched flounces, $1.50

Second Floor.

Breakfast Suits

Reduced for Clearance to

$1.95, $2.95 & $3.95

Several models in these very practical two-piece Tub Suits, at price revisions which insure their speedy disposal.

Striped Ginghams, White and Colored Trouville cloths with contrasting collars and cuffs.

$8.75 to $10.75 Linen Porch Dresses

$5.95 & $6.95

In choice colors and smart models.

$4.95 White Voile Porch Dresses

$2.95

A limited number only.

Second Floor.

Parasols

Formerly $3.95 to $25.00

$1.95 to $8.95

Imported and domestic novelties, in high grade Parasols, of the latest and most effective styles. At price concessions that make these the best Parasol values we have offered this season.

Ground Floor.

Annual Midsummer SALE OF FURNITURE

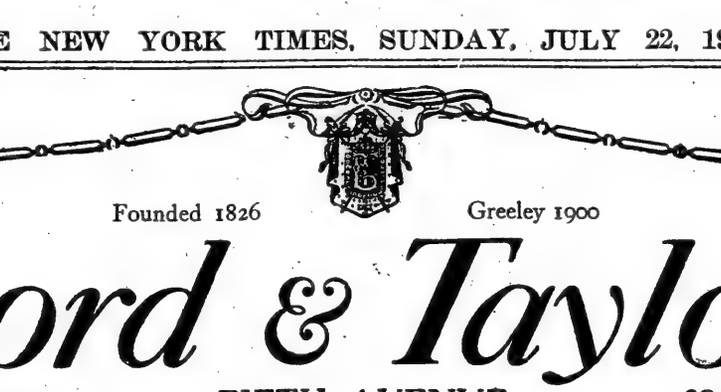
At Reductions of 10 to 50 Per Cent.

Beginning Monday, July 23, and continuing Throughout the Month of August

The furniture assembled for this event measures up in every minute detail to the Lord & Taylor high standards of quality and the special prices are much lower than will prevail after the sale is over.

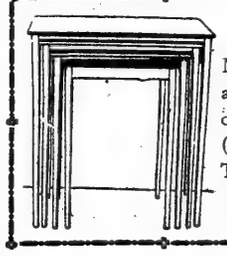
Purchases will be held for future delivery if desired, without any storage charges.

Chinese Chippendale Mahogany Dining Room Suite, illustrated **$275.00**



Ten pieces, 60-inch Buffet, 42-inch China Cabinet, 36-inch Serving Table, 48-inch Extension Table extending to eight feet; five side Chairs and one Arm Chair, seats upholstered in Tapestry.

A 54-inch Extension Table furnished if desired at a small additional cost.

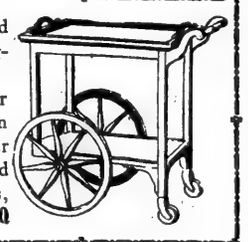


Solid Mahogany Nest of Tables (four Tables), **$15.00**

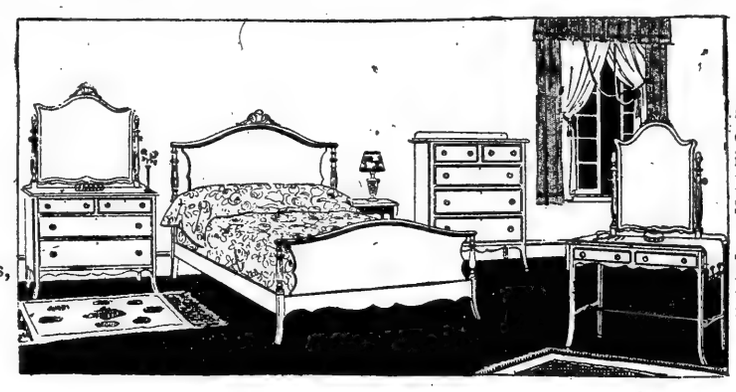
135 Dining Room Suites
$145.00 to $495.00
Mahogany, Walnut and Oak.

130 Odd Pieces Lord & Taylor Furniture
At Exactly ½ Price
Dressers, Chiffoniers, Dressing Tables, Beds, China Cabinets, Serving Tables, Extension Tables, Dining Room and Bed Room Chairs.

Solid Mahogany Dinner Wagon Rubber Tired wheels, **$15.00**



Hepplewhite Bed Room Suite illustrated **$275.00** With Twin Beds, **$335.00**



Four pieces in mahogany or parchment enamel—44-inch Dresser, 42-inch Chiffonier, 42-inch Dressing Table and Full Size Bedstead.

Day Bed, Writing Table, Chair, Rocker, Night Table and Bench may be had to match.



Priscilla Solid Mahogany Sewing Cabinet, beautifully finished and high grade cabinet work . . . **$5.75**

218 Bed Room Suites
$110.00 to $295.00
Various woods and designs.

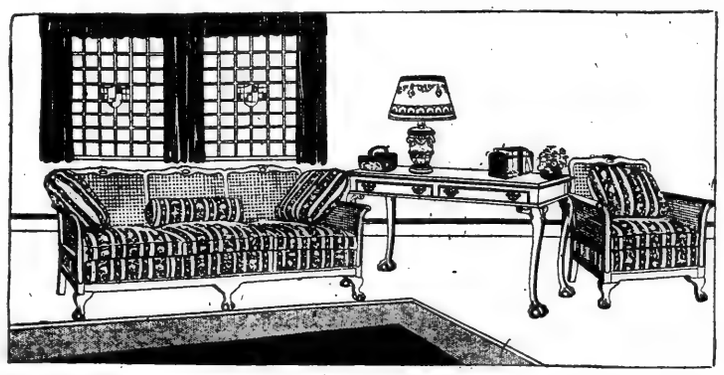
1,200 Pieces Mahogany and Decorated Novelty Furniture
At 10 to 25% Reductions
Tea Wagons, Nest Tables, Pedestals, Smoking Stands, Tip Tables, Magazine Stands, Teakwood Stands, Gate-Leg Tables, Sewing Tables, Trays, Clocks, Muffin Stands.

300 Mahogany Cricket Stools



upholstered in tapestry or velour. Formerly $3.95 . . . . **$2.45**

Chippendale Mahogany Cane Suite Davenport and Arm Chair, illustrated **$195.00**



Loose cushion spring seats, upholstered in blue and gold damask. Includes Pillows.

Solid Mahogany Chippendale Library Table, 28x48 inches. illustrated **$35.00**



Solid Mahogany Gate Leg Table, 36x48 inches **$22.50**

75 Pieces Genuine Leather Furniture
In Various Colors
At 33⅓% Reductions
Davenports, Arm Chairs and Rockers.

375 Chairs and Rockers
At 10 to 25% Reductions
Mahogany Cane, Mahogany Windsor, decorated, upholstered Easy Chairs and Rockers.

Mahogany Cane Wing Arm Chair or Rocker **$12.50**



350 Pieces Summer Furniture at ½ Price

Sixth Floor.

1,826 Pairs of Women's Low Shoes

Formerly $5.00 to $8.00 a pair

$2.95

In this Midsummer Clearance are included our regular lines of smart Pumps and Colonials in

White Canvas, Tan Calfskin
Gray, Ivory and Champagne Kid
Patent and Dull Leathers

Not all sizes in each style, but excellent choosing.

None C. O. D. **No Approvals.**

Second Floor.

Women's Sport Suits

Of Fine Wool Jersey

Remarkable Value

$9.50

A decidedly smart model in most wanted colorings.

New Autumn Suits

First Showing Advance Models

In every fashionable Fall fabric and color.
Suits fur-trimmed or without fur . . . **$29.50** to **$50.00**

Waterproof Tweed Coats

$13.50

Garments made to sell for $25.00.

100 Linene Dust Coats $4.95

Third Floor.

Sale of Silks

At Remarkably Low Prices

For clearance, many of the most desirable and fashionable Silks have been radically reduced.

$2.00 Navy Blue Taffeta Silks	yard	**$1.58**
Genuine Shantung Silk	yard	**73c**
$1.25 Satin Stripe Tub Silk	yard	**95c**
Flesh and White Washable Satin	yard	**$1.35**
Black and White China Silk	yard	**75c**

Ground Floor.

Summer Cotton Dress Fabrics

Formerly 35c and 45c yard

16c

Several thousand yards of Novelty Cottons, including figured and Striped Voiles, Striped Crepes and Printed Irish Dimities.

Ground Floor Tables.

Semi-made Skirts of White Pique

Actual $3.00 Values

$1.95

A thousand of these most desirable Summer Skirts in several smart new models. Excellent quality pique.

Ground Floor Tables.

Smart Sweaters

Of Shetland Wool

Special **$4.75**

Light weight Summer Sweaters in every fashionable Sport color. Model with deep sailor collar.

Light Weight Wool Sweaters—Special $5.50

Third Floor.

Bathing Suits

Of Black Satin

Special **$3.95**

Smart straight line model, in excellent quality Satin, trimmed with colored taffeta.

Satin and Poplin Bathing Suits—Special $5.75

Third Floor.

Tub Skirts

Of Sport Figured Gabardine

Special **$3.25**

Smart model with deep belt and pockets, button trimmed. White with the pattern in effective colors. All sizes.

Third Floor.

Women's Silk Gloves

Actually Worth $1.15 a pair

69c

None C. O. D.—No Telephone Orders

Heavy Milanese quality pure Silk Gloves; 2 and 3 clasps, double finger tipped and with Paris point backs. In White, Black and choice shades of Champagne, Chamois, Pongee, Golden Brown, Leather, Mode and Navy Blue.

Ground Floor.

FIND ENEMY ALIEN IN JERSEY GUARD

Federal Authorities Seize Basel and Hold Him on Ellis Island.

EVIDENCE IS KEPT SECRET

Military Law May Have to Settle His Case—Regimental Officers Were Thoroughly Deceived.

Among the Federal prisoners on Ellis Island is Karl Basel, who when taken into custody by Secret Service agents several weeks ago, was a private in the First New Jersey Regiment of Infantry, and on recruiting duty in Newark. Basel is said to be the first enemy alien arrested while serving as an American soldier, since war was declared on the German Government. The prisoner is said to have been, prior to coming to this country, a non-commissioned officer in the German Army. He is an expert photographer and enlisted in the New Jersey National Guard shortly after the United States declared war.

What evidence the Government has concerning the activities of Basel has not been disclosed by the Department of Justice officials who are in charge of the case. Beyond the admission that Basel is in Federal custody and that his case is one which may have to be settled by the military authorities, the Federal authorities would not discuss the case yesterday.

Basel was removed from the Essex County Jail to Ellis Island yesterday. In the jail he was kept in a corridor set aside for Government prisoners and was constantly under watch. One of the reports current, and not denied, is that Basel while a member of the New Jersey Guard was also in the employ of German agents. Whether or not he committed any act which would bring his case under the heading of espionage, which under the military law may mean death, is one of the questions that persons familiar with the case refused to answer yesterday.

Basel is about 28 years old, and, according to Colonel John D. Frazer, commanding officer of the First New Jersey Infantry, committed no military offense which had been brought to his attention or that of other regimental officers. The regimental officers did not know that the man was under suspicion until he was taken into custody by the Federal agents several weeks ago. It was not until after his arrest that the officers of the regiment learned of Basel's former service in the German Army.

When he enlisted to fight against his fatherland many of the enlisted men in the regiment who came in contact with Basel expressed surprise that a man who had not been long out of Germany would enlist to fight against his own country. Basel had not been in the service long before the Federal agents received certain information that started an investigation. The investigation proved that Basel was not an American citizen, not even a declarant, and that he was an enemy alien serving in the military forces of the United States. They also found out that he has a brother now in the German Army and that most of his relatives, including his parents, are in Germany.

Basel was at one time in the employ of the Hamburg-American Line as a steward on the steamship President Lincoln. He was in the service of the line when the war started in 1914.

As a result of the arrest of Basel it is said that the Secret Service has begun an investigation to ascertain whether any other enemy aliens are in the Federal or State military services. The recruiting service is not permitted under any circumstances to enlist an enemy alien and if any German subjects are in the American service they got into it by posing as American citizens, or as subjects or citizens of allied or neutral nations.

GERMANS TO LEAVE ISLAND.

All Interned There Will Be Sent to Hot Springs, N. C.

The arrangements made by the Federal authorities to take care of the officers and engineers and part of the crews of the seized German steamships at the new camp in Hot Springs, N. C., have been so satisfactory that it has been decided to send the 600 seamen, stewards, and firemen remaining on Ellis Island there as soon as other houses can be erected. Fifty carpenters and joiners, with assistants, will leave the island this week for Hot Springs.

On account of the uncertainty of the sailing dates of the Atlantic steamships the Red Cross units of nurses, numbering from 65 to 350, are taken to Ellis Island on their arrival here from other States until their vessel is ready to leave for France or England. This arrangement saves money for the Federal Government instead of having to pay expensive hotel bills. The National Red Cross Society does not pay any expenses of the units from their point of departure, which is all borne by the Federal Government.

HAS A NEW TUNNEL PLAN.

Hencken Would Hammer His Way Under British Channel.

Charles A. Pohl of the firm of Bogart & Pohl, consulting engineers, of 29 Broadway, was very much surprised last night when informed that the name of his partner, Colonel John Bogart, senior member of the firm, a former State engineer of New York, and one of the best known engineers in this country, had been mentioned in connection with a plan to tunnel the English Channel. The inventor and sponsor for the plan is John K. Hencken of 500 Fifth Avenue, whose business is given in the New York City Directory as "investments."

"Colonel Bogart has been in Hyannisport, Mass., for some days," said Mr. Pohl last night. "Mr. Hencken has consulted us both about his plan, and both the Colonel and I regarded some of its points as interesting, but others as not so practicable. I am quite sure, for instance, that Colonel Bogart would never have approved of the statement that it would be possible by this plan to tunnel the Channel in thirty-five days."

Mr. Hencken could not be found last night. The chief point of his plan, which, it was stated, is under consideration by the British Government, and has already been approved by high officials of the United States, is the use of a series of rapidly revolving hammers instead of dynamite to pulverise the rock in the tunnel's path.

NAVAL MEN RESCUE SLAYER FROM MOB

Squad on Way to Parade Charges Into Crowd with Fixed Bayonets.

NEGRO ROUGHLY HANDLED

Witnesses Say He Shot Wife Down and Then Emptied Revolver Into Her Body.

The timely appearance of twenty-four naval militiamen from the training ship Granite State saved Conrad Hart, a West Indian negro, from an enraged mob of 1,000 persons after he shot and killed his wife, Mary Hart, yesterday afternoon at Fort Green Place and Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The crowd mauled, kicked, and threatened to lynch Hart, when the naval men, with fixed bayonets, drove them back and held them at a safe distance until the man was put in a patrol wagon and taken to the Bergen Street Station.

Hart, who is 36 years old, was estranged from his wife. He was employed on the Ward Line steamship Iroquois. His wife was a servant at the home of Frank Slater, 113 Fort Greene Place. She was returning to the Slater home yesterday, after making household purchases, when her husband stopped her and began shooting. Witnesses told the police that the negro stood over her when she fell and fired four more shots into her body.

Policemen Fried and Lenz tried to fight their way through the crowd to reach the negro. The crowd paid no attention to them, and those nearest the negro tossed him into the air. As he fell to the ground he was kicked and punched. In their eagerness to punish the slayer the mob forgot the body of the woman lying on the sidewalk. While the two policemen were fighting their way through the crowd the naval militiamen, under command of Ensign Gerald Nolan, were passing in a Fulton Street trolley car on their way to the Twenty-third Regiment Armory to take part in the recruiting parade.

Ensign Nolan gave the command to his men to leave the car. As the squad approached with fixed bayonets the crowd scattered and fell back. The naval men formed a circle around the two policemen and their prisoner and kept the crowd away until the patrol wagon arrived. Then they continued on their journey and took part in the parade.

Hart said he recently received a letter from his wife in which she said she was tired of him. He said that as soon as his steamship arrived in port he went to her and tried to effect a reconciliation. She refused to have anything to do with him. He said when his last plea failed he determined to kill her.

DUTCH MUST PAY FOR SHIPS.

Germany to Demand Reimbursement for Vessels Seized by British.

COPENHAGEN, July 21. — British seizure of German ships was denounced as "a brutal assault on defenseless merchantmen" and "a profligate act," by Dr. Kriege, Director of the Judicial Department of the German Foreign Office, in replying to a question in the Reichstag. Dr. Kriege added that Germany had urged Holland to demand an apology for the violation of neutrality and a precise assurance that it would not recur.

Dr. Kriege said Germany was entitled to and would expect immediate restoration of the captured ships and compensation for the cargoes of those sunk, also for the wounded seamen and their dependents. Holland, he said, had already expressed regret at the occurrence, and declared it would demand the fullest satisfaction. Holland further promised that the Dutch fleet would do its utmost to prevent a repetition, and, replying to the German representations, said it was prepared to employ the utmost energy to obtain satisfaction of the German demands. The German Government, Dr. Kriege said, was confident Holland would act accordingly.

DUTCH DENY AIDING U-BOATS

Not Allowed to Use Territorial Waters, Van Rappard Asserts.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Minister Van Rappard of the Netherlands issued a statement today denouncing as untrue reports that the Dutch Government had allowed German submarines free passage through its territorial waters, and asserting that the rule adopted by his country to prevent abuse of its waters by belligerents is stricter than the rules adopted by any other neutral.

Spain Replies to U-Boat Charge.

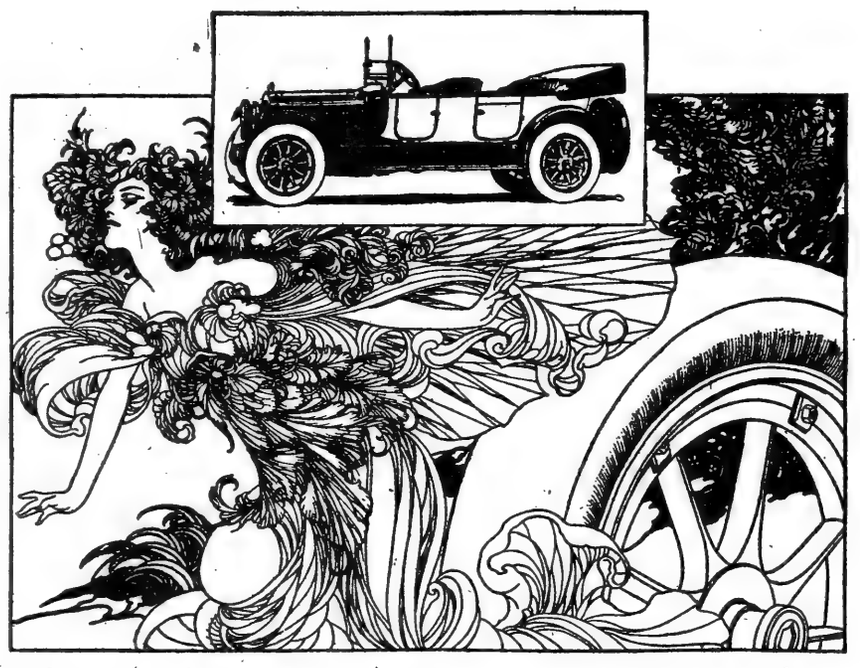
MADRID, July 21.—A statement by Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of Blockade, that twenty belligerent and neutral ships had been torpedoed in Spanish territorial waters caused the Spanish Government to publish a semi-official note affirming that only one vessel had been torpedoed in Spanish territorial waters and that the Government had made a vigorous protest to the German Government to prevent a recurrence of such an act.

FEAR FOR AUSTRIAN FINANCE

Reichsrat Deputy Hints That Loans Don't Cover Expenditures.

ZURICH, July 21.—The Nachrichten of Innsbruck, Austria, publishes the text of the motion made in the Reichsrat by Herr Kraft, which the Vienna papers were forbidden to mention.

Herr Kraft demanded the resumption of the publication of the weekly returns of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. He said the financial situation was full of danger. Nobody knew, he declared, the amount of paper money in circulation, and it was widely reported that the war loans were quite insufficient to cover expenditures, the deficiency being met by the issuance of notes.



If it lightens tire expense, it's a big factor in wise economy

How long will a tire last?

That depends upon what car it is driven on.

The weight of the car is only *one of the factors* that determine the length of its service.

The experience of thousands of owners proves that the smooth flowing power of the Twin-six motor has given materially longer life to Packard-driven tires.

And the quick responsiveness of its control has been a decided preventive of tire abuse.

Then mark this:

The Packard is as light a motor carriage as safety and unqualified comfort allow.

Reasons why Twin-six owners are getting many thousand miles over guaranteed tire mileage—and lightening tire expense.

Ask the man who owns one

Packard Motor Car Company of New York

Broadway at Sixty-first Street, New York City. New York Downtown office: City Investing Building Arcade. Branches at Brooklyn, Hartford, Newark, New London, Paterson, Pittsfield, Springfield and White Plains.

Packard TWIN-6

Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

On Saturdays during July and August the Store will be closed all day

B. Altman & Co.

A Monday and Tuesday Sale of Women's Philippine Undergarments

(all hand-made and hand-embroidered)

will offer wonderfully attractive values in the following:

Nightrobes . .	$1.90, 2.10 & 2.75
Envelope Chemises .	1.90, 2.10 & 2.75
Pantalons . . .	2.90 & 3.25

A Number of French Hand-embroidered Combinations

will also be on sale at the special prices of

$2.85 & $4.25

Women's Bathing Costumes and Swimming Suits

at greatly reduced prices, offer splendid values.

BATHING COSTUMES

Of silk . . . . . at $9.75

Of mohair . . . . . at 4.85

(Combination is included in each instance)

SWIMMING SUITS

Of wool jersey . . . . at $5.90

(Department on the Third Floor)

Women's Morning and Country Dresses

in a number of simple styles, attractively developed in ginghams, cotton voiles and tissues, will be very specially priced for Monday at

$1.85, $2.90 & $3.75

Women's Cotton Garden Smocks

in several smart models, will at the same time be on sale at the special prices of

$1.90 & $2.65

(Second Floor)

Women's Silk Hosiery

at prices that (considering qualities) are remarkably low, will be an attractive Sale feature for to-morrow (Monday).

Black or White Silk Hosiery, with cotton tops and soles . . . . per pair 95c

Black Silk Hose, with double tops, per pair $1.10

Black or White Silk Hose, with extra spliced tops . . . . . per pair $1.75

Black or White Silk Hose, with matching or contrasting clocks . . per pair $1.75

A Quantity of Women's Semi-made Skirts

in colored materials only (some of cotton, others of silk-and-cotton mixtures) will be placed on sale, commencing to-morrow (Monday), at the clearance prices of

$1.90 & $2.25

Worth considerably more, these Skirts are marked at these low figures because of incomplete sizes.

(First Floor)

Extraordinary Price Reductions

have been made in the remaining assortments of

Misses' Tailored Suits

Misses' Afternoon Frocks and

Misses' Coats and Wraps

all of which are now marked at

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES

A Special Clearance Sale for Monday will comprise

A Number of Misses' Summer Cotton Frocks

(sizes incomplete) greatly reduced to

$3.75 & $9.25

Exceptional Values

will be offered, beginning to-morrow, in

Girls' Summer Outerwear

(sizes incomplete, but ranging in general from 6 to 14 years) reduced to the following extraordinarily low prices:

1200 Girls' Cotton Dresses reduced to . . $1.45, 2.25 & 2.90

160 Girls' Travel and Dress Coats reduced to . . . . $3.75 & 5.50

(these being less than half original prices)

Also 750 Middy Blouses (sizes 8 to 20 years) reduced to 95c.

A Limited Number of Junior Misses' Cotton Dresses

(sizes 15 and 17 years) will be on sale at the decidedly reduced prices of

$3.75, $4.75 & $9.25

(The above Departments are all on the Second Floor)

It is a Patriotic Duty

to eliminate waste--to spend one's money wisely, and with intent to retain that which is bought.

Merchandise purchased thoughtlessly, only to be returned later, involves waste of time and effort, decreased efficiency, and, ultimately, financial loss to the public as well as to the merchant.

In support of the plan of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense,

B. Altman & Co. request that Merchandise for Credit or Exchange be Returned within Seven Days.

The Motor Delivery Service for the Summer season to shore points on Long Island and in New Jersey is now in operation.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

PLATTSBURG CAMP TO REMAIN IN USE

Senator Calder Telegraphs That the War Department Has So Decided.

PLEASES LOCAL RESIDENTS

Second Reserve Force May Train There in Fall—250 Men Recommended for Regulars.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 21.—The Plattsburg camp will be used after the present training course ends, it was announced tonight by William B. Mooers, Mayor of Plattsburg. The Mayor received the following telegram this afternoon from Senator Calder:

"Secretary of War has just made public announcement of his intention to continue training camp at Plattsburg.

(Signed) "WILLIAM J. CALDER."

This telegram is the culmination of the agitation by citizens of Plattsburg for the past month to retain a second training camp here. President Jacques of the Chamber of Commerce has made several visits to Washington and Governors Island, and New York State Congressmen have been interested in the matter. It was pointed out that more than $500,000 had been spent this Spring preparing for the present officers' training camp, with special barracks and classrooms, and that not to hold a second training camp here at the end of the first one, would involve a similar expenditure elsewhere. While some officers at the Plattsburg post were opposed to a second camp here on the ground that the month of November would be too cold for outdoor work, they expressed the opinion that the post would be an excellent situation for a convalescent base hospital.

While headquarters was still in the dark concerning what would be done with the post after the present training camp, some officers of the Y. M. C. A. stated last week that they had definite assurances from Washington that there would be another training camp here after Sept. 1, and not a base hospital. As yet no announcement has reached Plattsburg as to the nature of the second camp, whether it will be an officers' training camp or a mobilization point.

The Officers' Board today completed the list of men recommended for provisional Second Lieutenancies in the Regular Army. About 250 men from the camp will receive commissions in this grade, and physical examinations will begin on Monday. There are some 5,000 Second Lieutenancies vacant in the Regular Army.

The following men have been recommended for provisional Second Lieutenancies in the Regular Army:

SECOND PROVISIONAL REGIMENT, NEW YORK.

First Company.

Trevor W. Swett, Stuart Cutler, Freeport; Joseph Gulliet, James R. Lowrey, Earl C. Horan, Herbert A. Cohn, Randolph Russell, Sidney Sands.

Second Company.

Second Lieut. C. B. Blakeman, Lieut. R. H. Hevenor, E. R. L. Askam, M. G. Lowry, G. S. Williams, I. Schechter, 2d Lieut. R. D. Grout, W. P. Rauch, F. Coster, F. A. Riesser, W. F. Casey, Jr., A. J. F. Hanrahan, G. A. Mulliner.

Third Company.

H. A. Welsch, Jr., F. Winant, Jr., J. A. Ballard, 73 Macon Street; S. B. Waite, H. W. Caygill, J. M. Battle, R. F. Crandall, 2d Lieut. C. A. Ludlum, Jr., 57 Highland Avenue, Jamaica; 2d Lieut. G. H. Lamm, A. B. Clayton, K. Huttlinger, F. N. Countiss, J. C. Butler, T. J. Jackson, J. H. Bogart, M. J. Hayes, F. J. Hoffman, R. W. Stevenson, R. C. Klugescheid.

Fourth Company.

E. M. Wigton, G. Villaret, J. D. Filley, J. K. Hoyt, J. F. Collins, J. B. Warner, F. G. Dumont, N. M. Nelson, W. E. Willis, J. S. Warren, S. P. Hebard, J. A. Simmons, A. Tinker, R. W. Doye, T. A. Bryant, E. Foster, L. L. Heller, J. P. Feeney, R. W. Thompson, A. A. Oppenheim, E. R. Dwelle, A. J. Rivers.

Fifth Company.

I. Randolph, F. Y. Cowles, C. A. Schwarzwaelder, L. E. Schwab, A. R. Knott, G. Kamerling, J. M. Symington, L. W. Georgeson, P. E. Jauss, A. W. Tully, P. H. Plough, H. C. Merritt, C. M. Keyes, J. M. Slee, R. F. Ryan, E. H. Lubbers, H. D. Lent, W. M. Henry, B. H. Miller, P. De H. Reed, P. A. Kleinfelder, H. L. Lemlein, W. H. Geie.

Sixth Company.

Louis A. Kuerzi, Eugene V. Behan, Robert Wisner, Clarence E. Allen, Frank M. Brady, Charles F. Frizzell, Jr., Henry De La Chapelle, Richard D. Robinson, Robert H. Wilson, Jr., Robert Carboy, Frederick Gilligan, De Camp Statler, James F. Hurd, Allan F. Waite, William H. Wood, Francis Hahn, Arthur G. Haen, Pierre Mallett.

Seventh Company.

Moses Taylor, Jr., 2d Lt. A. Purchas, Frank B. Knell, J. C. Cattus, Eduardo Vasques, G. Rankin, Clarence E. Lovejoy, R. L. Crawford, Ambrose S. Murray, 3d, Robert E. Laude, Arcadi Gluckman, A. D. Mason, P. E. West, Robert B. Sasseen, W. Dobson, C. N. Hernandez, J. V. Flood, E. H. Gutman, Alfred S. Griffith, L. Ransom.

Eighth Company.

Howard H. Merrill, Theodore J. Hearn, Martin H. Meaney, Robert Roy O'Loughlin, Herbert L. Buermeyer, Cassius H. Styles, G. O. Clark, Stanley F. Griswold, Robert F. Bell, Drake Delxay, Hugh D. Colton, Quentin R. Logie, John C. Kennedy, Charles W. Emple, Wilmar Bodenstab, Frank H. Murphy, Kenneth Wood, Allen Trumbull.

Ninth Company.

2d Lt. Thomas Phillips, 2d Lt. Robert E. McDonald, 2d Lt. Craig P. Cochrane, Jefferson A. Healy, Joseph G. MacDonough, Elbert A. Nostrand, Thomas A. O'Brien, Edward A. O'Malley, Jr., 1st Lt. Orlando C. Brown, Arthur A. Cramer, Otis B. Thomas, Roger W. Spaulding, Leslie K. Bradley, David R. Paige, James W. Guard, Joseph H. Tucker, Miles R. Houston, Hayden C. Dayton.

First Battery.

C. B. Ten Eyck, George S. Goodspeed, Robert I. Lagrrer, Thomas J. Rees, Jr., William R. Jutte, Dudley Miller, Bradford S. Covell, Joseph L. Corcoran, Harold A. Davis, Harold De Bruck, Hans C. Minuth, Joseph H. Wiegert, R. G. Freeman, Reginald Siegel, John R. Eldridge, Stuart M. Chambers, Lee W. Baldwin, Lawrence D. Thornton, Embre C. Rogers, Harold B. Davidson, Guy S. Lemstrand, G. W. Worden, Jay A. Jones, Jr., J. Franklin Bielin, Donald Campbell Bennett, Britton Polley, David B. Kinne, Jr., Harold H. Nute, J. A. O'Donnell, W. H. Mandeville, William A. Walsh, Harold D. C. Colgan.

Second Battery.

William Lloyd Smith, S. Edward, W. Elliott, Jr., C. A. Lefferts, S. L. Horn, W. H. Smith, D. D. Demarest, H. Kondolf, H. A. Woodman, J. F. James, H. G. Wilkins, E. T. Devlin, Jr.

Third Battery.

Donald M. Bomeisler, P. C. Fleming, M. Minton, P. G. Tenny, H. J. Burke, Harold C. Heckenberger, L. G. Hughes, A. G. Ford, J. F. Higgins, R. Irwin, Victor E. Feuerherd, G. M. Schurman, T. L. Chalmers, John H. Keating, R. Driscoll, R. R. Maxwell, W. A. Stover, P. Hoyt, T. Iviney, H. G. Telford, Charles Wolff, 3rd, W. L. Cote, Hubert G. Stalpbe, A. Randolph, R. Horchow, V. H. Hant, R. L. Gervais, Paul J. Ricklin, F. Goodhue, W. F. Walker, G. W. Jarman, J. R. Whittaker, W. Matthews, William E. Russell, George H. Hodenpyl, Jr.

First Troop.

F. C. Dossert, V. P. Ryan, C. O. Griffin, A. F. Jenks, Jr., J. T. McCadden, C. D. Ryan, N. Holmes, S. R. Smith, A. T. Huston, F. A. Victor, First Lieutenant J. J. Skeepington, R. B. Kerr, Jr., B. Putnam, 2d Lieut. D. D. Streeter, S. Kingsbury, W. D. Van Ingen, C. E. Hansen, R. Phares, A. H. Strump, H. V. Scanlon, G. Ball, R. W. Gilmore, R. W. Barrows, W. E. Chambers, L. P. Chittenden, T. Delehanty, L. F. Praeger, S. A. Mathewson, E. E. Fiero, H. F. Farrell, H. R. Lydecker, J. F. Singleton, J. H. Harper, G. C. Sola, D. S. Crouse, E. D. Blakeslee, H. F. Cahill, G. McKee, Jr., E. A. Hurt, P. Downing, R. D. Murray, L. M. Baum, N. J. Post, J. H. Safran, W. E. Young, S. Potter, C. O. Anderson, T. Yess, E. P. Gamble.

NEW ENGLAND REGIMENT.

First Company.

A. W. Vinal, H. C. Kendall, G. G. Hall, Jr., G. A. Hunt, L. F. Conley, G. T. Fish, W. Lockhart, W. J. Freeman, R. G. Flaumley, Second Lieut. E. P. Strout, E. R. White, R. B. Pierce, C. B. Yerrington, R. E. Patterson, R. W. Rowland, R. S. Coward, S. Lachapelle, A. L. Amiot, H. S. Tuck, Second Lieut. A. A. Houck, N. M. Walker, J. J. M. Scandiretti.

Second Company.

M. P. Ball, J. H. Day, W. B. Davis, M. Partnum, H. P. Gibson, K. L. Holbrook, J. O. Moore, G. F. A. Mulcahy, E. F. Sexton, D. L. Wood, M. A. Wood, T. H. Buck, B. S. Collings, E. F. Dalton, B. J. Fountain, J. Dennis, M. F. Conley, G. H. Gilles, T. A. FitzGerald, A. B. MacMurphy, P. A. Mackay, J. L. Daueker.

Third Company.

C. Banigan, A. W. Pope, W. B. Littlefield, Emery St. George, B. E. Whitney, S. S. Mann, W. G. Robinson, L. W. Hilliard, J. H. Sildring, D. E. Bell, A. Wood, E. R. Fretz, C. N. Holmes, P. B. Patton, R. A. Peterson, W. E. Mitchell, F. H. Springer, H. B. Pierce, H. R. Geewey, P. Seibert, G. R. Stott, W. J. Ungethum, H. C. Anthony, P. C. Cobb.

Fourth Company.

F. A. Little, Willard Smith, J. E. Woods, R. E. Archibald, F. E. Barber, A. W. Chisholm, J. W. Cruickshank, W. A. Fogarty, H. D. Gibson, W. E. J. Graham, A. W. Little, J. H. McCorkle, T. J. Mahoney, C. E. Ryan, W. T. Smith, F. O. Stephens, H. B. Wade, F. H. Underhill, R. H. Gabriel, W. R. Irving, O. E. Hartford, S. B. Bubler.

Fifth Company.

G. C. Parkhurst, N. W. Richmond, G. A. Davis, E. P. Hayward, C. A. Whitney, D. B. Baker, A. C. Cleveland, R. T. Fry, C. R. Lugton, A. R. Gordon, R. S. Dingley, R. G. Sherman, W. T. Teachout, F. C. Huntress, P. B. Sheridan, T. R. Stenberg, C. A. Bennett, W. G. Thayer, Jr., H. H. Denning, D. H. Francis, D. H. Norton, J. J. Mullaney, E. K. Hammond, A. E. Phinney, R. E. Slayton, G. H. Mellen, Jr.

Sixth Company.

P. C. Gilson, E. N. Mitchell, H. A. Brickley, R. C. Chapman, T. E. Troland, N. Tuttle, H. M. Atkinson, V. K. Smith, J. E. Dusk, W. J. H. Ryan, W. M. Fay, T. W. Kearns, W. Thomas, A. C. McDonald, J. Evans, W. J. Wolfe, J. S. Kramer, E. L. Brine, E. F. Tattley, G. D. Parnell, A. T. Abel, L. Bessette, J. H. Frostholm.

ITALIAN FRONT ACTIVE.

Artillery Fighting Intense from Vertoibizza to the Sea, Rome Reports.

ROME, July 21.—Increased activity on the Julian front, all the way from Vertoibizza, in the Gorizia area, to the Adriatic, is reported in today's official statement, which follows:

On the Trentino and Carnia fronts there was activity on the part of the artillery and of reconnoitring detachments. In the Posina region one of our storming detachments put to flight enemy pickets, destroyed their trenches, and brought back war material, including ammunition. Enemy parties which attempted to reach several of our advanced positions were repulsed.

On the Julian front the artillery fighting was more intense from Vertoibizza to the sea.

One of our gallant airmen attacked a squadron of five enemy machines above Oppachiasella and brought down two of them, one in flames, in our lines.

$1,000,000 FUND FOR CAMPS.

Knights of Columbus to Provide Recreation Facilities for Soldiers.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 21.—A nation-wide campaign to raise $1,000,000 to be used to furnish recreational facilities at the various military camps to all men regardless of creed, and for the safeguarding of their morals in this country and in the trenches, is to be started tomorrow by the Knights of Columbus. It will last a week, ending July 29.

This activity, it is explained in a statement by William J. McGinley, Supreme Secretary of the order, is in co-operation with the Government's Commission on Training Camp Activities and has the approval of the War Department.

The Committee on War Activities, with headquarters at Washington, has already contracted for the erection of buildings at the sixteen National Army cantonments and plans to establish centres in the National Guard encampments, regular army expansion camps, and the training stations of other units of the service. It is also planned to establish intelligence bureaus at the front to provide for communication between men in service and relatives at home.

Indications, according to the statement, are that the fund will be oversubscribed. New York City, it is stated, plans to raise $150,000; Detroit, $100,000; St. Paul, $25,000; Denver, $25,000; Indiana, $50,000; Massachusetts, $100,000; Connecticut, $25,000; Pennsylvania, $100,000.

NO DUTCH RELIEF SHIPS.

Holland Wants Guarantees of Food if She Aids Belgium.

LONDON, July 21.—In the negotiations with the Belgian Relief Commission in regard to supplying sufficient Dutch ships to take over the entire Belgian relief work, the Dutch Government has offered to provide one-fourth of the necessary tonnage, accompanying the offer with conditions in regard to guarantees of food supplies from the United States. These conditions are not acceptable to the allied Governments, and therefore no Dutch shipping will be employed until the conditions are abandoned or modified. Press dispatches from Holland this morning announced that the Dutch Government and ship owners had completed an arrangement, but this is denied emphatically.

Gimbel Brothers

31st ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.



Victrola X—$75

The "Baby Grand" of

VICTROLAS

$75

Ideal for Small Apartments

The "Baby Grand" of Victrolas, somewhat smaller than, but with the same rich tonal qualities of the higher priced machines; in several wood finishes, to match the rest of your furniture.

Together with $5 worth of Victor Records, your own personal selection, a total of $80, at

$5.00 Down and $5.00 Monthly

Other Victrolas $15 to $30

VICTROLA SALONS—EIGHTH FLOOR

Chauffeurs' Outfits

For Summer Wear Special At $32

Palm Beach Suit, Duster and Cap



Smart, cool, perfect fitting, durable and washable—the best value in warm weather motor clothes for chauffeurs that can be bought.

A smart norfolk jacket and trousers of fine quality dark gray washable Palm Beach cloth. A wonderfully good double-breasted duster of the same material, with stationary, standing, turn-over collar and belt back, and a cap of the same material to match suit and duster. The outfit complete at $32.00 or as follows:

Suit $15.00
Duster $15.00
Cap $2.00
Xtra Trousers, $5.00

Guaranteed to be Washable and Exceptional Value.
Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

COMING SALES:—
Blouses—Babies' Dresses—Umbrellas—Women's Dresses.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

Every day brings out some Special Bargains. Don't Forget Tuesday Is Blouse Day

NOTE—We differ from other stores—no stock taking until late summer—that is why you find such large varieties in Summer Wearables.

Interesting Specials in July Wearables Everywhere in the Store Monday and Tuesday

Cretonnes! Cretonnes!

8,000 YARDS

Elsewhere 50 to 60 cts. yd.....Special .27

COMPRISING:—

An unique assortment of varied designs and colorings—some effective ones, specially in demand for the huge knitting bags that are so much in evidence now—quality is especially good, being almost equal in texture to linen.

Another offering High Grade Cretonnes.....Special .48

For many years we have specialized in this particular section until we have built up a Cretonne department that is not equalled in or around New York—some of the more desirable designs are:—

Chinese
Japanese
Cubist
Chintz
Stripes
Period Effects and Other Original Designs

MAJORITY NEVER BEFORE SHOWN.

Cretonne Bed Sets—Special Purchase
Chintz or Shadow Warp designs—boudoir colorings—lace inserts and edge—single and double—val. $6.97 and $7.97..Special 5.47

300 pairs Scrim Curtains—
Cretonne Valance—our reg. $1.17 .77
Scrim Curtainings—Arabian tint—lace and insert or deep hem—our reg. .17.....12½

Special Purchase—Mill Remnants of
Furniture and Drapery Velours—plain, jaspe and figured—
Value $1.25 yd..... .77
Value $1.85 to $2.47.....1.17
Value $4.98 and $5.98.....2.46

These EGYPTIAN TISSUES Are Made in Charming Colorings

A cool fabric, yet amazingly durable—designed in plaids, checks, bars or stripes in ever so many tones of pink, blue and combinations with white .....Special .23

Another popular material used for ever so many things is a silk and cotton mixture—shantung weave—in natural color only— 35 inches wide ..... .58

Ginghams Hundreds of Patterns

The variety in our ginghams surprises us, too, so difficult are these fabrics to obtain nowadays—clear stripes, narrow or broad—fine checks and blocks.

.15.. .19.. .22.. .25.. and .38

Voiles Very Dainty Designs

Of really fine texture, too—but what interests you is the "delightful differentness" of the patterns—simple allover floral designs, effective patterns in black and color—other dainty light ones in blue, pink and green. Stripes and figures. Our reg. .22..... .17

Here and there in this department (Basement) one comes upon tables of various sheer stuffs—specially priced—perhaps no two designs alike—all amazing bargains!

All Kinds of Summer Togs In the Boys' Clothing Dept.

Boys' Washable Suits, Special 3.15

They sell regularly at $3.96.

Norfolk styles—pinch back—some have 3-piece belts. Some in tan have extra trousers. Materials—linen, crash, drill and duck—some of Kool Kloth. Colors—tan khaki, white and grey, plain or striped. 7 to 17 yrs.

LONG KHAKI TROUSERS—excellent quality khaki drill—size 28 to 34 waist. Well made—the kind that doesn't rip .....1.25 and 1.74

WASHABLE TROUSERS—straight or knicker style, according to age—of tan or gray crash—khaki drill or white duck—4 to 17 years.....Special .67

Youths' Long Trouser Suits

Our reg. $11.94.....8.44

Two or Three Button Sack, Belted Sack or Pinch Back Models

These three-piece suits are made of cheviot, worsted, homespuns and cassimeres, in gray, green and brown mixtures—some plain gray—lined or unlined—excellently tailored—sizes 34 to 38 chest.



Frocks

Crepe Georgettes---Crepe de Chine and Nets Are So Irresistibly Cool These Days

Special, 22.50

For the beach—afternoon or dancing—CREPE GEORGETTE FROCKS in flesh or white—waistline styles with unusual beaded bodice—tucked skirts—charmingly dainty!

Other crepe de chine frocks in white with draped skirts—some simply tucked—others lace trimmed.

NETS—An elaborate frock of filet net pattern has deep bands of lace (filet pattern) on the blouse, tunic and sleeves.

Another net frock has a very new skirt with draped tunic—new sleeves—lace on blouse. Ever so many different styles for women and misses—and all these frocks are so much more expensive elsewhere.

Dresses for Monday and Tuesday

Special, 13.50

SATINS—CREPE DE CHINES—TAFFETAS—Crepe de Chine—a simple model—whose surplice blouse forms a sash to tie in back. The edges of cuffs, collar and surplice are finished with a narrow fluted ruffle. In flesh, white and navy.

The taffetas have tunic skirts—georgette crepe sleeves—white crepe vestees—altogether smart! In this group—navy, Copenhagen and black dresses—all sizes for women and misses—but not every size in each style.

Special, 19.75

A Varied Group of Frocks, reduced from much higher prices. None were less than $27.75—many were $34.50.

Taffetas in ever so many styles, some are embroidered in color—some combined with crepe Georgette.

Satins—with draped skirts and combined with crepe Georgette. Some in pongee—other frocks in crepe Meteor.

Majority of the frocks are in high shades—though some are navy and black—distinctive dresses, all exceptional bargains for those who happen to find just the right size.

All sizes for women and misses in the group, but not in every style.

All Alterations Free of Charge.

Going Away Days Always Means Plenty of Underthings for the Girls

Special bargains these—

Petticoats—in all sizes—all of them have deep flounces, some of lace—others with insert pieces of fine embroidery or lace ribbon run—carefully made with under ruffle—made to sell at $2.19,

Special 1.96

Others rather finer and more elaborate—made to sell at $3.96,

Special 2.96

A special group of **Children's Nightgowns**—in cambric or nainsook—round necks—trimmed with fine embroidery or lace—2 to 16 yrs.—reg. .78,

Special .68

Princess Slips—of soft white nainsook—trimmed with lace edging on neck, and with ruffles of lace or embroidery. 6 to 16 yrs.,

Special 1.17

Children's Cambric Drawers—of soft quality—edged with cunning ruffles of lace or embroidery. 2 to 16 yrs.,

Special .48

Children's Night Drawers—good quality cambric; sizes 1 to 10 years. Our reg. .58,

Special .48

Children's Cambric Drawers—edged with ruffles. Our reg. .29,

Special .18

Children's Crepe Bloomers—white and pink; 6 to 10 years. Our reg. .59,

Special .48

Children's Cambric Skirts—ruffles of lace or embroidery; 1 to 14 yrs. Our regular .59,

Special .38

SOME CHARMING FILET COLLARS

Just unpacked and carefully examined. For not only do we have a varied assortment of fascinating patterns, but each thread of every collar must be perfect

Sailor or shawl styles as you prefer. In various lengths. Some effective patterns are 5.67

There are others at 4.35, 4.67, 5.97, 6.67, 8.67, 10.97.

In this department, the other day, a man who knows laces said: "I am going to buy this collar, not because it's $8.67, and anywhere else I would have to pay $12.00, but because I haven't been able to find another made as well as this."

OF SPECIAL INTEREST
A Sale of
BABIES' DRESSES
ON TUESDAY
See Monday Evening World or Journal.

Hammocks

FOR RESTFUL HOURS OF SUMMERTIME REST

Davenport Couch Hammocks—tufted back and seat—excellently made.....13.94

Stand.....3.97

Awning.....3.97

Pillows.....1.47

Campers' Hammocks—khaki—no spreaders—easily folded—special.....1.57

Extra large Hammocks—finest armure weave—tufted pillows and spreaders—side valance...5.97

Open weave Hammocks—sailor made—spreaders at each end—red and yellow colorings—special 3.47

Cretonne Covered Couch Hammocks—most attractive floral patterns—expert workmanship throughout—tufted mattress—roll edge, keeps from sagging—special.....14.94

A Special Clearaway of Such Pretty Hats

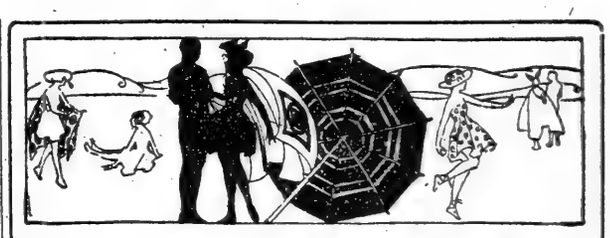


All our regular $5.00 quality

Special, 3.17

Leghorns—trimmed ever so smartly—a variety of fancy straws of interesting color.

The tailored lisere hats and black and white Milan Hemps—no two alike—all the newest Summer ideas as to trimming—a fine saving on any one you may select.



Splashing Waves! Smart Bathing Togs! Vacation Comfort on Any Beach

"Such Smart Bathing Things This Summer" Folks Say

Bathing Caps

Never were they more bewitching—some have brims—some haven't—some have flowers—others contrasting bows—blue, green, red, purple—any color or color combination you wish—

Prices.....24, .38, .45. Others up to 2.67

Bathing Shoes

All sorts—high or low .....25 to 2.97

Serviceable Suits for Women Specially Priced..3.47

Mohair suits in several styles.

One a black suit has white pique collars and flap-on pockets and is sleeveless.

Another a blue suit—double-breasted style, button trimmed—has strap-on sleeves. Other models also. All sizes—bargains these!

EVER SO MANY SMART SATIN SUITS—One is black with khaki-cool trimming 25.00

TAFFETA SUITS—Black, blue, various other shades and many designs .....6.97 to 15.97

BATHING SUIT BAG OF BLACK ENAMEL—16-inch rubberized lining.....Special 1.75

A Mid-Summer Clearance of Untrimmed Hats 75

All the quality that sells usually at.....1.57

Majority are fine Milan hemps—great variety of shapes—large and small. Odds and ends of Summer shapes—Black, white and colors.

Just the Hats for Vacation Wear

A Special Clearance in Trimmings—a varied group of fancy feathers—in black or white—Our reg. .77 and .95..... .50

Free trimming service if hats and materials are purchased here.

Grass Rugs

Made from fresh cut prairie grass from the fields of Wisconsin—tightly woven and dyed to suit any color scheme—best liked shades are in blues, greens, wood tones, grays and purples—following sizes:

18x36 inch	.47	6x 9 feet	4.97
27x54 inch	1.05	6x12 feet	5.67
36x60 inch	1.17	8x10 feet	6.74
36x72 inch	1.57	8x12 feet	7.97
54x90 inch	2.93	9x12 feet	8.87
12 x 15 feet			14.97

GRASS RUNNERS in wood tones and greens—with or without borders—

18 inches wide	.31	27 inches wide	.42
21 inches wide	.33	36 inches wide	.52

MORNING SPECIALS—Monday and Tuesday Until 1 P. M.
To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$2.94 Women's Tub Dresses.....1.77
Ginghams and Voiles—stripes and dots—various models—black and white, green, rose and blue—self or emb'd collars—36 to 46 in. voiles, 36 to 52 in. ginghams.
DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.87 & $2.47 Women's & Misses' Tub Skirts.....1.44
Gabardine and pique—various models—all lengths.
SKIRTS—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.19 Extra Size Blouses..... .82
Striped voile or rice cloth—neatly tailored—organdie collars—sizes 46 to 54.
BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.95 Striped Tub Silk Blouses.....1.57
Tailored styles—assorted colored stripes.
BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

97 ct. Women's Nightdresses..... .68
Nainsook and muslin—yokes—fancy lace, emb'y tucks and ribbon.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—SECOND FLOOR.

$5.94 Boys' Summer Suits.....4.75
Pinch back—Norfolk models—black and white check worsteds—also cassimeres—variety of gray novelty stripes—well tailored—some have extra trousers—7 to 18 yrs.
BOYS' CLOTHNG—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.25 & $1.45 Boys' Washable Suits. .92
Junior styles—variety of plain or pleated models—novelty stripes, blue, tan, pink and green, also checks—short or long sleeves—3 to 8 yrs.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

97 ct. Little Tots' White Dresses.... .56
Yoke, empire and waisted models—lace, emb'y trim'd, some hand stitched yokes—sizes to 6 yrs.
INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

27 & 35 ct. Children's Ribbed Underwear..... .18
Cotton—vests low neck, sleeveless—drawers knee length—all sizes.
KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

48 ct. Boys' Percale Blouses..... .35
Light and dark stripes, also khaki—collars attached—sport and neckband styles—8 to 15 yrs.
BOYS' FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

97 ct. Men's Union Suits..... .64
Clearance of a special lot—well-known makes, such as Otis and Stuttgarter included—Balbriggan and white—sleeveless or short sleeves—short or long drawers, also Swiss rib—sleeveless—knee length—all sizes in lot—a few seconds.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

$3.75 U. S. Wool Bunting Flags....3.25
3x5 ft.—best quality.
FLAGS—THIRD FLOOR.

42 ct. Window Screens..... .32
24 inches high—extends 37 inches—best oiled wood frames.
None Sent C. O. D. or Exchanged.
SCREENS—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.97 Parasols.....1.47
Taffeta and pongee—striped ribbon borders and inserts.
PARASOLS—MAIN FLOOR.

$4.00 Marseilles Spreads.....2.78
Satin finish—full size—neat patterns.
SPREADS—BASEMENT.

96 ct. Hemstitched Sheets..... .68
63x90—for single beds.
MUSLINS—BASEMENT.

Genuine Crex Grass Rugs.....7.45
Elsewhere $9.25 to $10.00—9x12 ft.—novelty borders—green, brown and blue grounds.
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

Mixed Feather Pillows—
20x28—worth $1.27......92
22x28—worth $1.43.....1.03
24x30—worth $1.57.....1.10
26x30—worth $1.77.....1.33
PILLOWS—BASEMENT.

14 ct. New Casement Draperies.... .09½
White or ecru—plain or colored borders.
UPHOLSTERY—BASEMENT.

68 ct. Mohair Sicilionnes..... .55
50 inch—silky finish—heavy round weave—cream, brown, navy and black—less than mfr's cost.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

28 ct. Hat and Sash Ribbons..... .22
Satins, taffetas and moires—black, white and colors—also stripes.
RIBBONS—MAIN FLOOR.

97 ct. Black Satins..... .81
35 inch—fine close face—rich deep black.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

27 ct. Mercerized Poplins..... .21
35 inch—good colors for dresses, waists, skirts, etc.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

14 ct. Floral Organdies..... .10
Many dainty patterns for women's and children's dresses, etc.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

$2.25 Longcloth—36 inch.....1.95
Chamois finish—10 yd. piece—good wearing—for infants' clothes, underwear.
WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

25 ct. Pound Package of Writing Paper.....14
90 sheets—white—also 10 ct. pkgs. 25 envelopes 6
STATIONERY—THIRD FLOOR.

BUSINESS HOURS 9 TO 6.
Closed Saturdays (Clerks' Holiday) During July and August, as Originated by Us 17 Years Ago.

TELLS WHY ULSTER SCORNS HOME RULE

Writer in "Over-Seas" Declares Counties Are Unfitted to Govern Themselves.

SIRJOHN O'CONNELL'S REPLY

Calls Immediate Pacification of Ireland Essential to Unity of British Empire.

In juxtaposition to the presentation of the Irish questions by T. P. O'Connor, head of the Irish Nationalist Mission now in this country, the Ulster end of the problem is presented in vivid language in an article published in the June number of Over-Seas, the official magazine of the Over-Seas Club, of which Lord Northcliffe is head, which has reached this country. However, following the Ulster article, Over-Seas prints a statement of the Nationalists' side as written by Sir John O'Connell, a descendant of the famed Daniel O'Connell. And the editor takes pains to write in front of both articles the following: "Needless to say, we take no responsibility for the opinions expressed in these two articles."

The editor states that the first article is written by a "distinguished Ulster historian." The Ulsterite exposition does not mince words, but raps the Nationalists right and left. As for Home Rule, it says: "The Nationalists want Home Rule—let them have it. If the scheme proves successful Ulster will then consider the question of sending representatives to the Parliament at Dublin, but till that success is proved she will have none of it." The article goes on to charge that while Ulstermen are loyal to Britain in the war, the Nationalists are not. Replying to the Home Rule argument, Sir John writes, "The attitude of Nationalist Ireland may be summed up in the phrase 'There is nothing they would not yield to Ulster to induce Ulster to come in, there is nothing she would accept to induce her to leave Ulster out.'"

The Ulsterite starts out by claiming that Ulster is the most Irish part of all Ireland. "In Queen Elizabeth's day," he says, "by an act passed in the eleventh year of her reign Ulster was declared to be 'the most perilous place in all the isle.' This statement is not surprising, for the northern province was then the most distinctively Irish portion of the country. The native race in it was purer than in the other three provinces. Irish they predominantly were, and Irish they remain."

After arguing for the basic difference between the "two Irelands" the writer says: "It is obvious that neither Mr. Lloyd George nor Mr. Asquith could pledge himself that force would never be used against Ulster if he did not believe that there were two absolutely distinct Irelands."

"What does Ulster want?" the writer asks, and then he answers: "To this her firm answer is that she wants to preserve her union with England at all costs. Six of her counties are determined, if there must now be a settlement, that they must be excluded from it, and in this determination they are resolved to persist. On this matter there is—and there can be—no change. They see no indication that the twenty-six counties are able to manage their own business."

Then, coming down to the war, the Ulster spokesman says: "The question of self-government might indeed be solved were it not for the complete difference in tone of the two Irelands. Take the war. Ulstermen are loyal to the empire; Nationalists are disloyal. No doubt there are exceptions, and we gladly admit that Major Redmond and Captain Gwynn have given splendid examples—which have not been adequately followed. In Ulster one in twenty-two Unionists of all ages has enlisted; in Connaught one in 147 of Nationalists. Do Englishmen realize that a million Irish Unionists eagerly desire the application of conscription to Ireland? Nationalists alone prevent the army getting the 300,000 men we could supply. The Sinn Fein rebellion emphasizes the disloyalty of a growing section of the Nationalist Party."

Should Repudiate Sinn Feiners.

After reviewing the history of the Sinn Fein movement, in which he states that Sinn Feinism would have existed had Sir Edward Carson never lived, the writer continues: "The urgent need of the moment is that the Nationalists should repudiate the Sinn Feiners, but this they are obviously afraid to do. Be it remembered that Sinn Feinism stands for the complete independence of Ireland. Can England afford to have a hostile body sixty miles from it? Can she afford to allow the unity and safety of the empire to be imperilled by the action of a disloyal Parliament? Can she tolerate foreign fleets in Irish harbors or Irish islands to be used as bases for submarines? That these questions are not dreams the rebellion of last year proves. In truth there is no stopping place between union with England and complete separation."

The Ulsterite concludes by injecting the religious question into his argument. "In Belfast," he writes, "there is a fine technical institute attended by 7,000 students, and in it instruction is given in all the arts and crafts pertaining to the manufactures of the city. The Roman Catholic clergy, however, forbade parents to send their children to this institute and opened a comparatively badly-equipped institute of their own. Is it a matter of surprise if Ulstermen refuse to believe that the Roman Catholic Church desires the co-operation of all Irishmen in any task? The vast bulk of the Nationalists are Roman Catholics." He ends his argument by asking, "Can Protestants trust a Parliament the majority of which is composed of Roman Catholics?"

Sir John O'Connell begins by saying he is presenting views on "the claim of Ireland to be governed by Irishmen assembled in an Irish Parliament sitting at Dublin." He, too, turns to the war as reflecting directly upon the Irish question. He comments upon the action of the British colonies in sending men and resources to help England fight, and asks:

"Why is it that these young, free, liberty-loving, self-governing States, setting aside the overwhelming claims on them to relax no effort to develop their own resources to push on their attack on the elemental forces of nature, have with one accord sent their young men to fight the battles of freedom on the plains of Flanders? And why is it that the most freedom-loving nation in the world counts among the best of her sons those who will take no part or act in this struggle? The answer is that freedom has been given to Canada, to Newfoundland, to New Zealand, to Australia, to South Africa and it has been denied to Ireland. Freedom for herself is the price that Ireland asks before she will take part in this war."

Sir John states that it is to remembered that Ireland is well represented in the British armies, but insists that "until Ireland enjoys the same rights of self-government which have made the colonies contented and loyal members of the imperial family, Ireland must remain a source of weakness and of possible danger to the imperial assemblage of States.

"It is therefore," he argues, "a matter of the most urgent importance for the peace and development of the imperial system—for the consolidation and development of the empire as a whole—that Ireland should have now and at once conferred upon her the same forms of government which the great self-governing dominions enjoy. Ireland bases this claim on many and widely different grounds. She bases it on the ground that she is a distinct and ancient nation, on the ground that having had her own Parliament, she was deprived of it and that the union was brought about by methods which vitiated and rendered void the whole transaction; that ever since the union, the impossibility of discharging the obligations of legislation and administration, assumed by England, has become more manifest; that the Government does not represent and does not satisfy any section of the Irish people; that the Administration is extravagant, wasteful, inefficient; that the economic differences between the condition of an industrial community like England and an agricultural community like Ireland are such as to render legislation, enacted in England, impossible of application to both countries, and finally, that the intimate feeling and appreciation of Irishmen for the needs and circumstances of their own country is an essential condition for wise economic and appropriate legislation, and that no legislation by any assembly outside Ireland and not composed of Irishmen, however well-intentioned, can offer any satisfactory solution of this problem."

What Ireland Wants.

After enlarging upon these grounds of Ireland's claim Sir John writes:

"What, then, does Ireland want? I answer in one word, Freedom! For this there is no substitute. Such a self-respecting people will ever accept. The right to order their own lives, to shape their own destiny, to mold their own future along the lines and on the principles which their hearts and consciences teach them to be just, this is the inalienable right of a free people; this is and has always been the claim of Ireland.

"After the incessant struggles of over a century the heart and soul of Ireland are weary—they are more profoundly anxious to have their differences with the mand settled and, as soon as will render the re- opening of the question a thing impossible necessary and all [illegible] But it must be [illegible] honor of a free, self-governing people. The contentment of Ireland, the approval of the great, free com- monwealths of self-governing peoples, the good-will of the Irish [illegible] United States, in Canada, in the Australasian continent, are considerations of immeasurable value to Great Britain and to the entire imperial fabric. The measure of this good-will will be the contentment of Ireland.

"I come back to the question. What does Ireland want? Ireland believes that the freedom which she desires will best be secured for her by a Parliament consisting of the King, to be represented in Ireland by a Governor, a Senate, and a House of Commons elected by the men and women of Ireland on the basis of adult suffrage."

Going into the details of Home Rule, Sir John writes: "There are two conditions essential to any measure of Home Rule in order that it may be acceptable to the people of Ireland. The first is that the Parliament of Ireland shall represent every part, and its powers shall extend over every acre of this country; the second is that it shall have complete, unfettered, and absolute control over its fiscal system. Ireland, one, entire, indivisible, has ever been the dream of her sons. Today, for the sake of Great Britain and of the empire, that dream must be made a reality. At whatsoever sacrifice and, in the last resort, under whatsoever pressure the few thousands of unreasoning men in North-east Ulster must be made to understand that their rights being amply preserved and absolutely safeguarded, they will not be allowed to stand in the way of the march of an entire nation to the fulfillment of national life."

WIRELESS TIPS FALSE.

Central Park Motorists Send Navy Men to Hotel Roof.

Reports that the wires upon which are strung lights for the Hotel Majestic roof garden were being used as a base of operations for wireless instruments caused a flurry of excitement in the hotel last evening. Two officers from the New York Navy Yard, accompanied by Police Captain E. J. Dempsey, visited the hotel and requested permission to make an inspection of the roof garden.

Permission at once was given by Copeland Townsend, manager of the hotel, and the officers inspected every wire on the roof, but found nothing to substantiate the reports.

The investigation was the result, the navy officers said, of anonymous letters which they had been receiving for the past two weeks that mysterious lights and flashes of light could be seen by motorists in Central Park which they traced to the roof of the Majestic. The confusion was caused by the fact that the anonymous letter writers did not know there was a roof garden on the hotel and supposed the lights were for some similar purpose.

A large electric fan on top of the New York Edison Company building at Fifty-third Street and Sixth Avenue was taken for a German wireless apparatus by a citizen passing there last night and the police were notified. The citizen noticed occasional sparks coming from the fan, and told the police that German spies were sending messages.

BERLIN MENACES NEUTRALS.

Ships Over Half Enemy Owned Treated as Hostile.

COPENHAGEN, July 21.—A Berlin dispatch says a German imperial order which has just been issued states that, as a further measure of retaliation for regulations made by Great Britain and its allies in regard to maritime warfare, the following amendments are made to the prize regulations:

"Neutral ships shall be treated as enemy ships when totally or in greater part owned by subjects of an enemy State, when chartered by an enemy Government or when sailing in the interest of enemy warfare."

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST IN WORLD OF SPORTS

VARUNA IN MARCONI RIG CAPTURES RACE

Defeats Nimbus by a Second and Three-Quarters in 22-Mile Contest on Sound.

A TRIAL OF NEW CRAFT

Larchmont Yacht Club's Class O Racers Have Their First Speed Test in Informal Race.

Four of the Class O, one-design 38-foot yachts of the Larchmont Yacht Club had a taste of the joys of Larchmont race week, which would have begun its activities yesterday but for the interference of the war, when they had a quiet little brush all by themselves and wholly in an unofficial way on the Sound off Larchmont Harbor yesterday afternoon.

The yachts which then met in a brush for the first time were Commodore Ford's Varuna, carrying the Marconi rig and sailed by Butler Whiting; the Nimbus, sailed by Eddie Fish; the Georgia, and the Grey Dawn. The other two yachts which have been ordered by members of the club are not yet ready for the water.

Yesterday's trial spin was over a triangular course of twenty-two miles, which took them well out into and across the Sound and gave them a good chance on all points of sailing, as there was a good sharp breeze from the southwest which kept the sails well filled and gave a good opportunity for a thorough test of the sailing qualities of the craft.

Interest centred rather in the sailing qualities which the Varuna would show with her crescent-like upper mast and its big spread of canvas, as against the conventionally rigged sloops of the rest of the quartet. In the hands of so good a sailor as Butts Whiting, who had had some experience with the rig when Nahma was experimentally fitted with it, Varuna did all that even the most enthusiastic suporters of the rig could ask, moving swiftly and smoothly on all points of sailing, but excelling in windward work.

The quartet held well together over all the legs of the course, but in the end Varuna won out by a minute and three-quarters from Nimbus, with Eddie Fish getting all that was possible out of the craft he sailed.

HOWELL LEADS AT CHESS.

Defeats Corzo with Scotch Gambit in Havana Club Tourney.

C. S. Howell, former New York State chess champion, defeated Juan Corzo of Havana, whom Capablanca succeeded as Cuban champion, for the second time in the three-cornered tournament in progress at the rooms of the Havana Chess Club.

The game, opened by Howell with the Scotch gambit, was closely contested and lasted sixty-five moves, Howell finally winning by sacrificing a rook and forcing through two passed pawns.

This success gives Howell the advantage in the tourney, unless Blanco, the third member of the trio, shall win his second game from Corzo, who defeated him in the first round. After that, a third round will be contested.

NO RECORD FOR ZANDER.

Swedish Distance Star Ignored Because of Unusual Race.

Continued success of Swedish athletes, especially those who pay most attention to long-distance feats, deserves universal recognition, but there is a lack of co-operation between the International Amateur Athletic Federation and the American Amateur Athletic Union which will rob the latest Swedish performer of a world's record. Because J. Zander elected to run 2,000 meters in his latest bid for fame, instead of 1,500 meters or 3,000 meters, the distances recognized by the I. A. A. F., he will get no recognition from his record, notwithstanding he covered the distance in 5:31, seconds faster than it had ever been done before.

The A. A. U. cannot accept the record, since the distance is unusual. In yards it is just thirteen yards short of a mile and a quarter, and at no time has there been a race at that distance in this country. About the only noteworthy performance which was at any distance of similar length was made by Tommy Conneff, still acclaimed the peer of all distance runners.

Running at Bergen Point, N. J., on Labor Day, 1895, Conneff covered 2,200 yards in 5:28 4-5. Some idea of the speed of Zander can be gained from the fact that he ran a distance just thirteen yards less than Conneff in 7 4-5 seconds less than the time for the full mile and a quarter. Zander undoubtedly could have continued and finished the 2,200 yards in better than 5:35.

GRAND AMERICAN DATES.

Annual Trapshooting Tourney to Begin in Chicago Aug. 20.

The completed program for the eighteenth annual Grand American Handicap, as announced by the Interstate Trap Shooting Association, forecasts one of the best tournaments ever staged by that organization. The five-day shoot will be held at Chicago under the auspices of the South Side Country Club with more than $4,000 added money. The tournament will open on Monday, Aug. 20, with the South Shore Introductory; Tuesday will witness the entrants shooting for prizes in the Chicago Overture, the National Amateur Championships at singles and double targets. On Aug. 22 there will be a preliminary handicap, while the Grand American will be shot the following day, and the meet closed with a consolation handicap on Aug. 24.

The winners and runners-up in the individual State championships alone will be eligible to shoot in the National Amateur Championships, while any amateur can enter the Grand American Handicap, which calls for 100 targets at unknown angles, the shot from the 16 to the 23 yard mark, according to handicap. Entries will close on Aug. 4 this season, which is a week earlier than usual.

The first Grand American Handicap was shot at Interstate Park, N. Y., in 1900, and there were seventy-four entries. The popularity of the event drew rapidly and each succeeding year brought larger fields of entrants, the record being held by Chicago, which attracted 884 trapshooters for the 1915 tournament. Chicago also figures in another record, for it was during the 1910 tourney held in that city that Riley Thompson won with a perfect score, i. e., 100x100.

STAR WALKERS TO COMPETE

Renz, Plant, and Jessup Entered in Two-Mile at K. of C. Games.

Eddie Renz, Willie Plant, and Alexander Jessup, among the best heel-and-toe performers in the metropolitan district, have entered for the two-mile walking event at the games of the Knights of Columbus, Long Island Chapter, which will be held at Celtic Park today. This event is rivaling the Connellan Mile competition for the place of prominence on the program of eleven events. In the latter event Joie Ray of the Illinois A. C., Willie Gordon, New York A. C.; Joe Higgins, Irish-American A. C., and Harry Wigger, Paulist A. C., have already entered, and with these stars competing the event gives promise of furnishing sterling competition.

Willie La Rose of the Knights of St. Antony, former record holder, and George Dernell of the Boys' Club are among the representative field which will start in the 100-yard dash. The proceeds of the meet will be given to the Knights of Columbus War Relief Committee.

Frank Stephenson, a Sergeant in Company G, Fourteenth Regiment, formerly a sprinter of the Trinity A. C. of Brooklyn, will be seen in competition in the 100-yard dash. There will be another opportunity for enlisted men to cheer on their athletic comrades in the 880-yard military and naval run for soldiers and sailors, in which a promising field is expected to start.

A contest which has been added to the original program of nine events will be a steeplechase event over two miles. In this competition Sid Jackson, who finished fifth in the recent national steeplechase competition, will be among the starters.

The following have already entered for the Connellan Mile, the organization's annual feature race: Harry Wigger, Paulist A. C.; Willie Gordon, New York A. C., and Joe Higgins, Irish-American A. C. All will start from the scratch mark. Dr. John J. Connellan will judge the event.

A team trophy will be awarded to the club scoring the greatest number of points. A number of the leading clubs in the Metropolitan Association have signified their willingness to send teams for this competition, and it is expected that before the entries close on Wednesday the majority of the clubs in this district will have entered representations. Already the Presenation A. C., Alpha P. C. C., Knights of St. Antony, Loughlin Lyceum, Paulist A. C., and Long Island A. C. have named their full track teams.

Kid Lewis to Box Mike O'Dowd.

Announcement was made yesterday by Matchmaker Jimmy Johnston of the St. Nicholas A. C. that he had completed arrangements for a ten-round bout between Ted Kid Lewis of England, recently crowned welterweight champion, and Mike O'Dowd, the St. Paul boxer, on Friday, July 27. This will be the second meeting between these two boxers and the first appearance in a local ring of Lewis since acquiring the welterweight crown.

JONES AND ADAIR DEFEATED AT GOLF

Youthful Stars from Atlanta Lose Two Matches Over Englewood Links.

Bobby Jones, the Southern amateur golf champion, and Perry Adair, the two youngsters from the Druid Hills Club of Atlanta, Ga., yesterday were twice defeated in four-ball play over eighteen holes on the links of the Englewood Country Club. The first defeat, coming in the morning, was administered by Jack Hobens, the Englewood professional, and Grantland Rice of the home club, who won by a score of 4 up and 3 to play.

In the afternoon A. M. Coxe of Englewood and J. S. Worthington of Sunningdale, England, played the Southern youngsters over eighteen holes, and the round ended in a victory for the first named combination by 1 up.

Sam Armstrong added another victory to his list in the play for the Handicap Committee's Cup at the Westfield Golf Club yesterday when he played through the second round with a victory over F. S. Lerner by 3 up and 2 to play. Three other matches were decided in this round and resulted as follows:

S. W. Smith defeated J. A. Tuttle, 2 up and 1 to play; D. W. Ruckert defeated C. R. Cummings, 2 up and 1 to play, and W. R. Davis defeated D. T. Lawrence, 3 up and 2 to play.

H. B. Finn earned the right to participation in the final for the club championship at the Ridgewood Country Club yesterday, when, in the semi-final round, he defeated J. Humphries by 3 up and 2 to play. The July handicap play over eighteen holes medal play was won by E. F. Thomas, Jr., with a card of 82, 14—68.

J. S. Brown and H. C. Harrison tied for first honors in the Class A division of the sweepstakes competition over eighteen holes medal play over the links of the Montclair Golf Club yesterday, each with a net score of 73. Brown's card showed 83, 10—73, and that turned in by Harrison showed 88, 15—73. K. B. Neff had a card of 81, 7—74, and W. E. Marcus and Ralph Starrett both had net scores of 75, the former's full card being 80, 5—75, and the latter's 85, 10—75.

Miss Dorothy Brown won the honors of the women's putting competition, with Mrs. R. B. Neff the runner-up.

The qualifying round for the Carroll Cup, eighteen holes medal play, was decided yesterday over the Knollwood Country Club's course, and the following eight golfers qualified:

Dr. Charles Graes, H. W. Haden, B. F. Fairchild, R. H. Bateson, A. M. Abbott, W. D. Brown, G. S. Edmunds, and P. C. Shannon.

Match play for the cup will get underway today when competition will be held in the morning and afternoon. In the morning session the golfers will participate in the first round and the second round in the afternoon.

A sweepstakes competition for the benefit of the Red Cross was the principal event over the Dunwoodie Country Club's course yesterday. The Class A honors were divided between W. E. Conklyn and F. E. Aiken, both with net scores of 73. Conklyn's card was 78, 6—73 and Aiken's was 81, 8—73. Class B honors went to C. H. McLaughlin, who had a card of 101, 24—77.

Four matches were played in the first round for the July Cup and were productive of some interesting golf play. Ralph Foote defeated H. L. Haskell, 5 up and 3 to play; J. A. Gaubel defeated R. H. Keener, 4 up and 3 to play; W. S. Waund defeated W. M. MacFarlane 3 up and 2 to play, and F. E. Aiken defeated Lester Russell by 5 up and 4 to play.

Play for the Secretary's Cup at the Siwanoy Country Club started yesterday, when the qualifying round was contested at medal play. The match play will commence next Saturday and will continue thereafter until the final stage of the play is reached. Those who qualified yesterday were:

E. Wilson, W. D. Gilroy, T. F. Whitlock, W. R. Turner, A. H. Appell, F. L. E. Gauss, A. E. Lane, A. C. Martin, W. Garrison, W. Ehrentrant, D. G. Scott, A. E. L. Laing, C. E. Wright, C. E. Luder, F. C. Gales, and S. V. Grifiin.

William P. Taylor, with a net score of 72, won first honors for the President's Cup at the Hydewood Golf Club at Plainfield yesterday. The best scores were as follows: William P. Taylor, 83, 11—72; J. A. Wilson, 98, 22—76; William R. Townsend, 109, 30—79; Dr. H. K. Carroll, 109, 21—88; G. C. M. Smith, 124, 30—94; Clarence J. Hand, 115, 19—96.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Woodland won the two-ball mixed foursome with a score of 160. The other cards were as follows: Miss Anne Wright and C. B. Morse, 104; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Smith, 108.

L. S. Church finished first in the weekly sweepstakes event at the Plainfield Country Club yesterday with a net score of 74. The point winners were L. S. Church, 80, 10—70; Paul B. Welles, 83, 12—71; S. H. Patterson, 84, 10—74.

PLANT'S CRAFT READY SOON.

New Speed Yacht, Mona, Complete Except for Motors.

As soon as the builders can secure the two 400 horsepower motors required for Morton F. Plant's new speed craft Mona it will be put in commission, as the yacht is complete except for the installation of the power. Mona is from designs by W. H. Hand, Jr., designer and owner of Countess, the speediest craft turned out last season that participated in any long distance racing.

This new 58-foot yacht has been especially designed for offshore cruising and any racing that may offer incidentally. The craft has a speed of thirty-five miles an hour, and in spite of her V bottom type will be comparatively dry and comfortable even in the open seas.

A roomy cockpit for use in pleasant weather has been provided, and for a stress of weather there will be shelter in two commodious staterooms, as well as ample room for the crew. Only actual trials of the craft will show how stable and free from vibration she may be, but Commodore Plant is certain that Mr. Hand has solved those problems satisfactorily, as he has his experience with Countess as a guide.

Mona is so stanch that if necessary she could mount a gun, in the opinion of naval constructors who have inspected her, as well as two boats of similar design also under construction. She will certainly be fast enough for any coast patrol service, but Mr. Plant believes the Government will allow him to keep this craft to play with about New London Harbor, where he makes his Summer home, as they have taken his big steam yacht Vanadis for service, and left him with only a couple of little fellows for use. He sold Elena to Colonel Vanderbilt, and Maisie is being used by his son, Henry B. Plant.

Cohn to Train Guardsmen.

Harvey Cohn, the Indiana trainer, has been engaged by the Y. M. C. A. of this city to supervise the physical training and recreation of the National Guard of New York during its encampment at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C. His duties will be similar to those recently undertaken by Lawson Robertson at Plattsburgh.

ALEX. SMITH BEST OVER HOME LINKS

Shennecossett Professional Has 72 in Four-Ball Exhibition for Red Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 21.—Alex Smith of Shinnecossett gained the laurels of the day in the professional exhibition golf match for the benefit of the American Red Cross over the Shinnecossett links today. Alex Smith and Gil Nichols of Great Neck defeated George Low of Baltusrol and George Smith of Wykagyl in the morning match 5 up, and in the afternoon match the two Smiths defeated Nichols and Low 1 up.

The morning event found the teams exceptionally matched. All four players kept together, although there was little of the spectacular element, with the exception of Nichols's long drives. Low's snappy short game and Alex Smith's brilliant recoveries several times won applause from the big gallery which trudged after the players.

For six holes in the afternoon match the contestants played a perfect game, neither side gaining an advantage. Alex Smith made the low score of the day, 72. The cards for best ball of each team follow:

MORNING MATCH.

A. Smith and Nichols—									
Out	4	4	5	2	4	3	5	4	4—35
In	5	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	3—33—68
G. Smith and Low—									
Out	4	4	4	3	5	3	5	4	5—37
In	5	5	4	4	2	4	5	4	4—37—74

AFTERNOON MATCH.

Alex and Geo. Smith—									
Out	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	4	5—36
In	4	5	4	3	4	3	3	4	3—33—69
Nichols and Low—									
Out	4	5	4	4	5	3	5	3	4—37
In	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—35—72

THIRD CHANGE FOR EVERS.

Phillies' Second Baseman Began with Troy in 1902.

For the third time in his baseball career Johnny Evers has shifted his club uniform, and his efforts with the Philadelphia Nationals will be followed with interest by fans throughout the country. The present season is the fifteenth that Evers has served in the big league. During the lengthy period, viewed from the standpoint of the baseball player, Evers has had a remarkable and spectacular record upon the diamond. Noted for both his quick thinking and fiery temperament he has figured in some of the most sensational of the national game episodes.

Evers made his baseball debut with the Troy Club of the New York State League in 1902, playing shortstop. The following year found him at second base for the Chicago Nationals, and he held down the keystone sack for the Cubs until 1914, when he joined the Boston Braves. Now he has moved on to the Phillies, where it is expected that he will strengthen second base. Some idea of Evers's ability can be gained from the fact that, up to the close of the 1916 season, he had played in 1,758 games, with a resultant grand batting average of .238, and a fielding percentage of .813.

CHAMPIONS IN THE RING.

Leonard and Kilbane Clash at Philadelphia Wednesday Night.

The interest of the boxing enthusiasts of the country, and particularly the attention of New York and Cleveland admirers of the ring game, will be centred this week on the six-round bout between Benny Leonard, the world's lightweight champion, and Johnny Kilbane of Cleveland, premier boxer in the featherweight ranks, which will be held on Wednesday night in Philadelphia at Shibe Park, the home of the American League Baseball Club.

This contest, while it is only for six rounds, stands out as one of the best boxing events of recent years, bringing together, as it does, the leading boxers in the two most popular classes of the ring sport. The amount of the guarantees for each boxer is illustration of the confidence of the promoters behind this big bout, and indications point to the fact that this confidence in the drawing power of having two champions as opponents will not be misplaced. Already the promoters have received requests for seats from boxing followers in various parts of the country, and there will be large delegations of boxing fans from both New York and Cleveland.

The boxers are both working on a guarantee of $10,000 each, a tidy sum for an athlete to receive for eighteen minutes' actual work. If the expectations of the promoters are filfilled the event will draw a forty-thousand-dollar gate.

The probability of a knockout is decidedly remote, although by no means an impossibility. Both boys will extend their best efforts to the work of ending the contest in convincing style, but, with two such clever and brainy glovemen facing each other, the chances for a decisive ending in such a short bout are slim. They are conceded to be the two cleverest boxers in the ring, and in this connection Kilbane has an edge on his younger and more inexperienced adversary.

Kilbane's experience—he is a veteran of several years of hard boxing—also gives him a slight edge on Leonard in the matter of hitting ability, for the Cleveland boy is known for his ability to finish an opponent with a short, snappy blow which travels only a matter of inches, while Leonard, in all his latest bouts ending with knockouts in his favor, has shown that he must batter down a rival before being able to put over a knockout. The decision in the matter of weight Leonard will have an advantage, but this advantage will be small, for it is said that Kilbane has grown too heavy for his own class and is much nearer the lightweight limit of 133 pounds than he is the featherweight poundage.

New York's boxing fans who will not go to Philadelphia will have an opportunity of witnessing some excellent bouts which are scheduled for this week at metropolitan clubs. On Tuesday night Johnny Dundee, one of Leonard's foremost rivals, will appear at the Pioneer S. C. in a ten-round bout against Tommy Touhey, the sturdy little Paterson, N. J., lightweight. This contest should furnish plenty of interesting milling, for Dundee, with his spectacular style of boxing, will be going against a dangerous foe in the Paterson lad.

At the Broadway S. C. of Brooklyn on Tuesday night Billy Miske, the St. Paul light-heavyweight, will make his appearance in this section of the country after a long absence, against Bob McAllister of California. The men will be opponents in the principal ten-round bout and appear to be evenly matched. In cleverness McAllister shows to advantage, but the St. Paul boxer offsets this advantage with superior hitting ability. The incentive for a knockout is all with Kilbane, for he has much to gain. If he should score a knockout over Leonard, the Cleveland boxer would become the holder of two world's boxing championships. With Leonard, there is no incentive for a knockout other than the glory that would naturally follow if he were successful in stopping the clever featherweight champion.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL. Try It and Be Convinced!

FULTON added power and speed and comfort to water transportation. The Firestone organization, through the new Super-size Cord, has inaugurated new advances in motor car travel. Cord superiorities in the super-size form represent a broad stride forward from the regular type of automobile cord tire.

Masters of Transportation
ROBERT FULTON, American engineer, the first to propel a boat by steam. Original experiment made in 1803 at Paris. In 1807 Fulton built the "Clermont," the first steamboat in America. It plied the Hudson river between New York and Albany.

Firestone
CORD TIRES

are larger, more powerful and contain an air column of greater capacity. It brings every desirable cord quality to a still higher degree of service. It is the Most Miles per Dollar Cord. Construction by an organization, 11,000 of whose members are stockholders, insures a strict adherence to Firestone design and Firestone principles. Let your next tire be a Firestone Cord.

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GET THIS!
THE ABSOLUTE TRUTH!
YESTERDAY

$1500 lots sold for $200 each
$800 lots sold for $100 each
$500 lots sold for $60 each

Perfect residential lots
with all City improvements
At the absolute Auction Sale of
RIVER VIEW MANOR
at Hastings—*on Hudson*—Dobbs Ferry,
the superb residential suburb of N. Y.
100 Choicest Plots and 2 Residences
REMAIN TO BE SOLD
At the REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
14 Vesey St., New York City.
at 12 M. MONDAY, July 23
Savings Bank Books or Liberty Bonds taken as deposit on the purchase of lots.
For information, apply to
J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & Third Ave.
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., *Agents and Auctioneers*
75% can remain on mortgage

MISS JEANNE KERR IS BANKER'S BRIDE

New York Lawyer Marries U. M. Fleischmann in Church of Christ, Norfolk, Conn.

DEAN ROBBINS OFFICIATES

Reception at Kerr Country Home—Bridegroom Is Vice President of New Netherlands National.

Miss Jeanne Kerr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Dudley Kerr, was married yesterday in the Church of Christ at Norfolk, Conn., to Udo M. Fleischmann. The ceremony was performed by Dean Robbins of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, whose great grandfather, Ammi Robbins, founded the Church of Christ.

Mr. Kerr gave his daughter in marriage. She wore a gown of heavy white satin trimmed with old rose point lace, and a veil of the same lace, an heirloom in the family. Her only ornament was a string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Charles Roland Henschel, the matron of honor, was in a corn-colored costume with a matching hat.

Charles M. Fleischmann was best man for his brother, and the ushers were John Mettler, Charles R. Henschel, Alfred B. Maclay, and Breckenbridge Gamble.

A reception followed the church ceremony at the country home of the bride.

The bride is a member of the New York Bar. Mr. Fleischmann is Vice President of the New Netherlands National Bank.

LIEUT. SLAUGHTER WEDS.

Bride Is Miss Julia C. Bullitt of Big Stone Gap, Va.

The marriage of Lieutenant Willis Richardson Slaughter of Lynchburg, Va., and Miss Julia Churchill Bullitt of Big Stone Gap, Va., took place at 2:30 yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Taggart, and her father, Major Bullitt, Second Virginia Infantry, gave her in marriage. S. G. Slaughter, Jr., a brother of the bridegroom, was his best man.

The ceremony was preceded by a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bridegroom's aunt, Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton. Lieutenant Slaughter was graduated this year from West Point.

Walbridge-Doyle.

Anton E. Walbridge of Roslyn, L. I., and Miss Nathalie Doyle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Doyle of Douglas Manor, L. I., were married at 4:30 yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. James J. Clarke, pastor of St. Anastasia's Church, Douglaston, performed the ceremony. Miss Doris Doyle was her sister's maid of honor, and Warren Lartner was the best man. There were about fifty guests. The bride's father is a flour broker in New York.

Engagements.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Gertrude Singleton Mathews of 119 Washington Place to Dr. Edmund Pendleton Shelby of this city. Mrs. Mathews is Chairman of the writers' section of the Pen and Brush Club. She is a granddaughter of Kentucky's civil war Governor, Beriah McGoffin, and Dr. Shelby is an attending physician at the City Hospital. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Watkins of Richmond, Va., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ethel Crenshaw Watkins, to Norris Fuller Munger of that city, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Munger of Duluth, Minn. Mr. Munger is a graduate of Yale, class of '14. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Albert Holzinger of 216 West Eighty-ninth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Sylvia Holzinger, to Charles L. Summer of Albany, N. Y. Mr. Summer belongs to the Albany City and Country Clubs.

Lost and Found.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Between 93d St. and Riverside Drive and 96th St. and Broadway, lady's small gold watch, hand carved case, with diamond set; "Mermod, Jaccard and King" name on dial; reward. W. 183 Times.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificates Nos. A38506 and A46694, each for 20 shares, in name of Isabel Harder or "Mrs. Harder." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicates should not be issued. Mrs. Isabel Harder Gebhard, Cornwall, N. Y.

LOST—Fillgree platinum and diamond barpin, at Blossom Heath Inn, Merrick Road, Sunday night, July 15, between 12 and 1 A. M.; liberal reward will be paid finder. Address either Far Rockaway or 260 4th Av., New York. S. L. Migel.

LOST—Lady's small hand bag, containing gold watch and Long Branch Penn. commutation ticket in the rear car of Flatbush Av. subway train, Thursday morning; suitable reward will be paid for return. McCurrach, 302 5th Av., N. Y. City.

Lost — Gentleman's scarf pin, with pearl centre stone, set all around with small diamonds, same being heirloom; owner will pay liberal reward for its return. Wallstein, 228 West 56th St.

LOST—June 7, certificate of deposit No. A22768, dated Oct. 20, 1914, issued by N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co.; payment stopped; reward. Return to 418 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST.—Salesman's leather handbook and envelope, containing business data; July 21, at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn; liberal reward. Room 517, Central Branch, Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

LOST—Three-piece fishing rod in brown canvas case, on 8th St., between 4th Av. and West 4th St.; liberal reward. H. C. Fricke, 257 West 4th St. Chelsea 1066.

LOST—Gold vanity case, Friday afternoon; card with name and address inside. Reward if returned to 601 West 110th St. W. D. H.

LOST—Signet ring in washroom at Biltmore Hotel; liberal reward; no questions asked. 61 Washington Place.

LOST—Brighton "L," small suitcase, containing three bathing suits; reward. J 136 Times.

LOST—Platinum and diamond bowknot pin, Thursday afternoon; liberal reward. Return T. E. Palmer, 40 West 57th St.

LOST—Keyring, with bunch of keys, one master key attached; reward. H. B., 90 Times.

LOST.—Gold watch foo, Fleur de Lis style; return E. C. Ostermann, Milwaukee, Wis.

LOST—Upper set teeth, Park Row, Vesey, Broadway; reward. Aaron, 3 West 91st St.

LOST—June 16, silver tipped cane, initials "C. L. E."; reward. Morningside 7679.

LOST—Lava brooch, carved head. Return Leslen, 294 West 92d.

LOST—Purse, in Automat, 50 Broadway; liberal reward. Return to Cashier.

PORTFOLIO, black leather, Subway, Fulton St., Wednesday morning, 18th; papers valueless except to owner; liberal reward. E 400 Times Annex.

$5,000 REWARD
OR $2,500 EACH
FOR TWO EMERALD RINGS

lost in Washington, D. C., or in New York, about Dec. 8, 1916; one ring set with square emerald, weight 5.90 carats, set in platinum, containing 111 diamonds in border and open shank; total weight of diamonds 1.07 carats; scratch number on ring 506.

One twin diamond and emerald ring, consisting of 1 emerald, 4.11 carats; 1 old cut diamond 3.82 carats; ring is of gold and platinum points with the 6 diamonds in the shank; scratch number on ring is 396.

TIFFANY & CO., FIFTH AV., NEW YORK.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of Masonic locket of gold and black onyx and baroque pearl brooch, lost in transit between Brooklyn and Woodmere, L. I. William Wise & Son, Fulton St. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$350 REWARD.

return round pink pearl, lost between Colony Club and Pennsylvania Terminal, July 7, Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av., N. Y. C.

REWARD.—Pair of eye glasses in Harris case, in subway, between 23d and 125th Sts., Wednesday, Morningside 620.

MAY AVERT GARMENT STRIKE

Cloakmakers Ask for Further Conference with Employers.

The refusal of the Cloakmakers' Union to accept the compromise offered to them by the manufacturers in reply to the demand of the workers for a 20 per cent. wage increase does not mean necessarily that there will be a strike of the 60,000 members of the labor organization. The letter of rejection asked for further conferences, and it was learned last night that the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association will agree to meet again the representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Makers' Union.

The busy season of the manufacturers begins in about two weeks and a strike, with their materials bought and orders taken, would entail a very heavy loss. The workers base their demands for more pay on the plea of the high cost of living. A wage contract was made in August of last year for a term of three years, but the union contends that the cost of necessities has risen in the last year to a degree that could not be foreseen twelve months ago.

GORDON HIGHLANDER WEDS.

George Campbell Marries Jessie Brenner, Born in Bonnie Scotland.

The visit of the Canadian Highlanders to this city took on a romantic phase yesterday when one of the members of the Highlanders took unto himself a bride, also born in bonnie Scotland.

George Campbell of the Gordon Highlanders was the bridegoom, and his bride was Miss Jessie Brenner of 28 East Seventy-fourth Street, who was born in Witt, Scotland.

The ceremony was performed in the marriage chapel in the Municipal Building, and it was a real war wedding, for the bridegroom left shortly after the ceremony with his company for Chicago, there to continue in the recruiting campaign for the British and Canadian forces, in which they have participated here all week.

When the couple applied for their license the bride said she was 32 and gave her occupation as housekeeper. Mr. Campbell, who is also 32, gave his address as the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, where the kilties and their bagpipe bands have been staying.

Mrs. Campbell is to remain in this city while her husband goes overseas later to the front.

BRIDE OF LIEUT. RHOADS.

Miss Edythe Floyd of Red Cross to Follow Husband to Front.

Miss Edythe Barnabee Floyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Floyd of New Rochelle, was married yesterday to Lieutenant Bernard K. Rhoads at Trinity Church, New Rochelle, by the Rev. Charles F. Canedy.

Mrs. John R. Mullineaux attended the bride, and Francis C. Lowthrop acted as best man.

The reception was held at the New York Athletic Club on Travers Island. The band from Fort Slocum serenaded the couple during the reception, the officers at the fort sending the band over as a surprise.

The bridegroom is with the United States Signal Corps, and when he goes to the front he will be followed by his bride, who is an active Red Cross worker. He is a graduate of Princeton, class of '14.

After the reception the couple left on an automobile honeymoon.

MISS SCUDDER ENGAGED.

Daughter of the Rev. H. T. Scudder to Wed John Alden Thayer.

The engagement of Miss Dorothy Weeks Scudder, daughter of the Rev. Henry Townsend Scudder and Mrs. Scudder of this city, to John Alden Thayer, son of Harry B. Thayer of 521 Park Avenue and New Canan, Conn., has been announced.

Miss Scudder is passing the Summer with her parents at the Scudder homestead, Northport, L. I. She attended the Misses Masters' School at Dobbs Ferry, also Miss Spence's School.

Mr. Thayer is a member of the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg. His father is President of the Western Electric Company.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Reeve-Hillborn Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney A. Reeve of St. George, S. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Reeve, to Ralph Henrick Hillborn. Mr. Hillborn is a member of Troop A, Cavalry of Connecticut, and for several years has lived in Woodstock, N. Y., where he is a member of the art colony. Miss Reeve has also been an art student. No date has been set for the wedding.

Births.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfonso P. Villa of 823 Park Avenue are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Villa was formerly Miss Helen Lippincott of Philadelphia. They expect to spend the remainder of the Summer at their new country home, Triangle Lodge, Brookville, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Brown of Yonkers, N. Y., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son. Mrs. Brown before her marriage was Miss Ethel Gerlach.

Concert at City College Tonight.

Park Commissioner Ward announced yesterday that Nahan Franko and his concert band would give the first of a series of six concerts in the City College Stadium, beginning this evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Franko has just returned from Cincinnati, where he has conducted an eight weeks' series of concerts for the Cincinnati Symphony Society. The regular Central Park concert will be given at 4 o'clock this afternoon by Gustave D'Aquin and his band.

The Bethlehem Steel Company's band of eighty pieces, under the leadership of A. M. Weingarten, will, by courtesy of Charles M. Schwab, play a special concert on the evening of Aug. 19, in Central Park

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the Arrivals from British and French Ports.

Among the passengers who arrived recently from a British port were:

Paul Butler, Harold Calvert, William Dodd, Walter Dymock, C. L. Jones, John Malloch, R. D. McKinley, John Mackey, John Murray, S. A. Rowbotham, O. W. Thomas, G. Thomason, H. B. Williams, Captain John Gilmour, H. P. Justice, C. S. Fry, L. L. Beeston, Mrs. P. Maurice, Miss L. Maurice, W. Adams, E. J. Day, W. C. Holloway, and John Lord.

Some of the passengers who sailed recently for a British port were:

Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Mrs. Katherine Beeson, W. W. Brierly, W. N. Collins, F. A. Heaton, Miss Marjorie Ritson, F. Spangler, J. H. Ross, J. N. Hudson, Isaac W. Marcoson, Robert B. McCauley, T. O'Driscoll, J. Gregory, George A. Draper, Mrs. W. H. Lainson, Miss E. L. Magee, Angus Sinclair, Millard F. Sparr, Robert Allen, A. J. Adams, William Burley, Miss Dorothy Dearborn, J. Cunningham, W. Cunningham, Henry Clark, and Miss Emma Allen.

Some of the passengers arriving recently from a French port were:

F. T. Bartlett, J. Briggs, F. J. Brown, G. K. Burgess, Mrs. T. M. Conover, C. D. Armour, Miss E. Elliott, A. Forest, Miss L. Fearis, M. Girard, W. C. Harrington, J. W. Hardie, Charles E. Hope, E. F. Lloyd, B. E. Lovesey, Joseph Mallouck, D. C. Newton, D. W. P. Douglas, G. Fennell, G. King, B. R. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace J. Mc. M. White, E. H. Wiles, Mrs. Mary Bulkley, Miss Ethel Bulkley, J. R. Griffin, and A. L. Howell.

Travel To and From Panama.

Some of the passengers who sailed recently for Havana were:

George Lewis Knot, M. Muniz, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Bellmeyer, Miss Helen M. Bellmeyer, Miss Minnie Greenman, William J. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Hall Beddall, Manuel Mondargon, Dr. Carlos H. de la Chapelle, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bartholomew, E. Benoist, W. R. Blackwell, A. Little, J. Sojas, E. Thomas, G. Gelt, D. W. Miller, W. J. Werner, Mrs. Will, Miss K. Wendell.

Among those who sailed recently for Colon and West Coast ports via Panama were:

E. Benoist, Mrs. Lena Clark, W. F. Clark, W. T. Clark, S. Husbands, J. Magill, W. M. Myers, G. Nicholls, N. Nicholls, Miss A. M. Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Stagg, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Strange, Mrs. M. Sweeney, G. Sweeney, Mrs. M. Perking, A. Raines, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lindo, O. Heffer, Mr. and Mrs. L. Arosemana, G. K. Wallace, C. Yelgat.

MUST CONTINUE SCHOOLING.

Coming Need of Trained Men Pointed Out by President.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In response to requests for an opinion on the continuance of college and technical school education during the war, President Wilson has written this letter:

"The question which you have brought to my attention is of the very greatest moment. It would, as you suggest, seriously impair American prospects of success in this war if the supply of highly trained men were unnecessarily diminished. There will be need for a larger number of persons expert in the various fields of applied science than ever before. Such persons will be needed both during the war and after its close.

"I have therefore no hesitation in urging colleges and technical schools to endeavor to maintain their courses as far as possible on the usual basis. There will be many young men from these institutions who will serve in the armed forces of the country. Those who fall below the age of selective conscription and who do not enlist may feel that by pursuing their courses with earnestness and diligence they also are preparing themselves for valuable service to the nation.

"I would particularly urge upon the young people who are leaving our high schools that so many of them as can do so avail themselves this year of the opportunities offered by the colloges and technical schools, to the end that the country may not lack an adequate supply of trained men and women."

WILSON IN HAMPTON ROADS.

President and His Wife Sail Down the Potomac in the Mayflower.

FORT MONROE, Va., July 21.—President Wilson visited Hampton Roads today for the first time since the United States entered the war against Germany.

Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, he arrived on the Mayflower and anchored in the Roads after an uneventful voyage from Washington down the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay. The Presidential party plans to come ashore Sunday before starting back to the capital.

No official word of the coming of the President had been received at Fort Monroe, and the Mayflower slipped into the Roads without attracting any particular attention. The President is keeping in touch with affairs at the capital by radio.

BIG CARNIVAL FOR RED CROSS

To Open at Coney Island Next Saturday and End Sept. 15.

A great charity carnival will be held at Coney Island, beginning next Saturday, for the benefit of the Red Cross and other war relief organizations. It will be under the direction of a committee of Coney Island business men in co-operation with the Red Cross. The affair will be staged in the Sea Beach Palace in Surf Avenue. It has been recently remodeled at an estimated cost of $100,000.

The carnival will continue until Sept. 15. One of the features will be the war exhibit which was sent to this country by the French Government. Baron Charles Huard, special representative in charge of the exhibit, said yesterday that he would personally supervise the setting up of the exhibit and be in charge. This exhibit contains ten carloads of interesting relics, such as German and French airplanes, guns, mortars, reproductions of barbed wire entanglements, and 2,000 photographs.

At a meeting of Coney Island business men called by Frederick Thompson on Friday night to discuss the plans of the carnival ten thousand automobiles were offered as special prizes to be given to ticket holders at the carnival. It was announced yesterday that "high personages both from this country and abroad have promised to give their aid and lend their presence toward making this carnival one of the greatest events ever staged at Coney Island."

Joseph Blascheck.

Joseph Blascheck, one of the first hundred boys admitted to Girard College at Philadelphia, died on last Friday at the age of 77 at the home of his son-in-law, H. R. Ford, 50 West Ninety-third Street. He became Superintendent of agencies for James McCall & Co., publishers, in 1881, and held that position when he became ill, three years ago. He was born on April 2, 1840, in Philadelphia, and after having learned the printing business, enlisted at the first call in the civil war, rising from private to Quartermaster Sergeant. Funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at 8:15 at St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, in West Ninety-second Street, near Columbus Avenue.

Edward Frowenfeld.

Edward Frowenfeld, head of the California Wine Association, with Eastern headquarters in New York, died here yesterday in Mount Sinai Hospital. Mr. Frowenfeld, who was for many years a leading figure in the wine industry of the United States, was formerly a partner in the firm of B. Dreyfus & Co. He was born in Pittsburgh in 1855, and received his education in Germany. Mr. Frowenfeld left three children, Mrs. Stanley P. Friedman, Clara and Percy Frowenfeld. He lived at 50 West Seventy-first Street. The funeral will be held from his Summer home in Far Rockaway tomorrow.

John Coddington Smith.

John Coddington Smith, one of the oldest members of the New York Produce Exchange and founder of the firm of J. C. Smith, flour and feed dealers of Newark, died on Friday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Allan B. Wallace, in Woodland Avenue, Summit, N. J., in his eighty-second year. Mr. Smith continued his membership in the Produce Exchange until his death. He was active in charitable work and aided many new Methodist parishes.

The Rev. Albert Booth.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 21.—The Rev. Albert Booth, for forty years a member of the New York East Methodist Conference and one of the five surviving members of the class of 1850, Yale College, died today in his ninety-second year. He was placed on the superannuated list of preachers in 1894. His wife and five children survive, one of the latter being Federal Judge W. F. Booth of Minneapolis.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY EMMA BEDELL SEWARD, wife of John E. Seward and a grandniece of Peter Cooper, died in the Bushwick Hospital on Thursday after an operation. Mrs. Seward lived at 181 Devoe Street, Brooklyn, and was active in the work of the old Bushwick Reformed Church.

PATRICK J. CONNOLLY, 82 years old, for many years employed in the Park Department, died on Friday at his home, 36 Fuller Place, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites.

Mrs. ELIZABETH VELTUNG, widow of Joseph Veltung, died at her home, 263 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, leaving four sons. She was 77 years old.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS PERRY, a commercial salesman and a member of Washington Lodge of Free Masons, died on Friday at his home, 640 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, aged 60 years. His wife and two sons survive him.

GEORGE GORMAN, for many years a foreman in the Highway Bureau and a pioneer resident of the Hunters Point section of Long Island City, died at his home, 277 Thirteenth Street, on Wednesday.

THOMAS F. LEONARD, for thirty-five years employed by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, died on Thursday at his home, 903 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM C. MURRAY, for fifteen years a constable in the Orange District Court, died yesterday at his home in Orange, N. J., in his eighty-third year.

ROBERT A. SCOTT, head of the Robert A. Scott Company, real estate brokers, of 280 Madison Avenue, died last night at his home, 483 West 144th Avenue, in his forty-first year. Mr. Scott leaves his wife and two sons. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club.

PHILIP RODENBURG, 55 years old, head of the Rodenburg Advertising Company, Broadway and Seventy-third Street, died yesterday at his home, 571 West 139th Street. He was born in Austria and was a member of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham. His wife and five children survive.

Mrs. RUBY GOULD SIMMONS, daughter of the late General Jacob Gould of Rochester and widow of Dr. John Edward Simmons, who was once Commissioner of Charities and Correction, died last night at her home, 42 East Sixty-sixth Street. Mrs. Simmons had been an invalid for several years. She was Vice President of the Emma Willard Association of the Emma Willard School of Troy. Two daughters, Mrs. H. R. Browning and Miss Ruby Simmons, and one son, E. De Forest Simmons, survive.

BOYS PROFIT IN FARM WORK.

Eighty Arizona Lads Earn $3,600 in Five Weeks.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Satisfactory reports from the various States, telling of more and more boys going on the farms and making good there, and of farmers so pleased that in some cases they are voluntarily raising the boys' wages, indicate in some degree the progress which the Boys' Working Reserve of the Department of Labor is making. This success is attributed by William E. Hall, national director of the reserve, largely to the fine spirit and enthusiasm which the State directors and other leaders are showing and to the care with which they are selecting the boys whom they are sending out on the farms.

An important conference is to be held in New York on July 27. This has been called by Mr. Hall to take up the whole question of camps and camp training as it relates to the success of the reserve movement. A number of the men who have had actual experience in establishing and caring for boys' camps in the New England and Middle Atlantic States will be present to give their views on this important subject.

"To show what this farm work may mean in the way of profit to the boys themselves," said Mr. Hall, "let me cite the case of eighty boys in Arizona who in five weeks of work at chopping and thinning cotton have earned $3,000, out of which they paid $1,000 for board, leaving them a net earning of $2,000. These boys thinned and hoed nearly 1,000 acres of land to the great satisfaction of the owners."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned, to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HARDMAN.—On July 20, at 545 West 150th St., New York, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Fulton R. Hardman.

JOSEPH.—To Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Joseph, (nee B. V. Weinrieb,) 199 Cedar Av., Far Rockaway, N. Y., a son, July 20, 1917.

ROSENWASSER.—July 19, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Rosenwasser, at the Rockaway Beach Hospital, a daughter; both doing well.

SPIEGLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spiegler of 600 West 115th St. announce the birth of a son.

STERN.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic L. Stern, 25 Irvington Place, Brooklyn, announce the arrival of their daughter, Kathryn Suzanne, July 13, 1917.

Confirmed.

MORRIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Morris announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Benjamin, on Saturday morning, Aug. 4, at 10 o'clock, at Temple Mt. Zion, No. 37 West 119th St.

Engaged.

BENJAMIN—SILVERMAN.—Mary Silverman of Danville, Va., to Charles Benjamin, New York.

BERGER—ADELSON.—Mr. Lewis Adelson announces the engagement of his daughter, Madeline V., to Mr. Harry M. Berger of St. Louis, Mo.

GELBWAKS—SIEGEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris Siegel, 42 West 119th St., New York City, at Hotel Nautilus, Arverne, L. I., announce the betrothal of their daughter Dorothy to Benjamin Gelbwaks of New York.

GLUECK—SCHWARZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Schwarz of 415 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mignon Etta, to Mr. Ernest Glueck.

HANDLER—HARRIS.—Mr. Jacob Harris of Montclair, N. J., announces the engagement of his daughter Helen M. to Eugene Handler of Newark, N. J., and Cleveland, Ohio.

Married.

ACKERMANN—ALLER.—At the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Russell Sturgis, July 21, Irene T. Aller of Niagara Falls to A. Henry Ackermann of New York.

BAUM—STRENG.—Mr. and Mrs. Maier Streng of Pittsburgh, Penn., announce the marriage of their daughter Naomi to Mr. Irving W. Baum, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Baum of New York, on Monday, July 16.

HENSCHEL—GUTTMANN.—Thursday, July 19, Olga, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Guttmann, to Mr. Leon Henschel, by the Rev. Dr. Lisman.

NORTHAM—LINDSAY.—Miss Meta Lawrence Lindsay of Seabright, N. J., to Mr. A. Northam of Long Branch, N. J., at Holy Trinity Church, 122d St., New York, on Saturday, July 21, 1917.

RAYNER—BENNETT.—Mr. and Mrs. George Roswell Bennett announce the marriage of their daughter, Jeannette, to Mr. Charles Babbidge Rayner on Saturday, July 21, at St. Agnes's Chapel.

ROGERS—HAMMERSTONE.—Florence May Hammerstone and Alfred Albert Rogers were married recently at Eastoh, Penn. The groom is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Rogers of Hoboken, N. J.

SLAUGHTER — BULLITT. — Miss Julia Churchill Bullitt of Big Stone Gap, Va., was married yesterday at 2:30 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church, New York City, to Lieutenant Willis Richardson Slaughter of Lynchburg, Va., who is a West Point graduate, class of 1917. The bride's sister, Mrs. Taggart, was matron of honor. Mr. S. G. Slaughter, Jr., brother of the groom, was best man. Major Bullitt of the Second Virginia Infantry, father of the bride, gave her in marriage. The ceremony was preceded by a wedding breakfast at Hotel Leonori, the residence of the groom's aunt, Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton.

Brooklyn.

DOHERTY—RORKE.—July 21, Agnes R. Rorke to Leo V. Doherty.

Died.

ANGEL.—On July 21, Rufus Greene Angel, aged 58. Funeral services at the Church in the Gardens, Forest Hills, N. Y., on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y. Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

BLASCHECK.—Joseph, aged 78, beloved father of Mrs. H. R. Ford, 50 West 93d St. Funeral services Monday, July 23, at 8:15 P. M., St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St. Dear friends, please omit flowers; send donation to Red Cross.

BLASCHECK.—Headquarters Lafayette Post, 140, G. A. R., D. N. Y.—Comrades and Lafayette Camp, Sons of Veterans, are requested to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, Joseph Blascheck, at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 93d St. and Columbus Av., on Monday evening, 8:15, July 23, 1917. Uniform or citizen's dress and badge. Ritual. By order

FRANCIS B. STEDMAN, Commander.
JOSIAH C. LONG, Adjutant.

BOAK.—On Thursday, July 19, suddenly, at Hyatt's Ranch, Frances Boak, beloved wife of Abram Vail Boak. Funeral Middletown, N. Y., on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

BRADLEY.—July 21, 1917, William Bradley, at his residence, 2,040 7th Av. Masonic services by Harlem Lodge 457, F. and A. M., at Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Av. and 122d St., Monday, 11 A. M.

CHRISTIAN.—Suddenly, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund D. Christian, on Friday, July 20, 1917, at Paul Smith's, N. Y. Services Monday, July 23, 11 A. M., at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St. Interment private.

CHUR.—On July 19, 1917, Harry Gilliam Chur. Funeral service will be held at 44 Halstead St., East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, July 22, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken 2:45 P. M. for Brick Church Station.

COHN.—Mrs. Hannah Cohn, beloved mother of Julia Paine and the late Leo and Henry Cohn, died July 21. Funeral Tuesday, 10:30 A. M., from 604 West 138th St.

COX.—July 20, William Henry Cox, at residence of son-in-law, Dr. Rassinger, Bay Head, N. J. Masonic services by Harlem Lodge, 457, F. and A. M., Hulberg's Parlors, 265 West 125th St., today, 2 P. M.

COX.—Members of Harlem Lodge No. 457, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, William H. Cox, at Hulberg's Funeral Parlors, 265 West 125th, today at 2 P. M.

FRANK McCABE, Master.

DOODY.—At his residence, 217 Christopher St., Montclair, N. J., July 21, 1917, Thomas M., husband of Mabel Parsons Doody. Requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Paul's Church, Court and Congress Streets, Brooklyn, Monday, July 23, at 10:30 A. M.

DUNN.—Patrick J., beloved husband of the late Bridget Dunn, also father of Mrs. Frank Scannell and Martin Dunn, July the 19th, 1917, after a short illness. Funeral from his late residence, 160 East 92d St., on Monday, July the 23d, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Stephen's Church, in East 28th St., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul at 10 A. M. Interment in New Rochelle, N. Y.

DURBIN.—At Ridgewood, N. J., July 21, Herbert Craig, dearly beloved son of Jennie M. and the late Reuben F. Durbin and grandson of James M. and the late Elizabeth H. Craig, aged 19 years. Funeral services Monday, July 23, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 24 Passaic St., Ridgewood. Interment private.

ELLIS.—On July 20, Charles E., 62 years, at his residence, 832 West End Av. Funeral Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment private. Boston, New Bedford, (Mass.,) and Montclair (N. J.) papers please copy.

FLEISHMAN.—July 20, in her 80th year, Sophie, (nee Lipman,) widow of the late Philip M., and devoted mother of Louis, Leo, and Bertha. Funeral from her late residence, 17 West 91st St., on Monday, at 10 A. M.

FROWENFELD.—Edward, July 21, 1917, in his 62d year. Funeral Monday at 10 o'clock from his late residence, on Field's Lane, Far Rockaway. Kindly omit flowers.

GEISSENHAINER. — Suddenly, on Friday morning, July 20, at Mt. Pocono, Penn., Jacob A., son of the late Rev. F. W. and Mary Moore Geissenhainer. Funeral private.

GLUCKSTEIN.—Annie, on Thursday, July 19. Funeral Sunday, July 22, 10 A. M., from Funeral Parlor, 1,202 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HUNTER.—On Saturday, July 21, 1917, James Boyd Hunter, Jr., son of Rev. James Boyd Hunter, Sr., aged 23 years. Funeral services from Faith Reformed Church, Bergen Av. and Wegman Parkway, Jersey City, Tuesday, July 24, at 4 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

JARDINE.—James Jardine, at his residence, 252 Garfield Av., Jersey City, in his 75th year. Funeral notice hereafter.

JOHNSON.—On Saturday, July 21, 1917, Charles A., son of the late John and Anna H. Johnson. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,035 East 14th St., Flatbush, on Monday, July 23, at 8 P. M. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery.

KUSHNER.—Paul Kushner, beloved husband of Gittle Kushner, Friday morning. Funeral at 10 A. M., Sunday, from 1,933 Clinton Av., Bronx.

LANDWEHR.—Suddenly, on July 20, 1917, Vera, widow of the late Charles Landwehr. Funeral services at her late residence, 114 West 127th St., Sunday, July 22, at 4 P. M.

LA RUE.—At Orange, N. J., July 20, 1917, Benjamin F. La Rue, in his 85th year. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 48 Hampton Terrace, Sunday, July 22, at 5 P. M. Interment at Port Jervis, N. Y.

LEITZ.—July 21, Charles Leitz, age 80, beloved father of Mrs. Albert E. Wesslaw and Mrs. William Pieper. Friends, relatives, members Solon Lodge, No. 771, F. and A. M.; Reno Post, No. 44, G. A. R., are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 575 East 166th, Monday, July 23, 8 P. M. Please omit flowers.

LIDDELL.—On Thursday, July 19, Forbes Liddell, husband of Myra Ravenscroft and father of Katharine Forbes Liddell. Funeral and interment Charlotte, N. C.

McAVOY.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on the 20th inst., Ellen Jane, beloved wife of Thomas McAvoy. Solemn high requiem mass at Madonna Church at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday. Interment Madonna Cemetery.

MACMAHON.—At Montclair, on Saturday, July 21, at her home, Belleclair Place, Lillian M., wife of Paul M. A. and daughter of Myles and E. Lillie Tierney. Requiem mass at Church of the Immaculate Conception, Monday, July 23, at 10 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment private.

MARIAGER.—On July 19, 1917 after two weeks' illness, Gerhard S. Mariager. Funeral private. Denmark papers please copy.

MAXWELL.—Barry, Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Campbell's, Monday, 11 A. M. Auspices Actors' Fund.

MOTLEY.—William McAlpine, at his late residence. Funeral at the convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

NORTON.—G. Frederick Norton of Goshen, Orange County, New York, enlisted early in May in the American Ambulance Corps field service, sailing from New York on the S. S. Rochambeau May 26. For two weeks after reaching France he was stationed at the American Ambulance Headquarters in Paris, registering recruits to the ambulance corps. About June 25 he was assigned to Section 2, which is near Rheims, where he was on duty until July 13, when he met his death, being instantly killed by a fragment of a bomb dropped from a German aeroplane. He was buried the same evening in a military cemetery with military honors.

PATERSON.—Mrs. Mary A., July 20, 1917, aged 70 years. Funeral services Sunday, 2:30, at her late residence, 105 West 103d St., city.

PECK.—William D., Friday, the 20th. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,217 Sedgwick Av., Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

PERRY.—On Friday, July 20, 1917, Frederick A. Perry of 640 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at Boston, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

PHILLIPS.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, July 21, 1917, at St. Luke's Hospital, Emeline A., widow of Andrew J. Phillips. Funeral private.

RODENBERG.—July 20, Philip, husband of Pauline, father of Augusta Bloch, Henrietta, Arthur, William, and Charles Rodenberg. Funeral Sunday, 10 A. M., 571 West 139th St.

ROE.—July 20, after a lingering illness, Euphemia, beloved wife of Robert L. Roe. Funeral services Sunday, July 22, at Christ Church, Ridgewood, N. J., upon arrival of Erie train leaving Chambers St., New York, at 12 o'clock.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, on July 19, 1917, Robert A., beloved husband of Leonie M. Scott of 483 West End Av. Funeral services at All Angels' Church, West End Av. and 81st St., on Monday, July 23, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

SELIGMAN.—On July 19, 1917, in his 67th year, Adolphe, beloved husband of Ricka Seligman, father of Esther, Julius, Sol, Milton, Rose, Mrs. Blanche Mack. Funeral from his late residence, 432 West 204th St., Sunday, 10 A. M. Interment Mainonides Cemetery.

SIMMONS.—Saturday evening, July 21, at her residence, 42 East 66th St., Ruby Gould Simmons, widow of Dr. John Edward Simmons. Funeral private. Interment Troy, N. Y.

SMITH.—At Summit, N. J., July 20, 1917, John Coddington Smith, in his 82d year. Funeral private at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Allan B. Wallace, Woodland Av., Summit, N. J. Kindly omit flowers.

SPINGARN.—On Friday, July 20, 1917, Anna Birnbaum, beloved wife of Joseph Spingarn, in her 40th year. Funeral Sunday, July 22, at 10:30 A. M., from her late residence, 895 Summit Av., Jersey City, N. J.

TRIVIGNO.—On July 20, Frank A., beloved brother of Mary Allegretti and Rocco Trivigno. Funeral from his sister's residence, 1,326 50th St., Borough Park, Br

ANNOUNCEMENT!

NELSON MATTER FURNITURE COMPANY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

This fine old firm is retiring from business and has sold to Gimbel Brothers a magnificent collection of Bedroom Furniture.

The Purchase will be made One of the "Initiative" events of our already famous August Furniture Sale, which begins Wednesday, August 1st. Days of review July 26 to 31 inclusive. Details to be announced later.

Gimbel Brothers

Telephone Order Service. 32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST. Madison Square 8200.

Military Equipment—Government Standards

The largest and most complete Military Equipment Stocks in New York. Prepared to outfit a whole regiment on short notice. Especially well equipped to meet the needs of Hospital Units going to the front. Merchandise now in stock—make your selection from broad assortments.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT SECTION—FOURTH FLOOR.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

To support the plan of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense

We have been asked to make the following ruling, effective August 1st, 1917:

No goods will be received for credit or exchanged that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

THOUSANDS of REMNANTS
This Week's JULY CLEARANCE Feature

A Wonderful Example of "Price-Slashing" in This Final Reduction of Our Great Stocks of Yard Goods

Comprising Thousands of Yards of the most desirable Cotton, Wool, and Silk Dress Goods. Every conceivable weave and quality and color is found in this Sale. The warmest days of Summer are yet to come, and here are fashionable, distinctive White and Colored Materials for Frocks of all descriptions. At the same time the foresighted woman is considering the market of the Fall in Silks and Wool Dress Goods—here are found both American-made and Imported fabrics at prices that receive their credit from the forceful Three-Store buying power of the GIMBELS stores.

The entire Main Aisle on the Main Floor will be devoted to REMNANTS of every description. Yard goods of Dress Goods, Upholstery, Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, Ribbons, etc.

4000 Yards in Remnants of

Colored Dress Goods

Many exceptional opportunities to obtain materials for Suits, Skirts, Coat-Frocks, etc. Including almost every color and weave that is used this season.

Group 1 — *Regularly $1. to $1.50* — now **65c** yard

Group 2 — *Regularly $1.50 to $2.50* — now **95c** yard

Including Serge, Gabardine, Poiret Twill, etc., all the wanted colors with plenty of good Navy Blues. And many Novelties, Mixtures, Stripes, etc.

GIMBELS—Main and Second Floors.

Every Fashionable Silk

of the Season Represented

Remnants ranging from ½ to 5½ yards in length at ⅓, ½, and even greater reductions from regular prices. Nearly every color represented in both plain and fancy weaves.

Price ranges from **68c to 95c** *per yard*

Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Satin, Pongee, Sports Silk, Shirting, Messaline, Foulard, Wash Silk, Georgette, and many Novelty Silks.

GIMBELS—Main and Second Floors.

Remarkable Assemblage of

White Cotton Fabrics

A complete disposal of our Summer stock of White Cotton Fabrics, in lengths suitable for Children's clothes, Women's Blouses, Skirts, Suits or Frocks.

Group 1 — *Prices range from* **50c to $2.40** *per length*

Including plain and fancy Voiles, Novelty Embroidered Voiles, plain and fancy Gabardines, Novelty Skirtings, Pique, Batiste, Crossbar Flaxon, Poplins, Imported Embroidered Crepes, etc.

Group 2 — *Prices range from* **32c to 96c** *per length*

Including plain, striped and fancy Voiles, plain and cross-barred Lawns, fancy Skirtings and crinkle Crepes, etc.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Remnants of

Toweling, Table and Dress Linen

Remnants of kitchen, glass and roller Toweling; in lengths of 1½ to 10 yards. Prices from **25c to $1.50 a piece**

Remnants of table Damask; in lengths of 1½ to 3½ yards. Prices from **68c to $5.20 a piece**

Remnants of oyster white ramie weave dress Linens; sheer cambric linens, butcher linens and linen sheetings. In lengths from 2½ to 6 yards. Prices from **$1.50 to $4.35 a length**

Oddments of kitchen, dish, pantry and glass Towels; hemmed, ready for use. **15c to 33c each**

Odd and soiled damask Table Cloths; pure Irish linen; ranging in sizes from 68x86 to 90x144. **$2.95 to $19.50 each**

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Remnants of Imported and Domestic

Colored Cottons

An accumulation of the season's short lengths, ranging from 1½ to 8 yards per length. Every desirable color and color-combination of the season in the most wanted weaves are represented.

Prices range from **25c to $8** *per length*

Including Imported Embroidered Voile, Crepe, Madras, Gingham, Silk-striped Novelty materials, Silk-mixed fabrics, Gabardine, Sports fabrics, Poplin, Chambray, Jap Crepe, Printed Voile, etc.

GIMBELS—Main and Second Floors.

Ribbon Remnants

at about ⅓ less than the usual prices.

Lengths suitable for Hair bows; fancy Bags, Millinery, Lingerie Straps, etc. Light and dark colors.

7c to 50c yd.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Odds and Ends of

Trimmings

Bandings, Tinsel-embroidered, and silk with tinsel edging. Regularly 10c. and 12c. yard. Clearance price, 3 yds for **20c**

Cotton Soutache and Pigtail Braid, 12-yard pieces; 3 pieces for **25c**

Cotton Belting, 6 yards for **20c**

Cotton Twisted Cord, 6 yards for **20c**

GIMBELS—Main Floor

That Great Sale Men's Clothing At $16.50

Embracing Suits from a number of nationally famous clothing manufacturers.

Suits in every desirable weave, pattern, color and style of the season.

Suits that were remarkable value demonstrations at their regular prices, $19.50 to $25.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Georgette Crepe Hats, $5

The Hat for Midsummer!

The Hat that harmonizes charmingly with dressy summer outfit. Milliner made new frames; in sailors, mushrooms, and flares; some combined smartly with satin or novelty braid; white, pink, gray and purple. Exceptional at $5.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

MADE IN FRANCE

Blouses $2.95 to $6.95

You who know and love the beauty of the Paris Blouse will recognize the charm of these at these modest prices.

One attractive style made of fine batiste, hand drawn flat collar, cuffs and down front. **$3.95**

$2.95—Batiste Blouses with hand drawn frill on collar, cuffs and side frill down front.

$5—Batiste Blouses, all white, hand tucked and hand drawn. Joffre blue, flesh and honey.

Another model with large hand drawn flat collar and frill down front, in Soldier Blue, flesh and honey.

$6.95—Batiste Blouses with hand drawn pleatings, hand tucking, hand embroidery. Another model of voile has hand embroidered organdie collar.

GIMBELS—Third Floor.

Women's White Shoes, $4.95

Kid and White Nu-Buck

A trim, pretty, high cut model; 8½ inches high. These are laced, have welted soles and Louis XV heels. Exceptional at $4.95.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

One hundred and twenty-five

$24.50 Alex. Smith & Sons' 1-Pc. (9x12) Velvet Rugs

Splendid Oriental patterns and coverings that are particularly appropriate for dining room and living room and

Go on Sale Monday at $15

UPHOLSTERY Remnants

Thousands!—from every section of the upholstery store. Fabrics for practical and decorative purposes.

Cretonnes

at marked reductions

One to three yard lengths, suitable for comfort kits, laundry bags, cushion, etc. Now 20c to $1.65 a remnant.

Scrims and Marquisettes

at half the original

One to three yard lengths, suitable for ½ and full-length curtains for bedrooms and kitchens. Now 5c to 95c a remnant.

Colored Sunfast Draperies, etc.

at large reductions

Colored Sunfast gauze and other colored textiles for lightweight summer draperies. One to three yard lengths. Now 25c to 65c a remnant.

Tapestry, Velour, Damask, etc.

at 33⅓% to 50% less

Materials for furniture covers. One to three yard lengths, sufficient for an odd chair or sofa, cushion, pillow, etc.

Also Armure, Poplin, Repp, etc.

One to three yard lengths, suitable for pillow tops, single portieres, etc. Now 50c to $12.50 a remnant.

GIMBELS—Main and Sixth Floors.

Remnants of Linings

Percalines, Satins, Cotton-back Satins, in plain or flowered designs. 1 yard to 4 yards per length. 15c to $1.85 per yard.

GIMBELS Linings—2nd Floor

Lace, Net and Chiffon Remnants

Less ⅓ to ½ Reg. Price.

These come in usable lengths for trimming—**10c to $2 a remnant**—lengths ½ to 3 yards.

Kinds include black, white and cream laces; black, white and colored nets; black, white and colored chiffons.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Embroidery Remnants 5c to $3.75

Worth a third more and double.

Kinds include embroidered Edges, Insertions, Bandings, and Flouncings; on Voile, Organdie, Swiss and Sports effects. **5c to $3.75 a remnant;** lengths of one to five yards.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Of July Clearance Interest in the Sections of China and Glassware

The China and Glassware Sections are practically holding a July Clearance Sale all their own,—so many attractive offerings will you find there. We illustrate a few that serve as fair examples of the great many others they are representative of.



Ice Tea Set on Tray $1.50 Complete

Six thin blown, needle-etched, tall ice tea glasses; six hollow handle long glass spoons, and round papier mache tray. Complete, $1.50.

Water Glasses, $1.00 doz.

Thin blown; choice of several needle-etched patterns.

Ice Cream or Sherbet Glasses, 20c ea.

With tall or short stem; thin blown, needle-etched.



100-pc. "Nippon Blue" Dinner Service

$24.75 — Fifty of these sets. Based on present wholesale cost they're worth $40.00 a set, and prices still advancing. We will not be able to duplicate this offer this year.



This offering is for Monday only

$24.75 — The ware is of thin "Nippon China," decorated with a broad blue border in Japanese design. Handles are traced in blue. An ideal set for the Summer cottage.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

English Tea Pots, 50c each

Five hundred English Rockingham Teapots; in enameled colors; choice of several shapes and sizes. A remarkable value.

Glass Sugar and Creamer, 50c set. Decorated with light cutting. Regular price 75c.



Cheese and Cracker Dishes, 75c Set



Two pieces, which can be used separately as cake or sandwich plate and compote, and together as cracker and cheese dish. Light cut rose design.

Second Week—Subway Sale of Famous Shoes for Men and Women

Subway's Remnant Sale

Regular 75c to $2

Linoleums 35c to $1.25 Sq. Yd.

Printed and Inlaid Linoleums—the most popular makes; lengths from 4 to 16 Sq. Yds. Regularly 75c to $2 Sq. Yd.

GIMBELS Subway—Lower Floor.

Carpet Remnants, 75c to $3 Yd.

The finest qualities in the market, including Brussels, Velvet and Wilton. Taken from our own stocks. Regularly $1.50 to $6 Yd. GIMBEL Subway—Lower Floor

CretonneRemnants, 15c yd.

Values up to 49c yd. Many patterns and colorings, in lengths from 1 to 10 yards. Some can be matched in quantities to 40 yards. GIMBEL Subway—Balcony

Drapery Remnants, 9c yd.

Included are Marquisette, Voile, Scrim, Madras, Dotted Swiss, etc.

GIMBEL Subway—Balcony

Silk Tapestry Remnants 25c, 45c and 95c Piece

Excellent qualities and beautiful patterns in all colors.

GIMBEL Subway—Balcony

Curtain Samples 10c and 39c Each

Included are fine imported Net, Marquisette and Voile, with filet insertions and edges, and many others too numerous to mention.

GIMBEL Subway—Lower Floor

WhiteDressCottons, 8c and 12½c yd.

Lot 1—12½c Yd.

40 in. Organdie
40 in. Plain Voile
36 in. Seed Voile
36 in. Novelty Voile
36 in. Plain Nainsook
36 in. Plain Crepe
27 in. Plain Poplin

Lot 2—at 8c Yd.

36 in. Striped Voiles
36 in. Organdie
27 in. Striped Lawns
27 in. Checked Lawns.

The above are suitable for Blouses, Skirts and Dress Lengths. All this season's fabrics.

GIMBEL Subway—Balcony

Remnants of Wash Goods

at Reductions from 20% to 30% of the Regular Price.

Several thousand yards in various lengths, weaves and colorings, all desirable merchandise.

GIMBEL Subway—Balcony

Colored Dress Cottons 15c, 25c and 35c yd.

Plain Cotton Voiles—27 inches wide, printed in the leading colors, including black and white. **15c Yd.**

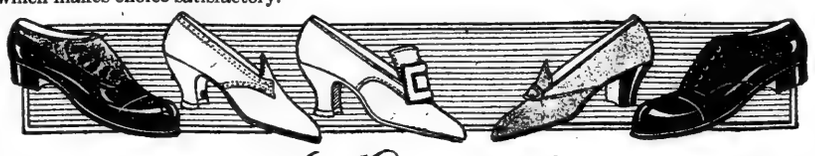
Cotton Gabardine—printed in an extensive line of stripes and sport weaves; 36 inches wide. **25c Yd.**

Broken Lots of Wash Goods—including Silk Filled Tussah, organdies, 40-inch voiles and woven tissues, in many woven and printed stripes and floral effects; 36 to 40 inches wide. Special, **35c Yd.**

GIMBEL Subway—Balcony

1700 New Pairs Added

If you have not yet availed yourself of the great values in this sale—come tomorrow. The sale starts out with ample of wanted styles, reinforced by the addition of new lots which makes choice satisfactory.



Walk-Over Shoes For Women, $2.65

Patents, dull leathers, bronze kid, white buckskin, white kid and tan Russia. These are smart low shoes,—very great bargains.

Rice & Hutchins Pumps for Women—$1.95 to $3.50

These come in patents, dull leather and plain kid. **$2.65 pr.**

Rice & Hutchins white Calf, high cut lace boots, with high Louis heels, **$3.50 pr.**

Rice & Hutchins white Canvas Pumps and Oxfords, **$1.95 pr.**

Rice & Hutchins white Kid Pumps, with covered Louis heels, welted and turned soles, **$3.25 pr.**

Men's Walk-Over and W. L. Douglas Shoes, $2.65

The Walk-Overs are low shoes, perfect in various leathers. Incomplete sizes.

The W. L. Douglas Shoes are all high shoes, slightly imperfect, but nothing that will hurt the wear; lace and button models; patents and plain leathers.

Gimbels White Canvas Lace Boots for Women, $1.95

Flexible soles; lace model; leather Louis heels.

GIMBEL SUBWAY STORES—Balcony

Women's Separate Skirts, 95c for the Making

During the entire month of July we will make to your measure a perfect fitting man tailored skirt, offering a choice of ten approved models at only 95c.

Simply select the materials from our wonderful stocks of Black and Colored Dress Goods at modest prices. Notice the many Special Remnant values on this page.

Models on Display figures in our Subway Dress Goods Section, where orders are taken.

GIMBEL SUBWAY STORES—Balcony

Subway's Remnant Sale

Laces and Embroideries, 5c to $1.50 pc.

Valenciennes Insertions, 10c to 50c Doz. Yds.—No edges to match; wonderful values in this lot; slightly soiled.

Laces 5c to $2 each—Various makes and widths; all remnant pieces.

Embroideries, 5c to $1.50 each—Remnants of flouncings, allovers, bandings, beading edges, corset coverings, in ½ yard to 3 yard lengths.

GIMBEL Subway—Balcony

Colored

Dress Goods, 32c yd.

About 1,000 yards in the lot; former prices were 50c, 65c, 75c and 85c yard.

All in practical lengths for Children's Dresses, House Dresses, Waists, Skirts, etc., and includes Serges, Mohair, Crepes, Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Voiles and many other fabrics.

GIMBEL Subway—Balcony

American-Made

Damask & Toweling

Specially Priced

Remnants of Table Damask, 42c to $2.25 per length—mercerized, 1½ to 3 yard lengths.

Toweling, 22c to 95c per length—consisting of glass, dish and roller toweling; heavy absorbent grades; lengths, 2½ to 10 yard lengths.

Odd Lot of Towels, 48c to $1.42 per lot—Mill Seconds of Bath Towels, many with Jacquard borders, 2 to 6 towels, in lot. Very slight defects.

GIMBEL Subway—Lower Floor.

Silk Remnants, 48c to $1.50 yd.

Thousands of Remnants priced by the yard, but sold by the piece at savings up to half in dress, blouse and trimming lengths. Included in the lot are Satins, Taffetas, Foulards, Fancy Silks, Crepes, Pongee and Habutai, at 48c to $1.50 Yd.

GIMBEL Subway—Balcony

Japanese

Habutai Silk

Suitable for underwear and dress; 36 inches wide; $1.00 quality; special 85c yd.

$1 Genuine Shantung

Pongee, 85c yd.

Good laundering quality, natural color, 33 inches wide, for Summer Dresses and Blouses.

GIMBEL Subway—Balcony

Lining Remnants, 15c and 22c yd.

A fine assortment of remnant Satines, Percalines, etc., in plain and flowered grounds; good lengths and colors; sold regularly at 22c to 45c yd.

GIMBEL Subway—Balcony

Ribbon Remnants

Specially Priced

Odds and ends gathered from our own stocks from 2½ to 5½ inches wide. Lengths from 1 to 3 yards. Specially priced.

GIMBELS Subway—Balcony.

Sections 2 AND 3 | EDITORIAL SECTION

The New York Times.

EDITORIAL SECTION | Sections 2 AND 3

E — SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1917. — E

BANDS FOR SUMMER HATS
Price range 19c to 86c

The popular polka-dot pattern appears often in our big, varied assortment of hat-band ribbons,—imported and domestic. And we do not charge for making.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

STORE HOURS

During the months of July and August this store will open at 8:30 A. M. and close at 5:30 P. M., excepting on Saturdays, when it will open at 8:30 A. M. and close at 12 noon.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only

COLORED and WHITE
COTTON REMNANTS
9c 17c 29c yd.

Pre-inventory clearance is responsible for unusual reductions on usable lengths of this season's materials, in a large variety of colors and patterns.

Lengths for Women's and Children's Skirts, Blouses, Dresses

The following are a few of the many fabrics

COLORED	*WHITE*
Ginghams, Plain and Fancy Voiles, Colored Scrim, Cotton Crepes, Silk and Cotton Crepes and Mulls, Plain and Striped Sport Suitings.	Plain Voiles, Novelty Voiles, Piques, Crossbar Muslin, Imitation Linen, Dotted Swiss, Long Cloth, White Skirtings.

Macy's—Wash Goods Dept., Second Floor

Thrift Bonds may be purchased for $10.

Women's Sport Skirts
$1.89 $3.49 $5.94

Cotton tub skirts in good styles. Plain white, corded stripes and figures. Those at $3.49 specially reduced for this occasion.

Gabardines Oxfords Russian Cords
Bedford Cords English Cords

At $8.74 to $16.74

New silk materials, wanted colors and fashionable patterns in these skirts, greatly reduced. Stripes, figures, and block combinations in a number of smart models.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre, Near Escalator.

Thrift Bonds,—"Baby Bonds,"—Easy to Buy.

ADVANCED STYLES IN
Chapeaux La Marquise

A collection of hats having the charm of being "different" without being bizarre. They were designed to look well on the wearer as well as in a show case.



The one *illustrated* is of satin, with a velvet crown. A band of satin is artfully drawn through the crown and ties in the centre front. After seeing it you will agree the price is very little. $8.50

In black, navy blue, brown, sand and purple.

Among the higher priced hats (ranging from **$12.89** to **$15.89**) there are some delightful creations. Black velvet with white organdie trimming, raspberry velvet and Georgette combined, hatter's plush with stitched brims, original velvet ribbon effects—and a host of others.

We Welcome Your Inspection—
The Hats Will Sell Themselves

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.

Women's SHOES

A Variety of Smart Styles and Colors!



Over 400 Pairs at $3.49

Reduced for Pre-Inventory Clearance

These are taken from regular stock,—some styles because they are to be discontinued. *New*, perfect, summer-weight shoes, cut in the latest models. Some suitable for dress, some for sport wear.

(*A*)—**High White Canvas Boot,** laced model, covered heels.

(*B*)—**Kid Pump,** black patent leather vamp. In many colors.

(*C*)—**Low-Heel Pump of White Buckskin.** Genuine buckskin, perforation-trimmed. Same style in black kid.

(*D*)—**Two-tone Kid Pump,** in the wanted colors.

(*E*)—**High Boot of Romain Silk,** in fawn, gray, or white.

And many other styles in kid, buckskin, and canvas.

Sizes are not complete in all numbers, but ALL sizes are represented.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Thrift Bonds encourage saving. Buy them here and save.

For Two Days Only
WOMEN'S WASHABLE
CHAMOIS GLOVES
Natural Color
98c

Macy's regular price for these one-clasp chamois gloves is $1.19.

They are Prix seam sewn for duration—the gusseted fingers insure perfect fit.

May be cleaned with ordinary soap and water.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

Buy Your Son a Thrift Bond.

Smartness Plus Service
Misses' Palm Beach
DUSTERS, $7.94

Coats that will prove their worth on countless occasions.

A well-tailored model with convertible collar, detachable belt, raglan sleeves, pockets with turned back flaps; pearl button trimmed.

Misses' Dusters, $3.96
Of Natural Linen

Serviceable garments that look decidedly trim. Collar crosses in front, patch pockets, turned back cuffs; belted.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St.

$10 Buys a Thrift Bond.

SENSIBLE, DARK-COLORED
BLANKETS
For Camp or Bungalow

Indian—striped and border effects in these warm service-blankets for cool shore or mountain nights.

Bungalow Blankets, in a variety of striped effects. Serviceable colorings, bound all around. 54x72 inches. **$1.19 each**

Novelty Cottage Blankets, in Indian designs. Medium and dark color-combinations. Ends securely stitched. 70x84 inches. **$2.29 each**

Fine Fleece Blankets, in Indian designs, various color combinations. Serviceable patterns. Bound all around. 70x84 inches. **$3.59 each**

Heavy Camp Blankets, 200 in the lot. Various weights and sizes. Securely bound with several rows of stitching. **$1.69, $2.29, $2.97, $5.39, $5.89 ea.**

Olive Drab or Dark Gray Camp Blankets, very warm and closely woven. Darker borders to match whipped edges. 66x84 inches. **$6.69 each**

Dark Gray Camp Blankets, extra fine filling. Soft and warm. Black borders, whipped edges. 66x84 in. **$7.94 ea.**

Imported Bedspreads

Bedspreads specially suitable for bungalows, yachts, camps. Very heavy weave, strong and durable. Dark blue floral designs. Hemmed. In two sizes.

58x84 in. **$1.49 ea.**
66x93 in. **$1.74 ea.**

Macy's—Basement, Rear.

You Will Find Plenty of Uses for an
ICY-HOT VACUUM BOTTLE
$1.49

Pint Size



For carrying liquid refreshment on all outings; as a part of the motor luncheon kit; for the lunches of school children and workers; for invalids and babies and many other uses which will suggest themselves.

Well constructed and will keep the contents Icy Cold three days or Steaming Hot 24 hours.

Macy's—Motor Accessories Dept., Fifth Floor, 34th St.

There Are Only 1200—And Some Men Will Buy More Than One of These
MEN'S SHIRTS
At 97c

A good assortment of neatly striped effects on white grounds in

Woven Madras, Repps and Mercerized Weaves.

Every garment carefully tailored in soft cuff, coat style models—with box pleated centres and ocean pearl buttons.

Sizes 14 to 17.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Thrift Bonds earn interest at 3%.

Nineteen-Fifty
Will Buy a Mighty Good Suit for SOME MAN
Our July Clearance Sale of
MEN'S SUITS

Features Smartly Tailored Clothes
For Immediate and Year-Round Wear

At $19.50

Of course, they were marked at prices considerably higher, and would sell for much more if we were to purchase them today.

There is a good assortment of serviceable fabrics, made up in the many popular models of the season. No plain blue or black suits are included—and in some instances the size ranges are incomplete.

BUT—you will surely find something to suit you—and save money by looking over this stock at Nineteen-Fifty.

Direct Elevators on 35th Street Side

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Your daughter will appreciate a Thrift Bond.

A Military BLOUSE
That Smacks of Smartness and Feminine Charm

This trim blouse is of splendid quality crepe de chine, with pearl buttons and bound buttonholes. It has a high collar and turned back cuffs. Edges and yoke bound with silk braid—the crowning touch of smartness.



WHITE OR FLESH

Reasonably priced at

$6.94

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

Have Your Furs Repaired or Remodelled NOW

During these summer months lower prices prevail than during the regular fur season, and skilled furriers will make any alterations or repairs you may desire in order to bring your furs up to the coming fall styles.

FUR STORAGE

Telephone or write today notifying us when we may call for your furs—to place them in our cold storage, dustless, moth-proof vaults — insured against loss through fire or theft.

Charge for storing each article worth $50.00 or more, 2%

Minimum charge of $1.00 for storing individual pieces valued up to $50.00.

Macy's—Fur Storage Dept., Third Floor, 34th St., B'way.

Now Is the Time For FURNITURE
RE-UPHOLSTERING

Furniture given us now to be re-upholstered will be ready for use when you return to the city in the Fall. Our upholstery department has ready for your inspection, samples of various suitable materials, all at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Tapestries Silk Faced Damasks Armures
Repps Plain, Striped or Figured Velours

50-inch Verdure Tapestries, striped and flowered and medallion designs, per yard, **$1.69 $1.98 $2.49** and up to **$3.96**

Figured and Striped Silk Velours, 50 inches wide, per yard, **$2.97** and **$3.96**

2,000 Pairs Summer Curtains

Cool looking scrim and marquisette curtains, and attractive Dutch sets, in 90 different styles. Per pair, **98c, $1.49, $1.98, $2.97, $3.96, $4.49** and up to **$24.49**

These are trimmed with Bormen lace, hemstitched hems, lace edges and insertions, lace edges with set-in lace motifs, lace edges with hand-made lace motifs, and eyelet embroidery.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 35th St., Rear.

"What shall I do with this ten dollars?" Buy a Thrift Bond now.

A Drop in the Prices of
FINE SILK
UNDERGARMENTS

This is a clearance sale of silk night dresses and envelope chemises of exceptional fineness and beauty. Of flesh color crepe de chine in a wide variety of styles. Trimmings consist of Georgette crepe, satin, laces, clusters of tucks, ribbons, rosebuds—some are exquisitely hand embroidered.

It will be worth your while to glance at this display—the prices are unusual.

NIGHT DRESSES

Were $4.79 and $5.89 NOW $3.79
Were $6.89 and $7.49 NOW $4.79
Were $7.89 and $8.49 NOW $5.79

ENVELOPE CHEMISES

Were $2.79 and $3.49 NOW $1.79
Were $3.79 and $4.79 NOW $2.79

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

THE GREAT
Pre-Inventory Sale of
DRESS GOODS REMNANTS

Will Continue Through This Entire Week.

Reductions That Will Mean a Decided Saving for You

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Groceries
Fifth Floor.

Special Sale of **GENESTA BRAND COFFEE**

Our Genesta Brand Coffee is finer than so-called Java and Mocha blends at much higher prices. Our coffees are freshly roasted in our plant and are handled by the best and most up-to-date machinery. Our regular price for a 1-lb. carton, 29c; this sale, 25-lb. bag, bean only, $5.64; 5-lb carton, bean only, $1.16; 1-lb. carton, bean, granulated or pulverized, 24c.

Special Sale of Ceylon **ORANGE PEKOE TEAS**

Our Finest Quality Imported Ceylon Orange Pekoe—Regularly 1-lb. caddy, 94c; this sale, 84c

"Lily White" Ceylon Orange Pekoe—Extra fancy quality; regularly 1-lb. carton, 74c; this sale, 67c

Amaryllis Ceylon Orange Pekoe—Extra quality; a quality that retails elsewhere at 70c to 75c; our price, 1-lb. carton, 59c

Curio Ceylon Orange Pekoe—A quality that retails in specialty stores at 55c to 60c lb.; lb. carton, 48c

Special Sale of Macy's Celebrated Red Star Brand Quick Lunch Chocolate—Prepared in our own laboratory. Our reg. price, 35c lb. can; this sale, 5-lb. can, $1.59; 1-lb can, 34c; ½-lb can, 18c

"Red Star" Baking Powder—An absolutely pure cream of tartar powder of our own manufacture; much lower priced than any other baking powder of equal merit. ½-lb can, $1c, doz., $2.44; 1-lb. can, 39c, doz., $4.57; 5-lb. can, $1.79

Sale of Jelly Powders, "Lily White" Brand — Including raspberry, strawberry, lemon, orange, peach, pineapple, vanilla, chocolate, mint, unflavored and wild cherry; one package will make a pint of dessert; 8c each; dozen, 89c

"Lily White" Brand Rolled White Oats — Thoroughly parched by the latest and most improved process; 5-lb. bags, for this sale, 36c; 10-lb. bags, 69c

Sale of Wheat Bran—Purified from the finest selected wheat, thoroughly cleaned; this sale, 5-lb. bag, 44c; 2-lb. bag, 19c

A SPECIAL SALE OF BROKEN RICE, 5-LB. BAG, 32c.

Guaranteed to be strictly Louisiana Fancy Broken Rice, of exceptional quality, and when properly cooked every grain will show up properly.

White Granulated Farina—5-lb. bag, 57c; pound carton, 12c

Granulated White Hominy—2-lb. carton, 13c

Chester Barley—Large grains; 5-lb. bag, 47c; lb. carton, 10c

Macy's Premium Chocolate—½-lb. cake, 13c

Triple Vanilla Chocolate—Macy's half-pound cakes; each, 23c

Yellow Split Peas—2-lb. carton, 24c

Green Split Peas—2-lb. carton, 46c

Fancy Pea Beans—2-lb. carton, 44c

Extra Fancy Imported Lentils—Finest quality; 1-lb. carton, 24c

Creamettes—The new Macaroni; 10-oz. packages; doz., $1.14; each, 10c

Ralston Wheat Food—One cup makes a breakfast for 6; 1½-lb. cartons; doz., $1.94; ea., 17c

Bicarbonate of Soda—Pound cartons, 9c; ½-lb. cartons, 5c

Borden's "Peerless," Van Camp's or "Carnation" Brands Evaporated Milk—Large cans, 13c

California Seedless Raisins—Full weight cartons, 15c

Spanish Queen Olives—"La Forge" brand; crisp, perfect fruit; in 10-oz. jars, doz., $1.49; each, 13c

California Artichokes—Can contains 2 club size artichokes; can, 22c

Richardsen and Robbins' Tomato Soup or Chicken Broth—With Rice, in sanitary cans; doz., $1.14; can, 10c

Orange Marmalade—"Rose and "Lily" brand; made of Seville oranges and sugar only; absolutely pure; 7-lb. can, $1.19; 2-lb. can, 34c

Special Sale of Smoked Meats

Macy's Famous "Red Star" Brand Boneless Bacon: only highest grade and choicest selection. Weights, 3 to 6 lbs.; reg. price, 44c lb.; this sale, lb., 37c

Armour's "Star" Bacon—Selected stock and mild cure. Weights, 3 to 5 lbs.; reg. 47c; this sale, lb., 44c

Smoked Beef Tongues—Closely trimmed; tender and delicious. Weights, 3 to 4 lbs.; special, lb., 23c

American Sardines, the "Victorious Navy" Brand—In pure olive oil, Tins of 10 to 12 fish; doz. tins, $1.49; each, 13c

Preserved California Fruits—"La Forge" Brand; the finest quality packed; 15-oz. glass jars, including pineapple, peach, fig, cherry and pear; doz., $2.74; each, 24c

California Ripe Olives, "American Beauty" Brand—Medium sized olives, put up in pint cans containing 9 oz. olives; dozen cans, $2.64; each, 23c

CONCORD GRAPE JUICE AT SPECIAL PRICES.

An exceptional offering of Lily White Brand Grape Juice, pure and unfermented, made of choicest Concord grapes, without any addition of sugar.

Reg. Price, qt. bot., 39c; this sale, doz., $3.69; each, 32c

Reg. Price, pt. bot., 22c; this sale, doz., $2.09; each, 18c

½ pt. bot., doz., $1.38; each, 12c

Pure Fruit Syrups—"American Beauty" brand, prepared in our own laboratory, guaranteed absolutely pure; including raspberry, strawberry, lemon, orange and pineapple; pint bottles, each, 34c

"Red Star" Brand Root Beer Extract—One bottle makes 6 to 10 gallons of the finest Root Beer; quality that sells at 15c bottle; our price, doz., $1.04; each, 9c

GRAPE OLA, A HEALTHFUL NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINK.

A pure grape syrup, made from the choicest grapes. Makes delicious beverages and desserts. One quart bottle of Orange Ola will make over a gallon of a delicious beverage by adding four to six parts of plain or charged water. Quart bottle, dozen, $7.94; each, 68c; ½ pt. bottle, doz., $2.52; each, 23c

Duffy's Sparkling Apple Juice, non-alcoholic, carbonated. Made of selected New York State apples. 25 oz. bottles, our price, dozen, $3.97; each, 29c; 12 oz. bottle, doz., $1.69; each, 15c

A SPECIAL SALE OF EDUCATOR FOOD CO.'S CRACKERS.

Fresh from their ovens, their new creation—Educator Dem-Tasse. The after-dinner cracker. Thin, just hard enough water cracker to serve with cheese and coffee. Also Toasterette Crackers, Sweet Grahams, Butter Thins, Luncheon Biscuit, a cracker for crackers and milk; Animal and Ginger Snaps. The regular price is 10c per carton, our price for this sale, ½ doz., 46c; each, 8c

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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B. C. Franck, Secretary.

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Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....69 Montgomery Street
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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1917.

RUSSIAN TROUBLES.

The credulity and suspicion that prevail in Petrograd recall the atmosphere of the French Revolution. German agents, of whom the notorious LENINE seems to be the most active and pernicious, have raised the cry of "Counter-revolution." What is it? Where is it? The Government, the bourgeoisie, the capitalists, the Duma are trying to bring it on. We see soldiers like the Moscow regiment drawn against their will into the demonstrations of violence, workmen striking for unknown causes and at obscure solicitation, men taking part in the disorders they know not why, and subsequently ashamed of themselves. While the red banners of the armed Leninites flaunt in the streets, the Government and the Council of Deputies get telegrams from all the country protesting against the proceedings of the Maximalists, and promising to support the organizations of the Peasants and the Workmen and Soldiers.

That is the sign to be read. The body of the nation that has spoken in the All-Russian Congress of Peasants, the All-Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, the Congress of Cossacks, is sound, and the recent noxious activities of the anarchists and Socialists of the Extreme Left, led by Germany's tools and agents provocateurs, are but the work of a small minority, which is trying to dominate the mass. The separatist movements in Finland and the Ukraine, while discouraging in themselves, bear the marks of German intrigue taking advantage of historical tendencies in those regions. The selfish particularism, disorganization, impotence, that characterized our Confederation between 1783 and the Constitution should make us tender to any decentralizing movements in Russia. The Russians suffered so long from autocratic government that many of them are naturally inclined at first toward independence or no government at all.

For the moment, the troubles in Petrograd seem to have subsided. A generous number of arrests, seizures of arms and ammunition, the arrival of new detachments of Cossacks and other trustworthy troops, show the determination of the Government to preserve order; and a German attack in Galicia should serve to strengthen the resolve to follow national instead of class aims. The Russians are perhaps too good-natured, but they are not likely much longer to tolerate the German-incited insurrections of the Leninites. Some day the "guns that have no doubts" must disperse and quell finally these Reds, whose noise is out of all proportion to their numbers.

LENINE was suspect from the first. The Germans would never have allowed him to pass through Germany on his way to Russia if they had not been sure of their man. General BRUSILOFF'S Chief of Staff has shown that this so radical Socialist is an agent of the German General Staff and in relation with the principal German agent in Russia. The utterances of his paper, Pravda, were German-made, of a familiar propaganda sort. Incriminating letters have been found in its office, seized by the military.

It illustrates the deep-seated utopian optimism of the Socialists that the resignation of the Minister of Justice, M. PEREVEISEFF, was demanded by the Petrograd Workmen's and Soldiers' Executive. His offense was in insisting that the Chief of Staff's letter be published, and that it contained sufficient evidence against LENINE. Other Ministers took the contrary view. An old Socialist a traitor? Impossible.

Experience will bring many unhappy enlightenments to the honest Russian Socialists. Meanwhile, we must be patient with what, after all, are but surface irritations. The Russians were patient in their evil days of notorious abuses, corruptions, and impostures. When these grew intolerable, they united and they overthrew them. These émeutes, promoted by German influences, are but a symptom. The industrial, economic, and financial troubles of Russia are largely responsible for unrest and dissatisfaction that agitators take advantage of. These troubles the United States can help to lessen. The political side is more obvious and better known here.

Czarism, which is Germanism, united most Russians against it. New dark forces have been at work for Germanism since the March revolution. Will not union against Germanism come again? KERENSKY, the prime intellect and energy of the revolution, takes his rightful place as Premier. The mutiny of a few regiments at the front will exasperate and quicken resolve to prosecute the war. The Petrograd mischief-makers have been beaten and exposed.

TAMMANY.

What difference does it make what candidate for Mayor Mr. CHARLES F. MURPHY, Grand Elector of Tammany Hall, selects? Decorative, respectable outlander or native respectable Tammanyite, is all one to the voters. They know Tammany. They have paid high for the knowledge, which the uttermost parts of the earth, where "Tammany" is a standing undeserved reproach to the whole United States, have got for nothing.

Tammany will be judged by its record. Its candidate doesn't matter. Not if it could impress a seraph into its service.

THE EMBARGO NOT RAISED.

Advices from the City of Mexico yesterday indicated that the Mexicans were pleased by the report that President WILSON has "lifted the embargo" on the export of arms and ammunition from the United States to their country. When they learn, what they should have been told at first, that the President has merely consented, at the instance of Ambassador FLETCHER, to the transfer to the Mexican Government of a certain number of rounds of ammunition purchased long ago but never delivered, their depression may, in turn, be reflected in the news dispatches. The people of this country have their doubts about the friendship of the present Mexican Government and the Mexican people generally, but they are willing to trust to the judgment of President WILSON and Ambassador FLETCHER.

When the Ambassador reports great advances toward pacification in the hitherto generally unpacific republic, we are bound to believe him. He ought to know. He has had large experience in dealing with the Latin Americans. It is explained that CARRANZA is out of ammunition. That the bandits in the north still have a plentiful supply is evident from the reckless manner in which they waste it firing, with their accustomed bad marksmanship, at Americans across the border. As CARRANZA has bought and paid for this amount of ammunition, and it has been held in warehouses to his credit, the President, accepting the advices he has received of the good intentions of CARRANZA and the progress he is making, has released the goods.

That is all. The embargo is not raised. Nor should the embargo on foods be raised until assurance is given that none will be sent to Germany by way of other neutrals. Mr. CARRANZA could help his country by dropping his attitude of neutrality. It is preposterous. It is shared by none of his Latin American neighbors. What has Mexico, in which the fight for freedom is so persistent, to do with the Huns? If he did the right thing, in the right way, CARRANZA would soon be able to put his country on a sound financial basis, to protect and strengthen his Government.

THE BATTLE OF THE BOATS.

There are merits to the shipping controversy, but they are buried in the personal aspects of the quarrel. It is easier to take sides, or to blame both sides impartially, than it is to dig into the dispute and find what it is about. It is more than a difference of opinion between the merits of steel and wooden ships. Nobody has ever questioned the superiority of steel ships. The difference of opinion is as to the possibility of building wooden ships in the manner of steel ships. Wooden ships cannot be built in the old manner for lack of men. The material is not the trouble, but the scarcity of the skill to work it into the constructions which made our clippers works of art and beauty. Their lines were graceful, and each of their timbers had to be "tailored" by hand. Their curves and tapers were not producible by machinery. Wooden ships like that could not be built as quickly as steel.

But even before our entrance into war the great demand for wooden ships had led ship designers to see what they could do to cheapen and hasten construction. There are now two designs of wooden ships which can be fabricated in factories and assembled anywhere in the manner familiar to all engaged in quantity construction of any machine-made products. They are no handsomer than tankers. They are slab-sided constructions, with hardly a curved line in them. Nobody would think of referring to one of them as "she." Their timbers are machine sawed and merchant sizes. The bottom and the bows have somewhat the same bevel, and the sides are perpendicular. They are something like a barn turned upside down, with the roof for a keel, bows fastened where bows ought to be, and the space above the inverted roof for cargo room. The frames are sawed straight, not tapered, and the side timbers go into place as neatly as ship plates are riveted together.

They would be horrors of the sea, but that they would float is proved by the fact that the highest rating has been given to their design by the American Bureau of Shipping. In one of these designs, that is explained by the use of steel strapping in a manner not available when the old American beauties of the sea were made strong by cunning craftsmen. In this model also there is a longitudinal centreline bulkhead which would act as a girder in a bridge, and prevent "hogging" when the strains are excessive through the ship being supported by waves at stem and stern, and without support in the middle. Another engineering proposal is that the members are to be joined under tension, each thus supporting the other. A sailorman might not call these contraptions ships. They are rather barges, and are not designed to slip through the water by sail power. For all the beauty of a ship under sail, it is a straining method of getting through the waves. Barges under power can be favored when the natural conditions are adverse, and driven only when they can stand it.

It is not surprising that wooden ships like these did not appeal to General GOETHALS. They are a new idea in naval architecture, and he hesitated even when his technical adviser approved them. The General is a builder of canals, not of ships, and proved practice might well seem better to him. As a commercial or leisurely proposal, that decision is as sound as the preference for steel ships. But anything that will float is what the case calls for. These are plenty good enough for the submarines to sink, and can be scrapped after the war. So far as is discoverable, these are the merits in the battle over the boats.

THE NEW PARK PLAN.

It is well that the plan for the commemoration of the completion of the Catskill Aqueduct and the new water system, by the transfer of the old reservoir site in Central Park and its beautification as an integral part of that great public garden, should be thoroughly discussed from every reasonable point of view before it is finally adopted by the Park Commissioner and the other city authorities. In some of the discussions, however, erroneous ideas are expressed of the treatment of the reservoir site favored by the Mayor's Committee. For instance, mention is made of proposed playgrounds. There are to be no playgrounds. One judicious critic infers from the somewhat loose employment of the formidable word "amphitheatre," in some of the descriptions of the proposed improvement, that the south end of the site will be occupied by a mammoth structure of stone or concrete. That word "amphitheatre" has been loosely applied to a series of grassy terraces, which are to rise above a stand for the musicians. For the rest, there will be no features in the thirty-four acres which are not simply rustic. The construction of the band stand and the terraces to provide a suitable spot for the open-air concerts is most desirable, as the music can then be removed from the Mall, where it has always been misplaced. The improvement as a whole will have the aspect of a sunken garden with a beautiful and appropriate work of the sculptor's art at one end and terraces, which will be used for the concerts, at the other, with a lagoon at the bottom, surrounded by a broad path, and with lawns, flower beds, trees, and shrubbery on the sloping sides. It is a suitable improvement, it is in accord with the design of Central Park, its acceptance will serve to set at rest all apprehension of a misuse of the reservoir site.

Park Commissioner WARD lets it be known that the plans will not receive his final approval until they are put in permanent form and all danger is passed of alterations which might introduce some element foreign to the park idea. The plans must be developed, but they must not be materially altered. The preservation of Central Park from encroachment and the conversion of parts of it to other than park purposes has required persistent watching and fighting for more than sixty years. The watchers were slumbering when the Metropolitan Museum of Art crept into the Park. They must never slumber again. The people who have the preservation of Central Park at heart, who year by year endeavor to impress the park idea on the public mind, favor the plan for the transfer of the reservoir site to the Park Department and its improvement. They also approve Park Commissioner WARD'S natural insistence that the improvement must be carried out in all respects consistently with the design of Central Park.

THE REICHSTAG DEBATE.

If FRIEDRICH VON PAYER, a Radical member of the Reichstag, was blurting out the truth in his speech on the so-called "peace" resolution, the late German "crisis" was a good deal of a humbug. He said that the resolution "was not a peace offer, but a well-thought-out declaration approved by the Commander in Chief, by the Government, and by the Reichstag majority." In other words, if Herr VON PAYER speaks truly, the great fight for peace without "forced acquisitions" and the victory for the peace resolution were staged by the Kaiser, HINDENBURG, LUDENDORFF, and the Crown Prince. The whole thing was concocted by them in advance, including, of course, Chancellor MICHAELIS'S "interpretation" of the peace resolution as meaning conquest under another name. The net result is an appearance on the Kaiser's part of having made some sort of concession which he did not make at all, and Germany's aim at this stage of the war is precisely what it was when she invaded Belgium. The profound contempt which the Kaiser displays for the spirit and the intelligence of his people, when he confidently expects that such hollow shams as this will deceive them, is what might be looked for in a monarch who ruled over a nation of morons.

In all the debate, however, there is mention of only one man who seemed to suspect anything devious. That was a Polish member named SEYDE, who "declined to vote on the resolution, saying that it failed to mention "Poland's claim to control its own "destinies." Of course it failed, but was Herr SEYDE so simple as not to perceive that it also failed to mention anything else? It not only failed to mention Poland but it failed to mention Belgium. All it mentioned was that it did not think a lasting peace could be obtained by "forced acquisitions," which Chancellor MICHAELIS "interprets" as meaning that Germany should annex whatever she wants, but should not use the words "forced acquisitions" in doing so; she should use the more euphonious and mysterious words "understanding and give-and-take." And, according to Herr VON PAYER; the original words were as much dictated by "the "Government and the Commander in "Chief," that is, by the Kaiser and HINDENBURG, as were MICHAELIS'S words "interpreting" them.

Herr SCHEIDEMANN, with a simplicity that surely must be assumed, since it is too prodigious for any human being to come by naturally, said that if a resolution similar to this creation of the Kaiser's were introduced in the House of Commons, and if the British Premier accepted it, "peace negotiations could begin tomorrow." They certainly could. If the British Government announced its purpose to end the war by giving Germany what she wanted and taking some consolation prizes at the expense of some small and defenseless nation, both nations could stop fighting immediately and get ready for the next war. In this spineless debate, in this atmosphere of false pretense and sham, it is refreshing to find one man rejecting the weapons of chicanery for those of bloodshed. It is Count VON WESTARP, Conservative, who will have none of these "moral exhortations to certain of our enemies":

> The solution is to be found on another field. The heroic action of our troops will achieve complete victory. Territories the size of the German Empire have been conquered by the blood of our brothers and sons. Against the wall standing far in hostile countries the attack of a whole world of enemies will be broken, as it has been hitherto.

The Kaiser is far more pleasing without his sheep's clothing. VON WESTARP recalls him to his worse-looking and, therefore, better self.

RAILROADS AND COAL.

The sale of the Pennsylvania's anthracite interests marks another stage of the retirement of railways from activities only indirectly connected with their business as common carriers. Originally, most railways entered the coal business to supply themselves with fuel, just as two copper mining companies and a smelting company the other day bought for themselves coal fields. In like manner, some coal owners have supplied themselves with railways. But copper companies and coal owners are not common carriers, and the Hepburn act was passed to restrict the competition of common carriers with producers of goods. No exception was made on account of the difficulties of the common carriers in supplying themselves with the fuel necessary to their business in the service of the public. The coal owners made their sales subject to strikes, and charged the railways all that the traffic would bear. As operators of their own mines, and suppliers of their own transportation, the railways supplied their needs on better terms than they could buy coal, and also had a surplus which was sold in competition with private coal to an embarrassing degree.

Under the Hepburn law, one railway was fined for carrying its own hay to feed its own mules in its own mines. During the recent coal crisis there was complaint that the railway mines could get cars when private mines could not. It might be thought that there was a fair preference in favor of coal used in the service of the public. But the law is no respecter of persons, and it is enforced against the railways.

The enforcement of the commodity clause carries incidental benefits to the railways, and there are unexpected offsets to what is gained by the beneficiaries of the Hepburn law. Whenever a railway has been punished, there has been a loss of a form of rebate to a shipper. The competition between private coal owners has been sharpened as much as the competition of the railways has been reduced. And the public has lost the correction of coal prices by the competition of the railways with the private owners. The price of coal has not been reduced, and shippers suffer for the prevention of crimes charged to the railways. Coal may come higher to the railways, but they gain in their traffic department. In the case of the Pennsylvania, there is a release of some millions of capital to other uses than control of its coal supply or its coal traffic. The traffic will be retained, for the coal must be carried, and the price of coal is now under regulation, as well as rates.

The case of coal is not unlike that of iron. Mr. CARNEGIE secured rebates by showing railways how they could save one or two handlings of iron. The Standard Oil secured rebates by showing railways how the carriage of oil could be cheapened. Until the passage of the law against rebates, shippers competed in showing how railways could cheapen transportation and could afford to allow rebates gained in this manner. Clearly it was no part of the business of railways to cheapen what they sold. Clearly, also, there was a direct incentive to shippers to enlarge their profits in this manner. When the process of rebating was stopped, the fall of rates was stopped. The regulation of rates saved the railways from cutting their own rates and throats together, and saved the general body of trade from all the injustices of secret discrimination. Upon the whole, the railways have profited and the public also, but neither in the manner intended.

In the first report of the Interstate Commerce Commission it is stated that, "In all the complaints made to "the Commission, not one has charged "a specific act in violation of this "provision" (against rebates). And now it appears that statement was too sanguine, for rebates in covert form survive to this day. The regulators are learning regulation, after thirty years of experience, and have become sobered by being confronted with public opinion, which has become as observant of faults of railway regulation as of railway administration. All now see that it would be as impossible to do without regulation as without railways. But the regulation needs to be of the same excellent sort as the administration of railways, if the desired results are to be reached.

A FRENCH CONSTANTINOPLE.

Ideas on the Future of the Turkish Capital.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If, at the end of the war, Russia be a united nation, she may rightfully demand Constantinople and the Strait. If she be unwilling to assume dominion, let France take charge on the basic condition of assuring Russia free access to the sea.

I presume this course is being considered by those States of the Great Alliance that are at war with Turkey, and I trust the United States, though not actually fighting the Turk, will, nevertheless, cast its great, perhaps decisive, weight for a disposition of the ancient city so full of promise to the local community and so agreeable to the world at large.

Already is the United States substantially committed to approve the expulsion of Turkish rule from Europe, though it may not directly contribute military aid. Unless this expulsion be accomplished, an inveterate cause of war will be left to fester.

Released from Turkish rule, what authority shall dispose of the city and its environment, including that control of the Asiatic shore of the Strait which alone will assure the integrity of the city? Whatever part ideas of home rule or of racial, national, and religious affiliation may play in territorial readjustments, none of these should warp the decision of the Great Alliance in regard to Constantinople. The departure of the Sultan will leave in Constantinople not a civic community, in any proper sense, but an agglomeration of Moslems, Greeks, Armenians, "foreigners," ready to resume on a broader scale those factional quarrels which centuries ago degraded the city. A plebiscite in Constantinople would be one of the most corrupt travesties of popular suffrage in history, and, unless deprived of even the semblance of freedom by foreign guns, one of the bloodiest.

Any hope that Constantinople, as a "city state" or a "free city," might win the glory of Athens, the splendor of Venice or Genoa, the prosperity of the Hansa Towns, is chilled by the reminder of its civic incompetency. Throwing the "free city" into the discard with the plebiscite we are pressed to an imported sovereignty. Shall this be joint or single? Surely the awkwardness of a condominium of even two powers warns against handing Constantinople over to the joint rule of the States of the Great Alliance that would claim participation. We cannot consistently deny home rule to Constantinople because of her internal factions and set over her an essentially factional government.

Every consideration points to a single control of Constantinople. Single—but not selfish. The incoming State will arrive, not as a victor taking its spoil, but as the nominee, in some sense the delegate, of a number of powers, for it will accept sovereignty under specific obligations not only to the city but to the nations.

If the new Russia, putting off the old ambition with the old régime, does not want Constantinople for herself, she cannot refuse to welcome a good democratic neighbor on the Strait who will at once facilitate her access to the sea and lift the ancient city from the mire of Turkish despotism and intrigue.

None but a great State can greatly administer Constantinople. None but a great republic in name as well as in fact can so splendidly develop its possibilities in harmony with the best democratic spirit of the age.

Why note the objections to inviting this power or that one to govern Constantinople when the leading States of the Great Alliance will gravitate toward France? Not only because the objections are relatively few and slight, not only because the presentation of the Golden Horn would testify the affection and respect of the civilized world for the French Republic. There are positive reasons for choosing France.

No nation would more firmly, few so graciously, hold its possession or more scrupulously fulfill the internal and external obligations annexed thereto. None more reasonably handle the problems of commerce and finance. And who but France, singularly tolerant of all races and creeds, loving the arts, venerating the monuments, clarifying the sciences, not intolerant of pleasure, yet now stimulating the world by her spiritual greatness—who but France can so surely make Constantinople a truly great cosmopolis?

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.
New York, July 20, 1917.

Athletics for Training.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today under news of sports I am delighted to read the article "Athletics Favored to Train New Men." The young men of today should always be in training. When this terrible war began in 1914 troops that were waiting in Liverpool, Glasgow, and Plymouth to go to the front kept themselves in good fettle by playing Rugby or soccer football.

A. C. HARTLEY.
New York, July 18, 1917.

STRICT FOOD CONTROL.

A Powerful Weapon Against Germany if Used Wisely.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the consideration of our food problem do not the following points prove the need of the adoption of a policy of "thorough" to be announced at once?

First, the food problem must be treated as a whole, not each food separately, but all foods together, and not month by month, but from harvest to harvest. What is produced this Summer must suffice for ourselves, our allies, and, as far as there may be a surplus, for neutrals, till next Summer's harvest.

Secondly, this estimated surplus must not be all sent away to neutrals at the beginning, for if the allied supplies should be sunk by submarines in larger measure than calculated for there would be a diminution in the surplus, even if it were not altogether wiped out. Uncle Sam must not "guess" how all the factors are to work out. President Wilson must not gamble on the outcome and, therefore, should not let supplies go out prematurely.

Thirdly, the food supplies of the neutrals must be treated as a whole. They should use all their own produce, none should be sent to our enemies, and only then should any deficit in the supply of the neutrals be made good from our stocks.

Fourthly, the food problem is intimately dependent on the scarcity of tonnage. The sooner the Allies' provisions are delivered the sooner may the surplus be sent to the neutrals. Therefore, the neutrals who desire us to jeopardize our supplies must put their shipping to full use to help in the transportation difficulties.

Fifthly, it follows that as the surplus depends not only on the absolute wants of our allies, but on the amounts lost in transportation, the neutrals must arm and defend their ships against attack. Cargoes lost cannot be replaced except by a diminution of the surplus available for neutrals. We desire to feed the neutrals as abundantly as possible, but the terms must be dictated by reason and our necessities, and not their pleas.

But a final point may be more important still. It is the psychological effect on Germany. At the prospect of the war lasting a fourth year and involving the terrible sufferings and deprivations of another Winter a cold chill is passing through Germany. What a pro-German predicted would be a flash in the pan promises, like the musket shot fired at Concord Bridge, to be heard around the world. The Parliamentary crisis in Berlin exhibits the first faint struggle of a political revolution. How far it will go and how fast depends on several factors—military, financial, economic, gastronomic. If neutral bars against exports to Germany can be now erected or foreseen, the mental depression growing in Germany will be increased and the chances of a reasonable peace multiplied. If peace can be brought about before next May, instead of during the following year, a hundred thousand American lives will be saved and three hundred thousand Americans will be spared wounds, disease, and crippling disfigurement for life.

With such stakes on the table it ought to be inconceivable that President Wilson should toss the dice with Fate and gamble on the outcome. Let the policy of "thorough" be adopted immediately.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE.
Boston, July 16, 1917.

When Taxicab Meters Go Wrong.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a passenger hires a taxicab the meter should be inspected on entering to see that it registers only 80 cents, the proper charge for the first half mile.

When the passenger has reached his destination, if the meter registers more than the correct amount of fare he should say to the chauffeur: "I think your meter registers too much." Chauffeurs will generally reply that the meter has just been tested and is correct, &c. The passenger then should say: "I won't dispute you; here is your fare, but I shall have to take your number and report you to the License Bureau." Chauffeurs as a rule will take what the passenger considers the proper fare.

Unless a passenger is certain he is in the right he should not report a chauffeur to the License Bureau.

When a complaint is made Chief Drennen orders the chauffeur to appear before him and with his taxicab. The meter is then tested, and if found out of order a fine of from $1 to $5 may be imposed, and if the case is an aggravated one the license may be suspended, or even revoked.

I have referred several cases to Chief Drennen, and all have been handled to my entire satisfaction and the overcharges have been returned.

Chief Drennen informed me that quite a number of chauffeurs who make a practice of waiting for passengers at the theatre and restaurants where suppers are served are in the habit of running their meters up to $1 to $1.50 to start with. Therefore late night passengers should be most particular to inspect the meter on entering a taxicab.

Mr. Drennen also informed me that a chauffeur had never appeared before him a second time. He knew if he did that his punishment would be very severe.

J. L. B.
New York, July 17, 1917.

The Excess Profits Tax.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An old concern making an average of $110,000 in 1911, 1912, 1913, makes $75,000 in 1917.

A competitive company starting in 1911 with $150,000 capital makes an average of $10,000 in 1911, 1912, 1913, and $50,000 in 1917.

Profits of both are decreased by war. Do I understand the smaller concern pays about $16,000 excess war tax, while the richer company pays nothing?

J. A. BONNET.
New York, July 17, 1917.

EPITAPH.

Here lies the flesh that tried
To follow the spirit's leading;
Fallen at last, it died,
Broken, bruised and bleeding,
Burned by the high fires
Of the spirit's desires.

It had no dream to sing
Of ultimate liberty;
Fashioned for suffering,
To endure transiently,
And conscious that it must
Return as dust to dust,

It blossomed a brief hour,
Was rosy, warm and strong;
It went like a wilted flower,
It ended like a song,
Some one closed a door—
And it was seen no more.

The grass is very kind;
(It knows so many dead!)
Those whom it covers find
Their wild hearts comforted;
Their pulses need not meet
The spirit's speed and heat.

Here lies the flesh that held
The spirit prisoner—
A caged thing that rebelled,
Forced to subminister;
Broken it had to be,
To set its captive free.

It is very glad to rest,
It calls to roots and rain,
Safe in its mother's breast,
Ready to bloom again.
After a day and an hour
'Twill greet the sun a flower.

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

AGAINST RETALIATION BY THE ALLIES.

To Descend to the Level of Germany in the Conduct of the War Considered a Mistake to be Avoided.

By THEODORE MARBURG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No more serious blunder could be made at this moment than for the Allies to lower themselves to the level of Germany in their conduct of the war.

Sympathy tends to translate itself into fact. Sympathy for Belgium on the part of the English people made it possible for England to enter the war at the moment she did enter it; and from that moment to this the sympathy of the outside world has not ceased to translate itself into fact of the highest value. It is probably true that while the cloud was gathering, and for the first few days after it burst, there was much sympathy in the United States for the German cause. This was largely dissipated when the German purpose was disclosed by the violation of Belgium, by the inhumanity which immediately thereafter marked Germany's conduct of the war, and by the publication of the correspondence which fixed the responsibility for bringing on the war. Sympathy for the Allies at once showed itself here by the way in which our children took up arms for them, in the success of the Allies' loan among us, in the moral support which our people gave to them despite the injunction of the Administration to be neutral in the expression of opinion as well as in act. It translated itself into fact of the biggest kind when the Italian people, sensing the German purpose, forced their Government unwillingly to enter the war against its former allies. The innocent victims of German air raids in England are not dying in vain. They would die in vain if England and her allies retaliated in kind; for then the strengthening of sympathy for the Allies in the neutral world, still a considerable world, which is continuing every day that German barbarity continues, would cease.

England's entry into the war opened the greatest chapter of her history, from the standpoint both of chivalry and statesmanship. When in future men turn the pages of memory and recall that chapter they should find the page clean. What an error, at this late stage of the war, to permit passion to sully it!

Are the German woman and child, and in fact the noncombatant who has never enjoyed political rights which would enable him to control the acts of a Kaiser or of a ruling class bent on bloody deeds—are they to be killed in raids which, experience has shown, destroy the lives of more noncombatants than of soldiers?

Does any observant person believe that such destruction of innocent life in Germany would be allowed to modify in one iota the plans of the conscienceless and reckless group who hold the country in their deadening grasp?

And what of justice? Men long ago reached the conclusion that the noncombatant should be spared in time of war and the struggle confined as much as possible to the armed forces of the belligerents. An underlying motive for our entry into the fight was the desire to right wrongs. Are we now to discard the immeasurable help which is born of the consciousness of a righteous cause by ourselves indulging in a wicked practice?

On the other hand, if the inhumanity practiced in the war is, on the whole, confined to the German operations, and Germany is defeated, will it not be the clean-cut defeat of a reversion to savage usages with the result that such methods are far less likely to fasten themselves on the world in future?

Retaliation is a game at which two can play and in the present case we know that one of the two is conscienceless.

THEODORE MARBURG.
Upper Saranac, July 16, 1917.

A CALL FOR AIRPLANES.

French Paper Wants Us to Send 20,000 to 50,000.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will find inclosed an article from L'Eclaireur of Dieppe which is the very expression of my own opinion. It is only in this manner that we can obtain a certain and quick victory: Flying machines; flying machines; more flying machines! We believe in America. But our great ally must hurry up and provide us with flying machines—even more flying machines!

B.
Dieppe, July 3, 1917.

[Inclosure.]

At the present moment Germany is preparing to intensify her aeronautic program. By the Spring of 1918 she intends to have in line and in operation 3,500 airplanes. It is a gigantic project for which she prepares, as we know that the German losses each month are 50 per cent. for scouting airplanes and 30 per cent. for those of bombardment.

Our enemy seeks to become the mistress of the air, just as she has tried, with the submarine, to become the mistress of the sea.

In the same way that she has not succeeded on the sea, so it is absolutely necessary that she be prevented from succeeding in the air.

We know the tenacity of Germany in everything. What she announces she will do.

We must not await the Spring of 1918 with folded arms to find out with our own eyes whether this aviation program be realized. We must no longer laugh at her efforts—for there is a possibility, if not a certainty, that the dominance of the air will give the victory to the group of powers which shall possess it. * * *

We must have, not two thousand or four thousand, airplanes, but twenty, thirty, or fifty thousand. If we were to possess this number the war would be over in three months.

It would, in short, absolutely prevent our enemies from flying beyond their lines to spy out our trenches and batteries; a series of scouting airplanes would form a curtain above the enemy's lines, during which our own observers would take photographs of all the German trenches and of all the emplacements of their batteries.

What has already been put into practice in the Somme, in the Aisne, at Vimy, and Messines during an attack must be done on a larger scale—a cloud of aviators would turn their machine guns on the German troops, thrown back in disorder. * * *

We would prevent their being resupplied from the rear by blowing up the bridges, engineering works, roads, and all ways of communication. Do you believe that the war would last long after this?

The Old Composite Ships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that your correspondent, Sam Taylor of Canaan, Conn., has the right idea of the merits of composite-built ships. In 1890-91 I was an ordinary seaman in the British bark Mikado, which left this port in November, 1890, for Dunedin and Lyttleton, New Zealand. Five months later, when I should have been at the antipodes, I was back in New York again. In the meantime the Captain and several of the crew died of yellow fever at Desterro, Brazil. But that is another story. What I intended to remark at the beginning was that the Mikado was composite-built. She had beautiful lines and was built in 1869 by Walker & Son of London, being designed for the Chinese tea trade. Her tonnage was about 700 net and she was about 180 feet long and 30 feet beam. Not only was she dry, but she slid through the water particularly well in light winds and made good weather in heavy winds and seas. She is now a coal hulk in the harbor at Suva, Fiji Islands. It is true that when she put into Desterro in January, 1891, she was surveyed and condemned, but that was due to a rudderhead that had worn from an octagonal shape to a circular shape from dry rot, making the tiller useless, and to her outer planking in some cases being in bad shape. After being repaired she sailed the seas for several years, and is still good enough to hold coal.

The Cutty Sark ship, 921 tons net, at last reports, I believe, was sold to a Lisbon man in 1895. She, too, was one of the composite tea clippers, built by Scott & Co., Dumbarton, in 1865. In one of the races in 1871, in which she engaged with other famous tea clippers under the British flag, she sailed from Shanghai to London in 110 days, the winner of the race making the voyage in ninety-seven days. The winner was the famous Thermopylae, also a composite vessel, 947 tons net register, and built the same year as the Cutty Sark. She made the famous run twice of sixty-three days from London to Melbourne—once in 1868-69 and again in 1870. The Thermopylae some years ago was a training ship at Lisbon.

The idea of composite-built vessels—iron frames and wooden planking—originated with John Jordan of Liverpool in 1850. Being of wood, the hulls outside could be and were coppered, thus preventing fouling, which was a considerable item in tropical waters. The vessels were also lighter than the iron ones and did not "sweat," as did the iron ones. This was an advantage in carrying tea cargoes. While this type of construction also has its disadvantages, this country at this juncture might do worse than build a number of composite ships, if the material is available in the quantities needed.

H. W. PALMER.
Jersey City, July 16, 1917.

POTASH SOURCES.

The Alunite Deposits of Utah to Break Germany's Monopoly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germany's recent threat that she can starve the world by withholding her potash supply is not taken seriously by those interested in the production of this mineral, but it has had the direct result of attracting attention to the various sources of supply of this fertiliser in the United States.

Before the present hostilities, with less acreage than the State of Texas, Germany used twice as much fertilizer as we do today, and required in its operation a force of 26,000 men. Less than 5 per cent. of this number are employed in the industry in the United States. Even now Germany, with her potash propaganda, is busy heralding to the world the vast importance of potash as a plant food, and claims she has a monopoly of the potash supply of the world. Before the war the United States was Germany's best customer for potash, importing from her upward of 1,000,000 tons a year at an aggregate cost of $40,000,000. Naturally, with this vast supply of potash cut off from this country the Teutonic authorities think they are in a position to starve our land and thereby destroy our existence from a lack of food.

But God in His infinite wisdom has distributed the natural resources of nature in such a way that no one individual or nation has a monopoly of anything that is essential for the good of mankind. However bold and daring Germany's threat may appear regarding our potash, there is nevertheless a concealed truth that we dare not ignore. Our experience, if not our intelligence, can demonstrate by mathematical precision the heavy discount that we, as a nation, are paying today, and may continue to pay, in the greatly diminished results from our broad acres. And the very nature of this scarcity, the abnormal condition of the absence from the market of complete fertilizer, means less and less crop results until our fertile soil is so impoverished that we will not be able to feed ourselves, much less our starving allies.

After a most careful study into different sources from which potash can be obtained in sufficient quantity as to merit the name of a commercial production of great interest, there is no source as important as the deposits of alunite in the Marysvale district of Utah. The mineral alunite is a double sulphate of potash and alumina and is easily and quickly, with proper equipment of machinery, made into potassium sulphate. These deposits have been so thoroughly opened up and investigated that they are now proved to be practically inexhaustible, at least for many generations.

Each ton of alunite at this deposit will average 390 pounds of sulphate of potash, 720 pounds of aluminium oxide, and 900 pounds of sulphuric acid. Analytical reports from the leading Eastern chemists show that potash made from alunite obtained from this deposit is the purest ever produced.

Inspired by patriotic motives, the owners of this valuable territory recently offered the United States Government the free use of this deposit during the war. Had this offer been accepted the development of this section of the country by the installation of modern machinery would eventually bring down the cost of potash to such a price that the farmers would derive a material benefit through the efforts of the Government in aiding the development of extracting these enormous deposits of potash for fertilizing purposes.

HOMER C. BLOOM, M. D.
Philadelphia, July 20, 1917.

Captain Hinsch's Voyage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your yesterday's issue you had an article originating from Baltimore, dated July 17, saying that Captain Hinsch, the German agent for the submarine Deutschland, had reached Germany on the schooner Wanola.

Being the owners of the schooner which evidently is referred to in these dispatches we offer you the following information:

The British schooner Wanola was purchased by us on March 21, 1917, at Boston, Mass. The schooner had previously stranded near Boston, but was floated and taken to Chelsea, Mass. We repaired the vessel at Richard T. Green Company's shipyards—these repairs were completed on May 26. The vessel was granted American register, and her name was changed from Wanola to Luna. The schooner was towed from Boston to Bay View, Mass., on May 27, where she took a cargo of stone for Philadelphia, Penn., leaving Bay View on May 31. The schooner arrived at Philadelphia on June 16, and after having been discharged took a cargo of sand from Philadelphia to Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. She left Philadelphia on June 29 and is expected at Sydney at any moment.

It is evident from the above that your correspondent had made an error as to the name of the vessel which

G.N. NELSON EXPLAINS EXCESS PROFITS TAX

Says Many Awkward Features of Present System Will Be Reduced Thereby.

NEEDED FOR COSTS OF WAR

Withholding of Normal Tax at Source of Income Will Be Done Away Except for Aliens.

By GODFREY N. NELSON,
Author of "Income Tax: Law and Accounting."

Who shall pay the war expenses is a much mooted question today. Its consideration presents many ramifications. War creates abnormal demands for certain classes of manufactures and stagnates industries in others. Extraordinary profits are made by those engaged in the industries that have become active through war's demands. The solution of the question, in part, is found in the proposed excess-profits tax, as recommended by the Senate Finance Committee to the Senate on July 3.

Excess-Profits Tax.

The principle of the proposed excess-profits tax is the assessment of current profits earned in excess of the average profits prior to the war. The period designated in the proposed law as the "pre-war period" comprises the years 1911, 1912, and 1913. The proposed rates are progressive, as follows: 12 per cent. of the amount of excess profits not in excess of 15 per cent. of the average amount of annual profits during the pre-war period; 16 per cent. of 15 per cent. to 25 per cent.; 20 per cent. of 25 per cent. to 50 per cent.; 25 per cent. of 50 per cent. to 75 per cent.; 30 per cent. of 75 per cent. to 100 per cent.; 35 per cent. of 100 per cent. to 150 per cent.; 40 per cent. of 150 per cent. to 200 per cent.; 45 per cent. of 200 per cent. to 250 per cent.; 50 per cent. of the amount by which the excess profits exceed 250 per cent. of the annual average pre-war profits.

The operation of the tax works out as follows: A business earning this year a net profit of $100,000, that during the pre-war period earned an average of $50,000 per annum, will pay a tax upon the excess of current earnings over the average annual pre-war profits, namely, $50,000; the tax thereon will amount to $11,075, computed as follows:

Net profit for 1917	$100,000
Average annual pre-war profit	50,000

Amount subject to excess-profits tax (100% of average annual pre-war profit).	$50,000	
15% of $50,000	= $7,500@12%	$900
15% to 25% (10%)	= 5,000@16%	800
25% to 50% (25%)	= 12,500@20%	2,500
50% to 75% (25%)	= 12,500@25%	3,125
75% to 100% (25%)	= 12,500@30%	3,750
Total excess-profits tax		$11,075

From this computation, it will be seen that a business yielding, in 1917, an increase of 100 per cent. of the average annual pre-war profits will pay a tax of approximately 22 per cent. of the excess profit, ($11,075 on $50,000,) or 11 per cent. on the entire net profit.

The tax will be applicable to individuals as well as corporations and copartnerships, but will not apply to individuals whose income is derived from professions where not more than a nominal capital is employed. Individuals whose net income is less than $5,000 per annum are not required to pay a tax, but those having a gross income from business or trade of $5,000 or more are required to make returns.

In case a business was not established in the pre-war period, the normal profits will be gauged by the experience of representative enterprises in a similar business. Should the profits in the pre-war period show a return of less than 6 per cent. of the average investment, then either the rate of the representative enterprises or 6 per cent. of the capital employed may be chosen by the taxpayer as the basis, on the excess of which the tax will be computed.

The proposed excess-profits tax law is, with the exception of the rates, borrowed from the present English law. Manifestly the tax is just and equitable, the burden being placed upon the business that has profited by reason of the exceptional conditions. Ample provision is made for a fair return on new capital invested since the war started, and the business that has not participated in the abnormal profits is not required to pay a tax under the law. England has emphasized the fairness of the principle of this tax by assessing excess profits this year at the rate of 80 per cent.

The excess-profits tax law enacted March 3, 1917, of 8 per cent. of net profits in excess of 8 per cent. of capital employed in a business, will be repealed by the proposed law. The munitions tax of Sept. 8, 1916, also will be repealed, and amounts already paid thereunder will be deductible from the excess-profits tax assessment.

Surplus Tax.

The proposed revenue bill contains many new features, the most striking of which is the tax upon undistributed surplus of corporations. Heretofore, the stockholders of many corporations have been able to escape the income tax by accumulating the surplus earnings in the treasury of the corporation. Under the income tax law of 1916 it is provided that, where a surplus is accumulated beyond the reasonable needs of the business, such unreasonable accumulation shall be prima facie evidence of a fraudulent purpose to escape the tax. But under that provision it was required to place a construction of fraud upon such accumulation. It was necessary that the Secretary of the Treasury certify that, in his opinion, such accumulation was unreasonable for the purpose of the business. Obviously it would be impracticable for the Secretary of the Treasury, or his agents, to investigate every case where there appeared to be an unreasonable accumulation of surplus; and, by reason of that impracticability, that provision of the law lost much of the intended effect.

Under the proposed tax upon surplus, the accumulated earnings remaining undistributed sixty days after the close of a fiscal or calendar year will be subject to a tax of 10 per cent., with an exemption of 20 per cent. provided that such amount is used in the business. This tax will be levied upon corporations engaged in the manufacturing or distribution of commodities and banking. Any and all reservations for betterments, renewals, and extensions required or prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, or by State authorities, are deductible from income in ascertaining the amount subject to the surplus tax.

The operation of this tax will present many interesting questions. A corporation, for example, that requires its surplus earnings for the extension and development of its business will be obliged to retain in liquid form sufficient of its assets to pay the tax of 15 per cent. of 80 per cent. (12 per cent.) of its earnings. In some cases it will prove economical to distribute the profits by way of dividends, and then to reinvest such earnings in the corporation for extension purposes. The effect of the tax will be far reaching, in that stockholders and directors will, more or less, assert certain rights with respect to the accumulated surplus that they now have, but do not exercise. The avoidance of the tax by distributing the entire net income may, in growing enterprises, act as a decided deterrent to expansion and increased business.

Both the excess-profits tax and the surplus tax on corporations will be retroactive, and become effective Jan. 1, 1917.

Income Tax.

Many of the awkward features of the present income tax will be remedied by the proposed revenue law. The withholding of normal tax at the source of income will be done away with, except as to non-resident aliens, and there will be substituted a system of reports by those who heretofore have been obliged to withhold. Except in the case of dividends, corporations, firms, and individuals making payments of fixed or determinable annual gains, profits, or income of $800 or more must report such payments in an annual return, giving the amount of payment and the name and address of the recipient.

Corporate dividends will be taxed according to the rate of income tax in effect during the time that the surplus out of which the dividend is declared was earned by the corporation. Dividends paid in stock will be considered income to the extent of its cash value.

In addition to the present normal tax of 2 per cent., there will be an added normal tax of 2 per cent. The present exemptions of $3,000 to unmarried persons and $4,000 to married persons and heads of families will remain, with an additional exemption of $200 to either parent (not both) for each dependent child under the age of 18 years. With respect to the additional normal tax of 2 per cent. there will be allowed an exemption of only $1,000 to the unmarried and $2,000 to married persons, and all persons having incomes respectively of $1,000 and $2,000 or more will be required to make returns to the Government. Non-resident aliens will be entitled to no exemptions.

In addition to the present super-taxes starting with $20,000, there will be assessed further additional taxes, upon a progressive scale, on incomes over $5,000, as follows: 1 per cent. on incomes of $5,000 to $7,500, 2 per cent. on $7,500 to $10,000, 3 per cent. on $10,000 to $12,500, 4 per cent. on $12,500 to $15,000, 5 per cent. on $15,000 to $20,000, 6 per cent. on $20,000 to $40,000, 8 per cent. on $40,000 to $60,000, 11 per cent. on $60,000 to $80,000, 14 per cent. on $80,000 to $100,000, 17 per cent. on $100,000 to $150,000, 20 per cent. on $150,000 to $200,000, 24 per cent. on $200,000 to $250,000, 27 per cent. on $250,000 to $300,000, 30 per cent. on $300,000 to $500,000, and 33 per cent. on amounts over $500,000.

In determining the amount subject to the income tax the amount of excess-profits tax is creditable, but income taxes paid will not be deductible from the return as an expense, as has been permitted heretofore.

The income tax upon corporations will remain at 2 per cent. under the present law, with an additional war income tax of 2 per cent.

Holding companies, under the present income tax law, are required to pay the tax upon dividends received from other corporations. Under the proposed law these companies will be permitted to deduct from their net income the amount of dividends received from taxable corporations, less an allowance for dividends received by the distributing corporations.

All the proposed amendments of and additions to the present income-tax law will apply to the entire year 1917, the same being retroactive to take effect Jan. 1.

Tax on Publications.

In addition to the aforementioned taxes, publishers of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals which are entitled to be entered as second-class mail matter, whether so entered or not, will be taxed 5 per cent. of their net income in excess of $4,000 per annum.

Excise Taxes.

Among the numerous other war taxes imposed by the proposed revenue bill is a tax of 2 per cent. on the sales of proprietary medicines, perfumes, toilet articles, toys, games, baseball articles, &c. Coffees will bear a tax of 2 cents per pound; crude cocoa, 3 cents per pound; manufactured cocoa and chocolate, 5 cents per pound.

Many stamp taxes of varying rates are imposed upon checks, drafts, promissory notes, powers of attorney, stock certificates, &c.

COUNTS 7,000,000 KILLED.

German Estimate of Losses to All the Warring Nations.

The following telegram from Berlin was received in Amsterdam on July 5:

"A committee made up of representatives of the leading German insurance companies has issued a booklet giving the figures of the damage the war will have done to the European countries at the end of its first three years. According to this compilation the war expense of all the European nations engaged will total 350,000,000,000 marks ($83,000,000,000 at normal exchange) on Aug. 1, 1917. The losses in killed and wounded of the European States will amount to 24,000,000 men, of whom 7,000,000 may be counted dead and 5,000,000 permanently crippled or made invalids. The decline in births due to the war is estimated at 9,000,000.

"In the pamphlet it is also pointed out that if the 250,000,000,000 marks were to be paid in twenty-mark pieces they would form a column of gold nine times as high as the equator is long. At the outbreak of the war the national debts of Europe amounted to 104,000,000,000 marks. At the end of the first three years of the war they will total 450,000,000,000. If the 7,000,000 dead men were placed in an unbroken line it would reach from Paris to Vladivostok."

SAW WHOLE WORLD WITHOUT CARFARE

Slavery and Shipwreck Were Incidents in Life of Frank Clark, Now of New York.

PASSPORTS WERE HIS BANE

Shipped from One Country to Another, but Always Managed to Find a Friend in Need.

Clerking in a hotel not far from Times Square is a man who says he has traveled free more miles than any other man in the United States. He is Frank Clark, now of New York, but one time of the world. Clark has reached middle life and he has not traveled for a year or more, but he takes delight in relating his experiences while on the road. He claims to have been a traveler ever since he was a young man and to have journeyed to every land under the sun without paying fare. Sometimes, he said, his trips were interrupted by his being ejected from trains, but that this did not dampen his ardor or cure his wanderlust.

Once he said while traveling through Russia he got as far as Odessa, when the secret police arrested him. He was put in a prison and his clothing searched for secret papers, but after three weeks confinement he got a note through to the American Consul and through his efforts was liberated and sent to Stockholm.

"I was arrested another time in Genoa and this escapade resulted in my deportation from Italy," he said. "While I was in Genoa I fell in with some beachcombers who were making a good thing by representing themselves as shipwrecked American seamen. They were reaping quite a harvest when the police got wise and rounded them up. As I was with them when the round-up came I was taken along and thrown into prison without a public trial. It was hard luck, but I managed to get a hearing after I had been in jail for nearly a month. I was taken to the office of the Chief Detective and after being questioned at length I was fined $2 and made to sign a paper that I would never return to Italy again. They put me on a ship bound for Marseilles.

"I knew I could not ship out of France without papers showing citizenship, and so I went to the American Consul in Marseilles and he gave me a paper which was an official permission to ship. On the strength of this paper I traveled the whole of France. Whenever I was held up by the gendarmes I would pull out the paper and when they saw the seal and signature of the Consul it was sufficient authority and I was allowed to continue my travels. Those were the happy days."

One Deportation After Another.

Now that he has left the free open road and taken up the more sedate calling of hotel clerk Mr. Clark likes to take out the newspaper clippings recounting his adventures and read them over at his leisure. Some of them read like moving picture thrillers, but Clark gravely says they are not romances. Many of these adventures deal with his leaving countries and not arriving in them. This, he confessed, was because his departure was usually more lively than his coming. In most cases he was escorted to the border line by police and told in many languages the equivalent of "beat it."

"Why, take the time I left Holland," he said reminiscently. "I was taken by the police while touring that very interesting country. I could not give what the officials considered a satisfactory reason for being there, and so the police put me on a train headed toward Belgium. I was escorted by two big policemen, who sat opposite me in the train and glared at me. Every mile we traveled I felt smaller, and by the time the border of the country was reached I felt about as big as an average-sized house fly. At the end of Holland territory the police responsibility for me ceased, and so did my railroad fare. In consequence of which I had to leave the train, and there I was adrift in another strange country.

Belgians Not So Easy.

"My stroll through Belgium ended at Antwerp. Not having a passport, and being handicapped by the manner of my entrance into the country, I was under surveillance all the time. The authorities passed me from one place to another, and when Antwerp was reached I knew what to expect. I spent four weeks in a prison, and then I was presented with 15 francs and a passport good in Belgium for just forty-eight hours. I knew there was a two years' jail term ahead of me unless I left the country, and so I lost no time in leaving."

Clark's travels took him through China, Japan and South America, he said, and each country opened up a separate chapter of romance and adventure, to hear him tell it. He found the Swedish kind-hearted, the Australians kind to hobos, and the Chinese much more liberal than the Japanese.

One of Clark's stories tells of his escape from slavery in Brazil. While in Rio Janeiro he signed on to work on a plantation, and when he got there he found no means of getting away and had to submit to the rule of an overseer who enforced his orders with a long blacksnake whip. He and another man escaped, and after hardships reached Santos and a ship that brought him back to America.

The story of adventure would not be complete without the thrilling chapter of shipwreck. This happened off the Horn while Clark was bound from Callao, Peru, to Rio Janeiro. There followed forty-eight hours in an open boat. When shore was reached the ship's company made merry with the natives.

"Yes," said Clark with a suspicion of a tear in his eye, "them old days are surely the best. There was always something doing, and now in New York it is lonely when, to quote a song, 'One is all dressed up with no place to go.'"

GERMANS GET A SHOCK.

Closing of Warsaw Universities Opens Eyes of People in Fatherland.

Reports found in copies of German newspapers recently received in London show that the news of the closing of the universities at Warsaw by Governor General von Beseler, which was mentioned in a Berlin cablegram printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 28, furnished a decidedly unwelcome shock to Germans who had been reading glowing accounts of the steady triumphs of the German administration in occupied Poland. In explaining the affair, which was the outcome of a student strike, the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger said:

"The more the Warsaw students allowed themselves to be diverted from their proper paths by concerning themselves with politics, the smaller became their zeal for learning. While many of the lecture rooms became desolate, the number of students at political meetings constantly increased. Politics divided the students themselves, especially as strong anti-Semitic tendencies appeared, which provoked on the other side defense movements. The Russian revolution introduced a new factor.

"It now became clear that the youth of Warsaw was not yet capable of distinguishing between Eastern and Western academic customs. Brother student was to be seen less often in the lecture rooms than in the streets—in his hand a riding whip, and on his face the determination of the great man. In vain did the rector and senate of the university strive to bring the youth to reason."

The news from Warsaw strengthens German newspaper criticism of the innovation by which the youngest children in the elementary schools of Prussian Poland, who have not yet acquired a knowledge of German, are to be allowed to receive religious instruction in the Polish language.

URGES ADVERTISING BY PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Government Bureau Shows That Publicity Attracts More Readers.

GOOD RESULTS IN WEST

Week's Work in Toledo Resulted in Marked Increase in Number of Books Borrowed.

The need of publicity in library work, a feature which has received comparatively little emphasis so far, has been emphasized in a recent statement by Dr. J. D. Wolcott, librarian of the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior. Most American cities have pretty good libraries and some have excellent ones, but hardly any city until the last year or two has attempted systematically to inform the people of what the library contains and what it can do for them. The American Library Association has had a committee on the subject since 1906, but only recently have individual cities begun to try to put their library facilities into general use.

"A number of libraries," said Dr. Wolcott, "have been conspicuous for effective publicity work during the last year. The Library Committee of the Toledo (Ohio) Commerce Club designated the period of seven days beginning March 1, 1916, as a library publication week, during which the uses of the public library should be brought in every practicable way to the general notice of the citizens. The undertaking was officially recognized by proclamation of the Mayor of Toledo. During the week articles and advertisements about the library appeared each day in the local newspapers. Appropriate cards and other library material were displayed in show windows in various parts of the city, and the street cars carried posters relating to the library. Similar posters were placed in many of the large factories. Other methods of advertising employed were the distribution of folders and the inclosure of slips regarding the library in 10,000 laundry packages. After listening to library talks at the schools the pupils were taken on visits to the public library and its resources explained to them. A result of the campaign has been a marked increase in the number of registered borrowers and of books lent from the public library.

"A similar campaign for the establishment of a business department in the public library was carried on in St. Paul in June, 1915, by the Town Criers, an association of local advertising men. On June 17, which was recognized by proclamation of the Mayor as Town Criers' Library Day, a special library edition of The St. Paul Daily News was issued and circulated. In July a business men's library, centrally located in a store, was opened to the public by the city library, and means have since been taken by the Town Criers and other organizations of business men to bring the services of this library to the attention of those interested.

"Other cities in which noteworthy publicity work has recently been accomplished by the public libraries are Seattle, Wash.; St. Joseph, Mo., and Utica, N. Y., in Wisconsin during the past year public library books were frequently advertised through window displays. This method of publicity was first tried by the larger libraries of the State and is now being adopted by those of the smaller communities. For the most part, merchants' windows on the main streets are borrowed for this purpose, since few libraries have suitable windows in their own buildings. It is reported that these window displays bring good results when made by libraries."

LIBRARY DEVOTED TO TOBACCO LORE

History and Use of Weed Traced from Earliest Days Down to the Present.

In the offices of the Tobacco Merchants' Association of the United States at 5 Beekman Street is what is said to be the largest and most complete library devoted to tobacco in the world. It deals with the history of the plant and the industry, the philosophy of smoking as dealt with by such writers as Henry Fielding and Charles Lamb, and the customs and revenue laws which have been passed to tax the use of tobacco in all countries and at all times.

The stock of books is increased constantly, for all the book dealers of the country have a standing order to look out for publications that bear on the tobacco trade; and it includes volumes in German, French, Spanish, Latin, and Russian. Walter J. Swift, librarian in charge, who has built up the collection, says that it is constantly in use as a reference library not only by men engaged in the tobacco industry, but by university students, sociologists, and magazine writers.

The oldest book known to tobacco literature is "Tabaca Logia," a thesis in Latin printed in London in 1626, at the time when the Virginia plantations were pouring their tobacco into England. The general effect of the use of tobacco from the standpoint of materia medica is treated at extreme length by the writer. This curious volume is often consulted by students.

Another rare volume is that entitled "Historical and Practical Essay on the Culture and Commerce of Tobacco," by William Tatham, London, 1800," wherein the origin of the term nicotine is set forth. According to this authority, it had its origin in the name of Jean Nicot, who was Ambassador of Francis II. to the Court of Sebastian, King of Portugal, and who first introduced tobacco in France. The book traces entertainingly and with fidelity to facts, the history of tobacco from its source and presents an exhaustive review of the culture of the plant and the world commerce therein from 1584 to 1783, and in addition thereto gives valuable information regarding the cultivation of tobacco, warehousing, legislation and other allied matters.

An exceedingly rare document is a copy of President Van Buren's report to Congress on April 14, 1840, relative to the subject of the tobacco trade of the United States with foreign countries of that period. This is he first official document bearing exclusively upon this topic ever presented to Congress by any President.

In addition to these, the library possesses a copy of the original report of the Smithsonian Institution of 1838, as well as numerous other books, pamphlets and publications issued by foreign Governments, all of which relate to customs regulations, import and export duties on tobacco and other subjects kindred thereto.

Another valuable reference work contained in the library is a complete set of decisions of the United States Treasury in the matter of the customs and internal revenue taxes upon tobacco.

A valuable cyclopedia of current events of interest to tobacco men has been collated by the filing of newspaper clippings from all parts of the country carefully classified and indexed. These bear upon legislation in the matter of tobacco, the organization of new tobacco companies, the obituaries of men identified with the industry, and upon all topics bearing upon the general subject of tobacco.

WAR CHARITIES TO MEET.

Federal Council to Seek Basis for Agreement with Red Cross.

John Moffat, Executive Chairman of the Federal Council of Allied War Charities, announced yesterday that a meeting of delegates from seventy-four war relief organizations, representing a membership of more than 2,000,000 persons, would be held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel at 4:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The organizations which will take part in the conference have more than 5,000 separate branch organizations in various parts of the United States. The conference is for the purpose of further consideration of steps to be taken in order to establish closer co-operation between the Federal Council and the American Red Cross.

"We are very glad," said Mr. Moffat yesterday, "to report progress toward co-operation with the Red Cross. The meeting tomorrow is expected to further advance a complete understanding. Judge Robert S. Lovett has invited our representatives to meet again with the Co-operation Committee of the Red Cross and with him at his office on Tuesday morning.

"We shall get tomorrow the opinions as to methods of procedure from the delegates to the Allied War Council. We have virtually reached an understanding as to co-operation in the collecting of funds, but no final decision has yet been reached by the Red Cross as to the complete plan of co-operation in distribution abroad."

HELP THE FRIENDLESS
Belgian Prisoners of War
IN GERMANY
40,000 NEED YOUR AID
John Moffat, Executive Chairman
James Marwick, Auditor
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Steel or Wooden Vessels.
Cheap timber and close to
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War Time Conditions Demand
The Westcott Six

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Westcott Superiorities

Chassis perfectly lubricated by Oil Cups instead of Grease Cups.
"Self-Acting" Pantasote Top.
The most highly perfected Six Cylinder Motor ever built by the Continental Motors Co.
Gemmer Semi-irreversible Steering Gear; Adjustable Steering Column.
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Rayfield Carburetor with Integral Priming Device.
Thermostatic Control of Engine Temperature; Fedders Radiator.
Dry Plate, Multiple Disc Clutch.
Extra Heavy Transmission.
Spicer Universal Joints. Torque Arm.
Delco Electrical Equipment.
Chrome Vanadium Springs; Semi-elliptic front; Cantilever rear.
Oversize 35" x 4½" Tires; non skid rear; ribbed front.
Motor-Driven Tire Pump.
Divided Front Seats; 9" Aisleway.
Large Size Stewart Vacuum System.
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Every Car Road tested before shipment.

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Seven or Five Passenger Touring Cars.....$1790
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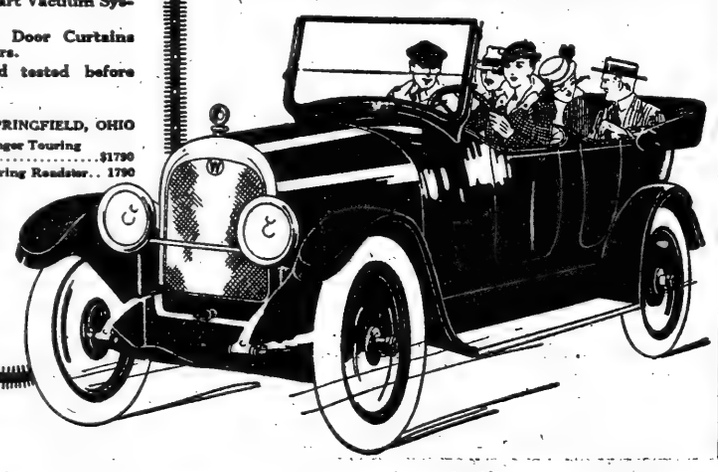
THO INCREASE the working capacity of every waking hour,—to make recreation the perfect preparation for renewed personal efficiency,—to accomplish the utmost of useful performance with the least possible expenditure of time and of money,—to maintain the American standard of living minus all extravagance,—this is the obligation of the hour.

Because the Westcott Six makes these things possible,—because it is built of the most dependable units and under the most exacting engineering supervision,—because of its high efficiency, its long life and its low cost of ownership and operation, this is the car preeminent for war time needs.

A demonstration will be arranged to meet your convenience.

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1848 Broadway, N. Y., Circle Bldg.
Phone Col. 8645

W. S. Campbell, 47 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 8544.
Pearl Auto Co., 98-104 Commerce St., New Haven, Conn.
Harry S. Jones, Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
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FEDERAL Double Cable Base TIRES

Four strong steel cables built into the base of each tire—this is the big "Extra Service" feature that helps Federal Tires deliver unusual mileage.

This Double-Cable-Base Construction removes the cause of most tire failures. It is the surest known protection against slipping-off-the-rim, blowouts, rim cuts and pinched tubes.

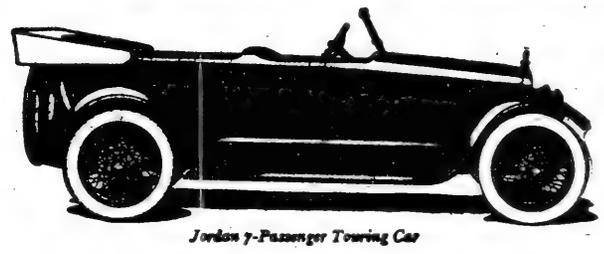
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Broadway Electric Novelty House, 304 Bowery
Royal Auto Tire & Supply Co., 102 Chambers St.
Audubon Auto Supply Co., 1134 St. Nicholas Ave.
Frank P. Van Riper, 15 Westchester Sq., Bronx, N. Y.
Oriental Rubber & Supply Co., 1166 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Bronx Tire Works, 400 Morris Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
Walters Rubber Co., Mineola, N. Y.
Auto Hardware & Equipment Co., 256 W. 55th St.
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Jordan 7-Passenger Touring Car

JORDAN

Six Smart Distinctive Colors —Optional This Month

Here's a striking innovation—never before attempted in the medium price motor car field.

You can express your individual taste in the color of your car—if it's a Jordan. These six smart distinctive colors are optional during July.

Liberty Blue—conservative, but not somber like most "conservative" colors. Optional on Touring Car, Sport Model or Sport Roadster.

Pershing Grey—a bright military finish—highly suggestive of the times. Optional on Touring Car or Sport Model.

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Jordan Maroon—a rare color—difficult to obtain. Optional on Sport Model or Touring Car.

Mercedes Red—for the young athletic fellow who wants "speed." Optional on the new Jordan Sport Roadster.

Venetian Green—specially pleasing with the smart summer styles. Optional on all Jordan cars.

Jordan individual color schemes have set a new standard in motor car finish for the entire nation. They are striking, distinctive and irresistible. Orders will be filled in rotation. First come, first served.

Jordan Prices
Jordan 7-Passenger Touring Car - - $1795
(Five wire wheels $200 extra)
Jordan 2-Passenger Sport Roadster - - $1795
(Five wire wheels $200 extra)
Jordan 4-Passenger Sport Model - - $1895
(Five wire wheels regular equipment)
Prices f. o. b. Cleveland, Ohio

CARL H. PAGE & CO., Inc.
1895 Broadway, New York City
The Jordan Motor Car Company, Cleveland, Ohio

JORDAN

HIGHER COURT REVERSES TRAFFIC FINE DECISION

Charge Was Permitting Car to Obstruct Traffic, and Appeal Was Taken by Owner on Behalf of Chauffeur.

Vivian Green, who on behalf of his chauffeur Charles Dehn, found guilty of obstructing traffic by the Traffic Court, appealed the case, has been notified by his attorneys that the Court of General Sessions has reversed the decision of the lower court.

Dehn was charged by Policeman James J. Bowden with permitting a motor vehicle to remain in front of 201 West 102d Street for a period of fifteen minutes "thereby willfully obstructing traffic in violation of a city ordinance." Four persons testified at the trial in the Traffic Court, Bowden, Dehn, Vivian Green, President of the Veegreen Holding Company and owner of the car, and Max Raymond, a civil engineer, who was with Green.

At the time Bowden spoke to Dehn the motor of the automobile was running but the chauffeur had loosened a metal plate in the floor of the car and was injecting lubricating oil.

"How many vehicles passed through the street?" Bowden was asked.

"During the time I was there at least five or six," was the answer. Bowden said that Dehn told him it was too dark to do the work he was doing in the garage.

Dehn testified: "I just stopped there I should say two minutes and had removed two wood screws from the plate of the car to inject some oil. I was about to leave and would have left in a minute or two when the officer stepped up and spoke to me about obstructing traffic." Dehn said that at the time the officer was speaking to him Green and Raymond came up and that Green asked the policeman what law was being violated.

"The policeman did not pay any attention to him [Green] at that time," continued Dehn's testimony. "Mr. Green again asked him, and he says to him: 'Are you the owner of the car?' Mr. Green says 'Yes,' and he [Bowden] says, 'Now I will give you one,' and the officer asked me for a card. The officer handed me a summons, and told him, [Green,] 'If you don't know the law, why, you will find out when you see the Magistrate. If you want to know the law, go over to the station house and then you will find out the law.'"

Green, while on the stand, testified that his understanding of the law was that he might have the car in front of his residence every day, but that he was not permitted to make any repairs on it there that would not permit of it being moved, such as changing the tires.

The Court—You are aware of the fact that you have no right to have a car stand out in front of your own premises?

The Witness—I haven't read the decisions.

The Court—But I have.

The Witness—But what are we to do? I am sure if you had a car of your own—

The Court—I have no car, and if I did I would not use the streets of New York as a garage.

The Witness—There is no storage here at all.

The Court—That is a question for me to decide, and I don't propose to get into a debate with you.

The Witness—My contention is that the street was not used as a storage place, and the car was there, ready to be moved at any time. * * *

Raymond testified that the policeman answered Green's question as to the law as follows: "You go to the police station and find out, and in view of the fact that you are so insolent I am going to serve the man, (referring to Dehn,) with a summons instead of giving him a warning." The car was ready to move at any time, Raymond said.

In rendering his decision Magistrate House, who presided over the Traffic Court, said:

"The streets of the City of New York are dedicated to the public at large, and no person has any right to do anything that will obstruct them. It is plain and simple as can be. No, even though you may own your own home you would not have the right to have your automobile stand out in front of your house for any appreciable length of time. * * *

"I am going to impose a fine in this case and it is going to be a nominal fine, because I think that you understand the law now and you know the conditions of the City of New York and what we have to contend with. If every citizen would help only a little we would get along a little better than we do now. This is not a crime your man is charged with. It is in no sense a crime. It is what the courts term the violation of a minor rule or regulation. It is just the violation of an ordinance. I impose a fine of $1 or in default of payment one day in the City Prison."

PRAISES NEW YORK ROADS.

Michigan Road Commissioner Makes Trip Over State Highways.

Edward N. Hines, County Road Commissioner of Wayne County, Mich., was in New York last week to inspect the roads of New York State. Wayne County is known all over the country for its system of cement roads. Mr. Hines said:

"I expect great things from the laboratory maintained by the New York State Department. By accurate scientific tests and experiments which they make there it is possible to lay a certain kind of road with the exact knowledge of what to expect of that road. The superiority of that method of procedure over the old rule of thumb method of laying a road, then learning what it would do by the experiment of actual wear and tear, is obvious to all. It means the saving of time, labor, and money, and general satisfaction to the users and taxpayers.

"While New York State already is reaping great benefits from its high-class roads, I do not think that you have begun to realize the full benefit from them. They really need greater publicity. They need to be made so well known that even Californians will admit the truth about them. With such publicity good roads, better yet, let us say, the best roads, will prove a good paying investment for the residents and business men of this State. It will not be merely a transient trade that will be built up, enormous and beneficial as that trade will be, but a permanent business will be attracted and established here by the excellence of your roads."

NEW GASOLINE PROCESS.

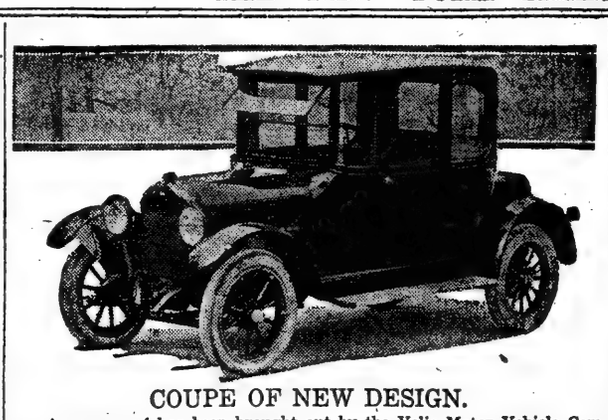
Method to Convert Kerosene Into Gasoline for One Cent a Gallon.

Louis Bond Cherry of Kansas City, Mo., a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, has submitted to the authorities at Washington a new method for converting kerosene into gasoline at a cost, the inventor says, of less than one cent a gallon.

The process is described as electromagnetic, and in a test plant at Coffeyville, Kan., 78 per cent. of kerosene has been converted into a water-like gasoline of sufficiently high quality to run a motor or do first-class dry cleaning, Mr. Cherry says. As soon as some further experiments are completed he expects to be able to convert 60,000 gallons of distillate at the Coffeyville plant.

Mexico Suspends Duty on Motor Vehicles.

The American Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City reports that a circular of the Mexican Treasury Department permits the free importation until Dec. 31, 1917, of carts, wagons, motor trucks, and other vehicles of all kinds for commercial and agricultural use, and for the transportation of goods and carriages and automobiles for passenger use, the duties remitted varying from $5.65 to $16.94 per 100 pounds.



COUPE OF NEW DESIGN.

A new coupé has been brought out by the Velie Motor Vehicle Company. A high radiator, with lines of body altered to harmonize with this change, is a characteristic of the new car. The coupé seats four passengers and has a wheelbase of 124 inches.

EXPERT TELLS HOW TO PREPARE FOR AUTO TOUR

The season of automobile tours is now at its height. These holiday trips are frequently marred by lack of proper preparation in advance. Continuous trouble with the car will spoil the outing of the best-natured party of tourists. What attention should be given to the car before starting out in order to avoid, as far as possible, such vexatious delays?

H. Clifford Brokaw, Principal of the West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, when this question was put to him, said:

"The man who is starting out for the tour with a new car, which has been tried out enough to know that it is in condition, need only know that he has with him the things most likely to be needed for an emergency, but if the car has been in service for several months or more, he would better give it a 'once over' at least before starting.

"One of the things to attend to is refilling the gear cases. Both the transmission and differential cases should be drained of all oil and washed out carefully with kerosene. At the same time the gears should be examined closely to see if they are in good shape. One may find a tooth chipped, though not broken enough to make its condition known by sound. It probably was too hard originally and the break is not the fault of the driver, but it should be replaced, for it is likely to give trouble at any time. When cleaned the cases should be refilled with the proper amount of new lubricant, but not too much, because then it will work out and scatter over the car and probably get on the brake drums and make them slip.

"The crank case of the engine should be drained and cleaned out with kerosene and fresh oil be put in. If the oiling system is working properly it is best to let it alone and see that it is kept filled with the proper quality of lubricant while on the road. Of course the grease cups should be filled and all points which are lubricated by oil from squirt can should be taken care of. The wheel bearings all should be examined to determine their condition and to see that they are properly lubricated. If very dirty they should be cleaned and fresh grease be applied.

"It is well to carry an extra gallon of engine oil in the car, also a small can of grease. Garages are plenty, but sometimes an accident occurs which causes a loss of the main supply of oil and makes it impossible to drive even a mile without an extra supply. Likewise if the gasoline tank is not provided with an emergency tank or chamber, an extra gallon of gasoline should be carried. Convenient emergency tanks for this purpose may be purchased at any accessory store.

"Both sets of brakes should be carefully examined to see that the lining is not worn too thin and that the different pins and clevises of the brake linkage are not worn so as to be weak and likely to give away in touring under extraordinary pressure. Often in touring one comes upon unexpected grades and some of them are miles long and the tourist should be prepared for prolonged and extraordinary service.

"Where prolonged service is required it should be possible to use the two sets of brakes alternately. In this connection it is well to keep in mind that on long grades considerable braking may be done by cutting off the ignition and allowing the car to turn the engine over in high or intermediate gear. Keeping the car down to a rather low speed in this manner will also be found to save burning up the brake linings.

"It is of the utmost necessity to keep the brake drums free from oil. When the car is driven out into the country the crown of the road tilts the car over, so that if there is too much oil in the differential case it will work through the axle housing to the brake drum on the right side. Of course this is taken care of largely as previously advised, by not having too much lubricant in the differential, although enough is very necessary.

"If the engine shows any tendency to knock on the hills it would be well to have the carbon removed before starting. It is very disagreeable to have to take a hill on second speed that could be taken on high if the throttle could be kept open without causing knocking. I have known several trips to be practically spoiled by the fact that the engine was full of carbon and did not have sufficient pep to negotiate the hills.

"Of course the car should be gone over systematically to see that all nuts are tight and properly supplied with cotter pins or lock washers. All parts should be scrutinized carefully to see that there are no cracked or badly worn parts likely to give out under the severe strain of touring.

"The compression of the engine should be tested and if found weak in any cylinder the valves should be ground in. Spark plugs should be made perfectly clean, magneto interrupter points cleaned and adjusted to gauge and high tension distributor cleaned out, and the battery should be tested to make sure it is in normal condition. If almost discharged, a charge should be given it from some external source. The commutators of the generator and starting motor should be examined and if badly scored they will need to be trued up. If the storage battery is depended upon entirely for ignition, a set of dry cells should be carried so that in case of entire failure of the storage battery ignition and lights may be had for a short time, even though the engine has to be cranked by hand.

"Some annoyance may be saved by examining the springs to see if there is a cracked leaf to be replaced. Spring repair attachments are sold, but it depends upon the ingenuity of the individual whether repairs of this sort can be made upon the road.

"In addition to tools and other things previously recommended to be carried, the tourist should take at least one set of electric bulbs for the car. Spark plugs may be cleaned with very little trouble, but it is handier to carry two or three extra ones for quick exchange, cleaning the ones removed at the end of the day, or at the noon stop. One or two extra tires carried inflated and on the rims are usual, and it is wise to have two or three extra inner tubes. If one does have tire trouble it seems to come in bunches and it is just as well to be prepared for the worst. The tourist who is traveling very far from garages would better carry patches and cement also.

"Non-skid chains are essential and a number of extra cross links are needed, with a tool for replacing broken links. Of course, each car will carry a real fire extinguisher and a tow rope. If you do not need to be towed out of a mud hole yourself, some one else will. Be prepared. I like to have along a spool of annealed wire, a pair of side cutting pliers, and a roll of tire tape. It is really wonderful what an ingenious man can do with these things. They are like the woman's hairpin and piece of string, with which she can do anything.

"The man with a mechanical turn of mind will make his tool kit hold a rather extensive lot of tools, including a torch and soldering materials, so that repairs made will be permanent; but the average tourist will depend more upon garages. Then there is the folding bucket to refill the cooling system if needed, the hydrometer and tire gauge, trouble lamp, and any number of small accessories which come in handy at times, but may not be absolutely essential. One thing do not forget: that is a block of wood an inch thick, and eight to ten inches square, almost invaluable to put the jack upon on dirt roads or sandy places.

"Finally, it is not the man who rushes around and plans maximum distances for each day's run who gets the most out of the tour; he makes work out of pleasure in keeping up with a schedule. It is better to allow more time for the runs, and then if one gets ahead of schedule to lay off a half day and see the sights and keep the car in condition."

6,000,000 ACRES RELEASED FOR GRAIN TO FEED MEN BY USE OF 300,000 MOTOR TRUCKS

Every motor truck in use helps to conserve the grain supply for human beings, and some estimates as to what this saving is have been made by Harry W. Perry of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. "At the beginning of this year there were 300,000 trucks in use in the United States," said Mr. Perry last week. "Each commercial motor vehicle takes the place, on the average, of three horse-drawn vehicles and between four and five horses. Each horse displaced relieves between four and five acres of land from raising grain for horse feed, so each truck means the turning of twenty acres of land for other agricultural purposes than horse provender. Therefore the 300,000 trucks release approximately 6,000,000 acres from providing power for horse-drawn vehicles. Three acres are required for the support of a human being. Thus an army of 2,000,000 men can be fed from the land that would be required to feed horses to take the place of the 300,000 motor trucks.

TO MAKE ITS OWN BUSES.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company will hereafter make its own trucks instead of depending on manufacturers in France, as was the practice of the company before the war. Property has been acquired at 132d Street and Broadway, and a four-story plant for the turning out of motor buses will be erected there, at an estimated cost of $1,000,000.

Plans are already under way for the production of 200 trucks, according to specifications drawn entirely by the company's engineers. The product will be American made throughout, as the motor selected to drive the buses is manufactured in the United States. This enterprise marks the development of a new branch of the automobile industry in this country.

SEVENTY-FIVE MILE SPIN INTO JERSEY OUTLINED

Through Wayne, Essex, and Morris County Sections—Road Surface Reported in Good Condition, Scenery Attractive.

For a really enjoyable day's tour, few parts of the country around New York City offer more inducements at the present time than the Wayne, Essex, and Morris County section of New Jersey, through which the seventy-five mile spin has been outlined by the Automobile Club of America. Road surface in fine condition, scenery of the most attractive character, and convenient luncheon accommodations along the route are the outstanding features of the tour.

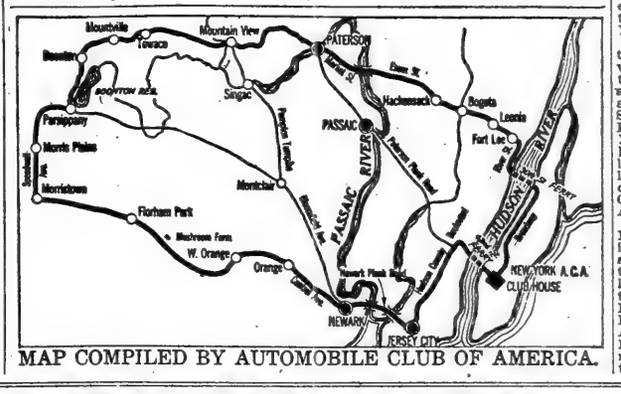
Broadway is followed north from the clubhouse on Fifty-fourth Street to Manhattan Street, where a left turn leads to the 130th Street Ferry across the Hudson to Edgewater. On the New Jersey side of the river the Shore Road leads uphill to Fort Lee, and the Hackensack and Fort Lee Turnpike is taken through Leonia and Bogota to Hackensack. From there Essex Street is followed across the Passaic River to Market Street, and the route, passing the Court House in Paterson, once more crosses the Passaic, and leaves the town on Union Avenue en route for Mountain View.

For the next seven or eight miles the trip winds along a delightfully pretty road through the charming hill and valley scenery of the second Watchung Mountain to the village of Mountain View, continuing thence across the county line into Morris County, via Towaco and Mountainville to Boonton, on a good road that skirts the picturesque Morris Canal, crossing and recrossing it a number of times within a distance of about ten miles. On the north of this pretty valley road are the wooded uplands of Turkey Mountain and Stony Brook Mountain, while Hook Mountain rises in gentle undulations to the south.

Beyond Boonton, passing the picturesque Boonton Reservoir, the route crosses the little Rockaway River and runs south through Parsippany to Morris Plains and Morristown, which it enters on Speedwell Avenue at a distance of forty-five miles from New York.

The exit from Morristown on the return portion of the journey is made via Morris Street and the route continues next over a fine State road across Black Meadows to Florham Park, and from there through the beautiful South Mountain State Reservation. The Passaic River, forming the Morris and Essex County line, is crossed at Columbia Bridge as the State road is followed via Cheapside, past the familiar landmark, the Mushroom Farm, and over the Orange Mountains to West Orange and Orange. From there Central Avenue leads into the City of Newark.

From Broad Street the Newark Plank Road is reached via Market Street, and is followed across the meadows to the small Park in Jersey City, where a left turn on the Hudson County Boulevard leads north for the Weehawken Ferry to New York City. The clubhouse on Fifty-fourth Street is reached from Forty-second Street by way of Eighth Avenue, completing a distance from Morristown of thirty miles and a total mileage of seventy-five for the exceptionally pleasant round trip.



MAP COMPILED BY AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA.

AUTO TRADE NOTES.

H. J. Vogler has been appointed metropolitan wholesale manager for the Willys-Overland Company. He was formerly with the Maxwell Motor Company.

"Hank" Caldwell has been engaged by the Maxwell Motor Company of New York to conduct a touring information bureau. It is his plan to collect road information and to give it to motor car owners free of charge.

The price of the "Lexington Minute Man Six" will be advanced on Aug. 10 from $1,285 to $1,845.

C. H. Larson, head of the local Oldsmobile agency, reports that an Olds made a new non-stop record in Boston, the motor running forty-seven days without stopping.

Robert Lurie & Co. will represent the Olympian car in the metropolitan district. The car belongs to the medium-priced class, has a wheelbase of 114 inches, and is put out in touring and roadster models.

Cole & Dixon have taken over the New York distributing agency of the Smith Motor Truck Corporation.

TIRES AND TUBES
All Standard Makes.
AT RIGHT PRICES
FULLY GUARANTEED
DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU SEE US
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CARS TRADED IN FOR STANDARD 6'S.

1917 Demonstrator, like new	$1,750
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1914 Nat'l Roadster, starter and lights. Cost $2,750	500
1913 Mercer Roadster, starter and lights	950

Above cars sold subject to demonstration. Time payments arranged.

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1920 BROADWAY, COR. 64TH STREET.
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Tires, Tubes, By the Carload
All Styles and All Sizes.
SAVE BIG MONEY
"CLEAN UP WEEK."
Ford Sizes, $6.00 Up
Also Soiled & Used Tires—Big Bargains.
Sundries at Cut Prices
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
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This filler takes the place of air in pneumatic tires. We have been 12 years at the same address satisfying thousands of customers. Would this be possible if our product was not what we claim for it? Postal will bring sample and booklet. Phone Columbus 2437.
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We'll Start You Right

Put your battery in our hands for a thorough overhauling before you start on your tour this summer, and we'll return it to you, sound in every cell, charged to the proper mark, insulation O.K. and ready for the hardest service you can put up to it.

While you're getting your car ready, our experts can be getting your battery ready. And we have a rental battery for your use while they're doing it.

Start with your battery in good shape—and you'll find it will require mighty little attention except for its regular testing and filling with water, whether your trip be for a week or for a whole summer.

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STORAGE BATTERY Willard

Light Fours
Touring Car
$750
Roadster - $735
f. o. b. Toledo—Subject to change without notice

Overland
TRADE MARK REG.



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Think of it!

A brand new model January 1st and over fifty thousand already running.

That's an accomplishment!

It's also a mighty safe guide as to what to buy.

The car is right mechanically, of course, but more than that

—among touring cars of its size it is by long odds the most beautiful

—and when it comes to roominess and easy riding nothing that even approaches its compact size, is anything like as comfortable.

This latest Overland Touring Model—the Light Four—is the greatest combination of style and comfort that ever sold for so low a price—$750.

And it's as economical to run as it is to buy.

As a combination pleasure-utility car it is giving its owners more solid satisfaction for the money than any other car we know anything about.

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32 horsepower en bloc motor
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Auto-Lite starting and lighting
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Sliding gear transmission—3 speeds forward and reverse
Short turning radius
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Our new warehouse facilities permit us to make immediate deliveries.

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BRANCHES AND SERVICE STATIONS AT THE BRONX, BROOKLYN, NEWARK AND YONKERS

The factory will issue a new price list affecting certain models possibly during July and certainly not later than August First

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL WORLD

RESERVE DEPOSITS GAIN $145,300,000

Government Deposits Show Corresponding Decrease of $116,200,000 in Federal Statement.

REFLECTS LOAN FINANCING

Aggregate Reserves Gain $29,400,000, Mostly in New York—Weekly Statements by Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Final transfer to the Federal Reserve Banks of member bank reserves on the one hand and redemption of the United States certificates of indebtedness due July 17, also large payments through the New York Federal Reserve Bank to foreign Governments, on the other, account for the principal changes in the condition of the Federal Reserve Banks as shown by the weekly bank statement of the Federal Reserve Board, issued as at the close of business of July 20, 1917.

The principal changes affect reserve deposits of member banks, which show an increase of $145,300,000, and Government deposits, which show a decrease of $116,200,000 for the week. Aggregate reserves, mostly gold, show a gain of $29,400,000, the New York bank alone reporting an increase of $27,200,000 in total reserve. Chicago shows a decrease of about $12,000,000 in reserve and an even larger decrease in net deposits. Its investment account increased by $3,700,000, while the favorable balance of $5,800,000 in account with other Federal Reserve Banks shown the week before has been turned into an adverse balance of $8,500,000.

A gain of $4,700,000 in reserve reported by the St. Louis bank is due chiefly to a change of a favorable to an adverse balance in account with other Federal Reserve Banks. Discounts on hand show an increase of $21,200,000. Chicago and St. Louis reporting the largest gains under this head. Nearly one-half of the discounted bills held by the banks were member banks' collateral notes, which show an increase from $50,400,000 to $78,800,000. Nearly one-third of these notes, or $25,400,000, were secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or temporary certificates for Liberty bonds.

Acceptances on hand increased about $2,800,000, the New York bank reporting an even larger increase in the holdings of this class of paper. Other earning assets show but little change. Total earning assets, $436,600,000, show an increase of $24,800,000, and constitute at present 756 per cent. of the banks' paid in capital, compared with 714 per cent. the week before. Of the total, ~5.3 per cent. is represented by acceptances, 97 per cent. by discounts, 17.2 per cent. by United States securities, and 5 per cent. by warrants.

Largely as the result of admission to the system of the Bankers Trust and Savings Bank of Minneapolis, the capital account of the Federal Reserve Banks shows an increase of $41,000. All the banks, except San Francisco, report smaller amounts of Government funds on hand. It should be noted however, that considerable amounts realized by the Government from the Liberty Loan are at present deposited with qualified member and non-member banks and are not included among Government deposits shown in the statement. All the banks, except St. Louis, report substantial increases in reserve deposits, though part of the gain is due probably to transfers on the books of the Federal Reserve Bank from Government account to the credit of qualifying depository member banks.

Federal Reserve notes issued to the banks total at present $583,987,000 net, or $3,980,000 more than the week before. This total is secured by the deposit with the Federal Reserve agents of $423,889,000 of gold and $168,233,000 of paper. The banks report an outstanding circulation of $534,226,000, an increase for the week of $1,718,000.

The weekly statement of resources and liabilities of each of the Federal Reserve Banks at close of business July 20, 1917, follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold held by banks	$52,006,000
Total gold reserves	73,887,000
Total reserves	75,700,000
Bills discounted and bought	24,926,000
Due to members, reserve account	73,826,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold held by banks	$402,159,000
Total gold reserves	509,370,000
Total reserves	600,236,000
Bills discounted and bought	133,554,000
Due to members, reserve account	443,000,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold held by banks	$89,109,000
Total gold reserves	92,936,000
Total reserves	94,232,000
Bills discounted and bought	24,642,000
Due to members, reserve account	70,684,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold held by banks	$98,212,000
Total gold reserves	126,998,000
Total reserves	127,294,000
Bills discounted and bought	17,686,000
Due to members, reserve account	36,455,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold held by banks	$34,474,000
Total gold reserves	42,968,000
Total reserves	43,123,000
Bills discounted and bought	9,311,000
Due to members, reserve account	38,455,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold held by banks	$16,818,000
Total gold reserves	24,626,000
Total reserves	35,344,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,559,000
Due to members, reserve account	26,074,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold held by banks	$109,126,000
Total gold reserves	166,030,000
Total reserves	167,955,000
Bills discounted and bought	60,585,000
Due to members, reserve account	147,444,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$32,465,000
Total gold reserves	47,615,000
Total reserves	50,829,000
Bills discounted and bought	15,013,000
Due to members, reserve account	42,383,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$30,899,000
Total gold reserves	52,620,000
Total reserves	52,711,000
Bills discounted and bought	10,918,000
Due to members, reserve account	37,530,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold held by banks	$45,673,000
Total gold reserves	60,820,000
Total reserves	61,274,000
Bills discounted and bought	24,061,000
Due to members, reserve account	65,984,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold held by banks	$26,063,000
Total gold reserves	42,063,000
Total reserves	43,387,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,925,000
Due to members, reserve account	30,398,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold held by banks	$43,941,000
Total gold reserves	70,078,000
Total reserves	77,325,000
Bills discounted and bought	14,899,000
Due to members, reserve account	55,416,000

Following is the statement of the New York Federal Reserve Agent's accounts at the close of business July 20, 1917:

Federal Reserve Notes, New York.

Received from Controller	$446,560
Returned to Controller	54,570
Chargeable to F. R. Agent	391,881
In hand of F. R. Agent	123,420
Issued to F. R. Bank, less amount returned to F. R. Agent for redemption	238,461
Collateral held by F. R. Agent as security for outstanding notes, gold coin, and certificates on hand	152,414
Gold Redemption Fund	9,541
With Federal Reserve Board	.....
Commercial paper, minimum, required	76,500
Total	238,461
Amount of commercial paper delivered to F. R. Agent	77,096
F. R. notes outstanding	238,461
F. R. notes held by banks	24,922
F. R. notes in actual circulation	213,539

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

The consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certif. in vault	$488,119,000	$471,492,000	$262,049,000
Gold settlement fund	403,821,000	388,358,000	99,561,000
Gold with foreign agencies	52,500,000	52,501,000	.....
Total gold held by banks	$944,440,000	$912,346,000	$361,610,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	423,889,000	428,338,000	168,932,000
Gold redemption fund	11,691,000	12,687,000	1,931,000
Total gold reserve	$1,380,020,000	$1,353,371,000	$527,473,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	50,501,000	47,545,000	18,802,000
Total reserve	$1,430,521,000	$1,400,916,000	$541,275,000
Bills discounted—members	161,386,000	140,163,000	28,937,000
Bills bought in open market	197,725,000	194,937,000	85,382,000
Total bills on hand	$359,111,000	$335,100,000	$114,319,000
U. S. long-term securities	42,265,000	43,981,000	49,746,000
U. S. short-term securities	85,050,000	80,359,000	7,190,000
Municipal warrants	2,186,000	2,441,000	27,723,000
Total earning assets	$436,612,000	$411,861,000	$198,978,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks—net	4,113,000	7,005,000	11,982,000
Uncollected items	342,967,000	294,172,000	.....
Total deductions from gross deposits	$247,080,000	$261,177,000	$11,982,000
Five p. c. redemption fund against F. R. banknotes	500,000	500,000	456,000
All other resources	1,611,000	786,000	4,756,000
Total resources	$2,116,124,000	$2,075,240,000	$757,441,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$57,273,000	$57,681,000	$35,183,000
Government deposits	194,351,000	300,872,006	54,277,000
Due to members—res. account	1,164,995,000	1,019,672,000	.....
Due to non-member banks, clearing account	4,767,000	6,847,000	.....
Collection items	185,284,000	153,813,000	.....
Total gross deposits	$1,519,677,000	$1,481,204,000	$546,277,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	534,226,000	532,508,000	154,035,000
Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation, net liability	2,306,000	1,960,000	1,682,000
All other liabilities, incl. foreign Gov. credits	2,102,000	1,887,000	251,000
Total liabilities	$2,116,124,000	$2,075,240,000	$757,441,000
Gold res. against net deposit liabilities	74.2%	74.7%	67.7%
Gold and lawful money res. against net deposit liabilities	78.1%	78.6%	70.3%
Gold res. against Fed. Res. notes in actual circulation	81.5%	82.9%	107.7%

	Bills and Acceptances.	Municipal Warrants.
Distribution by Maturities—1-15 days	$129,642,000	$1,084,000
Distribution by Maturities—16-30 days	59,099,000	51,000
Distribution by Maturities—31-60 days	87,864,000	1,028,000
Distribution by Maturities—61-90 days	77,852,000	20,000
Distribution by Maturities—Over 90 days	4,654,000	3,000
Total	$359,111,000	$2,186,000

THE COTTON MARKET

Early Improvement More Than Offset, with Net Loss for Day 37 to 50 Points.

Improvement in the cotton market during the first half of yesterday's short session was more than lost in the last half, and particularly near the close the market showed a weak undertone, with final prices 37 to 50 points net lower and about the lowest for the day. Immediately following the close, however, a much better tone developed, and it was understood that sales were made privately at about 29 points advance, compared with the closing quotations.

At the opening the market was irregular, with first prices from 10 points lower to 10 points higher, but with a steady undertone which later broadened out into something like firmness on a renewal of trade buying of both futures and spots. There were more rains east of the Mississippi River, heavy in a number of places throughout Alabama and Mississippi, and quite general over the entire belt. Those in Southeastern Texas were very favorable and led to optimistic reports as to the progress of the crop there, but those in the East, especially in the Carolinas, were not wanted, and gave rise to a number of unfavorable reports. Inability properly to cultivate the plant and the fear that boll weevil would increase as a result of the wet weather were the conditions mostly complained of.

Near the close it became evident that traders who had bought cotton on Friday's peace rumors and on Saturday's early Eastern belt news were not willing to carry their lines over Sunday, and as offerings increased the market gave way rapidly, getting into stop-loss orders as prices declined until October neared 24.50c, at which level it was found that a large number of buying orders, principally for trade account, existed. This served to check the selling movement, and October did not fall below 24.53c, with a closing range from 24.53c to 24.67c, indicating the activity of the market right at the close. July contracts showed leading weakness, and thus grave evidences that there was not likely to be any difficulty in supplying holders of those contracts with cotton. Inability to bring cotton forward from the South was met by the shorts by securing it at Eastern mill points, and thus all chances for anything approaching a corner in that delivery seems to have been removed. New Orleans had large buying orders here on the close, which helped support the market in the last few minutes.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Fri.
July	26.00	26.00	26.00	25.90@26.00	26.40
August	.....	.....	.....	25.50 Bid	25.83
September	25.10	25.10	25.10	24.78 Bid	25.20
October	24.95	25.05	24.83	24.53@24.67	24.90
November	.....	.....	.....	24.45 Bid	24.84
December	24.65	24.93	24.43	24.43@24.45	24.80
January	24.82	24.94	24.40	24.40@24.43	24.83
March	25.01	25.05	24.85	24.60 Bid	24.99
May	25.12	25.12	24.75	24.72 Bid	25.10

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 35 points decline on the basis of 26.40c for middling upland; Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 26.25c; New Orleans, 25.75c; Savannah, 26½c; Augusta, 25.06c; Memphis, 26c; Houston, 25.00c.

The following figures from The Financial Chronicle give the statistical position of cotton in bales:

	Last Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	41,665	42,532	44,455
Since Aug. 1	6,844,027	6,802,362	7,094,672
Port stocks	639,076	696,108	815,118
Interior receipts	28,489	33,151	30,867
Since Aug. 1	7,997,911	7,960,337	6,823,822
Int. shipments	62,746	33,672	50,971
Interior stocks	459,572	463,629	381,271
Amount brought into sight	98,952	81,471	108,705
Since Aug. 1	12,968,314	12,899,362	12,431,266
Northern spinning takings	53,206	45,997	20,431
Since Aug. 1	2,959,485	2,956,277	3,140,944
Southern consumption	91,000	91,000	77,000
Since Aug. 1	4,234,000	4,145,000	3,914,000
Exports to Great Britain	24,310	28,711	66,252
Since Aug. 1	2,906,891	2,832,581	2,786,516
Exp. to France	21,772	13,829	12,848
Since Aug. 1	988,429	966,657	882,565
Exports to Continent	19,816	17,111	36,870
Since Aug. 1	1,799,815	1,779,999	2,184,435
Total wk.'s exports	65,893	59,651	117,970
Total exp. since Aug. 1	5,395,135	5,329,237	5,855,564
World's visible supply	3,993,854	3,958,004	3,484,791
Of which Am.	1,907,854	1,743,004	2,309,791
Liverpool stks.	279,000	309,000	632,000
Cent. stocks	256,000	302,000	479,000
N. Y. stocks	53,222	63,090	137,972
N. Orleans stks.	181,702	188,452	167,805
On ship & waiting for clearance	84,684	59,651	106,071

Sales of printcloths at Fall River for the week were estimated at 100,000 pieces, including 15,000 spots, compared with 180,000 and 45,000, respectively, last year. Curtailment was 85,000 pieces against 85,000.

NEW EGG RULE PROTESTED.

Shippers Resent Refusal of Express Companies to Pay Breakage.

Commissioner J. J. Dillon of the State Department of Food and Markets sent to the Public Service Commission a protest yesterday against a regulation made by the express companies under which they will not allow for breakage in egg shipments where the damage does not exceed a dozen and a half eggs in a thirty-dozen case. The Commissioner issued this statement:

"During the month of June the Department of Food and Markets received from farmers via the lines of the Adams Express Company 541½ cases of eggs on consignment for sale. Of these 179 cases arrived in damaged condition, as follows: 165 dozen broken, 311 1-6 dozen stained, and 41 1-6 dozen stolen or missing.

"During the same month the department received via the American Express Company 714 cases of eggs, of which 201½ cases arrived in damaged condition, as follows: 169½ dozen broken, 161 dozen stained, and 17 dozen stolen or missing.

"Practically one-third of the total number of cases of eggs arrived in damaged condition. The express companies have now issued a regulation, which was filed with the Public Service Commission, to the effect that they will not consider claims for adjustment in any case where the damage does not exceed one and one-half dozen of eggs in a thirty-dozen case.

"The department, on behalf of shippers and consumers, has filed a complaint and protest against this regulation. Under it employees of the express company may remove or break a dozen and a half eggs in every case and the producer would have no redress. Of course, every egg broken reduces the supply and raises the price to the consumer. Besides, this loss to the farmer discourages production, and the lessened supply means advanced prices to the consumer.

PRUSSIAN SAVINGS GROW.

Record for First Half of Year Shows Increase Over 1915 and 1916

During the first half of the current year deposits in the savings banks of Prussia amounted to more than 2,000,000,000 marks ($476,000,000), as against deposits of 1,900,000,000 marks during the first six months of last year and of 1,750,000,000 marks during the corresponding period of 1915, according to a dispatch from Berlin received in Zurich on July 7. This message from the German capital went on to say:

"This increase in deposits in the savings banks is the more worthy of attention because of the fact that the financial strength of the people is being taxed to a high degree by the war loans, which are great successes and in which, in contradistinction to the case with the people of the United States, the small savers are taking a leading part. The Prussian savings banks subscribed 3,200,000,000 marks to the last war loan."

According to a table compiled by the Berliner Tageblatt and reprinted in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 2, the "small savers," as individuals, took only 2,026,000,000 marks, or 4.32 per cent., of the total of 49,985,000,000 marks raised by the first five war loans. The details of the sixth German war loan of some 13,000,000,000 marks, which closed April 27, have not as yet been made public.

BIG PROFITS FOR JAPANESE.

One Shipping Concern Recently Declared a 2,000 Per Cent. Dividend.

KOBE, Japan, June 10, (Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—A striking example of the Japanese fortunes made in the war shipping business is found in the recent decision of the Chuyetsu Steamship Company to declare a dividend of 2,000 per cent. One of the steamers of this company recently was sunk by the Germans off the Spanish coast. Thereupon the officials decided, rather than run further risks, to take advantage of the high price and dispose of its remaining vessels.

At liquidation each shareholder who had originally paid only $2.50 for one share of stock received $500 per share.

A number of other Japanese ship owners, preferring to profit by the present extraordinary demand, are selling their steamers and placing their capital in some other business. One of Kobe's new shipping millionaires recently sold a few steamers at a profit of nearly $3,000,000.

Coal Rate Increase Upheld.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Recent increases in freight rates on bituminous coal from mines in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee to points in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan were upheld today by the Interstate Commerce Commission with certain minor exceptions.

TO CLEAR EXPORT TANGLE.

Carl W. Stern Makes Suggestions to Secretary of Commerce.

Carl W. Stern, head of the forwarding firm of M. J. Corbett & Co., 24 State Street, yesterday sent a letter to William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, suggesting a plan whereby the existing confusion between transportation companies, both rail and steamship, and the New York Export Licensing Bureau, regarding the classes of merchandise subject to licenses, might be cleared up. The suggestion made to the Secretary, who is a member of the Exports Council, was understood to be in the interest alike of the transportation lines and shippers generally.

The letter, after referring to the short time at the disposal of the Exports Council for giving effect to the regulations, said:

"May we suggest, however, that such confusion as exists at this port among exporters, export agents and steamship companies, could be largely remedied if the department would authorize the promulgation or a schedule setting forth in detail the articles as to which export licenses are required, and may we in this connection suggest the use of one of the schedules already prepared by the department for statistical and other purposes, namely: Schedule B?

"Following the form of this schedule, the items as to which export licenses are not required could be segregated from those as to which your department wishes applications filed. We are making these suggestions in view of the fact that there seems to be, even among the steamship companies, much doubt as to exactly which class of goods may be shipped without licenses. We have found that exporters and their agents are sent to your department for licenses where such licenses are frequently not required.

"You will appreciate that this holds up shipments, not only here, but at interior points, and must necessarily block not only the work of your department, but of steamship companies, exporters and shipping agents as well."

P. K. Condict, the direct representative in New York of C. A. Richards, head of the Export License Bureau in Washington, intimated yesterday that an end was in sight in the controversy between the transportation lines and the local office regarding the kinds of articles for which export licenses were required. "A definite list will be available soon," Mr. Condict said.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	98	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	98	4s, coupon, 1925	106	106
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99⅜	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99⅜	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	2s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	2s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88
3s conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
6s Sept., 1917	100½	100⅝	100
4½s June, 1965	101⅜	102½	102
4½s Mar., 1963	101½	102½	102
4½s Nov., 1957	101⅜	102½	102
4½s May, 1957	101⅜	102½	102
4½s Nov., 1917	99⅝	..	99⅝
4½s April, 1966	97½	98¼	97½
4½s Mar., 1960-80	97½	98	97
4½s Mar., 1964	97½	98½	97½
4½s Mar., 1962	97⅝	98	97½
4½s Sept., 1960	97⅝	98	97½
4s May, 1959	94	94½	94⅝
4s Nov., 1958	94	94½	94
4s May, 1957	94	94½	94
4s Nov., 1955	93	94½	94
4s Nov., 1936	95	95	95
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99⅛
4s' Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
4s' Nov., 1954	84	85¼	83½
3½s May, 1954	83½	..	84

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
3½s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.35
3½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
2s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
25	Cities Service	275	274½	274½	275½
100	Cities Service pf.	86	85½	85½	86
400	Cities Service new	29¾	29½	29½	29¾

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	70	74
Am. Gas & Electric	111	118
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	49	50
Am. Light & Trac.	310	315
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	108	110
Am. Power & Light	60	67
Am. Power & Light pf.	88	89¾
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Water Works & Elec.	96	98
Am. W. & Elec.	8	9
Am. W. & Elec. 1st pf.	68	72
Am. W. & E. partic. pf.	22	24
Am. W. W. & E. war	11	14
Carolina Power & Light	37	39
Carolina P. & L. pf.	98	100
Colorado Power	29	31
Colorado Power pf.	96	98
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	78
Consumers' P. pf.	94	97
Dayton Power & L. pf.	87	90
Duluth Edison	75	82
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas El. pf.	83	85
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
Electric Properties	37½	39
El Paso Electric	104	108
El Paso Electric pf.	95	98
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	86	91
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
Fed. Light & Traction	13	15
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	44	48
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	300
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
Interstate Electric	38	44
Interstate Elec. pf.	91	95
Kansas Gas & Electric	47	49
Miss. River Power	11	12
Miss. River Power pf.	33	37½
Northern Ohio Electric	30	35
Northern Ohio Light	70	75
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	56	59
Northern States Power	83	92
Northern States P. pf.	96	98
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	55	55½
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89¾	90½
Pine Bluff T. p. c. pf.	97	100
Puget Sound Traction	17	22
Puget Sound Trac. pf.	65	70
Republic Ry. & Light	32¾	34
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	64	67
Southern Cal. Edison	67	80
South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	104
Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Stand. Gas & Electric	10	11
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	30	36
Tampa Electric	122	127
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	6	6¼
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	30	32
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Tri-City Ry. L. pf.	93	95
Un. Gas & Elec. 1st pf.	70	75
United Gas Improve.	80	89¼
United Light & Rys.	40	42
United Light & Rys. pf.	68½	70
West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	17
W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	65	70
Western Power	14½	16
Western Power pf.	84	88
West. Penn. P. pf.	93	100
Wisconsin Edison	44	46
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	90	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Nat. Secur. deb.	43	58
Nat. Secur. Incomes	10	18
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '31	94	96
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86
Nor. States P. 5s, 1926	97¼	98½
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	93	93½
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100¼	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	92
P. G. & E. (Atl.) 6s, '31	93	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	90	101
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	93	100
Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1935	90	94
Stand. G. of N. 1-5s, '45	84	96
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
Twin States Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1953	88	92
U. S. R. & M. 6s, '25	111	118
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	90
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '45	95	98½
Utah Sec. 5s	90	91
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	94	96½
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	95	96
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96
Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.	83	87

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
95	C. C. & C. ctfs	12¾	12¼	12¾
50	C. O. & G. pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	Fed. & Dep.	125	125	125
20	Heus. Oil pf.	63	63	63

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	North. Cent.	83	83	83
5	Way'd Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
30	W., B. & A.	20¼	20¼	20¼

Bonds.

$1,000	Atlanta C. 5s	95¼	95¼
5,000	Cosden O. & G. notes	99¾	99¾
1,000	Cosden & Co. 6s ctfs	95¾	95¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Ahmeek	99¼	99¼	99¼
10	Alaska Gold	5	5	5
10	Alleuez	61¼	61¼	61½
95	Am. Zinc	25	25	25
10	Ariz. Com.	12¾	12¾	12¾
170	Butte & Bal.	70c.	70c.	70c.
145	Cal. & Ariz.	77	76¾	77
52	Copper Range	59	58¾	58¾
110	Davis-Daly	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	East Butte	12	12	12
25	Lake	11	11	11
100	Mason Val.	7¼	7¼	7¼
150	Mass Con.	12¾	12¼	12¾
55	Mohawk	79¾	79¾	79¾
100	Ojibway	2	2	2
75	Old Dominion	52	52	52
85	Osceola	84	83	84
150	Pond Creek	26	25½	25½
2	Quincy	84	84	84
30	Shannon	8	8	8
235	Trinity	7¼	7¼	7¼
55	U. S. Smelt.	55	55	55
25	Utah Apex	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Utah Con.	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	Wyandot	50c.	50c.	50c.

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	W. E. St. R.R.	48	48	48

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Marg'thaler	144	144	144
40	New River	23	23	23
25	Swift	154	153	153
170	United Fruit	136¾	136	136
136	Un. Sh. Ma.	49½	49½	49½
6	Do pf.	97¾	97	97¾
150	Ventura Oil	6¼	6¾	6¾

Bonds.

$2,000	Swift 5s	100¾	100¾
100½			

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Chi. T. & T.	200	199	199
100	Cudahy	119½	119½	119½
350	Lindsay	30	29¾	30
30	M. Ward pf.	116	116	116
25	Prest-o-lite	138¾	138¾	138¾
15	Quaker Oats	300	300	300

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Do pf.	102	103	103
80	Sears-Roe.	168½	168½	168½
10	S. Warner.	64½	64½	64½
395	Swift & Co.	153	153	153¾
65	Un. Carbide	187	186¾	186¾
106	Do rights	17¾	17	17¾

Bonds.

$6,000	Chicago City Conn. 5s	65	65
500	Swift 1st 5s	99¾	99¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Gas	107	107	107
995	Lake S. Cy.	17¾	17½	17¾
10	Lehigh Val.	63¼	63¼	63¼
100	Leh. Val. T.	26¾	26½	26¾
101	Do pf.	49	48½	49
1,502	P. R. T.	32	31¾	32
184	Penn. R. R.	53¾	53¼	53¼
15	Phila. Elec.	29½	29½	29½
60	Ton. Belm't.	4¾	4¾	4¾
150	Ton. Mining.	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	U. G. Imp.	79	79	79
1	War. I. & S.	9¼	9¼	9¼
8	W. J. & S.	49	49	49
90	Wm. Cramps	83	83	83

Bonds.

$1,000	Bd. Gas 5s	104¾	104¾
1,000	El. & Peo. 4s	77¼	77¼
$1,000	P. El. 1st 5s	101	101

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| | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Continue Gain Started Late Friday—$108,000,000 Increase in Reserve.

One of those intangible changes in sentiment made itself felt in the stock market yesterday, when prices were carried to higher levels in nearly every department. The movement was really started in the late trading Friday, and nothing occurred overnight to affect the more favorable view which the markets took of the war situation. Without any definite knowledge on the subject, Wall Street assumed that an equitable settlement would be found for the problem of price-fixing, and that the differences in Washington of which so much has been made in recent weeks, would soon be settled by the elimination of either Goethals or Denman, with a consequent speeding up of shipbuilding activities.

Yesterday morning's advance may have been due in part to short covering for over Sunday, but it was accompanied by a growing belief that better news is in sight. The clearing up of the facts in regard to the submarine sinkings played into the hands of those who have believed that the allies are slowly getting control of the sea lanes. In the market this was reflected by a sharp advance yesterday in the shipping shares. International Mercantile Marine preferred sold up to 89¾ and closed at 89, with a net advance of 2¾, while Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies sold up 1¼. Industrial shares advanced easily, led by Bethlehem Steel with a gain of 6 points for the old stock and 2¾ for the B shares. U. S. Steel sold up 1¼. General Electric, 3; Pressed Steel Car, 3; Crucible, 2, and Mexican Petroleum, 2½.

The bank statement yesterday was much more encouraging than that of the previous week. The excess reserve of the Clearing House institutions gained $107,900,000, bringing the total up to $144,045,000. Loans decreased $125,000,000, and net demand deposits $68,000,000. The movement of cash from the banks into the vaults of the Federal Reserve Bank continues, the latest statement showing a decrease of $14,276,000 in the cash carried in the member banks' vaults, with an increase of $91,636,000 in the reserves carried with the central institutions.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ....4½ Last 4½
Low ....4½ Renewals 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....4½@5	Sixty days.... 5
Ninety days....4½@5	Ninety days.... 5
Four months....4½@5	Four months 5
Five months....4½@5	Five months.... 5¼
Six months ....4¾@5	Six months....5¼@5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....4¾
4 to 6 months.....4¾@5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7550	$4.7550	$4.7550	...
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.76	5.76	5.76	+.00⅛
Cables	5.75	5.75	5.75	+.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	21.80	21.80	21.80	.....
Cables	21.90	21.90	21.90	.....

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7550	4.76¼
5.7825 Paris	5.76	5.75
China—		
Hongkong	64.25	64.35
Peking	100	100¾
Shanghai	94.00	94.12½
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.30
40.10	41.25	41.37½
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.22¼	7.21¼
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.00	51.12½
Yokohama	51.00	51.12½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.23
51.85 Russia	21.80	21.90
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	29.10	29.38
Stockholm	31.80	31.75
Christiania	29.50	29.80
19.295 Spain	22.45	22.60
South America—		
32.41 Peru	26.625	26.75
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.875	44.00
5.1826 Switzerland	4.66	4.65

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $584,703,327; balance, $68,087,129; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,391,998; Federal Reserve credit balance, $20,700,918.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.50 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39½d, off ⅛d; in New York, 78½c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 61½c.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1917.	
July 21	$3,823,365,595	$6,230,158,508
July 14	3,728,627,649	6,243,476,588
July 7	3,515,033,685	5,836,919,492
June 30	3,507,556,008	5,856,589,670
	1916.	
July 22	$2,546,851,844	$4,382,024,816
July 15	2,932,474,164	4,889,983,810
July 8	2,625,363,692	4,404,014,291
July 1	2,993,869,228	4,772,891,778

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ing.		High.	Low.	Ing.
1917	10	2	4½	1911	2¼	2	2¾
1916	2½	2	2¾	1910	2¾	1½	2½
1915	2	1¾	1¾	1909	2	1½	1¾
1914	2½	1¾	2¾	1908	1¼	1	1¼
1913	2½	2	2¾	1907	4	2¾	3½
1912	3	2	2½	1906	3	1½	2½

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 21.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sale.	Price.
5—American Mfg. Co. pf.	90
50—American Tel. Co.	100
7—Border City Mfg. Co. fifths	19¾@19¾
50—Draper Corporation	126½
1—Dwight Mfg. Co.	1150
50—Flint Mills	145
5—Hill Mfg. Co.	77
3—Hood Rubber Co. vot. tr. rcts.	183½
2—Mass. Cotton Mills	140@140¼
4—Plymouth Cordage Co.	216½
4—Plymouth Cordage Co., new stock, when issued	110
5—Regal Shoe Co. pf.	86
10—Union Twist Drill Co.	400
2—Wamsutta Mills	105

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amer Oil..	30	32	Iron C pf..	15	15½
Bay S Gas	9	10	Iron Blos..	80	90
Binghan..	12¾	12¾	Jer Verde..	1⅛	1⅜
Begola ..	50	75	La Rose..	40	50
Bohemia ..	1¼	1	Majestic..	40	45
Bost Ely..	60	60	Mex Met..	28	30
Bost .. N	61	63	Mol Tung..	65	68
Butte & L	13	16	New Baltic	1¼	1⅜
Butte & D.	25	50	New Doug..	1⅛	1⅜
Bost Ariz..	1⅜	2	N Utah B..	50	...
Calaverss..	3	4¼	Nixon ..	35	36
Chief Con..	2⅜	2⅝	N Cornelia..	17½	18
Crown Res	27	32	Nat Z & L	55	60
Con Ariz..	2	2¼	Oneco ..	...	50
Cortez ..	20	25	Ohio Cop..	1¼	1⅜
Chas Con..	7	8	Onondaga..	80	90
Cal Corbin	1	2	Pioneer ..	1⅛	1⅛
Eagle & B.	2⅜	2½	Rilla ..	2	3
Earl Eagle	15	18	Ray Hero..	3⅝	4
Fortuna..	5	8	S W Miami	...	...
Gold Lake..	2	5	full paid	2½	3
Giffs Cop S.	14¾	15	S W Miami	...	...
Houghton..	75	95	part pd..	2	2¼
Homa Oil..	1¼	1⅜	Truro	1¼	1½
Humboldt..	75	80	U Verde E	35¼	37
Iron Cap..	15⅜	16	Yukon G..	3¾	3

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	317,850	166,960	285,472
Year to date	111,015,645	92,240,214	71,278,551

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
29⅝	29½	1,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg..	29	29⅝	29	29½	+ ⅞
83	84	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf..	83	83	83	83	— ½
93	93½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem..	93⅜	93⅞	93⅜	93⅝	— ¼
92¾	93	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar....	91¼	93	91⅝	93	+2
...	...	900	Am. Can....	49¼	49¾	49	49½	+ 1¼
76⅜	76⅝	500	Am. Car & Fdry....	76⅛	76⅝	75⅞	76⅛	+ ⅛
12½	13	100	Am. H. & Leather..	12⅛	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
56	56⅜	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf..	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜	56⅜	+ ⅛
11	12	100	Am. Ice....	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅜
58⅜	59¼	2,200	Am. International..	58	59¼	58	59¼	+ 1⅛
25	25¼	400	Am. Linseed....	25⅜	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
61½	62	100	Am. Linseed pf....	62	62	62	62	...
72	72½	2,600	Am. Locomotive....	71½	72⅜	71½	72¼	+ ¾
16½	16⅝	100	Am. Malting....	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
69½	69½	4,400	Am. Malting 1st pf..	68¼	69⅝	68¼	69¼	+ 1½
103¾	103¾	4,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref..	103	103¾	102¾	103¾	+ ¾
68½	69	800	Am. Steel F'dries..	68	68¼	67½	68¼	+ ¼
122½	122¾	1,600	Am. Sugar Ref....	122½	123	122¼	123¼	+ ⅞
48¾	49	2,300	Am. Sumatra Tob..	47¾	49	47½	49	+ 1½
201	208	900	Am. Tobacco....	206½	208	206½	207	+2
53⅜	54½	1,800	Am. Woolen....	53	54¼	53	54¼	+ 1½
25	26	200	Am. Zinc L. & S....	25	25	25	25	...
77⅜	77⅞	5,700	Anaconda Copper....	76½	77⅞	76¼	77⅞	+ 1⅜
100⅞	101	700	Atch., Top. & S. F..	100¾	100¾	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
106	108½	2,400	At., Gulf & West I..	107	108½	107	108½	+ 1½
81	82	100	At., Gulf & W. I.pf..	81	81½	81	81½	+ ⅞
70⅞	71	4,400	Baldwin Loco.....	70¼	71¼	69¾	71	+ ⅞
70¼	70¾	200	Baltimore & Ohio....	70¼	70¾	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
131	135	400	Bethlehem Steel....	129	132	129	132	+6
128⅞	129	22,600	Beth.S.class B t.cfs..	126⅞	129½	126⅝	129	+ 2⅝
59¼	61	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran..	60	60	59⅞	59¾	+ 1⅞
10⅞	11⅜	200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S..	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	...
18¼	18½	200	California Petrol....	18	18¼	18	18¼	...
49	50	100	California Pet. pf....	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ 1¼
162	163	500	Canadian Pacific....	163	163¼	163	163⅞	+ ⅞
87⅝	87⅞	8,800	Central Leather Co..	86¼	87⅝	86	87⅝	+ 2⅜
34¾	35	100	Cerro de Pasco....	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅝
81	81¼	3,800	Chandler Motor....	81½	82	79½	81⅝	+ 1⅝
61	61½	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio..	60⅜	61⅜	60⅜	61⅜	+ 1⅜
68¾	69	5,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	70	70¾	68	68⅝	— ⅝
109	110	200	Chi. & Northwest....	109	109⅞	109	109	— ¾
35¼	35⅝	600	C., R. I. & P. t. cfs..	35⅜	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
72	73	400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. cfs..	72½	72½	72⅜	72½	+ ½
50½	00	1,100	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t.cfs..	60	60	59½	00	...
20	20¼	1,800	Chile Copper.....	20	20¼	20	20	...
53⅜	55	500	Chino Copper.....	55½	54	53½	54	+ 1⅝
38½	41	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L..	39	39	39	39	...
40½	41½	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron....	40	50	49	50	+ 1¼
39¾	40¾	200	Columbia Gas & El..	40	40	40	40	...
108½	110	100	Consolidated Gas....	109	109	106	109	+ ¼
34⅝	34⅝	2,400	Corn Products Ref....	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ¼
82⅜	83	12,300	Crucible Steel....	81⅜	83	81⅝	83	+2
102½	103	100	Crucible Steel pf....	103	103	103	103	+ ⅝
41½	42	900	Cuba Cane Sugar....	41⅞	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	+ ⅛
89¾	91	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf....	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅛
188	192	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar....	190	190	190	190	+ ⅛
101	105	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf....	101½	101½	101½	101½	— ⅛
9	9¼	100	Den. & Rio Grande....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
18¼	18½	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf....	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
25½	25⅞	1,600	Distillers' Securi....	25½	25⅞	24⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	25	500	Erie	25½	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
37½	38	100	Erie 1st pf.....	38	38	38	38	...
45	46	100	Federal M. & S. pf..	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾	— ⅛
34⅜	36	100	Gaston, W. & W....	35	35	35	35	...
153½	156	800	General Electric....	154	158	154	156	+ 3
115	116	1,700	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs..	114	115⅝	114	115½	+ ⅛
51	51½	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co..	51¼	51¼	51	51	— ⅛
104½	105	600	Great Northern pf....	105	105	104⅝	104⅞	— ⅛
33⅜	33½	600	G. N. ctfs. for o. p..	33⅜	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
40½	41½	200	Greene-Cananea....	41	41	41	41	+ ¼
119	121	100	Gulf States Steel....	120	120	120	120	+2
102	104	100	Illinois Central.....	103	103	103	103	...
53	55	2,800	Inspiration Copper....	54⅞	55¼	54⅜	55	+ 1⅛
58¼	59	900	Int. Agricultural pf..	58¼	59	58¼	59	+ ⅛
29⅞	30⅛	8,000	Int. Mer. Marine....	29⅞	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
86⅜	89	24,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf..	86⅜	89⅜	86½	89	+ 2⅜
38⅜	39¼	400	Int. Nickel.....	38⅜	39⅜	38⅜	39⅜	+ ⅝
36	36¼	500	Int. Paper.....	36	36¼	36	36	+ ⅛
42¼	43	1,900	Kennecott Copper....	42¼	43	42⅜	43	+ ⅛
92½	93½	2,700	Lackawanna Steel....	92¼	93½	92½	93	+ 1¼
21¼	21½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire....	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼	...
63	63⅝	300	Lehigh Valley.....	63	63⅝	63	63¼	+ ⅛
123½	126	200	Louisville & Nash....	123½	123⅝	123½	123⅝	+ ⅝
35¼	35	1,800	Maxwell Motors	35¼	35½	34½	34⅞	— ⅛
64	65	300	Max. Mot. 1st pf....	64	64⅝	64	64⅝	+ ⅛
6,100	96¾	6,100	Mex. Petroleum	95⅝	96⅞	95⅜	96½	+2
40	40½	600	Miami Copper	40	40	40	40	...
59	59½	1,200	Midvale Steel	58¼	59½	58¼	59½	+ 1½
32	32¼	2,000	Mo. Pacific tr. cfs...	32¼	32¾	32	32¼	...
89½	92	100	Montana Power	90	90	90	90	— ½
36⅝	37	600	Nat. Conduit & C....	37¼	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
41¾	42¼	3,400	Nat. Enam. & Stp....	41½	42¼	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	22	100	Nev. Consol. Cop....	21¼	21¾	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅛
28½	29¼	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex...	29½	29¼	29	29	...
89	89½	700	New York Central....	89	89½	89	89½	+ ¼
122	122⅜	100	Norfolk & Western....	122	122	122	122	...
62	62	100	North American	62	62	62	62	+2
100½	101½	200	Northern Pacific	101½	101½	101	101	...
95	95	100	Nova Scotia S. & C..	95	95	95	95	+1
55½	55¾	2,700	Ohio Cities Gas	55½	55¾	54¾	55½	...
59	60	2,100	Do., rights	60	60	59	60	— ⅛
5⅝	6¼	200	Ontario Mining	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	5⅞	...
100	100	100	Pacific Mail.....	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
53¼	53⅝	850	Penn. Railroad....	53¼	53⅝	53¼	53⅜	+ ⅛
76	77	100	People's Gas, Chi....	77	77	77	77	+ ⅛
63	63	100	Père Mar. prior pf...	63	63	63	63	...
74	74	300	P., C., C. & St. L....	74	74	74	74	...
54⅜	55⅜	2,600	Pitts. Coal c. of d....	54⅜	55⅜	54⅜	55⅜	+ 1¼
120	120	100	Pitts. C. pf c. of d..	120	120	120	120	+ ¾
32⅜	32⅝	100	Pitts. & West Va....	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	...
74	75	1,900	Pressed Steel Car....	72½	75	72½	74	+3
26⅜	26⅝	2,400	Ray Consol. Copper..	26⅜	26⅝	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
95½	95½	3,400	Reading	95½	95½	95	95½	+ ¼
91½	92¼	14,400	Rep. Iron & Steel....	91½	92¼	91	91¾	+ 1⅝
85	85	200	Savage Arms	85	85	85	85	+ 1½
43⅝	43⅞	200	Sinclair Oil & Ref...	43⅝	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	...
52¼	53¼	400	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I...	52¼	53¼	52¼	52¾	+ ⅝
93½	93¾	200	Southern Pacific	93½	93¾	93¼	93¾	+ ¼
27⅜	27⅝	800	Southern Railway	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27½	— ⅛
56	56	200	Southern R'way pf...	56	56	56	56	...
54¼	54½	4,700	Studebaker Co.	54¼	54½	53¾	54½	— ⅛
45	45	100	Superior Steel	45	45	45	45	+1
17¼	17¾	100	Tenn. Cop. & Chem..	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	...
191	192	900	Texas Co.	191	192½	191	192½	+2
21¼	21⅜	1,900	Do., rights	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	...
20⅞	20¾	100	Third Avenue	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	20¾	+ ⅛
63⅝	64	2,500	Tobacco Products....	63⅝	64	63⅜	64	+ ⅛
105	105	100	Tobacco Prod. pf....	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
43	43	100	Transue & Wms.....	43	43	43	43	...
104	104¼	100	Underwood Typriter..	104	104	104	104	+2
136	136¼	1,200	Union Pacific	136	136¼	136	136	+ ⅝
118	118¼	6,100	United Cigar Stores..	116¾	118	116¾	118	...
136	137	300	United Fruit	137¼	137¼	135½	135½	+ 1½
20	21	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F...	21	21	21	21	...
158⅝	159	2,400	U. S. Indus. Alco....	158⅝	159¼	157	158⅝	+ 1⅛
61½	61⅞	1,400	U. S. Rubber.....	61	62	60⅜	61⅝	+1
106	110	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf....	107	107	107	107	—1
57⅞	58¼	100	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M..	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
123½	123⅝	89,400	United States Steel..	122¼	123⅞	122¼	123¼	+ 1¼
118	118¼	200	U. S. Steel pf.	118¼	118¾	118¼	118¼	+ ⅛
103	103⅜	1,800	Utah Copper	104	104	103½	104	+ ⅛
11½	12	100	Wabash	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	50	100	Wabash pf. A.....	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
20	20¼	200	West. Maryland	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
49¾	49¾	1,600	West'house E. & M..	49	49⅞	49	49¾	+1
33¼	34¼	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf...	33½	33½	33¼	33½	...
68½	69¼	100	Willys-Overland	69	69	69	69	...
31⅝	31¾	400	Willys-Overland pf...	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
96	96¼	100	Willys-Overland pf...	96	96	96	96	...
49	49½	100	Wisconsin Central..	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
125	130	100	Woolworth (F. W.)..	126	126	126	126	+1

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.5	Aug.,	1919	99¾	97	6.90
Argen.Gov.Dis.	Dec. 15,'17		99⅞	100⅛	5.10
Argen. Gov...	May 15,'20		98¾	99	6.25
City of Mont..5	Dec.,	1917	100	100¼	5.00
City of Mont..5	May,	1918	99½	100¾	4.90
City of Que..5	Apr.,	1920	97½	99	5.00
Dom. of Can..5	Apr.,	1921	98½	99	5.15
Dom. of Can..5	Apr.,	1926	95¾	96¼	5.40
Dom. of Can..5	Aug.,	1917	99⅞	100⅛	3.50
Dem. of Can..5	Mar.,	1927	94½	96¼	5.50
FrenchGov.Con.	Apr.,	1919	99	99¼	5.80
Gov. of N. F..5	July,	1919	95	97	6.60
Italian Gov...6	Oct. 15,'17		99¾	100¼	5.50
Norweg. Gov..6	Oct. 15,'17		99½	100¼	4.55
Norweg. Gov..6	Feb.,	1923	100½	102	5.40
Prov. of Que..5	Apr.,	1920	98	100	5.00
Gov. of France.5	Is. of	1916	$145	$150	...
Rep. of China.6	Nov.,	1919	94½	96¼	7.50
Russian Gov..6¼	July,	1919	98	98	...
Russian Gov..5½	Dec.,	1921	77	78½	...
Do rubles..5½	Feb. 14,'26		$212	$215	...
Swiss Gov....5	Mar.,	1918	99¾	100¼	4.85
Swiss Gov....5	Mar.,	1920	99½	99⅞	5.05

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov.,	1917	99¾	100¾	4.00
Am. P. & L..6	Aug.,	1921	99	100	6.00
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb.,	1918	99¾	100¾	4.05
Am. Thread..5	Jan.,	1919	98	98½	5.05
Ark. Val. Ry..					
L. & P....6	July,	1919	99	100	6.00
B. & O. R. R..5	July,	1918	99½	100¼	4.90
B. & O. R. R..5	July,	1919	98¾	98¾	5.75
Beth. St. Cor.5	Feb. 15,'19		98¾	98¾	6.15
Braz. L. & P..6	Nov.,	1919	95	97	7.50
B'klyn R. T...5	July,	1918	98¾	98¾	6.15
C., B. & Q.....	July,	1921	96	96¾	4.95
C. & W. Ind..5	Sep.,	1917	99¾	100¼	4.25
Can. North...5	Sep.,	1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pac.....5	Mar. 2,'25		100¼	101¾	5.65
Curt. A. & M.6	Serial		99¾	101	5.00
Cuba-Am.Sug.6	Apr.,	1918	100¾	100¾	4.95
East. P. & L..5	Mar. 1,'18		97	100	6.00
Erie R. R....3½	Apr.,	1919	98	98¾	6.05
Fed. Sug. Ref.5	Jan

COPPER MEN AWAIT GOVERNMENT ACTION

Recent Transactions Comparatively Small Because of Price Uncertainty.

CONSUMPTION STILL HEAVY

Refinery Production for June Placed at 200,000,000 Pounds, and for Half Year at 1,055,000,000.

The copper trade is waiting for some definite action by the Government in reference to its attitude relative to price, and for that reason recent transactions have been on a comparatively small scale. Until the restraint of existing uncertainty is removed, no aggressive market activity can be expected.

The consumption of copper continues heavy, however, with a likelihood of expanding, provided adequate efficient labor is available. The strike conditions at the Montana and Arizona copper mines have assumed serious proportions, and their output has been considerably decreased by the shutdown. It is believed that unless operations are fully resumed in the near future, supplies may fall short of requirements. With the present outlook at sources of production, the downward tendency of the market presents an unusual feature of the situation. If the law of supply and demand is allowed free play a reversal of market tone would seem to be the natural development to expect, according to leading factors in the trade.

The refinery production of copper for June is estimated at 200,000,000 pounds. These figures include not only the product of American mines, but copper imported into this country and treated at the different electrolytic refineries here. The total output of refined copper for the first half of this year is estimated at 1,055,000,000 pounds. The total production of new refined copper in 1916 was 2,259,000,000 pounds.

During the present unprecedented conditions there are many and special reasons for the utmost co-operation between capital and labor and between the Government and those business enterprises of the country which are of immense value and practical utility to the people, says the National Conduit and Cable Company, Inc.

Expansion Is Deferred.

"It is a well-known fact," observes the company, "that the public service companies require more liberal treatment if they are to keep up the standard of service and maintain the necessary equipment which the public demands. There is also an intimate relation between this situation and copper. It is estimated that in ordinary times the public service companies use about two-thirds of the copper consumed in the United States. At present, however, the requirements of these companies are supposed to be only from one-sixth to one-third of the total, due to the increase of brass mill requirements. With the coal situation in present position and the labor problem such a serious factor, there is lacking incentive to project new extensions by electric and trolley companies unless the various Public Service Commissions offer relief in higher rates. Operating on existing basis for services rendered capital account does not permit companies to embark on improvements which would otherwise be considered if earnings warranted. For these reasons expansion of facilities must be deferred until more favorable conditions prevail.

"A few weeks ago it was announced that the Government had purchased 60,000,000 pounds of copper at 25 cents per pound. This transaction was supposed to be at the flat rate of 25 cents, but recept report is to the effect that 75 per cent. of this price will be paid, with subsequent adjustment of the 25 per cent. balance when cost of production has been determined by the Federal Trade Commission. The attitude of Washington authorities has already greatly upset both buyers and sellers. It is also realized that if arbitrary price fixation is to be enforced by compulsory decree it will prove most prejudicial to the country itself and every interest in any way connected with the copper industry. Producer, manufacturer, miner, laborer, and all interdependent parties will feel the detrimental effects of such a course if it is put into operation. If the working of the natural law of supply and demand is to be abrogated by one stroke of the pen, industry and society may as well become automatized machines with nothing to strive after, worthy ambition extinguished, and all zest in enterprise made an impossibility."

The following figures give the exports and imports of copper for the first six months of the year:

Month.	Exports. Tons.	Imports. Tons.
January	51,822	24,000
February	32,265	17,500
March	51,218	19,500
April	45,921	*16,500
May	45,241	*17,000
June	*40,000	*16,000
Total, six months	265,967	114,500
First six months of 1916	147,943	108,500

*Estimated.

What Leading Companies Produced.

Production by the Anaconda Copper Company in June was 20,400,000 pounds, a decrease of 8,000,000 pounds compared with May. The total output for the first half of the year amounted to 162,650,000 pounds, against 164,500,000 pounds the same period last year. The June output of Inspiration was 11,150,000 pounds, against 11,900,000 pounds in May. Production for the first six months totaled 67,400,000 pounds, as compared with 58,848,889 pounds for the first six months of 1916. Old Dominion production for June was 3,965,000 pounds, compared with 4,420,000 pounds for May, a decrease of 465,000 pounds. Production for the first six months of the year amounts to 20,941,000 pounds, against 19,759,000 pounds in the corresponding period last year.

Smelter output by the Utah Copper Company in May was 19,262,856 pounds, which was 2,031,844 pounds more than the April figures. Total output for the five months of this year was 79,380,634 pounds, compared with 67,072,090 pounds for the first five months of 1916. The Chino properties produced in May 6,984,457 pounds of smelter copper, which was the largest yield in eleven months. It came within 259,161 pounds of the banner month of June, 1916, and was 615,583 pounds more than for April. Output for the first five months of this year totaled 32,578,442 pounds, against 27,123,014 pounds for the first five months of last year, an increase of 5,455,428 pounds.

Production of copper by the Ray Consolidated in May rose to the new high level of 8,815,281 pounds, compared with 7,902,724 pounds in April. Total production from Jan. 1 to May 31 amounted to 39,670,409 pounds, against 28,962,752 pounds for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 10,687,657 pounds. Favorable conditions enabled the Nevada Consolidated to report a yield of 7,239,978 pounds of smelter copper for the month of May, against 8,727,102 pounds for April. The May output was the best monthly milling results secured this year. Nevada's record production, however, was that reached in October, 1918, with the large output of 8,676,327 pounds. Total quantity of smelter copper produced during the first five months of this year was 32,819,491 pounds, compared with 34,696,062 pounds for the first five months of last year, a decrease of 1,876,561 pounds.

Kennecott production for June dropped to 5,848,000 pounds, compared with 7,206,000 pounds in May, a decrease of 1,360,000 pounds. Labor troubles accounts for the smaller output. Total quantity of smelter copper produced during the first six months of this year was 41,482,000 pounds, against 61,400,000 pounds for the first six months of last year, a decrease for the half year operations of 19,918,000 pounds. Last July the Kennecott output amounted to 10,750,000 pounds.

BANK AND CORPORATION NEWS

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, July 21, 1917

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Dis'ts, Inv'm't's, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	Nat. Bank and Fed. Res. Notes.	Res. with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$5,220,000	$46,135,000	$566,000	$184,000	$100,000	$44,000	$5,534,000	.....	$37,384,000	$3,467,000	$764,000
Merchants' National	3,000,000	2,509,500	22,226,000	127,000	115,000	595,000	37,000	2,239,000	.....	17,112,000	74,000	1,859,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,976,400	134,441,000	5,511,000	489,000	4,388,000	263,000	22,438,000	.....	133,823,000	3,386,000	3,775,000
National City	25,000,000	†45,955,800	475,428,000	2,894,000	3,218,000	1,904,000	1,447,000	82,598,000	.....	476,118,000	7,434,000	1,782,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	8,874,100	54,432,000	605,000	357,000	1,009,000	75,000	8,114,000	.....	48,788,000	1,218,000	440,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	871,800	14,964,000	306,000	163,000	317,000	53,000	2,242,000	.....	14,162,000	1,087,000	150,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	84,200	2,336,000	30,000	39,000	36,000	11,000	387,000	.....	2,049,000	.....	49,000
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	5,315,100	92,873,000	2,548,000	1,163,000	742,000	894,000	12,719,000	.....	75,989,000	9,430,000	4,942,000
Nat. Bank of Com	25,000,000	20,226,000	282,709,000	3,057,000	2,244,000	968,000	235,000	35,238,000	.....	259,443,000	9,018,000	.....
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	2,500,000	2,284,200	47,469,000	1,649,000	747,000	939,000	671,000	9,561,000	.....	64,425,000	6,512,000	1,755,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	16,901,800	188,654,000	7,161,000	1,405,000	1,359,000	285,000	20,685,000	.....	139,521,000	.....	200,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	2,594,300	30,430,000	98,000	61,000	848,000	49,000	4,448,000	.....	28,327,000	517,000	1,019,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	3,107,200	19,981,000	454,000	24,000	847,000	298,000	2,086,000	.....	10,810,000	.....	126,000
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	6,875,900	99,625,000	2,190,000	467,000	2,223,000	2,081,000	14,535,000	.....	100,680,000	.....	.....
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,868,000	53,536,000	598,000	1,217,000	141,000	.....	4,537,000	.....	29,408,000	100,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	16,807,200	161,920,000	1,623,000	827,000	1,030,000	482,000	20,909,000	.....	147,753,000	3,288,000	3,536,000
East River National	250,000	35,100	3,074,000	41,000	51,000	128,000	9,000	530,000	.....	2,813,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,827,000	15,799,000	256,000	80,000	451,000	120,000	2,125,000	.....	15,761,000	.....	758,000
First National	10,000,000	26,360,900	189,849,000	2,514,000	747,000	1,197,000	22,000	21,869,000	.....	156,858,000	1,209,000	4,124,000
Irving National	4,000,000	4,358,900	83,457,000	2,116,000	690,000	2,771,000	32,000	14,883,000	.....	90,625,000	197,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat.	500,000	1,299,800	9,827,000	305,000	55,000	146,000	129,000	1,513,000	.....	10,013,000	.....	199,000
Chase National	10,000,000	12,603,100	255,922,000	4,948,000	3,192,000	2,144,000	410,000	34,020,000	.....	283,710,000	22,602,000	890,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,896,000	15,878,000	536,000	302,000	125,000	205,000	2,478,000	.....	18,275,000	34,000	891,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,262,700	10,143,000	227,000	197,000	363,000	123,000	1,459,000	.....	9,865,000	200,000	399,000
Fifth National	250,000	482,900	6,677,000	54,000	93,000	223,000	33,000	843,000	.....	5,849,000	504,000	248,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,158,900	43,904,000	830,000	612,000	834,000	96,000	8,114,000	.....	48,573,000	16,000	70,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	4,061,500	75,043,000	1,066,000	184,000	125,000	229,000	9,946,000	.....	64,176,000	2,558,000	499,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	848,300	10,717,000	279,000	142,000	192,000	20,000	1,401,000	.....	10,016,000	14,000	413,000
Union Exch. Nat.	1,000,000	1,170,800	11,858,000	111,000	106,000	239,000	16,000	1,594,000	.....	10,786,000	454,000	399,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,142,900	12,000,000	101,000	55,000	207,000	32,000	1,680,000	.....	10,102,000	560,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	1,128,000	24,237,000	482,000	195,000	193,000	37,000	3,297,000	.....	24,081,000	544,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,258,800	46,848,000	3,787,000	334,000	411,000	286,000	10,918,000	$425,000	54,138,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,854,500	54,235,000	4,027,000	1,245,000	866,000	49,000	.....	.....	32,919,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,337,600	12,189,000	985,000	240,000	480,000	293,000	655,000	.....	13,124,000	22,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	304,200	9,455,000	332,000	337,000	337,000	145,000	540,000	437,000	9,379,000	168,000	.....
People's	200,000	488,000	3,377,000	178,000	88,000	124,000	24,000	190,000	65,000	3,175,000	31,000	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,109,400	17,583,000	1,801,000	376,000	938,000	107,000	.....	.....	16,844,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	806,200	4,261,000	384,000	29,000	61,000	43,000	231,000	32,000	3,845,000	.....	.....
German-American	750,000	844,000	6,894,000	789,000	137,000	14,000	4,000	297,000	.....	6,185,000	150,000	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,431,000	17,492,000	1,758,000	749,000	1,186,000	25,000	.....	.....	18,494,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	200,000	831,900	5,383,000	368,000	53,000	129,000	100,000	270,000	.....	4,876,000	.....	.....
Germania	400,000	778,100	8,692,000	689,000	56,000	172,000	100,000	350,000	.....	6,504,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Met.	1,000,000	2,243,300	15,583,000	909,000	313,000	419,000	183,000	873,000	295,000	14,556,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	110,000	4,016,000	295,000	119,000	100,000	37,000	248,000	.....	3,982,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	977,600	17,672,000	1,269,000	282,000	505,000	134,000	1,126,000	464,000	18,303,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	567,100	22,375,000	2,232,000	556,000	371,000	1,090,000	.....	.....	25,172,000	35,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	3,194,900	37,068,000	2,027,000	338,000	254,000	337,000	1,493,000	792,000	29,853,000	4,732,000	.....
Bankers Trust	11,250,000	16,268,100	264,418,000	22,527,000	222,000	273,000	523,000	11,666,000	5,215,000	233,314,000	29,443,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,819,300	68,859,000	4,843,000	210,000	145,000	184,000	2,682,000	2,299,000	53,649,000	13,645,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	12,454,900	45,120,000	2,287,000	170,000	134,000	214,000	1,414,000	920,000	28,579,000	1,633,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	20,000,000	30,944,000	410,782,000	39,094,000	400,000	746,000	709,000	18,616,000	2,304,000	372,330,000	36,978,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,224,100	10,887,000	686,000	77,000	78,000	32,000	429,000	849,000	8,802,000	712,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T.	4,000,000	5,378,800	25,221,000	1,314,000	412,000	34,000	82,000	866,000	477,000	17,320,000	777,000	.....
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	6,347,700	88,535,000	5,277,000	254,000	887,000	323,000	3,371,000	3,422,000	67,430,000	19,486,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,537,900	24,536,000	1,282,000	87,000	275,000	195,000	1,120,000	504,000	22,413,000	1,148,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,664,500	74,536,000	5,910,000	143,000	39,000	141,000	3,002,000	102,000	59,675,000	6,703,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,282,100	20,102,000	1,614,000	354,000	137,000	35,000	930,000	830,000	18,372,000	1,230,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	328,000	14,480,000	629,000	132,000	280,000	49,000	647,000	125,000	12,933,000	2,178,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	5,067,500	39,129,000	4,770,000	90,000	70,000	531,000	2,711,000	410,000	54,221,000	4,241,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$128,850,000	$217,811,900	$2,437,379,000	(1)$43,157,000	(2)$19,537,000	(3)$26,464,000	(4)$8,244,000	$353,102,000	.....	$2,297,874,000	$77,186,000	$29,860,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	12,150,000	26,631,700	225,959,000	20,584,000	5,234,000	5,948,000	1,903,000	16,785,000	$1,718,000	231,485,000	425,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	57,750,000	100,709,800	1,143,726,000	92,379,000	2,948,000	3,372,000	3,417,000	48,947,000	18,249,000	978,393,000	122,901,000	.....
Agg., 30 members	$198,750,000	$345,203,200	$3,807,264,000	$136,120,000	$27,719,000	$35,784,000	$13,564,000	$418,834,000	$19,967,000	$3,507,752,000	$200,512,000	$29,860,000
Change	.....	.....	−61,130,000	−6,241,000	−5,797,000	−521,000	−425,000	−55,421,000	−14,286,000	−116,742,000	+5,261,000	+137,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Members Federal Reserve Banks	$2,407,708,000	(5)$43,211,000	(6)$19,057,000	(7)$26,302,000	(8)$7,783,000	$430,654,000	.....	$2,340,541,000	$75,921,000	$29,960,000
State banks not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	224,511,000	21,378,000	5,199,000	5,787,000	1,740,000	13,932,000	$1,741,000	228,466,000	423,000	.....
Trust cos. not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	1,129,609,000	99,677,000	3,088,000	3,160,000	3,457,000	48,389,000	19,501,000	966,023,000	124,902,000	.....
Aggregate, 59 members	$3,761,823,000	$164,426,000	$27,344,000	$35,249,000	$12,980,000	$492,975,000	$21,242,000	$3,535,030,000	$200,948,000	$29,960,000
Change	−124,997,000	−2,413,000	−5,193,000	−456,000	−1,045,000	+33,437,000	−9,857,000	−87,717,000	+6,360,000	+306,000

*As per official reports: 29 national, June 20, 1917; 16 State, June 20, 1917; 14 trust companies, June 20, 1917.
†Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $6,000,000.
(1) (2) (3) (4)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $97,452,000.
(5) (6) (7) (8)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $96,353,000.
a—United States deposits deducted, $150,396,000. b—United States deposits deducted, $152,143,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	.....	$353,102,000	Net demand deposits	$298,723,620		
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	$33,660,000	16,785,000	Net time deposits	2,315,580		
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	102,116,000	48,947,000	Net demand and time dep.	$301,039,200	$52,062,800	− $40,869,540
Total	$135,785,000	$418,834,000	Net demand deposits	41,667,300	8,786,700	− 401,620
			Net demand deposits	146,758,950	4,304,050	+ 133,300
			Total net deposits	$489,465,450	$65,153,550	− $41,137,760

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits	$304,270,330		
			Net time deposits	2,277,630		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	.....	$430,654,000	Net demand and time dep.	$306,547,960	$124,106,040	+ $96,563,370
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	$34,064,000	13,932,000	Net demand deposits	41,125,830	6,872,120	+ 2,231,000
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	109,582,000	48,389,000	Net demand deposits	144,903,450	13,067,550	+ 9,106,400
Total	$143,646,000	$492,975,000	Total net deposits	$492,575,290	$144,045,710	+$107,900,770

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, July 21, 1917.

Institutions Clearing Through Members.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	5,820,100	135,100	188,600	977,400	1,213,000	9,281,900
Colonial	5,670,000	625,000	562,300	959,600	106,800	10,013,600
Columbia	9,481,000	759,000	893,000	794,000	13,000	10,009,000
Inter. Bank	4,501,800	354,900	113,400	343,800	28,700	4,981,400
Mutual	7,281,000	668,000	262,000	806,000	.....	9,204,000
New Neth	4,540,000	122,000	422,000	377,000	112,000	5,601,000
Wash. Hgts.	2,066,000	159,000	78,000	152,000	.....	2,089,000
Yorkville	6,409,800	559,900	852,700	892,500	39,100	7,945,900
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat	6,190,000	85,000	148,800	617,000	875,300	6,901,000
Mechanics'	18,147,100	1,500,200	1,067,600	3,530,600	155,000	25,876,800
Nat. City	6,067,000	88,000	130,000	487,000	786,000	7,212,000
North Side	4,654,858	489,117	80,599	622,523	7,610	5,748,844
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat	5,830,000	240,000	540,000	4,949,000	394,000	10,993,000
Hudson Co.	5,236,288	119,307	211,527	274,570	941,743	5,204,097
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat	6,425,600	92,400	78,900	1,273,100	$5,100	7,066,300
Second Nat.	5,453,307	41,396	126,360	856,533	79,189	6,159,554

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	9,956,000	679,000	1,283,000	.....	10,517,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	7,106,511	207,190	742,074	423,940	8,347,714

Institutions Not in the Clearing House.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Cuba	736,872	80,000	19,631	268,559	.....	943,874
Bk. of Euro.	2,429,300	256,100	85,400	172,500	.....	2,903,300
B'way Cent.	1,287,700	107,000	73,400	91,800	20,300	1,424,600
Bronx Boro.	1,921,122	61,527	120,038	98,022	37,306	2,195,309
Bryant Park	1,552,700	53,100	131,700	294,400	.....	1,802,700
Chel. Exch.	3,380,000	160,000	282,000	278,000	200,000	3,878,000
Gotham Nat.	4,555,700	107,300	282,000	712,500	470,300	6,117,200
Harriman N.	21,185,200	1,242,400	140,400	.....	1,342,800	27,667,300
Public Nat.	12,881,100	417,700	608,300	1,245,000	1,006,200	15,185,300
Sherman	4,119,121	208,161	80,892	.....	484,287	4,568,784
W'chester Av	1,262,100	41,400	50,800	58,700	9,400	1,312,900
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	1,107,200	60,000	140,700	64,900	.....	1,263,100
Bk. Flatbush.	1,416,000	75,000	84,000	101,000	.....	1,548,000
Homestead	972,000	73,000	52,000	98,300	.....	993,700
Montauk	819,700	63,300	87,000	47,800	.....	921,600
Peoples Nat.	2,402,756	45,000	138,650	148,100	60,000	2,681,250

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Central	147,888,043	13,002,261	44,837,689	10,099,161	194,980,583
Empire	34,819,800	1,802,200	8,596,000	2,739,500	45,451,500
Equitable	134,157,000	9,771,000	11,567,000	31,762,000	179,532,000
Fifth Ave.	152,914,800	12,832,900	14,478,700	9,976,300	185,329,100
Fulton	8,794,700	769,100	990,300	.....	9,354,800
Hudson	5,007,300	376,500	1,284,900	256,800	5,948,200
Mercantile	5,998,800	398,700	199,700	.....	5,070,500
N. Y. L. Ins.	38,580,400	2,540,000	824,100	.....	31,090,800
Transatlantic	4,460,866	214,519	281,844	2,900,462	6,408,218
Union	78,148,579	7,442,893	9,057,469	259,953	69,272,966
United States	69,802,500	5,000,000	7,974,000	.....	67,067,300
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	24,184,573	1,836,839	2,593,804	.....	25,638,501
M'facturers'	11,079,000	1,171,700	2,082,900	.....	13,981,600
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	3,080,765	184,400	247,280	43,119	2,808,753

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.
Bankers	$308,844,000
Broadway	30,830,900
Brooklyn	88,111,000
Columbia	100,267,200
Fidelity	12,622,000
Franklin	23,697,000
Guaranty	503,997,000
Lawyers Title Insurance	20,466,500
Lincoln	16,061,900
Metropolitan	$83,298,500
New York	72,420,800
Peoples	26,467,500
Title Guarantee	85,404,500
United State Mortgage	79,527,000
Total	$1,326,466,025
Change	−8,356,547

URGES USE OF LAND BANK.

Head of Institution at Springfield Appeals to Bankers.

Leonard G. Robinson, President of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, (District No. 1,) has addressed a letter to all bankers in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York, urging them to encourage the farmers in their respective communities to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Land Bank. Mr. Robinson points out that by assisting farmers to organize local National Farm Loan associations, the bankers would be helping themselves and at the same time rendering a service to the country "in the present grave crisis in our national life, when so much depends upon the American farmer's ability to 'do his bit.'"

"Whatever doubt you may have heretofore entertained as to the wisdom of the Federal Farm Loan act has by this time given way to the realization that the system is here to stay," President Robinson says. "You may have felt that the Federal farm loan system was unnecessary, at least in your vicinity. If so, you are most fortunate, for the experience of many sections in your State has not been so fortunate. Be that as it may, are you quite sure that the farmers in your vicinity have all the money they reasonably need to place their farms upon a paying basis? Are you sure that they get money on mortgages on terms which make it possible for them to build and plan ahead? And are you quite sure that the present favorable financial conditions are likely to remain so indefinitely, so that these farmers will not sooner or later be crowded by their mortgages?

"These questions are vital. They are pertinent to the stability and prosperity of the district which your bank serves. Since it opened its doors this bank has received applications for loans for over $3,000,000. Many of these have come from farmers in your State, and not a few from your immediate vicinity, and in all probability from your own depositors. These farmers need your help and ours.

"Such service as you may render will not be wholly altruistic. It is needless to tell you what the flowing in of thousands of dollars of outside money will mean to your district. For your prosperity is dependent on the prosperity of the community which you serve. If you aid in this movement you will share in that prosperity. You will reap the additional advantage of having in your bank the deposits of such associations as you encourage. You will gain the good will of the farmers in your district. You will gain new depositors and increased deposits."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—Twenty corporations, with aggregate capital stock of $146,600, were incorporated today. They include:

D. Liebermap & Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, manufacture men's and boys' clothing; $5,000. D., H., and P. Lieberman, 58½ Kosciuako St., Brooklyn.

Educational Thrift Service, Inc., Manhattan, introduce business methods in schools where banking is taught; $10,000. J. P. Hogan, J. J. Utge, J. W. Stout, 414 Central Park West.

Raport, Altman & Salkai Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture embroideries and passementeries; $9,000. J. Raport, A. Altman, A. Salkai, 7 West 45th St.

Henri, Inc., Manhattan, women's clothing; $7,000. H. Giesberg, A. R. Tendler, J. Rubin, 309 Broadway.

Metropolitan Features, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures; $6,000. J. A. Hirsch, B. Rosa, J. J. Rosenthall, 220 West 42d St.

Timothy J. Shine, Inc., Manhattan, hotels, restaurants, and cafes; $10,000. T. J. and M. Shine, 60 West 36th St.

No. 8 State St. Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty; $25,000. R. T. McCarthy, M. M. Carey, J. F. Nolan, 114 W. 16th St.

D. R. Schell & Son, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture articles of personal property and deal in live stock; $5,000. F. Bartels, R. D., and H. E. Schell, 147 E. 126th St.

Triangle Button Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture buttons, $20,000; H. B. Egin, B. Rifkin, H. Singer, 810 East 178th St.

Dwyer Publishing Co., Inc., Manhattan, general advertising, $5,000; W. J. Dwyer, W. G. Murphy, F. J. Leahon, 30 Pine St.

Institution Equipment Co., Inc., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $5,000; S. V. and J. Marks, W. Horwitz, 105 West 120th St.

The La Salle Theatre Co., Inc., Manhattan, restaurants, $15,000; H. W. Hite, M. Klein, A. Werner, 52 West 119th St.

Allied Automobile Distributors, Inc., Manhattan, auto accessories, $10,000; S. L., P., and H. M. Simon, 514 West 114th St.

Constance Realty Corp., Hempstead, contracting and construction, $5,000; G. S. Beer, D. C. R. and E. M. Noon, 14 Bay 20th St., Brooklyn.

Supreme Russian-Turkish Baths, Inc., Manhattan, Russian and Turkish baths, $5,000; M. and D. Kaminsky, M. Gadstein, 1,780 Madison Av.

Capital Increases: New York-Funchal Mand Embroidery Co., Inc., Manhattan, $15,000 to $150,000; McLaughlin Bros., Inc., Manhattan, $1,000,000 to $1,200,000; M. Ettinger & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $80,000 to $50,000.

Dissolutions: Bessmers Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan; E. W. Conklin & Son, Inc., Binghamton; Claridge Films, Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 21.—Charters filed:

Aerial Rotary Engine Co., design, manufacture, sell, and deal in and with airplane and automobile engines, $5,000,000; B. Bailey, L. S. Phillips, local Dover, Del., incorporators.

Barnes Foundry Manufacturing Co., operate foundries and machine shops, &c., $2,000,000; M. L. Gethell, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Increase in capital: Kelvin Engineering

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

As adjustment of the different industries of the country to war conditions goes on, the value becomes more and more apparent of the experience gained in providing for the needs of the belligerents during the last three years. In that period occurred the vast expansion of plants devoted to the making of explosives and of all other kinds of munitions and arms. Besides these there has been a remarkable amount of new facilities provided for the systematic feeding and clothing of large bodies of men and for turning out medical and surgical appliances and drugs in unwonted quantities. Fortunately, too, the call for most of these articles from the Allies had slackened before the demand set in for domestic purposes. Had it been deliberately planned from the outset, it is doubtful if a more efficient condition of preparedness could have been secured than is now the case. It is even better in one respect than it would have been in that event because the efficiency and the vastly increased capacity of production in various directions have been paid for abundantly by foreign nations. These are matters that should not be lost sight of among the encouraging economic phases attending this country's entrance in the ranks of the belligerents.

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Advised to be Cautious.

There are still so many uncertainties ahead that it was not surprising to find the leaders among the jobbers of dress fabrics, who met here during the last week, advised to be cautious. These men came from different parts of the country and their reports were, on the whole, of an optimistic nature. Thus far business has been good, and there are evidences of a continuing buying impulse. But the prices asked for fabrics are on such high levels that buyers are a little loath to commit themselves too far ahead. This spirit seems to prevail also among the manufacturers themselves. The latter are willing to enter into contracts for a limited period and for limited quantities. They wish to play safe. If yarns and other raw materials are to cost more they wish to be in a position to raise prices. If, on the other hand, there should be a drop they do not desire to be met by a lot of cancellations on goods that cost more to produce than buyers are willing to pay for them. And there are pretty fair indications that prices in general have gone up about as far as they can and that any changes in the future are likely to be in the nature of reductions. Any general check in buying is sure to hasten such a result, and prudent merchants are not desirous of being overstocked should an event of the kind occur. It is quite probable that there will, therefore, be a continuance of the caution now prevailing until a more definite trend to prices is established, or the buying desire of the public is better determined.

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Reducing Cost of Doing Business.

In this city, as elsewhere, the suggestions of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense are beginning to show results. Not only the department stores but other kinds of business are preparing to put into effect rules for cutting down the number of deliveries, the C. O. D. purchases and the return of goods. The beginning of next month is the date set for the new rules to be in operation in this city. In urging the acquiescence of customers in them, two arguments are used. One is that the result will be cheaper prices because of the lessened cost of doing business. The other is that more men, as well as horses and other equipment, will thereby be made available for the nation's defense. But the argument in favor of getting rid of the needless annoyances and expense attending merchandising in the cities is strong enough to warrant the permanent operation of the new rules after the war is over as will doubtless be the case. It is singular, however, that there has not been in this city any movement looking to a combination of the numberless delivery systems which are really the source of a great deal of the expense now incurred. Such a combination would make possible a reduction in expense greater than could be accomplished by all the other suggested reforms. That it is not contemplated would give color to the belief that the chances of unanimity in the others are not very bright. Only the actual experience will be convincing.

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One Way to Show Patriotism.

It really does begin to look as though a change of mind had come with regard to the ethics which should prevail in the dealings with the Government in war time. The old idea, carried out in all the fighting spells from the Revolution to the Spanish war, was that these occasions furnished the opportunity for making unholy profits and, more especially, for cheating the Government in the quality of what was furnished. In no instance was this more glaringly the case than with regard to the food supplied to the fighting forces. Complaint was rife in the civil war about the unappetizing nature of the "consecrated beef and desecrated vegetables"—as one Malaprop put it—and the remarks about the "embalmed beef" of the Spanish war have become classic. Aside from the fact that this kind of thing would not be tolerated now, it is pleasant to record that there does not seem any disposition to indulge in it. An appeal which has been sent to the members of the National Canners Association by its President, Henry Burden, typifies the new spirit. After saying that almost every family will soon have a representative on the firing line in Europe and that the duty of those who remain behind will be to provide food, clothing, and ammunition for the troops, he asks how are the canners to respond to their privilege in this matter. And he immediately answers it by saying: "In just one way—by seeing to it that every can of food we sell to the Government shall be perfect, the very best we can produce, never forgetting that it is our own flesh and blood whose subsistence we are providing. Could any one desire greater or holier inspiration?" There are other ways of showing patriotism, but surely this compares well with most of them. And the President of the Canners' Association is confident that his fellow-members will act in accordance with the spirit of his letter.

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Going a Little Too Far.

Slowly but surely things are settling down on a war basis, and the folly is becoming apparent of adopting the numberless fads which were proposed as appropriate to a nation at arms. Conspicuous among these, aside from the one of compulsory prohibition, were the various things proposed as matter of economy which went to the extreme of urging the abolition of the use of starch by the laundries and of egg shampoos by the barbers for the purpose of saving the foodstuffs. By and by it became apparent that to disrupt industries in general by trying to change hastily the fixed habits of the nation would not be a good thing to accomplish even if it were possible. Nor were the people in general inclined to chime in with all the half-baked notions which extremists were proposing. As one Western newspaper put it, this "is not a country of wooden shoes and calico dresses." People were and are well disposed to aid in preventing the waste of foodstuffs, and much progress in this direction is reported. But the fair sex, erroneously pictured as the extravagant one, balked at the notion of going around looking dowdy in their old clothes or, what was worse, agreeing to wear a standardized dress of the same pattern at all seasons. A woman of the average quality is hardly prepared to go out on the street and see every other woman dressed just like her, any more than she would like to go to church on a Sunday and find every other woman there wearing the same kind of a bonnet. Even an exalted love of country calls for no such sacrifice.

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Cotton and Its Fabrics.

Every time it rains in Texas or Oklahoma the quotations on cotton take a tumble. The high prices cause a greater amount of sensitiveness than used to be the case when the article was selling at about half its present price. Consumption of cotton in Great Britain is reducing the stocks there, as imports have dwindled much. In this country the consumption of cotton in June was 575,122 bales, as compared with 570,597 bales in the same month last year. At the beginning of this month there were on hand, in consuming establishments, public storages and at compresses, a total of 3,156,559 bales. This would indicate a pretty fair carry over to the new cotton year. The goods market has been comparatively quiet during the week with some softening of prices for late deliveries. Overtures for buying have been made mainly to second hands, there being a great deal of indisposition to trade at the high figures asked by principals. Bleached and printed goods remain in a strong position, due principally to the fact that they represent relatively low prices. They are much in demand for export as well as for domestic needs. Duck, because of the Government requirements, is high in price and in urgent request. While buying of knit goods has not been as large in quantity as in former years, sellers express themselves as well satisfied with the outlook. Hosiery sales have been going on without the formality of seasonal openings.

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Wool and Woolen Goods.

At first sight, and judging from the utterances of all the oracles, the position of wool would seem to be the strongest of all the raw materials of the textiles. There is, however, one disturbing factor which may or may not make itself felt in the future. This is the large reservoir, so to speak, of wool carried over in Australia. There are now several hundred million pounds of the article in that country, and a new clip of large proportions will soon be added to the supply. Sudden big shipments to this country, if they could be contrived, would bring down prices quickly. The British Government is carrying the material, but it is a question of how long it will be inclined to hang on. Here, the Western clip has been well nigh marketed. Contracting has been done in Argentina for from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds, and another sailing vessel has been chartered by Boston concerns to secure wool from the Cape. The Navy Department has been a purchaser of wool and leaves it optional with bidders for its fabrics either to use this raw material or provide their own. The mills are well occupied on Government orders but are by no means neglecting those from the trade. Their general disposition is to have buyers take quickly what may be alloted them so that the latter shall take what chances there may be of a falling market. The advances in corporation dress goods have been very marked, especially in the all-wool varieties. The women's garment trade continues to be held up as yet by the controversy over the new elements.

WHAT EXPORTERS NOW CONTEND WITH

Additional Burdens Caused by New Legislation and War-time Regulations.

The lot of the American exporter at the present moment cannot be said to be an enviable one. Beset on the one hand by the heaviest and most lucrative foreign orders for merchandise in his experience, he is compelled by this country's participation in the world war to face uncertainties unknown in the business until recently. The elements in the export situation to be reckoned with at this time, actual or imminent, may be summarized as four; namely, the espionage law, Trading With the Enemy act, Food Control bill, and ultimate action by the Shipping Board in conjunction with this country's allies in formulating plans for the mobilization of tonnage to meet the requirements of the transatlantic trade in the matter of foodstuffs and supplies, both for the Allies and the military and naval forces of the United States serving abroad.

With the enforcement of these laws and their full application will come the question of price-fixing for certain commodities by the Government, another disturbing factor in the situation. Perhaps the chief fear in the mind of the average exporter to sections of the world other than Europe has to do with the probable effect of a considerable deflection of tonnage from accustomed routes. While the Shipping Board is understood to be studying this phase of the problem with a view to enunciating a definite policy for this country and its allies, nothing of a definite character as to recommendations has become known.

The representative of one of the largest steamship and general trading organizations in the United States said yesterday to a TIMES reporter it was hoped that whatever arrangements were perfected, having for their object the massing of tonnage for the Atlantic trade, the importance would not be overlooked of maintaining an adequate steamship service to and from the grand divisions of the world apart from Europe. He added:

"It must not be forgotten in the zeal to reinforce transatlantic tonnage that it is all-important to keep our lines of dry goods, hardware, general merchandise, and foodstuffs (so far as consistent) moving freely to the neutrals outside of Europe. A big trade has been built up since the start of the European war, and nothing should be done to retard the movement or afford European rivals an advantage when peace returns and normal trade conditions prevail.

"Another consideration that should not be lost sight of is that it would be an exceedingly short-sighted policy for the American Government to so reduce available tonnage in the neutral trade that a serious curtailment followed in exports. By the same token, we would be by so much limiting our ability to get the raw materials absolutely essential for the use of American manufacturers for the production of finished products. The taking over of American bottoms now in use for this service, or the compulsion of neutral shipping under the power authorized in the espionage law to refuse bunker coal, coupled with ill-considered co-ordinations of tonnage with the Entente Allies, might easily have the effect of not only damaging American outbound commerce, but shutting us out as well from the crude commodities we require so badly.

"In connection with this, it is obvious we cannot cut our ships from world service, so far as exports are concerned, without at the same time affecting the volume of our raw imports. Needless to say, the latter are indispensable. We hold to the hope that, whatever measures may be devised by the Federal Government, they may be of a character to assure both the permanence of export trade and the receipt of raw materials in exchange, since both are absolutely essential for the balancing of the foreign trade ledger."

In view of the decidedly varied experience of exporters under the terms of the espionage law, as it relates to the procuring of licenses for the articles named in the President's proclamation and the supplemental list announced last week by the Administrative Board of the Exports Council, a statement prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES by O. K. Davis, Secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, is of interest. It states:

"The administration of the exports control law is receiving earnest and anxious attention from exporters. As far as I have talked with exporters in this city there is generally an earnest desire on their part to co-operate with the Government in what is recognized as a very important war measure. When this exports control bill was first brought forward in Congress the National Foreign Trade Council devoted a good deal of time and attention to the matter.

"We visited Washington both by committee and by individual representation and had several conferences with different Government officials, particularly in the Department of State and Commerce, about the matter. Our interest was not in opposition to the enactment of the bill but rather devoted to the effort to reach an understanding as to the policy which would control the administration of the power granted to the President by the bill.

"We were especially interested to have the bill administered upon the positive basis that all exports should be free except those specifically controlled, rather than upon the negative basis that all exports should be controlled except those specifically exempted.

"In response to a suggestion of one of the officers of the Department of Commerce a memorandum containing our views of the matter was prepared and submitted to Secretary Redfield and Dr. E. E. Pratt, who was then Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This memorandum recited the fact that we had been informed and understood that the purposes of the proposed export control were: 1, to prevent any supplies from reaching the enemy; 2, to conserve American supplies for needed American use, and 3, to conserve ocean tonnage. The memorandum stated the accord with, and support of, these purposes by the National Foreign Trade Council.

"Certain questions were asked and suggestions made as to details of the proposed license system. One of the matters brought to the attention of the Department of Commerce was that of authorizing partial shipments to be made under license. This grew out of the experience of exporters under the British system of letters of assurance. Another suggestion strongly emphasized by the Committee of Conduct was that the proposed control of exports should not be put into operation until adequate machinery had been arranged to handle all cases.

"The provision and importance of these suggestions have been emphasized by the experience encountered by different exporters since the system was put in operation. Some exporters have found that articles not mentioned in the President's proclamation or in any supplemental announcement of the Exports Council, and consequently not subject to license, were rejected by summarily by the inspectors in the employ of the Exports Council.

"In these cases the situation was obviously one of failure or inability on the part of the inspectors to familiarize themselves with the regulations of the Exports Council and the instructions of their superior officers. The experience of other exporters has already demonstrated the merit of the suggestion of the National Foreign Trade Council for authority to make partial shipments. These are annoyances, however, which are no doubt inevitably to be expected from the early operation of any new system of such organization and importance as that of export control."

Apart from the licensing feature, exporters are focusing their attention on the turn to be given their business by the Government's control of shipping. A large volume of orders now being received from South America and elsewhere are being accepted subject to the ability of the shippers to find available tonnage. Some of the export representatives yesterday said they thought the outlook for filling orders was rather discouraging, and in support of their contention cited the action of the Government in requiring the United States Steel Corporation to discontinue two steamers in the South American service and transfer them to the European route, when as a matter of fact these vessels were engaged in bringing manganese ore to the United States. Action of this kind, shippers said, would have the effect of killing trade both ways with neutrals.

FEATURES OF FALL HATS.

Shapes and Materials Designed for the Coming Season.

Velvet will be the leading material for Fall hats this year, says the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America, with panne velvet also in great favor. Combinations of panne and Lyons velvets are being shown here, too, often in contrasting colors.

In the small shapes close-fitting turbans will have the call, while Breton effects with flares are expected to head the line of popular medium shapes. The large hats will embody canotiers, or sweeping brim effects, as well as Capelines, with soft crowns drooping to one side. Straight-line sailors are not at all in evidence. Rolled brim effects and styles turned up from the face are by far the most conspicuous. Mushroom effects have not been given much consideration.

The military note in the new season's styles is conveyed by the prominence of Continental effects, ranging from very small hats to very large. Peaked effects appear little in the high-grade goods. The Russian turban stands out again as a strong factor.

The crowns are larger than usual, the Cloche and an adaptation of the tam showing up strongly. The brims show a tendency toward irregular lines. Sometimes they are slit in the front, side or back, or in all three places. Cornonet brims in soft effects are seen, and thick or double brims are much in evidence. The new models are "soft" to the face, and are distinctly wearable.

The leaning in colors is toward black, purple, sand, navy, corbeau blue, and negre and wood brown. Beige, along and in combination, is also well considered. The trimmings show large wings for the fronts of small turbans. They are offered in many colorings. Feather bands are also offered for small turbans, usually in pheasant plumage. Bands of burnt goose and hackle are shown; also are pompons of all kinds and black and white burnt effects in coronets and stickups. Coque feathers look promising.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Feature of the Week Was Dullness in Printcloth Trading.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, July 21.—There has been rather quiet trading in the printcloth division of the markets this week. The sales have been small and buyers have shown little interest. Most of the mills are completing their quota of the Government business and will be soon able to figure on outside business. The requirements of the Government so far as the Fall River mills are concerned are for light weight cloths suitable for bandages.

There has been a moderate demand for wide and medium wide goods of odd constructions. Manufacturers of printcloths of narrow widths state that business has been only fair. Mills making twills, sateens and the like continue to do a fair amount of business, although there is little snap to the business that comes daily to hand.

Concerning cotton yarns, the demand during the week has been small. Manufacturers are not in a position to accept very large business as yet. There are some users of yarns who are buying only to the extent of their actual requirements. Prices are irregular, but not weak.

The total sales of printcloths during the week are estimated at 100,000 pieces, of which about 30,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand somewhat light and prices firm.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

No Recessions Are Shown from the Record Prices Reached.

The Japanese raw silk market continues its advance almost daily. Both European and American buyers are active in a large way, and an increased home consumption is also making prices higher. The visible stock at Yokohama is now estimated at 8,500 bales. Whatever the reason is for the present range of prices, the highest ever paid, the Japanese reelers seem to be controlling the situation very well, in that they are getting practically any price they ask for their offerings.

Owing to a big demand and a sharp rise in silver, the Shanghai and Canton markets are following the lead of Japan in raising prices. There also quotations are at unprecedented levels, Shanghai having reached $7.50 a pound for the best grades of steam filatures, and Canton $8 for the best silk on that market. The last reports from Milan indicate that that market is very firm, and further say that the entire crop of about 30,000 bales has been bought by the manufacturers of Great Britain and France.

In this city business is rather active, mostly for spot deliveries. These shipments are commanding premiums, owing to the scarcity of ready silk in this market. This condition is likely to continue for at least a month or two, according to A. P. Villa & Bros., because of the paucity of tonnage in the freight service on the Pacific.

Planing Mills and Hardware.

The increase in planing mills is responsible for the falling off in sales of many articles formerly sold largely by the hardware dealers. Coopers tools are a salient example. Formerly kegs, barrels and the like were all made by hand. Many curious hand tools were required in such making. Now all this is done by machinery. So likewise the sale of much screen door business is lost to the wholesale and retail hardware dealer, because the planing mills now make these goods, and sell them direct to the consumer. In another case, the sale of axle pulleys was once a large and important item with hardware dealers, but now planing mills make and fit window frames complete with axle pulleys and sell them direct to the builders. So likewise a large amount of woodworking, formerly done by hand by fancy wood planes is now finished by planing mill machinery.

Complain of Cable Service.

Complaints regarding cable service are numerous on the part of raw silk importers in this city, who claim that business is seriously interfered with by the long delays. The majority of messages between the city and Yokohama, for instance, are said to take from three to four days in transmission either way. With the raw silk market in its present unsettled state as regards prices, this works a material hardship on the whole silk industry, and especially on the importers.

ACCOUNTING FOR A CHAIN OF STORES

Simple System of Bookkeeping Employed in the Penney Group of 177 Shops.

When a business house with an office force totaling thirty, including several stenographers, a confidential man and a man whose sole duty is to keep a line on insurance matters, can handle the books of 177 stores, that house may be said to have an efficient system of carrying on its work. Some idea of the labor involved in this task may be gained from the fact that in the work done is included the checking of several thousand invoices a week, the average Monday receipts of them alone totaling $5,000.

The J. C. Penney Company, Inc., whose executive offices in this city are at 354 Fourth Avenue, is the concern referred to. The head of the accounting department of the company is G. H. Bushnell, who is also the company's secretary. It was with him that a TIMES reporter had a talk yesterday regarding it.

"The system that we use here is not the outgrowth of any theory regarding accounting methods," he said. "In the old days J. I. H. Herbert, our treasurer, and I personally kept the books of forty-eight of the company's stores. Naturally this called for all the short cuts possible. As the number of stores increased and the accounting problem became greater in proportion, the system was further improved upon, until today the books of all our 177 stores are kept in this office by less than twenty men. The office force numbers more than that, but several of these employes do not work on the books. That the work of the system and of the men is efficient and accurate is borne witness to be the fact that our annual audit by certified accountants shows the figures at the end of the year to have proved to a T.

"In order to be truly efficient it is necessary to have the system reduced to the simplest possible methods, and this we think we have done. This is the way it operates:

"All of the stores are billed direct for their individual purchases, and every few days the invoices are sent to the New York offices by the store managers. While things are a little quiet at this particular time of the war, so far as buying is concerned, we receive on Mondays alone an average of 5,000 invoices throughout the year. Receipts of invoices on the other days of the week are not so heavy, but there are always enough of them to keep everybody on their toes.

"The invoices are audited here, after which they go to bill clerks, who write remittance letters authorizing payments. Carbon copies of these letters are attached to the invoices to keep the local records complete, the letters showing, among other things, the maturity dates of the invoices. The letters are then filed according to due dates, after which the invoices are sorted according to stores and posted on the books.

"The biggest part of the work here is keeping track of accounts payable, as all of our goods are sold over the counters for cash only. This problem is complicated somewhat by the fact that we discount all bills on which discounts are offered or else pay them strictly at maturity. In addition to this, we have to take care of the money of the different stores, for twice a week they send their surplus funds here for banking. All the money is forwarded in the form of New York drafts.

"The fact that a large part of our banking is done here does not mean that the local banks are not patronized by the various stores. On the other hand, every store banks its daily receipts every day, and withdrawals are made only for salaries or miscellaneous expenses. None of the merchandise bills of an individual store is paid by it, and so far as possible payments are made to houses from which we have bought goods for the various stores are made in lump sums. The largest single check we have yet sent out as a result of this plan was drawn in favor of a big shoe manufacturing concern and called for $179,000. Other single checks have also been written for amounts in excess of $100,000.

"Each day, after the completion of business, reports are made out by each store and forwarded to this office showing the amount of cash on hand from the previous day, and the current day's totals of sales and expenditures for freight and other 'local' expenses. These reports also show the amount of business done to date in the month whose date they bear. In other words, a report dated July 18 would show the July total to that date. These reports also show the amounts of merchandise received for the month in question.

"They further show the daily sales of each clerk, the idea being to have the New York office posted at all times concerning the work of the various selling employes. This daily checking is the source of considerable friendly rivalry among the clerks, which absolutely does away with complaints of inattention that are often heard in relation to larger stores. It is doubtful if a man can enter one of our stores and get more than three feet from the door before he is politely accosted by a clerk and asked how the latter can be of service to him. There is nothing of the old time 'pulleri-in' about this, and we have found that it impresses upon our customers the earnest desire of our clerks to serve them. The number of clerks regularly employed in the stores runs from four to twenty-five, 75 per cent. of whom are men. On Saturdays the sales forces are increased as required.

"But, to get back to our accounting system, let me say that when the daily reports of the stores are received in this office they are given to me for examination, after which they are checked and verified by a department head against the reports of the previous day. Only infrequently, and then in case of an apparent error, is it necessary to go back more than one day in the checking process.

"At the end of each month there is a recapitulation of sales and expenditures for each store made up, and at that time all totals are posted on the ledgers. Each month a report is also sent out showing just where each store stood in the matter of sales for the month. No division is made between the larger stores and the smaller ones, and it is obvious, therefore, that some of them can never hope to get to the top of the list. However, there is just as much rivalry for supremacy among the small stores as among the big ones, and changes in the leaders of both groups are frequent.

"Seven of the men employed in the New York office do the ledger posting for the whole 177 stores, while the checking of the invoices and the verification of necessary figures is all done by four men. The latter have mechanical aids to help them.

"Payments of invoices are made three times a month, on the 10th, 20th, and last. If a bill should be due on the 4th of any month, for instance, it is paid on the last day of the month preceding. Should one be due on the 6th, however, payment is not made until the 10th, this permitting us to average up. The same arrangement holds for bills due later in the month, payment then being made on the 20th. In this way disbursements totaling many million dollars a year are made with what we think we can claim as a minimum of effort and confusion."

TRYING OLDER FUR SEALS.

Experiments Making on Five-Year-Old Ones for the Trade.

A sufficient number of skins of five-year-old fur seals will be taken this season on the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, to enable the United States Bureau of Fisheries to determine fully how they will be received by the trade, and the best uses to which such skins may be put. As a preliminary step, Funsten Bros. & Co. of St. Louis, forwarded to the bureau for examination the dressed and machined skins of three Alaskan five-year-old seals. These skins have about twice the area of the skins from an average three-year-old seal and were regarded by experts as fully equal in quality to the average skin of the younger seals that have heretofore made up the quota for the natives' use. A limited number of skins from seals 5 years old was taken last year on the Pribilof Islands for experimental purposes. In view of the probable high market value of such pelts and the comparatively large number of male seals of this age on the islands, the Secretary of Commerce approved the recommendation of the Commissioner of Fisheries that the present experiment be undertaken.

Two expert seal skinners from Newfoundland and two sealskin specialists from Funsten Bros. & Co.'s force will proceed to the Pribilof Islands for the purpose of assisting the agents and instructing the natives in taking and preparing sealskins. In arranging for the presence of these men on the seal islands during the present season the bureau has had in view the modern requirements of the fur trade and the increased task that will be thrown on the local force when commercial seal killing is resumed.

HAS LARGE WHEAT SURPLUS

Australia's Excess Will Be 6,000,000 Tons by Jan. 1.

Australia will have at the end of January, 1918, according to the Prime Minister, about 6,000,000 tons of wheat over and above the amount required for local consumption, this amount including what remains from the 1916-1917 wheat. The Premier's conference held at Melbourne in May appointed a wheat storage commission, comprising one Minister and one expert representing the Commonwealth, and one Minister and one expert from each of the four wheat-growing States, to formulate a scheme for the erection of silos suited to the present and future requirements of the Commonwealth.

The problem of storing Australia's wheat is being constantly discussed, both officially and unofficially. The British Government has bought 112,000,000 bushels of Australian wheat of the 1915-1916 and 1916-1917 crops for 4 shillings and 9 pence a bushel f. o. b. Australian port. One of the conditions of the sale is that, if the whole of the wheat is not delivered by Dec. 31, 1917, the British Wheat Commission will pay the additional charges for storing it in Australia after that date. As the greater part of the wheat has not been shipped, and as the next harvest will begin to come in by the end of the year, it is apparent that the storage situation is acute.

In Australia there is at present approximately 40,000,000 bushels of wheat of the 1915-1916 crop, and 136,000,000 bushels of the 1916-1917 crop.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

Messrs. Cooper and Gray Leave Firm of James F. White & Co.

Henry D. Cooper and George M. Gray, both of whom have been known to the linen and burlap trades of the country for years as members of James F. White & Co. of this city, are to retire from active participation in the business in the near future, following the recent incorporation of the firm. The places made vacant by their retirement from active service will be filled by two men who have been with the firm for more than twenty-five years. They are W. S. Kimball of the burlap department and Henry A. Murphy of the linen department.

J. Martin White, the third member of the firm, will also keep a substantial interest in the business, which was founded in 1845.

Both Mr. Gray and Mr. Cooper have been actively connected with the firm for many years, the former having given most of his attention to the office. Mr. Cooper, who is President of the Linen and the American Importers' Associations and also a Director of the Mercantile Stores Corporation and the Textile Alliance, is widely known to the dry goods trade of the city and country. He is also known to the club, banking, and military circles of the city. In addition, Mr. Cooper is head of the committee of jute merchants that is assisting the Council of National Defense.

HORSES AND AUTOMOBILES.

Effect of Increase of the Latter on Saddlery Business.

The continued growth of the automobile business has made transformations in its predecessor, the saddlery and harness business. Former livery stables in small towns are now hybrid livery stables and garages, with the livery stable feature mostly a side issue. For the "buggy trip" routes of the traveling salesman are now all automobile trips.

So, also, the saddlery and harness retail store has either been absorbed by the hardware store, or else carries a line of both saddlery and harness and automobile sundries.

Special saddlery and harness salesmen from wholesale houses carry fewer saddlery samples and an increasing sample line of all automobile sundries. The saddlery and harness items that still sell are mostly medium and cheap grades.

High priced and fancy buggy whips are practically extinct, since there are only here and there any fine carriage and buggy teams. The blue grass region of Kentucky is very dull in a business way since not only have automobiles supplanted the fast trotting horses, but rigid anti-gambling laws have put horse racing out of existence, and consequently the breeding of high blooded horses is a dead industry.

Some Cutlery Is Scarce.

The famine in certain lines of cutlery still continues, especially pocket knives and scissors and shears, for there is practically no importation of foreign cutlery, even from England. Nor is it possible for American manufacturers to increase their productive capacity to any extent, for labor is not to be had. The manufacture of cutlery demands skilled labor, and the cutlery makers have all they can do to hold the labor already with them against the lure of higher wages offered by the munition makers. There are a number of less important items in cutlery such as dirks, some styles of hunting knives and some of scissors, all of which were imported and which cannot now be had at all.

New Roof and Panel Material.

A plant has been established at Bold, near Widnes, Lancashire, for the manufacture of asbestos-cement sheeting, plain and corrugated. It is claimed writes Consul Horace Lee Washington at Liverpool, that the product will be of special value in the work of European construction when the war is over. It will compete with various materials hitherto used for paneling and roofing, and more particularly with galvanized iron. It is claimed that the sheeting is fireproof, and will last for many years. The process of manufacture is described as similar to that of paper making.

NO DATINGS AHEAD FOR THE FUTURE

Advantages of New Plan That Has Been Adopted by Some Dress Goods Houses.

The change which several dress goods houses have made in their terms and dating is regarded as an important development from the standpoint of both the mills and the cutting up trade. The present abnormal conditions in the industry have exerted perhaps the greatest influence in bringing about the new contract forms. The dress goods manufacturers, however, have for a long time desired the change from payments made in bulk twice a year to those that would be scattered over the entire period. The twice a year settlements caused a good many difficulties even when conditions were normal, but the hardship on the mills under existing circumstances has been much more severe.

The plan of payment now adopted calls for the settlement of bills from the date of delivery. In other words, the buyer takes his 6-10-60 discount, seventy days after delivery has been made, instead of from any date beyond that of delivery. The practice of dating bills ahead in the dress goods trade grew to the extent that buyers might order in their merchandise at any time after the opening of the season and make their payments seventy days after July 1, or seventy days after Jan. 1, in the case of the two seasons. "The result was not considered a good one as far as dress goods sellers were concerned. It meant that buyers not alone had the use of merchandise, but of the money the merchandise represented as well.

In making their decision to date bills from the time of delivery, the dress goods houses expect benefit to themselves and also to the cutting-up trade. As the representative of a house that has inaugurated the new form of payment stated: "The mills that are in need of ready money will have it for their purpose, and the cutting up trade will be spared the competition of very small beginners in the trade."

When money came in but twice a year at the customary periods, there was a long stretch in between during which the mills were forced to obtain outside financial assistance for their operations. This, of course, was more costly than if they were to be wholly or in a large measure self-reliant. With raw material markets constantly advancing against them, the need has been even greater to have a reserve fund on hand from which could be drawn amounts sufficient to cover transactions involving the purchase of materials to be obtained at favorable prices. In short, the mills with cash enough to take advantage of a turn in the market do not find themselves in the plight where money must be sought before an opportunity can be seized.

If acceptances were in vogue between the mills and their customers the situation would work itself out to the satisfaction of sellers. In such an event there would always be the means at hand to finance whatever the mill owners might decide to undertake. But so far, buyers have not been impressed with the advantages to them of the trade acceptance, and the prospects of their adopting such a form of payment are not considered bright for the near future. Payments based on delivery, however, will bring, so those who have introduced the plan feel, the same advantages that would be derived from trade acceptances, namely, a prompt meeting of obligations on the part of buyers and a source of constant income to the mills.

The benefits to accrue to the cutting up trade were pointed out by the representative of a house that has made the change from long datings to those based on delivery.

"The garment trade," he said, "has always been pestered by the large number of very small manufacturers who preyed on the styles originated by the leading houses and brought about most of the evils from which the industry is suffering. The long datings that became customary with the dress goods dealers simply provided a condition which meant business life for these small fry. A shop foreman or operative could start up in business with little or no capital, buy merchandise on long terms, and take a chance on meeting his bills when the time came around to pay them. His rating might be $3,000 to $5,000, whereas an examination of his small plant might show fixtures worth a couple of hundred dollars as his sole asset. The biggest houses in the dress goods line, however, would not hesitate to supply him with his requirements. With the time of settlement so far off, the beginner could make a smash or a go of it before his bills would become due. Then the whole enterprise might go up in smoke and no one in the trade would be aware of the true condition of the business until the actual time of settlement came around.

"I think the better grade of houses in the garment industry will welcome the action we have taken which calls for prompter payments. It will mean that the mills have ceased to finance unhealthy competition for them in the form of starting beginners in business who are not responsible or capable persons. It will mean, furthermore, that some of the arts and devices used by these beginners to take trade away from legitimate channels will be practiced to a much smaller extent. It's tackling the evils of the garment trade at their source.

"Of course, another advantage to our customers will be lower prices or better values than we could afford to offer under former circumstances. It often was necessary under the old system of long-time payments to add something to the price for taking care of the additional expense going to pay for outside financing. Under the present arrangement opportunities will not slip by of making favorable purchases of raw materials. This ought to show itself in the values we have to offer in the future."

Removed from Embargo.

Among the articles which the British Government has removed from an embargo list of exports, cables the American Consul General at London, are hob nails to all destinations, boot and shoe cutters, drivers, eyelets, groovers, hooks, shoemakers' tools (hand and machine) to all non-British destinations, and tobacco and carnauba wax to all European countries except allied countries and Spain.

New Street Numbering Method.

A metric system of street numbering is being installed in Pernambuco, Brazil, according to Vice Consul James B. Stewart, which is said to be simple and practical, as well as showing an improvement over the old system. If the number of a house is 134, for example, it means that that house is located 134 meters from a given starting point. The house across the street is regarded as being 135 meters from that point. The system, Mr. Stewart says, is being tried out in several cities in Southern Brazil.

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Tel. 7707 Mad. Sq.

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Offerings to Buyers

CHARMEUSE.—High-grade black messa, beige, &c., 40-inch. 9333 Mad. Sq.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Brenner Bros. & Hallet, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES—500 Dresses in Cottons, Linens and Silks close out at sacrifice. Salesroom Dress Co., 19 West 21st.

MACHINERY for sale; complete equipment of moulding and picture frame factory at a bargain. Address Z 231 Times Annex for particulars.

SKIRTS.—350 fancy silk, black satin, to close, $2.25 up. Chelsea 9872.

VELOUR-DE-NORDE.—38 and 50 inch, 9333 Mad. Sq.

WOOLENS, men's wear; have large quantity piece goods in all worsteds on hand in light and heavy weights; open Sundays. Isaac Goldman, 74 Canal St. Orchard 1440.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

BOSTON, Mass.—New England Dry Goods Co.; B. Brookar, dry goods, hosiery, blankets, curtains; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO, Ill.—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. S. Rosenberg, ready-to-wear, mfg. dept.; 71 Leonard.
DALLAS, Texas—W. A. Green & Co.; H. L. Pollock, cloaks, suits, furs, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.
DENISON, Texas—J. W. Maddox Co.; S. B. Parks, dry goods; Aberdeen.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
FAIRMONT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Son Co.; J. M. Altman, floor coverings, draperies; 1,270 Broadway.
GALVESTON, Texas—Mistrot & Adams; G. T. Millis, women's ready-to-wear, men's furnishing goods; 320 Broadway.
HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. Dry Goods Co.; L. L. Harris, hosiery, laces, notions, hdkfs., fancy goods, ribbons, gloves, jewelry, glassware; 1,150 Broadway.
LA CROSSE, Wis.—W. Doerflinger Co.; F. A. Phillips, women's suits, cloaks, waists, infants' wear; Breslin.
LEWISTON, Me.—Lewiston Remnant Co.; C. A. Delaronde, mill ends, short lengths, ready-to-wear; Grand.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Coulter Dry Goods Co.; L. H. Kennedy, silks, satins, velvets, woolen dress goods, linings; 1,170 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Herman Straus; A. J. Straus, jobs, waists, wash skirts; 1,150 Broadway.
MISSOULA, Mont.—Missoula Mercantile Co.; Miss K. Dougherty, cloaks, suits, millinery; 903 5th Av.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Marks Isaacs Co.; G. W. Hogan, shoes; 1,150 Broadway.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—Cox & Hawkins Co.; H. C. Cox, dry goods; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Wasserman-Gattman; J. F. Doherty, linings, men's furnishing goods, handbags, drug sundries, notions; 1,150 Broadway.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Wolff & Marx Co.; M. Smith, notions, fancy goods, laces; 384 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—I. Magnin & Co.; Mrs. M. B. Burnap, negligees, 461 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Emporium; Mrs. M. Gordon, women's skirts, coats; 470 4th Av.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Lehman Bros.; M. E. Lehman, silk, georgette waists; 1,150 Broadway.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.
UTICA, N. Y.—Brandegee Kincaid & Co.; W. C. Kimball, representing; 215 4th Av.

RED CROSS EMBLEMS.

Reasons Are Stated for Limiting Manufacture of Them.

Laurence C. Gardner, Secretary of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade, has made public a letter received from Joseph H. Hamlin, Secretary to the Acting Chairman of the American Red Cross, in which is given an excerpt from the law covering the use of the emblem by persons other than the Red Cross or its authorized employes or agents. This law prevents the use of the emblem as well as imitations of it, for business or charitable purposes in this country, except in cases where it had been used for these purposes prior to Jan. 5, 1905. The letter goes on:

"We have found that there has been

Section 3 SPORTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS Section 3

S SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1917. S

KILTIES SEE GIANTS WIN GAME IN TENTH

Bagpipes Screech as Zimmerman Slides Over Plate with the Winning Tally.

PIRATES ERR TOO OFTEN

Eight Faulty Plays Help New York Team Gain the Verdict by a 4 to 3 Score.

It took a trifle longer than usual for the Giants to beat the Pirates at the Polo Grounds yesterday. It wasn't until Heinie Zimmerman floated home in a cloud of dust in the tenth inning that the McGraw clan snapped a tie score and tacked up a 4 to 3 victory. Ordinarily the operation isn't one which requires nerve racking effort, but yesterday the Buccaneers became fussy, and for quite a time threatened even to defeat the Giants. If it hadn't been for more or less loose playing, the Pirates might have enjoyed the thrill of victory.

There was a whole military spectacle at the Polo Grounds aside from the baseball scrambel. All the Kilties and their pipers were there and worked the crowd up to a pitch of enthusiasm with their skirling bagpipes, which was warmer than the humid afternoon. They paraded around the field before the game along with a troop of rookie guardsmen. The Stars and Stripes fluttered alongside of the flag of Scotland, and they got a hearty cheer from every one of the 12,000 spectators. Between innings a brass band from the Naval Reserves added to the gayety, and the rookies' glee club warbled a lot of popular ditties. The men with the gay plaids and the bare knees sat over back of third base and admired the slick third basing of Heinie Zim. It was their first experience with ice cream cones and they won a great victory.

The crowd sweltering in the heat looked up their enthusiasm after the parade of the Kilties and didn't unwork it again until the last couple of innings. The Pirates went to the front in the fourth when they spanked Slim Sallee hard, and it wasn't until the sixth that the Giants caught up and locked the count at 3 to 3.

Final Cheers Loudest.

Proletariat and aristocrat alike howled with glee when the Giants pushed over the huge winning run in the tenth. Benny Kauff, the first Giant to face Burleigh Grimes in that paragraph, bounded a hit through the box and over second. Heinie Zimmerman forced him at second and then Zim proceeded to steal. Down he went at a merry clip and Schmidt, the Pirate catcher, flipped the ball to catch Heinie. The throw was overripe and the ball rolled to centre field while Zimmerman scooted along to third.

Fletcher jarred a harmless-looking roller to Jakey Pitler at second and Jakey jammed the ball home as hard as he could to intercept the galloping Zim. Half way down the third-base line Heinie left the earth and took a running broad jump at the platter. Heinie and the ball arrived at about the same tick of the watch, but Zim was traveling so fast that Schmidt dropped the ball and the game was over.

Next to this moment of lurid excitement came the first of the tenth, when the Pirates had the bases jammed with no one out, and Sallee buckled down and twirled himself out of the deepest hole a pitcher could possibly bury himself in. When Sal, the Higginsport Sheriff, did this noble bit of work he got a returning hero's reception from the admiring populace.

In this thrilling inning Debus walked, Schmidt was safe on Burns's muff, and all hands were safe and the bases full when Zimmerman dropped Sal's toss for a force-out play at third.

Wilhoit faced Sallee with a chance to make an everlasting reputation for himself. He rolled a grounder to Sallee, who forced Debus at the plate, while Rariden missed a double play at first by a wink of an eye. Pitler next smashed a hot bouncer at Zimmerman, who flipped the ball home, retiring Schmidt, and Rariden soaked the pill to first in time to double up Pitler. There was an unusual briskness about this bit of baseball which brought the crowd right up on its toes.

Pirates Good Jugglers.

No one could feel sorry for Pittsburgh for losing yesterday's game, as they made enough errors to lose half a dozen tilts. They juggled the ball more than and troupe of performers that ever made a hit in a circus. The Giants were a good second when it came to toying playfully with the ball, and although the Pirates did try to toss away the game many times, the Giants were lucky to win as it was.

In the first inning, with one out, Pitler scorched a hit in front of Zimmerman's station and stole second, going to third on Rariden's wild throw to second. After King fouled to Holke, Carey walked, and then the Pirates took the Giants completely by surprise and worked a double steal, Pitler scoring. The Giants tied the score in the second. Robertson singled to right and so did Holke, Robertson going to third on the hit and Holke to second when King fumbled the ball. Rariden rolled to Grimes, who threw Robertson out at the plate, Holke going to third, to score on Sallee's sacrifice fly to Carey.

The Pirates jumped ahead in the fourth, when they obtained a pair of runs. King singled to left, and, after Carey filed to Burns, Bill Wagner hit to left. Both runners went along a station on Sallee's balk. Ward's sacrifice fly scored King. Debus rolled a bunt in front of Zim, who whirled around and tossed the ball to Fletcher at third to get Wagner, and Wagner scored.

In the same inning the Giants got one of these runs back. Robertson singled to left centre and Holke sked to Carey. When Rariden's grounder shot through Ward's feet Robbie went around to third. Sallee laid one on the infield lawn and Schmidt tossed to third to get Robertson, but missed the chance, as Robertson dodged his way back in safety. Sallee rolled to Ward, and while the Pittsburgh shortstop was forcing Sallee at second Robertson scored.

Tie Count in Sixth.

The Giants tied the count in the sixth. Robertson was safe when Debus made a fine stop of his hot grounder and then threw so wide to first that he pulled Bill Wagner off the bag stretching for the ball. Robbie took second on a balk by Grimes. Holke sked to Kilduff and Rariden went out, Pitler to Bill Wagner. Sallee then helped his own cause along considerably when he deposited a tantalizing bounder to the infield carpet and Robertson romped home with the tying run.

The Giants missed a good chance to win the game in the seventh, when Kilduff led off with a double to right centre and went to third on Kauff's sacrifice. Zimmermal hoisted a fly to King in right field and Kilduff started for home after the catch. A rifle-ball peg nipped Kilduff at the plate for a double play.

Old Hans Wagner got into the game in the eighth when he went in as a pinch hitter for Bigbee, but the best Honus could do was to loft a fly to Holke. He got a big hand for his little effort and was cheered all along the route as he ambled to the clubhouse after doing his day's work. The fielding gem of the day was contributed by George Burns in the sixth inning when he ran about half a mile and grabbed Max Carey's drive just as it was passing on a through trip to the fence.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	0	1	4	0	Bigbee,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Kilduff,2b	5	0	1	1	2	Wilhoit,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Kauff,cf	3	0	1	2	0	Pitler,2b	5	1	2	5	3
Zim'man,3b	5	1	0	0	4	King,rf	4	1	1	2	1
Fletcher,ss	5	0	0	2	2	Carey,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Robertson,rf	4	2	2	2	0	W. Wag'r,1b	4	1	1	5	1
Holke,1b	4	1	1	13	0	Ward,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Rariden,c	4	0	0	6	2	Debus,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Sallee,p	3	0	1	0	4	Schmidt,c	4	0	0	8	2
						Grimes,p	4	0	0	2	4
Total	37	4	6	30	14	aJ. Wagner	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	35	3	6*	28	16

* One out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Bigbee in eighth inning.
Errors—Burns, Zimmerman, (2,) Rariden, Pitler, King, W. Wagner, Ward, Debus, (2,) Schmidt, (2.)

New York	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1—4
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Kilduff, Pitler. Stolen bases—Pitler, (2,) Carey, Kauff, Zimmerman, (2,) Burns. Sacrifice hits—Kauff. Sacrifice flies—Sallee, Ward. Double plays—Schmidt and Pitler; King and Schmidt; Zimmerman, Rariden, and Holke. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; New York, 9. First base on errors—New York, 4; Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 2; Grimes, 2. Earned runs—Off Sallee, 2; Grimes 1. Balks—Sallee, 1; Grimes, 1. Struck out—By Sallee, 1; Grimes, 6. Wild pitch—Grimes. Passed Ball—Schmidt. Time—2 hours 15 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 4; Pittsburgh, 3. (Ten innings.)
Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 2. (First game.)
Cincinnati, 9; Brooklyn 1. (Second game.)
Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 5. (First game.)
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 3. (Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 4; New York, 3. (First game; ten innings.)
Detroit, 11; New York, 2. (Second game.)
Chicago, 5; Boston, 5. (Fifteen innings; darkness.)
Washington, 5; St. Louis, 0.
Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	52	26	.667
Philadelphia	42	35	.545
Cincinnati	40	43	.538
St. Louis	40	46	.535
Chicago	43	45	.489
Brooklyn	38	42	.475
Boston	35	46	.432
Pittsburgh	27	56	.325

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	56	32	.636
Boston	52	33	.612
Cleveland	48	42	.533
Detroit	46	42	.523
New York	43	41	.512
Washington	34	51	.400
St. Louis	35	54	.393
Philadelphia	32	50	.390

Where They Play Today.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

DOUBLE DOSE FOR PHILLIES.

Heavy Hitting Gives Cardinals Two Games in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21. — Hard hitting gave St. Louis the victory in both games here today, the scores being 7 to 5 and 5 to 3. Cruise made three singles and two doubles in seven times at bat in the two games. Evers was put out of the first game for kicking. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Long,lf	5	0	1	2	0	Evers,2b	5	0	0	2	2
Betzel,rf	3	0	0	3	0	Niehoff,2b	0	0	0	0	0
Ames,p	0	0	0	0	0	Bancroft,ss	4	2	1	1	2
Miller,2b	4	1	1	2	1	Whitted,lf	3	1	1	1	0
Hornsby,ss	4	1	1	0	5	Cravath,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Cruise,cf	3	1	2	1	0	Luderus,1b	3	0	1	7	2
Smith,cf,rf	0	1	0	3	0	Stock,3b	4	1	1	0	2
Paulette,1b	4	2	1	10	0	Paskert,cf	3	1	0	2	0
Baird,3b	5	1	2	1	0	Killifer,c	3	0	1	7	0
Gonzales,c	3	0	0	4	1	Rixey,p	4	0	1	2	3
Doak,p	3	0	1	0	1	Lavender,p	0	0	0	0	0
Horstman,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Smyth,cf	0	0	0	1	0						
aSnyder	1	0	0	0	0						
bWallace	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	35	7	10	27	8	Total	33	5	7	27	11

a Batted for Cruise in seventh.
b Batted for Doak in eighth.
Errors—Long, Hornsby, Stock, Killifer.

St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	—7
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Long, Baird, (2,) Paulette, Cravath, Bancroft, Luderus. Stolen base—Stock. Sacrifice hits—Betzel, (2,) Smyth. Sacrifice flies—Wallace, Cravath. Left on bases—St. Louis, 12; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 5; Rixey, 5; Lavender, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Doak, 7 hits, 5 runs in 7 innings; Ames, 0 and 0 in 1; Lavender 1 and 0 in 2-3; Horstman, 0 and 0 in 1; Rixey, 9 and 5 in 81-3. Hit by pitcher—By Doak, (Killifer;) Lavender, (Smyth.) Struck out—By Doak, 4; Rixey, 5. Time—2 hours 53 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smyth,lf	5	0	0	0	0	Niehoff,2b	4	0	1	1	3
Smith,rf	4	2	1	2	0	Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	0	6
Miller,2b	4	1	2	1	1	Whitted,lf	3	1	1	1	0
Hornsby,ss	3	1	2	1	3	Cravath,rf	4	0	0	5	0
Cruise,cf	4	1	3	2	0	Luderus,1b	4	0	2	12	0
Paulette,1b	2	0	0	14	0	Stock,3b	4	1	1	1	1
Baird,3b	4	0	0	1	1	Paskert,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Snyder,c	3	0	0	4	1	Burns,c	4	0	1	6	2
Watson,p	0	0	0	0	1	Oeschger,p	2	0	0	0	1
Horstman,p	4	0	1	0	2	Bender,p	1	0	0	0	1
						aSchultz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	82	5	8	27	14	Total	34	3	7	27	14

a Batted for Bender in ninth.
Errors—Miller, Snyder, Cravath.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Cruise, (2,) Horstman, Luderus, Whitted, Paskert, Burns. Three-base hits—Smith, Hornsby. Stolen base—Smith. Sacrifice hit—Paulette. Sacrifice fly—Paulette. Double play—Miller, Hornsby and Paulette. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Watson, 1; Horstman, 3; Oeschger, 2; Bender, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Watson, 3 hits and 2 runs in 1 inning, (none out in second;) Horstman, 4 and 1 in 8; Oeschger, 1 and 4 in 5, (none out in sixth;) Bender, 1 and 0 in 3. Struck out—By Watson, 1; Horstman, 8; Oeschger, 2; Bender, 4. Wild pitches—Oeschger, Bender. Passed ball—Burns. Time—2 hours 3 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

FOUR GIANTS DRAFTED.

Burns, Robertson, Tesreau, and Perritt in the List of Conscripted Ones.

Secretary John B. Foster of the New York Baseball Club of the National League stated last night that the numbers of four members of the Giants had been drawn in the draft. George Burns, the left fielder; Davis Robertson, the right fielder; Jeff Tesreau and Pol Perritt, two of the pitchers, are the ones whose numbers have appeared.

It is by no means certain, however, that these players will be called to the colors, as all are married and have dependents. In the event of their being chosen, the New York Club will be greatly weakened and its pennant chances, which now look unusually bright, will be a matter of great doubt.

YANKS LOSE BOTH; DROP BACK IN RACE

New York Slides Into Second Division When Detroit Takes a Double-Header.

UMPIRE BANISHES PECK

Captain Objects to Decision and Watches Both Games from Grand Stand Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 21.—The Yankees dropped hard and often at Navin Field this afternoon when they hooked up with the Tigers in a double-header. They lost both ends of the twin bill to Detroit and as a result fell right out of the first division after a one-day sojourn with the select four.

The opener was a real ball game, in which the verdict went against New York in ten innings, 4 to 3, but the second section of the bargain bill was a slaughter. The Tigers won 11 to 2, handing the Yankees the worst defeat the team has suffered this season.

During the greater part of the double-header the Yankees were without Roger Peckinpaugh. In the third inning of the first game Bush made a dash for second base and Peck, taking the ball in his gloved hand, swung at the runner and then threw the ball to Pipp, satisfied that Bush was out. Umpire Barry McCormick ruled the runner safe and Peck tossed his glove to the ground. Up went McCormick's thumb and Peckinpaugh was out of the game.

It was the first time since Peck came into the American League back in 1912 that he suffered a banishment, and this one came before he had a chance to say a word. As a player put out of the first game of a double-header is ineligible to play in the second Peck was out for the afternoon. Aragon took his place.

Love Too Liberal.

Slim Love, and Bill James opposed each other in the opener, and the big southpaw paved the way to his own defeat by passes to Bush. Three times the little shortstop of the Tigers walked and each time one of his mates came through with a hit to chase him home. Love scattered five hits through as many different innings over the regulation period and there would have been no scoring but for the gifts to Bush.

The Yanks got a run in the first inning of the opener. High walked, Maisel sacrificed, Peck got a single, Pipp fanned, and an intentional pass to Baker filled the bases. Marsans singled to right, scoring High. Miller ended the inning by striking out.

A pass to Bush in Detroit's half started the Tigers on their way. With two out, Donie stole second and he counted on Heilman's single to right. In the third Bush drew another pass and made the steal which resulted in Peck's banishment. Vitt's sacrifice put Bush on third and he scored on Cobb's triple along the left field line. Baker relayed High's throw to Walters and Ty was out trying to get a home run on the drive.

Yanks on Even Terms.

In the fifth the Yanks crawled back on even terms with the home team. High singled to centre and reached second on Maisel's infield hit. Aragon's sacrifice sent both runners along and High scored on Pipp's fly to Young, who ran to the outfield for the ball and was in poor position to throw to the plate.

In the seventh the Yanks went to the front. Walters opened with a single past second and moved along to second on Love's sacrifice. After High had been retired Maisel doubled to left and Walters counted.

In the eighth Sam Crawford was sent up as a pinch hitter for James and when he went out it looked easy for Love. Then Donie Bush came up and worked Slim for another pass. Bush moved along to second on Vitt's out and Cobb smashed out another triple, this one to left centre, scoring Bush. Again Ty tried for a home run, but Maisel relayed the throw from Marsans and got Cobb at the plate.

With one out in the tenth Stanage doubled to right and Cunningham beat out a high bounder to Love. Bush singled through the infield and Stanage carried over the winning run.

The Tigers lost little time taking the second game. Before the second inning was over the Yankees were badly beaten and Allen Russell, who started the game, was under the showers. Errors proved the undoing of the young spitballer in the second inning. In the first frame the Tigers had pushed over a run on Bush's double, a sacrifice and a fielder's choice, Bush beating Aragon's throw to the plate after the Cuban had fielded Veach's grounder.

Maisel started the trouble in the second by fumbling Stanage's grounder, and then Russell threw wide after getting Mitchell's bunt. Slow fielding let Bush beat out a bunt, and the bases were filled. Then came a Texas Leaguer by Vitt, a single by Cobb, and a triple by Veach, this long hit closing Russell's stay in the game. Shawkey came in and made it a real game up to the seventh, when he retired in favor of Monroe, singles by Vitt and Cobb and doubles by Veach and Heilman, with a fielder's choice, added four runs in the eighth.

High's home run to deep centre in the eighth gave the Yanks their first run, and in the ninth Marsans walked, was allowed to steal second, and Miller's single scored him. Cobb hit safely six times in the two games.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	2	3	1	2	5	High,lf	4	2	1	2	1
Vitt,3b	3	0	0	4	3	Maisel,2b	4	1	2	1	1
Cobb,cf	4	0	2	4	0	Peckinpaugh,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Veach,lf	2	0	0	2	0	Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	2	0
Heilman,1b	4	0	2	12	0	Pipp,1b	3	0	0	7	0
Harper,rf	4	0	0	0	0	Baker,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Young,2b	4	0	2	2	3	Marsans,rf	3	1	1	3	0
Stanage,c	4	1	1	8	2	Miller,rf	4	0	0	3	1
James,p	1	0	0	0	2	Walters,c	4	1	2	8	1
Cunningham,p	1	0	1	0	1	Love,p	3	0	0	0	1
aCrawford	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	30	4	6	30	14	Total	32	3	7	29	8

* One out when winning run scored.
a Batted for James in eighth.

Detroit	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—4
New York	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Maisel, Stanage. Three-base hits—Cobb, 2. Stolen bases—High, Peckinpaugh, Bush, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Maisel, Vitt, Aragon, Love. Sacrifice fly—Pipp. Double plays—Young, Stanage, and Vitt; Aragon, Maisel, and Pipp. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; New York, 4. Bases on balls—Off James, 3; Love, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off James, 7 hits and 3 runs in 8 innings; Cunningham, 0 and 0 in 2; Love, 8 and 4 in 10. Struck out—By James, 3; Love, 4. Time—2 hours 7 minutes. Umpires—Owen, McCormick, and Nallin.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	6	2	3	2	4	High,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Vitt,3b	3	2	2	0	1	Maisel,2b	4	0	1	0	3
Cobb,cf	4	2	4	3	1	Aragon,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Veach,lf	4	2	2	3	0	Pipp,1b	3	0	0	9	0
Heilman,1b	4	1	1	7	1	Baker,3b	4	0	1	1	4
Harper,rf	3	0	1	2	0	Marsans,cf	3	1	0	1	0
Flagstead,rf	0	0	0	0	0	Miller,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Young,2b	5	0	1	5	3	Nu'maker,c	4	0	0	9	1
Stanage,c	5	1	1	4	1	Russell,p	0	0	0	0	2
Mitchell,p	4	1	1	2	1	Shawkey,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Monroe,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	11	16	27	12	Total	33	2	5	24	13

Errors—Bush, (2,) Maisel, Russell.

Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—11
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2

Two-base hits—Bush, (2,) Cobb, Veach, Heilman. Three-base hits—Veach. Home run—High. Stolen bases—Veach, Cobb, (2,) Bush, Marsans, Miller. Sacrifice hit—Cobb. Sacrifice fly—Heilman. Double play—Young, Bush, and Heilman. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; New York, 6. First base on errors—New York, 2; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 2; Russell, 1; Shawkey, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 3 hits, 4 runs in 1 inning, (none out in second;) Shawkey, 5 and 0 in 5 innings; Monroe, 6 and 4 in 2 innings; Mitchell, 8 and 2 in 9 innigs. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, (Harper.) by Monroe, (Harper. Struck out—By Mitchell, 3; Shawkey, 3; Monroe, 2. Time—1 hour 47 minutes. Umpires—McCormick, Nallin, and Owens.

REDS FEAST TWICE AT ROBINS' EXPENSE

Matty's Men Take Both Games of Double Bill by 6 to 2 and 9 to 1.

The biggest crowd of baseball fans that has attended the pastime at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, thus far this season, numbering about 13,000 people, turned out yesterday to witness the Superbas in action against Christy Mathewson's Cincinnati Redlegs, and the Robins seized upon this opportunity to humiliate themselves. The afternoon furnished a splendid opportunity for the Reds to add to their percentage in the league standing, and they tumbled the Robins in the initial struggle by a count of 6 to 2, and walked away with the honors of the closing game by 9 to 1.

The second game was particularly weird, but the cruelest part of it was that Big Jeff Pfeffer, Brooklyn's mainstay in the box, was batted all over the park. He was finally removed, but not until after the game had been hopelessly lost. In the eighth session Miljus took his place and did as well as the downcast crowd could expect. He held the Reds runless in their closing two innings, but for a spell he, too, threatened to add to the Cincinnati score with his wildness and an exceptionally high heave in the general direction of first base.

The day proved disastrous for the Robins in more than one way. They are now without the services of Zach Wheat, left fielder, as a result of a badly sprained ankle which Zach sustained in the second inning of the opening game while rounding second base. The Robin left fielder was so disabled that he fell in his tracks between second and third base and had to be carried off the field. It was said that it will be several weeks before Wheat will again be able to get into the lineup.

Robins Fah at Bat.

One of the reasons for the downfall of the Robins in the opener was their inability to deliver a punch in the form of a hit when the punch was most needed. They garnered just as many hits off Pete Schneider as the Redlegs did off Cadore and Lefty Russell collectively, but there is nothing to show for it in the score. A total of eighteen Robins got safely to first base during the game, but of this number only two completed their journeys to the plate.

The Reds started their humiliation of Leon Cadore and last year's champions in the second session of the opening game, when Chase beat out an infield hit and went to second on Griffith's single to left. They both advanced a base on Neale's sacrifice and both scored on McKechnie's single to the right pasture. The Robins tried to emulate the opposition in their half of the same inning when, with one down, Wheat singled to left. On Cutshaw's blow to centre Zach tried to make third, but twisted his ankle rounding second and was touched out by Groh as he lay on the ground. Cutshaw stole second and Mowrey walked, but Miller fanned.

In the fifth, three more Cincinnati runs were tabulated on clean, healthy wallops. McKechnie singled to right and went to third on Clarke's wallop to the same garden, Schneider lifted a sacrifice fly to Johnston, who had replaced Wheat in left field, and McKechnie scampered across the platter while Clarke went to second. From there the latter scored on Groh's double to left and a single by Kopf later sent Groh to third, to score from there on Roush's single to right.

In the sixth Lefty Russell replaced Cadore and he got along famously until the ninth session, when a pass to Griffith and a double to left by McKechnie gave Cincinnati another tally.

In the seventh the Robins chalked up one run when O'Rourke, who had replaced Mowrey at third in the sixth, walked and scored on Russell's single to centre after Mack Wheat, sent in to catch in place of Miller in the sixth, had fanned. In the eighth, infield hits by Hy Myers and Johnston, sandwiched with a pass to Stengel, filled the bases for the Robins with none out. Schneider passed safely through this crisis, allowing only one runner, Myers, to get home.

The Redlegs started their trade on Pfeffer in the second conflict without the formality of an introduction, and before the haze had cleared from before Pfeffer's vision four Cincinnati runners had sunk their spikes in the plate. Pfeffer passed Groh, the first man to face him, and hit Roush, the third batter. Ringing hits by Kopf and Chase, the latter a double, coupled with poor throws by Hy Myers and Jake Daubert, gave the Reds four runs. Groh, Kopf, Roush and Chase crossing the plate.

In the second frame Clarence Mitchell, the Reds' twirler, started the ball rolling with a single to centre, and Pfeffer hit Kopf. Roush scored Mitchell with a double to right, and Chase singled to left centre, scoring Kopf and Roush. In the seventh doubles by Clarke and Groh and a triple by Roush accounted for two more runs.

Mitchell, for the Reds, got by safely until the eighth, when a single by Myers, a double by Stengel, and Johnston's out gave Brooklyn its lone tally.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,lb	4	1	1	2	4	Olson,ss	5	0	0	1	2
Kopf,ss	4	0	2	2	0	Daubert,1b	4	0	1	6	2
Roush,cf	4	0	1	1	1	Myers,cf	5	1	2	1	0
Chase,1b	4	1	2	8	0	Stengel,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Griffith,rf	3	2	1	1	1	Z. Wheat,lf	1	0	1	0	0
Neale,lf	1	0	0	2	0	Johnston,lf	3	0	2	2	0
Thorpe,lf	1	0	0	0	0	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	3	2	2
McK'nie,2b	4	1	3	2	3	Mowrey,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Clarke,c	4	1	1	10	2	O'Rourke,3b	1	1	0	0	0
Schneider,p	3	0	0	0	2	Miller,c	1	0	0	4	1
						M. Wheat,c	1	0	0	2	0
						J. Myers,c	0	0	0	2	0
						Cad'res,p	1	0	0	0	2
						Russell,p	2	0	1	0	0
						aHickman	1	0	0	0	0
						bLeard	1	0	0	0	0
						cSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	6	11	27	11	Total	36	2	11	27	10

a Batted for Miller in fifth.
b Batted for Cadore in fifth.
c Batted for M. Wheat in eighth.

Cincinnati	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2

Three-base hit—Groh. Three-base hit—McKechnie. Stolen bases—Cutshaw, O'Rourke, Daubert. Sacrifice hit—Neale. Sacrifice fly—Schneider. Double plays—Daubert and Olson; Cutshaw and Daubert; Miller, Mowrey and Cadore. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 10. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 4; Russell, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Cadore, 9 hits, 6 runs in 5 innings; Russell, 2 and 1 in 4; Schneider, 2 hits in 0. Struck out—By Cadore, 3; Russell, 1; Schneider, 10. Time—1 hour 58 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	2	1	0	2	Olson,ss	5	0	3	6	1
Kopf,ss	3	2	1	2	4	Daubert,1b	3	0	1	9	0
Roush,cf	4	2	2	3	0	Lakrd,2b	3	0	0	2	0
Chase,1b	4	1	2	15	0	Myers,cf,2b	5	1	2	3	1
Griffith,rf	4	0	1	0	0	Stengel,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Neale,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Johnston,lf	3	0	0	0	0
McK'nie,2b	4	0	1	2	4	Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	4	3
Clarke,c	4	1	2	2	1	Hickman,cf	1	0	0	0	0
Mitchell,p	3	1	1	1	5	Mowrey,3b	2	0	1	0	2
						O'Rourke,3b	2	0	0	1	2
						M. Wheat,c	4	0	0	2	5
						Pfeffer,p	2	0	0	1	0
						Miljus,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	9	12	27	16	Total	38	1	9	27	14

Errors—Groh, McKechnie, Daubert, Myers, Miljus.

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MISS BROWNE BOWS TO MISS BJURSTEDT

Former Tennis Champion Is Beaten by Present Holder In Exhibition Match.

JOHNSTON FALLS AGAIN

Murray Beats Californian, 6—2, 4—6, 9—7 in Round-Robin Play for Red Cross at Utica.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, July 21—An exhibition tennis match of more than ordinary interest brought to a close the tournament at the Yahnundasis Club this afternoon when Miss Mary Browne of Los Angeles, three times holder of the Women's National championship, was defeated in straight sets by Miss Molla Bjurstedt of New York, the present national champion, with the score 6—4, 6—1. It was Miss Browne's first appearance in Eastern tennis circles since 1914, when she won her last championship, as well as the first of a series of matches which she is to play in the East with Miss Bjurstedt.

The reign of Miss Bjurstedt has been so absolute since her arrival in this country several years ago that there is keen interest when any one looms up as a real contender against her skill. Early in the year Miss Browne defeated Miss Bjurstedt on the Coast, and she also triumphed as far back as 1915 in a match which was also played in California. These two victories proved conclusively to many that Miss Browne was a worthy opponent for the present national champion and the certainty is in no wise dispeled by the defeat of Miss Browne this afternoon.

Miss Browne is Tired.

The Californian expert arrived in Utica only a few hours before she was to go on the court as a contestant against Miss Bjurstedt, and was hardly in condition to withstand the powerful game which was at the command of the Norse girl. In spite of that, however, she did show a skill that made Miss Bjurstedt exert herself to the utmost to win the first set, and the variety of her game was in marked contrast to that of her Eastern rival. Miss Browne appeared to have more cunning and more knowledge of court strategy than her opponent even though she was unable to bring this true worth to the forefront.

The round robin singles tournament among a galaxy of stars failed to earn a decision, but when the play ended Robert Lindley Murray of Niagara Falls had a record which showed nothing but victories, while his nearest rival was Frederick B. Alexander of New York, who had met with only one defeat at the hands of William M. Johnston at 4—6, 6—1, 6—3. Alexander has yet to play Murray, and this match will take place on the Yahnundasis Club courts some time in the near future.

Alexander was obliged to leave tonight for Plainfield, where he is to take part in a match tomorrow and Murray was called to Niagara Falls for a contest there, each playing for the benefit of the Red Cross. The honors in the doubles round robin rested with George M. Church and Charles S. Garland of Pittsburgh. These came through the events without a defeat, which was particularly gratifying to Church, for this will doubtless be the last tennis tournament in which he will be able to take part of this season.

Murray Beats Johnston.

The play this afternoon saw again the downfall of William M. Johnston, former national singles champion. This time he was the victim of Murray in a brilliantly fought three-set match, which Murray won at 6—2, 4—6, 9—7. Johnston was very erratic at the start of this encounter, but later steadied, and the final two sets reflected much of the last meeting between these two stars in the semi-final round of the national championship at Forest Hills, only that in this case Johnston was the victor instead of the vanquished.

Probably no match ever played on the Yahnundasis courts drew such a large gallery as that of this afternoon between Miss Browne and Miss Bjurstedt. The stands were crowded, and many were glad to avail themselves of even standing room.

The match was scheduled to start early in the afternoon, to be followed by an exhibition mixed doubles competition, in which these two were to take part, but a heavy thunderstorm interfered with their plans, and it was only after gasoline had been burned on the courts to dry them out after the storm that it was possible to play the event. All idea that Miss Bjurstedt is not playing the tennis this season which she did in previous years was dispelled after the first few games against Miss Browne. It appeared that the Norse girl would make it a runaway match from the Californian. The first three games fell to her lot, the second of these when she broke through Miss Browne's service. Even though she was not meeting with success at this stage, Miss Browne's game could command nothing but admiration.

Style of Play Differs.

It was at once apparent that there was a vast difference in the style of play that the two employed. The Californian played more in the fore court when the opportunity was afforded for an advance to this position, and there was evidence when she was there of all the artfulness that tennis knows. The reason for Miss Browne's lack of success in the early game was that her strokes were not under control. In shooting for the lines whether at the side or in the back court, she was not steady and frequent outs were recorded.

There was also a lack of control of the half volley, a difficult stroke for which the Californian displayed an aptitude even though it was not tempered to the proper degree. After Miss Bjurstedt had run off the three-game lead with the aid of her powerful forehand rive, Miss Browne steadied a bit and took the fourth game of the match on her own service, Miss Bjurstedt's tendency to drive out aiding in the result. The Norse girl made it 4—1 on games and then Miss Browne again made her own service effective.

In the following game Miss Browne broke through Miss Bjurstedt. This rally was carried to the ensuing game, when Miss Browne evened the match at four all. The California girl led at 40—15 in the ninth game, but here Miss Bjurstedt called a halt on the advance. The game was brought to deuce by her and then she clinched it with slashing placements. This placing game when played against Miss Browne was far from her liking.

Miss Bjurstedt Gains.

She had placed the burden of court serving on Miss Bjurstedt in the middle match, but now was the recipient of some of her own medicine. The Eastern contender continued the effectiveness of her placing to run the tenth game to her credit.

The second set found Miss Bjurstedt playing her familiar rôle. She was invincible, and try as she would, Miss Browne could not keep her from advancing confidently to victory. The Californian was completely at sea in the face of Miss Bjurstedt's terrific driving and cross-courting strokes.

The latter won the first game, and broke through Miss Browne for the second, and six of the nine points which earned the victories were placements. Miss Bjurstedt was herself broken through in the third game, but mainly because of her own errors. Her placing ability reasserted itself in the fourth game, and Miss Browne relinquished her service and was never thereafter a contender in the match.

The singles match between Johnston and Murray was a fitting climax to a day of tennis that pulsed with many of the thrills of a national championship. Murray has played with great success in the present tournament, particularly in view of his lack of practice, but he saved his best moments for the match against Johnston. He has never before defeated his brother Californian, so that Murray would consider himself fortunate if no other honor graced his two-day play here.

The first set not even in a slight degree introduced the real struggle that was to come. Johnston was lethargic in his play at this period of the encounter, evidently holding Murray too lightly, and it was not difficult for the latter, who captured the opening set. Johnston at this period was playing mostly from the deep court, but he changed his tactics in the second and third sets, when he put forth his every endeavor to win.

Johnston Baffled.

Murray's severe service seemed to bother Johnston, and eight times in the match he was a victim of aces that flew bulletlike from Murray's racquet. Even when the first ball was not sent through the second from Murray's bat was puzzling, for it curled up aggravatingly to Johnston's head, and he could seldom get in his service returns, that are ordinarily so effective.

The real struggle between the two came after Johnston had captured the second set. From the very first moment that the ball was put in play in the deciding set each man bent the greatest skill at his command to the game.

The point scores of the Bjurstedt-Browne and Murray-Johnston matches:

Miss Molla Bjurstedt vs. Miss Mary Browne.

FIRST SET.

Bjurstedt	4	4	4	2	4	4	2	3	6	4—37—6
Browne	2	1	1	4	2	6	4	5	4	2—31—4

SECOND SET.

Bjurstedt	4	5	2	4	7	4	4			4—30—6
Browne	2	3	4	2	5	1	0			0—17—1

R. Lindley Murray vs. William M. Johnston.

FIRST SET.

Murray	5	4	3	1	4	4	4			4—20—6
Johnston	3	1	5	4	2	2	1			0—18—2

SECOND SET.

Murray	5	4	3	2	0	0	6	4	5	1	—30—4
Johnston	3	1	5	4	4	4	4	6	3	4	—38—6

THIRD SET.

Murray	4	1	5	4	1	2	4	3	4	3	5	0	4—54—9
Johnston	2	4	3	1	4	4	2	5	2	5	4	2	5—52—7

The summaries:

SINGLES.—William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Frederick B. Alexander, New York, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3; R. Lindley Murray, Buffalo, defeated George Myers Church, Tenafly, N. J., 7—5, 7—5; Harold A. Throckmorton, Elizabeth, N. J., defeated Charles Garland, Pittsburgh, Penn., 6—1, 6—4; Murray defeated Johnston, 6—2, 4—6, 9—7.

WOMEN'S EXHIBITION SINGLES.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, New York, defeated Miss Mary Browne, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—1.

HARPER BLANKS BROWNS.

With Four Successive Singles, Washington Wins Game, 5 to 0.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 21.—Harper held St. Louis to five hits today, while his team mates drove Rogers from the box in the fifth inning, and Washington defeated St. Louis 5 to 0.

Successive singles by Menosky, Ainsmith, Harper, and Judge netted Washington two runs in the fifth. Hamilton, who relieved Rogers in this inning with the bases full, retired the side and held Washington in check until the eighth, when, with men on first and second, and two out, Shotton dropped Gharrity's fly, and two runners scored.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	5	0	1	7	1	Shotton,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Foster,2b	3	0	1	0	2	Austin,3b	4	0	1	1	3
C. Milan,cf	3	1	0	3	0	Sloan,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Rice,rf	3	2	2	0	0	Sisler,1b	4	0	2	12	0
Shanks,ss	1	0	0	2	4	Severeid,c	4	0	0	3	2
Leonard,3b	3	0	0	1	0	Magee,2b	4	0	0	5	3
aGharrity	1	0	0	0	0	Jacobson,cf	3	0	0	1	0
McBride,3b	0	0	0	0	0	Lavan,ss	3	0	0	1	2
Menosky,lf	3	1	1	3	0	Rogers,p	1	0	0	0	1
H. Milan,lf	1	0	0	2	0	Hamilton,p	0	0	0	1	0
Ainsmith,c	4	1	2	9	0	bPratt	1	0	1	0	0
Harper,p	4	0	1	0	1	Koob,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	8	27	8	Total	30	0	5	27	16

a Batted for Leonard in eighth.
b Batted for Hamilton in eighth.
Errors—Rice, Shotton, Lavan.

Washington	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Rice. Double play—Foster, Shanks, and Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 5; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 4; Rogers, 2; Hamilton, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Rogers, 6 hits and 3 runs in 4 2-3 innings; off Hamilton, 1 and 0 in 3 1-3; off Koob, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Harper 7, Rogers 1, Hamilton 1, Koob 1. Time—1 hour 46 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

KLEPFER OUTPITCHES NOYES

Mackmen Get Lone Run on Two Errors and Indians Win, 2 to 1.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21.—Cleveland defeated Philadelphia, 2 to 1, in a pitchers' battle in which Klepfer excelled Noyes. Philadelphia's only run was scored on two errors.

Cleveland got its first on Evans's clean steal of home, the other on hits by Speaker and Guisto, with Roth's sacrifice. Klepfer made his first hit since the first time up on April 19.

The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wambs'g,2b	3	0	0	3	6	Jamieson,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	0	3	3	Strunk,cf	3	0	1	0	0
Speaker,cf	3	1	1	1	0	Bodie,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Roth,rf	2	0	0	1	0	Bates,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Guisto,1b	3	0	1	13	2	McInnis,1b	4	0	1	9	2
Graney,lf	3	0	0	1	0	Schang,c	3	1	0	2	2
Evans,3b	3	1	1	1	3	Dugan,ss	3	0	1	2	5
Billings,c	3	0	0	4	3	Grover,2b	2	0	0	2	1
Klepfer,p	2	0	1	0	2	Noyes,p	3	0	0	2	1
Total	26	2	4	27	19	Total	29	1	5	24	14

Errors—Chapman, Klepfer, Dugan.

Cleveland	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hit—Bodie. Sacrifice hits—Grover, Bodie, Klepfer, Roth. Stolen bases—Evans, Billings. Double play—Chapman, Wambsganss, and Guisto. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Noyes, 2; Klepfer, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Noyes, 4 hits, 1 run in 8 innings; Klepfer, 5 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Noyes, 2; Klepfer, 3. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires Moriarty and Connolly.

Manhattan in Cricket Draw.

A hard-fought game, which resulted finally in a draw, was the result of the encounter between the Manhattan Cricket Club and Columbia Oval at Pelham Bay Park yesterday. The Manhattans, thanks to the fine batting of L. Miller, 40, and G. E. Taylor, 21, compiled 96 points. H. Ramator, 18, and J. Davis, 10, did well. The best bowling was done by Davis, Langley, Miller, and Meyer.

Chief Figures in Lawn Tennis Clash of Atlantic and Pacific Coasts



Robert Lindley Murray ©Lau — Miss Molla Bjurstedt — Miss Mary Browne — William M. Johnston ©Bain News Service

BARNES AND HAGEN WIN AT SCARSDALE

Latter Has a 68 for Afternoon Round in Match Against Dowling and Kerrigan.

Displaying unusual brilliance in their short game James Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley and Walter B. Hagen of Rochester defeated Jack Dowling of Scarsdale and Tom Kerrigan or Siwanoy in a 36-hole fourball match at Scarsdale yesterday by 5 up an 4 to play. Barnes and Hagen each had 142 for the double journey, while Kerrigan had 144, and Dowling, whose putting was off form, had 146.

Barnes was the most consistent of the four leading professionals with two rounds of 71. It remained for the former open champion, Hagen, to arise to the spectacular with a 68 in the afternoon. Hagen's uncanny judgment on his iron shots and ability to sink long putts carried him over the outward nine holes in 35 and brought him back in 33. His score is two strokes higher than the course record of 66 held by Macdonald Smith.

Scarsdale's hilly course is troublesome only to those golfers who are unable to keep straight off the tee. In the morning round Hagen twice lofted his drive to the rough and wasted strokes getting out so that his first eighteen holes was at 74. He had a 6 at the long eleventh, but thereafter was well under 4s for the rest of the morning trip, and finished with 35 coming in.

Hagen took extra putts on the first two holes in the afternoon round and needed three to get on the green at the fifth, a carry over a pond. Thereafter he played in par always and excelled that figure at the fourteenth, a 235-yard meadow hole, where his tee shot landed on the green five feet from the pin and his putt went down for a 2.

Barnes was extremely accurate in everything he did. He went out in the morning in 37 and came back in 34. His outward trip in the afternoon was in 36 and his inward 35. Barnes had a brilliant 2 at the eighteenth in the morning. This hole is an iron pitch from the top of a high hill to a well-guarded green. Barnes landed dead to the cup from the tee and holed out his putt easily.

Kerrigan missed many putts in the morning, but was never far away in the afternoon. His best shot was at the fourth in the afternoon. The hole is a 200-pitch from a hill, over a creek, onto a green guarded on every side by sand pits and bunkers. He dropped close to the cup and holed out his putt for a 2. Dowling made one of his favorite seventeenth hole, a 330-yard drive off a high hill. Hagen also got a 3 at this hole in the morning.

Hagen and Barnes finished 2 up in the morning play with a best ball of 69, as compared to 69 for the local pair. In the afternoon the brilliant play of Hagen outdistanced every effort of Dowling and Kerrigan. Barnes and Hagen had a best ball of 61 for the two rounds with eight 3s, two 2s, seven 4s and one 5. Their best ball carried them out in 31 and back in 30. Dowling and Kerrigan had a best ball of 64 for the 36 holes.

The scores:

MORNING ROUND.

Dowling—	Out	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	—39
	In	4	5	2	5	3	4	4	3	—33—72
Kerrigan—	Out	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	—39
	In	4	4	5	5	3	4	4	4	—34—73
Barnes—	Out	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	—37
	In	4	5	3	4	3	3	4	4	—34—71
Hagen—	Out	4	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	—39
	In	4	6	4	4	3	4	3	3	—35—74

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Dowling—	Out	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	—37
	In	5	4	4	5	3	5	4	3	—37—74
Kerrigan—	Out	3	5	5	2	4	4	4	5	—37
	In	4	5	3	5	4	3	4	4	—34—71
Barnes—	Out	4	4	3	3	5	4	4	5	—36
	In	3	5	3	4	3	3	5	4	—35—71
Hagen—	Out	5	5	4	3	5	3	3	4	—35
	In	4	5	3	5	2	3	4	4	—33—68

The entire receipts from the match went to the war relief fund being raised by the Professional Golfers Association and will be added to the sum collected this week at the different clubs where the big display of golf is to be held. Barnes and Hagen will journey to North Shore today to play a fourball match with Jock Hutchinson of Glen View and George Simpson of Oak Park, Chicago's leading professionals.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 2 1 0 2 1 1 0 0—7	10	1
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	9	3

Second game.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	4 4 0 0 1 3 0 1 0—13	14	1
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	8	3

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.
Rochester	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Baltimore	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Hits—Rochester, 10; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Rochester, 2; Baltimore, 5.

AT BUFFALO.

First game.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2 5 0 4 0 0 0 0 —11	13	0
Providence	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 1	8	2

Second game.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	2 0 2 2 0 3 0 2 1—12	17	1
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 1	8	1

AT TORONTO.

First game.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 0— 5	10	0
Richmond	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0— 1	9	1

Second game.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0 0 0 9 0 1 1 0 1—12	12	0
Toronto	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 1	11	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newark	51	32	.614
Providence	53	35	.598
Toronto	50	37	.575
Baltimore	47	39	.547
Rochester	43	44	.494
Buffalo	37	53	.411
Richmond	34	52	.395
Montreal	31	53	.369

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Newark at Montreal.

WHITE AND RED SOX DRAW.

Battle to a Fifteen-Inning Tie, Each Scoring Five Tallies.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Chicago and Boston battled fifteen innings to a five to five tie here today, the game being called because of darkness. Both sides scored one in the fourteenth. Boston scored when Agnew walked, forcing Ruth to second, who then came home on Walsh's triple to right field. Chicago tied the score on a triple by Risberg and a high throw by Scott on Lynn's grounder to get Risberg at the plate.

The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walsh,cf	6	0	2	3	0	J.Collins,rf	7	2	3	1	0
Barry,2b	6	1	1	1	2	Weaver,3b	5	1	1	6	5
Hoblitzell,1b	8	1	1	6	0	E.Collins,2b	6	0	1	1	5
Gardner,3b	6	1	1	3	0	Felsch,cf	6	0	0	4	0
Hooper,rf	6	1	2	3	0	Gandil,1b	6	0	1	21	0
Lewis,lf	7	0	2	7	0	Jackson,lf	5	1	1	4	1
Scott,ss	5	0	1	4	3	Risberg,ss	5	1	1	4	7
Thomas,c	3	0	0	6	2	Schalk,c	5	0	1	4	4
Leonard,p	4	0	0	0	3	Faber,p	1	0	0	0	2
aWalker	1	0	0	0	0	Danforth,p	2	0	0	0	3
Agnew,c	1	0	0	4	1	Williams,p	0	0	0	0	3
Gainer,1b	4	0	1	9	1	bMcMullen	1	0	0	0	0
Ruth,p	2	1	0	1	1	cLynn	1	0	0	0	0
						dMurphy	0	0	0	0	0
Total	53	5	10	45	16	Total	50	5	11	45	29

a Batted for Thomas in ninth.
b Batted for Faber in sixth.
c Batted for Danforth in fourteenth.
d Ran for Lynn in fourteenth.
Errors—Weaver, (2,) E. Collins, Risberg, Faber.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—5
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—5

Two-base hits—Scott, J. Collins, (2,) Gainer, Walsh. Three-base hits—Jackson, Walsh, Risberg. Stolen bases—E. Collins, (2.) Weaver, Barry. Sacrifice fly—Gardner. Double play—Barry, Scott, Gainer, and Agnew. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 10. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 1; Leonard, 2; Ruth, 2; Danforth, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Leonard, 8 hits and 4 runs in 10 innings; Faber, 4 and 0 in 7; Danforth, 6 and 1 in 3; and 0 in 5. Hit by pitcher—By Leonard, (Schalk.) Struck out—By Leonard, 3; Danforth, 2; Ruth, 2. Time—2 hours 50 minutes. Umpires—Dinsen and O'Loughlin.

MARANVILLE CHECKS CUBS.

Brilliant Fielding of Midget Player Helps Braves Win, 2 to 1.

BOSTON, July 21.—Chicago outhit Boston today, but the locals won, 2 to 1, largely as a result of Maranville's brilliant fielding.

Demaree's pass to Barnes with the bases full forced in Boston's first run in the second inning, and a homer into right centre field by Smith counted the winning tally in the fourth.

Chicago scored through Mann's single and steal of second base, and Williams's triple in the fourth.

The score:

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville,ss	4	0	0	3	4	Flack,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Powell,cf	4	0	0	3	0	Mann,lf	4	1	2	3	1
Rehg,rf	3	0	0	3	0	Doyle,2b	4	0	2	2	2
Kelly,lf	3	0	0	2	0	Merkle,1b	4	0	1	7	0
Konetchy,1b	3	1	1	7	1	Williams,cf	4	0	1	2	1
Smith,3b	3	1	2	1	0	Deal,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Rawlings,2b	3	0	0	4	2	Wortman,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Tragesser,c	0	0	2	3	0	Wilson,c	3	0	1	6	0
Barnes,p	2	0	0	1	2	Demaree,p	2	0	1	0	0
						Hendrix,p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	28	2	5	27	12	*Wolter	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	1	9	24	9

*Batted for Demaree in eighth.

Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hit—Doyle. Three-base hits—Williams, Tragesser. Home run—Smith. Double play—Maranville and Rawlings. Stolen base—Mann. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Boston, 3. Base on balls—Off Demaree, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Demaree, 5 hits and 2 runs in 7 innings; Hendrix, 0 and 0 in 1; Barnes, 9 and 1 in 9. Struck out—By Demaree, 4. Time—1 hour 30 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 9; Chattanooga, 0.
Nashville, 4; Atlanta, 2.
New Orleans, 5; Little Rock, 4.

American Association.

St. Paul, 5; Toledo, 0.
Milwaukee, 4; Columbus, 3.
Louisville, 7; Kansas City, 0.

Eastern League.

Hartford, 6; Portland, 5.
New London, 7; Springfield, 2.
Springfield, 2; New London, 1.
New Haven, 8; Lawrence, 1.
Worcester, 9; Bridgeport, 4.

New York State League.

Wilkes-Barre, 8; Syracuse, 0.
Reading, 6; Elmira, 5.
Scranton, 6; Binghamton, 2.

Canadian Cricketers Coming.

A team of cricketers from Toronto, representing the Church and Mercantile Cricket League, are planning to visit New York for the purpose of playing a series of two games early in September. They are open for two dates in this vicinity and to play for the benefit of the Red Cross will be agreeable to them. None of the team is eligible for military duty.

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GOODWIN ADDS TO SWIMMING LAURELS

Veteran New York A. C. Athlete Wins Quarter-Mile Metropolitan Title at Rye.

Bud Goodwin, swimming star for seventeen years, gathered a few more laurels yesterday by annexing the quarter-mile Metropolitan Swimming Association championship over the course of the Rye Beach Club, beating out two clubmates, Joe Wheatley and J. A. Zimnoch. Goodwin has been contesting in the waters around New York City since he was 16, but still has the courage and strength to hold off the youngsters. A good-sized crowd witnessed this and the other races which were held under fairly good condition, although a slight chop and head tide prevented any fast time being made.

Miss Claire Galligan swam a pretty race in the women's hundred yards, but starting from scratch, she was unable to overcome the handicaps allotted to Miss Helen Meaney and Miss Ethel Sheridan, who finished first and second, respectively.

Ted Cann doffed his uniform of the Naval Reserve long enough to lead home a good field in the 100-yard swim for the Thompson Cup, getting away to a good start and never being in danger. Giebel finished second, four yards behind, beating out Wheatley by a short foot. The latter two fought a ding-dong race all the way, and the result was in doubt until Giebel touched the finish line.

F. Sponberg furnished a surprise in the fancy diving for the Fellow's Cup by scoring a win over Frank Mullen. Mullen's form on entering the water was the better of the two, but Sponberg's work in the air won him first place. The smoothness of his action in the difficult once and one-half back jack was remarkable. Miss Josephine Bartlett easily outdived four yards behind the women's metropolitan fancy diving championship, being rated nearly ten points better than Miss Hilda Graf, who was placed second. Two twelve-year-old mermaids, Helen Meaney and Louise Boles, were unplaced in this event, but showed promise of ability that will make them dangerous factors in the diving championships of future years.

The main interest was centred on the quarter mile championship, and it proved to be the best fought race of the day. The men dove off the starting float well together, and maintained the same positions until the 110-yard mark was passed, when Zimnock forged into the lead. He held his advantage until near the half-way mark, when Goodwin and Wheatley passed him and swam on even terms till the turn at 330 yards, when Goodwin spurted and drew steadily away from the other two. Using the long powerful stroke that has won him so many championships in the past, Goodwin thrashed steadily away to win by two good lengths. Zimnock drew up on even terms with Wheatley and held on until the final yard, when Wheatley made a last effort and beat him out at the touch.

Owing to the fact that one end of the course was laid out at a slight angle, some of the officials thought that Wheatley, swimming on the south side, had been forced to travel a greater distance than the other contestants, but after some discussion it was decided to place the men as they finished.

The summary:

440-Yard Swim, (Metropolitan Association Championship.)—Won by L. J. Goodwin, New York A. C.; J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C., second; J. A. Zimnock, New York A. C., third. Time—6:02 3-5.

Fancy High Diving, (Fellows Cup.)—Won by F. Sponberg, 107.4 points; Thomas Hirschfield, 98.8, second; Frank E. Mullen, 97.2, third.

100-Yard Swim, (Thompson Cup.)—Won by Ted Can, New York A. C.; Lev Giebel, New York A. C., second; J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C., third. Time—0:62 3-5.

110-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by J. F. Trumpbour, West Side Y. M. C. A., (0:11;) Lev Giebel, New York A. C., (0:08,) second; S. Ruddy, unattached, (0:19,) third. Time—1:22.

Fancy Diving, Ladies, (Metropolitan Championship.)—Won by Josephine Bartlett, 100 points; Hilda Graf, 99.42, second; Edna Cole, 93.2, third.

100-Yard Swim, Ladies' Handicap.—Won by Helen Meaney, (0:27;) Ethel Sheridan, (0:27,) second; Claire Galligan, (scratch,) third. Time—1:37 3-5.

50-Yard Swim, Junior, (Closed to R. B. C.)—Won by Wilson Frost; A. F. Hermann, second; Richard Kromer, third. Time—0:40 2-5.

100-Yard Swim, (Closed to R. B. C.)—Won by A. C. Leitch, Jr.; Vincent Turner, second; Wilson Frost, third.

Bensonhurst Loses to Richmond.

In an association championship game at Ulmer Park yesterday the Richmond County eleven gained a well-earned victory over the Bensonhurst Rovers by the score of 185 to 111. The Staten Islanders owed their big total largely to the efforts of E. G. Hull and C. Turville, who compiled scores of 67 and 60, respectively.

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Sweaters	$3.75	Shoes	4.00
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Hats	.50	Undershirts	.50
Leggings	1.50	Socks	.25
Bags	2.00	Rain Slickers	5.00
Hammocks	2.50	Blankets	5.00

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RICKETY REWARDS HOPES OF OWNER

Son of Ballot Finally Finishes In Front Over Three-Year-Old Field at Yonkers.

CUM SAH PROVIDES UPSET

George W. Loft's Juvenile Defeats Ultima Thule and Others In Eastview Stakes.

Harry Payne Whitney's Rickety, a three-year-old son of Ballot, which has met with hard racing luck throughout the present season, came into his own yesterday when he captured the Empire City Derby, which was the feature of the card presented by the Empire City Racing Association yesterday. Forced to bow to the speed of Hourless in the Withers Stakes and later placed second to Omar Khayyam in the Brooklyn Derby, it looked as though the son of Ballot was traveling in a rut. Some smart three-year-olds were opposed to him yesterday, but the top notchers were absent. It was Rickety's great opportunity, and he made good in decisive manner, winning by two lengths from Ticket.

As an added feature there was the Eastview Stakes for two-year-olds, which brought to the post several youngsters close to the top rank. There was a stunning surprise when G. W. Loft's unconsidered black colt Cum Sah landed home a nose in front of the Wickliffe Stable's Ultima Thule, the favorite for the event.

One of the best day's racing offered at Yonkers attracted a crowd that was only a little smaller than that which attended a week previous. The racing was of an open character, and the victories of three favorites made an even break between the layers and the players.

An additional interest attached to the Derby by the adding of the Western crack, Westy Hogan, to the list of starters. In spite of the reputation gained by this colt in the West, he was in third place in the speculation to Rickety and Ticket. Corn Tassel, a consistent colt, owned by R. T. Wilson, Jr., was next in demand, while Lucius and Ballad were the outsiders of the party.

Western Horse Fractious.

Westy Hogan infused considerable life into the proceedings by his antics at the post. He lunged and kicked and all the time kept bumping against Rickety. The well-behaved favorite, which of course carried the Thompson colors, was undisturbed by the fractiousness of Westy Hogan, but when the break came Robinson elected to keep his mount clear of the disturber, so that Westy Hogan, though not away any too well, was enabled to dash into the lead before the horses reached the first turn.

As they dashed around the turn Westy Hogan, full of running, opened a big lead, and Robinson on Rickety was content to drop into next to last position. Corn Tassel was chasing the Westerner at this stage. When straightened out on the back stretch, Westy Hogan enjoyed a lead of five lengths. Rickety began to move up then and as he raced alongside of Corn Tassel, Ballad, and Lucius the lead of Westy Hogan was gradually reduced.

The energetic chase of Westy Hogan left Ticket behind. Half way through the stretch there were four horses abreast, making every effort to catch the leader, while Ticket cantered along in last place two lengths further back. Toward the end of the back stretch Rickety drew clear of the struggling bunch and at the far turn he was only a length and a half behind Westy Hogan. The Westerner was by no means done with at this stage, and on the turn Robinson had to use the whip on Rickety to induce him to close with the leader.

Connelly on Westy Hogan appeared to realize that he had a dying horse under him, but taking the shortest cut into the home stretch he urged his mount to the limit, so that with Rickety going great guns on the outside a neck and neck race looked imminent. Until a sixteenth from home Westy Hogan was dangerous. Then he curled up in a manner that might have been expected from such a vigorous pacemaker.

Rickety Out in Front.

The sudden stopping of Westy Hogan left Rickety with a clear lead, but Ticket, the trailer in the early part of the race, was going great guns once he hit the stretch, and, running over the others, he climbed forward so that at the finish he was only two lengths behind the fully extended Rickety. Ballad also made up a lot of ground in the last furlong and finished in third place two lengths back of Ticket and a neck in front of the faltering Westy Hogan. The time, 1:52, made by the winner, was only one second slower than the track record.

Perhaps the greatest surprise of the meeting was forthcoming when G. W. Loft's Cum Sah won the East View Stakes, which carried a guaranteed value of $5,000, the same amount contributed for the Derby. Cum Sah was the only colt not seriously considered in the wagering, and started at odds of 20 to 1, while the other five starters were well supported. The Wickliffe Stable's Ultima Thule was the favorite at 9 to 5, and Harry Payne Whitney's Happy Go Lucky divided the second choice honor with Mrs. W. M. Jefford's Dr. Johnson.

Cum Sah answered to his name as soon as the barrier was lifted and started off with a whirl of speed that gained him the rail in the first quarter of a mile. Before the end of the back stretch was reached Ultima Thule and Happy Go Lucky had raced up into contending positions, but both took wide lanes going around the turn. Not so Cum Sah, which, admirably steered by Troxler, skinned the rail and still had an advantage when turning into the home stretch.

Half way down the stretch it was a three-horse race. Happy Go Lucky gracked under the fast pace and left Ultima Thule as the only real contender with the black colt Cum Sah. Shuttinger did his utmost to produce more speed from the favorite, but in a drive to the line Cum Sah held his lead and won by the narrow margin of a nose. Happy Go Lucky was a length and a half back and three lengths in front of Dr. Johnson. The time, 1:10 3-5, is the fastest for this race.

In the first race W. H. Baker's Lady Rotha, the favorite, got home in front of a big field with J. J. Lillis in the place. St. Isidore, another public choice, captured the second race after leading all the way. The fifth race resulted in a victory for the Carman Stable by the aid of King Baggot, which won by a head from Jefferson Livingston's Othello. There was another upset in the last race, when Andrew Miller's The Spinner was left at the post and James McManus's Adeline Patricia jumped to the front at the start to win by five lengths.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, by subscription of $10 with $1,671.67 added; one mile. Time—1:40 1-5.

Lady Rotha, W. H. Baker's b. m., 5 years, 111 pounds, by Golden Maxim or Fayette-Sandy Bar, 13 to 5, even, and 2 to 5, (N. Barrett) 1st
J. J. Lillis, Marrone Stable's blk. g., 6, 113, by Bannockburn-Tootsy Mack, 2 to 1 and even, (B. Kleeger) 2d
Pullux, G. G. Soule's b. g., 5, 115, by Astronomer-Helen O'C., 6 to 5 third, (A. Shuttinger) 3d
Traction, Harwood H., Thornhill, Courtship, Jalla L., Favour, Sir William Johnson, Margaret L., Madame Herrmann, and Nigel also ran. Intone, Muckross, Starlike, Onwa, Ed Roche, Wiseman, Miss Kruter, and Bond scratched.

SECOND RACE.—May-November Farm Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, with $700 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 3-5.

St. Isidore, Brighton Stable's ch. g., 4 years, 126 pounds, by Isidor-Onaga, 9 to 10 and out, (M. Rowan) 1
Whimsy, Cleveland Stable's br. g., 3, 115, by Burgomaster-Whimsical, 4 to 5 and out, (W. Knapp) 2
Election, P. S. P. Randolph's b. c., 3, 109, by Ballot-Sadie S., 3 to 5, third, (J. McTaggart) 3
Dick Williams also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The East View Stakes; for two-year-olds; by subscription of $50, starters to pay $50 additional; guaranteed value, $5,000; about six furlongs. Time—1:10 3-5.

Cum Sah, G. W. Loft's blk. c., 110 pounds, by Burgomaster-Antipathy, 20 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1, (R. Troxler) 1
Ultima Thule, Wickliffe Stable's b. c., 114, by Ultimo-Rubia Granda, 3 to 5 and 1 to 5, (A. Shuttinger) 2
Happy Go Lucky, L. S. Thompson's br. c., 116, by Hamburg-Wonder, 2 to 5 third, (F. Robinson) 3
Dr. Johnson, *Bantry, and *Caddie also ran. The Spinner scratched.
*Butler entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Empire City Derby; for three-year-olds; by subscription of $50, starters to pay $100 additional; guaranteed value, $5,000; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:52.

Rickety, L. S. Thompson's ch. c., 117 pounds, by Broomstick-Queen of Hearts, 9 to 10, 1 to 3 and out, (F. Robinson) ..1
Ticket, Andrew Miller's b. c., 119, by Ballot-Princess Orna, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, (W. Knapp) 2
Ballard, James Butler's ch. c., 115, by Ballot-Blue Danube, 5 to 2 third, (L. Lyke) ..3
Westy Hogan, Corn Tassel, and Lucius also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; by subscription of $5, with $1,571.67 added; about six furlongs. Time—1:11.

*King Baggot, R. F. Carman's ch. c., 3 years, 104 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Freyja, 12 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1 (M. Garner) 1
Othello, Jefferson Livingston's, b. h., 6, 106, by Lithos-Flash of Night, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5, (N. Barrett) 2
Manganese, C. Buxton's b. g., 6, 111, by Lithos-Regia, 4 to 5, third, (R. Troxler) ..3
Marse Henry, *Broomvale, Mr. Specs, Hops, Spring Song, Nonesuch, Polly J., Ambroso, Master McGrath, Sir Richard, Scarpia II., and Imperator also ran. Yankee Notions, Counsel, Plumose, Mae Murray, and Owaga, scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won more than one race; purse $1,571.67; five furlongs. Time—1:01.

Adeline Patricia, James McManus's ch. f., 119 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Anna Patricia, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5, (M. Buxton) 1
*Star Spangled, Quincy Stable's b. c., 125, by Superman-Notasulga, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, (C. Burlingame) 2
American, Jefferson Livingston's br. g., 117, by Dick Welles-Animosity, (D. Connelly) 3
Currency, The Spinner, Comsora, Herder, Magnetite, and *Starry Banner also ran. Dr. Johnson, Prunes, Winsomvera, and Empress scratched.

Weather clear; track good.



Rene La Montagne, Noted International Polo Player.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; maidens; about six furlongs. Bar of Phoenix, 115 pounds; Scarpia, 2d, (imp.,) 115; Scorer, 2d, (imp.,) 115; Pastor, 115; Minto, 2d, (imp.,) 115; Leixlip, 115; Federal Girl, 110; James F. Cummings, 115; Flora Finch, 110; Hickorynut, 110; Teetotal, (imp.,) 110; Zouave, 115; Icarus, 115; Barry Shannon, 115; Gunrock, (imp.,) 115; Sand Stone, 2d, (imp.,) 115; Madame Curie, (imp.,) 110; Sandale, (imp.,) 110.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and one-half furlongs. Miss Gove, (imp.,) 108 pounds; Billet Doux, 106; *Paganini, 106; *Rita, 97; *June Bug, 104; Edith F., 112; *Tumble In, 97; *Ilma Schorr, 103; George Washington, 105.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Arrow Stakes, selling, of $1,500; about six furlongs. Top o' th' Morning, 126 pounds; Paddy Whack, 121; Bringhurst, 111; Yankee Notions, 106; Quartz, 111; Riverdale, 104; Zouave, 99; Mary Powell, 99; *J. J. Lillis, 106; Kildee, 106; Polly J., 94.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; conditions; one mile. Xylon, (imp.,) 118 pounds; Wise Man, 112; Ormulu, 113; Dorcas, 107; Bally, 102; Daddy's Choice, 118; Moratorium, 102; Judge Wingfield, 102; Golden Rod, 97; Corn Tassel, (imp.,) 108; George Smith, 112; Julia L., 107; Courtly Lass, (imp.,) 107.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a furlong. Intone, 109 pounds; Armament, 100; *Cliff Haven, 107; *Plaudits, 104; Past Master, 109; *Checks, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maiden fillies; five furlongs. Frances Crawford, (imp.,) 112 pounds; Miss Wright, 112; Edith F., 112; Kokohl, 112; La Russe, (imp.,) 112; Adoration II., (imp.,) 12 Ben Lui, (imp.,) 112; Firefly, 112; Supermaid, 112; Rita, 112; Killiarney, 112; Sallie Waters, 112; Bow Bells, 112; Ruthie M., 112; Brocatelle, (imp.,) 112; Payment, 112.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

HORSE SHOW AIDS RED CROSS FUND

Wild West Performance an Added Attraction at Islip Polo Club Exhibit.

Society and the followers of sport from Westbury, Meadow Brook, Piping Rock, and the Hamptons journeyed to the South Bay neighborhood yesterday to joint with the residents of Islip, Bayshore, Babylon, and Westbrook in the benefit for the American Red Cross organized by the Islip Polo Club. The occasion was the Horse Show, which has been held for five years, and this time charity was the motive, and Fred Stone provided a unique Wild West performance.

Money was contributed on all sides for the fund; not only from the gate receipts but from subscriptions. From the sporting side there was a thrill with every class. Instead of big silver cups, the prizes were mere ribbons, the money difference being contributed to the cause. Harness and saddle ponies, with children in command, including August Belmont, 3d, making a first appearance and winning a ribbon with his little Silver Tails; polo mounts, saddle horses, hunters, and farm horses all had classes that filled well except those for the work horses.

Harry T. Peters won signal honors in the hunter and polo mounts classes, taking the ribbon for pairs in the latter. The defeated included Howard Phipps's Cobwebs, previously winner in the heavyweight polo mount class and never defeated in such a competition in Great Britain or the United States, which was paired with Wee Kirk.

The class for horses suitable to become hunters had so many entries that it was divided into light and heavyweight divisions. Morton L. Schwartz's St. Patrick, winner of more than one race across country, won in the latter, and Harry T. Peters had the honor of riding both the winner and second in the lightweight section, with Bay Leaf and Strawbridge.

Strawbridge previously won in a class for lightweight hunters, conformation to be counted, in which Horace Havemeyer's Steeltrap and many more were beaten. King Simon, ridden by Albert J. Davis, proved a useful jumper among the lightweights.

An interpolation that created much excitement and fun was a "slip on your nightie" race. The ten entrants rode pellmell for a quarter of a mile, each carrying a nightshirt wrapped in paper as extra luggage, and then they pulled them on and rode the last quarter in the ghostly garb. Fred Stone dropped out at the quarter post because he had lost his nightie, and the final was a whipping finish between Morton L. Schwartz and Harry Peters, the former winning.

In the Wild West acts Fred Stone did some clever roping and tackling, lassoing at different times a single, a brace, a trio, and four galloping riders, and, besides man-handling buck jumpers, he did many other Wyoming cowboy stunts that caught the onlookers. His volunteer aids included other stars in the rough riding, among them Miss Florence La Due, Guy Weadick, Miss Dorothy Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Haight, Miss Pauline Gubner, and the polo player and former football centre, Johnny de Saulles.

The summaries:

Novice Saddle Horses, not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by His Honor, Miss Belle W. Baruch's ch. g., 7 years; second, Brown Betty, W. K. Dick's b. m., 7 years; third, Pennsylvania, Harry T. Peters's b. m.; fourth, Virginia Belle, Mrs. F. E. Knapp's b. m., 7 years.

Heavyweight Polo Mounts.—Won by Colonel, Howard Phipps's b. g., 12 years; second, Pioneer, Harry T. Peters's ch. g.; third, J. G., H. T. Peters, Jr.'s, b. g.; fourth, Hunter, Miss Belle W. Baruch's br. g., 7 years.

Novice Saddle Horses, over 15 hands.—Won by Strawbridge, Harry T. Peters's ch. g.; second, Pussy Footer, Mrs. M. Robert Guggenheim's b. m., 4 years; third, Chesterfield, Edward Rowland's b. g., 9 years; fourth, Sporting Extra, Mrs. E. L. Bowen's ch. g., 7 years.

Harness Ponies, not over 14.1 hands, to be driven by a child.—Won by Aladdin, Halcourt Hutton's br. g., 4 years; second, Hobo, H. T. Peters, Jr.'s, ch. g.

Harness Ponies, not over 13.1 hands, to be driven by a child.—Won by Reggie, Robert Gilmor's b. m., 6 years; second, Golden Rod, Jay F. Carlisle's b. g., aged; third, Isabelle, Miss Doris Havemeyer's pinto m., aged; fourth, Lady Wild, Mrs. E. C. Bowen's br. m., 8 years.

Lightweight Hunters.—Won by Strawbridge, Harry T. Peters's ch. g.; second, Steel Trap, Horace Havemeyer's b. g., 9 years; third, Golden Duck, Attmore Robinson's b. m., 7 years; fourth, Yankee Doodle, Edward Rowland's ch. g., 8 years.

Saddle Ponies, not over 14.2 hands, to be ridden by a child.—Won by Aladdin, Halcourt Hutton's br. g., 4 years; second, Sensible, J. Earl Sheffield Potter's b. m., 7 years; third, Lady Wild, Mrs. E. C. Bowen's br. m., 8 years; fourth, Hobo, H. T. Peters, Jr.'s, ch. g.

Saddle Ponies, not over 13.2 hands, to be ridden by a child.—Won by Pebbles, Miss Jean Hollins's br. m., aged; second, Reggie, Robert Gilmor's b. m., 6 years; third, Silver Tail, August Belmont, 3d's, br. g., 6 years; fourth, Beauty, Miss Alice de G. Belmont's b. m., 4 years.

Farm Horses, to wagons, owned by farmers.—Won by Stone, Firenze Farm's gr. g., 5 years; second, Fred, G. W. Fowler's b. g., 6 years; third, Big Ben, J. H. Dick's gr. g., aged.

Pairs of Farm Horses, same conditions.—Walkover for Midnight and Queen, Firenze Farm's blk. ms., 7 and 8 years.

Horses Suitable to Become Lightweight Hunters.—Won by St. Patrick, M. L. Schwartz's b. g., 6 years; second, The Raven, Jesse H. Metcalf's br. g., 5 years; third, Pussy Footer, Mrs. M. Robert Guggenheimer's b. m., 4 years; fourth, King Simon, Mrs. A. J. Davis's ch. g., 4 years.

Horses, suitable to become heavyweight hunters.—Won by Bay Leaf, Harry T. Peters's b. g.; second, Strawbridge, same owner's ch. g.; third, Artemis, Attmore Robinson's b. m., 5 years; fourth, Maple Leaf, W. K. Dick's ch. g., 6 years.

Combination Horses, to ride and drive; any height.—Won by K'Nut, Daniel Guggenheim's ch. g., 6 years; second, Francis McDonald, Sequatogue Farm's gr. m., aged; third, His Honor, Miss Belle W. Baruch's ch. g., 7 years; fourth, Dolphin, Mrs. George A. Ellis, Jr.'s, ch. g., aged.

Road Pony or Polo Hacks.—Won by The Kid, Sequatogue Farm's br. g., 8 years; second, Sensible, J. Earl Sheffield Potter's b. m., 7 years; third, Dolly, Jay F. Carlisle's buckskin m., 8 years; fourth, Pioneer, Harry T. Peters's ch. g.

Saddle Horses, 15 and Not Exceeding 15.2 Hands.—Won by Pioneer, Harry T. Peters's ch. g.; second, Dolphin, Mrs. George A. Ellis, Jr.'s, ch. g., aged; third, Bonny Boy, Mrs. E. C. Bowen's gr. g., 9 years; fourth, Sporting Extra, same owner, ch. g., 7 years.

Teams of Two Polo Mounts.—Won by Pioneer and J. B., Harry T. Peters's ch. g.; second, Cobweb and Wee Kirk, Howard Phipps's b. gs., 12 and 8 years; third, Vanila, John L. de Saulles's gr. m., 7 years, and Hunter, Miss Belle W. Baruch's br. g.; fourth, Brookhurst Conqueror and Brookhurst Conqueror, J. M. Ceballos's gr. and b. gs., 9 and 7 years.

Saddle Horses Over 15.2 Hands.—Won by K'Nut, Daniel Guggenheim's ch. g., 6 years; second, Springtime, Sequatogue Farm's br. m., 5 years; third, Earl Senff, J. G. Cooley's ch. g., 9 years; fourth, Cinderella, Jesse H. Metcalf's rn. m., 6 years.

YEARLING SHOWS SPEED.

Alta Donovan Trots Mile on Omaha Track in 2:19.

An unbroken yearling filly which A. L. Thomas, a western trotting horse trainer, picked up for less than $200 at one of the Madison Square Garden sales last Fall proved the sensation of the recent trotting meeting at Omaha, Neb. Thomas had her out for an exhibition mile over the half-mile track and sent her twice around in 2:19. This two-year-old filly was so green she had to be driven wide at all the turns and without a pacemaker to encourage her. Hardly bridle wise when she was sold, she was not broken until this Spring, and this mile in better than 2:20 was made the thirty-sixth time she was ever hitched to a cart, which is an unusual performance even in these days of precocious youngsters.

Alta Donovan, as she is now christened, is by Justice Brooke, (the first trotting stallion to beat 2:10 as a two-year-old) out of Belle Bunker, a 2:18 worthy mare and dam of General French, which took a two-year-old record of 2:10¾ and was the sensation of his year. Her breeding warranted something above the average in horseflesh, and her first track performance —equal to 2:15 on a mile track—makes her look like a coming phenomenon.

Javanese Chess Champion Wins.

The first game to be lost by Frank J. Marshall, United States chess champion, at his chess and checkers establishment on the million-dollar pier at Atlantic City, was scored by Dr. John D. Thomas, chess champion of Java, who is visiting this country.

GREAT RIDERS WILL PLAY POLO MONDAY

Keene, La Montagne, and Other Noted Experts in a Round Robin Starting Tomorrow.

Breaking the lull that has marked public polo this season, at least in the East, a round robin tournament will begin tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, for the purpose of raising funds to purchase ambulances for the Harjes-Norton section of the American Red Cross. The players will include two International Cup stars, Rene La Montagne and Foxhall P. Keene, and an unusually close contest is expected to start the series. The line-up and handicaps will be:

ROCKAWAY.

	H'cap.
No. 1—C. R. Leonard	2
No. 2—Rene La Montagne	7
No. 3—Foxhall Keene	10
Back—C. P. Dixon, 2d	4
Total	23

RUMSON FREEBOOTERS.

	H'cap.
No. 1—E. W. Leonard	1
No. 2—E. W. Hopping	6
No. 3—J. Cheever Cowdin	4
Back—H. S. Bordea	3
Total	14

La Montagne played No. 1 for the American team in the last match for the International Cup at Meadow Brook in 1914, when Lord Wimborne's British team regained the trophy "lifted" in 1909 at Hurlingham by H. P. Whitney's challengers. He is a product of the Rockaway Hunting Club and is always at his best on the home field. This season La Montagne's game has attracted special attention in the practice games through his excellence in his conceded strong points—hard hitting, good direction, long gets and superior riding off tactics.

Keene as a Harvard undergraduate took part in the first game for the International Cup at Newport, in 1886, when the Hurlingham team won. He played No. 3 then and the same position in the matches at Hurlingham in 1900 and 1902. Keene has been a substitute for the American team in every match since, except in 1909. There are few better riders or harder hitters in polo. The Rumson will receive nine goals under the handicaps.

Only club members and their guests will be onlookers, as no tickets of admission will be sold. In stating that he had received many subscriptions and would be glad to receive more for the fund at his office, 29 Broadway, William A. Hazard, President of the Rockaway Hunting Club and an official of the Polo Association, said: "Ambulances fully equipped cost from $1,000 to $3,000 each, and it is officially stated that there is no limit to the number of ambulances required."

William A. Hazard, Jr., is driving an ambulance in France, and E. C. Cowdin, son of John E. Cowdin, another International Cup veteran, is an aviator there. Polo players within the age limit who have gone into active service since the first Plattsburg camp dispersal include Harry La Montagne of the Rockaway Hunting Club, who is in Virginia; F. S. von Stade and C. A. Shaw, 2d, both in Oklahoma, who are all in the Remount Division of the army. Joseph E. Davis, a former M. F. H. and polo ist of Meadow Brook, is in the same service, but as yet unattached.

Brooklyn Cricketer Shot.

Word was received here yesterday that A. Tilbury, who played on the Metropolitan League eleven of the Kings County Cricket Club in 1911, was killed in action on July 12 last.

EDDIE RENZ FIRST IN ONE-MILE WALK

Former Champion Beats Good Field in the New York A. C. Games at Travers Island.

Eddie Renz, former national seven-mile walking champion, yesterday showed impressive form in winning the one-mile walk at the weekly games of the New York A. C. at Travers Island. Starting from the scratch mark, Renz conceded liberal handicaps to a representative field and won first honors.

The former champion judged his pace well from the start of the event and when he overtook the handicap starters remained well up with the leaders. Renz did not forge to the front, however, until the last lap was reached, when he quickened his stride and walked away from Jim Plant of the Long Island A. C., present metropolitan walking champion, to finish in the van by about ten yards. Plant, the other scratch starter, was unable to keep stride with Renz and had to be content with sixth position. The winner's time was 6:39 1-5.

Louis Watson, Alpha P. C. C., with a handicap allowance of six and one-half yards, romped home a winner in the 100-yard dash by a matter of inches ahead of P. J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C., who, with one and one-half yards, was virtually the scratch man. Watson did the dash in 10 seconds. A handicap of 50 yards gave Garland Courage the honors of the one-half-mile run by about five yards over Wilson Adams of the New York A. C. Adams, from the 10-yard mark, made a spirited effort to wrest the leadership from Courage in the final lap of the journey, but was unequal to the task, and had to be content with second place.

John Breckley, New York A. C., scored a victory in the pole vault competition from scratch with a vault of eleven feet.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Louis Watson, Alpha P. C. C., (6½ yards;) P. J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C., (1½ yards,) second; John Valentine, Hollywood Inn A. A., (5½ yards,) third. Time—0:10.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by Eddie Renz, New York A. C., (scratch;) John Plitcha, Mohawk A. C., (20 seconds,) second; E. T. Mesler, American Walkers' Association, (60 seconds,) third. Time—6:39 1-5.

One-Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Garland Courage, unattached, (30 yards;) Wilson Adams, New York A. C., (10 yards,) second; E. Haupt, unattached, (30 yards,) third. Time—1:58 3-5.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by John Breckley, New York A. C., (scratch,) 11 feet; Jim Lincoln, New York A. C., (1 foot,) 8 feet 6 inches, second.

DODGER PITCHERS DRAWN.

Cadore, Pfeffer, and Smith In the List for the National Army.

Announcement was made yesterday at the offices of the Brooklyn Baseball Club that the draft will materially affect the team, as three of the club's leading twirlers will be taken into the service when the call comes.

Heading the list, his number being the first out, is Leon Cadore, whose registration number, 806, came out in the 824th position. Call 2,903 summoned Jeff Pfeffer, whose registration number is 940, and Sherrod Smith's number, 681, was pulled out of the box in Washington on the 2,820th draw.

Eller, one of Cincinnati's twirlers, has also been drafted.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

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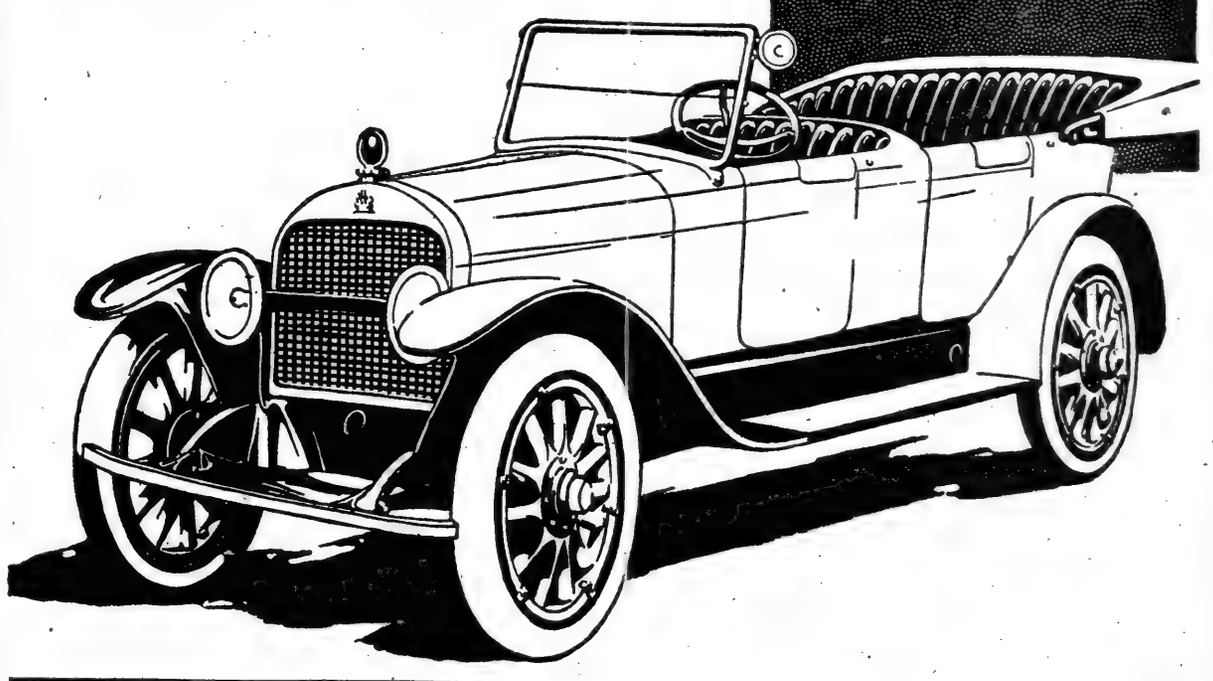
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Dr. Williams Says Physical Training Enhances Students' Value to the Country.

WEST FAVORS SPORTS

Unanimous Desire in Middle Section and South That Intercollegiate Games Be Continued.

This is the fourth of a series of articles by Sol Metzger, coach of the Washington and Jefferson football team, covering the effect of the war upon the athletic situation in this country.

By SOL METZGER.

What does the West think about this question of going ahead with intercollegiate sport? What is it planning to do? Now what the West, especially the Middle West, decides to do is of the utmost importance, because it will come nearer to the final action of every college—if we judge by past records—than the action of any other group of colleges in America.

If we but look back we will find that the Middle West has long been a leader in intercollegiate athletic legislation and action. Its reforms—such as the one-year residence rule and the freshman rule—have been almost generally adopted. It has been both pioneer and guide. The Middle West is more democratic in its intercollegiate athletic relations than are the Eastern institutions. Instead of a "Big Three" it has a "Big Ten," and it is consequently free of some of the prejudice and lack of harmony which is sometimes characteristic of Eastern college athletics. Furthermore, the Middle West, because of its systems of athletic management, has been more generous in sharing gate receipts from games with the smaller institutions than has the East. This has resulted in better feeling. Consequently smaller colleges are more prone to follow the larger ones, the natural leaders, in any move. Now what is the position of the Middle West and the West toward intercollegiate sport?

When war was declared such universities as Michigan, Minnesota, Washington, and Wisconsin abolished intercollegiate athletics. Continuing would have been like holding trotting races without horses; with only drivers, sulkies, track, and stables. The colleges were open and the students were there, along with their athletic plants, but the athletes were elbowing one another for places in various barracks. They got them, too. It was the same situation as was encountered in the East at the same time. In about every case the percentage of "Varsity men to enlist exceeded that of the student body by substantial figures. Michigan, for example, with its 4,500 male students, had 700 apply for admission to the Reserve Officers' Training Camps. A great many went into various services as privates; for instance, two full companies of 170 men each went into the naval reserves. By June approximately 40 per cent. of its athletes were enlisted, and many more of this class will get in uniform during the Summer. Two of its three major sport captains are down to do their "bit." I would there were room to publish the honor roll of all these institutions.

Football Receipts for Red Cross.

But recently those Western colleges, which abandoned sport at the outbreak of war, have decided to re-establish it this Fall. Michigan came into line with the announcement that it would give its football profits to the Red Cross—the first institution to take such a patriotic step—and Minnesota seems in duty bound to do likewise in that its representative proposed a similar action by the Eastern institutions. Not only do the majority of the Western institutions favor giving a part of the profits from athletics to the Red Cross, but such a plan is practical in this section because such profits are more evenly balanced than in the East.

There is an almost unanimous feeling throughout not only the Middle West, but the far West and South, as well, that intercollegiate athletics should be continued during the war. The four colleges which discontinued them at the outbreak of the war, together with Chicago, Iowa, Purdue, Nebraska, Ohio State, Northwestern, Indiana, M. A. C., Stanford, and Nevada, in the West, and Sewanee, Texas, Vanderbilt, Georgia Tech, and Washington and Lee, in the South, have stated to me that they will go ahead. Illinois alone seems doubtful. President James tells me that its view is constantly changing. Its opinion has not been formed at this writing. The reason for continuing is well expressed in the following statement given me at the office of the President of the University of Chicago:

"Believing that the training involved would be useful, and as it applies to students who are under the military age, the Board of Physical Education and Athletics of the University of Chicago decided to continue athletics for the present during the war."

The West believes it has a duty to fulfill in developing new teams and new athletes to supplant the old, in seeing that the spirit and fight—which is the reason why so many athletes have enlisted—is instilled into others, so that, as the need arises, these men will meet the emergency. The slogan of the West is, "Get them ready" and "Get them ready!" the West plans to do.

Dr. Henry L. Williams, the old Yale half back, who is now coach of the University of Minnesota football team, knows Middle Western conditions thoroughly by reason of his long years of service at Minnesota. As he is in charge of athletics and recreation at Fort Snelling, representing the "Fosdick Commission," which in turn represents the War Department, he should know the army's standpoint, too. Here is his view of it:

Mistake to Drop Athletics.

"People are becoming more sane on the athletic proposition and see the great mistake in having abolished intercollegiate sport when war was declared. It was a kind of frenzy which showed a spirit of patriotism most commendable. It did much good in helping to make a most profound impression of the intense seriousness of war and the need of pushing every preparation to the utmost.

"The splendid records everywhere being made by the college athlete in all branches of the service are the strongest possible argument for continuing. This policy will give others a chance to gain similar valuable athletic experience which they otherwise would not have, and so develop them the ability to replace, if necessary, the athletes who have gone. I regard participating in athletics now the patriotic duty of the student, in that the training and preparation make him of far greater value to the country than if he did not have them.

"Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, I feel, look at the matter from the wrong viewpoint. If the war was to be over in a year and all the athletes to enlist were to be in it by Fall—with chances of many being killed in battle—I should feel we should not engage in sport. But this is not so. The war may last three years, even longer. If it continues and athletes are killed, other men just as good are needed to take their places. Why then stop because the best of them have gone to war? Let us get others ready to fill the vacancies!

"It is foolish to stop intercollegiate sport because the teams will be weak. What does winning or losing amount to during the next few years? It is the training and valuable athletic experience that is wanted. All teams will be in much the same boat. Who wins isn't of the least importance. I feel, though, that the standard of football will be good, far better than some imagine. Stars will replace stars. The point is to give boys the training which is so invaluable in fitting them for the service."

There is no doubt about the loyalty of the college athlete to country in this crisis. There has been no other class of men to volunteer as he has done. Lee Omer, Director of Physical Education at Northwestern University, brings this point out rather clearly. He tells me that in his precinct in Illinois, which he knows about, thirty-one farmers registered and thirty claimed exemption from the draft. I would wager," he said "that there were not that many students in all the Illinois colleges to claim exemption."

This man has also noted another interesting point, namely, that the college athlete and the college man, as well as being among the first to volunteer, seems best fitted for the work.

Athletes Make Good Soldiers.

"I feel," he says, "that amateur athletics are more strongly intrenched in the American scheme of education and development than before the war. I have been to Fort Sheridan this Spring about every week. These trips have emphasized to me that athletics give a poise and a confidence that are invaluable at a time like this. And I have been to other camps where the recruits were not of this type. They were bewildered and they lacked the physical resistance you find in the college man."

Will the athlete make good in the war? There's the answer to the whole question of whether we are to continue intercollegiate sport, not only during war, but in the future as well. This verdict has been rendered, not happily, to be sure, but with all the grimness which goes with war.

Not long ago I walked the streets of Toronto with some American college athletes who wore khaki and who were in a nearby R. O. T. C. We met two boys. Yes, I am quite sure they were boys. Young chaps, happy, cheerful, who wore badges of honor and whose long trousers proved they had seen foreign service. That is, they wore the singular of long trousers, for each had left a leg "over there." They told us of the Princess Pats, of other Canadians, of loyalty and service beyond question. They brought us closer than any of us had been to the struggle facing America. I asked them of the athlete in the trenches. They told me the story, the story of war and sport, what Canada has done. In the next article that part of their story which deals with the athlete in the trenches, and the story of sport in Canada since the declaration of war, will be given. Does the athlete meet the supreme test of country? That and similar questions will be dealt with and answered in the next article.

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STAR CLASS IN LONG RACE.

A Score of Yachts to Compete in Run of Forty-seven Miles.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 21.—A fleet of at least a score of the yachts of the Star class are in readiness for the third annual long-distance race up the Sound to Great Captain Island and return, a distance of forty-seven miles. The start will be at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The trophy, presented by George W. Elder, will go to the skipper first accumulating seven points, irrespective of the yacht he sails. Points are awarded on the basis of three for first, two for second, and one for third. Charles E. Hyde, in the Hydra; Edward V. Willis, in the Altair; George A. Corry, in the Little Dipper, and William L. Inslee, in the Shadow, each have accumulated three points. Although the cup cannot become the permanent possession of the winner of to-morrow's race the skipper that sails to victory will have quite an edge on the other aspirants.

Five other trophies will be awarded, the Commodore's, Vice Commodore's, and Rear Commodore's Cups, besides two offered by the Board of Governors.

LUCULLITE APPEARS BEST OF JUVENILES

August Belmont's Two-Year-Old Still Outranks Host of Young Contenders.

In few racing seasons has the struggle for the two-year-old crown been more open at this time of the year than it is this season. After August Belmont's Lucullite had won the Juvenile in spread eagle manner at Belmont Park some of the more enthusiastic admirers of the son of Trap Rock-Lucky Lass were inclined to vote him the best of his age without waiting for the appearance of other contenders. Others were just as ready to transfer the laurels to A. K. Macomber's Tracksend, when that colt galloped home lengths in front of Lucullite in the Keene Memorial on a track that was affected by a heavy rainstorm.

It did not take Mr. Belmont's colt long to re-establish himself in popular favor when, at Jamaica, he romped home in front of the field for the Youthful Stakes. Since then Lucullite started twice at Aqueduct, but though he did not achieve victory in either stake he was by no means disgraced and still must be considered as the horse that has shown the greatest quality. In the Great American, at the beginning of the Aqueduct meeting Lucullite was just beaten by Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Sun Briar, to which he was conceding sixteen pounds. In this race, however, he managed to turn the tables on Tracksend, which was in receipt of three pounds, and finished half a length behind Lucullite.

In the Tremont on July 7 Lucullite met with another reverse, but again he was beaten only by youngsters to which he was giving away weight. John E. Madden's Gold Tassel galloped over Lucullite at the finish, and he also was beaten by War Machine from Mr. Macomber's stable. There was a further excuse for Lucullite on this occasion, as he was held on the rail by Happy Go Lucky in such a glaring manner that Robinson, the rider of Happy Go Lucky, was sat down by the meeting.

If racing history counts for anything, a victory in either the Juvenile or the Keene Memorial does little to establish the supremacy of a two-year-old. It may be that both Lucullite and Tracksend will train on and at the end of the season be found fighting for the honors in their division, but if so they will upset tradition, at least since these events were run at Belmont Park.

In the four previous years that the Keene Memorial had been run not one of the winners was able to contend with the champions which developed later, with the possible exception of James Butler's Comely, the winner in 1914, which was not engaged in the big stakes for youngsters at the end of the season. The year prior to the victory of Comely the Keene Memorial was won by Stake and Cap, a youngster that did not show prominently afterward. In 1916 Ormesdale won, and it took until this season before he scored another really important success. Last year James Butler's Ivory Black galloped home in front in a manner that caused him to be hailed as champion, but before the season ended he was eclipsed by Campfire and others of his own age.

For the Juvenile there is a similar record, the nearest to a great horse that carried off that prize since it was first run at Belmont Park in 1905 being August Belmont's Hourless. Even Hourless had to bow to Campfire as a two-year-old, but redeemed himself when the pair met in the Withers Stakes as three-year-olds. Previous to Hourless the winners were: Lena Misha, Hauberk, Punch Bowl, Seth, Waldo, Joe Madden, Smoker, De Mund, and First Water. Not one of these achieved distinction later, except that both Hauberk and De Mund were sold for big money.

Perhaps both Mr. Belmont and Mr. Macomber have shown the best they have in the stable in Lucullite and Tracksend, but that is extremely unlikely, especially in the case of the latter sportsman, who has a number of richly bred imported horses to depend on. One thing is sure—that the master conditioner of young horses, James Rowe, has not yet sent to the post the pick of the thoroughbreds bred by Harry Payne Whitney at Brookdale Farm. As in past years, these will appear at Saratoga, where the big stakes will give a line on the real two-year-old champion that will be determined in the Futurity.

Of the other youngsters so far seen in action great things are expected of the Glen Riddle Farm's Bully Boy, which, after failing to show his speed at his first attempt, just galloped off with the final event for two-year-olds at Aqueduct. Bully Boy is a son of Ogden-Yankee Sister, and, though he won impressively, there was little of class behind him, with the possible exception of A. H. Morris's Decisive, which was interfered with at the start and had little chance to match the speed of the winner. Andrew Miller showed a smart colt in Malvollo on the opening day at Empire City, but he was making his first start, and was beaten by James Butler's Top Coat, which was better suited by the track and going.

STATEN ISLAND VETS LOSE.

Philadelphia Cricketers Win Match by Margin of 147 Runs.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The veteran cricketers of Staten Island, who came here today for a match with a team of Philadelphia veterans, proved no match for the latter, and were defeated by a margin of 147 runs on the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford.

The All-Philadelphia aggregation ran up a total of 233 and then declared their innings closed, with only seven wickets down. Staten Island responded with 86, of which N. S. Walker scored 46, A. S. Durrant 11, and J. D. Ogilby 12.

F. F. Kelly accomplished some excellent bowling for the visitors, taking five wickets for 67 runs. C. C. Morris, with 52, was top score for Philadelphia.

CLAREY TAKES GOLF FINAL.

Woodbury Player Beats H. S. McFarland at Shawnee, 4 and 3.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE, Penn., July 21.—Between the arrival of Charles "Chick" Evans, the national amateur and open champion and the concluding play in the invitation tournament, the links of the Shawnee Country Club proved unusually attractive today. The tournament was won by Edward C. Clarey of Woodbury, who defeated Harold B. McFarland of Huntingdon Valley 4 up and 3 to play in the final round.

Evans arrived this morning in company with Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and P. M. Mackall. The last named played with Evans against Grace and B. Warren Corkran, the Baltimore star, who won this tournament two years ago. Evans and Mackall won easily, thanks to the exceptional golf of the champion, who made a 74 the first time around. He went out in 38 and back in 36.

The summary:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Semi-final Round—Harold B. McFarland, Huntingdon Valley, beat Reginald S. Worthington, Shawnee, 2 up; E. C. Clarey, Woodbury, beat Alec Coles, Shawnee, 3 up and 1 to play.

FINAL ROUND—Clarey beat McFarland, 4 up and 3 to play.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—Semi-final Round—Carl W. Schwinn, Glen Ridge, beat H. B. Newton, Frankford, 5 up and 4 to play; W. D. Johnson, Glen Ridge, beat S. L. Newton, Frankford, 6 up and 5 to play.

FINAL ROUND—Johnson beat Schwinn, 2 up and 1 to play.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—Semi-final Round—C. H. Jennings, St. Andrew's, beat Edward Satterthwaite, Aronimink, 4 up and 3 to play; W. N. Weaver, Huntingdon Valley, beat W. Wilkins, Jr., Woodbury, 5 up and 4 to play.

FINAL ROUND—Jennings beat Weaver, 1 up, 19 holes.

BOSTON AMATEURS TRIUMPH

Oulmet and Guilford Take Deciding Golf Match.

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 21.—Francis Oulmet, Western amateur golf champion, and Jesse Guilford, Massachusetts amateur champion, defeated Michael J. Brady, the Oakley professional, and Louis Tellier, Brookline Country Club professional, 3 up and 2 to play in a match at the Essex County Club today. It was the third and deciding contest of a series of three between these players arranged as an aid to war relief work.

BEFIRST WINS AT BAYSIDE.

Yachts Have Best Racing Breeze of Year at Little Neck Bay.

Members of the Bayside Yacht Club had the best breeze of the year for their week-end regatta on Little Neck Bay yesterday. The wind came from the south by west and had enough strength to keep a dripping sheet throughout. As a result, the competition in the various classes was remarkably keen. One or two of the yachts found the going rather too strenuous and withdrew.

Among the Bees, the winner was Befirst, which had rather an easy time to win from Vespa. Only fifty-five seconds separated G. Abbott's Aria from Shadow, the property of W. L. Inslee, in the Star class, the former winning first prize.

The summaries:

BEES.

Start, 3:40. Club Course.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Befirst, H. Clark	5:25:35	1:45:35
Vespa, W. Gilles	5:31:30	1:51:30
Maybe, G. Hopewell	5:32:25	1:52:25
Bewon, J. Daley	5:34:15	1:54:15

STARS.

Start, 3:45. Club Course.

Aria, G. Abbott	5:20:00	1:35:00
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	5:21:05	1:36:05
Shooting Star, K. Crombie	5:22:33	1:37:33
Starlight, J. Nesbitt	5:24:08	1:39:08
Big Dipper, J. Robinson	withdrew	
Southern Cross, H. F. L. Funke	withdrew	

BAYSIDE BIRDS.

Start, 3:50. Club Course.

Curlew, C. L. Willard	5:18:40	1:28:40
Heron, Donald Cowl	5:21:38	1:31:38
Woof, W. Teller	5:22:40	1:32:40
Teaser, John Johns	5:27:30	1:37:30

A TWO-YACHT REGATTA.

The Last Boat to Finish Wins on Corrected Time.

Only three handicap boats reported for the annual regatta of the Marine and Field Club held off the Atlantic Yacht Club yesterday afternoon, and but two finished. Sea Bird, the property of J. W. Christiansen, found the going too heavy and withdrew while leading just after turning the first mark.

Although J. Miles's Katharine was the first at every mark and crossed the finish line twenty seconds ahead of Richard Rummell's Oriole, the latter yacht won by 1 minute and 12 seconds corrected time.

The summary:

Yacht and owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Katharine, J. Miles	4:02:15	0:57:15
Oriole, R. Rummell	4:02:35	0:57:35
Sea Bird, J. W. Christiansen	Withdrew.	

Corrected time on Oriole, 56:13; Katharine, 57:35.

RECORDS OF TWO BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Fielding Averages of Leaders in National and American.

The following figures are compiled from official scores, as published in the different cities of the leagues. They include games played on July 19:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Steele, Pittsburgh	20	85	5	12	1	0	.343
Prendergast, Chi	19	18	1	6	0	0	.333
Roush, Cincinnati	78	299	47	99	7	6	.331
Cruise, St. Louis	83	299	39	96	10	10	.321
Fischer, Pitts	57	187	22	59	9	2	.3223
Rawlings, Boston	82	137	14	44	5	5	.321
T. Clarke, Cin	36	81	9	26	6	0	.321
Hornsby, St. L	79	295	52	91	13	7	.519
Griffith, Cin	59	167	21	53	3	5	.317
Rariden, N. Y	46	117	17	37	2	3	.316
J. Wagner, Pitts	35	151	9	41	3	3	.313
Paulette, St. L	25	80	9	25	0	3	.313
Neale, Cincinnati	72	222	22	69	16	4	.311
Mayer, Phila	16	29	0	9	0	1	.310
G. Burns, Chi	77	309	56	95	9	2	.3223
Chase, Cincinnati	87	344	49	103	15	6	.299
Groh, Cincinnati	9	336	55	100	10	5	.298
Zimmerman, N. Y	75	291	35	86	6	11	.296
Kauff, New York	77	274	45	81	6	11	.296
Packard, St. L	21	27	2	8	0	0	.2923
Wheat, Brooklyn	67	245	29	72	8	3	.294
Cravath, Phila	75	276	43	81	3	6	.293
Olsen, Brooklyn	64	254	32	74	3	5	.291
McCarty, N. Y	35	100	11	29	1	4	.290
Stengel, Brooklyn	74	257	37	74	9	6	.288
Whitted, Phila	71	272	37	78	4	17	.287
Carey, Pittsburgh	80	311	47	89	24	4	.286
Reuther, Chi	31	42	3	12	0	1	.286
Kittler, Phila	66	232	18	66	4	3	.284
Mann, Chicago	83	310	46	87	10	10	.281
J. Smith, St. L	74	257	36	71	8	4	.276
Fitzpatrick, Boston	35	98	11	27	3	5	.276
King, Pittsburgh	53	196	28	54	8	5	.274
Williams, Chicago	89	194	20	53	4	8	.273
Elliott, Chicago	53	150	16	41	4	6	.273
J. C. Smith, Bos	79	272	35	74	6	11	.272
Cutshaw, Bklyn	79	283	25	78	11	10	.270
Barnes, Boston	38	89	7	24	1	1	.270
Carlisle, Pitts	26	48	4	13	2	1	.270
Hendrix, Chi	27	41	5	11	1	3	.268
Paskert, Phila	74	285	43	76	5	4	.267
Luderus, Phila	75	248	28	66	2	10	.266
Merkle, Chicago	79	295	39	77	11	11	.261
Cadore, Bklyn	21	53	2	14	1	2	.264
Rudolph, Boston	21	61	2	16	1	4	.262
Myers, Brooklyn	43	153	12	40	0	6	.261
Robertson, N. Y	77	296	35	77	7	11	.260
Kopf, Cincinnati	78	290	29	77	11	11	.260
S. Magee, Boston	71	248	23	64	8	14	.259
Daubert, Brooklyn	54	185	28	48	3	13	.259
Maranville, Bos	69	260	35	67	11	4	.258
Stock, Phila	75	278	36	71	14	7	.255
Tragessor, Boston	41	116	11	29	2	6	.250
Gibson, New York	15	28	0	7	1	1	.250
Meyer, Phila	16	5	3	1	0	0	.200
Niehoff, Phila	70	211	18	54	5	9	.249
Deal, Chicago	73	253	24	64	6	19	.248
Doyle, Chicago	84	296	31	73	3	18	.247
Long, St. Louis	80	292	29	72	11	8	.247
Thorpe, Cincinnati	63	219	27	54	11	8	.247
Williams, Chicago	84	293	36	71	3	16	.243
Pitler, Pittsburgh	46	175	23	43	3	11	.246
Baird, St. Louis	77	261	38	64	13	15	.245
Fletcher, New York	77	290	36	68	4	3	.243
Bancroft, Phila	81	280	29	66	6	9	.243
Wingo, Cincinnati	84	292	42	68	8	3	.240
Gonzales, St. Louis	62	176	23	42	4	3	.239
J. Johnston, B'klyn	49	148	16	34	8	7	.238
Hickman, Brooklyn	58	203	29	48	5	7	.236
Mitchell, Cincinnati	30	77	7	17	0	1	.236
Sallee, New York	16	34	3	8	0	2	.235
Zelder, Chicago	67	239	27	56	12	9	.234
Herzog, New York	84	233	37	54	5	9	.232
Ward, Pittsburgh	74	242	14	56	3	16	.231
Coombs, Brooklyn	13	26	2	6	0	1	.231
Alexander, Phila	23	70	11	16	0	7	.229
Flack, Chicago	68	207	34	47	9	4	.227
Mamaux, Pitts	16	31	2	7	0	2	.226
Schmidt, Pitts	20	53	2	12	0	4	.226
J. Miller, St. Louis	81	300	36	67	3	10	.223
Wolter, Chicago	85	188	31	42	4	8	.223
Betzel, St. Louis	64	217	13	48	6	5	.221
Rixey, Phila	20	50	2	11	0	4	.22
Miller, Brklyn	24	73	8	16	0	1	.219
Bigbee, Pittsburgh	85	225	20	49	9	10	.218
Cueto, Cincinnati	44	129	10	28	4	3	.217
Jacobs, Pittsburgh	21	37	3	8	0	1	.216
Mowrey, Brooklyn	69	238	18	50	8	5	.215
Elduff, New York	29	65	11	14	3	2	.215
McCarthy, Phila	47	145	14	31	1	6	.214
Gowdy, Boston	49	155	12	33	2	5	.213
S. Smith, B'klyn	24	33	2	7	1	0	.212
Schulte, Phila	40	110	12	23	5	1	.209
W. Wagner, Phila	31	91	8	19	0	1	.209
Fabrique, B'klyn	25	68	8	18	0	1	.206
Marquard, B'klyn	17	34	3	7	0	1	.205
Shean, Cincinnati	80	279	21	57	8	9	.204
A. Wilson, Chicago	51	133	11	27	2	4	.203
Kelly, Boston	55	111	14	22	3	2	.200
Massey, Boston	32	90	12	18	2	7	.200
Bailey, Boston	35	85	7	17	2	2	.200

Club Batting Records.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Cincinnati	90	3014	548	800	98	74	.265
Philadelphia	75	2474	303	628	40	97	.254
New York	77	2576	328	650	69	54	.252
Brooklyn	79	2801	338	641	56	51	.248
Boston	80	2655	278	641	71	97	.243
St. Louis	84	2784	304	668	69	87	.240
Pittsburgh	82	2683	273	641	90	98	.239
Chicago	87	2847	335	679	72	125	.238

Club Fielding Records.

Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Total.	Av.
Cincinnati	90	2272	1288	107	3668	.971
New York	77	2088	1009	110	3208	.966
Boston	80	2146	1084	117	3347	.965
Cincinnati	90	2360	1135	136	3640	.963
Philadelphia	75	2024	1030	118	3172	.963
Pittsburgh	82	2167	1024	133	3324	.960
Brooklyn	79	2128	984	131	3243	.960
Chicago	87	2313	1112	135	3580	.957

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Reuther, Chicago	10	2	0	23	12	36	1000
Schupp, New York	19	12	3	90	42	103	.800
Benton, New York	17	7	3	33	11	78	.778
Perdue, New York	16	9	8	54	28	75	.750
Nehf, Boston	18	8	3	42	17	102	.727
Meadows, St. L	24	10	4	45	43	133	.714
Carlson, Pitts	20	5	2	35	28	53	.714
Alexander, Phila	22	15	5	104	27	165	.682
Marquard, B'klyn	17	8	4	42	25	90	.667
Packard, St. L	20	6	3	25	15	77	.667
Horstman, St. L	17	2	1	22	25	58	.667
Toney, Cincinnati	25	16	9	72	59	183	.640
Bailey, New York	7	4	2	16	16	39	.636
Perritt, New York	18	7	4	39	22	92	.636
Vaughn, Chicago	21	12	7	111	47	141	.632

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Hamilton, St. L	20	15	0	6	0	2	.400
Cobb, Detroit	86	328	69	121	26	7	.371
Ruth, Boston	27	68	5	25	0	3	.368
James, Detroit	23	74	8	27	2	3	.365
Speaker, Cleveland	83	314	49	107	20	13	.341
Sisler, St. Louis	86	347	52	118	19	6	.340
Rumler, St. Louis	48	54	5	18	1	0	.333
J. Walsh, Boston	16	39	4	13	0	1	.333
Russell, Chicago	25	87	9	29	0	1	.333
McInnis, Athletics	79	295	25	93	12	10	.315
Baker, New York	82	310	36	97	12	5	.313
Chapman, Cleve	90	311	55	97	31	43	.312
Roth, Cleveland	93	290	44	88	28	12	.297
Russell, New York	25	27	3	8	0	1	.296
Milan, Washington	85	311	32	91	10	11	.293
Veach, Detroit	86	318	45	93	12	12	.292
Weaver, Chicago	86	322	51	93	17	25	.289
Schulte, Phila	40	110	12	23	5	1	.209
Fabrique, B'klyn	25	68	8	18	0	1	.206
Strunk, Athletics	89	296	48	65	8	21	.287
Rice, Washington	84	318	37	91	17	11	.286
Gardner, Boston	86	300	27	85	7	9	.283
Sisler, St. Louis	37	141	20	40	4	0	.283
Jacobson, St. Louis	85	314	39	87	7	4	.277
Walters, New York	37	101	11	28	1	5	.277
Shawkey, N. Y	17	47	3	13	0	2	.277
Wamsganss, Cleve	87	312	36	86	11	28	.276
Sewell, St. Louis	81	277	26	76	3	6	.274
E. Collins, Chicago	88	304	48	82	15	24	.270
Jackson, Chicago	81	293	44	79	5	12	.270
Schang, Athletics	67	196	17	53	3	7	.270
Harris, Cleveland	51	160	15	43	3	5	.269
Felsch, Chicago	88	317	56	85	17	11	.268
Nunamaker, N. Y	56	184	9	44	1	5	.268
Lewis, Boston	80	292	31	78	3	15	.267
Pipp, New York	84	317	51	84	6	11	.265
Bodie, Athletics	78	298	32	78	9	15	.264
Spencer, Detroit	51	142	8	36	2	3	.259
O. Bush, Detroit	81	310	56	81	19	8	.261
Judge, Washington	79	310	46	79	12	5	.255
Gandil, Chicago	83	302	25	77	3	8	.255
Young, Detroit	73	275	43	70	6	22	.255
Hendryx, Chi	38	106	13	27	3	11	.255
Austin, St. Louis	88	324	46	82	8	16	.253
Hooper, Boston	82	312	48	78	11	10	.250
Seibold, Athletics	18	36	5	9	1	3	.250
Myers, Athletics	12	28	3	7	1	1	.250
Gould, Cleveland	17	16	4	4	0	1	.250
Hoblitzel, Boston	68	285	28	58	6	13	.247
Vitt, Detroit	72	245	21	60	7	16	.245
Morgan, Wash	49	163	11	40	6	6	.245
C. Walker, Boston	70	236	29	58	4	16	.244
Shanks, Wash	64	216	23	53	5	14	.243
Gharrity, Wash	26	37	2	9	1	1	.243
E. Miller, N. Y	67	215	27	52	7	14	.242
C. Thomas, Boston	50	126	19	30	0	2	.238
Pechinpaugh, Det	84	317	53	75	8	9	.237
E. Foster, Wash	76	306	38	72	4	10	.235
Hale, St. Louis	23	34	1	8	0	1	.235
Maranss, N. Y	78	269	33	63	16	9	.234
Menosky, Wash	61	111	16	26	7	4	.234
Leibold, Chicago	71	247	26	58	13	8	.233
Agnew, Boston	45	133	9	31	1	3	.233
Haley, Athletics	22	48	3	11	2	0	.229
Stanage, Detroit	86	156	9	34	6	1	.227
Love, New York	19	22	2	5	0	0	.227
Ayers, Washington	21	22	1	5	0	0

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1917.

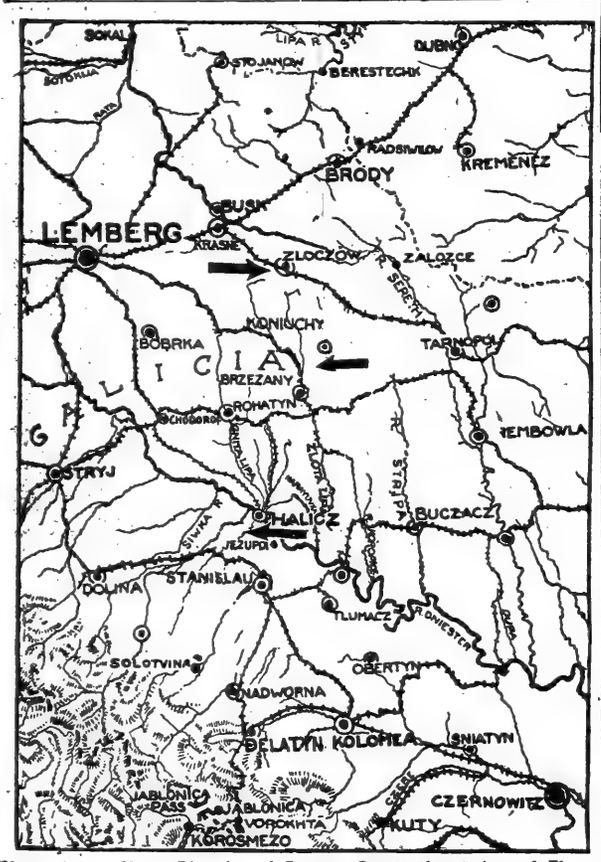
EAST FRONT IS ACTIVE

Severe Fighting Around Zloczow and Kalusz—Vain Attacks by Germans in Northern France

By a Military Expert.

THE Russian drive has reached what may well be termed its crucial point—the line of the Lomnica River. In the first part of the week the advance continued without check, the front expanding as the troops moved forward. Supplementing the actions south of the Dniester, the Russians, on Saturday, reported the occupation of several small towns north of Halics. Movement in this direction is even more dangerous to the Austrian line than the advance in the south.

The Teutonic forces are still clinging stubbornly to Brzezany, the crossing of the Zlota Lipa, in spite of the Russian attempts to dislodge them. And it is almost certain that with the evacuation of this town, which is on the west bank of the stream, the line of the Zlota would be cleared for almost its entire length of German troops. As the Russians advance north from Halicz, along either the Gnila Lipa or the Narajuvka, the Brzezany position becomes more and more insecure. The railroad line through Rohatyn becomes affected and the troops holding the Zlota Lipa line, north of Brzezany, are subjected to a fire almost directly from the rear. It is because of this that the Germans are holding the village so tenaciously under the Russian attacks.



Upper Arrow Shows Direction of German Counterthrust Around Zloczow, Which Made Initial Gains. Lower Arrows Show Direction of Principal Russian Efforts in Their July Offensive.

On the same day as the move north of Halics, the Russians advanced still further westward toward the Lomnica. Kalusz was already in Russian hands when last week's review was written. But the Russians swung well to the south and crossed the Lomnica again at Perehinsko, which they occupied. This village is directly in the foothills of the Carpathians, the ground rising rapidly from there to the crests. In the meantime, however, the Germans, seeing that the Austrians were in serious danger, hurried strong reinforcements of German contingents to the front, which reached the neighborhood of Kalusz on Saturday. This is shown by the fact that of the 800 prisoners captured by the Russians on that day practically all were Germans.

The next day the Russians between Kalusz and Perehinsko advanced into the bend of the Lomnica and occupied Novica. From that time the Russians have been occupied in beating off counterattacks by the newly-arrived German reinforcements. It is unfortunate that just as the Russians were having everything their own way heavy rains turned the rivers to flood-time conditions. Every river barrier was thus made doubly effective. The western bank of the Lomnica is high, the eastern bank is low. The result has been that much of the eastern bank, which is normally dry, has been turned into marshes, the way through which is exceedingly difficult.

But there was another result even more important. The Russians, after taking Kalusz, appeared to be well-established on the west bank of the Lomnica, from its mouth near Halics almost to its headwaters. The swelling of the stream, however, made communication between the forces on the two banks increasingly difficult, and even threatened to cut off the forces in Kalusz from their supplies. Therefore, when the Germans, who moved forward from behind the Siwka, seized the woods to the north of Kalusz, almost surrounding the town on the northern side, the Russians fell back out of the town, presumably across the river to the east bank. It is in the vicinity of Kalusz that the Lomnica is really formed by numerous small streams flowing together. All of these find their origin in the foothills of the Carpathians and, while they are all small, in weather such as has prevailed they are apt to form practically a continuous marsh. This feature is, indeed, characteristic of most of the Galician rivers. The same thing happened last year while Brusiloff's great offensive was under way, only in this case it was the Dniester which overflowed its banks and hindered his operations.

The Russians appear to hold the west bank of the river south of Kalusz about Perehinsko, but north of that point it seems that the German reaction has completely cleared the western bank. A great battle is being fought at Novica, in the bend of the river, and has been going on for several days without advantage to either side.

It is plain that the Germans want the eastern bank of the river as well as the western, and there seems to be good reason why this should be so. The Lomnica runs into the Dniester a short distance above Halics. The western angle formed by the two rivers is fairly sharp, being acute in the west and obtuse in the east. If the Russians north of the Dniester can force their way westward beyond the mouth of the Lomnica—and they are about opposite the mouth now—the forces defending the western bank will be pinched in the acute angle and unable to hold their ground. This will throw the crossing of the Lomnica, at its widest stretches, open to the Russians, who will thus be able to turn the entire obstacle. On the other hand, if the Germans hold the eastern bank as well as the western, the only effect of the Russian advance along the northern bank of the Dniester would be felt along the line of the Zlota Lipa to the north. It would be relatively simple to prevent a Russian crossing of the Dniester to the southern bank, outflanking the Germans on the Lomnica, while from the eastern bank a strong offensive against the Russians might well hinder seriously the operations on the north.

Irrespective of territory, however, which, after all, is but a poor gauge as matters have developed during the past three years, the Russian offensive has been of inestimable benefit to the Allies. In the mere matter of numbers alone it has proved its worth. Altogether nearly 40,000 prisoners have been taken, which means that close to 200,000 troops have been put out of action. The German reserves, now heavily engaged, are also suffering big losses and, in the fighting in the bend of the Lomnica, which is largely in the open, with only such shelter as hurriedly constructed field works afford, these losses are especially severe. It is in this using up of reserves that the Russian fighting is apt to show the greatest effect. Moreover, the Germans are forced into a position where they cannot retire as they did on the western front, but must fight the thing out where they are. To retire to any appreciable depth would be to sacrifice all that had been gained as a result of the Rumanian campaign.

On the Lomnica, particularly, they must hold fast or face the probable retirement of much of their northern line. After this stream is passed there is no material barrier to the west until the line of the Stripa River is reached. This is thirty miles across country. The country is fairly open, except in the southern portions, where the foothills of the Carpathians are found, and is traversed by no one stream of sufficient size and importance to present a military obstacle to an advancing army. If the Russians, therefore, could cross the Lomnica in force and hold their crossing there would be nothing to prevent their continuing to the next barrier. But this would mean the doubling back upon the army north of the Dniester of the army now to the south of the river, and, at the same time, pressing another element against the wall of the Carpathians. This impossible situation could only be relieved by the Northern German army falling back and straightening its line out.

The western front has, during several weeks, seen no effort on the part of the Allies to continue the offensive. The only move in this direction was an attack during the past week by the French on the right bank of the Meuse on the Verdun sector. During the month of June the Germans, strangely loth to give up the idea of a Verdun success, persisted in a series of small engagements about Hill 304, with the idea of occupying this position by means of an encircling operation. All the attacks were directed against the western slopes, and the German lines had been, as a result, extended considerably, until the hill was almost three-quarters surrounded. The left bank of the river was let severely alone.

Last Fall the French, in two short offensives, had retaken every position of value on this side of the river, so that there was no advantageous position from which a German attack could be launched. If the Germans could take Hill 304, however, they would be excellently situated to begin another offensive against the left bank positions, as their guns would cover, if they did not dominate, the entire Louvemont Ridge, which is the main defensive line on that side of the river. Moreover, the advances of the French immediately north of Verdun had placed their line so far ahead of the line on the west bank that the capture of such a decided elevation would enable the Germans to enfilade these advanced lines.

The latest French move was, therefore, designed to do away with this menace by recovering the ground by means of which the Germans had encircled Hill 304. Three separate attacks were made in rapid succession. The first restored the lines as they were before the German offensive of June; the second pressed into the Germans', old line astride the Esnes-Malancourt road; and the third, driving along the same front, reached into the German lines to a depth of over half a mile. This removes all danger to their lines on the other bank, and places this line in a position—where it can attack, should it so desire, without suffering an enfilade fire from the other side of the river.

The Germans have but little left to show for their great effort of last year. All the positions on both banks that have any material value have been retaken, leaving Germany but an empty shell, which has cost her at least half a million men.

The Germans have been occupied for some time in a succession of hard blows against the French positions along the Chemin des Dames. It appears to be an effort to accomplish what Verdun failed to accomplish—the exhaustion of the French. During the last weeks these attacks have been unceasing. All of them have broken down without even reaching the French first-line trenches. This part of the fighting, therefore, has been without result.

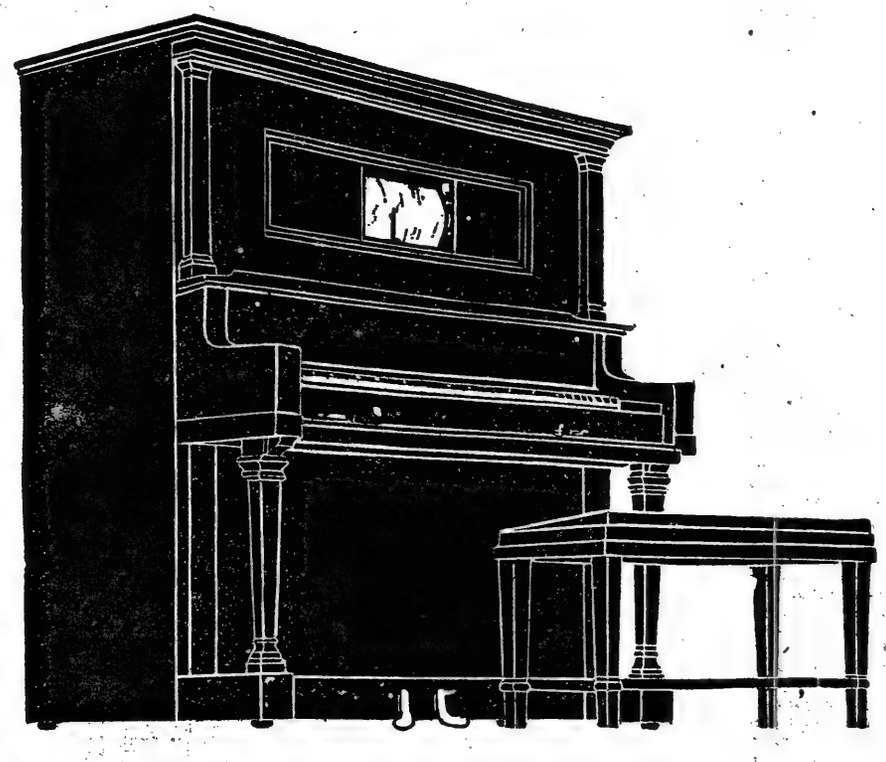
The British have been strangely quiet for a long time. Not since the last heavy attack against the Lens positions has any extended effort been made. The fight for Lens is still being carried on, it is true. But it is being conducted as a series of minor moves rather than by a major attack. The Germans have leveled the city so as to give a free field of fire for their artillery and have made of the ruins a perfect nest of machine guns. To attack in force under these conditions would be ruinously expensive. Preliminary artillery bombardment could not hope to destroy all the machine-gun positions, so the infantry would necessarily suffer heavy casualties as it advanced. The British are, therefore, moving slowly, the work being done by small groups and mostly at night, against each individual position. It is a time-consuming operation, but is very effective, the object being attained with small loss.

In the meantime the general quiet on the British front remains ominously unbroken. There is not the slightest doubt that a tremendous effort is in preparation, but where it will fall, or when, there is not the slightest indication. Such attacks as the British have launched—Vimy or the Wytschaete Ridge, for example—require a great wealth of detailed preparation, and are worked out in a most thorough, scientific way, which is calculated to minimize the loss of life. The front which is to be attacked is most carefully plotted, in some cases even reconstructed in miniature, so that the troops which are to be used in the attack may be thoroughly familiar with the ground and may recognize each particular point as it is reached. In addition to this there is the accumulation of supplies, principally of shell, which for an offensive on a major scale is a task of huge proportions.

All these things would account for the British period of inactivity. The Russian situation, if nothing else, would point to a pending offensive. There is the most positive data to indicate that Germany has had to pour her reserves into the gaps torn in the Austrian lines by the Russian attack. There is also reason to believe that the Russian front was weakened to the limit by withdrawals to reinforce the fronts in the west some time ago when the British and French attacks were at their height. If, therefore, Germany has thrown reserves into the Russian fighting, their place must be filled by corresponding withdrawals from the west.

This will afford the British their opportunity to repeat the strategy of last year, which was characterized by the application of concerted pressure at many points on the German circle. If we may draw an analogy from the experience of last year, the present situation gives us some intimation, though by no means an assured guide, as to the time of the next British attack. It will be remembered that last year the various attacks did not begin at the same time. They were just one month apart, in which time, it was probably figured, Germany would have been run such shifts of men from one front to the other as she proposed to make. This would either catch the men in transit, in which case they would, of course, be entirely out of action, or would find the front from which they had been taken relatively easy to force. Calculating along such lines, the next British effort should begin about the first of August.

The only other theatre in which there has been any sign of activity has been in Mesopotamia. Here the British appear to be extending their positions from Bagdad southward to the Euphrates. They report having approached the village of Ramadie, which is a very small town about sixty miles west of Bagdad. The temperature in this country is so high during the Summer, however, that no extended movement is possible, and it is more than probable that the British will be content merely to hold their own here until the Summer passes.



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KILTIES AND PIPERS OFF FOR CHICAGO

Canadian Highlanders End Visit to New York with Great Patriotic Luncheon.

CARRY U. S. COLORS AWAY

Gordons Will March Under Flag of 71st Regiment Till They Return to Canada.

New York saw the last of its guests of the bonnet and kilt yesterday afternoon. The platoon of the Forty-eighth Canadian Infantry—the Gordon Highlanders of Canada—with their pipers, under command of Lieut. Col. C. W. Darling, departed at 4 o'clock on a special train for Chicago, where they are to be the guests of the city during "British Recruiting Week" there. Lieut. Col. Percy A. Guthrie, with the band of his regiment, the 236th Canadian Infantry, the Maclean Highlanders of North America, left later for Boston, bound for the battalion headquarters at Fredericton, N. B.

Before leaving the entire body of Highlanders were the guests of the Canadian Club of New York at a farewell luncheon at the Hotel Biltmore, at which speeches were made by Lord Northcliffe, Colonels Guthrie and Darling, Lieut. Col. J. S. Dennis, who is in charge of Canadian recruiting in the United States and of all British recruiting in the West, with headquarters in Chicago, and Lieut. Col. Williams, in charge under Brig. Gen. White, head of the British Recruiting Mission, of Canadian recruiting in the East.

Lord Northcliffe, greeted with cheers when introduced as "the most disliked man in the British Empire two years ago, but the most powerful outstanding figure and the most popular one in the British Empire today," began by announcing that because of the probable attempts of German sympathizers to distort his words he would read his speech. Then he proceeded to talk and went far beyond his prepared speech, both in the extent and the vigor of his remarks.

He praised the Canadian troops in France, whom, he said, he had seen as part of the British Army, once the worst equipped, but now the best equipped in the world. He alluded to the exploits of the Canadians in trench raiding, a form of warfare in which they excelled, and which the Germans denounced as "contrary to the rules of war."

The South African war, said Lord Northcliffe, "put Canada on the map." It was then, he believed, that even the Germans first sat up and took notice of her. Now Canadians were fighting in France side by side with the men they had fought seventeen years ago, which was the greatest conceivable tribute in the form of government under which both lived.

The last week, Lord Northcliffe said, had been a tremendous surprise to him. Well as he thought he knew America, he had had no idea the Highlanders visiting New York, a city of such varied nationalities, would arouse such tremendous enthusiasm, or that New Yorkers would prove such lavish hosts. All this would contribute to the best good-will and understanding in the English-speaking world. They as Britons were not proud of their empire because of its size, but because it embodied such entirely different forms of government, from the advanced democracy of Canada, the almost socialistic system of New Zealand and the limited monarchy of England, to the feudal States of India, all living their own lives under their own form of government, but all flying to defend the common cause in time of danger.

"It would never hang together for a minute," he declared, "if there were any distrust." From this he went on to predict the linking up of "our great assemblage of States" with "some federalized system to stop the kind of thing that is going on in Europe." He did not mean the League to Enforce Peace, he said, which might mean enforcing peace while Germany was still in Belgium and Northern France, but a league of the English-speaking peoples and their allies which would make it impossible for one small section of the world ever again, by forty years of preparation, to attempt to impose its will on the rest.

Dr. Alexander Humphreys, President of the Canadian Society who was the next speaker, voiced the enthusiasm of the audience by exclaiming: "I wish to God we had in this country a Lord Northcliffe. We need one perhaps more than Great Britain did."

Colonel Guthrie than arose to speak for the Macleans. "When we are over in France and Flanders," he said, "and the shells and bombs are bursting around us, our thoughts will turn lovingly back to little old New York." He then went on to pay a soldier's tribute to Lord Northcliffe, whom he compared to Warwick, the King-maker, in his power to overturn Governments. He told of the battle of Festubert, when the Canadians, with Colonel Guthrie himself among them, "went over the top" expecting artillery support in their attack, and the British guns fired ten shells apiece and then stopped because they had no more ammunition. Colonel Guthrie himself was terribly wounded in this battle, but, he said, it was due to the investigation which followed it, and which was started by Lord Northcliffe, that now "Haig is sending the shells over as thick as the air will hold them."

After Colonel Guthrie's speech his health was drunk standing by the assemblage, coupled with a toast to "Canada, the moral leader of the North American continent." Then Lieut. Col. Dennis, who had already caused a commotion because he discovered two German waiters in the hall, and had stopped the luncheon to have them thrown out, proceeded to tell the members of the Canadian Club in very plain and forcible language just what he thought their duty was, and what he thought of the man who failed to do it.

Colonel Dennis explained that after Canadians' deeds in this war, he would never be willing to have the name Canadian confused with "Americans' and if this club called itself the Canadian Club, every man in it capable of service must offer himself to the British Army, and every other man devote his utmost efforts to caring for the dependents of those who did offer. The very fact that they were not at present subject to conscription, he declared, made any man who hung back "a double slacker."

"We don't want hot air, we want men," shouted Colonel Dennis, "and we want them now. You people in the United States don't know you're at war. No greater work can be done to aid the Empire than to get behind this work. We are determined in Canada to stay with it if we've all got to go."

Apparently Colonel Dennis's remarks did not sit particularly well on some of the club members, for after he had finished both President Neelands of the Canadian Club and Dr. Humphreys, President of the Canadian Society, were at pains to explain to him and to the entire audience that the two organizations had already raised a fund with which they were caring for the dependents of every American or Canadian who had so far enlisted in the British or Canadian Army, and would be willing to carry the work further if the British Recruiting Mission would give them a chance.

Colonel Darling, speaking for the Gordons, made the final address, thanking the members of the club, and all New York, for their welcome. "Some of the ovations we have received," he said, "have just about overwhelmed us." Then he told, with considerable emotion, of an incident that morning at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, where the Highlanders were quartered, when Colonel Wells of the Seventy-first, who had lent the regimental colors to the Gordons to carry in parade during their visit, told Colonel Darling he would consider it an honor if the Gordons would carry the colors on their entire American tour, and only return them when they returned to Canada.

"Our men are going to meet the American men at the front," he ended. "Until then we don't know how to thank you, but no man of the Gordons is going to forget your kindness to us."

Immediately after the luncheon the Gordons marched to their train, going through the subterranean passage from the Biltmore to the station platform, and consequently disappointing a huge crowd, which had gathered outside in the hope of giving them a farewell cheer. But the Macleans, having more time to spare, went up to the Polo Grounds, where they paraded with a detachment of the Seventy-first before the game between New York and Chicago, and Colonel Guthrie made a speech asking for recruits for the Seventy-first.

Before the Canadians left, however, one of them, George Campbell of the Gordons found time to take a bride in the person of Miss Jessie Brenner of 25 East Seventy-fourth Street, to whom he had been engaged before he enlisted. They were married in the chapel at the Municipal Building. Mrs. Campbell remained behind in New York when her husband left with his company.

The British Recruiting Committee, formed of volunteers from among the British subjects resident in New York, which is co-operating with the British Recruiting Mission, announced yesterday that telegrams had been sent to the President and to King George pledging the loyal support of all Britishers in this city to the common cause.

Recruiting of the various branches of the United States service was at a low ebb yesterday, due, it was considered by the officers in charge, to the claim of the draft on popular attention. Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of army recruiting, wished it made plain to all concerned, however, that even men on the first draft list will be eligible for voluntary enlistment in the regulars up to the time they have actually been called for service by the local boards, and can thus still choose their own regiment or branch of the service.

270 MEDICAL RESERVES GOING INTO THE NAVY

Daniels Asks for Their Appointment as Assistant Surgeons —Passed Examinations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Secretary Daniels has recommended to the President for appointment as Assistant Surgeons of the Navy 270 members of the Medical Reserve who have passed the examinations.

Following is the list of those recommended:

W. H. H. Turfville, Penn.	D. H. Vance, Col.
C. J. Brown, Wis.	W. H. Frampton, S. C.
D. B. Kirby, Ohio.	J. R. Allison, Penn.
T. J. Kennedy, Mass.	J. F. Pruett, Cal.
A. H. Isaacson, R. I.	H. B. La Fevre, Ohio.
W. Belknap, Me.	E. A. Daus, Idaho.
B. H. Hager, Cal.	H. E. Bonus, Penn.
G. H. Mankin, D. C.	W. P. Williams, N. Y.
W. W. Behlow, Cal.	R. B. Storch, D. C.
B. F. Norrood, Tenn.	G. J. Hildebrand, Wis.
Frank Hall Kelly, Mo.	H. W. Harris, Tenn.
R. A. Barker, Ark.	L. E. Mueller, Wis.
M. G. Williamson, Cal.	R. S. Welch, Md.
Gerald Selby, Ga.	C. E. Morse, Vt.
H. L. Brockmann, N.C.	P. M. Drake, Kan.
E. P. Henderson, Fla.	R. S. Cook, Va.
C. K. Reinke, Penn.	B. Groesbeck, D. C.
W. E. Morse, Ill.	F. C. Hertzog, Va.
J. A. Manglarains, N.Y.	J. F. Bell, Jr., Ore.
H. E. Martin, Iowa.	W. F. Jackson, Va.
T. R. Beasley, Ga.	G. Meyer, Penn.
Francois Locy, Ill.	T. T. Gately, La.
E. L. Whitehead, Va.	J. J. Sale, Va.
W. J. Corcoran, Ore.	T. S. Moring, Ala.
P. P. Griffin, N. Y.	J. H. Royster, N. C.
C. W. Barrier, Jr., Tex.	L. B. Greene, Ga.
M. A. Berge, Ill.	F. F. Speidel, D. C.
F. A. Williams, Ill.	B. Gilbert, Ala.
W. T. McClure, W.Va.	W. W. Holley, Minn.
S. A. Folsom, Ga.	L. N. Hart, Cal.
L. L. Bull, Ill.	G. W. Lewis, Penn.
A. H. Deering, Me.	F. G. Speidel, Ky.
R. N. Hodges, Ill.	T. V. Murto, N. Y.
J. W. S. Brady, Mass.	R. Lorentz, Jr., Cal.
F. W. Anderson, Minn.	F. B. Wallace, Mo.
C. G. Terrill, Miss.	F. M. Heath, Neb.
G. A. Gray, Ill.	F. P. Dolan, Va.
R. B. Miller, D. C.	E. H. Lorgentzen, Mich.
R. H. McMeans, Tex.	O. W. Grisler, Ind.
V. Thacher, Wash.	F. J. Montgomery, Va.
G. D. Gallaway, Mo.	H. B. Lehberg, Tex.
Eben E. Smith, Ind.	C. B. Campbell, Penn.
W. T. Gill, Jr., D. C.	L. F. Belsler, N. J.
G. H. Hall, S. C.	W. B. Anderson, N.Y.
P. M. Albright, Penn.	Wildman, Ky.
E. D. McMorries, Miss.	R. Taylor, Penn.
J. W. Ellis, Col.	R. W. Winberly, Ga.
B. E. Belcher, Fla.	P. O. Northington, Va.
J. Freymann, Neb.	J. R. Jeffrey, Ill.
F. W. Hartman, Iowa.	M. J. Marquette, Ind.
E. C. Andreassen, Minn.	J. O. Fields, Va.
J. E. Houghton, Penn.	J. E. Malcomson, Mich.
J. McCants, S. C.	D. R. Davidson, N. Y.
F. A. McLendon, N.Y.	J. F. Hooker, Ky.
C. H. Savage, Ala.	S. C. Ketchin, S. C.
R. M. Chaisser, Ill.	H. C. Bishop, Jr., N.Y.
M. G. Wright, Col.	E. A. Mullen, Penn.
S. B. Hull, N. Y.	J. B. Naive, Tenn.
G. P. Carr, N. Y.	W. E. Thompson, Ohio.
W. A. Fort, Mich.	R. C. Satterlee, Ill.
Robert Mueller, Mo.	H. C. Petterson, Ill.
L. W. Johnson, Mass.	F. J. McCarthy, Cal.
R. E. Watkins, Penn.	H. L. Franklin, Tex.
F. P. Keaney, Mo.	L. E. Smith, Ill.
Norman King, Tex.	W. E. Greenwood, R.I.
G. M. Kennedy, Cal.	L. E. Dockery, Wis.
E. R. Guinn, Cal.	G. L. White, Md.
W. J. Pennell, Me.	S. W. Trobheway, Penn.
A. T. Agnew, Minn.	E. W. Larkin, Va.
F. W. Ryan, S. C.	R. H. Collins, Va.
R. J. Hefferman, Mass.	L. H. Denny, Ill.
John M. Huff, N. C.	E. Brown, La.
E. R. Hancock, Ill.	C. E. Bush, Col.
R. B. Team, N. Y.	E. D. Bussdecker, Ohio.
C. M. Burchfiel, Mo.	H. L. Kennedy, Wash.
E. M. Hudson, N. Y.	E. P. Whistler, Ky.
W. R. Jepson, Minn.	C. A. Broaddus, Va.
C. A. Ainslie, Cal.	F. P. James, N. C.
H. C. Genhart, Ill.	C. L. Oliphant, Kan.
D. R. Bigbee, N. Y.	L. D. Huffman, Ind.
H. S. Dumerlin, Ind.	B. G. Nolton, Mich.
J. R. Thomas, Ill.	S. G. Scott, Penn.
J. L. Shipley, Mo.	John E. Porter, Va.
A. C. Pfeiffer, Mich.	J. A. Owen, Jr., Cal.
B. H. Carroll, Va.	C. R. Riney, Kan.
Louis Iverson, Ill.	R. L. Christie, Minn.
R. L. Schaefer, Mich.	W. E. Beatty, Mich.
N. C. Pubinsky, Conn.	W. T. Oppenheimer, Jr., W. Va.
V. S. Armstrong, Ill.	R. C. Christiansen, Cal.
J. Hutchinson, Minn.	B. F. Holding, N. C.
W. T. McAlman, Mich.	Waldo E. Gilden, Ill.
L. W. Shaffer, Penn.	W. A. Byrnes, Ill.
T. B. Brennan, Mo.	G. D. Thompson, Ind.
B. A. Rosenthal, Minn.	Guy B. Taylor, S. C.
R. A. Greedy, Col.	R. A. Gilbert, Cal.
E. B. Bugbee, Mass.	L. R. Liegman, Ind.
M. S. Bender, N. Y.	A. Sinamark, Neb.
E. D. Hardin, Miss.	C. W. Colonna, Va.
W. R. Auerbach, N.Y.	G. B. Meyers, Penn.
W. B. Dukeshire, N.Y.	W. M. Peberdy, Conn.
R. M. Furlong, Cal.	F. E. O'Brien, Mass.
F. C. Evers, N. Y.	R. H. Leu, W. Va.
L. B. Marshall, Tenn.	D. H. Gibbs, Ala.
W. A. Nell, Wash.	D. H. Murray, Ind.
J. W. Stann, Va.	M. C. Johns, Penn.
W. W. Russel, Mo.	Jack W. Jones, Ga.
J. I. Calanan, Cal.	M. L. Carr, N. C.
R. P. Parsons, Ill.	P. E. Taylor, S. C.
J. C. Adams, Ala.	W. E. Sayre, Ga.
R. J. Bower, Penn.	S. Segal, Jr., Mass.
J. J. Hendren, Ky.	C. E. Brown, Cal.

HUPFEL ESTATE $1,000,000.

Widow, Two Sons, and Two Daughters Share in Brewer's Property.

The will of Adolph G. Hupfel, brewer, who died July 14 last, at the age of 92, disposes of an estate estimated at more than $1,000,000. He gave to his son, Otto, the right to buy his country place, Echodale, at Wicopee, Dutchess County, at $20,000, and if he decides to take it within a year the money is to be paid out of his share of the estate. Mrs. Magdalen Hupfel, the widow, receives the town house at 9 West Eighty-sixth Street and all its contents, and also gets the income of a $100,000 trust fund, which is to revert to the estate on her death or at remarriage.

The residuary estate goes in equal shares to the sons, Adolph and Otto, and the daughters, Mrs. Katherine McMann and Mrs. Antoinette G. Deppeler.

S. I. Hyman's Estate $200,000.

Samuel I. Hyman, a feather merchant, who died at 981 Park Avenue on July 12, left an estate of $200,000. He gave $100,000 to his widow, Matilda Hyman, and also left $10,000 for distribution among charities. He gave an income of $1,500 to his mother, Mrs. Dora Hyman, and $10,000 to his sister, Mrs. Helena Rosenblum of 545 West 111th Street. The residuary estate went in equal shares to his son, George, and daughter, Norma Cecil Hyman.

THE GIANT AIRPLANE WAR'S NEW DEMAND

America Must Produce Machine to Carry Tons of Explosives Far Behind Enemy's Lines.

GREAT PROGRESS IN ITALY

Motors of 1,000 Horse Power Now In Use, and More Powerful Ones Soon to be Built.

Italy's experiences in military aeronautics which she entered, practically a newcomer, in 1915, and which have enabled her now to produce the most powerful airplane in the world, a craft driven by a 900 horse power motor, and capable of sustaining three tons besides the craft's own displacement and the weight of its operator and fuel, are an indication of the possibilities which the recently energized activities of this country may accomplish. For, according to Major R. Perfetti of the Italian Royal Flying Corps, nearly all of Italy's aircraft, at the front and now under construction, have been manufactured of raw materials supplied by this country, the same type and quality of materials which are now at the disposal of the United States Aircraft Production Board, and the industry that has developed these materials into finished products of the highest type is itself the development of a manufacture that in February, 1915, employed only 100 men. Now 40,000 are engaged in airplane manufacture in Italy.

In an address delivered last week at the Automobile Club under the auspices of the Aero Club, Major Perfetti extended the thanks of Italy to the United States for the assistance of this country in advancement of Italian aeronautics, and, after an explanation of the efforts of Italian aeronauts to develop motors of especially high power, made a plea that the United States devote itself to the creation of very large engines.

"Italy has made tremendous progress in the technique of airplane construction," said Major Perfetti. "She has created a range of types which represent the fastest airplane in the world, with a speed of 139 miles an hour, the fastest seaplane, with a speed of 112 miles an hour, and the largest airplane, the Caproni triplane, with a 900 horse power motor and capable of carrying three tons. But we and the United States must make still more progress.

"Since the beginning of the war in 1914 we have seen the land armies attain a sort of balance which would be difficult to upset without great sacrifice of life. But it must be upset, or some other solution must be found, for the extensive success of the submarine is threatening the supply of materials essential, not only to sustain life, but to conduct the war. We must find a method which will drive the enemy back, not a mile or two, but for tens and hundreds of miles. To accomplish this the important supply bases of the enemy must be destroyed, or rendered temporarily useless, and the airplane seems to offer the only immediate solution.

"Until now the chief factor in military operations has been the gun designed to discharge large quantities of high explosives. The airplane has been used chiefly for scouting. Now the airplane must be used as an instrument for carrying and discharging explosives beyond the range of land batteries and the supply of explosives each plane carries must be large.

"The possibility of accomplishing this is apparent when one studies the history of the airplane in war. The first planes were equipped with motors of 100 horse power and under, and these had a comparatively short cruising radius because of inability to carry both fuel and explosives; one or the other had to be sacrificed.

"Today we have reached a point where the 1,000 horse power motor may be turned out capable of carrying three tons and more of useful weight and with a cruising radius of 300 to 350 miles. It is along these lines that Italy has been conducting experiments. The big Caproni triplanes are already in use by our Government for transportation of men and supplies between military centres, and their carrying range, both in weight and distance, will be increased as development proceeds.

"Besides this, Italy has manufactured a large number of the famous semi-rigid Farlanini dirigibles, which are more efficient than the Zeppelins, half of the weight of the Zeppelin aluminium frame having been eliminated in the Italian construction. For two years the Farlanini have convoyed ships nightly from Italian ports, keeping a watch for U-boats, and not a ship so convoyed has been sunk."

But, successful as his nation has been, Major Perfetti asserted that the combined aerial resources of the Allies were inadequate to the program which he proposed, and he urged the United States as the most valuable immediate step it could take, to begin the construction of vast numbers of airplanes and the development, especially of great motors.

With A. Pomillo, an electrical engineer, Major Perfetti has been in this country for two years studying American aeronautics for his Government and contracting for the supply of airplane spruce, motor parts, and so forth, which have made the Italian construction possible.

Start Canteen Fund for Soldiers.

As a means of raising a canteen fund for the purchase of tobacco, fruits, and small luxuries for the soldiers the First New York Cavalry Supply Troop will hold a professional entertainment next Thursday at the Central Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. The troop was mustered into Federal service on July 16 last. Lieutenant McDougal of the troop announced that its friends had started the canteen fund with a nucleus of $500. Considerably more will have to be collected, however, and it is for this that the entertainment has been arranged. The Associate Players of the Central Branch, Y. M. C. A., actors in the Keith vaudeville circuit and members of the troop will take part in a one-act military drama.

War Opens Many Police Jobs.

Because many of those on the eligible list for patrolman have volunteered for the army or navy or are subject to draft, another examination will be held. Applications will be received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until 4 P. M. Aug. 30. The examination will be held on Nov. 22.

REWARD PLATTSBURG BARDS

Judges Give Prizes for "Rookie Rhymes" for a Book.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 21.—Prize winners were announced today in a poem contest in connection with a book entitled "Rookie Rhymes," a volume of verses by members of the training camp which will appear shortly. A committee of student officers is in charge of the book's publication.

More than a hundred reserve officers and candidates submitted verses. It is hoped that the book will interest many outside the training camp, especially as the profits from the sale will be turned over to the American Red Cross. The project has the approval of Colonel Wolf, the camp commander, and three newspaper correspondents assigned to the training camp were asked to act as judges.

The poems were allowed to be of any length, and one man could submit any number of verses, which would be judged separately. Nearly 150 verses were placed in the hands of the judges. First prize was awarded to J. L. Felbel and Leonard H. Davidow, Second New York Company, whose verses read in part:

WILLIE'S PA.

Air: "Solomon Levi."

Oh, Willie Jones's fond mamma brought him
to Plattsburg town,
To see his father at the camp go marching up
and down;
And Willie grew excited as the band began to
play,
And when he saw his papa march, the people
heard him say:

CHORUS.

"Oh, look at him, ma-ma, ain't he simply
grand?
See the way he holds his gun and swings the
other hand.
The Captain's walking up in front, and now
he's calling 'Hep,'
And every one but my papa is marching out
of step."

Second prize went to Harold Amory of the Fifth New England Company, whose verses were entitled "Saturday P. M." The first stanza and chorus follow:

When you've had a shave and a shower
And have picked up all the news,
When you've donned your Sunday Stetson
And your shiny pair of shoes;
When your work for the week is over
You think that you are through.
You're wrong, my son, you're wrong, my son,
There's something more for you.

It's the needle, the needle,
The prophylactic needle.
There's a hungry Surgeon waiting
And he's waiting just for you.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Gassam, Jr., of the New England Regiment won the third prize with "The Simulating of the Green," to be sung to the air of "The Wearing of the Green." The lyric follows:

Oh, Major dear, and did you hear the news
that's going around?
We cavalry must simulate till horses can be
found;
We gallop and we single-foot as handsome as
can be,
But on our own two feet we ride—a horse
ye'll never see.
'Tis the most amazing spectacle that's ever
graced the green;
A hundred men a-riding where no horses can
be seen.

Oh, Colonel dear, ye'll grieve to hear the
artillery's the same,
Compared to simulating guns a' horse is
rather tame;
Last night I was the left rear wheel—it made
me moighty sore,
But dormed if I will be the swab and trawl
inside the bore.
'Tis the most amazing spectacle that's ever
graced the green,
A-firing rounds and salvos where no cannons
can be seen.

"THE LIFE BOND OF JEWRY."

Ten-Million-Dollar Fund Compared to America's Liberty Loan.

The $10,000,000 Jewish War Relief Fund is compared to the Liberty Loan, and is called the "Life Bond of Jewry" in a statement appearing in the issue of the Bulletin of the Joint Distribution Committee, issued yesterday.

"As the United States Government has issued a Liberty bond that means the life, the security, the happiness of our one hundred millions of people," says the bulletin, "so we, as Jews, have our bond to which we must subscribe with equal readiness, and this bond is our $10,000,000 fund for 1917. We might fittingly call our $10,000,000 fund the life bond of Jewry, for its full and complete subscription means the very life, the very existence of the Jewish race across the seas.

"America's Liberty bond, not without the help of American Jews, has been over-subscribed. The life bond must also be over-subscribed. We shall be lacking in the manifestation of the Jewish heart if this fails to come true. As the Liberty bond has been subscribed to in large and small amounts according to the individual resources of the subscribers, so all may take a part of the life bond, but there should not be a Jew in America, a man or woman, nor even a little child but should give of what he has, some part, as large a part as he may be able in the form of a subscription to the life bond."

MISS RANKIN TO SPEAK HERE

Will Take Prominent Part in Labor Day Celebration.

Representative Jeanette Rankin is to be one of the chief speakers and guests of honor at the Labor Day celebration arranged by the committees representing the Brooklyn and Queens Central Labor Union and affiliated locals, railroad brotherhoods and building trades organizations. A telegram received from Miss Rankin accepting the invitation said that she would postpone all other speaking engagements in order to be present.

The celebration includes a picnic of the labor men and their families in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, with games and athletic sports. Miss Rankin will present the case of woman suffrage to the men in the evening at a dinner in the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, when 1,200 labor delegates will be present. Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson will be the speaker at the picnic. Morris de Young is Chairman of the Celebration Committee, and M. J. Carney Secretary.

Wilson's Advice to Colleges.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In response to a suggestion from Secretary Lane, President Wilson has written a letter urging that colleges and technical schools maintain their courses on a normal basis as far as possible during the war and that young men below the conscription age and who do not enlist avail themselves of opportunities for scientific courses, if they can.

SMITH COLLEGE UNIT TO SERVE IN FRANCE

Eleven Women Going to Soissons with Domestic Needfuls to Comfort Stricken Homes.

SUPPLIES NOW ON THE WAY

All Members More Than 25, Physically Fit and Trained in Useful Occupations.

With portable houses, sewing machines, kitchen utensils, bedding, food, shoes, clothing, ticking, straw, and agricultural implements eleven Smith College alumnae, who received their passports as members of the Smith College Relief Unit, are going to France this month to begin practical work for the suffering French people near Soissons. This is the first band of women to undertake this kind of work and is to be practical in every detail.

All the members of the unit are women more than twenty-five years old, they have passed a rigid physical examination, and are in condition for hard, grinding work. They all speak French, all drive motors and each has in addition some special training which will fit her for valuable individual work. Motor trucks and supplies are already on their way.

A farewell luncheon, at which the members of the unit will speak of the work they are to do is to be given within two weeks at the Woman's University Club, 106 East Fifty-second Street, and all Smith College people are invited to be present. Tickets may be obtained at the Smith College Club, 100 Lexington Avenue. Dean Comstock of Smith, with other officers of the college, will be guests with the Presidents of Vassar, Wellsley, Bryn Mawr, and other women's colleges. A fund has already been raised to maintain the unit for six months, but as there will be work to be done for a much longer time, whether the war ends or not, gifts will be gladly received, and should be sent to Mrs. Edgerton Parson, the Woman's University Club, 106 East Fifty-second Street, New York City.

The personalities of the women of the unit are interesting. Mrs. Harriet Boyd Hawes, class of '92, of New Hampshire, is the Director. She was for several years Director of Excavations for the American Exploration Society in Crete. She did relief work in the Spanish war and in the Balkan war. In this war, in the early months of 1916, she did relief work for the Serbians, among other things establishing a diet kitchen and having barracks built for the troops on the island of Corfu. She speaks French, German, Italian, Greek and a few other things.

Dr. Alice Weld Tallant, '97, is a practicing physician in Philadelphia. With her goes her assistant, Dr. Maude M. Kelly of England, the only member of the unit who is not a Smith graduate.

Marie Leonie Wolfs, '08, of New Jersey, is a Belgian who was at Liége during the siege and did relief work there. Elizabeth M. Dana, '04, of Massachusetts, has done social and school work in North Carolina for a number of years. She practically recreated a little town by teaching the people cobbling. Ruth Gaines, '01, of Michigan, is a social worker, and the other members have qualifications of the same sort. They are: Marjorie L. Carr, '09, Ohio; Millicent Vaughan Lewis, '07, of New York; Florence A. Hague, '09, of New Jersey; Frances Valentine, '02, of Massachusetts; Anne Chapin, '04, of Massachusetts; Elizabeth Bliss, '06, of New York; Lucy Mather, ex-'88, of Connecticut; Ruth Joslin, '12, of Illinois; Marion Bennett, '06, of Massachusetts; Catharine Hooper, '11, of New Jersey; Margaret Wood, '12, of Illinois; Alice Teaveno, '03, of Massachusetts, and Margaret Ashley, '14, of Ohio.

Accused of Aiding Italian Slackers.

Carno De Carleto of 406 Broad Street, Newark, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Francesca Santamassio of 39 Wayne Place, Nutley, an attaché of the Italian Consulate in New York. De Carleto is attached to the local office of the Consulate in Newark. The prisoner was charged with forging a decision of the Italian Royal Consulate in the case of a recruit and thereby enabling him to escape military service. It is also alleged that by this means he enabled other Italians to evade military service.

COMPENSATION PRECEDENT.

Watchman, Though Asleep, Has Not Lost His Employment.

Charles W. Gifford, a watchman in a lumber warehouse, dropped asleep in front of an open window, fell out of the window, and was killed. At the hearing on the claim of the widow for compensation under the workmen's compensation law, the insurance carrier set up as a defense that when Clifford went to sleep during the period he was supposed to be watching his employer's property, he practically left his job and therefore his employer was not responsible.

The customary award was allowed and an appeal was taken to the Appellate Division of the Third Department. This court confirmed the award in an opinion which said in part:

"The fact that he accidentally fell asleep, or dozed off, does not deprive him of his rights as an employe or defeat the award. Compensation is made without regard to a fault, and contributory negligence is not a defense. It was probably an act of carelessness to permit himself to fall asleep while on duty; it cannot, however, deprive him of his position as an employe. The award should be affirmed."

In reply to many inquiries concerning the death benefits to be paid under the compensation law, the State Industrial Commission has prepared the following brief table:

To the widow, 30 per cent. of the wages of the deceased employe, until death; upon remarriage the pension ceases and two years' compensation is paid in one sum.

To each child, until it reached the age of 18, 10 per cent. of the wages, the widow being alive, or 15 per cent., the widow being dead.

To parents or grandparents, for life, 25 per cent. of the deceased's wages.

To brothers, sisters or grandchildren, until the age of 18, 15 per cent. of the wages.

The total amount of compensation payable must not exceed 66 2-3 per cent. of the deceased's wages, and the maximum wages upon which compensation is payable is $1,200 per annum.

MT. SINAI'S TYPHUS REPORT

Hospital Tells of Work Done by Its Staff in Mexico.

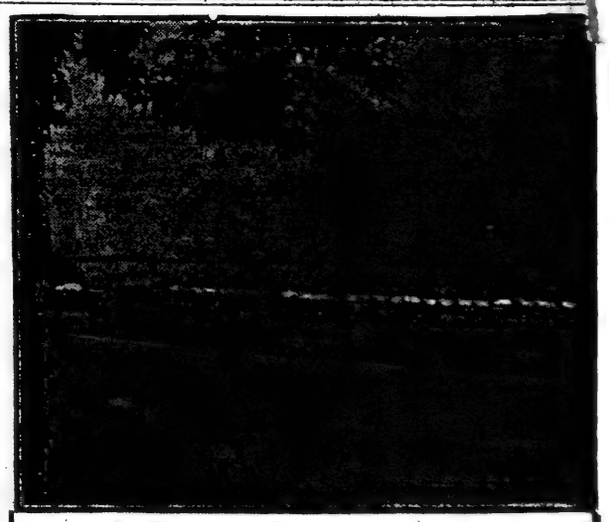
The annual report of Mount Sinai Hospital, which has just been issued, tells of the work in Mexico of the staff sent there to study typhus fever under the auspices of the hospital. Drs. Peter K. Olitzky and Bernard S. Denzer took charge of the work under the guidance of Dr. Carlos E. Husk of the American Smelting and Refining Company, which paid part of the expenses of the expedition. Both Dr. Olitzky and Dr. Husk fell victims of the disease, and Dr. Husk died of it. Dr. Olitzky recovered. Some results of the work are summed up as follows:

"During the course of the expedition the same germ was found in the typhus fever cases in Mexico as had been found in New York, and as was found by the members of the European expedition in Serbia, Bulgaria, Austria, and Russia. Apart from that, the typhus germ was cultivated repeatedly from the lice, which have in recent years been considered the agent in transferring typhus from one person to another. Some further scientific studies were made, and vaccination done on a rather large scale. The results of the vaccination cannot be determined at the present time because of the unsettled conditions in Mexico."

In addition to this subject, the report deals with matters pertaining to the operation of Mount Sinai Hospital. During the last year the expenses of the institution amounted to $533,057, or $47,488 in excess of receipts. Of 8,882 patients admitted to the hospital, 6,120 were treated without charge. The officers of the hospital are: George Blumenthal, President; Leo Arnstein and Henry L. Calman, Vice Presidents, and S. S. Prince, Treasurer.

To Discuss Our War Ideals.

"The Ideals of Our War" will be the subject of an address by Professor Robert M. McElroy, head of the Department of Politics, Princeton University, at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, at 8 o'clock this evening, one of a series of patriotic meetings on war problems held at the church. Professor McElroy recently returned from a year in the Orient, in which period he was head of the Department of Education for the Chinese Republic. There will be an organ recital this evening by Frederic W. Berryman, with trumpet solos and patriotic anthems.



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7. The giddy mind, which regards all work as useless.

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FLORENCE NIGHTING

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Suburban Home Buying Was an Active Feature of the Week's Transactions.

INVESTMENTS IN HARLEM

Montclair Residence in $60,000 Sale —Farm for Camp Fire Club at Chappaqua.

Suburban home buying was an active feature of the realty market during the week, and several excellent sales in New Jersey and Westchester County were announced yesterday.

In Manhattan, the upper west side apartment house at 213 and 215 West 111th Street, a six-story structure, was purchased by an investor from the United States Trust Company as trustee. The latter bought it in at foreclosure last year. The building covers a plot 50 by 100.11, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Barnet Levy and J. Rappaport were the brokers.

Deal in Penn Zone.

The five-story dwelling at 317 West Thirty-third Street has been sold by J. Arthur Fischer for Conrad Stein. It covers a plot 25 by 100, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, opposite the new Post Office.

Deals in Harlem.

The five-story flat at 12 West 133d Street, 25 by 100, has been sold by J. Edgar Leaycroft & Co. for the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

Shaw & Co. have sold for the Ideal Mortgage Corporation the three-story dwelling at 260 West 127th Street, 16.8 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

The two three-story buildings at 3,391 and 3,393 Third Avenue, 49 by 80, have been sold by Richard Dickson to two individual clients for investment.

The three-story flat at 1,056 Morris Avenue, 20 by 92.6, north of 165th Street, has been purchased by Ethel Bayer from Carrie Siegel.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Trust has sold the single family house at 1,535 Forty-fourth Street, in the Mapleton District, to Mrs. Ida Fine.

The two three-story buildings at 1,253 and 1,255 Pacific Street, each on plot 20 by 100, have been resold by the Meister Builders.

William G. Rehbein has sold the two-family house at 507 Seventeenth Street to a Mr. Donohue, and the two-family house at 103 Windsor Place to Thomas Donnelly.

Camp Fire Club Buys Farm.

The Camp Fire Club has just purchased through the Robert E. Farley Organization, in conjunction with William H. Oliver of Ossining, the Chappaqua Crystal Spring farm of 108 acres and the Frederick Lewis farm adjoining of fifty-three acres. The club intends to make extensive improvements including the building of a seventeen-acre lake, and will use the property for its outings. Among the club members are Theodore Roosevelt, Rex Beach, Daniel C. Beard, John Hays Hammond, and T. C. Farrely.

Buys $60,000 Montclair Home.

One of Montclair's finest homes, the former residence of Mrs. Floyd C. Furlow, has been purchased by Mrs. Frances Hart Bruce. The property has been held at $60,000. It occupies a large plot on the west side of Upper Mountain Avenue. F. M. Crawley & Bros. were the brokers.

New Jersey.

Eugene Hughes & Brother have sold at South Orange for F. H. A. Oppel the dwelling at 157 Ward Place to Teresa F. Sullivan, and for the estate of Jane S. O. Gould a lot on Summit Avenue to Thomas B. King.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman sold for Thomas Firth his farm of twenty-two acres on the East Saddle River Road, Allendale, to Spencer Taylor of Hackensack.

Bowles & Co. have sold a house on Park Avenue, Leonia, for S. W. Tenney to John A. Swenson.

Louis Schlesinger, Inc., has sold for Mrs. William H. Hoy and H. P. Lindabury, executors of the estate of Joseph Hoy, a farm of ninety acres on Large Cross Roads, Vliettown, Bedminster Township, Somerset County, to James Cox Brady of Gladstone.

Feist & Feist have sold at Newark the tenements at 261 Prince Street, 48 by 102, for the Burckhardt estate to Nathan Brams, and at 571 South Seventeenth Street, 38 by 102, for the Continental Realty Company to Semel Sodowich.

Option on Mining Tract.

A tract of land near Morristown, N. J., comprising 300 acres of mining prospect, has been conveyed by option to the Beach Glen Mining Company. The purchase price is $20,000. The land is in Rockaway Township and is owned by the estate of Andrew L. Cobb.

Westchester County.

The home of L. P. Fish on Walworth Avenue in the Greenacres tract at Scarsdale has been purchased by Frederick H. Black through Griffen, Prince & Ripley.

George Howe has sold at Yonkers the house of George B. Tripp, on Edgecliff Terrace, Park Hill, to Louis Sachs, and also for the American Real Estate Company to Joseph Raffali the two-family house at 4 Undercliffe Street.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for Thomas Farrell to the Yorke Storage and Warehouse Company the buildings at 686, 688, and 690 Greenwich Street.

The building at 30 Perry Street has been leased by Edward S. Foley & Co. for the estate of Elisabeth Overbaugh to Frank Dalrymple.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. have leased the garage building at 211 West Eighty-seventh Street to Louis Handelsman.

Harlem Political Club Lease.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Waldorf Realty Company to the Nineteenth Assembly District Democratic Club the three-story dwelling at 206 West 124th Street, between Seventh and Lenox Avenues.

Realty Notes.

No plans for buildings were filed yesterday. De Rosa & Pereira, architects, filed plans for altering the moving picture theatre on the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and 115th Street, at a cost of $7,500. H. & H. Sonn are the owners.

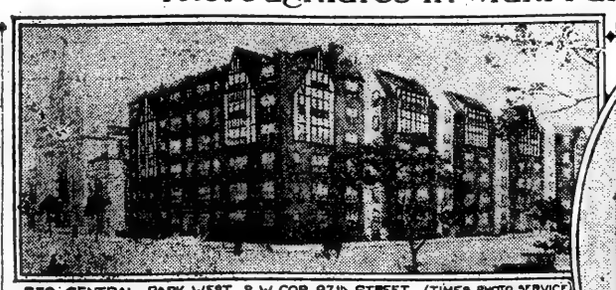
Arthur C. Sheridan will sell at auction on Aug. 4 the country estate known as Castle Venice, on the water front at Roton Point, Conn.

Zone Law Decision.

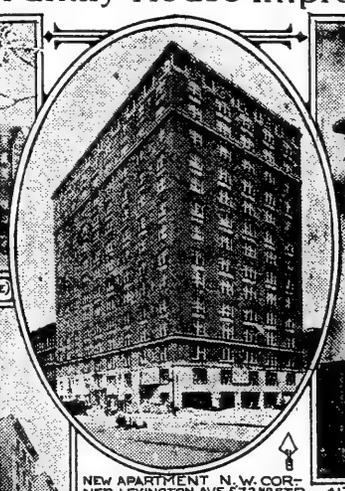
Justice Hotchkiss last week decided for the Lincoln Trust Company in a suit to compel the Williams Building Corporation to complete a contract to purchase for $50,000 a property which the defendant did not want to take because the zone law prohibited its development with a business building such as was desired. The attorneys for the corporation maintained that the property was thus encumbered and useless to the defendant, but Justice Hotchkiss took the opposite view, as the purchase was made after the passage of the zone law.

REMARKABLE RENTING SEASON IN MANHATTAN APARTMENTS— FEWER NEW BUILDINGS, AND NO DECREASE IN DEMAND

Majority of Big Structures Nearing Completion for Fall Occupancy Already Leased from the Plans—Park Avenue, West End Avenue, Broadway, and Central Park West the Chief Thoroughfares in Multi-Family House Improvements



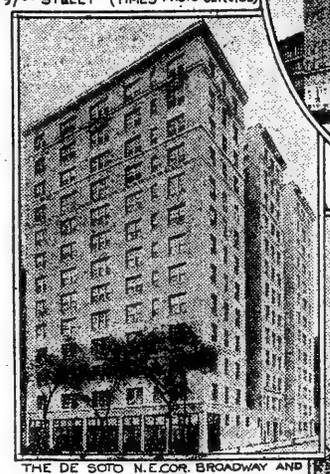
370 CENTRAL PARK WEST S.W. COR 97th STREET (TIMES PHOTO SERVICE)



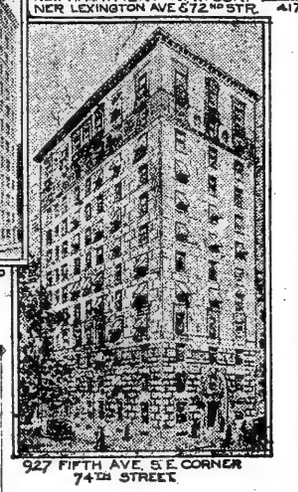
NEW APARTMENT N.W. CORNER LEXINGTON AVE. & 72ND STR.



417 PARK AVE. S.E CORNER 55TH STR.



THE DE SOTO N.E.COR. BROADWAY AND 91 ST. STREET



927 FIFTH AVE. S.E CORNER 74TH STREET

DESIRABLE apartments in the best localities of the east and west residential sections are likely to be a scarcity long before Oct. 1. Not only is this due to the fact that fewer new houses of the multi-family type have been erected this year, but it is also occasioned, the brokers say, by the fact that more people, that is, in proportion to the number of new apartments, are demanding comfortable living room on Manhattan Island.

From the standpoint of population in the best apartment house blocks of both sides of the city, say, from the lower Fifties north to Eighty-sixth Street on the east side, between Third and Fifth Avenues, and on the west side from about Sixty-fourth Street north to Columbia University, there are no indications that Manhattan residents are growing less, whatever the census reports may show for the entire borough.

The high cost of building, the fewer new structures opening this season, combined with the normal increase of dwellers in the main home areas of Manhattan, have all contributed to make this year a decidedly prosperous one for the average apartment house owner. There are only a few cases where rentals have not been commensurate with expectations and these failures all have their own individual causes.

The renting season began early and the great rush is now over. Indeed, many of the new houses not yet completed have absolutely nothing to rent.

"What is the use of advertising our houses or really talking much about them?" said a prominent building operator last week. "We have nothing to rent, everything is sold, and that tells the whole story."

It is truly a landlords' year. Concessions have gone by the board, and in some cases bonuses have been offered to tenants who rented early in the season to sublease. The older houses have also benefited in this increased demand, and it is practically true that within the areas mentioned there is no reason why every apartment house, old or new, if well managed and adapted to modern needs, ought not to be filled and on a satisfactory income-producing basis. Even outside of the districts mentioned, similar conditions prevail. In the upper Washington Heights section fewer new houses have been built than in any previous year since the influx of population made home building there imperative and remunerative. Several of the largest brokers north of 135th Street said last week that fully 90 per cent. of all available space was rented. Most of the best houses are fully occupied, and by Sept. 1, if not earlier, the prospective tenant will be glad to take what is left, casting personal preferences aside.

The largest new apartment structure of the year will be the immense building on the entire block bounded by Park and Madison Avenues, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, under construction by the Vanderbilt Avenue Realty Corporation, of which Charles V. Paterno is President. The two sections, facing respectively Park and Madison Avenues, will be divided by a magnificent court, being the extension of Vanderbilt Avenue. It will be known as 270 Park Avenue. The Madison Avenue front is well advanced toward completion and the steel work is going up rapidly on the Park Avenue side. The completion of this great structure at this time, when steel and other deliveries are in a doubtful stage, is a tribute to skillful and long-sighted management. Many of the suites are already rented at rates from $3,500 to $15,000; the apartments ranging from three to seventeen rooms.

North of this great family home, facing the proposed Vanderbilt Avenue extension is the new Hotel Cambridge, an attractive structure between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets. On the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street a big house is nearing completion, thirteen stories, by Bing & Bing, who have been active operators on that fashionable apartment thoroughfare. The architect is Emery Roth. The façade is of Italian Renaissance. Every apartment is provided with open wood fireplaces and all the latest improvements. Nearly everything has been rented from the plans, including the four upper floors, laid out in single suites of seventeen rooms. Other suites are of eight and eleven rooms.

Somewhat over a dozen new high-class houses will be ready for occupancy in the Park Avenue section this Fall. This includes the one new Fifth Avenue house, on the southeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street, the site of the old Pell house and which is renting very satisfactorily. Madison Avenue has one new house, the twelve-story building at the northeast corner of Seventy-second Street, the site of the two Waldo estate houses, and it is practically full. Two blocks east, at 125 East Seventy-second Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, is a big fourteen-story house, the largest new structure of the year north of Fifty-ninth Street. With over fifty suites of six to eleven rooms, there were less than ten vacancies last week.

Other new houses on the avenue are those respectively at the southeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street and the southwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street. Among the nine-story houses near the avenue are those on Eighty-fourth Street adjoining the northeast corner of Park Avenue, on Seventy-seventh Street adjoining the southwest corner of Park Avenue, and 112 East Seventy-fourth Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Park Avenue. A new fourteen-story house is about ready at 64 and 66 East Eighty-sixth Street, between Park and Madison Avenues. In the Fifty-ninth Street centre the apartment hotel facilities have been augmented by the new La Salle, a fourteen-story building at 28 to 34 East Sixtieth Street, which was just leased on a long term by Mary E. Sniffen.

About the same number of new apartments have been built on the west side, south of 110th Street. West End Avenue, which has for the last few years furnished the greater proportion of multi-family structures, provides three new ones this season, much less than in recent years. They are respectively at 905 West End Avenue, northwest corner of 104th Street, 680 West End Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-third Street, and 650 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-second Street. In the immediate vicinity of the avenue are two tall apartment hotels, the Norway, at 250 West 103d Street, between West End and Broadway, and the Robert Fulton, on the south side of Seventy-first Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

Broadway supplies two fine houses, being the fourteen-story building on the southeast corner of 105th Street and the De Soto, a thirteen-story structure at the northeast corner of Ninety-first Street. The latter is being erected by Marcus Brown, who bought the site from the City Investing Company. It occupies part of the site of the old Bloomingdale Road and Jauncey Lane, both of which have given realty owners no end of trouble due to litigation over the validity of the titles to the old road beds. Little by little these difficulties have been cleared away. The Ninety-first Street court was long occupied by several frame shacks due to the title irregularities, but it now presents a more attractive and remunerative appearance.

Another tall house, thirteen stories, has gone up in Eighty-sixth Street, being known as 302, covering a large frontage on the south side of the street between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, adjoining a similar structure to the west opened two years ago. A neat nine-story house covering the site of five old residences is nearing completion at 120 West Seventieth Street between Broadway and Columbus Avenue.

Among these west side structures must also be mentioned the new co-operative "art" buildings at 1 East Sixty-seventh Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Central Park West. It is one of the largest and finest buildings in that artistic block, while the second building occupies the opposite southwest corner of Central Park West.

The upper part of Central Park West, on the southwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, has been improved with a neat six-story apartment building covering the long vacant plot adjoining the First Church of Scientists on the Ninety-sixth Street corner. Of old English architectural type, the building presents a pleasing contrast to the customary towering buildings. With a succession of gabled roofs and paneled dormer windows, there is a suggestion of old time comfort and charm. The suites are planned in units of three to seven rooms, many of the apartments being of the studio type.

South of Fifty-ninth Street a new home for artists is nearly completed on the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, designed by the architect, Cass Gilbert, and erected by the Rodin Studios Company. The building is opposite Carnegie Hall and replaces one of the older apartments in that locality. Theodore Frey and Dawson S. Parker are among the artists who have rented apartments there. The suites are appealing to artists because of the large studios which front on Fifty-seventh Street, securing north light. The studios are from 21.6 feet to 25 feet wide and are 29 and 30 feet long. Then there are upper studios, or balconies connecting with the sleeping chambers and other compart-

THE RISE IN RENTS.

Small Suburban Cottages and a New System of Loans Needed.

Speaking yesterday of the rise in rent and its causes, M. Morgenthau, Jr., past President of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, said:

"We will have to look to other causes than the rise in price of coal for the increase of rentals. The increase of rents even to the extent of 25 per cent. would not bring the owners of the property out whole, as the value of money has declined so rapidly during the progress of the war that its purchasing power is at least 50 per cent. less today than it was a year ago.

"Of course, rent, like everything else that is sold and bought, is governed by the laws of supply and demand, and the increased cost of coal and other supplies, the increased cost of mortgage money, and the increase of taxes have all contributed, together with the increased cost of labor and materials, to a further decrease of the supply of living quarters.

"Until this supply materially increases you will see steadily rising rents, especially in a place like New York, where the population is increasing more rapidly and the death rate is continually declining.

"There is only one way to get rents down and that is to increase the supply of housing; and the best way to do this is to stimulate building, and this can best be done by helping to finance the erection of small houses in the outlying sections through methods such as have been approved by the older nations.

"The present plan of the building and loan associations, operating in conjunction with the Land Bank of the State of New York, does not meet the situation, because the average mechanic cannot afford to make the monthly payments which are required under this plan. Let me illustrate:

"A lot in a section sufficiently convenient to make it suitable for the average man would cost not less than $500; on the average it would probably cost $1,000, and in many sections in Brooklyn which should be built up with such houses it would cost $2,000 to $3,000. The minimum cost of a modest cottage will be $2,500 and in the metropolitan section I doubt whether you can figure on less than $3,500.

"I therefore say that the absolute minimum cost of a cottage, such as I have in mind, is $3,000, and that $4,500 will probably come nearer the mark. Let us take an average of these two and we have the sum of $3,750. Now if the laborer can provide even as much as $750 cash, he still must finance a mortgage indebtedness of $3,000, and under the building loan plan this requires a monthly payment of $30, which includes interest and amortization of the mortgage, but does not include taxes, assessments, water rent, coal, light and other expenses.

"You will readily see that the average working man cannot afford to go into such a proposition even if he has saved the requisite $750. The trouble is that the amortization period is altogether too short, making the monthly payments too large. Some system similar to the Federal Farm Loan Plan must be devised and perhaps even this is too stringent. Under the Federal Farm Loan Plan the mortgage runs for twenty years with interest at 5 per cent. and the annual payments amount to 8 per cent. of the loan, which in the above illustration would require $240 per annum or $20 per month.

"I understand that under the French system the loans are made for fifty years and the interest rate is usually reduced to 4 per cent., so that the total charge is less than 6 per cent. per month. This is an ideal plan and one which we are bound to come to ultimately. In the meantime let us not be misled. There is only one way to keep rents down and that is to keep the supply of housing up. The sooner this is recognized the better for all concerned."

Sale of Yonkers Acreage.

On Tuesday, July 31, in the Real Estate Exchange salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, Bryan L. Kennelly will sell for the estate of Thomas Stokes forty-three acres in the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, located in the Tenth Ward in one of the highest points in this section.

SHOREFRONT LITIGATION.

North and South Sections of Nassau County Show Interesting Contrast.

The controversy and litigation over titles to shorefront property on the north side of Nassau County afford a contrast between the north and south sections of the county. In the latter no question of title has ever arisen as between the town and property owners, while there have been numerous lawsuits between the town of North Hempstead and private owners of shorefront between the Queens and Suffolk county lines over the validity of title.

The town in many instances has evicted wealthy owners of shorefront property on the strength of ancient grants from Colonial Governors. The effect is similar to a situation created at Newport many years ago, when owners of large estates running to the water were denied ownership of riparian rights, with the result that the public had unquestioned access to the shore line, when at the time of purchase the shore was deemed to be privately owned.

There is no likelihood of similar litigation arising over titles to shorefront holdings on the south side of Nassau County. The only extensive holding of town land there was Long Beach, and it sold its interests in the stretch of ocean and bay front to a private corporation many years ago. The town of Oyster Bay owns some of the beach east of Long Beach, but none of the shorefront of the mainland.

The character of development and improvement of the south side of Nassau County is as distinctive from the north side as is the title. Instead of spacious landed estates, there are hundreds of all-year homes on plots ranging in size from 40 by 100 to 100 by 100 feet, overlooking Hempstead Bay, Jones's inlet and the ocean. All of the shorefront of Baldwin Harbor has been dredged and improved without any litigation between the town and the owners over riparian rights; and this shorefront embraces several miles. There is a bathing beach for property owners, and there has been no question of title. The same is true of Freeport, which adjoins Baldwin Harbor. They are the most notable instances of shorefront or riparian improvement on the south side of Nassau County.

OWNS ENTIRE NEWARK BLOCK

With the passing of title last week to two plots on Market Street, the Bamberger department store interests, L. Bamberger & Co., have rounded out their ownership of the entire block in Newark, N. J., bounded by Market, Washington, Bank, and Halsey Streets. The final parcels were those at 115 and 117 Market Street, purchased respectively from Emanuel Heyman and the Clinton Square Construction Company. They have a frontage of 38.6 feet. Title was taken in the name of the Chester Realty, the holding concern for L. Bamberger & Co.

The recent purchase closes a real estate campaign extending over eighteen months and involving property valued at over $2,200,000. The firm of Louis Kamm, Inc., acted as brokers in the various transactions. The Bamberger firm now has frontages of 251 feet on Market Street, 355 feet on Washington Street, 290 feet on Bank Street, and 312 feet on Halsey Street, an area of over two and a quarter acres in the centre of a shopping population of one million.

The acquisition of these parcels required negotiations for the exchange of the nine-story Metropolitan office building owned by William Mennen of Newark, and Elma C. William of Detroit, Mich., for the Oppenheim-Collins Building at the corner of Broad and William Streets, occupied by Oppenheim-Collins and the Bradbury Piano Company, owned by Mrs. Fuld, wife of one of the Bamberger firm, being one of the largest exchanges ever negotiated in New Jersey.

The various buildings are still occupied by tenants, who have leases from one to two and one-half years to run. The tenants in the Metropolitan Building have been asked to move, indicating that as soon as actual possession is acquired the Bamberger Company will erect a building to match the structure they now occupy.

The changes that have taken place since the firm came to Newark, over twenty years ago, have been remarkable. Ground which is now being sold at from $10,000 to $15,000 per front foot, could then be purchased for $3,000. Stores with a frontage of twenty-five feet, which are now rented for $25,000 per year, were rented from $3,000 to $3,500.

WESTCHESTER MORTGAGES.

Loaning Conditions Good, with Available Money at 6 Per Cent.

There is considerable private money in Westchester County to be invested in mortgages there, says The Real Estate Record of Westchester County, in discussing the loaning situation in that county. This money commands 6 per cent. interest, and it is said that there has been a tendency during the last few years for New York City mortgage investors to put their money out on suburban properties, and this trend is more noticeable now than ever.

"Generally speaking," continues The Record, "a Westchester County mortgage has a better interest rate, a wider margin of security, and a moral risk of which it is easy to be assured. Inasmuch as the suburban resident on the average places less than $15,000 out on mortgage at one time, there are always available applications for from $20,000 to $100,000 that are from 25 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the actual value. Westchester County offers a wide range of applications, and it is always possible to get good loans in sections of established value and marketability. A majority of these applications are from the man who occupies his own home.

"In New York City some operators have not yet recovered from the idea that they should be able to 'borrow out.' That condition has existed but little in the suburbs where the loan expected averages not over 60 per cent. of the value. The interest rates in the suburbs are higher as a rule than in New York. Real estate depressions have been less noticeable away from Manhattan and the rest of New York.

Close observers have noticed that there are fewer foreclosures of Westchester County mortgages than in New York. And in New York, in spite of greater and better publicity, more foreclosed properties have to be bought in by the plaintiff. And the increasing demand for suburban homes is such that the buyer at a foreclosure seldom has trouble in reselling at a profit."

SALE AT BRIGHTWATERS.

Plots in Long Island Development to be Sold at Auction.

Having completed its work of development in the Great South Bay and Lake Sections of Brightwaters, adjoining Bay Shore, L. I., the T. B. Ackerson Company, finding that they have sold to home builders the great bulk of their original holdings in those sections, have decided to close out the remaining 162 large plots by means of an auction sale to be held on the property by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company on Saturday, Aug. 11.

T. B. Ackerson, head of the developing company, took over the property when it had no name and consisted of acres of Long Island underbrush through which brooks and sparkling streams of spring water flowed, a stretch of Great South Bay frontage, and the most remarkable possibilities of any property within many miles of New York. The plan of development he worked out was unique, but many declared it could not be carried out successfully.

Today, however, there are 250 comfortable, attractive homes lying along the yacht harbor, about the lakes, and on the winding drives, all occupied by their owners part of or throughout the year.

"Just as soon as we are out of the waterfront section of the property," Mr. Ackerson said yesterday, "values will improve. As long as we had a large amount of land to sell it was impossible for prices to advance very much. Our prices on the various plots represented cost to us plus a small profit, and were not necessarily based on values in nearby sections.

"Brightwaters never has been offered as a real estate speculation. We never put it out as a fortune-making proposition. I believe with such well-informed men as Frank Bailey of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, that there is a limit to which high-class residential waterfront values on Long Island can go. Brightwaters values still are far below that limit of value."

MODEL GARBAGE PLANT.

Staten Island Now Appreciative— Will Be Duplicated at St. Louis.

Staten Island residents are becoming interested in the garbage situation from a new angle. The bitter opposition to the new plant, so manifest some months ago, has almost entirely abated, while many prominent people are strong supporters of the enterprise. It is also conceded that the opposition to the contract between the city and the Metropolitan By-Products Company was due largely to misinformation and to the persistent influence of opposing interests which sought to perpetuate the garbage industry on Barren Island.

Now that the new $2,500,000 plant has been completed and is being placed in operation, it is seen that it is a great manufactory whose sole offense consists in using the city's kitchen waste as raw material. The residents now generally realize that the plant will not be a nuisance, but, on the contrary, will comprise an institution of great value to the island. The process used is said to be revolutionizing the garbage industry. It was thoroughly tested out at the Panama Exposition in a plant established on the grounds, where every scrap of garbage was reduced, and without the annoyance of any foul odors.

A few days ago the Staten Island plant was visited by Mayor Henry W. Kiel of St. Louis and Controller Louis Nolte. After his inspection of the plant Mayor Kiel said:

"I have visited every important garbage disposal plant in this country, and this is unquestionably the finest to be found anywhere, and I congratulate the City of New York in establishing such a complete and efficient system. We will build in St. Louis a plant similar to it, using the same process."

The new plant is also winning favor on account of its value in the mobilization of the resources of the country for purposes of war. It not only salvages the waste of the metropolis but converts the waste into commodities needed in the prosecution of the war. Immense quantities of ammonia and nitrates used in the manufacture of high explosives are produced daily, also tons of potash, organic nitrogen, and bone phosphate of lime used in the manufacture of fertilizers.

The grounds adjacent to the plant will be landscaped and planted with trees, shrubs, vines and flowers.

The company has built a large dormitory for the foremen, time-keepers and other persons of the working force, also an office building for the official staff and engineers.

The families of the families of the main laboring force will be provided for by an independent operation under conditions prescribed by the Metropolitan By-Products Company, so that the wretched condition prevailing at Barren Island will be reversed. This operation will be conducted by the Weymar Lumber Company, of which George C. Demeritt is Treasurer. The Metropolitan By-Products Company recently sold the Weymar Lumber Company forty acres of its land, in a wooded tract several hundred yards east of the garbage plant, on which to establish a labor colony drawing its patronage from the garbage plant and other factories in the vicinity.

Big Sale of Brooklyn Lots.

The Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company a number of years ago made what was considered at the time a low loan on 178 Brooklyn lots. The owner was a syndicate composed of six or seven persons, and after a considerable time some friction or misunderstanding developed among the members, and the Bond and Mortgage Company was obliged to take over the property.

Every well-managed loaning institution endeavors to get rid of its foreclosed real estate just as soon as possible, even if it is obliged to take a loss; consequently, in the present instance, as the quickest way of disposing of the property the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company has been ordered to sell the 178 lots at public auction to the highest bidder.

The property, which lies in the South Flatbush section, will be sold on Monday night, July 30, at 7:30 o'clock, at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street.

SUBWAY LINK OVER QUEENSBORO BRIDGE

Starting tomorrow morning at 12:01 A. M. regular passenger service will begin on the Second Avenue elevated extension across the Queensboro Bridge to the Ditmars Avenue station on the Astoria extension.

These trains will run on a seven-minute headway. In the future, all Queensboro subway trains from Grand Central Station will run through the Bridge Plaza station to Corona, instead of every other train running to Astoria as at present.

The Bridge Plaza station will, therefore, become the main transfer point for passengers on the Queensboro subway who wish to go to Astoria and for Second Avenue elevated passengers wishing to go to Corona.

"The operation of the Second Avenue elevated across the Queensboro Bridge is the fifth important link connecting Queens with Manhattan," Walter I. Willis, Secretary of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday. "Prior to 1909 the only means of direct transportation from Queens Borough to Manhattan was over the old Long Island Ferry at Thirty-fourth Street. Since that time, however, five costly bridges and tunnels have been opened, which are bringing the vast area of Queens into closer touch with the business sections of Manhattan.

"The first link was the Queensboro Bridge itself for trolley and vehicular traffic in July, 1909.

"The second link was opened in September, 1910. This was the Pennsylvania Station and operation of electrified Long Island Railroad trains to all parts of the Borough of Queens.

"The third link was the operation of Queensboro subway trains from Grand Central Subway Station on June 22, 1915, with free transfers to all parts of the present subway.

"The fourth link was the operation of passenger traffic across the New York connecting bridge at Hell Gate in April, 1917. The operation of freight service across this bridge will start this Fall, giving an all-rail route between Queens and New England points, saving on an average of twenty-four hours on all shipments of freight.

"The fifth link is the operation tomorrow of the second Avenue L across the Queensboro Bridge, which will bring into close relation the most congested section of the city on the east side markets with the least developed portions of the Borough of Queens. These two parts of the city are practically in sight of each other, but with the East River between them.

"The sixth link will be the operation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit trains of the Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street line through the new tunnel from Second Avenue and Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, under the East River to the Bridge Plaza station. This tunnel is now 33 per cent. completed, and operation is expected in the Fall of 1918.

"Through the efforts of the Traffic Bureau of the Queens Chamber of Commerce the operation of the Second Avenue elevated has been hastened by at least two months. When information was received last March from the Public Service Commission that the construction of this extension was delayed, due to the lack of ties on which to lay the rails, the Chamber's Traffic Bureau stepped in to expedite the movement of these ties from the cutting mills in the South. Various cars of ties were located and movement directed by telegraph. However, freight seemed everywhere congested and embargoes were numerous. The Traffic Bureau, therefore, sent a representative to St. Louis and Memphis, where the bulk of the fifty-seven cars was stranded. These cars were sorted out of the congestion and hurried East."



New Queensboro Bridge Line, Which Will Be Opened for Service Tomorrow Morning, Showing Approach of Connection with the Second Avenue Elevated Railroad Line in Manhattan.

TRANSIT PROBLEMS ON LONG ISLAND

President Peters Recognizes Need of Providing for Big Population.

LOCAL TRAFFIC TROUBLES

Public Service Commission Makes Inquiry Into Possibility of Increased Service.

Testifying before the Public Service Commission in the matter of increasing the rapid transit service, Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad Company, discussed the probable growth of Long Island and the necessity of his company to be ready to supply trains for the accommodation of a phenomenal increase in the population. What was particularly asked for by the petitioners was a better local service on Atlantic Avenue, but Mr. Peters explained that to increase the service there would retard through service.

Mr. Peters said that he had had several discussions with representatives of various civic bodies concerning the development of Queens County and what could be done to stimulate the growth in that section. In answer to many questions, Mr. Peters said:

"We have the whole of Long Island to serve, and we have to run train service from all parts at similar hours to each of the terminals. I felt it was my duty to stop and consider the whole proposition of the Long Island Railroad and the growth of Long Island before introducing a service which would choke up the entrance and exit at Flatbush Avenue.

"If we want another through train from a point on Long Island to Flatbush Avenue we have only room on the tracks to run it. I do not want to see our main line put in the same condition. We do not know what the development on the east end of Long Island may be in the future. We know that Long Island, outside of the city, is growing, and growing every day, and the business is growing, and we have to take care of it.

"It would not be right or fair on a trunk line road serving all that wonderful territory to cripple its future growth by crowding this cheap city rapid transit business on to that line."

William L. Ransom, chief counsel of the commission, sought to show that the real reason why the Long Island Company did not want to increase its local service was because the revenue would not be sufficient to pay the extra cost. He asked:

"The trouble on your Atlantic Avenue line is due merely to the nature of your service or to the lack of cars and your short trains?"

Mr. Peters—It is due to the frequency of the trains.

"Is it not a fact that your company has written to the commission that the cause of your trouble on Atlantic Avenue was due to your shortage of cars?"

"It is possible that some of our representatives made that statement."

"Did you ever write any letters in which you said that was a service which you did not want to develop on your main line?"

"I cannot recall."

Commissioner Hervey—My recollection is that the principal reason advanced by the railroad for not granting the relief asked for by the petitioners was that they could not afford it as a matter of expense; that is, that they would not get enough revenue out of it; that the carrying of passengers now was costing more than they got out of it.

Mr. Peters admitted that this was one reason why the company did not want to increase its service.

Questioned concerning the methods employed by him in estimating the value of the land owned by the Long Island Railroad Company and his methods of arriving at the value, Mr. Howarth, the land agent, explained that in seeking the value he had taken the assessments of the city and State. Outside of the city, where there is no assessment of land values separate from the assessment of superstructure, the total acreage was taken and a minimum value of $500 an acre was placed upon it. This computation, Mr. Howarth said, covered everything outside of the city. Asked what the total value was, Mr. Howarth replied:

"The total is $24,440,026. From that I have deducted the estimated value of the property in use in railroad operation, $3,085,800, making a net of $21,344,226."

Commissioner Whitney—Do you consider that the value you have fixed here for the acreage outside of New York City to be the value of the adjacent land?

Mr. Howarth—Absolutely not. As I testified, it is an absolute minimum value. It is a value which is fully one-third less than my own judgment would lead me to say was the true value.

Mr. Howarth said that the company was occupying land without title which has been in the possession of the company since 1840 or 1850. He said that the company may have the title but that it could not be discovered.

Commissioner Hervey—What, roughly, is the value of that property?

Mr. Howarth—I could not tell you.

Commissioner Whitney—You consider that you have a better title than anybody else?

Mr. Howarth—We have an absolute title by adverse possession.

RIVER VIEW MANOR SALE.

556 Lots Auctioned Off in Seven Hours for $123,765.

Over one thousand persons attended the big auction sale yesterday of choice suburban building lots at River View Manor, near Hastings, overlooking the Hudson. The sale was conducted by J. Clarence Davies and Joseph P. Day as auctioneer in a large tent on the premises. It began at 12 o'clock and up to 7 o'clock 556 lots of the 1,000 to be offered had been disposed of, a total of $123,765, an average of about $223. The prices were regarded as low by the auctioneers, being barely 25 per cent., it was said, of the prices that they had been offered by the development company.

The first offering was a plot of two and a half lots on Villard Avenue, which was bought by Edmond B. Kerr for $625. One of the four houses was sold early in the afternoon, being house No. 2 in the offering on Euclid Avenue. It was purchased by the tenant, M. J. Fromhold, for $10,000. It covers a plot of three lots, fronting 75 feet. Rose Turner purchased two choice plots for $2,250. The largest buyer was Paul M. Herzog, who took seventy-eight lots up to 4 o'clock, his investment aggregating $18,850.

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N.Y. RAILWAYS ASKED TO DISCLOSE HISTORY

Service Board Seeks Knowledge of Every Important Act of Company Since 1912.

ASKS ANNUAL STATEMENTS

Corporation Must Show Why Mile Ride with a Transfer Should Cost More Than Without.

When the New York Railways Company appears before the Public Service Commission on Sept. 10 to present facts to show that its financial condition makes it necessary that it be permitted to charge 2 cents for transfers, its counsel, James L. Quackenbush, will lay before the commission facts that may be interesting to the general public and in particular to Wall Street. The company was organized on Dec. 29, 1911, and was originally the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Every important act of the company from January, 1912, is asked for by the commission.

These data are asked for in yearly statements so that the figures for each year may stand alone. Part of the information asked for in the memorandum which was prepared by William L. Ransom, chief counsel of the commission, is:

A detailed statement of all real estate used in connection with transportation operations, and the assessed value thereof with respect both to land and improvements, and to land only; of the stocks and bonds owned by the company, supplemented by a statement of the consideration given by the company for such securities as have been acquired since Jan. 1, 1912, and the consideration given by the Metropolitan Company for the securities conveyed by that company; an inventory of the property of the New York Railways Company, the valuation placed in the respective items of the inventory, and the property actually used for railway purposes.

As long ago as Jan. 16, 1912, and at various times since then, the commission asked the company for an inventory of its property. It was said that President Shonts promised to furnish the information. This promise was confirmed in a letter by General Manager Hedley on July 28, 1916, and again on Feb. 20, 1917, when Mr. Hedley wrote:

"If no further difficulties ensue we hope to be able to present the inventories and other necessary data as of the quarter ended March 31, 1917."

Mr. Ransom also asks the company to designate the account concurrently credited with the amounts set aside for depreciation of way and structure and of equipment, why these credits had not been made to the prescribed account, "accrued amortization of capital" and whether either one of the reserves is represented by cash or by securities. If the latter is the case the commission wants to know what sort of securities they are. A trial balance from the books of the company from Jan. 1, 1912, is also asked for, and full details of the obligations assumed by the company in connection with its acquisition of the property of the Metropolitan Company, the amount of the securities issued and outstanding at the close of the fiscal year 1915-16 and the value of these securities.

Then the company is asked to "show the relationship existing between the securities of the New York Railways Company and those of the Metropolitan Company arising out of the reorganization plan, what amount of the New York Railway securities of each class did the holder of Metropolitan general and collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds receive for each $100 par of the latter, what rate of interest would have to be paid on the adjustment bonds in order to yield to such holder $5 per annum on each $100 of the original holdings, and similarly for the Metropolitan's 4's what rate necessary to yield $4."

An answer to the following question is sought:

"Does any person or corporation have the right to exercise the major part of voting power in the New York Company? If so state whether such right is derived through title to securities issued, or through some other source. If during the year ended June 30, 1917, any person, corporation, or association had the right to exercise the major part of the voting power of the company."

The name, address, and title, how the right was secured, and whether it is exercised directly or through intermediaries, and who the latter are, together with many other particulars, must be furnished. It is said that Mr. Ransom had in mind when this question was framed could not be learned, but it was said that the commission would like to discover who stood out so long against the labor unions in the strike last Summer.

To Investigate Amount of Stock.

The commission wants to know what amount of stock of the Metropolitan company was owned prior to the exchange "of same for securities of the New York Company by the Interborough-Metropolitan Company pursuant to the reorganization plan, and what consideration was given for it by the latter company."

Then come these questions:

"What report, or reports, were submitted by the officers of the Metropolitan Company to the stockholders of the company with reference to the proposed exchange of stock?

"From the records of the Metropolitan Company produce a copy of the report submitted to the officers of the company in January, 1906, by a committee consisting of DeHaven & Townsend, Strong, Sturgis & Co., and Van Emburgh & Atterbury giving a full statement of the finances of the company with particular reference to the merger of the Metropolitan securities, &c.

"What payments have been made by the New York Railways Company to the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, its holding concern, or predecessor corporations, in each half year since Jan. 1, 1912, in respect to services, interest on 4 per cent. refunding and income bonds, and on loans."

The commission wants to know what officers and employes are employed jointly by the New York Railways Company and other corporations, with the place held by each, the annual compensation, and the proportion paid by the New York Company, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the Interborough Consolidated Corporation.

It will be necessary for the company to explain why a mile ride on a surface car with a transfer should cost more than a mile ride without a change.

The commission also asks for this information:

"Any concrete evidence which the petitioners have for presentation, in order to show that authorization of a charge for transfers in cases of the excess of the statutory fare would actually increase the gross or net revenues of the system, and each of its constituent companies. If increase of net revenue is the objective sought, would not this object be adequately and advantageously be secured if no change were made in abrogation of existing privileges or increase of existing statutory fares, but if transfer privileges on crosstown lines were accorded to passengers on subway and elevated lines the payment of 2 cents? What have been the financial results of the three cent transfers accorded to passengers from rapid transit lines?"

PARK FOR CAMP FIRE CLUB.

Buys 161 Acres with a Lake in Westchester County.

Two farms, comprising 161 acres, have been bought by the Camp Fire Club in Westchester County near Chappaqua. The club has a large membership, including many men of national reputation who are interested in forestry, the preservation of game, and the conservation of America's natural resources. Among its members are Theodore Roosevelt, John Hays Hammond, William T. Hornaday, Irving Bachelier, Rex Beach, Ernest Thompson Seton, Anthony Fiala, Olin J. Stephens, T. C. Farrelly, Daniel Carter Beard, David T. Abercrombie and S. Van Santvoord. It was organized in 1910 with three classes of membership, resident, nonresident, and honorary. George D. Pratt is President of the Club, and Edmund Seymour, Treasurer.

The farms just purchased include the Chappaqua Spring farm of 106 acres and the adjoining farm of 55 acres, which was bought from Frederick Lewis. On the property is a lake which will be enlarged to an area of about seventeen acres. On the shore of the lake it is planned to build a clubhouse for Summer and Winter outings.

SAXONY STARTS OUT AS REPUBLICAN CENTRE

Agitation Now Stirring Germany Nothing New to Sturdy Little Kingdom.

The agitations for constitutional reform in Saxony reported last week, apparently under the stimulus of the success of the Russian revolution, are a reminder that the Saxon revolt of 1849, in which a republic was actually proclaimed but was finally put down by Prussian troops, was led by the Russian revolutionist Bakunin. One of the rebels at this time was Richard Wagner, whose long exile from Saxony followed upon the storming of the Dresden barricades by the Prussians and the restoration of the King.

Saxony has known a good deal of constitutional agitation and considerable periods of a fairly liberal form of government; the injustices of the present system, against which complaint has become so vigorous that recent utterances in the Diet have gone to the length of such frankly revolutionary declarations as "Loyalty to the crown is no longer a factor among our troops," and "Reform must come, if not from the crown, then from the mob," date back to 1896. At this time all the moderate parties which have now combined with the Socialists against the reactionary government of Count Vitzthum von Eckstädt became so alarmed by the spread of Socialism that they combined with the Conservatives in putting through an electoral law which was designed to drive the Socialists out of power.

Under this law of 1896—attempts to amend which have been made several times, but unsuccessfully—the Ministry is responsible to the Diet. But the upper house of forty-eight members includes no less than twenty-two who hold their seats by right of birth or through appointment by the King; it includes twenty-two representatives of the landed aristocracy, some of them sitting by royal appointment and some by elections of the aristocracy; a number of representatives of religious and educational institutions, and the Burgomasters of the eight principal cities. It is, therefore, a house controlled entirely by royalty and the landholding nobility.

Socialists Strong in Big Cities.

Of the ninety-one members of the lower house, forty-three represent the cities and forty-eight the country districts. Now Saxony includes the great industrial cities of Dresden, Leipsic, and Chemnitz, where Socialist sentiment is strong. Indeed, the cities have about 55 per cent. of the total population of the kingdom, with only some 47 per cent. of the representation. The peasants of the rural districts are naturally to a greater or less degree under the influence of the landed proprietors, who are further aided by the system of plural voting, which gives additional votes for property or educational qualifications. Three votes is the highest number a man can cast, and the electoral system is, indeed, somewhat better than that of Prussia, but it is bad enough to have outraged popular feeling all through the kingdom.

Not long after the passage of this law Socialist sentiment had risen so high that twenty-two of the twenty-three Saxon members of the Reichstag, who are elected by universal suffrage—though in districts gerrymandered against the urban population—were Socialists. But that has given no help to the struggling democracy of Saxony. Feeling against interference by the Federal power in the internal affairs of any State has always been very strong in Germany; in the smaller States because their local autonomy is the last bulwark of resistance against complete absorption by Prussia; in Prussia itself because the governing classes, secured in their control by the mediæval constitution, are unwilling to give democratic sentiment in the other States of Germany any opportunity to aid the popular movement in Prussia.

Saxons Amiable Enemies.

This opposition to interference by the Empire was expressed in the recent turbulent sessions of the Diet by Count Vitzthum, but the union of all the moderate parties, including those strongly favorable to the monarchy, with the Socialists, and the appeal by some of the moderate conservatives to the King to yield gracefully while there was yet time, suggest that Saxony may yet be the scene of the first victory of the democratic movement of Germany since the war.

The British troops on the western front have always declared that Saxons were amiable enemies, who were willing to be on as good terms with their antagonists as possible. The war has apparently never been enthusiastically popular in Saxony; it was a Saxon general, Hausen, who was made the scapegoat, whether with justice or not, for the defeat of the German centre at La Fere-Champenoise, which decided the battle of the Marne. Recently the rumor that Bavaria was to be encouraged into renewed enthusiasm for the war by the gift of part of Alsace-Lorraine stirred up great dissatisfaction among the Saxons, and students of the constitutional history of the kingdom think it quite likely that something may happen in Dresden before it happens in Berlin.

It is recalled in this connection that despite the report some weeks ago that the rulers of the two Mecklenburg duchies, the only States of the empire which have no popular assembly at all, had granted a popular constitution over the protest of the landed nobility, there has been as yet no indication of definite measures to carry out this ruling.

'BEND THE TWIG' IN GERMANY

Court Holds That State May Control the Politics of Minors.

As the peace agitation carried on in Germany by members of both factions of the organized Socialists continues to grow in volume and intensity, reports found in copies of German newspapers reaching London and New York tell of a revival of the old pre-war persecution of Socialist agitators by the authorities, especially in the case of minors.

According to the Berliner Tageblatt, a young workingman of Eberfeld recently established a sort of debating society which combined amusement and politics. He was first fined for forming a society without military approval. He was then sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for participation in a food demonstration. He was not actually sent to prison, but on the ground of the two convictions proceedings were brought to put him under reformatory control. These proceedings were at first successful, but the decision was reversed on appeal. The Chief Burgomaster of Barmen then took the case to a higher court which not only decided against the young man, but set up the principle that "the State has a right to exert compulsion in regard to the political views of its subjects who are under age." It was laid down in the judgment of the court that the State must see that minors were influenced "in a national sense," and that the fact a minor was inimically disposed toward the State, or even indifferent, was sufficient evidence that he was in "moral danger."

In the meantime the war continues to cut deeply into the ranks of the Social Democratic Party. In the Second Hamburg District, where the party membership was 69,855 when the war began, it was only 4,859 on April 1, 1917, and of its 24,882 men members of Aug. 1, 1914, 21,704 had been called to the colors.

Sandbaggers of Illiteracy.

There are thousands of school teachers in Texas. They are sandbaggers of illiteracy. These teachers have a powerful State association. The live wires of association are ever on the firing line of progress. The Thirty-fifth Legislature appropriated more money for the cause of education than any five Legislatures in the history of Texas. Many important laws were written into the statute books.—Brenham (Texas) Banner-Press.

Missouri English.

Fine pure "Missouri English" The Louisiana Press-Journal prefers "sunup" to "sunrise."—Kansas City Times.

RAILROADS INCREASE FREIGHT EFFICIENCY

Heavier Loading and Quicker Movement of Cars Responsible for Tremendous Gain.

WAR BOARD GETS REPORT

Pooling Scheme Proves Effective in Handling of Coal, and Grain Transportation Is Greatly Improved.

Reports to the Railroads' War Board, made public recently by the American Railway Association, give the first proof of the success of the railroads in getting a larger use from freight cars by better movements and heavier loading. Reports received from 51 per cent. of the railway mileage of the country show in April on this trackage more than 3,000,000,000 ton miles of freight transportation above April of 1916, when railroad business was supposed to be at capacity.

In April the roads showed an increase of 66 tons, or 10.4 per cent., per train, and 2.4 tons, or 10 per cent., in the loading of cars, equivalent to the addition of 126,000 cars to the equipment of the roads reporting.

A statement by the Railroads' War Board said:

"Some conception may be had of the magnitude of this increase of 16 per cent. of 5,384,000,000 ton miles in one month on the mileage covered by the report, from the fact that it is equivalent to adding 35,000 miles of railroad to the roads of the United States, with a density of freight traffic on each mile equal to the average density for all railroads of the United States for 1915. This addition to the fixed plant of the railroads exceeds the total mileage of the railroads of Great Britain in 1914 24,000 miles, and nearly equals the mileage of the railroads of Germany in 1913, 38,154 miles.

"The drive the Railroads' War Board is making to get railroads and shippers of the United States, as an imperative step of national defense, to make every freight car do the work that two did before the war is having telling effect. Reports just received by the board indicate prompt acceptance of its suggestion that loading freight cars 10 per cent. in excess of their marked capacity would be equivalent to adding immediately to the supply of available equipment approximately 200,000 cars.

Keep Every Car Busy.

"To help those producing communities and shippers and those railroads which by reason of their economic situation are suffering from a shortage of freight cars the Commission on Car Service has ordered those railroads on which cars accumulate in congested territories to turn over to roads on which shortage exists cars to the number of 34,245. These cars are being sent in trainload lots to points where they are most needed.

"Shortage of freight cars in the United States was reduced during the month of May from 148,627 to 108,127, almost one-third. This marked reduction in one month, following four months of rapid increase, is attributed to the prompt response on the part of both shippers and railroads to the specific suggestion which has been made by the Railroads' War Board as to how to secure more effective use of existing freight equipment.

"Increasingly good reports on the grain transportation situation, together with Government figures in the amount of bituminous coal hauled from the mines by the railroads in May, lead to the belief that through the co-operation of the railroads and shippers real progress is being made in the campaign inaugurated by the Railroads' War Board in April to secure the maximum railroad transportation efficiency.

"An agreement by all shippers of tidewater coal to pool their coal at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Hampton Roads will, it is estimated, effect such a saving in the use of coal cars as to enable the railroads to haul to these ports 6,640,000 tons more than they did last year, when they hauled 31,000,000 tons. This arrangement was brought about through the co-operative efforts of the Committee on Coal Production of the Council of National Defense and the Railroads' War Board. Under the new plan, instead of shippers sending thousands of coal to the Atlantic seaboard, they will reduce the number to 41; when coal of a certain grade is wanted for a steamer the coal of that kind of any and all shippers will be used to fill the order.

Big Saving by Pooling of Coal.

"Coal men have sacrificed long-established trade names in the adoption of this plan, and from now on coal will be coal when it gets to tidewater, and there will no longer be any holding of coal in freight cars until one shipper accumulates a full cargo of particular grade. The use of 183,000 freight cars will be saved by this pooling arrangement, it is thought. Delays to cars at ports will be cut down, and a very large part of the inefficiency of cars at water terminals will be eliminated.

"The Railroads' War Board, in a communication sent to the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, gave the following as the position of the railroads of the country regarding commercial transportation on navigable waters:

"'The railroads will welcome any practicable water transportation, and they are prepared to co-operate cordially with any responsible persons or corporations who may provide such water transportation by the exchange of traffic, the issuance of joint bills of lading, and, if necessary where conditions justify it, by joining the water carriers in the building of tracks to connect the railroads with the wharves and landings of water carriers.'"

GERMAN AIRMEN'S RECORDS.

Twenty Living Officers Credited with Eight or More Victories.

In a dispatch from Berlin received in Amsterdam July 7 a list was given of twenty living officers of the German Aviation Corps who had brought down eight or more enemy fliers. This list was headed by the name of Captain Baron von Richthofen, with sixty-two victories to his credit, and continued as follows:

"Lieutenant Wolff, 29; Lieutenant Schäfer, 27; Lieutenant Voss, 25; Lieutenant Bernert, 23; Lieutenant Gontermann, 19; Lieutenant Baron von Richthofen, 17; First Lieutenant Berthold, 15; Lieutenant Nathansael, 13; Lieutenant Böhme, 12; Lieutenant Höhndorf, 12; First Lieutenant Kirmaiser, 12; Lieutenant von Beulow, 12; Lieutenant Pfeiffer, 12; Lieutenant Müller, 10; Lieutenant Goettsch, 10; First Lieutenant Schilling, 9; First Lieutenant Baron von Althaus, 9; Lieutenant Schulte, 8; Lieutenant Schneider, 8."

Following this list was a death roll of famous German aviators containing these names:

"Captain Boelke, 40; Lieutenant Allmenröder, 30; Lieutenant Frankl, 19; Lieutenant Wintgens, 18; Lieutenant Baldamus, 17; First Lieutenant Immelmann, 15; Volunteer Private Manschott, 12; Volunteer Private Festner, 12; Lieutenant von Keudell, 11; First Lieutenant Berr, 10; Lieutenant Mulser, 10; Lieutenant Theiller, 10; Lieutenant Leffers, 9; Lieutenant Parschau, 8."

Grandpa Was Agitated.

The twins, just arrived at the creeping age, were visiting at grandpa's. New grandpa, after working in the fields all day, rested his feet by going barefoot. The first night at family prayers the family were much surprised at grandpa's agitation and very short prayer. Being questioned, he replied: "Guess you'd be agitated with those two rascals tickling your feet."—Christian Herald.

Revival of Industry.

It took thirty-nine men to look at Elmer Todd while he was getting a piano out of the third-story window of the Seittany Building on Georgia Street Saturday morning.—Louisiana (Mo.) Press-Journal.

TRADE UNIONS IN WAR.

Germans Pay Benefits to Families of Workmen at the Front.

From the outbreak of the world war to Jan. 1, 1917, the German labor unions combined in the general federation headed by Karl Legien and embracing some 2,500,000 organized workers paid out about 60,000,000 marks ($14,280,000 at normal exchange) in benefits to their unemployed members and to the families of union men who were at the front or disabled and for other purposes connected with the support of their members.

In giving these figures in a report printed in the International Korrespondenz, Robert Schmidt, a leading German labor official, points out that of the 24,077,883 marks paid out in unemployment benefits the greater part was called for early in the war, as the subsequent development of the munitions industry, with its effects upon industry in general, had practically done away with unemployment in the empire. The expenditures from Aug. 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1917, for the support of members' families totaled 22,022,145 marks.

During the period from Aug. 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1917, the German unions admitted to their ranks 476,950 men and 150,288 women, while their losses during the same time were 571,004 men and 139,041 women.

Herr Schmidt closes his report by exhorting the German workers to stand by their unions, as they will need them more than ever after the war.

GERMANS LOOK TO RUSSIA.

Expect Great Revival of Trade with Her After the War.

German business men are eagerly expecting a great revival of trade with Russia after the war, according to reports appearing in recent copies of German papers reaching London. On June 24 the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger, now an organ of the big business interests, said that "even Russian experts" were finally convinced that bankruptcy for Russia was inevitable, and continued:

"Germany can await developments with perfect calm. Russia is so great, and still so rich in resources, that beyond doubt, when the great purifying thunderstorm has once passed, she can again work her way up. Nobody with insight can doubt that in this process she will have to rely upon her nearest neighbor, Germany. This conviction was displayed afresh at the most recent proceedings of the German-Russian Economic Committee, which is acquiring more and more importance.

"The representatives of all our most important Government offices, of the parties in the Reichstag, and of the German Chambers of Commerce, the Central Unions of industry and trade, and more than thirty trade associations and over 300 firms in all parts of Germany are occupying themselves exhaustively with the question: What are the determining factors in the future politico-commercial relations between Germany and Russia?

"Everybody was agreed that the urgent interests on both sides would be satisfied by a treaty of commerce securing most-favored-nation treatment, and that the Russians also cannot escape the same conviction. It is observed that in Russia there was a positive hunger for goods, which German industry, in spite of all other competition, could best satisfy, in exchange for Russian raw materials."

NEW GARAGE LAW.

Permits the Erection of Four-Story Non-Fireproof Garages.

The Board of Aldermen on July 3 adopted the ordinance introduced by Vice Chairman Moran, by a vote of 44 to 14, permitting the erection of four-story non-fireproof garages not exceeding fifty feet in height, subject to rules to be adopted by the Board of Standards and Appeals regarding the use of fire-retarding materials.

The ordinance became law on Tuesday, July 17, and on the same day the Board of Aldermen adopted an ordinance to dispense with oil separators in garages, and it is understood that there is practically no opposition to this measure, and that the same will either be signed by Mayor Mitchel or become law within two weeks without his written approval.

Special fire protection is required in all non-fireproof buildings hereafter erected or hereafter altered or converted to be used as garages, motor vehicle repair shops, or oil selling stations, unless of fireproof construction, and all wood floors and roof construction, columns and girders must be covered and protected on all sides with fire-retarding materials, except that one-story buildings, without basement or cellar, are not required to have protection for the roof construction.

Existing non-fireproof garages are legalized, except that they will be required to conform to certain standards as to fire protection, in accordance with rules to be adopted by the Board of Standards and Appeals, a committee having been appointed on June 28 by the board, consisting of Chairman Rudolph P. Miller, Fire Commissioner Adamson, and Superintendent Moore of the Queens Building Department.

Early action is anticipated by this committee, and it is understood that a great number of buildings will be erected or altered, of the type now permitted by the law, as a great scarcity of these buildings now prevails.

$60,000 for Dwelling Alterations.

Jerome J. Hanauer of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will spend about $60,000 in alterations to the former Croker dwelling at 5 East Seventy-fourth Street, which he plans to occupy. The house, which is on a lot 25 by 102.2, will be completely rebuilt, the proposed changes including the building of a new front and installation of an elevator. The general contract for the work has been awarded to the Reid-Palmer Construction Company. Mortimer Schiff, a co-partner of Mr. Hanauer, occupies the abutting residence at 931-83 Fifth Avenue. Edward Necarsulmer, architect, has made the plans for the new Hanauer residence.

$350,000 for Queens School.

Plans were filed in Queens Borough last week by the Board of Education for the two additions to the Bryant High School, Long Island City, the total cost of which will be $350,000. One addition will be on the north side of Wilbur Avenue, between Radde and Academy Streets, and the second addition will be located on Academy Street.

Both will be two stories high. The Radde Street addition will have a frontage of 85 feet and a depth of 89 feet, and the Academy Street addition will have a frontage of 57 feet and a depth of 162 feet.

$3,000 Cottages for Mount Vernon.

A special committee of the Mount Vernon Chamber of Commerce is going to advise the building of six-room cottages at a cost of $3,000 in that city for the working people. The completion of the subway on White Plains Avenue in Mount Vernon has brought a large number of working people to Mount Vernon.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 434 St, as formerly existed, runs west 275 to e s of Depot Place n 7.6 x 275 to avenue x s — to beginning; the land, except underground and subway rights; N. Y. Central R. R. Co. and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. to N. Y. State R. & T. Co, 483 Lexington Av, 21 years, from June 1, 1916, and agreement for renewal; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$1

42D ST, 249, w s, floor and part of basement; Mitchel Lehman and another to Isaac Cahen, 1,468 Castleton Place East, from Oct. 15, 1917, to Sept. 1, 1925, 8 years' renewal at $4,000; attorneys, Walter, W. & D., 120 Broadway.....$3,000 and $4,000

tion Co. to Victoria Building and Contracting Co., due and interest as per agreement; attorneys, Menken Bros., 206 Broadway. $1

310 AV, 305, s e corner of 54th St, (204 to 208 East,) 25.5x100, July 20; Alchemist Realty Corp. to Abel King, 148 East 65th St, and another, installments, $500 a month, prior mtg $30,000; attorney, Frederic Lees.

105 Nassau St.....$5,000

29TH ST, 70, n s, 356 ft e of 9th Av, 22x98.9, one-half part, all title, July 20; Sophie L., wife of Edward Becket, to Helen M. Kelly, 116 East 63d St, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway. $2,500

54TH ST, 509 West, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, July 20; Frederick Simermeyer and another to Catharine E. Neher, executrix, 341 West 51st St, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Wendell, E. & R., 277 Broadway.....$10,000

70TH ST, 9 West, n s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5, July 19; Simon Rosaman, Jr., to Bella P. Tuska, 121 East 56th St, and another, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. & W., 31 Nassau St.....$30,000

97TH ST, 131 West, n s, 74 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11, July 20; Jacob Hertzberg to John Aichele, 393 Central Park West, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$14,000

192D ST, n s, 175 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x100; 192d St, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100, July 20; Audubon Building Corp. to Anthony Avenue Holding Co., 25 Broad St, demand, 6 p. c., prior mtg $140,000; attorney, Thomas W. Baker, 60 Wall St.....$12,500

Bronx.

COURTLANDT AV, 622-624, e s, 40.8x100, also Courtlandt Av, 623-625, w s, 50x100, also Courtlandt Av, 719 - 721, n w corner of 155th St, 50x99.7; Onyx Realty and Construction Co. to Wilhelmina Dethloff, 623 Courtlandt Av., July 9, due as per bond; attorney, D. Galewski, 299 Broadway. $2,000

LOTS 562 to 594, map of Lorillard Spencer et al.; Joseph A. MacDonald to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co. 135 Broadway.....$705

All following same map, date, and attorney, 5 years, 5½ p. c.:

LOTS 634 and 635; Felicetta Carrado to same.....$585

LOTS 55 and 56; Anthony Columbo to same.....$600

LOTS 262 to 264; Max Rothbell and another to same.....$810

LOTS 632 and 633; Eugenio Corrado and another to same.....$420

LOTS 1,114 and 1,139; Anthony Columbo to same.....$360

LOTS 1,295 to 1,302; Rudolph Bruer to same.....$1,500

LOT 306; Max Rothbell to same.....$325

LOTS 852 to 855; Francesco Santoremma to same.....$1,320

LOTS 1,163 to 1,172; Louis Peca to same.....$945

LOTS 1,106, 1,145, and 1,847; same to same.....$380

LOT 194; same to same.....$270

LOT 224; same to same.....$468

LOTS 535 and 536; same to same.....$450

LOT 710; same to same.....$375

LOTS 158 and 159; Frank E. Ryan to same.....$360

LOTS 686 and 687; Jacob Gross to same.....$450

LOTS 404 to 406; Samuel Fendler to same.....$975

All following same map, date, and attorney, 5 years, 5 p. c.:

LOTS 748 and 747; Isidor Milstein to same.....$412

LOT 444; Pietro Mastropavlo to same.....$318

LOT 96; Fred Sammartano to same.....$325

LOTS 515 and 516; David Blum to same.....$567

LOTS 1,098 and 1,099; Wilhelm Thielking to same.....$937

LOT 1,102; same to same.....$281

LOTS 1,102 to 1,104; Julius Sussman and another to same.....$1,237

LOTS 782 to 784; Jose Suares to same 5 years, 4½ p. c.....$682

LOTS 431 to 433; same to same, 5 years, 4½p. c.....$1,140

LOTS 1,255 and 1,256; Theo. Herman to same, 2 years, 5 p. c.....$1,556

LOTS 999 and 1,000; Jose Suares to same, 5 years, 5 p. c.....$490

LOTS 1,072 to 1,074; Robert Rommelsbacher to same, due Dec. 1, 1917, 5 p. c.....$1,000

MARMION AV, 2,007, w s, 66.1x150.2; Joseph Diamond Construction Co. to Abel King, 148 E. 65th St, prior mtgs $50,000, July 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frederick Lase, 55 Nassau St.....$8,750

PELHAM ROAD, e s, at n s Pelham Bay Park, 150x278.8x Long Island Sound x—x 200.6; Marjorie B. Hallstead to Charlotte S. McVicker, Larchmont, N. Y., July 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$16,400

VALENTINE AV, n e corner of 187th St, 100x100, also Tiebout Av, n w corner of 187th St, 88.8x185; Theta Realty Co., Inc., to Edward Callan, 119 W 120th St., due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

WASHINGTON AV, 1,696, w s, 100 ft n of 174th St, 50x160.1; Max Lurie to German Savings Bank, 100 E 14th St, July 16, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $9,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

68TH ST, 419 East; Joseph Friedlander against Emandess Holding Co., owner; Louis Liebler, lessee and contractor. $91.80

68TH ST, 417 East; Joseph Friedlander against Emandess Holding Co., owner; Louis Liebler, lessee and contractor. $120.90

75TH ST, 524 East; Joseph Friedlander against Margaret Sheeran, owner; John Cone, lessee and contractor.....$45.00

75TH ST, 517 East; Joseph Friedlander against John W. Whitten, owner and contractor; Louis Liebler, lessee and contractor $146.25

Bronx.

LINCOLN AV, 165; Emil Tietes against Day, McDonald Co., Inc., owners; Paul Gussow, contractor $256.75

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

114TH ST, 24 to 28 West; National Fire Proofing Co. against Congregation Kol Israel Anche Poland et al., March 20 1917 .....$325.91

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

WOOSTER St, 158; City Real Estate Co. against Rosebel G. Schiff et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

23 AV, 2,240; Julie M. M. Grant against Alfonso Passaroilli et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Joline, Larkin & Rathbone.

6TH AV, 814 and 813; John H. Hindley against Philip A. Fitzpatrick et al., two actions, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Cannon & Cannon.

Bronx.

ANDERSON AV, n w corner of 162d St, 57.2x106.5; Catherine L. Wynne, against Anderson Building Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Lind & Pfeiffer.

ANDERSON AV, w s, 57.2 ft n of 162d St, 54 6x100; Catherine L. Wynne against Anderson Building Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Lind & Pfeiffer.

145TH ST, 464 and 466 East; also 248 and 248 East 148th St.; Chelsea Exchange Bank against Henry Strauss et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Shaw, Flak & Shaw.

THE WEEK'S AUCTION LIST.

Tuesday, July 24.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 652, e s, 37 ft s of Bond St, 29x 130, twelve-story lofts and stores; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against No. 652 Broadway, Inc.; Butcher, T. & F., attorneys; due, $227,183.12; taxes &c., $9,077.11.

141st St, 270 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; K. M. LeRoy against Joseph Peter et al.; F. J. deRham, attorney; due, $21,068.01; taxes, &c., $291.20.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Greenwich St, 762, w s, 22 ft s of Bank St, 17.6x60; irregular; Metropolitan Savings Bank against C. F. Byron et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; due, $6,841.29; taxes, &c., $86.80.

120th St, 22 East, s s, 206 ft e of 5th Av, 35x100.11; five-story flat; A. H. M. Sinclair against Annie Domb et al.; W. C. Heywood, attorney; due, $32,420.49; taxes, &c., $1,311.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

43d St, 306 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.4, two-story office and coal yard; E. G. Cokefair against L. W. Guest et al.; E. S. Clinch, attorney; partition.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Division St, 244, n s, 84 ft e of Attorney St, 27.11x76x irregular, five story tenement and store; C. G. Koss and another, trustees, against Sophie Cohen et al.; Thomson, K. & W., attorneys; due, $21,455.56; taxes &c., $1,703.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Triangular block bounded by w s of Eastern Boulevard, Middleton Road and Jarvis Av, 800.8x728.2x754.1ft; A. Huntington against William Henderson et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T. attorneys; due, $32,100.83; taxes, &c., $6,638.10.

Wednesday, July 25.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

90th Av, 871, n w corner of 52d St, 25.8x80; 4-story tenement and store; Franklin Savings Bank against William Cahill et al.; W. M. Cowell, attorney; due, $41,960.83; taxes, &c., $1,909.62.

Monroe St, 265, s s, 75 ft w of Jackson St, 25x87.10, 6-story tenement and store; G. G. Kip against Katie Seise et al.; DeWitt, L. & D., attorneys; due $27,898.85; taxes, &c., $1,018.60.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

9th Av, 730, e s, 82.2 ft n of 49th St., 20.6x

100, 4-story tenement and store; C. E. Neher against Charles Hahn et al.; Wendell, E. & R., attorneys; due, $5,469.42; taxes, &c., $237.60.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Tinton Av, 1,117, w s, 150 ft n of 166th St, 40x127.3, 5-story flat; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. against Rosie Hasinsky et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $82,020.57; taxes, &c., $668.75.

Thursday, July 26.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

7th Av, n w corner 120th St, 50.11x26.11, seven-story Parnellff apartment house; 7th Av. Realty Co. against Randolph Realty Co. et al.; Hoadly, L. & J., attorneys; due, $112,875.00; taxes, &c., $12,685.

By Samuel Marx.

112th St, 250-252 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11, six-story apartment house; Excelsior Savings Bank against Lewis Cohen et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $63,487.41; taxes, &c., $1,057.45.

By Joseph P. Day.

82d St, 48 East, s s, 165 ft w of Park Av, 18x100, five-story dwelling; Mount Sinai Hospital against C. L. Bisbrow and another; Hoadly, L. & J., attorneys; due, $21,-253.05; taxes, &c., $1,055.50.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

52d St, 70 West, s s, 101.4 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5, four-story dwelling; W. P. Kingland against M. H. S. Miller; F. deF. Foster, attorney; due, $41,745.06; taxes, &c., $934.50.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

40th St, 207 West, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; W. J. Blake against Jacob Kaplan, et al.; Days & R., attorneys; due, $61,142.55.

By Charles A. Berrian.

26 Av, 1,844, e s, 50.8 ft n of 66th St, 22x100, five-story tenement and store; D. P. Smith against Jennie Tackney et al.; Carrington & P., attorneys; due, $14,000.58; taxes, &c., $408.20.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

Garden St, n s, 174.6 ft w of Prospect Av, 50x128x irregular, vacant; City of New York against N. D. Corcoran; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $5,492.92; taxes, &c., $982.86.

Friday, July 27.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

112th St, 250-252 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11, six-story apartment house; Excelsior Savings Bank against Lewis Cohen et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $63,487.41; taxes, &c., $1,057.45.

By Joseph P. Day.

82d St, 48 East, s s, 165 ft w of Park Av, 18x100, five-story dwelling; Mount Sinai Hospital against C. L. Bisbrow and another; Hoadly, L. & J., attorneys; due, $21,-253.05; taxes, &c., $1,055.50.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

52d St, 70 West, s s, 101.4 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5, four-story dwelling; W. P. Kingland against M. H. S. Miller; F. deF. Foster, attorney; due, $41,745.06; taxes, &c., $934.50.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

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By Charles A. Berrian.

26 Av, 1,844, e s, 50.8 ft n of 66th St, 22x100, five-story tenement and store; D. P. Smith against Jennie Tackney et al.; Carrington & P., attorneys; due, $14,000.58; taxes, &c., $408.20.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George

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$5,500,

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House 7 Rooms, 2 Baths; all the up-to-date improvements and appointments.

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Chas. Field GRIFFEN & Co.

Murray Hill 6441. 11 East 42nd St., N. Y.

SACRIFICE.

For sale, new Colonial house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, large plot, 300 feet elevation; 30 minutes of Grand Central, 60 trains daily. Convenient to golf, schools and churches.

CLARK T. CHAMBERS, 353 5th Ave. Phone Murray Hill 7520.

NEAR SLEEPY HOLLOW CLUB

Plot of several acres at Tarrytown, facing Pocantico Lake; splendid elevation and view; select surroundings; must sell next week; make offer. J. R. G. Ivey, owner, 66 Broadway; Rector 2130.

ESTATE TO BE SETTLED

Modern stone and stucco dwelling, 12 rooms, 4 baths; garage, poultry houses; 6 acres, beautifully landscaped; shade, fruits, and shrubs; Grand Central, 40 minutes.

FOX REALTY COMPANY

51 EAST 42D ST., N. Y.

ARTISTIC MODERN HOME, $5,100, EASY TERMS.

Plot 80x105; high land; improvements; extensive views; good section of Westchester; 2 minutes' walk from station; 32 minutes from Grand Central; direct service. 30 E. 42 St. Room 1423. Phone 7327 Murray Hill.

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Bargain, 8-room house; tastefully decorated, 2 more rooms easily added; only 30 minutes from Grand Central, on Harlem Division; every city improvement, including sewer and gas, highly restricted colony. Apply A. Reiner, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

PELHAM—New Colonial House

Large living room, sleeping porch, bedrooms, open fireplace, 2 baths "set in tile"; old shade trees. If convinced let today could not be duplicated for price asked.

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FOR SALE—LARCHMONT, seven rooms, tile bath, hot water heat; Sound view; large shade trees, shrubbery; $5,600; would cost more to build house; a rare chance for one who knows values.

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White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.

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60 acres of high, level land, free from stone; large oak and walnut trees; house has 4 master's bedrooms and 2 baths, hot water heat; large spring; modern garage and cow barn. Full details and photographs from J. F. McKEAN, 542 FIFTH AV., N. Y.

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Country Home & Farm

Near U. S. Training Camp at Yaphank.

50 acres; good house and barns, $7,500; very easy terms; immediate possession.

Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way (33d), N. Y.

Biggest Country Place Bargain

Beautiful 4-acre country place; lawns, drives; South Shore; magnificent views of Bay; main highway; residence cost $10,000; 9 rooms, bath; steam heat, electric lights; excellent neighborhood. $7,500; worth double.

HARRY B. NEWINS, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

A Sacrifice—$20 Monthly.

Beautiful home, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, elegant decorations, hardwood floors throughout; electricity, gas, steam heat, range, and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $200 cash; full price $3,400. H. S., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR

Open for inspection, including Sundays.

$20,000—No. 23 Melrose Pl. Beautiful Colonial residence, living room, dining room, library, butlery, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, sun porch, tiled veranda. All latest conveniences.

$18,500—No. 177 Midland Av. Tapestry brick residence, centre hall, large living room, dining room, butlery, tiled kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch; splendid location; large lot.

$16,500—No. 173 Watchung Av. Brick residence, corner plot, fine shade and shrubbery; large living room, dining room, butlery, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths and showers, sleeping porch, sun porch, breakfast room; every appointment.

$16,500—No. 19 Melrose Pl. Charming brick Craftsman cottages, two farmers' houses, beautiful new concrete garage to hold 10 cars, with servants' quarters, fine new horse stable and workshop, one of the finest modern cow stables in the country to house 50 cows, with concrete silo. Property is well watered, two fine springs on hill, with large reservoir, which supply water to buildings by gravity. Beautiful fields, woods, hilltop commands wonderful views of country, several brooks, one a splendid trout stream. Lake of 25 acres could be easily made if desired. Peach orchard of 2,000 trees, grape vineyards, sunken gardens; in fact, a most complete and beautiful property. Must be sold at once at a great sacrifice. Inquire

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ON GREAT SOUTH BAY — LONG ISLAND

BAY SHORE

GOLF, SAILING, BATHING, MOTOR BOATING ON THE PROPERTY.

Country Club and Motor Boat Club near at hand.

Train service the best on Long Island, with several trains making Bay Shore the first stop. Club car.

Property comprises 188 acres, through which runs a picturesque, winding creek, connecting with two lakes and flowing into Great South Bay.

Plots from 1½ to 5 acres, fronting on creek or bay, are offered for sale at attractive terms under reasonable restrictions.

Several Houses of unusual architectural excellence are offered for sale or would be rented with option of purchase.

For particulars ask your own broker or apply

C. L. Lawrance, or Jeremiah Robbins, Corp. Owner, Babylon, 116 W. 39 St., New York. L. I.

Booklet on request.

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12000 Ft. Floor Space

Flooded with daylight; on R. R. siding; one-story brick building, 3 years old; now occupied by owner.

Apply

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Less than half cost

825 acres, nearly 1 mile beautiful beach. House 150 feet elevation, commanding unsurpassed views of Sound; built of brick. Cost, $125,000; outbuildings cost $19,000; land, $150,000. Authorized by executor to offer same for sale for cost of house alone.

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12,000 sq. ft. floor space, flooded with daylight, on R.R. siding, one story brick building, 3 years old, now occupied by owner. Apply

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IDEAL SMALL FARMS HOUSE & 2 ACRES $1350

On North Shore, commuting distance, near fresh water lake, boating, bathing and fishing; best property for chickens, vegetables, fruit and berries.

ACRE FARMS, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, $250.

$25 DOWN—$5 MONTHLY

Call or write at once for free R.R. tickets

B. SMALL FARMS, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

8-ACRE FARM—$500 CASH.

Balance easy terms; located in Dix Hills section of Huntington; 9-room house in excellent order; large barns, need repairs; fruit; near Jericho Turnpike, school, church. Comfortable country home at sensible price; well adapted to fruit and poultry raising; full price $6,500; other farms. Write or call for list.

THEODORE S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

Beautiful Country Residence at

BLUEPOINT, L. I.

8 story dwelling, containing 8 master's bedrooms, 2 baths. Garage, with chauffeur's quarters. 3½ acres; grounds well shaded; tennis court.

$15,000 WILL BUY!

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Morsemere, N. J.—14-room house, plot 125x100, $20,000; mortgage $8,000. Exchange for income.

BROOKS & BROOKS CORPORATION, 45 West 34th St.

PLANDOME.

For sale, new Colonial house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, large plot, in best section; 36 minutes from Penn. Station, 50 trains daily. Convenient to golf, schools and churches.

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The ideal north shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes electric train from Pennsylvania Station; houses for sale and lease; some real bargains in plots overlooking bay and Sound. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston, L. I.

SMALL POULTRY FARM

Six-room house, needs repairs; convenient to station and trolley; one hour from station; sell to quick buyer, $100 cash, balance $12 per month. B. THOMAS, 248 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

3 ROOM BUNGALOW

just finished; owner cannot occupy; 2 full acres; shaded property; bargain of the year; worth $2,000; will sell to quick buyer for $1,350; must have $350 cash; balance very easy terms. B Owner, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

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For Sale at Great Bargain, in Whole or Will Subdivide.

One Hour from New York.

Situated in the beautiful, gently rolling hills near Morristown, N. J., in neighborhood famous for its beauty, healthfulness, the fertility of its soil for farming and its many fine estates of wealthy families. The main house on this property is one of the best known and most attractive Craftsman houses in America. It contains a large sun parlor, 18x30, exceptionally large living room, dining room and splendid kitchen, 6 master's bedrooms and 3 master's baths, and every modern convenience and comfort. Additional buildings include three beautiful new Craftsman cottages, two farmers' houses, beautiful new concrete garage to hold 10 cars, with servants' quarters, fine new horse stable and workshop, one of the finest modern cow stables in the country to house 50 cows, with concrete silo. Property is well watered, two fine springs on hill, with large reservoir, which supply water to buildings by gravity. Beautiful fields, woods, hilltop commands wonderful views of country, several brooks, one a splendid trout stream. Lake of 25 acres could be easily made if desired. Peach orchard of 2,000 trees, grape vineyards, sunken gardens; in fact, a most complete and beautiful property. Must be sold at once at a great sacrifice. Inquire

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MONTCLAIR

The Mountain Suburb of New York City.

FOR FALL RENTAL

	Per Ann.
House, 10 rooms, 2 Baths	$1,000
Modern House, 10 rooms, 3 baths; garage	1,350
New House, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, garage	1,400
Mountainside Residence, 11 rooms, 4 baths	2,000
New House, 11 rooms, 4 baths, billiard room, garage, 3 cars	3,600

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Our advice is to rent first, become acquainted with Montclair, then purchase.

Choice residential property offered exclusively through our office.

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A Fine Country Home and Farm at a Bargain

Owner will sacrifice beautifully located estate at Bound Brook, N. J., 50 minutes from New York; express service on C. R. R. of N. J., 30 trains a day; one mile from station; on Raritan River and overlooking Watchung Mountains; on State macadam road; 68 acres of buildings and highly productive and cultivated farm land; house contains 12 rooms, 4 baths, wide verandas; all modern conveniences; electric lights, sewers, running water, complete heating plant and fireplaces; surrounded by five acre park of beautiful shade trees, hedges, flowers and shrubs; large greenhouse, heated by hot water; gardens contain most every variety of rose, flower and shrub; two wells, one operated by motor and one by windmill; farmer's cottage containing nine rooms; heated brooder houses, large chicken house; cement floor; pigeon house, pheasant run, pigsties; large garage, stables, carriage house, cow barns, &c.; all in first-class condition; just the thing for a gentleman wanting country home and farm; must be seen to be appreciated; to close estate will sell at about cost of improvements. C. H. THOMAS, Hotel Majestic; telephone Columbus—1900.

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10 acres of choice, fertile soil, 14-room modern Colonial residence, 3 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity, sewers; 3 open fireplaces, 12 rooms with parquet floors; large lawns, fine shade trees, magnificent garden and fruits; garage and stable; 50x30 feet; an all-year-round home; five miles from Broadway, near R. R. station. All in good condition; possession at once. Will consider an exchange for an unencumbered farm or smaller suburban 6 or 7 room house. Call, write, or phone owner, M. D. AYERS, 143 W. 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

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ESSEX CO., N. J. 40 minutes out on D., L. & W.

Modern brownstone house, living rooms in solid mahogany, centre hall, library and dining room in paneled oak, 7 bedrooms and baths, sleeping porch, barn, garage, grounds beautifully laid out, trees, shrubs, lawns, gardens, fruits, berries, and flowers of all kinds. For sale at a great sacrifice. Adjoining Essex County golf course. THOMAS J. O'REILLY, 2,388 Broadway.

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8 rooms and tiled bath; large living room with fireplace; artistic craftsman finish; modern plumbing and heating; asbestos tile roof, oak parquet floors; large sleeping porch; high class construction and finish; completely equipped; price only $8,500; liberal terms; 100 ft. plot; hilltop location; 35 minutes out; photos. W. A. LAMBERT, architect, 288 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 6984 Barclay.

A Little Earnest Money Down, and $60 monthly will own

beautiful home, brand new, latest colonial type; 8 rooms, tile shower room; 2 tiled baths; large open porch; centre hall; large grounds; finest proposition ever offered; best location in the Oranges. $10,000. T. J. Coyle, Broker, 44 Cleveland Ter., Bloomfield, N. J. (Ph. 2758 W. Orange)

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Secure a Home Beautiful in the most delightful and healthful section of the "Oranges," 8 mins. "Mountain Station," Lackawanna R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; artistic 9-room house, tiled bath every convenience; spacious plot. I pay taxes, int., ins.; you pay only $40 mth. W. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

LEONIA: A Handsome Home

Large living room, library, dining room, kitchen, five bedrooms, 2 baths; steam heat, open fireplace; plot 75x125. Trees, vines, shrubbery, etc. Owner gone West, will sell at bargain.

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Large living room, fireplace, 5 bedrooms, tiled bath, solarium, sleeping porch, oak floors, mahogany and white trim; plot 50x160; photo mailed; price reasonable. Write Blakiston, Owner, 18 Park Ave., Rutherford.

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Single and 2-family houses of every description For Sale and Rent.

Kindly state requirements.

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AT MONTCLAIR.

$500 cash will buy this charming, modern stucco residence, containing living room with fireplace, dining room in ivory, gas kitchen in white enamel, four bedrooms, large bath, steam, electricity, parquet floors, screens, &c.; beautifully decorated; perfect condition; immediate possession; exceptional neighborhood; price $5,500, cash $500, balance on mortgage to responsible party.

Frank Hughes Taylor Company. At Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair, N. J.

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Glass enclosed porch. Corner lot, paved. First floor: Living Room, 14x28, with open fireplace; Dining Room, beamed ceiling, panelled walls and plate rails; Den, Gas Kitchen, Butler's pantry, Ice Closet. Second floor: Four large bedrooms, Tiled bathroom with porcelain fixtures. Big attic. Laundry in large, light cellar. Steam heat, Gas, Electricity. Five minutes to R. R. Station, 35 minutes to Cortlandt St., also on line of Trolley to 130th St. Address

EVANS & HARMON. Telephone 4792 Cortlandt. 140 Broadway, N.Y.

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Lake Champlain SUMMER CAMP

Located directly on the shores of Lake Champlain, with 800 acres of lawns, gardens, woods and fields. Main house, nine master bedrooms, four baths; large remodeled farm house, garage and farm buildings. Splendid condition. For sale, including furniture, stock, &c., for half cost.

LEWIS & STRESTON (INC.) Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway

Must Sell at Once to Settle an Estate AT LARCHMONT

10 Minutes' Walk from Station.

Very Attractive Stucco Semi-Bungalow, large living room, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry and maid's room on first floor. 3 large bedrooms, bath on second floor. Plot 60x137. Immediate possession. Price $7,250. Easy terms.

For further particulars apply S-769.

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Country Home, Beacon-on-Hudson, in the Highlands;

Hour and Half from Grand Central; Splendid Train Service.

Also Hudson River Boats.

Brick home, 13 rooms, bath, steam heat, gas, electricity, hardwood floors, sleeping porch; stable and garage, cottage 7 rooms and bath, Summer house; fruit; 2 acres; half mile from station; beautiful views of river and mountains; asking $14,000.

KENNETH IVES & CO., 7 E. 42d St., New York. Murray Hill 6667.

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ADIRONDACK CAMP

with usual living rooms, 6 bedrooms, bath; 3 tents, launch, boats; fully equipped; located in magnificent

90,000 ACRE PRESERVE

of primeval forests and numberless lakes and brooks.

With Fishing and Hunting Privileges.

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Shore Front Home!

Living in another State the owner of a charming residence on the Hudson shore, within commuting distance, will sell to you at a bargain. Full details.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARM.

For Sale—An exceptionally good 10-acre farm; $1,700 in cash required; 9-roomed stone house, with bath, toilet, steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold water; 2 wells, large frame barn, outbuildings; fruit; all crops, implements; horses, pigs, 200 chickens; 9 miles to Norristown; along State highway and trolley road; house recently papered and painted inside and outside; a splendid proposition. E 255 Times Annex.

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CASTLE HAVEN FARM, CONTAINING 150 ACRES,

located in Dorchester county, near Cambridge, Md. The most famous Colonial Estate and beautiful salt water front Farm on the great eastern shore of Maryland.

To Be Sold at Auction in Cambridge, Maryland, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 2 P. M.

The improvements consist of a 2-story 15-room brick Colonial mansion in perfect repair, supplied with hot and cold water from artesian flowing wells; baths and other conveniences; this mansion is erected on a beautiful green and shaded lawn commanding an incomparable view of the great Choptank River and Chesapeake Bay. There are three tenant houses, a large modern poultry plant complete in detail, dairy, nursery, fine barn, garage, office and other buildings. Baths on the beach with showers, private pier and boathouse for 20 yacht, a perfect harbor and 3 miles of unrivalled hard sand water front. Oysters, crabs, fish, duck and geese abound in season. A gentleman's country place without a peer. Reason for selling, owner now fighting with the armies of France. Full descriptive circular free. Apply to

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For Sale, Furnished Cottage, eleven rooms, fronting on lake. Boat house with two slips. One mile from village by road or water. Ideal summer home. Particulars M. P. Ferris, 280 Canal St., N. Y. C.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

Desirable cottage, (furnished,) eleven rooms and bath. Good frontage on Lake, boathouse. Particulars and picture. Inspection, address V. W. Ferris, Sunapee, N. H.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

Desirable cottage, (furnished,) eleven rooms and bath. Good frontage on Lake, boathouse. Particulars and picture. Inspection, address V. W. Ferris, Sunapee, N. H.

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8 acres, 400 beautiful peach trees, loaded with fruit, ideal location, corner property, State Road at VINELAND, N. J. Nearly new modern semi-bungalow, 8 rooms, large verandas, beautiful old shade, poultry buildings, garage for 2 cars, barn, sheds. Owner in distant State compelled to sacrifice. PRICE for quick sale, $3,500, reasonable terms. Write for full information, also our handsomely illustrated FARM CATALOGUES. BRAT & MacGEORGE, 1077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PA., or VINELAND, N. J.

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65-Acre Lake Farm, $5,000. Fine Bathing and Fishing.

Elevation 1,100 feet, guarantees good health; 35 acres level, rich, dark loam; 15 acres pasture; 25 acres wood, orchard, apples, cherries, pears, plums, all kinds berries; present owner making over $1,000 yearly from eggs and milk alone; 11-room house, excellent condition; beautiful lawn, maple shade, complete set outbuildings; short walk to trolley; lake farms are rare; get this now at low price, $5,000; house alone worth more. See picture of house and lake in new catalogue No. 5, just out, describing best nearby farm bargains. MATHESON FARM CO., Dept. 5008, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y. Tel. 3764 Cort.

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100 Acre Farm, $3,500 Pr. Horses, 10 cows, and

80 hens, 2 shoats, 2 calves, 2 wagons, 2 carriages, mowing machines, rake, tedder, rack, 3 plows, 2 harrows, cart, 2 sleighs, 3 sleds, 4 harnesses, cream separator, 2 cultivators, piano, stoves, and a lot of furniture, with one acre wheat, 1½ acres corn, one acre potatoes, ¼ acre beans, and large vegetable garden, all thrown in by aged owner if taken soon. 40 acres in rich black machine worked fields cutting over 50 tons hay, 15 cow pasture, pine and wood enough to soon pay for farm. Large sugar bush, 400 Baldwin apple trees; also plums, pears, peaches and grapes. 2-story, 9-room house, 72-ft. barn, engine house, with engine for sawing wood, making cider, etc. Buildings in good repair, with running water; broad lawn with grand shade trees and landscape views of beautiful country. Easy terms to the right man. See page 4 our New Summer Catalogue, for details. Copy mailed free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 2026 G., 150 Nassau St., New York.

10-Acre Fruit Farm. Year's Income Nearly $1,000.

Only one mile to village, near beautiful summer resort. 2,800 black caps, 2,000 red raspberries, 600 currants, 300 blackberries, big patch strawberries, 52 apple trees, all bearing fruit. 7-room house, supplied with spring water, shaded by maples. Barn 24x38, in good repair. Owner making quick change drops price to $1,200, part down. For traveling instructions to see this unusual bargain, see Page 19 of our New Summer Catalogue. Write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 2026G, 150 Nassau St., New York.

67 ACRES FARM, 28 miles out; elevation, view, good roads; house 10 rooms, bath; four-room cottage, barn, all in good condition; 50 acres cleared; 500 fruit trees. A VERY ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITY. S. S. WALSTEIN-GORDON & FORMAN FARMS—COUNTRY HOMES. 120 Broadway, N. Y. (Rector 7718.) Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

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Will lease your flat or apartment houses for a term of years. Have 48 years' experience. We are responsible. We give security if necessary. Brokers invited to offer particulars on leases. CHELSEA LEASING CO., Henry I. Cooper, 17 West 42nd Street.

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Responsible business man would like management high-class apartment house for part or whole rent. Experienced, 112 Times.

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531 West 181st St., cor. Audubon Av., adjoining subway station and crosstown car lines; rent $60 monthly. HEILNER & WOLF, 30 East 42d St., or your broker.

Automobile Trade, Attention! Large Broadway Corner Store.

Ideally located salesroom or accessories; especially fine show windows; moderate rent. S. E. Corner B'way, 56th St. YOUR OWN BROKER, OR James A. Dowd, 874 6th Av., CIRCLE—32.

West 72d Street Store to Rent,

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LOFT 6,200 SQ. FT. LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.

FRONTING TWO AVENUES. FIRST FLOOR. ELEVATOR. NEAR SHIPPING. MONTGOMERY, 135TH ST., E. of 3D AV.

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Saratoga Lake.

Ten-room cottage, furnished, 540 square feet screened piazza; running water, bath, on trolley line to Saratoga, faces lake, large garden. Address, H. K. Cunningham, Ballston Spa., N. Y.

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The MADISON SQUARE
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AN Apartment Hotel embodying all the personality and quiet atmosphere of a home with the conveniences, luxury and refinement of the hotel.

NOW LEASING FROM OCTOBER

Furnished & Unfurnished Housekeeping, Non-Housekeeping and Studio Apartments

Also rooms en suite or singly, each with bath. Unexcelled in appointment, atmosphere and service.

Ideal Location. Inspection Invited. Literature on Request.

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Near subway. Modern elevator building. Large, light rooms; southern exposure. 6 Rooms, $50. 7 Rooms, $65-$70

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625 West 182d St., cor. Audubon Ave., two blocks from Subway. APARTMENTS, five, six large light rooms and bath; telephone, &c. All Improvements; Rent $32-$40

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 W. 72d STREET. Tel. 7240 Columbus

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(In some instances earlier possession may be had)

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Cornwall 255 West 90th St., Northwest Corner Broadway. 7-9 Rooms, 2 Baths. $1,800 and $2,400.	**Fair View Court** 175 Claremont Ave., Near 127th St. 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath. $480 to $660.	**Stanley Court** 301 West 106th St., Northwest Cor. West End Ave. 9 Rooms, 3 Baths. $2,100 to $2,750.
Woodmere 561 West 141st St., Northeast Cor. Broadway. 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath. $840 to $1,000.	**Luxor** 600 West 115th St., Southwest Corner Broadway. 5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths. $1,300 to $1,600.	**124 West 72d St.** New Apartment House. Bet. Central Park West & B'way 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath. $1,350 to $1,650.
San Domingo 949 West End Ave., Near 106th St., 5 & 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths. $1,100 to $1,500.	**Lucania** 235 West 71st St., Bet. B'way and West End Ave. 4 and 5 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths. $1,200 and $1,600.	**4 & 14 West 92d St.** Near Central Park West. Modern Apartments. 7 Rooms & Bath. $900 to $1,100.
498 West End Ave. Southeast Corner 84th St. Corner Apartments. 6 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths. $1,500 to $2,300.	**Manchester** 255 West 108th St. Northeast Corner Broadway. 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths. $1,500 to $2,000.	**Pamlico** 97 Central Park West, Near 69th Street. 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath. $1,100 to $1,700.
21 to 41 Bennett Ave. One block west of Broadway at 181st St. Elevator Apartments. 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath. $480 to $660.	**Stuart** 250 West 84th St., Southwest Corner Broadway. 8 & 9 Rooms & Bath. $1,400 and $1,600	**Devonshire** 325 West 83d St., Near West End Ave. 7 Rooms & Bath. $1,000.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory will be mailed upon application

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Responsible management of the house you live in means Service, Comfort and Fair Rental. The following houses are under the management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
50 East 42nd St.

ASPINWALL APARTMENTS

399-403-407-411
Audubon Avenue
185th to 186th St.

The most unusual apartments in the city. Splendid construction. Awarded prize by the American Institute of Architects. A short walk from 181st St. Subway Station. A few apartments to let from next October.

Suites.	Per Month.
3-room	$28 to $31
4-room	$29 to $40
5-room	$37 to $47

The HUDSON-FULTON

S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway
One block from Subway.

A few light suites to let from October in this elevator apartment house.

6, 7 and 8 rooms—rental $840 to $1,050 yearly.

140 WEST 71st STREET

Doctor's Apartment
3 rooms, $800.

3 and 4 Story Private Dwellings

Nos. 105-111-121-125-129-143
West 73d St.

A rare opportunity for those seeking well-located houses in New York. These dwellings to let from October 1st will prove most attractive.

Rentals $1,600 to $1,800.

Apply on premises or to above management.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS DOCTOR'S OFFICES

suitable for Dentist, Nose or Throat Specialist. TWO ROOMS AND BATH. NEW APARTMENT, JUST COMPLETED. 34 WEST 51ST ST. EUGENE A. WALSH on Premises. Phone Circle 1184.

70th St.-West End Av.

N. W. Corner.
Choice Elevator Apartments.
3—6 Rooms & Bath, $840 yearly
Occupancy Oct. 1st.

Doctor's Office 19 West 54th St.

Well adapted for Nose and Throat or Eye Specialist.
Apply to
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street.
TELEPHONE—JOHN 5700.

314 WEST 94TH ST.

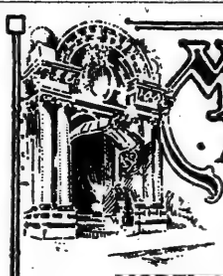
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 Large, Light Rooms $1000
Bath and Extra Lavatory.

ROCKLEDGE COURT

3,044 ALBANY CRESCENT
at 231st St. Broadway subway station.
4-5-room apartments, $28-$37, all improvements; apply on premises; tenants restricted.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60



MANHASSET APARTMENT

BROADWAY
108th to 109th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive, Crosstown Bus Line or Subway Express Station.

MODEL 8 ROOM APARTMENT

Southern exposure, rooms all outside. Spacious Living Room and Library, Dining Room in the Gothic period, 3 large Master Bedrooms, 2 Master Baths and Lavatory; Parquet Flooring throughout. An unusually attractive apartment—Rent $2,500.

9 Room Apartments..$2,200 to $2,400
7 Room Apartments..$1,300, $1,500, $1,700
6 Room Apartments..$1,300, $1,400, $1,600



Ownership Management
H. B. Snyder, Manager
Phone 1500 Academy

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley

N.E. Corner 81st St. & West End Ave.



VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS

7 AND 8 VERY LARGE AIRY ROOMS

Ample Closet Room. Electric Light, refrigeration, laundry, fuel and separate laundries included in rent.

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

(FORMERLY NAVARRO)
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

"ORIENTA"

302 West 79th St.
7 ROOM
Apartments

Fireproof building, located on a Park street between West End Ave. and Riverside Drive. Convenient to all lines of transportation.
Rents $1,100 to $1,300
Superintendent on Premises.

BUCKINGHAM COURT

310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6290—Barclay.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WINTER'S COAL SUPPLY ON HAND

The Hamptons

201 and 203 West 117th St.
St. Nicholas to 7th Aves.
HARLEM'S MOST CONVENIENT LOCATION
Wonderfully large—all outside rooms. Newly renovated; every improvement.
7 and 8 Rooms, $1000 to $1150

El Nido

131 St. Nicholas Ave.
Cor. 110th St. & 7th Ave.
Beautiful High Class Modern Building Corner Apartments
7 and 8 Rooms, $780 to $1200

97 Ft. Washington Ave.

Finest Apartments on Wash. Heights. Beautifully located—near subway stations. River views; every improvement.
4-5-6 Rooms, $570 to $900
Apply Supts., or Louis Schlechter
140 St. Nicholas Ave. (117th St.)
Phone 3330 Morning.

166 W. 87th St.

One 4-room apartment—$950
One 5-room apartment—$1050
40 W. 84TH ST.
One 5-room apartment—$1000
One 5-room apartment—$1200
Apply to Superintendent on Premises, or to
JACOB AXELROD,
200 W. 72d St. Phone Col. 3957

MAPLE COURT

1229 PARK AV., corner 96th ST.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT
Dentist's Apartment, Ground Floor
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$1,300

CORNER APARTMENT,
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$1,350
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated.
Apply Premises or A. BRANDSTEIN, (Harlem 1518) 133 E. 116th.

West End Av., Cor. 88th St.

THE CHAUTAUQUA

SOUTHEAST CORNER.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Attractive Apartments
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Renting Now for Oct. 1 Occupancy.
Every Modern Appointment.
Apply Superintendent on premises.
PHONE SCHUYLER—5600.

205-11 West 107th St.

NEAR BROADWAY.
7 Rooms & Bath, $55-$60.
All Modern Improvements.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

"RAVENWOOD"

700 W. 180th St., Cor. B'way.
4, 5, 6 Rooms $38-$57.
ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.

242 W. 104TH, Near Broadway

7 & 8 Rooms, $1,000-$1,100.
Elevator; modern. Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT FROM Oct. 1st

THE BELNORD,
Broadway to Amsterdam Av., 86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 & 4 Baths,
Rents $2,100 to $5,000,
Including Electric Light, Refrigeration and Vacuum Cleaning.

DORILTON,
171 West 71st St.
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
7, 8 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $2,200 to $3,000.

BENNINGTON CORNERS,
817 West End Av., 100th St.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $900 to $2,000.

THE COURTENAY,
55 Central Park West, 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Rent $3,000.

CORINSECA,
209 West 97th St.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $780 to $1,150.

POWELLTON,
229 West 97th St., Corner Broadway.
6, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,200 to $2,000.

PASADENA,
10 West 61st St., Cor. Broadway.
2, 3, 4 & 9 Rooms,
Also Kitchenette Apartments,
Rents $900 to $2,600.

HOLLAND COURT,
315 West 98th St.,
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
3, 4, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $720 to $1,400.

VICTOR HALL,
622 West 113th St.,
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 & 7 Rooms,
Rents $685 to $1,150.

35 WEST 82D ST.,
Near Central Park West.
10 Rooms and 4 Baths, $2,600.
All outside; unusual arrangement; such as might be attractive for two families.
6 Rooms, $1,100 & $1,200.

THE BARNARD,
108 Central Park West, 71st St.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
1, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.

VERSAILLES,
250 West 91st St.
Cor. B'way.
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,700 to $2,100.

780 WEST END AV.,
S. E. Cor. 98th St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

VERA,
9 West 68th St.,
Adjoining Central Park West.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths; Rent $1,600.
One Apartment on Each Floor.

CHERBOURG,
1 West 92d St.
Cor. Central Park West.
9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,400 to $1,900.

77-79 WEST 92D ST.
6 to 8 Rooms.
Rents $480 to $720,
with Electric Light.

TUILERIES,
251 West 95th St.,
N. W. Cor. B'way.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $1,200 to $1,400.

BARRINGTON,
202 West 81st St.,
adj. Cor. B'way.
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $720 to $1,300.

451 WEST END AV.,
S. W. Cor. 82d St.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $930 to $1,200.

WELLINGTON COURT,
561 West 143d St.,
N. E. Cor. B'way.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $690 to $900.

THE SAGUENAY,
583 West 143d St.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $420 to $660.

261 CENTRAL PARK W.,
Northwest cor. 86th St.
9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
All Modern Improvements.
Rents $2,300 to $2,700.

THE CLIFDEN,
264 Riverside Drive.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,800.

THE NORMAN,
37 West 92d St.
6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

244 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
near 97th St.
5, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $840 to $1,500.

DOROTHEA,
251 West 121st St.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $1,100 to $1,300.

MALVERN,
47 Claremont Av.
near 119th St.
5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $690 to $960.

CASTLETON,
547 West 143d St.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $450 to $690.

109 WEST 82D ST.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $690 to $780.
Hall Service.

HAMILTON GRANGE,
310 Convent Av.
near 143d St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms,
Rents $750 to $960.

159 WEST 80TH ST.,
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $660 to $780.
Electric Light.

HADRIAN,
225 West 86th St., Cor. Broadway.
5 & 6 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

DALLAS COURT,
600 West 144th St., cor. Broadway.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms,
Rents $660 to $900.

170 WEST 75TH ST.,
Near Amsterdam Av.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $780 to $840.

VIOLA,
100 West 76th St.
S. E. cor. Columbus Ave.
8 Rooms,
Rent $900.

WELLESLEY COURT,
562 West 144th St.
6 & 7 Rooms,
Rents $690 to $840.

THE KENWAY,
462-474 Convent Av.,
N. E. cor. 150th St.
7 Rooms,
Rents $540 to $630.

WASHINGTON IRVING,
601 West 151st St.,
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
4 & 5 Rooms,
Rents $500 to $600.

THE HEARNCLIFFE,
880 St. Nicholas Av.,
at 154th St.
5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $540 to $720.

THE VARONA,
630 West 172d St.
3 & 4 Rooms,
Rents $360 to $528.

THE WESTPORT,
634 West 172d St.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
Rents $360 to $600.

JEANNETTE COURT,
248 Audubon Av.,
S. cor. 176th St.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $420 to $600.

MELVIN COURT,
572 West 187th St.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $314 to $480.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.

Broadway, Corner 80th St. 'Phone 3800—Schuyler

Branch Office, Broadway and 144th St.

These Apartments Under Management of

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street. Phone Murray Hill 5600

130 WEST 57TH ST. 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, Studio, Duplex Apartment, $4,000 1-2 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath, $780 to $1,200	901 Lexington Avenue N. E. Cor. 67th St. 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,500 6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,800
40-48 Central Park South 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,500 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, Duplex, $3,500	68 EAST 86TH ST. Bet. Madison & Park Aves. 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,200 9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,500

OCCUPANCY OCTOBER 1ST

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE,
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $2,100 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
TELEPHONE 3547—COLUMBUS.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,700 to $2,100.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
TELEPHONE 6261—MORNINGSIDE.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive Corner 117th St.

Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

4 Rooms, Bath.....$480
6 Rooms, Bath.....$720
8 Rooms, Bath.....$1,200

400 WEST 118TH STREET

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
7 Rooms Corner 2 Toilets **$1,200**
5 Rooms, Bath.....$660
7 Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,050
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

The ROGER-MORRIS

New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th St. and Edgecombe Ave.
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Avs. Express "L" Stations.
3-4 and 5 Up-to-Date
All Outside Rooms
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
F. LANGENSTEIN, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

Doctor's Apartment

5 rooms and bath, maid service. In apartment hotel containing about 100 apartments.

El Dorado

SHARP & CO., 99th St. and B'way.
302 Central Park West, Cor. 91st Street.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Aparts., Every Conv'nce
Directly opposite Spanish Museum Bldgs.
4-6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $48-$100.
Owner, JAS. O'BRIEN, 647 6TH AVE.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS, 222 West 59th St.

Apartment and Studios to rent from October 1st; north light.
JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The De Soto

Broadway, Cor. 91st St.
At Subway Corner
New Fireproof Apartment House
Now Open for Inspection
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms with Foyer
1, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,000 to $2,300
with Extra Servants' Rooms.
EVERY MODERN, UP TO DATE IMPROVEMENT.
Southern Exposure.
For Lease from October 1.

MARCUS BROWN
Owner-Builder - On Premises
Tel. River—7066.

57 West 75th St.

7 Exceptionally Large ROOMS

Extra Maids' Rooms and Bathrooms on top floor.

All rooms practically face on street or wide, open courts overlooking private dwellings, thus having a maximum of light and sunshine.

The building is of fireproof construction containing two passenger and one service elevators, vacuum heating system, commodious laundry on top floor equipped with latest appliances.

Attentive and courteous service.

Rents $1,200 to $1,900

Immediate possession.

LIDO HALL

110TH ST. AT 7TH AV. (NEW)
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
Rent $1,600 to $1,700.
Overlooking Central Park; fireproof; one block to "L," subway and cars.
Apply on premises; or
WILLIAM F. FUERST, Inc., 67 Nassau St.

200 WEST 58TH ST. corner 7th av.

APARTMENTS OF 3 TO 6 ROOMS.
Rentals $1,200 to $2,700; include refrigeration. Larger combination if desired. Owned and managed by
DURHAM REALTY CORP., 511 5th Av.

The ROCKFALL

Broadway at 111th St.
Northeast corner

Service Unexcelled

SEVEN EIGHT and NINE ROOMS with Two and Three Baths

Inspection Compensates

C. E. HAMES
Resident Manager.

4 Rooms,	7th floor	(1 bath)	$1,400
5 Rooms,	9th "	(2 baths)	1,900
6 Rooms,	10th "	(3 baths)	2,500
7 Rooms,	12th "	(3 baths)	2,800

No. 302 West 86th Street
(Just west of West End Avenue)

The apartments contain many desirable and modern features which have appealed to a number who have leased from the plans. The apartments are now open for inspection.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
171 Madison Avenue Telephone, Murray Hill 3330

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

10 & 11 ROOMS
3 baths.
Rental $2,100 to $3,000
Also 8 Rooms, $1,800.
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.

STRATFORD-AVON

210 Riverside Dr., N. Cor. 93d St.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, 12th Floor, Rental $2,700
Extensive view of Hudson; all outside rooms.
One 10 Room, 3 Bath Duplex Apt., Rental $2,500
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Broadway, Cor. 80th St.

10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
$2,600—$3,000
495 WEST END AVE.
S. W. Cor. 84th St.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or ALFRED C. BOWMAN,
5 West 31st St. Tel. Mad. Sq. 8463.

CORNER APARTMENT

4 AND 5 ROOMS.
Modern, Attractive, Light and Airy.
Moderate Rents
94 Brandt Place, Corner University Ave., 2 Blocks North of Washington Bridge.

Corner Apartment, 95th St.

1,350 MADISON, AV.
Unobstructed View of Park.
Eight brilliant, large rooms; every improvement; all-night service; guaranteed heat; high class every respect; rent $1,180. Apply Superintendent.

THE DEARBORN,

250 West 55th St.
ONE ROOM, BATH & KITCHENETTE.
$40 Unfurnished, $47.50 Furnished.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

315 W. 94th St. NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE

5 rooms and bath; will sublet, unfurnished, $42.50. $20 per month for balance of season. Le Mond's apartment. Agent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Selection of Highest Class ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

8 ROOMS	174 West 79th Street.	$1500
	515 West 110th Street.	1450
	604 West 115th Street.	1000
	606 West 116th Street.	1500
7 ROOMS	250 Riverside Dr (97St)	$1200
	431 Riverside Dr (115 St)	1400
	606 West 116th Street.	1200
	616 West 116th Street.	1100
	620 West 116th Street.	1200

Renting Agents at 606 W. 116th St. and 615 West 110th St.

EARLE & CALHOUN
REAL ESTATE
BROADWAY and 72nd STREET
Telephone Columbus 5116-7-8.

Elevator Apartments.

233 West 107th St., Near B'way
6 & 7 Large Light Rooms & Bath $55 & $65
419 West 115th St., Near Amst. Ave.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, $50 & $70
523 & 527 W. 121st St., Near B'way
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $50, $70, $75
200 Claremont Ave., Cor. 127th St.
6 Rooms & Bath, $57.50 to $67.50
Immediate possession can be had on some.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.
Broadway & 100th St.

APARTMENT OF 9 ROOMS

and three bathrooms; 11th floor,
Overlooking Manhattan Sq. Park
Half block from Central Park entrance.
Living room 18x28 ft.; All Bedrooms face south. Unusual features.
Bargain. Inspect now.
For further information consult C. K. SIMPSON, 182 West 58th St. 'Phone Columbus—4255, or
Superintendent, 44 West 77th St.

THE LAKEHURST

MODERN, HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSE.
803 West 180th St. N. E. CORNER PINEHURST AVE.
5-6 Rooms, $50-$65
SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD. SUPERIOR SERVICE

Apartments of the Highest Type

Absolutely fireproof.—Every modern improvement.

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,200.

St. Charles,
101 West 72nd St.
N. W. Cor. Columbus Av.
Situated in one of the highest class residential sections. Exceptionally large rooms and modern service.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
$1,000 to $1,400.

Monte Cristo,
157 West 123d Street.
A high-class elevator apartment house with apartments facing south and west; exceptionally large rooms and closets.
7 & 8 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,200 to $1,400.

The Arleigh,
620 West 113th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
7 & 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,400.

St. Evona,
N. E. Cor. 135th St. & Broadway.
New six-story fireproof, elevator apartment house; large sunny rooms. Southern exposure.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc. One apartment suitable for Doctor.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner
Broadway & 140th Street.
Large rooms, pantries and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

46 West 73rd Street.
Private House Block.
One Apartment to a Floor.
9 & 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Living room 14x27. Dining room 15x22. All other rooms and kitchen in like proportion. Every modern improvement.
Rents $2,800 to $3,000.

Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
Modern high-class fireproof apartment. Southern exposure and abundance of light.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$1,900 to $2,000.

48 West 73rd Street,
S. E. Cor. Columbus Ave.
Remodeled with latest improvements. Extra service elevator. Rooms unusually large and cheerful.
7 Rooms & Bath.
$1,000 to $1,200.

Douglas & Desmond,
N. W. Cor. 121st St. & 7th Av.
Attractively located rooms, very large and adapted to large families. Elevator service and modern improvements.
7 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,100.

Descriptive booklet upon request. Representative at each house, or call at office of agents.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway & 79th St.
IN THE APTHORP. TEL. 9700 SCHUYLER

HENDRIK HUDSON Apartments

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 110TH AND 111TH STS. COMMANDING VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER.



6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,700
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600-$1,800
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,000
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100

Gymnasium with needle showers for grown-ups and roof garden playground for the children are two features of the superior service.
Fifth Avenue Buses pass the door.

Subway Express Station at the building.

Frank A. Peteler, Manager, at the Buildings.
Telephone, 4302 Morningside

ALWYN COURT

SOUTHERN and WESTERN EXPOSURE

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High, healthful section; street under supervision Park Department.
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Two Elevators.
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30 East 42nd St.

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141 EAST 44TH ST.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
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For intelligence, sobriety, and integrity, the office help advertised in The New York Times is acknowledged the best. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

The New York Times

Sunday, July 22, 1917.

AUSTRIA SEETHING WITH DISSENSION

Hatreds and Rage Long Pent Up Now Unloosed in the Parliament.

Worse Conditions for Them Threatened by Plan to Make German the Official Language.

OPPRESSED RACES SPEAK

By JULIAN GRANDE.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, June 22.—Since the beginning of this month, or, to be more strictly accurate, since the very end of May, the Austrian Parliament has been in session—for the first time since before Serajevo. A perusal of the speeches delivered by the Deputies of the various nationalities and parties—speeches still occasionally censored, and by no means always fully reported—makes it plain to the dullest mind why the Austrian Court and Government shrank so much and so long from calling Parliament together, and why, whenever so necessary a constitutional measure was suggested, they invariably contrived to find some pretext for postponing it.

In the Austrian Parliament, now that it has met, there has been such an outpouring of pent-up emotions, of suppressed feeling, of bottled-up rage, as the world has perhaps never before witnessed. At last all the distressful peoples who unwillingly form part of the Austrian Empire have been able, through the mouths of their representatives, to voice their feelings, and they have voiced them; quite enough to throw a vivid light on affairs, although frequently when the outside world would have most desired to learn what those feelings were the Austrian censor or newspaper editor has not thought it necessary to do more than barely hint at them.

Hideous revelations have nevertheless been made concerning the unspeakable ill-treatment and oppression of which certain Slav nationalities have been the victims since the war began. The hatred felt by the German-speaking Austrians and the Magyars for their Slav fellow-subjects has found vent in veritable orgies of blood during the last three years. Persecution and oppression have held high festival, and all behind the closed doors of the House of Hapsburg.

Fairy Tales of Unity.

As yet Parliament has met comparatively few times, but often enough to prove to the hilt that the racial dissensions in Austria—the monarchy in whose composition common sense plays a smaller part than in any other—are even more deeply rooted than before the war. All the fine talk and high-sounding newspaper articles and paragraphs about the "universal patriotic self-sacrifice," with which all the Austrian nationalities went forth for the defense of the Hapsburg Empire are now seen to be a fairy tale of fairy tales. Neither Poles nor Czechs, Slovenians nor Ruthenians, Rumanians nor Italians "hurled themselves of their own free will and full of enthusiasm" upon the enemy.

"It was against our will," exclaimed the Czech Deputy Skribeny in the Austrian Parliament, "that war was declared." It was, as is now perfectly clear, the Prussians and Magyars together who forcibly drove the non-Germans and non-Magyar people of Austria-Hungary to the battlefield, and who pointed machine guns and fired volleys at them if they showed the slightest sign of resistance. Thousands of Czechs, Italian-speaking Austrians, Rumanians, and Southern Slavs, so we now learn, were pent up in concentration camps and prisons as "suspicious" or "doubtful," and here hundreds of them—how many we shall probably never learn—died a miserable death. The gallows, indeed, rules in Austria-Hungary as in the days of Metternich, Marshal Radetsky, and Haynau.

In the Reichsrat the Deputy Dassynski (Polish Club) actually said only two or three days ago: "The entrance into Galicia was the entrance of the gallows and of murder. Some say there were 80,000 persons hanged, others say twice as many. These hangings took place without any one having the least idea why, or what was the matter."

Even now, while the Austrian Reichsrat is in session, more than a dozen deputies, Slave and Italian-speaking, are pining in dungeons, their seats empty. Austria, therefore, has been waging a two-fold war—one war against Italy, and one against the members of her own household. After three years' repression the meeting of Parliament has caused the hatred of these nations, forcibly but unequally linked together, to break out with the force of a volcanic explosion. The President might tinkle his bell and call to order as much as he pleased: he might as well have tinkled at Vesuvius in eruption. These people are separated by a rift which nothing apparently can ever bridge—a rift caused by differences of nationality, of language, of civilization, and of instinct. They hate one another with a deadly hatred, hardly to be conceived by those who have not witnessed it; and now they are weary of their enforced unnatural union, and weary of it for a cause. This union, in short, means that the domineering German-speaking Austrians continue to rule by force over the oppressed non-German-speaking Austrians, for whom there is no apparent future save perpetual martyrdom and the prospect of always being handed over to the untender mercies of German-Austrian and Magyar.

"Not enough have been strung up," screamed the German-Bohemian deputy Heine in the Czech Deputy Stribrny in the Austrian Parliament the other day; and in this very same Parliament his fellow-deputy, the notorious German-Nationalist Wolf, whose favorite attitude is groveling at the feet of Prussia, called the Czechs "traitors to King and country." Another deputy in the cabinet, who had been serving in the army, related how his Captain, from whom he had to ask for his papers in order that he might leave the front to attend the session, yelled in his face, "You're no good, any of you. The Deputies ought to be burned—yes, burned—all of them, and then perhaps there might be peace!"

The Clerical-anti-Semites are, of course, again infuriated with the Jews, and raging against them. The Jews meanwhile are undergoing cruel persecution, especially in Galicia. The Galician Poles refuse to have anything to do with the Government. Italian-speaking Austrians and Southern Slavs complain that they have been persecuted beyond belief or description. In short, the Austrian Parliament has been a vent for the grievances of Austrian subjects speaking in seven different languages and all against the tyranny of the German-Austrians and the Magyars.

Matters No Better in Hungary.

This is Austria today under the rule of the young Emperor, about whom nothing definite seems to be known. Turning to Hungary, however, matters are no better. Count Tisza, with his autocratic strength and unquestionable ability, has gone, but the autocratic Magyar spirit remains, persistent and self-assertive as ever, and it scarcely seems as if the Premiership of Graf Moritz Esterhasy, with all his Oxford education and the vigor of his 36 years, will be able to crush, still less exterminate, it.

The young King of Hungary and Austrian Emperor, it will be urged, is anxious for universal suffrage to be introduced into Hungary, and surely such a reform will do much, especially as it is the basis of the new Cabinet's policy. But what those outside Hungary do not realise in this: Since the Ausgleich of 1868 8,000,000 Magyars have been tyrannising, in a fashion inconceivable to any United States citizen, over 10,000,000, probably 11,000,000, of other Hungarian subjects, Rumanian and Slav in origin, with a mixture of German-speaking population in Transylvania and the Banat.

No manoeuvre has been too base for the Magyars to shrink from condescending to in order to keep these non-Magyar nationalities out of the Hungarian Parliament. And is it now likely that any one, any Hungarian Government, even if led by Graf Moritz Esterhasy, will really carry out honest and effective electoral reforms, so that the non-Magyar peoples, who are in the majority, will have a majority of votes? No one believes this, at any rate no one who has any knowledge of Hungary. Such an electoral reform would mean the end of Magyar domination, of the policy of general Magyarization, and of stepmotherly treatment of the other nationalities. Under Count Tisza this policy was carried to such lengths as to have become unbearable.

Had the Court of Vienna and the Government of Budapest really meant to carry out an honorable policy, the young Emperor must have insisted on forming in Budapest a coalition Ministry, in which the Slavs and Rumanians of Hungary would each have held at least one post, in order to let the world see that Hungary desired to treat her non-Hungarian nationalities fairly. This, however, as we all know, has not been the case, and Magyarism, acting under orders from Wilhelmstrasse, will hardly disarm, and will assuredly go to contrive to manipulate the "electoral reforms" that it and its followers will remain sole masters of the situation in Hungary.

This, therefore, is the present situation in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. This situation, however, is in no wise new; it has existed since time immemorial, so long, indeed, as Austria has existed, and is not, as some people seem to imagine, a "crisis" which has suddenly come to pass, and which portends great and beneficient changes in the Dual Monarchy. The cause of it is simply that the Austro-Hungarian Empire has been built up and maintained on a policy of violence exercised by the German-speaking and Magyar population with regard to the other nationalities, Czechs, Poles, Ruthenians, Rumanians, Slavs, Croats, and others.

Should Prussia, however, succeed in getting Austria-Hungary still more than now into her clutches, and if yet more tightening her grip upon the Hapsburg monarchy, and increasing her influence on its policy; should "Central Europe," (Mitteleuropa), in short, become a reality, then the condition of these already pitiable nationalities will be infinitely more deplorable still. Already there is a plan in Vienna, which may be directly traced to Berlin's instigation, to proclaim German as the official language for all matters connected with Government and army in Austria. Were this done, it would be almost equivalent to a sentence of death passed upon the non-German speaking nations and to an announcement of the victory of Germanism in Central Europe and the Balkans.

The question which many, especially those really closely acquainted with Austria, are now asking themselves is whether such an Austria as the Austria of today has any right to continued existence. Is it possible, they say, to desire that such a land, torn asunder by internal dissensions, torrents in the core, suffused in blood, an abscess in the European body, should continue to exist? Is it not clear to every sensible person sincerely desirous of peace that if Austria-Hungary do continue to exist she will be a ceaseless menace not merely to the peace of Europe, but to the peace of the world? How is humanity ever to be at peace and pursue its work of spreading civilization abroad and uplifting it at home if a perpetual fire-spot is smoldering in the centre of Europe, ready to break at any moment into flames?

The Hapsburg monarchy, it is felt, and felt by many, especially those who have lived in it, has forfeited its right to exist, because ever since its existence it has been a hotbed of reaction, of international dissension, of annexations—in short, a perpetual cause of European wars. Austria-Hungary must be abolished as a State, abolished as something not merely useless but harmful, a "non sens" in the French sense of the word—something which has no sense and therefore no justification for existing.

LATIN STILL HANGS ON.

Study of the Language Persists in Spite of Ridicule.

These are practical days when many people—scholars and schoolmasters among them—are denominating the study of Latin a thing useless and time-wasting and are seeking to consign it to that "wallet in which Time places alms for Eternity." It is the more surprising, therefore, to realize that such things as school "Latin clubs" (where that language and the authors who wrote it are made the extra-curriculum study of true devotees) have persisted in such numbers—possibly increased to such an extent—that a handbook for their guidance has been published.

In addition to suggestions for programs and selections from famous authors, this volume contains, among other things, a considerable number of Latin hymns, such as "Adeste Fideles" and "Dies Irae," with appropriate musical accompaniments. What is more to the point than this handbook, however estimable it may be, is the fact that the Maryland Public Library Commission has lately been requested to prepare a traveling library of Latin literature (in the original and in translation) to be circulated among classical students, especially in the rural sections of the State.

Latin, then, has not yet passed beyond the horizon. Not yet has it been utterly obscured by subjects of more practical application. This happens just as well. It might seem a little ungrateful to forget the immense linguistic debt that our language owes to the Latin, from which more than 75 per cent. of our words are derived, and to forget, as well, that Latin law and Latin organization have supplied us with invaluable fundamentals; that the literature of the Romans, along with that of the Greeks, has been the fountain from which much that is best and finest in our modern letters has had its source.—Baltimore News.

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FURNITURE FOR SALE.

A wonderful bargain for a couple going to housekeeping; compelled to sacrifice; only used a few months; not any sign of wear; all superior quality; dining room, black walnut, 9 pieces; two brass beds, complete; dressers, library table, leather chairs, two 9x12 Wilton rugs, other small rugs, curtains, pictures, sewing machine, (Singer), china, silver, linen, ice box, kitchen furnishings; a SNAP FOR SOME ONE. Phone 7187, Perth Amboy, N. J.

For Sale.—Old original Concord coach with original painting, in good state of preservation; formerly run between Concord and Boston. E. A. Maisndy, South Londonderry, Conn.

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To Purchase—Typecasting machine, Universal or Thompson; write particulars. K 349 Times Downtown.

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New 14-room semi-detached brick house, Brooklyn, on subway, near station; parquet floors, steam heat, electric light, every modern improvement, sewers, streets asphalted, gardens, lawns, $60 per month; a bargain; also a few 7-room houses at $45. Schulman, 217 Broadway, New York, phone 4585 Barclay.

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10-Family house; Harlem; near subway; sacrifice. Knopp, 837 9th Av.

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BRONX.—House, 6 rooms, bath, improvements; 12 lots, 5 blocks from subway and trolley cars, 5-cent zone; $14,000; plenty shade trees; also house, 2 lots, 15 rooms, and laundry in basement; all improvements; $10,000. For particulars, address Box 835 Williamsbridge, Bronx, N. Y.

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Send for particulars of this property; a good investment, and commission. D. J. KENNEDY, Owner, 212 3d Av., Pelham, N.Y.

Corner lot for sale on 149th St., Bronx. The best business street. Address Owner, K 291 Times Downtown.

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To rent, old Colonial mansion on Ocean Av.; large grounds, 400x300; all kinds of fruit, shade trees, and flowers; vegetable garden under cultivation; garage, stable; house has 9 master bedrooms, 3 baths, servants' quarters, &c., hardwood floors; out-of-town business necessitates my moving; will accept $100 month, from right party. Midwood 1311-W.

Draft Act compels immediate sacrifice of my one-family brick dwelling, bought June 1 for $7,500; all latest, modern improvements, including individual shower and hot-water heat; auto space and driveway; first reasonable proposition will be accepted. No brokers. Owner, 446 Ridgewood Av., near Crescent St. Phone Cypress 5921.

Bay Ridge.—10 free lots, Shore Road, finest residential corner; plot 100x150; best 4th Av. corner plot, 125x100, for garage, storage, &c.; genuine total equity $50,000. What do you offer? De Waltoff, 451 47th St., Brooklyn.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen, Brooklyn.

Handsome brownstone residence, Lincoln Road, near Prospect Park; parquet floors, electric light, and all modern conveniences; $9,500; small initial payment. Address 184 Lincoln Road. Phone 4364 Flatbush.

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SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT
KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square.
Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

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Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Exceptionally modern, tile-stucco nine and ten room houses, nearing completion; three bathrooms; hot water heat; electricity; garage; $12,000. Owner, 24 Norwood Av., Clifton, S. I. Tel. 885 Tompkinsville.

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IDEAL ALL-YEAR
complete, up-to-date country home; high elevation; beautiful landscaped grounds; lawn, shade trees, shrubbery, adjoining garden, fruit; tennis court; house ten rooms, bath, modern plumbing, gas, steam heat, electric lights; city water; ten minutes' walk station; short commuting distance; no trades; no brokers; interview preferred. B 178 Times.

Larchmont.—New 10-room modern one-family house; bath, butler's pantry, reception hall; hot water, heat; garage, hen house; garden all planted; fruit trees, berries; 40 minutes Grand Central; lake, tennis courts, country club; in beautiful restricted residential park-like section; fine all-year home for business man. Winhold, 27 Harmon Drive, Larchmont Gardens.

A beautiful English cottage of nine rooms and three baths will be available, near Scarsdale station, on October 1, to refined American family; the elevation is high, overlooking a charming country; the environments, accessibility and charm of this offering are ideal. Mr. T. Seymour, 40 West 32d St. 'Phone 9860—Mad. Sq.

Two beautiful seven-room homes, hot-water heat, &c., being built at Larchmont, within five minutes' walk from depot; three minutes from trolley, water side of railroad; plot 65x100 each, for sale at $7,000. T. Keller, 40 West 32d St., Room 1202. 'Phone 9860—Mad. Sq.

Exceptional Bargain.—Recently built residence, overlooking Hudson, 10 rooms, 2 baths; plot, 100x125; steam heat, electric light, hardwood finish; worth $11,000; price, $8,500; reasonable terms. Baker, 80 South Broadway, Yonkers.

SCARSDALE.—Rent, furnished, 2 months or longer, 10-room house, 2 baths; lawns, garden; large porch; two-car garage; high aspect; price, $225 month; bargain; inspect at once. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, NEW YORK.

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NEAR SLEEPY HOLLOW CLUB.
At Tarrytown, facing Pocantico Lake, beautiful acreage plot; must sell immediately; make offer. J. R. G. Ivey, owner, 66 Broadway. Rector 2136.

A quaint old farm at Larchmont, 10 minutes' walk from depot; 6½ acres of best of farming soil; has two large greenhouses; old dwelling; price $12,500. K 8. 90 Times Annex.

New stucco cottages, 7 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, adjoining Van Cortlandt Park; 15 minutes 155th St.; convenient schools, churches; $9,000; easy terms. Baker, 80 South Broadway, Yonkers.

SCARSDALE.—New 8-room house, 3 baths, hot-water heat; high, fine neighborhood; for sale on reasonable terms. Owner, Benjamin Edwards, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Nine-room house with all modern improvements; large grounds, beautifully located; two hours from New York, on Hudson River. Answer, Box 432, Highland, Ulster County.

BRONXVILLE—Attractive nine-room, two baths; unfurnished, stucco house, near station; tennis court, garage; telephone 7528 Murray Hill.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—Bungalow plot; perpetual water rights; $500. Owner, Dept. T, Room 1202, 40 West 32d St. 'Phone 9860 —Madison Square.

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REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy little home and two acres of fine farm land; some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350, complete; easy terms to right party. Write to Cozy Home, 248 Times Downtown.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs; near water and station; price $1,540, for $75 down and $10 monthly; write or call at once, B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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Have six lots Rockford Centre, equity $1,800; will sacrifice for $500; must have cash. W 159 Times.

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FOR SALE CHEAP, Brightwaters, L. I., 3 lots, 60x140, 5 blocks L. I. R. R.; plus section. Box 696 Greenport, N. Y.

26 ACRES AT NORTHPORT, L. I.
Seven-room house, barns, garage, &c.; farmland, gardens. Moffett, 830 Park Av.

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Just finished, very fine house in choice location Plainfield; 8 big rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, extra fine plumbing, beautiful decorations, and all for $8,500; terms if desired. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York City.

Norwood, N. J.—Eleven-room villa, with three acres of ground, having all sorts of fruit trees, large grape arbors, two kinds of water, lies high and dry, four minutes to depot. $12,000. Klumpp, 404 Hackensack Plank Road, Union Hill, N. J.

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Extraordinarily well-built old-fashioned homestead; seven rooms, modern improvements; open fireplaces, large plot, plenty fruit, flowers, shrubs; chicken coop; only nine miles out; $2,950; easy terms. Address "Owner," 200 Times Downtown.

Montclair.—Attractive semi-bungalow, 109 Lincoln St.; living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, large porch, three bedrooms and bath; steam heat, electricity; gas; convenient to Lackawanna; $5,000. Peter Boon, 22 Melrose Place, Montclair. Phone 1090J.

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This charming house can be bought by our new plan that makes buying a house easy as renting; house has 9 rooms and bath; located in the most exclusive section of Rochelle Park, N. J.; large open fireplace, built-in glass closets; window seats, &c.; beautifully shaded; plot 60x125, planted with fruit trees, grapes, &c.; price $4,800. Call or write for full particulars.
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FINE 65-ACRE FARM.
27 miles C. R. R. N. J.; near station; fine soil, brook, fruit; 15-room house; $12,000 to close estate.
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Owner, in California, will sacrifice one or two choice lots, 35x100, between ocean and bay, "near ocean," at Margate, Atlantic City. Address Owner, 96 North Michigan Av., Pasadena, Cal.

Remade house at Westfield; like new; lot 100x175; 9 large rooms; new roof, new paint, new decorations, new plumbing; $5,500; would cost $8,000 to duplicate. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York City.

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SHORE FRONT FARM.
140 acres, Jersey coast; ocean view; near station; make offer immediately. R. G. Ivey, owner, 66 Broadway. Rector 2136.

Bargain.—New house, 6 rooms, bath; heat, hardwood trim, parquet floor, gas, electric, sewer; 4 minutes to station, trolley. Olsen, 29 Beachwood Av., Bogota, N. J.

The wise man buys a lot when it is cheap; we have one special bargain at Westfield; H. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York City.

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Charmingly furnished new house in a delightful colony by the water; four master's bedrooms, two baths, two servants' rooms and bath; private bathing beach, tennis and golf five minutes to station. C. D. Sinclair, Southfield Point, Stamford, Conn.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, and houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

A Bargain.—2 farms, adjoining, 108 and 75 acres; 7 miles from Norwich, Conn.; $3,150 each. Particulars, H. Stowe, 214 Martense St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

suitable for tearoom, large building on State road; 10 acres of land, with large stream of water; price, $3,500. Folsom Bros., Inc., 127 East 34th St.

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FALMOUTH, CAPE COD.
A 110-acre estate for sale with ½ mile frontage on Buzzards Bay.
TO LET.
Attractive Summer house, 6 master's rooms, 3 maids' rooms, garage, at attractive price, for August.
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Seashore Property, Falmouth, Mass.

3,000,000 feet standing spruce; good pulp lot; nearby; price low. O. S. Gray, Amherst, Mass.

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Artistic 2¼-story dwelling, 40x61, plot 77½x148; growing section, Buffalo; beautiful flower garden; adjoining park entrance; opposite Nichols School; twelve large rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths; all conveniences, electric laundry and kitchen appliances; hardwood floors; garage; block from trolley; 20 minutes city's centre; good reason for selling; $14,500. Mixer, Niagara Life Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

We have for sale several well-located Dutchess County farms in vicinity of Poughkeepsie, 75 to 150 acres each; price $2,500 to $10,000. Ross Realty, 503 5th Av., New York. Tel. 3864 Vanderbilt.

For Sale—Crowe's Nest, boarding house, summit Schoharie Co., N. Y.; inspection invited. C. E. & A. B. Crowe.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Profitable Summer hotel, beautifully located in the Delaware Valley along popular motor highway; completely equipped; accommodates 125; lake, gravity spring, modern sanitation; tennis; broad porches; garage; three acres planted gardens; extensive grove and lawns; sale a sequel of profits made; being operated this season as usual; immediate inspection advised. Address J. B. Williams, attorney, Stroudsburg, Penn.

Beautiful, fine location; six-room house; all improvements; garden, shade; 30 minutes out; for sale; $3,500. Peterson, Bryn Mawr Park.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Choice, ideal! 29 acres; $5,000. J. O. Matson, Point Clear, Ala.

Real Estate—For Sale or Exchange.

Manhattan Beach, 200 feet from the Atlantic Ocean—Beautiful, complete residences, 8 rooms, 2 baths; 40x100; also corners with completed houses of 12 rooms, 2 baths, with all the latest improvements; will sell at sacrifice, or will exchange for old houses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Long Island, alteration, or unimproved property; act quick; houses are ready for occupancy. J. Sommers, builder, 55 West End Av., Manhattan Beach. Telephone 884 Coney Island.

EXCHANGES: Send in your exchange propositions or call. We must match up a lot of unpublished values from OUR DESK. SAND to SEVEN MILLION. Cash may be added for right propositions. We make business by keeping everlastingly at it. ROSS REALTY, 503 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone Vanderbilt 3864.

BUILDERS, TAKE NOTICE!
Own approximately 20 lots Coney Island Av., near Prospect Park; best location in Flatbush; suitable for immediate improvement with four or five story tenements; liberal terms to responsible party; would consider exchange. J 114 Times.

Corner elevator apartment, first-class neighborhood in Washington Heights, subject to one mortgage, equity $75,000, to trade for a free and clear country home, with plenty of ground, located a reasonable distance from New York. ROSS REALTY, 503 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone Vanderbilt 3864.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—To rent by the year, small country house having 3 or 4 master's bedrooms and servants' rooms, a few acres of garden, with some fruit, in or near small town in New York or Connecticut within 60 miles from New York; give location, particulars, and prices and option of purchase if for sale; immediate possession. Grant, Walla, Room 1900, 30 Church.

Gentleman desires to rent country house with some acreage, with option of purchase; about one hour and half from city; send full particulars, including location, rent, number acres, description house, &c., to Bachelor, W 129 Times.

Owners of commercial water-fronts, factories, factory sites, warehouses, desiring to sell or lease, should communicate with Floyd S. Corbin, Specialist, 10 Wall St. Tel. Rector 9121.

Wanted to rent, with option of buying, six to eight room, modern house or bungalow in good location, near golf links, within easy commuting distance of New York. B 315 Times Downtown.

Wanted—To rent small country house, Westchester or Connecticut, within hour's ride of city; must have fireplace, modern plumbing; permanent; highest references. W 52 Times.

Can use several well-heated properties. Have you unproductive parcels that you would like to turn to good advantage? K 298 Times Downtown.

To rent, poultry and fruit farm, 15 to 50 acres, within 100 miles of New York; state details. P. O. Box 188, Chappequa, N. Y.

Wanted—To rent, Oct. 1, house, about 7 rooms, Harlem Division, below White Plains. K 324 Times Downtown.

Brightwaters, lots to exchange for equity small country house. Owner, K 272 Times Downtown.

Can sell any bargain owner accepts; $100, balance monthly; exchanging our specialty. City &

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

SAN JACINTO, 16 EAST 60TH ST. 1, 2, 3 rooms; bath, special rates; $40 monthly upwards; complete service.

PARK AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH STREET, 153 WEST. STUDIO APARTMENTS, FURNISHED.

DEAN, 841 WEST. (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2 & 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower; tiled kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $30 up monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 58 WEST, Hotel Patterson.—Furnished suites of (two and three rooms with bath; all large outside rooms; Summer rates, $15 per week and up.

47TH, 115 WEST. — Completely furnished bachelor apartment, three rooms, bath; high-class house; free maid service optional; electric light and linen included in rent; $80.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Desirable kitchenette, 2 rooms and bath, $90; one room, $40.

49TH, 4 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; beautifully furnished; suitable for two or more; gateway on premises. Dwyer, Circle 4137.

50TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 3 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

57TH ST., 130 WEST.—Sublet till Oct. 1 attractive two-room apartment; service.

58TH, 206 WEST.—Attractively furnished, 6 rooms, 2 baths; great Summer bargain. Moeller.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.

Handsomely furnished, 2 or 3 rooms bath and kitchenette; monthly or yearly.

60TH ST., 37 EAST.—August and September, extra large, bright room, private bath, and telephone. W. Le Jeune.

66th.—Furnished eight rooms, 3 baths, $155 month; August, September. Vanderbilt 1451.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Two or three very large, magnificently furnished rooms; bath, kitchenette, fireplace; electricity; owner; private residence.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Seven unusually large rooms; furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession.

72D.—Four rooms, new building, charmingly furnished; Summer, longer; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Two suites; piano; private baths, kitchenettes; $60, $90. Columbus 5835.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Attractive apartment; two large rooms, bath, fireplace; piano; reasonable rent. Nash. Columbus 3115.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, furnished apartment; three rooms, bath, $100 monthly.

76TH, 205 WEST.—Front suite; cool, attractive; kitchenette; immaculate; maid service; $90 monthly.

76TH, 302 WEST.—Attractive, cool, completely furnished five-room apartment; southern exposure; sacrifice.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Cool, attractively furnished four rooms; electricity; shower. Apartment 2.

81ST, 158 WEST.—High-class, richly furnished five rooms to October, Apt. 4L.

85TH AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.—High-class apartment, 8 rooms and kitchenette, to sublet. K 14 Times.

86TH ST., WEST.—Desirable 2 rooms and bath apartment, furnished or unfurnished, to sublet; very reasonable. Z 253 Times Annex.

86TH, 800 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, hotel service; sacrifice. Apt. 10-C.

86TH, 148 WEST. — Five outside, breezy rooms, southern exposure; beautifully furnished, complete; $80; less than rent unfurnished. 8-C.

87TH ST.—Light, airy, well-furnished five rooms; reasonable. $400 Riverside, Apt. 6A.

96TH, (788 West End.)—3 rooms, kitchenette; Riverside breeze; telephone; subway; $30.

97TH, 303 WEST.—Ideal Summer apartment; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; immediate possession.

105TH ST., 201 WEST.—6 rooms and bath to sublet, furnished, until Oct. 1. Inquire Superintendent.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity, seven large, cool rooms; elevator apartment; one room rented $25; $70 to October.

109TH ST., 294 WEST.—Well-furnished, cool 4-room apartment; September and October or long lease; $60. Apply Superintendent.

112TH, 328 WEST.—Attractive five-room front apartment. Barylah. Telephone 7046 Morningside.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure; elevator; New Englanders. Fifth floor, south; Morningside 1090.

115TH, 507 WEST, (Apt 1A.)—Special Summer rates; 2, 4, 5 and 6 rooms; exquisite apartments; furnished complete, including silver and linen. Phone 8240 Morningside.

114TH, 623 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SEVEN-ROOM ELEVATOR APARTMENT.

610 WEST 116TH ST.,

near subway and Riverside Drive. — Five-room apartment, 2d floor; balcony; also 3-room apartment, 2d floor; river view; immediate possession; can be leased to Oct. 1, 1918. Phone 3040 Morningside.

116TH ST., 404 WEST.—Sublet, furnished apartment, six rooms and bath, two toilets; cooler in city; convenient subway and elevated; one block from Columbia College; to Oct. 1. Henderson. Apply janitor.

120TH ST., WEST, (90 Claremont Av.)—During August, four rooms; two bedrooms, living room, (also used as dining room,) and kitchen; foyer, hall, and bath; modern elevator apartment; southern, western exposures; cool, clean, light, attractive; $65. Phone Morningside 4102, Apt. 805. Gerber.

123D, 321 WEST.—4 dainty front rooms, 2 bedrooms; delightful home; telephone. May.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator; 4-6 rooms, outside, $45, $50 month; modern.

124TH, 611 WEST.—3 rooms, kitchenette; linen, silver, piano; moderate rent for Summer; newly furnished. Supt. Tel. 5090 Morningside.

124TH, 515 WEST.—Four housekeeping rooms; modern; phone; subway; reasonable. Reid, 518 West 136th.

124TH, 600 WEST, (Apt. 42.)—Outside, two, three housekeeping rooms; $23-$38.

125ST, 623 WEST. — Furnished four-room apartment; elevator; light, airy; sublet Summer rates easy. Call Apartment 6D.

126D, 235 WEST, (B'way.)—Exquisitely furnished 7-room apt.; all outside. McCulloch.

126TH, 601 WEST.—4, 5, 6 rooms, overlooking Hudson; southern exposure; subway. Ellsworth.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 12 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional); references. HOTEL NOBLETON, 128 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concierge, lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 813. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts. THE WILSONIA.

$30, $37, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 3, 4, 5 rooms and kitchenette, 1 and 2 baths, $45 and up monthly, $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

ARTISTICALLY furnished six-room apartment on Washington Square for the Summer; delightful view; all outside rooms; very cool; for price of rent to person taking good care of the apartment and giving best references. K 39 Times.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET,

handsomely furn., any period; Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists, 160 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d, Columbus 836.

ATTRACTIVELY Furnished private home apartments, Summer or longer; Summer concessions. CRESCENT CO., 547 West 110th, at Broadway, (upstairs.)

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, COOL, AIRY! 3-4 room apartment, excellent, convenient location. CLAREMONT AVE., 89. APARTMENT 22.

BROADWAY, (760.)—Have large 11-room high-class apartment; will rent one or more suites to party of gentlemen or to refined couple. Further information address C. S., 760 Times Annex.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 802, (corner 91st.) —Two rooms and bath; maid service; restaurant; very attractive, cool, facing the Park; reasonable.

CHARMING

housekeeping suite, 4 rooms; modern, private apartment, Moody, 617 West 113th.

FOR FURNISHED apartments, consult Katharine Martin, 345 West 76th St. 8522 Schuyler.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent, E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. 1077 Columbus.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice location; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 19 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

LISLE AV., 137.—All outside, three-room apartment, nicely furnished; latest improvements; exceptionally clean and up to date; weekly, monthly rates. St. Nicholas 2128. Henderson.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (80a.)—Magnificently furnished private dwelling, 16 rooms, 6 baths, 7 master's, 5 maids'; elevator; $5,000. Particulars CLARK REALTY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (at 96th St.)—To sublet, two-room, bath, large foyer, non-housekeeping apartment for two months or longer; nicely furnished; fine view of river; cool. W 122 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227.—Handsomely, furnished six rooms; grand piano, oriental rugs, linen, silver; superb view; sublet, reasonable. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 527.—Furnished apartment for 3 months or longer; 10 rooms, 3 baths; all outside rooms. Waldron.

RIVERSIDE, (116th.)—6 rooms, attractive furnishings, view; sacrifice Summer, longer. Columbus 8974.

SMALL furnished apartments, wonderfully attractive; reasonable. Elite Renting Company, 25 West 42d.

SPECIALIST

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases. Gray, 209 West 78. Columbus 8974.

SUBLET FURNISHED APARTMENT.

Two handsomely furnished rooms and bath, Aug. 1 to Oct. 1; rent $65 month. Apt. 811, Lucerne Hotel, 201 West 79th.

SUBLET 7-room furnished apartment, 15th floor, Ansonia Hotel; cool; overlooking river; possession Aug. 1; very cheap. Telephone I. H. Gusdofer, Hanover 6294.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WEST END AV., 895, (104th.)—To sublet, six-room apartment; highest class; big Summer concession. Apply Apt. 24, The Glenelene.

WEST END.—7 rooms, baths, handsomely furnished; Summer bargain, longer. Columbus 3974.

Brooklyn.

Chetwyn Arms, 904 Union St., Brooklyn. Entrance Prospect Park and new subways. Suites, two rooms and bath, with maid service. Furnished, $40; unfurnished, $35. Non-housekeeping, under new management. Newly decorated. Phone 1416 Prospect.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

RESPONSIBLE client wants handsomely furnished 6-7-room 2-bath apartment, below 100th St., from October to May; pay $2,000 term; couple. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 1450.

FURNISHED apartment wanted from Sept. 1; two or three master bedrooms; upper west side. Address in first instance R 868 Times Downtown.

REFINED COUPLE wants kitchenette, two rooms, bath, monthly, between 40th and 60th Sts., Madison and 8th; modern, high-class; $50; references exchanged. C 10 Times.

WASHINGTON SQUARE Neighborhood.—Studio with modern conveniences, furnished or unfurnished; state rental, full particulars. K 21 Times.

LIST YOUR furnished apartments. Katharine Martin, 245 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

WEST SIDE, (above 72d St.)—Small furnished apartment wanted for Summer; state terms. Bachelor, F 404 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS WANTED — Immediate and Fall rental. Elite Renting Co., 25 W. 42d.

Unfurnished.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, (facing or near.)—Want 5 to 7 rooms on ground floor with electricity, heat, hot water, run, etc.; or studio with three private rooms; describe fully. Hopkins, 99 West Passaic Av., Rutherford, N. J.

Wanted—A five or six room apartment, west side, by university professor; no children; references; rental, $60. Z., 55 Liberty St., Room 2010.

WANTED, from Oct. 1, five-room apartment, west side, 65th to 120th St.; rent $45 to $55 month. B 192 Times.

WANTED, LEASE, sublet five, six rooms, second floor front, from October, 178th-181st west Broadway. A. F., 3,525 Broadway.

Lower floor 2-family house; yard, porch; hour Wall St. K 343 Times Downtown.

THREE or four unfurnished rooms, private bath, west side. B 868 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH ST., 59 WEST, (Apt. 3B.)—Single room with private family; references required.

11TH ST., 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; superior house.

17TH, 307 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Large front room, bath; other rooms. Stuyvesant 2767.

22D, 30 EAST.—Large, small rooms; refined house; every convenience; moderate. Gramercy 1766.

23D, 350 WEST.—COLONIAL HOUSE, for women; running hot and cold water in every room; telephone connection. Chelsea 9070.

28D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite, two rooms and bath.

50TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable, optional; women only.

50TH, 39 EAST, (114 East 51st.)—Large, small, attractively furnished; Summer rates.

54TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, private bath, $6; another, $4.

56TH, 6 EAST.—Rooms with private bath; electricity, telephone: $8 to $12.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, cool, comfortable room; breakfast if desired; Summer rates.

43D, 16 EAST.—Office and cool rooms; comforts of home; conveniences of hotel; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

69TH, 20 EAST.—Small room, private bath, $6 weekly. Plaza 6150, or Superintendent.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large room adjoining bath; near park. Telephone 6618 Lenox.

56TH, 153 EAST. (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues, $3.25.

EXCEPTIONAL large, well furnished; suitable for one or two. Telephone Plaza 8800.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—$4, $5, $6, $7; running water; Summer prices.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 218.—Studio; Steinway grand; kitchenette.

West Side.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.
SMALL ROOMS; QUIET HOUSE.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Small and medium cool, clean rooms; large room, private bath.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

18TH, 185 WEST.—Parlor floor, with bath, 8 rooms; suitable for doctor; references.

21ST, 234 WEST.—BUSINESS GIRL; sunny, breezy rooms; use kitchen, elevator, phone, electricity; references. Miss Rand.

29TH ST., (389 LEXINGTON AV.)—Room in private house; references exchanged; gentleman.

45TH, 159 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Newly furnished 2-room suite; electricity; elevator. Doyle.

45TH ST., 806 WEST.—Completely furnished two rooms, bath, and kitchen. Vincent Astor Apts. Apply Superintendent.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Three-room apartment; other nice rooms; elegant location.

49TH, 26 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; telephone, electricity; city visitors accommodated. Hayes.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; electricity; gentlemen only; references.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Choice alcove, bath; conveniences; single room; hot water; electricity; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with or without private bath; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Two large, light rooms; private bath, electricity; Summer rates; references.

53D, 55 EAST.—Furnished rooms, all conveniences, near park; Summer rates. Plaza 2955.

55TH, 52 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; shower bath and all improvements; reasonable; gentleman; reference; small room also.

55TH ST., 5 WEST. — Large room, running water, near bath, electric light; $10; references. Phone Circle 3041.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Newly renovated; large, small rooms, kitchenette; hot water; telephone; conducted by trained nurse, insuring cleanliness, service.

64TH ST., 159 WEST.—Two attractive large rooms, single or en suite; conveniences; reasonable. Columbus 8245.

64TH, 163 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms, kitchenette; newly furnished; telephone; $8 up.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

68TH ST., 47 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; every convenience; near "L," subway stations.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large room; bath and kitchenette; smaller room; running water; electricity; clean, quiet house with owner; exclusive.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable room; shower; telephone; electricity; excellent location; $4.50. Rousa.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Front room, beautiful apartment; exclusive neighborhood; references. Apt. 3.

70TH ST., 2,080 BROADWAY.

In beautiful apartment, attractively furnished room, lavatory, business man. Johnson, Columbus 6314.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful front room; kitchen privileges; Summer rates; tourists accommodated. Joel.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; private or adjoining baths; electricity; gentlemen; references.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Large, front room, with dressing room; $15 Summer rate.

71ST, 23 WEST.—VERY EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED LARGE DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES, SHOWERS, ELECTRICITY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone; first-class accommodations.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Rooms, bath adjoining; single, double; electricity; phone.

71ST, 324 WEST.—Handsome, large room, private bath; low Summer rates; gentlemen.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Rooms, electricity, running water and phone; desirable location.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; convenient to all cars.

72D, 247 WEST.—Handsome large front room; private bath; two gentlemen; very reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST.—Select rooms for select people; single or en suite, with or without private bath.

73D, 140 WEST. — LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE, TWO, AND THREE ROOM SUITES; PRIVATE BATHS; LAVATORIES; ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTES.

73D, 153 WEST.—Large front, also two small rooms, near subway, elevated, telephone.

72D, 286 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; excellent location; Southern cooking; meals optional.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front room; two; closets; quiet house; gentlemen; references.

73D, 178 WEST.—Room, private bath, and kitchenette; also single.

73D, 299 WEST.—Large, cool, second-floor room, private bath; $10.

73D, 242 WEST.—Second floor, private bath, or separate; very attractive; Summer rate.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; references.

74TH, 113 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished, quiet house; gentleman preferred.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Double or single rooms; private bath, electric light; exclusive house.

75TH, (825 Amsterdam Av.)—Cool outside room; elevator, electricity, telephone; references. Block.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small room, first-class house; excellent location.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Rooms, singly, en suite; electricity, shower baths; Summer rates; references.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Desirable large and single rooms; moderate rates; electricity; references.

75TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful room and dressing room; every convenience; front basement.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Cool hall room; bath on floor; phone; select residence; $4.50.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Large room, bath; private house; electricity; maid service; near Park.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath, parquet floor, electricity; private house; references.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms; singly, en suite; private baths, electricity, telephone.

76TH, 42 WEST. — Cool, delightful double, single rooms, private baths; modern residence.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; private baths; electricity; kitchenette; transients; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette, en suite; single; maid service.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small; privilege kitchenette; also studio room. Schuyler 2828.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, cool, electricity, conveniences, private house; references.

77TH, 156 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; cool; electricity; conveniences; private house; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting; shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 206 WEST.—Cool, attractive room, adjoining bath; second floor; absolute cleanliness; $4.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large front room; also single; cool, homelike; electricity, telephone, &c.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, three windows, adjoining bath; continuous hot water, electricity.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, bath; private house; gentleman preferred; electricity; telephone.

78TH, 131 WEST.—Delightfully cool parlor bedroom, bath, running water; Summer rates.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; dressing room; telephone; electricity; exceptional block; convenient all times. Schuyler 10117.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Exceptionally large, cool room, private bath, electricity; single rooms.

79TH, (near Broadway.)—Front suite, handsomely furnished; piano; use of kitchen. Address J. Henry, Colony Club, Waldorf Hotel.

80TH, 151 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom; nicely furnished; adjoining bath; separate entrance. Antoline.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; references; rates.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Pleasant, airy rooms, adjoining bath; exclusive bachelor house; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Large and single rooms, $3.50 up; bath, phone; private house.

81ST, 27 WEST, (Facing Park.)—Exceptionally large, elegant room or suite, private bath, maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home. Schuyler 7352.

81ST, 158 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, in richly furnished private apartment; inquire of telephone operator; references.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, en suite; private bath; also smaller rooms.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive, cool front room; high-class elevator apartment. HOLTON.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; cool and comfortable.

81ST, 3 WEST, (facing Park.)—Suite, single, private bath; reasonable.

82D, 24 WEST.—Newly decorated, large rooms; suites; studio; private baths; electricity; immaculate, refined house; private family.

82D, 70 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; electricity; running water; private house; very reasonable.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, 8 WEST.—Large front room; well appointed; all conveniences.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining.

85TH, 320 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double or single rooms; hot and cold water in each room; all conveniences; private family; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 9042.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Desirable front room, fifth floor, elevator; cleanliness; refinement; sharpies.

85TH, (Riverside.)—Attractive front suite; elevator; running water; gentleman; couple. Schuyler 3868.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Medium and small rooms; private baths; breakfast; quiet, refinement, comfort.

86TH, 202 WEST.—High-class accommodations; Apartment 6E. Telephone Schuyler 9615.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Cool, large room, all conveniences; moderate. Miss Smith, 4-E.

86TH ST., (833 West End Av.)—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; every convenience; subway, "L"; references.

86TH, 208 WEST.—Widow share apartment refined business woman; references; cheap. Freeman.

86TH, 237 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; private bath; small rooms; near Riverside; references.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, outside rooms; maid service; elevator; reasonable. Kennedy.

87TH, 323 WEST.—Exclusive house, large room, connecting bath, dressing room, kitchenette, electricity.

87TH ST., 218 WEST.—Fine large hall room; gentleman; private family; reference.

88TH, 11 WEST.—Dainty, airy rooms, also suite, near Park; references. Rose.

89TH, 360 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private bath, parlor, bedroom, piano, reasonable.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Medium sized rooms, with lavatory; private house; conveniences; references.

91ST, 308 WEST. (Near Riverside.)—Single room, adjoining bath; telephone, electricity, elevator. McIntyre.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large, small rooms, near bath; private family; electricity; gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

94TH, 310 WEST.—Medium-sized, cool room, bath adjoining, in private family; reasonable. Call Sunday, Franklin, River 6333.

94TH, 70 WEST.—Superior, attractive, homelike atmosphere; singles, doubles, absolute cleanliness; references.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, redecorated room; all conveniences; references. Apartment 6 North.

97TH, 254 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Large, airy room, single or suite, private bath; gentlemen or couple. Apartment 9.

99TH, 245 WEST, (close Broadway.)—Two light airy rooms, (medium,) adjoining bath, hot and cold water; every convenience; phone.

99TH, 248 WEST.—Front room, suitable two persons desiring first-class appointments in every particular; also smaller room. Bolich.

99TH, 306 WEST.—Very desirable room in large, cool apartment near Riverside; Summer months or longer; with or without meals. Riverside 9174.

106D, 253 WEST.—Exquisite outside rooms; private; refined Japanese or American. McCulloch.

105TH, 229 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Beautiful parlor and bedroom; cool; shower; $8. Helm.

105TH, 201 WEST.—Nicely furnished, cool, outside rooms; elevator. Apartment 8D. Murray.

110TH, 515 WEST.—Attractive front room, adjoining bath, with American couple; gentleman. Prescott.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, large, front room, small room; near Drive; business woman. Carpenter.

112TH ST., 605 WEST.—Three separate, handsome rooms, all improvements, near Riverside. Apt. 51.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Pleasant single room in elevator apartment, with quiet family. Lockwood.

112TH, (Broadway.) — Newly furnished; southern exposure; exclusive; moderate. 5056 Morningside, Apartment 10C.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cool, light rooms; shower; Summer rates; elevator; 6th floor west.

113TH, 535 WEST.—A large, airy room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; no other roomers. Telephone Morningside 4872, Apartment 32.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Exceptional room outside, single, delightful locality; breakfast optional, kitchen conveniences; reasonable. Frambles.

118TH, 541 WEST.—First-class accommodations, suitable one, two gentlemen; private; moderate. Apt. 3.

113TH, 586 WEST.—Cool front room; one with lavatory; refined; breakfast. Apt. 22.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Pleasant single room; elevator, shower, kitchen privilege. Jones.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Large, cool front room; all conveniences; references.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive, cool, outside room, kitchenette, reasonable; modern conveniences. Apt. 1A.

119TH, 361 WEST.—Attractive front room; running water; bath; telephone; piano; Victrola.

120TH, 434 WEST, (opposite Columbia.)—High class, elegant front room; strictly private. Dwyer.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Two rooms, single, en suite; choice home, two. Apt. 108.

122D, 137 WEST.—Clean, airy single room, closets, private house; subway, L.

124TH, 510 WEST, (Apt. 26.)—Large front room; kitchen, dining room privileges.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Pleasant, finely kept; gentlemen solely; from $2.50; baths, phone; subway.

126TH, 58 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, cool rooms, $2.50 up; every convenience; references.

136TH, 601 WEST.—Comfortable room, with every convenience, for business people; one-half block from subway; reasonable. Mcmvel. Audubon 2920.

139TH, 610 WEST.—Medium-sized room, high-grade elevator apartment; near Hudson; two in family; cool, quiet; moderate. Apt. 6H.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Outside room, cool, clean; private family. Apt. 65. Audubon 6563.

144TH, 600 WEST, (6B.)—Facing Hudson, $7; also front, $7; convenient location.

149TH, 620 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large, newly furnished room; elevator apartment; with couple; no other roomers. D. Cook, Audubon 5529.

160TH, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Opposite Jumel mansion; every convenience; adjoining bath; Americans.

181ST, 605 WEST.—Attractive room, bath; elevator; opposite subway. Apt. 33.

A GENTLEMAN can have beautiful, large front room, with bath, balcony, in elegant private residence adjoining Riverside Drive, near 103d St. subway; references. K 46 Times.

BROADWAY, 3,117, (124th St.)—Large, light room, all-night telephone and elevator service; gentlemen only. Apt. 24.

BROADWAY, 1,672, (52d St.)—Large, well-furnished rooms; elevator; use of kitchen. MacMillan.

BROADWAY, 2,788, (107th.)—Unusually attractive, cool room; running water. Apartment 5 North.

CLAREMONT AV., 180.—Private family offers one attractive single room reasonable; elevator. Tallman.

CLAREMONT AV., 49, (Cor. 119th.)—Large, comfortable room. Apartment 15.

EXCELLENT furnished room for one or two young ladies. For particulars call Miss Schierchert, Newtown 499, Apt. 1.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 30, (Cor. 119th.)—Pleasant room, high, elevator, kitchen. Apt. 7A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 820.—Palatial mansion, every room southern exposure; telephone, bath, elevator, parlors, conservatory, roof garden; Summer rates.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (99th St.)—Beautiful, large, cool room, suitable two; private, high-class apartment. Phone Riverside 2748. Apt. 2A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 862, (corner 109th.)—Large room, overlooking Hudson; ideal home for gentlemen or couple. Hurt, Apartment 10A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Two spacious rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; high-class apartment. Noble.

TWO large, light connecting bedrooms; running water, or one as sitting room; in private family of two, on Central Park West; one block from elevator and subway. Box 401 Times. 2 Rector St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 27½.—Overlooking park; delightfully cool rooms with private bath, nicely furnished; $12 week and up on European plan, or $20 week and up on American plan. Write for illustrated booklet. Hotel Earle.

WEST END AV., 936, (corner 106th.)—Large outside room, running water; twin beds; gentlemen. Burgett.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations; single or suite. Riverside 8050.

WEST END AV., 871.—Exceptional location; beautiful front room; private family; clean-liness prevails; references exchanged.

WEST END, 896.—Beautiful, large, airy room; bath; electricity; $7; single, $3.

WEST END AV., 901, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing park, $10-$5-$5.

WEST END AV., 555.—Unusual cool front rooms; large, medium; running water.

WEST END AV., 864.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

Brooklyn.

15TH ST., 440.—Overlooking park; parlor with alcove; business desk; also square airy room; separate entrance; hot water, bath; private; moderate; for gentlemen. GARLOCK.

CARLTON AV., 197.—Extra large front parlor; all improvements; also hall room. Telephone 9854 Prospect.

Large, desirable room, hot and cold water, adjoining bath, one or two; ten minutes Wall St. 288 Henry St., Brooklyn. Telephone Main 8536.

RIDGEWOOD AV., 3,030, Woodhaven.—Single, double rooms for couple. Phone Richmond Hill 1206-J.

CAN'T BE BEAT.
ROOM AND PRIVATE BATHROOM, $5.
211 SCHERMERHORN ST.

Long Island.

FURNISHED ROOM in Long Beach, facing ocean, for one or two bachelors; (private family;) 5 minutes' walk from Hotel Nassau; telephone, electricity, private bath; $150 for season. H. D., 526 Times, Harlem.

TO RENT, July, August, four large rooms of apartment, near ocean. Inquire Box 436, Lawrence, L. I.

New Jersey.

FURNISHED one or two rooms and kitchenette, conveniences, screened porch, $5-$8. Kerby, 162 Anderson Av., Palisade, New Jersey.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman desires room, Riverside Drive; small family, culture, refinement; no other roomers; price, detailed particulars. B 187 Times.

BUSINESS woman wants two rooms with kitchen privileges in apartment between West 75th and 86th. K 275 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN desires room with private family upper west side, $4 or $5 per week. B 324 Times Downtown.

Vicinity Riverside Drive, at 116th St., by young business man; full particulars. Box 179, 1,364 Broadway.

Wanted—Room and bath with small exclusive American family. Bachelor, F 380 Times Annex.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

418T, 11 EAST.—Large room, with private bath; Summer rates.

99TH, 246 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large, front basement parlor, clean, refined house; hot and cold water; kitchen privileges; every convenience.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH ST., 29 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

58TH, 156 EAST.—Pleasant room; wholesome meals; convenient location.

LEXINGTON AV., 842, (39th St.)—Teachers' residence; Summer rates. Telephone 9768 Murray Hill.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small; excellent board; all improvements.

48TH, 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; cool, clean; good board; telephone; reasonable.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.

Unusual accommodations; references; table board.

50TH, 61 WEST.—Unusually appointed home; double, single rooms; baths; electricity; board optional.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; carefully planned meals.

53D, 57 WEST.—Immaculate single, double rooms, baths; excellent table; rates; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

55TH, 16 WEST.—Table board, rooms with private bath and table board; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Extra large, cool rooms, with private baths; southern exposure; refined Jewish surroundings; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated; reasonable rates. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 200 WEST, (OPPOSITE SHERMAN SQ.)—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; RUNNING WATER; ELEVATOR; BOARD; HUBBELL.

72D, 814 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Handsome American home overlooking Hudson; suite with bath; single room; excellent table personally supervised.

72D, 122 WEST. — Desirable cool rooms; double, single; private baths; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9697.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well appointed house; near subway, elevated; references.

72D, 322 WEST.—LARGE SMALL ROOMS; PRIVATE HOUSE; OVERLOOKING HUDSON; PRIVATE BATH; REFERENCES.

72D, 818 WEST, (Riverside.)—Ideal Summer location; exclusive Pension; large room, private bath; also small room; excellent table.

72D, 207 WEST.—Double, single rooms; suite; private baths; excellent table; table guests.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and single rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive front, cool rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

76T

The New York Times

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, many years in executive official capacity, record clean and successful, possessed of good judgment and personality, competent accountant, thorough understanding office routine, systematizing, up-to-date, factory costs and efficiency, auditing financial reports, accustomed handling large volume correspondence, sales, collections, employes, &c.; if looking for competent man to fill position of trust and responsibility, grant me interview. System, W 39 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER. Business man, (35,) thoroughly trained, experienced as public accountant, as executive, manufacturing and trading concerns and in European exporting; college education, languages, well traveled; at present auditor and office manager; available on short notice; highest recommendations. K 303 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER. — Christian, (32,) 15 years' experience, 6 years present position, desires change; salary $35. W 168 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, young man; very capable; will also consider good bookkeeping or credit man's position; excellent past record; salary $22. L. Siebel, 206 East 24th St.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, (36;) college graduate; 18 years' experience, 13 one concern; competent take full charge. B 167 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.
Office manager to take full charge; qualifications at interview. W 157 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, American, (38,) qualified senior, desires master's position, where greatest efficiency must be attained. Address F 315 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER.—Four years' experience, concern operating branches; American; married. W 50 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 10 years' experience, auditor, cost accountant, age 34. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

AUDITOR, OFFICE MANAGER.—Broad-gauge American, Western experience, desires executive position; good credentials. Address F 316 Times Downtown.

A CALIFORNIAN now in New York seeks connection with an advertising agency, printing, or lithe concern, where ideas and sales ability count; businesses broad enough to appreciate the services of a gentleman who can develop business of a high character and who is technically conversant with the above professions need answer; only first-class propositions considered. Address W 115 Times.

ADVERTISING,
MAIL ORDER,
PRINTING,
PUBLISHING.

The advertiser, an acknowledged expert in all of the above lines, seeks a connection with a progressive concern where he can utilize his knowledge.

Has had wide experience in the publishing line, book and periodicals, here and in Europe, as manufacturer of publications, executive and general manager.

Was for some years connected with one of the largest mail order houses as advertising manager. An expert on sales promotion work and catalog building and general advertising literature.

Also was an officer, and manager of sales, of large printing establishment doing high-class catalogs and publications.

An expert knowledge of typography, paper, art, engraving, and printing.

Has had the management and control of large forces of help, male and female.

An executive and manager of exceptional ability.

Age 37, Christian, American, married. W 77 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN of mature experience is open for engagement with progressive concern whose product offers full play for unusual all-round advertising ability; capable of analyzing a situation and developing successful plans for marketing; has made a specialty of originating advertising campaigns, preparing the advertisements, printed matter, follow-up systems, and complete literature; was for four years connected with a prominent advertising agency; understand printing and engraving; knows the mail order business thoroughly; has had long experience in handling correspondence; good appearance and address; record clean; interested only in position calling for services of man qualified by education and training to produce big results. Address B 498 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN,
leng experience, agency and managerial; engaged twice by the largest concern of its kind; capacity for analysis that finds the salesmaking talking points; attention getting typography and layouts; edited one of the most important house organs; dealer helps, window displays, ideas, initiative. V 66 Times.

ADVERTISING AND SALES EXECUTIVE. —Seasoned man with commercial instinct gained from practical experience; accustomed to responsibility; good sales correspondent; able to listen, think, reach decision, and take initiative. W 71 Times.

ADVERTISING COPY AND CAMPAIGN MAN, TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, AGENCY AND MERCHANDISE, OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT; STRONG LOCAL REFERENCES; INTERVIEW SOLICITED. ADDRESS W 154 TIMES.

ADVERTISING MAN, ripe, in position to devote spare time, one or two accounts; strong on letters and salesmen's stage campaigns; investigation invited. W 95 Times.

ADVERTISING COPY, IDEA AND PLAN MAN, exempt, 16 years' active experience, age 33, married, unusual ability, references, open Aug. 1st; salary, $50; alert. W 162 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, sales manager experience, versatile writer, sales analyst, booklet expert, now employed, desires new connection. K 340 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING and merchandising man, doing big things, will give part-time to business where there is an opportunity to accomplish results. B 87 Times.

ASSISTANT to manager or executive; responsible man, 34, married; 15 years' experience office, road; speaks several languages; best references. A. R., 2,557 Broadway, City.

ASSISTANT-EXECUTIVE.—Put new and young blood in your business; live wire, of 27, with real ability and record to prove same, open for position; exempt. E 189 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE.—American, (34,) refined, responsible, capable, adaptable, industrious; broad business experience; familiar with plans; ability to handle men; no bad habits. K 322 Times Downtown.

ASSOCIATION SOUGHT with organization where ample credit, collection experience, combined with accounting, is requisite; knowledge costs, transportation, exporting methods desirable; other qualifications: stenography, student Spanish. R. F. H., Box 122, Newark, N. J.

AMERICAN, able to correspond in Spanish, Portuguese, knowing from South American experience conditions there, wishes to connect with exporter or manufacturer. Z 237 Times Annex.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT IF YOU CAN USE THE SERVICES OF A HIGH GRADE MAN OF UNEXCELLED RECORD AND REFERENCES; WIDE AND RIPE EXPERIENCE; FINANCE, SELLING, ORGANIZING, ADVERTISING.

AUTOMOBILE Mechanic, Expert, Machinist and Draftsman, American citizen, (36,) 18 years' experience, executive, for over 10 years, wishes to take charge of shop; exceptional references. W 148 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXPERT.—(MECHANICAL;) AMERICAN; AGE 32; ABLE AND CAPABLE. K 313 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.
Young man (20) desires connection; experienced, rapid, and accurate; references. B 163 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Advertiser desires position as bookkeeper and correspondent or general office man; fifteen years' experience; efficient correspondent, typist; Christian; available short notice; over three years in present position. Address B 182 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER, (36,) open for engagement; can do correspondence, take full charge; thorough, competent, reliable worker; 16 years' experience; highest references. K 277 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, 30, married, exempt, desires position; thorough and efficient; can take complete charge; correspondent; best references. B 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT.—Experienced, wishes to connect with reliable firm; moderate salary. John Juessle, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2293.

BOOKKEEPER, CLERK. — College student desires position, resort hotel; best references. B 327 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, (20;) good correspondent and typist, payroll, production, and time; references. B 163 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, six years' experience, capable taking charge, desires change. B 150 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—High school graduate; four years' experience; credit experience. W 78 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced; good education; willing to work; $15. Mr. G., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1315. Phone Monday.

BOOKKEEPER, (29;) OLDER APPEARANCE; FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE BOOKKEEPING; BRAINS, EDUCATION, INITIATIVE; SALARY, $20 WEEKLY. W 132 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced importing, exporting, manufacturing lines; good correspondent, office manager; highest references. Box 6, 1,515 1st Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER or ledger clerk, (22,) four years' experience, desires position. K 289 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20; controlling and creditors' accounts, trial balances, statements; $18. W 123 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, (20,) neat appearance, accurate, trial balance; best references. B 143 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, typist, office manager, part time daily; moderate compensation. K 302 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 32; Christian; married; competent; take full charge; best references. B 304 Times Downtown.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION EXPERT desires position supervising construction work or handling contracts in New York or vicinity; salary $3,000 per annum. B 153 Times.

BUTLER, &c.—Japanese first class butler, valet; perfectly qualified, systematic, agreeable disposition, polite, obedient, strict abstainer; table decorations, salads, mixtures, appetisers, pressing, &c.; best personal references. T. H., 340 West 58th.

BUYER.—Married man, 30, thoroughly experienced in buying and manufacturing ladies' waists and dresses, desires position with either first-class jobbing house or department store as buyer or assistant; best references. B 130 Times.

CARETAKER.—Married man, 35, wants posit. in city or country; best references. B. B. W., 73 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Christian, American, married, desires position country; gentleman's private place; 8 years' experience city driving; references from present employer. 2,883 Washington Av., Apt. 8.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Lagergreen, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4065.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (26,) married, wishes private position; 8 years' experience well-known cars; 3 years last place; careful driver; neat, sober; city or country; best references. James Cavanagh, 3,858 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, 34 years of age, wishes position; any make car; 2 years' shop experience; not familiar with city; reasonable. G. Muller, 40 West 98th St. Academy 270.

CHAUFFEUR, American, expert mechanic, changing position; Rolls, Simplex, Pierce, Locomobile or others; long reference; city, country. $30. Michael, 60 Manhattan Av. 7450 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 8 years' road, shop experience, desires permanent position; sober, honest; foreigner, not be drafted; best reference. Chauffeur, 46 West 127th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, wishes position; understands Packard, Rolls, Pierce, Cadillac cars thoroughly; exceptional references. Mackbach, 250 West 135th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; private or commercial; in city; Ford and other cars. W. Martin, 210 West 153d, care of J. Bowen.

CHAUFFEUR, licensed, Italian, experienced mechanic, wants position. William Fiagapane, 247 East 122d St.

CHAUFFEUR would like position driving private car on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. O'Gorman, 2,125 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR (colored) wishes position; experienced, careful driver; own repairs; A1 reference. C. Van Hagen, 206 West 115th.

CHAUFFEUR, American; neat appearance; reliable and careful driver; excellent reference. B 179 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, temperance, Irishman, employed, wants position; references. Leonard, 310 West 48th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic experienced, careful driver; well recommended by last employer; can speak French, Polar, 219 W. 54th.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, experienced, own repairs; position private family. Grey, 21 West 136th St.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER with laboratory and factory experience with several dyestuff concerns wants position. W. Z., 104 East 14th.

COLLEGE MAN, with accountant's experience and some managerial experience, wants temporary work with efficiency man; would make it permanent if successful. W Times.

COLLECTIONS.—Young attorney will take charge of correspondence and collections. E 493 Times Annex.

COMPETENT MAN, 36, fifteen years' office and road experience, desires position; highest credentials as to ability and character. K. R., 3557 Broadway, City.

COMMERCIAL.—A thoroughly experienced man, five European languages; A1 references, desires position. B 120 Times.

CONSCIENTIOUS WORKER, proven executive ability and initiative, shrewd buyer, good salesman, valuable experience here and abroad in modern business methods, general department store work, textile and various lines; thoroughly successful; age 30; exempt from draft; highest credentials. Box 398 Times, 2 Rector St.

COPY WRITER.
Now earning $3,000 a year; newspaper and trade paper editorial experience; former's copy chief in one of the world's largest mail order houses; now planning, laying out, and writing direct advertising folders, farm and trade paper copy, dealer literature, &c., for prominent national advertiser; solves equipment to farmers; will explain reason for change in person; American; college man; 32 years old; married. K 355 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, American, 34, equipped by education, magazine and publishing experience to handle credit and service adjustment correspondence, desires position; capable of taking charge of any correspondence department. W 151 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, 25; thoroughly experienced; excellent command English language; efficient, adaptable. W 178 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Active man, (27,) neat appearance; correspondent where action is essential. K 278 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, TRANSLATOR.—Spanish, French, Italian, German; part, whole time; $40. K 344 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT and typist; experienced, capable man; 38; $20. B 353 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Permanent connection with responsible firm, by cost accountant, (29, married,) who wishes to enter public accounting field; eight years' experience in manufacturing costs; at present employed; good references. M. Dunnell, Jr., 629 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

COST ACCOUNTANT FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT wishes to make change and desires connection with a firm appreciating valuable service; college graduate, married, aged 37. G. H. R., 27 Furman Av., Brooklyn.

COUPLE (English) wish position private family; man good cook and manager, wife waitress and general housework; 3 years' good personal reference; country preferred. W 176 Times.

CUTTER AND FITTER.—Experienced in ladies' tailoring; able to take complete charge of ladies' tailoring business; excellent references. Write P. R., 125 East 84th.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man, 19, engineering student, (night course,) desires permanent position as junior draftsman or tracer. S 244 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, mechanical, structural, neat tracer, wants home work; moderate. Z 207 Times Annex.

EDITORS, PUBLISHERS.—Experienced magazine and newspaper contributor, (35,) with several years' editorial training, desires position with magazine or book publisher. W 134 Times.

ESTIMATOR, draftsman, of 20 years' experience in ornamental iron and bronze line, desires position with reputable concern; can give best of references. W 104 Times.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT desired by young man; competent stenographer and typist; will gladly consider anything. W 125 Times.

EXECUTIVE—PRINTING.
TWENTY-THREE YEARS IN THE TRADE. Working from the "bench" up to manager of plant employing three hundred hands, which position it have held over five years; about to sever present connections; am thoroughly competent executive, familiar with all details in printing organization, a wonderfully successful estimator, a close and intelligent buyer of printing materials, and understand handling men; want to get in touch with new plant requiring manager to take entire charge of organization, or with an old concern who can use new blood and will appreciate an expert on catalogue, magazine, and book work; have wide acquaintance with large buyers of printing and could secure some business; references unquestioned; age forty-one years; present salary $3,600. B 180 Times.

EXECUTIVE OR ASSISTANT
by American, (no hyphen,) 35, unmarried; best record and character; bonded; experienced freight shipping; Europe, Australia, U. S., (both coasts.) Also eight years' active experience commercial; accountancy, commercial law. Competent handle men, money and property. Location of billet immaterial. R. N. O., Transcript Office, Boston, Mass.

EXECUTIVE-SALESMAN.
High-grade man, aged 41, desires to make a change and connect with a business offering big possibilities; long executive and selling experience; also thorough experience in real estate matters; A1 personal and financial references. Address K 271 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—I am open for a position, if you are looking for a trustworthy, energetic, and ambitious man; am 32 years of age, married, 17 years' experience in manufacturing ladies', misses', and children's wearing apparel; also designer; executive ability; can manage a factory, buy and sell, also calculate costs. Z 243 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.—Assistant to executive, or responsible office position, desired by young married attorney, in active practice five years; business experience and ability. K 215 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—American (35) seeks connection with construction corporation; ability direct mechanical, sales layouts; New York, elsewhere. W 139 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EXECUTIVE, experienced in financial matters, auditing, and credit work, is desirous of changing; positions under $5,000 not considered. Z 225 Times Annex.

FACTORY MANAGER IS OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT; COMPLETE CONTROL OF EVERY DETAIL; SALARY $5,000. W 170 TIMES.

FACTORY management, Shields, specialist; conspicuous ability, wide experience. 775 C. I. Av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—Position wanted by single Scotchman; thoroughly experienced; good references. W 164 Times.

GENERAL MANAGER.

A gentleman, with a broad manufacturing experience in metal products, and who has built up the business, production, and economies of several concerns and held important executive positions, desires to connect with a concern in need of such services, particularly where there is an opportunity to enter the firm; a business builder with tireless energy and known to the leading manufacturers; an opportunity that ocurs seldom. Z 242 Times Annex.

GENTLEMEN:
THE WRITER IS AN ATTORNEY, 31 YEARS OLD, WITH A GOOD PRACTICE IN A SMALL CITY, AND A DESIRE TO CHANGE FROM PROFESSIONAL TO INDUSTRIAL LINES.
A CONNECTION WITH THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE ADVERTISING AND SALES ORGANIZATION OF A GOOD INDUSTRIAL COMPANY IS DESIRED.
A LETTER WILL BRING RESULTS. A FUTURE, Z 244 TIMES ANNEX.

GENTLEMAN, young, refined, wishes position in the evening from 7 to 11 where such services required. W 90 Times.

GARDENER. — Landscape gardening, tree trimming, or take care of large estate. James Ryan, 286 West 14th St.

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENTS.
Will personally represent you in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia; 5 years' experience calling on this trade those States; now employed; will accept your line on commission; starting back some time August; references. C 8 Times.

HAVE good job; want better one; former member Assoc. International Advertising Mgrs.; speak French and German; 30; married; Harvard graduate; executive experience. W 74 Times.

HOUSEMAN, handy, thoroughly experienced, private family; reference; wages $45. B 186 Times.

INTERPRETER, Russian, other languages, traveled through Russia, offers his services; willing to go to Russia. K 261 Times Downtown.

INTERIOR DECORATION DESIGNER.—References given. W 114 Times.

JAPANESE GARDENER.
Landscape architect desires position anywhere; have much experience; every course about gardening; can manage large estate. For further particulars address Kozo Tanaka, 148 East 55th St.

JAPANESE, long experienced, desires position to take care gentlemen's apartment; 4 and 5 years' references as to honesty, ability, and character. Uchida, 17 West 63d St.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT wishes position as assistant to efficiency engineer. F 296 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK, 27, married, military exempt, capable handling large number of accounts, controlling accounts, trial balances. W 120 Times.

MACHINIST WANTS PIECE WORK CONTRACT. BANNING, 202 WEST 74TH ST.

MAN, (35,) exceptional abilities, study and improve methods, desires position growing manufacturer where abilities will develop. B 338 Times Downtown.

MAN, 25, at present employed, has push, integrity, and ability, desires position in a capacity where he can display his ability. F 407 Times Annex.

MAN over military age, whose business is affected by war, seeks position; wide general business experience. 191 Times.

MANAGER AND HIGH-GRADE EXECUTIVE.—THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT, SYSTEMATIZER, AND DIRECTOR LARGE FORCE EMPLOYES; CAPABLE OF ASSUMING IMPORTANT RESPONSIBILITIES; A RIGHT-HAND MAN FOR HIGH EXECUTIVE; UNDERSTANDS FRENCH, STENOGRAPHY; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; SALARY $4,000-$5,000. ADDRESS B 330 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MANAGER or sales manager; have been singularly successful in doctoring sick business; war conditions cause for desiring new connection. W 33 Times.

MANAGER.—Expert sales and publicity manager wishes high-class salary position where experience and ability will bring rapid advancement; exceptional references. W 160 Times.

MANUFACTURING SUPT.

AMERICAN, (32,) MARRIED, 2 CHILDREN, WOULD LIKE CONNECTION WITH LIVE, PROGRESSIVE, RELIABLE FIRM; 8 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN MANUFACTURE OF SULPHURIC AND NITRIC ACIDS; FOR THE PAST 2 YEARS HAVE BEEN SUPERINTENDENT OF LARGE GUNCOTTON MANUFACTURING PLANT. 1912 TO 1914 ASSISTANT MASTER MECHANIC OF LARGE PLANT MAKING STEEL RAILWAY CARS; HAVE EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND HAVE MADE A STUDY OF HANDLING LABOR OF ALL KINDS; LOW PRODUCTION COSTS MY SPECIAL HOBBY; PRESENT POSITION PAYS $4,500 PER YEAR AND WOULD ONLY MAKE CHANGE TO BETTER MYSELF. CAN REFER TO ANY FIRM WITH WHICH I HAVE HAD CONNECTIONS; FURTHER DETAILED INFORMATION ON REQUEST. Z 214 TIMES ANNEX.

OFFICE MANAGER.

AGE 27, ACTING AS SECRETARY OF CORPORATION AT PRESENT, CAN HANDLE FORCE EFFICIENTLY AND ECONOMICALLY; DRAW UP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUBMIT ALL INCOME TAX REPORTS; EFFECT COLLECTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS; SALARY $2,500.

W 69 TIMES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT — Young man, 33, Christian, banking training, well familiar with bookkeeping, correspondence, foreign exchange and investments, has private means, is man of absolute integrity, education, tact, wishes position of trust with prospects; moderate salary for beginning; best references; German-American. Y 366 Times Annex.

OFFICE MAN CONVERSANT WITH ALL BRANCHES OF ACCOUNTING, CREDITS, COLLECTIONS, CORRESPONDENCE; ABLE ASSISTANT TO BUSY EXECUTIVE. W 113 TIMES.

OFFICE MANAGER.
Accountant, experienced supervision of help; now engaged in executive capacity; age 37 married. B 148 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, 10 years' experience, auditor, cost accountant, age 34. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE MANAGER, highly recommended, systematizer, organizer, and executive, seeks position with concern looking for immediate results. B 356 Times.

PACIFIC COAST SALESMAN, opening San Francisco office, wants to handle lines of merit on commission basis; twenty years' experience calling on the wholesale and retail stationery, paper, drug, and dry goods trade; an excellent opportunity to connect with an A1 man; highest references. Walter B. Swan, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

PAYMASTER.—Competent, experienced machinery, capable taking entire charge payroll, bookkeeping, hiring, purchasing, and general office work; highest recommendations. F. H. Terrio, 239 53d St., Brooklyn.

POSITION wanted as N. Y. manager or representative by man well known to railroad and electrical interests in New York and the East. B 350 Times Downtown.

POSITION of responsibility desired by gentleman of good personality beyond draft limit; opportunity secure thoroughly dependable, reliable man; highest references. "G. S.," 55 Times Downtown.

PRINTING SALESMAN
desires a connection with first-class shop doing best grade of work; has an organization and good work; will only consider responsible house. C 7 Times.

PUBLICITY MAN.—Will exploit anybody or anything; experienced all fields. Z 270 Times Annex.

RENTING MAN.—Experienced; capable taking charge 800 apartments. Agent, 127 West 141st St.

RESPONSIBLE MAN, Christian, married, 33, who had to give up his own business on account of war, with general business experience, will consider a position of confidence and responsibility. V. R., 3,557 Broadway, City.

RUSSIAN, (24,) foreign trade student, speaks, writes English, Russian, Italian, French, Spanish, German, wishes position; references. K 335 Tiems Downtown.

SALESMAN.—American-Scotch parentage, 34 years of age, desires change; fifteen years with largest specialty manufacturing corporation of its kind, with national reputation, doing business with exclusive class; only high-grade, legitimate business propositions requested; any concessions required while becoming familiar with business will be granted; possibilities for remuneration, advancement, and permanency must be sufficient to insure liberal income; can go anywhere. Address confidentially, W 81 Times.

SALESMAN, highest calibre, wide experience, thirty, adaptable, producer, with force, personality, character, and proven ability, perfumery, sundries, &c., desires steady proposition; open Sept. 1. B 319 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN—SALES MANAGER.
GOOD EXECUTIVE, WITH 7 YEARS' RECORD AS BIG PRODUCER, WANTS HIGH-CLASS POSITION; ACCUSTOMED TO BIG RESPONSIBILITIES AND LARGE REMUNERATION; AGE 32. W 139 TIMES.

SALESMAN,

Educated man, 25, married, traveled territory east of Mississippi, 4 years with present house, desires legitimate connections. Address W 33 Times.

SALESMAN,

Have sold successfully all the different textile lines, silks, cotton, file fabrics, and understand constructions; under 30 and exempt from military service on account of dependents; healthy and awake to every opportunity; give me an interview and something may result to our mutual advantage. Energetic, K 49 Times.

SALESMAN—NOT AN ORDER TAKER—OPEN FOR NEW CONNECTION ON ACCOUNT OF FIRM RETIRING FROM BUSINESS; FULL PARTICULARS ON INTERVIEW. ADDRESS ROOM 700, COFFEE EXCHANGE BLDG, NEW YORK.

SALESMAN.—Successful Canadian salesman, with long established connections among hardware and department stores throughout Canada, would present American manufacturer on commission or carry own account; highest references given. K 286 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—High grade Spanish salesman calling for South America and Cuba, very well acquainted with Latin American trade, wishes to represent first-class manufacturers; best references and bond if required. B 142 Times.

SALESMAN.—An American foreign salesman, with an established clientele in all parts of Cuba, will be in the States during August, and will be glad to hear from American firms who give exclusive sales territory. Box 428, Providence, R. I.

SALESMAN.—My qualifications are pleasing personality, accustomed to assuming responsibilities, initiative, tact, selling ability; married; 30 years old; salary secondary. F 312 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Put new and young blood in your business; live wire, of 27, with real ability and record to prove same, open for position; no stock or insurance proposition; exempt. B 340 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, long acquaintance Southern department stores, seeks opportunity; personally present testimonials to right concern needing services high-class man; quick answer essential. W 163 Times.

SALESMAN, ROAD CITY EXPERIENCE, FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES, WANTS LINE OF MERIT; ONLY REPUTABLE HOUSES WILL BE CONSIDERED. B 100 TIMES.

SALESMAN, married, aged 33, employed at present, wishes to represent reliable house in New Jersey or Metropolitan territory. Write W 118 Times.

SALESMAN desires immediate connection; absolutely dependable, persistent, tactful, varied experience; can handle any line. Melior, 1,011 East 178th.

SALESMAN, 8 years' experience in specialty field, seeks new line, staple merchandise preferable; will submit record. Address J. Bernstein, Box 4, Mount Sunapee, N. H.

SALESMAN, 31, married, now in business, desires position or agency with manufacturer on account business conditions. W 140 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, experienced, for brass metal trade or machinery line, desires connection; references. Address H., K 47 Times.

SALESMAN.—Largest calibre, wants big paying line. Shields, 776 C. I. Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, 36, hosiery, underwear, notions, wishes to change position; commission. W 101 Times.

SALESMAN DESIRES CONNECTION WHERE REAL EFFORTS WILL BE CONSIDERED. W 112 TIMES.

SECRETARY,
CORRESPONDENT,
STENOGRAPHER,

TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, SEVEN IN LAST EMPLOY, HAS GIVEN ME THE FOLLOWING QUALIFICATIONS: SOUND JUDGMENT, TRUSTWORTHINESS, FACULTY TO PUT CLEARLY AND CONCISELY THOUGHT MATTER INTO WRITING, PROFICIENCY IN STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING, AND A GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF ACCOUNTING; I AM 29, SINGLE, MILITARY EXEMPT. W 128 TIMES.

SECRETARIAL WORK. — Gentleman with college training, an experience of 15 years as office manager and Secretary and Treasurer for a garment manufacturing company, and with special qualifications for secretarial work, would like to make connections with interests appreciative of his special abilities; references gladly furnished. Address Z 246 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, Treasurer, auditor; American, now with large corporation, affected by war, considering change; 10 years' broad experience as an executive in banking, manufacturing, and mercantile lines and familiar with all modern business methods; highest credentials; large surety bond; personal interview. Box 1, Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER, (32,) thoroughly experienced, American; exceptional correspondent, executive, manager. W 86 Times.

SHIFT YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES to me; am 26, married, good appearance, well educated, experienced correspondent; also claim adjustments, credits, and advertising; desire position of responsibility. Who can use a capable man? Unquestionable references. W 127 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Office Executive.—American, 30, married; 26; seven years railroad experience; at present chief clerk signal department duties, preferred stenographic work and office supervision; excellent references; salary $25. Z 229 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, hard worker, wishes position where proficiency brings advancement. James Capparelli, 37 E. 58th. Plaza 229K.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly efficient young man, 11 years' broad experience, accurate and rapid, desires position offering opportunities. W 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent; clean-cut college young man; executive ability; $18. B 348 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Young man, experienced, tactful, and persuasive, to sell a proposition with merits. B 332 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT
of large factory or warehouse; age 48, strong, active, and of good physique; 12 years' executive experience; capable of hiring and handling large force, male and female; expert systematiser and disciplinarian, also considerable military experience; best references. B 95 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.—American, family, wants high-class apartment house; excellent mechanic, tactful, executive ability; excellent references. W 61 Times.

SURVEYOR and Draftsman will take temporary work. F 296 Times Downtown.

TECHNICALLY educated man, (37,) engineering and business experience, desires position. B 169 Times.

TIMEKEEPER, Day Watchman, Receiving Clerk; middle aged, temperate; Henry, 332 West 49th.

TRANSLATION.—French and English, by former university instructor. B 170 Times.

TO PUBLISHERS OF TRADE AND CLASS PUBLICATIONS:

I AM COMING BACK TO NEW YORK, AND WANT A JOB.

I expect to be in New York by July 25, and would appreciate an interview with the manager or publisher of some good trade or class publication who can make a place in his organization for a man with the following qualifications:

An 40 years of age and have had over 25 years' practical experience in the printing and publishing business, with a range of work from printer's devil to business manager; had charge of a class publication in New York for four years; am now on general display advertising staff of large Southern newspaper; an opportunity to tie to and grow with the right kind of an organization more essential than large salary.

May I see you personally and talk it over? Address

W 163 TIMES.

UNIVERSITY MAN, DOING FINANCIAL WORK FOR UNIVERSITY, WANTS PERMANENT POSITION WHERE INTEGRITY, ABILITY, AND APPLICATION WILL COUNT; REFERENCES THE BEST. B 184 TIMES.

WHERE DO I FIT IN?—My past connections have given me an unusual business, office, and outside training; am 25, expert correspondent, well educated, active, efficient, and adapable; immediate salary secondary to opportunity. W 177 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (24) seeks clerical position; knowledge bookkeeping, correspondence, typewriting, files, detail work; excellent penman; moderate salary to begin; unquestionable references; Christian; American; hustler. K 269 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, wishes position with handkerchief house; 15 years' experience with large importing house handling a representative line; thorough knowledge of requirement for the trade. B 323 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, 2 years college, desires permanent position in financial or mercantile house where advancement is possible; best references. W 167 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, at present employed, having had 5 years' experience as executive, seeks new connection; mail order business preferred; highest references. F 288 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20 years, bright, neat appearance, previously employed by bank wishes to connect with commercial house so as time will enable him to become salesman. K 309 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, WITH EXPERIENCE, SEEKS OPPORTUNITY TO CONNECT WITH A COTTON GOODS CONCERN. B 320 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN with fifteen years' experience in ship designing and construction wishes a responsible position with shipbuilding company. F 253 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, at present employed, wishes situation in chemical laboratory or plant where no experience is necessary; thorough chemical training. Bernabe, 853 2d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, desires position with reliable mercantile house, where ability and hard work assure future. E. G., 1,057 Hoe Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 23, intelligent, high school graduate, 5 years' business experience, desires position, progressive house. B 147 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, 2 years' office and selling experience, desires position with advancement. W 94 Times.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge of bookkeeping, also selling experience, desires inside position; piece goods line preferred. W 108 Times.

YOUNG MAN with 12 years' experience in the buying and selling of trunks and leather goods wishes position; can furnish highest references. B 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) 3 years' experience in railroad clerical work, wishes position with some reliable firm. S. N. Youngburg, 158 East 115th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position clerical, typewriting, or bookkeeping few hours per week or evenings; references. B 353 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (17) desires connection with reliable concern; take charge of files, general office work; salary $9. Louis Beyer, 230 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 23, exempt from draft, desires position in sales department reliable concern; 7 years' experience. B 196 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) typist; knowledge bookkeeping; billing clerk; clerical worker. K 313 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes responsible position with a reputable concern; can furnish best references. Greenstein, 165 East 67th St.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) possessing initiative, education, experience, desires responsible position. M B 18 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) college education, business experience, desires position. K 319 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, with A1 references, wishes position with advancement. W 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 32, married, desires clerical or other responsible position; good at figures and penmanship. W 161 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, knowledge of stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping; work after 1 P. M. E. C., 1,629 Amsterdam Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADJUSTER.—Large metropolitan daily newspaper desires experienced woman in adjustment and analysis of advertising agency account; must be quick, accurate, possess good judgment, and be able to use typewriter; in replying give references, salary, and telephone number. Z 262 Times Annex.

APPLICATIONS WANTED FROM WOMEN WHO WISH TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AN OPPORTUNITY SUCH AS IS OFFERED BELOW.
FOR A TEMPORARY INVESTMENT OF GOOD FAITH AMOUNTING TO $35 THE WOMAN ACCEPTED WILL BE GIVEN:
THOROUGH TRAINING AS A PROFESSIONAL CORSETIERE.
AN OUTFIT OF CORSETS, &C.
THE USE, WITHOUT CHARGES, OF A SHOP AND FITTING BOOTHS.
Announcements will be sent out for her, advising that she has entered into business for herself, that she has taken up Corsetry as a Profession, and that her work will be guaranteed by a firm of international fame.
She will be allowed to retain the entire retail profits on all orders from her customers. No overhead expenses.
She will not be subject to regular hours, but will be allowed to regulate her own time.
Her income should average double that of a salaried position.
In addition to the regular profits on each order, she will be credited with an amount equivalent to $32 of the $35 temporarily invested, after she has satisfactorily handled a certain amount of business.
THE COMPANY MAKING THIS OFFER ARE THE LARGEST CUSTOM CORSET MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.
AMPLE OPPORTUNITY WILL BE GIVEN TO INVESTIGATE THE BONA FIDE MERITS OF THE PROPOSITION. K 1 TIMES.

ASSISTANT BUYER FOR INFANTS' WEAR.

L. BAMBERGER & CO., Newark, N. J., require an assistant buyer for their Infants' wear department. An exceptional opportunity for young woman of ability; only those with experience will be considered. Apply at Employment Office, seventh floor.

ASSISTANT.—Office manager needs assistant to relieve him of details; must have good knowledge of bookkeeping and preferably should have had experience in handling female employes; give age, qualifications, and salary; replies strictly confidential. Box F 301 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted; state salary desired. B 189 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Experienced in operating a Wahl-Remington machine; must be accurate at figures; making extensions and figuring discounts; state reference and salary. B 358 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK and typist, thoroughly accurate at figures; unless you are absolutely reliable do not answer this ad. Address, stating salary desired. K 32 Times.

BILLING CLERK.—Experienced operator on the Remington, Wall, Elliot-Fisher machines; only those competent need apply. Goldman Costume Co., 16 West 33d St.

BOOKK

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

THE EMPLOYMENT CLEARING HOUSE of the MAYOR'S COMMITTEE OF WOMEN ON NATIONAL DEFENSE has many preferred calls for HIGH-GRADE STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, AND DICTAPHONE OPERATORS. Call at CITY PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Women's Dept., 58 Lafayette St., OR STATE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Johnson & Jay Sts., Brooklyn. NO FEE CHARGED.

WE MUST HAVE WOMEN AND GIRLS IMMEDIATELY TO FILL THE PLACES OF THE MEN TAKEN BY THE DRAFT!

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHIC BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, CLERKS, TELEPHONE OPERATORS, AND ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF WOMEN WORKERS ARE NOW IN GREAT DEMAND.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY,

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Good Positions, At Good Salaries, For Good American Young Women. Willis Hawley Exchange, 50 Court St., Brooklyn, New York.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Permanent and temporary positions, $5 to $25; high class firms; no registration fee. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS; MANY WALL STREET POSITIONS; REGISTRATION FREE. WALL STREET AGENCY, 30 BROAD ST.

STENOGRAPHERS—30 permanencies; law, commercial; number typists, bill clerks, bookkeepers, business superb; never better. Jupp Agency, 67 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $14 and $13; copyist, $12; dictaphone operator, $12; bookkeeper-stenographer, $15; wanted immediately. Miss A. Lynch's Agency, 303 5th Av., 31st St.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency, supplies first-class service; 2,415 Broadway; 9463 Riverside.

STENOGRAPHERS; typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, also bookkeepers, American, beginners and experienced. CLARK Agency, 5 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeeper-stenographers, typists, bill clerks. Underwood, Mighill and Remington. Flatiron Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, clerks; free registration. 303 5th Av. Miss A. Lynch's Agency.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free. Many superior office positions.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.—Excellent permanent positions. Alpha Agency, 123 Nassau St.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course. PRATT INSTITUTE, West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES. SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

"ENGLISH FOR BUSINESS."—A free lecture at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St., July 24, at 5:30 P. M. Good English is a prime essential for most of the high-grade positions now available in business. Can YOU qualify? You owe it to yourself to hear this lecture.

"VOCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES for Women."—Attend this free lecture at Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St., 7:30 P. M. July 24, and learn of another 16-session evening Accounting Course for Women, preparing for present and prospective vacancies in business.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Write for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. Graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, 25 West 42d Street.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 32d St.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS. Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual Instruction. PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept., 42 West 45th Street, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES—Free course French or Spanish to introduce new method; 32 lessons. Call or write Room 216, 30 East 42d St.

YOUNG MEN—Free course French or Spanish to introduce new method; 32 lessons. Call or write Room 216, 30 East 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-SYSTEMATIZER. — Prominent firm of certified public accountants desires high-grade accountants with educative training and experience in devising and installing modern general accounting and factory cost systems for large corporations; this position requires men of real ability, and the salary will correspond with the responsibility involved; replies confidential. F 305 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly competent; possessing initiative; capable managing and directing clerical force of thirty-five and all details when necessary; must be high-class experienced, and capable of earning $1,200 to $1,000 per annum; excellent opportunity for right man; state age, experience, former employers, &c. W 97 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS. WANTED—FIRST-CLASS JUNIORS; MUST HAVE HAD PUBLIC ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE OR TRAINING. ADDRESS, STATING SALARY EXPECTED, AGE, REFERENCES, AND PAST EMPLOYMENT. B 328 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR by C. P. A. firm; unusually desirable, permanent connection for high-grade junior competent to act as senior on smaller audits; give full particulars, with salary expected to commence. B 868 Times Downtown.

A UNIQUE CHANCE FOR A LIVE, UP-TO-DATE MAN OR WOMAN, PREFERABLY ONE WHO HAS HAD SOME HOTEL AND MANAGERIAL EXPERIENCE. A LARGE, NEW APARTMENT BUILDING, WITH BALLROOMS AND EXHIBITION ROOMS, REQUIRES A MANAGER OF BUSINESS TRAINING, ENERGY, INITIATIVE, TACT, AND INTELLIGENCE; ONE WHO WILL TAKE RESPONSIBILITY AND KNOWS WHAT TO DO WITH IT. A GOOD SALARY, AND OPPORTUNITY TO INCREASE HIS INCOME, WILL BE GIVEN THE RIGHT PARTY. W 111 TIMES.

ACADEMIC TEACHER for agricultural school, beginning Sept. 1; athletics, dormitory management position for 12 months in year; $80 with board and lodging. Apply Riggs, Lakeville, Conn.

ADVERTISING COPY MAN.—One whose experience and vision will qualify him to relieve the head of a rapidly growing agency of layout, copy, and service work; must be able to shoulder responsibility and recognize a real opportunity when he sees it. NO HAS BEENS OR NOVICES. Good address, college education or its equivalent in experience; a good command of simple, forceful English and creative ability essential. Salary moderate, but will grow as rapidly as the man. Send samples of work and a letter outlining in detail qualifications and salary desired. Applications not accompanied by all of the above will not receive consideration. All information confidential, of course, and early return of samples, intact, assured. Address Z 216 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for big military camp publication; national organization; experienced men and women only; commission. Call Gramercy 1642, after 10 A. M. Monday.

ADVERTISING representative for iron and steel trades paper for Pittsburgh district; state age, salary, and experience. B 328 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for Twelfth Regiment Benefit program; commission. Call Monday, St. Louis Hotel, 32 East 32d St.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE for trade paper for Pittsburgh; state age, salary and experience. B 329 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING WRITER.

Large firm in this city wants a live young copy writer in its advertising department; must be able to write clear and convincing style, with real human interest; must also be able to write strong and forceful sales letters, the kind that are different and yet dignified and effective; he will also have charge of editing one of the most interesting house organs published; we want him to bring this up to a real magazine standard; remarkable opportunity for a really capable writer; good salary to start and rapid advancement; reply, giving few samples of work if possible; same will be returned; in replying, give age, experience, and telephone number. F 309 Times Downtown.

ADJUSTER.—Large metropolitan daily newspaper desires experienced man in adjustment and analysis of advertising agency accounts; must be quick and accurate, possess good judgment, and be able to use typewriter; in replying give references, salary, and telephone number. Z 261 Times Annex.

AGENCY ORGANIZER.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS YEARLY.

Applications are invited at the salary of $10,000 for the position of general agency director of an important American institution, with headquarters in New York City. The necessary qualifications are brains, initiative, energy, personality, and general broad experience. Past record as organizer and producer must be completely successful to secure consideration. Insurance or corporation executive preferred; age 35 to 45. Your application will be considered confidential by Directors and your letter returned if you are unsuccessful. E 500 Times Annex.

AMBITIOUS STENOGRAPHER,

WHO WANTS TO LEARN ADVERTISING AS SECRETARY TO AGENCY EXECUTIVES; MUST BE SPEEDY, ACCURATE, WILLING; MAKE APPLICATION IN FORM OF ADVERTISEMENT, GIVING QUALIFICATIONS IN FULL DETAIL. BOX W 42 TIMES.

A NEW YORK CORPORATION, authorized capital $10,000,000, requires general representatives for our selling agencies New York, Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Dayton, Denver, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Seattle, Toledo, Washington, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, to handle our products on their own account in special territory through agents; we manufacture and deal in: (a) Flour mill machinery, (b) flour milling processes, (c) medical research laboratory, (d) industrial research laboratory, (e) chem.-pharm. and chem.-foods, products, (f) patented mechanical devices.

Only gentlemen who have had some general experience, knowledge of sales promotion, strong on organization, commercial education, &c., should apply.

A FUTURE LIMITED ONLY BY YOUR OWN ABILITY TO CREATE AND GROW.

You will not be merely a cog in the wheel here, but a person of importance in the organization; state age, race, education, business experience, bank and business references. K 337 Times Downtown.

AN ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE OFFICE CAN USE IN ITS ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT THE SERVICES OF A LICENSED ENGINEER OR SUPERINTENDENT OF HIGH-CLASS OFFICE BUILDING; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH THE SUPERVISION AND COST OF WORK, AND POSSESS A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF ELECTRICITY, OPERATION OF STEAM AND POWER PLANTS AND ELEVATORS. ADDRESS K 229 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

AN excellent opportunity for young man experienced selling piece goods; give all particulars. B 333 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.

WE WANT A YOUNG MAN BETWEEN 23 AND 30 YEARS OF AGE, OF PLEASING PERSONALITY, OF GOOD ADDRESS, GOOD HEALTH, AND WITH SOME EXPERIENCE TO INTERVIEW APPLICANTS FOR POSITIONS WITH THIS COMPANY; HIS OPPORTUNITY TO PROGRESS AND ADVANCE IS LIMITED SOLELY BY HIS OWN EARNESTNESS AND ABILITY.

Call between 7 and 8 Monday evening.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, 26 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ASSISTANT TO CHAIN STORE EXECUTIVE.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN EXECUTIVE OFFICES OF CHAIN STORE COMPANY; OF GOOD EDUCATION, AMBITIOUS, AND HARD WORKING; CAPABLE OF HANDLING CORRESPONDENCE WITH STORE MANAGERS; SOME ONE WHO IS NOW OCCUPYING A MINOR POSITION IN SUCH CONCERN, BUT WOULD BE ATTRACTED BY A MORE IMPORTANT POSITION IN A SIMILAR BUSINESS; HE MUST HAVE EXECUTIVE EXECUTIVE ABILITY, A GOOD REPUTATION, AND MUST BE CAPABLE OF DEVELOPMENT; SALARY WILL BE SATISFACTORY TO THE RIGHT MAN. F 294 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Permanent position, with opportunity for advancement. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary to start, J 200 Times.

AUTO TRUCK SALESMEN, with experience; good proposition; commission basis only. Address J 178 Times.

BANK DOWNTOWN REQUIRES SERVICES OF SEVERAL MEN EXPERIENCED IN EXPORTING, IMPORTING, MARINE INSURANCE, OR FOREIGN EXCHANGE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, MARRIED OR SINGLE, SALARY DESIRED. B 310 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BANK CLERK, experienced, wanted; state age, experience and salary expected. Z 278 Times Annex.

BANK CLERK.—State age, experience, and salary desired. F 275 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK.—Experienced in operating Wahl-Remington machine and accurate in figuring discounts and extensions; we want a good man; state salary wanted and reference. B 357 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, experienced manufacturing muslin underwear line or similar lines; knowledge of selling; only highest references considered; excellent opportunity. Apply letter, full particulars, H. Schee, 459 Broome St.

BOOKKEEPER or Assistant.—Quick and accurate; knowledge of traffic matters preferred; state full particulars and salary expected; good future for right party. B 341 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, in a factory manufacturing hardware; wages, $20. Address in own handwriting, stating age and previous experience, John Hassall, Inc., 402 Oakland St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, capable to take charge of office in wholesale clothing house; only those with several years' experience need apply; stating full particulars. K 11 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent to thoroughly check remittances; must be proficient; excellent opportunity to right man; state age, experience, former employer, &c. W 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE HAS POSITION OPEN FOR A LEDGER CLERK, WHO IS QUICK AT FIGURES; STATE EXPERIENCE. 296 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer, N. Y. C. experience, with manufacturing concern preferred. Lowrester Co., 344 West 33d. Call Monday.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man for manufacturing concern; must understand controlling accounts and be versed in office details. F 231 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, $15 to $18 per week; permanent position; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address Z 265 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable man, mature age, familiar with export and manufacturing business methods, in office of company, just starting; splendid opportunity for advancement to right party; must have somebody who will act on own initiative, not be an automaton. F 288 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; must operate typewriter; give full details, experience, &c., K 297 Times Downtown.

BOY—About sixteen in office of manufacturing concern downtown; state age, experience, and salary expected. K 323 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 or over, generally useful, for office and factory; only willing worker; start $7; answer in own handwriting. F. T., 176 Times.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND EDUCATION. F 287 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY to start as general office assistant; good opportunity to advance for a willing and ambitious boy between the ages of 15 and 17; give details, state age, &c. F 270 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work; must live at home and come well recommended. Address B 349 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, bright, 17 or 18 years of age, for office and messenger work; good opportunity. F 297 Times Downtown.

BUTLER, &c.—Couple wanted for family of two; small country place; good wages; man butler-chauffeur; woman cook and chamberwork; no laundry; must have good references. Apply between 11 and 1 Monday, 120 West 86th St., Apartment 3B, or Phone Rector 345.

BRAKEMEN, firemen, signal maintainers, signal helpers, lampmen, boilermakers, and machinists; experienced. Apply Employment Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, foot Willis Av. and 132d St., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; must know how to operate Stearns car, A1 mechanic, and reside in or near New Rochelle; in application state by whom previously employed, age, and salary expected. Z 219 Times Annex.

CHEESE MAKER.—Practical cream cheese maker; good opportunity for right man; give particulars and salary expected. K 329 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST with factory experience wanted, preferably with European degree, as Superintendent for organic department of chemical plant; state education, experience, age, salary. F 314 Times Downtown.

CLERK.

Man about 25 years old, married, quick at figures, and of steady habits, wanted in export office of well-known corporation; permanent position with good future for the right man; applications must be in own handwriting and state education, experience, and salary expected. K 9 Times.

CLERKS.—For taking stock inventory, 18-21, for wholesale house, lower Bronx; must positively be very accurate and not slow; opportunity for advancement; state age, salary, experience, religion. K 17 Times.

CLERKS, British subjects, exempt from military service, as junior clerks, preferably shorthand typists. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and qualifications. Box 207 Times, 2 Rector St.

CLERK wanted for office at high-class hotel; must furnish bond. Address, with references, E. E., Madison Av.

CLERK.—Young man as junior clerk in bookkeeping department of large publishing house. K 290 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Manufacturing concern wants experienced correspondent; to have independent position; exceptional chance for advancement; state age, nationality, experience, and references; also initial salary. S 115 Times.

DESIGNERS and time study men; large manufacturing concern, 30 miles from New York, manufacturing aviation motors, desires the services of competent designers and time study men; excellent opporunities; ideal working conditions. Address, stating experience, salary expected, &c., Z 233 Times Annex.

DESIGNERS

On punch and dies for manufacturing accurate small parts in large quantities; also on jig and fixtures for accurate production of small parts. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DO YOU WANT TO BECOME A SALESMAN?

Salesmen of ability always command the highest compensation. The best and most consistent salesmen are YOUNG BORN not MADE. We are not a school but a business house with offices in thirty-nine of the principal cities of the United States. If you are honest, energetic, and determined, we will place you in a salaried position in department where we will develop you into a highly efficient salesman, without cost to you. Most men earn from $20 to $100 per week, commission, during training. We will then give you a permanent employment on a clean, dignified proposition of exceptional merit, where you can earn from $200 to $1,000 per month. We have openings for five men. Address E. R., 803 Terminal Building, Brooklyn.

DOCTOR.—To an ambitious doctor, (M. D., young or middle aged, able to speak German, an exceptional opportunity is offered to make a good living in a desirable locality. Box W 172 Times.

DOORMAN.—Intelligent young colored man, aged 18 to 20, as doorman in brokerage office. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience. Room 75, 45 Broadway.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, outside of New York City; six mechanical draftsmen, men of integrity, reliability, and industry, 25 to 35 years of age; at this present moment there are machinery detailers and designers, including experience in general drafting, design, and layout work; must be capable of developing machinery from rough sketches or preliminary data and of making finished layouts of apparatus from preliminary plans; also able to sketch existing operating machinery for making additions or improvements; education at least sufficient to figure and sketch strength of different classes of machinery and material. In applying state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 202 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN.

Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent position, with excellent opportunity for advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN. (Ship.)—Capable, experienced man wanted as instructor in elementary evening course in ship drafting. Apply by letter, stating full particulars concerning practical experience special training, and teaching experience if any, age, and present position. Address Ship Drafting Instructor, Box 100, Flatiron Building.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, experienced along the lines of light machines, design similar adding machines, typewriters, cash registers, &c.; very desirable opening for the right man. In answer please state age, nationality, experience, salary desired, and when available. J 133 Times.

DRAFTSMAN wanted by engineer; detail the design of reinforced concrete; factory building construction; state age, experience, and salary. R. F. B., 25 Times.

DRAFTSMAN for general work; one with some marine experience preferred; state experience or training and wages desired. F 269 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN, (Mechanical.)—Several first-class men on water meter and gas engine design. Apply National Meter Co., 42d St. and 1st Av., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN on automatic machinery, capable of designing from sketches. W 93 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.—Electrical; familiar with substation layouts. K 317 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.—Firm anticipating business in Russia, would like to hear from several good men; the applicants must understand thoroughly the Russian language and must be prepared to go to Russia when required; this is an exceptional opportunity and to the man qualified a high salary will be paid. Applications, which will be considered strictly confidential, must give full details as to training and present employment, and if a European native state what province and town party comes from. Address Electro, Z 288 Times Annex.

ENGINEER.—Sales engineer, young, wanted for metropolitan territory; state age, experience, salary expected. F 289 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR WANTED,

SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS.

MAN ABSOLUTELY COMPETENT ESTIMATE PRODUCTION COSTS OF AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS; FIRST-CLASS POSITION FOR MAN WHO FULLY MEETS REQUIREMENTS; REPLY BY LETTER ONLY; STATE ENTIRE QUALIFICATIONS; PERSONAL APPLICATIONS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

ERIE SPECIALTY CO.:

25 PENE ST., NEW YORK.

ESTIMATOR AND SOLICITOR wanted; experienced man of good address; acquaintance with New York and vicinity; contractors and architects a requisite; knowledge of waterproofing and roofing desirable; salary. Northern Waterproofing Co., 195 Lexington Av.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.

MAN, 25 TO 30, CLEAN-CUT, TO QUALIFY FOR POSITION AS FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT WITH LARGE CONCERN; NOMINAL SALARY TO START; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. F 280 TIMES DOWNOWN.

FIRST-CLASS TAILOR WANTED. An out-of-town dressmaking house wants a first-class cutter and fitter; must be responsible for work; salary will be made satisfactory. Answer, with references, W 80 Times.

FOREMAN, in highest class magneto repair department in Maine factory; applicants must be capable, thorough, and experts, also have some knowledge of motor cars and gasoline motors in general; state nationality, references, and salary expected. C. G., 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

FOUR MEN, about 30 years of age, who would be able to furnish a letter of credit for $250 and at least three good references, to take up demonstrating sales work on commission or guaranteed salary for a nationally advertised line of household utensils. Call Monday, July 23, 1,044 Marbridge Building, 1,328 Broadway, New York City, or Phone Greeley 6124, for an appointment.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,

FIFTH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,

REQUIRE

CAPABLE EXECUTIVE

FOR THE

CORRESPONDENCE, FILING AND CIRCULATION

DIVISION OF THEIR

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

The position requires a big man who has had experience in the above branches of the Mail Order business, preferably with high-class specialty shop or department store, or with large mail order house selling the better class of Women's Wearing Apparel.

He must be a capable correspondent and be able to write and direct the proper correspondence for adjustments, inquiries, &c., and be able to direct the filing systems which control the circulation of catalogues and other advertising matter.

This is an exceptional opening and offers a liberal salary and wonderful opportunity for advancement.

ALL REPLIES HELD STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, require the services of an experienced WATCHMAKER; thoroughly experienced in working on complicated imported and domestic watches; permanent position; good salary. Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, require the services of experienced SHADE OPERATORS for their UPHOLSTERY WORKROOM; also EXPERIENCED FURNITURE SALESMEN. Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GLASS BLOWERS experienced on handling vacuum bottles, scientific glassware. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

HARDWARE. — Wanted, an assistant buyer, thoroughly familiar with the hardware business; one who knows the names of manufacturers and sources of supply; state age, experience, and salary expected; answer by letter only. Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, Inc., 211 Centre St., New York City.

ILLUSTRATOR, highest grade, wanted. Apply De Doory, 110 West 40th St.

INVESTIGATOR.—Private party wishes to engage responsible man to do investigating work; state fully in reply experience, salary, and references. W 62 Times.

KITCHENMAN wanted, first class, colored; one who is willing to work; permanent position in small family hotel; salary, $25 per month, board and room, with chance of advancement. Elmwood Hotel, 48 So. Walnut St., East Orange, N. J.

LACES. Thoroughly experienced lace clerk to assist in management of large lace department. L. C., 239 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, drilling work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MACHINIST and machinist's helper; steady work. Gillis & Geoghegan, 537 West Broadway.

MACHINIST and machine shop helper. Gillis & Geoghegan, 537 West Broadway.

MAN Wanted.—Iron and steel house wants young man, preferably engineer graduate; some sales experience desirable; good opportunity to learn business and work up in old-established house; state age, education, and experience and give references. F 303 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Experienced silk man, over 30, to take charge of the silk purchase office large importing house; do not apply unless you are willing to do clerical work and know silk qualities. B 185 Times.

MANAGER FOR UNIFORMS.

Aggressive manager for UNIFORM and CONTRACT DEPARTMENT; only man of experience in these lines need apply. Address Mr. M. S. Hecht, The Hub, Baltimore, Md.

MASTER SALESMAN.

Capable man, strong personality, to interview big executives; must be able to earn $5,000 to $10,000 year on commission; no advances; something entirely new; well indorsed. Apply by mail only, M. E., Box 84, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

MECHANICS.

WE ARE IN NEED OF THE FOLLOWING SKILLED MEN: TOOL AND THREAD GAUGE MAKERS; CYLINDRICAL AND SURFACE GRINDERS; GAUGE GRINDERS; HAND AND AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS; TOOL ROOM MILLING MACHINE HANDS; ACETYLENE WELDERS; MILLWRIGHTS; GENERAL MACHINISTS AND HIGH SPEED TOOL HARDENERS.

GOOD WAGES; FIRST-CLASS WORKING CONDITIONS. AMERICAN CITIZENS ONLY.

THE REMINGTON ARMS CO.,

BOSTON AVENUE,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

MECHANIC.

An auto accessory firm, doing considerable assembling work, also some riveting and stamping, wants a man familiar with punch press work, capable making small repairs on dies, and jigs; must read blue prints; drafting experience desirable, but not essential; state age, experience, and salary expected. P. R., 169 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN for permanent position; location near New York City; must have at least 5 years' experience in the detail of machine parts; state age, experience, salary expected, and give references. Z 209 Times Annex.

MECHANIC, skilled, to teach woodworking to young boys; state experience and salary expected. M., 1,152 8d Av.

MEN WANTED FOR GUARD DUTY.—Men who have had military training, between ages of 21 and 45, who are exempt from draft and can furnish highest references from past employers; submit recommendation upon application; $75 per month to start; free quarters furnished. Write for application blank Mr. H. H. Alcock, New England Westinghouse Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

MESSENGER.—Young man wanted, about 17-18 years, as messenger in bank; only those willing to advance need apply; state age and salary expected. Z 277 Times Annex.

MESSENGER.—Young man, 18 or 19, as messenger in a national bank; must be intelligent, willing, careful, have good references, and reside with parents. Apply in own handwriting. K 254 Times Downtown.

MILLING MACHINE HANDS.—Only those able to set up their own machines from blue prints and work to micrometer measurements need apply. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 29 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ORDER AND SALVAGE CLERKS wanted by a large concern fanufacturing aviation motors; good opportunity to experienced men. Address, stating experience, &c., Z 232 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, by electric railway; opportunity for one familiar with office routine and having ability to earn promotion; state education and experience; salary $63 month. K 334 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Young man, about 18 years old, one who can operate Underwood typewriter preferred; salary $8 weekly; in applying give full particulars. Address B 349 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY in heating contractor's office; must be good penman, bright, and active; reply state salary and education. Box F 269 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted in high class brokerage house, must be wideawake, reliable, and neat. Apply 27 Pine St., Room 53.

PACKERS AND WRAPPERS. APPLY IMMEDIATELY. A. A. VANTINE & CO., INC., 5TH AV. AND 39TH ST.

PHYSICIAN.—A PROMINENT CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY DESIRES TO ENGAGE THE SERVICES OF AN EXAMINING PHYSICIAN AT ITS NEW YORK OFFICE; WILL BE REQUIRED TO DEVOTE ENTIRE TIME ON A SALARY BASIS; APPLICATIONS WILL BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL; SET FORTH AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND QUALIFICATIONS. ADDRESS CASUALTY, BOX F 304 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PHYSICAL TRAINING INSTRUCTOR and supervisor of boys; reside in institution in city; state experience, age, training, and salary expected. M., 1,152 8d Av.

PORTER, strong, willing man, in steamfitting shop. Gillis & Geoghegan, 537 West Broadway.

PORTER.—Strong and willing man in steam fitting shop. Gillis & Geoghegan, 537 West Broadway.

PORTERS, colored, to do porters' work in press room. Call S. P., 421 Hudson St., New York City.

RAW AND STAPLE PRODUCTS.

Industrious young man of good address, thoroughly understanding the buying and selling of RAW and STAPLE articles, well recommended, and acquainted with dealers as well as with consumers, able to execute purchases and sales independently, acquainted with transactions on bill of lading with document attached basis wanted as general assistant; salary, $60 monthly and good commission; good future offered to intelligent and energetic party; state full particulars regarding your past experience, otherwise not considered. K 336 Times Downtown.

REAL SALESMEN.

A highly substantial concern manufacturing line of well-established toilet preparations bearing a world-famous and extensively advertised name, can use services of two or three energetic salesmen with excellent records to further develop territories now producing fair amount of good business; only applications stating full experience and last salary will receive consideration. All answers confidential. D 446 Times Annex.

READY-TO-WEAR BUYER.

Buyer for big dept. store, Eastern city, 100,000; depts. women's and misses' ready-to-wear; position open Aug. 1st to 15th; must have had successful experience in buying popular-priced mdse.; answers, to receive attention, must contain full detail of former experience, with whom, and length of time in each place, age, and salary expected; letters omitting these features will be disregarded. Address Y 301 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE BROKER wanted who has thorough knowledge of values in the Park Av. residence section, to connect with very high grade 5th Av. office; must be about 25 to 40 years of age and capable of warning large incoms; liberal commission. Box 602 Times.

RELIABLE

and finished stock salesman needed to help place an issue of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock; liberal commission basis; possibility of earning large sum of money and securing permanent and lucrative position; submit references with first reply; same will be treated confidentially. B 309 Times Downtown.

REPORTER.—Hustler, experienced in market reporting; excellent proposition, salary and commission on new business lined up; state age, experience, salary desired. F 285 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—LARGE CEREAL COMPANY IS OPENING FOR SALESMEN IN NEW YORK TERRITORY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. WRITE US FULLY, STATING AGE, SALES EXPERIENCE, MARRIED OR SINGLE, AND SALARY WANT. NO YOUR APPLICATION WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED. Z 238 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN wanted, capable organizing and directing sales force for most necessary Ford accessory; must have successfully demonstrated on thousands of cars; one salesman sold 425 in eight days; $2.50 profit per sale; direct to user. If looking for a quick seller with fast profits, write Safety First Devices Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMAN FOR LARGE NEW YORK FIRM CARRYING LACES, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, GEORGETTES, &c., FOR KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND MISSISSIPPI; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH LINES AND ACQUAINTED WITH TRADE; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION; STATE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. ADDRESS D. A., 262 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN wanted, who can really sell high-grade bonds and preferred stocks; prefer man with established clientele; must operate drawing account and substantial commission allowed; give particulars as to present and previous connections and sales record. Address Bonds, care Russell Law Advertising Agency, 52 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN. — MANUFACTURER LACES AND EMBROIDERIES IS OPEN FOR EXPERIENCED REPRESENTATIVES ON COMMISSION BASIS TO CARRY STRONG LINE OF BOOKS (STAPLE AND DOMESTIC;) FILLS ONE TELESCOPED; NO EXCESS BAGGAGE; STATE TERRITORY AND FULL PARTICULARS. LACES, 285 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN WANTED BY LARGE VEILING AND NETTING HOUSE TO COVER STATE OF OHIO; INTELLIGENT, ENERGETIC MAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN THESE OR SIMILAR LINES AND ACQUAINTED WITH THE BUYERS; SALARY OR COMMISSION. ADDRESS E. Z., 161 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.—LADIES' NECKWEAR, BOUDOIR CAPS; MANUFACTURER REQUIRES REPRESENTATIVE FOR DEPARTMENT STORES, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NEW ENGLAND; ONLY EXPERIENCED MAN WITH FOLLOWING; SALARY AND COMMISSION. BOX W 174 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—A fast-growing concern needs a number of salesmen to sell retail grocers, druggists, hardware, and department stores; long trips; salary, commission, and traveling expenses; good men can earn over $35 per week; state age and experience in full. W. S. C., American Seedtape Co., 71 West 23d St.

SALESMAN.—If you can intelligently present a financial proposition of proven merit, an opportunity is offered you to acquire remunerative connection without interference with your present occupation, on commission basis; confidential. Z 264 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Linen salesman wanted for Eastern States, 35 years old; good, clean cut man with good record and connection; none but linen salesman with these qualifications considered; salary, expenses, and commission. Damask, 350 Times Annex.

SALESMEN in every city make big money; necessity in every printing plant, factory, garage, mill and home; quick seller; duplicate orders come easily. Write for commission plan. Sirrus Company, 529 Broadway.

SALESMEN WANTED. — Ambitious, keen, wide-awake salesmen to sell educational course to biggest employers in the country for their employes; big proposition; no canvassing; the biggest movement of its kind in the country; can earn $5,000 and upward on commissions yearly. Write Box X 862 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Earn $40 weekly commissions selling our side line Harvest Hats; general and clothing stores; retails 15c to 50c; samples 75 pounds; New England States, New York, and Pennsylvania. Caradine Harvest Hat Co., 1,456 Washington, St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMAN BY LARGEST CHILDREN'S DRESS HOUSE FROM DENVER TO PACIFIC COAST; MUST BE LIVE WIRE, WHO CAN SELL GOODS AND HAS GOOD FOLLOWING; COMMISSION. A. R., 244 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN, several, earning $35 per week, have left local sales organization to join army; experienced salesmen wanted at once to take their places; commission. Room 408, 159 Montague St., Brooklyn, near Borough Hall subway station, 9:30 to noon.

SALESMEN, MOTOR TRUCKS.

Wholesale and retail; two for New York and Brooklyn; also New Jersey; good opportunity for experienced men; salary or commission. Burford Co., 44 West 62d St.

SALESMAN.—Linen traveling salesman calling on quantity buyers, to represent converter of high-grade WHITE GOODS, on commission; complete ranges of dependable and saleable merchandise. Answer, stating territory. WHITE GOODS, P. W. 86 Times.

SALESMEN.—Leads furnished; no books or canvassing; evening work; good opportunity; commission or salary if qualified. United Land Developing Co., 132 Nassau St., Room 206.

SALESMAN.—Position open for capable man, preferably technical graduate, with concern supplying metal-working trade; salary; New York; forward particulars, references. B 218 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.

We want to get in touch with as many good

The New York Times

Sunday, July 22, 1917.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TOOL DRAFTSMAN.—Large manufacturing concern located thirty miles from New York desires the services of thirty-first-class tool draftsmen; excellent opportunities and ideal working conditions; state age, actual experience, and salary expected. Z 220 Times Annex.

TYPIST—To take dictation direct to machine; must be capable operator; attractive hours; salary $8 to $12, according to experience; when applying give telephone number. K 7 Times.

TRACER, (mechanical;) temporary position. Apply 303 5th Av., Room 1907.

TRAVELING SALESMAN.

MANUFACTURER OF AAA-1 RATING NEEDS EXPERIENCED TRAVELING SALESMAN, 31 TO 35 YEARS OLD, WHO POSSESSES FOLLOWING QUALIFICATIONS: EXEMPLARY HABITS, PLEASING PERSONALITY, GOOD EDUCATION, AND ABSOLUTELY CLEAN RECORD.

EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING MEN AN ASSET; MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE DESIRABLE, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL.

POSITION REQUIRES TRAVELING, AND CANDIDATES MUST BE WILLING TO GO TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES OR CANADA.

INITIAL SALARY MODERATE, BUT EXCELLENT FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES.

STATE AGE AND LOWEST SALARY CONSIDERED, AND GIVE CHRONOLOGICALLY EDUCATION AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE; LETTERS OF APPLICATION MUST BE NEATLY TYPEWRITTEN; NONE OTHERS READ.

ADDRESS SALES, 224 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PRODUCT MAN.

A Chicago concern letter the employee of a man who is acquainted with the production of trimmed hats, machine-made untrimmed hats, and knows thoroughly management, cutting, cost of production, and all details; give your entire experience, salary, and age. Address Wm. Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS INCOME

FOR AN EFFICIENT STOCK SALESMAN.

We wish to offer a permanent position to a gentleman of striking personality, with good common sense and sound business judgment, who can place before our own friends in New York, Boston, Detroit, and Chicago, in a concise and logical manner, an interesting investment feature of our organization. High-class insurance or advertising man or representative of good bond house would, we think, best qualify for the position. The appointment will be given to a man whose sales record and organizing ability are absolutely beyond question. The basis of compensation will be salary and commission. All applications will be treated confidentially. E 499 Times Annex.

WRITING TUTOR for boy 8 years old, at Stamford; state references and salary demanded. K 5 Times.

WANTED!!!—500 BAKERS and 100 COOKS to do their DUTY in the U. S. Army. Bake bread for the country that gives you yours! You can serve your country best by doing the work you are best able to do—if you bake, you can bake for your country and freedom—if you don't bake, Uncle Sam will show you HOW—baking cooking relieves you of all purely military duties, except in cases of emergency—you can enlist in the same unit as your "pals"—ages 18 to 45 years. ENLIST FOR THE PERIOD OF THE WAR AND DO A HOME! BAKERS' PAY, $33 to $44—COOKS, $38, with clothing, food, quarters and medical attention. Recruiting Office: Cor. 39th St. and 6th Ave., Southeast Corner, N. Y.

WIRE ROOM ORDER CLERK, experienced, wanted by large New York Stock Exchange firm; only experienced men need apply; state age and salary expected. K 327 Times Downtown.

WORKING GARDENER, single, who is capable of handling force, ordering supplies, thoroughly familiar with vegetables, fruits, cows, and chickens; about 25 miles out of New York. Address K 352 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN.

What do you know about handling female help in a factory?

What are your qualifications for making minor repairs and adjustments to light machinery?

What experience have you had in following up orders or getting out production?

Don't be frightened by these questions. We are not looking for the man with expert qualifications. We want young men who know a little about these things and want to know a great deal more; men who are anxious to tie up with one of the largest industries in the country and develop into executives; men to whom a small initial salary and this opportunity mean more than the money alone.

If you are one of this sort, in good health, have had at least a full grammar school education, and want to locate in or near Newark, N. J., answer the above questions, also stating age, dependents, and salary expected, all of which will be treated confidentially. Address Development, Z 253 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN, aggressive, of good appearance, with slight knowledge of surveying or drafting; some practical experience in surveying preferred; should have high school education; must have good physique and willing to travel; permanent position away from New York; splendid opportunity for advancement; reply fully, stating age, nationality, education, and experience. K 387 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in the service and shipping department of a large advertising agency, young man, 18-20, high school graduate; knowledge of parcel post and express rates essential; should be a good correspondent; must be possessed of initiative and lots of "pep;" replying, state age, past experience, and salary expected. B 861 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Opening in office of textile manufacturers' agent for bright young man with knowledge of shorthand and typewriting, who is capable of taking charge of office when fair knowledge of business is acquired; opportunity to become salesman. Box W 136 Times.

YOUNG MAN, stenographic experience, as assistant in sales department of large manufacturing concern located in Somerville, N. J.; good opportunity for right party; write, stating experience and references. C. W. S., P. O. Box A, Somerville, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, 20 to 24, as correspondent, general office and stock room assistant; high school graduate preferred. Apply J. K. Rhodes & Co., 162 William St. Call 9 A. M. Monday.

YOUNG MAN (18-20) to take charge small stock room and do light shipping; $8 to start; good chance for advancement; state age, references, and experience in detail. Z 240 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, as P. & S. clerk in stock broker's office; one who has had some experience on blotter preferred; give full particulars; salary, $12. K 287 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, some high school education, for active credit career; unusual chances advancement; Christian firm; state full qualifications and salary desired. K 34 Times.

YOUNG MAN for office position; must be single and have business and executive experience; typewriter in hospital required. Apply by letter only to C. H. Young, Supt., 41 East 70th St.

YOUNG MAN.—Bright young man, 18 to 20, bookkeeping experience. Reply in own handwriting, stating reference and salary expected in first letter. Z 358 Times.

YOUNG MAN in large supply house; thoroughly conversant with the Russian language. Apply, stating salary and qualifications, F 279 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN for various positions in a tool and hardware concern; give full particulars of former employment; specify position desired. Fidelity, 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN,

OVER 21 YEARS,

with some experience in buying of stationery, notions or trimmings.

$25 TO START.

Chance of advancement.

BOX 102,

1151 Marbridge Building, 47 West 34th St.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 years old, for office of 5th Av. establishment; reference. Write J. O., Box 181, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

YOUNG MAN, 17, to start in Wall Street bank; liberal salary, with lunches. F 276 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN wanted by large commercial house, experienced foreign exchange. K 339 Times Downtown.

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TO YOUTHS OUT OF HIGH SCHOOL WE OFFER EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY IN THE STOCK OF LARGE WHOLESALE GLOVE HOUSE: ADVANCEMENT RAPID; STATE AGE, REFERENCES. ADDRESS "GLOVES," J 197 TIMES.

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MECHANICAL, production; experienced with copper wire mill preferred; $3,000. ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEER; thorough knowledge of design of machine tools; $3,000. MASTER MECHANIC, food products factory; $2,500. MECHANICAL, experienced buying sugar machinery; $2,500. TIME STUDY MAN, internal combustion motors; $2,500. MECHANICAL, valuation, railroad work; $1,800. PRODUCTION ENGINEER, experienced in time study, routing, scheduling, planning; $1,320. MASTER MECHANIC, oilcloth factory; $1,500. MECHANICS, large orange plantation in Florida; will consider applicant in first stages of consumption; $1,200 and house.

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30 tool, jig, and fixture draftsmen; factory manufacturing aeroplane motors; also several vacancies on power plant layouts and general mechanical designing; salaries $1,000-$2,400

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(2) BILL CLERKS; $12 TO $15 PER WEEK
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CALL 9 TO 2 DAILY.

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Applications accepted only from competent, earnest men desirous of forming advantageous connections with the least possible delay.

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Call in person, 9 to 2.

WELFARE MAN, large mfg. plant, salary commensurate; accountant, Cuba, $8,000 and exps.; inquiry clerks, comm. house exp., employed now, $200 mo.; sales corresp., $80; publishing, $30; traffic clerks, $20; collector, high grade, $22; past. buyer, young man, cotton goods, for expt., $35; salesman, electrical, $125 mo.; stenographers, French and Italian dictation, $35; Spanish dictation, $25; bookkeeper, $90; file clerks, $12. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

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FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER, $18.

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ACCOUNTANT, $50; clerk, (French,) $25; several export openings; bookkeepers, $75; correspondent, (fertilizers,) $25; shipping clerks; collection correspondent, boys, $7-$10. Call Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

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Positions open, paying $25 to $50 and more weekly; previous experience unnecessary; we want to hear from men and young men in different parts of the United States and Canada who, during spare time, will take our instruction by mail to qualify in the new profession called "Mail Salesmanship," which has to do with the science of cutting down high selling costs, something that, today, appeals vitally to all business institutions; this field offers wonderful opportunities for young men starting, and for others seeking to better present positions; over 2,000 corporations representing all classes of big business are using our "MAKING LETTERS PAY SYSTEM," the same method that we will perfect you in. Full particulars sent free. Call or write. Address MAKING LETTERS PAY SYSTEM, DEPT. C, 220 WEST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

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Flat 6-cyl. 56-H. P. 7-pass., Victoria top.
MARMON 1917 TOURING (500 MILES).
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER.
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NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

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A 1918 MERCER SPEEDSTER, TYPICAL RACING CAR, RECENTLY OVERHAULED AND PAINTED; MECHANICALLY GUARANTEED; EXTRAS INCLUDE 2 SHOES (MOUNTED,) SEARCHLIGHT, CHAINS, TOOLS, AND SEAT ON RUNNING BOARD; DEMONSTRATION BY APPOINTMENT. MRS. SOLOMON. PHONE 5805 MORNINGSIDE. APT. 27.

ALCO 6-cylinder 4-door touring car; perfect order; fully equipped; seats 5; 60-horse power; 1917 license; new extra Kelly-Springfield shoe, 2 tubes, Bosch magneto, Gray-Davis generator; price $800; can be inspected Doell's, 850 Atlantic Av., near Vanderbilt, Brooklyn.

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1917 MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER; like new.
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WILL SELL ANY OF THE ABOVE CARS FOR ONE-HALF CASH AND BALANCE EASY TERMS.
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PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "6-48" ROADSTER.
MERCER 1914, SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
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BAKER electric runabout; completely rebuilt and newly painted; ideal physician's car; $450. Electric Garage, 62d St. and Central Park West.

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1915, large four-cylinder, five-passenger; most satisfactory type in Buick line; reasonable for cash. 305 West 79th.

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CADILLAC 1916 touring car for sale. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

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AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 "16 VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
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MERCER 1913 RACEABOUT; Wire Wheels.
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CADILLAC 7-passenger closed car, landaulet type; new in March; owner going to France; Price $2,600; cash only. Inquire Dwight, 29 Broadway, Monday morning.

CADILLAC, 1916, 7-passenger touring, newly painted; first-class condition. B 168 Times.

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Run only 700 miles; baby grand model; cannot be told from new; sell cheap. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

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Has been run but a few miles; every possible equipment; cost $1,800; is offered for sale at the right price; if interested call day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

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GUARANTEED EXCHANGE
LOCOMOBILES.

Ready for immediate delivery. These cars carry our standard LOCOMOBILE guarantee.

1916 "48" six pass. torpedo.
Original cost, $5,400.00.
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Mileage 800.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
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Hydroplane model, 4-passenger.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
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Seven Passenger Touring Car.

Has been driven approximately 1,500 miles. This car is being offered for sale for the account of one of our sub-agents, and is, to all intents and purposes, a new car. Can be purchased at an appreciable reduction and is covered by our standard new car guarantee. Ready for immediate delivery.

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Coach work of special design.
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Electric lighting and starting; custom work throughout; three Silvertown Cord and three Hood; practically new; slip covers; special low top; newly painted; very fast and mechanically perfect; smartest little car in New York; must be seen to be appreciated. Pratt-Hendricks Garage, 238 St. Marks Av., Brooklyn.

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MERCER 1916 runabout, 1916 touring car. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

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METZ. Beautiful Mets roadster, fully equipped and guaranteed; price $175; touring, $350. Metz Motor Car Co., 240 West 56th.

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1-35 5-pass. phaeton; repainted; in A1 condition.
8-cyl. Stearns-Knight 7-pass. touring; nearly new; gone 3,700 miles.
1916 Allen 4-cyl. roadster.
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Packard Motor Car Co., White Plains.

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PACKARD 1912-30 car, with all-weather top, (No. 1,934.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

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PACKARD twin six 1-35 touring car, painted blue, (No. 1,931.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD 3-38 runabout, painted red, with natural color wheels, (No. 1,963.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "38" touring car; 1916 38 Sedan; 1915 Limousine bargains. Cook Maccoonnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

PIERCE-ARROW 1914 "38" limousine, in perfect condition. K. H. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

PIERCE ARROW, 38 H. P., 1913 model; classy 4-passenger car; bargain if taken at once. Room 51, 51 State St., Albany, N. Y.

RUNABOUT for sale; good condition; has to be seen to be appreciated. $250. 934 West End Av. Phone 4840 Riverside.

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HIGH GRADE USED CARS.
1917 STUTZ; Bulldog 4 passenger; streamline; wire wheels.
1917 PIERCE 6-48 7-passenger, like new; bargain.
1917 HUDSON cabriolet, 3-passenger; perfect; bargain.
1916 CADILLAC cabriolet, 3-passenger; like new.
1916 CADILLAC limousine brougham; Westinghouse absorbers; exceptional.
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1916 STEARNS small limousine brougham; used little.
1915 PEUGEOT 5-passenger touring; starting, lighting, &c.
1917 WILLYS KNIGHT small coupe; elegant condition throughout.
PIERCE LANDAULET "66" Brewster landaulet; cost $7,000; sacrifice price.
1913 MERCER roadster; fore door; two-passenger; mechanically perfect.
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OUR GUARANTEE
We agree to furnish definitive parts on all late model high-grade cars within a period of SIXTY DAYS.
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A limited number of the latest models with open and closed bodies of exclusive designs by the foremost coach builders of Paris and New York.
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REO 1916 touring car; a fine car, in excellent condition; will sell for $550; must be seen. Diuguid Brothers, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

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S. G. V. TOURING.
Electric gear shift, electric starter, Burbank top; a beauty; cost $5,500; car is like new; Kelly-Springfield tires; sell cheap; make offer. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway, 68th St.

SCRIPPS BOOTH roadster 1915; fine looking car; has been gone over thoroughly at our service station; $425. Diuguid Brothers, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 8-passenger, wire wheels. Gilbert, Newark. Tel. Market 2887.

SELECT USED CARS FOR SALE.
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1914 MERCER 5-PASS..... 350
1915 CADILLAC 7-PASS..... 1,000
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1913 STUTZ BEARCAT..... 450
1916 STUTZ 4-PASS..... 1,6 0
1913 BUICK 2-PASS..... 260
R. C. GILMOOLY, 240 WEST 54TH ST. BASEMENT.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

SIMPLEX, 1915, 75.
SIMPLEX, 1915, 50.
SIMPLEX, 1914, 38.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 Fifth Av. Plaza 4837.

SIMPLEX touring car, fully equipped; like new; low body; must sell at once. Can be seen 156 East 120th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood-panelled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 50th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 little four touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

STUDEBAKER 1916 touring car; excellent condition; thoroughly overhauled; like new; reasonable price. Diuguid Brothers, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ for sale, 11 months old, has run 8,000 miles; specially built, cost $5,000; most beautiful car in America, known as Voyce's White Stutz; guaranteed perfect condition; demonstration to Albany; car can be seen at Post Street Garage, 43 Post St., Yonkers, N. Y.

STUTZ roadster, 1916, like new, 4,000 miles. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

STUTZ 1917 roadster, four weeks old. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

STUTZ 1914 Touring Car Bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

USED CARS.
1916 Marmon Club Roadster.
1917 Packard Twin Six "32" touring.
1917 Packard Twin Six "28" touring.
1916 Packard Twin Six limousine.
1916 Packard Twin Six Salon Phaeton.
14-48 Packard limousine.
16-38 Packard town car and Berlin.
1915 Cadillac limousine.
1913 "48" Packard touring.
Mercedes inside drive limousine.
1916 Oldsmobile 8-cylinder.
1913 Overland limousine.
1915 Chalmers touring.
One 8-ton Packard truck chassis.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y

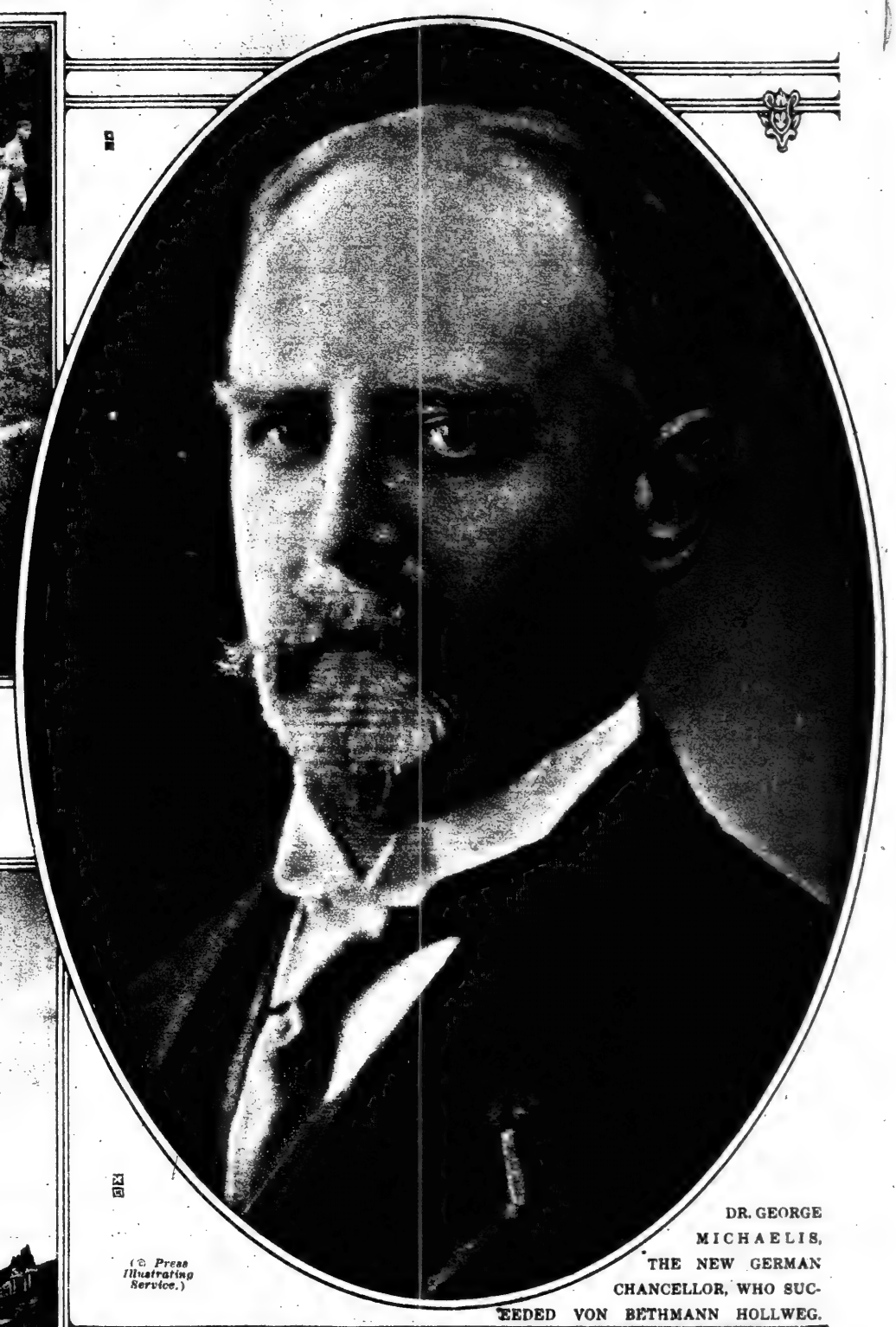
Picture Section.
Rotogravure: Part 5

The New York Times

Sunday.
July 22, 1917

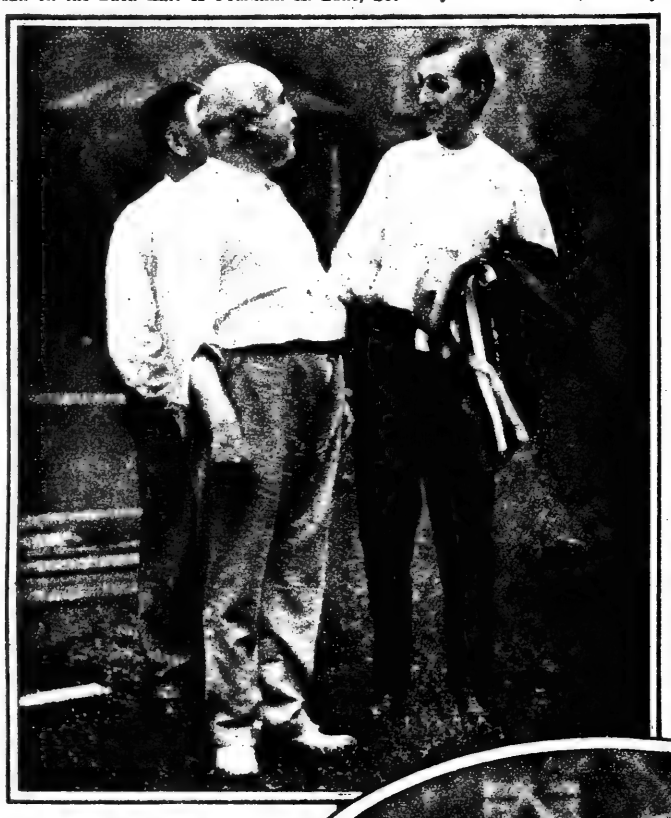


DRILL OF CABINET MEMBERS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.
They Are Converts to Walter Camp's Plan for Making Middle-Aged Men Fit to Do War Service in Case the Need Arises. The Sixth Man on the Back Line Is Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and Beyond Him Are Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. On the Front Line the Third Man Is Daniel C. Roper, of the Tariff Commission, and Beyond Him Are Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory, Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor; Joseph E. Davies, of the Federal Trade Commission, and William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor.



(© Press Illustrating Service.)

DR. GEORGE MICHAELIS, THE NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR, WHO SUCCEEDED VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG.





THE CHURCH OF ST. MEDARD, FAUBOURG ST. VAAST, SOISSONS, REFUSED TO FALL UNDER BOMBARDMENT.
(Pictorial Press.)

SECRETARIES LANE AND McADOO ABOUT TO TAKE PART IN THE "CABINET DRILL," UNDER THE SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL TRAINING WHICH WALTER CAMP WOULD LIKE TO SEE ADOPTED BY ALL MIDDLE-AGED AMERICANS.
(Photos © Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)



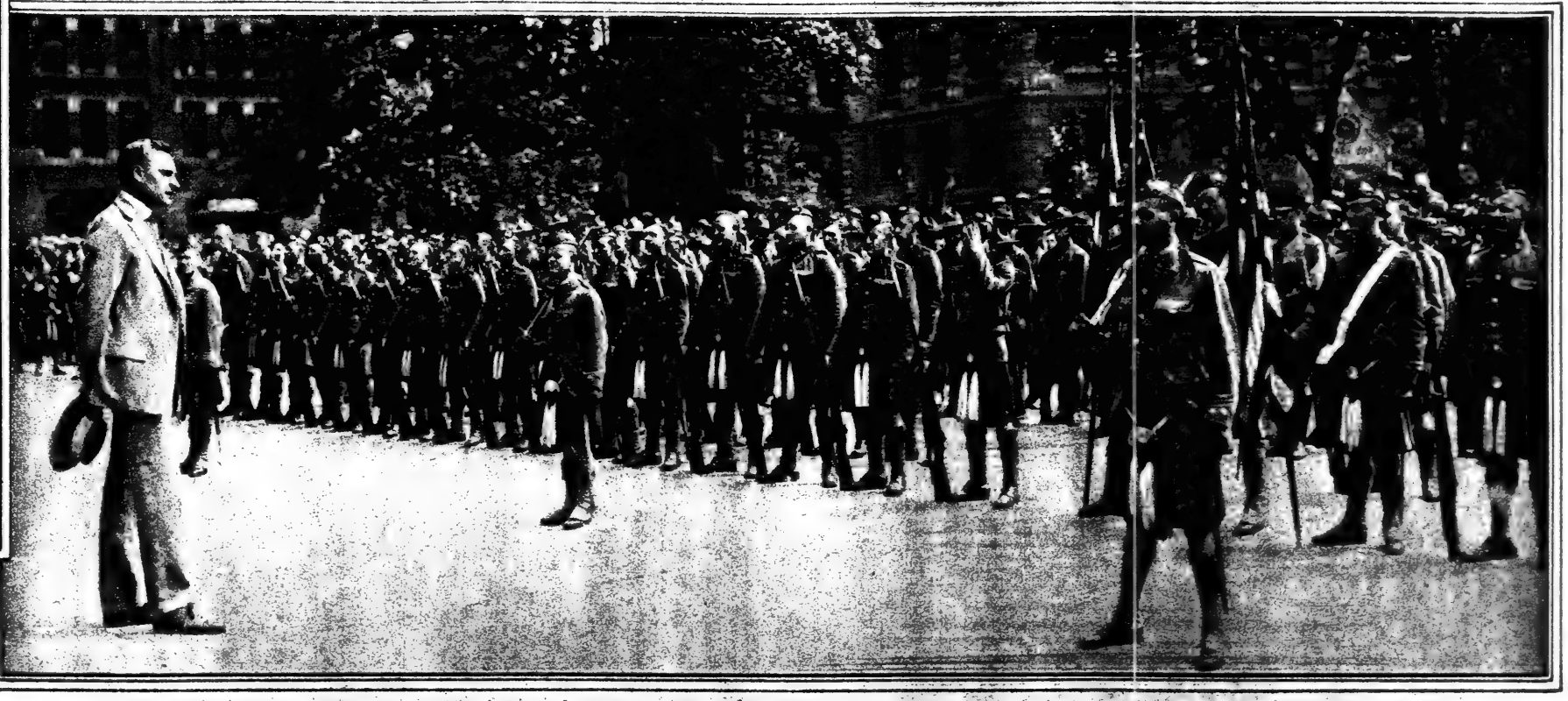
MME. STEINHEIL AND HER NEW HUSBAND, LORD ABINGER.
The Defendant in the Famous French Murder Trial of 1909 Was Married at the Ronpell Park Wesleyan Church, Brixton, on June 26. Photograph Shows Lord and Lady Abinger in Their Car Just After the Wedding Ceremony. (Underwood & Underwood.)



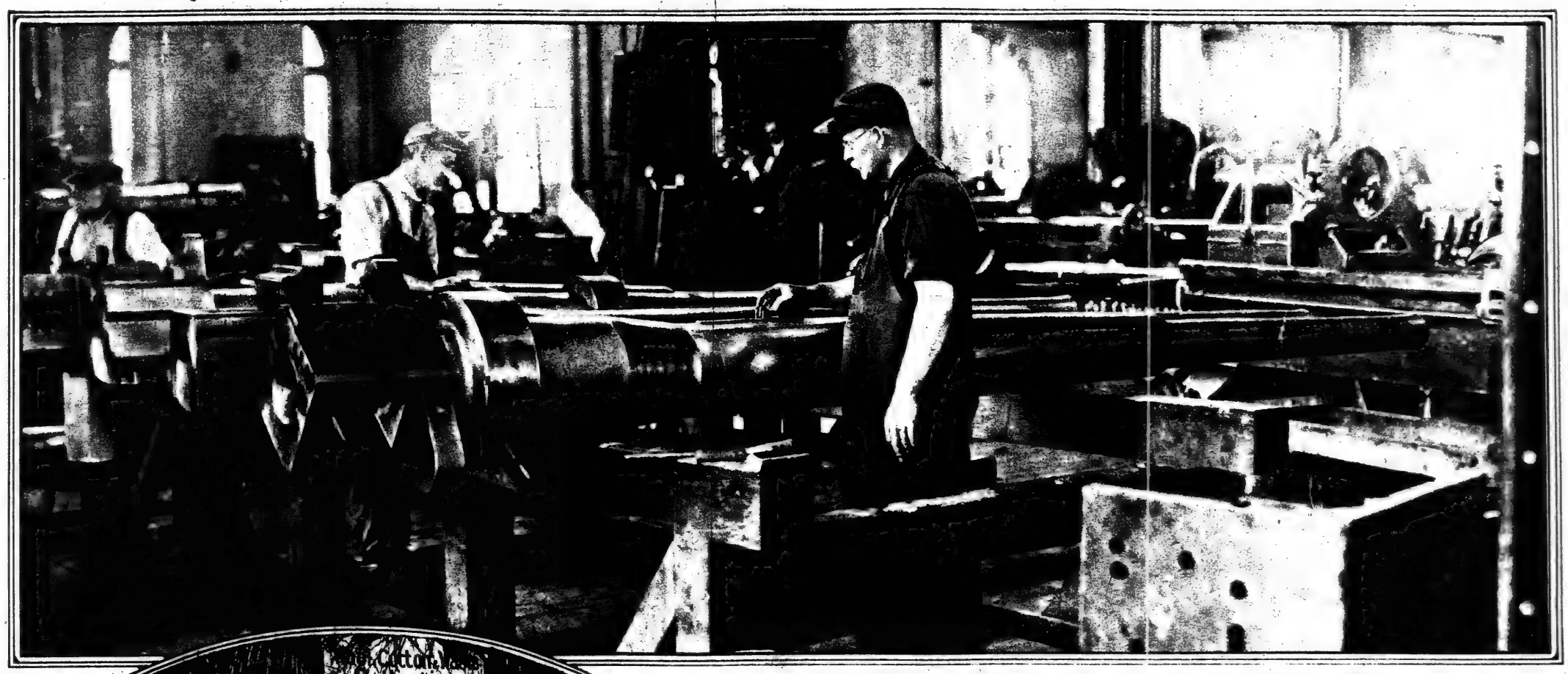
MRS. LEO F. F. WARNER OF HEMPSTEAD, A LONG ISLAND POLICE OFFICER.
She Carries a Revolver, Chases Burglars and Automobilists, and Is Ready for Any Work That Comes the Way of a "Policewoman." (Press Illustrating Service, Inc.)



SHE STOWED AWAY FOR FRANCE AS A SOLDIER.
Mrs. Hazel Carter Donned a Uniform and Accompanied Her Husband, a Corporal from Douglas, Ariz., on an American Transport. She Was Discovered at Sea and Sent Back to New York. Her Punishment Consists of Being Left Here to Get Back to Arizona as Best She Can.
(© International Film Service.)



MAYOR MITCHEL WELCOMING THE KILTED CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS, WHO ARRIVED LAST MONDAY TO HELP "BRITISH RECRUITING WEEK" IN NEW YORK
(Times Photo Service.)



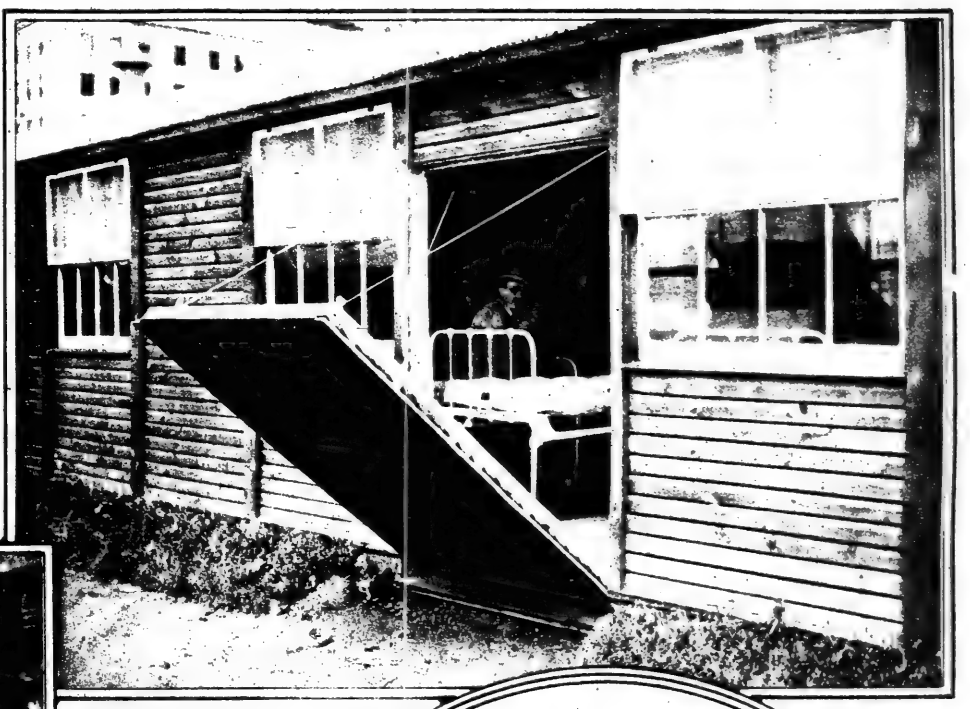
MAKING ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND FIELD ARTILLERY IN UNITED STATES ARSENAL.

A Department in the Busiest American Ordnance Factory, Watervliet, N. Y. The Photograph Is One of a Few Taken This Month, When Official Permission to Take a Camera Into the Arsenal Was Given for the First Time.
(© American Press Assn.)



(Underwood & Underwood.)

ENGLISH WOMEN'S ECONOMY EXHIBITION, IN LONDON, AT WHICH VISITORS TOOK THE PLEDGE TO SAVE ALL THEY COULD THROUGHOUT THE WAR.



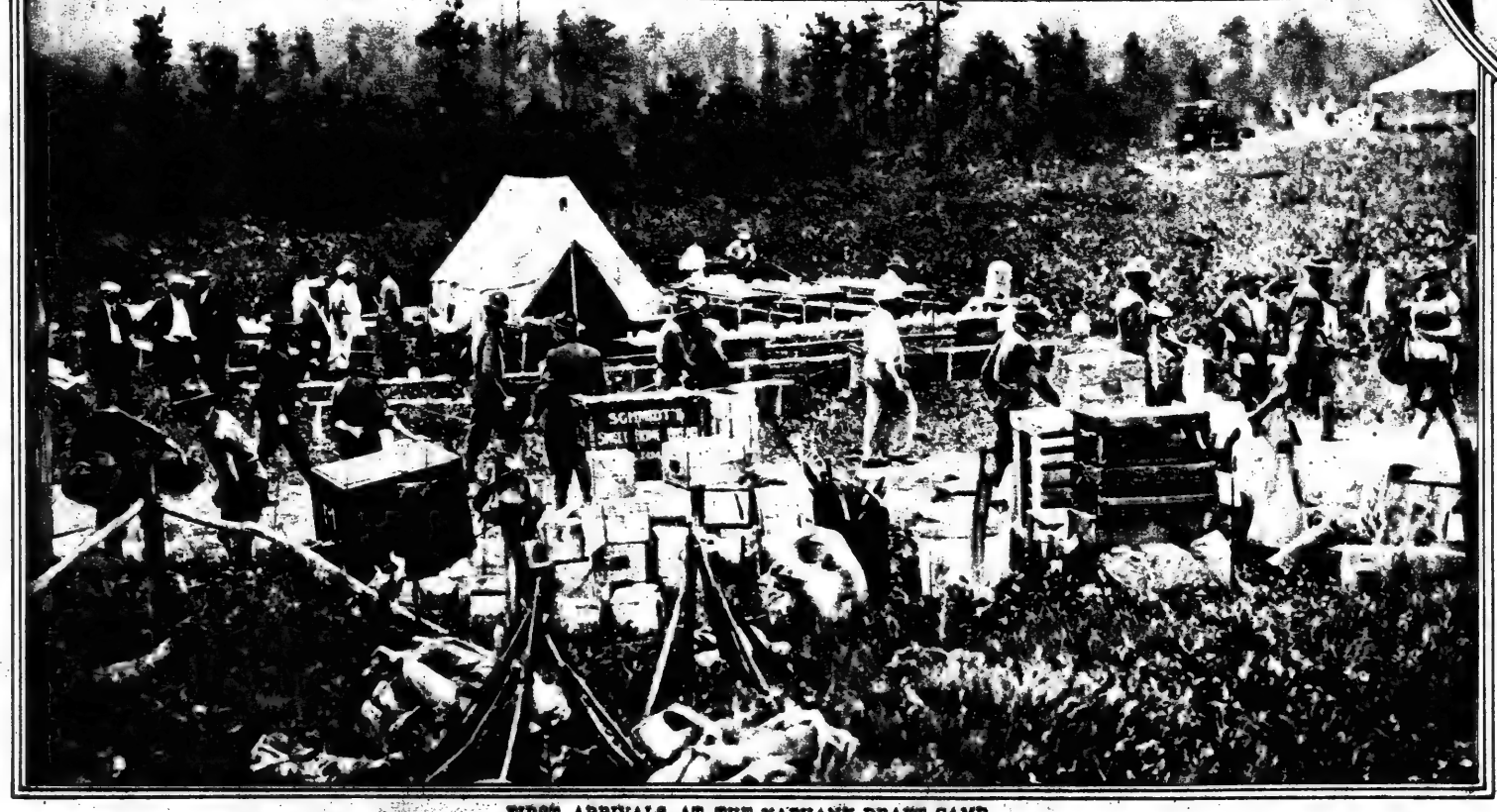


MEN ENLISTED FOR NAVAL SERVICE PARADE ON LOWER FIFTH AVENUE.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

MODEL WAR HOSPITAL ON VIEW IN NEW YORK

On the Rockefeller Institute Lawn Is America's First Portable War Hospital, Used to Demonstrate the Carrel-Dakin Wound Cure. A Feature Is the "Bomb Exit." Base Hospitals Are Likely to be Bombed by German Airplanes, Leaving the Buildings Ablaze. Every Few Yards a Section of the Wall Swings Outward on a Pulley Apparatus, Forming a Door by Which Patients and Nurses May Escape.
(© International Film Service.)



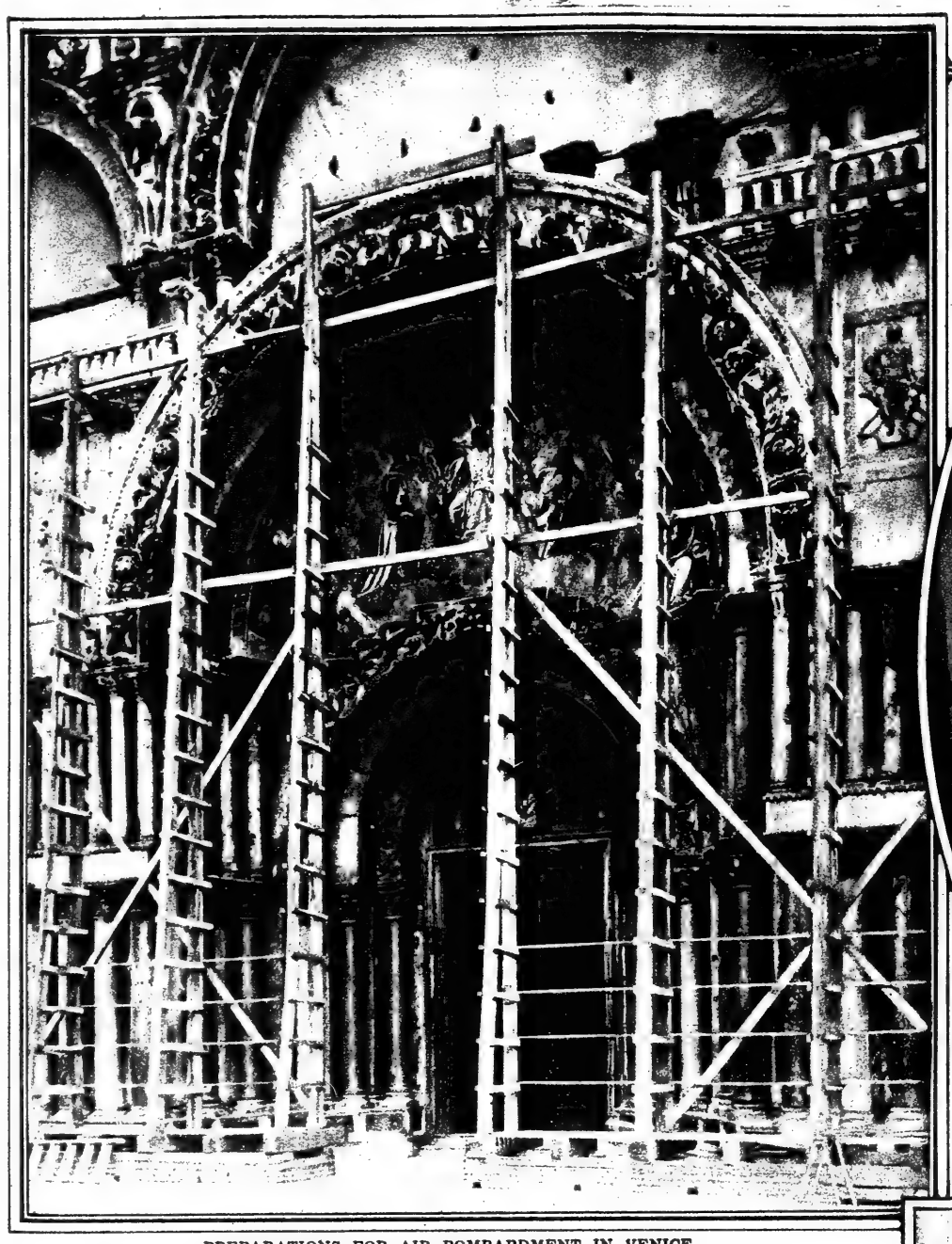


FIRST ARRIVALS AT THE YAPHANK DRAFT CAMP.
Maryland Guards Formed the Advance Contingent at Long Island's Training Ground. This Camp Is the New National Army Concentration Site Nearest to New York City. The Permanent Wooden Shelters Are Not Yet Completed. (© International Film Service.)

H. P. DAVISON AND HIS TWO SONS, H. P. DAVISON, JR., AND H. TRUBEE DAVISON, AT THE BASEBALL GAME BETWEEN MILITARY AND NAVAL AVIATORS ON THE DAVISON ESTATE, PEACOCK POINT, L. I., JULY 14.
(Times Photo Service.)



BRIG. GEN. PEYTON C. MARCH, ARTILLERY COMMANDER, U. S. A., ONE OF THE SIXTEEN COLONELS RECENTLY PROMOTED.
(© Clinedinst Studio.)



PREPARATIONS FOR AIR BOMBARDMENT IN VENICE.

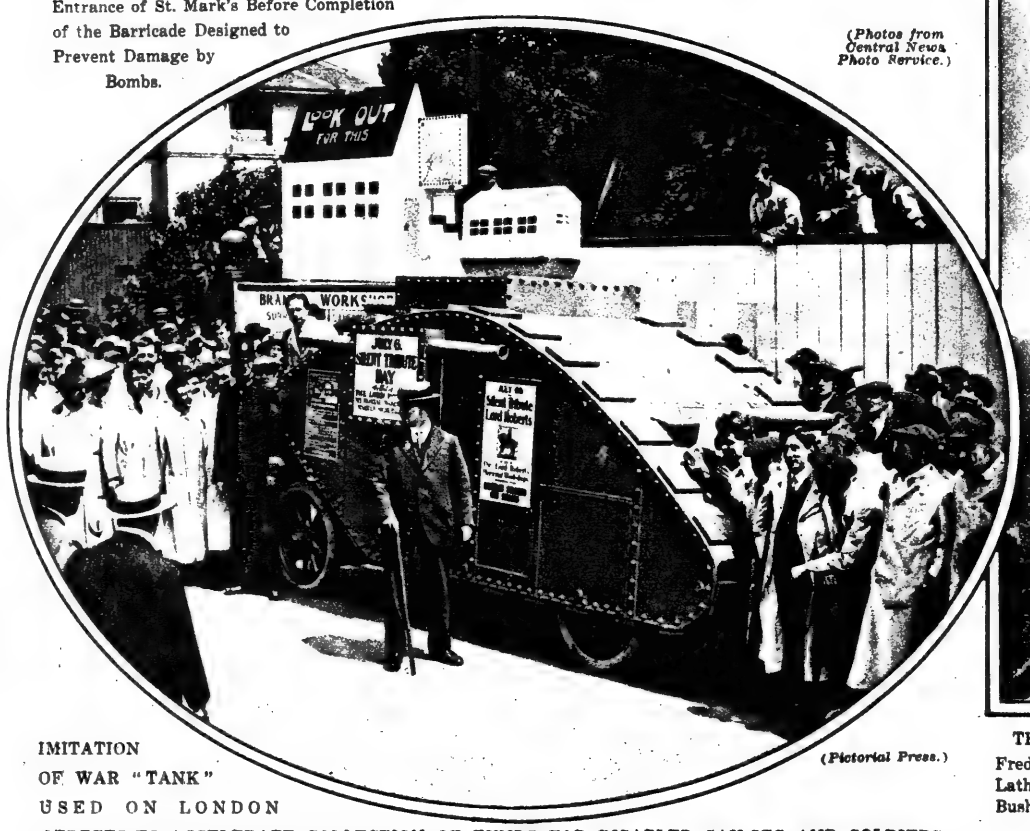
Entrance of St. Mark's Before Completion of the Barricade Designed to Prevent Damage by Bombs.

(Photos from Central News Photo Service.)



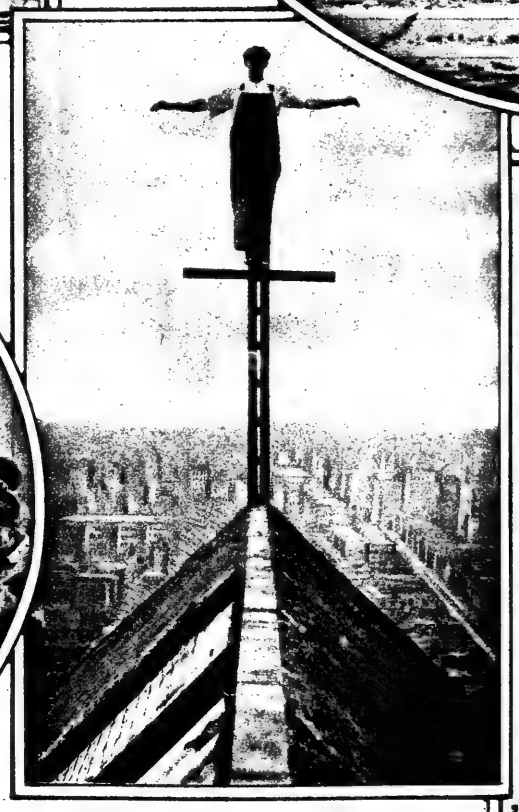
AFTER THE RECENT ATTACK UPON VENICE BY AUSTRIAN AIRPLANES.

Interior of the Church of St. Maria Formosa. While the Sanctuary Is Filled with Wreckage from the Roof, the Altar Has Apparently Escaped Injury.



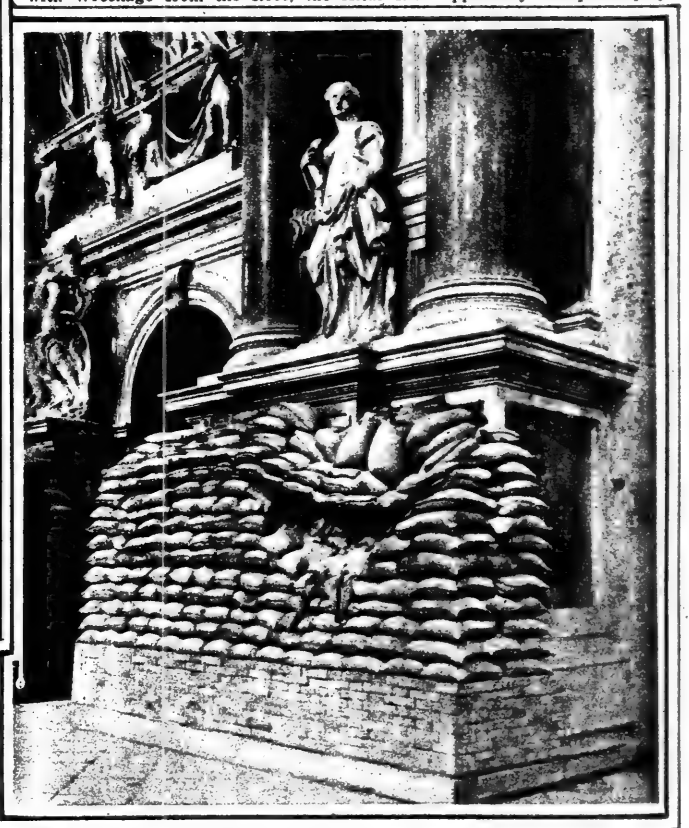
IMITATION OF WAR "TANK" USED ON LONDON STREETS TO ACCELERATE COLLECTION OF FUNDS FOR DISABLED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

(Pictorial Press.)



THIRTY-TWO STORIES ABOVE THE STREET.

Frederick Briney, Nineteen-Year-Old Apprentice Wire Lather, Standing on the Topmost Part of the New Bush Terminal Building in Course of Construction on West Forty-Second Street.



WHERE SANDBAGS PROTECTED STATUARY.

An Aerial Projectile Buried Itself in a Barrier Which Had Been Placed at the Base of the Valier Monument in Venice.

(Central News Photo Service.)



A TENSE MOMENT IN THE WESTERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Kenneth P. Edwards Playing from the Rough to the Fifteenth Green at the Midlothian Country Club, Chicago, in the Final Round on July 14. Near the Hole, Almost in the Line of Play, Stands Francis Ouimet, Who Won the Match from Edwards by a Single Putt at the Thirty-Sixth Hole.

(Edwin Levick.)

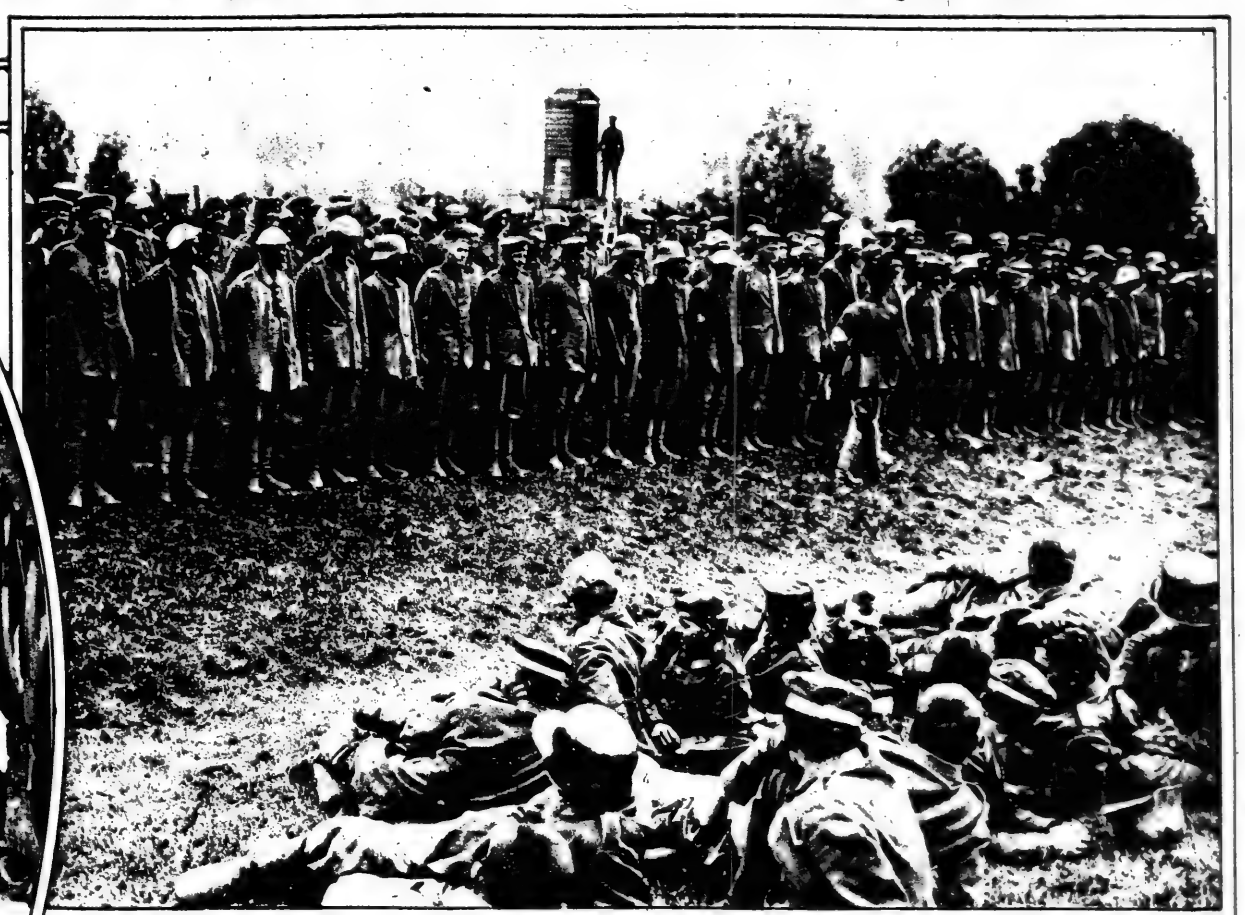


(Edwin Levick.)

FRANCIS OUIMET OF BOSTON, WINNER OF THE WESTERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP, AND KENNETH P. EDWARDS OF CHICAGO, THE RUNNER-UP.



THEATRE IN ONE OF THE MANY CHAMBERS OF VERDUN'S VAST UNDERGROUND CITY, WHERE 50,000 FRENCH SOLDIERS ARE QUARTERED.
(*Underwood & Underwood.*)



GERMAN PRISONERS LINED UP FOR EXAMINATION BY THEIR BRITISH CAPTORS ON THE WEST FRONT.
(*Central News.*)



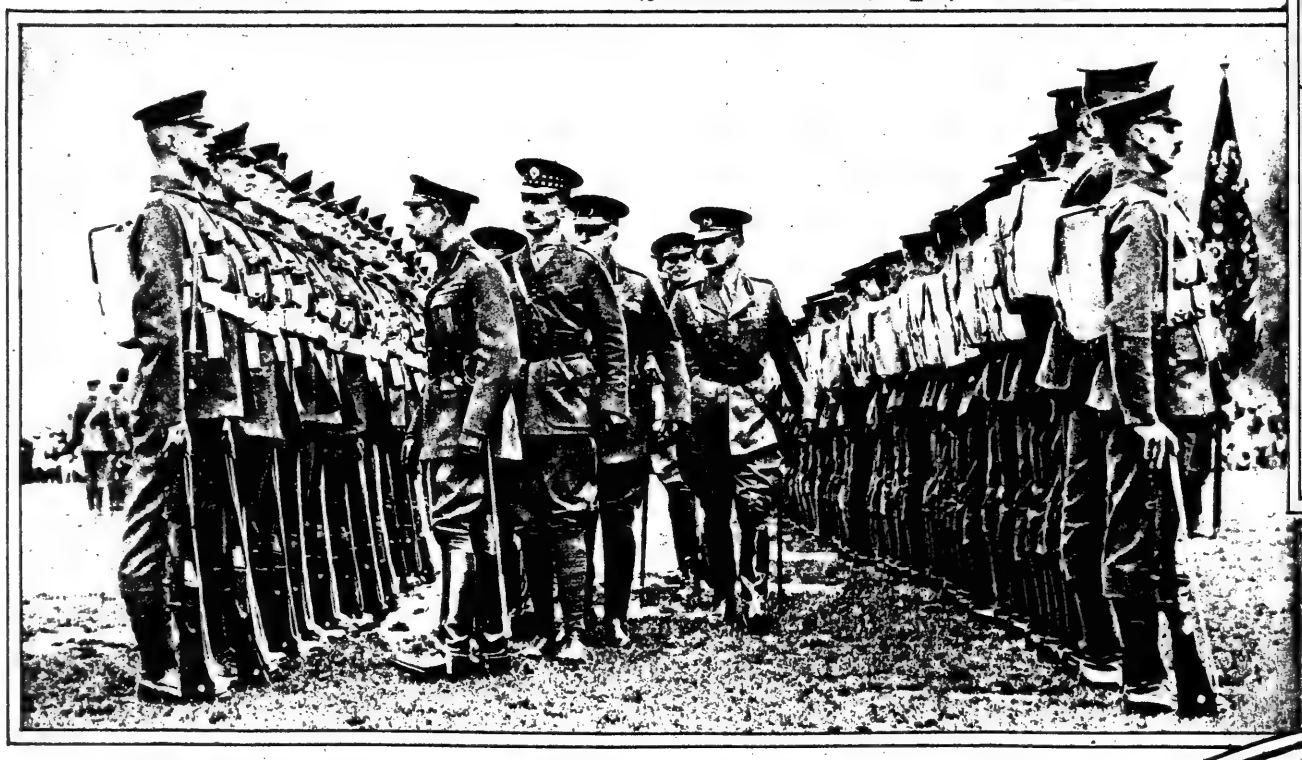
LIEUT. GEN. L. G. KORNILOFF, WHO HAS LED THE RUSSIANS IN THE GALICIAN DRIVE THROUGH HALICZ.
He Started Life as the Son of a Poor Cossack.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)



GENERAL CHANG HSUN, LEADER OF THE ILL-FATED MOVEMENT TO RESTORE THE MANCHU DYNASTY IN CHINA.
(© *International Film Service.*)



KERMIT ROOSEVELT, THE EX-PRESIDENT'S SECOND SON, WHO WILL SERVE AS AN OFFICER IN THE BRITISH ARMY UNDER GENERAL MAUDE IN MESOPOTAMIA.
(*Times Photo Service.*)



KING GEORGE DECORATING 350 WAR HEROES IN HYDE PARK, LONDON.
(*American Press.*)



BRITISH SOLDIERS SORTING HELMETS AND GAS MASKS TAKEN FROM GERMAN PRISONERS.
(*American Press Assn.*)



AFTER THE GERMANS LEFT PERONNE. THE WRECKED NEWSPAPER OFFICE OF LE PETIT PARISIEN.
(*Bain News Service.*)



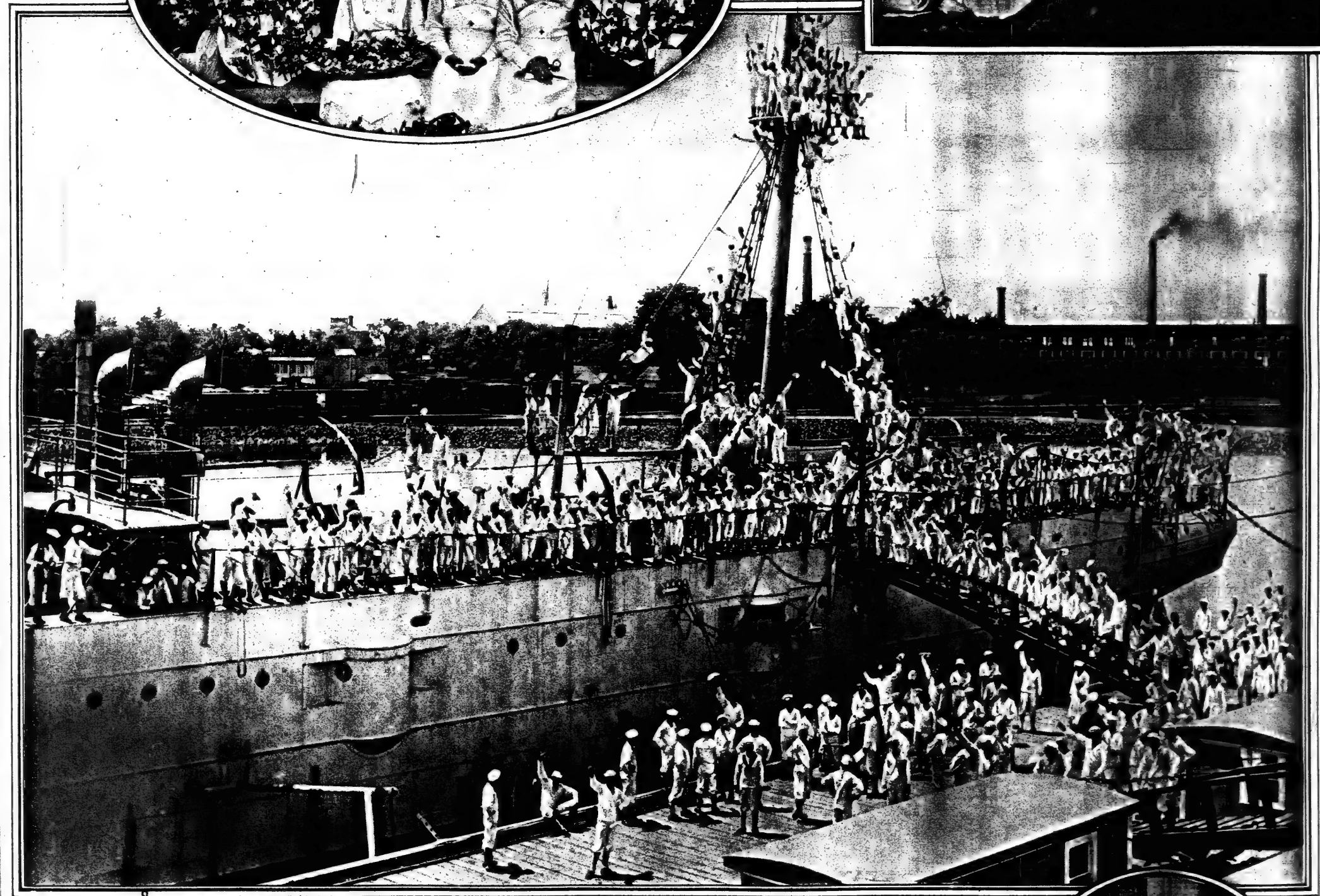
BUNCHES OF FAGOTS AS TARGETS.
Practice with the Bayonet at the Fort Myer (Va.) Training Camp. Before Attacking the Enemy Fagots, the Soldiers Jump Over Hurdles Seen on the Left.
(© Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)



AT THE RED CROSS FETE IN NEWPORT.
Mrs. Alexander D. Pratt as France, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt and Anita Fosdick as a Belgian Widow and Orphan, and Mrs. William Payne Thompson as Britannia, at the War Benefit Entertainment on Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James's Lawn. ⇒
(© American Press Assn.)

GROUP DRESSED AS NURSES AT NEWPORT BENEFIT.
Left to Right, Standing: Misses Joanna Auchincloss, Lily B. Knut, Margaret Krech and Eunice James. Seated: Elsie Stevens, Alexandra Dolan and Betty Pierson. ⇒
(© American Press Assn.)





WARSHIP AS PRIZEFIGHT GRANDSTAND.
Hundreds of Sailors on the Topeka, at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, Cheering a Boxing Match in Progress on the Wharf.
(© International Film Service.)



CHINESE ROOM ON COLONEL E. H. R. GREEN'S YACHT.
The Late Mrs. Hetty Green's Son Married Miss E. Mabel Harlow in Chicago on July 10. They Are Spending Their Honeymoon on the Vessel Which Colonel Green Had Fitted Out for the Purpose.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



MRS. EWING R. PHILBIN, BRIDE OF LIEUTENANT PHILBIN, N. G. N. Y.
She Was Miss Harriet Woodward of Middletown, Ohio.
(Curtis Bell.)

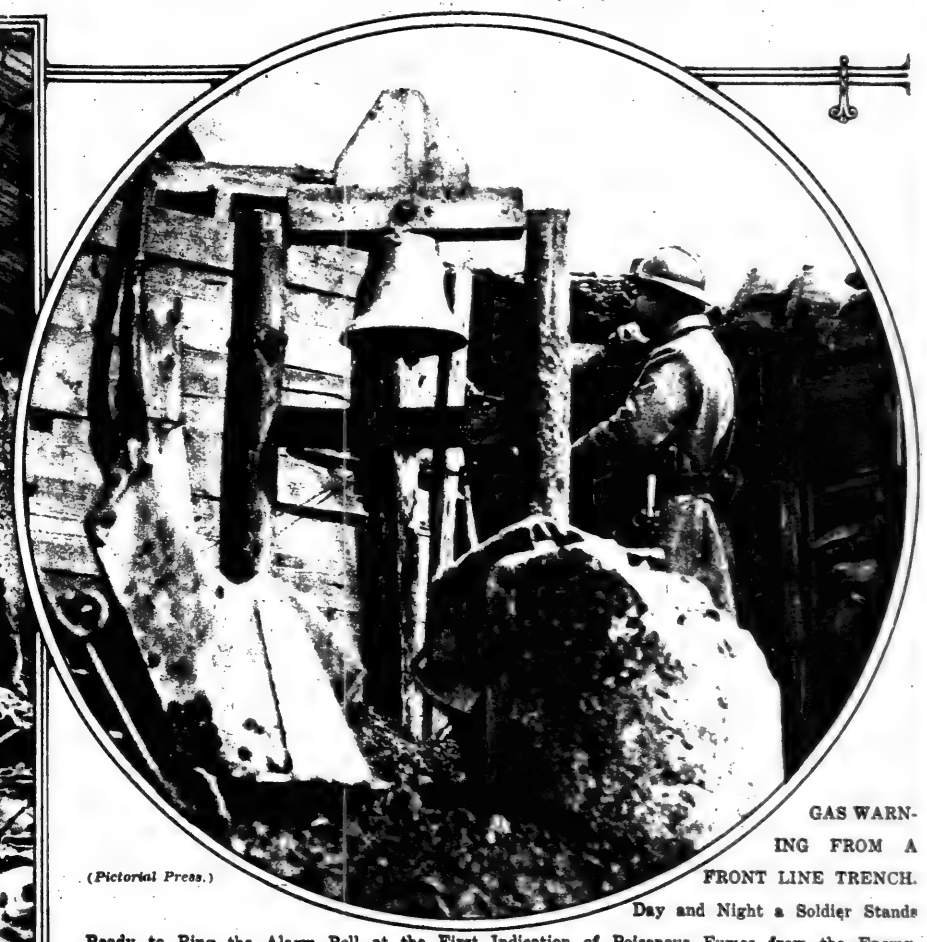


CAPTAIN A. R. CHRISTIE, HEAD OF AMERICA'S GREATEST AVIATION SCHOOL AT DAYTON, OHIO, WITH HIS BRIDE.
(W. Preston Mac[illegible])



NEW USE FOR VERDUN CONCERT HALL.

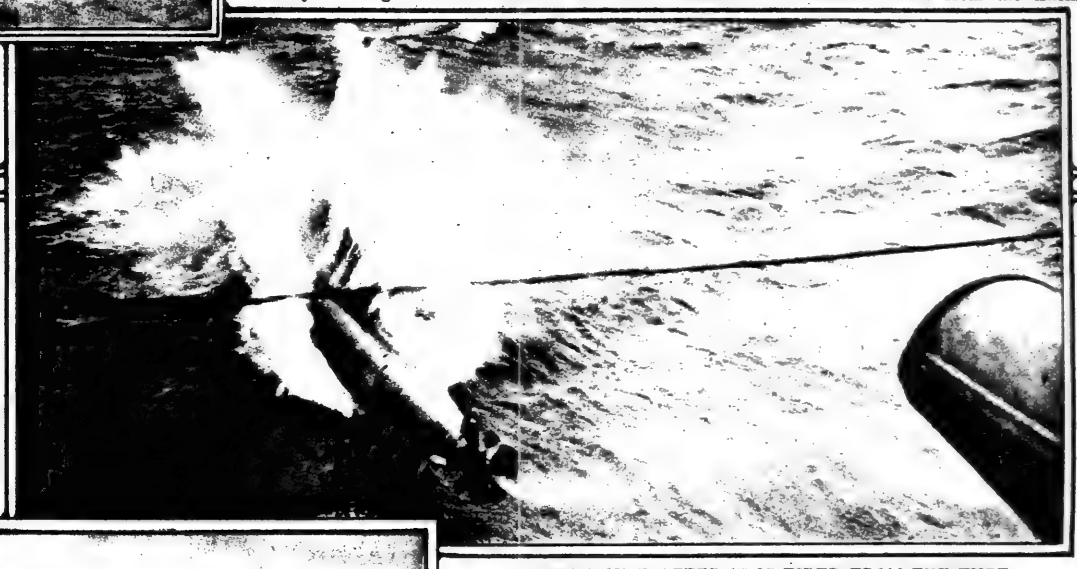
Rags and Old Shoes That May Be Made Over Again Are Collected in a Building Which Was Once the Home of Musical Shows.



(Pictorial Press.)

GAS WARNING FROM A FRONT LINE TRENCH.

Day and Night a Soldier Stands Ready to Ring the Alarm Bell at the First Indication of Poisonous Fumes from the Enemy.



TORPEDO JUST AFTER IT IS FIRED FROM THE TUBE.

The Projectile Has Been Shot from the Deck of a British Destroyer at Practice in the North Sea and Is Just Nosing Its Way Into the Water. After Reaching Its Target, the Torpedo Is Retrieved and Brought Back to the Destroyer.

(Central News Photo Service.)



FRENCH SOLDIERS CARRY GRINDING MILLS WITH THEM AND ALWAYS HAVE THEIR COFFEE FRESH. (Pictorial Press.)



PRINCE ALBERT AND LORD CROMER, IN THE COURSE OF KING GEORGE'S RECENT VISIT TO THE GRAND FLEET.

(Central News Photo Service.)



(Central News Photo Service.)

KING GEORGE V. ON A VISIT TO THE GRAND FLEET, TALKING TO ADMIRAL BEATTY.



ANOTHER CHURCH DESTROYED BY GERMAN SHELLS IN THE AISNE REGION.

(Pictorial Press.)



BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, PROVOST MARSHAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, IN CHARGE OF SELECTING OUR NATIONAL ARMY FROM THE 10,000,000 YOUNG MEN REGISTERED IN THE DRAFT.

(Climodinat Studio, from U. & U



GERMAN OBSERVATION POST NORTH OF BAILLY, ON THE RIVER OISE, NOW WITHIN THE ALLIES' LINES.

(Pictorial Press.)



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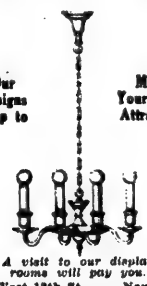
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No. 11—**White Washable Cotton Gabardine Skirts;** wide belt over shirred top and rounded pockets trimmed with hand crochet buttons. Waist 24 to 32. Length 36 to 42. **5.75**

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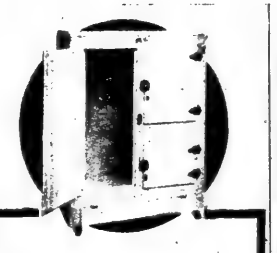


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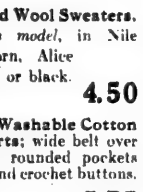
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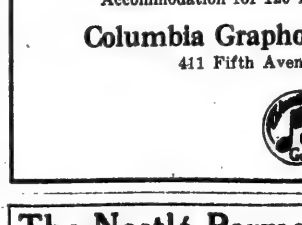
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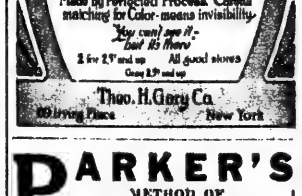
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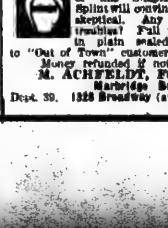
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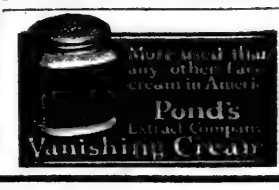
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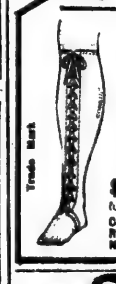
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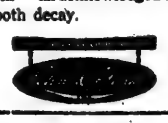
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The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION
SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1917

SECTION SIX
Including
BOOK REVIEW (Section 7)

SIXTEEN PAGES

"Make Democracy Safe for the World," Says Governor McCall of Massachusetts

He Revises President's Famous Dictum and Tells Why Government Should Be So Ordered That the People Really Rule

PRESIDENT WILSON said the world must be made safe for democracy. Governor Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts said that democracy must be made safe for the world. He used the expression in his address at the recent opening of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. Like Mr. Wilson's phrase, it traveled far, and already it has been heard from in France. When the Governor was asked last week whether what he said was to be taken as a criticism of Mr. Wilson's utterance, he answered:

"I did not mean to assert that what Mr. Wilson said was not true, but often by looking into a truth we see a deeper meaning and a truer guidance as to the course to pursue in attaining the truth—that is, putting it into effect. There is a sense in which Mr. Wilson's expression, standing alone, does not convey quite the proper conception of democracy, in my opinion.

"Democracy is not a shy flower, some exotic to be sheltered from the winds and storms, but must be conceived of as a strong man making his way in the world in the face of tempests, having in him all the strength of the race, and there is no higher power that can patronize him and make the world safe for him to live in. It is, perhaps, more true to say that democracy will come into its own not when the world is made safe for it, but when it has made itself safe for the world.

"This safety can be attained by providing democracy with the necessary organs, by giving it eyes to see and sure methods of expression, and by giving it a backbone, enabling it to stand erect and capable at all times and under all emergencies. Without the necessary organs, as I pointed out in my speech to the Constitutional Convention, democracy would be, as it has often been in the past, the prey of selfish designs. In the history of democracy thus far, it has been at a disadvantage on account of lack of organization, in the fuller sense of that term. From lack of organization democracy has been compelled more than once to bear the guilt of glaring faults, and has at times shown failure in promoting the great ends of government. This is what I mean by making democracy safe for itself, able to meet effectively whatever situation arises."

"How can this be done?" Mr. McCall was asked.

"By devising a mechanism in response to the needs of the times. The character of the times is very different now from what it formerly was—now when we are swirling along in the era of wireless and telephones. Thus in these times we have to reach conclusions more speedily than formerly, but all the more must we be careful not to reach superficial conclusions. Perhaps I should say that not so much are new organs of government required as to make those we have more efficient. The great advantage the German Government has had has been a thoroughly organized efficiency, in getting things done when they were needed to be done, and we can't amble along in this country on the very pleasant pathway of the old theory of division of powers, so that one organ of Government vetoes another and we have difficulty in getting anywhere.

"Democratic government must be developed in the interest of efficiency, to get things done promptly that call for promptness, especially where great issues are at stake. But as the efficiency is attained, the sense of responsibility on the part of the citizen should keep step with the increase in government efficiency. Otherwise, where the citizenry is not alert and full of a sense of civic duty, we run the risk of the development of autocratic powers.

"Perhaps what I have said finds a good illustration in the condition of affairs at Washington. In a crisis like the present, when the safety of the country depends on the promptest possible action in preparation for war, a Ministry responsible to an elected Assembly would bring forward the measures that in its judgment are required; and while these measures would be open to debate and amendment, they would be pressed to a speedy conclusion, and there would not be the dawdling that has been witnessed at Washington. Debate is a good thing, and ample opportunity should be given for it, but the expansion and dilution of individual views do not invariably throw light on questions. The Administration measures in times like these should not only have a right of way, but a really efficient system of government would provide that a decision might be obtained in something like a reasonable time."

"Do you favor the British Cabinet system?"

"No, I do not mean such a change as that, but I think we should have something in the development of our system that would give to an Administration the right to present its policies in an authoritative manner, so far as the administration is concerned, and the interests of the people would require that these policies should be either approved or disapproved by Congress seasonably, so that they would not become obsolete or of very much less importance on account of the long delay. I think there has been too much individualism at Washington. The right of individual members of a legislative body should, of course, yield to the general right and needs.

"We might have some adoption of the Cabinet system such as has been proposed a number of times in this country. Members of the Cabinet, while not being granted the right to vote, could be permitted to have seats in Congress, to present measures, and to give reasons for their passage. There was some such system, I believe, in the Confederate Congress. This could be done in our Congress, and a more timely action on those measures necessary to keep the wheels of government moving and furnish what is necessary for the protection of the country would result."

"Would such a change require an amendment to the Constitution?"

"No. It could be done, of course, by Constitutional amendment, but that would mean proposals probably embodying some more radical change than is needed, and would require approval by three-fourths of the States. It could be done by an act of Congress and an amendment of the rules of the Houses in conformity with the act—giving members of the Cabinet the rights to which I have referred.

"One effect of such a change would be an improvement in the average capacity of Cabinet members. We have had members appointed to the Cabinet who have had little or no experience in public affairs or in maintaining their views before a parliamentary body. I think men would be required in the Cabinet of a very different calibre from some of those who have heretofore been put at the head of a department of the Government should some change along this line be made."

"Are you in favor of the adoption of such a system for Massachusetts?"

"The Government machinery of a State is so different from the National Government that it is not easy to draw a parallel, but I think there should be a greater unity in our State Government, that this would provide more efficiency, and that then the responsibility for official action could be more definitely placed.

"The tests that the war has put on democracy will work to the great ultimate good of democratic Government, for in order to correct weaknesses it is first necessary that they be exposed. In the past democracy has been too much regarded as a mere ideal to be declaimed about and not as something to be molded



Governor Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts.

into a responsive and effective instrument of practical Government.

"This new definition of greater efficiency and greater responsibility also indicates, more clearly than ever before, that men who in times of revolution parade the streets with banners marked 'Down with Authority' are not democrats. Instead of promoters of real liberty, they are just the opposite—assassins of liberty. What they represent least is democracy, for democracy is not opposed to authority. It is subject to authority and cannot exist without it, but it must be an authority that is essential and inborn and not an authority that is artificial and imposed on it from the outside. The people rule in a democracy, but their rule must not be arbitrary and subject only to their own desires.

"Justice must be the keynote, and the chief purpose of a State is to secure order under justice. Order may be obtained under a Government of the most autocratic character, but the element of justice will not be much in evidence, for there can be no broad and comprehensive justice under a Government of privilege which is itself a system of injustice to the great masses of men. It should be remembered that the mere counting of people does not constitute what is right and what is wrong; in every case justice cannot rest on the will of the more numerous any more than on the will of the stronger. The few who may be stronger at a given moment have no right to trample on the many. On the other hand, the many who rule by the power of numbers in a democracy have no right to oppress the few.

"The right in either of these cases rests upon superior force, and if in the scheme of things right derives its authority from power, then we must recognize force and not justice as the final arbiter of the world, and bring an end to the moral universe. The limitation of justice must be placed on the action of those who are the most powerful because of numbers, just as it must rest on those who are most powerful for any other reason. The best way to provide against injustice is by preventing snap judgments and by securing to the great mass of the people opportunity to see and to comprehend what they are about to do. Of necessity the government of a great democracy must be conducted by representatives or agents, but it is indispensable that the principals shall always be able to see how their government is conducted. There should be no invisible agencies not chosen by the people and not acting in the interest of the public.

"From the standpoint of limitations on our Government, this, as I pointed out in my speech at the opening of the constitutional convention, should not be wholly vague and general. Our system in America has express limitations, and that constitutes one of the distinctive things in our freedom. Certain fundamental rights of the individual are protected even against the encroachments of government itself. These are rights that have been established in the long struggle between autocracy and liberty, having the very essence of freedom, which governments have at times been prone to invade. The right of free speech and a free press, the right to worship God according to the dictates of one's conscience, and the right to be heard by judges, surrounded by every safeguard for the unbiased administration of justice, are among such rights."

"Stupendous Simplicity" of the Placid Teuton

War Was Necessary in 1914 Because He Wanted It; Peace Now for the Same Reason—His Contempt for Uncle Sam

By Laurence Vail.

A FEW weeks ago, at the Montreux Palace Hotel—a Teutonic island in the most pro-Ally community of unbelligerent Europe—I ran across a number of German literary men recently come out of Germany. Among them was a playwright whose talent before the war had been recognized all over Europe. Shortly before the opening of hostilities I had lost sight of him. Recently a few vague reports had reached me concerning him. It appeared that delicate health had prevented him from being sent to the front. I heard, too, that his popularity as a writer had fallen off owing to the fact that his work was too little saturated with hatred for England and pan-German propaganda.

I found him lounging in the hall of the Palace.

"I feel ten years younger than yesterday," he said, after the usual exchange of greetings. And, as I looked at him inquiringly: "I've just had lunch, you see; the first square meal in three months." Then, meditatively: "One talks a lot about ideals and art, but nothing in the world really comes up to eating."

I asked him the customary question about food conditions in Germany.

"It's horrible! horrible! It's not as bad in Austria and Hungary as they make out over here, but it's worse in Germany. You see, Hungary only gives us what she doesn't need. We're dependent on her, and she knows it. Now and then—to annoy us—she pulls in the strings. And in France and England they say that we bully her, whereas in reality we do everything in our power to propitiate her."

"And what about Austria?"

"Oh, of course. that's another question. We flatter Hungary, Hungary condescends to be flattered, but we both bully Austria. By the way, I wish I had a piece of our bread to show you. It's not even black—looks more like mud than anything else. There's everything in it except flour, a little potato, paper, rags, and some cheap chemicals. We practically live on chemicals. A meal is a succession of laboratory experiments on our sorely tried insides. Anyhow, it's over now as far as I am concerned." He looked out of the window over the smooth, sunlit lake. "Isn't it lovely here? I've well earned my vacation."

Of course, I knew immediately that he had not come to Montreux on a pleasure trip. Probably he was in the secret service of the Government—he was there to gather information, or to spy on his countrymen and report to Berlin those who held intercourse with the French and British.

"I'm astonished," I said to him, "that you did not remain in German Switzerland. It's not at all pleasant for the Germans over here; they're practically boycotted. The place is full of French interned."

"I don't mind anything," he returned lightly, "as long as I can walk in the sun and eat my four meals every day. Still, I do not understand why the French show so much animosity toward us. It's a sign of narrow-mindedness. We have long ceased to take the war personally. We don't hate the French. On the contrary, we rather like them."

This profession of friendship for the French did not astonish me. It has become part and parcel of the German attitude of mind. Since 1871 the Germans have not disliked the French. The fact that the French had the worst of that war has lent them considerable charm in the eyes of the Germans. Sedan has apologized for Jena. We all know how Germany has imitated French art, letters, and fashions in the course of the last forty years. In fact, it became the boast of Berlin that her night life was gayer—more Parisian, so to speak—than that of Paris. Of course she never acquired what was most characteristic in the spirit of Paris, the 'finesse,' the titillating wit, the soft effervescence. Hers was no imitation, but a distorted parody, a gross and grotesque caricature.

Since 1914 this condescending friendship of the Germans for the French has developed into a sickly, mawkish, openly avowed affection. A small flame at first, blood seems to have kindled it into a roaring furnace. One hears of it everywhere; it is a perpetual refrain on the cynical lips of the Teuton. The more heinous the outrage, the more hideous the misery and suffering inflicted by Germany on the bravest and most intelligent people in Europe, the more she professes to love them.

Further, strangest part of all, Germany is astonished that this love is not returned. The executioner, even while he strains his heavy wits to devise new methods of torturing and mangling his victim, holds out his hand and is astonished that the latter does not grasp it affectionately. True, the victim might have no longer a hand; in that case he might at least smile and be friendly. Similarly, he who has mutilated the child and slaughtered the husband expects the good-will of the wife and the mother. "We have laid waste your land," says the German; "we have destroyed your villages, leveled your churches, robbed you of your art treasures, but we hold no rancor against you. We have brought black misery and death to thousands of homes, yet we are prepared to love you. What a noble, broad-minded people we are! We do not take war as a personal matter. You should imitate us. There is no reason why we should not be friends."

One might find a certain mad logic in this frame of mind, did Germany extend it to all of her enemies. But, as she loves France, so she hates England. Just as she glories in her love for France, so does she pride herself on her hatred of England. She considers both attitudes as signs of her own superiority. And she does not understand why France refuses to return her love, why England refuses to return her hatred. Both France and England she considers extremely unsportsmanlike.

"But if we like the French," continued the playwright, "our affection does not extend to the Vaudois. The French Swiss are more French than the Swiss. They are stupidly, criminally one-sided and intolerant."

He proceeded with much indignation to tell me an anecdote concerning a nephew of his who was at school in Lausanne. The boy had been asked what was the difference between an accident and a misfortune.

"It's an accident," his teacher had told him, "when a 'Boche' falls into the water. It is a misfortune when he is pulled out."

"This may sound trivial," pursued the dramatist, "but I take it as a typical instance of the general feeling toward us. How can we have peace and good-will after the war if the next generation is educated to hate Germany?"

I refrained from telling him that every child above 12 in the cantons of Vaudois and Geneva had already formed his opinion, and that further education along that line was unnecessary.

I asked him whether Germany still counted on a decisive military victory.

"We'll never get Paris or London," he answered, "and we won't destroy the allied armies. On the other hand, the Allies will never drive us out of France. The issue of this war depends on the submarine campaign and on the Socialist Congress at Stockholm."

"By the way," I said to him, "we're enemies now. Do you expect that to make any difference?"

He assumed a puzzled expression, followed by a patronizing chuckle.

"Oh, you're talking about the United States' declaration of war. That is the best joke of the season. Of course we can't take it very seriously. In truth"—he said this without the slightest hint of humor—"we are not quite sure whether we are going to accept America's declaration of war."

I made no attempt to undeceive him. So much the better for us if Germany took our entry into the European conflict as a jest.

"But I did not come to Montreux to talk war," he broke forth, irritably. "I came for a rest. Moreover, what is the use of talking? Every one knows that this war is ridiculous. Nobody wants to fight any longer. France is exhausted, Italy is exhausted, Russia is interested in land grabbing; though we are strong we have no objection to peace. Every one realizes the futility and stupidity of this war. Every one is eager for peace. And why can't we have peace? Because England wants to fight. Without England we would have been at peace long ago. It is England who is drenching Europe in blood.

"Take two peasants—say a Bavarian and a Little Russian. Have they any desire to kill each other? If they were left to their own impulses they would go arm in arm to the nearest saloon and patch up their quarrel in five minutes over a glass of beer. John Bull wouldn't like this. It amuses him to see a good fight."

I examined him closely. Strange—the man seemed sincere. I suggested that Europe would have been spared considerable misery if Germany had discovered the beauties of peace some three years earlier.

"War was necessary in 1914," he answered. "It is not necessary now."

And this is the general feeling in Germany now. "War was necessary then," she says; "war is not necessary now." War is no longer necessary for the simple and obvious reason that Germany has had enough of war. She drove Europe to war. Now she would like to drive Europe to peace. And she resents that Europe will not be driven. This attitude is not wholly pretense. Pretense requires a certain subtlety and cunning—two qualities foreign to the Teutonic temperament.

To understand the German mentality one must take account of their stupendous simplicity. This simplicity has no prettiness about it, no innocent charm. In peace time it very closely resembled stupidity. War has made it resemble dementia.

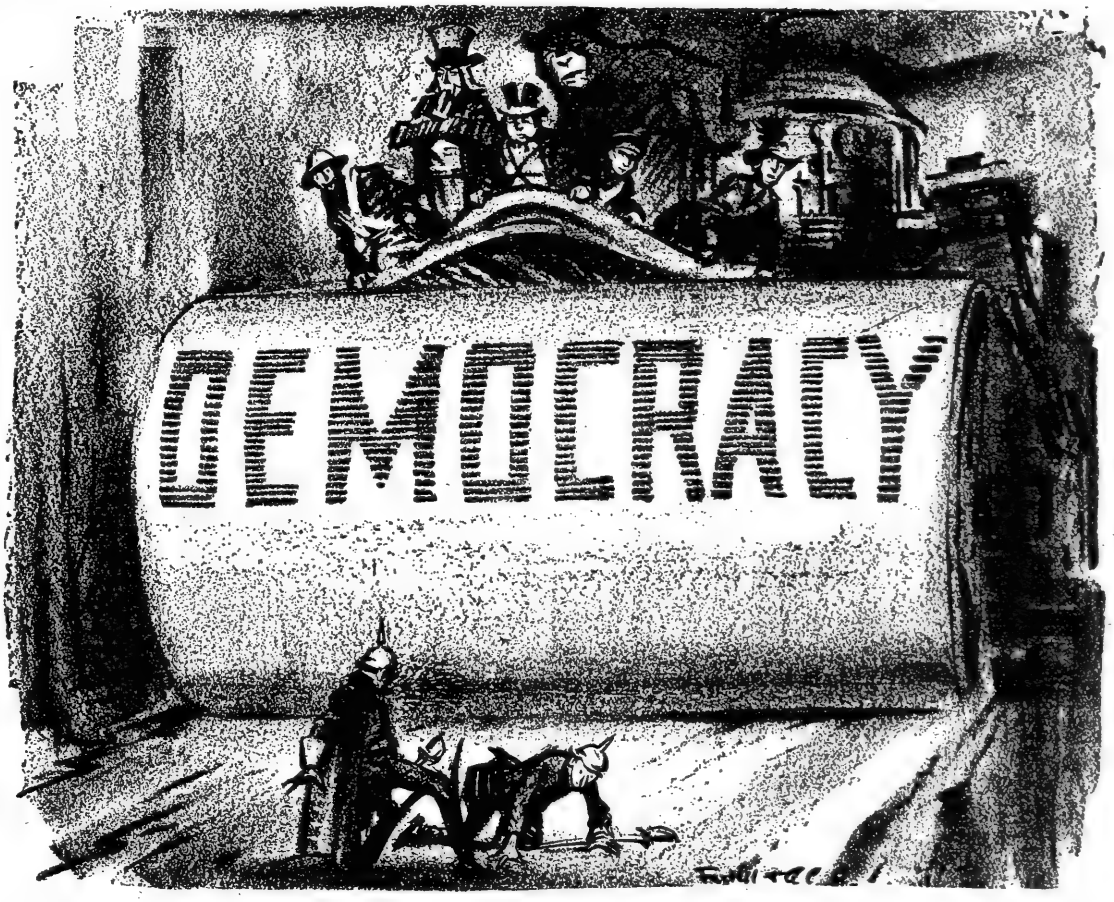
The truth is, I think, that the German does not easily grasp two ideas at the same time. He sees one idea, or is told to see one idea, then concentrates on it till it is swollen out of all decent proportion. To the service of this one idea he gives all his energy—physical and mental. In order to be consistent and thorough he is often obliged to be brutal. But his superiors have saturated him so completely with this one idea that he has lost all individuality. He is no more a man, a free agent, but a bit of machinery. No longer a man, ipso facto he loses the common urging motives of man. Cruelty and brutality become incidental. So single is this idea, so unadulterated by anything irrelevant, that it amounts to a mania. For what is a maniac, unless one who pursues one idea to the detriment of everything else?

I can imagine an ignorant, conscientious German, hearing that his country is at war, looking up war in the dictionary. I imagine him reading: "War is contrary to peace. To make war one must suppress all one's peace instincts." And he would pedantically argue in this way: "In peace one is supposed to love one's neighbor and help him to live; therefore in war, which is the contrary of peace, one must kill as many people as possible in the cruelest manner." Having thought once and made up his mind, the German stopped thinking. He started to act his idea.

Now Germany sees one idea, but it is a different idea. She sees the idea of peace. The war machinery is wound up and continues its same cruel routine, but the mentality has turned toward peace. She has tasted blood for three years and would fain taste something else. She would like to sit down to her beer and five meals a day. And she is almost prepared to forgive her enemies for the misery she has brought upon them.

And this is the general point of view of Germany. War was necessary in 1914; it is not necessary now. War is no longer necessary to her, she argues complacently, so why should it be necessary to any one else?

The Steam Roller—Slow But Sure



German Who Has Long Known Michaelis Forecasts End of the War in the Autumn

Declining to Believe Militarists and Crown Prince Are in the Saddle, He Predicts Triumph of Teuton Progressivism

PICTURE a heavy-set "Bismarckian" individual of deliberate speech and an effect of tremendous, slow-moving power; a serious-minded person who rarely smiles and is deeply religious, as seems appropriate for the son of a clergyman; a square-jawed, dark-haired, powerfully knit man of 60—and you have Dr. Georg Michaelis, "the man of mystery," who has been called to the Imperial Chancellorship of Germany in the most trying days of her history.

The picture—and it was not easy to get—was obtained from a man in New York City, a German journalist, who had known Michaelis for fifteen years and who agreed to tell what he knew about him on condition that he receive no personal mention.

In the conversation that followed there were two things the journalist insisted upon—and they were interesting because they seemed to be the views also of a majority of the leading Germans in the city after the news of the Berlin upheaval reached America: First, that Michaelis would bring about peace, and second, that the "liberalization" of Germany was at hand.

"But how do you explain his relation to the Crown Prince?" was asked. "The dispatches say Michaelis is his man, and that his appointment is a victory for the Junkers and reactionaries."

"Knowing Michaelis, I do not believe it," was the reply. "It is not true. The Crown Prince is not popular in Germany, and the people are not behind him. He has scored no victory.

"Michaelis is not the Crown Prince's man. I know this. I have known Michaelis fifteen years, and I know his appointment is a concession—a long step toward democratization of Germany—even though before the war Michaelis was of a mind with the Prussians and believed in a strong military policy. He does not believe so any longer, and from what I know of the man I know he will make a thorough job of what he has undertaken. I remember his saying once: 'I do not believe in undertaking a job with a dull sword,' and I know that is his attitude now.

"He has been called to a great task—perhaps the greatest task any man ever has been called on to perform—and he will accomplish it. He will do a thorough job of it. His attitude toward the war and the policy of Germany has changed since 1914. In those days Germany was menaced on all sides by influences that no longer exist. Russia, for example, is no longer an empire with an ambitious ruler, and this has relieved the tension.

"Therefore, it is no longer necessary for Germany to maintain her old policy. Furthermore, it is no longer desirable that the great war machine be controlled by one man. Michaelis has been chosen to bring about internal reforms. Germany is to have a new Government—a Government something like England. That of the United States is not suitable for Germany, but that of England, or something like it, is. It is to bring this about that Michaelis has been appointed.

"The power of declaring war is to be taken from the Kaiser. Mark what I tell you. The Kaiser will not be asked to abdicate, for sentimental reasons. Germany is not yet ready to dethrone the Kaiser, any more than England is ready to dethrone her King. Germans like the sentiment of royalty, and having one man at the head of it—even if, like the English King, he is only a figurehead."

"Michaelis is the son of a clergyman, a very devout and an orthodox Protestant clergyman. He was born in Silesia, in a town called Hayman, and I think he has two sisters. He may have other sisters and brothers, but I do not know them. Michaelis, like his father, took his religion seriously, as he did his administrative duties. I remember going to see him frequently in Berlin before the war. He was then Under Secretary of Finance, and he impressed me as a man who took things very seriously. During all the time I knew him he was never what you would call playful.

"It is characteristic of the man—and it is interesting in view of the reasons ascribed for his selection as Chancellor—that nothing about him, as you might say, stood out. I recall no personal anecdotes, no incidents that would help to give a better picture of the man.

"He was an efficient administrative official. Like all others who seek to go into Government service in Germany, he studied law, and successfully passed his examination as a lawyer. He was from the first a 'political realist.' That is to say, there was nothing romantic or visionary about him. He created no phrases, like the 'scrap of paper' of Bethmann Hollweg, and he dealt only with facts. Well, as I say, he passed his examination for Government service successfully and entered upon his career. Before becoming Under Secretary of Finance he was in Government service at Breslau, (as First President of the Municipal Council of Breslau.)

"Then, too, at one time he taught in the German Government School at Tokio. I do not remember the dates. He came back to Germany and devoted himself thenceforward to Government work. As I have said, he was one of those who, before the war, believed in a strong war machine and in the Prussian policy. He is a member of the National Liberal Party. He made no political enemies, because he was not in politics. His relation to the Government was administrative, nothing else. He performed his work—unusually well, it is true—but he had no powers of initiative. After serving as Under Secretary of Finance, he was made Food Controller. There he conducted himself as before. He undertook the vast problem of feeding the nation and of conserving its supply in his usual thorough manner. He was quiet, but he tolerated no interference.

"It was for these qualities and because he had no past that he was chosen Chancellor. He didn't have to live down such an unfortunate phrase as 'a scrap of paper' or any other mistakes. The newspapers have sized up the situation exactly; he was chosen because he was ob-

(Continued on Following Page.)

Work of Controlling Our Exports Swamps New York License Office

Stanley H. Rose, Who Is in Charge at Greatest American Port, Tells How Task Has Been Started



Stanley H. Rose, Who Directs Issuance of Export Licenses at the Port of New York.

DID you ever try to stop an electric fan by sticking your finger in front of it? If so, you have some idea of what it is like to try to have a quiet chat these days with Stanley H. Rose. Mr. Rose is the man who has just taken charge of the New York branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, where he is plunged up to his ears in the work of giving out licenses for exports, under the espionage act.

Mr. Rose began on his new job last Monday. That day he personally signed six hundred and fifty applications for licenses. On Tuesday he signed seven hundred. When seen last Wednesday he had a look on his face as if he expected to sign seven thousand.

In the room outside his office men stood five deep around a wooden railing, trying to get licenses for cargoes destined for foreign ports. They growled. They swore. They waved manifests or bills of lading, or whatever it is that men carry on such occasions. They sent in cards to Mr. Rose. They looked daggers at the men sitting with him. And, around his desk, his subordinates stood, perspiration on their brows, a haggard look in their eyes, fighting for his attention. After a while, the man trying to interview him got an uneasy idea that he was holding up the entire export trade of the United States.

In spite of being so busy, Mr. Rose found a little time, snatched from his pressing duties as arbiter of export licenses, to tell something about how he was getting along with the exporters of New York. What he said and the way he said it justified the name that has been given to the Bureau of Commerce of the United States—"a business men's bureau run by business men for business men." His office seemed anything but a shrine of red tape.

"No sooner had the President's proclamation regarding foreign exports been written," explained Mr. Rose, "than the department at Washington began to make its arrangements for coping with the extra work which it knew was coming. It went about this in a business-like manner so as to interfere as little as possible with the busy commercial man.

"President Wilson, as well as Secretary Redfield, gave the various division chiefs of the bureau to understand that the spirit and letter of the embargo should be carried out in such a manner as not to discourage or put difficulties in the path of the growing export trade of the country. In cases where doubt should arise as to whether a shipment came under the embargo rule or not they were advised to err sooner on the side of the exporter than on the side of the embargo officer—in other words, to give the exporter the benefit of the doubt.

"American exporters have not been slow in showing their appreciation of this sort of co-operation. They, in their turn, are doing all they can to facilitate the work of the License Bureau."

In their endeavor to make the way of exporters smooth in spite of the new restrictions imposed under the President's proclamation, the authorities at Washington decided to put the Division of Export Licenses under the charge of men experienced in the export business. Following this policy, C. A. Richards, head of the export department of the shipping firm of Bowring & Co., was made Division Chief at Washington and Mr. Rose was brought to the branch office of the bureau here in New York City—where, by the way, he worked up to a short time ago—from his post in the export department of the Barber Asphalt Company of Philadelphia.

When he resumed his seat at his old desk last Monday he found matters somewhat changed. The work had increased enormously. Whereas in the days of his former tenure of office he used to pass on 100 applications for licenses, on an average, he now has six or seven times as many, and there has been a corresponding speeding up in other departments of his labors.

All of which, as has been hinted, makes it difficult to have a quiet chat with Mr. Rose. Nevertheless, after he had asked a couple of men to wait a few minutes and made a couple of decisions about licenses and answered a couple of questions from assistants who bolted into his office, turned right around, and bolted out again, he resumed his talk.

"New York City and its commercial community were especially interested in the terms of the President's proclamation," he said. "As the largest shipping port in the United States, handling nearly all cargoes for Europe, New York was naturally anxious to have the embargo regulations enforced with the least possible interference with the enormous normal business of the port. The Merchants' Association, the Export Manufacturers' Association, the New York Chamber of Commerce, and many influential New York shipping houses appealed to Washington for some arrangement whereby licenses on export cargoes might be issued in New York instead of one compelling exporters to send their papers to Washington for approval. Secretary Redfield recognized the justice of this appeal and arranged for the present system.

"When the announcement was made by the Administration at Washington that some applications would be passed upon here in New York there was a regular avalanche of applications at this office. For a short while it threatened to swamp us and clog the machinery of the bureau. On the first day after the embargo became effective—last Monday—more than a thousand visitors came in here. Many simply wanted information as to how to go about getting licenses, and that, naturally, made the work far more difficult than it will be later on. Each applicant had to be interviewed by some one of the special agents here, and long after the office had officially shut down for the night the staff continued to work for hours, getting out the enormous amount of mail that had accumulated."

So great was the pressure that the force was found to be inadequate in numbers to cope with the new situation, and an urgent appeal was sent to Washington for reinforcements and authority to engage still more assistants in New York. This authorization was promptly obtained.

"Not only do we handle the matter of licensing exports from New York merchants," said Mr. Rose, "but also many from cities in New England, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey. Applications for information or licenses come to this office, in fact, from points as far away as New Orleans and Tacoma.

"In urgent cases telegraphic instructions are issued to Collectors of Customs at distant ports to release shipments for which license applications have been made at the New York office, for it is our object to help along in every way possible the export business of the country."

Here interruptions became urgent. The visitor's belief that he was holding up the entire export trade of the United States became a conviction. He took his leave.

German Who Has Long Known Michaelis Forecasts End of the War in Autumn

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

jectionable to no party. He had offended no one.

"Michaelis will reconcile the conflicting forces within Germany and help it to democratize itself. The war machine will no longer be controlled by any one man or any set of men, but by Parliament. The country will have a Government like England. Peace will be declared on a basis of no annexations and no indemnities. I know that Michaelis does not believe in trying to force the sections of France now occupied by German troops, or Belgium, under the dominion of the empire. The country will not repeat the mistake of Alsace-Lorraine, although, if a vote were to be taken in Alsace-Lorraine, I think 80 per cent. would vote in favor of remaining a part of Germany. Sentimentally, Alsace-Lorraine is French, but the people have prospered so much under the Germans that a majority, I am certain, would prefer to remain with the empire.

"However that may be, I am sure—and I say this knowing that the new Chancellor has still to outline his position—that he expects no annexation or indemnities for Germany. And I am certain that this September will see the end of the terrible war. I see Michaelis going about this task as I saw him going about his work when I was in Berlin—quietly, determinedly, with no thought but the task in hand, a big, powerful, convincingly capable man, a new Bismarck come to lead Germany out of her troubles and to peace."

The journalist's description of the new Chancellor agreed with dispatches recently received from Copenhagen to the effect that "a strong strain of religious devotion, verging on religious mysticism, is one of the outstanding characteristics of Dr. Michaelis." The new Chancellor, it seems, believes in the direct guidance and inspiration of the Deity in daily affairs, and endeavors to conduct his work in the spirit of this inspiration. One of his sisters married a clergyman, and the family, for generations back, has been of a devoutly religious trend of mind. He had six children at the beginning of the war. One of his sons has been killed in battle. Two of his daughters are Red Cross nurses.

The German journalist said one thing more which had an indirect bearing on the appointment of Dr. Michaelis as Chancellor:

"I am confident that ultimately Bernstorff, the former Ambassador to the United States, will succeed Dr. Alfred Zimmermann as Imperial Foreign Secretary. He may not be appointed at once, but he will be, ultimately."

Meanwhile, as the German writer in New York was talking of Michaelis and peace, the cables were still bringing conflicting reports, including the one that prophesied a military dictatorship under the iron-fisted General von Ludendorff.



Von Ludendorff, Chief Quartermaster General of the German Armies and the Embodiment of the Military Spirit of Prussia, Is the Man Always Mentioned in Connection With Reports of a Teuton Dictatorship.

Sons of the Germans of '48 Are for Democracy

One of Them, Whose Father Was Franz Sigel, Union General, Draws a Distinction Between Two Types of German-American

By Franz Sigel

THE Executive Committee of the National Security League, in the City of New York on July 11 last, adopted a resolution that all inhabitants of the United States of German birth or ancestry be called upon to take such action, severally and collectively, as would bring to the minds of their relatives and connections in Germany and its allied countries the conviction that the war could end only by the complete defeat of the Governments of the Central Powers of Europe in their attempt to conquer and expand without regard to the rights of other nations. An announcement of the State Department, recently promulgated by the Medical Director to the Red Cross organizations respecting citizens of German birth and their native-born descendants, seems officially to put in question the loyalty, in the present crisis, of sons of German ancestry. I am one of those sons. We undoubtedly have, during this war, had to take stock of ourselves, of our love for our German heritage, and we have had to appraise our consciences to see whether love of our heritage affected love of our country.

For instance: A report, said to have been made by a Norwegian sea captain, tells that, in a battle between the German and English naval forces in the North Sea, ninety-eight English warships were sunk and that the sea was covered with the floating bodies of English seamen. Do you exult over the German victory? Do you express exultation to your familiars? You read, in the English column of a German-language daily, that the weekly U-boat sinkings reported by England are grossly minimized; that, in fact, the number of victims sunk is almost double what is reported by the Allied Governments. Do you gloat over the German success? Did it gratify you to read that the Russian Revolution had crippled Russia's Army, that for a long time it might not be used effectively against the Germans? If so, you have not solved the problem you have had to meet as you should and must solve it. Though the accident of birth makes you a citizen, yours is not an American but a German spirit; it was not born in a new loyalty as your body was in a new country.

What, then, is the right solution of the situation presented? For many years "German," "French," "Irish," and "Italian," prefixed to "American," carried no special significance other than an indication of national derivation—the terms were merely descriptive adjectives. But with the outbreak of the war the term "German-American" acquired a political significance and meant one whose sympathies were for Germany. We citizens of German extraction were, before war was declared, as justified in expressing our sympathy for Germany as our fellow citizens of English extraction were in expressing sympathy for England. This was proper and to be expected, but only when it expressed approval of acts and policies consonant with the national and international economic interests and political principles of this country. Unfortunately, acts admittedly against such principles and policies were apparently approved, and the issue of "hyphenism" arose to the extent that it was an issue in the last Presidential campaign and helped to elect the candidate who unequivocally repudiated "hyphenism."

Germany's acts were not tested by the criterion of what was best for America, but by what was best for Germany. Therein lies the germ of disloyalty that caused criticism of those German-Americans who allowed their sympathies to be swayed by German, not by American interests. It is immaterial whether the application of the term "hyphenate" to German-Americans was just or unjust. I believe the last Presidential election showed it was unjust to a great majority of them. But they could best prove its injustice by their acts; words never would remove the suspicion of loyalty the term implied. Those of us sons who saw only one duty, that of our American citizenship, and held our sympathies under proper control, were at times criticised by those who allowed their sympathies to dominate their duty. We were held untrue to our blood, our fathers' memories; we were untrue to "das Deutschtum" in America.

The basis on which America offers citizenship to aliens is that these aliens become Americans politically and socially; that they become a part of the great body politic by the process of the "melting pot." This does not mean the sacrifice of personal and family characteristics, of the mother tongue, of the family customs, but it means that these shall be made useful to America.

We German-Americans descend from two distinct types of immigrants: first, that which left or was driven from Germany for political reasons, and second, that which left for economic reasons. The year 1872 marks, broadly, the end of the coming of the first and the beginning of the coming of the second type. In that year Germans were flushed with the triumph of their arms over France. Bismarck had seen his master crowned German Emperor over a united Germany. Then, for the empire, began a new era; the indemnity collected from France filled the State coffers; industries flourished, commerce grew. As wealth and the resulting improved conditions of its people increased, immigration from Germany fell off. In recent years this immigration has grown less and less, until before the present war it was almost insignificant when compared with Russian and Italian. The Slav and the Latin replaced the Teuton in the flood of immigration.

Even successful war causes economic derangement, so that, for a period after 1871, Germans came here to escape economic pressure at home; they were not dissatisfied with political conditions, and the moving force was not longing for better government, but for better living. These later immigrants kept in close touch with the Fatherland; they left many relatives there and, though they returned to visit, they did not return to stay; they followed with pride Germany's growth to wealth and power. They foregathered with their compatriots, read the German language papers in many cases exclusively, and sometimes even did not learn English; a brother-in-law of mine lived in America for years before he died here, but he never learned to speak English. German immigrants joined the Turnverein, the Maennerchor, and other German clubs. Their social environment was predominantly German, with the result that their mode of thought, their political view remained German.

To the credit of the German immigrants let it be said that, as a class, they became citizens. Our naturalized citizenship has been drawn in larger percentage perhaps from these Germans than from any other element except the Irish, and there has not been a better, more law-abiding, more valuable class. But they stood aloof, they fostered a certain separateness from the every-day life of the nation; the American spirit touched them lightly. The recent crisis overwhelmed them, their political conceptions were a muddle of complicating loyalties. They could not, by the very confusion of ideas, think and act straight; they could not, because of the cloud of sentiment that obscured their political vision, see clearly. The forces that brought them here were not the same that brought the earlier immigrants; the newcomers had not come to escape the tyrannies of a home land of over thirty almost absolute rulers; a love for freedom and liberty was not what had led them here to found a new, freer home.

Their spirit ruled the home in which their sons grew up; in this home was heard much of Germany's new greatness and little of the basic difference in principle between government from the top down as applied in Germany, and from the bottom up as applied in our country. The father stayed here, became a citizen, his family was reared here. Because his was the equal privilege of grasping the "unlimited opportunity" the country offered; because he enjoyed the equal protection of the law, he prospered. Government protected him and his property with the same care that it protected the native-born and his; it made no distinction of rights between him and his native-born neighbor.

The sons of these Germans have grown up here with all the advantages offered to all sons, not only those of citizens but also those of resident aliens. It is conceivable that the home and social influences under which the son grew to manhood, did not tend to develop so highly the average native-born's pride of country; he might not be convinced that the United States was the greatest nation of all time. Handicapped by what may be termed a congenital spiritual weakness that was not strengthened in the home life, and suddenly brought face to face with an apparent conflict between love of the land of his fathers and his duty as an American citizen, he found it difficult to steer a straight course. He was not fortified by the oneness of mind of the American whose ancestors had fought the British in the Revolution. The German spirit pulled hard at the heartstrings; it would have been unnatural had it been otherwise.

But although his difficulties have been great, by reason of home training and temperament, yet I am sure that now the die is cast and there is presented to him a clear-cut issue that permits of no question, he will at last see straight, he will see that duty does not require him to surrender reverence, worship if you will, for the great achievements of the German race in all fields, does not require him to forego his love for the German people, their language, literature, and traditions, the fine and noble and good in the German nation and the German family life. This is social, economic, educational citizen-service. Beyond this, duty demands from him complete, unswerving devotion to his native land, the land of his birth, under all circumstances.

But what of the sons descended from that earlier generation, most definitely characterized by the spirit of the German immigrant of the decade of 1850-1860? The Holy Roman Empire, after a lingering decrepitude of years, died during Napoleon's triumphs. After Waterloo, constitutions were granted by the rulers of the German States, but were immediately disregarded by statesmen of the Metternich stamp. Promises made to the Germans who fought to drive Napoleon from their home were forgotten; Kings and Emperors forgot the lessons of the French Revolution.

Revolts culminated in the wave of revolution that swept Europe in 1848. But it was soon crushed, and the long lines of fugitives moved to our country. Most, if not all of these German "Forty-eighters" are dead; but many of their descendants, sons and grandsons, constitute a large part of our citizens.

I am a full-blooded German, descended from German "Forty-eighters." My father, General Franz Sigel, his brothers and my maternal grandfather, were driven from Germany on account of their participation in the revolution of 1848 in Germany.

My forebears had all sacrificed the home of their birth in their devotion to the cause of liberty. Later they fought for the Union and the freedom of the slaves. Only one, a maternal uncle, ever revisited Germany, and he too returned to fight on the Union side. None ever went back to Germany to live.

In April, 1861, my father enlisted in the same struggle. He is frequently referred to as one who did much for the nation in its crisis of '61; he is at times mentioned in the public press as one whose example might well be emulated now by the youth of German descent. What during his lifetime was his attitude on Americanism and "German-Americanism"? If we sons are to follow where he would have led, where does the path lead?

He was an educated man, had been graduated from a recognized Cadet School in Carlsruhe, Baden, became a trained soldier, and had been at Heidelberg. He knew and spoke English before he came here, but his German accent never left him. The language of our home was German, and I continue that custom in my own home. My wife speaks no German, but our boy and I speak nothing but German together. I well remember that my father told me to speak English with him in public because it was an insult to other citizens to speak in their presence a language that they did not understand. Once I took him to a public function at my college; the Professor of German, my lifelong friend, when he met my father in a roomful of other visitors, addressed him in German, thinking to please him. But the reply came in English and the professor at once accommodated himself to the change.

Franz Sigel knew the Constitution of the United States and what it meant for the rights of humanity long before he came to this country, and he knew it better than many Americans who were born and died here. His passion was the liberty of man. When he revolted against

(Continued on Following Page.)

America, Our Country

Melody: "O, Tannenbaum"

(By a German-American)

AMERICA, America!
Du bist uns lieb und theuer.
Nicht kumm're dich's wo wir gebor'n.
Dich haben wir uns auserkor'n
America, America!
Fur dich geh'n wir durchs Feuer.

America, America!
Du hast jetzt schwere Sorgen.
Weil Frieden du erkampfen musst
Sind uns'rer Pflicht wir voll bewusst
America, America!
Und deinem Ruf gehorchen.

America, America!
Dir sei der Sieg beschieden.
O, stemm' des Hasses garst'ge Fluth,
Du hast die Kraft, du hast den Muth
America, America!
Gieb du der Welt den Frieden.

ERNST TROY

Cincinnati, June, 1917

"Are You Uhmuricun or American?"

Language in United States Seems to Educator a Mass of Sounds Which Are Not Worthy of Being Considered Speech at All

By Clarence Stratton.

MAWN! Wheredjer getde coat?

"Scold-day."

"Betcha life. Hwayu?"

"Finesilk."

This may look Russian or some other Slavonic language, but it is not. It is merely phonographed American talk such as you may overhear on the trolley car, at the country club, or upon the church porch. It is "American as she is spoke" by millions of people who would indignantly resent any imputation that they speak some conglomerate mass of sounds not worthy of being considered any speech at all. They entirely overlook the fact that speaking one's mother language is more of a patriotic duty than casting a vote. They are the winners for the United States of the disagreeable reputation we suffer under of being the worst-bred nation boasting of a civilization. The great mass of Americans may assert that they think little of such criticisms, but to correct a man for ungrammatical speech or mispronunciation is as dangerous as to tell a woman she has too much powder on her nose.

This language trouble is not so marked among foreigners as one would suppose. Thanks to a spirit of ambition and docility in parents, the third and fourth generations of most desirables are many degrees above descendants of native-born Americans. In colleges it is often noticed that the purest English is written and spoken by foreigners, while the natives reproduce the slovenly, slangy, inaccurate dialects of the streets, the clubs, and the athletic fields. As they master and use the language these newcomers are becoming better and better Americans.

Our speech suffers because our wrongly interpreted democratic idea makes common people intolerant of anything like authority in everyday matters. The German acknowledges a standard of usage and pronunciation indicated by Hanoverian. In France and Spain academies determine currency and meaning, and the people recognize their decisions. Italians will quote to you the proverb that settles all linguistic standards for them, "*La lingua Toscana in bocca Romana*"—the Tuscan speech upon the Roman tongue—the language molded by the best intellects of Italy spoken by the people of the political, religious, cosmopolitan centre of the world.

The Catalan, the Provençal, the Silesian, the Neapolitan, would never declare that his dialect is as good as that of any other districts; speak to him in his recognized literary tongue and he will respond in it, or if he lapses into his patois he will apologize abjectly. Can you picture an American apologizing to a Hollander, (the Dutch are almost as accomplished linguists as the Danes and Russians,) for his idiomatic use of "ain't," or reconstructing a sentence to avoid "It don't make any difference to me"?

With our implanted disregard of authority we have as many divergencies of pronunciation and phrasing as England with all her historic class distinctions or Italy with all her loosely amalgamated nationalities. If you are a New Englander and have the Boston hub delusion, you probably mark yourself by the way you say boat, coat, bonnet, onion, join, genuine; or having eradicated your nasals you are likely to lose control of your tongue at times and, letting it pop up against the roof of your mouth at the ends of words with vowel sounds, betray your provincialism by such monstrosities as lawr, drawr, arear, and, most frequent of all, idear. Surely for New Englanders the tongue is an unruly member. I know a New England poet who in a dignified sonnet on some glory of nature actually printed orchestra as rhyming with roar.

The Southerner departs furthest from the norm of good American speech with his drawling utterance, his radical change of accepted sounds, and his entire disregard of certain letters. More surprising than his speech is his satisfaction with it, and his spirited defense of its correctness and beauty. To a woman it adds a quality of childish "cuteness," exactly as a lisp might; it preserves the charm of girlhood prattle (perhaps.) But in a strapping man it sounds like "baby talk." In its origin it is negro talk and nothing more. It all goes back to the nurses of this generation.

Some thirty years ago it was fashionable (high-toned) not to sound the final letter in ing. Traces of this are still heard in the South. Some speakers are as untainted by any knowledge of its presence as the urchin in school who read the sentence, "The horse is runnin' down the street." The patient teacher requested, "Now, Willy, read that again, and don't forget the g." So he did his best; "Gee! the horse is runnin' down the street!"

The widespreading Middle West has been gradually freeing itself from Eastern domination in as may ways as possible. This district has, after years of diligent imitation and practice, produced a startling sound of a as flat as its prairies. You hear it in parent, which becomes parrunt; you hear it in fairy, now farry; in water as waater, and so on through a long list of words. Other districts have their peculiarities as well.

The Pacific Coast is a chop suey of all American dialects—have you ever heard two people from Los Angeles pronounce the name of their city alike? Pennsylvania inclines to nasals, with admixture of Pennsylvania Dutch colloquialisms. Louisiana and the adjacent territory telescope words, as, for example, the name of the Mardi Gras city sounds somewhat like N'Awluns. The characteristics of New York are beyond powers of reproduction anywhere except upon a thousand phonographic records.

No one, however careful, can flatter himself upon his infallibility. No one can goad his neighbor, no one can laugh at a mistake. All must learn by care and perseverance. Who is so sure of himself that he may not fall unguardedly into wuz, becuz, fer, ketch, sech, jest, yit, jewly, immedjiately, wrastle, histry, mystry, libry, figger, dubate, uhgree, Febuary, and, most unpatriotic of all, Uhmuricun?

Was a dramatic critic justified when he petulantly declared he would have to go to London again to hear the word American pronounced properly on the stage?

Entirely aside from these phases of pronunciation and intonation, somewhat defensible by reasons of birth, habit, environment, locality, there are others more serious. If you are discriminating yourself, if you know the difference between incisive and decisive speaking, if you have been charmed by the quiet power of some unaffected wielder of a language as beautiful as it is forceful, as graceful as it is resourceful, how your ears must be offended a thousand times a day!

It may not be gallant to tax women with insincerity, but we may fairly charge them with an unbridled extravagance of speech which matches their extravagance of dress. They practice unsupported exaggerations and false enthusiasms. They fill up pauses when they might take breath with reiterated "My dears." They have few degrees of personal preference, they love or adore everything, they are perfectly devoted to everybody. A few childish explosions convey their approval: "It's perfectly darling," or "I'm simply crazy about that." Add a few terms like "awful," "fierce," "grand," "nice," and you have the essentials of their offenses against American undefiled.

Who is to blame? For years the public has been wagging a criticising finger at teachers in schools and colleges. But are the teachers alone to bear the blame? How accurate an arithmetician would a boy become if, after learning in school that seven fives are thirty-five, all the members of his family, all business men, and all the newspapers count seven fives as forty-two? An analogous result recurs daily in language. After a half hour's drill on the difference between "lay" and "lie," and mastering it, little Jimmy is told that night by his father to go lay down. Is that boy's speech to be visited upon the careworn teacher?

The time may arrive when the poor pedagogue will turn upon the demanding public and ask that, if he is to be held responsible, he receive a fair chance to insist upon the acceptance of his knowledge by the world at large. He may ask his critics to cast out first the beam in their own eyes before they attempt any surgical operations upon his own clear orbs. He may repudiate charges made by grosser offenders than any of his pupils. And he may do even more: he may mete unto others with the measures they have used, he may refuse to bow down to worship the golden calf who "knows it all" because he knows how to make money.

And he may, by persistent, if quiet, unheralded and badly rewarded "plowing to make a richer field," some day make a hundred millions of people agree that to be Uhmuricun is not to be American.

Sons of the Germans of '48 Are for Democracy

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

the Government of Baden, he knew the goal he was aiming to reach. As Adjutant General, under the Commander of the Baden Revolutionists, Ludwig Mieroslawski, a Pole who spoke no German, he himself probably wrote an "Order of the Day" dated "Headquarters, Rastatt, June 27, 1849," which hangs on my wall. It is addressed to the Revolutionary Army in camp at that fortress, and concludes:

"The limit of our camp is the boundary between the traitors to, and the defenders of, Germany * * * Freedom or Slavery—let that be the motto that shall resound in the ears of the enemy from the throats of 20,000 determined men."

I have also, hanging on my wall, as my father had it hanging on his as long as I can remember, a list of twenty-eight of his brothers-in-arms subsequently captured, condemned, and shot as traitors, entitled "Germany's Martyrs to Freedom." The remnant of the revolutionary army—about 7,000—escaped under my father's leadership into Switzerland from the Prussians under Prince William, afterward the first German Emperor. Many of them and their families emigrated to America.

The unification of Germany under the German Emperor, in 1871, was a realization in part of the hopes of the "Forty-eighters." That it was not complete may be gathered by what my father wrote in an article in the International Magazine about four years later. He said of Germany that it was a great empire and that "the long-cherished hopes of her patriots and martyrs" were "realized, at least in a great measure," and that Germany was "steadily progressing in the path of political, social, and religious reform." Again, in 1897, a few years before his death, he wrote:

"Germany will survive the storms of another century—great questions involving its domestic and foreign policies, its social and economic conditions, its existing militarism, the status of its common people—these must be settled, they will and can not be avoided by foreign operations, by new burdens imposed on the people, nor by the mere ipse dixit of power."

In 1902 the articles from which this is taken were published in Mannheim, Baden, under the title "Denkwürdigkeiten aus den Jahren, 1848-1849"; but the above paragraph is omitted.

There is prophecy in these words that may come true. Franz Sigel had not, in fifty years, forgotten "militarism," the "status of the common people." Germany was united, powerful, yes; but there were questions "still to be settled," not to be "avoided by foreign operations," by "new burdens to be imposed on the people," by "the mere ipse dixit of power." Did he not in old age dream the dreams of his youth, even yet not realised? Did he not still cherish, for the German people, the "common" people, the hopes of fifty years ago and look toward their ultimate realization? And is the present not moving toward such realization?

Does the life of Franz Sigel show that he had no hope for the release of the German people from the absolutism he combated in youth? Would he not now stand true to his lifelong convictions, true to the ideals for which he fought on two continents, true to the inscription on his tombstone placed there at his written request—"An American Citizen and Soldier"? Would he not array himself on the side of America in the struggle to "make the world safe for democracy"? His article on "The American Republic," in the International Magazine, quoted above, concluded with the words: "If there are any utterances specially appropriate to the great task before us, they are those which breathe the spirit of the sturdy and heroic English sailor at the battle of Trafalgar—to apply the words of Nelson to our own situation—'The American Republic expects every man to do his duty.'" I know he would repeat these words today.

In the fires of the civil war the North and the South were welded into one great union of States. If the fires of the present war will weld the many nationalities in our citizenship into one great cohesive union of nationalities, and burn away the adjectives of nationalism from "American," then will there be a national profit that will more than balance the terrible sacrifices we shall be required to make.

Where do we, the sons of men like Franz Sigel and his companions in the struggle for liberty, stand? If we are to be true to them and the ideals for which they fought, we must stand today on the side of America and freedom against the German Government and autocracy. We shall not then fight against our blood kindred, but, in the broader sense, we shall fight for them against a Government not of their own creation. We shall secure for them the right of self-government, the right of a people and not of a Kaiser, to find its place "in the sun"—the sun of liberty and equality.

If we are to emulate the example of Franz Sigel, what shall we do? Let him answer in the words of the last public speech he ever made, in German to "German-Americans":

"Politically, I am an American and nothing else; but I am proud to be a German. I would consider myself less than a man were I to forget the tremendous sacrifices made by the immigrant Germans in defense of their new Fatherland. Shall this blood have flowed in vain? Shall we now attack this country to which we gave all we had to give? This country is our country, our interests are its interests, here we are, here will our descendants be, here we shall stay. The Union, now and forever."

Cabinet Chiefs Learn How to be Young Again

Walter Camp's Training Puts Them Through Moderate Paces That Turn the Indolence of Middle Age Into Wartime Energy

AFTER the organization for the perpetuation of historic memories gets through hunting up all the obscure street corners of Washington and marking them as the sites of the inaugural balls of past administrations, it should turn its attention to something really memorable and put an enduring tablet on the house at 1,925 F Street, Northwest. The inscription should be

THE HOME OF BILLY KENT.

Here the United States Federal War Government of 1917 learned to stand on its toes without losing its balance and got the knack of taking enough exercise and fresh air before breakfast to get through a day of emergency work without getting winded or losing its head.

For the benefit of those who are given to minute research after trivial facts, there may be a footnote on the tablet to the effect that, unofficially, Billy Kent is William Kent, of the United States Tariff Commission. But as leader and host of the members of the Cabinet and other personages of the Government, who begin their "stunts" in his East yard and end them in his breakfast room four mornings a week, he is Billy Kent without a collar on. He so signs all the official bulletins of the keep-well club and so subscribes to the after-breakfast dissertations on the physiological needs of statesmen. These he reads at the table, and with the explanation that they were inspired by Walter Camp, when Camp is not present. But Camp, who is the executive officer of the outfit and the trainer, is generally present, and now, after their first week of work under him, there isn't one of the twenty-four department heads and bureau chiefs who doesn't feel as if his age had dropped down below the maximum of the military draft law.

If they were in the administration of 1904 they would say that they felt bully. This, in spite of the fact that the exercise begins at 7:30 in the morning and that the broiling hours of the sun in Washington in July are from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

It is only fair to say that the beginning of the morning work is tempered to the power of resistance of the shirtless Secretaries, because the beginning is in the grateful shade of the shrubbery of that East yard and consists of easy calisthenics with real breathing. There is nothing, for example, that Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, or Attorney General Gregory can not easily do after a week of it. In another week, or perhaps a fortnight, William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, will be able to stand on his right leg and thrust his left leg forward without wabbling and catching at imaginary side lines. But it should be remembered that McAdoo is six feet one inch, and what might be called spare. It is true that F. A. Delano of the Federal Reserve, who is six feet one and a half, can stand on one leg without much wavering, but his centre of gravity is far below that of the head of the Treasury.

The first time the writer ever saw McAdoo was some years ago, at the exercises in Hoboken to mark the running of the first train through the McAdoo tube under the Hudson River. There was a terrific jam of people. McAdoo, with a silk hat on, stood on a box, to serve as a visible object above the multitude, upon which Governor Hughes of New York and Governor Fort of New Jersey and John Bigelow could converge and make their way to the place where they were to speak their pieces. Thanks to his high hat, the box, and his own six feet one, he seemed like the tallest man alive. So he did again as presiding officer at the Southern Society dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in 1910, when he stood on his chair to lead the yelling for the guest of the evening, Governor-elect Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey. But on both of these occasions McAdoo was a man of medium height as compared with himself in Billy Kent's yard standing on his toes and with his arms upstretched and his collar off. Not too much stress can be laid on the fact that collars are removed for these exercises. There is no other article of apparel the removal of which from the person of an officer of State will so quickly and completely reduce him to the status of ordinary voting mortals.

Of course, there are casualties from time to time. Daniel C. Roper of the Tariff Commission, for example, wearing as little as was allowable in an F Street yard after sunrise, shed first blood of the campaign the other morning. He was too far over on the end of the line, and when it came time to stand on his left leg he thrust his right leg out sideways into the briars of a Dorothy Perkins rose. Heroically concealing his pain he stepped one pace to the front without looking, and then stuck that same right leg into the briars of a crimson rambler. This incident, aside from calling attention to the fact that the Red Cross is not yet represented in the exercising group, as it should be, demonstrated beyond all doubt that even a man who voluntarily selects the tariff as his life hobby has regular red blood in him.

There are some mental tests in connection with the work which, although incidental, are severe and call for exercise of a strong will. The most trying of these is the march through the breakfast room long before it is time to eat, but after the preliminary stunts in the yard have already given a man a whale's appetite. It is a stern moment. There is the table all set for the party, pyramids of crisp toast at every plate, the cool, netted green surfaces of the iced cantaloupes casting alluring, tempting reflections of themselves on the mahogany, and the fragrance of coffee and other things in preparation coming in from the kitchen. But nobody can waver here without disgrace, for the half hour of real work is yet to come out in the street and down in the new part of Potomac Park where there is no shade. This will all have to be changed later if breakfast appetites continue to show the rate of increase of the last week, otherwise the whole thing will defeat itself by deteriorating into a form of unusual cruelty.

Another remarkable display of self-restraint was given the other morning when the squad, formed in a column of twos, was being led down Twentieth Street to the park. At New York Avenue there was a lone man with a hoe trying to do the work of several in a corner-lot potato patch. It was evident that he did not know that he was taking liberties with several pages of Who's Who dignitaries (how could he with those collars off?) for he yelled, "Say, if you fellows want to exercise and get rid of those fronts come in here and help me with these potatoes." The potato patch was at the left of the marching column. With wonderfully quick wit and presence of mind Billy Kent, who was leading the squad, gave the order "eyes right, trot." There was instant obedience. Not a man made the slightest move toward the potato patch. Only one of them allowed his eyes to stay left to look at it. This one insubordinate was Charles Bentley of the Hoover Food Commission.

At the foot of the Twenty-third Street hill on the return trip Walter Camp called for volunteers to hold out their hands to show that they would volunteer to run up the slope. Many hands were held out backward where he could not see them. But he caught McAdoo, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Byron R. Newton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Delano of the Federal Reserve Board, and J. W. Davis of the Department of Justice. It was a gentle race up the hill, round the corner into F Street and back to the Kent house. In addition to showing that you can do it without getting winded the great advantage of the race is that you win the place in the shower bathhouse where the sun shines in and takes the place of talcum powder in helping you to get dry, for there is no appropriation for powder yet. Inasmuch as P. F. Gormley put up the bathhouse in two days with no reward or compensation other than a pledge from all the glowing Secretaries and their associates that they would never again revile plumbers, it is not too much to expect that each individual will provide his own powder.

The health bulletin which Kent read after breakfast on the one morning that Camp was not there to repudiate it was as follows:

Tarriers:

You cannot run down while you keep going.

My idea is to keep you going.

The human system needs fuel and lubricants. If you can't eat soft coal or gasoline or kerosene, try food in moderate quantities, and by moderate quantities I mean all you can get under the Hoover régime.

As to lubricants I cannot recommend for men over middle age the use of crude petroleum. To many it is not appetizing and therefore not assimilable. The use of whisky, brandy, gin, and other substances alcoholic in nature is under distrust and discussion in the House and Senate.

While this discussion proceeds as to lubricants I should advise that vaseline, butterine, formalin, whale oil soap and castor oil be used sparingly. In the meantime, exercise is the main factor and exudation the great aim. As you perspire you exude nitrous dioxide, bisulphide of carbon, hydrosulphate of magnesia, paris green, sweat, and other deadly poisons.

My exercise, by broadening the chest and by bringing the cranial capacity down to control of the brain and by decreasing the abdominal circumference (thereby saving belt leather for shoes) are of great value. Whether or not the hunger resultant from these exercises can be satisfactorily met is yet to be decided by Mr. Hoover, the House, and Senate. Sweat, eat, and be merry for tomorrow we work.

The first call for mobilization was this:

July 14, 1917.

Dear Tarrier:

Drills on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 7:30 sharp—sharper than a spankless child.

Our joint has been christened "Walter's Camp."

Members of this gang are therefore "Walterscamps."

The bathhouse is completed and presented to us without charge by the builder—P. F. Gormley—may he prosper through the ages of ages. Never again revile a plumber.

Dues for breakfast eaters—and may all sit in—$2.50 per week. Dues for noneaters, but bathers—50 cents per week. No charge for those who neither eat nor bathe. Eating members will be fined 62½ cents for each absence without excuse. Excuses, although unacceptable, will be accepted up to 7:30 of the morning of delinquency. Noneaters will be fined 25 cents for unexcused absences, as above.

Better bring a change of clothes. There are hooks in the bathshack and plenty of floor space in the house. I am not responsible for valuables retained or lost. Members are on their honor and expected to forget their political training.

If you like things, purr!

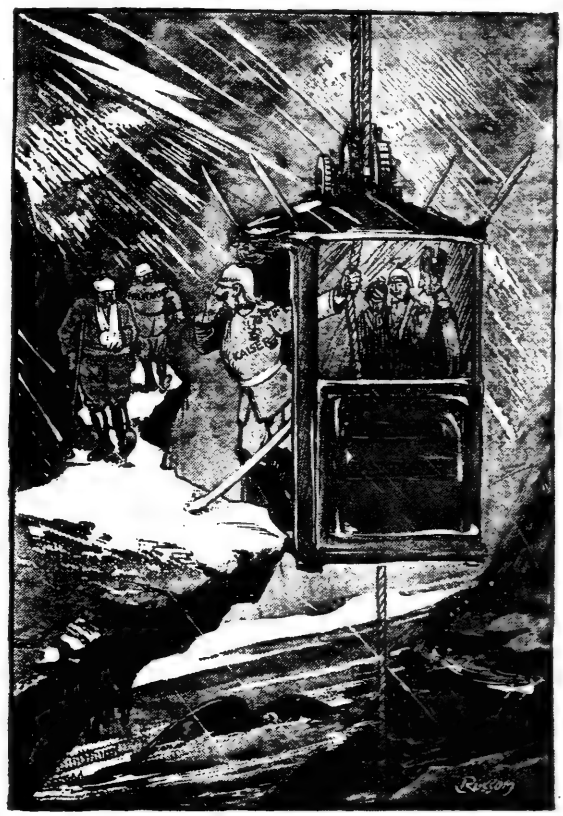
If you don't, kick!

The only thing that Walter Camp and I care a hoot in Halicz about is that you show up and drill.

"Drill, you tarriers! Drill!"

B. KENT.

In addition to the men already mentioned in this truthful account of what actually happened on one morning these others have responded: Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor, Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve; A. T. Vogelsang, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Fred Allen, of the National Defense; Oscar Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; William Denman, head of the Federal Shipping Board; Judge William Hitz of the District of Columbia; John C. Koons, Assistant Postmaster General; Van H. Manning, Director of the Bureau of Mines; Frank L. Polk, Councillor of the State Department; Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, and Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.



"Going Down!"

Korniloff's Life Filled with Dramatic Climaxes

Although One of the Youngest Russian Generals, the Dashing Officer Is the Foremost of Those Trained Under Brusiloff

By Charles Johnston.

GENERAL KORNILOFF'S army captured, during the first fortnight of the great Galician drive, over 35,000 enemy troops; according to the usual average this will mean that over 100,000 of the enemy have been put out of action. This is quite up to the mark of the best days of the drive which began on June 4, 1916, with four brilliant Russian commanders—of whom Kaledin, Stcherbatchoff and Letchitsky are the best known—co-operating under Brusiloff.

General Korniloff's style closely resembles that of Letchitsky, who swept south and west through Southern Galicia and Bukowina, driving the foe before him into the Carpathian forests and down into the foothills of Hungary. Both employed large bodies of Cossacks, (more correctly Kazaks,) of whom there are, perhaps, 250,000 in the Russian Army, all born fighting men. It seems that such a detachment of Kazak horsemen captured the Austrian headquarters at Kalusz, but, having outrun their artillery, were forced back when the Austrians rushed supporting troops to Kalusz along the railroad from Stryj. These temporary setbacks are the natural penalty of a very rapid advance, and will in no way interfere with the orderly development of General Korniloff's campaign.

A Petrograd correspondent, evidently endowed with the spirit of the new Russia, has described Korniloff—who rejoices in the classical name of Laurus—as a child of the people, to be compared with the fisherman's son, Michael Lomonosoff, who, in the eighteenth century, did so much to develop the literary tongue of Russia. But it seems that General Laurus Georgievitch Korniloff is the grandson of the famous Vice Admiral Vladimir Alexandrovitch Korniloff, who is known as "the defender of Sebastopol," fighting then against two of Russia's present allies, England and France. Intrusted with the defense of the Black Sea port, Admiral Korniloff sank in the neck of the bay the five warships under his command and, taking his men on shore, laid the foundation of the famous defenses that held out for nearly a year under the combined bombardment of the allies. But Admiral Korniloff himself was mortally wounded on Malakoff hill, on Oct. 5, 1854.

Laurus Korniloff was born in Western Siberia—the "Wild West" of adventurous Russians two or three generations back, but now, like our own Wild West, developed into a rich wheat country. Large families were there the fashion, and the future General had to rely a good deal on his own energy and industry for success. He passed successfully through the Siberian Cadet Corps, gaining scholarships which smoothed his way through the Mikhailovsky Artillery School and the Nikolayevsky Academy of the General Staff, distinguishing himself especially in mathematics and languages.

Lieutenant Korniloff was then attached to the Siberian army, an organization entirely distinct in those days from the Russian European army and the army of the Caucasus. The backbone of the Siberian army consisted of a number of divisions of Siberian rifles, supplemented by artillery and by the mounted Trans-Baikal, Amur, and Usuri Cossacks; the whole amounting to about three army corps and two or three Cossack cavalry divisions.

Two factors determined the Russian situation in Siberia at that time: the Chino-Japanese war had given the Japanese complete victory, but the fruits of victory were taken from them by a group of European powers with Russia at their head, the Japanese being forced to give up their position on the Port Arthur Peninsula. This the Japanese neither forgot nor forgave; they began a ten years' preparation for a war against Russia, of which the epilogue was played on American soil. The second factor was the brilliant diplomatic success of Count Cassini at Peking, which gave Russia in Manchuria railroad concessions amounting to a practical cession of the home province of the Manchu dynasty, and opened the way for the development of the Port Arthur railroad.

It was during this important epoch of Russian expansion along the Pacific that Korniloff saw his early Far Eastern service. He saw also the gathering Japanese war cloud, the swift raid across Korea, the advance against Port Arthur and Mukden. The Siberian army, then commanded by General Linévitch, was taken over by Kuropatkin, the War Minister, who energetically used the meagre forces at his disposal to stop the victorious rush of the Japanese commanders, supplementing his army by troops sent along the Siberian single-track railroad from Europe, but sent so slowly as to give him only one new army corps a month. Next came Mukden, in which the largest armies ever gathered up to that time took part, and, in his really able retreat from Mukden, Kuropatkin won genuine military distinction. Korniloff was intrusted with the onerous work of fighting a series of losing rear-guard actions, but he did it so well that he was rewarded with the Cross of St. George of the fourth degree and a golden sword.

This was in 1906. The future General was only 36 years old. After the Russo-Japanese war he was gazetted to Peking, as Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy. There he followed his linguistic bent in studying the classic tongue of Confucius and Mencius, having already learned Persian in Turkestan. Five years earlier, a brilliant young French soldier, Colonel Robert Nivelle, had studied Chinese at Peking, leaving an admirable monograph on Korea as the fruit of his Far Eastern learning. Later he was to gain lasting fame.

After his stay at Peking, Korniloff, then a Brigadier General, received command of a brigade of Siberian rifles; at the beginning of the present war he was made commander of an infantry division—if I mistake not, the same Forty-eighth Division, (the Second Division of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters at Samara on the Volga,) which he commanded a year later.

The Forty-eighth, famed as "the iron division," took part in the Ruzski-Brusiloff sweep through Galicia and up to the Carpathians in September, 1914, and the following Autumn and Winter months. Radko Dmitrieff, the splendid Bulgarian soldier, who had gained world-wide fame at Lule Burgas and Kirk Killisseh in the Balkan War of 1912, offered his sword to Russia at the outbreak of the war, and was placed in command of an army corps under Brusiloff. By April, 1915, he commanded an army, operating about the Dukla Pass; in this army were the Twelfth and Forty-eighth Divisions, among others.

Lieutenant L. Kolésnikoff, who fought in the Twelfth Division, and who is now attached to the Russian Military Commission in this country, has been good enough to give me certain vivid details of the events of that disastrous April, 1915, in which Korniloff played so fine a part. By the time the snows had melted on the lower Carpathians, there was already a shell famine in the Russian Army. Battery commanders who fired more than a half dozen shells a day were instantly called on for explanations, and every general order emphasized the necessity of hoarding shells. The well-served German Intelligence Department was exactly informed of the situation—perhaps by way of "the Petrograd switchboard,"—and Mackensen's counter-drive was organized. The Twelfth Division had already got through the Dukla Pass and penetrated some twenty miles into the plains of Hungary, when the order came to withdraw. It was at first greeted with incredulous derision, but the bitter truth had soon to be recognized, and the Twelfth and Forty-eighth Divisions were called upon to bear the brunt of Mackensen's attack.

They had no shells; they had only shallow trenches, since, in their swift advance, the building of elaborate trenches had seemed superfluous and Mackensen's concentrated heavy guns soon hammered their slight defenses into dust. General Korniloff was wounded in the arm, the bone being broken; nevertheless he continued to lead the charges of his men against the enemy once more, as at Mukden, fighting a series of desperate rear-guard actions with splendid valor. The withdrawal of the Russian armies began on April 21; on April 28, a part of his division, completely cut off from the main Russian army, was captured; but so gallantly had he fought that he was rewarded with the Cross of St. George of the Third Degree.

Korniloff was taken to an Austrian prison camp in Bohemia, where he remained for over a year, until the Summer of 1916. Then, with the help of a Bohemian soldier, Mrnak by name, he succeeded in escaping from a place less than 500 miles from the Russian frontier. General Korniloff has himself related that he made a part of this distance by train, and then traveled on foot for three weeks, aided by a map and a compass. On the sixth day his provisions failed and he lived on wild strawberries, which he gathered in the woods. In Transylvania, where the oppressed Rumanian peasants heartily detest their Magyar overlords, General Korniloff told them he was a Russian soldier, and they did everything in their power to help him. He succeeded in crossing the frontier into Rumania at the Cerny River on Aug. 28, a Rumanian shepherd leading him to the frontier guards. He soon reached the Russian frontier at Ungheni.

Once again before the great offensive General Korniloff was destined to hold the centre of the stage. He was, I believe, at Mohilev, (immediately to the east of Minsk,) when Nicholas II. signed the act of abdication. Korniloff had tasted the bitter fruit of incompetence and worse than incompetence at Petrograd. But for that shameful failure he would have led his division, at the end of April, 1916, down to the plains of Hungary—and further. Instead, he found himself in an Austrian prison camp. So he shared the conviction, held by all the great Russian soldiers, that if Russia was to be saved from shame and defeat the traitorous Government at Petrograd must go. Indeed, it is said that for years he had held the hope of a revolution that would liberate the great latent strength of his land. Therefore he inevitably took his place among those who aided the revolution, the restraint and moderation of which do such honor to the whole Russian people; and a week or so after the fateful Ides of March he was summoned to take command of the military garrison of free Petrograd. He accepted, went to the capital, and issued a stirring address to the soldiers of the garrison.

The capital city's elements of license carried a resolution through the Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, of whom we heard so much in the first days after the upheaval, that all military orders must be submitted to the committee before being issued to the troops. General Korniloff saw the danger of this, and earnestly expostulated with members of the committee, but all in vain. Declaring that he would not take the responsibility of this impossible situation, he gave up his post as Military Governor of Petrograd and asked for a command at the front.

He received a command in the army group under General Brusiloff, where discipline was still largely unimpaired. There he found Brusiloff eager to begin; he found a plan of campaign completely worked out with the thoroughness of preparation for which the "iron General" is justly famous; the weak points in the enemy's line were accurately known, and the needed ample supply of shells was waiting. So, on July 1, a year after the great English offensive before Albert on the Somme, General Korniloff opened the drive toward Halicz.

General Korniloff, like Brusiloff himself, is under the average stature of his soldiers; there is, in his dark face, something of the Calmuck or the Mongol—in the marked cheek bones, the narrowness of the eyes, the sparse, dark mustache and scanty beard; but he is full of the fire of genius; every inch of him is finely tempered steel. He is in his forty-seventh year.

Russian Soldier Went to His Death to Save Korniloff

EARLY in the war Lieut. Gen. Korniloff of the Russian Army was an Austrian prisoner. He escaped from captivity with the aid of a Czech soldier, who in turn forfeited his own life to enable his distinguished Slav brother to return to the Russian lines. The story is being told by Professor Ferdinand Pisecky, attached to the Serbian Legation in Petrograd, now in the United States on a visit, as illustrating one of the reasons why the leader of the Galician drive under Brusiloff is popular among Russians of every class.

"During the retreat of the Russian army from the Carpathians in the Spring of 1915, General Korniloff, who commanded a rear guard, was captured and interned in a concentration camp in Bohemia," Professor Pisecky said. "As a close watch was kept over him, it was not until the following Summer that, with the assistance of Frank Mrnak, a Czech soldier with whom he had become acquainted in the concentration camp, he was able to elude his captors and escape.

"For several weeks the two fugitives made their way toward the Rumanian border, hiding by day and traveling by night. Both suffered much from hunger. Finally, in August, they were surprised by a squad of Austrians a short distance away. Both ran, and the enemy opened fire. Mrnak shielded General Korniloff, who managed to escape. Mrnak fell from several wounds and was captured. He was later sentenced by court-martial in Pressburg to be shot. General Korniloff, after many adventures, reached the Russian lines.

"It had been Frank Mrnak's intention of entering as a volunteer into the ranks of the Czecho-Slovak Brigade, which had grown into two divisions and has distinguished itself in the present Russian offensive. Mrnak had told General Korniloff of his ambition, and when the General finally learned of his companion's death he issued an order directing the commander of the brigade to enter Mrnak's name on the roll of Company A of the first regiment. He also ordered that at every roll call, when Mrnak's name was called, the Sergeant of the first squad should answer:

"'Shot by Hungarian court-martial in Pressburg for saving General Korniloff.'"

Professor Pisecky said that in the Carpathian retreat General Korniloff lost nearly all of his men, but saved the artillery from capture. His later command made such a reputation under his leadership that the Austrians dubbed it "the iron division." Frequently, Professor Pisecky added, General Korniloff would personally lead the bayonet charge against the enemy.

"Not Fighting for France, But With Her"

American Troops Are Now Taking Their Place on Civilization's Line.—Unshakable Confidence in Victory Among the French

By John H. Finley,
President of the University of the State of New York and Commissioner of Education.

ALMOST hopeful, pervasive attitude is revealed in the phrase, "After the War," which one hears everywhere in France. Everywhere there are things that will be done "après la guerre." These things may in themselves be good or bad, but the significant fact is that it is always assumed that the war is to end, when it does end, in such a way as to make all these things possible—that is, is to end in victory for the Allies. It is somewhat like a pervasive belief in the immortality of the soul, for which no all-convincing proof has been presented.

However weary of this hellish occupation the indomitable "poilu" may be, he "holds" and will "hold" to make his beloved land worth living in "après la guerre." However terrible the suffering and sorrow concealed in millions of hearts, from them there rises a France that with all her wounds and woes will walk proudly among the nations "après la guerre." However much discussion and criticism of men and measures—and Frenchmen will not stop discussing even in the face of peril, for they will not let their ardent though diverse loves of their country be mechanized—all assume the same end: a free France in a world free for democracy "après la guerre."

And if one is concerned over surface disturbances, now and then, one has only to enter a schoolhouse or a lycée to know how inextinguishable the faith in France, the hope for France and the love of France are. And, as has been since the days of Paul, at least, it is the love that leads both the faith and the hope.

In one of these schools—an elementary school of a thousand pupils—I saw on the walls of one or more of the rooms a placard ending with the words "Paix par la Victoire seulement."

"Peace only with victory"—not only because in victory alone, tragically inhuman as the game is, can the sacrifices of the dead defenders be redeemed, but also because through victory alone can the assumptions of civilized society be made valid and its aspirations tenable. Defeat would discredit the best that man has striven for, offend his every sense of right, and blaspheme a just God.

I admit that this is not a very palpable basis for divination and that scientists of a certain meticulous school would scoff at it, but it is to me more dependable than the divination of any material statistics. The instinct which makes the prophecy will somehow ultimately compel its fulfillment in the face of ruthless or unscrupulous force.

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It can give no comfort to the enemy to admit the heroic percentages of French losses. They have been terrific. They tell of an awful slaughter, but they tell of a valor of spirit that will not yield, except in annihilation. And if there were peril of that ever, it will have passed when America, following that same instinct, gives as France has given.

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It is becoming visible to Americans now and will be even clearer when our losses come, too, that the line held by France, England, and Belgium is *our* line. It is virtually civilization's line, on which our men are beginning to take their places. We are not fighting *for* France. We are fighting *with* her.

A few days before General Pershing arrived, (and as one of the great crowd that filled the streets I saw with what genuine enthusiasm and instant admiration the people welcomed him,) I was permitted to visit a museum of art which even in that anxious time—and it could not have been blacker than in those days before Pershing came—the men of France were building with such help as they could find from those who could not fight. Fifty or seventy-five miles away the trench warfare was going on night and day. And, only a few miles nearer, Carrel and others were mending bones and healing as by magic the wounded. Here Rodin's sculpture was being gathered in the original or reproduction. Pieces of plaster were added as new limbs to the mutilé. And for the first time I saw "The Thinker," whose figure is known everywhere now, in the seat that was originally designed for him. It was over the great gates of Hell covered with tortured figures.

As appropriate a place would be a seat upon the mighty ruins of the Château de Coucy, where within sight of the German lines he might ponder on the devastation and death about him. That is the seat I should like to give to democracy's "Penseur." This ruin of Coucy was a great historic, picturesque ruin before the war, but it has been uselessly, wantonly torn into an unsightly disorganized mass



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Dr. John H. Finley, Who Has Recently Returned from a Two Months' Visit to France.

that gives offense to every one who looks upon it and stirs hatred and resentment. For miles up and down the lines there is food for the thought of some imaginary "thinker." But there was not, so far as I could see, a grain of food for a living inhabitant. The Germans in their retreat had destroyed everything, even when there was no conceivable military advantage. What must have most distressed and angered the peasants, as they saw again their stricken fields, was that the trees, young trees and old trees, had been sawn in two by thousands and were lying prone in the silent fields. It was bad psychology to stir such resentment when the trees could probably give no aid whatever except in their shadows. For the peasants love their trees, and as Ulysses returning to his native shores remembered as the most beautiful thing a tree which he had seen years before growing by an altar to Apollo, so many, returning to these fields, made barren, doubtless remembered, even more tenderly than their stone cottages, the trees whose twigs even were all numbered, the trees growing by their denuded altars of Rheims and St. Quentin, whose walls still stood dimly against the sky filled with smoke of battle and swept by a thunderstorm. The legend is that Ulysses also wandered in Germany, but if this prehistoric, semi-barbaric vagrant were permitted to visit the fields in which I walked, even he would no doubt be shocked by such signs of civilization.

One who knows many Germans in this country wonders what devil can have possessed their brothers to lead them to wantonness of which a world-hero who took part in the Trojan war would have been ashamed. When I think of a German-born man in this country, the man who comes first to my mind is the gentlest, kindliest, noblest teacher I have ever known, How much he owes to Germany, which he left in youth, and how much to his Jewish ancestors, I do not know, but I wonder if there are other such souls still in Frankfort-on-the-Main, and if they, too, have been seized with this frenzy of hate and passion for destruction. There must still be in Germany some people like one of the ancient tribes in Germania of which Tacitus writes, who prefer to "maintain their greatness by justice rather than violence."

Schools, churches, have also been swept away by the scourge. I remember seeing "Ecole Municipale" on a standing blackened wall somewhere up in that region, but the children were doubtless in a cheerless "caserne" somewhere else in France, for I have seen them gathered by hundreds in barracks, their exiled teachers in some cases still caring for them like shepherds following their flocks driven before a storm.

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It will be a herculean labor to cleanse the fields again. I remember a field of red poppies a few kilometers from the front that had become a patch of scarlet ominous of famine. In many fields it will be difficult even for the one-horse plow to find its way among the graves, and a tractor would be a desecration; though one who has plowed in the prairies of the Mississippi Valley and who never saw a woman working in those fields, wished a hundred times that tractors could be plowing day and night, up and down the valleys of the Loire and Seine, and that great harrows and planters could follow them, to relieve the women of France who, with wonderful spirit and with no governmental organization, are supporting France. The entire able-bodied male population is engaged in defensive war work. It has been left to the women—though they have reason all to weep—to feed France.

And France seemed not to be in want of food. I was conscious of no food restriction except that the bread was dark and of a peculiar flavor. And once, once only, I was told politely by a waiter that I had had my allowance of sugar and could not have the added spoonful I wished for my wild strawberries. (And yet I was reliably informed that through that very city on that very day two trainloads of sugar had passed toward and into Switzerland.)

But all measures in France seem to look toward more economical consumption rather than toward increased production. It was refreshing, the day after my return to the United States, to attend a meeting at Syracuse of the State Food Supply Commission and hear discussion of means and methods for insuring greater crops and more fruit and better stock. And what New York has done in concerted patriotic effort is certainly most stirring; but not New York alone—all America! One comes back to her with pride and wishes only for youth that one might fight or plow, too.

When in the south of France six years ago, in trying to get a good view of the Roman amphitheatre at Nimes, I all but fell over a chilled plow, made, as I recall, in Syracuse, N. Y., or South Bend., Ind. In passing that way again in an early morning a few weeks ago I found the plow—perhaps the same one—still exposed for sale in that same historic and ancient shadow. It is a proud symbol with us. It is in the seal of many States. Today it takes its place beside the gun as an instrument of national defense. The plowshare needs not to be beaten into a sword. It is a sword.

But if France seemed not to need bread, she does need coal for her next dread Winter. I am glad to have ocular proof that our great engineers are cooperating with the French to make the mines of the rest of the world warm France even as the admiration of the rest of the world is warming her heart. Some one said to me that when President Wilson's message reached Paris last Winter, in the midst of the long, cold spell, people were so stirred by it that they forgot the cold. But all our messages of admiration, gratitude, and affection cannot permanently take the place of the coal fields east of Lens. These sentiments must be transmuted into the only arguments which the enemy seems to be able or willing to understand—Force. And Force is a spirit corporeal whose body must have food, warmth, and shelter. Every person—man, woman, and child—in America should have part in giving one or all of these. There is no road to peace except through the narrow way of the trenches where Force must walk and fight!

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On my way back across the ocean to "an American port" we saw what some would a year ago have thought a mirage. About twenty vessels, more or less, were dimly visible, moving eastward on the horizon's edge, under convoy. This is a part of the fleets which France's instinct of right has brought "to sing in her market." Line after line of such ships must write such prophecies before their fulfillment. We may, as some correspondent has said, have postponed the day of peace through those who, in the language of an ancient prophet, will "fly as a cloud" or through those who again will make America "glorious in the midst of the seas" or through those who will make French ground sacred because it holds that which is dearest to us. But it will be a peace when it does come which will leave in safety and freedom our children "après la guerre."

German School Methods Hamper Originality

Why the American Idea of Education Is Superior—War a Natural Result of Teuton Idea of Systematized Subservience

By George R. Wells,
Associate Professor of Psychology, Oberlin College, Ohio.

IT is fair to judge an educational system (or anything else) by its results. The only condition is that those results be accurately appraised and that no large proportion of them be incapable of measurement. If this statement is to be doubted anywhere, it is certainly not to be doubted in the field of education. Their educational system has more to do with the genius and spirit of a people than any other influence. There are many forces which tend to shape national attitudes—climate, geographic situation, and religion. But for the attitude which a nation takes toward its problems, whether of commerce, social relations, and particularly of ethics, its education is chiefly responsible. It may be platitudinous to say that education is important, but it must be recognized that it is not only of fundamental importance, but that this importance is literally not capable of exaggeration.

This is all the more true because (1) education, so far as methods and curriculum are concerned, is not a popular product. It does not grow out of the demands of the people in general, but is shaped rather by a small group of them, so-called higher educated men and women, which group determines all that shall be taught; when, where, and how it shall be taught; (2) the educational process influences men at their most impressionable age; (3) in all civilized countries it affects a large majority of the nation.

Eloquent and insistent claims have been made for years that German education is pre-eminent among national educational systems. These claims, while chiefly made by Germans, have been so loudly and frequently stated that they have come to be generally believed in many quarters. Very much that is praiseworthy can be found in the German system, but also much that is bad. Some of their methods are poor, their equipment is not always nearly adequate, and many absurd customs are carefully cherished. Others have pointed out the excellent features of the German system and have compared it with American education, to the great disadvantage of the latter. Admitting that many such statements are to a degree accurate, let me, in the interests of truth, point out some facts which are not so satisfactory.

Speaking generally, the German educational system comprises the Volkschulen, higher schools, and universities.

At the Volkschulen attendance is compulsory, and undoubtedly a very large proportion of the German boys pass through these schools; the figures vary from 90 to 97 per cent. They attend these schools from the ages of six to fourteen. The curriculum is difficult. From the standpoint of an American student the study hours are long and would be irksome. The course covers six years, but attendance is required for eight years, so that, as a matter of fact—almost unbelievable in this country—many normal children are simply forced to repeat the last two years! "Thus a child who is well and can attend school regularly, and possesses ability so as to merit promotion every year, will have completed the course in six years, that is, when twelve years of age. He cannot be dismissed from school without the full eight years, or nearly that. Nothing remains but for him to go over the work again." (Seeley: German School System, Page 89.) The schoolrooms are not equipped up to the American standard; the children usually sit on long benches, and when one moves out all the others must move to allow him egress. The blackboard in the average German schoolroom is an affair four feet by six feet mounted on an easel. Recitations in our sense of the word do not exist; all classroom work consists of instruction. A great deal of home work is given. The two recess periods are spent in the playgrounds which are attached to every German school, but in which no child is allowed to play. The recess is spent by the children marching in a kind of dead march around the school yard. The corner stone of the course of instruction is religion. By this is meant the teaching of tenets of religious sects, always those of the sect to which the parent of the child belongs.

The higher schools are of three types: the Gymnasien, the Realgymnasien, and the Realschulen. The Gymnasien differ from the Realgymnasien in teaching more Latin and Greek, little mathematics and science, and no modern languages as a rule. The Realschulen differ from the Realgymnasien in having more mathematics and science and no Latin at all. The buildings are often sumptuous, containing laboratories and libraries which, however, are not always available for real use. Russell in his "German Higher Schools," an appreciative study of the German school system, tells us that the laboratories, as far as his experience goes, are seldom or never used for the students, that the methods of cataloguing and handling the libraries serves practically to prevent the students from having access to the books. The number of these higher schools is totally insufficient. "In Germany there are some 25,000 Post Offices, each of which represents a centre of population. The pastor, physician, and schoolmaster, not to mention wealthy peasants and Government officials, may aspire to give their sons the higher training. But in all Germany there are but 1,178 privileged higher schools, and the condition is made still clearer when one learns that the twenty-five largest cities have 208 of these schools." (Russell, Page 134.) In these higher schools there is an amount of overwork required of the student which really produces disastrous results. Nowhere in the world is the rate of suicide among children comparable with that in Germany. This overwork consists, a great deal of it, in routine performances which do not in any way compensate the student for the labor required.

A more serious criticism of the German system lies in the fact that there is complete lack of continuity. The Volkschulen do not lead up to the higher schools, but to some extent parallel them. There is no easy way whereby a student trained in the Volkschulen can enter the later years of the Gymnasium. It therefore becomes necessary for the parent to choose the child's entire career at the moment of deciding what school the child shall enter. It needs hardly to be said that the reasons which determine these choices are social.

But the most serious criticisms of German education have to do with its ultimate purposes. The German educational system exists to train citizens for the service of the State, and not for their own individual development, and the service of the State means, in Germany, pre-eminently military service. May I quote again from Russell? "It has been repeatedly pointed out in this essay that the higher schools of Germany serve purposes other than merely giving a liberal education. It is inevitable that a State system of education should be controlled in the interests of the State, but under a bureaucratic government there is danger of using the schools in the interest of the class that happens to be in power. The tendency in Germany to regulate everything that can be regulated applies to the control of public education as to everything else. Little chance is allowed anywhere to individual initiative; small credence is given to the ability of the masses to act aright. The German theory is that it is better to avoid making mistakes than to make them even for the sake of gaining experience." (Page 189.)

And a still more significant quotation may be given from the translation of Professor Paulsen's "German Education" (Page 257.) Professor Paulsen can certainly not be accused of anti-German tendencies. "Under these circumstances the elementary schools have made steady progress during the last generation, and the confidence that this progress will continue in the future is not likely to prove deceptive. No doubt there are obstacles to be surmounted. Even in liberal circles the enthusiasm for the education of the people is perhaps no longer so warm as it was fifty years ago—not to speak of the great landowners in the eastern provinces or of the Church of Rome. Not a few of the elected representatives of the nation view the progress of the education of the people with great misgivings. Since the rise of Social Democracy the question, whether it is not easier to govern uneducated masses, is seriously considered even by men whose indignation would have been roused, not so long ago, by the mere formulation of such a question."

Of the German universities something will be said below.

The education of girls and women in Germany does not compare with that in this country. It is assumed that courses of study for women must be different from that for boys, for in German eyes the whole purpose of woman consists in the care of the home and the rearing of children. Their education is controlled always with that end in view. In the elementary and higher schools for girls the curricula are quite different from those of schools for boys. Only in very recent years have the German universities opened their doors to women, and even today a very small minority admit women on equal terms with men.

There are really two aims of education. The fact that there are two aims and that they are seldom both achieved by any single system is not completely understood by many. The majority of the disputes concerning educational methods arises out of this fundamental confusion. In the first place, there is the necessity for the impartation of information, not only as to facts, but as to technical methods, in which skill in handling certain stereotyped situations is taught, and in the second place a successful educational system should develop what for the sake of brevity we may here call the problem-solving ability. Primary education to a large extent, and many forms of so-called applied or technical education, imagine their task can be completed without any consideration of the second aim. The goal is supposed to be successfully reached if the person has ready command of facts, formulae, and methods of handling a more or less large group of reactions. The products of such an educational system are valuable technical workmen and efficient and capable students or operators in the lines in which they have been trained.

The Germans have developed this form of education to a high degree. Students from German schools have accurate information on many subjects. Their technical training is good, particularly in the line of applied chemistry; and in general, as far as this form of education is concerned, the German system on the whole produces first-class results. Yet there is some reason for believing that this is not true in all cases, and that products of their schools may be lacking in quite rudimentary information. E. g., Professor Ziehen of Berlin in his book, "Prinzipien und Methoden der Intelligenzprüfung," says: "Many mentally normal Berlin workmen know almost nothing of the war of 1870-71. Many have no idea of the capital cities of other lands. Historical personages are confused in an unbelievable manner." And later: "I have myself been convinced, to my great astonishment, that certain mentally normal Berlin workmen who have lived in Berlin for years do not know on what river Berlin lies. Very many do not know into which river the Spree empties."

There is much reason for ranking American education quite high as regards technical training. Much of German supremacy in technical efficiency is simply idle rumor. That tradition has been established, (and the history of its establishment is curious,) but is beginning to decay. There are various forms of efficiency. German efficiency is of a certain definite kind, a kind quite different from that of other peoples. It is very apparent and is worn, as it were, on the sleeve. But there is a growing and well-founded feeling in this country that our own educational institutions compare favorably in many respects with the best that can be said of the German.

It is probably true that linguistic training in Germany is better done than it is in the United States. There are certain specific reasons for this, chiefly geographic in nature, which may never be overcome. But it is doubtful if this is true of any other kind of training, and is most doubtful of the sciences. A prominent German pathologist who visited a certain American medical school some few years ago expressed himself as being surprised at the work done there by students, at its scientific accuracy and success. He was heard to say that, when in the future his advice was asked by prospective students of medicine, in his own country, as to the best place to study, he would be apt to name the American university in question. The value of German higher degrees is probably lessening in this country. It is perhaps fair to say that the holders of such degrees in America are not doing work which in any respect overshadows that done by American trained men. I specifically exclude men whose work is in modern languages. The reasons why their preparations should be made at least partially in Europe are obvious.

An instructor in a prominent American university told the writer a few years ago, when he was planning his graduate study, that if he, the writer, wished an "easy" degree, he should go to Germany. The remark was not entirely fair, but shows a tendency which I think is growing. A young professor in an American college, well known to the writer, after taking his Ph. D. degree in this country, went abroad and worked as an assistant in a prominent German Government research station. He found that the director of that station at the time—this happened less than a dozen years ago—preferred American to German assistants and would always make room for an American if possible, even to the extent of dismissing a German.

On the whole, German technical education, while on a high level, does not overshadow the work done in similar lines in this country. This does not mean of course that it is much poorer; the two systems produce on this count very similar results.

The second aim of education is to develop a certain kind of general skill which has been called problem-solving ability, the handling of comparatively new situations. Now, inasmuch as these situations cannot in the nature of the case be stated ahead of time, such training occasionally seems pointless, and for this reason is sometimes termed impracticable, and therefore useless. There is no offhand way of describing how such skill can be trained, and there is certainly no method whereby it may be assured in any particular case. It is not even possible to set forth its details with complete accuracy. But as a result of ordinary education a student should be able to analyze a novel situation, classify whatever parts of it are not novel, (for no situation can be completely new,) and then devote his attention and ingenuity to the new and more detailed problems which in this way are made to appear. The mental factors which make for success in this field are (1) the ability to recognize the familiar features in a given problem and then to apply to them technical solutions already learned, and (2) a certain mental originality which is indispensable for attacking the new parts of the problem situation.

This aim of education is, as I have said, of paramount value. If it fails to be realized, progress in the solution of difficult problems must needs be slow, and the special type of problem which is

(Continued on Following Page.)

China Has Flat-houses Hundreds of Years Old

Prototype of the Modern Apartment Building Invented by the Celestials in Fu-ken—Some Curious Customs of Its Tenants

NOW comes China's claim of originating the modern apartment house. American archaeologists will dispute this assertion and point to the cliff dwellings in the Southwest, where the aboriginal Americans made their homes in large community houses cut out of sandstone cliffs, but these dwellings could never have been built without the aid of nature, whereas the Chinese apartment house is entirely the work of man.

Thomas W. Clarke, a construction engineer living at the McAlpin Hotel, recently returned from China. He investigated the Chinese apartment house and brought back pictures showing its construction.

"This building shown in my photographs is probably the oldest in the world," he said, "although it may not be the oldest house of the community type. It is really a modern apartment house with the 'modern' left out. It is more than 400 years old and, when I saw it, housed 400 families. It is the chief building of a village in the southern end of the Fu-ken Province, South China, about 300 miles from Hongkong. Built in a perfect circle, it is five stories high and is massively built of stone and brick. Its design shows that it was built as much for protection as for dwelling purposes. There are no windows on the outside, and enemies would have to scale the walls before they could harm those within. There is only one entrance, a very strong gate, capable of standing siege for a long time unless attacked with modern weapons. Undoubtedly the house was built to withstand the pirates and roving bands of robbers that terrorized Fu-ken Province in the old days. Even now there are raiders who become active during harvest time, and the 'flat dwellers' are often called upon to either stand siege or sally forth and guard the crops.

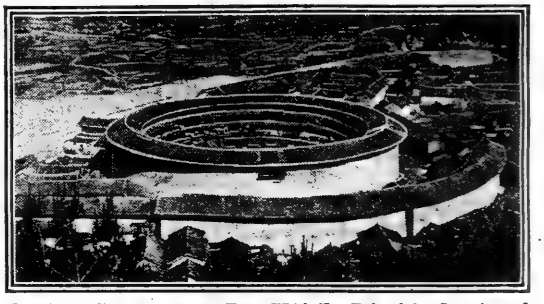
"The outside wall is about 50 feet high and about 550 feet in diameter. The interior court is 400 feet across, paved with great stone blocks. Right in the centre of the yard is the communal water supply, a large cistern, which is fed by the water from the roofs, running through terra cotta drains. There are no modern conveniences, and the various tenants reach their dwellings by way of bamboo ladders. I don't know whether the male members of these families ever have club nights, but if they do they must have trouble in getting home. It would be quite a sporty proposition to get to your apartment on the fifth floor if your legs were at all unsteady. Through long usage the rungs of the ladder have become quite slick, and I should fancy that the 'night owl' would sooner finish the night in the courtyard than chance a fifty-foot fall.

"The apartments are twelve feet wide, and their floors are made of rough-hewn lumber laid over poles of Chinese fir. The whole construction is heavy and strong, and I am quite willing to believe that some of the floors have been in use for several hundred years, if not from the time the apartment house was built. The whole structure is weatherproof. The roof is made of heavy terra cotta tiles, laid so that the edges overlap, and it is absolutely waterproof. Furthermore, these tiles afford perfect shelter from the sun, which is hot in South China, and the top floor apartments are as cool as those lower down.

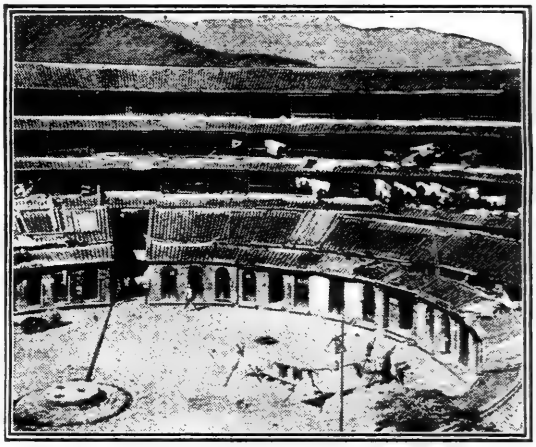
"Every apartment has its own veranda. These porches run around the whole interior of the house and face on the courtyard, which often serves as a market place when merchants are allowed to come in from nearby villages. The courtyard is also the meeting place of all the residents of the apartment house, and there everything of interest to the community is discussed.

"The 400 families include considerably more than 1,000 persons, and they have a government of their own. It is not unlike the much-advertised form of commission government adopted in some of the towns and cities in this country. There is one great exception in this Chinese community, however. Age is looked upon as a requisite for office. The older men, having had more experience, are supposed to be better able to rule. It is safe to say that there are no 'boy Mayors.'

"I was advised against making an extended visit to the apartment house because its inmates were in the midst of their annual scourge of smallpox. The Chinese in that part of the country do not regard this disease as very serious—they look upon it just about as the American mother looks at measles or whooping-cough. I questioned some of the Chinese and the Europeans resident in that section and found that the people had a primitive remedy for smallpox, which they said was efficacious. They make a powder from the dried cuticle sloughed off by a sufferer and this is inhaled through the nose like snuff. It produces a mild form of the disease, from which the patient soon recovers. Then he is immune for several years. It is asserted that this form of inoculation is never fatal."



Exterior of Chinese Apartment House Which Has Endured for Centuries and Shelters 1,000 Tenants.



Interior of the Building, Showing Courtyard with a Central Well Fed by Rain Water Collected on Roof.

German School Methods Hamper Originality

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

particularly apt to have its solution impeded is usually not technical, but of a more intellectual nature. Because such intellectual problems are fundamental they must be persistently and intelligently attacked if civilization is to progress rapidly, or at all.

The conditio sine qua non of the development of the problem-solving attitude in students is wisely directed freedom, if the contradictory expression may be pardoned. The "wise direction" should be limited to the choice of technical methods used in handling the familiar parts of the situation. Students should be assisted when necessary in analyzing, but should be perfectly free in exercising their ingenuity in attacking the incomplete parts of their problems. And, on the contrary, the arch enemy of true education is the wrong sort of authority, and too copious advice as to ways and means of attacking problems. The research method is sometimes supposed to be the best means for developing this freedom of attacking problems. Of course the research method is not by any means confined to science. It is true that the research method lends itself easily to free investigation, but it is also true that it can be so regulated by precedent and by the oversight of the director of the laboratory that all real freedom on the part of the student is suppressed.

Now Germany has used research methods very much in her universities. I think that there is no reason for supposing that this method originated there. The whole German attitude toward authority has to a large extent influenced her research methods and spirit. The Herr Professor is ex officio a member of the lesser nobility and, in fact, is quite often autocratic in his methods. "Es ist leicht zu schen" falls far too often from the lips of the prominent German teacher. His theories are often dogmatic, and for a student to discover facts which oppose or weaken those theories is a crime only second to lèse-majesté. Beyond doubt the work of the German research student, whether in science, letters, or history, must not be objectionable to the Imperial Government, and promotion to professor will be indefinitely postponed if his opinions are not relished in high quarters. It is not surprising that in not a few cases the head of a university department is a kind of petty tyrant in his relation to his junior colleagues and to his students.

If it is true that the Prussian schoolmaster was the real cause of the German victory in 1870-71, it is probably no less true that the Prussian schoolmaster is the cause of the present war and of some of its more fearful outrages, and for exactly the same reason. He has taught the German citizen to be submissively obedient to any order.

It would be untrue to say that the American university professor and head of department is never autocratic or arbitrary. Every man who has studied in a large university in this country knows department heads who are unpleasantly arrogant; but they are not in the majority in the United States. Our methods of appointment and university control to some extent, and our general theory of education in particular, not to mention the spirit of the American student, keep them from becoming numerous.

The upshot of it all is that the German educational system produces a citizen who may be well trained in a rather narrow technology whether of science or letters. But he has a somewhat small individual initiative and a very great veneration for authority. Than this nothing could be worse so far as progress in education is concerned.

The ascendency of the German nobility over the rank and file of the German citizens is a complete and final criticism of the German educational system. What else could be expected from a system whose most honored professors could sign and support the statement entitled "An Appeal to the Nations." One of the signers of this appeal, traveling in this country in 1915, explained how the statement was handled. The article was already printed when it was presented to the professors by the military authorities, but in order to lend some degree of decency to the thing about two hundred witnesses were called in to testify to the extreme kindness of the Germans toward the Belgians and to the atrocious acts performed by the Belgians. The professors, however, to make assurance doubly sure, asked that the witnesses should be sworn, and set a certain day for them to appear and make their statements under oath. But not a single witness was willing to swear to his statement, and no one of them appeared on the day set. However, the professors, believing discretion to be the better part of valor, signed the "appeal" anyway.

Of such an educational system can much be expected but capable mechanics and workmen, few of whom will have individual directive power? And by the same token a few men will be produced who are highly trained in directing the labors and other activities of the masses of the people. But the people in general are not taught to handle their personal problems with initiative and originality.

In America it is probable that public school and technical school graduates are practically as good as those in Germany. Our educational system, with all its faults, imparts ordinary education to the large majority of its normal students, and there is a very small amount of subserviency imparted with it. The mass of Americans are not afraid to have and to act upon their own opinions. It is a significant and splendid thing that the American university to some extent is a hotbed of free thought and intense individualism, while it is a symptom of malignant disease that the German schools produce men whose mental processes and resultant activities are always at the command of constitutional authority.

Why Finns Seek Freedom from New Russia

Their Constitutional Rights Are a National Heritage—Czars Kept Agreements with Finland Until Comparatively Recent Times

WHEN a little more than a week ago the news was flashed broadcast that the Finnish Diet had passed to second reading a bill virtually proclaiming and establishing the independence of Finland, the event was hailed as the beginning of the end of Finland's long martyrdom under Russian rule. A really significant feature of the new order in Finland is this: Should the result at which the action of the Finnish Diet was aimed be attained, it will mark the first triumph, in a nation-wide sense, of socialism in any country in the world.

Another feature, of more peculiar interest to Americans, is that the Socialist Party in Finland, which controls the Finnish Diet and prompted its action, for years has drawn for inspiration on the Finnish Socialist organization in the United States and even recruited its strength from the ranks of that body.

The dominant figure, politically, in Finland today, was closely identified for a number of years with the Socialist movement in this country. It is only during the last few days that cable dispatches from Russia have carried prominently the name of Oskar Tokoi. This man, who today is Vice President of the Finnish Senate—in effect, Prime Minister of Finland in transition—and certainly the foremost factor in the present movement for Finland's independence, wielded pick and shovel, until a comparatively recent date, in a copper mine in Montana.

Tokoi has been called by persons who knew him in this country a typical workingman, equipped with executive ability, a talent for organization and a saving sense of conservatism within Socialist lines of thought and action. He came to the United States shortly after the abortive revolutionary movement in Finland and the Baltic Provinces, which followed the war between Russia and Japan. It was a time when many of his countrymen emigrated, in passive resistance to the Russian decree drafting Finns into the Russian Army, in defiance of Finland's Constitutional rights. He settled first in Fitchburg, Mass., which is the centre of the Finnish Socialist propaganda in the East, and for a time was employed organizing co-operative branches for the party. Later he went West and took up mining. When he left the United States, to return to his native land, he was an officer of the Western Federation of Miners.

The action of the Finnish Diet recalls a remarkable appeal which was sent to President Wilson, in May of last year, on behalf of a dozen unassimilated nationalities and races, then suffering under the iron rule of the old Russian autocracy.

"To you, Mr. President, as the foremost champion for humanity and justice in the world," this appeal began, "we turn in our need, and, through you, to all friends of humanity, to bring to their knowledge the cruel fate to which our compatriots and co-religionists are exposed in Russia. Through you, Mr. President, we turn also to the allies of Russia, with the assurance that their love of liberty and justice will rise in revolt against a treatment causing us sufferings not to be endured.

"We, the representatives of oppressed peoples and religious communities within the Russian realm, not part of the Russian Church, accuse the Russian Government before the civilized world and appeal to all civilized nations for aid and protection against annihilation."

Submerged in an immense grist of news from the European theatre of war, the appeal received little or no attention from newspaper readers in this country, though it was one of the most notable historical documents on record and the broadest indictment of Russian autocracy ever brought to the attention of the world. It was telegraphed to President Wilson on May 9 of last year from Stockholm, where the Alliance of Nationalities Oppressed by Russia had established a headquarters for the conduct of its propaganda. As signatories appeared twenty-three representatives of various nationalities and religious communities, joining in the appeal—Finns, Letts, Baltic Russians, White Russians, Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Poles, Russian Jews, Mohammedans under Russian rule, and Georgians.

This first appeal was supplemented by a second, universal in its address, in which the alliance expressed its sure reliance on "the sense of justice so generally displayed by the nations which at present are allied with Russia." This second appeal was sent out from Stockholm in June of last year.

"They [Russia's allies] do not know," the second appeal declares, "that Russia is taking advantage of her alliance with them, which gives her immunity against protests from abroad, to commit unspeakable crimes against her own subjects, with a view to the extermination and annihilation of all the people of non-Russian nationalities within her borders." This second appeal was directed to "friends of our own extraction all the wide world over, and especially to those who either themselves have fled, or whose forefathers have fled, Russian oppression and found new homes in a new world where Freedom reigns supreme."

In the first appeal—that sent to President Wilson—the grievances of each of the plaintiffs against Russian autocracy were set forth separately. By common consent the "J'accuse" of Finland was accorded the place of honor at the head of the appeal, possibly because the peculiar relations of the Grand Duchy to the rest of the Russian Empire had rendered the acts of oppression committed against its people by the Russian Government more reprehensible.

"We Finns," the Finnish clause read, "accuse the Russian Government of having trampled under foot its solemn pledges to respect our rights as a free people. Through Russian laws, which have no binding force on Finland, the rights of Finland as an independent State have been encroached upon. Those wielding the Governmental powers of Russia are striving to wipe out our autonomy as a State, to destroy our judicial system and to deprive the Diet of all influence in the life of the Nation. This program is being executed with a consistency which no protests can disturb. Our native tongues, (Finnish and Swedish,) are being superseded by a language not our own, the administration of Finnish affairs is constantly being exposed to far-reaching disorganization. Judges and public officials who live up to their oath to uphold our Constitution are incarcerated in Russian prisons or deported to Siberia. Such are the effects of Russia's deliberate violation of solemnly given pledges."

The language of the Finnish complaint against the Russian autocracy is strikingly moderate compared with that employed in the clauses relating to some of the other oppressed nationalities. Only persons familiar with the history of Finland and recent events in that country can appraise at its full value this protest on behalf of a people who, through habits of comparative freedom during centuries of mild Swedish rule, had become intolerant of encroachment upon their constitutional rights.

These had been solemnly guaranteed to Finland when, after the war of 1808-1809, Finland, then a Swedish province, came under Russian rule. One clause of the peace treaty signed by Alexander I., then ruler of all the Russians, insured to Finland a continuation of the constitutional guarantees she had enjoyed while an integral part of Sweden. Alexander I., his successor, Nicholas I., Alexander II., and Alexander III. all repeated the original pledges to Finland on assuming the throne and respected them during their reign. The invasion of Finnish liberties and the program of Russification which have kept the country in turmoil during recent years, and led to the protest, date mainly from the years when the last of the Romanoffs, Nicholas II., occupied the throne.

During all the years when Finland's autonomy was not questioned the people lived comparatively content in their union with Russia and gave no thought to separatist agitation. During the reign of Alexander III., to be sure, there were forebodings of coming trouble. That ruler, inspired by pan-Slavistic thought and the Russian dream of expansion toward the Atlantic, had authorized measures of repression in the Baltic provinces, situated south of Finland, and occupying a somewhat similar position to Finland in that their inhabitants were of non-Russian origin and had, also under Swedish rule, developed intellectually beyond the Russian standard. These provinces became an integral part of Russia only after the wars of Charles XII., when Sweden was forced to cede them to Peter the Great, who laid the foundations of present-day Russia.

This made it certain that the turn would come to Finland, but it was not until the year of the famous Russian peace rescript that the first real blow fell. The aggressive pan-Slavism of Nicholas II. made it necessary that the organic parts of the Russian Empire should be more firmly knit together and the grip of the central government strengthened. Attention was soon directed toward the little State within the State which, though situated at the very threshold of the Czar's capital, had been permitted to develop undisturbed along national lines of its own. Finland, with a legislative body elected by 'and truly representative of the popular will, with its own finapcial system, its own coinage, and a customs barrier against Holy Russia herself, occupied a truly exceptional position among all the nationalities in the Russian body politic. The larger interests of Russia, as these were conceived by Czar Nicholas and his Government, demanded that the exception in favor of Finland should be wiped out.

To the impartial student of history this program might appear both reasonable and justified on national grounds, except for the fact that its execution involved the violation of solemn guarantees and was attended by acts of terrorism of which the outside world has little more than an inkling. The first obstacle to be removed was the fundamental proviso in the Finnish Constitution, giving the Finnish Diet joint power with the Russian Government in all legal and other measures affecting the Government of Finland. The method chosen was a decree that Russian national considerations were supreme over "local" interests of Finland and giving the Russian Government the right to determine what the national interests demanded, whenever a conflict should arise. This invasion of Finnish rights aroused the first real storm of protest and led to the inauguration in Finland of the terrorism that marked the régime of Bobrikoff as Governor General.

During Bobrikoff's rule the Finnish postal system was abolished, the Russian censorship was introduced into Finland, Russian secret police were brought in, and powers of self-government were taken away almost completely. At first these repressive measures met only passive resistance. But on June 16, 1904, General Bobrikoff was assassinated by Eugene Schauman, a Finnish student.

The death of Bobrikoff did not cure conditions. The Finnish Diet was summoned into extraordinary session and required to pass a law dissolving the Finnish Army, which, under the Constitution of Finland, could not be used beyond the Finnish border. The Diet refused to do the bidding of the Czar and was dissolved, but the Czar nevertheless undertook to disband the army and draft Finns of military age for service with Russian regiments in the interior and on the Manchurian front, for the war with Japan was then in progress. This policy broke down before the passive resistance of the Finns. Less than 10 per cent. of the drafted could be forced to join the Russian Army. After a military strike in 1905 the military law was repealed.

After the defeat of Russia by Japan the Russian pressure on Finland was relaxed, and the country enjoyed a period of comparative freedom, but not for long. After Stolypin became Russian Premier a consistent program for taking away Finland's liberties was mapped out at Petrograd and gradually executed. The culmination of the Stolypin policy of Russification was reached in the so-called November program of 1914, when the Russian Government pronounced the death sentence of Finnish freedom and the autonomy of Finland became a thing of the past. The Duma became a willing adjunct to this program. In the Autumn session of 1915 only 30 out of 442 members could be induced to sign a proposition for the repeal of measures included in the November program.

Through the November program, Russian despotism had its first real innings in Finland. Judges and administrative officials who refused to abide by laws in direct conflict with the Constitution were haled before Russian tribunals. Hundreds of the most honored names in Finland were included in the lists of prisoners sentenced to Siberia. Newspapers were suspended on the slightest pretext, and a system of espionage was established.

When the censorship curtain was drawn tight around Russia and England—where Fipland had found valiant championship of her liberties before the alliance with Russia silenced protests from that quarter—the plight of Finland became pitiable. Of what was occurring the outside world learned only through belated newspaper reports, scant in details, or from Finnish fugitives who repeatedly braved the dangers of the Baltic in small open boats to reach Sweden. From their accounts it would appear that the Russian troops in Finland treated the country as a conquered province of the Czar.

The economic life of Finland, flourishing when the war broke out, has been seriously threatened by what has occurred since. The forests have been ravaged for military purposes. Nearly all the horses have been commandeered. The burden of war taxes allotted to the share of Finland aggregated in the Fall of 1916 more than $192,000,000, almost six times the entire national debt of Finland prior to the war.

It is only on the basis of what has gone before in the history of Finland that the insistence of the Finnish Diet on independence, at a time when the former Russian Empire as a whole is taking on the form and essence of democracy, can be explained. The democratic forces in Finland are in profound sympathy with the men who at present wield the powers of Government in Russia; of armed conflict to enforce the declaration of Finnish independence there can be no talk. But there is this radical difference of conception between the powers that be in Finland and those in Russia; where the latter, even though they are the spokesmen for an emancipated State, maintain that Finland can obtain full autonomy only as the grant of a prospective Constituent Assembly to which will fall the task of setting the new house of democratic Russia in order, the Finnish statesmen insist that Finland is entitled to immediate independence, on the strength of guarantees that were recognized by the Russian Government for more than a century before the last of the Romanoffs took it into his head that they should be curtailed and set himself ruthlessly to that task.

The action of the Diet, which has a Socialist majority of three, may, after all, prove only a demonstration to impress the men who make up the present Provisional Government of Russia. The proposal, indeed, emanated from the Senate, of which Oskar Tokoi is the recognized leader, as he is also leader of the Socialist movement in Finland, the growth of which since 1899, when it saw its beginning, has been the most remarkable feature of Finnish politics.

Plan to Abolish Waste by Enrolling All Americans in One Organization

Ambitious Scheme of Patriotic Service League Tested in District Containing 212,000 Inhabitants

WHILE being capriciously sensitive is not a foible of the average German spy, such a person would depart quickly from the new headquarters of the Patriotic Service League, at 509 Fifth Avenue. It would require a contortion of the imagination to picture the spy, of whatever industry and capability, extracting any encouragement for his employers from the spirit of patriotic service that is being preached by the league's workers.

The organization is a movement born of the impulse of American citizens to serve their country. Its purpose is to stand back of the President and Congress for victory. In the opinion of the organizers, there can be no victory until we get down to every individual American and teach him that he has a vital interest in the war. The business of the league is to go from doorstep to doorstep inspiring that interest. And that is being done.

The joint resolution declaring war against Germany concludes:

and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

"It is the high aim of the Patriotic Service League to redeem that pledge," said Professor Ellery C. Stowell of Columbia University, who is performing the duties of Secretary of the organization. "To this end it provides the machinery by which the inhabitants of each one of the 462 Congressional districts may organize for the nonpartisan expression of a sound public opinion on questions of national policy. Through the league all loyal citizens will combine to work for the achievement of their common ideals. Thus in unison will they multiply their might a thousandfold and constitute themselves the Nation's Third Line of Defense.

"I have recently been giving a great deal of study to the important question of wasted effort, and the facts in the case are not overdrawn in these charts, which are marked I. and II. In Figure I. is shown the present wasteful system by which each organization attempts to reach each individual dweller through circularization, advertisement, and so on. The successful appeals are represented by the heavy lines. All other broken lines mean a waste of money and effort, to say nothing of the incidental irritation of the recipient.

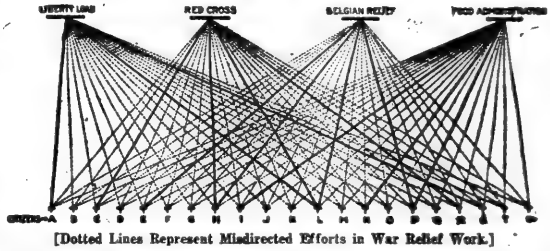
"The saving of money and effort through the Neighborhood System Appeal, where every one is known to the representatives of the officers of the Patriotic Service League, is shown by Figure II. Those who cannot pay are not importuned to their inconvenience and discomfort. There is little wasted effort.

"Now, the central bureau or organization is merely a medium of information and correlation by means of which the 'neighborhoods' can work effectively. Each one of these neighborhoods—there are 115 of them, for instance, in the Nineteenth Congressional District with about 2,000 inhabitants apiece—has its local officers and committees which enjoy the widest measure of independence consistent with effective co-operation.

"In these little neighborhoods the territory is still further apportioned; each city block has its Captain and each apartment its Lieutenant. A careful survey of the residents is made in the course of canvasses for members or when collections are made for the Red Cross. Within the little bailiwick or section for which he stands responsible the local officer must visit and meet personally every family, he must ascertain the ability to serve and the kind of service which these families can offer, their willingness or patriotism, (and equally their disloyalty,) their burdens, and all such things. This information is retained by the local bureau, and so the neighborhood officials are in close touch with the central or distributing office.

"As each new task arises, therefore, instead of instituting an expensive campaign to reach every citizen, the central office will be notified. It will in turn notify the local officials, who, by reference to their tabulated records or to their workers, can immediately select the persons whom it would be suitable and advantageous to approach. Mr. Wickersham, ex-Attorney General of the United States, says he thinks it is peculiarly fortunate that the idea of forming this organization should have presented itself to us, as there never has been a time when co-operation among neighbors and

WASTEFUL CIRCULARIZATION.



[Dotted Lines Represent Misdirected Efforts in War Relief Work.]

friends, in some intimate way that brings about an exchange of views and a mutual understanding, was as necessary as it is today. He referred to President Wilson's book on 'Congressional Government,' in which he said that the national parties did not act with any conscious sense of responsibility—responsibility was spread thin—and he doubted whether the people, the ultimate source of power, really knew what was being done or what might be done in their name.

"Take, for instance, one Congressional district, stretching, generally speaking, from Fifty-ninth Street to Seventy-seventh Street and from the North River to the East River, and taking in Blackwell's Island and a few strips on either side, composed of nearly 212,000 people of all sorts of religions, people of different colors, people of different occupations, and they are represented in Congress by one member. Now, how can the average citizen make his influence felt in Congress, which is after all the driving power of the nation? If these 212,000 people do not know each other, do not know each other's minds, are not animated by a common purpose, have not the same ideas how a purpose can be effected—how can you expect your representative in Congress to carry out what you think you ought to do?

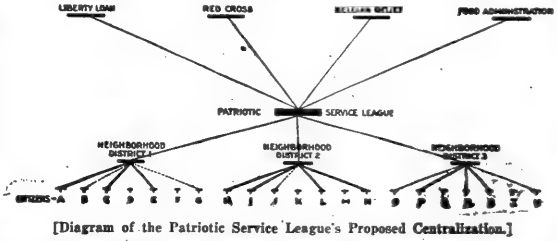
"The great patriots of the Revolution, men like John Adams and Washington and Franklin—men of that type—formed what they called 'Committees on Correspondence' in every locality, and thus they co-ordinated the work of different localities and, as the crisis developed, there passed from community to community, through these committees, the intelligence as to what was expected and what would be required, and, as James M. Beck eloquently recalled the other day, as a result, when General Gage marched upon Lexington and Concord, 16,000 Minute Men mobilized at the gates of Boston within forty-eight hours—a perfectly amazing fact when you think of the limited population of that time.

"It was the work of the Committees on Correspondence which organized each locality and appealed to the man at his home, not from some central city, and starting from the doorstep of the average American, a patriotic sentiment was developed which was to enable this country to become a great and independent nation.

"The Patriotic Service League is organizing the civil population—men, women and children—by the neighborhoods in which they live, for such service to nation, State, city, and district as the war and Government demand. Through organizing to work where we live, and co-operating with existing societies, unity develops and becomes an irresistible national force, fighting for our ideals and for the men who are fighting for us at the front.

"This neighborhood organization makes it possible to avoid the reduplication of effort expended in repeated campaigns, and thus eliminates the great expense sustained at present by the various patriotic societies. Not only does it

THE NEIGHBORHOOD METHOD.



[Diagram of the Patriotic Service League's Proposed Centralization.]

obviate the waste incurred by repeated appeals to persons who are really unable to respond, it facilitates the exercise of an intimate moral pressure upon those able to respond, but selfishly reluctant. It is as unfair that the civil burdens of the war should be borne by the few patriotic citizens as that all the fighting should be done by volunteers. At present there is no such moral compulsion."

Mr. Stowell showed some letters that had been received from persons in all walks of life indorsing the objects of the organization. From the outset the movement met a hearty response.

Some of the letters are touching proof of the need which the league supplies. One of the collectors in the Red Cross canvass (the league's proposal to make effective a house-to-house canvass of the Nineteenth Congressional District was accepted by Seward Prosser, who was in charge of the great $100,000,000 campaign) wrote the following apology, which is reproduced, spelling and all:

I'm ashame sending you what I got, I went threw the house where I'm Janitor but I'm very disappointed as soon what I collect. But I did not loose no time. The little time I had and when threw other houses which increased the fund to $26.65. I'm sending you them a collecting sheets. I'm willing to do in my power for benefit of this country and Treaty.



Professor Ellery C. Stowell.

A trainman on the Interborough with an Italian name writes:

This country give to me bread and butter for ten years. lost November I did vote for our great President Wilson. I stand back of hem at any time I got coll.

"It is my confident belief," continued Mr. Stowell, "that through such an organization as ours true democratic co-operation is achieved. Neighbor meets neighbor; the representatives from rich and poor districts meet together in conference. It is a return to the original New England town-meeting idea. The moral effect born of this union of all citizens for a single purpose—patriotic service—will, I feel certain, fire the imagination of the whole nation.

"While organization is necessary to defeat the marvelously efficient bureaucracy of Prussia, the American nation must and can win only if it remains true to its genius for self-government and depends upon that individual initiative which is the characteristic of Americans. The league in actual practice brings to the fore in each local district leaders chosen by the residents themselves. All are welcome without distinction of race or creed. Any suggestion which is successfully tried in one local district is passed on to the others. In this way the various regulations now governing the organization were adopted.

"If I may be permitted again to quote Mr. Beck, I should like to emphasize the league's agreement with him in the opinion that we will not make any progress in this war until we can bring home to the people that not only is this the most vital contest that America was ever engaged in, but that it is a contest which affects, I will not say, the existence, but at least the happiness and prosperity of the American people, and that unless we can do that this thing will happen: When the draft begins to work, when the dreadful story of casualties thrills across the submarine cables, when the heavy burden of taxation rests upon the average American, there will come a profound reaction. Because you cannot get any people to support the awful burdens of a modern war unless they believe that they have a vital interest in the issue at stake, and that each man is a committee of the whole with respect to the maintenance and vindication of that issue. And that is going to be our province.

"The great problem when our Republic was founded was to interest the people in the struggle. We often think that everybody in 1774 was loyally interested in the American Revolution. Do you know that John Adams, long after the Revolution had been brought to a successful end, said that, according to his calculation, at the beginning of the struggle about one-third of all the good people of the colonies really wanted independence; about one-third were very much opposed to it; and about one-third were, to paraphrase John Adams's remark, on the fence! They were in a state of opportuneness, expectancy, waiting to see on which side the affair would go. There was no unity of expression at the beginning of the Revolution, simply because our people did not understand the great basic principles.

"At present our business is war, with no likelihood of a short war. The time to strike hard is now. Therefore, to shorten this war, to lessen the misery, we must organize all the resources of our nation. We must link ourselves to the Federal Government. We must be the Third Line of Defense."

Rowlandson Drawings at the Metropolitan

Art at Home and Abroad

THE Metropolitan Museum is indebted to the collection of the late Harris B. Dick for many prints, paintings, drawings, and books of interest and importance, among them the volume of Rowlandson drawings, in which some of the most piquant of that vivacious master's conceptions are preserved. The more one sees of Rowlandson's better work the higher he mounts in esteem. If his hand had not so often indulged in a vicious tremolo he could stand by Daumier's side. And as it is his line manages at times an impeccable severity. Observe the drawing labeled "The Kit Kat Club," (elsewhere called "After Dinner;") the rooms have all the lightness and grace that flowered in England within the quiet Georgian houses. Here are the restraint united to comfort, the gayety with repose, the classic reminiscence and the fair eighteenth century color which lent to the lusty period its aspect of refinement. The chairs, broad-seated and high-backed, are built for the portly worthies occupying them, whose red, fat faces are like great crimson dahlias blooming in a carefully kept garden bed with trim edges and true corners. The color is mostly buff and green, with sharper notes of blue and rose in the costumes, and a faint wash of rose over the buff groundwork of the walls, differentiating it ever so slightly from the floor. The characterization is amusing and keen, but not at all subtle; the whole picture is, in the room with its broad, open spaces and air of dignified serenity, accented by the faint grimace of caricature in the antique busts on the wall glancing disdain of the company below.

The classic revival that filled eighteenth century art collections with "antiques" of greater or less claim to authenticity, that formed the ideals of the brothers Adam, of Wedgwood and Flaxman, is richly reflected in Rowlandson's work as in that of William Blake, who hated him. A beautiful little drawing called "Virginia Water" is all compact of it in its least obvious and most enticing form. A little temple nestles in the foliage of a river bank, lovely women descend to the river, long-limbed, graceful Tanagra beauties; there are barges on the stream guided by slim oarsmen; trees with drooping foliage hang over the water, truer to the tree type than Rowlandson generally is, and repeating in their long curved lines the curve of the stream, which again is echoed in a distant bridge. It is a drawing made in a dulcet mood that certainly was not habitual with the artist, but is nevertheless suggested at intervals throughout his accomplishment.

You find it again in "The Gleaners," a landscape with green trees and a stone wall topped with the grim molars dear to rustic taste, and down the fields stroll maidens with their garnered grain, each a goddess Ceres, deep chested and free of step. Accompanying them is an old woman who recalls the Greek market woman of the second century B. C., now in the lower hall of the Museum. A long path curving nobly leads you through the picture with Rowlandson's peculiar tact in composition.

Next come a few of the shipping scenes, admirable in their pearly freshness. Here are blonde cliffs looking down on men-of-war flying the war flag and attended by little boats; there are cannon on shore and soldiers; one is taking leave of his wife or sweetheart, and the touch of poignancy in the group is none the less effective for its casualness.

Then we strike a more familiar Rowlandson note in "The Tithe Pig." A serving woman of the blowsy type is bringing the pig in on a platter to her master while the countryman, who thus has paid his excess profits tax, rubs his head ruefully in the doorway. A ridiculous likeness between the features of the pig and those of the greedy recipient is delicately stressed. Another greedy man held prisoner by a gouty foot strains toward the prize with his eyeglass up, and a dog and cat try vainly to reach the platter, the cat helping herself up with the aid of the dog's back in feline disdain of his emotions. In this drawing the bounding line is bigger and more vigorous than usual, and the color is fuller with less of fine gradation.

Another example of Rowlandson's ability to make a point without overdoing it is seen in the "Coming Home in the Morning," where an intoxicated youth wears his drunkenness as daintily as Coquelin Fils was wont to do in "Frou-Frou." As much cannot be said for the restraint of the old woman with her basket of greens who encounters him with no effort to dissemble her anger. In the foreground an apprentice with brawny arms, to which the artist has given full consideration, is taking down the shutters. The same apprentice figures as stable boy sweeping out the stable in which are two horses, one lying down, his saddle cloth drapery taking beautiful lines; two dogs engaging in the preliminaries of a fight with militant tails, and a man pouring out liquor. A particularly free drawing, in which Rowlandson's power over swift synthesis finds expression, is a study of a woman buying a crayfish from a peddler who holds it aloft before dropping it into her basket.

The woman's figure, formidably large, has the weight and massiveness of a boulder and is innocent of the rather irritating redundant curves that do duty for flesh in the more commonplace drawings and become in many of them an easy convention unworthy of the artist's great powers of draftsmanship. One sees them at their worst in the "Ophelia," a drawing from which every vestige of Rowlandson's originality and sprightliness has vanished, leaving a vulgar conception of an Ophelia with pudgy hands, hair full of hay, wild eyes, and excellent teeth. Another Shakespearean subject is a scene from "Macbeth," with Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, and a drawing apparently made for a scene in a farcical drama called "The Devil to Pay" is violently theatrical in gesture and pose. "Country Diffidence," a rustic swain facing a sofa full of fair and fat ladies, has plenty of wit in characterization, and the modulations of expression in the faces and postures of the scornful ones are achieved with a blithe ease of execution that is Rowlandson at his technical best.

His technical quality is of the finest. His pure pale colors always merge in one quiet tone. Their transparence and freshness lend beauty to the least of his sketches, and the ruddy warmth of his outline, made with a pen apparently first dipped in Chinese ink and then in vermilion and varied with discretion, adds life to the free writing.

There are over forty drawings in the volume, of unequal merit and great variety. Taken together they show the artist's quick observation of that side of human nature which can be sung without words. Like Daumier, Rowlandson lashes hypocrisy, but with a less cutting stroke. His "Going to Church" permits us to share the pleasure of being sanctimonious, so completely does he put himself in harmony with the mood of the couple, the man with drooping eyelids, heavy paunch and outthrust under lip, the woman more acidulous in temper and less inclined to bask in her self-satisfaction, making their solemn way behind a curate whose pompous air is obvious preparation for a higher office. Balzac himself could not treat the personages of his creation more fairly.

The Whistler lithographs from the Dick collection make an interesting contrast to Rowlandson's clear and keen transcriptions of the life about him. These flickering, dainty touches of soft chalk—art that "looks as though it had happened" with the perfection of casualness, that knows no mannerism and no routine—need to be seen again and again for their ingratiating quality to make its way with the observer. There is nothing to indicate to him the long thought and careful experiment that go on before the ethereal essence of character finally emerges in butterfly beauty.

There are almost a hundred examples out of the hundred and sixty odd recorded. They include impressions precious for their rarity and others not less precious to the true art lover for their quality unsupported by extraneous claims. We have "The Horoscope," most lovely of figures, in which the classicism of an Albert Moore relaxes to a looser line, a freer rhythm, a sense of changing movement. We have the only less beautiful "Dancing Girl" and the "Nocturne" lithotint. And against these are the "Savoy Pigeons" and the "Luxembourg Gardens," as tender and sprightly as anything touched by the artist's hand, but, by the irony of the fate that determines salesroom values, not great specimens because permited to appear in magazine reproduction.

The lithographs printed in color are present in force; the famous "Yellow House at Lannion," the "Red House at Paimpol," the "Draped Model, Reclining," all fresh, light, and atmospheric. The "Yellow House" is not one of the finest impressions. The yellow patches rest somewhat heavily on the gray roof, and the green woodwork of the windows is ever so little insistent. Comparing it with a very beautiful impression sold some twenty years ago in New York is to find that it suggests the floridity of a blonde beauty who has coarsened somewhat and taken on weight with advancing years. It has, however, the beauty of Whistler's richly artistic method of printing each color by itself as in Japanese prints, without superimposing one color on another, thus preserving the freshness of the tint and of the surface of the paper.

The portrait of Mallarmé is here, the result of many sittings, and a final triumph of evocation. An interesting account of the technical side of the experience is given in Pennell's "Whistler." "It was the first time I had ever seen Whistler working on a lithograph," the author says. "He had great trouble with this portrait, which he did more than once: not altogether because, as Mr. Duret says, he could not get the head right, but because he was trying experiments with paper. He was thoroughly dissatisfied with the mechanical grained paper which he had used for the Albemarle and the Whirlwind prints, and he was then afraid of trusting to the post the paper that Way was sending him. He had found at Belfont's or Lemercier's some thin, textureless transfer paper, thin as tissue paper, which delighted him, though it was difficult to work on. When he was doing the Mallarmé I remember he put the paper down on a roughish book cover. He liked the grain the cover gave him; for it was not mechanical, and when the grain seemed to repeat itself he would shift the drawing and thus get a new surface. * * * He used that afternoon a tiny bit of lithographic chalk, holding it in his fingers, and not in a crayon holder, as lithographers do."

This glimpse of Whistler at work getting around the perils of mechanical effect by one means or another, and giving his tool the benefit of his own sensitive fingers without the interposition of a rigid porte-crayon, suggests the essence of his feeling for the sincerities and sensibilities of art. The roomful of lithographs stirs with the pulse of life. Some are more interesting and more beautiful than others, but not one fails to answer this first demand; not one is mechanical or in bonds to a system or a school, each is a personal expression of something seen by the artist that no one else could have expressed in just that way; each, that is, is a thing created and not made. You enjoy them as you enjoy in nature the hint of power and life behind the fleeting charm of light and shadow on little objects that lurk in corners and byways and seem unimportant.

Judith and Holofernes

"Judith with the head of Holofernes" is the subject of the painting in the Pembroke collection secured before the sale by the Duveen Brothers. The same subject appears in Mantegna's very famous watercolor drawing in the Uffizi, and there is a variation in varnish glazed tempera at Dublin. In the Uffizi drawing the classic feeling is strong and the magnificent drawing of the figure of Judith, twisting a little at the waist as she drops the head of Holofernes into the bag held by her attendant, shows the master in his noblest mood of impassioned poetry. The Hebraic fervor of the conception is interpreted with Greek restraint and severity.

In the Pembroke design the arrangement of the two figures is different, Judith facing the spectator and turning her head away from the head as she drops it into the bag with an expression of melancholy instead of the loathing and horror depicted on the Uffizi profile. The tent in the background is absent in the Uffizi design and also the curious feature of the naked foot seen at the end of a couch in the tent. The foot, seen foreshortened with only the sole visible, recalls the feet of "The Dead Christ" at Milan in which Mantegna exercised the mighty powers of his later years upon scientific problems of foreshortening. The pose of the Judith in the Pembroke design, with the exception of the position of the arm, is very like that of the Magdalen in "The Virgin Between St. John the Baptist and the Magdalen" of the National Gallery, London. The head is bent more downward, but the upraised eyes, the resting of the body on the right leg, and the position of the left leg and foot are almost the same and the type is similar. The little painting represents a phase of Mantegna's art not to be found in any of the three paintings by the great Paduan in American collections. In spite of the tragic subject, it has, even in the photographic reproduction which has reached us, a look of spontaneity and brightness. The arrival of the actual picture will be an interesting event in the art world.

Carved Bread Boards.

This is the moment for the wood carver to come to the aid of the country. Scandinavia still uses the beautiful hand-carved bread boards that make the cutting of bread at table a constantly renewed aesthetic pleasure as well as an economical habit. Instead of lavishing time and skill on beautiful linen chests and chairs that cannot profitably be sold except at a high price, why should not the wood carvers of this country set to work to turn out as many bread boards as possible, so that no home need be without one? The design may consist of the simplest possible notched edge or the most elaborate dragon motive; the point is to produce numbers of this bread-saving article of table furniture and make it the fashion to use it.

Exhibition of People's Art Guild.

The People's Art Guild announces its Summer exhibition at the Unity House of the Ladies' Waistmakers' Union, Bear Mountain, N. Y. The exhibition includes work by George Bellows, Andrew Brakken, Claude Buck, Nat Dolinsky, Joseph Foshko, Walter Frankl, Albert Frueh, Martha Ryther Fulton, Charles Demuth, W. J. Glackens, Bernard Gussow, Bertram Hartman, Edith King, Max Kuehne, Ernest Lawson, William Auerbach Levy, I. Lichtenstein, Abraham Phillips, Will Myerowitz, Gus Mager, Hugo Robus, Paul Rohland, John Sloan, A. William Tisch, Abraham Walkowitz, Marguerite Zorach, and William Zorach.

The Chateau of Coucy.

The current bulletin of the Museum of French Art gives a brief description of the recently destroyed Château de Coucy, with a picture of the ancient structure seen from the northwest.

"To have destroyed Coucy-le-Château," the writer says, "is a crime which nothing ever will efface, and which never can be forgiven. This château, dating from the thirteenth century, is today only a heap of stones. In the Middle Ages it was known as a masterpiece of military architecture. Viollet-le-Duc in 1856 was charged with the restoration of certain walls that threatened to crumble. The famous dungeon was unique in the whole world. The château, or rather one of its towers, formerly served as a prison for the malefactors who infested the neighboring forests. During the reign of Louis XIV. Cardinal Mazarin tried to demolish one of the walls of the château, forty feet in thickness, and failed."

Arts Club Competition for Valor Medal.

In the competition held by the National Arts Club for a design for a Valor Medal, the prize of $500 has been awarded to Allan G. Newman, a pupil of the late J. Q. A. Ward. The jury of award was J. Massey Rhind, John Flanagan, Chester Beach, J. Alden Weir, Douglas Volk, and Gardner Symons.

Business Man's View of Profits and Patriotism

A Discussion of Different Kinds of Earnings and How They Should Be Taxed, with the President's Appeal as a Text

By Theodore Prince.

THE appeal of the President to business men of the country is a document of such beauty and power that criticism of it brings a feeling of repugnance and discomfort that can only be justified by the emergencies that require constructive criticism for the common cause.

To say that "patriotism and profits should not be mentioned together," or that "patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this," or that "patriotism leaves profits out of the question," is in my opinion confounding economics with patriotism. It is true that profits have nothing to do with patriotism, but economics have. Profits as applied to the personal reimbursement for energies expended in management or co-ordination is one thing. Profits as a measure of the potential expansion of an industry, and as an accurate indication of the relations between demand and supply, is quite another thing. The former is an individual possession; the latter is a universal law.

Profits individualize, are subject to the call of the State, and certainly in a less sacrificial sense than life. Profits in the economic sense belong to the State, but are not subject to its call, nor are they in any sense possessed by any one that may use them to give or sacrifice for a cause. Profits in the former sense that have become subject to private ownership have become identified with those contributions that are to be freely given to the State at war; when so given they then represent the measure of the individual's patriotism, and, like his own life, are to be given without any sense of recall or survival. Truly in that sense patriotism and profits may go together, as all energies and possessions must be donated to the sacred cause with which we have become one. The laws of finance, of industry, of economics, however, of which profits in a sense form a part, are above the power of any one individual to give or to alter.

A prosperous industry or enterprise is not subject to donation even in the sense that the owner's life is, for he goes knowing that he may never return from the field; his enterprise, however, is not to suffer or become extinguished, no matter how patriotic the owner may be, but, on the contrary, should prosper to an extent that not only should induce expansion, but bring in all the attendant industries likewise to expand to the point that newcomers may be attracted to the field for the purpose of further creative construction and production. Patriotism must be intensified, even though the owner personally die, to maintain the organization and every part of it in a living and energetic state. It must survive because the obligations and responsibility extend to those imperishable affairs, labor, organization, output, efficiency, which form part of the basic resources of the nation even at peace; in that sense the relation between profits and an industry is one that cannot be measured in terms of patriotism or sentiment.

There is a point above which prices rise only through competitive bidding against the same sources of supply that cannot be increased. Such prices made by eager or panic-stricken requirements are as uneconomic as they are unpatriotic; such conditions may even represent the exploitation of an industry in a flagrantly manipulative and monopolistic sense. On the other hand, prices may reach a level which, in spite of the attendant high prices of labor and the materials that may enter into the production, will bring in expansion and a flood of competitive construction which is of the greatest benefit to a nation desiring unlimited production. Yet such continued rising margin of profits, bringing in new exploitations and productions, will eventually bring about a process of deflation now exemplified in the automobile industry.

Again, a constant and continuous upbidding for a commodity, the supply being limited, and which cannot increase the supply, is well exemplified in the shipping industry. The price of bottoms could rise by 1,000 per cent., yet the available supply could hardly be increased thereby 50 per cent. The condition which will bring about additional cargo space must await the resolving of other problems which will not be dependent upon further competitive bidding for tonnage; it is the expansion of the steel industry alone that can relieve shipping of the scarcity of tonnage. In this sense profits become a very important factor in the status of an industry with regard to its potentiality in times of war, and require as careful and strategic consideration as any other important economical financial force.

It is, indeed, simple to say that certain products are to receive a "just price"; yet if the fairness of the considerations of elements involved in the final output be based on questions of patriotism, how is the structure to be maintained scientifically and according to economic law? The railroads, too, have been permitted to charge so-called "just and reasonable prices," and notwithstanding their sacrificial patriotism, the country's transportation is sadly deficient, and deficient is an ugly word in the present stupendous conflict with stupendous necessities. We are fortunate indeed in having the conflict 3,000 miles away, for had it been otherwise, the plight of the railroads would have become a colossal monument to the stupidity of confounding a political demand for minimum regulated freight transportation with the potential and economic requirements of a great national industry. The President in the message defines a just price as one which among other things will "make possible the expansions of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop."

It is a curious reflection that Commissioner Harlan in the latest decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in disagreeing with the majority decision, finds fault with the "month to month and purely statistical view of the matter." And, continuing, he says:

> A foundation should be laid without delay for a definite plan for the development and building up of our transportation system. • • • A rough estimate of a billion dollars has been suggested as a yearly expenditure necessary to enable them to open up new territory and to enlarge and extend their present facilities in order to meet the rapidly growing volume of the general commerce of the country.

Further on he says:

> The one outstanding fact during the hearing as to which there was no disagreement, was that our transportation system was lacking in the capacity to meet the demands of the shippers and that the resulting loss to the general public was very large. This condition is one of present danger, with the possibility that it may even become disastrous during the war period.

It is certainly not contended that the regulations of the railroads are founded on anything but a carefully thought out plan of regulation based on no question of patriotism or sentiment, but rather for the welfare of the entire country. Yet here we find a Commissioner in disagreement with his colleagues, using language that bears a striking resemblance to that of the President as the basis for price fixing. The railroads have failed to secure prices allowing them expansion commensurate with their industry from a tribunal that has given all parties a fair hearing, with statistics and analysis free from partiality or sentiment except such bias naturally incident to hybrid economic legislation. What reason is there to believe that the industries which are to have their prices fixed in view of a patriotic call will obtain the needed margin for such expansion as may be necessary "for the great task we have in hand?"

The State ought not to interfere with industries' emoluments until they have become actual profits, whether appearing upon the individual or corporation balance sheet. To institute a series of price-fixing arrangements is to interfere with the fundamentals upon which every industry is based, such fundamentals consisting of judgment, initiative, and co-ordination affecting complex and multifarious policies and questions of depreciation, obsolescence, expansion, labor, and many other fluctuating and uncertain elements. These factors are so inter-related and vary so greatly in the different industries and in the diverse theories of management that it would be practically impossible to do justice to these issues and to the broader economic questions that underlie and control the future destiny and prosperity of these tremendous aggregations of human industries.

Profits that have been segregated as such are easily within the reach of the State and can be called upon as patriotism or necessity demands; it may be of interest to the State that the owner of such profits be stimulated, patriotically or otherwise, to relinquish or give up an ever increasing share thereof; but to interfere with the process or machinery by which such profits accrue would be striking at the root of the entire growth and disturb the process by which huge and unparalleled demands must be met. Profits, while inherent and potential in a fixed order for production, are still in process of creation and should not be laid hold of until such process is completed. In public utilities and railroads, the plant being fixed, and the service as well as the demand being fairly constant, the many factors to which reference has been made have during a series of years been so computed, (by well regulated rules of accounting,) that price fixing can be made with such a degree of certainty as need not dislocate the industry. Yet in the larger sense it is not at all certain that this price-fixing plan has been successful, particularly in the broader needs, as Commissioner Harlan in the case of railroads points out.

The demands placed upon the sustaining industries of war are so huge and unprecedented that experimentation ought not to be made in this crisis. And certainly questions of patriotism should have no application to the underlying principles of industrial stimulation. To the extent that the bidding up of prices has reached a point where benefit to the expansion of the industry or further growth according to industrial law ceases, to that extent such prices can be and should be curbed. This could easily be accomplished by the Trade Commission or some board of similar composition, which receives such power, however, with these limitations. Managers of vast enterprises would thus be in a position to judge more clearly the basis upon which prices will be limited and can by co-operation probably accomplish the fixing of maximum prices without any interposition.

If patriotism is to mean anything to the captains of industry it should at least cause them so to direct their industrial forces that the objectives on this occasion of peril can be readily obtained. If patriotism cannot do this, price fixing will not. The managers of great enterprises ought to be given to understand that within certain limits they must work out their own problems, and an increasing rate of taxation of profits ought to be a sufficient warning to those managers who may be inclined to take advantage of grave necessity. The inflation or deflation of an industry cannot be controlled, nor can the evils be corrected by State regulation of price fixing. These are all part of the vast problems that must be solved by those in whose charge the management of large enterprises rests, in accordance with natural and unhampered industrial sequences.

We do not seem to have learned the lesson that individual initiative, judgment, and vision cannot be regulated by those who by political appointments and selection sit in judgment on the creators of vast enterprises. It is not intended here to abate the magnificent call for sacrifice that has been made by our President, and all of us should and must respond, with life, money, or the agony of endeavor—it is the country's, and should and will be cheerfully given; but in thus awaiting the country's call, these things are entirely within the individual's contribution and as such should be kept apart. Those possessions constituting power, judgment, and ability that belong to the industries created, and in a larger sense to the country, are thus subject to laws and adjustments beyond and above the patriotism of any individual to distribute or donate.

To understand our cause is vital. To understand wherein and how sacrifice should be demanded, expected, and received from the resources at our command is also vital. And, to win, which we must, we ought to place unerringly the terrific burden of the war on all; but adjust such burdens scientifically so that wherever possible the weak may be strengthened and the strong reinforced. Then each will give freely of that which he can give best; above all, the holy sacrifice of life to be truly reverenced must have behind it a clear-thinking nation—for the discernment between patriotism and profits is as important as the other mental operations which must eventually prevail in this mighty cause and conflict.

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When Noyon Groaned Under the Prussian Heel

Proclamations Issued by Kaiser's Officials in Town Reconquered by the French Show Severity of Invaders' Regime in France

WHAT it means to Northern France to be under the heel of the Germans is convincingly shown by a number of reproductions of proclamations issued by them to the inhabitants of Noyon, evacuated by the Kaiser's soldiers last Spring and reoccupied by the French troops. The proclamations cover French troops.

The proclamations were in the form of posters, with which the walls of Noyon were placarded at intervals by the German military authorities. The reproductions which reached THE TIMES are photographs of these placards made after the French reoccupation of the town.

The Germans in Noyon resolved on taking the sternest measures for repressing any patriotic movements among the people there. This is especially well shown in the terse proclamation reproduced on this page making five leading citizens answerable with their lives for the safety of the railways in the district.

It did not take the Germans long to lay hands on the crops of Noyon and its vicinity. Under date of Sept. 4, 1915, they issued this notice:

Potatoes in the fields are confiscated by the German Army.

Cultivators are strictly forbidden, under penalty of fine, to take away the potatoes. They will only have the right to take from their gardens whatever quantity of potatoes is necessary for their alimentation.

One year later another proclamation announced that owners of hens and chickens must report to the commandant's office the number of these fowls in their possession, under penalty of fine or imprisonment. Still another announced the confiscation by the German Army of the entire crop of fruit in the neighborhood of Noyon.

The crop of hay from the district was likewise set aside, by official proclamation, for the invaders.

Despite everything, the people of Noyon remained patriots through all their troubles. Of this there is abundant evidence in the collection of proclamations by which their German masters sought at all times to make their temporary authority felt. How the inhabitants managed to give indirect help to the French cause may be seen by the following portions of a proclamation issued by the German military authorities at Noyon in three languages—German, French, and English:

I. Persons belonging to enemy armies have again been arrested within the territory occupied by German troops. The native population have given them shelter and food.

I decree:

Those persons who, having been members of enemy armies during the war or having had any connection with them, and are still in hiding within the territory occupied by German troops, are hereby warned to give themselves up at any German unit or Kommandantur by April 30, 1916, latest.

Any individual surrendering himself in time will not be punished, but will be treated as a prisoner of war.

Those persons found after April 30, 1916, will be condemned to death, or, in less severe cases, sent to penal servitude.

Inhabitants of the provinces occupied by German troops who give food, shelter or assistance of any kind to members of enemy armies, or who fail to notify at once the nearest military authorities of the whereabouts of any such persons, will be punished with penal servitude of not less than five years and a fine up to 10,000 marks; in less severe cases, with imprisonment up to two years and a fine up to 3,000 marks, or with either of these punishments, in accordance with the order of the Army Head Command, dated Oct. 1, 1915, unless a severer punishment should have been incurred, according to the penal law.

II. By April 30, 1916, latest, are to be given up to the German authorities all weapons, viz., side arms, firearms, and weapons of any other kind (even arms being heirlooms, rusty, and useless arms, shooting guns and arms which may be works of art, &c., serving for ornamental purposes,) as well as ammunition of any kind, including explosives, cartridges, and bullets.

If delivered up in time the possessors of any such arms or ammunition will not be punished.

Those persons on whom, after April 30, 1916, arms and ammunition are found, as well as the proprietors of such arms and ammunition, will be sentenced to death; in less severe cases to penal servitude up to fifteen years, or to imprisonment up to five years, and a fine up to 15,000 marks, or to either of these punishments.

III. Mayors or Magistrates of those communities where arrests of persons belonging to enemy armies have been made, or where the arrested persons have been in hiding, or where arms and ammunition have been found after April 30, 1916, will be punished with penal servitude up to fifteen years or imprisonment up to five years, and a fine of up to 15,000 marks, or with either of these punishments.

Towns and villages, the population of which shares the responsibility in the above-mentioned punishable actions, will have to expect to be fined heavily.

The Commander in Chief,
VON BELOW,
General der Infanterie.

More drastic still was an earlier proclamation, which announced that anybody sheltering after a given date stragglers from the French Army would be immediately shot and the town where he lived forced to pay a heavy fine.

Another proclamation set forth that death or forced labor for a term of years would be meted out to those carrying or sending letters to parts of France not occupied by the Germans or to foreign lands, to those possessing or releasing carrier pigeons, and those seeking to communicate with the French armies and their allies by means of optical or acoustic signals or any other method. Like punishment was reserved for anybody found having a telegraphic or wireless apparatus on premises belonging to him.



Ordre public.

Selon l'ordre supérieur du commandement suprême de l'armée, les noms des personnages qui répondront sur leur vie de la sûreté des chemins de fer sur le territoire de Noyon sont publiés comme suit:

M. Félix, Maire
„ Jouve, Adjoint au Maire
„ Cozette, Docteur Vétérinaire
„ Brière, Banquier
„ Nancel, Négociant.

Noyon, le 8 octobre 1915.

Le commandant de la place.

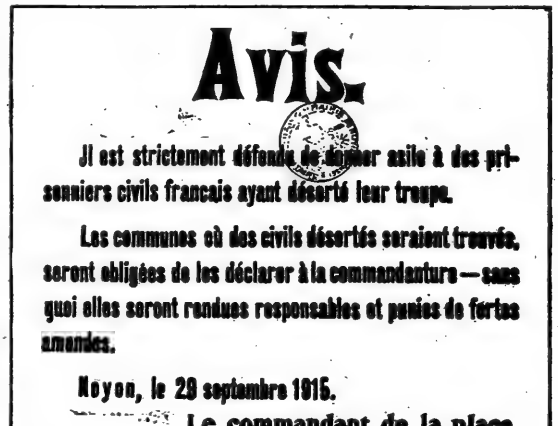
Kriegsdruckerei Noyon.

(*Translation.*) PUBLIC ORDER.

Pursuant to the superior order of the supreme command of the army, the names of those persons who will answer with their lives for the safety of railways in the district of Noyon are herewith published:

M. Felix, Mayor.
M. Jouve, Assistant to the Mayor.
M. Cozette, Veterinary Surgeon.
M. Briere, Banker.
M. Nancel, Merchant.

Noyon, Oct. 8, 1915. The Commandant of the Town.



Avis.

Il est strictement défendu de donner asile à des prisonniers civils francais ayant déserté leur troupe.

Les communes où des civils désertés seraient trouvés, seront obligées de les déclarer à la commandanture — sans quoi elles seront rendues responsables et punies de fortes amendes.

Noyon, le 29 septembre 1915.

Le commandant de la place.

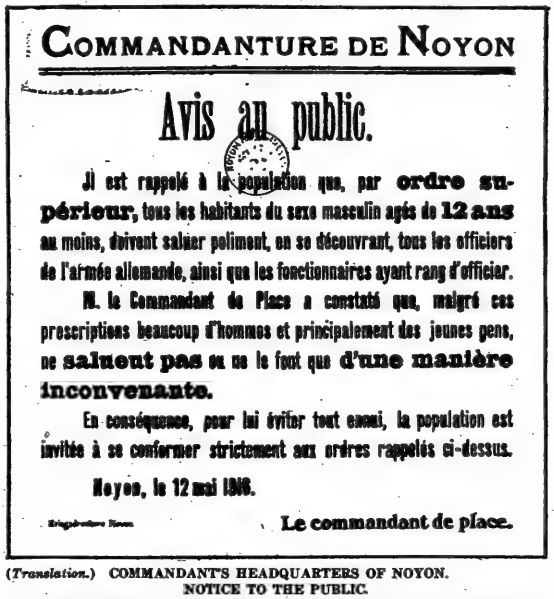
Kriegsdruckerei Noyon.

(*Translation.*) NOTICE.

It is strictly forbidden to give shelter to French civilian prisoners who have deserted from their troops.

Communities in which such civilian deserters may be found are required to report them to the commandant's headquarters, otherwise they will be made responsible and held liable to heavy fines.

Noyon, Sept. 29, 1915. The Commandant of the Town.



COMMANDANTURE DE NOYON

Avis au public.

Il est rappelé à la population que, par **ordre supérieur**, tous les habitants du sexe masculin agés de **12 ans** au moins, doivent saluer poliment, en se découvrant, tous les officiers de l'armée allemande, ainsi que les fonctionnaires ayant rang d'officier.

M. le Commandant de Place a constaté que, malgré ces prescriptions beaucoup d'hommes et principalement des jeunes gens, ne **saluent pas** ou ne le font que **d'une manière inconvenante.**

En conséquence, pour lui éviter tout ennui, la population est invitée à se conformer strictement aux ordres rappelés ci-dessus.

Noyon, le 12 mai 1916.

Kriegsdruckerei Noyon.

Le commandant de place.

(*Translation.*) COMMANDANT'S HEADQUARTERS OF NOYON.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The inhabitants are reminded, by superior orders, that all male inhabitants, aged twelve years or over, must salute politely, by uncovering their heads, all officers of the German Army, as well as all functionaries having the rank of officer.

The Commandant of the Town has learned that, in spite of these orders, many men, especially youths, do not salute or do it only in an impolite manner.

Consequently the inhabitants, in order to save themselves all manner of inconvenience, are asked to conform strictly to the orders of which they are reminded above.

Noyon, May 12, 1916. The Commandant of the Town.

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SEVEN | NEW YORK, JULY 22, 1917 | EIGHT PAGES

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF PRESIDENT WILSON

Books That Discuss His Problems and His Policy, Particularly His Suggestion for International Organization

PRESIDENT WILSON: His Problems and His Policy from an English Point of View. By H. Wilson Harris. Portrait frontispiece. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.75.

A LEAGUE OF NATIONS. By Henry Noel Brailsford. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

THESE two books admirably supplement each other and whoever reads the first, with its insistence upon the great importance, both to this nation alone and internationally, of President Wilson's suggestion that we should consider international organization, will find it the best kind of preparation for the second. Mr. Brailsford is even more emphatic than is Mr. Harris upon the importance of the recent tendency of our foreign policy, but he soon shifts his scene to Europe and passes in review the difficulties, the complications, the delicate problems that await any definite and practical movement toward the organizing of a League of Nations. Neither of these two authors seems to think that such organization will be successful unless this country co-operates and both feel assured that American partnership in such a league can make it feasible. Both books were written before the United States entered the war, but neither author thinks that event changed the significance of the step already taken, except to make it of more consequence.

Mr. Harris's book is, however, much more than a presentation of the new face America presents toward world affairs, notwithstanding the importance that fact takes in his field of vision. His purpose is to make clearer to English readers the issues and problems of American political life. He says, very justly, that "Americans are probably better informed about English affairs than Englishmen about American affairs, but there is manifestly room for fuller knowledge on either side."

The early chapters run in rapid survey over the facts of President Wilson's life until he became a Presidential candidate in 1912. But the survey, brief though it is, shows an unusual appreciation of the differences between English and American life and notable accuracy of details. The same is true of the sketch of the 1912 campaign. Now and then, lack of first-hand knowledge of conditions has betrayed him into a misrepresenting statement, as when, for instance, his ignorance of the extent of independent voting leads him to say that the voter "backs his party ticket solid."

The purely European viewpoint is discernible in his remarks about this country finding her ex-Presidents "an embarrassment." Our ex-Presidents usually contrive to make themselves both useful and interesting in one way or another, but they are no more an "embarrassment" than an ex-Prime Minister is in England. Mr. Harris suggests, with, he says, "an emphasis dictated by hope," that when President Wilson shall have finished his second term he could fill the office of Ambassador to Great Britain with greater distinction and success than any other living American. He would come, says the author, "as Ambassador to a people as well as to a chancellery, as the architect of a spiritual entente."

Mr. Harris's account of President Wilson's re-election and of the forces of public opinion that brought it about, although not detailed, is in the main accurate and discriminating, except that he does not fully appreciate the importance of the Administration's domestic policies and the extent to which the West was moved in rallying to his support by the fact that its voters believed him to stand for the principles of American democracy, for the rights of the ordinary man as against the encroachments of privilege and wealth. With surprise, however, one finds that he does understand and appreciate the importance of those parts of the country that are not on the Atlantic seaboard in the creation and molding of national life. He is one of the very few European writers upon this country who have sensed that fact.

American foreign policies, under Mr. Wilson's leadership, Mr. Harris sees, as a whole, to have been steadily directed toward the goal of securing as large a measure as possible of the surety of world peace. Over and over again he explains or refers to the President's endeavors to establish cordial relations with Latin America and bring all the American Republics into harmonious co-operation. His hopes to eliminate the possibility of war on the American Continent were only a part, in Mr. Harris's envisagement of his efforts and purposes, of his movement along three lines toward the goal of helping to forward the cause of universal peace. The Pan American policy has been one line, the so-called "cooling off" treaties have been another, and his pronouncements in favor of international organization have been the third. To this last matter the author devotes some earnestly written pages discussing Mr. Wilson's advocacy of the idea of the League to Enforce Peace and examining it in its relation to the Monroe Doctrine and to the Constitution of the United States. He does not think the former a fatal obstacle, but he sees clearly the difficulties laid by the Constitution in the way of American co-operation in such a league. His final summing up of his subject is in these words:

> But whatever else Woodrow Wilson will stand for in history, posterity will look back to him as the exponent of a great political creed. No statesman living today has more consistently, more resolutely, or with deeper conviction applied in the Government of a great commonwealth the lessons of a sober and a constructive liberalism.

The book will interest Americans primarily because it gives so clear and well-defined a view, from an English standpoint, of President Wilson and of his political policies and leadership. But they may well find it worth reading also because of its unprejudiced and accurate presentation of American history for the last five years and its résumé of Mr. Wilson's life. For the author has aimed at neither eulogy nor interpretation. He has been satisfied to present his facts as they are, and to allow his readers to form their own judgment. And that is something that, perhaps, no American writer could do at this time.

Mr. Brailsford's book stresses much more than does Mr. Harris's the importance to Europe, even Europe's great need, of America's help in the organization of a League of Nations. But he does not show a tithe of Mr. Harris's understanding of the difficulties that lie in the way of our entering that league, nor does he show understanding of the procedure by which such a national action would have to be accomplished. His mistake is the same as that which so many publicists in Europe make over and over again—the mistake of thinking that, since the President of the United States has large powers, he must be able to do as he likes without regard to what may be the opinions and wishes of the people. Therefore, Americans will read with some amazement Mr. Brailsford's statement that President Wilson's speech of May 27, 1916, "was a deliberate and explicit pledge that • • • the United States will take her place in the league and use her economic and military resources against any Power which makes war without submitting its cause to one of these processes."

Mr. Brailsford has taken far too much for granted and has made the mistake of jumping to a conclusion without sufficient scrutiny of the path which led to it. But that mishap at the beginning of his work does not in the least lessen the value of his very able discussion of the general subject of a League of Nations and of the difficulties which will lie in the way of a practical working out of the scheme. Americans will find it of particular interest and consequence because they have, for the most part, concerned themselves so little with European affairs and appreciate so little the spirit of reliance upon physical force rather than upon ethical ideas and ideals which has for centuries dominated European life. Mr. Brailsford takes these matters up in considerable detail and shows how the problems of nationality, the jealousies of economic progress, the dislike of change, the lust of power, and many other forces will work against the success of the scheme. He is particularly fearful of the adverse influence of economic rivalries and enmities. He looks forward with the greatest apprehension to the power of this influence in the years that will follow immediately after the end of the war, and for that reason faces the prospect with frank pessimism.

Rarely has any publicist written with the deep and clear insight and the entire frankness with which Mr. Brailsford discusses the continental habit, in which England also has become entangled, of using economic resources for war purposes even in times of peace. But if European rivalries, hatreds, and inveterate strifes can be tamed down into a workable scheme for a League of Nations Mr. Brailsford thinks that the help of the United States will be invaluable.

"What might have been too difficult without this unexpected aid," he says, "may now be feasible. That is the new fact. No one can have failed to note in the comments on the world's future of British, and even of German Liberals, a pathetic stretching of hands toward the New World." Barring only his too ready acceptance of the unwarranted idea that the United States is pledged to enter and help in the creation of a League of Nations, Mr. Brailsford's study of the subject is very illuminating, while its brilliant style and easy mastery of material make the reading of the book a keen pleasure.

THE WAR AS A NORWEGIAN SEES IT

Prof. Christen Collin Writes of the Enforcement of Peace and a League of Nations

THE WAR AGAINST WAR: And the Enforcement of Peace. By Professor Christen Collin. Introduction by William Archer. New York: The Macmillan Company.

MR. ARCHER'S introduction informs us that Professor Collin, who is a member of the Faculty of the University of Christiania, "holds an eminent position among Norwegian men of letters of today," that he is a man of catholic culture, at home in the literature of Greece, France, Norway, England, and Germany, whose interests extend to history and science, and who is, "above all things, a humanist, in the largest and finest sense of the word." "He is a believer," Mr. Archer continues, "in the power of the human will to mold human conditions, and a disbeliever in all the cowardly fatalisms which make it their business to discourage and deride valiant human effort."

The eleven essays collected in this little volume bear out Mr. Archer's warm praise. They show a wide-ranging mind, gathering whatever it needs for the business in hand, in the way of extracts and opinions, from the writers of many lands and many centuries. And they show too a wholesome and virile mind ready to face facts as they are, but unwilling to be dominated by them, and quite sure that if they are not as they should be it is the next duty of man to remake conditions and influences so as to produce a better kind of facts. The essays all deal with the war and all were written within, or nearly within, its first two years. Nearly all of them also take up by one method or another the idea of a league of nations as an outcome of the present war whose function it would be to lessen the danger of war in the future and perhaps even prevent its recurrence again. He makes many quotations from German writers to show how insistent was the cult of war in that nation, but he thinks there was, previous to its outbreak, a goodly body of opinion that was opposed to this glorification of might and this cultivation of the superstition of the biological necessity of war. He sees all this awful superstructure of theory and conviction and spreading influence built up from a basis that was "a fundamentally false interpretation of Darwin's theory—a theory which in itself was one-sided and misleading."

One of the essays is devoted to Kant's idea of a possible method to secure world peace, the idea that has developed into the practical plans of the League to Enforce Peace, and is full of cutting reminders to German publicists of the present time that they have deserted and are flouting the teachings of their greatest philosopher. In the course of the essay he says that he lays "particular stress on the fact that Kant based his argument on the United States of America." In the final essay, after saying that "the peace movement has grown many years older in the course of a single year," he makes emphatic assertion of the need of armaments as a police force to keep the nations of the world in order, if the movement to secure universal peace is to be successful. Mere international handshaking will not do, he declares. "In one country after another," he says, "men begin to see that the friends of peace, through their sins of omission, are in some degree to blame for the present world war. • • • The peace movement has fallen pitifully short of its aim because too many friends of peace wished to secure universal peace at too low a price."

NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

SEVEN YEARS IN VIENNA—AUGUST, 1907-AUGUST, 1914: A Record of Intrigue. Illustrated. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

IN a brief summing up of the friendship between the German Emperor and the Austro-Hungarian nobleman, Prince Max Egon von Furstenberg of Bohemia, the anonymous author of "Seven Years in Vienna" has a sentence which contains the literal text of the book. It is to the effect that the careless young Prince did not know that his easy chatter was "giving away his country's secrets to her worst enemy." It is the last three words that color the text: the German Emperor as Austria-Hungary's worst enehy.

The "record of intrigue" upon which the book is built is the intrigue of the German Emperor and the Pan German party in Prussia to control Austria-Hungary—to dictate its foreign policy, to manipulate the affairs of its army and navy, to precipitate it at the Kaiser's chosen moment into war. Through commerce, through the press, through conscious paid agents, and through unwitting dupes, the picture is given of this successful control. The book contains, by the way, many interesting pen-portraits of conspicuous persons in the Dual Monarchy, and many sketchy and readable references to internal affairs in Vienna. But the theme is the control of Austria-Hungary by the Prussian military party, and the Kaiser is almost omnipresent as the villain of the piece.

In August, 1907, we are told at the book's beginning, Austria-Hungary, through its well-nigh all-powerful Emperor, definitely accepted an unofficial separation from England and the west Europe powers and began to follow in the ways of close association with Germany. The next year came the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina:

> Kaiser Wilhelm was consulted upon the advisability of this step. He said that the step must be taken without warning. It must come upon Europe as a surprise. * * * The general feeling was one of utter astonishment that Austria-Hungary, herself far along the road to bankruptcy, should presume to annex anything. It is doubtful whether any one realized that Germany stood firm behind her in her high-handed action. Even if this were known vaguely, no one was aware that Germany had been consulted, had fathered the plan, and perhaps even conceived it in all its naked unscrupulousness.

The mobilization of Austria-Hungary, however, showed how thoroughly unprepared the country was for war, and Germany, ready in the beginning to precipitate a world war in October, 1908, backed down with the quick realization that the time was not yet. After that, the hand of the Kaiser became more apparent and more powerful in the management of the Dual Monarchy's affairs. Wilhelm II. made friends, as all the world knows, with the Archduke Franz Ferdinand; he manipulated important sections of the press; he possessed himself of pregnant State secrets; he managed to take advantage of and to influence Berchtold and Tisza. And in July, 1914, through the machinations of the German Emperor, the assassination of the Austro-Hungarian heir by Austro-Hungarian subjects on Austro-Hungarian soil was made the excuse for an ultimatum to Serbia, the acceptance of the ultimatum was declared unsatisfactory, and the aged peace-loving Emperor was tricked into precipitating a world war by the positive assurance that it was to be only a "punitive expedition." Says the author:

> No one thought of a great war that night, for the news that Russia intended to stand by Serbia had been carefully kept back. * * * The aged monarch was anxious that Serbia should be chastised, but he did not wish to risk a world war. * * * It was now that the long years of work accomplished by German diplomacy in Vienna bore fruit. Tchirsky, the German Ambassador, visited Count Berchtold. He showed him that Austria must go to war or lose her position as a great power in Europe. There would be a world war, but it must come. Germany intended to go to Paris and St. Petersburg. This was an opportunity such as might never come again. It was only the question of dealing with the old Emperor. If he knew the truth he would never sign the mobilization order. Why should he be consulted? He did not know of the Russian note. Why not keep it back until the irrevocable decision had been taken? Berchtold listened to the voice of the tempter and fell.

Yet the author of "Seven Years in Vienna" goes into detail in tracing the desire for war on the part of Austria-Hungary itself, and the internal causes that led to conflict. Especially interesting is his account of the food shortage in Austria before the war and his flat statement that "the Agrarians, both in Austria and Hungary, were largely responsible for the great war." Again, he says, "The leading statesmen realized toward the year 1912 that they were faced by the choice of war or revolution in Austria-Hungary." Emigration, the fall in the birthrate among the Teuton and Magyar families and the growing numbers of the Slavs, the increase in the cost of living, (30 per cent. on necessities in the three years before the war,) the overcivilization and decadence of the cities, the illiteracy and barbarity of the outlying mountain populations—these were some of the internal troubles of the Dual Monarchy. Yet the old Emperor was determined to end his days in peace—a determination in which he made no effort to conceal the importance of "Après moi le déluge" as a motif.

The leader of the military party was the heir to the throne, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. The Emperor and the imperial family hated him; the Teutons hated him; the Magyars hated him; only the Slavs in the Dual Monarchy loved him and recognised him as their protector and their friend. They had nothing to gain by his death, everything to lose. The author has an interesting chapter called "Who Murdered the Archduke?"

The sketches of famous persons are most interesting, too. Many of the aristocratic and honorable Austro-Hungarians are presented as the dupes of the clever and unscrupulous Germans. Pleasing pictures are given of the present Emperor and Empress.

An interesting book, this, yet scarcely a valuable one. It is poorly written, poorly assembled, confused at times to the point of an inconsistency, which is probably more apparent than real. It is presented merely as the "revelations" of "an English resident in Vienna," and the author carries anonymity to the extreme point of never disclosing the authority for his statements or explaining the details of his knowledge of intimate affairs. Inevitably, the book loses authority thereby. Statements which may well be thoroughly well substantiated and absolutely correct are given the easy appearance, in their completely unfathered state, of hasty conclusion or mere opinion. In its present form "Seven Years in Vienna" must take its place as absorbing Summer reading—all that it has to say is interesting—rather than as authoritative record.

LOMBARD ARCHITECTURE

LOMBARD ARCHITECTURE. By Arthur Kingsley Porter. In four volumes. New Haven: Yale University Press.

AFTER archaeologists and historians have explored a period, and accumulated masses of data concerning it, the constructive spirit awakens, and an effort is made to reduce to order the inevitable chaos of detached and sometimes conflicting opinions. Professor Porter, in his monumental work on Lombard architecture, has undertaken, in connection with his subject, a task which may best be described in his own words as "a definite synthetic analysis of Lombard architecture." Monuments exist dating even further back than the year 1000 in sufficient numbers to give a clear idea of the development of the style until as far back as the eighth century. The author has had to abandon many a favorite theory and break with cherished illusions in making his synthetic analysis, but "from the ruins of shattered misconceptions," he says, "the Lombard style emerges, it seems to me, more interesting, more worthy of study, and certainly more beautiful."

In his chapter on the "Master Builders" the author pays his tribute to Professor Goodyear's researches in emphatic language, declaring that the existence of assymetries in mediaeval architecture is patent to any one "not so blinded by preconceived prejudice as to be incapable of accepting the evidence of his senses." The irregularities of Lombard buildings are so typical and so different from others that they are in themselves sufficient to determine their origin for a student familiar with the Lombard style, even though he had no other indications to guide him. Their character is determined by the use of broken straight lines instead of curves, giving the plans a disjointed appearance, although in actual construction they "singularly increase the charm and subtlety of the building."

For determining the date of Lombard buildings chief reliance is placed upon the masonry, in which a progressive development begins much before 981 and continues after 1063, and which, the author is convinced, has so definite a character in each phase of this development as to afford a check in the case of any given building that makes it impossible to misdate the edifice by any considerable period of time. Volume I. of the four volumes of text traces the growth of Lombard architecture from its Byzantine beginnings in the sixth century, through its high Romanesque period, with the centring of interest in the basilica and its roofing; through the triumph of Lanfranco's spirit of repose over the energetic movement of the eleventh century, through Cluniac and Gothic to the austere Cistercian ideals, which "lead to monotony and dreariness in the architecture of the end of the twelfth century in Lombardy."

More than half the volume is given to the discussion of ornament and the arts accessory to architecture. Of that most important element in Lombard ornament, the grotesque, the author writes with convincing common sense. In their preoccupation with the religious and educational significance of the mediaeval churches most writers on these rich sources of information have assumed a restricted intention, an overpowering symbolism and religious motive throughout the detail. In an age devoid of newspaper comics, posters, cartoons, and other means of conveying news in a merry fashion other outlets for humorous fancy must be found, and the mediaeval sculptor did in stone what his descendant does with pen and ink. He took pains with his captions also. On a capital of Montefiascone an old man nurses his beard with the legend "I am here to amuse fools." A caryatid at Piacenza exclaims, "Oh, how I sweat under this heavy load." Not a single inscription is extant, the author says, that hints at an allegorical meaning for a grotesque. In the mosaics of the Lombard pavements the grotesque design reigned during the eleventh and twelfth centuries with all the wild exuberance of the Lombard style, giving way in later periods to pictorial representations breathing the mystic and symbolic character of scholastic philosophy in the new iconography.

Both the mosaics and the frescoes of the Lombard church indicate that before disfiguration by unintelligent design the church depended for its effect upon color as certainly as the Greek temple or the Gothic cathedral, but unfortunately no single Lombard church has come down to us in good enough preservation to more than hint at the total effect. Mr. Porter believes, however, that the "Lombard basilica, with its painted statuary, its colored and decorated moldings, its mosaic pavements, and its impressive frescoes attained a beauty of polychrome effect hardly equaled by any other production of the hand of man."

The fourth part of the first volume is given to iconography and the second and third volumes are devoted to discussion of individual monuments, while the fourth volume consists of a fine series of plates illustrating the development of the style.

The chief value of the book is for experts and special students, but the clarity of the author's thought and expression makes his description and comment extremely interesting to the moderately informed reader. The form of the work reaches the high standard set by the Yale University Press for its important publications.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

MEDIATION, INVESTIGATION, AND ARBITRATION IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES. By George E. Barnett and David A. McCabe. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

THIS book differs from others of its class in being a study of experience, of things as they are rather than of things as they ought to be. The method of the authors is to study the practice and results of mediation, arbitration, and investigation in New York, Massachusetts, and Ohio, selected as representative of the large proportion of States which have undertaken to legislate upon the subjects. Those States were selected because they possess large and diversified industries, and therefore industrial disputes, and because the practice of the laws is "at least equal in quality" to that in other States. It is an excellent method of dealing with a broad subject, but has its defects. The authors are so sympathetic with the idea of Government assistance in the settlement of industrial disputes that they rather slur the failures of the disputants to respond to assistance. And that is the critical point. It is easy to bring together those in a suitable frame of mind. Government need not intervene for that purpose. But when the disposition to agree is lacking, either Government intervenes in vain or needs powers of compulsion. Against compulsion labor sets its face like flint. It has no reluctance to compulsion by itself—for example, the trainmen speak of securing the eight-hour day "by the sword"—but it defies the courts and all processes of law when used against it.

Mediation has given the best results of the three methods studied, but it has been "rarely used" through State agencies, except in Massachusetts. That is only another way of saying that those disposed to agree can find their own way to agreement. Public investigation after mediation has failed "has been resorted to very rarely in Ohio, and until the last two or three years in only a few cases in New York and Massachusetts." Arbitration succeeds, or is even tried, still more rarely. Except in Massachusetts but few disputes have been submitted to the State Board for arbitration. In New York no case has been submitted to the arbitration of the State Bureau in the last few years. In Ohio the work of the State Board was confined practically to mediation for years before its abolition in 1913.

These are rather meagre results of the practice which the authors so highly esteem. A leading cause of the limitation of results has been the employers' idea that the State systems were not designed for impartial action, but were partisan.

A leading suggestion for the betterment of the practice, therefore, is that the methods discussed should be worked independently of the State agencies. They are suspected because the trade unions are thought to influence them. That is not thought without reason, for trade union officials have often succeeded in having themselves appointed to administer the State offices. That is the case in both the New York and the Federal Departments of Labor. In that respect the unions have succeeded so well that even these sympathizers with labor think that it is necessary to separate the agencies for the settlement of industrial disputes from the agencies of the State. In no other way can such agencies convince those who resort to them that their activities are not influenced by their sympathies. Such a belief has its justification, and is fatal to confidence in the working of the institutions. The book is timely and useful, particularly in its tendency to convince the unions that they are too successful for their own interests in some respects. Partisanship may win a battle or two, but fairness is needed to win the campaign for public sympathy and support.

OUR PART IN THE WAR

OUR PART IN THE GREAT WAR. By Arthur Gleason. Illustrated. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

SO rapidly have events moved that Mr. Gleason's book has become, in ways, somewhat out of date even by the day of its publication. And that is a pity, for it contains so much valuable contribution to our knowledge of the war and is written in a spirit so earnest and, in the best sense, so patriotic that the reading of it ought still to have a tonic effect. The author's purpose, or, at least, a part of his purpose, in the writing of the volume seems to have been to stir the popular feeling in this country to a keener sense of the meaning for Americans of the

(Continued on Following Page)

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"In These Latter Days"

An Exposition of the Times
BY HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT
Published by The Blakely-Oswald Co., Chicago. *At the bookstores, $2*

Two years ago, while the cry was peace at any price, Mr. Bancroft wrote, "Better the United States should join the Allies than that Germany should win." He said also, then as now, Beware of Nippon; beware of breeding Japanese in America for American citizenship; safeguard China; hold the Pacific; elevate public morality; purify government—in a word Americanize America, and this ever with renewed hope thanking God for the wisdom and power to fight for the honor and integrity of the nation.

"The Interlopers"

Published by The Bancroft Co., New York

A novel by Griffing Bancroft, illustrating the incompatibility, and danger to the republic, of two progressive races occupying the same field. The author, a son of Hubert Howe Bancroft, is a graduate of Harvard, admitted to practice law. Preferring life in the open, he developed a 1000-acre fruit farm at San Diego, California, specializing in olives. This, his first book, opens for him a new career. Living amidst such scenes as he depicts, with the threatened evils of political hybridism ever before him, he nevertheless holds himself well in hand, and in clear, logical sequence weaves problem and performance into fascinating story with remarkable mental equipoise and fairness.

NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

war and to move them to a conviction that this nation should be taking part in it. The fact that the United States has thrown its whole weight into the conflict since the book was written lessens somewhat the value of its purpose. But there are wide areas in this country that still need to be told a great deal of what he has to say and many thousands of people that need to have their consciences pricked and their sense of responsibility set aflame by the spirit in which he writes.

One section of half a dozen chapters is devoted to the work of the Americans who have been helping the Allies almost since the beginning of the war and describes with considerable detail what they have done in the hospital and ambulance service and in other relief work in France. This section contains a mass of interesting facts written in a very readable style and it contains much that will touch the pride of Americans. He tells, for instance, about the many developments and inventions and contrivances for the quicker, more comfortable, and more efficient care of the wounded that have been worked out by American surgeons, physicians, nurses, and helpers in the hospitals.

Several chapters devoted to the war diaries found on the persons of German dead, wounded, and prisoners enable the reader to visualize the atrocities of the German troops as described in their own language. There are many pages also which detail Mr. Gleason's talks with the humble folk of fields and villages wherein they describe what had been done to them and their homes. Deserving of the most heart-searching attention of American readers are the half dozen or more chapters in which Mr. Gleason discusses the attitude of many persons and communities toward the war—their attitude, that is, before our own entrance into the war, although what he says is in no many instances still applicable—and endeavors to show its cause and to prove also that it has been based upon mistaken interpretation of relations, lack of knowledge, and the willingness to let theory outweigh fact. He thinks that one reason why there has not been a keener and more urgent sympathy with the western allies in this country is because they have shown little willingness to aid American writers to gain information at first hand. In these chapters there is fair-minded discussion of the effect of the modern theory of internationalism and of pacifist ideals upon the sentiment of patriotism, or nationalism, and of the part which nationalism must play for many generations yet to come in the onward movement of the race.

AT THE PRUSSIAN COURT

SEVEN YEARS AT THE PRUSSIAN COURT. By Edith Keen. Illustrated. New York: John Lane Company. $3.

MISS KEEN, an Englishwoman, was for seven years in the employ of the Princess Frederick Leopold of Prussia, a sister of the German Empress, and sister-in-law to the Duchess of Connaught. Miss Keen was engaged as companion to the daughter of the house, the Princess Margarethe of Prussia, who is described as being a very charming and lovable person.

Prince Leopold is the wealthiest of the Prussian Princes, wealthier, in fact, than the Kaiser. Not only is he stingy, and a tyrannical landlord, but he is intensely disagreeable as a husband and father. A horrible little story is told of his beating his wife with a riding whip because she went skating without asking his permission. The Empress heard of this and told the Kaiser. Prince Leopold was put under arrest and deprived of the command of his regiment for a certain period. The Prince was in constant fear for his life, and a sort of detective system prevailed at Klein Glienicke. The Princess was more intelligent than her husband, but almost as cruel. She was particularly unkind to the Princess Margarethe, and made her as unhappy as possible.

Miss Keen relates several interesting morsels about the Kaiser. His extravagance made him resort to various ways of obtaining money. For instance, invitations to court functions were sold through a very astute lady in the royal household. A woman connected with the royal household told Miss Keen that the Kaiser, discussing Americans, once said:

> It is a curious thing that the highest compliment you can pay the best sort of Americans is to mistake their nationality. Take them to be anything but Americans and they will be delighted.

All the Kaiser's speeches are composed by one of his secretaries, Captain Harfner, a relative of Dr. Bethmann Hollweg. The Emperor is extremely sensitive to color. There is a story told about a dinner at Herr Ballin's home. While seated at the table the Kaiser suddenly said: "I cannot sit amid these dark green walls any longer. Let us remove to some other apartment." The dinner table had to be relaid in a white apartment approved by the Kaiser. These color aversions are transitory. A dislike of dark green will change to just as violent a dislike of yellow in six months' time. Miss Keen suspects this quality of being one of the Kaiser's many affectations. She also mentions his vanity and love of publicity. She sees in his democratic friendships with commercial magnates not only a political move, but a liking for the adoring attitude which they assume toward him. The Empress confines her friendships to aristocratic or royal families, with the exception of the Krupps. Both the Emperor and the Empress call the mistress of Essen Bertha.

Miss Keen tells of the love between the Kaiser and his daughter, Victoria Luise. The War Lord was on his way to a military function one morning, when his daughter rushed out and begged him to look at her new doll's house. Fearing to be late, the Kaiser hurried on, but he looked back and saw Victoria Luise in tears. That was fatal. The Emperor went back to her and was a half hour late for the function. This was the only occasion on which he was ever unpunctual. The volume is full of such intimate little stories about the royalties. Miss Keen was told of

> an extraordinary institution for teaching men in the Emperor's service the art of stirring up sedition and rebellion and giving trouble to foreign Governments generally. He added, and I can readily believe it, that it was the only sort of institution of its kind in the world.
>
> The students in this institution were all ex-army officers and were most carefully selected by the Emperor himself. * * * I had a leaflet that was circulated among the students, * * * but it was taken from me after the outbreak of the war when my papers and letters were examined.
>
> The leaflet set out the general principles in which these students were instructed. It stated, I remember, that in every State and country there were men of some importance who were discontented with the Government, and that wherever it was found desirable to stir up trouble, it could best be done by encouraging such men to upset the Government. Where it was impossible to do this, it was pointed out that, at all events, such active discontent might be created as to give cause for great trouble to the Government of the country. Various other ways were given by which trouble might be caused in different countries.

Miss Keen had a hard time leaving Potsdam after the outbreak of the war. It is curious to note the stories of English atrocities that were circulated around Germany. Prince August Wilhelm told that the Royal Army Medical Corps were served out with jackknives for the purpose of gouging out the eyes of wounded Germans. The Prince even produced one of the knives. Being employed by a royal family was some protection for Miss Keen, and finally Prince Reuss, the husband of the Princess Margarethe, helped her to get away from Germany.

POLAND

A BRIEF HISTORY OF POLAND. By Julia Swift Orvis, Associate Professor of History in Wellesley College. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

IT is not too much to say that of all the nations of the world Poland, which, governmentally, is not a nation at all, is on several counts the most interesting. Poland is interesting as a tragic romance. She is interesting as a problem. Vaguely, and probably a bit sentimentally, most people recognise that. Yet it is an arresting fact that the less vague becomes our knowledge of Poland the deeper and broader becomes our interest, too. Poland is ,not only romantically "appealing" in the tragedy of her dissolution; she is full of absorbing challenge in the causes and the progress of her decay. She is unique. And the book of her history is thrilling and stimulating alike.

In the "Brief History of Poland," which is here presented, Dr. Orvis has written a book which should be heartily welcomed not only by the student, but by the intelligent public. It is, indeed, a book for the general reader rather than for the student, for it is not the result of original research, and its object is not to lay bare the facts of intricate investigation; it is a little book which frankly takes its material from the research work already done by others, and which presents that material so clearly, so interestingly, with such admirable concisenss which never becomes dry and lifeless, that it must take high rank for its importance and for its workmanship. It is a book for the people who, never having known much about Poland, are alert enough, and intelligent enough, and sufficiently alive to the significance of the great events of the present day to want to find out.

Everybody knows that Poland was once a kingdom and that it was "partitioned." In her history of the country Dr. Orvis goes far back to the beginnings of the Polish State. Up to the end of the fourteenth century Poland was still in the "era of beginnings." With the union of Poland and Lithuania by the marriage of a Polish Queen to a Lithuanian Grand Duke, in 1386, Poland became a great, powerful, and heterogeneous State under a strong King, who was the founder of an able dynasty. For two centuries Poland was one of the great nations of Europe.

Yet the seed of dissolution was sown in these very days of greatness. The cause of Poland's decay was the freedom of the nobles. The Great Charter, won from an English King in the thirteenth century, gave liberty to the future State in assuring it to the barons of King John. But Poland was not another England. The Polish nobles won "freedom"—freedom from taxation, freedom from military service, freedom from Government—at the expense of the peasants below them, and to the total though gradual destruction of any centralized power above. Yet they represented only 8 per cent. of the population. The Government grew weak, and the free nobles grew strong, and when the great Jagiello dynasty died out and the throne became in fact, as it had always been in theory, elective, a series of contested elections to meaningless Kingship brought the country to actual anarchy. It was small wonder that Russia and Prussia and Austria partitioned Poland; the marvel was that the "era of decline" as such lasted so long. Constitutional Poland fell a prey to neighboring "autocracies"; the Constitution, says Dr. Orvis, was unable to meet the test.

It would be difficult to overestimate the interest and the skill with which the author has told the story of Poland after as well as before and during the period of her national decay. Her book is significant not only for its information about Poland itself, but for the suggestions and allusions that show the development of the present problems of Eastern Europe and the place of Poland and the Slavs in the life of Europe as a whole.

CHRISTIAN HEALING

DOES CHRIST STILL HEAL? By Henry B. Wilson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

The author of this book, who is Director of the Society of the Nazarene and rector of St. John's, Boonton, N. J., deals in direct and vigorous English with the questions whether pain and suffering are to be borne patiently as a punishment sent by God or to be fought and conquered as the outcome of evil and whether Christ's commission to the apostles to "heal the sick" is still incumbent upon those who preach His word. Dr. Wilson bases his arguments upon the words and deeds of Christ and he comes to the conclusion that "the original commission was intended by our Lord to be permanent," and adds that "it should be in operation by all those who call themselves Christians everywhere." They should, he thinks, "accept the ministry of healing as naturally as they accept the spiritual teaching and should ask for it for their families and friends, as well as for themselves, in quiet trust and hope.

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The New York Times
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Literary Section
of
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NEW YORK, JULY 22, 1917.

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AUGUST FICTION

EVEN in those midsummer seasons that bid fair to be the most propitious for the publication and consumption of light literature new books of fiction are traditionally and actually scarce. Time was, within some three or four years, when certain publishers, believing that the months of July and August were as promising as any for bringing out new novels, ventured to disregard the tradition in this matter and chose the vacation season for the publication of some of their best fiction. These attempts, so far as we have learned, were altogether successful and it looked as if the Summer months would be recognized as deserving of a place among the so-called fiction publication months of the year. But this year, for whatever cause, there is less fiction appearing in August than usual. Moreover, although we have not the comparative tables of statistics actually at hand, it is safe to say that new works of fiction have been markedly less in number for the past eight or ten months than in any year during the last two decades. There are fluctuations in such matters, of course, that remain quite inexplicable—a periodicity in production that is a law unto itself. So Mr. HOWELLS characterizes it in the August number of Harper's Magazine: "As there is an apple year when apples superabound and heap the ground with their spendthrift wealth, and then an off year when they stint the whole countryside of pie and cider, so there may be a fiction year when the booksellers' counters groan under the best novels, and then an off year when there are no novels of any sort to be had." Why this is so Mr. HOWELLS does not hazard even a theory, leaving us to take it simply as a fact in literature as it is admittedly so in nature. Incidentally, Mr. HOWELLS describes this season of dearth as one when "most novels have done no more than echo the talk of the war that resounds from the newspapers or holds us in helpless thrall wherever we are met together in the street or at the table." He thereupon chooses from his recent reading two novels for special praise, declaring that they are "of as fresh initiative and as remote from actual events as any of the happier past." These novels are WILLIAM MCFEE'S "Casuals of the Sea" and PAUL KESTER'S "His Own Country." Both books have won deserved distinction—if not quite the degree of praise accorded them by Mr. HOWELLS—at the hands of reviewers. Nevertheless, in a year that has produced "Mr. Britling" and "Changing Winds" one is scarcely prepared to place these certainly less known novels at so high an eminence. Both are undeniably strong and original, but one does not turn to a reading of them for the kind of entertainment expected from fiction, whether it takes the form of a "war novel" or the so-called light romance. Even Mr. HOWELLS appears to admit that "Casuals of the Sea" is lacking in charm. Waiving all comparison with the twelve months' novels dealing either incidentally or primarily with the war, one is tempted to prefer, both for charm and originality, Mr. WHITE'S historical novel "El Supremo" to the sombre realism of "Casuals of the Sea." The latter, at least, occupies a field that has been surveyed and occupied many a time before now; while Mr. WHITE'S reconstruction of a great South American epoch and statesman opens up new horizons for romance the possibilities of which have not been realized heretofore at their high value.

BUT, aside from that curious law of periodicity indicated by Mr. HOWELLS as an explanation for the abundance or scarcity of fiction, one feels that the main cause for the falling off in the number of novels published this season is the abnormal condition brought about by the war. It is not that the reading public no longer wants to be entertained with good fiction, but that those best capable of providing such entertainment are engrossed in themes that rob them of the gift of romance. More good novels are not published simply because they are not written. But there is undoubtedly a demand for them, and when this demand is even partially filled, it is inevitably the "war novel," as Mr. HOWELLS points out, that is most in evidence. Something of this is evident on even a cursory survey of the two August or "fiction numbers" of Scribner's and Harper's Magazines. Of the eight short stories contained in the former, half are concerned with the war; of the seven in Harper's two are war stories. In the latter magazine it is noteworthy that the war, as a subject for fiction, is not only numerically small, but the two stories in which it appears are relatively unimportant. The war, indeed, is only remotely connected with FANNIE HEASLIP LEA'S "The Lone Wolf," although it is the absorbing topic in ALICE BROWN'S "The Flying Teuton." The leading fiction contribution of the magazine is unquestionably Mrs. GEBOULD'S "The Hand of Jim Fane"—a story without a suggestion of the war, and graced with those subtle qualities of atmosphere and a certain characteristic hint of other world mystery—indicated here in the case of a young wife who is "haunted" by an old husband—that have long ago won for this author a place in the front rank of contemporary writers of short fiction. In the Scribner's Fiction Number Mr. GALSWORTHY'S story of the war, "Defeat," is by far the best in the magazine—a study of a moonlight night in London in wartime given with all the opulence of sound and color that Mr. GALSWORTHY knows so well how to use in suggesting the motif, the spirit of his story—as in this passage, for example:

> For the moonlight this evening was almost solid, seeming with its cool still vibration to replace the very air; in it the wartime precautions against light seemed fantastic, like shading candles in a room still full of daylight. What lights there were had the effect of strokes and stipples of dim color laid by a painter's brush on a background of ghostly whitish blue. The dream-like quality of the town was perhaps enhanced for her eyes by the veil she was wearing—in daytime no longer white. As the music died out of her, elation also ebbed. Somebody had passed her, speaking German, and she was overwhelmed by a rush of nostalgia. On this moonlit night by the banks of the Rhine—whence she came—the orchards would be heavy with apples; there would be murmurs, and sweet scents; the old castle would stand out clear, high over the woods and the chalky-white river. There would be singing far-away, and the churning of a distant steamer's screw; and perhaps on the water a log raft still drifting down in the blue light. There would be German voices talking. And suddenly tears oozed up in her eyes, and crept down through the powder on her cheeks. She raised her veil and dabbed at her face with a little, not-too-clean handkerchief, screwed up in her yellowish hand.

In the three other "war stories" appearing in this number the treatment of the main theme is lighter than that employed by Mr. GALSWORTHY, although this does not apply to Dr. VAN DYKE'S "A Remembered Dream," an allegorical story picturing the struggle between God and Man as this is involved in the war.

TOLSTOY'S journals are at last making their appearance in an English translation in this country (Alfred A. Knopf) and the difficulties that have had to be overcome before they could find either a translator or a publisher are eloquent of the tangle in which the great Russian's unpublished works have been left. Apparently the complication over the latter arises from the antagonistic claims of TOLSTOY'S widow, his daughter, ALEXANDRA, and his friend and literary executor (so far as he can be said to have a literary executor) TCHERTKOFF. As a consistent Tolstoyan cannot resort to the law to straighten out his affairs, and as TOLSTOY'S posthumous works, said to be almost as voluminous as his published works, are sadly in need of legal intervention before they can be published, the tangle is not without its touch of humor. The present volume of "The Journal" covers the period 1895-1899.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended July 18
Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

ILLINOIS IN 1818. By Solon Justus Buck. 12mo. Springfield: Illinois Centennial Commission.
A sketch in celebration of the admission of Illinois to the Union.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES. By Waldemar Westergaard. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.
Historical survey from 1671 to the present time.

Poetry

THE POEMS OF B. I. DURWARD. 12mo. Baraboo, Wis.: The Pilgrim Publishing Company.
Illustrated centenary edition.

BACKGROUNDS. By Grace Mary Golden. Pamphlet. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 30 cents.
Collection of short poems.

WINDOWS. By Christopher Johnson. Pamphlet. Longmans, Green & Co. 40 cents.
Collection of short poems.

OP. I. By Dorothy L. Sayers. Pamphlet. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.
Collection of short poems.

SABER AND SONG. By William Thornton Whitsett. 12mo. Whitsett, N. C.: Whitsett Institute. $1.25.
Collection of short poems.

Essays

THE MODERNS. By John Freeman. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell Company. $1.75.
Essays in literary criticism.

THE UPBRINGING OF DAUGHTERS. By Catherine Durning Whetham. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.
A series of essays on various subjects connected with the main theme.

War Books

A LEAGUE OF NATIONS. By Henry Noel Brailsford. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.
Discusses the prospect of a future national union in Europe made possible by the successful revolution in Europe.

YOU ARE THE HOPE OF THE WORLD. By Herman Hagedorn. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.
An appeal to the girls and boys of America.

PRESIDENT WILSON: FROM AN ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW. By H. Wilson Harris. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.75.
Discusses the President's problems and policies.

LETTERS OF ARTHUR GEORGE HEATH. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.
The letters date from August, 1914, when the late Lieutenant Heath joined the British Army. There is a memoir by Professor Gilbert Murray.

RECORDS OF A RECTORY GARDEN. By K. S. P. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.
Written in memory of a son who died in the war.

PETAIN THE PREPARED. By Edward Earle Purinton. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.
"A message to American manhood," with an appreciation by Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

Fiction

JOE MULLER, DETECTIVE. By Grace Isabel Colburn and Augusta Groner. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.
Account of adventures in the professional experience of a member of the Imperial Austrian police.

THE SNARE. By Rafael Sabatini. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.
The scene of the story is laid during those days in which Wellington drained the power of Napoleon by drawing Messina into Portugal.

THE JOYFUL YEARS. By F. T. Wawn. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.
A love story of the open country.

THE HOUSE OF LANDELL. By Gertrude Capen Whitney. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno Company. $1.35.
The scene of the story is laid in an old New England hill town and in the South.

Science and Economics

STUDIES IN PSYCHOLOGY. Contributed by colleagues and former students of Edward Bradford Titchener. 12mo. Worcester, Mass.: Louis N. Wilson.
The collection commemorates Professor Titchener's completion of "twenty-five years of distinguished service to psychology."

RURAL SOCIOLOGY. By Paul L. Vogt. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.
Serves as an introductory study to the main theme. The author is Professor of Rural Economics, Ohio State University.

Philosophy and Religion

SERMON NOTES. By the late Mgr. R. H. Benson. Edited by the Rev. C. C. Martindale. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.
This first series contain Mgr. Benson's Anglican notes.

THE NEW COUNTRY CHURCH BUILDING. By Edmund de Schweinitz Brunner. 12mo. New York: Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada. 75 cents.
Includes a sketch of the beginning and progress of American rural church architecture.

MISSIONARY EDUCATION IN HOME AND SCHOOL. By Ralph E. Diffendorfer. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. $1.
Contains the results of fifteen years of study and work in the field of missionary education.

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Discusses national educational systems of a religious character in this country and Europe.

Miscellaneous

HOW TO LIVE ON THREE MEALS A DAY. By R. L. L. Anker. 12mo. New York: Frank E. Morrison. $1.
Contains many recipes based on getting the maximum of nourishment at the minimum of cost.

PONIES AND ALL ABOUT THEM. By Frank Townsend Barton. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.
Profusely illustrated book on the subject from every point of view.

HOW TO CUT FOOD COSTS. By Lenna Frances Cooper. 12mo. Battle Creek, Mich.: The Good Health Publishing Company.
Contains recipes recommended for use in the practice of household economy.

WOMAN'S EFFORT. By A. E. Metcalfe. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.
A chronicle of British women's fifty years struggle for citizenship, 1865-1914.

WHITE KNIGHTS OF DARTMOOR. By Olive Katharine Parr. Pamphlet. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 40 cents.
Describes the "Crusade of White Knights" against the social evil.

HINTS ON LANDSCAPE GARDENING. By Prince von Puckler-Muskau. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.50.
One of a series of important works published under the auspices of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

PHONETIC SECTION OF DENT'S FIRST FRENCH BOOK. By Walter Rippmann. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 25 cents.
Originally published as an appendix to the First French Book.

SHELL SHOCK. By Professor G. Elliott Smith. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.
Gives an account of the nature of shell shock and the remedies used to combat it.

SCIENCE AND LEARNING IN FRANCE. 8vo. Published by the Society for American Fellowships in French Universities.
An appreciation by leading American scholars, with a survey of opportunities for American students in French universities.

LOCOMOTIVE VALVES AND VALVE GEARS. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $3.
Contains many illustrations and diagrams.

NEUROTIC CONSTITUTION

THE NEUROTIC CONSTITUTION. By Dr. Alfred Adler. Authorized Translation by Bernard Glueck, M. D., and John E. Lind, M. D. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $3.

THIS book is another of the comparative studies in human individualistic psychology and supplies much valuable information as to the trend and purpose of the unit-personality. The author gives the results of his investigation into the neurotic character, of which he takes a large section and expounds it in a most captivating manner. The book is a distinct contribution to the many recent studies of the neuroses and psychoses, and furnishes many suggestions of therapeutic value. His basic idea is that a neurosis develops upon a feeling of inferiority and builds up symptoms in an attempt to overcome this inferiority. The "will to power," to dominate, to be on top, is the purpose he finds underneath all the baffling characteristics of the neurotic disposition.

A preface by the author is followed by a comparatively short theoretical part, with an introduction by Dr. William A. White. The much longer practical part discusses in ten chapters such vitally practical subjects as avarice, cruelty, envy, asceticism, love, desire to travel, crime, simulation, doubt, sympathy, coquetry, security, virtue, conscience, pedantry, obstinacy, impatience, discontent, inaccessibility, punctuality, modesty, constancy, jealousy, self-reproaches, self-torture, silence, loquaciousness. The treatment of these human characteristics is after the fashion of the new psychology, which is far removed from the old impracticable academic methods. Any person, whether neurotic or not, would be much interested in and benefited by a reading of Dr. Adler's work.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES
by
Waldemar Westergaard

THE DANISH WEST INDIES. By Waldemar Westergaard. With an introduction by H. Morse Stephens. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

WHEN, in December of last year, the United States acquired the sovereignty of three small islands in the West Indies, and several months later formally took possession of them, there was mention of the fact in the newspapers and magazines; but in the midst of a world at war it was natural that the full historical significance of the transfer should be lost in larger issues. And yet this change of ownership was more than a mere matter of barter and sale, and behind it there stretched back a long series of facts of unusual economic, political, and historic importance. The transfer indeed marked the close of an epoch, for by it was ended the colonial power of a country which had held sway in the islands for nearly two hundred and fifty years.

The story of the Danish possessions of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix is one of varied and romantic interest, and this makes all the stranger the rare experience for a present-day historian in dealing with fresh and practically unhandled material, for except for the labors of a few genealogical and biographical investigators the entire archives of the Danish West India and Guinea Company were found substantially intact and undisturbed. It is a fact of further interest, as Dr. Stephens points out in his introduction to the present work, that the first history of the Danish West Indies, written from primary sources, should be by an American citizen of Danish descent. Dr. Westergaard, the author of "The Danish West Indies," is Assistant Professor of History in Pomona College, at Claremont, Cal., and the book, submitted as a thesis toward a Doctorate of Philosophy, is the first of three volumes which he intends to devote to the history of the islands. This first volume deals in detail with the period 1671-1754, but because of their recent acquisition by the United States he has added a supplementary chapter summarizing the history of the islands from 1755 to the present year. It is to this portion of the book that the general reader will probably first turn.

It was just after the civil war, during the course of which the American Government was greatly embarrassed by the lack of a naval base in the Caribbean Sea for the prevention of blockade running, that the United States first began to regard with favor the acquisition of the Danish West Indies. Despite numerous obstacles and the objections of England and France, nearly all the initial steps for the transfer were taken. The price of $7,500,000 for the two northern islands was agreed on, both houses of the Danish Diet voted their consent, and the plebiscite on the islands, which was taken at Secretary Seward's desire, carried in favor of annexation by the nearly unanimous vote of 1,244 to 22. It happened, however, that at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the United States Senate was Senator Charles Sumner, the implacable enemy of President Johnson, and by his efforts ratification by the Senate was blocked. Nevertheless Denmark gave a further extension of time for ratification, first to Seward, and then to Hamilton Fish. But Sumner was almost equally hostile to the Grant Administration, and finally, on April 14, 1870, the treaty was allowed to lapse.

Late in Harrison's Administration the matter, originally initiated by the United States, was reintroduced by Denmark, but again it came to nothing because of the fear entertained that it would be repudiated by the incoming Cleveland Administration before the negotiations were completed. During Cleveland's term of office the plan was again broached, and again without avail.

To the influence of the German mercantile marine interests is ascribed the failure in 1902 of the fourth and most promising attempt at the transfer of the islands, for after all preliminaries had been arranged, a price of $5,000,000 settled on, prompt ratification given by the United States Senate, and the assent of the Folkething, or popular house of the Danish Parliament, gained, the treaty failed of confirmation by a tie vote in the Landsthing, or upper house. 1911-1912 saw the next consideration of the scheme, but because of the injudicious actions of certain private individuals it was necessary to defer formal action to a more opportune time. This finally came in December, 1916, when for $25,000,000—a greater sum than has been paid for any of its acquisitions, not excepting Louisiana and the Philippines—the United States at last became the owner of "the Virgin Islands of America."

Though this supplementary chapter is the one that will naturally appeal to most Americans, we would give a meagre idea of the volume if we laid emphasis on its account of these recent negotiations, since it is with the early and hitherto little-known history of the islands that Dr. Westergaard deals in the fullest detail; and a most fascinating account he gives of that region which he terms "the cockpit of sea power," for it was the islands and mainlands of the Caribbean and Gulf regions that were among the chief prizes fought for by European States in practically every large war of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Here occurred the most famous naval combats of those times—by the English against the Spanish in the seventeenth century, and by the English against the French in the eighteenth century.

That the West Indies should thus have been the bone of contention between mighty nations is not strange, for until comparatively recent times these regions were the economic centre of the New World and the unfailing source of a considerable part of the wealth of the Old. In fact so much more valuable did the commerce of the West Indies appear that during the negotiations of the Treaty of Paris in 1763 it was seriously proposed that the triumphant English Ministry should take from France not Canada, but one of the French West India islands instead. The impelling motive of acquisition would seem, moreover, to be much more economic than political, since tobacco was king in the seventeenth century, sugar in the eighteenth, and cotton in the nineteenth.

Just how it was that the Danish-Norwegian State became interested in the islands off the Spanish Main, and just how so small a State was able to retain its hold on those outlying possessions for nearly two centuries and a half is the story that Dr. Westergaard unfolds. That the Danish expansion into the West Indies took place at a time when the Government of Denmark-Norway was entirely in the hands of the Crown was a matter that made much for success, since thereby there was none of that interference by a legislative body which marks especially the history of the English East India Company.

Another noteworthy point that Dr. Westergaard makes clear is the fact that the Danish Company, as chartered by the Crown, was both a trading and a plantation company, and he shows how different were the problems presented by these two phases of its task. The chief problem, however, was the question of labor. The natives of the islands could not work, and though the Danish Company tried to make use of the dregs of the white population of Copenhagen, these were unable to withstand the climate and died off like flies; so that finally recourse was had to the importation of African slaves, and thus Denmark added her share to the terrible slave trade of those days.

A feature of Dr. Westergaard's book, which should be of high value to the student, is a series of forty-one appendices, wherein are given statistics, lists of Governors and shareholders in the various companies, transcripts of the charters, financial statements, and other rare information derived from the Danish archives and now first made accessible to the general public. Altogether the book gives an authoritative treatment of its subject and, when it is completed by the two additional volumes promised, will become a standard work of reference.

BOOKS WORTH READING

AN illustrated volume entitled "The Andes of Southern Peru" gives an admirable account of the geographic work of the Yale Peruvian expedition of 1911, written by Isaiah Bowman, Director of the American Geographical Society. The author describes the expedition's achievement as a "geographical reconnoissance along the seventy-third meridian." His own particular task was to make a contour map of the two-hundred-mile stretch of mountain country between Abancay and the Pacific Coast. The route covered by the entire expedition led from the tropical plains of the Lower Urubamba southward over lofty, snow-covered passes to the desert coast of Camana. Mr. Bowman was greatly interested in the strong climatic and topographic contrasts this region presents, and in the varied human life it exhibits. (Published for the American Geographical Society of New York by Henry Holt & Co.)

1916

The 1916 edition of "The New International Year Book" gives a compendious survey of the state of the world at the close of last year, and a very good exposition of the world's progress during the preceding twelve months. A corps of able and authoritative writers has contributed to the Year Book a great body of useful information that includes reliable and adequate articles on all important American and foreign topics. The political, economic, scientific, religious, literary, biographical, social, and art departments are notably full and satisfactory.

A striking feature of the volume is the intelligent treatment that has been given to matters pertaining to the great European conflict. An admirable review of the war is presented by Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes of Columbia University, and a separate article deals with this country's relations to the war. Other war articles present facts of interest with respect to military progress, naval progress, submarines, airplanes, and kindred topics.

Another commendable feature of the annual is its comprehensive story of the Presidential election of 1916; the story includes a carefully prepared account of the campaigns preceding the nominations, and a strictly nonpartisan narrative of the hard-fought electoral struggle. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

How to Live Long

Men and women who wish to multiply their days may learn something about the ways and means of realizing their desires from a book by William Lee Howard, M. D., entitled "How to Live Long." The author's prescription does not take the form of hard and fast rules, but rather presents sensible, practical suggestions that tend to the promotion of physical and mental hygiene. (Edward J. Clode. $1.)

Furniture

In a generously illustrated volume entitled "Jacobean Furniture and English Styles in Oak and Walnut" Helen Churchill Candee presents an entertaining and authoritative treatise on the charming productions of the English cabinetmakers of the seventeenth century. She is very happy in her effort to establish a historical background for the beautiful specimens to which she invites attention. (Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.)

Talks on Talking

Men and women who wish to be entertaining and effective conversationalists and public speakers will find helpful instruction in "Talks on Talking," the work of Grenville Kleiser, formerly Instructor on Public Speaking at Yale Divinity School. A valuable feature of the work is the advice the author gives with respect to mannerisms. (Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents.)

Stonewall Jackson

An intimate personal study of one of the great men of the civil war period is presented in a volume entitled "Early Life and Letters of General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson," written by Thomas Jackson Arnold, nephew of the General. There is very little in the volume directly relating to Jackson's military achievements, the author's aim being to show the man rather than the soldier. (Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.)

My Garden

In Louise Beebe Wilder's "My Garden" a pleasing and useful story is told of the author's experiences with plants, trees, and flowers, and of the charming effects she was able to produce in course of time. Amateur gardeners who wish to beautify their home grounds may learn things from this story that will help them realize their aspirations. (Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.)

The Question Box

A new edition has been published of "The Question Box Answers," a book prepared by the Rev. Bertrand L. Conway of the Paulist Fathers, which contains replies given to questions received by Catholic clergymen engaged in missions to non-Catholics. This work, first issued in 1903, has now a record of 901,000 printed copies. (New York: Paulist Press.)

Religion

The substance of a series of lectures delivered at Oxford, England, by Clement C. J. Webb appears in a volume entitled "Group Theories of Religion and the Religion of the Individual." In these lectures the author criticises the theories on the nature of religion advanced by Durkheim, Lévy Bruhl, and other French scholars, and the kindred speculations of Miss Harrison and Mr. Cornford which have appeared in England. (Macmillan Company. $1.75.)

THE WAR AND HUMANITY

THE WAR AND HUMANITY: A Further Discussion of the Ethics of the World War and the Attitude and Duty of the United States. Second and revised edition. By James M. Beck, LL. D. With a foreword by Theodore Roosevelt. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

In this second edition of his volume of papers on the war Mr. Beck brings his book up to the date of the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany. The new edition has an introduction, written Feb. 10, which, as events are now, adds to its value and interest, and fastens the various essays in the volume closely to the conditions of the present day. Throughout his earlier work Mr. Beck has called the Government of the United States to a more vigorous foreign policy. He has been one of the President's sharpest critics. When Count von Bernstorff was handed his passports Mr. Beck and the men who thought with him ceased to criticise and rallied to the President's support. In the new edition of "The War and Humanity" Mr. Beck calls attention to "the value and worth of President Wilson's action," and adds:

"As he thus treads the path of honor and dignity, all Americans, of whatever party, race, section, creed, or ancestry, whether in the past his eulogists or critics, should loyally stand behind their leader. Let it appear to the world that we are in fact as well as in name 'The United States of America.'"

Mr. Beck's new introduction also briefly reviews the peace proposals of 1916 and President Wilson's famous address to the Senate with Germany's resumption of submarine warfare. A short foreword by Colonel Roosevelt urges the need of "military and industrial preparedness in this country."

International Encyclopaedia

Publication of the second edition of "The New International Encyclopaedia" has been completed. The finished work appears in twenty-four volumes, twenty-three of which contain articles covering over 20,000 pages that deal adequately with practically all topics about which desire for information is likely to arise. In the twenty-fourth volume instruction is provided for those who wish to follow courses of reading and study in history, art, and science, using the encyclopaedia as a general textbook. This appended volume seems to have been prepared with intelligence, and there is no doubt it will be of value to those who diligently make use of it. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

THE LADY WITH THE DOG, AND OTHER STORIES. By Anton Chekhov. Translated by Constance Garnett. Macmillan Company. $1.50.

ALWAYS, when one reads Chekhov, one envies Russia; envies her not only the possession of a great psychologist-novelist, but of a national temperament that suffers him gladly, that submits itself to his analysis and delights in the result.

We in America take strictures upon our civic virtue and the thin gilt of our society with calmness. Secretly we rather pride ourselves on being like the little girl with the little curl—we are not merely bad, we are horrid. Our horridness is exceptional and distinctive, like our cyclonic storms, and our vast distances from coast to coast. But woe to the author who should uncover to us our stupidities, our awkwardness, our tiresomeness! He would be a cynic, a traducer of human nature. Heaven knows what. Yet this is what Chekhov does for Russia, and Russians, high and low, love and admire him.

In "An Anonymous Story," one character, reproaching another, cries: "How early your soul has taken to its dressing gown!" In all the stories in the present volume we see souls in dressing gowns; souls that have retreated from the battle, souls that have wrapped about them protecting folds of egoism, of moral callousness, of indifference, of physical comfort. In one tale a young man, emerging for a moment from his cocoon of habit at the call of youth and love, is disappointed and retreats into it again for the rest of his life, to grow fat and ill-humored and miserly. The girl who refuses him, regretting it too late, retires into her own cocoon of ailing spinsterhood. In "An Anonymous Story," the longest and in many respects the most powerful tale in the book, a whole group of men in the older official life of Petrograd wrap themselves in a mantle of cynicism, of artificial viciousness, until natural and sincere emotions appear genuinely unreal and fantastic to them. In two stories, "The Black Monk" and "Volodya," both of which, incidentally, have before appeared in English, sensitive spirits, shrinking in horror from the dressing gown, yet unable to endure the harsh contacts of existence without it, seek refuge, the one in insanity, the other in suicide. As frequently happens in Russian novels, and, one suspects, in Russian life, the women make a better showing. In forgetting self they find themselves.

The worst result of the dressing gown attitude toward life is not its moral stultification, but its infinite ennui. Chekhov shows us how the instinct for comfort, physical and mental, is the root of commonplaceness, the mainspring of the bourgeois. As soon as a man gives way to it he finds the world, outside its immediate relation to himself, uninteresting, and becomes in his turn uninteresting, except to the part of the world which makes its profit out of him. Whether Chekhov did it with premeditation or not, no one has analyzed more acutely than he the psychology of the bore. He is simply a man who has retreated so far within his dressing gown as to see nothing but the lining.

The bore, the egoist, the sentimentalist, existed in the United States as in Russia, but as yet we have had no novelist who sees them straight and tells the truth about them. Henry James, indeed, has depicted states of extraordinary social ennui, but so finely, selectively, and allusively as to lift them out of life as it is recognizably lived into a mid-region of aesthetics. Nowhere has he come to grips with the thing at its source.

Very possibly, too, an American Chekhov would find himself an author without an audience, even a hostile one. Women constitute a large and determining part of our reading public, and the great mass of them could not possibly bear to be told that their souls dwell in dressing gowns of sentiment, and tradition, and pseudo-duty, and illusion. How should they endure it? What would become of the halo of romance about the Lady Godiva if history should discover that she was bald?

But Chekhov is right. Our spiritual dressing gowns may vary in pattern and color and texture, one may be ugly and another beautiful—all alike reduce the soul within to a level of dullness and mediocrity. The hair shirt may or may not have been an aid to piety; but it is certain that we need the sharp pricks of close encounter with life, unshielded by artificial barriers, to keep alive within us the keen savor of life, to rescue us from a slow and poisonous ennui, to keep us increasingly of interest to our fellows. Chekhov was an artist, not a preacher. Yet his stories have a social significance which we in America can as little afford to overlook as could the Russians for whom he wrote.

THE JOYFUL YEARS

THE JOYFUL YEARS. By F. T. Wawn. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

IT is into the mouth of Shaun James, the middle-aged novelist, who is the deus ex machina of the book, that Mr. Wawn puts the explanation of its title, "The joyful years are those in which you are finding yourselves, children." And how it came about that Cynthia Rosemary Bremner, the dainty and exquisite, and modest, sweet-tempered Peter Middleton presently found themselves and each other is the theme of the story. A courtship, rendered difficult by the familiar obstacle of poverty, a happy honeymoon, a pleasant, comfortable existence interrupted by the war and resumed after Peter has received his honorable discharge—these form the substance of a novel very slight and simple in its plot, very badly in need of cutting. The book is, in fact, about twice as long as it ought to be and drags in consequence, though it has considerable charm of style and some clever character drawing.

They are a little company of very attractive, well-bred, and courageous English people, these persons to whom the author introduces us, and Cynthia is an agreeable heroine, a pretty, intelligent young girl, chafing against the restrictions imposed upon her by her affectionate but very old-fashioned parents, who deny her not only a latch key, but even an allowance, so that she has to go to her mother every time she wants a little change for cab fares. They hedge her about with rules and regulations innumerable, expecting the same implicit obedience from the girl of 21 that they exacted from the child of 10.

Much of the action of the story is laid in Cornwall, near Tintagel, where Peter Middleton, clerk in the office of a concern called the "Great Company," has his first real holiday. For his dead father, an officer in the English Army, had been very poor, and Peter was obliged, therefore, to do without most of the pleasures and comforts, as well as the opportunities usually possessed by young men of the class into which he had been born.

Over these Cornish scenes the author lingers affectionately, and his descriptions of them, of the rocky coast where King Arthur's castle once stood, the sea and the beautiful country through which Cynthia and Peter rambled are effective and well done. But the crux of the book is the character of Shaun James, the widowed novelist longing always for the adored young wife whom he had loved with a real and almost perfect love, a man with much of the child in him, and something of the philosopher. He takes upon himself the perilous responsibility of arranging two lives, those of Cynthia and Peter. He "played with their lives as a skillful card player finesses, taking every risk, including that greatest of all, the blame of dead Doris, who had always trod in straightforward ways."

The novel contains some interesting pictures of the war, as Peter saw it from the trenches, and as Cynthia saw it from the point of view of the women who had to stay at home and wait.

THE SNARE

THE SNARE. By Rafael Sabatini. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25 net.

If Lieutenant Richard Butler had not been so foolish as to get drunk, no one of the many events related in this tale would have taken place, and Sir Terence O'Moy would not have discovered what it meant to be caught in "The Snare" of his own jealousy. Richard Butler, an irresponsible scapegrace of a young man, was always getting into trouble, and no one who knew him should have been surprised when, intending to force an entrance into a monastery—which considering the disturbed condition of Portugal in that year of 1810 was bad enough—he made a mistake, and got into a nunnery instead! The Portuguese Council of Regency demanded that he be shot so soon as he was found, and Sir Terence O'Moy, Lord Wellington's Adjutant General, was obliged to agree. Which was awkward for O'Moy, Richard Butler being the brother of the young wife Sir Terence adored, and of whom he was frantically jealous. No wonder both he and his secretary, Captain Edward Treyne, sincerely hoped Butler was dead. But of course he was very much alive, and all sorts of complications, in which spies, generous, high-spirited Sylvia Armytage and Lord Wellington himself, were involved, speedily ensued.

The story is swift-moving, picturesque, and well told. Moreover, it has to do with certain historical events little used by romancers, and the account of the difficulties, both at home and abroad, which Wellington encountered and ultimately vanquished, is very interesting. The characters, too, are well drawn, real people instead of the wooden puppets who usually appear in tales of this kind. Especially clever are the sketches of hot-tempered, jealous Sir Terence, and his pretty, foolish, irresponsible young wife. The happy ending is dexterously brought about, and the story holds the reader's interest firmly.

IN THE STORM COUNTRY

THE SECRET OF THE STORM COUNTRY. By Grace Miller White. Illustrated by Lucius W. Hitchcock. New York: The H. K. Fly Company. $1.35.

The readers of Mrs. White's first novel, "Tess of the Storm Country," will be glad to know that in this new book she has continued the life story of the young squatter girl who filled the pages of the first and who has been made familiar by Mary Pickford to moving-picture audiences all over the country. This new tale takes up the threads of the story as they were left at the end of the first, with the honor of Tess vindicated and her father returned from the prison at Auburn, where he had been snatched from under the very hand of the death penalty, his innocence proved by the lawyer whose fatherly interest in Tess had made him undertake the task of probing the case to the bottom. The reader is introduced at once to the same group of squatter folk on the shores of Lake Cayuga and to the same people among the wealthy and cultured ones with their homes in Ithaca who furnished the action of the former story. Tess, started on her upward way, is working hard at her studies and her music, and her clandestine love affair with young Graves, student in Cornell University and son of the minister, progresses rapidly in these pages until she is persuaded by him into a secret marriage. This is "the secret of the Storm Country," and it makes the turning point of the plot upon which hinge all its developments. The threads of the story cross back and forth between the squatters and the people of wealth and cultivation, with Tess always in the foreground of the picture. She is always the same beautiful Tess, uncouth of speech, but loving of heart and noble of soul and ready to help whoever needs her. Mrs. White shows the same skill, so evident in her first book, in the depiction of the life, character, speech, manners, and customs of the queer, gipsy-like squatter folk on the shore of Cayuga Lake. Her best work, artistically, is in the realism with which she pictures their life. Although the book is a sequel to the former story its action is complete in itself.

OVER THE BORDER

OVER THE BORDER. By Herman Whitaker. Harper & Brothers. $1.40 net.

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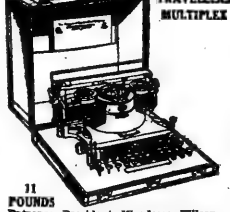
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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

E. S. O.—Will you kindly tell me who is the author of "An Englishman in Paris" and where other books by the same author can be obtained?

"An Englishman in Paris" was written by Albert Dresden Vandam, a publicist and journalist. He was born in London in March, 1843, and died on Oct. 25, 1903. He was educated in Paris. He began his career as a journalist during the Prusso-Austrian War of 1866, writing news of the war for English newspapers. He was correspondent for some American papers during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. In 1882 he became Paris correspondent of The London Globe. He returned to London in 1887 and remained there until his death. "An Englishman in Paris" was published anonymously in two volumes in 1892. He also wrote "My Paris Note Book" in 1894, "Frenchmen and French Manners" in 1895, "Undercurrents of Second Empire" in 1897, and "Men and Manners of the Second Empire," which was published in 1904. "My Paris Note Book" and "The Mystery of the Patrician Club" were published in this country by J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, and "Undercurrents of the Second Empire" by George P. Putnam's Sons.

"Contented John"

J. W.—Can you tell me where I can find the poem from which the following lines were quoted:

One honest John Tompkins, a hedger and ditcher,
Although he was poor, didn't want to be richer.
For all these vain wishes in him were prevented
By the fortunate habit of being contented.

The poem from which the above lines are quoted is "Contented John," by Jane Taylor. It is printed in Stevenson's Home Book of Verse, published by Henry Holt & Co. and also in "Poetry for Children," compiled by S. Elliot, and published by the Houghton Mifflin Company.

Life of Joseph Brant

C. D. CONGDON.—Will you please tell me the value of the following books:

"The Life of Joseph Brant-Thayendanegea," including the Indian Wars of the American Revolution, by William L. Stone, New York. Published by George Dearborn & Co., 1838. Two volumes.

"Annals of Tryon County or the Border Warfare of New York during the Revolution," by William W. Campbell, New York. Published and printed by J. and I. Harper, 82 Cliff Street, 1831. One volume. First edition.

"Illuminated Illustrations of Froissart," selected from MS. in the British Museum, by H. N. Humphreys, Esq., London. William Smith, 113 Fleet Street. One volume, 1844.

"The Life of Joseph Brant" is worth from $5.50 to $8.50. Campbell's "Annals of Tryon County" is worth from $3.25 to $3.75. Humphrey's "Illuminated Illustrations of Froissart" has sold for $10 in two volumes, and for $37 in one volume. It should have seventy-two colored plates.

Swinburne's "Chastelard"

ELISH W. BALDWIN.—Can you tell me the approximate value of a first edition copy (1868) of Swinburne's "Chastelard"? It was published in London by John Camden Hotten; is bound in dark green with gold tooling, and is in good condition, though the cover is somewhat scraped in two or three places.

The first edition of Swinburne's "Chastelard" appeared in 1865. The 1868 edition does not appear to be of special value.

French Protestant Bible

W. D. MAXON.—Will you kindly give the value of a French Protestant Bible, translation by Sebastian Chatellior, and published in Basle in 1555?

A copy of "La Sainte Bible," Basle, 1555, brought $255 at the Sunderland sale.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

MARGARET REYNOLDS.—The poem for which Mrs. Edwin Goodall asked in your issue of April 29 is by Douglass Malloch and is as follows:

Men look to the East for the dawning things,
For the light of a rising sun,
But they look to the West for the crimson
West, for the things that are done, are done.
The eastward sun is a new-made hope from
the dark of the night distilled;
But the westward sun is a sunset sun, is
the Sun of a hope fulfilled!

So out of the East they have always come,
the cradle that saw the birth
Of all the heart-warm hopes of man and all
of the hopes of earth—
For out of the East arose a Christ, and out
of the East has gleamed
The dearest dream and the clearest dream
that ever a prophet dreamed.

And into the waiting West they go with the
dream-child of the East,
And find the hopes that they hoped of old
are a hundred-fold increased.
For here in the East we dream our dreams
of the things we hope to do,
And here in the West, the Crimson West,
the dreams of the East come true!

"Life in a Love"

BERNICE L. KENYON.—The lines quoted by "A. K. McK." in your issue of June 3 are from Robert Browning's "Life in a Love" in his Dramatic Lyrics.

Answers to this appeal were also received from W. D. Bryden, Carbondale, Penn.; M. G. Mayorga, Brooklyn; R. A. Ford, Erie, Penn.; Chauncey A. Marchand, Buffalo, N. Y.; Arthur J. Weston, East Orange, N. J.; L. P. Redding, Newark, N. J.; Jeannette E. Sperry, Brooklyn; Elena W. Hedden, Dover, N. J.; F. A. Crouhart, Baltimore, Md.; Helen Clinton, Schenectady, N. Y.; William Lyon Phelps, New Haven, Conn.; J. S. Veitch, Brooklyn; Elma A. Muller, New York, and Caroline A. Mason, Beverly, Mass.

Child's Hymn of Praise

M. ELLWOOD.—In your issue of June 3 the verse beginning "I thank the goodness and the grace," for which information was asked by "M. M. H.," is from "Child's Hymn of Praise," by Jane Taylor. The correct version is:

I thank the goodness and the grace
Which on my birth have smiled,
And made me in these Christian days
A happy Christian child.

Information about this poem has also been received from Mrs. J. H. Wellwood, New York; Anna B. Hepburn, East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. M. B. Jackson, who writes that the poem is printed in "Hymns for Infant Minds," by Miss Jane Taylor and published in 1816. (Miss Taylor was born in 1783 and died in 1824;) Kate Hymus, Paterson, N. J.; Mrs. F. J. Wilson, New York; Miss M. N. Hooper, Washington, D. C.; Lila Fenton, New York; Joseph Warner, Paterson, N. J., and Horatio G. Cozzens, New York.

Dickens and Thackeray

ELSIE PITCH HINMAN.—In your issue of June 3 Richard F. Burgess inquires concerning an essay comparing the respective ability of Dickens and Thackeray to portray a gentleman. Such a comparison will be found in an essay on "Edward Bulwer Lord Lytton," Page 162, in "Modern Leaders," by Justin McCarthy, published in 1873 by Sheldon & Co. These essays originally appeared in the Galaxy.

Mrs. George W. Aldridge of Rochester, N. Y., writes that the essay inquired about by Richard F. Burgess is by George Hamilton Fitch and it is printed in "Modern English Books of Power." If more information is desired Mrs. Aldridge refers the inquirer to the bibliographical notes on Pages 155-157 of this work.

Labor Is Life

S. W.—I note from Queries and Answers, (June 3,) that some one has been inquiring for a poem, "Laborare Est Orare," referred to a poem, then quoted, entitled "Labor Is Worship." It is more likely that the poem wanted is "Laborare Est Orare," by Frances Sargeant Osgood, which will be found in any good collection of her poems. It is too long to print in full, but the third stanza runs as follows:

Labor is life! 'Tis the still water faileth;
Idleness ever despaireth, bewaileth;
Keep the watch wound, for the dark rust
assaileth!
Flowers droop and die in the stillness of
noon.
Labor is glory! The flying cloud light-
ning;
Only the waving wing changes and
brightens!
Idle hearts only the dark future frightens:
Play the sweet keys, wouldst thou keep
them in tune.

The poem is printed in full in Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song."

The Albatross

H. J. STORRS.—In reply to the query of Evelyn Cushing Campbell, in your issue of April 29, for the poem "The Albatross," would say that the poem is by Samuel Daly Langford. It was four stanzas, and is printed in Cobb's North American Reader.

The first stanza is as follows:

Where the fathomless waves in magnificence toss,
Homeless and high soars the wild Albatross,
Unwearied, undaunted, unshrinking, alone,
The Ocean his empire; the tempest his throne.

A copy of the poem has been received from Mrs. Ira D. Smith, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Miltiades Peterkin Paul

R. H. C.—C. O. Haines will find the "Adventures of Miltiades Peterkin Paul" in Wide Awake for 1877, beginning in the January number, and extending in monthly installments throughout the year. In the same magazine for 1878 is another series of poems in a similar style entitled "Little Miss Muffin of Quintillion Square," in which Miltiades is a prominent figure. Both series are attributed to John Brownjohn. Wide Awake is a children's magazine, formerly published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass. These poems were afterward published in book form by the Lothrop Company.

"In Memoriam"

E. H. WHITTING.—Replying to the question of S. L. Disoway in THE BOOK REVIEW, I would say that the quotation asked for may be found in "In Memoriam," by Alfred Tennyson, Part LXXXI.

This appeal was also answered by Mrs. W. L. Chenery, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph Gavit, Albany, N. Y.; James Shand, Brooklyn, and Joseph W. Krutch, New York.

Picking Geese

A. F. C.—I notice a request in THE BOOK REVIEW regarding "An old woman picking her geese." In reply to this would state that I often heard my mother in Sussex, England, make use of this expression when it was snowing. This was about 1870 or, and at that time it was a very common expression there.

The Hermitess

HORATIO G. COZZENS.—I note the appeal of E. T. Payne to locate "The Hermitess," part of Peter Parley's "Tales of the Land and Sea." I cannot find a copy of the "Tales," but in "Recollections of a Lifetime, or Men and Things I Have Seen," &c., by Samuel G. Goodrich, (Peter Parley, pseud.,) published in 1856, at Page 92 and following is given an account of "The Hermitess," otherwise known as "Sarah Bishop," with picture accompanying and some ten verses, (Mr. Goodrich's first effort at versemaking, as it is stated,) and this may be what your inquirer asks for.

The Bird of Paradise

ARTHUR POWELL.—The story "He Shot the Bird of Paradise," inquired for by A. C. Bailey in a recent issue, appeared in McClure's for September, 1915, and was written by Wallace Irwin. It shows "the impossibility of making a Peer Gynt out of a Broadway comedian," and is an exceptionally good item.

This appeal was also answered by Mildred F. Henschel, New York; William Greenberg, New York; F. A. Feeney, New York; Herbert E. Soarez, New York, and Leon C. Handy, Meadville, Penn.

The Questioner

H.—In THE BOOK REVIEW of April 29 "Canadienne" inquires concerning the author of "The Questioner," and quotes two stanzas, not quite correctly. The poem was written by Charles Henry Phelps, a member of the New York Bar, and was first published a number of years ago in a Boston magazine.

A copy of the poem received from our correspondent, which is too long for our space, has been mailed to the querist.

Beecher, Not Franklin

ADELAIDE M. PRIME.—Replying to Constance S. Dickey's query, it was Henry Ward Beecher, not Benjamin Franklin, who said: "Men read for amusement as well as for knowledge." See "Proverbs from Plymouth Church" under "Education."

"If at the End"

J. H. RUDD, Jr.—Thomas S. Jones, Jr., is the writer of the lines "If at the End," asked for by Anne C. Palmer in the June 10 issue of THE BOOK REVIEW. The lines are found in Mr. Jones's book, "The Voice in the Silence," published by Thomas B. Mosher, Portland, Me.

Wesley's Verse

G. CHAPMAN JONES.—In answer to D. S. Veitch, the lines he quotes are part of a verse by Charles Wesley. The whole verse is

He rises, who mankind has bought,
With grief and pain extreme,
'Twas great to speak a world from naught,
'Twas greater to redeem.

APPEALS TO READERS

BELLE MOSES.—Can any reader tell me where the following rhyme was published and the name of Lord —— referred to:

Of all the bargains the market affords,
The best that I know for lovers of peif
Is to buy Lord ——'s what he is worth
And sell at the price he puts on himself.

Be Silent

J. B. K.—Will some of your readers tell me the author of the following lines:

Be silent, repress your intellect, and do
not speak, for this is the custom of the
gods when they enter Olympus.

He Who Dallies

JOHN GLISAU.—Can some reader tell who is the author of the expression:

He who dallies is a dastard; he who
doubts is damned.

The Porcupine

M. A. D.—Can some reader furnish me with the balance of the following quotation:

Three men they went a hunting, but
nothing they could find,
Until they came to a porcupine, and that
they left behind.
The Englishman said, "'Twas a porcu-
pine"; the Scotchman he said,
"Nay";
The Irishman said, "'Twas a pincushion
with the pins stuck in the wrong
way."

"To Laugh at Death"

H. E. BRUELL.—I wonder if any of your readers can tell me where to find a poem of which the following is the last verse, the only one I can remember:

At last, at close of some fierce, bloody
strife,
O God above! when painful comes the
breath,
Grant me this last, this crowning joy of
life—
To laugh at death.

In the Hollow of God's Hand

C. A. H.—Can any of your readers tell me who wrote the following lines and give the rest of the poem:

We fade, we rest in crystal and spheres,
We press for we pass through the valley
of tears,
But onward to Glory, away to the sky,
In the hollow of God's own hand we lie.

The Bravest of the Brave

MRS. E. K. V.—Can some reader give another of poem containing the following lines, and tell me where I may obtain it:

All honor then to that brave heart,
Though poor, or rich, he be;
Who struggles with his baser part,
Who conquers, and is free.
He may not wear a victor's crown,
Nor fill a hero's grave,
But truth will place his name among
The bravest of the brave.

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H. F. MONOHAN, 373 Tremont St., Boston, LIFE OF FRANKLIN, FROM HIS OWN WRITings, (Bigelow,) 3 vols., $3; Samuel Rogers and His Circle, $1; Machinery's Hand Book, (as new,) $2.50; Naval Engineering, C. S., (as new,) $2.50; The Military Unpreparedness of the United States, $1; Through the Chinese Revolution, $1; Steam Engineering, C. S., 3 vols., $3; Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, with supplement, $1.25; Beacon Lights of History, half calf, 7 vols., $3.75.

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S new book, "Toward the Goal," which will continue the account of wartime efforts and conditions in England, begun in her last volume, "England's Effort," is announced by Scribner's for publication on Aug. 11.

Rudyard Kipling is said to deserve the credit for the first application of the word "Huns" to the Germans during the present war.

Publication of J. J. Bell's new book, "Kiddies," in which Wee Macgreegor appears as the hero of several of the short stories composing the volume, has been postponed by the Stokes Company until later in the season.

The Bobbs-Merrill Company announces for early publication a new novel by Arthur Somers Roche to be called "The Sport of Kings," which will deal with horses and horse racing.

Through the medium of a newspaper syndicate which has taken up the matter, extracts from Lieutenant J. S. Smith's "Trench Warfare," just brought out by E. P. Dutton & Co., will be published in a number of leading newspapers in different parts of the country. Lieutenant Smith is an American who, after enlisting and serving as a private in a Canadian regiment, won a commission in the British Army. He has been at the front almost all the time since the war broke out.

Allan Updegraff, whose first novel, "Second Youth," was a Spring publication of Harpers, was born in the Middle West and attended Yale University, where he and Sinclair Lewis were friends. Before his course in the university was completed his funds ran out and he started to earn his living in various youthfully adventurous ways. He worked in a factory, tramped to Montana, worked with a railroad construction gang, and after a while came back to New York as assistant editor of the magazine, Transatlantic Tales. While in the West he had been writing and selling poetry and short stories, and as assistant editor and afterward editor of the magazine he did much translation from French, German, and Italian magazines.

Edward Garnett, the English critic, says of W. H. Hudson, whose romances and nature books have begun to find a large audience in this country, that "He reveals to us more than any other writer man's true spiritual relation to the vast world of created, sentient things in earth and sky, that free life of wild nature whose beauty cannot yet content our souls but we must harass, mutilate, and exterminate them."

Doubleday, Page & Co. have ready for immediate publication a volume containing the addresses made by Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani during their tour in this country.

The Century Company has collected the poems of Irwin Russell, the Southern author who was the first to make literary use of material concerning the negro slaves, and will publish them in the Fall in an illustrated edition. Joel Chandler Harris said that "Irwin Russell was among the first—if not the very first—to appreciate the literary possibilities of the negro character and of the unique relations existing between the two races before the war."

Juliet Wilbor Tompkins has recently completed a new novel and has gone to Pocono, Penn., for the rest of the Summer. The scene of the new story, which will be published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company in the Autumn, is said to be laid in "the oldest house in America."

Hermann Fernau, whose new book, "The Coming Democracy," is announced for publication within two or three weeks by E. P. Dutton & Co., is a German radical who is utterly opposed to the imperial house and the imperial policies that rule Germany. He is Vice President of a society in Switzerland which is working to bring about a republic in Germany and it would cost him his life to set foot across the German border. His former book, "Because I Am German," published two years ago, in which he examined the evidence in the charge that Germany caused the war and found his country guilty, was banned from the empire and its possession within Germany made a crime punishable with death. Mr. Fernau has lived for many years in Paris, where he wrote a book, in German, on the "French Democracy," but, being a German subject, he had to leave France when the war broke out and he has since been living in Switzerland. His new book is a trenchant criticism of the policies of the German royal dynasty and an eloquent appeal to the German people to cast dynasty and policies aside and join the self-governing democracies of the world.

A new story by James Lane Allen, said to excel in charm his well known novel, "The Kentucky Cardinal," is promised for publication in the early Fall by Doubleday, Page & Co.

E. Hyatt Verrall, who has been spending several months in South America, has returned to New York.

Scribner's will publish, probably in September, a volume by President Nicholas Murray Butler which will bear the title, "The World in Ferment."

James M. Beck's "The Evidence in the Case," a discussion of the moral responsibility for the present war as disclosed by diplomatic papers, has been translated into French and published in France, with an introduction by Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, under the title "La Preuve." It has also been translated into German under the title, "Der Tatbestant," with supplemental notes by Dr. G. Imlauf of Berne, Switzerland.

Grace S. Richmond is the author of a book for mothers, especially for those mothers whose sons will presently be "somewhere in France." It will be called "The Whistling Mother," and will be brought out by Doubleday, Page & Co. some time in August.

Ian Hay—Captain Beith—author of "The Oppressed English," "Getting Together," and other books, and known to many Americans for his lectures on the war last year, has turned playwright. He has dramatized one of his early books, a novel called "Happy-Go-Lucky," and it will be produced in London in September.

Donald Hankey, author of "A Student in Arms," which is winning many readers in the United States, and of "A Student in Arms: Second Series," which E. P. Dutton & Co. have just published, had had a varied life previous to his enlistment as a private in the army at the beginning of the war. He had studied at Woolwich and served in the Royal Garrison Artillery in Mauritius. After six years in the army he gave up military service, studied at Oxford, and then took up preparation for the ministry. For some time before the war he had been the leader of a Boys' Club which he had organized in the slums of London.

"Anne's House of Dreams," by L. M. Montgomery, is announced for August publication by the F. A. Stokes Company. It is a story of life in a seacoast community in which a leading character is a woman who was the heroine of a former novel by the same author.

A volume of short stories by Anton Tchekoff, "The House with the Mezzanine and Other Stories," is announced for early publication by Scribner's.

CUBA

THE EARLY HISTORY OF CUBA, 1492-1586. Written from Original Sources by I. A. Wright. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

IN this work Miss Irene A. Wright—already known as the author of a valuable book on modern Cuba—traces the history of the island from its discovery by Columbus in 1492, through the year 1586, when Sir Francis Drake sailed along its north shore, after a raid on other Spanish settlements of the West Indies. For her material she has gone to the "General Archives of the Indies," kept by the Spanish Government at Seville, and as she says that no one else—except Mr. Francis S. Philbrick of the University of California—has ever sought access to the documents in that collection which concern Cuba, she feels safe in saying that no history of the island has been written until the present book. Certainly she has done it well, for not only is she an earnest, conscientious student, but she has the gift of picturesque and virile narrative. There is the thrill of adventure in every chapter, and humor bubbles up everywhere. This passage, for example, picked out at random: A Spanish officer under Velasquez, one Panfilo de Narvaez, "tall and blonde, not to say red-headed," was asleep in a certain village in a wild part of the island, when the natives made a sudden attack. Fortunately for Narvaez and his men, "the Cubenos were more anxious to seize their clothes—treasures greatly coveted by the naked savages—than to kill their owners. Narvaez was hit in the pit of the stomach by a stone which bowled him over; he arose, however, and, now thoroughly awake, saddled his lively mare, which had been sharing his sleeping quarters, threw a string of bells across the beast, mounted, and so, clad only in his shirt, he rode forth, charging pell-mell through the village, spreading terror among the natives, to whom the horse was an unearthly monster, and the jingle of bells a strange infernal sound." Later, Narvaez reported to Velasquez that he had fallen into an ambush, in getting out of which he had killed "a hundred." The book ends with a tribute to Sir Francis Drake as a benefactor of Cuba, for, says the author, it was not until the great Englishman had made his passage along her coast in 1586 that "Spain took a firm hold at last upon her priceless possession of Cuba, 'bulwark of the Indies, key to the New World.'"

JOE MULLER

JOE MULLER: DETECTIVE. By Grace Isabel Colbron and Augusta Groner. Duffield & Co. $1.25 net.

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While each of these stories is ingenious in its plot, perhaps the most ingenious of them all is the one entitled "The Pool of Blood in the Pastor's Study." This tells how the old, well-beloved pastor of a small Hungarian village disappeared from his locked study, leaving as the only clue to his disappearance a great pool of blood in the middle of the floor—and a single, tiny scratch, twisting in and around over the paint of that same floor. It was that tiny scratch which gave Joe Muller the clue he wanted, the clue which enabled him to discover, not only what had happened to the pastor, but also the perpetrator of the series of crimes which for several years had alarmed and distressed the neighborhood. "The Registered Letter," too, is ingenious and somewhat unusual in its plot, and, in fact, all the stories in the book hold the reader's interest and excite his curiosity.

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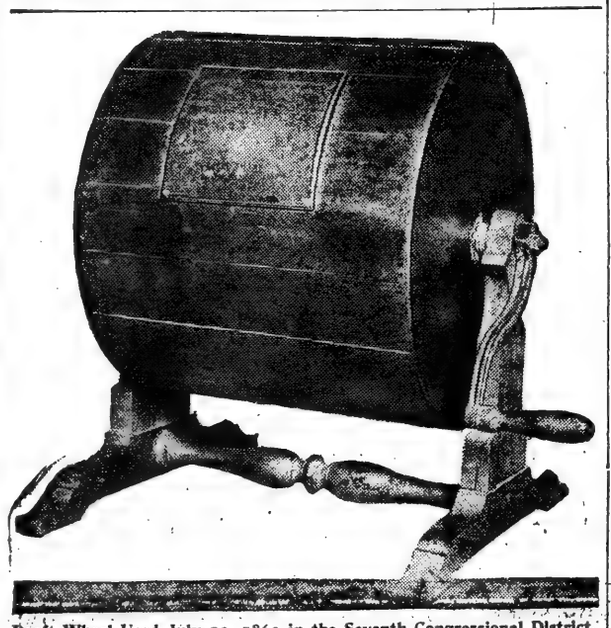
CIVIL WAR DRAFT DAYS

Conscription Act Caused Bloody Riots Here —Scores Killed, Hundreds Wounded and Property Worth $1,000,000 Destroyed.

FIFTY-FOUR years ago, on March 3, 1863, President Lincoln signed the act previously passed by Congress authorizing the drafting of men for the army. It was the first time in the history of the United States that the Government had felt it necessary to invoke the principle of compulsory military service in its defense. In New York City the draft went into operation on July 11, and it has been rendered memorable from the three days' rioting which broke out Monday morning, July 13, resulting, before the mob violence was quelled, in the destruction of more than $1,000,000 worth of property, the kiling of scores, and wounding of several hundred persons.

In the history of the city the draft riots of 1863 stand out as the worst exhibition of lawlessness that the annals of the city can present. It took the citizens by surprise, for despite the opposition to the law by the so-called peace faction, aided by some of the rougher type of politicians, the first day's drafting on Saturday, July 11, had been very peaceful, and the officials in charge of the draft went to bed that night believing, as was expressed in the Sunday papers, that the Rubicon had been passed.

The Act of March 3, 1863, was known officially as the Enrollment act, but it was popularly termed the Conscription act. With the exception of a mild form of draft instituted in two or three States in 1862, all of the troops for the Union army had hitherto been raised by the volunteer system. Successful as that had been in the early years of the war, the fact was made clear by the middle of 1862 that the volunteer system had fallen down. This was recognized by the Governors of the loyal States, and on July 2, 1862, President Lincoln, in response to their appeal urging a call for additional State troops, issued a call for 300,000 volunteers. This was not enough, and on Aug. 4 another call was made for 800,000 nine months' militia.



Draft Wheel Used July 13, 1863 in the Seventh Congressional District, New York City, Comprising Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.
(TIMES Photo Service.)

Enrollment a Difficult Task.

These calls failed to bring out the required number of men, and to meet the urgent demands of the army the Enrollment act was passed, which called into service all able-bodied men between the ages of 20 and 45. These were divided into two classes, the first, from which the greater proportion of the draft was made, being between 20 and 35 years of age, while those from 35 to 45 were listed in Class 2.

The method of enrollment and drafting was not as scientifically arranged as in the present crisis. Considerable difficulty was experienced in many sections of the city in getting an accurate enrollment of the men within the military age. The law compelled the officers to take the names, but, as one of the Marshals stated, there was no provision compelling a man to give his name, except on the ground of resisting the draft, for which the penalty was arrest and imprisonment. The Provost Marshal of every district in the country was virtually responsible for a correct enrollment of his district.

Perhaps the clearest report of the method of taking the enrollment and its difficulties was made by Marshal Joel B. Erhardt to Colonel Fry, in which he stated that his lists were completed on June 29, showing a total of 54,372 men in the first class and 23,405 of the second class, or a total of 77,777.

"This was made," he said, "by first making an alphabetical list of each ward; the names were carefully revised and the residence of every person within the ages named in the act, residing in the district marked by the ward in which he resided. The lists were revised for the purpose of ascertaining duplicates. This was the work of many days and nights, yet it resulted in a correct list. When a doubt arose as to whether the party under search was a duplicate, an enrolling officer was sent to the residence of such a party to ascertain whether such a name was a duplicate or not.

Objections by Governor Seymour.

"Upon the completion of that copy another copy was made, and all errors stricken from it and transfers made. After a complete revision of that copy, the final copy was made for the department, and from that the cards prepared for the draft and carefully compared with the list and verified by actual count."

The number of men to be drafted from the enrollment lists varied considerably, based upon the voting population and taking into consideration previous enlistments. One of the objections which Governor Horatio Seymour, who was always a conscientious objector to the constitutionality of the act, made to the quotas demanded was that New York City and Brooklyn did not get full credit for past enlistments, and that the enrollments were excessive as compared with other parts of the State, as he claimed the draft would throw on the eastern part of the State, comprising less than one-third of the Congressional districts, more than one-half the burdens of conscription. These objections were afterward sustained by the War Department, and New York was credited accordingly with an additional allowance of 13,000 men.

The law made it the duty of the President to draft into the army as many men liable to service as might from time to time be found necessary, coupled with the condition that, in assigning quotas, the number of volunteers and militia and their periods of service, previously furnished, should be duly credited. The average quota called for in the 1863 draft in New York was about one-fifth of the enrollment.

The method of drafting was by placing the names, tightly rolled on small pieces of paper, in a large wheel which was revolved by a blindfolded man, and on each revolution of the wheel he drew a ballot from a small sliding door in the wheel. So far as is known, only one of these drafting wheels is in existence. It is the one used by Provost Marshal Frederick C. Wagner of the Seventh District, including the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards. His office was at 63 Third Avenue, corner of Eleventh Street.

Old Draft Wheel in Museum.

Mr. Wagner died about a year and a half ago, being the last survivor of the New York City Provost Marshals. A few years before his death he presented the wheel to the New York Historical Society, and it has recently been placed on public exhibition in the New York museum room of the building, Central Park West, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets.

With the draft wheel he gave a copy of his original report made to Provost Marshal James B. Fry at Washington. It has never been printed, and Mr. Wagner gave it to the society because he felt that it was of peculiar value as throwing light upon the methods of drafting men for the army in 1863 and the serious troubles which the step occasioned.

The draft wheel is about two feet wide, on one side of which is attached the handle. At the top is a small sliding door which can be opened for inserting and drawing out the numbers. Several hundred ballots with the names of the men to be drafted remain in the wheel—the drafting list when the wheel was last used.

The first draft in Mr. Wagner's office took place on July 14, 1863.

"The day previous a riot had taken place," Mr. Wagner says in his report. "Colonel Robert Nugent ordered all the papers and records of this office to be carried to Governors Island, which was done during the morning. On the same night the rioters entered the office, broke open the doors and desks, and carried off all the stationery and such articles as could be carried away, in value about $100. The papers were returned after the riot."

In his report Mr. Wagner makes the surprising statement that of all the men drafted in his district not a single one went to the front. All found substitutes. Against this the district furnished 1,195 volunteer enlistments for the Union Army.

Where The Times Stood on Exemptions.

Regarding the serious obections that had been made to that provision of the act which permitted a drafted man to pay $300 for exemption and which the most violent opponents of the act construed as an unjust discrimination in favor of the rich, THE NEW YORK TIMES, a few days after the riots, said that the Government ought to make the point clear that the $300 paid for exemption did not mean that another person must be drafted to take the place of the exempted man.

"We see no reason," said THE TIMES editorially, "why the War Department should not issue a circular directing the $300 paid for exemption to be in every case used, as the explicit language of the law requires, 'for the procuration of a substitute.' This would at once deprive the enemies of the Government of all pretext for misrepresenting the law in this particular and could not fail to allay, at least to some extent, the excitement which they have been able to create upon the subject."

THE NEW YORK TIMES, on Sunday morning, July 12, published the following interesting account of the first day's draft on July 11, at Provost Marshal Jenkins's office, Third Avenue and Forty-sixth Street:

"In consequence of the extended notice given by the press of the procedure of the draft in the Ninth District, a large crowd, numbering at least a thousand people, gathered about the doors of the Provost Marshal's office, waiting for the dreaded moment when the wheel of fate should turn.

"Punctually at 9 o'clock the doors were opened, and the crowd flocked in, filling the little space in front of the railing and causing the mercury to run up with the rapidity of a first-class lamplighter. There were no men of mark there nor citizens of note; all were men of middle age and of the middle classes, whose interest in the scene before them was evidently of the most painful intensity. At first the laugh and jest passed freely from lip to lip, but as the earnest preparations for the work of the day drew near completion, a silence absolute and evident reigned through the hall.

"Behind the railing upon a table stood the revolving wheel and the sealed boxes of ballots, while desks for the Marshals and other officers stood by the side of the tables which the thoughtful courtesy of Captain Jenkins had prepared for the accommodation of the reporters.

Jones the First Man Drawn.

"The first action was the counting of the ballots, which proved the numerical accuracy of the boxed contents. The ballots were then placed in the wheel. Captain Jenkins then read the orders, after which he directed George W. Southwick of the Twelfth Ward to turn the wheel. This done, he drew forth a ballot on which was written the name of William Jones of Forty-sixth Street. William wasn't there, but his friends were, and many were the jokes passed at the expense of the time-honored name and the somewhat extended family connection which rejoices therein. Several other names were drawn by Captain Jenkins, when he was relieved by Charles H. Carpenter, who, having submitted to the blindfolding embraces of the Captain's handkerchief, drew rapidly forth the ballots, the names of which were duly announced to the crowd by W. H. Smith. The feeling of the crowd was, on the whole, singularly happy. Occasionally some ill-natured fellow would blurt out his profane expression of opinion concerning the injustice of the affair and the hardships which would be entailed upon the conscripts; others would make dismal puns upon inviting names, and others would stare with vacant stupidity as name after name was given out and person after person in his acquaintance was put down upon the lists of the soldiery."

The total drawings of the day, which concluded at 4 o'clock, were a trifle more than 1,200 names, and the entire list, with the addresses of the drafted men, was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, taking two columns and a half.

The rioting began Monday morning, July 13, and continued for three days. The first place attacked was the office at Third Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, which was sacked and burned, and in the melée Police Superintendent John A. Kennedy was so badly beaten that he never fully recovered from his injuries.

Mob Burns Orphan Asylum.

In the afternoon of July 13 the mob burned the Colored Orphan Asylum on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, the 500 inmates barely escaping with their lives, while many of the employes were seriously injured.

The Tribune office, in Park Row, was attacked in the evening and badly damaged before the police scattered the mob. Many other houses were pillaged and burned, and several negroes were shot down, and in a few cases hanged to lamp posts. Governor Seymour hastened to the city, and his speech to the rioters at the City Hall in which he called the rioters his friends was severely criticised.

A hurry call was sent for the New York militia in Pennsylvania, and several regiments arrived in the city on the evening of Wednesday, July 15. Their presence stopped the rioting, but not before many severe conflicts with the mob. On Friday, July 17, order was restored. The property damage was placed at over $1,000,000, and it was a long time before the city adjusted the claims. How many persons were killed or injured was never accurately known, a report at the time giving the casualties at about 1,000, but it was probably considerably less. Not until August was the drafting resumed.

The statistics of the draft in New York City showed that a total of 77,862 men were drawn. Of this number 53,109 were exempted for physical disability or other reasons. Only 2,557 of the men originally drafted qualified for the army. Those who were drafted and paid the $300 exemption fee numbered 14,073, and 6,619 others provided their own substitutes, making a total of 13,249 men obtained by the draft.

From the report made to Provost Marshal General Fry on Oct. 17, 1863, it was shown that the total enrollment in the Union States was 3,118,305, and from this number a total of 198,129 men were obtained for the army by means of the draft, of which, however, 132,680 were substitutes. The exemption or commutation money paid to the Government by drafted men for substitutes aggregated $10,518,000.

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Women's Suits of Cloth, Silk, Linen, Palm Beach Cloth, Silk or Wool Jersey

A Clearance Without Reserve

Suits that have been formerly priced $12.75 $18.75 $24.75 $29.75 $34.75 to $49.75

at $8.75 $18.75 $24.75

Hundreds of women who will be well dressed for the balance of the Summer and early Fall are those that will have taken advantage of this great opportunity to secure stunning tailor-mades, sports Suits and perhaps also Suits of silk or linen—all at a fraction of the outlay of a few weeks ago.

Suits of cloth offered in this Sale include serge, tricotine, gabardine, striped serge, burella cloth, wool Jersey.

Every woman's size is here in any number of handsome styles and desirable materials, although there are only one or two of any particular style.

All Khaki, Linen and Cloth Riding Habits Greatly Reduced

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Silk and Cloth Coats at $15 100 that were $24.95 to $34.95

The silks, rich taffetas, lustrous satins, serviceable, good-looking silk poplins and wool Jerseys; all made for Summer afternoon and evening wear. Some of the dressy models trimmed with marabou.

The cloths, gunniburls; some combined with silk, serges, gabardines; splendid models for now and early Fall, when the possession of a coat of this order represents an economy over prevailing prices. **Corduroy Beach Coats, $5.95. Sizes 34 to 42.**

Second floor, Central Building.

1,300 $3 to $5 Trimmed Hats, Tailored Hats, Sports Hats, at $1.49

Panama Hats	Milan Hemp Hats	Lisere Hats
White Milan Hats	Satin Hats	Split Straw Hats
Java Straw Hats	Pedal Milan Hats	Caterpillar Straw Hats
Satin Hats	Felt Hats	Cretonne Hats
Velvet Hats	Crepe Hats	Leghorn Hats

All in perfect condition and correct for at least two months of Summer wear, with its many requirements.

The collection is composed only of the straws and styles that are in the height of fashion this season.

Mezzanine floor, East Building.

$1.39 Imported Natural Shantung, $1.19

Simplicity of style is the characteristic note of dresses made of this fabric, and no cooler, or more comfortable or practical dress can you imagine for Summer wear. All silk and natural color. 33 inches wide.

98c. All-Silk Pongee, 79c. Yd.

Rough weave though light weight; splendid street shades; for sports styles, dresses and skirts; 26 inches wide.

$1.49 All-Silk Taffeta, $1.19 Yd.

Recognized as the best value offered in Taffeta this season. Plenty of navy blue and other choice colors; 35 inches wide.

$1.98 Black All-Silk Taffeta, $1.29 Yd.

For dresses and bathing suits this trade-marked Taffeta is especially recommended; it is a beautiful quality; pure dye; 35 inches wide.

Main floor, Livingston street, West Building.

59c. to $1.25 Black Japanese Habutai, 49c to $1.10 Yd.

Excellent silk for Summer wear; cool, practical, waterproof, perspiration-proof; 27 inches wide.

$1.98 A. & S. Black Bathing Suit Satin, $1.79 Yd.

Made especially for use for bathing suits; perspiration and salt water proof; 30 inches wide.

Right in a Period of Humidity Comes a Sale of Turkish Towels

We are sure that this is towel weather, for last Sunday our announcement of a sale of Linen Towels brought a fine response. Everybody remarked what a timely event it was. It suggested this sale, and if you wish to take advantage of some splendid values be here early Monday.

Every Price Quoted Is Special and As Such Is Considerably Below the Regular Markings

Plain White Hemmed Bath Towels

At 14c. each, 17x35 in.	At 18c. each, 18x36 in.	At 22c. each, 22x40 in.
At 16c. each, 19x37 in	At 20c. each, 22x41 in	At 25c. each, 22x44 in.

Initial Bath Towels, Embroidered in Blue, with 3-Inch Letters, 25c.

Heavy Plain White Hemmed Bath Towels

At 29c. each, 20x49 in.	At 35c. each, 22x40 in.	At 39c. each, 22x42 in.

Fancy Colored Towels and Mats

Also a lot of manufacturer's seconds of colored border Bath Towels and Bath Mats, about one-third less than regular prices.

Bath Towels, 21c. to 50c. Each — **Bath Mats, 45c. to $1.35 Each.**

Street floor, Livingston street, East Building.

Clearance and Reduction Sale of Various Kinds of Summer Rugs

Many people are just starting for their Summer homes. Two weeks of July, the entire months of August and September are ahead—the time when Summer cottages are most alluring. This event, then, is an opportune one for these folks. The Rugs are exactly the sort wanted, and each at its price is a real bargain.

Plaited Felt Rug

Made of all new materials in a variety of pleasing color mixtures, washable; good for an odd spot in or out doors; practically indestructible. Sizes and prices:

	Were	At
18x36 in.	$1.50	95c
18x54 in.	1.75	$1.25
27x54 in.	2.25	1.25
30x60 in.	2.50	1.50
36x72 in.	3.25	1.75
36x72 in.	7.50	5.00
29x108 in.	5.00	2.50

Hodges Fibre Rugs

A splendid wearing Rug, in pleasing designs and colors, suitable for any part of the home. Some are oval, some oblong.

	Were	At
4 x 7 ft.	$4.25 and $4.75	$2.75
6 x 9 ft.	6.95	5.00
7½x10½ ft.	9.75 and 11.75	7.50
9 x12 ft.	11.00 and 15.00	8.50

Belgium Fibre Porch Rugs

In out of the ordinary designs, in brilliant colorings.

	Were	At
5ft. 7in. x 7ft. 10in.	$9.50	$7.50
6ft. x 9ft.	11.50	8.50
6ft. 6in. x 8ft. 10in.	11.50	8.50
6ft. 6in. x 9ft. 10in.	15.00	12.00
8ft. x 10 ft.	16.50	13.50

Third floor, East Building.

Square Japanese Rush Rugs

	Were	At
4½x 7½ ft.	$10.50	$7.50
6 x 9 ft.	16.50	12.50
7½x10½ ft.	25.00	19.50

Navajo Rugs

Made of Arizona wool, in Indian designs and brilliant coloring.

	Were	At
3x 5 ft.	$6.00	$4.25
3x10 ft.	12.50	9.50

Hit and Miss Rag Rugs

Specially priced.

27x54 in. at	95c
30x60 in. at	$1.15
36x72 in. at	1.50

Men's $25 to $42 Made-to-Measure Suits, $23.50 to $28.50

We have any number of lightweight Summer fabrics in single Suit lengths that are the remainder of this season's business. These fabrics in the full piece were made into $25 and $42 Suits. Now that there is just sufficient yardage of each for one Suit, the price is much less.

They are all-wool fabrics in a wide range of handsome patterns and colorings. The tailoring will meet with your approval. It must—we insist upon making it that way.

There is an extra charge for over 42-inch chest measure.

Third floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Men's $4 Oxfords, $2.95 Pair

The fact that the size range is slightly broken is responsible for our taking $1.05 off the regular price of this Shoe.

Made of gun-metal, Oxford style, welted and stitched soles, and made over a last used in our higher price Shoes.

Third floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

69c. and 79c. Half-Silk Printed Pongees, 29c. Yard

We shall close out all our Silk and Cotton Printed Pongees on Monday. These goods are fully 35 inches wide, of a good weight and are printed on natural and colored grounds in stripes and sports effects.

29c. and 39c. Novelty Voiles, 19c. Yard

36, 38 and 40-in. Printed Voiles that have sold this season as high as 39c.—and which will not be printed again this season—in a beautiful color assortment.

A Display of Beautiful Ginghams at Prices Ranging from 19c. to 69c. Yard

Hundreds of patterns to select from—also plenty of plain colors.

Subway floor, West Building.

49c. Stamped All-Linen Towels, 29c.

Excellent quality of hucks; hemstitched. Many patterns.

59c. Towels, Special at 39c

Stamped, all-linen huck, regulation size, borders hemstitched.

59c. Scalloped Muslin Pillowcases, 43c. Pair

Excellent grade of muslin, with stamped scalloped edges and designs above borders.

Second floor, West Building.

Refrigerators Reduced

If you need a Refrigerator for this season or for next, you will have opportunity Monday to get a good one and save money at the same time.

We have taken some of our regular stock boxes and reduced the prices to make a quick clearance this month.

North Star Refrigerators

Opal lined, 100-lb. capacity, regular $40.98, for $29.98.

Opal lined, 125-lb. capacity, regular $44.98, for $33.98.

Opal lined, 300-lb. capacity, regular $76.49, for $54.98.

Enamel lined, 300-lb. capacity, regular $72.45, for $53.98.

$42.64 Baldwin Refrigerators, $32.98

Porcelain lined. Capacity, 100 lbs.

$32.49 Puritan Refrigerators, $24.98

Porcelain lined. Capacity, 75 lbs.

$57.25 Success Refrigerators, $47.49

All steel, white lined. Capacity, 125 lbs.

$53.50 Leonard Refrigerators, $42.49

Porcelain lined. Capacity, 150 lbs.

Subway floor, East Building.

Dinnerware--Specially Priced

Taken from regular stock—Monday's prices tell the story about as briefly and clearly as it can be told.

$2.98 Cottage Sets, of 31 pieces, $2.59.

$4.98 Cottage Sets, of 42 pieces, $3.25.

$14.98 Dinner Sets, of 100 pieces, $11.89.

$16.98 Dinner Sets, of 100 pieces, $12.89.

$29.75 and $33.98 Dinner Sets, 100 Pieces, $19.89

Handles and knobs covered with platinum; Neat border designs.

Tea Cups and Saucers—A Rare Purchase at 12c.

Subway floor, Central Building.

"PERSHING COAT" IN NEW PARIS STYLES, ALSO "KERENSKY"

Narrow Skirt Foreshadowed by Early Models—Primitive Tunic, Loose Girdle and Fifteenth Century Neckline Features of Some of Season's Creations.

THERE are not only wars and rumors of wars in Paris, but new clothes and rumors of newer clothes.

In eight days the first of the French exhibitions of clothes will begin. From that day until the 20th of August there will be a continual exhibition. Each house has its own opening day. Cheruit and Callot, as usual, will delay their exhibitions until the third week in August. They have not fixed the exact date.

The house of Jenny, well patronized by American women, has deferred its exhibition for a few days for reasons unknown.

It is the practice of the house of Callot to defer its opening until all the other houses have shown what they have done. There is no doubt that the three Callot sisters consider themselves the last word in fashion, and their valuation of themselves is accepted by a wide segment of dressmakers and well-dressed women.

The French dressmakers are exceedingly jealous of each other in a way, although the heads of each house are usually good friends and meet together in a body for protection against outside interference. But each house considers itself an arbiter and jealously guards its creations from the minor houses and from foreign imitation.

It is because the house of Callot considers that its exclusive creations are tampered with by those who serve foreign interests that it delays showing its collection until the very end of the season. And it is also for this reason that this house insists upon making its own deliveries to America, not allowing the buyer to take possession of them before leaving Paris.

Even the private patron, the individual woman who buys of Callot for herself and not for a house, must have peculiar power and privilege to secure a gown before the American buyers leave the country, if she buys it during the weeks given over to professional buying. The average American woman cannot understand this attitude, because she does not care to wear a Callot gown unless she has an unusual flair for distinctive clothes and the ability to make an impression with them. Yet the exclusive woman, as well as the high-class shop and dressmaker, will seek for a Callot gown as for a ruby of great price.

This famous house in Paris cares nothing for the average woman or for her opinion. It does not cater to the masses; it does not try to compromise with commerce. It stands boldly for what it is—a house of distinctive creations, of glorious and unusual fabrics, of lines that are incomparable, and of prices that can be paid by only the very rich.

What Will We Wear?

Bruce Bairnsfather made part of his remarkable reputation for humorous cartoons on the war by a picture he sent from the front to The Bystander showing a group of "trenchers" huddled together, asking each other, after hearing a great German shell:

"Where did that one go to?"

Bairnsfather intimated that that is the one question that has been asked every fifteen minutes for three years along 500 miles of front.

It may be said that, in a minor way, the quarter of a million people engaged in the industry of clothes in New York, and a few more million throughout the country, are trying to peer through the darkness that surrounds the French fashions and asking: "What will come over to us?"

Millions of dollars are involved in the clothes for the next two months. Many of the wholesale men, who bring over French models ahead of the prescribed August exhibitions, have shown to the trade several hundred gowns that were created by great French houses and bear their labels as testimony of the truth, but, while a certain section of the trade is willing to accept these gowns as final, merely because necessity compels them to do so because the trade in Autumn clothes is well advanced by the first of August, there are thousands who know that we shall not be definitely placed in the way of truth until August is about to end.

Every woman feels the reflection of this spirit on the part of those who trade in clothes. No woman wants to buy what is wrong at any season, but she is more perturbed about doing right during the war than during peace.

There is still no unhealthy sign of a continental feeling that clothes are to be adjured, that new fashions are to be taboo, and that old clothes are to be accepted at any price.

The good women who are at the head of great associations working for the country mean well when they send out circulars begging for these reforms. These urgent requests were made last week, but it is impossible to accept them as strong and wise arguments.

What we shall wear is of great importance to people who must have bread and butter, and if human nature has anything to do with the situation, unless it is entirely eclipsed by the complexities of this war, women will continue to ask what they're going to wear and will purchase to the best of their purse and their judgment.

This is as it should be. This war does not mean the extinction of our fellow workmen, and if the industry of clothes were quickly dug up by a ruthless hand it would be "frightfulness" brought to this country.

Shipments of Paris Frocks.

It is rare that a house of high standing in Paris sends over a complete collection of clothes before the season opens, yet Doeuillet has done this. Fifty gowns were designed by him especially for the American women and sent to this country. They reveal much that is lovely, but little that is strikingly new. Looking at it in that sense, the collection may signify that there will not be a startling change in the gowns to be shown in Paris in August.

Doeuillet, however, has always stood for what is essentially conservative and artistic. Although well known to the Frenchwoman of fashion, he has not had many followers in this country. Formerly he did not make sufficient claim to the attention of the American buyers, but, wishing to share in the market advantages of this country, he has seen to it, since the war, that his costumes are admirably handled here.

The striking points in this present collection are the straight silhouette, the narrow skirt, the lavish use of mid-right blue, and the introduction of the fifteenth century neckline. The latter feature was taken up by several French dressmakers last Summer, and although it has apealed to certain artistic women in this country, it is a bit trying for the majority. Doeuillet, however, does not cut the line of the bodice straight across the base of the neck to the point of the shoulders, but deftly drops it a bit in front and raises it at the back to show a slight turn-over collar. This treatment of the severe Italian décolletage may make it more acceptable.

We have been forewarned that the skirts for next Autumn were to be exceedingly narrow. The lack of fabric and the necessary change in style were the reasons given for the exploitation of the revived silhouette.

Over these narrow skirts, entirely devoid of ornamentation, Doeuillet drops a primitive tunic held in at the hips by some kind of girdle, usually made of the material of the gown.

Volle, satin, and metal brocades are the fabrics more frequently used in these gowns than any others. The evening wraps are of brilliant blue brocade with a silver or gold flower stamped on the surface. Nothing is tightly girdled about the waist, nothing slips off the shoulders in an ungainly fashion, the skirts do not flare or leave the line of the figure from hip to hem. They are a trifle longer than the majority of women have been wearing them, corresponding to the new length taken up by conservative women this Summer. The embroidery is not lavish, and fur is not thrown over the surface of the gowns, as we believe it will be when the season develops.

Naming the New Frocks.

So much for Doeuillet. It is possible that his later gowns will be different from these, but his silhouette and color schemes have been established through this collection.

It is not difficult to make a snap prophecy at what the new French gowns will incorporate as special features when one hears some of their names.

"Kerensky" and "Pershing" are the names to be given to two new coats; "Brusiloff," "Verdun," "Petain," "Victoire," and "Louvain" are others, and among these it is rather interesting to see "Peter Pan" and "La Tosca."

It is said that the Highlander's costume is still a source of delightful inspiration to the French designers, and that they will not relinquish the idea of pleated skirts, checks, and tartan plaids, curious shoulder draperies, and short, belted jackets.

Another bit of information about the new fashions concerns the linings of coats. Last Spring the French introduced colored linen as a substitute for silk in the jackets that belonged to suits. This Autumn they will introduce corduroy. A buyer who has just returned from Paris says that this corduroy is called a trench lining, but one who is "fed up" with stories of the trenches and their communicating roads might say that the name corduroy indicated the road over which the "trenchers" have to come and go. Every soldier in France, no matter what his nationality, pays his respects in no uncertain language to the corduroy roads placed over the mud of Northern France and Flanders, by which he has to go to and from his post of fighting.

One is quite sure that France will adopt something from the uniforms of our army, to which she has been giving such happy approval during the month. The milliners will have an excellent chance in the picturesque hat which our troops wear, and one has already arrived in this country, made of satin and velvet. It may be, however, that the American woman is too familiar with the swaggering brim and punched-in crown to warrant an expensive milliner making an appeal with it to her purse.

No doubt the Frenchwomen will adopt the hat with enthusiasm, especially the young girls, who, in their boyish garb, claim Eve Lavalliere as their idol. Surely, the milliners will find an easier sale for the attractive and rollicking hat of the United States troops than they did for the French marine cap and the queer hat of the Grenadier Guards.

The poncho, the sombrero, and the Pershing overcoat may become rivals of the Russian boot, the Cossack cap, and the Algerian skirt.



APRICOT TAFFETA EMBROIDERED IN SILVER.

This gown by Doeuillet is for a débutante. There are panels of silk at sides of skirt, with a bib bodice and small sleeves of silver and lace.



THE NEW NECKLINE.

This Doeuillet gown is of black satin, with two long panels faced with French blue over a narrow skirt. The straight line across the neck, with the slight collar at the back, is from the fifteenth century.

AMERICAN WOMAN INVENTS DYE FROM AUTUMN LEAVES

NOT all of the credit for putting the American dyestuff industry on a self-sustaining basis, free from German domination, belongs to masculine effort. A Northern New York woman, Mrs. Edith O'Neil MacDonald, has invented a natural dye pronounced by Government and textile experts to be practicable for coloring fabrics and other products, and the United States Patent Office, after a searching investigation, recently issued her a patent. Mrs. MacDonald lives at St. Regis Falls. Her husband is the State Deputy Conservation Commissioner, Alexander MacDonald of Albany, and she is a daughter of the late Senator William T. O'Neil of Franklin County.

By a coincidence, Mrs. MacDonald's invention is directly in line with the now well-nigh universal propaganda carried on in this country for the utilization of waste products as a means of adding to the nation's efficiency and productiveness under the stress of war conditions, for the basis of her invention is the familiar Autumn leaf discarded by the stately oak, maple, or other members of the tree family. In telling of her achievement the other day, she said:

"I canvassed the wants of America as set forth in the newspapers and finally decided the dye shortage at the time was the most acute situation, (we had potatoes then,) and the most possible and probable field of discovery. Chronic inventors possess a power of concentration that amounts to genius. Genius is only acute observation and powerful concentration on a given subject. But anybody with an average amount of intuition and the power to adjust the mental focus to one particular field of vision can indulge in acute attacks of invention. Having decided to have such an attack, I adjusted my mental focus on the dye field. I looked at everything through color glasses, so to speak. I read newspapers, magazines, and technical journals and searched my immediate surroundings for something that looked like dye.

"Then there came a north country October windstorm that tore all the leaves from the trees. Following it, a continued rain saturated them and glued them to the cement walks. Finally the sun dried them, and gentler breezes lifted and whirled and scattered them into sheltered corners. But instead of 'Footprints on the Sands of Time,' they left leaf-prints of this dye of mine. Thousands of people in the north country walked over these prints, and have walked over them for many years. I have myself, and seen them only as an artistic but empty outline. But this day, my mind was adjusted to a fine focus, and at sight of the dainty brown prints I leaped at the possibilities they might contain. I gathered an armful, and in twenty-four hours I had an array of tints of gold that rivaled the sunshine—gold that would neither boil out, wash out, nor fade out, though I tried it in weeks of sunlight.

"Immediately I communicated with Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the United States dye expert whose opinion is the last word in dye matters. Under his tutelage I acquired a more or less intimate and accurate knowledge of dyeing and textile chemistry. I mastered the use of mordants and six weeks later I had finished a demonstration that contains every possible shade ranging from a shimmering, glistening gold to the darkest seal brown, as well as grays and taupes. In this demonstration I used wool, silk, velvet, feathers, and paper, also demonstrating the use of the solid extract as an ink and water-color paint. The Patent Office examined the dye, tested it, and allowed my claim without delay."

Mrs. MacDonald added that, besides being cheap and plentiful, the new dye was inexhaustible. The leaves formed an annual crop without destruction, as would be the case with the use of an exhaustible product like bark, roots, or coal tar. "There ought to be no trouble about adequate supplies so long as the forests last. There is no waste, as the residue can be used for fertilizer," she said.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Summer Sales

Many of these charming garments have but recently been made from surplus stocks of beautiful new materials—and nowhere else is there such a delightful array of *dainty fresh styles* for replenishing the Summer wardrobe.

SHEER SUMMER FROCKS—of batiste, voile, organdie and handkerchief linen.
Regularly to $135 .....at $25, $35 and $45

STREET, AFTERNOON AND DANCE DRESSES—of jersey, serge, foulard, taffeta, satin, Georgette crepe, chiffon and tulle.
Regularly to $125 .....at $25, $45, $55

SUMMER EVENING WRAPS—of taffeta, satin and gros de Londres; many are chiffon lined.
Regularly to $175 .....at $50 and $85

SUITS—*in late models*—which have but recently been included in the sales groups; silks, serges, tricotines and smart suitings in the most wanted shades, not only suitable for present wear, but will serve well into the Autumn.
Regularly to $125.....at $45

STREET AND SPORTS SUITS—A special group arranged for prompt closing.
Regularly to $85.....at $28

SPORTS COATS—Small groups for prompt clearance; miscellaneous sizes, colors and materials.
Regularly to $50.....at $15 and $25
Also a Small Group of Long Capes to $85....at $25

STREET & SEMI-DRESS COATS—of silk, satin, tricotine, and serge, in black, navy and colors.
Regularly to $95.....at $35

SHANTUNG MOTOR COATS—*Regularly $50*.....at $35

LINEN MOTOR COATS—*Regularly $35*.....at $15

NET AND CHIFFON BLOUSES—Lace trimmed costume effects; in white, flesh, ecru.
Regularly to $40.....at $15 and $18

SHEER HAND-MADE BLOUSES—
Regularly to $18.....at $8
(Special "close-out" groups of Sheer White Blouses at $5)

Smart Hats—*for Town or Country*
Beautiful mid-season effects, of gingham, organdie, tulle, crepe, leghorn, milan and hair. Especially Priced—$10, $15



Also introducing
The "Sammy" Hat
(an adaptation of the regulation U. S. Army Hat)
together with smart hand-tailored, colonial crowned, velvet sailors and new phases of close-fitting turbans and large, irregular shaped canotiers, in black and khaki colored velvet.

ALFRED A. KOHN
offers in connection with the Semi-Annual Sale
SPECIAL SALE
SPORTS LOW SHOES
for WOMEN
THESE OXFORDS are in novelty combinations of original ideas—and sold here exclusively. They are the newest creations and have that dash of elegance which makes them *the different sort.*
ALL SIZES IN TWENTY NEW DESIGNS
Specially priced at
$5.95 and $6.95
REDUCED FROM $10, $12 and $14
ATTENTION is directed to our regular SEMI-ANNUAL SALE now in progress. The assortment is large and sizes are complete.
NO RETURNS, NO EXCHANGES.
505 FIFTH AVENUE, at 42d ST.

The Crocker long English crape veil, light weight, with woven hems, made specially for this House.
Black Hats and White Hats suitable for All occasions.
Crocker
Mourning House
375 Fifth Ave., at 35th St.
Boston, Copley Sq.

BLAIR INC.
DRESSES fashioned and priced for the average woman desiring STYLE WITH ECONOMY
Open July and Aug. Specials every week
A Shop Worth While Knowing.
353 Fifth Ave. Entrance on 34th St. Take Elevator.

Tea Rooms.

THE GREEN WITCH
IN
GREENWICH VILLAGE
AT
FORTY-NINE EAST TENTH STREET.
Outdoor Dining Room.
Table d'Hote Francaise and a la Carte.
Club Dinners a Specialty.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

THE DUTCH OVEN 133 Macdougal Street nr. Washington Sq. So.
Luncheon, 35c; Afternoon Tea, 25c; Dinner, 60c. Also a la carte. Closed Sundays.
OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

SAVORY TEA SHOP 45 E. 30th St. Summer Garden.
Lunch, 40c. Southern chicken dinner, Wed., 60c.
"WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at
SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. Afternoon Tea
Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET
S. M. TUCKER, hostess.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 30TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY

THE MARYLAND 113 West 72d St. Luncheon, 40c; Dinner, 75c; Chicken Dinner, Maryland Style, every Monday and Friday.

MARY LOUISE 176 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c
Tues., Thurs. and Sat., Chicken Luncheon, 40c.
COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN. Unf. room to rent.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St., Opposite Altman's.
LUNCHEON (Southern cooking) AFTERNOON TEA

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Ave.
Luncheon, 35-40c.; Afternoon Tea, Dinner, 55c.

Dine at OLD GRAMERCY PARK, No. 20.
Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.
Saturday night, New England Supper, 60c.
Entrance on Irving Place, Downstairs.

OLD CHELSEA Closed Pending Removal
Dining Room Open August 1, 1917.
51 West 10th Street.

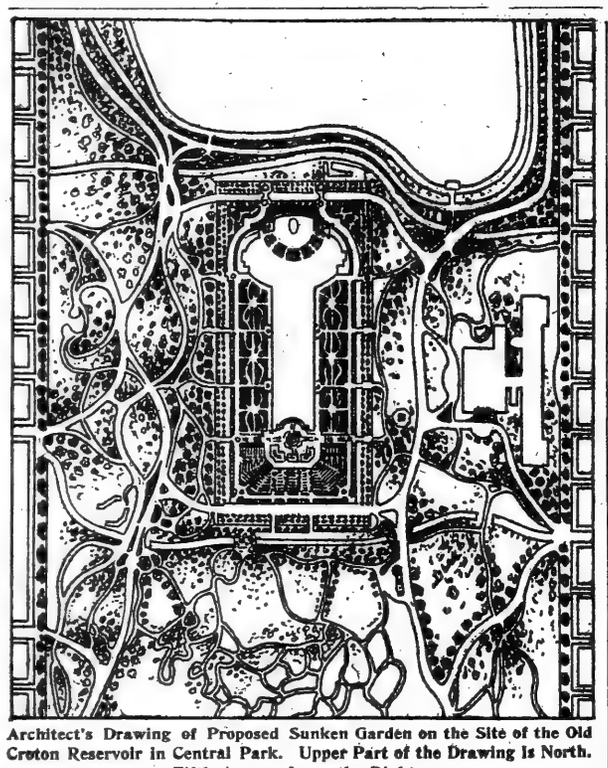
The OAK ROOM 34 East 47th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Meals served in Summer Garden (weather permitting).

Best & Co.
5th Avenue at 35th Street
New York
Paris London
Introducing
Exclusive
Displays
of
Women's
Early
Fall
Fashions

SUNKEN GARDEN PLANNED FOR PARK

THE old Croton reservoir in Central Park, which the Mayor's Aqueduct Celebration Committee proposes to turn into a wonderful sunken garden, ranking with the Borghese Gardens in Italy, or the Luxembourg at Paris, is practically unknown to a majority of the residents of the city, and comparatively few, even of the park's habitués, have ever seen it.

The old basin has an interesting history. It acquired prominence recently when Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, suggested it as a new site for the Metro-



Architect's Drawing of Proposed Sunken Garden on the Site of the Old Croton Reservoir in Central Park. Upper Part of the Drawing Is North. Fifth Avenue Is on the Right.

politan Museum of Art. The reservoir is about seventy-five years old, considerably older than the park itself, and this has invested it with a significance important to historians and others interested in early landmarks.

Mr. Borglum's suggestion that it be converted into a site for the Metropolitan Museum of Art was made five years ago, when it was known that the completion of the Catskill Aqueduct would force the abandonment of the old reservoir, and when considerable agitation had developed as to its possible use. Then, as now, many persons recognized the fact that the old reservoir tract could, in some way, be made a part of a scheme for better connection between the Metropolitan Museum and the Museum of Natural History.

At present the route between the two is circuitous and discouraging to those who desire to visit both places on the same day. There are no direct paths connecting with the great east and west drives, and the Presidents of both museums agree that this has kept the attendance down at both.

Charles B. Stover, then Park Commissioner, was one of the early advocates of some plan to bring the two museums into closer relations with each other. He argued that since the old reservoir was soon to become useless, it should be recreated into something fitting into such a scheme, and he thought that converting it into a sunken garden or a boulevard would be a step in the right direction.

Now, Thomas Hastings of Carrère & Hastings, who designed the New York Public Library and is one of the nation's most noted experts, has evolved a plan which has been indorsed by the Mayor's Committee, which is known to have the approval of the city authorities and of the heads of the two museums, and which is free of the features that caused previous suggestions to be criticised by those who are determined to preserve Central Park for its legitimate uses.

"There is no reason why, with this wonderful opportunity at hand, New York City should not have a garden as beautiful as some of the most beautiful in Europe," said Mr. Hastings. "And when you come to think of the fact that, in the happier days before the war, these were the very things that Americans went to Europe to see, it would seem that such a project would be welcomed here. New York City is the greatest city, certainly, in the United States. Central Park is its most beautiful park. It is only fitting that in this park there should also be one of the most beautiful gardens in the world, which, with the famous fountain of Frederick W. MacMonnies at one end and the terraced amphitheatre at the other, would attract great crowds to it daily. Then, too, as you know, the plans call for a lagoon in the centre, and here there could be pleasure boats.

"Just see what this would mean. Here, at one end of the sunken garden, would be a fountain that has won the admiration of art lovers everywhere, and which was seen and loved by thousands at the exposition at Chicago in 1893. The plunging sea horses, the beautiful figure of Fame poised on the prow of the State Barge as if for flight, and back of the towering figure of Columbia the silvery water jet rising eighty or more feet into the air will afford a vista that will thrill lovers of the beautiful.

"And then, at the other end, will be the garden amphitheatre, with its turf terraces descending to a music pavilion, where there will be band concerts. It is our thought that the terrace will accommodate at least 20,000 persons, and that in the parking spaces at the right and left of the lagoon there are to be playgrounds capable of accommodating thousands of children. Here you will have a scene of beauty and a place of wonderful recreation, full of dignity comparable to the finest things of its kind in Europe, and with no features detracting from proper park uses.

"Great undertakings of this sort are familiar to travelers. They are to be found in Rome, Florence, Venice, and other cities of Italy, and can be seen in France and other countries. The horses of the MacMonnies fountain will resemble, in the general setting, the wonderful horses of Fremiet and Carpeaux, and the park will resemble that at Dijon, or the famous Bobolo Gardens behind the Pitti Palace at Florence. I have no need to mention, of course, the wonderful Villa Borghese at Rome, and the Luxembourg.

"By converting the present northern and southern boundaries of the reservoir into roadways or esplanades, to connect with the two main driveways on the east and west, the long-sought and greatly desired short route between the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History will be obtained.

"The wonderful opportunity presented to the city lies in the fact that it will cost less to convert the reservoir into a sunken garden than to fill it in, and that the material for building a retaining wall for the lagoon in the centre of the garden already is at hand. The reservoir is at present inclosed on all sides by a high wall, and the stone in it can easily be used for the purposes specified. The plan is to shave about seven feet off these walls, so as to bring the sides down to natural grade, leaving about twelve feet as the depth of the sunken garden.

"The stone that is left over can be used for a boundary for the lagoon and will cost nothing. The same, I am told, can be said of the music pavilion, the cost of which has been provided for out of private donations. The fountain, as already announced, is to be paid for out of popular contributions, and the only expense to be imposed on the city will be incidental to regrading and landscaping."

The intention of the Mayor's committee, if the plan for the garden meets with the approval of the city authorities, is to lay the cornerstone of the garden on Oct. 12 next, when the completion of the Catskill Aqueduct will be celebrated. The rapidity with which the garden is completed will depend, of course, on the willingness of the city to push the work, but it is not expected to take more than two years at the utmost.

"The effect of the treatment viewed from the outside," said Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, Secretary of the Mayor's committee and historian of Central Park, "will be to replace a rigid wall of masonry with a crest line of trees and shrubs. The interior view will be a complete transformation. It will add to the available recreation space of the park an area 800 feet wide and more than 1,800 feet long, equal to seven solid city blocks and their included streets between two of the most widely separated avenues."

The area is about three-fifths of that of the Luxembourg Garden, which was frequently mentioned in the discussion of the plans by the Mayor's committee. The Luxembourg contains about fifty-five acres. It has few lawns and not many flowers, but is characterized by squares inclosed by trees and open spaces for children's games, terraces for promenades, fountains, &c., and music for every Summer evening. It is the most frequented promenade on the left bank of the Seine."

WAR IS MAKING READERS LITERARY

AMERICA'S reading public is becoming literary. Booksellers are agreed that the demand for serious and thoughtful books in this country is increasing far ahead of the creative capacity of writers to supply it. The old cry that the book is in advance of its time or that the public "was not ready for it" is becoming anachronistic.

It was the war that did it, according to the dealers in books. In guessing at the causes of the war, in striving to locate and relate the facts underlying the great upheaval around him, the lay reader found himself hopelessly enmeshed in many things of which he had only a vague and hazy understanding, if any understanding at all. Social evolution, politics, Governments, historical backgrounds—all the motives interwoven in the fabric of world events were academic terms to him until the war brought him face to face with their living realities.

His curiosity was aroused, he had to learn what it was all about, and hence he was driven to books. The booksellers say, furthermore, that the interest in books on the war was merely an incidental part of the development. More significant and important, from the point of view of literary taste, was that from books on the war the American public passed to books on sociology, history, science, religion, and philosophy, or "books behind the war."

Charles E. Butler, Vice President of Brentano's, asserts that literary taste has leaped forward half a century in the last three years. Mr. Butler said the other day that the American reading public was now keeping pace with the best literary productions of the day. From the demands for the more serious literature it was apparent, he said, that the long prevalent passion in this country for light and unimportant fiction was becoming confined to a comparatively small portion of the reading public.

"Self-improvement is the keynote of the day," he added. "In the last few years, especially since the beginning of the war, a pronounced change from light fiction to books of a substantial class has become noticeable. This is true of almost all departments of literature. There never was a period in this country when so much drama and poetry was being read, when books on history, philosophy, biography, and religion were more eagerly devoured than now.

"The reading public is beginning to think. There was a time when to put a serious book on the market was a serious thing, indeed. Now, no book seems to be ahead of its time. If it has a message, if the author makes a decent pretense at shedding some light on the puzzling situation which confronts the world, the book is sought immediately. War literature necessarily occupies an important place, especially that which is concerned with the historic and political aspects of the nations at war. The demand for such works is an indication that to thousands of readers the war has served the purpose of a college education.

"Also, we are finding it difficult to keep pace with the demand for foreign books. The war has interfered largely with their importation. Foreign periodical literature is also much desired by American readers, and also such complements of historical data and pictures on the war as THE NEW YORK TIMES Current History of the War and Reinach's Cartoons. The war, of course, has increased the cost of books in proportion to the advance in the cost of materials, but booksellers cannot complain, because the demand is greater now than ever before, and that demand will doubtless continue."

As an incidental feature of the direction of taste in books Mr. Butler called attention to the fact that there was a constantly growing demand for books devoted to the feminist movement. In the transition of taste to a higher and more informative class of literature, dealers believe that the better type of fiction is sure to profit. With a thinking public calling for serious books of all kinds there has been a growing appreciation of the English novelists, notably H. G. Wells.

Also attributable to the change of literary taste in America are the many translations of Russian authors. Dostoievski, Tolstoy, and Turgeniev were always more or less familiar to the American public. Being the giants of Russian literature, they could not be ignored. Ever since the war, however, made Russia a tremendous factor in the crisis, curiosity in everything Russian has become widespread, and many authors who had previously escaped translation have been put into English. Books by Pushkin, Goncharot, and Arvzibashev, and several others of lesser note, now crowd our shelves.

The same might be said of the French authors, especially such men as Anatole France, Pierre Loti, and Romaine Rolland, who established comparatively little contact with the general reading public in this country until after the beginning of the war. It was not through their fiction but through their interpretations of the realities of the war that they finally inspired attention in America. Having achieved an introduction to the reading public through their discussions of the war, however, these authors have also paved a way for their fiction, which is of the best produced in France at the present time.

The development of American literary taste so noticeable to the bookseller is also reflected in the kind of reading that is done in the public libraries. Never has there been such a relentless pursuit of books. Attendants in the various reference and circulating libraries are constantly flooded with inquiries for books that have been announced by publishers but not as yet acquired by the Library Department. These books are historical and sociological discussions pertaining to the nations and peoples and their problems. Books on the economic aspects of the war receive more attention in the Astor Reading Room than probably any others.

In pointing out some of the much-thumbed volumes, E. Dekke, who is in charge of the main reading room of the Astor Library, said the other day that the interest of the average reader seemed to be directed not so much to what had taken place before the war as to what would happen afterward.

"It is the future that seems to be bothering a great many of the people who come here from day to day and spend hours with their heads buried in books," said Mr. Dekke. "Consequently they are not satisfied with history alone. They go to the economist and the philosopher for information and enlightenment. They feel that facts alone, as recorded by the historian, do not explain the problems which confront us. They are grasping out not only for the concrete, but also for the abstract facts of life, in a determination to see things for themselves, and see them straight."

In the beginning of the war, Mr. Dekke said, the reading public manifested a pronounced curiosity in the works of the German philosophers, and especially Nietzsche, whose doctrines were so generally accepted as the basis of Germany's political philosophy.

"In the last year, however," continued Mr. Dekke, "the interest in Nietzsche, as well as in Treitschke and Bernhardi, has fallen off entirely. People don't read them any more, either because they gorged themselves on the three men for a while or could not sympathize with their doctrines. Reading of German authors in general has had a big decline. The classics, such as Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing, are still in demand, but modern German writers make little or no appeal to the average reader."

HUGE COLLECTION FOR WAR ORPHANS

THERE are Germans in the United States who are contributing generously to the support of French war orphans through the fund for the Fatherless Children of France, with local offices at 665 Fifth Avenue. The organization has raised more than $1,250,000 for France's young sufferers. This fact has just been disclosed by Miss Luisita Leland, Chairman of the New York committee and Secretary of the National Executive Board.

Those persons whose sympathies are supposed to be wholly on the side of the Central Powers have made their contributions to the French charity so quietly that, in the opinion of Miss Leland, it would not be proper to make public their names. Most of them responded to personal appeals, through which most of the money has been raised, though some of it has been procured through bazaars and other entertainments. There have been no very large contributions, and $500 is classed as an exceedingly generous gift.

The organization undertakes the support of French fatherless children at a cost of $36.50 a year each. The "adoption," as the assumed relationship is called for want of a better word, does not mean that the children are being brought to this country. On the contrary, it is the purpose of the fund to help keep intact French families robbed of their breadwinners. The organization arranges, however, for the children adopted to communicate regularly with their benefactors, and in this way a real personal relation is often established.

"It was almost by chance that I began to work for this organization," Miss Leland explained. "I attended a meeting which two English ladies, Miss Florence Scofield and Miss Eleanor Fell, held at the Colony Club. They first disclosed to me and to the other New Yorkers, who became interested in the work, all that the horrors of war meant to the French women and children. Like most of those present, before I left the room I had adopted some children. I now have fifty-seven—quite a little family, isn't it? I was asked to form a New York Committee. It is a great satisfaction to feel that through our efforts we are not only helping the fatherless children, but actually saving their lives. And if the old France, forced into this conflict and spending every ounce of energy and blood to save liberty, is to give birth to a new France the children must be saved. They are the offspring of the best manhood and womanhood of France. The world needs them.

"France herself cannot do more than give each orphan 10 cents a day. Can a child be cared for, and clothed, and fed on that? The least, the very least, sum that will save them and keep them alive, is 20 cents a day. It is this extra $3 a month that the Fatherless Children of France Fund has undertaken to give each worthy, needy orphan of the heroic French soldiers."

Children ranging from infancy to 18 years were receiving sustenance from the fund, Miss Leland explained. The popularity of the fund has been due in part to the fact that not one cent is deducted from the contributions to meet expenses.

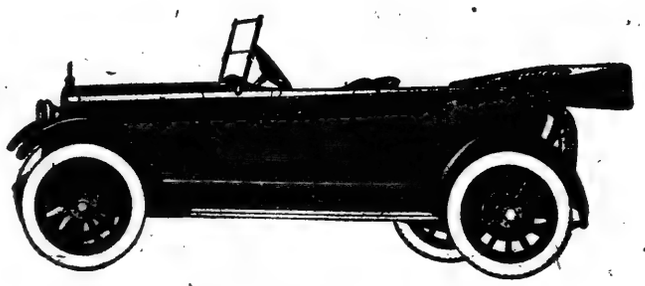
"The American funds are deposited by our National Executive Committee with J. P. Morgan & Co., remitted to the office in Paris, and distributed by Post Office money order direct to each child," Miss Leland continued. "A receipt for the remittance, signed by the child or its mother, is required. We do not send our funds through any French organization, and therefore guarantee that 100 per cent. goes to the child. If the child is not with its mother at the address given, the Government's rule is that the postman return the money order intact to our Paris office, 110 Rue de Grenelle. The receipts are filed, when properly signed, and can always be examined by an American subscriber in the child's town or village. The Paris office is in the Ministere de l'Instruction Publique, given rent free by the Minister, and all the heads of the French committee are men and women of the highest standing in France."

In the more important cities of the United States have been organized 140 committees of the Fatherless Children in France. The fund has aided about 35,000 orphans.

"Each offensive means more orphans," said Miss Leland, "and as the lists pour in by every mail from France, one is spurred to greater and greater efforts to try to stem the terrible mortality among the children, as their needs grow greater with every month's increase of privation and destitution."

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Price Advances August 10th

Owing to the constant increase in cost of materials the price of the Lexington Minute Man Six must be advanced.

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The bargains in this advertisement can give you but a faint idea of the wonderful opportunity this sale presents. You can buy an outfit for an entire house for about what it would ordinarily cost you to furnish several rooms.

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Young married couples particularly should buy now. Your savings are great, and should you desire credit we will make terms especially easy for you. We guarantee everything we sell is durable and well made. Convince yourself by actual comparison that whether you buy for cash or credit that

OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS THE LOWEST

ACCOUNTS OPENED FROM $5 to $5,000
On Small Weekly or Monthly Payments.

Mahogany Bed Room Suit Adam Model (4 Pieces). Reg. Price $275. **194.67**

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The cabinet work in this suit is as good as you would expect to find in a much higher-priced suit. The chairs have genuine leather seats. They can be purchased separately. $4.48 each for the side chairs and $8.98 for the arm chair.

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This magnificent Colonial Bed is absolutely perfect in every respect. The high lustre finish is hand rubbed. We invite you to come in and see it.

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Sale of Wood Beds — Reg. Price $25 **18.89** Cash or Credit.



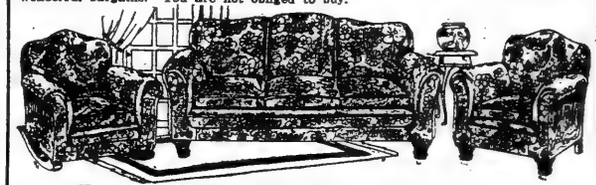
Mahogany finish. Exceptionally well made.

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You can open an account with a single advertised article or an entire outfit and pay for it in small weekly or monthly payments. There are no extra charges, no club fees, no interest added. On a purchase of $100 worth you pay a deposit of $10 and the balance $1.50 weekly or $6 monthly. Larger and smaller amounts in the same proportion.

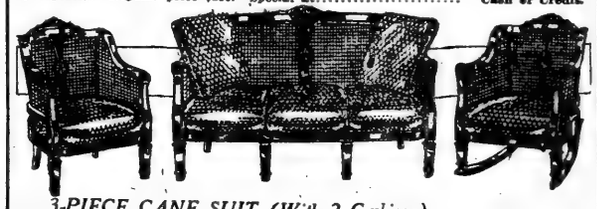
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Included are odd pieces and complete suits in Genuine Leather, Tapestry, Velours and Imitation Leather. Every piece is from our regular stock and fully guaranteed in every respect. Only one or two of a kind. We invite you to visit our stores and see these wonderful bargains. You are not obliged to buy.



THREE-PIECE TAPESTRY SUIT

This is an exceptionally handsome suit combining high-grade quality and a luxuriousness not found in furniture less carefully made. Mahogany finished frames. Soft upholstered. Covered in fine quality tapestry. Regular price $150. Special at..... **129.34** Cash or Credit.



3-PIECE CANE SUIT (With 2 Cushions)

This beautiful suit is but another example of the wonderful bargains in this sale. It is extremely graceful and exceptionally well made. Finely woven cane panels. Mahogany finished frames. The seats and cushions are covered in fine velour. Regular price $173. Special at..... **149.50** Cash or Credit.

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Highly polished, mahogany finish. It has two side cabinets and 3 large drawers. Exceptionally well made.

Open An Account with any Refrigerator, Carriage or anything we sell and pay for it in small weekly or monthly payments.

LIFT TOP STYLE **Enamel Refrigerator** Reg. Price $18 **13.95** Cash or Credit



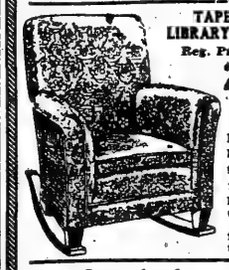
Hardwood construction, golden oak finish, white enamel food chamber; guaranteed to save ice. Others at $11.95, $21.95, $25.95 and up to $69.85.

Sanitary Carriage Reg. Pr. $28 **19.85** Cash or Credit



Sanitary upholstery; tubular pushers; patented brake. Others at $20.87, $25.89, $29.98 and up to $45.

TAPESTRY LIBRARY ROCKER Reg. Price $30. **21.49** Cash or Credit



Heavy mahogany finished frames, high back; upholstered in fine fancy tapestry.

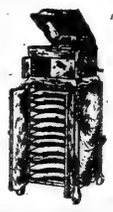
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You may open an account with any talking machine and include your selection of records at the regular cash prices and pay in small weekly or monthly payments.

This $80 Victor Victrola Outfit Consisting of
No. IX Victor Victrola...$50 In Golden Oak, Fumed Oak, Mahogany or Mission.
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PAY FOR IT $5 on Delivery AND THE BALANCE $1.25 a Week.

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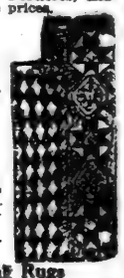


Consisting of $37.50 Columbia Grafonola in Mahogany or Golden Oak, $10 worth of Records (your own selection.) Pay for it $1 on delivery and the balance 50c. a week.

We Give Trading Stamps Sperry Gold and S. & H. Green We redeem Sperry Gold Stamps; $2.50 in merchandise or $2.00 in cash.

Open an Account or include in your outfit your purchase of Rugs, Linoleums, Carpets, Draperies, Curtains, Portieres, Linens, etc., at the sale prices.

Sale of **High-Grade Linoleum** Reg. Price 85c. Sq. Yd. **43c** Square Yard



An assortment of choice patterns to select from. This Linoleum is sanitary and economical. Bring Room Measurements.

Sale of Rag Rugs

18x39 in.	$1.0
24x36 in.	49c.
36x60 in.	89c.
8x10 ft.	$6.9
9x12 ft.	$8.9

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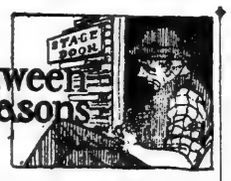
NEWARK STORE, 49-51 Market St.

AN ORIENTAL FANTASY BOUND HITHER FROM LONDON

Some Scenes From The London Production of "Chu Chin Chow"



Between Seasons



THE Rialto moved Harlemward last week, being transplanted for an evening to the grove of the Columbia campus. There the first performances of a Summer season of opera were given, and, like the motorman who spent his weekly holiday riding on the street car, any number of stage folk attended. Give any thespian a few weeks' holiday and he or she will travel miles for a whiff of grease paint. So the woods were full of players between the acts, which made even the intermissions interesting for the other spectators.

Laurette Taylor and J. Hartley Manners, her husband, motored in from Westchester for the opening performance. An otherwise enjoyable holiday is being ruined for Miss Taylor by the silence of her author-husband's muse. When Mr. Manners is not writing a play or two for her repertoire Miss Taylor begins to worry about his health. To add to her unhappiness a discussion is waging as to which of Mr. Manners's plays shall be presented when "Out There" shall have been revived and run its course at the Liberty next Fall. Mr. Manners is in favor of doing one, George C. Tyler thinks another would be better, while Miss Taylor wants to produce the Christmas fantasy without waiting for Christmas.

"I think it is about time I wore a little gauze and acted a fairy," she explains.

The occasion reminded her of her first taste of grand opera. That was many years ago before "Peg" was born or there were movie men to offer her a million to act for them. She had heard much of its beauties, and was determined to see if it lived up to its name. So she bought a ticket to the top balcony and spent the remainder of her savings for the most fragrant rose she could find to counteract the odor of garlic indigenous to that rarified atmosphere. But the rose was crushed in the rush for the door, she found herself pinioned against an ample woman with no portion of the stage visible, and the opera was "Götterdämmerung."

It was some years before Miss Taylor learned why they called it "grand" opera.

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Sister Ethel and Brother Jack.

ETHEL and Jack Barrymore sat beneath the trees, whose foliage glowed with the glory of autumnal colors caught from batteries of lights that formed a brilliant bandeau on the brow of the gymnasium. Miss Barrymore is again the slender, beautiful Ethel Barrymore of the days of "Captain Jinks," altogether a happy circumstance, since she is going to play that comedy again.

"There isn't any more," she said, for all the world like one of her impersonators, when she was asked about her plans for the Fall. "It was all told when the announcement of my repertoire season was made some weeks ago. Of course, I am delighted with the prospect; it is something I have been planning and looking forward to for years. And I shall be glad to be back after my adventure in the movies.

"I don't know whether I shall ever do movies again, perhaps here and there a movie, but never a siege of them. Some are not so bad, but many of them are pretty futile. My contract calls for four more, but they will have to wait until next Summer. I am acting for one now that my brother Lionel wrote and is directing, and it is most interesting."

Some of the scenes of this photoplay, which is called "The Whirlpool," were photographed at Miss Barrymore's Summer home at Mamaroneck. The script called for just such a home and grounds, and because it was her brother's photoplay Miss Barrymore consented to a movie invasion.

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Movie Elegance.

BROTHER Jack is also earning untold sums in the movies during the suspension of "Peter Ibbetson."

"I don't see why they call them movies," he said. "Sitters would be a better word for them. I don't do anything but sit all day, and the directors can't understand it when I want to stir things up, because the longer I sit the more time it will take and the more money I will get.

"The picture is 'Raffles' and I am the arch thief. I have had some interesting experiences as Raffles. One episode is supposed to represent a smart week-end party at an English country house, so the director had the butler announce to the guests that breakfast was served. I told him that I had been invited to such an affair once and that breakfast announcing wasn't being done in that set, that the guests were allowed to saunter in to suit their own convenience. So the butler's activities were curtailed with sorrow.

"In another scene a man with side whiskers and evening clothes came in carrying my bags. I inquired who the distinguished-looking party was, and was told he was my valet. I protested that he was altogether too elegant for a valet, explaining that I knew because I once knew a man who had one. And the valet was shorn of his elegance."

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"Seventeen."

ECHOES of Stuart Walker's production of Stannard Mears's and Hugh Stanislaus Stange's dramatization of Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen" in Indianapolis still continue to reach Broadway. Mr. Walker now plans to present the comedy in Chicago early in the Fall and later in New York. The play, like the book, is a series of episodes, sometimes amusing, sometimes tragic, in the life of the adolescent William Sylvanus Baxter.

Indianapolis liked "Seventeen" so much that it was acted there a second week. One of the most enthusiastic was the author, who wrote Mr. Walker that in his opinion "Gregory Kelly (who created the rôle of Willie Baxter) and the part had met." "It is one of those things that happen," he continued. "Dusty Farnum in 'The Virginian,' Bill Hodge in 'The Man from Home,' Denman Thompson in 'The Old Bedstead,' &c. They don't happen very often either, and if taken at the ebb lead on to &c. for all concerned."

Mr. Kelly was not the only actor to receive the approbation of the author. Of the others he wrote: "Judith Lowry (Mrs. Baxter), Lillian Ross (Jane Baxter), and Neil Martin (Johnnie Watson) *were* the characters, and it was wonderful to me how the others in the company made themselves into their rôles to produce so excellent an effect of illusion. There is a new and enlivening spirit about those young people of yours. Seems to have something like a fellowship with a ghostly whatchacallit at times known as 'art'—a cheerful fellowship that."

Mr. Walker's company will present "Officer 666" this week, with J. M. Kerrigan in the title rôle. Mr. Kerrigan was summoned to the Hoosier city last week by wire. He will be seen again as the Irish soldier who intends to impose himself for life on the British Government after the war in "Out There" when it resumes its run in September.

Mr. Kerrigan has an interesting plan for the Winter. In association with Whitford Kane he hopes to give a series of special performances of Irish plays. He was for a long time a member of Lady Gregory's company of Irish Players, and is an authority on the Irish drama.

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Some New Intimate Playhouses.

THERE will be something of the zest that accompanied the seeking out of the little side-street theatres in ante-bellum Paris for the patrons of the new Greenwich Village Theatre. This small playhouse, which is to be the home of the Greenwich Village Players, one of several bands of Thespians that have sprung into being since the formation of the Washington Square group, is rapidly nearing completion, and will be ready for occupancy in September. The opening will follow in October. Frank Conroy, the Director of the organization, is on his way back to America from a long ocean voyage, and upon his arrival will begin engaging the players, all of whom will be professionals.

The theatre occupies a corner of Sheridan Square in lower Seventh Avenue. Its exterior is Georgian, a style of architecture that is harmonious with the old brick houses of the neighborhood. It is an intimate playhouse, with seats for a few more than 425 persons. Both long and short plays will be given, though a preference will probably be shown the latter. The opening bill will consist of three playlets, one an elaborate fantasy that will enlist the services of some famous artists for its mise en scène, another a miniature drama by a well known magazine editor.

One of the features of the Winter's program will be a series of Sunday night concerts. Artists will be chosen whose talents are especially adapted to a small auditorium. An attempt will be made to give a Continental flavor to the entertainments, and to this end there will probably be a smoking balcony.

Still another addition to the list of intimate playhouses will be the Norworth, in course of construction in Forty-eighth Street, just east of the Playhouse. It is named after Jack Norworth, who will be its Director, and will present a musical revue called "Odds and Ends of 1917" as the opening attraction, about the middle of October. Bide Dudley, a well known New York newspaper man, and John Godfrey are the authors of the book. The Norworth will seat approximately 500 persons, and except the Princess will be the smallest musical comedy theatre in the city.



W. C. Fields, the Comic Juggler in Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies," Can Do Other Things With His Hands Besides His Tricks. This Is a Specimen of One of His Other Accomplishments. The Blackface Gentleman in the Picture With Him Is Eddie Cantor.

ONE of the most interesting promises of the impending season, a season that on paper, at least, seems richer in material than its immediate predecessor, is the American production of the Oriental fantasy, "Chu Chin Chow." Recently this spectacle passed its four hundredth performance at His Majesty's, London, and with the completion of its first year only a little more than a month distant, it remains one of the most popular attractions in the British capital. The New York première has been set for Thursday night, Oct. 18, at the Manhattan Opera House, though that is a more or less arbitrary date, and is subject to the postponements to which first presentations in this land of the free newspaper advance notice are heir.

From the time of its initial production last August until Morris Gest, F. Ray Comstock, and William Elliott procured the American rights recently, there was a scramble among American agents and managers for what was deemed the privilege of presenting the spectacle here. Disposition of these rights would probably have been made sooner had not the English owners demanded terms that made the local entrepreneurs extremely cautious, to say the least. The terms the successful bidders had to meet are without parallel in the annals of the local theatre. To begin with, an advance bonus of $10,000 was demanded, and after that $10,000 advance payment on royalties. Then the American producers must not only duplicate the original English production, but must have it made in England and pay $50,000 down for settings and costumes. A total, then, of $70,000 was necessary to secure the rights, but even this did not end the unusual figures. The contract called for a 15 to 20 per cent. scale of royalties, said to be the highest ever paid in this country.

The American producer was not only asked to pay an extraordinarily high sum for "Chu Chin Chow," but was bound by unusually strict supervision in the matter of production by the English owners. Frequently in transplanting a play from the stage of one country to that of another the original flavor is lost, and the adapted version is so inferior to its prototype that its effectiveness is diminished and the play is more or less of a failure. The owners palpably did not intend to run the risk of a loss of income by changes from an original that had been altogether successful from the viewpoint of British audiences.

Consequently the production at the Manhattan will be a replica of that at His Majesty's. The settings and costumes will be made from the sketches of Percy Anderson, who conceived the color scheme; in fact, work on them has already been begun. The framework of the scenes will be built here, but the canvases will be painted in London. Mr. Anderson was the artist who designed the décor for "Kismet," but in the case of that spectacle the settings were executed in America. Immediately upon the signing of the contract Frank McCormack, stage manager for the American producers, and Newton Lindo, who has been at the Manhattan ever since he came here from the Drury Lane to produce "The Whip" some years ago, were dispatched to London to study "Chu Chin Chow." Mr. McCormack is now on the water, if unhappily he is not in it, on his way back to New York, and upon his arrival will begin the work of preparing the stage on which the Immortal Oscar used to worry the Metropolitan for the production of the fantasy. Also Lyall Swete, who staged the London production, is coming here to help with the task.

THE TIMES London correspondent writing about the entertainment says:

"'Chu Chin Chow' follows in the footsteps of its predecessor, 'Kismet,' in one essential particular. It has an Oriental setting of which advantage is taken to present many of the feminine performers in costumes which led the late Sir Herbert Tree, after a recent visit to His Majesty's, to make one of his characteristically happy observations. Sir Herbert's joke, according to common report, has made the round of all London suburbia and has contributed not a little to stimulate interest in the piece, for there can be no question that in these days London theatrical audiences are attracted more by productions of the low-dress than high-brow variety.

"However, 'Chu Chin Chow' is not devoid of other attractions. First place among these must be given to the music, which is by Frederick Norton. It is a departure from ragtime, and it is a higher stamp than most of the 'partitions' created for the latter-day musical comedy and revue. There is a Thieves' March which is brimful of humor. There is a song, 'Any Time's Kissing Time,' which every gramophone throughout the country has popularized, and there is a cobbler's song which in some respects is as distinctive as Wilhelm's song in the 'Meistersinger.'

"Oscar Asche is not only the producer, but plays the title rôle in the piece, while his wife, Lily Brayton, has opportunities of displaying magnificence of voice, gesture, and person in the rôle of the beautiful slave, Zaharat Al-Kulub. Courtice Pounds, under the name of Ali Baba, plays a wine-bibbling reprobate gifted with an Omar Khayyam philosophy and the pleasantest of voices. The verdict of audience after audience has been that Mr. Pounds is the backbone of the piece. Arrangements are now in progress by which he is likely to go to America to supervise the production of 'Chu Chin Chow' there, and possibly also to play the part which he has made so entirely his own."

The only definite engagement is that of the actress who will play Miss Brayton's part, but her identity is being kept a secret. Lyn Harding and Lyall Swete have both been mentioned for Mr. Asche's rôle, but a definite choice has not been made. The part played by Mr. Pounds is quite as important as that of the title, for some of the best song numbers fall to the character.

The only departure from the original production that will be made here will be the addition of supernumeraries to the ensembles. The Manhattan stage is larger than that of His Majesty's, and with the American producer's penchant for multitudes it was decided that the stage pictures should be filled in with more players. To this the English producers consented.

"Chu Chin Chow" is described as "a musical tale of the gods, told by Oscar Asche." Mr. Asche, it will be recalled, created the rôle of Kismet, in which Otis Skinner was subsequently seen here, and his great success in the character of that rascally beggar of the East no doubt convinced him of the possibilities of the Oriental environment and suggested that he provide himself with a successor to that richly varied entertainment. "Chu Chin Chow" is in reality our old friend of nursery days, "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," translated into a glorified musical comedy, with some minor changes. Chu Chin Cow is the alias of Abu Hasan, the robber chieftain, who is finally stabbed by Zaharat Al-Kulub after his forty thieves have been boiled in the jars of oil, just as they were in the Arabian Nights' tale. It is on the episode of the thieves in the jars that the gorgeous scene in Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies" is based. The song number was originally prepared by the authors of the American revue for use in a musical entertainment last season at the London Hippodrome, where, of course, it was more pertinent. The robbers' cave is also made much of and "open sesame" has been a popular catch phrase in London ever since the first performance.

There will be a number of English principals in the cast just as there are several American players in the London production, but in one respect the American producers will have the advantage over their London confrères—they will not have to send out of the country for the dusky players who furnish a part of the local color. It was necessary to import a score or more of negroes from this country for these rôles in London.

FLASHES FROM MOVIELAND

STRAND—Robert Warwick and Elaine Hammerstein in "The Mad Lover."

81ST STREET—First half, Enid Bennett in "The Mother Instinct;" second half, Bessie Love in "The Sawdust Ring."

PROCTOR'S 58TH STREET—First half, Louise Glaum in "A Strange Transgressor;" second half, William Desmond in "Time, Love and Diamonds."

NEW YORK—Monday and Tuesday, Orrin Johnson and Rhea Mitchell in "Whither Thou Goest."

AMERICAN—First half, Charles Ray in "Sudden Jim;" second half, Orrin Johnson and Rhea Mitchell in "Whither Thou Goest" and "The Voice on the Wire."

BROADWAY—Hazel Dawn in "The Lone Wolf."

CRITERION—Maciste in "The Warrior."

RIALTO—Olive Thomas in "An Even Break."

THE war has had a stimulating effect on the motion-picture business in the United States just as it has had on various other industries. England and France, both of which countries engaged extensively in the manufacture of films before the war, have had to curtail their activities to a large extent, and in consequence the American producers have inherited much of the trade formerly supplied by the manufacturers of those countries.

The Department of Commerce has compiled some interesting statistics showing the development of the film export trade since the beginning of the war. In a single recent month in Paris 11,000 of the 13,800 meters of film shown were of American manufacture. The exports of exposed films from manufacturers in the United States increased from 32,192,018 feet in the fiscal year 1913 to 158,751,786 feet in the fiscal year 1916, and their value increased from $2,276,460 in the year ended June 30, 1913, to $6,757,658 in the year ended June 30, 1916. Exports to Europe were 17,762,429 feet, valued at $1,317,531, in 1913, and 126,749,563 feet, valued at $4,851,866, in 1916; to North American countries 10,846,822 feet, valued at $759,544, in 1913, and 17,606,198 feet, valued at $1,070,823, in 1916; to South America, 811,259 feet, valued at $39,629, in 1913, and 2,638,828 feet, valued at $126,007, in 1916; to Asia, 770,418 feet, valued at $33,065, in 1913, and 3,836,997 feet, valued at $219,183, in 1916; to Oceania, 1,982,600 feet, valued at $126,040, in 1913, and 8,380,999 feet, valued at $583,054, in 1916, and to Africa, 9,090 feet, valued at $651, in 1913, and 42,706 feet, valued at $6,719, in 1916.

In the last few months reports to the bureau from 100 American Consular officers in all parts of the world have all testified that not only are American films being shown extensively, but that they are very popular. While any one who goes to the movies knows that they often reflect a false view of life, still in many photoplays there is a good deal that is native, if only the scenery, and there can be no doubt that some knowledge of America and Americans is being disseminated by this widespread circulation of films.

"I am confident," Mrs. Vernon Castle is quoted by the Pathé press representative as saying, "that in my Pathé features I am doing better acting than I ever before had an opportunity to do, and that I photograph better than ever before." How long the days have seemed since the last chapter of "Patria" was released.

A decision handed down by Justice Hendrick last week establishes an important precedent with regard to the ownership of the motion picture rights of plays. Charles Frohman, Inc., brought suit against William Somerset Maugham and the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation to enjoin them from converting the English author's drama, "The Land of Promise," into a movie on the ground that the late Charles Frohman had acquired the right to produce the play in the United States, Canada, and England, although his contract did not specifically mention the motion picture rights. According to Justice Hendrick's decision a theatrical manager who has acquired the production rights to a play may restrain any other person from producing the same play in movie form.

The fastidious Globe Theatre will not revert to the drama of spoken words until Fred Stone is ready to bring his new musical show in the early Fall to the stage where he has won so many triumphs. William Fox has rented the Dillingham playhouse for the exhibition of some of his new films, and a week from tomorrow will take possession with "Jack and the Beanstalk," the immortal fairy tale, done into movies, with a real giant and ever so many juvenile players in the cast. Mr. Dillingham had intended to produce "General Post," one of the current London successes, at the Globe next month, but the change in plans will necessitate its presentation on a rented stage.

The Famous Players-Lasky Corporation has acquired the screen rights to "The Runaway" and "Arms and the Girl" for the use of Billie Burke. Miss Burke acted in the former comedy under the direction of the late Charles Frohman. The latter is the war play in which Fay Bainter won her first Broadway success last season at the Fulton.

The baseball scout scours the bush leagues for promising players, the theatrical manager, if he is enterprising, watches stock, variety, and burlesque for new talent, and Annette Kellermann fishes for movie mermaids in the waters that surround Manhattan. Miss Kellermann is getting ready to pose for another aquatic movie, and her search for comely young women who can swim and dive has taken her frequently to Palisades Park, where a large swimming pool is one of the principal attractions.

The titles of the plays from the Frohman répertoire that will first be converted into movie form under the recent arrangement between Charles Frohman, Inc., and the Mutual Film Corporation have been announced. Ann Murdock will be starred in "The Beautiful Adventure," "The Impostor," and "Outcast"; Julia Sanderson will make her screen début in "The Runaway," and Olive Tell will be seen in "Her Sister." David Powell and Kathryn Calvert will appear in Miss Murdock's support in "Outcast," the play in which Elsie Ferguson achieved her greatest artistic success when it was produced at the Lyceum two years ago.

William S. Hart has wired THE TIMES from Hollywood, Cal., that he expects to begin work within a week on the first picture to be produced by the company bearing his name. The scenario was written for Mr. Hart by C. Gardner Sullivan, and Thomas H. Ince will supervise its taking. Mr. Hart's future pictures are to be released through Artcraft. Mr. Ince will also direct the taking of pictures in which Enid Bennett and Charles Ray will be starred.

John McGraw, manager of the Giants, is one of the figures in the movie version of Peter B. Kyne's baseball story, "One Touch of Nature." Many of the scenes were filmed at the Polo Grounds.

UP AND DOWN BROADWAY

ALBERT DE COURVILLE, one of the principal musical comedy producers of London, arrived in New York last week on one of his occasional visits to the Manhattan show mart. Mr. de Courville, who is best known here as the husband of Shirley Kellogg, whose beauty used to adorn the Winter Garden revues, is in ill-health, and accordingly is not in military service. One of the reasons he came to America at this time was for the benefit of the change, but the ship he came on took fifteen days for the crossing and pursued a zigzag course, which reminded him of "Zig Zag," his revue at the Hippodrome, while cables awaited him on his arrival urging him to return at once.

Mr. de Courville may produce one of his London revues here the coming season with an English company. That is one of the problems he will decide while here. He is also negotiating for the use here of some of the features from his shows, and is looking for material to take back to London. "Zig Zag" has been playing since early in the year and gives every indication of running until the holidays. Miss Kellogg is one of the stars, and so is Harry Tate, well known to American vaudeville followers.

Francis Wilson may return to the stage next season. The comedian, who returned recently from a honeymoon trip to Hawaii, is at work on a play which like his last original drama has a strain of the psychic. The action of the second act, it is said, takes place in hell.

Frank Tinney isn't going to polish the brass of the Mayflower after all, at least not in the immediate future. The Shuberts have placed him under contract for the Fall production at the Winter Garden. It was in the big music hall that Tinney made his first bid for popularity after he was discovered on the small-time vaudeville circuit. Another principal engaged for the revue is James J. Corbett.

Flora Ravelle, the French artiste whose exotic beauty decorated "L'Oiseau d'Feu" when it was presented here by the Russian Ballet, will in all probability appear in the new Century revue. After Mlle. Ravelle left the ballet she took up singing and made such rapid progress that she appeared successfully as one of the soloists at one of the recent Civic concerts. Last week she was given an audition by the Century Directors, who were favorably impressed. Before the Century sought her services there had been some talk of Mlle. Ravelle playing the rôle of Marjanah, the beautiful dancing girl, in the American production of "Chu Chin Chow."

Rehearsals for the new Hippodrome show are under way behind closed and guarded doors. The new wonders that will be revealed on the mammoth stage next month are being kept a profound secret, and no one who is not in the cast is allowed in the auditorium. The only thing that can be predicted with certainty is that there will be a marine spectacle with a patriotic twist in which the tank with its real water will be utilized, and that the promised peace tableau has been postponed until sufficient Sammies get into action to make one pertinent.

A new stage type was introduced in "The Land of the Free," a comedy by Fannie Hurst and Harriet Ford that was produced by William A. Brady last week in Asbury Park. The play was originally called "Tomorrow's Child," the title referring to one of that great company of girls of Jewish blood who came to this land of the free from Russia before the war. Florence Nash acted the rôle of a Russian girl who comes to America and succeeds in spite of the obstacles she has to overcome. The action of the opening act passes in Russia, and for the sake of atmosphere Russian actors from the east side were engaged and Miss Nash learned to speak Russian, as some of the dialogue in this act is in the alien tongue. The play was found to have many imperfections in its original state, but it is planned to revise it and present it again.

The long struggle of the Actors' Equity Association for the adoption of a universal, equitable contract is about to be crowned with success. As the result of a series of conferences between representatives of the actors' and managers' organizations a mutually acceptable contract has been agreed upon. Before it can be definitely adopted it will have to be accepted by the councils of both bodies, but it is the general feeling that the essential clauses will be retained. In the tentative draft is a clause necessitating two weeks' notice, another specifying full pay for the Christmas and Easter holidays, and a limitation of the rehearsal period without pay to four weeks for dramatic and six for musical productions. The contract also does away with the joker by which a manager could dismiss a player without notice on the ground that he was not giving satisfaction. Other minor points that have been the cause of many misunderstandings and lawsuits in the past are cleared up, but these are the important ones for which the Equity Association has been contending during its four years of existence. Final action on the proposed contract is not expected until Sept. 1.

The plans for the next season of the Punch and Judy, one of Manhattan's distinctive playhouses, went up in the air with "The Kite" when it got out of control. "The Kite" was the play Charles Hopkins, who maintains the Punch and Judy for his own attractions, had chosen for the opening attraction, but it did not prove satisfactory, and when Meade Minnegerode, its author, went to war without having had a chance to revise it, the piece was abandoned. When Mr. Hopkins ended the run of "Treasure Island" last Spring he had several offers to rent his theatre, one of which called for a rental of $15,000, but he refused them because he was not sure the plays would not hurt the prestige of the house, and became an anomaly among New York managers.

"Daddy Long Legs" has been withdrawn from the Duke of York's, and "Under Cover" has ended its engagement at the Strand. This leaves only two American plays current in London—"Romance" with Doris Keane in her original rôle, at the Lyric; and "Inside the Lines," the war drama first acted at the Longacre year before last, at the Apollo. "Romance" will soon round out its ninetieth week, and from all appearances will run through the Summer. Before her return to New York, Miss Keane plans to present several new plays, one of them a play called "Roxana," another a serious drama by Edward Sheldon, and the third a poetic play. The long run of "High Jinks" at the Adelphi ended last night.

VARIETY HEADLINERS.

PALACE—Elsie Janis, Emma Carus and Larry Comer, Dorothy Shoemaker and company.

RIVERSIDE—Rossika and Yansci Dolly, Craig Campbell, Duffy and Inglis, French and Els.

ROYAL—"The Night Boat," Jimmy Hussey and company, Harry Girard and company.

NEW BRIGHTON—Nellie and Sara Kouns, Belle Baker, Santley and Norton, Paul Morton and Naomi Glass.

A CLOSE-UP OF MISS JANIS



This is a back-to-the-soil glimpse of Elsie Janis snapped at her beautiful country place, the historic Philipse Manor at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson. Miss Janis probably had no idea the photographer was about when she started out with her trowel to make Mr. Hoover's task easier, though what she is planting around the flagpole may be only moss and nothing edible.

Miss Janis has been devoting much of her vacation to working for war charities, and tomorrow she will interrupt this to begin a two weeks' engagement at the Palace. There she will give some of her best-remembered impersonations of other clever artists, with a new patriotic frame for the portraits.

After the Palace engagement Miss Janis and her mother will start for Hawaii, sailing from San Francisco the middle of next month. The trip is merely for recreation purposes, coupled with the artiste's desire to learn the truth about the beach at Waikiki. After a week in the islands the two will return home, and en route from San Francisco Miss Janis will appear in several of the principal theatres on the Orpheum circuit. Her plans after that are nebulous. Alfred Butt is still trying to persuade her to come to London to appear in a new revue, and if she doesn't do that she may appear in a new play here.

POPULAR CONCERTS' HALF CENTURY HERE

Theodore Thomas Showed the Way to All Successors—None Yet to Excel His Programs

THEODORE THOMAS was the pioneer of Summer concerts in New York as musicians of today know them. It was a side of his career less thought of at the time, but interesting in the light of his many successors. Artistically he grew up here, having come to America when he was 10 years old. Here, for the first time, he heard and played in a large and complete orchestra, when Jullien, the famous French conductor, gave popular concerts at Castle Garden in 1853. The next year Thomas was elected a member of the Philharmonic Society, and in 1862 he organized his first independent concert, which he opened with Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" overture "for the first time in America." His lifelong ambition was to keep this country abreast of Europe in "art work of the future," to put America on the musical map.

This was more than a half century ago. As he wrote in his autobiography: "I concluded to devote my energies to the cultivation of the public taste for instrumental music. * * * I called a meeting of the foremost musicians of New York, told them of my plans to popularize instrumental music, and asked for their co-operation. I began by giving some orchestral concerts in Irving Hall." Mrs. Rose Fay Thomas, in a later memoir, tells how the popular enterprise spread and grew. "During the Summer of 1868 Thomas inaugurated his real Summer Night Concerts, and gave over a hundred of them on consecutive nights at Terrace Garden."

From early June till near October, "the programs were as yet of the lightest character compatible with his standards, and symphonic works were sparingly introduced." Traveling in Europe in 1867, he was surprised to find himself not only abreast but ahead of the first European musicians. "One valuable bit of musical information he gained was of great service to him, and this was a thorough knowledge of the dance music of Johann and Josef Strauss." He recognized that the Viennese waltz had a distinct place in the concert room, and that it was worthy of its own place on his lighter programs.

Mr. Thomas went many times to hear the dances under the leadership of Strauss himself, and carefully noted his best effects, for reproduction in the Summer Night Concerts at home. "No one knew the value of a good piece of popular music as well as Thomas," his widow records, "and he was always on the lookout for such dainty musical tidbits." An instance of the kind was his adaptation of Schumann's little piano compositions, "Träumerei" and "Romance," to orchestra. The idea did not originate with him, but his arrangement "created such a sensation with the public everywhere that it might almost be called the cornerstone of his success." Some present-day concert-goers still recall the "Träumerei."

The building of a new hall at Central Park Garden, where the walls yet stand, inclosing a riding academy, at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, provided a good home for the Summer Night Concerts of fifty years ago and insured their continuance for a long period. "Experiences had shown him how to make them at once attractive and educational * * * in after years in many cities. The halls in which concerts of this class were given were always large, cool, and airy. The front section was railed off for those who came for the music only; here the price was 50 cents. In the rear, where admission was 25 cents, the formal rows of chairs gave place to tables; the men could have a quiet smoke, or during intermissions could order refreshments."

In making the programs, Thomas followed a system of his own. "They were divided into three short parts, with long intermissions between. The first part consisted of short, brilliant numbers, such as would not be disturbed by the entrance of late comers. During the second part the audience was quiet, and therefore here we find symphonic movements, or classic gems of one kind or another. By the time the last part of the program was reached, it was late and the audience was tired, so this part consisted of marches, waltzes, or other music having rich orchestral color and strongly marked rhythms, to wake the people up and send them home happy. This was the general plan on which the Summer Night Concert programs were constructed for many years."

It is interesting to recall now, in 1917, that the Summer "pops"—to use a name popularly given to them as American audiences became more sophisticated—showed some little artistic advance over previous Summers. During the latter half of the series, entire symphonies were occasionally played, and among the novelties were first performances in America of Wagner's "Kaiser March" and "Huldigungs March," pieces less valued of late, even before the musical controversies of the present world war. Among the most interesting experiments of Thomas were his first concerts for children and others for workingmen at Steinway Hall in 1884. To other new audiences, as at Chicago in later years, it seemed that the "popular" programs of Thomas were "not much lighter" than their regular fare.

How he got the original music for his Wagner productions was a story by itself in the old pioneer days. Once in the seventies, having applied in vain through Hans von Bülow for the later operas of which Wagner refused all excerpts even to German conductors, Thomas "did not care to try his luck" directly with the Bayreuth master, but preferred to get the coveted score through other channels. "How he managed to do this will always be a mystery, but when it was a question of a desired score, it had to be well hidden indeed to escape his clutches. He had many friends in Europe always ready to help him. As for the publishers, he was too good and regular a customer not to be favored when he wanted something out of the common." Thus the "Tannhäuser" bachanale made its appearance on his programs in due time, as well as all the other Wagner selections he wanted.

"It is hard to estimate the debt this country owes to Theodore Thomas," said THE TIMES on his death in 1905. "It is a debt of a pupil to a teacher; or it is a debt of a people led out of a wilderness to the prophet who has shown them a sight of the promised land. To him more than to any other single factor is due the present state of musical culture in this country. To an amazing persistency in the face of piled-up difficulties he joined the fine and catholic taste and, most of all, the willingness to make his propaganda gradually, that were precisely the qualities that were necessary to make his success. He knew that there were many kinds of good music, and that the love and appreciation of the greatest kinds were best attained by a gradual uplift through the lesser."

THE CIVIC ORCHESTRA.

Its Ten Summer Concerts Rich in Music of France.

Pierre Monteux, leader once of the Concerts Colonne and of his own orchestra in Paris, has made an interesting record of French music in the Summer programs of the Civic Orchestra Society, which gives tonight its tenth concert in New York. Thirty-five compositions of Frenchmen figured in the bills, or exactly half the total. With these were seventeen by Germans, though in no case was a living man represented, and eighteen from all other nationalities, in addition to many American patriotic songs and encores.

French music looms largest, with overtures of Lalo, Bizet, Saint-Saëns, Berlioz, Bruneau, Chabrier, excerpts from two symphonies of Franck and two of Berlioz, tone poems and suites by Charpentier, Dukas, Lalo, d'Indy, Delibes, Berlioz, twice each Saint-Saëns and Chabrier and thrice Debussy, concertos of Saint-Saëns, Fauré, and the Alsatian, Boellmann, and songs and airs of Charpentier, Saint-Saëns, Massenet, David, Bemberg, Meyerbeer, Gounod, and twice Bizet.

Teutonic sources add three entire symphonies of Beethoven, three overtures of the same master, three by Wagner, and one by Weber, other concerted works of Bach and Wagner, solo concertos of Bruch and Liszt, and songs of Mozart, Liszt, and Johann Strauss. For the rest there have been orchestra pieces by Enesco, Grieg, Svendsen, Buzzi-Peccia, Borodin, and twice Rimsky-Korsakoff; a concerto of Grieg, and songs and airs of Goring Thomas, d'Ambrosio, Brummel, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Donizetti, twice Verdi, and thrice Puccini.

The orchestra of eighty-five men was one of the best ever engaged in Summer concerts here or abroad. The soloists who served without pay were equally noteworthy. Among the singers were Anna Case, Maggie Teyte, Marcella Craft, Claudia Muzio, Flora Revalles, Sophie Braslau, Jean Cooper, Mabel Garrison, Marie Sundelius, Luca Botta, Leon Rothier—more than half of them from the Metropolitan Opera. Of instrumentalists there were George Barrere, flute; Gino Nastrucci and Maximilian Pilzer, violins; Maurice Dambois, and Paul Kefer, 'cellists, and Robert Lortat and John Powell, pianists. "There is every prospect that the concerts will be resumed next year. It is even proposed to go on later this Summer, if funds can be raised for a guarantee.

MORE COLUMBIA OPERAS.

"Faust" to be Followed by "Tosca" and a Double Bill.

Grand opera on a Metropolitan scale as to orchestra, chorus, ballet, and many leading singers has rarely been put before the New York public in Summer time as it has this last week, to the delight of thousands, by Edoardo Petri and an able staff in charge of the Summer session entertainments for 6,000 students at Columbia University. The performances continue to the end of July, and though it has been necessary to reduce the number of seats, owing to lack of exits from the big gymnasium building used as a theatre, the crowds on the brilliantly lighted campus have been reinforced by holiday amusement seekers from the regular theatre district four miles downtown.

It is a far cry from "La Bohème" of lower Broadway or the boulevards to an improvised stage in the covered amphitheatre among noble trees at Columbia. The cool promenades during intermission, the effect of open air and tinted foliage under Joseph Urban's searchlights seen through towering arched windows surrounding the darkened hall, above all the contrast of gayety in transformation from Winter to Summer garb and from rigid operatic convention to a new note of academic festival and freedom, have been appreciated as fully as the benefiting Aviation Fund's patriotic appeal. It was all less novel, perhaps, to happy strangers within the gates than to those urban dwellers who take these pleasures sadly at other times of year.

The third performance, and first change of bill, last evening, brought "Faust," sung by Maggie Teyte, Giuseppe Gaudenzi, and Henry Weldon, a noteworthy trio, together with Auguste Bouillez, Henrietta Wakefield, Marie Winietzkaya, and Jean Romani, Marcel Charlier conducting. Next Tuesday's opera will be "Tosca," with Luisa Villani, Luca Botta, Auguste Bouillez, Miss Wakefield, Messrs. Malatesta, Ananian, Audisio, and Mario Laurenti. On Saturday next, the fourth new bill includes "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," sung by alternating casts of the singers already named, with the addition of Claudia Muzio as the "Pagliacci" heroine and of Philip Bennyan in the famous "Prologue." The last of the eight performances takes place July 31, and the operas will be followed by an oratorio festival early in August.

MR. DAMROSCH EXPLAINS.

Ready to Serve Oratorio Society in Memory of His Father.

The following is the letter of Walter Damrosch to the Committee of Directors of the Oratorio Society of New York, which explains some recent proposals for a change of conductors and for the return temporarily of the leader whose father founded the society in 1873, and who also, with his brother, carried on its work until a few years ago. Mr. Damrosch wrote in part:

"I am much touched and appreciate deeply that the old Oratorio Society should turn to me again in its hour of need for such assistance as I might be able to give it. Such a call compels me to put personal convenience and any other consideration aside, and I shall be glad to serve the society as its conductor for the coming season, with the understanding that during that time we shall put our best thoughts together in order to find the right man as permanent conductor.

"It shall be my earnest effort to make the coming season worthy of the noble traditions established by the society's founder, Dr. Leopold Damrosch."

PLANS OF MUSICIANS.

Ernestine Schumann-Heink is coming from California to sing Monday, July 30, at the Manhattan Opera House, in a benefit for the American Aeronautical Engineers and the Paris Mutualité Maternelle.

Harold Flammer, formerly of Schirmer's, has established his own business as music publisher at 56 West Forty-fifth Street for printing of manuscripts and special requirements of artists' répertoire.

Mabel Wagnalls, piano, and Fermin Cordona, violin, will give a recital of "Imagery and Music" on Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Frederick T. Town, at Noroton, Conn., assisted by Florence Short.

The Russian Symphony Orchestra, with a chorus of 500, will be heard twice daily this week in the sixteenth annual festival, or "Music Week," program at Chautauqua, N. Y., directed by Alfred Hallam.

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REPORT GIVES PLANS FOR RESTORED FRANCE

H. O. Beatty, of American Relief Clearing House, Favors Temporary Work Now—75,000 New Red Cross Members.

A REPORT dealing with the reconstruction problem which now faces France, and which to a much greater extent will face that country after the war, has been received by John Moffat, the Executive Chairman of the French Heroes Fund Committee, the committee which recently purchased the Lafayette home in France to be preserved as an American memorial in France. The report dealing with the reconstruction problem was written by H. O. Beatty of the American Relief Clearing House in Paris, who is also one of the official representatives of the American Red Cross in France.

The communication lays stress upon the necessity of attention to temporary rather than permanent reconstruction at this time, and carries a general recommendation as to a program and expresses the hope that those interested in forwarding the work will adopt some general line of action in order that effort may not be wasted by divergence to the smaller issues and questions involved, but that the whole may proceed in an orderly, co-ordinate manner toward the accomplishment of the greatest good for the greatest number.

"Permanent reconstruction," Mr. Beatty reports, "is not a question with which we feel we are immediately concerned chiefly for the reason that the sums involved are too stupendous for any charitable undertaking, and the considerations of political and economic interest are involved which can be determined only by the Government after long and profound study. Temporary reconstruction, however, is a question of immediate interest and toward which it is desired that all possible effort be directed. Practically all the problems connected with temporary reconstruction relate to and are determined by the fundamental consideration of permitting the earliest return possible to the devastated area of the population which has been evacuated therefrom. The need for this is

"(1) To relieve the interior towns and villages in which this refugee population has sought and found shelter of the burden of their excess population, and

"(2) To permit the excess to regain not only their former homes, but to find there a means of supporting their life."

Still Have Means of Livelihood.

It is explained that in a considerable part of the devastated regions a portion of the former population has not been wholly deprived of means of existence; the needs of this population are not great in comparison with the needs of the evacuated population. The requirements that make the re-entry of the refugees possible are not constant, but depend upon the locality and individual situation.

"There are (1) the region over which the German Army passed at the moment of their invasion of France, and from which they were driven following the battle of the Marne. This region has suffered the least because the Germans, on account of their quick passage, were unable to accomplish the work of systematic destruction done elsewhere. The houses have suffered only the damage done by actual fighting. The ground itself is susceptible of immediate cultivation where proper agricultural implements are provided, and a small amount of live stock remains. (2.) There is the region found along the belt marking the scene of active operations during the period following the permanent intrenchment of the German and allied armies succeeding the battle of the Marne, and to which there has been very little variation until the early Spring of 1917. This belt presents the appearance of absolute devastation, and will probably be uninhabitable for many years to come. The action of the shells during the incessant bombardment of the last two years completely changed the character of the soil, the fine earth having been dispersed and the rocky subsoil upturned to such an extent that the belt is absolutely arid waste. It is not considered advisable nor practical that attention be turned to this strip at present.

"Also there are the regions which have recently been recovered from German occupation. These districts so far as human habitation is concerned present exactly the same appearance of devastation, except as to isolated villages used as concentration points, as is found in the belt along the line of active operations. The ground, however, is not turned up by the action of shells, and is still arable for certain crops. Otherwise the country is absolute waste, with no means of livelihood remaining.

To Keep People at Home.

"Of the three classes of territory the last presents considerations of the most immediate interest because it is imperatively necessary to retain within this territory to as great an extent as possible the population released by the retirement of the German Army. It is simpler to keep the people in their own territory, rather than to evacuate them, scatter them throughout the interior, and return them later to such homes as can be provided.

"The work is therefore: (1) To render possible the continued habitation of the newly recovered regions, preventing as far as possible the necessity of evacuation. (2) To proceed to make habitable the evacuated areas. The question of more permanent forms of reconstruction are for later consideration.

"In the newly liberated districts, except in certain villages to which the population of more important towns were driven and concentrated, nothing remains that can serve as habitations. A great deal of the material, however, is available from which reasons could construct temporary shelters. Material for doors, windows, and roofs, however, must be furnished. The required labor may readily be found among the colonial troops, whose services have been promised by the army. The refuse pieces of lumber could be used for making necessary household furniture, such as chairs, tables, &c. A certain amount of kitchen utensils will be necessary and could either be shipped from the United States or purchased locally.

Following the construction of shelters the next most essential articles are agricultural implements, also sowing seeds, first for gardens and next for fields. To make the habitation complete and the family self-supporting, chickens, rabbits, then pigs, cows, and horses would be needed.

These considerations suggest the following program to which attention generally should be directed: (1) The provision of a temporary habitation, (2) its furnishings, (3) garden and farming implements, (4) animals for its maintenance.

This program has been suggested to the Ministries and the Government interested in the question and has met with their approval. It is considered most necessary that some such program be adopted and followed through a well co-ordinated effort in order to accomplish the good which is possible with the funds which charity has subscribed to the general work of reconstruction."

The American Red Cross.

With the resignation of Harvey D. Gibson as Chairman of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, the active supervision of the work in New York City is now under the direction of Leo Arnstein and Charles H. Stout. Mr. Stout and Mr. Arnstein are now devoting their entire time to the Red Cross. The membership of the New York County Chapter now totals more than 60,000, of whom about 7,500 were added in June and an equal number this month. Mrs. J. V. Cameron is the head of the membership bureau.

Last week's gifts to the New York County Chapter amounted to $3,100. The executive offices of the chapter are at 389 Fifth Avenue. Gifts of $100 or over acknowledged yesterday follow:

Mrs. H. G. Brooks	$1,000	H. W. Block	$250
American League B. B. C.	840	F. A. Baker	110
C. K. Hodges	700	Miss C. S. Burton	100
		A. W. Cowen & Bros.	100

Cardinal Mercier Fund.

The Cardinal Mercier Fund, which provides funds for Cardinal Mercier to devote to the relief of suffering in Belgium, reports recent contributions amounting to $417.43. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, are the Treasurers of the fund. Recent gifts included one of $266 from the Apostleship of Prayer Magazine, and another of $100 from Mrs. Lawrence Ellis.

American Ambulance Hospital.

The fund for the support of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be addressed to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, has been increased by these recent subscriptions of $100, or more:

F. E. Peabody	$5,000	Mrs. H. B. Duryea	$600
Mrs. H. R. Rea	1,200	Mrs. E. C. Bacon	300
Admiral Ward's rose garden	1,000	Union Club, Cleveland	268
E. D. Hawkins	100	Wellesley clubs	772
Wayne Red Cross	600	St. Timothy's alumnae	400
Mrs. B. Lathrop	100	C. H. Swift	600
Miss V. Hoyt	500	P. R. Pyne	100
Mrs. W. E. Roosevelt	300	Miscellaneous	509

National Allied Relief.

The National Allied Relief Committee, 360 Madison Avenue, subscriptions to which fund should be sent to James A. Blair, Jr., the Treasurer, acknowledges these recent contributions of $100 or more:

A. Cochran	$1,000	Edith O. Rea	$200
Miscellaneous	3,034	Miss A. Bliss	100
L. & M. Chapman Co.	100	Miss E. S. Hamilton	100
Citizens	480	Mrs. H. Coster	100
G. A. Peabody	100	Lady Lister-Kaye	100
E. A. Mills	100	Mrs. H. F. West	400
Anonymous	300	K. H. Lyman	100
Emelia H. Jones	100	Mrs. W. S. Bonnell	100
Mary L. Jones	100	H. H. Stambaugh	500
H. J. Coolidge	100	Mr. & Mrs. L. Oudin	100
J. A. Hance	250	Mrs. D. Merriman	100
Anonymous	500		
L. T. Ponvert	100		

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 360 Madison Avenue, has acknowledged these recent contributions of $100 or over.

J. S. Cravens	$250	W. J. Upson	$100
D. N. Clapp	100	Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Stetson	100
M. D. Thatcher	225	D. J. Waller, Jr.	100
M. N. Smith	100	Miss E. Thomson	100
C. T. Lamb	100	C. D. Irish	100
Ada C. Walker	100	J. S. Douglas	200
E. S. Stackhouse	100	W. H. Nichols	100
Mrs. H. W. Ward	100	G. M. Schebler	100
H. H. Stambaugh	600	J. S. Douglas	200
Miss B. Zabriskie	100	Mrs. W. A. Rust	100
Mrs. C. M. Pratt	100	Mrs. W. Heinen	100
J. Dives	100		

Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides comfort kits, costing $2 each, for the soldiers of France, has collected to date more than $216,000. Donations should be sent to Francis Roche, the Treasurer, at the Vanderbilt Hotel. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

Boston Com.	$1,200	Miscellaneous	$291
Miss L. C. Wheeler	100		

French Heroes' Fund.

The French Heroes' Fund, of which James A. Blair, Jr., is the Treasurer, has been increased by new subscriptions amounting to $474. The address of the fund is 360 Madison Avenue.

Belgian Prisoners of War.

The Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany, 360 Madison Avenue, of which James A. Blair, Jr., is Treasurer, reports new gifts amounting to $428.79.

French Wounded Fund.

The American Fund for French Wounded, 122 Madison Avenue, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is the Chairman, and Miss Anne Morgan the Treasurer, has shipped a new consignment of 400 cases of supplies to France. The fund is now shipping an average of more than 500,000 articles to the hospitals of France. The cases include garments of all kinds, surgical instruments and dressings, morphine, ether, various serums, and other hospital necessaries. An appeal is issued for food, clothing, sheets, pillow cases, knitted garments, underwear, socks, &c.

Recent gifts to the fund totaled more than $5,100. Those of $100 or over follow:

Miscellaneous	$3,000	Isabel Ballantine	$100
Mrs. Dickson	1,000	Ada L. Westcott	250
Minnie A. Lord	100	Margaret C. Small	500
B. D. Caldwell	100		

Fatherless of France.

The New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, of which Miss Luisita Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is Chairman, and W. W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date over $230,500. Children are supported at the rate of $36.50 a year. The name and address of child is given to subscriber on request. Donations of over $100 recently received follow:

M. L. Quackenbush	$288	Anonymous	$250
Mrs. F. L. Arnold & Mrs. M. A. Jones	109	Mrs. H. Minturn & others	161
In Mem. E. B. S & M. F. Packard	109	One Day	270
Mrs. E. Wood & C. E. Dowd	109	Maitland, Coppell & Co.	500
L. F. Emmett	100	Mrs. A. H. Armstrong & a friend	100
M. A. Leland, D. W. Williams & D. Blake	109		

Homeless Belgian Children.

The American Aid for Homeless Belgian Children, which is sanctioned by the Belgian Government, and of which Mme. Victor Horta, 149 East Fortieth Street, is the Chairman, and Miss M. De Sadeleer the Treasurer, has received these recent gifts of $100 or more:

Pittsburgh col.	$1,395	A Friend	$100
Chicago collect'n	1,230	Various	170

Secours National Fund.

The Secours National Fund of France, in America, subscriptions to which should be addressed to Mrs. Whitney Warren, the Chairman, at 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to more than $321,500. Donations of $100 or over, recently received, follow:

Miscellaneous	$1,253	L. Phoenix	$100
Miss C. B. Lamont and Miss A. T. Tappen	507	Anonymous	100
Mrs. H. R. Rea	200	Anonymous	100
		W. Gammell	100
		Dr. W. H. Nichols	100

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid for the Collection of Clothing for Victims of the European War in France, 293 Fifth Avenue, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the Chairman, and A. Seton Post, Jr., the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $98,000. The committee has shipped over 9,000 cases of hospital and other relief supplies to France, and in addition to its other activities cares for 240 French war orphans. The fund has been increased recently by more than $10,850 for its hospital, $504 for its orphan fund, and $622 for its general fund.

For Polish Scholars.

Contributions to the University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund last week amounted to $742, toward which the Misses Luders donated $500 and Morcfield Storey $100. This fund provides relief for Polish professors, scientists, scholars, and students who are destitute because of the war. Subscriptions should be made payable to the "Fifth Avenue Bank" and sent to Mme. Jane Arctowska, 33 West Forty-second Street.

Kitchener Memorial Fund.

The American Committee of the Kitchener Memorial Fund, of which Queen Alexandra is the head, and the Lord Mayor of London the Treasurer, acknowledges new contributions amounting to more than $5,000. William C. Demorest, 120 Broadway, is the Treasurer of the American Committee, among the other members of which are Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.; A. Barton Hepburn, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Oscar S. Straus, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Daniel Frohman, and Samuel W. Fairchild. The memorial to be built in England will be a home for the permanently disabled British soldiers and sailors. Gifts of $100 or more acknowledged yesterday follow:

O. H. Kahn	$1,000	J. B. Duke	$250
Miss K. C. Brown	1,000	R. H. Ewart	500
Anonymous	1,000	M. L. Schiff	100
C. H. Sabin	500	W. Jennings	100
C. H. Mackay	500	S. A. Miles	100
Anonymous	100	F. Strauss	100

Franco-Serbian Hospital.

The Franco-Serbian Field Hospital Fund of America, 25 West Thirtieth Street, of which Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins is the Chairman and Henry B. Britton the Treasurer, acknowledges new gifts amounting to $636. Among the donations was $500 from Howard Notman.

British Red Cross.

The American Committee of the British Red Cross, of which C. S. Le Poer Trench is the Chairman and Edwin S. Marston, 22 William Street, the Treasurer, has received new contributions amounting to $1,550. The contributions were $1,000 from a member of the committe, $300 from Mrs. H. H. Flagler, and $230 from T. M. Duche & Son.

Surgical Dressings Committee.

The New York Surgical Dressings Committee, 19 East Fifty-ninth Street, has shipped since July 1 over 50,000 dressings and a large supply of ether to the allied forces in Europe. The committee, of which Mrs. Edward Ringwood Hewitt is the Chairman and Schuyler Schieffelin the Treasurer, acknowledges recent gifts amounting to $110.

Serbian Relief Committee.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, has collected to date more than $853,300. Murray H. Coggeshall is the Treasurer of the committee. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

Mrs. A. McLanahan	$526	Jerseyman	$100
Pres. Ch., Sewickley	100	Various	1,385

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, 20 Exchange Place, of which Louis Marshall is the Chairman and Arthur Lehman the Treasurer, acknowledges these recent contributions of $100 or more to the $10,000,000 fund that committee is raising in this country for the relief of the Jewish war sufferers in Europe:

Wilmington, Del. Com.	$15,000	Dover Co.	$800
Harford Com.	10,000	C. S. & R. M. Un.	500
St. Louis Com.	5,000	Adolph Ochs	500
Kan. City Com.	5,000	Rochester Com.	600
Jacob Wertheim	5,000	Nashville Com.	400
Milwaukee Com.	4,000	Greenville Com.	457
Akron Com.	3,772	Pittsfield Com.	325
C. A. Wimpfheimer	2,500	Punxsutawney Ch.	306
Waterbury Com.	2,500	Hammond Com.	280
Johnstown Com.	2,000	Williamsport Com.	200
Spokane Com.	2,000	Pittsburgh (Kan.) Com.	176
Indianapolis Com.	4,000	Corsicana Com.	135
I. N. Seligman	1,875	CharlottesvilleCom.	122
Hartford Com.	1,500	Alliance Com.	116
W. Salomon	1,250	B. Z. Cong., Key West	112
E. Lasker	1,250	Selma Com.	100
N. Hofheimer	1,000	Woonsocket Com.	100
Terre Haute Com.	1,000	Star Skirt Co.	100
Temple Emanu-El, New York	1,000	Mme. Alma Gluck	100
Baltimore Com.	1,000	Memory, A. Lewis	100
Hartford Com.	1,000	B. Is. Cong., Baltimore	100
Des Moines Com.	1,000	Mrs. A. L. Newman	100
New Mexico Br'ch	911	Radin & Kamp	100
Arizona Com.	865		
Kokomo Com.	825		

American Huguenot Committee.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, 105 East Twenty-second Street, is the General Secretary, acknowledges on behalf of the American Huguenot Committee, recent donations totaling $590. This fund assists the Huguenot Churches of France and Belgium.

Polish Victims Fund.

The Polish Victims Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, has collected to date more than $815,500. Recent gifts of $100 or over follow:

Nat. Allied Exhibition Asso.	$2,650	Waterloo, Ia., citizens	$174
W. E. Curtis	100	Mrs. W. R. Parker	200
W. Ludlow	400	Madison Com.	100
P. Jaslon	400		

The Central Committee.

The Central Relief Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, of which Harry Fischel, 51 Chambers Street, is the Treasurer, has received these recent donations of $100 or more:

E. B. Soc., Milwaukee	$1,000	Yonkers Com.	$450
Wilkes-Barre Com.	1,000	Syracuse Com.	500
Dev. Pub. Co.	1,441	Elmira Com.	500
Designated institutions	1,017	Trenton Com.	404
Miscellaneous	1,708	Cedar Rapids Com.	174
St. Louis Com.	2,500	Long Branch Com.	150
Green Bay Com.	1,617	Marietta, Ohio, Com.	784
Designated persons	909	J. Daily News	384
		J. Morning J'nal	341
		Denver Com.	500

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 1 Madison Avenue, is planning for a new campaign for subscriptions to begin in the Fall. Reports from Armenia, Syria, and other parts of the Near East, in which the committee is operating, show that the needs of the war sufferers were never greater than at the present time. The fund continues one of the fastest growing in the country, the collections since June 1 totaling nearly $350,000. Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer of the committee. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

Spring Lake Beach. Com.	$3,000	A. M. Harris	$250
Newark Com.	3,200	Mr. & Mrs. J. Price	100
E. Foster	1,600	1st Pres. Ch., Greenville, Penn.	100
S. F. Shattuck	180	E. T. English	141
Fall River citizens	118	H. J. Porter	100
L. G. Hammersley	100	Holland, Ill. Rc. Church	226
Miss E. Zabriskie	100	Staunton Com.	175
H. F. Benjamin	100	Morrow, Ore., citizens	312
J. Logan	100	W. E. Bomberger	100
F. H. Tuthill	100	E. D. Hawkins	100
C. L. Severance	250	Grace Ref. Ch., Brooklyn	100
Nashville Com.	228	J. Higbie	200
S. Thorne, Jr.	250	Philadelphia Com.	500
Trinity Pres. Ch., Chestnut Hill	116	G. Williams	174
Miss A. F. Connell	110	A friend	100
A. P. Carhart	180	F. W. Faries	100
D. Winston	100	M. Glyphant	100
Miss E. Congdon	100	T. H. Brewer	240
Miss M. Congdon	100	Christ Ch., Macon	100
Richmond, Ind. Com.	300		
San Francisco Com.	730		

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., 542 Fifth Avenue, New York, of which Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman is President, announces that the cash collections of the association amount to $107,643.

The association has shipped 5,500 cases of hospital supplies containing surgical dressings of various kinds, ether, surgical instruments and rubber goods, clothing, &c., to the British, French, Belgian, Italian, and Rumanian Hospitals in Europe. Henry Clews, Treasurer, acknowledges the following new donations:

Mrs. W. M. Van Norden	$1,000	A. de Bary	$100
Mrs. I. L. Rice	500	South Side R. C.	100
Mrs. J. K. Robinson	200	S. R. Outerbridge	100
		Various	774

French Tuberculosis Victims.

The French Tuberculosis War Victims' Fund, of which Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $2,150. All subscriptions should be addressed to Mr. Sabin at 360 Madison Avenue. Included among recent donations was one of $250 from Miss Caroline B. La Monte.

American Students' Committee.

The American Students' Committee of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and Julian's Academy who are fighting with the French armies, as well as for the relief of those men, has collected to date more than $29,300. The fund among other things provides mufflers, socks, tobacco, and other comforts for the artist soldiers of France. Subscriptions to the fund should be addressed to Henry R. Sedgwick, the Treasurer, at 107 East Thirty-seventh Street.

Le Bien Etre du Blesse.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the President, and John Munroe & Co., the Treasurers, of Le Bien Etre du Blesse, report new gifts amounting to more than $1,000. The address of the fund is 360 Madison Avenue. Recent donations included a check for $500 from an anonymous giver, and another of $200 from Mrs. O. M. Purdy.

Blue Cross Fund.

Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland, 55 East Ninety-third Street, who is the New York Secretary of the Blue Cross Fund, which provides relief for the wounded and ill army horses and dogs of the allied armies, has received a report of the society's activities. The report, which is signed by General Sir Leslie Rundle of the British Army, reads, in part, as follows:

In sending you a short report of the work of the Blue Cross, and the audited statement of accounts for the year 1916, I venture to ask for your further kind support for this excellent war charity which, in my opinion as a soldier, has admirably fulfilled its duties. The Blue Cross has supplied 1,000 units of the British Army with everything required for the care and comfort of their horses, goods or necessaries which could not be obtained at the time from other sources, but which made all the difference between pain and comfort to the individual horses benefited thereby.

Of the work which the Blue Cross has done for the horses of our allies, and which has won the gratitude of the French Government, who have so far every confidence in the Blue Cross that they have given over to us the sole charge of providing for the wounded and sick war dogs which are used very largely with the French forces and for which we now have special hospitals, it will interest you to know we have lately sent out a fully equipped motor horse ambulance to Salonika, which was inspected by the King before leaving.

The sole object of the Blue Cross is to mitigate in every possible way the sufferings of animals which are taking so important a part in the great war, it is unnecessary to add that there is no limit to the scope of the Blue Cross work. It is needed on every front, but we can only work according to the funds at our disposal. Any further assistance you can give in this noble work will be most gratefully acknowledged.

Appeal for Balkan Sufferers.

An appeal has been received from France for aid for thousands of sufferers in the Balkans. This appeal came in the form of a letter to John Moffat of the French Heroes Fund, 360 Madison Avenue, from Horace B. Stanton, head of the Eastern Armies Relief Mission, which was founded by the French Army Medical Service to collect and distribute gifts to the allied forces and refugees in the Near East.

This mission has cared for many thousands of soldiers as well as civilians, among whom were to be found French, British, Russians, Italians, Serbians, Rumanians, and loyal Greeks. During the first year the mission distributed 3,000 cases of various needed supplies and furnished a surgical hospital for the Serbian Army, as well as several radiographic installations, operating outfits, &c., for the French and other Eastern armies.

Mr. Stanton, the only American member of this mission, says that the needs are still enormous. Weather conditions are declared by Mr. Stanton to be extremely trying, the climate being that of "the Florida lowlands in Summer." He says that many necessities are lacking and few comforts are obtainable. Food, clothing, medicines, and hospital supplies are needed. Thanks to the active support of the Commander in Chief of the allied forces, the mission has a depot at Saloniki, where it receives all supplies and distributes them to civilians, combatants, and hospitals. The French Government provides ships for the conveyance of all supplies and men and other facilities for the work, all free of cost.

"The needs of our allies," says Mr. Stanton, "in those wild countries are very great, yet coming from so far they are apt to be overlooked. The fact that the personnel and facilities are supplied by the French Government gives assurance that anything sent will be, after its arrival in France, integrally distributed without further cost to the right person at the right place and at the right time."

Contributions sent to the French Heroes Fund, 360 Madison Avenue, and especially designated for the Eastern Armies Relief Mission, will be used intact for that purpose.

The Red Star Animal Relief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

More than $100,000,000 subscribed for the Red Cross, destined to relieve human suffering and distress! It is indeed a munificent sum.

And now that our human soldiers have been most liberally provided for, how about relief for our four-footed soldiers, whose humane needs should be also considered?

The Red Star Animal Relief, founded at the request of the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, (the Director of which is Dr. W. O. Stillman of the National Humane Association of Albany,) is appealing for $250,000 for immediate use.

Thousands and thousands of horses sent to the front will be lost to our country unless this branch of patriotic service can be made financially efficient to provide hospitals and other equipment for these dumb servitors of war.

As Chairman of the New York Branch of the Red Star, I have already received several checks, but I wish that the columns of your widely read paper would make special mention of the urgent needs of this organization. Checks may be sent to Mrs. R. K. Cutler, Treasurer, 1,056 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ELLEN P. SPEYER,
(Mrs. James Speyer,)
Chairman New York City Branch, American Red Star Animal Relief.
New York, July 16, 1917.

The Serbian-American Orphanage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to appeal through your columns in favor of the Serbian-American Orphanage, now located in the Alhambra Chalet, Nice, formerly at the Phaleron, near Athens.

If it was only better known in America the institution would receive the help it deserves. There are at the present moment some sixty-five children being cared for, some of them very young, and funds are now urgently needed.

Sir Edward and Lady Boyle of the British Committee of Aid to the Serbians called last week on their way from the British Hospital and School for the Serbians in Corsica.

Both Lady Boyle and Sir Edward told me that they had seen no institution yet where the children were so well cared for, so happy, and as at home, as in the Serbian-American Orphanage, directed by Madame Dora Gruich.

Money is sadly needed to carry on the good work of housing, feeding, clothing, and teaching these young ones, the innocent victims of the disasters that have overwhelmed their country. It requires $1,000 a month to pay for the upkeep of the establishment.

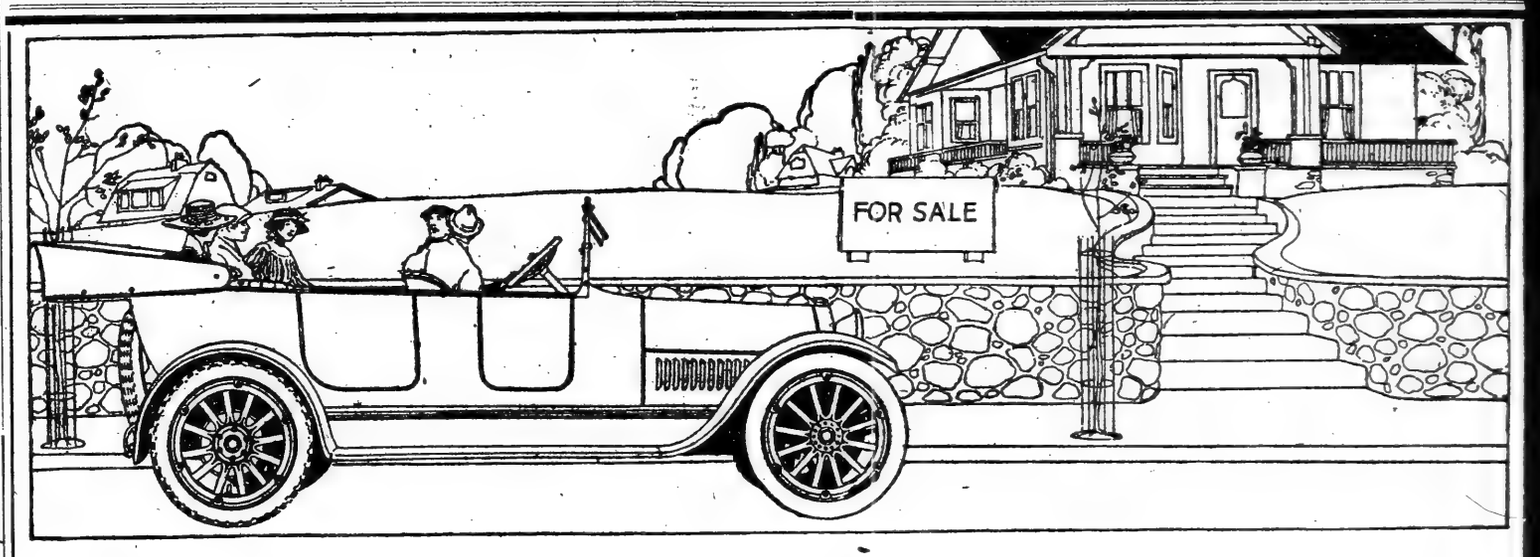
Mr. Neilson Winthrop of the Villa Winthrop, Avenue Vendi, Nice, President of the American Hospital here, who has shown a most kindly and helpful interest in the orphanage, has kindly consented to take charge of any funds sent from America for the Serbian-American Orphanage.

For personal references address the American Minister to Greece, Mr. Garrett Droppers; Mr. Weddell, the Consul General in Athens, and Mr. George P. Waller, the Acting Consul; Mr. Neilson Winthrop, Villa Winthrop, Nice, France, and Sir Edward and Lady Boyle, 6, Queen's Gate, London, S. W.

JOHN A. HUYBERS,
Care of American Consul, Nice, France.

Wanted—A Premium Manager

WE required a Manager—experienced in marketing food products by the use of premiums—purchasing same and preparing catalogs. An excellent opening for a capable man. State experience, age, salary to begin. Box F 401 Times Annex.



Buy your car as you would buy your home

LOOK at the buying of your car as you would look at the buying of your home. You can find a house at almost any price you would care to pay. But there are certain necessities you must have if that house is to be a home. You wouldn't, for example, try to get along in tiny, cramped up, uncomfortable rooms. Neither would you live in a house with cheap plumbing, inferior woodwork, ill-fitting doors and rattling windows.

Without going into luxuries, there are certain necessities you must have to justify your calling your house a home—a place you will be proud to own.

It is the same with your car. It must have a certain amount of size, roominess and wheel-base to make it really comfortable and free you from the need of constant apologies. It must have materials of a certain quality to insure its lasting the proper time to justify your investment in it. It must have the proper weight to make it hold the road. It must seat all its passengers in comfort.

You wouldn't buy a house that lacked the real necessities because it cost a few dollars less. Even so it is false economy to buy a car that lacks the essentials of motoring satisfaction because it is cheap to buy.

In the Series 18 Studebaker Cars you get all the needed essentials of complete motoring satisfaction at the lowest possible price.

When you realize that Studebaker, one of the largest producers of cars in the world, enjoying all the economies of great production and great resources, makes a smaller percentage of profit per car than the small car manufacturers, it is obvious that Studebaker includes in its cars those features that small cars must curtail; and quality, both of material and workmanship, that you cannot reasonably expect to find in small cars at their prices.

What is a small initial saving compared to a great sacrifice? Be wise—before you decide what car to buy see the Studebaker.

Nearly every automobile manufacturer has made an increase in prices, but Studebaker prices still remain the same as they were last Spring. This further increases the value of Studebaker cars in comparison with all others.

Studebaker

There will be no change in Studebaker models this year, but the increased cost of materials and labor may force Studebaker to make an advance in prices at any time without notice.

Four-Cylinder Models

FOUR Roadster	$ 985
FOUR Touring Car	985
FOUR Landau Roadster	1150
FOUR Every-Weather Car	1185

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

The Studebaker Corporation of America

New York Showrooms, 56th and Broadway
Brooklyn Branch, 1291 Bedford Ave.
Bronx Branch, 361 East 149th St.
New York Telephone, Circle—1400.
Brooklyn Telephone, Decatur—1484.
Bronx Telephone, Melrose—4195.

Six-Cylinder Models

SIX Roadster	$1230
SIX Touring Car	1230
SIX Landau Roadster	1350
SIX Touring Sedan	1700
SIX Coupe	1750
SIX Limousine	2600

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

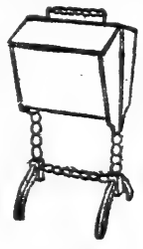
SPEAR & COMPANY

Uptown—22-24-26 West 34th St. Downtown—6th Ave. at 16th St.

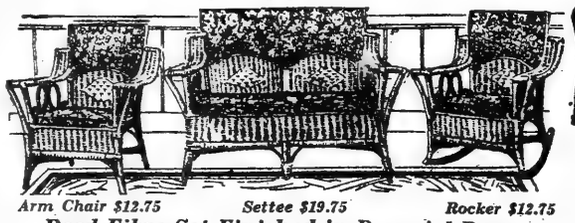
"A Word to the Wives Is Sufficient"
July Clearance Sale

People know that when a store like Spear & Company announces big discounts at a Clearance Sale that it is a proposition with real merit. This is proven by the fact that hundreds of people who have never bought at a Clearance Sale before are buying at the Spear Stores this year because the savings mean so much.

You will find thousands of dollars' worth of brand new merchandise, which arrived very late, being offered at Clearance Prices. Use our liberal credit plan. Take 6 months, 9 months, a year or longer to pay.



Solid Mahogany Priscilla Sewing Stand $3.95



Arm Chair $12.75 *Settee $19.75* *Rocker $12.75*

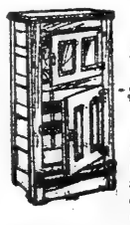
Reed Fibre Set Finished in Baronial Brown
Covered in Tapestry, with loose cushion seats and spring bottoms.



Fibre Rocker
Removable seat, upholstered in Tapestry. Spring bottom; brown finish..... $8.45

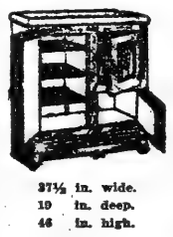


Solid Mahogany Martha Washington Sewing Table
$1 Cash, $3 Monthly. $12.75



28 in. wide. 20 in. deep. 57 in. high. $27.75

Cold Storage Refrigerators Used by the U. S. Government
$2 Delivers Either
Both are fitted with the Sanitary Glass Trap, an exclusive feature, and are filled with Mineral Wool and baked enamel lined. Cold Storage Refrigerators are odorless and sanitary, and the saving in ice obtained through their use will pay their cost in a short time.



37½ in. wide. 19 in. deep. 46 in. high. $33.50

Closed 1 P. M. Saturdays



Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon
Removable Tray and Rubber Tires on Wheels. Also can be had in Jacobean Oak and Golden Oak.
$1 Cash, $2 Monthly..... $12.75

THE KAISER AS HAROLD FREDERIC SAW HIM 29 YEARS AGO

Twenty-nine years ago the Kaiser ascended the throne at the age of . Harold Frederic, the famous novel, was then Berlin correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES, *and sent the following pen picture of the Crown Prince, e present Kaiser, which is reproduced om the columns of this newspaper of pril 9, 1888.*

PICTURE to yourself a young man in his thirtieth year, six feet in height, straight as an ash sapling, with finely formed, slender mbs, narrow hips, swelling chest, and quare, broad shoulders, with a smallish ead on a long, full-throated neck, held roudly upright, and an oval face, with a aquiline effect of profile, clear-cut, rong chin, bended nose, prominent ough not high cheek bones, and good, pen forehead—all as regular in enmble as a Greek triumphal arch—with ear, sharp, cold gray-blue eyes, light rown hair close cut behind, but longer n the crown, and rising from the temes to form a sort of ridge from the arting across the brow, and a yellowh mustache loosely curled up at the ds, and you have such a portrait as ords can paint of William, Crown rince of Prussia, and coming German mperor.

All Europe, with its thousand sons of yal houses, does not present another ich regal figure. The Kaiser who is ead and the Kaiser who is dying have r their photographs familiarized all e civilized world with two striking id splendid physical ideas of a soldier ho looked every inch a King. But ich gained much by the effects of ard, of lines of care in the face, and imposing corporeal bulk. They were pressive in the sense of a noble old astiff or of a huge, honest, shaggy, eep-chested boarhound. This young an suggests instead the notion of a erfectly bred sleuth-hound, under hose smooth, delicately soft coat lie e muscles of steel, and in whose outh—sinister legacy of nature—is the herent taste of human blood. Not at his face is sullen or savage in its xpression. Its habitual cast in repose calm, self-possessed, somewhat medi-tive, without wrinkles either on the row or at the ends of the mouth. The es, too, are grave, intent, without eing severe. And I saw this face light p the other night when William, after idding the English Princess good-bye t the station, turned and walked down e space cleared through the cheering owds to his carriage with a sweet nd winning smile. Nothing could have een more gracious or kindly than his londe countenance as William glanced long the rows of faces as he walked nd lifted his finger to his cap in easy, leased recognition of the cheers.

One shudders as one pats the mild, ontemplative head of the bloodhound olely because of the stories that have een told of the terrible ferocity which urks under this sleek and gentle exterior. In the same way you look into e face of this young heir of the ohenzollerns and remember with wonering reservations the malignant tales hich have been told of his inner naure by those who knew it best. Apparently all the women—at least all the nglish women—who have had to do ith the bringing up of Prince William old him in horror and detestation. I ave had numerous proofs of this, although I have never been able to fasten on any specific reasons for it. heir dislike for him is based on a genral conception of his character. This ew is that he is utterly cold, entirely elfish, wantonly cruel; a young man ithout conscience or compassion, or ny softening virtues whatever. That e has great abilities they all admit, ut they stop there. Heart he has one, upon their reckoning. And I am ound to say that if you look into his ce with this preconceived notion of e young man's character you can find lenty of signs which seem to substantate it.

Of course, the root of this profound ntagonism to him to be found among e little group of English and Anglo-erman ladies in the Court circles here Berlin is his unfilial attitude toward s mother. He has, apparently, never ted her—at least since he has attined manhood. The inner reasons r this estrangement it is naturally mpossible to discover or determine. he outer causes—or are they effects?—e more obvious. William is very eply and thoroughly Prussian. He a living, breathing embodiment of l the qualities and lack of qualities hich, through precisely two centuries, ave brought the little mark of Branenburg up from a puny fief, with a oor, scattered population of a million nd a half, to the state of a great ingdom ruling nearly fifty millions of eople and giving the law to all Europe. He is saturated with all the instincts nd ideas which have raised this par-nu Prussia to its present eminence, nd his character is the crown and ower of these two centuries of might nd ruthlessness and spoliation exalted to a creed. On the other hand, his other is the best royal product of a tally and fundamentally different vilization. Victoria Adelaide is unuestionably the broadest, most liberal nd most lovable of all the Guelphs ho have been born since Elector eorge first landed in England. When say that she is the only one of her mily who at present sympathizes holly with Mr. Gladstone I have most simply and fully indicated her disposition and bent of mind. Obviously she can have but little in common with a son who would handle Gladstone offhand, and who avowedly hates England as the country whence has come all the constitutional nonsense which nowadays limits and hampers kingship.

Out of this wide political difference between mother and son has grown a personal estrangement which everybody in Berlin knows more or less about, and which no doubt strongly colors the opinions of the English circle here which have been quoted. This feud is not rendered the less bitter by the fact that the new Kaiser sides with his wife rather than with his son and heir. Prince William habitually speaks of his mother to his associates and familiars as "the Englishwoman." He ostentatious addresses her in German, although he knows English perfectly, and she has always made a point of having her children speak English in the family circle.

An old acquaintance of mine here who was at San Remo a fortnight ago told me something which he saw with his own eyes. It was Sunday morning, and the imperial family were starting from the front door of the little English villa Zirio to go to the chapel on the esplanade to attend Anglican service. Prince William and his mother came out of the door together ahead of the others. As they stepped outside she made a movement as if to take his arm. He drew away, said something to her in a low tone of voice, and walked down the broad, graveled path alone in front of her and the rest. It transpired later in the day that what he said to her was in substance this: "I am here as the personal representative of my grandfather, the German Kaiser. That being the case, it is fitting that I should take precedence. There is nobody who could properly walk beside me except my grandmother, the Kaiserin Augusta."

This anecdote does not reveal a nice boy. But, after all, when a young man stands upon the threshold of an imperial career, and we all know that it is a mere matter of months before he will be the autocratic master of 2,000,000 armed men, it is not of so much importance whether he is nice or not. The real question is, What will he do?

The most common answer is that he will overrun Europe. One of the really great essays of the decade, Taine's recent study of Napoleon, has its basis in the idea that the Corsican marvel was a freak of heredity—a strange, posthumous brother of the mediaeval mercenary soldier of Italy. It seems very probable that some future Taine a century hence, perhaps, will write to show that William II. of Prussia and the German Empire was a mysterious belated survival of the ante-mediaeval Goths and Vandals—an Attila born a thousand and more years after his time. The young man is practically all German in blood. It is true that his mother is called English, but as a matter of fact one has to go back among her ancestors to Shakespeare's time to find a strain of anything but Teutonic blood in the Guelphs. It is true also that his great-grandmother was a daughter of the Czar Paul. But it happens that the Romanoffs have scarcely a trace of Tartar blood in their veins, so steadily have all the males for ten generations married German wives.

Prince William is, in truth, as purely North German by heredity, as wholly a product of Wend and Saxon and Goth and Borussian intermixture as can be found. One may call him, indeed, a culmination of the Hohenzollern type of soldier-statesman, reached curiously enough by the same crossing of blood which produced Frederick the Great. The mother of that wonderful warrior was also a Guelph—Sophie Dorothea—a sister of George I. It is passing strange that when a century and a half later a Hohenzollern Crown Prince next again takes a wife from the Brunswick house, the eldest son should again be marked by nature for a world fighter. Why this result should follow is not clear. Whatever else the Guelphs may be, they distinctly are not a military family. With the doubtful exceptions of the Dukes of York and Cumberland, the race has never produced a soldier who could do more than avoid tripping over his sabre and falling off the saddle at a trot. Yet when a Sophie Dorothea or a Victoria Adelaide is wedded by a Frederick William of Hohenzollern, lo, and behold! the issue is a born captain of men.

But even a Frederick or Napoleon cannot stand Europe on its head, it may be urged, unless he has a great, compact and unanimous mass of people at his back who are willing to place their fortunes, their peace and their lives unreservedly in his hands, and Prince Bismarck has insisted all along upon nothing more tenaciously than that the German nation wants peace. This is all true enough. Bismarck is a patriot in the truest European sense of the word. He does want peace. His dearest wish is to live to see the empire which he so greatly helped to form grow homogeneous and self-sustaining, expand its manufactures and its commerce, develop resources at home and markets abroad, and be able to comfortably bear the vast burden imposed upon it by the necessity of being hourly ready to defend its existence.

Ever since 1871—since its foundation, in fact—the German Empire has made all sorts of sacrifices, some of them difficult and repugnant, in the interest of peace. Bismarck has gone on adding to the German army year after year, until today it numbers more than twice the armed host represented here in the historic victorious review of 1871, yet he has never been insincere in his declarations that this increase of military force was made solely as an end to peace. Not only was he sincere, but he was right. Under the Kaiser who was buried last week the German army was in its magnitude a guarantee of peace—and it is no less so today under the noble, broad and enlightened Kaiser, who is so painfully and manfully striving to do his duty to the German nation and the world from within his sick chamber at Charlottenburg.

But nobody with eyes in his head could have passed the week just ended in Berlin without recognizing that, if a firebrand comes to the throne, the materials are close-crowded upon him for a terrible conflagration. Although the great bulk of the military visitors who thronged to the funeral have gone home again or back to their posts, I still have the sensation of being a lonesome civilian in the centre of a gigantic armed camp. Even now, when I go downstairs in this hotel to eat my dinner one-half the men at the tables are officers in uniform. The elevator boy touches his cap to me with a military salute. The waiters, when they receive my order, turn on their heels like fusiliers under the eye of a drill sergeant.

The military spirit pervades everything and everybody. The stranger in Berlin insensibly finds himself memorizing the significance of the various colors in collars, epaulet-straps, and cap-bands, instead of the species of trees, the different kinds of beer, or the good restaurants, as he would in London, Vienna, or Paris. The soldier in Berlin is as familiar and commonplace and ubiquitous a fact as the negro in Charleston. The officer is as plentiful and as easily masterful in his assumption of proprietorship over all things as the politician in front of the Delevan House in Albany during the legislative season.

What this means is that the army here in Germany will utterly swamp what organized pacific instincts there are in the empire the moment a young fighting Kaiser draws his sword and cries out: "Who will follow me?" The fact of the existence of Bismarck's colossal army will magnify itself in the popular mind; the spirit in which he built it up, the peaceful intent, the patriotic aim, will all vanish like steam on a lamp chimney.

The Iron Chancellor has done marvels toward creating a manufacturing, trading, money-making Germany, with new great vested interests in peace and a new large business class whose concern is to promote commerce and preserve quiet. But to do this he has had side by side to create a much more numerous and important class whose profession it is to fight and whose entire material concern it is to promote warfare and to open a swift current of promotion and honor. This second class—this military class—is all-powerful in all the upper, middle, and higher grades of society. Little of provocation, of the popular appeals to national feeling, would make it master of nine-tenths of the German people. Kaiser William II., in the glamour of his youthful distinction of face and figure, of his deep Teutonic prejudices, of his all-controlling belief in himself and his race and his destiny, could hurl a practically united Germany east, west, or south a month after he had ascended the Hohenzollern throne. The whole German nation from Basle to Königsberg would rise to his enthusiastic support. Every young man from Thorn to Coblenz would burn to ride with him for conquest and glory.

This is not a pleasant or humane conclusion, but it is a necessary one. The lesson taught by Prussia's success—by the rise of the Hohenzollern dynasty—is an object lesson in blood and iron which has not been lost on any German mind. Every youth, from the humblest field laborer in Thuringia to the Crown Prince, who waits upon the doorsill of imperial power, has that lesson ingrained in every fibre of his being. That is why this young heir to the German imperial dignity has seemed to me better worth studying than anything else in Berlin.

TO TEACH LABOR PATRIOTISM

rade Journals' Committee on National Defense Plans Campaign.

An entirely new idea in popular educaon and the stimulation of intelligent atriotism for the support of the Govrnment during the war has been evolved r the newly formed Trade Journals' ommittee on National Defense, to which e editors and proprietors of ninety-ght trade journals, including among eir number the spokesmen and organs practically every trade and industry importance in America, from archioture to wool, have pledged their rvices.

The fundamental idea of the committee, hich has already received the hearty dorsement of high Government officials well as of many of the most imortant men in American industrial and anufacturng circles, is to take patriotm into the workshops and factories of merica and impress it as a living force the workingmen on whose shoulders e burden of the war will rest.

For this purpose they are pledging anufacturers, wholesalers and all large mployers of labor to hold a series of nall noonday educational and patriotic eetings among their men in the shops emselves. The plan will be, in any op where it is adopted, to call the en together for perhaps fifteen minutes uring their noon hour for a purely inrmal talk about patriotism, what it eans, what the reasons for the war, nd the objects of the United States in are, and how those objects may best e accomplished.

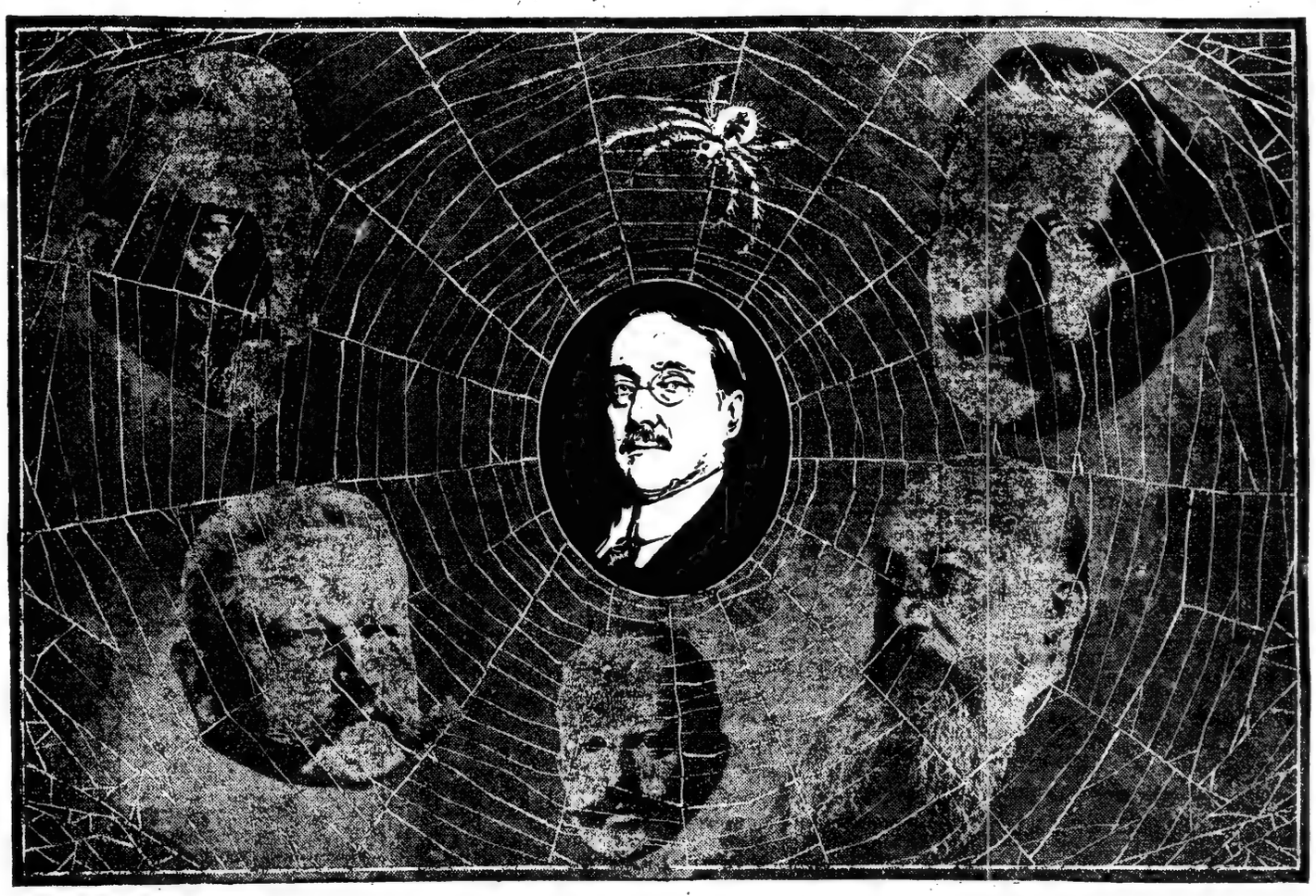
It would defeat the object of the mmittee if any outsiders were present r invited, at these meetings, or if they are in the slightest degree formal. The committee does not wish to cultivate oratory or develop public speakers. It hopes, in each shop, to have the meetings led by the man in the concern in question best fitted by his position, by his personal popularity among the men, and by their confidence in him to lead it. They do not want him to make speeches, but to call the men around him and talk to them, as man to man and friend to friend, about the war.

To advance this project, the committee plans to publish a small booklet, for use as a text book for meeting leaders, in which they will find the ammunition they need for instructing their men and answering such questions as they may ask, and suggestions as to methods and as to the most important subjects for explanation. The Chairman of the committee is Henry Beecroft of The Automobile, and its temporary headquarters are at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue.

Wanted—A Delivery Expert

A CEREAL CONCERN, selling and delivering weekly to the retail grocery trade in a similar manner to large Biscuit Companies, requires a manager for this department, who is experienced in cost, routing details and expenses. State experience, age and salary to begin. Box F 402 Times Annex.

Ambassador Gerard Reveals an Amazing Story of German Ambition, Treachery and Intrigue.



FORMER Ambassador Gerard's own story of Germany at war—and her plans against America—the *first recital* of what actually happened there before the United States entered the conflict.

It exposes the unscrupulous intrigue of the Prussian cliques—intrigue that stretches like a spider's web over all phases of German life.

"My Four Years in Germany" Will Start Sunday, August 5, in the

PUBLIC LEDGER

The National Newspaper—Published in Philadelphia

"My Four Years in Germany" conveys to the American people a thorough understanding of conditions that so far they have only suspected. It is not a book of propaganda. Mr. Gerard does not seek to persuade nor to argue—he simply states the facts, many of them facts hitherto sealed in secret archives—and leaves Americans to draw their own conclusions. These inescapable conclusions are grave and startling.

It will be printed in generous installments, daily and Sunday, for about six weeks, beginning Sunday, August 5.

In order to be sure of missing none of the series, tell your newsdealer today to order it for you regularly, or mail the coupon, with one dollar, and the Public Ledger will be sent to you by mail until the series is completed.

Mail Coupon Below With $1.00 for Complete Series

Public Ledger Company, Box 1526-J, Philadelphia.

Inclosed $1.00. Send the Public Ledger for the period of the Gerard Series (about six weeks) to—

Name ..... Street ..... City ..... State .....

PUZZLING CASES OF WAR FATIGUE

Professional Malady of Soldier Presents Symptoms Resembling Other Ailments.

FACTORS THAT FAVOR IT

Sudden Break of the Strong Man, Unwilling to Give In, Really Due to Auto-Intoxication.

The Paris correspondent of The Medical Record describes in detail an ailment which has often confused medical men of the armies in Europe, frequently being mistaken for one or another of half a dozen diseases, but which, in reality, has turned out to be nothing more or less than an extreme manifestation of war fatigue.

"In this communication," he writes, "I want to call to the attention of the civil practitioner certain conditions of mental and physical derangement rarely if ever met in civil practice and which will be among the earliest of his experiences if he is called to service in one of the front-line hospitals. In the first place, one does not have to be told that many a man carrying a gun, doing his assigned duty in the trenches and 'going over the top' with a fixed bayonet at the sound of the whistle, in a charge upon the lines of the enemy, is wholly unfitted both mentally and physically to be a soldier.

"Mentally he is modest, shrinking, quiet, soft-spoken; he may be an artist, a musician, some man's or woman's secretary. Physically, he has never done any hard work in his life; he has lived in some quiet, sheltered place, from which he is suddenly called to the roughest sort of a life, often to sleep on the ground; good food, but often indifferently prepared, and not infrequently eaten at irregular intervals and sometimes after a long day of fatigue and waiting.

Danger to Strong Men.

"One can readily understand that this man will soon break under the strain and be in the hospital; but a worse case than his is the strong man, mentally and physically, who disdains fatigue, danger, meals, and sleep; he often presents a condition of which I shall speak and which it is important that the newly arrived surgeon at the front-line hospital should be prepared to meet.

"The manifestations presented in such a subject are all the more disquieting and pronounced for the reason that, being a strong man, he calls upon the last reserve of his will power to support the strain, unwilling to concede that he has arrived at, even surpassed, the limits of his strength.

"Take a man (and only the best are sent there) who occupies the observation post ordinarily beyond the first line. During the twelve hours of his watch the post is under constant bombardment, and besides the unceasing alertness of his attention to his duty of watching every point where any movement of the enemy must be immediately reported by telephone, he is answering calls of the telephone, noting the movement of aviators, and hearing the intensity of a cannonade; his nerves are at a constant tension not to be diverted from the attention to his duties by the roar of the cannon and the shells bursting around him.

"Or consider a man in the advance salient of the trench watching for the expected onset of the enemy's charge, which is attempted and repulsed two or three times in succession during a few hours, and he is in the thick of it but unhurt. There are countless and one duties, conditions, and situations which put a man upon his mettle and call into play his every faculty, not for a moment, but for hours upon a stretch, which subject him to unusual and extraordinary mental strain which greatly accentuates his bodily fatigue.

"When this man reaches and surpasses the limits of his strength he often presents a condition and chain of symptoms calculated to mislead or puzzle the doctor at the poste de secours, but which is simply an exaggerated manifestation of fatigue.

Symptoms of Intense Fatigue.

"The début, sometimes sudden, is insidious; the subject complains of pains all over—in his head, back, legs, with frontal or occipital headache, rachialgia and myalgia [pains in bones and muscles] and always elevation of temperature, sometimes 101 to 102 degrees. He has chills, coated tongue, and distaste for food, but demands drink. The headache is almost always accompanied by vertigo and roaring in the ears; the eyes may be bloodshot. The myalgia is most pronounced in the hips and legs and not infrequently the patient complains of pains in the joints. Nausea, and sometimes vomiting, is present.

"The patient's pulse is accelerated and in keeping with the temperature, his face is haggard, and a hectic flush covers his cheeks. His eyes are brilliant and restless, or heavy, lustreless, and dead. Some give a history of or have epistaxis, [nose bleed,] and sometimes vesicles [blisters] appear upon the lips.

"These symptoms last from three to six days. The temperature oscillates, but under the influence of a brisk purge (if constipated) and quinine falls to normal, in the bad cases possibly to subnormal; but the pains in the bones and muscles persist and the patient is greatly fatigued or prostrated. This usually disappears, however, with rest.

"The symptomatology makes the doctor think of grip, pneumonia, typhoid, paratyphoid, rheumatism, or malaria.

"Sometimes, in spite of the abatement of the fever and other disquieting symptoms, the patient seems to lose strength. He complains of the continued pains in the lumbar region and legs and neuralgia all over. He complains of muscular asthenia, [weakness,] and is without force or energy, to which may be added gastro-intestinal atony, [relaxation.]

"There is no doubt that most cases are the result of a considerable period of resistance and evolution, in the course of which the continued exercise, physical and mental fatigue have so depleted the functional vitality that the waste products are imperfectly eliminated and the subject is poisoned by autotoxins, which are doubtless active agents in the upsetting of the thermic equilibrium, producing the fever of fatigue, the professional malady of the soldier."

GERMAN CLASS FAVORITISM.

Some Enjoy Liberty in Dress for "Political Reasons."

According to a report recently printed in the Berliner Tageblatt and copied in the London press, the German Imperial Clothing Bureau has announced that "for political reasons it is empowering a quite limited circle of persons to buy clothes without clothes tickets." It is carefully pointed out that the right to grant such privileges is reserved to the Imperial Clothing Bureau alone, and does not belong to other persons or authorities. No explanation is given of the "political reasons" which justify overdressing, and the public is left to guess whether the privilege is intended for leaders of parties or for couriers to Norway and other representatives of Germany who may have to pass muster in foreign countries.

NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS

The limit to which the practice of bringing a damage suit against a railroad company by persons injured anywhere near a railroad can be carried is set in Hutton against Missouri Pacific Railway, (160 Northwestern Reporter, 96,) in which it appeared that plaintiff was an itinerant laborer, domiciled where his hat happened to be. He became fatigued while walking along the track, and lay down to rest with his shoulders upon the ties and in close proximity to the rails. The cow-catcher of a freight train struck his right hand and shoulders, and when he raised up the engine hit him and knocked him off the track, fracturing his hand and left and right arms, and inflicting other injuries duly listed in his complaint. He testified that he was awake and that for 1,500 feet he could have seen the train coming; that the train made no manner of alarm; that there was nothing to obstruct his view, and that the reason he did not get up out of the way was that he didn't hear it, although he did intend to move before the train came. The engineer testified that his train was a long one, with lots of rumble and roar, and could not have been stopped under 1,300 feet, and all witnesses agreed that defendant could not have been distinguished as a human being at 1,000 feet. The Nebraska Supreme Court, Judge Hamer giving the opinion, in substance says:

We are unable to conceive of a man with ordinary intelligence and sobriety lying down and inviting a train to come and run over him. The case is one where the plaintiff enters upon the defendant's close and lies down upon its track because it suits him to do so, and then he sees the train coming and refuses to get up or to roll out of the way, and yet insists that the railroad company shall bear the burden of his self-imposed injury. The only duty of a railroad company to a trespasser who enters upon its right of way without its knowledge or consent, not within a highway crossing, and uses its roadbed and track as a sleeping place, is not wantonly and willfully or carelessly and negligently to injure him.

Señor Mirando was by profession a secret agent of Huerta and somewhat unfriendly toward Señor Carranza, who claimed to be recognized as First Chief of the Constitutionalist Party of the Republic of Mexico. Their enmity was and has been quite active. Mirando, in behalf of his chief, Huerta, secured from certain officers and agents of the Carranza faction numerous pesos (1,000 from General Blanco of the Constitutionalist Army and 450 from Carranza's friends at Mercedes, Texas) under pretense that he would use them to purchase arms and ordnance to be sent into Mexico and be used against the Huerta Government. Mirando, for the sum of $200, assigned said pesos to a Yankee lawyer in Texas named Hicks, but turned them over to the possession of Barnes, a secret agent of Uncle Sam, that he might use them in prosecutions of persons who were violating the proclamation of the President prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition into Mexico from this country. Señor Carranza brought action against Barnes to recover the pesos on the ground that, as First Chief of the Constitutionalist Party of the Republic of Mexico, he was the legal owner. Hicks intervened and showed the consideration that he had paid therefor. Barnes asserted no title and offered to deposit the pesos in court. The trial court awarded them to intervener; Barnes did not appeal, but Hicks did; and Judge Fly for the court of Texas, after holding that no right, title, or interest in the money was shown to be held at any time by appellant, Carranza, says:

It would have taken a more reckless man perhaps than Mirando to have been willing to say that there was any Government in Mexico in 1913, and to locate it on the map. Of course, Mirando has departed this life, as would be the natural result in the long run to any man following his occupation in Mexico. And even though appellant had shown, as he did not, that he had the right to the money, the courts of Texas would not enforce his right thereto, because the possession of the money by Mirando grew out of an illegal agreement to violate the laws of this country and override the proclamation of its President. Courts will not enforce contracts made in violation of law, or between parties thereto, but will leave them in the position in which they have placed themselves.

Conspiracy to bribe electors at Congressional election or to vote illegally at a primary election for candidates of United States held not one to defraud the United States within Cr. Code, § 37. —United States agt. Gradwell, U. S. S. C., 37 S. Ct. 407.

Where wife was seated on front seat of automobile beside husband, who was driving it, and had equal knowledge regarding a railroad crossing, she was under the same duty of lookout and discovery as he was.—Beemer against Chicago, R. I. & P. Ry. Co., Iowa, 162 N. W. 43.

Contracts made before the commencement of the war with an alien enemy in the enemy's country are not void, but are either discharged as from the commencement of the war or are suspended, according to the nature of the contracts and the extent to which they had been performed when the war broke out.

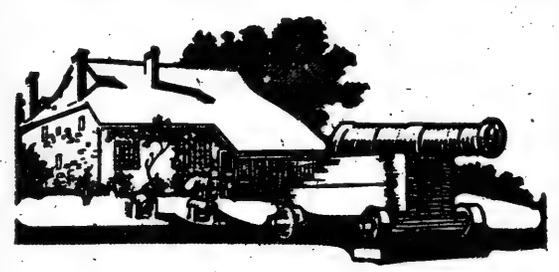
While contracts which have been so far performed on the one side as to create an indebtedness on the other are not dissolved by war, it cannot be broadly affirmed that contracts which remain executory in whole or in part at the outbreak of the war are dissolved thereby. The rule favored by the consensus of judicial opinion is that such contracts are dissolved (a) where their performance either after or during the war is inconsistent with the duties or allegiance which the parties owe to their respective countries, as in the case of contracts which would involve trading with the enemy; or (b) where the parties would be relieved from performance on principles common to cases of intervening impossibility.—Case and Comment.

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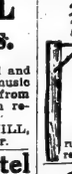
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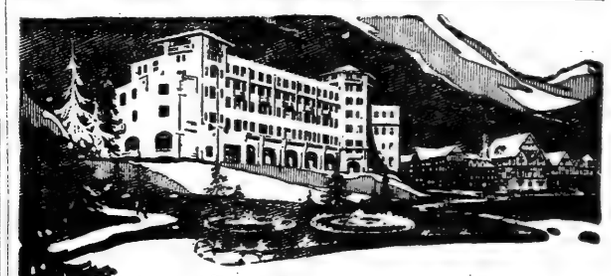
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CARREL WILL TEACH NEW TREATMENT HERE

He Will Demonstrate the Carrel-Dakin Method, Successfully Employed in the Hospitals of France, at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research

IF by some fantasy the Rockefeller War Hospital at Avenue A and Sixty-fourth Street were moved to France and put down back of Lens this morning, ambulances could bring wounded soldiers to its doors and find as good an equipment as in any other base hospital in Europe, perhaps better, for Alexis Carrel would be there, with a number of appliances placed in the Rockefeller demonstration hospital after plans he developed from his war experience in France at Compiègne.

In the twelve low rambling buildings of the institution that the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research has built for Dr. Carrel, where he will demonstrate to American army and civil surgeons the technique of the now-famous Carrel-Dakin method of the antiseptic irrigation of wounds, there is everything known to the science of the treatment of wounded persons, which has made such advances in the three years of the war. Dr. Carrel's purification of wounds has been called the one great medical step of the war, and he intends that it shall be used after the war for the benefit of mankind, seeing in it a great saving of life and limb in the treatment of industrial accidents.

The institution, combining the best results of the experience of hospital work on all the allied fronts, has been built, too, as a model for American base hospitals. It is of knock-down construction and can be taken apart and made ready for shipment in forty-eight hours. Fronting on the Ambulance Court is the reception building, through the door of which the wounded soldier would be taken on a stretcher for initial inspection. After being stripped, he would be placed on a special bath-table, where any parts of the body might be washed without irritating the wound part. Here the patient would get his first examination and it would be determined whether he went to a ward or direct to the operating room. Before being taken out of the room his effects would have been stored away and numbered, with the exception of clothes which might have to be sterilized.

The operating room would compare favorably with any in any hospital. One-half of the ceiling a skylight, the surgeon would be unhampered by shadows. Opening off this are an X-ray room, a nurses' room, a room for surgical instruments, a surgical dressing room, and an etherizing room.

There are two wards, each holding twenty-five beds. These wards run north and south to give the maximum light and a southern exposure pavilion. Above each bed will be hung a reservoir containing the Dakin solution of hypochlorite for the treatment. The windows are of a special design the English surgeons worked out. The upper half opens inward from the middle of the window, thus allowing a bed to be placed in any position without the danger of a draught. So much attention has been paid to detail that in each ward there are emergency doors which may be lowered open at a moment's notice. These are to wheel the patients through if the hospital were hit by air bombs.

The kitchen lies to the north of the wards. It has steam and electric cookers, gas being avoided because it would be hard to get in the war zone. The kitchen is capable of preparing food for 500. There is every convenience, including wheel tables on which the prepared dishes will be taken from the kitchen, through the corridors, to the bedside. A refrigerating plant supplies ice.

Next to the kitchen is the laundry, divided into two sections. One is for ordinary linen and the other for bed clothes and wearing apparel that need disinfecting. These will be given a steam and formaldehyde bath. There are complete ironing equipment and everything found in a modern laundry, down to a marking machine.

Running west from the laundry is the pharmacy and storehouse, where a complete supply of drugs of all kinds will be kept. South of this there is the laboratory building, containing a chemical and a bacteriological laboratory with the best equipment. In this building there is a lecture room, the only departure from the war hospital scheme. Dr. Carrel will use this to address the physicians and surgeons attending the demonstrations.

South of the laboratory building there is the administration building containing a general waiting room for visitors, a telephone exchange, and offices for executive officer, Superintendent for nurses, surgeon on duty, chief surgeon, and clerks. On the south side of the lot on which the hospital stands are a building containing the nurses' quarters and another containing the orderlies' quarters. The nurses will have their own little electric cookers, separate rooms and baths. To the north of the ambulance court is a small building containing a few beds, an isolation ward for contagious cases.

The hospital is designed throughout as base hospitals are designed in France, with the exception that the problem was made slightly easier by the fact that the water and sewage problems solved themselves in the city. There will be nothing needed to be done that cannot be done at the hospital. It will not be necessary for an attendant or surgeon to leave the institution to fill any need.

The method of construction of these buildings is of especial interest to Surgeon General Gorgas, U. S. A., who will not only designate army surgeons to attend Dr. Carrel's demonstrations, but will study the hospital with a view to reproduction in France. With the exception of the stores building, which is of ordinary shack construction, the buildings are all of portable house unit build, walls, floors, and roofs being formed of panels of a standard size. In the early part of the war such buildings were erected with a single thickness of material for walls, but it was soon learned that the walls must be made double, with an air space between the inner and outer sheathings, while the desirability of double floors and roofs was recognized. It was found that this made the buildings cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter. A study by Charles Butler, the architect, who looked over various hospitals in France, led to the adoption of the Humphreys system, a type which had been employed in what was called the best base hospital in France, that of the British Red Cross and St. John's Guild at Etaples, south of Boulogne. The system was considerably modified by Marc Eidlitz & Son, the contractors, and by Sloane & Meller, who built the panels. Both firms suggested changes which made the work easier by the methods of American construction, and at the same time, in the opinion of experts, added to the serviceability and strength of the structures. The two particulars in which the construction of the Rockefeller War Hospital differs from those used in France are in the stool trusses and the ward windows.

The unit of panel employed is one 5 feet in length, and either 8 or 10 feet in height, the windows in the ten-foot units having three sashes instead of two. The standard widths of the panels are 16, 22, and 28 feet. Thus a building may be erected on either of these widths, and in length any multiple of five feet, this five-foot unit being considered the most practical, the panels being small enough to be easily handled, and yet large enough to permit of an ample window or door.

Steam is furnished by the plant of the Rockefeller Institute near by, which could be replaced easily by a field system. The heating is by pipe coils, which have been adopted for war use as being less liable to breakage, if the equipment has to be moved. The plumbing is that of an ordinary hospital, with all frills eliminated. The electric wiring is exposed throughout the hospital, the fixtures, except in wards and operating room, being plain bulbs, with painted tin reflectors. The hospital also has a complete intercommunicating telephone system, with watchman's clock, while hydrants and fire extinguishers are placed at convenient locations within and without the buildings. The whole institution shows that the war base hospitals are being built to give the patient all the comfort he could get if he were in a permanent hospital.

In describing the hospital Mr. Butler said:

"In the matter of base and field hospitals immense progress has been made by Great Britain and France, and we owe it to our soldiers to insist that they also shall have the best available, and we know that the best is available if we are willing to pay for it. Our experience of three years of war has shown that many lives and limbs may be saved if proper hospitals are provided and how much our losses will be increased if we try to get along with the old inadequate equipment.

"While the Rockefeller War Demonstration Hospital is a base hospital, a modern field hospital, if in buildings, should be in buildings of exactly the same type. The French have found that, failing the double-walled building, the double-walled tent is preferable to the single-walled building. Connecting corridors would naturally not be closed, and in most cases would not be covered, but the slat walk connecting all buildings by inclines and without steps should always be present.

"The erection of the Rockefeller Hospital was commenced on June 1, and the buildings were completed and ready on July 13; that this result was achieved in six weeks was due to the intelligent handling of the work by the general contractors and the hearty co-operation of each trade employed on the work.

"It is a great service the Rockefeller Institute has rendered by placing in concrete form before the medical and architectural professions the base hospital as it exists at its best on the front in France. Many of us have seen them there, but a description, no matter how detailed and accurate, is of little value in comparison with the completed buildings in which the good qualities and defects stand out for praise and criticism."

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EXTRA SALESMEN $18.00 SIZES FOR BIG MEN

Every one of these suits will be worth *at least* $25 next *Spring*. We have every size—every color—every style—in attractive patterns.

Alterations are Free—Your money back unless you are pleased.

CONDITIONS IN ALSACE-LORRAINE TODAY

Daniel Blumenthal, Former Reichstag Member from Alsace, Explains Why Socialist Scheme to Decide Fate of Country Is Impossible

THE Socialist scheme to decide the future fate of Alsace-Lorraine by popular vote, to determine whether it shall, after the war, revert to France or to Germany, is impossible because of the wholesale deportations and exiles of the Alsatians, according to Daniel Blumenthal, former member of the Reichstag for Alsace, ex-Mayor of Colmar, Alsace, and well known in France as a journalist, publicist and lecturer. He is now in the United States, having come to tell us the effects of the war on his country.

"It would be impossible to determine by vote of the people whether Alsace and Lorraine should belong to France or to Germany," he said in the course of his visit to New York on the way to Washington. "So many persons found to be French in sympathy have been deported by Germany that we find Alsatian exiles in almost every civilized country. So many thousands more have been imprisoned or put to death that the inhabitants are in a constant state of terror, and a calm and dispassionate view of the situation by them would be impossible. Then, too, we must consider what is the desire of the many who have been forced to leave the country.

"Alsace and Lorraine are literally infested by German spies. This has been the situation since before the war began. These spies have caused the arrest of so many persons that thousands of Alsatians are now in prison, and thousands more are awaiting the expiration of the prison terms of their countrymen before they will in turn be sent to prison by order of the German authorities. In other words, the prisons are so overcrowded that there is a waiting list.

"It is notable that among these prisoners there are more women than men. The German authorities account for this by the fact that they were able to conscript the men and force them into the German Army. Wholesale desertions are occurring, and whenever the Alsatians who have been drafted by the German commanders have an opportunity to do so, they desert and go over to the French.

"Some time ago, when the Alsatians were protesting against German rule, we were asked why we did not revolt and fight Germany for our freedom. We were unwilling to plunge the world into a war. We knew that such action by us would result in a world war, and we are not willing—and I do not believe the Alsatians would ever be ready—to take such action.

"Now that the world is at war, we are fighting with it for our freedom. The fact that thousands of Alsatians have escaped from the German Army to fight with France, even against their brothers and fathers, who now are forced by Germany to fight with the German troops, is good proof that we are doing our part in this fight, 'that the world shall be made safe for democracy.'"

Mr. Blumenthal said that more than 30,000 Alsatians have deserted from the German armies and have joined the French during the last year. "Thousands of others have been taken out of the German armies and sent to do farm and other labor in Germany, because of their attempts to desert," he said.

"The Germany of today is a different Germany from that we knew at the time of the signing of the treaty of Frankfurt. The military spirit of Prussianism is entirely dominant in the Germany that has been crushing us. The old spirit of democracy as was represented in Germany of the Frankfurt treaty is dead, and the men who were representative of that old order are dead, along with the things they stood for.

"Alsace and Lorraine after this war cannot be a part of Germany. Our relations with France have constantly grown closer for years, and Alsace and Lorraine must revert to France. It is the ultimate destiny of Alsace and Lorraine that they should be a part of France. A republic is as impossible in Alsace-Lorraine as would be peace and happiness under Germany."

German "kultur" has been responsible for untold misery throughout the length and breadth of the land, he said. Convents have been sacked and destroyed, education practically abandoned, and most of the schools closed. "Religious effort now is striving to re-establish old forms of worship," he added. "No real progress will be possible in any direction until peace comes and Alsace and Lorraine are French."

Some 8,000 charges are heaped up against Mr. Blumenthal for high treason by reason of his talks and the articles that he has written for Alsatian periodicals. He served in the French Army near Rheims, and has devoted the last year to work for his countrymen and in propaganda for the freedom of Alsace and Lorraine from Prussian rule.

Saluting in the Bathroom.

Hal, 7 years old, was taking a bath. His older sister, busy in an adjoining room, was singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Finally Hal shouted out to her:

"Do hurry through with that; I'm most frozen."—Kansas City Star.

SACO'S GRAND OLD MAN.

Downeaster, 95 Years Old, Who Has Never Been Profane.

To "Saco's grand old man," as he is known in that interesting Maine city, comes the honor and the glory of newspaper stories crediting him with having reached the age of 95 years unassisted by the use of profanity. This patriarch naturally has served as a deacon, is in as good health as persons half his age, never smoked, drank or chewed, and—like all grand old men—sawed two cords of wood last week. But in the matter of profanity—the record there strikes a new note, and the statement will not pass unchallenged.

It is wholly possible that this fine old citizen never took the name of his Deity in vain, that he never used the worst language he knew in condemning the things and conditions that disturbed him. Profanity, however, has come to be regarded as something both more and less than the mere violence of words. Violence of thought, an outburst of temper, harming self or others, is as hurtful as the most picturesque imprecations. To complain hatefully, which is to curse, is a fault common to all nature. The chaste stamping of a No. 8 shoe may loose epithets more terrible than any language could frame. A shrug of the shoulders may be a sentence to everlasting fires. Animals swear, as every one knows. Even the flowers of the field, tossing unhappily in a storm wind, are cursing.

This stately deacon, this Ferry Road paragon, surely hasn't sauntered through life preserving an Oriental calm—not on a Maine farm, we fear. For the good of his soul and as an example to his neighbors he should explain his mysteriously marvelous record.—Boston Journal.

The Footwear of Our Daddies.

In these days, when shoes cost $1 or more an inch, measured up from the heel, the recollections of a Callaway County pioneer really are painful. In a letter to The Missouri Telegraph he tells what a simple matter buying shoes once was. Those who wanted shoes lined up with their heels against a wall and the head of the household, armed with a bunch of twigs, took the measurement of each. The twigs were taken to a merchant, who fitted the shoe by putting the broken stick inside it. One farmer objected to paying $14.87 for ten pairs of shoes, so he bought leather and hired a shoemaker to make them at a grand total of $9.15.—Kansas City Times.

New Use for Motor Cycles.

That new uses for motor cycles are still being discovered is shown by the fact that a Californian with a big lawn to care for drives his mower with the aid of his powered cycle. After several unsuccessful attempts he devised satisfactory means of attaching the grass cutter to the front forks of his machine, and now he asserts that he can trim the lawn in about one-tenth the time formerly required. The only consideration that limits his speed apparently is the fact that the mower must be oiled frequently.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

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The New York Times,

We are more than satisfied with the results which have been secured from our advertisement of The Noiseless Typewriter in The New York Times. In addition to numerous inquiries by telephone and calls in person at our office, we have received more than Fifty (50) replies from New York City, together with a still larger number from outside points. These inquiries have come from all parts of the United States including the extreme North, South and West.

Replies were received from the following cities and towns:

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Augusta, Ga.	Princeton, N.J.
Blackshear, Ga.	Reading, Pa.
Cincinnati, O.	Roanoke, Va.
Charleston, S.C.	San Francisco, Cal.
Danville, Va.	Scranton, Pa.
Duluth, Minn.	Springfield, Mass.
Ellenville, N.Y.	Springfield, Vt.
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NEWARK, N. J. | Store Closes at Noon Saturdays in July | NEWARK, N. J.

Fashionable Silks of Highest Quality in the July Sale

2.50 Sports Shantung on Sale at 1.59
A firm, fine weave, 36 inches wide. Beautiful shades, green, tan, rose, blue, cerise and white. A material greatly in demand for developing sports smocks, dresses, blouses and coat suits. For this sale, 1.59.

3.50 to 4.50 Embroidered Silks, at 1.98
Exquisite crepe de chine and shantung, embroidered in novel motifs in sports colorings. Will make up into very handsome frocks and suits. 36 and 40 inches wide. Only 150 yards in the lot. While it lasts, 1.98.

3.50 Sports Silk Poplin on Sale at 1.98
A limited quantity, about fifty yards, of heavy silk poplin in odd, very smart patterns featuring large dots. Navy and white, plum and black and green and black. Priced very low for clearance, at 1.98.

1.25 Corded Tub Silks on Sale at 79c
Japanese corded tub silk, 32 inches wide, featuring pretty pastel stripes on white grounds, with corded stripes in white. A wonderful bargain opportunity, while 300 yards last, at 79c the yard.

1.25 and 1.50 Satin-Stripe Tub Silks, 98c
Cool, exceptionally pretty tub silks for making girls' dresses and women's shirtwaist suits. Some are slightly soiled from handling, but all will wash to perfection. Charming color effects. 32 inches.

1.69 Black Chiffon Taffeta at 1.39
35 inches wide, an unusually heavy weight of jet black chiffon taffeta. Adapted to the making of separate skirts, blouses and summer suits. Also excellent for fall use. Made to sell for 1.69. On sale, 1.29.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

We Always Clean Out Damasks, Toweling, Etc., Before Inventory

July, as usual, sees all remnant pieces and miscellaneous lots reduced very low for immediate clearaway.

REMNANTS—In this lot are table damasks, white linens and toweling—all three at remarkable reductions. In many instances the goods are offered at less than today's wholesale cost. Owing to the decidedly limited quantity no mail, 'phone or C. O. D. order will be filled.

HUCK TOWELS, 12½c.—Fine hemstitched huck towels, subject to slight misweaves. Made of clean yarns and closely woven. The neat red borders add a touch of color to them.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Muslins, Sheets, Etc., in a Pre-Inventory Clearance Sale

A pre-inventory event—all small and miscellaneous lots—on sale while they last—no mail or phone orders will be filled—come bright and early—the price reductions on these lots bring them

below today's wholesale cost.

81-inch bleached sheeting, full pieces, 38c the yard.
63-inch bleached sheeting, full pieces, 29c the yard.
39-inch unbleached muslin, remnants, 8½c yard.
40-inch Dwight Anchor sheeting, remnants, 16c yard.
59c French envelope cases, not all initials, 39c.
69c seamed sheets, size 72x90, at 48c each.
Odds and ends of embroidered cases, ¼ to ½ off.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Black Velvet Ribbon *33c. 39c.*

Black velvet comes into vogue during the summertime. It is very effective as a trimming for your hat or summer frock.

These ribbons we feature for tomorrow are of a fine quality and come in very desirable widths at these prices:

3½ inches wide—made to sell for 49c, at 33c.

4½ inches wide—made to sell for 59c, at 39c.

Bamberger's—First Floor.



Here's a Shoe for Service!

A Real Wax Calfskin Oxford at 4.25
Regularly $7.00

A shoe for service—a shoe for looks! The kind of shoe that will wear well and fit comfortably. A wax calf-skin shoe, made on the recede toe shape, and the low, broad pedestrian heel. Full weight oak sole. Hand welted soles. On sale now at 4.25 the pair.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Thousands of Yards of White Wash Fabrics

REMNANTS of WHITE GOODS at 16c YD.—Comprising white longcloths, nainsooks, and batistes of an exceptional quality. They come in good size lengths and 36 inches wide. While the lot lasts at 16c yd.

WHITE PIQUE at 27c YD.—An exceptional quality that is 36 inches wide. Made of a fine selected yarn. Suitable for Women's Skirts and Suits. For this sale, 27c yd.

NOVELTY WHITE GOODS at 22c YD.—The material comes in lengths from 36 to 40 inches. A choice lot of fancy white goods comprising striped and checked voiles, fancy organdies, striped voiles and other materials adapted for Summer wear.

WHITE VOILE at 19c YD.—40 inches wide, made of fime combed yarn and of a pure white bleach. Suitable for Women's Waists and Dresses, at 19c yd.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

12 YDS. ENGLISH LONGCLOTH, 1.85—Material is 36 inches wide, has a fine soft finish and will wash and wear well. Comes neatly folded in two pieces. Priced at 1.85 for 12 yards.

ENGLISH NAINSOOK at 1.69—Pure white English Nainsook, made of a fine select yarn. Will wash and wear well, and suitable for Women's and Children's Lingerie. Priced at 1.69 for 10 yards.

Remarkable Clearance Price on Women's Shoes

Displayed on Centre Tables

Not all sizes in every style, but YOUR size is surely in one of these groups.

WOMEN'S SPORTS SHOES, NOW 2.85
Gun metal calfskin shoes, laced style, fashioned on a good last, with rubber soles and heels. Going rapidly at 2.85.

WOMEN'S WHITE SHOES, NOW 2.65
Button shoes in white Nubuck and white canvas, in several styles, with both leather and covered heels. Exceptional at 2.65.

BIG GIRLS' SHOES TO CLEAR, 2.95
Shoes made for the growing girl who still wears a youthful last. Button style, of white Nubuck, with low heels and broad toes.

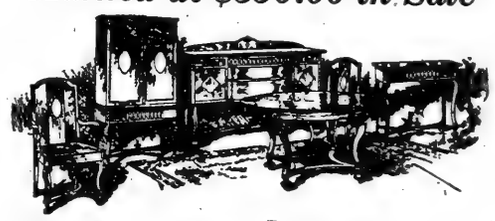
WOMEN'S LOW SHOES, NOW 2.95
A good assortment of low shoes in patent colt, gun metal calf, brown kid, tan Russia calf. Broken lines, taken directly from stock

WOMEN'S LOW SHOES, NOW 4.75
Formerly 7.00 to 10.00. Fine models in colored kid, white calfskin and patent colt, in a number of smart, attractive styles

WOMEN'S WHITE LACED SHOES, 4.75
White Nubuck, a very good last, with turned soles and covered heels. Not many in this group. It will pay you to come early.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

This $450 Dining Room Suite Marked at $350.00 in Sale



This suite is a representative number from the July Furniture Sale.

It may be had in either American Walnut or Mahogany

There are ten beautiful pieces, each constructed with rare skill. The design is unusually handsome.

Buffet is 62 inches long. Extension Table is 48 inches. In addition there are a Serving Table, Silver Cabinet, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair.

Regularly priced at $450.00. For the sale, offered at a distinct saving of $100.00.

Bamberger's—Fifth Floor.

To Be Sure!—Take a Kodak

Half the pleasure in vacationing lies in snapping the scenes you meet when you're there. We develop all films free when we have your order for printing.

Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.

M-E-N!
Military Training Equipment

No other store so well equipped with training camp materials for the comfort and convenience of the man who is going.

Correct apparel for the service—well-cut, well-made, and sold to you at a very low price.

Regulation apparel, as follows:

Coat, at 3.00.
Pants, at 2.50.
Leggings, at 1.25.
Hat, at 2.00 or 2.50.
Shirts, at 3.00 or 3.50.
Belt, web, at 50c.
Hat cord, 15c and 20c.
Army shoes, Munson last, 5.50.
Army socks, 25c and 35c.

Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
NEWARK N J

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today; Tuesday, probably showers; south winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,730. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1917.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

GERMAN AIRMEN KILL 11 IN ENGLAND; ONE RAIDER FALLS

Squadron of Fifteen or Twenty Airplanes Attacks Felixstowe and Harwich.

FAIL TO REACH LONDON

British Fliers and Anti-Aircraft Guns Engage Invaders Hotly and Drive Them Over Sea.

DEFENSE HIGHLY IMPROVED

Air Battle Extends to Belgian Coast, Where German Craft Is Brought Down.

LONDON, July 22.—Another daylight raid, carried out over the east coast of England this morning, resulted in the repulse of about twenty German airplanes after they had dropped a number of bombs over Felixstowe and Harwich, killing eleven persons and injuring twenty-six. The property loss was insignificant. One German airman was brought down at sea.

An alarm was sounded in London, but before the Germans could reach any point near the city they were attacked heavily by defending squadrons of aircraft, which speedily caused them to change their minds and retreat.

"A patrol of the Royal Flying Corps," said an official statement, "encountered some hostile machines returning to Belgium and brought down one at sea near the coast."

The first official account of the raid, issued earlier in the day, was as follows:

"A squadron of enemy airplanes—from fifteen to twenty-one—approached Felixstowe and Harwich at 8 o'clock this morning. Some bombs were dropped, but the heavy fire from the anti-aircraft defense caused the enemy's formation to split up, part returning overseas and part proceeding south, down the Essex coast. The latter party was heavily engaged by gunfire all down the Essex coast and finally proceeded homeward without dropping more bombs. The raiders were pursued out to sea and heavily engaged by our airplanes, but the visibility was low and the difficulties of observation were very great.

"The casualties at Felixstowe and Harwich so far are eight killed and twenty-five injured."

The morning broke bright and sunny, but a thick haze soon appeared. At about 8 o'clock the enemy machines were heard, and were seen flying high and fast toward the coast. They received a hot reception from the improved defenses, in the shape of anti-aircraft gunfire, and were hardly well over the coast before their formation was broken up. They dropped bombs hastily before retreating.

Observers say that the gunfire which followed the section which went down the Essex coast reached a pitch of unusual intensity. It was the movements of this squad which caused the firing for the first time of new warning signals in London.

British planes pursued the Germans well out to sea, fighting vigorously all the time, but handicapped by the low visibility. Reports of heavy firing received from various quarters indicates that the authorities have made a considerable improvement in the defenses since the last raid over London.

Battle Obscured by Haze.

Today's attempt lasted barely two hours. Thousands of persons turned out along the coast when the British planes went up, in the hope of seeing battles in the air, but the combatants soon disappeared in the haze.

A correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company telephoned from the Isle of Thanet that warning signals sounded in a number of coast towns and that firing was heard soon afterward. A number of airplanes which were already in the air proceeded in the direction of the firing, followed by fighting planes. Soon the signal that the raiders had been driven off was given.

A correspondent of The News of the World wires that seven German Taubes crossed the Essex coast, flying from the west, at 8:45 o'clock in the morning. Others followed at intervals until 9:30. In all about twenty machines passed and disappeared toward the sea without dropping bombs.

There is little doubt an attempt was made to reach London. In giving notice that warning signals would be fired the authorities announced that such warnings would not be given until it appeared from information received from military sources that an attack on London was intended.

A correspondent in Essex of the Exchange Telegraph Company reports that he witnessed an aerial battle which lasted almost an hour. A squadron of seven German aircraft, traveling in a westerly direction, encountered a number of British planes, which compelled them to turn northward. They went in that direction about half a mile, and then veered to the east.

One German machine was cut off from the main body and surrounded by three British airplanes, which drove it in the opposite direction until all four were lost in the haze. The pursuit of the others continued, all the machines climbing to a greater height as they fought. They attained an altitude of 15,000 to 18,000 feet, and were soon lost to sight.

AIMED AT BANK OF ENGLAND.

Raiders of July 7 Dropped Bombs Near It—Swiss Bank Hit.

Details of the German air raid over London on July 7 were brought yesterday to an Atlantic port by passengers who were there at the time. They said the machines were sighted about 10 o'clock, flying fairly low, so that they

Continued on Page 2.

Siam at War With Teutons; 16th Nation to Join Allies

LONDON, July 22.—Siam has declared that a state of war exists with Germany and Austria, according to a Reuter dispatch from Bangkok. Nine steamers, aggregating 19,000 tons, have been seized.

The object of Siam's declaration is to "uphold the sanctity of international rights against nations showing contempt for the principles of humanity and respect for small States."

All Germans and Austrians, the dispatch adds, have been placed under arrest and their businesses closed.

Siam, the first absolute monarchy to join the conflict, is the sixteenth nation to ally itself with the Entente Allies.

KAISER RECEIVES REICHSTAG CHIEFS

Chats Freely with Socialists at Gathering Hailed as Beginning of Closer Relations.

TELLS OF U-BOAT HOPES

Says the Submarines Surpass All Expectations and Bring England's Doom Nearer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 21, via Copenhagen, July 22.—A reception to Parliamentary leaders by the Kaiser at the official residence of the Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Helfferich, last evening is a topic which today attracts the interest of all Germany. It is generally considered that this meeting will inaugurate such parliamentarization of the German Government as is compatible with the present political situation, and the unusual conditions arising from the world war.

At any rate, the Socialist participants expressed themselves as highly pleased with the first meeting with the Kaiser, and, though they denied the political character of the gathering, they cannot close their eyes to the fact that the world at large will hardly be persuaded that it had no political significance. Although the Socialists, as a matter of etiquette, refused to be interviewed about "that garden party at Helfferich's," they failed to conceal the impression they brought away from it.

Unpleasant weather turned the "garden party" into a house party, to which the following were invited.

The Reichstag President, Dr. Kaempf.

Socialists—Ebert, Scheidemann, David, and Molkenbuhr

Progressives—Von Payer, Fishbeck, Mueller, and Meiningen.

National Liberals—Prince von Schoenaich-Carolath, Schiffer, and Dr. Stresemann.

Centrists — Fehrenbach, Erzberger, Herold, and Mayer.

Conservatives—Count Westarp, von Heydebrand, and Dietrich.

Alsatians—Hause and Ricklin.

Poles—Seyda von Tramzozynski.

The Vice President of the Reichstag Main Committee, Dr. Suedekum, who, being on leave from the front, wore the uniform of a Prussian Lieutenant.

Besides these certain members of the Bundesrat and nearly all the Secretaries of State, as well as the Prussian Ministers, except Schorlemer and Trott zu Solz, attended.

Kaiser Talks to Each Guest.

Accompanied by the Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, and State Secretary Helfferich, the Kaiser entered the spacious hall of one of the finest official residences in Berlin, whose walls were decorated with choice paintings collected by Dr. Helfferich all over the world. The Kaiser wore the field-gray uniform of a German General, and on his breast was the grand cross of the Iron Cross.

"Good evening, gentlemen," he said, pleasantly, bowing to the assembly.

Then those nearest the door were introduced to the Kaiser by Dr. Helfferich, while the Chancellor engaged the next group in conversation. The Kaiser talked to every participant, and by occasional side remarks showed how well he was informed as to the personalities of those present. Of course he had met many of them on other occasions.

He talked at length with individual Socialists, and seemed exceedingly interested in what they told him, sometimes of their own accord, sometimes in response to his questions. Inner political questions were not touched upon, I was informed by a Socialist participant, but the Socialists certainly made as much use as possible of this singular opportunity of acquainting the Kaiser with matters that were of importance to them.

Among the participants were quite a number who when visiting America had witnessed receptions at the White House, and their remarks comparing last night's event with the President's receptions in Washington expressed opinions not exactly flattering to the latter.

There was a sideboard in an adjoining room, at which war sandwiches, beer, and wine were served, and there were also cigars and cigarettes. These attractions did not interfere with the conversations. The Kaiser took a cigar and went from group to group, talking on the general situation of the war, the Russian offensive, and events on the west front. Now and then he singled out an individual guest, to whom he talked on a special subject. Everybody remarked how healthy and sunburned he looked and how agile were his movements. All, too, noted the absence of formality or anything that is

Continued on Page 2.

DRAFT LISTS KEY SIMPLIFIES TASK OF LOCAL BOARDS

Master Sheets to be Sent Out to All States from Washington Tonight.

GOVERNORS FIXING QUOTAS

Examiners in All Districts to Call Up Twice the Number of Men Required.

RULING ON ABSENTEES MADE

Those Away From Home Expected to Write and Then Report in Other Localities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Government Printing Office tonight is printing the "master sheets" containing each one of the 10,500 numbers drawn in Friday's draft lottery arranged in the order in which they were drawn. Copies will be delivered to Brig. Gen. Enoch Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, tomorrow morning for final approval.

The expectation is that the lists will be approved tomorrow afternoon and that by tomorrow night printed copies of the officially declared result of the lottery will be en route to every one of the 4,557 local registration districts throughout the country. Copies will be sent to each local Registration Board; also to the Governors and Adjutant Generals of the States, and to the members of the District Exemption Boards on appeal.

After these "master sheets" have been delivered to the local exemption boards there should be no difficulty experienced in arranging registrants in the order in which they will be called for examination so as to obtain enough men by draft to fill the quota of each district, and there should be no confusion if printed instructions which go with the master sheets are carefully followed.

Lists of Order of Examination.

It will become the duty of each local board to apply the "master sheet" to its local registration lists, as arranged by red ink serial numbers, and to prepare a "list of order of examination" for the men registered in that local district over which the particular board has jurisdiction. By the time the "master sheet" is in the possession of each local board that board will have had time to be informed by the Governor of the State of the number of men it must furnish to make up its share of the 687,000 required on the first call to create the national army and round out the regular army and the National Guard to war strength.

"Each local board will then notify 200 per cent. of the number of men it must furnish," say the instructions issued by General Crowder, "to appear for examination, and in so doing it will call them in the order thus determined by applying the master list to the local list. If after calling 200 per cent., or if during the examination of the first 200 per cent. it shall appear that the number thus called will not yield enough men to fill the quota, the board will keep on calling men in the order as determined by the list of order of examination until enough men have been called to fill the quota."

If a district's quota is 250 men the instructions from Washington require that 500 men be called for examination. They will be examined in the order in which their respective red ink numbers came out in the draft, disregarding all numbers higher than the highest number in their respective district, [this was the method followed by THE TIMES in preparing its tables on Saturday morning to cover the New York City districts and all others of no greater size,] and this will be the order in which those who are not excused as physically unfit or who are not exempted for industrial or other reasons will be drafted until the district's quota has been obtained.

Apportioning State Quotas.

The War Department, under authority of Congress, has fixed each State's quota. The Governor of each State will apportion this quota among the various local districts. The quota for New York State is now being figured out in the office of the Attorney General at Albany, and will be officially fixed by Governor Whitman. After each local board has received the "master sheet" the local board will be required to rearrange the name of every man registered in the order in which the lottery determined his place with respect to liability. The first thing the board will do will be to draw a pen and ink mark through each number on the "master list" as received from Washington that is higher than the highest number registered in the district. The remaining numbers will represent the serial order in which the red ink numbers of that particular district have been drawn in the lottery, and, therefore, the order in which the men holding such red ink numbers are to be called for examination.

The largest registration district in New York—No. 167—contains 4,696 registrants, to each of whom has been assigned a red ink number. In Friday's lottery 46 of the red ink numbers of this particular district came out in the first 100 numbers drawn. Fifty-four other numbers were among the first 100, but were all higher than 4,696, and will be disregarded so far as that district is concerned.

In the accompanying table the first column (A) shows the order of the first

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Accuracy of Times Draft Table Proved

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The following revised table of the first 100 numbers drawn for the draft illustrates how the drafted man may determine his order in the call for examination. It has been prepared to apply to the largest district in New York City, in which 4,696 men registered, and shows how the order of the call is determined by omitting numbers drawn larger than 4,696. If your district is smaller, disregard all red numbers in Column B higher than the total number registered and the corresponding numbers in Column D; then begin at the top of Column D and count one for each number remaining in the column until you have included the one opposite your red number. The total of this count shows your rank in the call.

A remarkable feature of the table is that, although the red numbers represented are scattered all over the full list of 10,500, the order in which the holders are to be called was printed exactly in every case in THE TIMES table on Saturday.

A. Order of drawing.	B. Red Number drawn.	C. Number that counts.	D. Order in which holder will be called.	A. Order of drawing.	B. Red Number drawn.	C. Number that counts.	D. Order in which holder will be called.
1	258	258	1	51	6183	....	..
2	2222	2222	2	52	3755	3755	24
3	9614	....	..	53	783	783	25
4	4332	4332	3	54	1813	1813	26
5	10218	....	..	55	8402	....	..
6	458	458	4	56	2787	2787	27
7	3403	3403	5	57	1858	1858	28
8	10015	....	..	58	8239	....	..
9	9899	....	..	59	2389	2389	29
10	8934	....	..	60	10385	....	..
11	1436	1436	6	61	5034	....	..
12	2024	2024	7	62	7269	....	..
13	4762	....	..	63	8904	....	..
14	854	854	8	64	5706	....	..
15	6985	....	..	65	3567	3567	30
16	7183	....	..	66	3637	3637	31
17	6597	....	..	67	9938	....	..
18	5977	....	..	68	5227	....	..
19	1894	1894	9	69	1752	1752	32
20	4614	4614	10	70	5497	....	..
21	4501	4501	11	71	8830	....	..
22	9922	....	..	72	8596	....	..
23	1878	1878	12	73	4520	4520	33
24	4142	4142	13	74	2494	2494	34
25	4083	4083	14	75	6453	....	..
26	10425	....	..	76	4137	4137	35
27	9018	....	..	77	5885	....	..
28	8251	....	..	78	3674	3674	36
29	6423	....	..	79	5939	....	..
30	9736	....	..	80	5769	....	..
31	3257	3257	15	81	3200	3200	37
32	5799	....	..	82	3082	3082	38
33	10240	....	..	83	6132	....	..
34	6767	....	..	84	6809	....	..
35	1095	1095	16	85	3505	3505	39
36	8066	....	..	86	1117	1117	40
37	2022	2022	17	87	8343	....	..
38	3383	3383	18	88	1572	1572	41
39	6551	....	..	89	5897	....	..
40	6952	....	..	90	2762	2762	42
41	9420	....	..	91	9594	....	..
42	3382	3382	19	92	1748	1748	43
43	9258	....	..	93	5938	....	..
44	4306	4306	20	94	7952	....	..
45	4320	4320	21	95	9316	....	..
46	7103	....	..	96	2195	2195	44
47	9852	....	..	97	4487	4487	45
48	4881	....	..	98	8159	....	..
49	1455	1455	22	99	837	837	46
50	3679	3679	23	100	5019	....	..

FIGHT ON FOOD BILL IN CONFERENCE NOW

House Leaders Insist Changes Made by the Senate Will Not Be Accepted.

"DRY" OPPOSITION AROUSED

Rumor That President Will Reject Plan for Control Board in Place of Hoover.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—An awkward tieup threatens the Food Administration bill as passed by the Senate yesterday. Unless the joint conference of the House and Senate is able to come to a compromise on it there will be a long delay in its enactment. The drastic changes made in the measure that went through the House have aroused the ire of House leaders, who insist the bill will never be accepted by the lower body unless radically altered.

House leaders are determined to hold out against the action of the Senate in substituting a food administration board of three members for the one food administrator contemplated in the bill as it passed the House.

Influential members of the House are strongly opposed also to the action of the Senate in tossing aside the liquor section as passed by the House putting the ban upon all intoxicants, with power bestowed upon the President to lift it "in national emergency." Advocates of nation-wide prohibition in the House insist they will fight for the restoration of the bone-dry clause in the Food bill when it reaches the House again.

As between the two insistent attitudes, it is agreed by House and Senate leaders that some compromise must be reached if the bill is to be put through the House and, after that, be affirmed by the Senate. Leaders were talking today of a way by which the conferees might accept the House legislation for a single food administrator and the House, on its part, put through the Senate liquor legislation.

President Wilson Perplexed.

It is known to leaders in the Senate and House that President Wilson is perplexed over the action of the Senate in discarding the one-man food administration scheme. There was talk today that he would not sign the bill as passed by the Senate. His assurance has been given Herbert C. Hoover, it is said, that he would not ask him to accept the office of food administrator unless Mr. Hoover was to have unrestricted power.

Because of the attitude of President Wilson, Senate leaders in sympathy with the Administration will insist while the bill is in conference that modifications be made to conform to the President's wish. If the conferees cannot be prevailed upon to make the desired changes, then the fight will have to come on the floor of the House when the bill is reported.

The conferees are Senators Chamberlain, Gore, Smith of South Carolina, Smith of Georgia, Kenyon, and Page and Representatives Lever, Lee, Candler, Ruby, Haugen, Anderson, and McLaughlin.

Senator Chamberlain has shown a disposition all along to compromise on any feature save the bill that will not vitiate its vital function of food control. He steered the bill through the Senate, with the bipartisan legislative conference back of him. He will not insist upon the food administration board of three members, but others among the Senators in the joint conference Committee will hold out for the food control section as passed—that is, unless they find that compromise is essential to having it accepted by the House.

Representative Lever is stoutly opposed to the liquor section as passed by the Senate, but was said today to be ready to compromise if the conferees will strike out the Board of Food Administration and replace the one-man control.

No leader of the House or Senate was

Continued on Page 4.

URGES MOTORISTS TO SAVE GASOLINE

A. C. Bedford of the Standard Oil Would Stop Pleasure Rides to Win the War.

ASKS FOR MORE PRODUCTION

Country Uses 35,000,000 Barrels of Crude Oil Annually in Excess of Output.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In an effort to bring about the greatest possible conservation of gasoline stocks now on hand, and stimulate producers of oil to increase their output of petroleum, A. C. Bedford, President of the Standard Oil Company, tonight issued an authorized statement of warning to the nation.

Pointing out that while more new wells are being drilled, there has been no increase in production over the year before, and that the nation is using 35,000,000 more barrels of oil than it is producing, Mr. Bedford asserts that if the United States Government is to obtain the oil that is necessary to a successful prosecution of the war it will be necessary for users of automobiles to eliminate pleasure riding and for the public to economize in every possible way in the use of gasoline.

Mr. Bedford's statement was issued in his capacity as Chairman of the Committee on Petroleum of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, on behalf of the members of the Petroleum Committee, and was as follows:

"In view of the abnormal conditions confronting the nation by reason of the war, it is peculiarly important that the country should understand the serious situation now prevailing in the petroleum industry.

Huge Annual Deficiency.

"This country is producing crude oil at the rate of about 300,000,000 barrels a year, but it is using it at the rate of 335,000,000 barrels a year. The amount of crude oil in storage, all grades, May 1, 1917, was 165,688,797 barrels. The country is absorbing the entire current production and drawing very rapidly upon its reserve supplies.

"The rapid development of the automobile is largely responsible for present conditions. In 1910 there were 400,000 automobiles in use in the United States; in 1916 the number was 2,350,000. Today there are more than 4,000,000 cars, demanding over 40,000,000 barrels of gasoline a year. Other uses of gasoline and oil are expanding upon an enormous scale.

"The demand for oil products is greater than the supply of crude oil. Because of the demand, the price of crude oil has risen, thus stimulating more and more producers to drill new wells. Though this drilling has been going on with great aggressiveness—because the cost of drilling is much greater than in the past and the total successes fewer than ever—the returns from such efforts are not as satisfactory as they were a year ago. In the first three months of this year 4,701 wells were completed, yielding an initial production per day of 344,876 barrels. In 1915, 1,711 new wells yielded 349,010 barrels.

"In other words, though there have been almost three times as many new wells drilled in 1917 as in 1915, the initial production is considerably less than in 1915. The drilling of wells is still going on, but thus far there has been no increase in production over last year or the year before.

Two Steps Advocated.

"The meaning of the foregoing is this: If our Government is to have the petroleum it will need to prosecute the war successfully and supply all necessities directly growing out of the war, two steps will have to be taken, namely:

"1. The public will have to economize in the use of gasoline. Sufficient gasoline should be available to provide for all the normal uses of automobiles. But pleasure riding should be curtailed. People should look upon their automobiles as necessities to be used only when needed. Not a gallon of gasoline

Continued on Page 4.

MUTINY ON RUSSIAN FRONT SPREADS; NORTH GALICIA ARMY IN RETREAT; GERMANS AT GATES OF TARNOPOL

Russian Premier Kerensky and German Kaiser Are Both Hurrying to the Russian Front

LONDON, July 22.—Premier Kerensky has again started for the front at the instance of the Central Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

The Bourse Gazette says that at a meeting of Delegates from regiments at the front it was resolved that it had become imperative to turn over all authority to M. Kerensky.

Dispatches from Galicia state that the breach in the Russian line is eight miles wide and ten miles deep.

COPENHAGEN, July 22.—A Berlin dispatch says Emperor William has departed for the eastern front. Other dispatches from Germany seek to convey the impression that the Russian defeat at Zloczow, Galicia, is developing to even wider proportions. Special dispatches to newspapers from German headquarters say the Russian front north of the Dniester is tottering and that it is officially reported that the Russian Seventh Army south of the Zloczow gap, affected by pressure on its flank, is also beginning to retire. The Russians have destroyed the Sereth bridges.

Some elements of the Russian rearguard are described as fighting valiantly to delay the pursuit, but it is stated that the German vanguards are pressing on impetuously, recklessly hurling themselves on one defensive point after another. The Germans are using an airplane squadron to throw wagon trains into confusion.

Little is being heard, even in the Austrian reports, of the Austro-Hungarian infantry. The blow seems to have been executed by selected German infantry, but with the assistance of all available Austro-German artillery.

GERMANS ASSAULT CRAONNE HEIGHTS

Attempts to Break Through the French Line on Aisne Repulsed with Heavy Losses.

BATTLE RAGES ALL DAY

Enemy Driven Back Time After Time on Casemates Plateau Under Terrific Fire.

PARIS, July 22.—The Germans on the Aisne front, who seem bent on recapturing the high plateaus north of Craonne, launched another powerful attack at daybreak this morning from Hurtebise to east of Craonne. This attack followed an unusually heavy bombardment with guns of large calibre that was kept up all night.

The two plateaus north of Craonne, called the Casemates and Californie positions, are triangular shaped heights jutting out toward the north and connected by a narrow saddle to which the approach from the north is not so steep as that to the plateaus themselves. Between Hurtebise and the Casemates plateau the French artillery fire broke up the attack before it could be developed. Other French batteries concentrated their fire on assemblages of troops north of the Ailette, forcing them to disperse after inflicting heavy losses upon them. Further east the attack on the plateaus led to bitter hand to hand fighting, but the Germans were unable to make any headway.

The battle in this region continued throughout the day, the enemy throwing huge masses into his repeated attacks. The Germans were driven back several times from the Casemates plateau and the French inflicted enormous losses upon them. On the Californie plateau the attackers gained a footing in the French first line after repeated repulses and fighting is still proceeding there.

The text of the statement issued this afternoon by the War Office follows:

South of the Oise there was rather heavy artillery fighting. We repulsed a surprise attack on one of our outposts at the Faubough St. Firmin Cemetery, west of La Fère.

On the Aisne front the enemy violently bombarded our lines from the Epine de Chevregny as far as to the south of Corbeny. The bombardment with guns of large calibre was particularly intense late at night from Hurtebise to a point east of Craonne.

At daybreak the Germans made a strong attack on this front with fresh troops. Between Hurtebise and the Casemates plateau the vain assault of the enemy, broken up by our fire, failed before he was able to approach our lines. Our batteries dispersed very large bodies of the enemy south of the Ailette and inflicted heavy losses on them. Further east our troops repulsed brilliantly a violent attack on the Casemates and Californie plateaus. The artillery fighting was continued with redoubled intensity in this whole region.

On both banks of the Meuse (Verdun front) the enemy became very active during the night. There was spirited artillery fighting in the regions of Avocourt and Bezonvaux, and in the whole St. Mihiel sector. North of Bezonvaux the Germans attacked at two points. After a spirited engagement, which caused them serious losses, they were driven entirely out of certain positions in which they had gained a footing. On the heights of the Meuse, near Bois Bouchot and Bois des Chavallers, two attacks of the enemy were defeated. We took prisoners.

In Upper Alsace the Germans made an attack east of Seppois. They left

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RUSSIAN CABINET CALLS TO NATION

Says Its Whole Strength Must Be Exerted Against Foreign Foe and Anarchists.

FATEFUL HOUR HAS STRUCK

Country in Peril Through Criminal Levity, Blind Fanaticism, and Treachery.

PETROGRAD, July 22.—The Provisional Government has issued a proclamation to the nation setting forth the seriousness of the situation, declaring that its first duty is to apply its whole strength against the foreign foe and in defense of the Administration against anarchical and counter-revolutionary attempts and outlining important reforms throughout the country. The proclamation reads:

"Citizens: The fateful hour has struck. The German Emperor's armies have broken the front of the National Revolutionary Army. This terrible operation has been facilitated by the criminal levity and blind fanaticism of some and the treachery of the others. At this fateful moment when, taking advantage of the general confusion, the hidden forces of counter-revolution can raise their heads, the remodeled Provisional Government clearly realizes its heavy responsibilities. It possesses, however, full and firm confidence in the strength of the great Russian people and in the rapid recuperation of the life politic, now that the contagion, which has shaken the national organism, has manifested itself and burned itself out in an acute crisis.

"The Government firmly believes that the crisis will lead to recovery, not death. Strong in that belief, the Government is ready to act with the energy and resolution the exceptional circumstances demand. The Government regards as its first and capital task the application of its whole strength to the struggle against the foreign foe and to the defense of the new governmental régime against every anarchical and counter-revolutionary attempt, without hesitating to take the most rigorous measures in its power. At the same time the Government reiterates that not a drop of blood of a Russian soldier shall be shed for any foreign end, as already proclaimed to the whole world."

The proclamation proceeds to state that in accordance with the declaration of May 19 the Government intends to summon the Allies to a conference in August to decide upon a general orientation of the Allies' foreign policy and to co-ordinate their actions with regard to the application of the principles proclaimed by the Russian revolution. At this conference Russia will be represented, in addition to diplomats, by representatives of the Russian democracy.

"The Government," continues the proclamation, "considers it indispensable immediately to proceed with a series of measures putting the principles announced on May 19 into operation, and adheres to the steps already taken to convene a constituent assembly on Sept. 30. The speedier introduction of autonomy for municipalities and Zemstvos, based on direct, equal, secret universal suffrage, and the extension of this principle to the entire country is the Government's chief problem in internal policy.

"Attributing at the same time particular importance to the creation of local executive bodies enjoying the confidence of the entire population, the Government will forthwith proceed with the organization of such authorities, and will also at an early date promulgate a decree abolishing classes and ranks of officials and decorations, except those for great military deeds."

The proclamation announces that an economic council of the General Economy Committee will be held immediately and draft plans for a general economic reorganization and the organization of labor. It will also prepare a bill covering these aims and for establishing control of industry.

Bills also will be prepared shortly and put into operation regarding the liberty of trades unions, labor exchanges, and arbitration courts. Other bills are being drafted dealing with the eight-hour day, the protection of labor, and the introduction of insurance for workmen.

The proclamation further declares that the Government is convinced that future

Continued on Page 2.

WHOLE LINE GIVING WAY

Revolutionary Troops as Far South as the Dniester Yielding Ground.

GREAT VICTORY, BERLIN SAYS

Reports Number of Prisoners Taken as Large, with Vast Supplies of Stores.

MANY VILLAGES IN FLAMES

Big Battle Developing Also on the Extreme North Front, in the Direction of Riga.

PETROGRAD, July 22, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The official statement from Russian Headquarters today reads:

Southwest of Dvinsk, in the direction of Vilna and Baranovichi, an intense artillery duel is proceeding.

West of Tarnopol the enemy continues to attack in the direction of Tarnopol and toward the south along the Stripa. Our troops have shown complete disobedience toward their commanders and are continuing their retreat beyond the Sereth. Only the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Division resisted in the region of Dolgeanka. Our armored cars fired on German cavalry on the Tarnopol road.

Toward the evening of July 18 our troops made a stand on the Sereth, on the Salojce-Tarnopol-Tychkomase front. The village of Zagorbilla, a suburb of Tarnopol, is in the hands of the enemy.

In spite of our superiority in numbers in the regions attacked, our retreat was almost uninterrupted. This is the result of the instability of our troops, disregard for military orders, and the propaganda of the Maximalists.

On the River Lomnica, after a bombardment, the enemy took the offensive in the regions of the villages of Babino and Studzianka and forced our troops to evacuate Babino and cross to the right bank of the Lomnica. On the rest of the front there was rifle firing.

The Rumanian and Caucasus fronts are unchanged.

Foe Taking Many Prisoners.

BERLIN, July 22, (via London.) (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The attack begun by the Germans in Eastern Galicia last week has developed into a great success, the War Office announces. The pursuit of the Russians continued yesterday, and the statement says the Germans everywhere defeated Russian troops newly brought up, taking a large number of prisoners.

A new battle developed toward the northern end of the line. The Russians attacked with strong forces between Krevo and Smorgon. The official communication says their assaults broke down with heavy losses, but that fresh fighting began later. The announcement follows:

Army Group of General Boehm-Ermolli.—The counterattack begun on July 19 in Eastern Galicia has developed into a great success for the German and allied arms. The principal objective of the Russian eleventh army failed. In spite of the bad condition of the roads, our brave troops pressed forward indefatigably. In repeated and desperate encounters they everywhere defeated newly brought-up Russian forces. In the region west of Tarnopol the Brzezany-Tarnopol Railway has been reached at several points. Near Brzezany the seventh Russian army also is beginning to yield to increasing pressure on its flanks. The number of prisoners and the amount of booty are large. At Jezierna rich supplies of provisions, munitions, and other war stores fell into our hands.

Army Group of General von Woyrsch.—The artillery duel on the Sohara and Servosch is spirited. The north wing in the battle which is beginning is assigned to the army group of General von Eichhorn. Between Krevo and Smorgon the Russians, after a strong artillery preparation, attacked yesterday evening with strong forces. Their assaults broke down, with heavy losses, on the front of the German troops. After an agitated night fresh fighting broke out at that point. Northward as far as Narocz Lake, and also between Dryoviaty Lake and Dvinsk, the increased artillery fighting continued. Many Russian reconnoitring advances were broken down.

Army Group of Archduke Joseph.—Aside from lively firing in the Northern Carpathians and successful minor operations between the Casina and Suistia Valleys, there is nothing of importance to report.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—There were no important military operations.

Macedonian Front—The situation is unchanged.

A supplementary statement issued this evening reads:

South of Smorgon strong Russian at-

tacks broke down. At a few places where the Russians penetrated our line the fighting continues.

Under the pressure of our attack on th Sereth the whole Russian front from the Zlota Lipa close up to the Dniester is yielding.

Tarnopol in Flames.

VIENNA, July 22, (via London.)—The Germans and Austro-Hungarians have made further advances in the region of Tarnopol and Kozowa, in East Galicia, according to the Austrian official communication issued today. The town of Tarnopol and villages east of the Sereth River are in flames. The communication says:

The fighting in Eastern Galicia is developing into a formidable blow against the Russian arms. Yesterday afternoon our allies forced their way forward toward Tarnopol to as far as the Sereth bridgehead. During the night the railway line from Kozowa to Tarnopol was reached at several points.

The Russian masses southeast of Brzezany are yielding. A movement on Kozowa has begun. The town of Tarnopol and numerous villages east of the Sereth are in flames. Much war material was captured in Jesierna. The number of prisoners has not yet been enumerated.

On the lower Narayuvka River the artillery duel yesterday increased to considerable intensity.

In the Carpathians there were local skirmishes.

Fighting in Macedonia.

PARIS, July 22.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front the War Office today issued the following:

Army of the East, July 21—The enemy attempted without success a new attack on the Serbian front near Staravina. There was cannonading on both sides on the whole front. Our artillery started a fire in the enemy lines west of Sokal, which continued throughout the day.

British airplanes bombarded an automobile park at Demir-Hissar. In aerial encounters today two enemy airplanes were brought down.

CONCLUDED 'SEPARATE PEACE.'

Russian Regiments Actually Made Terms with Hindenburg.

Russian newspapers which arrived in this country yesterday indicate that the offensive begun recently on the Russian front was undermined by an insidious German influence operating right in the Russian ranks, and actually causing several of the regiments to conclude a separate peace with von Hindenburg. These conditions, reported by Kerensky himself to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, explain the events of the last few days when certain Russian units in Galicia, among them the 607th Mlynov Regiment, situated between Batkov and Manajov, voluntarily quit the trenches and gave the Germans an opportunity to develop a successful attack.

It was to prevent such occurrences that Kerensky, according to the accounts contained in the Retch, had to remain at the front almost constantly during the last month. Despite his popularity with the great mass of the Russian soldiery, and the eagerness of most of the soldiers to follow him into battle, Kerensky appears to have been unable to eliminate entirely the disaffection in certain quarters of the front where the "Bolsheviki," or extremists, were agitating separate peace.

With the exception of those isolated sections of the front, Kerensky found the Russian Army loyal to the revolutionary Government and eager to fight the war to a victorious end. On returning from his tour of the front, where he worked hard to re-establish discipline and organization, the War Minister, now Premier, announced to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates that he had great faith in the offensive possibilities of the Russian Army and in the loyalty of the soldiers.

He did not close his eyes, however, to the fact that in certain quarters of the front the soldiers were irresponsible and rebellious to authority. He reported that he encountered a regiment on the Galician front that, despite his urgings and appeals, deliberately laid down its arms because it had already concluded a written peace with von Hindenburg on the basis of no annexations or indemnities.

"When I asked the soldiers what was to be done about it," the War Minister declared, "they replied 'That is your own business. So far as we are concerned, we are through. We have concluded peace with the enemy.'

"I have frequently been asked," continued Kerensky, "what steps should be taken with such demoralizing elements in the army, and my reply has always been that I am Minister of War of the Revolutionary Government and that liberty of speech and thought was sacred to me from whatever source it emanated. But I shall not permit any undertaking hostile and destructive to the security of the Government, such as may be compared to the present attacks upon me. Strength lies in justice and in a free respect of the will of the nation and the will of the majority. And I feel certain that the army and navy will do their duty and render themselves obedient to the will of the majority."

Kerensky denied that Lenine was responsible for the separate peace negotiations which were undertaken with the enemy by a number of the regiments. Lenine, he admitted, was stirring up a lot of political ferment in the ranks, but he was not a party to the peace negotiations. Kerensky declared that the source of the negotiations had not been definitely located, excepting that it was generally identified with German agents who attached themselves assiduously to the more radical and extremist factions in the ranks.

SEES GOOD FEELING FOR AUSTRIANS HERE

Writer in Vienna Paper Says Treatment of Enemy Aliens is Faultless.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 22.—Rudolf Kommer, formerly New York correspondent of a Frankfort paper, writes in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna that there has been a gradual change of feeling in America toward Austro-Hungarians, saying that it is only necessary to consider political events at Vienna and Washington to account for the change. He says that the notes exchanged at first became more venomous, and the Austrian Ambassador and a Consul were ruthlessly attacked. When Tarnowski arrived, the article continues, President Wilson began to make mistakes by failing to receive him because a few days earlier Germany had declared ruthless submarine war.

The writer alleges that when diplomatic relations were finally broken off President Wilson was blamed by Government circles for his "school master-like strafing of Austria, as some persons flattered themselves that they could separate Austria from Germany and others hoped to use Austria as a bridge for peace with Germany." The article mentions as "happy consequences" of these false ideas the faultless handling of Austrians and Germans in America.

"The fact that no acts of violence were committed against enemy citizens in spite of the easily hysterical American temperament," it continues, "simply shows that the war did not excite the emotions. America counts on an early peace and an immediate taking up of economic relations with the Central Powers. The boycotting of Austrian goods or the shutting out of the Central Powers from colonial markets for raw materials exists only in the imagination of hunger-war lunatics.

"But do not pessimists and calamity howlers ask if America declared war on Germany? Did not Wilson refuse to receive Tarnowski? Well, Woodrow Wilson did not receive Tarnowski officially, but on the eve of war he attended Fritz Kreisler's concert.

"The people think war means war, but diplomats know better. There are wars conducted furioso and wars conducted moderato. The German-American war is conducted con amore on both sides."

VALENCIA PROCLAIMED IN A STATE OF SIEGE

Many Persons Are Wounded in Clashes Between Gendarmes and Strikers.

PARIS, July 22.—A state of siege has been proclaimed in Valencia, according to official announcement in Madrid, says a Havas dispatch from the Spanish capital.

The action was taken because of clashes between strikers and gendarmes in which many persons were wounded. The announcement said the troops were cheered by the population of the city.

READY TO QUELL SEDITION IN QUEBEC

Authorities Alive to Anti-Conscription Dangers Evidenced in Montreal.

ARE WATCHING LALUMIERE

French-Canadian Agitator Said to Have the Backing of Certain Parish Priests.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, July 22.—The violence of the anti-conscriptionists grows apace. An exceptionally hot Sunday, following one of the most violent thunderstorms and downpours Montreal has experienced for fifteen years, somewhat arrested the ardor of the agitators, but did not prevent several meetings being held. However, the authorities have awakened to a sense of the danger, and are now preparing to take steps that will insure that the plans of the disloyal element in the city shall not interfere with the Government's efforts to succor the Canadians at the front.

Government action may take several forms, under the War Measures act, which is almost as drastic and as sweeping as that of Great Britain. Under it people may be arrested for sedition, for making seditious speeches, for giving vent to seditious utterances in private conversations, for doing or saying anything which is calculated either to give aid or comfort to the King's enemies, or to afford the enemy either information or encouragement.

This act has been invoked in many instances against aliens, but the authorities have been lenient in its application to citizens of Canada. There have been some cases in which prosecutions have been instituted, but in almost all of them there has been no result beyond a warning and a lecture from a Magistrate.

The situation in Montreal, however, has reached a point where further leniency is regarded as a mistaken and dangerous policy. On Friday night there was a meeting of anti-conscriptionists, the audience consisting mainly of youths without votes, but liable to conscription and without valid excuse for refusing to serve. Among the speakers were irresponsible persons whose sole hold over the crowd was their inflammatory speech and violent threats against the established Government. For this reason the local authorities were disinclined to attach any significance at the time to the utterances of one speaker, Elie Lalumière, a young French-Canadian with a questionable political record, who gave vent to the most violent and, in the light of what the authorities have since ascertained, the most dangerous and significant threats that the present disloyal campaign has seen. Lalumière said:

"I am ready to form an army, and I have already 500 men who are drilling. They were drilled last night, and the name of their commander is Yvon Larose, a former officer of the United States Army. I promise something interesting for next week against General Wilson [the military commander of Montreal.] I am going to ask Mr. Bickerdike to have Wilson removed, and if he is not put out we will settle his account. When Marshal Joffre was here he asked General Wilson something in the most noble of languages, and he turned around and said: 'What did he say?' Let him learn French.

"I ask the young men who have some time at their disposal to give us their names and to drill with us. It does not cost anything. Do not be afraid. We are not raising an army for attack, but to be prepared if they come to take us from our homes. We will be ready."

England and the English came in for strong denunciation, and the speaker had some hot shot also for the Provincial Liberals, instancing Sir Lomer Gouin. "Why does not Gouin explain whether he is for conscription or not? A Quebec newspaper says that he is for conscription, and he has not denied it. Let him deny it to the province if he is against conscription, or we will settle his account at the next election."

These remarks were enthusiastically applauded.

Applause was also given Lalumière when he said that the Irish of St. Anne's were with the French-Canadians, and next week there would be a meeting in St. Anne's division which would be addressed by an officer who did not like the English.

"We will show that we can die as free men rather than live as slaves," he said in conclusion.

Acting on behalf of the Government, local investigating agencies went hot on Lalumière's trail yesterday. They have ascertained that, although his talk of 500 men drilling is mainly an idle boast, and although it has been impossible so far to locate the Yvon Larose described by Lalumière as "a former officer of the United States Army," yet there is foundation for the statement that a movement has been set on foot, and has already gained some headway, to form bands of anti-conscriptionists and to drill and arm them to fight the Government and to resist conscription.

It is impossible to give any details at the present time, but this can be stated: Catholic priests in various parts of the province, notably Catholic priests in the eastern townships, where the French population is intermingled with English-speaking farmers, have been busy for some time fomenting similar trouble, openly preaching resistance if a conscription act is passed, and talking about enlisting on the side of the disloyalist Papal Zouaves, who fought for the Pope in the Italian Revolution. That there would be very few of the latter either of any use or available in the event of trouble is, of course, a historical fact, but the French Canadian, when inflamed over political issues, does not stop to think and is easily swayed, particularly by his priest.

The Montreal garrison is under the command of Brig. Gen. Wilson, a competent and highly efficient officer, who has maintained a strict attitude of impartiality and forbearance in the face of an avalanche of most deliberate and offensive provocation. The Government has every confidence in him, and his removal is the last thing that will happen here.

The authorities are taking further measures to cope with possible trouble, and in the event of the disloyal factions attempting violence in election week, which will probably be at the end of September or the beginning of October, there are some unpleasant surprises awaiting them.

Lalumière was mixed up in a discreditable election scandal in the Hochelaga division of Montreal Island at the last election, and on that occasion found it convenient to leave the country. He has now come back, however, and has taken a step that will probably lead to his being handled in such a manner as to render his violent speeches utterly futile.

BRITISH FOOD BILL STRONGLY OPPOSED

Lloyd George Faces Prospect of Defeat on Measure Fixing Pay for Crops.

LONDON, July 22.—Domestic politics, despite recent Cabinet changes, is still in a state of unrest. The Government is determined, as a needful war measure, to push the Corn Production bill through all stages before Parliament rises for the Summer recess. The bill, which proposes to pay fixed prices to farmers for cereal crops for a number of years after the war as a means of inducing them to plow up grass lands and sow cereals, is meeting with strong opposition in the House of Commons, especially from the members of the Asquith party. The bill proposes to pay farmer laborers a minimum wage of $6.25 weekly.

The opponents of the bill contend that, reckoned by the present high cost of living, this is an inadequate wage, and their strong support of the amendment presented by George J. Wardle last week, making $7.50 the minimum, threatened the Government with the prospect of defeat, and division on the amendment had to be deferred. The Government contends that acceptance of this amendment would wreck the bill. Division on the amendment is expected tomorrow.

Eight commissions appointed by Premier Lloyd George in June to investigate industrial unrest in the country have just presented reports which agree in the main fact that the principal cause of unrest is the increased cost of living, as disproportionate to the advance in wages and unequal distribution of food supplies. The commissions make a number of recommendations—one, that the Government should to some extent bear the increased cost of food, and another that "labor should take part in the affairs of the community as partners, rather than as servants."

GERMAN AIRMEN KILL 11 IN ENGLAND

Continued from Page 1.

could be easily distinguished by the crowds in the streets. Twenty-four were counted as they passed over the Mile End Road toward the City of London proper.

Bombs were dropped in Whitechapel, the passengers said, and killed a number of persons. A bomb was dropped in Aldgate near where hay wagons were standing, but it did not explode. From Aldgate the raiders flew over Fenchurch Street and Mincing Lane, where the tea, coffe, indigo, and spice merchants have their offices. Several persons were injured by bombs there.

By this time British aircraft were coming from all directions to repel the invaders, and the anti-aircraft guns on the tall buildings near the Bank of England were also in action. Apparently the raiders were trying to hit the Bank, as they had attempted on previous raids, but did not succeed. One of the bombs struck the Swiss Bank, which was full of men and boys, and several were injured.

Five or six of the bombs that fell in Cheapside as the German machines continued their flight toward St. Paul's did not explode. One struck the General Post Office and set part of the building on fire.

Another bomb fell into St. Paul's Churchyard and destroyed the iron railings on the north side and broke several of the stone monuments. One was dropped on the west side of the cathedral in front of the main entrance, but did not explode. From there the air raiders flew down Ludgate Hill and over Fleet Street, and then made a swing to the northwest as far as Oxford Circus, where more bombs were dropped, without doing much harm. Then they changed their course and turned back to the southeast over St. Giles-in-the-Fields, down to Marconi House, in the Strand, and over Somerset House and the River Thames toward the Kentish coast, flying at great speed and followed by squadrons of British aircraft.

WARNING ALARMS LONDON.

Rockets Exploded at Fire Stations Bring the People From Their Beds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 22.—In London the new system of air raid warning proved effective in rousing the populace and broke the hush of the Sabbath this morning with such a din of explosion that many who were unaware that a new method of raid alarm had been adopted thought that hostile machines were already dropping bombs around them.

Almost simultaneously 237 one-pound naval rockets, fired from London's seventy-nine fire stations, at a time when most people were asleep, rudely awakened them and gave them the impression that a bombardment was going on. It was under this impression that the majority of people sought cover, and places of safety were soon crowded with a curious collection of scantily attired men and women.

Traffic came to a standstill, and the streets, which are little used at that hour on Sunday mornings, were almost deserted.

It was while seeking shelter that the people possessing Sunday newspapers discovered the reason for the noisy explosions. They read for the first time the official notification of the adoption of the new system of warning, and found out afterward that the hostile airplanes never were nearer them than the Essex coast. In fact, there was no real need for the warning, and complaint is now made, because had it been a weekday instead of Sunday much unnecessary interruption of business would have resulted.

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VICE CONSUL MUNOZ OUT.

Dismissed From Office Here for Dealings with Rudolph Hecht.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 22.—The Costa Rican Government has dismissed Francisco M. Montero Munoz, its Vice Consul in New York. The action was taken on an allegation that the Vice Consul had had dealings with Rudolph Hecht, a Vice President of Chandler & Co., New York bankers, who on July 11 was taken to the internment camp on Ellis Island, in New York.

Mr. Hecht was taken into custody by agents of the Department of Justice while at his desk in the offices of Chandler & Co. on orders from Washington. No statement was made as to the charges against him. Chandler & Co. of which Mr. Hecht is a Vice President, prior to the outbreak of the war sold Imperial German Government Treasury notes in the United States.

ITALIANS REPEL ATTACK.

Reinforced Austrians Again Attack at the Pramaso Torrent.

ROME, July 22, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—An attack on Friday night by the Austrians, who brought up reinforcements, was repulsed by the Italians, it was announced officially today. The communication follows:

On Friday night the enemy, reinforced, renewed his attack on our advanced post at the Malga val Pramaso torrent, but was repulsed completely. Yesterday the fighting, for the most part, was less intense. The enemy directed a harassing fire at some points, to which our batteries replied promptly and effectively.

THREATEN HAMBURG STRIKE

Shipbuilders Demand More Pay and a Reduction of Hours.

COPENHAGEN, July 22.—A strike agitation has begun among workmen in the shipbuilding industry, particularly metal workers, at Hamburg. They demand a reduction of working hours to fifty-two weekly and an increase in wages of 50 per cent. Women workers also have formulated demands.

The movement is due largely to the increased cost of necessaries, but Radical Socialist agitators also are playing a part.

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KAISER RECEIVES REICHSTAG CHIEFS

Continued from Page 1.

supposed to play a large part in the daily routine of Court life.

Party Politics Excluded.

The Kaiser made absolutely no party distinctions among the participants, and would frequently talk to a group of which one might be a Conservative and another a Socialist or Centrist, party politics being, of course, excluded from such conversations.

So quickly passed the time that the limit for the reception was transgressed by an hour, it having lasted from 6 to 9 instead of 8 o'clock. At the end the Kaiser shook hands with Dr. Helfferich, bowed pleasantly to the rest of the company, and said: "I wish you all good night." He then left with the Chancellor.

The Berlin Mittagszeitung says of the political importance of the reception:

"With it social parliamentarization has begun, and political may soon follow. The way to it can easily be found now, since the wearer of the crown has personally met the Socialists. To the new Chancellor this event means a great aid to his program. To the world at large it will prove the unity of the German people and Government."

KAISER TALKS OF U-BOAT WAR.

Tells Reichstag Members Results Exceed All Expectations.

COPENHAGEN, July 22.—Emperor William's conference with the parliamentary leaders Friday evening is treated by the German newspapers received here as an earnest of his determination hereafter to maintain and cultivate closer relations with Parliament, perhaps as the beginning of a new era of common work of the people, Parliament, Government, and Crown, although simultaneous warning is uttered against attaching any excessive weight to the meeting.

The Vossische Zeitung says this was the first time the Emperor ever met Socialist Deputies as representatives of the Socialist Party.

The proceedings took the line of informal conversations between the Emperor and members of the Reichstag, the Emperor, as usual, prescribing the subject for conversation. The Emperor evidently aimed to impress his auditors with the great success of the submarine warfare, which, according to the Vossische Zeitung, he described as working beyond all expectations, and bringing England's sure destruction nearer.

Exhaustive details related by the Emperor perhaps may have affected the representativos of the Left, who, when Dr. Michaelis in his Reichstag speech Thursday referred to false prophets who had done the Fatherland a disservice by setting a definite date for Great Britain's end, maliciously shouted in chorus, "Helfferich," referring to Dr. Karl Helfferich.

Emperor William seems to have paid less attention to the question of reform. The Tageblatt says he avoided politics, while another account says Philipp Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, tactfully refrained from pressing him concerning political conditions.

Chancellor Michaelis and other Ministers and Secretaries of State were present at the conference, but they seemed to have been successful in concealing from the mebers of the Reighstag and the newspapers of the Government's intentions regarding the injection of new blood into the executive branch.

Some optimistic political reporters say that Dr. Michaelis only desired an adjournment of the Reichstag in order to take up with individual parties the selection of favored individuals who are to represent the people in the reformed Government. The Lokal-Anzeiger assures its readers that it already has been decided to invest parliamentary representatives with executive functions, not only in the imperial but also the Prussian Ministry.

The Tageblatt's version is that a "War and Peace Council" is to be created, and will be composed of parliamentarians and representatives of the Imperial Government and Federated States. The Chancellor is to be Chairman of the council, to exercise an influence in an unspecified manner in overcoming events and save the nation from unpleasant surprises on the conclusion of peace.

The Vorwärts of Berlin, discussing the Lokal Anzeiger's report, says the creation of a Prussian Ministry composed of advocates of franchise reform would be a great step in advance, because nobody believes the promised electoral reforms can be put through by the present Cabinet. The newspaper is skeptical as to the truth of the report.

MAY RETAIN DR. HELFFERICH.

Copenhagen Hears He Will Become Minister Without Portfolio.

COPENHAGEN, July 22.—Rumor in Berlin is exceedingly busy with the Imperial and Prussian Cabinet situations. Every day brings a new combination of possible appointments.

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, German Minister at Copenhagen, still seems to be the first favorite for Secretary of Foreign Affairs, with Dr. von Kühlmann, German Ambassador to Turkey, a close second. The latest guess regarding Dr. Karl Helfferich is that he will remain Vice Chancellor and will be Minister without portfolio, ceding the Ministry of the Interior to some one else. Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador at Washington, is mentioned for the Copenhagen Legation.

The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin reports that Germany's dispute with Argentina is in a fair way to be settled peaceably.

SAYS GERMAN HOPES FADE.

Italian Deputy Believes Michaelis Sought to Renew Confidence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 22.—The speech of the new German Chancellor in the Reichstag has excited but languid interest here, since, as had been expected, he gave no fresh information and showed no intention to keep in the path of a more liberal policy hesitatingly conceded by the Emperor. A well known Italian Deputy said:

"The speech can only be called a success of conjuring, since it consists mainly of bluff—an effort to talk glibly without committing the speaker to any new or definite statement, reiteration of belief in Germany's innocence before the world and the determination to make a conqueror's peace, while the attention of the audience was painfully engrossed in the more practical questions of scarcity of rations and gloomy prognostications for the immediate future. Germans are becoming daily more convinced that the long promised frick destruction of the Entente by demonstations of the overwhelming superiority of Germany is beyond the power of their magicians."

RUSSIAN CABINET CALLS TO NATION

Continued from Page 1.

agricultural reforms must be based on the principle of restoring the land to workers. A scheme of agricultural reform is being framed on this basis, and will be submitted to the constituent assembly. The Government's measure will completely abolish the old agrarian policy, which ruined or disorganized Agricultural Committees, and will completely safeguard the liberty of the constituent assembly in connection with the distribution of landed property, and will lay down certain rules regarding the responsibility of landed interests in relation to the national defense and provisionally of the people. It is proposed for this purpose to extend and consolidate the Government's network of Agricultural Committees. The fundamental question of the rights of land owners, however, will be left to the constituent assembly.

The proclamation concludes with an expression of confidence that the Government can rely on the support of all active forces in the country in dealing with those problems and calls on them to sacrifice their all in the great work for the salvation of the country, "which has ceased to be for those inhabiting it a cruel stepmother."

In a telegram to Premier Kerensky and the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates the General Staff of the Armies on the Rumanian front takes the position that the disorders in Petrograd are acts treasonable to the revolution and a breach of faith toward the revolutionary army. Relying on the support of the democracy of Russia, the staff demands that the Provisional Government and the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates take the most stringent measures, including the employment of armed force, against the rebels. The telegram adds:

"We declare we are ready to support both the Government and the Council in every way and to employ armed force, if necessary."

The first machine gun regiment surrendered its guns and rifles this afternoon in the Winter Palace Square.

A Cossack commander, in describing an attack of mutineers on his men, who were escorting guns to the Tauride Palace, said today that the Cossacks stopped and disarmed several parties, but that subsequently fire was suddenly opened on them by machine guns of the First Machine Gun Regiment. Simultaneously the mutineers fired from barges in the river and from windows and roofs of adjoining houses. As the advanced guard was galloping across Liginy Prospekt fire was poured in on them from their right flank.

The order to retire was given. Many pulled up their horses sharply and fell on the slippery street. The commander ordered his men to scatter, but they were exposed to a hot fire. Mutineers began to bayonet fallen Cossacks. A young ensign, who headed a charge to rescue the Cossacks, drew fire on himself and was badly wounded in the arm and shoulder. He ordered the men to mount and charge the mutineers, who were gradually closing on them. Part of the Cossacks broke through unhurt.

PUBLIC ROUSED AGAINST LENINITES

Cossacks Also Demand Severest Measures—Who Some of the Ringleaders Are.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 20. — Popular indignation against the Leninites is intense. The Cossacks, especially, who lost many comrades in the street fighting, are inexorable in their demand for the severest punishment of the instigators of the rising. The Council of Delegates, under pressure of popular feeling, has relaxed its prohibition to make public references to the charges against Lenine, and, though still with obvious reluctance, is freeing the hands of the judicial and military authorities for the necessary measures against the Leninite plague.

The Council's commission of inquiry consists of Gotz, Handelman, Liber, Dahn, and Krochmal, none of whom is a Leninite. The Government is also conducting a rigid inquiry, and in addition, on the initiative of the Council of Delegates, a large commission has been formed with representatives from various public bodies, to investigate the nature of the disturbances. The commission began work today, and excluded from participation in its work two representatives of the Leninites.

According to a Copenhagen telegram received here today the German Social Democrat, Haase, on his way back from Stockholm, declared that Parvus was an intermediary between the German Government and the Lenine Party. Parvus, or Belfand, is a Russian Jew who worked for a time in the Russian Social Democratic Party, then after some trouble over party funds transferred his activities to Germany, where he wrote in the Social Democratic press.

During the Turco-Italian war I remember seeing him in Constantinople, a gross, thick-lipped figure with protruding eyes. He was on the staff of the Senne Turc and wrote for Turkish, Austrian, and German papers, besides carrying on other activities of an obscure kind. Among the unfortunate Russian emigrés he enjoyed great authority, but was suspected of connections with both the Russian and German Governments.

After the war began, he moved to Copenhagen, where he engaged in business speculations and is said to have made money on Turkish Army contracts. Keeping up his post as a Social Democrat he founded the International Socialist Inquiry Bureau, and drew some Russian refugees into his web. One of his chief associates was Ganetzy of Gueratenberg, who was ultimately expelled from Denmark for smuggling out contraband goods. This Ganetzy is named as another of the intermediaries who forwarded money from Stockholm to the woman Sumenson, now arrested.

Yesterday afternoon a search was made in the residence of Lawyer Kozlovsky, accused like Sumenson of being one of the intermediaries between the German Government and the Leninites. Incriminating documents were discovered, and on the strength of these Kozlovsky was arrested last evening.

The talk of the soldiers is full of bitterness against the Leninites, and the soldiers of those regiments who followed the Leninite call now look very sheepish. Searches made in the houses of the dancer, Kresinska, and General Duornovo after the expulsion of the Leninites and anarchists revealed a large quantity of pogrom literature, including postcards with pictures of a ritual murder. German conspiracy, monarchical reaction, and Leninite fanaticism joined hands in an attempt to wreck Russia. Considering that a large number of the Leninites are Jews the rashness of this policy is inconceivable.

Bad disorders have broken out in Nishni Novgorod on the Volga. Bands of soldiers have taken command of the town, the local Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has fled, the town is being pillaged, and the whole movement bears the character of a pogrom. Troops have been sent from Moscow to quell the rising. Clearly the German agents have extended their net widely and are doing their best to paralyze the Russian offensive.

The solution of the Government crisis depends largely on the Council of Delegates. If this powerful organ absolutely shakes off the Leninites, if it stubbornly resists the temptation to condone Leninite crimes, then there is hope of forming a strong coalition Government. Otherwise the authority of the Council will be seriously undermined, reactionary feeling will gain ground, and Russia will be at the mercy of elemental forces. The general state of feeling now is such that there is a probability that the right solution will be found.

AMERICAN RUSSIANS ANGRY.

700 Returning Resent Leninite Arguments With Blows.

STOCKHOLM, July 22.—More than 700 Russian emigrants who have returned from America were met on the train during the journey to Haparanda by agents of the Bolsheviki, the Radical Russian Socialists.

The travelers were angered by the arguments of these agents, and their indignation increased when they were joined across the border by other adherents of Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Radical leader.

Soldiers took part in a fight which developed and a detachment of Cossacks was called out to restore peace. Several of the Bolsheviki were injured badly.

The statement of General Brusiloff's Chief of Staff that Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Radical Socialist, is an agent of the German General Staff has thrown light on rumors which have been heard repeatedly that several men who are known in Stockholm to be in the German service also have close relations with the local representatives of the Bolsheviki, and through them with Lenine. In at least one instance a man who acted as courier for Lenine talked loosely of some important German mission with which he was intrusted. It could not be ascertained whether this mission was identical with the one on which he was engaged for the Bolsheviki but the probability is apparent.

The Bolsheviki committee here has denied all charges of this nature in the Politiken. The denial is signed by Joseph Furstenberg, who also uses the name Ganetzy; by Vorovsky, alias Orlovsky, and Radek, alias Sobelson. These men deny that they have sent money for any purpose to Lenine or to the Bolsheviki committee in Petrograd. Ganetzy says he received money from Soumenson, one of Lenine's lieutenants, but never sent any to him, and that he is here as the representative of a Swiss manufacturing firm. He gives a similar explanation of his associations with a man named Parvus.

All three men specifically deny that they have sent any money "for political purposes" to Maxsta Koslovski, reputed to be the chief German agent in Russia.

The Berlin Vorwärts prints a communication from the German Socialists and Socialist trades unions to the Russian Council of Deputies accepting the conditions for an international Socialist congress, as formulated by the Russian and Scandinavian delegates at Stockholm July 5.

The communication indorses the view that Governments which do not state their peace programs clearly and without ambiguity must be fought vigorously by the Socialists, but a saving clause is inserted in the communication, perhaps in consideration of the uncertainty regarding the declarations of Dr. Michaelis, the new Imperial German Chancellor, that this opposition shall begin after the Stockholm conference.

WHY LVOFF RESIGNED.

Unable to Agree with His Colleagues on Many Points of Policy.

PETROGRAD, July 22.—Prince Lvoff resigned as Premier because he was unable to agree with the decision of the Provisional Government to immediately realize the entire program of the Socialist Party. He was opposed to an immediate proclamation of a republic on the ground that it would be usurpation of the supreme rights of the Constituent Assembly. He also entirely disapproved of the execution of the Government's land proposals, which he considered would prove ruinous to the country and an infringement of the rights of the Constituent Assembly.

Other points on which Prince Lvoff was in disagreement with the leaders concerned the dissolution of the Duma and the Council of the Empire. Moreover, he declared that he was unable to concur in the ruling of the Cabinet that the policy of the entire Government must be decided by the decision of the all-Russia Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

An authorized statement announces that a partial solution of the crisis was reached at a Ministerial Council held this morning. It adds:

"It was established that the divergence of opinion as to the advisability of issuing a proclamation declaring Russia a republic arose principally from the fact that certain members of the Cabinet believed it necessary to publish immediately an edict proclaiming a republic, while the declaration now being drawn up on the subject only represents a preliminary measure, with a view to the promulgation by the Constituent Assembly of an act establishing a republic, and in no way infringes on the prerogatives of that assembly.

"All the remaining Ministers are agreed on this subject, and also on the inopportuneness of the present difficult moment, when our front is broken, for raising questions such as whether the Duma and the Council of State should be dissolved—questions which are unimportant from the viewpoint of the Government's activity."

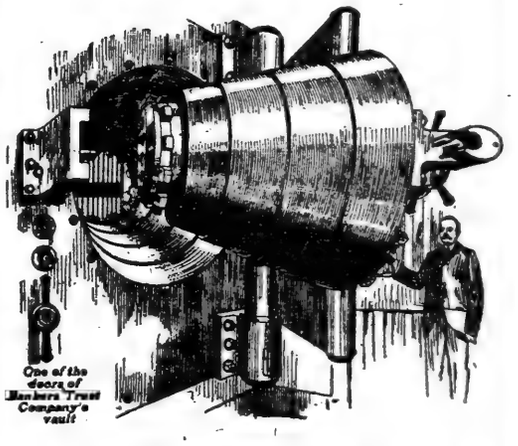
The statement confirms the Ministerial changes already announced, except that N. Vg. Nekrasoff has been appointed Minister without portfolio to act as Premier during the absence of M. Kerensky.

LONDON, July 22.—The crisis in the Russian Cabinet, says the Petrograd correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph, arose through the Socialist Ministers presenting a practical ultimatum, demanding the immediate proclamation of a republic, the abolition of all class distinctions, badges and medals, the promulgation of four land bills, the fundamental reorganization of the whole financial and economic system, firm measures against counter-revolution and the dismissal of all unfaithful Generals.

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TWELFTH INFANTRY NOW IN U. S. SERVICE

Two Thousand and Two Men Take the Oath—Gifts For Coast Artillerymen.

Two thousand and two men, members of the Twelfth Infantry, New York National Guard, under Colonel Reginald L. Foster, were sworn into the United States service yesterday on a field in Central Park, near Sixty-second Street. Nearly half of the men were in civil dress, being recruits, but it was said that their uniforms would be ready for them today at the armory of the regiment. The physical examination of the men was completed on Saturday.

There was great activity in all the city armories yesterday morning, with setting up exercises and drills, which were witnessed by thousands of visitors. In the afternoon the men were free under leave.

The Ninth Coast Defense Command, 1,300 strong, attended mass yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Colonel John J. Byrne led the command up Fifth Avenue, the regimental band of seventy pieces playing "Onward, Christian Soldiers." After stacking arms in Fifty-first Street the men marched into the auditorium and were met at the door by Mgr. Lavelle, the rector. Mgr. Lavelle spoke to the soldiers on "Play the Game." He urged them to show as much loyalty to the cross as he knew they would to the flag.

The Eighth Coast Defense Command, Colonel E. F. Austin, which is being mustered into Federal service in its new armory at Kingsbridge Road and Jerome Avenue, is having a very pleasant time in intervals of quite hard work. Particularly the Twenty-ninth Company, commanded by Captain Alexander Perry, which was largely recruited from the Kingsbridge and Riverdale sections, is being made much of by the residents of those districts.

Last Friday night the company marched to St. John's Hall in Riverdale, and there received a new flag, presented to the regiment by Miss Giulia Morosini. On Saturday the company was invited to Riverdale, the Morosini home in Riverdale, and there took tea in entertaining and being entertained by Miss Morosini and her guests, and each man received from her as useful gifts to remind him of home when in the war, a wrist watch and a gold or silver pencil.

Lieut.-Col. Guthrie of the 236th O. S. Battalion, the Macleans Highlanders, will receive a silk Union Jack from Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon this afternoon at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. Mrs. Nixon is a native of Scotland. The galleries of the armory will be open to the public. The Macleans, who remained behind when their Canadian comrades went West, will go from the armory to the pier of the Fall River Line, whence they will leave for Boston at 5:30 o'clock. They will spend Tuesday in Boston.

Commander K. M. Bennett, U. S. N., in charge of the U. S. Navy Publicity Bureau at 318 West Thirty-ninth Street, announced yesterday that he has completed arrangements whereby an attractive display of the most striking and artistic recruiting posters so far evolved by American artists will be made at every State and county fair in the United States.

WILLCOX REBUKES MAXWELL

Objects to Superintendent's Letter to President of Board.

William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, yesterday made public his reply to the last communication sent to him by Dr. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools, upon the subject of the "duplicate" or Gary plan for the public schools which the Board of Education has adopted and to which Dr. Maxwell is opposed. Mr. Willcox opened his letter by taking "serious exception" to the character of Dr. Maxwell's communication of July 12.

"It is neither fitting nor seemly that you, a subordinate of the Board of Education," wrote Mr. Willcox, "should address such a letter to its President." Mr. Willcox added that he could not permit Dr. Maxwell "to take refuge in the personalities" in which his letter abounded, and he consented to continue the discussion only upon "a basis of rational argument."

In the rest of his letter Mr. Willcox took up criticisms of the "duplicate plan" put forward by Dr. Maxwell and dismissed them as either inaccurate or irrelevant. He replied to the charge that the Board of Superintendents was opposed to the plan by saying that the Superintendents in effect had accepted the plan, reserving only the right to offer suggestions and amendments which the Board of Education would consider thoughtfully.

Mr. Willcox also defended against Dr. Maxwell's attack the record of the Washington Irving High School under the predecessor of its present Principal, when the school was, in Mr. Willcox's opinion, "the best example in New York of a duplicate school." He also charged that "the academic results of the traditional schools" had been so unsatisfactory that a champion of them was put on the defensive against the proposed change to the duplicate system. Mr. Willcox closed his letter as follows:

"In the meantime let me remind you that the Board of Education has definitely adopted the policy of a duplicate plan of school organization, and expects the loyal co-operation of all of its employes in carrying out this policy."

DANIELS DEFENDS CREEL'S SEA STORY

Thinks Rejoicing Warranted, Even if Description of Transport Attack Was Florid.

WRITES SENATOR TILLMAN

Gleaves Report Withheld to Protect Code, but Is Open to Congressional Inspection.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in a letter sent yesterday to Senator Tillman, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, comes to the defense of George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, concerning the charge that Mr. Creel grossly exaggerated the official account of two encounters between German U-boats and American naval vessels convoying transports carrying the first contingent of United States troops to France.

Mr. Daniels does not mention Mr. Creel's name, but it is apparent that his letter to Senator Tillman is intended to show that any enthusiastic expressions on Mr. Creel's part in describing the encounters between the submarines and the American warships were justified by the happy outcome of the incidents. The letter is so worded as to carry the impression that Mr. Daniels assumes full responsibility for the statement furnished to the press by Mr. Creel.

The letter is intended to be a sort of informal advance answer to a resolution pending in the Senate calling for the facts in regard to the engagements between the U-boats and the American ships. The resolution directs the Secretary of the Navy to send to the Senate the dispatches from Rear Admiral Gleaves, commanding the convoy, upon which the account of the engagements furnished to the press by Mr. Creel's Committee on Public Information were based. This account was in the form of a statement issued in the name of Secretary Daniels, Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, and Mr. Creel.

Must Protect Cipher Code.

Mr. Daniels says in his letter that the cable messages from Rear Admiral Gleaves could not be given to the public because, to conceal the navy's cipher code, in which the messages were transmitted, it was necessary to employ different language in describing the encounters, and the messages also contained the names of the ships engaged, which, for military reasons, could not be disclosed. But Mr. Daniels says that the cabled reports of Rear Admiral Gleaves are open to the inspection of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

In the statement given out by Mr. Creel's committee, in the name of Mr. Daniels, it was said that there had been a "battle" between the U-boats and the American warships, and that the German submarines "attacked in force." Mr. Daniels does not attempt to say whether these terms were justified by the messages from Rear Admiral Gleaves, but he does hold out that the rejoicing of himself and other officials over the safe arrival of the American troop ships in France and their escape from the U-boats was justified in the circumstances. How Mr. Daniels felt about it is told in his account of what happened when he went over to the War Department to give the news that the troops had been landed safely "somewhere in France."

"It was in no formal manner, I assure you," says the Secretary of the Navy to the Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, "that the good news was given to Secretary Baker, and we shook hands in exultation over the safety of our sailors and soldiers and the accomplishment of the first stage of giving military aid to the Allies."

The Secretary's Letter.

The letter from Secretary Daniels to Senator Tillman is as follows:

Dear Mr. Chairman: Referring to your inquiry with reference to the safe arrival of all the troops in the first transports which the navy convoyed to France, and the telegrams carrying the first American soldiers and marines to fight in France had reached its destination in safety without accident or injury to men or ships. The Navy Department had known for five days prior to their arrival that two attacks by submarines had been made, and you can well understand the painful anxiety lest torpedoes should have caused the loss of some of the brave men who were carrying out this hazardous enterprise. You may imagine, therefore, the unspeakable relief to me which the news announcing the arrival of the last ship brought. This relief was, of course, shared by all others in the department who had been apprehensive every minute since June 28, when Admiral Gleaves in a brief cable had reported that submarines had made attacks upon two divisions of the transports.

As soon as the news was communicated by an officer of the department, I hastened to the War Department to apprise the Secretary of War of the fact, for I knew he had felt the deepest solicitude, as he, too, was informed of the attacks. It was in no formal manner, I assure you, that the good news was given to Secretary Baker and we shook hands in exultation over the safety of our sailors and soldiers and the accomplishment of the first stage of giving present military aid to the Allies.

Congratulated by Baker.

In expression of his feelings, Secretary Baker sent me the following letter:

War Department,
Washington, July 3, 1917.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Word has just come to the War Department that the last ships convoying General Pershing's expeditionary force to France arrived safe today. As you know, the navy assumed the responsibility for the safety of these ships on the sea and through the danger zone. The ships themselves and their convoys were in the hands of the navy, and now that they have arrived, and carried, without the loss of a man, our soldiers, who are the first to represent America in the battle for democracy, I beg leave to tender to you, to the Admiral, and to the navy the hearty thanks of the War Department and of the army. This splendid achievement is an auspicious beginning, and it has been characterized throughout by the most cordial and effective co-operation between the two military services. Cordially yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

To Hon. Josephus Daniels,
Secretary of the Navy.

I immediately sent the following reply:

Washington, July 4, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: The navy accepts the thanks and gratitude of the army as an expression of fraternal esteem rather than as an acknowledgment of sole achievement. The movement of the expeditionary forces, carried out with such complete success, was planned in the joint conferences, and goes to the people as a proof of the effectiveness that lies in intimate co-operation between the two great military branches of the Government. This generous concentration of activities is as thrilling a thing to me as the safe passage of our transports through the ocean lanes. With army and navy thinking as one, planning as one, fighting as one, the great purpose of America is expressed in terms of invincibility. In behalf of the men whose courage gave safe conduct to courage, I send to you the greeting of the navy, awaiting in full confidence for the day when the valor of your soldiers will write new and splendid chapters in the heroic history of our liberty-loving land. You, who have shared with me the anxiety of these days of intolerable suspense, will know the full and happy heart out of which I write. Sincerely yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

To Hon Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

Public Spared from Anxiety.

At once a statement was prepared and given out that evening, which I knew would intensely gratify all Americans. The message of Rear Admiral Gleaves, announcing the attacks, of course, had not been given to the public, and consequently it had been spared anxiety. When the foreboding ended their rejoicing would have exceeded anything I can express.

The statement which I gave to the public conveyed the feeling of all who had been waiting and hoping for the reassuring telegram. It began with these words:

"It is with the joy of a great relief that I announce to the people of the United States the safe arrival in France of every fighting man and every fighting ship."

And then followed the account of the dangers which had been encountered.

These facts were stated, not in the very words of the Gleaves cablegram, for it is the immemorial policy of the Department in time of war not to employ the language of a message coming in code. Otherwise it would be easy for the enemy to learn the cipher. Moreover the message of the Rear Admiral contained the names of the ships, which for military reasons are never given out during a war. The language used, as reference to the cablegrams will show, therefore, was not the identical language of the cablegram, but contained the material facts of the safe arrival of the transports and convoys, the deliverance from submarine attacks, and the successful conclusion of that part of the enterprise.

The important part of the statement given to the public was that all our soldiers and marines and ships had been convoyed to France in safety. Two of the groups arrived without being attacked, and two were unsuccessfully attacked. The rejoicing over their arrival was heightened by the fact that far outside the so-called danger zone they had been twice unsuccessfully attacked.

If the terms "battle" and "attack in force" are open to criticism, the fact still remains that the rejoicing was warranted. If the torpedoes in either of the attacks had sunk American ships, the criticism made would not have concerned itself with the difference between what might have been called a "battle" or an "encounter" or a "brush."

The cablegrams from the Rear Admiral, which have not been given to the public for reasons stated above, are, of course, subject to the inspection of the Naval Affairs Committee.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

HON. B. R. TILLMAN, Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs, United States Senate.

$7,500,000 TO EXPAND NAVY YARD FACILITIES

Daniels Wants Appropriation for Buildings and Machinery at the Washington Depot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22. — Secretary Daniels announced today that he was asking Congress for an appropriation of $7,500,000 to increase the capacity of the Washington Navy Yard, where all the big guns for the American Navy are finished and assembled. The new shops to be built are to be used for the manufacture of guns, mounts, torpedoes, mines, telescopes, sights, optical instruments, and miscellaneous ordnance supplies. It is the plan to spend $5,000,000 on new buildings, craneways, storage, and handling facilities, and $2,500,000 for machinery.

"Contracts for guns, mounts, and other ordnance supplies," said the Secretary in asking for the appropriation, "are becoming increasingly difficult to place. The proposed work includes the construction of a large six-story machine shop for mines, mounts, and torpedoes; a five-story pattern and woodworking shop, an extension to the power plant, a new brass foundry, an extension of the steel forging plant, an optical shop, range finder towers, administration building, quarters for enlisted personnel under instruction, and the extension of the yard service system to supply adequately these new structures.

"With the accomplishment of the extensions contemplated ample manufacturing facilities will be provided for the manufacture of from 300 to 900 torpedoes per annum, at least 3,000 mines per month, a large increase in the manufacture of guns, mounts, and other ordnance accessories, and the manufacture and repair of the larger part of the optical work for the entire naval establishment."

WHEN you're called to the colors and receive your army commission, make this establishment your first call for your Officer's Uniform. As a Military Tailor, as well as Civilian, I bring to this branch of the guild keen pride in doing my tailor's "bit."

It's no trick at all to give you honest materials and a passable fit. I stake everything upon that smart soldierly style, which is making the American Officer such an admired figure in the training camps over-seas.

14-oz. O. D. Serge Uniform to measure, $32.00
18-oz. O. D. Serge Uniform to measure, $42.00

Privates' Uniforms Of Army Worsted $30 to individual measure

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You'll like the snug feeling of Harmony's new

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The New Size

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HARMONY

A Blend of Five Famous Pipe Tobaccos

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

DRAFT LISTS KEY SIMPLIFIES TASK

Continued from Page 1.

100 drawings in Friday's lottery, the second column (B) shows the 100 numbers actually drawn in that order, the third column (C) shows how these first 100 numbers corresponded with 46 red ink numbers in the 167th District in New York City after excluding numbers above No. 4,696, and the final column (D) shows the order in which the persons holding these 46 red ink numbers corresponding to lottery drawn numbers will be called for examination under the first call.

The figures in columns A and B illustrate what the local boards will receive, except that instead of being limited to the first 100 numbers drawn the master list covers all of the 10,500 numbers embraced in the lottery. The figures in columns C and D represent what the largest district in New York will have to extract from the first hundred numbers drawn in the lottery in order to make up its list, showing the order in which the registrants holding that district's particular red ink numbers will be liable for military duty—forty-six men out of the first hundred drawn in the lottery, except these columns will be extended by the local boards until by comparing the master list with red ink numbers a total of 4,696 men will have been arranged according to the lottery.

Those Away from Home.

The question has arisen as to how the Government will proceed in the cases of persons absent from their homes who registered for the draft by mail; that is, how they will be notified to come forward for examination. These persons will not be able to consult the posted notices in their home districts. They will be notified by mail. If, after they have been notified, they do not care to go to the expense of traveling to their home districts, they may go before the local board having jurisdiction where they happen to be and may apply for examination there. The district thus conducting the examination will notify the home district and will determine whether the men are to be exempted.

If a man thus examined is found physically fit and not exempt, he will be credited to the district in which his home is, and this will do away with the injustice of some other man taking his place in the home district in which he should help fill out its quota.

The instruction to registered persons sent out from Washington reads:

As soon as quotas are assigned to each State and each board, each board will call upon persons whose cards are in its jurisdiction instructing them to present themselves for examination. This call will be posted at the office of the local board, and the papers will be requested to print it. A notice will also be mailed to you, but the posting of the list at the office of the board will be deemed sufficient notice to charge you with the duty of presenting yourself. The law, therefore, makes it your duty to inform yourself when you are called. The mailing is for your convenience, but if the letter never reaches you you cannot make that an excuse. Watch the lists at the office of your board, and see whether you are called for examination.

Section 15 of the Rules and Regulations governing the action of the local exemption boards provides: "In furnishing the quotas required from the respective local boards each local board shall call the persons whose names are on the lists in the order of their liability for military service, as fixed and stated on the lists required to be made by each local board.

"When any person is called by a local board, notice thereof shall be mailed by the clerk of such local board to each person so called, directed to the address of his registration card. Each such notice shall contain a direction to appear for physical examination as required by Section 16 hereof, at a time and place fixed and stated in such notice."

Section 16 of the regulations reads in part as follows:

"Any person who when called for service and notified to appear for physical examination is absent from the area over which the local board by which he was called has jurisdiction and is unable to appear in person for examination by such board on or before the tenth day after the mailing of the notice directing him to appear for examination may, on or before said tenth day, file with said board an application, supported by satisfactory proof, for an order directing his physical examination by another board.

"If upon consideration of such application and proof the local board by which such person was called is satisfied that, because of necessary absence it is impracticable for such person to appear for examination before such board, such board may enter an order directing his physical examination by another board, to be designated in said order.

"The local board so designated shall thereupon take and have jurisdiction to determine whether or not such person shall be held to be physically qualified for military service or shall be recorded as so qualified, and shall proceed in the same manner and with the same effect as if such person had been called by such board.

"Upon completion of the physical examination, or upon expiration of the period for appearance therefor, the record shall be transmitted by the local board so designated to the local board by which such person was called, and upon receipt of such record the same effect shall be given thereto as if said record had been made by the latter board."

Section 29 of the Rules and Regulations governing the exemption boards also deals with the matter. It provides: "Local boards may order the physical examination of any person called and the hearing on a claim for exemption or discharge transferred to another local board."

Drafted Men May Enlist.

Those selected for service under the draft will be permitted to enlist in the regular army or National Guard at any time prior to their call for examination before exemption boards, probably ten days hence, Provost Marshal General Crowder announced tonight. They will not be allowed, however, to join the Marine Corps.

The first men actually drafted probably will be detailed to the regulars in order to bring that branch up to its full war strength of 300,000, if the 25,000 enlistments needed are not obtained before examinations begin. The rest will be put into the National Guard.

Exemption machinery for virtually the entire country is complete. The Provost Marshal General's office said tonight that the names of members of the Appellate Boards in the last of the States probably would be announced tomorrow. Those for thirty-two States were given out yesterday.

DRAFT QUOTAS READY SOON.

New York State's Figures Will Be Rushed by Whitman.

ALBANY, July 22.—The Federal draft quotas of the cities and counties of the State will be available to the public within a day or two, Governor Whitman announced today, after a conference with Adjutant General Stotesbury. The Governor said that he intended there should be no unnecessary delay in getting the information to the public through the press of the State.

Each country and each of the eighteen cities which were recognized by the Federal Government as having approximately 45,000 inhabitants will be credited with the number of men which they had in the National Guard on April 1, together with their subsequent contribution of men to the army and the National Guard from April 2 to June 30.

The Adjutant General tonight sent instructions to all exemption draft boards in the State to wait until receipt of orders from Washington containing official lists of numbers drawn before proceeding to summon conscripted men pursuant to regulations. This action was prompted by the belief that some errors may have been made by the newspapers in publishing the numbers.

Beginning This Morning at 8:30

The Big Semi-Annual
Sale of Saks-Made Suits

Former Prices $28, $25, $23 and $20

Reduced to $17

(small charge for alterations)

This sale is part of our regular merchandising policy, and an event in which you are invited to select from full assortments of this season's most successful models, fabrics and patterns. None of these suits can possibly be duplicated next season at their regular prices, therefore this reduced price means a greater saving than would seem at first glance. In an event of such unusual importance there is no time like 8:30 this morning to do your choosing.

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Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

CIVIL SERVICE.

Chief Medical Examiner
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Physicians 30 years of age and over who are skilled Pathologists, and learned in the field of legal medicine, who have had at least ten years' work in a pathological laboratory of a recognized medical school, hospital, asylum or public morgue or corresponding official capacity and having performed at least five hundred autopsies.

Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; Practical test, 3; Oral test, 3. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building until AUGUST 14, AT 4 P. M. For further particulars see CITY RECORD, published daily, or apply to

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SUNDAYS, August 5, 19; September 2 and 16.
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SPECIAL TRAIN
Lv. Pennsylvania Station - 7:30 A.M.
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RETURNING leaves Atlantic City 7:00 P.M.
Tickets good only on Special Train in each direction.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

GERMANS' BIG DRIVE ON CRAONNE LINE

Continued from Page 1.

prisoners and wounded men in our hands.

The War Office issued the following report tonight:

The battle has continued with extreme violence in the region of Hurtebise and Craonne under a bombardment of unheard-of intensity. Our observers reported great numbers of German batteries in action.

The enemy, several times driven back from the Casemates plateau, to which he had clung, suffered enormous losses. On the Californie plateau the Germans, after repeated checks, succeeded in gaining a footing during the course of the afternoon in our first line, where the fighting continued with stubbornness.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front, except in Champagne and on the left bank of the Meuse, where very spirited artillery activity was maintained.

Say French Line Was Pierced.

BERLIN, July 22, (via London.)—German troops have penetrated French positions on the Aisne front near Braye-en-Laonnois and Cerny, it is announced officially today. Greater activity on the British front is reported. The statement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The enemy was less active yesterday than on previous days. There was heavy firing only in some sectors of the Flanders front. Today the firing increased generally. On the Artois front heavy artillery fighting continued from La Bassée Canal as far south as Lens.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: On the Chemin-des-Dames, near Braye and Cerny, we penetrated French positions with complete success. Well-proved Westphalian and East Prussian troops made reconnoissances and consolidated their lines. Numerous prisoners were brought in, and violent counter-thrusts were repulsed.

British Make Small Advance.

LONDON, July 22.—A British advance near Monchy-le-Preux, was announced this morning by the War Office. The statement says:

Patrol encounters resulted in our favor last night northwest of St. Quentin and south of Lens. We advanced our line slightly southeast of Monchy-le-Preux.

The hostile artillery was active during the night in the neighborhood of Lens and Amentières and near the coast.

The official report tonight reads:

A hostile raiding party was repulsed last night east of le Verguier.

GERMANS BADLY CUT UP.

French Guns Inflict Heavy Losses on Attackers Near Craonne.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 22.—It seems probable from what prisoners say that a desperate attempt to seize the three eastern plateaux of the Aisne Heights was made on Thursday by the Fifth Division of the Imperial Guard and other picked German troops. It was originally intended to follow immediately upon and to conceal from the anxious eyes of the Reichstag the defeat suffered by the Crown Prince's troops on the Meuse two days earlier. It had been postponed to allow the bringing up of more storming troops and a more complete hammering of the French trenches by massed artillery. The battle passed through two phases.

At 7:10 A. M. the first assault was made in close formation up the steep northern edge of the Vauclerc, Casemates, and Californie Plateaux, a front of about two and a half miles. The danger point was the narrow neck of ridge between the last named bulges, because the artillery cannot play upon it rapidly and effectively without endangering the narrow French positions. Here the Brandenburgers reached the summit and tried to spread out to the right and left to help the contingents that had been everywhere else repulsed. Their advance was quickly arrested and during the afternoon they were driven in by French counterattacks from the east and west. A fresh and terrific bombardment was then commenced by the German batteries and at 8:30 P. M. a second general assault was made, chiefly from the northwest, against the Californie Plateau. Hand-to-hand fighting of a most bloody character continued throughout the night.

SHELLING ON BRITISH FRONT.

Germans Show Unusual Activity at Many Points—Raids on Both Sides.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, July 22.—Since the German thrust near Lombaertzyde on the 10th of this month, followed by small attacks and counterattacks, which are still flaring up and burning out south of the ruins there, under ceaseless shelling, the British troops have gained some ground east of Monchy quite useful to them, and there have been raids on both sides all along the front.

These are not actions about which there is much to write at this stage of the war, although they may mean all the difference between life and death to some of the men who crawl out beyond the barbed wire at night to catch a prisoner or two, to bomb some dugouts, and to knock out a machine gun. In some cases the enemy's front line trench has been found quite empty of men and filled with tangled wire. In other cases enemy sentries have gone to the ground to escape from the British shellfire.

There has been heavy shelling, increasing at times to great violence, from British and German batteries roundabout Lens and Ypres and close to the coast. That the enemy is suffering great wastage of men from this the British know from his prisoners. Out of one division west of Lens, for instance, it appears that between seventy and eighty men have been buried daily for several weeks past. That is the drain of blood which flows in a steady stream from the German lines. Their artillery takes toll of the British troops, although the latter's guns do more shooting in most parts of the line. The German gunners cannot leave Wytschaete and Messines alone, and put heavy stuff upon these ridges, from which they were thrust not many weeks ago. Armentières, too, has been one of their towns of hate, and, for some reason best known to themselves, they have been knocking its bricks about at a great cost of ammunition. Incidentally Lens there is a concentrated fire and a large number of long-range and high-velocity shells are being flung about the neighborhood of Nieuport, all of which is extremely unpleasant if one happens to be near it, but otherwise does not reveal any definite purpose.

At night the enemy pours out a different death mixture in the form of gas shells, hoping to catch the British without their masks. The latter retaliate with gas clouds, which creep into the German craters and trenches on a soft west wind and kill any men who happen to take a breath or two, so that they sleep forever. So the frightfulness continues. The gloves are off on both sides, and it is perhaps worse for all the fighting men to endure this period of semi-activity than to go forward into a great battle.

Owing to the brilliant sunshine today and fair visibility, there has been an increase in artillery and aerial activity on both sides, not only in the northernmost sectors, but in the neighborhood of Lens and further south. The enemy was shelling Lievin and Angres, on the outskirts of Lens, more heavily than for some time, and flinging heavy stuff in a random way over Vimy Ridge. The British were retaliating heavily on Lens itself and on the German positions and Hill 70. The sun shone hotly down upon all this scene, flickering like a heliograph on a glass roof in Lens which by some miracle remained unbroken, and giving a scarlet glow to all the red brick houses of the mining city, from which all the roofs have been blown by shellfire. Airplanes came droning lazily, as it seemed, through the sunlit air, their wings caught at times by shafts of light, so that they were turned to silver. Shimmering high where these boys flew above the gunfire, chased by snow-white puffs of shrapnel, a German came flying over, and traveled pretty far behind the British lines. Then he chased back over the heads of men gathered for a Sunday service in the field, so that bits of the Archie shells fell about them.

There was nothing unusual in all this. It is an ordinary picture of war on a Summer afternoon. What is unusual is the extent and violence of the enemy's fire at various points of the line when there is no attack against him. It seems to show that he is doubtful when the next British blow will fall upon him, and is trying to do as much damage as he can before it happens—when his guns must get back in a hurry, as they did at Wytschaete and Messines.

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How to settle an estate

cannot be learned from books.

It has required daily experience, covering many years, to tell us the wisest course to follow with each different estate.

If you have any questions about executorship you would like to have cleared up, please ask for Mr. Warren, our Vice-President, at our 60 Broadway office.

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The merits of Weber and Heilbroner clothes are well known to the Weber and Heilbroner clientele.

Regular early-in-the-season purchasers are largely represented in the purchases at this reduction period.

If you have not been satisfied altogether with some other clothes, would it not be well to try one of these suits when you can secure them below regular prices?

Clearance Reductions:

$25 and $20 Fancy Suits	$18.50
$30 and $25 Fancy Suits	21.50
$35, $32.50 and $30 Fancy Suits	27.50
$40, $37.50 and $35 Fancy Suits	32.50
$48, $45 and $40 Fancy Suits	36.50

They are not only below their regular price, but *far below* the future market price. Only at this end-of-the-season clearance are these suits ever available at a reduction.

Suits of Imported Shantung Silk, $19.50
Reduced from $25
These Shantung Silk Suits are of unusual quality and are superb examples of fine tailoring.

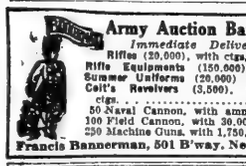
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50 Naval Cannon, with ammunition.
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CONVOY WITH NETS TO BAFFLE U-BOATS

Professor F. B. Crocker, Electrical Engineer, Will Suggest New Plan to Government.

TOWED BY FIGHTING SHIPS

Scheme Not Ideal, He Says, but It Probably Would Greatly Reduce the Number of Sinkings.

A method which he declares will be effective in dealing with the submarine menace, and which will save a large percentage of the tonnage now being sunk by U-boats, has been proposed by Professor Francis B. Crocker, formerly President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and for twenty years head of the Department of Electrical Engineering at Columbia University. Professor Crocker has spent months in his efforts to solve the problem of protecting merchant ships on the high seas, and the results of his efforts he is going to place before the Government.

The Crocker plan is simply to have every fleet of merchant craft attended through the danger zone by an impregnable convoy of warships. In rendering the convoy impregnable, the professor would make use of cruisers and destroyers and strong steel nets. He plans to have the merchant ships in the centre of the convoy, while on both sides will steam large cruisers towing the nets. The nets can be of any practical length. Professor Crocker suggests a thousand yards, and they should be about twenty-five feet deep. These nets will stop any torpedo, it is said. The cruisers, by proceeding single file, each one being a little nearer the merchant ships as compared with the warship in front, are themselves protected by the nets from torpedo attack, that is, all except the one in front.

Out in front of the fleet and also astern will cruise the fast destroyers which will keep a sharp look-out for any lurking submarine whose commander might try to take a long chance and hit one of the convoyed vessels from the bow or the stern.

In describing his scheme yesterday, Professor Crocker said:

"There seem to be several serious flaws in the present theory of preventing the loss of vessels merely by destroying submarines. First, comparatively few submarines can do a lot of damage. Second, there is the human tendency of officers and crews to think that a near shot is a hit, and that submerging is sinking. Even if her periscope is struck, and the larger submarines have two or more periscopes, the submarine is not fatally hurt and can cruise under water by compass, coming to the surface now and then to make observations or to repair the periscope. Experts agree that it is usually hard to tell whether the damage is fatal and doubt whether very many submarines have so far been destroyed. Third, Germany can probably build them as fast or faster than they are really being destroyed. Fourth, in the meantime precious lives, ships, and cargoes are being wasted.

"In the scheme here described, however, nearly all the fleet are protected from torpedoes by two parallel lines of overlapping nets, each of moderate length and towed by its own vessel. This vessel may be a cruiser or destroyer having sufficient power to tow its net at the ordinary speed of convoyed steamers, say at ten or twelve knots per hour.

"For a vessel under way, especially on a voyage at sea, it is practically out of the question to protect it individually by nets, on account of the very great difficulty in supporting them. To give effective protection against torpedoes the nets would have to be held out around the vessel at a considerable distance therefrom, and the strain of dragging the nets along, especially if the sea were rough, would be enormous. The weight, cost, and complication of the supports and rigging required would be prohibitive. Moreover, the power of most merchant vessels is quite limited, and their ordinary speed of ten or twelve knots an hour would be reduced to a very low figure, seriously curtailing their efficiency as carriers.

"On the other hand, in the scheme here proposed a single net is towed directly astern, a method with which sailors are familiar. In bad weather there would be much less drifting and sudden heavy strain on the towline than in the case of towing several barges, or even a single one.

"I have suggested nets 1,000 feet long and 25 feet deep, which is below the level at which torpedoes travel. If their path were deeper than this, they would fail to hit vessels of moderate draught and would strike a glancing blow on almost any hulls of greater draught. Of course, the nets may be made deeper if desirable, or may be varied in number and made longer or shorter than 1,000 feet, so as to be convenient for handling. Each net is supported by a number of cigar-shaped buoys or floats of sheet steel, but these need not be very large or numerous to support the necessary weight of the net.

"By proper construction the power required to tow the nets may be reduced to a reasonable amount. Nevertheless, this power will be large, and each net should be towed by a high-powered destroyer or cruiser. Such a vessel without the net would run twenty-five or more knots an hour. When towing the net its speed would be reduced to ten or fifteen knots, which is the ordinary rate of convoyed steamers, so that the whole fleet could travel at the full speed of the slowest vessel. Of course, this would handicap the faster vessels, but only a few knots an hour, as it would be possible in most cases to avoid putting the very fast in the same fleet with the slow.

"Vessels need be convoyed only through the danger zone, which is 200 or 300 miles wide, so that the time occupied would be about 24 hours and a little slowing down for that period would not be serious. Certainly it is better than losing dozens of ships with their cargoes and many of their crews each week.

"At night, as well as in foggy or very rough weather, the formation could be made more open, as the danger from submarine attack would be less. Such a convoy would be formidable to a submarine for three reasons: First, a line of nets on each side practically protects nearly all the vessels, so that the chance of submarine attack is small; second, one or more destroyers or chasers, with full freedom of action, would be ahead and behind the fleet ready to rush at any indication of a submarine, and, third, other vessels of the fleet would be armed, so that many shots from various directions could be concentrated on an attacking submarine. Of course all of the ships would be on the look-out, and therefore more likely than a single vessel to detect the submarine.

"In spite of the general prejudice against convoys, they seemed to work well in the recent sending of our troops to France. One of the greatest difficulties in securing adoption or even trial of any plan is the fact that naval and scientific men—in fact, the public generally—expect an ideal solution of this most difficult problem. If mitigating methods, even though not 100 per cent. efficient, had been or were now being used, they would reduce the number of vessels sunk.

"The fact that a torpedo fired at an angle of 45 degrees on either side could pass the nets either ahead or behind might be an objection advanced to this scheme. Of course, the nets may be extended further ahead or astern. In the rear the opening is narrow and the vessels are going away, hence the danger is not so great. In front the convoy as a whole is very formidable and a submarine would not dare to take the chance of getting between the nets. At a distance, especially at an angle of 45 degrees, accurate shooting would be required."

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The Government has spent money freely this past year in adding to the attraction of these playgrounds of the people.

There is no trip in the world so varied and full of interest.

The whole trip is made over the lines of a single railroad system—the Burlington Route—the big, prosperous, well-managed, dependable railroad of the West. One ticket over one railroad.

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FIGHT ON FOOD BILL IN CONFERENCE NOW

Continued from Page 1.

ready today to say what the joint conference might decide upon or when it would reach an agreement. The Conference Committee will get the bill on Tuesday. Representative Lever said tonight he thought it possible that the measure might be ready for the House by the end of the week. He refused to predict what changes might be made in it

War Revenue Bill This Week.

The Senate will take up this week the War Revenue bill, which went back to conference after the Senate had passed the whisky commandeering clause, by which $107,000,000 of war revenue was cut from the measure.

Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee and his associates on the committee are satisfied now that whisky is doomed, and have been working on the War Revenue bill to provide the deficiency in revenue lost through its elimination.

To make up the loss, the Finance Committee, it was said today, might have to resort partly to a bond issue, while slightly raising taxes to the consumer.

TRIPLES GARDEN AREAS.

Campaign Likely to Result in Products Worth $350,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The gardening campaign has resulted in the planting of more than three times the usual number of gardens in the United States, with the prospect that their products will reach the total value of $350,000,000, according to an estimate made tonight by Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission.

The commission, which has conducted an active propaganda for more gardens, recently completed a canvass showing the increase in each section of the country. In the Middle Western States, according to these returns, the number is 295 per cent. more than last year. In New England the gain is set at 275 per cent., in the Eastern States at 250 per cent., in the South Atlantic section at 225 per cent., in the South Central States at 200 per cent., in the Lake region 190 per cent., in the Pacific States at 185 per cent., and in the Rocky Mountain States at 135 per cent.

South Dakota is credited with having increased the number of its gardens 735 per cent., the best showing made by any State. Tennessee's percentage increase is given as 500, and New Hampshire, Florida, and Iowa have estimated increases of 400 per cent. The only States listed as having failed to double the area of their gardens are Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, and Missouri.

CELEBRATES HIS NO. 258.

Vachio, Recent Citizen, Decorates Shop Building with Flags.

Persons passing the tailor shop of John D. Vachio at 610 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday saw the entire building draped with flags and decorated with red, white, and blue lights. A small card over the door bore these words: "Celebrate! First No. Called! 258. J. D. Vachio."

Inquiry disclosed that Vachio had become a naturalized citizen only a few days after he registered under the selective draft law. Now he says that he is proud to fight for the country that has been his home for thirteen years and has enabled him to accumulate some money and to send more to his parents in Italy, who are now in such comfortable circumstances there that they can spare their son to fight for democracy.

This No. 258, who is proud of his number, is not married, and he says it would make no difference if he was. He has been in business for ten years and has built up a large trade, he says, but he adds that the success of his business can thrive or flag while he fights.

URGES MOTORISTS TO SAVE GASOLINE

Continued from Page 1.

should be used in the present emergency except for some useful end.

"2. Every oil producer in the country should be encouraged as a patriotic effort to secure the utmost possible output of crude oil. The present expense of drilling new wells is very great and increasing, and the results are often discouraging. But there is oil to be had if producers in the oil business will redouble their efforts to get it out of the ground.

"The petroleum industry has gone into this situation wholeheartedly and with an eye single to assisting the Government in its stupendous problem, and I am convinced that the Government, on its part, will meet the situation in a liberal and broad-minded spirit and that a just price will be paid, sufficient for the maintenance and development of industry.

"I have the utmost confidence in the spirit with which the Government will meet this problem in the matter of the price, which is now being investigated by the Federal Trade Commission.

"In reliance, therefore, on the good faith of the Government, and while this issue is in abeyance, there should be no relaxation on the part of producers in their efforts to turn out oil, and every private individual and industry should consider it a patriotic duty to observe all possible economy in the consumption of gasoline.

"The Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense appointed a sub-committee on petroleum, and it is the purpose of this committee to assist the Government in every possible way in the successful prosecution of the war. That can only be accomplished by co-operation, not alone of producers of petroleum, but of all users of petroleum products."

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An Important Event Planned to Meet Midsummer Demands and Made Possible by Great Special Purchases, Secured at Unusual Concessions.
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Silk Shirts
Worth $6.00 to $7.50
$4.85
Superior quality Broadcloth Silks and lustrous Crepes in the smartest of novelty stripes.

Silk Shirts
Worth $3.95
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Heavy Tub Silks in new striped effects, also cool White Silk Shirts, in most wanted styles.

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Choice new colors and designs in Fancy Silks, Plain and Embroidered Crepes, Hand Printed English Crepes and Foulards, Washable Crepe Silks. 55c

$2.00 Pajamas . . . $1.65
Madras, percale and mercerized materials in neat stripes.
$1.50 Pajamas . . . $1.10
Percales, Mercerized and Madras in plain colors or fancy stripes.
Shirts and Drawers, each 55c
Worth 75c and $1.00
White self striped Sateen, or Madras in a number of styles. Incomplete sizes.
$1.50 Union Suits . . 95c
Lisle thread, cloth or cotton mesh. Incomplete sizes.
$1.00 Union Suits . . . 65c
White striped Madras in sleeveless, knee length style; all sizes.
50c Shirts & Drawers, each 35c
3 for $1.00
White striped Madras sleeveless shirts; knee length drawers. In incomplete sizes.
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Men's Low Shoes
Regular Lines from Our Own Stocks
425 Pairs Men's $5.00 Low Shoes
$2.95
In Dull or Vici Kid. Sizes incomplete.
1200 Pairs Men's $6.00 Oxfords
$4.50
In Dark Tan Calfskin and Gun Metal Calfskin. English lasts.
Ground Floor.

Continuing Tomorrow the Sale of
Men's "Flanalyte" Suits
At an Extraordinarily Low Price
$8.75
The Lowest Price that has been quoted for suits of equal quality this season.
About Eighteen Distinctive Patterns
These are ideal two-piece Hot Weather Suits for vacation and outing wear—silk-trimmed and high class in every respect.
Men's Daylight Clothing Shop
Fourth Floor.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Announce, Beginning Today, an Important
Sale of Men's Straw Hats at $1.65
Reduced from $3 and $4
¶ This is not a sale of just a few of our $3 and $4 "straws," but an event in which we have reduced every straw hat in stock that has been selling all season at $3 and $4 (Panamas excepted). They are all clean and in perfect condition, made by the best known makers of hats for particular men. All shapes and sizes from 6¾ to 7⅝.
All Our Panamas Greatly Reduced
Formerly from $5 to $30
Now $3.95 to $10.95
All genuine South American Panamas, made of soft, flexible fibre. The shapes include Trooper, Alpine, Telescope, and Sunken Crown.
Pure Silk and Tweed Caps Reduced to 75c
Formerly $1 and $1.50. All good patterns. All sizes.
We shall also offer unusual values in
Men's Summer Shirts at $1.20
¶ A handsomer lot of shirts has never been seen at this price. The materials are new in both weaves and patterns, and the tailoring is far superior to what a dollar-twenty will usually buy. Stripes, plain colors, and plain white. All dyed with deep Indenthrine colors that are guaranteed FAST.
¶ Neckbands and sleeve lengths in every size.
Men's "Town and Country" Sport Shirts at $1.20
¶ Suitable for all outdoors, and for business wear. Obtainable with high or low collars and French or single cuffs. Made of Fancy Woven Madras, White Cheviot, Tan Duck Drill, Tinted Blue and Green Oxford Cloth, Khaki Colored Lusterette, and Blazer Stripes. The most comfortable hot weather shirts to be had; most remarkably priced.
Men's Silk Shirts Reduced
Formerly $3.95 4.95 6.15 7.50 8.50 10.00
Now $2.95 3.95 4.95 6.15 and 6.45
¶ Broken lots from our regular stock, and shirts that have been slightly soiled from handling. All smart patterns and the best of silks.

B. Altman & Co.
The Entire Remaining Stock
of
YOUNG MEN'S SUMMER SUITS
in light-weight mixtures
has been arranged in three groups and repriced for immediate disposal.
EXCEPTIONAL VALUES ARE OFFERED IN
83 Suits . . at $16.50
144 Suits . . at 19.50
104 Suits . . at 23.50
(Sizes 33 to 40 chest)
A Limited Number of
Youths' First Long Trouser Suits
(15 to 19 year sizes)
are now on sale at the reduced price of
$12.50 each
(Young Men's Suits, Sixth Floor)
Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Well, what are *you* going to do about it?

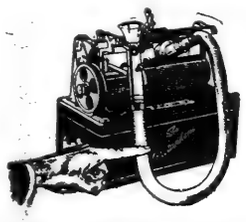
You can count the days before *some*, likely many, of your office workers are called to our citizen army.

Will you be able to keep your organization running smoothly? Have you planned *how* and *what* to do to fill the gaps they leave?

Correspondence is the backbone of your business. You must make *certain*, above everything else, that dictators and typists alike are going to be able to give their *best* and their *most*.

Thousands of business men didn't *wait* for this crisis. They are ready for it—and hundreds more are anticipating the extraordinary times coming. They are dictating to The Dictaphone.

They are *ready* for conscription. How about you?

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

Our address: 55 Warren Street
Our Telephone: Barclay 3043
Write for "The Man at the Desk"
The word DICTAPHONE is a TRADE MARK, registered in the United States and foreign countries.


The Advertisement are Related to The Dictaphone

RECOVERY OF LOST ARTICLES.
Owners should not delay attempting to regain lost property. The best method is to telephone 1000 Bryant and insert an announcement in The New York Times.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES FOR PERSHING'S MEN

Chaplains Pay High Compliments to Troops for Their Good Deportment.

OFFICERS OFF TO SCHOOL

Men Play a Sunday Baseball Game Organized by the Young Men's Christian Association.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 22.—The Chaplains with the American troops began their Sabbath duties early today, and by 7 o'clock most of them were in automobiles, which carried them from one encampment to another. They spoke briefly to the men, delivering no sermons in the customary sense of the word, but talking to and with the soldiers. The substance of their talks was an admonition to the men to remember they were engaged in a man's game, not a child's, and to act accordingly.

More than one Chaplain paid high compliments to the soldiers for their manly bearing, and urged continuance of the attitude which has permitted the men to settle down in the community without the slightest friction and without any of the evils which sometimes occur in such circumstances.

The services today, which were the first since the arrival of the troops, were undenominational in the main. Soldiers of the Catholic faith not only attended the Chaplains' talks, but in many instances went to the small Catholic churches that dot this section of France. It was a day of rest for the men, who were relieved of their drilling and long hikes.

The first real baseball game which the camp has had since its establishment took place this afternoon, thanks largely to the efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association, which has organized a regular company league of six teams, and plans to extend its work considerably as soon as the equipment arrives. The first troops had hardly reached here when the representatives of the Y. M. C. A. were on hand, and their "hut" was one of the first buildings in operation.

Despite the small amount of material which it has to work with, the organization has already established a small circulating library, which is in tremendous demand, and is supplying the men with most of the paper on which they are writing home. It has been able to open a small canteen, with English tobacco, in lieu of American cigarettes, which have not yet arrived in sufficient abundance. The camp Y. M. C. A. is in touch with headquarters in Paris, from which it expects soon to draw materials for an extensive canteen and a large library of books and magazines. Eventually there will be a hut at each encampment, where, at stated periods, the men will have an opportunity of enjoying moving picture shows.

The Y. M. C. A. men already here and those who will come as fast as the huts are erected are experienced in association work. Many of them have been with the armies in the field. Their efforts are greatly appreciated by the troops, who utilize the advantages of the hut to the full.

A large group of American officers left today for French and British military schools, to undergo a lengthy course of training in modern warfare. When the course is completed other officers will take their places, and later noncommissioned officers will have the same opportunity. The General in command of the camp refused to relax on Sunday from his strenuous daily program, and went off for another inspection trip.

The main body of newspaper correspondents is expected to arrive tomorrow and join the representatives of the press associations who are already installed here. Their first duty will be to undergo vaccination for typhoid. When all these correspondents, of whom there are twelve, have recovered, they will be quartered in a château near headquarters.

PERSHING OVERLOOKS WORK OF PROPAGANDA

No French Correspondents Invited to American Camp—Press Gets Little Information.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 22.—An American Propaganda Bureau is badly needed in France. The existing Press Bureau is so occupied with the duties of censorship and arrangements for correspondents sending news to America that it seems unable to pay attention to the requirements of the French press in respect to American news.

No one who was in Paris before General Pershing's arrival can have failed to have been enormously impressed by its stimulating effect on the French people. The effect was multiplied tenfold by the landing of the troops and the Fourth of July parade. But such a stimulus of enthusiasm is transient in character, especially to people who have endured and suffered like the French have in the past three years.

At the same time an active propaganda is going on in a contrary direction, how real and how extensive may be judged from the recent utterance of Premier Ribot: "The propaganda we are seeking to crush grows more daring and we are certain that behind it there is a complete scheme which has its origin elsewhere than in France. That there is a great effort being made by Germany at this moment because she needs immediate peace and hopes to attain her ends in demoralizing by this propaganda our soldiers and population." Ribot referred not only to insidious articles in a certain section of the press, but to anonymous pamphlets and other machinations.

One of the most recent of such intrigues is being directed against Americans. On the one hand wild stories about hundreds of thousands of airplanes and ten millions of soldiers are reprinted from ill-advised American newspapers; on the other whispers circulate around factories that the workers are to be sent to the front and their places taken by American labor and in villages that American railroads will be driven mercilessly across their choicest vineyards, and even in the ears of the soldiers drops poison about the unpreparedness of the American troops.

The remedy is obvious and easy—wide publicity about American activities afforded to the French press on the same lines as the American. But it is just this point that is not realised here. Although three American agencies have been represented for some days at the American camp, although a dozen special correspondents go there Monday, no invitation has yet been offered to any French newspaper or agency. Already at the landing of the American troops there was a feeling among French journalists that they had been somewhat cavalierly treated. It will be an infinite pity if the very great and sincere sympathy of the French people for our soldiers shall be insufficiently nourished or even impaired by the omission to organise a central information office in Paris.

TO GIVE NEWS OF TROOPS.

Adjutant General Establishes Bureau for Inquiring Relatives.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—To assure the folks at home of news of the American soldiers serving in France, Adjt. Gen. McCain is about to establish a new division in his office.

It will have to do with the compilation of all sorts of information in regard to the officers and enlisted men on duty abroad, which will be supplied to their friends and relatives on inquiry.

Mikado to Receive Admiral Knight.

TOKIO, July 18, (Delayed.)—Admiral Austin M. Knight, commander of the American Asiatic Squadron, has arrived here for the purpose of conveying to the Japanese Government the thanks of the United States for Japan's courtesy in sending home on a warship the body of George W. Guthrie, the late Ambassador. The Emperor will give a luncheon for the Admiral next Wednesday.

Behind

the words "Experience, Vigilance, Strength" which appear on our trademark are the things that give them meaning: 47 years, without a penny's loss; seven trained vaultmen in constant attendance; and armor plate vaults of the most modern construction—fire-proof, water-proof and burglar-proof.

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1870

Summer
MATERNITY APPAREL
designed by
Lane Bryant

Self-adjustable garments that combine comfort with style. Clothes that are specially suited for the changing figure, and afford the expectant mother the opportunity of appearing anywhere without feeling conspicuous.

CLEARANCE SALE
NOW IN PROGRESS
Our entire stock of SUMMER MATERNITY APPAREL is offered at
Extraordinarily Low Prices.
—Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th St.—

A PARADOX

Interest without investment sounds like a paradox. Nevertheless your funds will earn 2% if kept on deposit with us to the amount of $500 and upward. Yet they are not invested; they are always subject to check.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
44 Court Street, Brooklyn

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



When the Tropics Move North

That's when a man welcomes a suit of clothes that suggests cool comfort in itself—and presents it in the lightness of its fabric and make-up. For instance:

Shantung Silk Suits for Men at $14.75

Cooler clothes than these would be hard to imagine—in pinch back and sack models with patch pockets and French facing. Your size is in the lot—and the price, of course, is less than elsewhere. Direct elevators to Clothing Dept. on 35th St. side.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Belts, 94c

Two equally good styles at this price, each fit to be seen when you toss aside your coat. One, of black calfskin, tubular style, with buckle to match, the other of genuine English pigskin with brass finished buckle. Sizes 30 to 44.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Sensible Shoes for Men Who Want Comfort

Flexible Shank Boots of Black Glazed Kid with broad toes and heels, Goodyear welts, lace styles. Workmanship and materials equal to those found in shoes at higher prices elsewhere. $6.49
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Men's Wool Socks from Abroad, 94c

Medium weight, full fashioned, in brown, dark or light gray, tan, oxford or black with fancy or broken stripes. All sizes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street.

We Want You to Read This Book On Golf

In it an expert has set down what he chooses to call "Tabloid Tips on the Game." Your copy—full of helps for beginner and veteran—is ready. Call or write for it. You may have it for the asking.
Macy's—Sporting Goods Dept., Fifth Floor, Centre.

Chauffeurs' Dust Coats, $6.49 & $8.49



Quite different from the ordinary duster—designed along lines suited for the chauffeur only. Double breasted, button-to-neck model with Russian front, in linen, mohair or Palm Beach Cloth.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Accessibility

prompted the location of the men's department on the 35th Street side, Main Floor, with quick elevator service to the clothing, motor goods, sporting goods, camera and cigar departments on the Fifth Floor.

We shall present today four new models in
Women's Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Dresses at $14.50



$14.50 $14.50

These charming frocks are so different to those usually offered that their beauty cannot be judged according to the price at which we have marked them for today. They are developed in excellent quality Taffeta, showing novel pockets on smart overtunic. Dainty collars, vestees and sleeves are of Georgette Crepe.

Obtainable in Navy Blue or Black. Sizes 34 to 42.

White Serge Dresses Reduced to $14.50

Formerly $25 to $39.50. The entire balance of our regular stock of White serge frocks, in attractive hand-embroidered, plaited, and sport models, the latter combined with red or green.

Women's Smart Silk Dresses Special at $18.50

Of Foulard, in Navy Blue or Black with coin dot; Crepe de Chine in White, Flesh color, Navy Blue, Black, Grey or Beige; and suit dresses in Taffeta with fancy pockets. Without a doubt one of this season's best offerings.

Also—White or Flesh color Georgette Crepe dresses with tucked skirts and bead-trimmed collars. Ideal for informal Summer functions.

All Higher-Cost Summer Frocks Greatly Reduced

Broken assortment—in some cases only one of a kind

Dresses.....formerly $59.50 and $49.50.....$35.00
Dresses.....formerly $39.50 and $45.....$25.00
Dresses.....formerly $39.50.....$18.50
Dresses.....formerly $49.50, Sizes 44 to 48....$35.00

400 New Voile "Tub" Dresses
Most Remarkably Priced

At $5.95—Cool, well made frocks of Flowered, Checked, Polka Dot, and Striped Voiles, on both light and dark grounds. Waists lined to insure perfect fit and finish. Sizes 34 to 44.

At $7.50—Very attractive dresses in Blocked, Checked, Striped and Flowered Effects. Also all White dresses with two-tier or tunic skirts. Sizes 34 to 44, and in sizes 42 to 50 in plain color and striped voiles.

Novelty, and Sun or Rain Parasols Reduced to $3.50

Formerly $5, $6.50 and $7.50

Khaki-Kool and Yo-San. Black and white, and solid colors. Also bordered and striped effects. Handles are of Bakelite, Carved and Plain Ebonine, with corded loops or sterling silver rings.

Stunning Sweaters
—the newest for sports and general wear, attractively priced.

At $5—Shetland Wool Sweaters, with large sailor collar and full belt. Obtainable in Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Pink, Purple and White.

At $10—Smart Fibre Silk Sweaters in the much wanted Russian back model, showing tie sash, sailor collar, and novel pockets. In all fashionable colors and White. Look at this sweater and you will look no further.

At $18.50—Pure Fibre Silk Sweaters of unusual charm, with full sash and large sailor collar. To be had in Turquoise, Pink, Gold and White. *Third Floor.*

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Women's Smart Bathing Suits
Skilful copies of higher-priced models
Special at $3.95 $4.95 $5.95

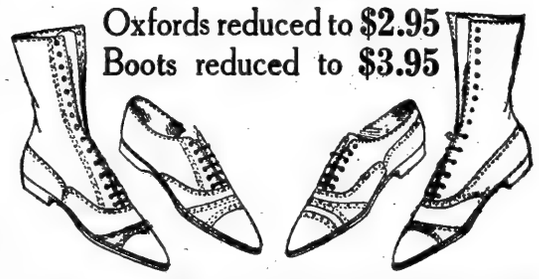
The selection at each price is representative of all that is new in swimming suits, and nowhere can these values be duplicated. The materials include Surf Satin, Taffeta, Silk Poplin, Mohair, and Satin Duchess. There are also several pretty models in Knit Fabric with borders, girdles, and neck in contrasting color. Sizes 34 to 46. *Forath Floor.*

Women's Cool Summer Suits
Most Attractively Priced

At $7.95—Stunning Palm Beach Suits in new belted model with large convertible collar and patch pockets. Sizes 34 to 46.

At $10.95—Lightweight Linen, Cotton Gabardine, and Gunniburl suits in all the most fashionable colors and White. Sizes 34 to 44.

Today, on the Second Floor, in the
Extraordinary Sale of White Washable Kid Sport Shoes
For Women and Misses
Oxfords reduced to $2.95
Boots reduced to $3.95



New York women were never before invited to a sale of footwear in which the values were so remarkable. These high-grade oxfords and boots could not be *made today* at the prices which you are able to secure them in this event. The lasts are made for comfort, yet are unusually smart in appearance. The leather is of the highest quality and the workmanship beyond criticism.

There Are 18 Distinct Models

for walking or tennis, with soles and heels of "Neolin" or White Ivory Leather. Not all sizes in each model, but it will be easy to find your size in a shoe the value of which you will probably never be able to duplicate.

Sizes: 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4 and 4½. Widths AA to D. None C. O. D. or on approval.

A Special Value in the Jewelry Dept.
Sterling Silver Military Strap Watches at $14.50

A splendid gift for the boys about to go "overseas." Waltham movement and "Radium" dial, which may easily be seen in the dark. Mounted on narrow Pigskin strap.

Women's Summer Blouses
at Three Attractive Prices



At $5.95—Charming Blouses of Georgette Crepe in distinctive models with bandings and insets of Filet Lace and touches of dainty embroidery. Surplice and plain effects to select from, with deep collars and cuffs trimmed with lace. Flesh color or White.

At $2—New Allover Embroidered Organdy Blouses with tucked fronts, deep collar and turned back cuffs, finished with hemstitching. Also—chic Voile Blouses in plain tucked effects with narrow pleated frills trimming collar and cuffs.

At $2.98—Decidedly Individual White Voile Blouses in dressy models with panels of sheer embroidered Organdy, and trimming of Val. or Venise Lace insertions. Unusual blouses at a remarkable price.

Of Extraordinary Importance Today
Women's Bolivia Cloth Coats Special at $25



This is the most remarkable value in Women's Coats offered this season. A 7/8-length belted model, cleverly developed in Bolivia Cloth—the most wanted fabric for Early Fall. Tailored as only the very highest grade coats are made, and lined with Peau de Cygne or fancy silk.

Colors: Taupe, Terra Cotta, Blue, Burgundy, Rose, Santiago, Spruce and Apple Green. Make your selection early—this offering is for *one day only.*

Cloth Capes and Cape-Coats
Formerly $29.50 to $39.50
Reduced to $16.50

These fine garments have been reduced regardless of cost to insure prompt clearance. The materials include Wool Velour, fine quality Serge, and Wool Jersey. Some of the cape-coats have detachable capes, making the coat very appropriate for sports wear. Mostly lined throughout. All colors. None C. O. D., exchanged or on approval.

Three Unusual Values in
Women's Linen Dusters at $1.95 $2.95 $3.95

In full and semi-belted models, individual in line and very well made. Suitable for touring and general wear. Sizes 34 to 46. *Fourth Floor.*

Important Reductions on Women's Skirts
On the Fourth Floor Today

The models are very attractive and the tailoring unusually well executed. Made of Fancy Figured and Plain Pique, Gabardine, Ramie Linen, and Cotton or Velvet Corduroy. Waistbands to 36. Now reduced to:

$1.95 $2.95 $3.95

An Important Offering on the Main Floor
A Sale of Beaded Bags Special at $14.50

The newest bags to be seen anywhere, solid bead work extending over frame, making bag appear as if it were all in one piece. The designs are original and in most exquisite colorings. They are incomparable at this modest price.

Sharp Reductions on
Misses' Evening Gowns

Only one or two of a kind, fashioned of Lustrous Taffeta, Maline and Point de Sprey over Silver or Gold Cloth or Satin.

Formerly $18.50.....Reduced to $9.75
Formerly $25.00.....Reduced to $12.95
Formerly $29.50.....Reduced to $15.00
Formerly $39.50.....Reduced to $25.00
Formerly $55.00.....Reduced to $29.50

Misses' Dainty Summer Frocks at $6.95 $8.75 $10

In the very newest and most delightful sport and dressy models, developed in Novelty Voiles in Satin-striped, Japanese designs, flowered and figured patterns and plain colors. Also—very charming models in large Plaid Ginghams and Checks. All the new style features are shown, and the sizes range from 14 to 18 years.

Grey Switches & Transformations
Remarkably Priced on the Third Floor

These naturally wavy switches and transformations are made of the best quality hair only. Included are

18-inch Switches...$2.95 | 22-inch Switches.....$4.95
20-inch Switches...$3.45 | Grey Transformations..$6.95

Real Hair Nets 95c Dozen

Cap or Fringe style. Full size, packed in sanitary envelope. All shades except Grey. *Main Floor*

Dunlap & Co.
Extra Quality
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
Straw Hats at Reduced Prices
Hats formerly $5
Now $3.50
With proportionate reductions in all lines including Panamas and women's goods.
180 Fifth Avenue and 181 Broadway
NEW YORK

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS & Equipments
10,000 OUTFITS
Ready for Immediate Delivery.
LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE STOCK.

ARMY		For Cloth	
O. D. Khaki Coats	$3.25	Puttees	$3.75
O. D. Khaki Breeches	2.50	Shirts	2.50
Service Hats	1.75	Blankets	5.00
Service Shoes	6.00	Sweaters	4.75
Leggins	1.50	Rain Slickers	5.00
		Rubber Ponchos	1.00

NAVY			
Sweaters	$3.75	Shoes	4.00
Trousers	1.50	Jumpers, white	1.50
Hats	.50	Undershirts	.50
Leggings	1.50	Socks	.35
Bags	2.00	Blankets	5.00
Hammocks	2.50		

Outfitters for U. S. RESERVE OFFICERS PLATTSBURGH OFFICERS HOME GUARDS & ALL OTHER MILITARY AND NAVAL ORGANIZATIONS.
Complete Stock of Collar Ornaments & Accessories.

NOTE OUR ADDRESS.
Do not confuse our store with other firms who have adopted similar names.
ARMY & NAVY STORE CO., Inc.
245 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & Av., North Side of St.
BRANCHES:
Phila. Boston. Pittsburg.

Chicago Limited
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.).
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.).
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St.
Lackawanna Railroad

PLATTSBURG AGAIN TO BE TRAINING CAMP

War Department Drops Ft. McPherson, Ft. Logan H. Roots, and Ft. Riley from the List.

SCHOOLS OPEN ON AUG. 27

Candidates from New York, New England, and Part of Pennsylvania to Go to Plattsburg.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A complete revision in the plans for locations of the second series of officers' training camps to be opened on Aug. 27 has been decided on by the War Department as a result of a reinspection of the sites previously chosen.

Under the new arrangement there will be nine camps instead of eight, Fort McPherson, Georgia; Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, and Fort Riley, Kansas, being dropped from the list, and Plattsburg Barracks, New York; Fort Niagara, New York; Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and Fort Sheridan, Illinois, added. The Fort Myer, Virginia; Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; Presidio, San Francisco, and Leon Springs, Texas, designations remain unchanged, but a reassignment of State personnel among the various camps has been ordered.

"Some of the locations originally ordered are objectionable for various reasons," said a report on the subject transmitted to Secretary Baker by Adjt. Gen. McCain. "Fort McPherson is already overcrowded and has poor facilities for training camp work. Fort Logan H. Roots is decidedly unsuitable and will be rendered more so in view of the large cantonment to be constructed at that place. Fort Riley, Kansas, is objectionable because of the scattering of the buildings devoted to the training camp; furthermore, it is to become a large cantonment.

"The elimination of these three points as desirable training camp locations necessitates a change in the orinigal plan. The plan recommended above is better suited to existing structures. No new construction is required. Men in training camps will be much less crowded than at present. The more Northern points may experience unfavorable weather in November, but this is more than offset by the more favorable conditions that will exist during August, September, and October."

The alignment of State quotas under the new plan follows:

At Plattsburg—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Congressional Districts 10 to 28, inclusive, of Pennsylvania.

At Fort Niagara—The remaining districts of Pennsylvania.

At Fort Myer—New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia.

At Fort Oglethorpe—North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

At Fort Benjamin Harrison—West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

At Fort Sheridan—Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

At Leon Springs—Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona.

At Fort Snelling—Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado.

At the Presidio—Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, and California.

APPOINTMENT BY MERIT ONLY.

Plattsburg Men Warned That "Pull" Will Not Aid Them.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 22.—A telegram from Governors Island to the commanding officer of the Plattsburg training camp, copies of which have been sent to all the commands and posted on the bulletin boards, reasd:

Appointments of reserve officers from candidates are to be based solely on demonstrated efficiency as reported by the boards of regulars at the camps. Appointments will in no case be made as a result of outside influence. It is desired that yourself and all officers having anything to do with the commissions of those in your camp be fully impressed with the fact that the regular army is on trial in this matter as to its ability and capacity to do this work efficiently. Full responsibility for results obtained will rest upon the regular army, and cannot and will not be shared with any one else. The Secretary of War desires in every way to support you, and wishes that yourself and officers be fully impressed with above view.

W. R. Sweeney of the New York regiment was released today on account of physical disability.

Dean Chase R. Brown of Yale University spoke at the camp Y. M. C. A. this morning. At a concert in the amphitheatre this evening the following appeared: Miss Emily Gresser, violinist; Oscar Seagle, baritone; Miss Edith Hallet Frank, soprano, and Princess Tsiania, Indian love and war lyrics.

Any Plattsburg candidates who fail to receive commissions at the end of the training period and who have no employment to return to are wanted by the American Telephone Company. A representative of the engineering and traffic departments will be in Plattsburg Aug. 11 to engage men.

There was little activity at the training camp today, with the thermometer climbing to the nineties.

4 DROWNED IN SAND HOLE.

Physicians Use Pulmotor Which Explodes and Injures Dozen.

KEANSBURG, N. J., July 22.—John Noble of Orange, Mr. and Mrs. Linderroth of Newark, and a man who has not been identified were walking together in shallow water some distance from shore in Raritan Bay, at Ideal Beach, early last night when they sunk suddenly into a deep sand hole. All four were drowned. Mrs. Noble and her son were sitting on the beach with the two children of the Linderroths and saw the struggle of the four before they sank.

After the bodies had been recovered and physicians began to work on them a pulmotor exploded, throwing acid over a group about the bodies, burning a dozen persons and nearly destroying the sight of two. The injured were sent to Monmouth Memorial Hospital.

Buenos Aires Awaits Our Fleet.

BUENOS AIRES, July 22.—The Minister of Marine is making arrangements with the American Ambassador, Frederic J. Stimson, to welcome the American squadron on Tuesday. Delegations representing the Government and the people will go down the harbor to greet Admiral Caperton.

REMOVING ALL DOUBT

It is no longer necessary to hire a contractor as one hires a surgeon, and hope for the best.

You can be sure of it!

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Building Construction

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Officers' regulation outfits

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Prices of commodities are governed by the law of supply and demand, which can no more be overcome than the law of gravitation. No power on earth, to use an over-favored phrase, not even patriotism, can fix prices without evil economic results. Natural laws know no autocratic limitations.

Co-operation, however, can distribute more equably the burden that the action of the law may impose, and co-operation is the only thing that at this time will enable us financially and industrially to accommodate ourselves without discomfort to the vast and radical changes that are taking place.

The Government must co-operate with its citizens; it cannot maintain an independent attitude, but must, in its capacities of both creditor and debtor, accommodate itself to the business conditions of its own creation.

The mercantile depositors of the Harriman National Bank thoroughly understand these matters, for their success in business is largely dependent upon that understanding, and Washington will undoubtedly be governed in its business dealings exactly as the most successful merchants of the country are governed.

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"For God's Sake HURRY UP!"

These were the words of Joseph H. Choate's last appeal to Congress to speed our preparation

THIS IS THE 105TH DAY OF THE WAR

Every hour of needless delay prolongs the war indefinitely, with greater loss of life, greater waste of money, greater hardships for every man, woman and child in this and all the Allied countries.

"FOR GOD'S SAKE—HURRY UP!"

The cry of our allies who have borne the brunt for three long, weary years is echoed by our own men now doing their duty "somewhere in France" and meanwhile—

We lack the ships we need beyond all else.

Without ships we can neither arm nor feed our troops. They are the base of all military action.

Ship-building is being prevented by internal squabbles which imperil victory and are criminal in this crisis.

"FOR GOD'S SAKE—HURRY UP!"

Insist that Congress adopt all the plans of the President for the effective speeding up of America's mighty energies in the cause of democracy and world peace.

Indecision, petty jealousies, politics, are indefensible at the present time.

INSIST ON ACTION!

Wire or write the President, your Senators and Congressman. Demand the enactment of pending legislation and a quick end of the shipping controversy. Get your friends to write. *Do it now.*

For America's sake, for humanity's sake—for our soldiers' sake

HURRY UP

National Security League
31 Pine Street
New York

A Word About The League

This non-political body of one hundred thousand members stands for the efficient conduct of the war to victory.

It is conducting meetings in all parts of the country to inform the people of the measures for success.

It is distributing vast amounts of literature, the view being that national knowledge is national security.

Our efforts are hampered by lack of funds.

Do your part to aid the work by giving liberally.

Draw checks to the order of the

National Security League
31 Pine Street, New York

PLUNGE INTO CUT KILLS TWO IN AUTO

Machine Jumps Into Subway Excavation When Driver Collapses at the Wheel.

ONE LEAPS TO SAFETY

Two Others of Sunday Outing Party Escape with Injuries After Fall of 50 Feet.

Two members of a party of five bound for an excursion on Long Island yesterday morning met death almost at the start of their trip, when the automobile in which they were riding plunged into the fifty-foot deep open cut of the Eastern Parkway extension of the Interborough subway system in Brooklyn. Painful injuries were suffered by two other occupants of the machine. The remaining member of the party escaped by leaping to the street just as the car was about to drop into the excavation.

Those who lost their lives in the accident were Richard Malone, 35 years old, of 2,013 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, and Miss Catherine Wildeen, 25 years of age, of 739 Flatbush Avenue, that Borough. The injured are Mrs. Robert Bain, 24 years old, of 1 Parkside Court, Brooklyn, and Miss Mary Ryan, 30 years old, of the same address. Mrs. Bain's husband, who is 30 years old, escaped unhurt by jumping.

Mr. Malone, who is in the wholesale paper trade in Manhattan, and lived with his parents at the Clarendon Road address, owned and was operating the open touring car in which he plunged to his death. Miss Wideen, employed as a stenographer by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was a cousin of the Bains, and all were friends of Malone. Mr. Malone, on Saturday, invited the Bains, Miss Wideen, and Miss Ryan for a Sunday ride in his car, and it was arranged that they should seek some cool spot on the north shore of Long Island.

Mr. Malone called for his friends at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the home of the Bains. Mr. Malone and Mr. Bain sat in front, the women occupying the tonneau. As they were about to turn from Buffalo Avenue into Eastern Parkway Mr. Malone had a sudden attack of illness. He fell backward in his seat, his hands dropping from the steering wheel.

The Brownsville extension of the Interborough lines is being constructed through Eastern Parkway, and at Buffalo Avenue the excavation, guarded by planks and a stout railing, is about fifty feet in depth.

As Mr. Malone lost control the car swerved, and, cutting through the guard fence, leaped into the open cut. Just before the machine took the leap Mr. Bain threw himself out and rolled over upon the pavement. As the car was falling Mr. Malone and Miss Wideen fell out and struck on their heads at the bottom of the cut. The machine landed on its wheels and remained upright, although wrecked.

When Dr. A. W. Martin Marino of St. Mary's Hospital arrived he found that Mr. Malone had been killed instantly and that Miss Wideen was suffering from a fracture of the skull. Miss Wideen died in less than two hours after reaching the hospital.

Mrs. Bain, who escaped with bruises, and Miss Ryan, one of whose ribs was believed to have been fractured, were taken home.

10,000 AT FRANKO CONCERT.

First of Series in C. C. N. Y. Stadium Heartily Received.

Ten thousand persons heard the first of a series of six concerts by Nahan Franko's Orchestra last night in the City College Stadium. The concerts, which are under the auspices of the Park Department, were scheduled to begin two weeks ago, but were held up because Mr. Franko at that time was under contract to the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra.

Last night's program, heartily received, was composed largely of Liszt, but there were many numbers by the Russian composers, and the military tinge that is found in musical affairs nowadays was recognized in the popular response accorded Tchaikowsky's "Marche Militaire." At the conclusion of the program it was announced that an effort would be made to raise funds so that the original schedule of concerts could be extended to one every Sunday night.

ARMY TAKES AMBULANCE.

American Hospital at Neuilly Turned Over to Major Geo. P. Peed.

PARIS, July 22.—The American Ambulance at Neuilly, which was organized by the American colony in Paris, and in which some hundreds of resident Americans have worked nursing French wounded, became an American Army hospital today.

The simple ceremony took place in a large ward which had been cleared for the purpose. It was filled with surgeons, physicians, nurses, members of the American colony, and officials of the French Sanitary Service.

There were some tears and some sadness among the nurses over the transfer of the hospital to the military authorities. Major George P. Peed of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., will be in charge of the hospital from tomorrow. In cordial letters he has requested the heads of the departments and their staffs to remain on duty.

APPLAUDS CIVIC ORCHESTRA

Last Concert of Season Taxes Capacity of St. Nicholas Rink.

The Civic Orchestra Society gave the last of its ten concerts at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening before one of the largest audiences ever under that roof. There had been talk of further concerts and the public was keen to hear more. After the crowd had joined Marie Sundelius in the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," the Secretary, Martha Maynard, spoke briefly, saying that the Directors had decided not to raise funds for a few added evenings now, but to form instead a permanent organization as a guarantee of future Summer seasons.

There was great applause for the plan, as well as for Pierro Montoux, this year's conductor, who had to come forward and bow, and also for the fine orchestra, which took a rising recall after Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony. Miss Sundellius sang an air from "Carmen," and songs by Liszt and Bemberg. Robert Lortat, the pianist, reappeared as soloist in a concerto of Grieg.

$2,500 FOR TOBACCO FUND.

Contributions at The Sun's Benefit Surprise to Its Promoters.

Two thousand persons applauded the patriotic speeches and patriotic acts of twenty actors at a benefit performance for The Sun's "tobacco fund" in the Winter Garden last night, and then showed that their applause was in earnest by contributing $2,500 for tobacco to furnish comfort for the American soldiers in the trenches. After Raymond Hitchcock had made a short speech urging those who remained at home to do something for the nation's soldiers by providing for them every possible comfort, ushers went through the audience gathering the money. The sum contributed was a surprise.

Some of the others who aided in the performance were: DeWolf Hopper, Irene Franklin, Burton Green, Fannie Brice, Elsie Janis, the Dolly Sisters, Olga Cook, Will Rogers, Clifton Crawford, Gus Edwards and his company, Ruth McTammany, Sophie Breelau, Hal Force, and Willie Werton.

11 HURT TRYING TO ESCAPE IN SUBWAY

Crowded Trains Bound for Coney Island Stalled in Fourth Avenue.

WINDOWS BROKEN IN RUSH

Excited Passengers Finally Permitted to Walk Tracks to Pacific Street Station.

Eleven persons were injured yesterday morning following excitement bordering on a panic in two Sea Beach trains bound for Coney Island in the Fourth Avenue Subway, between the DeKalb Avenue and Pacific Street stations, when a fuse blew out in the first train and tied up traffic in the subway for an hour. The injuries to the passengers were caused by the attempt of many in the first train to get out of the cars. An excited person broke the glass in an effort to open a window, for the intense heat added greatly to the discomfort of the passengers. At the sound of broken glass other passengers in the cars became excited and smashed the windows nearest them.

The guards in the first train tried to calm those who crowded to get out of the cars, but after windows were smashed and several were trampled in a rush for the doors, the passengers were allowed by the guards to walk through the cars to the first car of the train, and then along the tracks to the Pacific Street station. Seven in the first train were treated by ambulance surgeons from the Cumberland Street Hospital for cuts and bruises caused by broken glass and being pushed in the rush for the doors.

When the second Sea Beach train was stalled the guards did not have as much trouble as those in the first train, but there were four persons injured. None of the injured was removed to the hospital. It was estimated that there were 1,000 persons in both trains, and many of them were women and children. The train service to Coney Island was resumed after the stalled train was sidetracked.

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ROOF AFTER THE PERFORMANCE Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.
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THE SEASON'S SENSATION
"HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH
Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue
Wm. Rock and Frances White
Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni

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Orrin Johnson, "Whither Thou Goest"
Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way Every Eve. at 8:15.
The Refreshing Night Breezes Are Here.
LEW WILSON, Lawrence & Donegan, "Girl in the Mask," Nance & Dupre, 6 others. | All Seats Reserved 25c, 50, 75

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B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96th ST. DOLLY SISTERS, French & Els. Willis Wenton, Craig Campbell, Duffy & Inglis, and others.
Tomorrow—Rain or Shine—at 8:15. POPULAR PRICED GRAND OPERA at Columbia University, 120th St. & B'way. First Performance of
TOSCA
With Louisa Villani, Luca Botta, and all star cast. Tickets at Columbia University; 1425 Broadway; Metropolitan Op. Hse. Bldg., and all ticket agencies.

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SEE THE 48TH ST. Thea. E. of B'way. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Evgs. 8:20.
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OH, BOY!

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CONEY'S FUN FACTORY. FREE TOYS FOR CHILDREN. CAKE WALK EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT.
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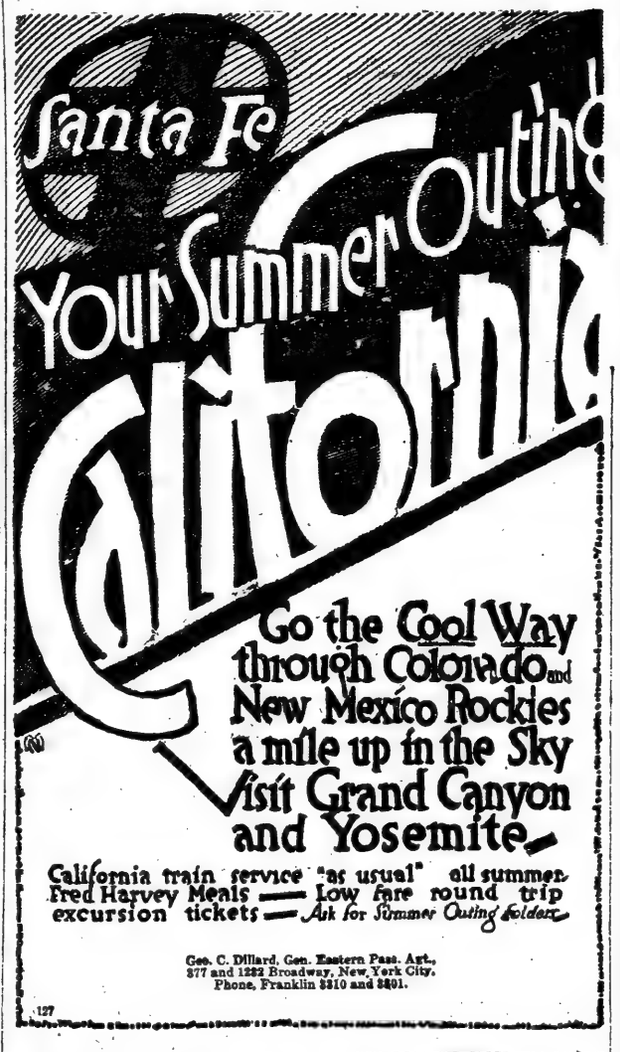
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1917.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC POWER.

Germany's war credits began at $1,250,000,000 each. Her ninth credit, reported on Saturday, is for $3,000,000,000. The total of the credits is in the last decade of a round hundred billion marks, $25,000,000,000. The loans floated on the credits are some billions smaller, but the floating debt approximates the difference almost certainly. That is why the credit is authorized. The figures would have been incredible in the pre-war period. It is equally amazing that these staggering burdens are borne without exhausting the disposition to assume them. The last credit was voted "without discussion," and without opposition except from one of the minor parties. The political declaration upon which the credit was based was passed by a vote of 214 to 116. So far as the world knows, Germany's politics and economics are less disturbed than those of opponents who deem themselves the superiors of Germany in morals and economics. What is the source of this strength, so disconcerting to those who are defending the right against might? The unity itself is one source.

Germany's economic endurance is due to the fact that Germany is so self-contained, alike in her morals and her resources. The Central Powers produce more wheat than the United States, Canada, and the Argentine produced in the year before the war. They possess more cattle than England, France, and Italy combined. The iron capacity of the two sets of allies was not very different before the war, but Germany has enlarged hers at the expense of her enemy's. Germany's great foreign trade is a wreck, of course, but that is one source of her strength, for all the energy which went to the profits of peace has been capable of diversion to the support of war. That no doubt creates an evil future day, but explains nevertheless a great source of Germany's present strength.

The moral explanation is no more mysterious than the economic. According to Scriptural authority, the wicked flourish like a green bay tree, and Germany makes war wickedly, in an economic as well as a military meaning. Every military advantage gained against the laws of war, and which civilized enemies deny themselves lest they, too, should forfeit their character, strengthens Germany. She seized with a sure hand the coal deposits and iron works of France and Belgium. She works them with forced labor of civilian enemies, not prisoners who might fairly be made to work for their support. Germany methodically pillaged the private industrial resources of the countries she ravaged. She carried machinery and materials to Germany and deported the labor necessary to work them. Germany allows herself financial excesses which she denied herself in the previous war against France. When Germany occupied Paris the Bank of France was spared. But formal complaint has been made to our State Department that Prussia levied a forced loan of a billion francs upon Belgian banks and taxed three-fifths of it upon the National Bank of Belgium, which is a private institution. Private bank officers were imprisoned when their resources were taken. Wherever German soldiers have gone the depreciated German paper money has been substituted for the local currency. The total of the fines which German Generals and Governors have levied upon subjugated peoples is not known, but many large individual amounts have been reported.

In short, the mystery of German economic strength is a mixture of good and bad reasons. The German habit of patient industry and submission to leadership is a priceless asset in either peace or war. This is reinforced by piracy on the sea, pillage on the land, and skill in marshaling the resources of peace for use in war. Germany is now investing about sevenfold her normal savings in war securities, and spending it all in the acquirement of what she will not be allowed to keep. Germany is a sort of national Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. It is necessary to admit her virtues, and it is more necessary to stop her crimes. When the agents of the law at last lay their hands upon the shoulder of this prime offender against international military and economic law the advantages she has gained will drop from her hands, and she will not regain the forfeited place in the sun until she shall have rehabilitated her character.

AT LAST, THE AIRPLANES.

The passage by the Senate of the Aviation bill, over which a prolonged debate was threatened, is encouraging to the country. The bill, once it was permitted to take shape, was quickly accepted. The obstructionists were on hand, but they were powerless. But the bill was a long time in taking shape. We should have been hard at work building up a military air service two years ago.

Now the pleading of Admiral PEARY and Admiral FISKE, of all the aeronautic societies, of every experienced American soldier who has made himself familiar with modern warfare has been heeded. An ample fund has been provided for the beginning of such an air fleet as the world has never known. Much of the machinery for the operation of the new law is ready. Much more can be done, with comparatively little delay. Presently we shall be training an army of airmen and building machines of approved types. It is no longer doubtful that the United States will do its share to end the war through its air service. We have begun. What we begin we carry through.

Coincident with the final passage of this measure there is news of another murderous German air raid on English coast towns. It should spur us on to quicker action. There is no time for red-tape delays. Our men and their machines should be sent to France in contingents every month.

A RECEPTION FOR MR. ROOT.

Mayor MITCHEL has done honor to himself and to the City of New York by appointing a committee of representative citizens to make arrangements for an appropriate reception to Mr. ELIHU ROOT when he returns from his Russian mission. Mr. ROOT is New York's most illustrious citizen. The city shares, in a way, the credit of his noteworthy achievements in public service. No service he has performed has been more valuable than that connected with his mission to the awakening Russian people and their new Government. He should certainly be made aware, on his return, that his tact and zeal in behalf of the people of the United States, his masterful yet discreet performance of his arduous and delicate mission are heartily appreciated.

It is desirable that the reception should be in keeping with Mr. ROOT's character. It should be moderately ordered. But it will express the sincere regard of New York for its distinguished citizen, and a clear recognition of the value of his latest achievement. The National Arts Club's valor medal, recently instituted, will be conferred on Mr. ROOT. He will be the first recipient of this symbol of honor, which will be awarded yearly hereafter by a committee appointed by the Mayor.

WHAT BULGARIA WANTS.

According to reports from Switzerland, that canny Czar, FERDINAND of Bulgaria, has emissaries at work, trying to find out what advantageous terms, if any, the Entente Powers would offer him for a separate peace. The proceeding is thoroughly in line with FERDINAND'S character, whether the reports are true or not; and such subterranean inquiries could be virtuously denied if they came to the Kaiser's ears and he should thunder against his vassal.

It is most unlikely that any terms not unjust to the Balkan allies will yet satisfy the ruling classes of Bulgaria. There are survivors of the Bulgarophil school in England, and Mr. NOEL BUXTON has lately, in The Nineteenth Century, proposed a separate peace with Bulgaria, the imaginary, the sentimental Bulgaria, that appealed to liberal sentiment forty years ago.

The present Bulgaria is not sentimental. Substantially all parties are devoted to the Central Europe theory. Bulgaria, by means of the alliance with Germany and Austria, hopes, or has hoped, to be the chief Power, economically and politically, in the Balkans. At present she holds Greek Macedonia to the Struma, three-fourths of Serbia, all Dobrudja. According to the Swiss story, she "has no interest in continuing the "war if the territory in Macedonia "is ceded to her."

This moderation is new and incredible at present. The Bulgarian Premier, M. RADOSLAVOV, said, a few weeks ago in Vienna and to the organ of the Ballplatz, the Fremdenblatt, that Bulgaria not only wanted the part of Macedonia occupied by her troops, and Dobrudja in addition, but "security for all time." "We want "to keep in touch with Austria-"Hungary through the Morava Val-"ley."

There is the milk of the Bulgaria cocoanut. The Morava Valley, the northeastern angle of Serbia, is not only the road from Berlin through Central Europe, but it is opulent in coal, copper, and gold, a rich mining region awaiting development. "We "are neighbors of Austria-Hungary, "and we desire to remain and must "remain so for all future time," said Premier RADOSLAVOV in May. The reasons are clear, and Bulgarian propagandists have long been at work in the Morava Valley.

It is amusing to find the Bulgarian Socialist delegation to the Stockholm Conference aspiring "to an immediate peace without annexations," and in the same breath declaring, through one of their numbers, M. JANULOV, that Bulgarian Socialists cannot "give "up Macedonia and a great part of "Old Serbia as far as the Austrian "frontier." One can imagine the cynical grin of FERDINAND as he dispatched these non-annexation annexationists to the German play at Stockholm. The German no-annexation Socialists are delightful, but their even more delightful Bulgarian brethren should not go unhonored.

PROGRESS OF THE FOOD BILL.

The Food bill passed another barrier Saturday night when it was accepted by the Senate by a vote of 81 to 6. It bears unmistakable signs of the ordeal through which it has passed. It has been damaged. Its clear and single purpose as a war measure has been disregarded in several of the amendments. The provision for a board of three administrators, instead of a single head acting for the President and responsible to him, might lead to serious complications. The President would make Mr. HOOVER Chairman, and probably, with well-considered appointments of the two others, we should "muddle through." The news in Washington last night, however, was that the House conferees will not accept a curtailment of Mr. HOOVER'S powers. There may be a protracted conference. The enormous majority in the Senate indicates that the conferees from that body will be slow to compromise.

There must be a compromise on the liquor amendment. That is understood. As it stands, that part of the bill is unconstitutional. It is to be hoped that wisdom may prevail in readjusting the provisions relating to the use of food for the manufacture of alcoholic liquors. Something must be done in this direction, but much should be left to the discretion of the President.

The rider tacked on in the last hour of the Senate debate, creating a bipartisan Congressional War Board, is quite unnecessary. Ostensibly created as a sort of auditing committee, "to "safeguard the expenditure of appro-"priations bearing upon the war," it is easy to see that it will have very broad powers, that members of it inclined to delay action, and thus endanger the war preparations, would be able to cause a great deal of trouble. There has been no public demand for such a board. Perhaps the conference may either remove this provision from the bill or compel its separate enactment. It does not belong to the Food bill. Meanwhile the country must wait for its much-needed food control law. This is the last week in July. The bill should have become a law July 1.

GERMANY'S LOSS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The Germans were told by their newspapers a few weeks ago that we were about to lose our trade with South America. Submarines were killing it. Already it was "dwindling," a leading journal in Berlin asserted, and soon it would "cease entirely." This would be "the great-"est triumph of the U-boat ——— over "our new enemy." The truth was, as shown by official reports, that this trade was steadily growing and had increased since the beginning of the ruthless submarine piracy.

Now the German people are permitted to consider the actual condition of this trade with the countries of the southern continent. Their most prominent commercial paper publishes figures which show the remarkable growth of both exports and imports, remarking that the "Yankees" have "hurled themselves upon South America like vultures," attempting to "swallow Germany's share." Our "money princes and their hireling WILSON" have sought to "throttle" Brazil and Argentina "with golden fetters." Evidently this journal would have its readers believe that by a corrupt use of money we have induced Brazil to turn against Germany, and are employing similar methods at Buenos Aires. And it may have found in its essay on trade an opportunity to let the German people know that, as it says, "Brazil considers herself at war with "Germany, and, according to the "latest reports, Argentina is about "to break off diplomatic relations." Undoubtedly there will be a severance of these relations if the Berlin Government withholds the apology, indemnities, and guarantees which Argentina demands.

The German people have been permitted to know very little about the attitude of South America. They have now been enlightened about the course of trade. Growth of our exports and imports has not been checked. This is proved by the reports for May and the incomplete fiscal year. In the eleven months the gains were 45 per cent. for exports and 37 per cent. for goods received. Not all that this journal in Germany says is abusive and unjust. The following remarks deserve to be considered carefully by those who are asked to condemn the "Yankee vultures":

> The longer Germany is cut off from the South American market, the harder she will find it to recover her share of trade. The longer the South Americans are compelled to take non-German, and especially American, products, the more accustomed they will become to them, and the more anxious to avoid another change.

If the war should end this week, Germany could not recover her trade with those countries. And the longer the war continues, the more difficult it will be for her to regain any part of it. She would be unable now to provide for that financing of trade there which made her successful in the past. Her weakness in this respect will be greater six months or a year hence. In the cost of the war to her must be included a great and permanent trade loss in South America.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Brazil Is Already Active in the War.

In an everyday, matter-of-fact sort of way a short dispatch arrived from Brazil the other day announcing that Brazilian war vessels had discovered "an enemy base" in those waters. It was not the importance of the event but the wording of its announcement that caught the attention. "An enemy base!" Without going through any spectacular preliminaries Brazil has gone to war with Germany in a businesslike fashion. She did not choose to issue a formal declaration, and for that reason her name may for some time to come escape from lists of the countries at war which are compiled by inattentive or forgetful compilers. She "revoked her neutrality"; first her neutrality as between Germany and the United States, then, after a considerable interval, her neutrality as between Germany and all the Allies. She then undertook to use her navy for the policing of the South Atlantic, which, in plain language, meant that she would hunt for German raiders and submarines and destroy them wherever she found them. Now she has discovered a base for German raiders, and announces it matter-of-factly as "an enemy base"; which it certainly is, for Brazil is as much at war with Germany as France is.

She so considers herself, and is entitled to rank as the fourteenth of the Allies. Why she did not issue a formal declaration of war instead of a "revocation of neutrality" we do not know, but it may be that a mobilization of the army, which would naturally follow such a declaration, was not needed by the other Allies and was thought undesirable at the time by Brazil. There may be other reasons in local conditions. The effect is that Brazil is actively in the war with her navy, and that a meeting between a Brazilian war vessel and a German one would be followed by a battle as surely as one between a British and a German vessel.

A Miser of Banknotes.

Those who saw IRVING in "The Bells" have some idea of the joys of a miser in the sight and handling of gold. It is hard to find a similar satisfaction in the handling of banknotes. Undoubtedly inspection of a fat bank balance gives satisfaction, although of a sad, subdued sort, at the thought of how transitory such a state of affairs usually is. Those who find banknotes or bank balances beautiful are capable of finding pleasure in reading the fat pamphlets describing corporation operations. Such joys are not for the majority. And yet there comes from Chicago a story of the hoarding of $6,000,000 at least in banknotes. There can be no doubt about it, for $4,000,000 was carried through this city in an ordinary traveling bag and $2,000,000 has just been found in Chicago banks.

The ordinary person would find no great pleasure in handling wealth so easily lost, stolen, burned, or otherwise destroyed. Persons who own such property as a rule are uneasy when it is idle, and seek to invest it—or at least to deposit it. But the owners of this property over a long period have held it in a form useless either to themselves or to others, and not capable of giving pleasure to any sense. It almost seems as though the idea of what the possession of millions means was not grasped by those making such use or, rather, disuse of them. But that cannot be the explanation, because the millions were "made" by those who misered them in this singular manner.

That is to say, they were an accumulation in the motor accessory industry. The inheritance tax on the just discovered millions was $43,000. Such a case as this inspires wonder whether there is much more unknown hoarding of banknotes. It has been thought unlikely, and yet here is this actual case, exposed only by death. In a novel the incident would be thought impossible.

Another Victory of Pure Democracy in Maine.

"Direct government" speeds gayly to new triumphs in Maine; and all the friends of the people in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention rejoice and are exceeding glad. The sole saver of States, the initiative and referendum, is working almost as actively and beneficently among the Dirigos as among the Oregonians.

The judgment of the electorate has already been invoked for the decision of such questions of general import as the proposed division of the town of York and the admission of automobiles to the sacred preserves of Bar Harbor. Now a louder summons rings in the voter's ears. Shall The Kennebec Journal, Mr. BLAINE'S old Augusta organ, be "the State paper," the official printer of notices of hearings by committees of the Legislature and such small deer?

A burning, an incandescent issue. There is mighty little money in being "the State paper," and the special election will cost a good deal more; but the Republicans of the last Legislature gave back to The Journal the poor pickings of the majestic official designation so long held by it before the Democrats had come to power in Maine. Whether from a spirit of mischief or the traditional Maine hearty partisanship, the Democratic machine took hold of the "outrage," sent forth petition colporteurs and easily got more than the 10,000 necessary signatures. So the transcendent problem will be settled by the people at their expense. Are the Maine folks maliciously sporting with the initiative and referendum to encourage its lovers in the Bay State?

Drops Suffrage Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer was an active worker for women suffrage until the European war broke out. But when prominent suffragists loudly proclaimed that women must ignore the war and use their energies exclusively for the vote I ceased working for the cause.

When women deliberately set themselves aside from a world movement so gigantic as the present war, they show that they are, as yet, unfitted for large aims. I cannot but believe in woman suffrage on the ground that all adults should have the vote, but I now believe women to be unready for it, and I will not lift a finger to hasten its coming.

New York, July 19, 1917. J. G. H.

"ISLE DE JOFFRE."

Suggestion Made to Washington for the Present Bedlow's Island.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose a communication from the War Department in regard to changing the name of Bedlow's Island to "Isle de Joffre," or "Joffre's Island." It would seem as if the idea had some merit.

Your encyclopedia will show that Mr. Bedlow contributed little or nothing to our history, being merely a truck farmer who happened to buy the island.

Is it not true that we delayed the matter of furnishing the foundations for the Statue of Liberty when the original gift was made and generally have been somewhat indifferent to this great gift which today means so much to us?

Joffre made human liberty possible.

C. W.

New York, July 21, 1917.

Washington, July 19, 1917.

Dear Sir: The Secretary of War desires me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 15, 1917, addressed to the Secretary of State, which was referred to this department, relative to the change of the name of the island on which the Statue of Liberty stands, from Bedlow's Island to Joffre's Island, and in response thereto to inform you that your letter will receive consideration.

The department wishes to express its thanks for your suggestion and interest in this matter. Very truly yours,

EDWARD T. DONNELLY,
Adjutant General.

Scottish Pipes in Broadway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Was it not a grievous pity for the Gordon-McLean Highlanders to withhold their "battle cry" on Monday from the Battery to the Post Office, where not only Scots and Britons were gathered, but many hundreds of the nation's youth of a good class? As to those of Scottish blood, is there a Highlander, be he ever so obsessed by money making, who would not respond, and instantly, to the sudden skirl o' his ain pibroch, in a city so far distant from that in which it wove itself into the fibre of his being as a boy? What would not even I have given to hear it!

What splendid opportunity lost for marking the dignity and fire of Scotia's ancient music and using the ardor that always accompanies the skirling of the pipes! And what of the songs through megaphones? It must have been very irksome, puir buddies, to those to whom the pibroch has always been as a sacrament.

Poor auld Professor Blackie; are there none of Auld Reekie's sons here to cherish that great old man's fine feelings? Look back those of you who threw so much zest into the torchlight processions and your hearty serenade that finished at the old professor's house. Don't you remember, you, and you, and you, how you were so enthusiastic as to don your suit inside out lest you spoiled it with the tar from the torch?

Only an ailing, old British woman, who cherishes those days, and can vividly recall the pibroch with its stirring fervor and too subtle intricacies, and who could not make a journey further than to lower Broadway, can realize what was lost. Only she among non-Scots. ROSA E. POSTLETHWAITE.

Staten Island, July 19, 1917.

The Lack of Nurses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear from all concerned that if enough American trained nurses are spared from the home field and sent abroad there must follow a great shortage in both hospital and private nursing. Nurses long since retired from active nursing and married nurses are being listed, as is right for this emergency; but has any one thought of listing the hundreds of nurses employed in chronic cases, merely because their employers are very wealthy?

There are chronic illnesses, like certain types of heart disease, which are dangerous; these, of course, cannot be turned over to maids, but we all know people who "keep a trained nurse" for adults or children, much as they keep any other appanage or luxury. Too often it is in order to save the relatives from care or responsibility. Surely these rich people should either release their nurses for public service until the end of the war or, better still, donate their time, continuing to pay the salary.

MARGARET CHANLER ALDRICH.

Barrytown, N. Y., July 20, 1917.

Antecedents of the 258's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An examination of the 158 names given in your issue of today as holders in this city of No. 258, the first number drawn at Washington yesterday in the army draft, shows the nationality of the ancestors of these men, so far as can be judged by the names, to be as follows:

German, 50; English, 36; Italian, 27; Polish, 16; Irish, 14; Greek, 3; Scandinavian, 2; Armenian, 2; Spanish, 1; Doubtful, 7.

The writer believes he is sufficiently familiar with the character of the proper names in the leading European countries to be able to make this analysis with a fair amount of accuracy. H. B. H.

New York, July 21, 1917.

Belief in Suffrage Shaken.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been an advocate of woman suffrage for more than thirty years. I espoused it when it was very unpopular. The misbehavior of the women at Washington, however, is most disquieting. It may be that I have been wrong in advocating "votes for women," for these women demonstrate that they are not yet ripe for suffrage. It may be that they are only exceptions, intoxicated by the desire for the limelight and its attendant notoriety.

I hope this is the case and that they will be promptly and generally repudiated by all the sane women who are sincere proponents of universal suffrage.

BENJAMIN DOBLIN.

New York, July 21, 1917.

Southern Enlistments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are constantly appearing in the papers of the United States, in regard to enlistment, figures showing that not only is South Carolina backward, but also all Southern States. I believe a careful investigation would show that these figures are misleading, for the sole reason that the negro is not permitted to enlist in the regular army, and as he constitutes from 25 to 50 per cent. of our population, we have already secured our quota of enlistments, or nearly so, from that body of the population from whom enlistments are permitted—that is to say, the white people.

A. V. SNELL,
Managing Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

Charleston, S. C., July 12, 1917.

THE U-BOAT CREW.

Alas, alas for those blonde boys who stalk
Their prey in ambush of the shuddering seas,
Whiling the wait with merry, tender talk
Of some dear knot of flower-clad cottages
Beyond the Rhine! The merchantship draws on;
Their swift torpedo strikes its mark; the sea
Moans with the dying; for a victory won
They thank the pagan god of Germany,
Happier to die the hideous, smothering death,
Too deep for mercy, in their own snared trap,
Than live to learn how time interpreteth
The cause they served—the tragical mishap
Of pride that pledged The Day and brought The Night;
Than live to loathe their Fatherland, a name
So high, so fallen, that betrayed their bright
Young loyalty to savageries of shame.

KATHARINE LEE BATES.

RED CROSS MISSION TO SUCCOR RUMANIA

Sanitary and Health Experts, Doctors, and Nurses Going to Repair War's Ravages.

$200,000 FOR INITIAL COST

Council Votes Appropriation and Selects Members—Praise by H. P. Davison.

The dispatch of a third Red Cross commission to Europe, this one to study conditions and distribute relief in Rumania, was announced yesterday by Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council. Headed by leading sanitary and health experts, this commission will do work similar to that of the commission headed by Major Grayson M. P. Murphy in France, and that headed by Dr. Frank Billings in Russia.

Henry Watkins Anderson, a prominent Richmond, Va., lawyer, is at the head of the Rumanian Commission. Upon reaching its destination it will undertake in addition to its investigation of sanitary and health conditions, actual relief work among Rumanian refugees. To do this work, a Red Cross medical unit of twelve doctors and twelve nurses accompanies the commission.

Medical supplies, serums, vaccines, and foodstuffs, urgently needed in Rumania, are being sent with the commission by the War Council. A special emergency appropriation of $200,000 has been voted to defray initial expenses.

In announcing this commission, Mr. Davison praised the patriotism of the men of great reputations in medicine and sanitation, who were volunteering for Red Cross work in Europe.

"For the commission to Rumania, as for those sent to France and Russia, the Red Cross War Council has been unusually fortunate in obtaining the service of some of the leading health and sanitary authorities of the country," said Mr. Davison. "It is one of the finest tributes to the patriotism of the men—doctors, lawyers, engineers, and business men—who have been called upon to undertake, at a very great personal inconvenience, and often with no inconsiderable risk, these Red Cross missions in distant countries, that they have responded without hesitation. No finer record will be written in this war than of these men who have gone forth under the Red Cross to carry aid and encouragement to those countries which for three years have been feeling the heavy brunt of war."

Mr. Davison added that the following men would accompany Mr. Anderson as members of the commission:

Arthur Graham Glasgow, an engineer of Washington, D. C., a leader in his profession, who has lived for more than twelve years at London.

Dr. Francis W. Peabody of Boston, who recently conducted an investigation of health conditions in China.

Bernard Flexner of Chicago, a lawyer who has been prominent in sociological movements in the Middle West.

Dr. H. Gideon Wells of Chicago, Professor of Pathology in the University of Chicago.

Dr. Roger Griswold Perkins of Cleveland, Professor of Hygiene, Western Reserve University.

Dr. Robert C. Bryan of Richmond, one of the leading surgeons of the South.

The following doctors and nurses are members of the Medical Unit and will accompany the commission: Dr. W. D. Kirkpatrick, Bellingham, Wash.; Dr. Richard Penn Smith, Fort Loudon, Penn.; Dr. D. J. McCarthy, Davenport, Iowa; Dr. George Y. Massenberg, Macon, Ga.; Dr. R. H. Rulison, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. B C. Hamilton, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. Benjamin Earl LeMaster, Macomb, Ill.; Dr. Louis H. Limauro, Lynn, Mass.; Dr. E. F. Hird, Bound Brook, N. J.; Dr. W. T. Lowe, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Dr. Joseph P. H. Gruener, Chicago; Dr. Geo. Duro Guca, Chicago; Dr. William J. Kucera, New Prague, Minn.; Florence Patterson, head nurse, Washington, D. C.; Ruth L. Torrance, New York; Katherine Olmsted, Milwaukee; Alma Forester, Chicago; Alice Gilborne, Chicago, and Anna T. Pederson, New York.

CITY TO HONOR ROOT.

Mayor Arranges for Reception for Commission to Russia.

When Elihu Root returns from Russia, where he went as the head of the American Commission, he will have a public reception in New York City. It is not yet known when Mr. Root will arrive here, but plans for an elaborate demonstration in his honor are to be worked out within a few weeks. One feature of the reception, it was announced yesterday will be the conferring upon Mr. Root of the first valor medal of the National Arts Club.

At the request of the Defense Committee of the club of which Alexander Konta is Chairman, Mayor Mitchel has appointed a committee to confer the medal. This committee is to become permanent judges of future awards of the medal, which is struck in gold. The Mayor notified the club that he held it a privilege to co-operate in making the valor medal and its award in the future an honor to the city. Chairman Konta in a letter to the Mayor said:

"The Defence Committee of the National Arts Club believes that the services rendered by the President's Special Ambassador to the new Government of Russia, undertaken at an advanced age and in the face of the ocean's perils, are such as to demand the spontaneous and universal recognition of his countrymen. They also believe that these services have been given to the country in the finest spirit of patriotism and with a courage to which no more fitting tribute could be paid than by the award of this first gold medal of valor."

This is the committee the Mayor has appointed:

William Church Osborn, Chairman.
John G. Agar,
Otto T. Bannard,
Joseph Barondess,
Nicholas M. Butler,
E. H. Blashfield,
August Belmont,
Elmer E. Brown,
Frank I. Cobb,
Edgar M. Collins,
Cardinal Farley,
Dr. John H. Finley,
E. H. Gary,
Cass Gilbert,
Samuel Gompers,
Bishop D. H. Greer,
Dr. Abraham Jacobi,
Robert U. Johnson,
Alexander Konta,
Adolph Lewisohn,
George McAneny,
Clarence Mackay,
Dr. W. T. Manning,
John Mitchell,
Edward P. Mitchell,
Frank Munsey,
Morgan J. O'Brien,
Ogden M. Reid,
Leon H. Rouse,
Jacob H. Schiff,
Francis L. Stetson,
Henry L. Stoddard,
William H. Taft,
J. H. Tennant,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Frank A. Vanderlip,
Oswald G. Villard,
H. J. Wright,
J. Alden Weir.

The Mayor will also ask a group of New York's representative men to arrange for the reception by the city not only to Mr. Root but to the entire commission.

PARIS CLUB FOR COLLEGIANS

American University Union to be a Home for Those Serving in France.

Announcement was made yesterday of the establishment of the American University Union in Europe, "to meet the needs of American university and college men who are in Europe for military or other service in the cause of the Allies." The specific objects of the Union are thus outlined in the constitution adopted recently at a meeting at the University Club in New York City, at which representatives of fifteen colleges and universities were present:

1.—To provide at moderate cost a home, with the privileges of a simple club, for American college men and their friends passing through Paris or on furlough; the privileges to include an information bureau, writing and newspaper room, library, dining room, bedrooms, baths, social features, opportunities for physical recreation, entertainments, medical advice, etc.

2.—To provide a headquarters for the various bureaus already established or to be established in France by representative American universities, colleges and technical schools.

3.—To co-operate with these bureaus when established, and in their absence to aid institutions, parents, or friends in obtaining information about college men engaged in all forms of war service, reporting on casualties, visiting the sick and wounded, giving advice, serving as a means of communication with them, etc.

FAVORS RAILWAYS BILL.

Knox Indorses Plan for Priority of Government Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 22.—Senator Philander C. Knox, who is spending a few days here at the cottage of his daughter, Mrs. James R. Tindle, in discussing today the proposal for the appointment by the President of a board of five members, to be known as the Transportation Priority Board under the Interstate Commerce Commission, said:

"I think that in many respects this is one of the most important bills upon which Congress will be called to act in connection with the war. As I understand the theory of the bill, it is that whenever 'the public security and defense' require, the President may do in respect to the transportation lines of the country the thing which the public security and defense may demand in the way of transportation of goods over the public highways.

"Instead of taking over the railroads, this bill provides that where certain shipments of goods are, in the judgment of the Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy, necessary for the public security and defense all other traffic upon the railways shall give way to that public necessity. In that respect I regard this measure as not only wise and prudent, but moderate—moderate in the sense that it imposes upon the Government less liability to the railroad companies than would be imposed if the entire property were taken over and managed under Governmental direction.

"Something has been said about the lodgment of power in the President. If there ever was anything that demanded the single arm it is the prosecution of a war. Divided councils in war are always fatal, and no one saw that more clearly than the fathers of the Constitution and those who expounded it contemporaneously.

"The bill proceeds upon the theory that we are taking in part the railways of the country for the public service. We are taking them in part, in the sense that we are vesting in the President the authority to divert the ordinary traffic of the road in order that certain shipments essential for the public security and defense may pass expeditiously over the rails.

"In doing that and in providing compensation for that we are providing compensation for taking in a lesser degree than we would have authority to vest the President to take; and in that respect the bill is in entire consonance with the provision of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation."

FEAR WAR PLEA FOR WASTE.

Real Estate Interests Urged to Watch Appropriations at Albany.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests sees danger of many needless appropriations by the State Legislature for military purposes, and has sent letters to taxpayers' associations urging them to watch these proposed appropriations closely. The council calls attention to the fact that the tax rate in New York this year will be the highest in its history, and that vigilance is necessary to keep it from creeping higher.

"It is not generally recognized," said the council in a statement sent out yesterday, "that almost $6,000,000 was appropriated by the State Legislature at the last session for military purposes. Whether such a large appropriation was absolutely necessary in view of the tremendous appropriations in Washington remains to be seen.

"Two letters addressed by the Advisory Council to Governor Whitman under dates of May 15 and July 9, asking whether the State appropriations were not for work that will be duplicated by the National Government have as yet remained unanswered, although replies to similar letters have been received from Senators Brown and Sage and Assemblymen Machold, Sweet, and Adler. Patriotism and national defense should not be reasons for unwise expenditures or unnecessary expense, particularly when real estate in New York is at present frequently overassessed and most certainly overtaxed.

"It is incumbent upon all property owners carefully to inspect all budgetary appropriations at this time, especially, for instance, when an appropriation of $2,500,000 is made for the purchase of the Rockaway fort site, although Mayor Mitchel stated in his recent controversy with Senator Wagner that this site could have been purchased for $800,000 if politics had not been injected into the matter. Other appropriations by the last Legislature were $1,000,000 for the Emergency National Guard, $150,000 for a military census, $500,000 for a food commission, which as yet has not been appointed by the Governor, and $1,000,000 for the Council of State Defense.

"It may be that each one of these and other war appropriations were justified, but it must be recognized that there will be a food commission in Washington similar to the State Commission, and there is also a large, comprehensive National Council of Defense.

"With regard to the special legislative session, the Food bill as tentatively drafted would confer upon the Governor and his Food Commission almost unlimited authority in the expenditure of public moneys. There is no doubt but such legislation, if reasonable, would be advisable at this time, but in view of the heavy appropriations already made by the State for military defense it would seem as if any further appropriations would be duplication of expenditures for similar purposes in Washington."

LECTURES ON LLOYD GEORGE

Frank Dilnot Tells Y. M. C. A. of Premier's Christian Ideals.

Frank Dilnot, American correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle, delivered a lecture at the West Side Y. M. C. A., 518 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon on "Lloyd George, Christian Statesman." About 200 persons attended, and to them Mr. Dilnot, who is the author of a biography of the present British Premier, traced the development of his subject's character in the story of his early life and the part played in it by Christian ideals. He told of Lloyd George's birth in extreme poverty, the death of his father when he was but three years old, and the struggle of his mother until her brother provided for his nephew's schooling.

Mr. Dilnot sketched Lloyd George's career up to the time when, at 26, he was elected to Parliament, but only briefly alluded to his subsequent progress, as being already well known to the world. It was characteristic of the Premier, he said, that while he himself early won immense popularity by his fire, wit, eloquence, and good humor, as a lawyer he took cases of people so poor no one else would undertake them, and was always found championing the unpopular causes.

WAR SPEAKERS SELECTED.

Special Committee to Arouse Patriotism in City Is Announced.

Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, yesterday announced the personnel of the special committee of speakers who are to have the task of educating the public upon the aims of the war. The committee believes there are hundreds of thousands in New York who have an erroneous idea of the war or know so little about it that they have little interest in its outcome. The object of the special committee is to enlighten and arouse these persons.

The members of the committee are: George S. Brokaw, Compton, Chairman; Ernest Stauffen, Jr., Vice Chairman; William Franklin Edwards, Secretary; John Quincy Adams, Ohellis A. Austin, George Gordon Battle, Edward T. Devine, Maitland Dwight, George D. Egbert, Hugh Frayne, Edward R. Koch, Samuel S. Koenig, Major Francis G. Landon, Samuel A. Lewisohn, S. Stanwood Menken, John Mitchell, Nathaniel Phillips, Henry C. Quinby, Leroy W. Ross, Henry R. Seager, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, Colonel Duncan M. Stewart, Archibald E. Stevenson, and Howard K. Weed.

LABOR CALLS FOR CITY OWNERSHIP

Democratic Fusion Committee Also Asked to Curb Polic Activities.

FOR INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

Rockefeller Foundation Attacked by James P. Holland as Seeking to Control Education Board.

What organized labor in the city suggests in the way of a platform for the Mayoralty campaign was set forth yesterday by James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, in a letter to the Platform Committee of the Democratic Fusion Committee of 170. Mr. Holland laid stress upon the fact that labor demanded municipal ownership of all public utilities. Some of the other planks asked for were:

Free and independent education of public school children; that the police be not used as strikebreakers; that adequate free markets for wholesalers and retailers be established, and that city departments be kept free from the influences of the charity societies and foundations. In his letter Mr. Holland further says:

"We ask for a plank declaring for education of the public school children free from the evil influences of the Rockefeller Foundation and other corporate interests, and a pledge from your committee and candidates that the schools will not be Garyized against the wishes and protests of organized labor and the parents of the school children; and a pledge that your candidates, when elected, will at all times consult with and respect the wishes of parents in the matter of the education of their children.

"It has been proven beyond the question of any doubt that Rockefeller controls the public school system of this city; that the Rockefeller candidates named by Commissioners Flexner and Foedick were elevated to office and are now the officers of the Board of Education in this city. The Rockef

PRESIDENT MAY ACT IN SHIP ROW TODAY

Belief at Washington That He Will Decide Goethals-Denman Controversy at Once.

BOTH MEN AT THEIR POSTS

Rumors at Capital That Continuation of Differences Would Cause an Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—It is expected that when President Wilson returns to Washington tomorrow morning on the Mayflower he will immediately take up the shipbuilding situation with Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board and Major Gen. Goethals, Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in a final effort to adjust their differences. The decision of the President, it is believed, will determine speedily whether either will eliminate himself from the situation.

In official circles in Washington, according to one report, the opinion is held that longer delay will force a Congressional investigation of the whole matter. Some members of Congress have been quoted as saying the situation was drawing to a point where the people were fully justified in calling upon their Representatives to act.

General Goethals and Mr. Denman were both at their posts as usual today, despite reports that General Goethals had offered to resign. In Shipping Board circles there was the same tendency to give out the impression that no trouble of a serious nature existed and that rapid progress was being made in preparing to commandeer ships on the stocks, let contracts for new ships, and pave the way for the construction of great yards for the building of fabricated steel ships. Details, however, were lacking.

According to the best information that could be obtained, the plan which General Goethals proposed to put into operation to accomplish these ends a week ago had been rejected by Mr. Denman. The attitude taken by Mr. Denman in this connection at conferences held early last week, it has been said, angered General Goethals and left him with very little inclination to attend further sessions of the Shipping Board.

The Shipping Board members who are with Mr. Denman in his contentions are understood to have about completed a compromise program which alters radically the plan General Goethals had determined on both for commandeering ships on the stocks and for the payments for building the Government-owned yards and the ships to be constructed in them. It is understood here that the differences of opinion on these projects were responsible largely for General Goethals's action in going to President Wilson as "showdown" without consulting Mr. Denman.

Commissioner Brent is one of Mr. Denman's chief allies in this dispute, it is said, while Commissioners Stevens and Donald are strongly inclined to fight by the side of General Goethals. This line-up has left a divergence of opinion and leaves a situation in which Mr. Denman and General Goethals are not the only persons at odds.

There have been many hints that a concerted effort was on foot by certain interests to force a quick adoption of the Goethals program to speed up shipping, by attacking Mr. Denman and emphasizing the submarine destructions, but it can be stated positively that General Goethals's name has been in no way connected with it.

PRESIDENT STAYS ON YACHT

Murky Weather Prevents His Going Ashore at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 22.—Murky weather greeted President and Mrs. Wilson on their week-end trip to Hampton Roads, and they did not come ashore today, as had been planned. The President, who has kept in touch by wireless with Washington, sent ashore for the morning papers, and shortly before noon the Mayflower started on the return trip.

The President was expected to be at his desk Monday morning.

FLEES FROM ODD CRAFT BELIEVED TO BE RAIDER

British Freighter Encounters Bark Rigged Vessel with Funnel—May Be a Masked Scout.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 22.—The presence of a strange vessel, believed to be a German raider, due west from the Spanish coast and two-thirds of the way across the Atlantic from Europe, was reported by a British freight steamship which escaped from the unidentified craft and arrived here today.

Officers of the British vessel described the stranger as bark-rigged, with four masts, and a smokestack rising between the main and mizzen masts. She was steering northwest at 7 knots when sighted early on July 14, and bore down on the freighter. The latter outdistanced the supposed raider after a brief chase.

Since last January American and British steamships arriving at Atlantic ports have from time to time reported meeting strange craft between Cape Race and Cape Sable, which bear down on westbound steamships and, after circling around for a short time, they steam away without making any signals. All descriptions agree that the strangers have high superstructures and are disguised as tramp steamships having a top speed of about 18 knots. It is understood that they are fast liners fitted out as auxiliary cruisers by the British Admiralty to look out for any German raiders that might escape across the North Sea to the Atlantic.

FREIGHTER ROUTS U-BOAT.

British Steamer Shells Craft After Two Torpedoes Miss Her.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 22.—An unsuccessful attack by a German submarine off the British coast on July 8 was made on a British freight steamship which arrived today. The U-boat fired two torpedoes. One passed eighteen feet to the freighter's stern and the other the length of the starboard side not ten feet from the ship.

The British vessel returned the fire, sending four shots at the periscope, the only part of the submarine visible. Apparently every shot missed its mark, but this firing had the effect of causing the U-boat to cease its attack.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

CONEY CROWD HURT BY RUNAWAY HORSE

Fifty Persons Injured on Beach Before the Animal Was Caught.

BATHERS' CLOTHES STOLEN

Men and Women Had to Telephone for Fresh Apparel Before They Could Get Home.

A big bay runaway horse that injured fifty persons on a crowded beach, three of them severely; thieves who robbed 100 bathers of essential articles of wearing apparel, and rioting at the B. R. T. terminals where there were not enough ticket agents to handle the crowds, furnished Coney Island with much excitement yesterday. More than 400,000 persons visited the big resort during the day, establishing a crowd record for the season.

The horse, harnessed to a buggy, had been left standing at West Twenty-third Street and Surf Avenue by Israel Fogel, 25 years old, of 883 Cherry Street. He was accompanied by his aunt, Mrs. Fannie Reich, 50 years old, of 59 Market Street, Manhattan, who remained in the buggy while he went on an errand. An automobile bound north on Surf Avenue frightened the horse and it ran toward the beach, about 250 feet away. As it neared the beach another automobile, also coming north, struck the buggy and smashed it, throwing Mrs. Reich to the ground, fracturing her skull, and inflicting internal injuries.

Freed of the buggy the horse galloped into the midst of a crowd of about 5,000 persons, sitting and lying about on the sand. A majority of these were women and girls, who had no time to get out of the animal's way.

The beach at this point is a big, open expanse surrounding the Children's Home. The first to be struck down was Mrs. Rose Appelbaum, 23 years old, a dressmaker, of 312 South Third Street, Brooklyn. She saw the horse coming and started to run, but the next instant had been knocked unconscious by the animal's hoofs.

Wild excitement developed. Screaming women and children tried to scramble to safety, but were sent flying by the animal, some of them only bruised, but many of them painfully injured. The flying horse struck Dorothy Dubbin, 6 years old, of 226 West 146th Street, Manhattan, on the left arm, breaking it and injuring the child's side. Abraham Barrick, 7 years old, of 51 Stanton Street was struck a glancing blow on the head which laid open the scalp. In a few seconds there were injured persons everywhere, some of them unconscious and others crawling frantically over the sand to safety.

Several men tried to grab the horse's head, but stumbled in the deep sand and were bowled over. Some one sent a riot call to the police station and the reserves came upon a few minutes after Policeman McMillan and Louis Blum of 231 Monroe Street had caught the horse and quieted it.

The arrival of the police and two ambulances from the Coney Island Hospital added to the terror of the crowd, and several men who rushed in between the police and the injured were roughly handled. Two of them were arrested, and gave their names at the Coney Island Station as Abraham Braun, 23 years old, of West Twenty-third Street, Coney Island, an importer, and his brother, Israel. They were accused of interfering with the police, and Captain Sackett ordered them locked up.

Meantime, Drs. Smisson and Harris of the Coney Island Hospital were treating the injured and helping to allay the panic. Mrs. Reich was sent to the hospital, as were the young woman and the two children injured on the beach. The two physicians treated fully fifty persons, but the police took the names of only twenty-four of them. All of these were sent to their homes.

This happened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and about an hour later the police of the Coney Island Station were astonished to receive a large delegation of men and women in their bathing suits, who demanded excitedly that the police recover their clothes. It developed that the crowd, finding all the bath houses filled, had rented dressing space in bungalows and small houses, and that while they were in the surf robbers had rifled the large paper sacks in which they had placed their clothes. The practice of renting bungalows for dressing purposes has long been opposed by the police, but they have not been able to break it up. The custom is for the bathers to pay from 10 to 25 cents for the privilege of dressing in these bungalows and small houses and to mark their paper bags with tags bearing their names.

LINER DEMERARA SUNK, SAY BRITISH OFFICERS

Germans Had Sought Her Two Years, Because She Destroyed a Submarine.

British officers arriving yesterday at an Atlantic port said that a number of German submarines had met with casualties in various ways, and had to put back to their base along the German coast or at Zeebrugge in Belgium for repairs. This took considerable time, they said, as the parts of the submarines were made at factories in Barmen, Essen, Elberfeld, Creffeld and other manufacturing cities in Germany.

Also a number of large submarines had been sent out from 500 to 600 miles in the Atlantic Ocean to wait for United States transports, and others had been dispatched along the Spanish coast through the Strait of Gibraltar to the Mediterranean to look for French and Italian transports.

One of these big U-boats attacked the Royal Mail Steam Packet Demerara on July 3 off the coast of Spain and sank her with a torpedo. The passengers and crew were all saved and it was stated that the Demerara had gone down in shallow water and there was a probability of salvaging her after the war.

The officers said the Germans had been trying to get the Demerara ever since June 3, 1915 when she sank a submarine with gunfire off the Portuguese coast while on her way home from Buenos Aires. Captain G. S. Gillard, who was in command at the time, received a reward of $2,000 from the British Admiralty for being the first merchant service Captain to sink one of the U-boats. The German Admiralty offered a reward for the capture of Captain Gillard and he afterward got a shore appointment with the company.

The Demerara was a twin-screw steamship of 11,484 gross tonnage, built in 1912 in Harland & Wolff's yard at Belfast. She was 500 feet 7 inches long, 62 feet beam and 40 feet depth of hold.

According to information brought by the officers who arrived yesterday, the latest type of U-boats which are now cruising half way between Cape Race, N. F., and the coast of Ireland are over 300 feet long, carry two five inch guns and guns of smaller calibre and have a cruising radius of 15,000 miles.

NEW REIGN OF TERROR REPORTED FROM SERBIA

Bohemian Alliance Says Scores Are Executed Daily Without Legal Process.

The Austrian Government has begun a new reign of terror in Serbia, and scores of Serbians are executed daily without recourse to any legal process, according to reports received through underground channels by Charles Pergler of the Bohemian National Alliance. In many of the cases there are no charges made against the victims, and in none of them is any evidence adduced tending to show guilt. In Krusevac and Jagodin hangings are daily occurrences.

In order to inspire fear in the Serbians, the reports say, the Austrians have devised a new form of "Schrecklichkeit." The executions, which are public, are photographed, and thousands of the prints are scattered broadcast to serve as a warning to the Serbs of what they may expect unless they avow their allegiance to the Emperor. Several of these photographs found on the persons of German and Austrian officers captured at the Saloniki front, are in the possession of Czech leaders in Paris.

"The Serbs who come under the Bulgarian domination suffer as much as those living under Austro-Magyar-German rule," Mr. Pergler said. "A Serbian student whose name cannot be revealed relates to us the communication the following almost unbelievable incident which he saw with his own eyes:

"The Bulgarians took many of the leading citizens from Vranja, where they had been staying, to Surdilice, a city about twenty-five kilometers away in the direction of the Bulgarian boundary. Among this number were Janko Vuckovic, Ariton Miljkovic, Dorde Stefanovic, Dorde Petrovic, Ariton Pantazijevic, Zafir Dingarec, business and professional men; Toma Zafirovic, a member of the Serbian Parliament, and Toma Durdevic, the Presiding Magistrate of the County Court. These men were all tortured for several days and then shot in a public square. The wealthiest business man of Vranja, Stojan Srbinac, was robbed of all his property and killed."

JEWISH SOCIALISTS FOR FREE PALESTINE

Appeal to Brethren Here and in Russia to Oppose Anything That Hinders Allies, Who Aid It.

A notable appeal from a Jewish Socialistic labor association exiled from Palestine to Socialist brethren in the United States and Russia to oppose any movement "having the effect of putting in question the liberation of Palestine by the allied armies," has beaened this country through official sources. The appeal seems to align the Jewish Socialists of Asia Minor firmly on the side of the Allies and against the Turks and Germans, evidently with the idea that through allied victory alone can the dream of Zionism for an independent Palestine come true.

The appeal comes from the Poale Zion, a Socialist labor organization consisting of sixty to eighty members, most of them prominent in the more advanced thought of the sections from which Turkish oppression has exiled them. They are now refugees in Egypt. They belong to the artisan class, for the most part, and are now connected with Mospruds Jewish Relief Committee in Cairo.

The text of their resolution, in which they adopt for the first time a nationalistic point of view, is as follows:

"We, the Poale Zion, who are refugee Palestinians in Egypt, beg you to communicate with our Socialistic companions in America and Russia, putting the following appeal before them:

"Considering that we find ourselves at an epoch of history in which it is our duty to put events to the best possible purpose, and considering that the allied powers have openly claimed that they are fighting for the liberation of small nationalities, and considering that the advance of the British armies toward Palestine signifies for us and for our country the inauguration of an era of independence and liberty and justice, we address you, comrades, with a appeal to redouble your vigilance in proclaiming among all those who take part in the International Socialistic Conference that for safeguarding the interests of the Jewish masses of Palestine, oppressed in the home of its ancestors by the Turkish régime, they should work with all their forces oppose any resolution having the effect of putting in question the liberation of Palestine by the allied armies."

MILITANTS TO PICKET TODAY

Fourteen Told Off for Demonstration at the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—About twenty suffragettes, including several who were recently pardoned by President Wilson, after beginning a sixty-day sentence at the District of Columbia Workhouse, will picket the White House at noon tomorrow. This demonstration will be the second since the release of the sixteen militants. It is understood that the Washington police will pay no attention to the pickets unless treasonable banners are shown.

It was announced at the headquarters of the National Woman's Party today that the picketing schedule for tomorrow was planned to show that the militants "can and will picket the White House."

The members of the "Occoquan squad" who will take part in tomorrow's demonstration are:

Miss Eleanor Calman of Methuen, Mass.; Miss Doris Stevens of Omaha, Miss Anne Martin of Reno, Nev.; Miss Janet Fotheringham of Buffalo, Mrs. Amelia Hines Walker of Baltimore, Mrs. Paul Reyneau of Detroit, Mrs. Eunice Hana Brannan of New York, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Wilmington, Del.; Miss Julia Hurlbut of Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. Beatrice Kinkead of Montclair, N. J., and Miss Mary Ingham of Philadelphia.

HAILSTORM SWEEPS CITY.

Mercury Drops Sixteen Degrees, but Soon Goes Up Again.

Hailstones, some of which were said to be half an inch in diameter, fell in New York City yesterday afternoon during a wind and rain storm that forced the mercury down sixteen degrees in half an hour. The storm began at 3:50 o'clock and was over at 4:50. It visited some parts of the city, and ignored others.

The deluge of frozen pellets was accompanied by a 46-mile wind and vivid flashes of lightning. The rainfall reached an inch and sixty-five hundredths in an hour. The water in many of the sewers, especially at the Battery, backed up and flooded the streets, with the result that some of the Staten Island residents, racing for ferries, ran through water six inches deep.

At the time the storm struck the mercury was at 82, but immediately it began to tumble, falling to 66 degrees at 4:20. With the passing of the storm it began rising again, however, and had returned to 79 degrees by 8 o'clock in the evening. Then the wind rose again and the mercury suffered a relapse.

The high wind caused some damage. Near the DeWitt Clinton High School it lifted a wooden shelter under which women and children had taken refuge, but none was injured. The rain washed out the sidewalk in front of 408 and 410 West Forty-sixth Street and forced the police to rope off that side of the street for some distance each side of the washout.

DR. JESSE B. CARTER DEAD.

Director of American Academy at Rome Succumbs to Paralysis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 22.—Dr. Jesse Benedict Carter, Director of the American Academy here since 1913 and well known in the United States as an educator, died suddenly today at Bologna from paralysis caused by sunstroke. He was returning from the Italian front with several other Americans who had been arranging for the organization of the American Red Cross. Dr. Carter had been prominent in the intellectual and social life of Rome for twelve years and only a week ago celebrated conjointly at the American Academy with members of the French colony here, the fraternal accord of the two republics.

Mrs. Carter, who was Miss Kate Freeman, of New York, is ill at Chamouni.

Dr. Carter was born in New York, June 16, 1872, and was graduated from Princeton in 1893. Later he attended the German universities at Berlin, Göttingen, and Leipsic. He was a professor of Latin at Princeton from 1902 to 1907. From 1907 to 1912 he was director of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome. He was also a lecturer on the Roman religion.

The American School of Classical Studies had as its chief supporter the late J. P. Morgan. Several years ago the school was combined with the American Academy under the name of the latter, and Dr. Carter was made the residential head. The headquarters of the academy were formerly the Villa Aurelia on the Janiculum, Garibaldi's headquarters during the siege of Rome in 1849.

Early this year the insignia of a Commander of the Crown of Italy were bestowed upon Professor Carter at the Villa Miraflori.

Dr. Carter was a member of the American Philological Association, the American Archaeological Society and the Imperial German Archaeological Institute. He was the author of many books, notably, "The Religious Life of Ancient Rome," "The Religion of Numa," and "The Roman Elegiac Poets." He was also the author of many translations.

REBUKED BY MAGISTRATE.

Told Policeman He Would Report Beating to Woods.

Patrolman Edward J. Cleary of the West 135th Street Station was reprimanded by Magistrate Corrigan last night in the Men's Night Court for having unnecessarily beaten his prisoner, John Hodge, a negro of 9 West 137th Street, charged with disorderly conduct. Magistrate Corrigan told Cleary he would send the minutes of the case to the Police Commissioner and recommend a hearing.

Cleary said he arrested Hodge at 137th Street and Lexington Avenue for remonstrating with him and seizing his club after he had reprimanded a white woman for disorderly conduct. When arraigned Hodge's head was swathed in bandages. Witnesses, among them the Rev. Edward Abbott, a negro, of the Memorial Church, Lenox Avenue and 138th Street, testified that in their opinion the attack was uncalled for. Hodge, who denied the policeman's charge, was set free.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM F. GEBHARDT, a mechanical engineer in the employ of the United Fruit Company of Manhattan, died on Saturday in the Jamaica Hospital, Long Island, following an operation for appendicitis. He was born Nov. 2, 1888, in Manhattan, and was for many years a resident of the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn. His home was at 932 Chestnut Street, Richmond Hill, L. I.

Mrs. PAULINE LUTZ, widow of Gottlieb Lutz, died at her home, 779 Woodward Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Germany seventy-five years ago. Two daughters survive.

FRANK REILLY, 58 years old, for many years employed by the undertaking firm of James Norton & Sons of Manhattan, is dead at his home, 1,119 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

JAMES SMITH, 67 years old, of 53 Moffatt Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly at his Summer home in Rosedale, L. I. He was born in Manchester, England, and is survived by a daughter.

MAURICE MULLINS, a retired business man, died on Saturday at his home, 98 Second Street, Brooklyn. He was in his seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. WILHELMINA F. McKEE of 113 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at her home after a brief illness. She was born in Philadelphia on Aug. 24, 1855. Six children survive.

Mrs. P. MERRILL GRIFFITH, wife of the American Consul at Santiago, Cuba, died there yesterday at the Spanish Hospital.

THOMAS M. DOODY, 50 years old, a member of the New York Athletic Club, died on Saturday at his home in Montclair, N. J.

BENJAMIN LA RUE, formerly Assistant General Solicitor for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, died on Friday at his home, Orange, N. J. He was 40 years old.

ARTHUR STAFFORD, an actor, died at St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford, Mass., on Saturday. He was 39 years old.

Mrs. MARGARET BRENNAN, widow of Michael Brennan, contractor and builder, died yesterday at her home, 2 West Seventy-fifth Street, in her seventy-sixth year.

SAMUEL M. STONE, for more than twenty years a member of the reportorial staff of the New York City News Association, died last night in Presbyterian Hospital, in his sixty-sixth year.

POWHATAN WEISIGER, a retired merchant, died yesterday at his home, 200 West Ninety-second Street, in his eighty-fourth year.

DOMINICK COLLORA, a steamship architect and engineer, 50 years old, died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BONIS.—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry N. Bonis, (Helen Agatston,) a daughter, July 22, Lawrence, L. I.

HORN.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Horn, (nee Jeanette Kaplan,) of 600 West 165th St., announce the birth of a son, at home July 22, 1917.

BECK.—July 20, 857 East 176th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Beck, a son.

BENSON.—July 18, 901 Fox St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Benson, a son.

JOSEPH.—July 20, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Joseph, a son.

KARELSEN.—July 15, Arverne, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Karelsen, a daughter.

OESTREICHER.—July 19, Ridgewood, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Oestreicher, a son.

REISFELD.—July 20, Flower Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Reisfeld, a son.

WEBSTER.—July 20, 101 West 78th St., to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Webster, a son.

Engaged.

GOLDBAUM — JACOBS.—Sadye Jacobs to Samuel Goldbaum.

HEMENDINGER — GREENBERG.—Frances Greenberg to Charles C. Hemendinger.

LIEBOWITZ—GOLD.—Jennie Gold to Abe Lieberwitz.

MANTLER—KLAUS.—Marguerite M. Klaus to Dr. Robert Mantler.

MARKELL—JACOBS.—Henrietta Jacobs to Eli H. Markell.

MORCH—SIDNEY.—Ellen M. Sidney to Rover Morch.

SEIGLE—LIPSCHUTZ.—Lena Lipschutz to Harry Seigle.

TRAUM—SELIGMAN.—Juliette Seligman to Charles Traum.

WEINSTEIN — KALTER.—Rose Kalter to Louis Weinstein.

Married.

STEVENS—NOBLE.—Charles L. Noble of 1 West 64th St., New York, announces the marriage of his daughter, Evelyn Noble, to Dr. Neil Stevens on Saturday, July 21, at Owego, Tioga County, New York. Dr. Stevens is at present house physician in the New York Hospital.

WIBIRALSKE.—At West Orange, N. J., July 21, 1917, William, son of Theodore and Pauline Wibiralske, aged 23 years and 10 months. Funeral services Monday evening at 8 o'clock from residence, 50 Quindy Place.

YAWGER.—Suddenly, on July 19, at Lake Hopatcong, Isaac Center Yawger, beloved husband of Annie Rogers Yawger and son of the late John and Mary Yawger. Funeral services to be held at St. James's P. E. Church, Lafayette Av. and St. James Place, Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, July 23, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment Greenwood.

ZEIMER.—Anna, after a brief illness, in her 64th year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

AMIS.—Jane E., 555 Westchester Av., Bronx, July 21, aged 68. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BAUMANN.—Franz, July 21. Funeral 47th St. and 2d Av. today, 9:30 A. M.

BENNETT.—Colonel Av., Bronx, July 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CURLEY.—William, July 20. Funeral 525 Hudson St. today, 2 P. M.

DUBIKI.—Henrietta M., 717 Burke Av., Bronx, July 20, aged 25.

FLYNN.—Ellen, aged 75. Funeral 161 8th Av. today, 2 P. M.

FREAR.—Mary L., 443 East 142d St., July 21. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

GOODHART.—David, 408 West 129th St., July 21, aged 67. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

HALPIN.—Rose, 111 West 113th St., July 20.

HORNOW.—Stephen S., 1,665 3d Av., July 21, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KARCHER.—Catherine M., 356 East 156th St., July 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KEATING.—Julia C., 451 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, July 21. Funeral tomorrow.

KNONIG.—Gesina, 51, Charles St., July 20. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

McCLELLAND.—Alexander, 467 East 186th St., July 20. Funeral private.

McMAHON.—Mary W., 753 Jennings St., July 20. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MANNIX.—Della, 903 West 179th St., July 21. Funeral notice later.

MARKS.—Mortie M., Post-Graduate Hospital, July 22.

MORIARITY.—Michael, July 21. Funeral 525 Hudson St.

O'GORMAN.—Michael J., 228 West 144th St., July 21, aged 35. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

REED.—Margaret, 570 3d Av., July 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

REINHARDT.—Clara, 228 West 116th St., July 21. Funeral service today.

RUSSELL.—Edwin J., 212 West 19th St., July 20.

THURKAUF.—Virgil, 301 West 55th St., July 21. Funeral service today.

Brooklyn.

CONROY.—Thomas F., 93 Verona St., July 21, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CORBETT.—Marcella, 88 Amity St., July 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HEAD.—Mary C., 505 9th St., July 21. Funeral service today.

LANGAN.—Michael, 526 Clinton St., July 21. Funeral notice later.

McDONALD.—Harriet A., 42 Syosset St., July 20. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

McKEE.—Wilhelmina F., 113 Hendrix St., July 21, aged 61. Funeral service today.

MONAHAN.—Catherine, 546A 18th St., July 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MULLINS.—Maurice, 98 2d St., July 21, aged 76. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

OREL.—Theresa, July 20, aged 41. Funeral 804 Flatbush Av. today, 2:30 P. M.

PERRY.—Frederick, 640 Eastern Parkway, July 20, aged 60.

SMITH.—James, 992 4th Av., July 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

SMITH.—Phrone, 453 Greene Av., July 20.

STEHLIN.—Otto, 691 Evergreen Av., July 21, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

STEWART.—Frank A., 2,586 Bedford Av., July 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

TRIVIGNO.—Frank A., 1,326 59th St., July 20. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

WOODS.—Edith J., 2618 Avenue Nesend Av., July 21. Funeral service today.

Jersey City.

ROONEY.—Thomas P., 86 Jewett Av., July 21. Funeral tomorrow.

SHERRY.—Edward C., 107½ Storms Av., July 20, aged 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

BENNETT. — Bertha, Woodhaven, July 20. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DALY.—Ellen, Richmond Hill, July 20. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GEBHART.—William F., Jamaica, July 21, aged 29. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

In Memoriam.

PARDON.—The Children of Mary of Maplehurst are invited to attend an anniversary mass which will be offered for the repose of the soul of their late beloved Directress, Mother Pauline Pardon, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, University Av. and 151st St., on Tuesday, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.

Miss GEORGINE ISELIN, President.
Mrs. EMILE VATABLE, Secretary.

SCHWARZ.—In loving memory of Louis, died July 17, 1889, devoted husband of Lydia Schwarz, (nee Hunt,) and loving father of Ethel Sarah, Lester William, Anna Lydia, and Louis Joseph, who died Oct. 6, 1888.

BURNS.—Patrick J., in memory of; died July 24, 1916.

COLLINS.—Marion; mass St. Aloysius's Church, Jersey City, today, 10 A. M.

CONNOR.—Jane; mass Sacred Heart Church tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CORBETT.—Bernard; mass St. Bernard's Church today, 8 A. M.

DELEHANTY.—Kathryn; mass St. Rech's Church today, 8 A. M.

GREENWALD.—Pauline L.; unveiling monument Union Fields Cemetery July 29, 2 P. M.

HAFFEN.—Mathias, in memory of; died July 23, 1916.

KOHN.—Babetta; unveiling monument Mount Hope Cemetery July 29, 2 P. M.

LEICHENTRITT.—Meyer; unveiling monument Washington Cemetery July 29, 2 P. M.

LEIPZIGER.—Marcus, in memory of; died July 23, 1908.

McCAFFRAY.—Jane P.; mass Our Lady of Solace Church, Coney Island, today, 8 A. M.

McFADDEN.—George P., in memory of; died July 27, 1915.

MACWHANNEL.—John A., in memory of; died July 26, 1916.

MANDELBAUM.—Daisy, in memory of; died July 23, 1916.

MILLER.—Joseph E., in memory of; died July 24, 1916.

ROXBURY.—Rose, in memory of; died July 26, 1916.

WACHTEL.—Barbara; unveiling tablet Mount Hope Cemetery July 29, 2 P. M.

WEIL.—Samuel; unveiling monument Mount Hope Cemetery July 29, 2 P. M.

23d St. & 8th Av. **FRANK E. CAMPBELL** B'way & 66th St.

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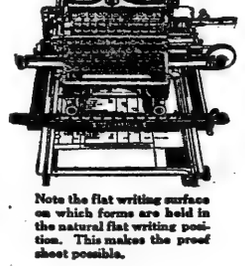
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WESTERN TENNIS INVADERS LOSE ON PLAINFIELD COURTS

NORSE TENNIS STAR AGAIN BEATS RIVAL

Miss Bjurstedt Scores Over Miss Browne at Plainfield by 6—1 and 6—4.

JOHNSTON ALSO DEFEATED

Throckmorton Has Better of Former Champion in Straight Sets of 6—3, 8—6.

The lack of success attending the California tennis stars at Utica followed them yesterday to the Plainfield Country Club courts, where both Miss Mary Browne and William M. Johnston suffered defeat. For the second time since her arrival in the East Miss Browne was vanquished by Miss Molla Bjurstedt, in this last instance the score being 6—1, 6—4, which is a transposition of the score of 6—4, 6—1 by which the Norse girl was victor at Utica. Johnston's victor was Harold A. Throckmorton, who defeated his rival from the Golden Gate by 6—3, 8—6.

This was not the only defeat of Johnston, for in the doubles event, paired with Karl H. Behr, he lost to Frederick B. Alexander and Throckmorton. It took three sets to accomplish the result, however. The score was 2—6, 6—2, 9—7.

Miss Bjurstedt played tennis that was equal to any that she has shown since her advent into local tennis circles, some three years ago. She completely outplayed Miss Browne. While the latter took the same number of games as she did in the contest at Utica, there was really more difference in quality of play than the score shows.

Miss Browne Not Acclimated.

There was little of surprise to tennis followers in the decisive defeat which was recorded against Miss Browne. Those who are familiar with her game do not expect Miss Browne to be at her best for some time. The change from the asphalt courts of California to the dirt courts has served to disrupt her game, as has the transcontinental trip.

Without exaggeration it may be said that Miss Bjurstedt played super-tennis. She hit with all the power at her command and at the same time was able to tuck the ball into the corners so that Miss Browne was forced to race from side to side of the court in a desperate effort to stay the attack. It was noticeable that Miss Bjurstedt played a more pronounced net game than has been her custom, and she met with unqualified success, even though lacking that usually necessary element of a net attack, the power to smash. Her severe volleying and her forehand drive served to make up for the deficiency in overhead work.

The Norse girl had such control of her driving game—the shots being played deep and hard—that her California opponent could not get to the net with any degree of success to finish off a point. She tried it several times to her sorrow, only to find that Miss Bjurstedt possessed a passing stroke both off fore hand and back hand, that made the trip to the barrier perilous. Miss Bjorstedt discovered a weakness in Miss Browne's back hand early in the first set, and thereafter kept whipping the ball to this quarter.

Jersey Boy in Race Form.

Throckmorton's victory over Johnston was well earned, and showed the Jersey youngster in rare tennis form. Johnston is undoubtedly far from being at his best, and dirt courts are not to his liking, but for all that he would have been pressed to defeat Throckmorton's game of yesterday, no matter what the conditions. The latter imparted a sting to his shots that caught Johnston many times flat footed. Throckmorton was the possessor of some passing strokes that were astonishingly accurate, and these helped wreck Johnston's game.

The Californian was a bit slow on the courts, which was only natural following the seven day trip which he had to go through at Utica. In the first set he was prone to net quite frequently, but played a better game in the second set, and Throckmorton had all he could do to win at 8—6.

The doubles match brought out Karl Behr, who has been absent from most of such a thrilling tennis this season. Considering this he played a remarkably clever game and for the first set at least he was the real star of the contest. Throckmorton and Alexander were steadier in the second and third sets and finally pulled out the victory.

BINZEN BEATEN AT TENNIS.

Chambers Helps Kings County Team Defeat N. Y. A. C.

The Kings County Tennis Club scored an easy victory over the New York Athletic Club in a team match at Travers Island yesterday afternoon with the score six matches to one. The one surprise of the event was the victory of Charles Chambers over Elliott H. Binzen with the score 6—4, 6—2.

The summaries:

Singles.—Charles Chambers, Kings County, defeated Elliott Binzen, N. Y. A. C., 6—4, 6—2; P. J. Allen, Kings County, defeated H. L. Bowman, N. Y. A. C., 6—2, 6—2; F. C. Anderson, Kings County, defeated F. M. Loughman N. Y. A. C., 6—1, 7—5; Henry Mollenhauer, Kings County, defeated Walter Merrill, N. Y. A. C., 6—4, 6—4.

Doubles.—W. H. Ross and F. C. Anderson, Kings County, defeated R. C. Black and F. J. Echeverria, N. Y. A. C., 6—3, 7—5; Elliott Binzen and H. L. Bowman, N. Y. A. C., defeated H. Mollenhauer and C. Chambers, 6—4, 6—3.

BASCOMB TAKES LONG RUN.

Captures Two-Mile Event at Yorkville Games.

Rain yesterday interrupted the track and field games of the Yorkville Athletic League being held at Macomb's Dam Park when the program was about half completed and forced the officials of the meet to abandon the field events. Some sterling competition was witnessed in the four events held on the track, the feature being the two-mile handicap run. This race resulted in a victory for J. Bascomb, St. Thomas's A. A., who had a handicap of 300 yards and covered the journey in 10:21 2-5.

WOMEN OPEN GOLF BENEFIT.

Leading Players to Appear in Mixed Foursomes Today.

Although several professionals have been tardy in naming partners for the mixed foursome at Englewood today, which is to start the week of exhibitions planned by the Professional Golfers' Association to raise a fund for war relief, it is expected that most of the leading feminine players of the district will be on hand. Three of the best professionals have announced their chief assistants.

Gil Nichols, metropolitan open champion, will play with Mrs. Frank Hayes of Great Neck. Because of the inability of finding a Chicago woman player from his home club, Glen View, Jock Hutchinson will be allowed to pair with Mrs. G. K. Morrow of Great Neck. Mrs. Morrow has done exceptionally well this season, and may be a big help to the Scottish expert, especially on the short game, where Mrs. Morrow is unusually accurate. Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley will pair with Mrs. J. C. Trumbull from the same club.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, who won the recent Women's Metropolitan Golf Association championship, will pair with George Low of Baltusrol. Miss Marion Hollins of South Shore, a two-time runner up for the women's national title, will play with Fat Doyle, the South Shore professional. Mrs. Sumner R. Hollander of Siwanoy will be paired with Tom McNamara, the midget expert.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Yorkville S. C.—Happy Smith vs. Young O'Keefe. Ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Young Wicks vs. Young Battling Nelson. Ten rounds.

HIGGINS WINS MILE RACE.

Beats Gordon and Ray in Contest for Connellan Trophy.

Finishing the journey with plenty of reserve power and with a convincing margin separating him from his nearest rival, Joe Higgins of the Irish-American A. C., National A. A. U. indoor champion at 600 yards, yesterday annexed the premier honors of the Connellan Mile, the principal event on the program of track sports of the Knights of Columbus, Long Island Chapter, held for the benefit of the Red Cross Society at Celtic Park.

Following the standard bearer of the Irish-American A. C., about four yards in the rear, came the plugging Willie Gordon of the New York A. C., metropolitan one-mile champion, and ten yards back of Gordon was Jole Ray, the Illinois A. C. flyer, five-mile outdoor champion and holder of the two-mile indoor record. Harry Wigger of the Paulist A. C., the only other starter in this race, finished a poor fourth, about 100 yards back of Ray. Higgins's time for the distance was 4:27 1-5.

Despite the comparatively adverse conditions, the race resulted in one of the most interesting events of the present outdoor season and thrilled a crowd of about 5,000 spectators occupying the grand stand and packed densely about the entire fence inclosing the track.

The two-mile walk, which was another sterling competition, was decided in a heavy rainfall during the latter half of the journey, but resulted in an impressive victory for Willie Plant, Long Island A. C., who started from scratch and led home Eddie Renz, New York A. C., five seconds behind scratch, by about ten yards. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Andy Pendleton, Alpha P. C. C., (2 yards;) Philip Walker, Paulist A. C., (2½ yards,) second; P. J. Waite, Salem-Crescent A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by T. J. Tighe, Mohawk A. C., (12 yards;) P. Vervayen, Salem-Crescent A. C., (8 yards,) second; L. Windmuller, Pennant A. C., (11 yards,) third. Time—0:33 2-5.

Two-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by William Plant, Long Island A. C., (scratch;) Eddie Renz, New York A. C., (0:05 behind scratch,) second; Louis Labowitz, Pastime A. C., (0:30,) third. Time—14:31 2-5.

880-Yard Novice.—Won by F. McLaughlin, Pastime A. C.; B. Jacobs, Clark House, second; W. Glenn, Mohawk A. C., third. Time—2:13.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by George Cornetta, unattached, (150 yards;) Max Boiland, Paulist A. C., (140 yards,) second; S. Jackson, St. Christopher Club, (140 yards,) third. Time—9:4 1-5.

Connellan Mile.—Won by Joe Higgins, Irish-American A. C.; Willie Gordon, New York A. C., second; Joe Ray, Illinois A. C., third; Harry Wigger, Paulist A. C., fourth. Time—4:27 1-5.

One-Mile Relay Race, Closed to Athletes of the Knights of Columbus.—Won by Fidelity Council 435, (Frank P. Flynn, John J. McAuley, William Schuler, and James O'Brien;) La Salle Council 454, (George Fischer, Joseph J. Waldron, James J. Maguire, and James Ryan,) second; Lexington Council 295, (Robert Hutchinson, Arthur Riley, Edward McGowan, and William F. La Rose,) third. Time—3:32 1-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap, Closed to Athletes of the Catholic Athletic League.—Won by Harold Cunningham, Paulist A. C., (50 yards;) Thomas F. Leckhart, St. John's Club, (30 yards,) second; Thomas F. Gallagher, Knights of St. Antony, (45 yards,) third. Time—2:20.

880-Yard Run. Closed to Athletes of the Catholic Young Men's National Union.—Won by Eddie Garvey, Newark A. C.; E. J. Donoher, Prevenation Club, second; Vincent Hand, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., third. Time—2:02 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap. Closed to Athletes of the Knights of Columbus.—Won by John J. Kelly, Fidelity Council, (18 yards;) James Duffy, Steinway Civic A. A. Colon Council, (40 yards,) second; Jim Brooks, St. Augustine Council, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:27 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Military Event. Soldiers in Full Uniform.—Won by George Creed, Fifteenth Infantry, N. G. A. Harrison, Thirteenth Regiment, second; A. L. Nelson, Twenty-third Regiment, third. Time—2:22 4-5.

LITTLE DIPPER LEADS STARS

Wins 47-Mile Yacht Race by 6 3-4 Minutes from Zeta.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 22.—Out sailing his fourteen competitors in the third annual race of yachts of the Star Class from the starting point off the anchorage of the Port Washington Yacht Club to Great Captain Island and return, a distance of forty-seven miles, George A. Corry of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, sailing Little Dipper, today won the event of the year for yachts of that type by a margain of 6 minutes and 45 seconds over George W. Elder, Jr., in his yacht Zeta. In as much as Mr. Elder donated the trophy, the credit for being second was given to W. L. Inslee, who sailed Shadow and finished third, thirty-five seconds behind the donor's yacht.

Not even in races over the short triangular course in Manhasset Bay has as thrilling finish been witnessed as that which marked the result between the next seven yachts after Elder's to finish, but forty-three seconds separating them.

A fair southwest breeze was blowing at 9:30 when the yachts started on their journey. Kenneth Crombie, sailing Starlight and flying the colors of the Bayside Yacht Club, was the first to reach the turning mark for home at Great Captain Island, rounding it at 12:45. Mr. Corry's Little Dipper was but two and a half minute behind, and next came Mr. Elder's Zete and George Abbott's Aria.

An approaching squall and shift of the wind scattered the fleet, Hydra, Banshee, and Aria hugging the Rye shore, while the leaders made for the eLong Island side of the Sound, and so had all the best of the race.

By winning Mr. Corry has now annexed six of the seven points necessary to win the trophy.

The summary:

SERIES RACE FOR ELDER TROPHY—STAR CLASS.
Start, 9:30. Course, 47 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	H.M.S. 4:12:45	H.M.S. 6:42:45
Zete, G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:19:30	6:49:30
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	4:20:05	6:50:05
Aria, E. W. Willis	4:20:08	6:50:08
Banshee II., M. Egerton	4:20:15	6:50:15
South Wind, W. McHughes	4:20:20	6:50:20
South Wind, W. McHugh	4:20:20	6:50:20
Starlight, K. Crombie	4:20:25	6:50:25
Aria, G. Abbott	4:20:35	6:50:35
Canis Minor, Adler & O'Brien	4:20:48	6:50:48
Veta, J. D'Oench	4:22:50	6:52:50
Little Bear, Allan Walker	4:22:20	6:52:20
Banshee, M. Egerton	4:24:02	6:54:02
Cynosure, F. C. Kingsbury	4:31:40	6:51:40
Hydra, C. E. Hyde	4:33:45	6:53:45
Eolia II., J. Farrell	Did not finish.	

A YOUNG HANAN WINS.

Sails His Father's Yacht Successfully in Indian Harbor Race.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 22.—A. G. Hanan's yacht Comrade, sailed by his son, Richard, was the winner in the race for the arrow class yachts over the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's course today. In a light breeze she beat Rani, owned and sailed by Clifford D. Mallory, by fifteen seconds.

Leonard H. Dyer's Jack o' Lantern, sailed by Abbott Brush, finished third; Snapper, owned by John D. Chapman and sailed by Ralph E. Brush, fourth; Ralph Slaven's Hawk, sailed by Walter P. Bowes, fifth, and Commodore William Hamlin Child's Pep, sixth.

CENTIPEDE CREW CAPSIZED.

A Little Thrill for Spectators at Bohemian Boat Club Races.

The First Bohemian Boat Club held a number of rowing events for its members yesterday over the half-mile course from Washington Bridge to the club's quarters on the Harlem River and the various races were productive of interesting contests.

The crowd in the clubhouse was furnished with a thrill in the centipede race when, as the three crews were about 100 yards from the finish, the boat containing Crew No. 2 capsized. The event was decided in a rain storm and resulted in a victory for Crew No. 1.

American Association.

Kansas City, 1; Louisville, 0.
Milwaukee, 2; Columbus, 2.
(Eight innings; called, rain.)
St. Paul, 10; Toledo, 2.
(Five innings; called, rain.)
Minneapolis, 2; Indianapolis, 1.
(Second game called in 4th, rain.)

New York State League.

Wilkes-Barre, 9; Scranton, 8.
Syracuse, 5; Reading, 1.
Binghamton, 1; Elmira, 0.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 8; Worcester, 4.

WESTERN GOLFERS BEAT EASTERN PAIR

Hutchinson and Simpson 1 Up in 37 Holes Over Barnes and Hagen at North Shore.

Western golf professionals proved slightly superior to the cream of the Eastern contingent, when Jock Hutchinson of Glen View, Chicago, and George Simpson of Oak Park, Chicago, defeated Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley, Philadelphia, and Walter B. Hagen of Rochester, 1 up, after 37 holes of a four-ball match had been contested at North Shore, yesterday. The team play of the Chicago pair overbalanced the individual brilliance of Barnes and Hagen.

Hutchinson's long driving and accurate approaching carried the Western pair to a lead of 2 up after the morning round of eighteen holes. Hutchinson had a card of 73 for the first round. Hagen played a fair game in the morning, finishing with 76, but Barnes and Simpson were unable to get started.

It was Simpson, however, who saved the day for his team. Hagen and Barnes both played extremely well in the afternoon and managed to square the match at the third hole. Simpson then exhibited a series of long putts, which were unbeatable. He won two holes of the first nine in the afternoon and halved five of the last nine.

Hutchinson won the extra hole and the match when he laid his second shot, a long mashie approach, within two feet of the pin and holed out the putt for a birdie 3. Neither Barnes nor Hagen could get better than a par 4 on the hole, which exacts a long drive and an accurate approach of more than a hundred yards.

Hagen made the most spectacular shot of the match at the eighth hole of the afternoon round. Hutchinson had dropped his second shot fully 140 yards to within two feet of the cup when Hagen from a position almost identical decided that it was necessary to play carefully if he hoped to equal Hutchinson's effort. Hagen used an iron and stood on tiptoe watching the ball hit on the green and trickle into the cup for a 2. The shot was fully 140 yards. Simpson had a 2 on the short fifth, holing out an eight-foot putt. The best ball of the different pairs follows:

MORNING.

Hagen and Barnes—									
Out	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—38
In	3	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4—35—73
Hutchinson and Simpson—									
Out	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	3	3—35
In	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—36—71

AFTERNOON.

Barnes and Hagen—									
Out	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	4—33
In	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—36—69
Hutchinson and Simpson—									
Out	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	4—34
In	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—36—70

Extra hole—Hutchinson, 3; Simpson, 4; Barnes, 4; Hagen, 4.

SOUTHERN BOYS LOSE AGAIN

Jones and Adair Beaten in Match on Siwanoy Links.

Atlanta's golfing prodigies are not having any great success over the smooth, fast metropolitan grass greens. Bobby Jones, the Southern champion, and Perry Adair, his Atlanta playmate, have been in two fourball matches since arriving in New York to take part in the Professional Golfers' Association Red Cross benefit, which starts tomorrow, and they have lost each time. Eddie M. Wild, amateur champion of Cranford, and Frank Hoyt, Siwanoy's persistent expert, dethroned the young Southern pair at Siwanoy yesterday by 3 and 2 after 36 holes of play.

Wild and Hoyt won the morning round by 5 up and Jones and Adair managed to finish in front in the afternoon by 1 up. Wild had 77 and 76 for his two rounds. Hoyt had 73 and 81. Jones toured the course in the morning in 79 and was around in 78 in the afternoon. Adair got 79 and 80.

SHUTOUTS ARE REVERSED.

St. Louis Blanks Washington and Then Fail to Score in Second.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Plank shut out Washington 4 to 0 in the first game today, and Ayers turned the tables on St. Louis, shutting it out 5 to 0 in the second game. Only one Washington player reached third against Plank. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Austin,3b	3	1	1	3	0
Sloan,rf	4	1	0	2	1
Sisler,1b	4	0	1	6	2
Pratt,2b	2	1	1	1	2
Severeid,c	3	0	1	2	1
Jacobson,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	1	4	4
Plank,p	2	0	0	1	1
Total	28	4	7	27	11

WASHINGTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Judge,1b	4	0	2	8	0
Foster,2b	4	0	0	3	3
C.Milan,cf	4	0	3	3	0
Rice,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Shanks,ss	4	0	0	3	2
H.Milan,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Ainsmith,c	4	0	0	5	3
Shaw,p	2	0	0	0	2
aGharrity	1	0	0	0	0
Gallia,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	0	7	24	14

a Batted for Shaw in eighth.
Errors—Austin, Foster, Shanks.

St. Louis	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	..	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Shotton. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Plank. Sacrifice fly—Shotton. Left on bases—Washington, 8; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Plank, 1; off Shaw, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Shaw, 7 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings; Gallia, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Plank, 1. Time—1 hour 39 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Judge,1b	4	1	2	4	0
Foster,2b	2	1	1	8	2
C.Milan,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Rice,rf	3	1	0	2	0
Shanks,ss	3	0	0	4	1
Leonard,3b	2	0	0	0	3
Menosky,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Henry,c	2	1	0	11	2
Ayers,p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	28	5	4	27	9

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Austin,3b	3	0	1	0	1
Sloan,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Sisler,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	3	1
Severeid,c	4	0	1	9	1
Jacobson,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	1	1	4
altumler	1	0	0	0	0
Sothoron,p	0	0	0	1	1
Koob,p	3	0	0	1	4
Total	32	0	6	27	14

a Batted for Lavan in ninth.
Errors—Shanks, Shotton, Jacobson, Koob.

Washington	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Pratt. Stolen base—Leonard. Sacrifice hits—Foster, Leonard. Double play—Henry and Shanks. Left on bases—Washington, 4; St. Louis, 8. First base on error—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ayers, 2; Sothoron, 2; Koob, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Sothoron, 3 hits, 4 run in 1 2-3 innings; Koob, 1 and 0 in 7 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Sothoron, (Henry;) Koob, (Henry;) Ayers, (Austin.) Struck out—By Ayers, 10; Sothoron, 1; Koob, 7. Wild pitch—Sothoron. Passed ball—Severeid. Time—1 hour 44 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; maidens; about six furlongs. Bar of Phoenix, 115 pounds; Scarpia, 2d, (imp.,) 115; Scorer, 2d, (imp.,) 115; Paster, 115; Minto, 2d, (imp.,) 115; Leixlip, 115; Federal Girl, 110; James F. Cummings, 115; Flora Finch, 110; Hickorynut, 110; Teetotal, (imp.,) 110; Zouave, 115; Icarus, 115; Barry Shannon, 115; Gunrock, (imp.,) 115; Sand Stone, 2d, (imp.,) 115; Madame Curie, (imp.,) 110; Sandale, (imp.,) 110.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and one-half furlongs. Miss Gove, (imp.,) 108 pounds; Billet Doux, 106; *Fugenini, 106; *Rita, 97; *June Bug, 104; Edith F., 112; *Tumble In, 97; *Ilma Schorr, 103; George Washington, 105.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Arrow Stakes; selling, of $1,500; about six furlongs. Top o' th' Morning, 126 pounds; Paddy Whack, 121; Bringhurst, 111; Yankee Notions, 106; Quarts, 111; Riverdale, 104; Zouave, 99; Mary Powell, 99; *J. J. Lillis, 106; Kildee, 106; Polly J., 94.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; conditions; one mile. Xylon, (imp.,) 118 pounds; Wise Man, 112; Ormulu, 118; Dorcas, 107; Bally, 102; Daddy's Choice, 118; Moratorium, 102; Judge Wingfield, 102; Golden Rod, 97; Corn Tassel, (imp.,) 108; George Smith, 112; Julia L., 107; Courtly Lass, (imp.,) 107.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a furlong, Intone, 100 pounds; Armament, 100; *Cliff Haven, 107; *Plaudita, 104; Past Master, 100; *Checks, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maiden fillies; five furlongs. Frances Crawford, (imp.,) 112 pounds; Miss Wright, 112; Edith F., 112; Kokohl, 112; La Russe, (imp.,) 112; Adoration II., (imp.,) 12 Ben Lui, (imp.,) 112; Firefly, 112; Supermaid, 112; Rita, 112; Killarney, 112; Sallie Waters, 112; Bow Bells, 112; Ruthie M., 112; Brocatelle, (imp.,) 112; Payment, 112.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

GIANTS Today with PITTSBURGH, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 25c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 7; Detroit, 5. (Thirteen innings.)
Chicago, 2; Boston, 0.
Cleveland, 20; Philadelphia, 6.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 0. (First game.)
Washington, 5; St. Louis, 0. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	52	26	.667
Philadelphia	42	35	.545
Cincinnati	40	43	.538
St. Louis	46	40	.535
Chicago	43	45	.489
Brooklyn	38	42	.475
Boston	35	46	.432
Pittsburgh	27	56	.325

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	57	22	.640
Boston	52	34	.605
Cleveland	49	42	.538
Detroit	46	43	.517
New York	44	42	.512
Washington	35	52	.402
St. Louis	36	55	.396
Philadelphia	32	51	.386

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York. (Game starts at 3:30.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn. (Game starts at 2:30.)
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

INDIANS GET TWENTY RUNS.

Cleveland Makes Season's Record at Athletics' Expense.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—Cleveland broke an American League record for the season when it defeated Philadelphia 20 to 6 here today.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	4	3	2	1	0
Chapman,ss	6	3	3	2	7
Turner,ss	0	0	0	0	0
Speaker,cf	4	3	3	2	0
Roth,rf	4	2	3	2	0
Wambs'g,2b	4	1	1	5	4
Guisto,1b	4	3	2	10	0
Evans,3b	5	4	2	1	3
Fillings,c	4	2	2	2	0
Bagby,p	2	0	0	0	0
Gould,p	0	0	0	0	0
Lambeth,p	2	1	0	0	0
Total	38	20	17	27	11

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Jamieson,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	2	0
W.J'nson,cf	0	1	0	1	0
Bodie,lf	5	0	2	1	0
Bates,3b	5	0	3	0	2
McInnis,1b	5	0	1	12	0
Meyer,c	1	0	0	1	0
Schang,c	1	0	1	0	0
Schauer,p	1	2	1	0	1
Haley,c	2	1	1	1	0
Dugan,ss	3	1	0	1	5
Grover,2b	2	0	0	2	3
Lowry,2b	1	1	0	2	0
Bush,p	1	0	0	0	2
selbold,p	1	0	1	0	1
Total	36	6	11	24	14

Errors—Strunk, W. Johnson, Dugan, Grover.

Cleveland	2	0	0	1	0	5	3	6	..	—20
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	—6

Two-base hits—Bates, Schauer, Speaker, Graney. Home run—Chapman. Stolen bases—W. Johnson, Roth, (2,) Graney. Sacrifice hits—Speaker, Roth, Bagby, Evans. Sacrifice fly—Billings. Double plays—Dugan, Grover, and McInnis; Chapman and Guisto; Wambsganss and Guisto. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 4. First base on errors—Cleveland, 4. Bases on balls—Off Bush, 1; Selbold, 1; Schauer, 3; Gould, 3; Lambeth, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Bush, 4 hits, 3 runs in 4 innings; Selbold, 3 and 1 in 1 2-3; Schauer, 10 and 5 in 2 1-3; Bagby, 4 and none in 2; Gould, 1 and 4 in 2-3; Lambeth, 6 and 2 in 2 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Gould, (Dugan.) Struck out—By Bush, 1; Bagby, 1. Passed balls—Schang, (2.) Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Moriarty.

RISBERG UPSETS BOSTON.

White Sox Infielder Big Factor in Victory by 2 to 0.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Charley Risberg's fielding, batting, and base-running and Russell's good pitching enabled Chicago to shut out Boston today 2 to 0.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,rf	4	0	3	1	0
Weaver,3b	2	0	0	0	0
E.Collins,2b	4	0	1	3	1
Jackson,lf	4	0	2	3	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Gandil,1b	4	1	3	10	1
Risberg,ss	4	1	2	3	7
Schalk,c	3	0	1	5	1
Russell,p	2	0	0	1	1
Total	31	2	13	27	11

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

With the advance of Summer the stock market suffered a further contraction in activity last week, and the professional nature of the speculation was more than ever in evidance. The week's movements were extremely irregular without any marked trend, as prices swung back and forth in response to news bearing upon the progress which Washington is making on the settlement of the price controversy, on the wide fluctuations in the cost of call money, and the peculiar situation developing day by day in Russia. A measure of the extent to which stocks were affected by these factors is supplied by the discovery that United States Steel swung through a range of a full five points and yet closed almost unchanged. Some of the rails showed a better tone, but public interest in this department has been almost negligible and promises to continue so while the disparity between the prosperity of the rails and industrials continues so marked. The technical market conditions are giving little cause for uneasiness. Money promises to be in plentiful supply, even though rates may continue to fluctuate rather widely, and speculation is not at all extended. It is quite probable that a definite settlement of some of the pending problems which have arisen in connection with the administration of the nation's business in war, even though such a settlement were not along lines as favorable as Wall Street would like to have it, would result in striking the fetters from market activity and bring about a new upward movement. It appeared the latter part of the week that such a settlement of at least one disturbing question might be reached in the next three weeks. The policy which the Government follows in arriving at a fair price to be fixed for steel products will serve as a guide to what may be expected in other industries, and will allow business to make its plans accordingly. The delay has had a beneficial effect in allowing mills to make some gain upon the accumulation of their orders, for new buying has been almost at a standstill since the announcement of the conference at Washington, at which it was decided to leave the question of price adjustment to the Federal Trade Commission, with the implied understanding that other Governments and private consumers would have the benefit of such prices when fixed.

The most striking development within the stock market last week was the flurry in money which on Monday last carried the price of call loans up to 10 per cent. The bulk of the day's business was done at lower rates, but there, nevertheless, was a large amount of money put out at 8 per cent. or better. The advance created the more surprise since it came after the stringency in money had been considered passed. It was due to abrupt handling of the Government's withdrawals of cash from the banks. The proper use of the Federal Reserve Bank in preventing sudden strain in the money market is being developed, but has not yet been fully realized. With the Government accumulating money in the Reserve Bank and the banks loath to borrow for short periods the supply of commercial funds proved inadequate, and the rapid advance in rates brought about a sharp decline in the stock market as loans were called. The situation brought its own relief, in a sense, by checking the movement of currency to the interior, and call money did not afterward loan above 6 per cent. It is desirable that speculation should not be encouraged by excessively low money rates, and in some quarters the advance last week was regarded as a salutary lesson as to what might happen if speculation had free rein.

There cannot in the nature of things be a broad market for new bond offerings until the war revenue measure has been enacted into law, so that investors may know what taxable securities will yield them. In the meantime, corporations are avoiding as far as possible the issuance of new securities, which means that they are only taking care of urgent needs for maturities and additional working capital. The situation is interesting, for there has accumulated a vast sum of investment money which is waiting upon a determination of the progressive income tax. The almost simultaneous announcement last week of three short-term financing offerings aggregating nearly $40,000,000, and another issue of short-term bonds amounting to another $20,000,000, brought a ready response, particularly from institutions with surplus funds for reinvestment. The first offering to be advertised was that of the General Electric, which disposed of $15,000,000 of 6 per cent. three-year notes on a 6.10 per cent. basis. Within an hour from the time that the books were open for subscription the issue was more than four times applied for. The railroads are holding down on their needs as far as possible in the hope that they will be able to tide themselves over with earnings until lower rates obtain in the bond market again. With the extraordinary costs prevailing for railroad construction work and equipment purchases, and the limited return earned by property used for transportation, the carriers cannot see their way clear to adding to their capacity even to the point that is called for by new business now offered to them.

The railroads are not suffering as much as might have been expected from the advance in operating costs owing to the very satisfactory rate at which traffic has been running. So long as gross earnings continue to forge ahead the companies can make shift to meet the additional burdens put upon them by tremendously increased fuel costs and the prevailing high levels for labor and supplies. It is when traffic begins to diminish that they will meet their real test. A compilation covering 470 roads, which is supplied by The Financial Chronicle, shows that in May these companies, which comprise substantially the entire railroad service of the country, earned nearly $354,000,000 in gross, or an increase of nearly $46,000,000 over May of last year, which was itself a very big month. So far the showing is highly gratifying, but out of that $46,000,000 the companies saved but $3,525,000 for net earnings. Gross increased nearly 15 per cent., expenses about 21 per cent., and net only 3 1-3 per cent. Indications are that June will make an even better showing in the volume of business handled, and, it is hoped, in the amount of increase carried forward to net. It should not be forgotten in this connection that, beginning with earnings for the current month, the companies will be in receipt of additional revenue granted them in the 15 per cent. rate case.

LONDON MARKETS FIRM.

Unruffled by Michaelis's Speech or Military Events.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 22.—No new characteristics were presented by the stock market last week, and shares were little affected by the British or German Ministerial changes or by military events. Michaelis's Reichstag speech left the markets unruffled, although the tone was a little dull owing to week-end slackening of activity. The less satisfactory situation in Russia caused a relapse in that country's securities, but a majority of the markets continued firm on most days.

Investment issues were better supported, and consols were exceptionally prominent, with a rise to 56, although the closing figure was only 55⅝, and the 5 per cent. War Loan was more stable. The market for high-interest bearing short-dated Colonials is attracting investors.

British railways were uninfluenced by first dividend announcements of the principal companies, which were the same as last year, and American and Colonial railways were monotonously idle. Mexican railways were strong on reports of an improved situation in Mexico.

The monetary position is easier, owing to the large redemption of Treasury bills, only a portion of the proceeds of which was reinvested in new bills, most lenders having moderate surplus balances. The discount market was steady in tone except for short-dated maturities, which were keenly bought, suggesting that the market considered Autumn monetary prospects uncertain.

Trade returns for June show that imports amounted to £86,068,000, in contrast with £87,620,000 for May, and £86,928,000 for June last year, while exports amounted to £50,080,000, against £49,774,000 for May, and £56,147,000 for June, 1916.

FRENCH INCOME TAX HIGHER.

Deputies Vote for Increase — Firm Closing on Bourse.

PARIS, July 22.—The Bourse closed firm, particularly as to metal values and the shipping sections, the latter being very strong. The Russian and Spanish groups lost ground in the middle of the week because of a renewal of internal political troubles in Spain and Russia, but both recovered somewhat at the close on more favorable reports. The War Loan closed at 88.55, and rentes at 61, the latter thus recovering its quarterly coupon during the last fortnight.

The recent increase in the war profits tax apparently has not affected war industrials, all of which were fairly active considering the approach of the dull season. Mexicans were weaker. Rubbers improved on higher quotations for the commodity. Coppers were irregular.

The supplementary bill increasing the income tax has been voted by the Chamber of Deputies, 442 to 1. The decree calling for two meatless days a week probably will be repealed in October, but there is a possibility of bread cards by that date. Recent drastic import restrictions are causing general dissatisfaction in commercial circles here, and it has been suggested that the British Government be asked to modify its import restrictions, so far as France is concerned. There is probability of a reciprocal arrangement between the two countries, but the tonnage question naturally is pre-eminent.

Gold holdings of the Bank of France amount to 9,280,308,707 francs. Gold deposited abroad amounts to 2,035,906,966 francs. Advances to foreign Governments increased 25,000,000 francs in the week.

The Government proposes to coin shortly 15,000,000 francs in perforated nickel money of the denominations of 25, 10, and 5 centimes.

PLEA FOR 90-DAY PAPER.

James S. Alexander Tells Borrowers How to Use Reserve Banks.

Commercial borrowers have it in their power to bring about a more liquid banking position during the war, said James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, yesterday. "If commercial borrowers would arrange to have their notes mature in not more than three months from date of issue," he said, "not only would the banking condition become more liquid, but a broader and more stable open market for commercial paper itself would be assured. Current rates for money have advanced materially from the levels prevailing earlier in this month," Mr. Alexander continued, "and considerable attention is being given to the new rates from day to day. The question has been raised as to whether there will be enough money available during the next few months to conduct both the gigantic war enterprises being made necessary by the requirements of our Government and those of our allies, and also our current commercial needs.

"This nation now looks to its Federal Reserve Banks to provide additional credits and circulating notes when the occasion requires. In this way interest rates are kept within bounds, and the money market is kept in funds. It is a well-established practice for the makers of commercial paper to issue notes payable six months after date. These six months' notes are negotiated either in the open market through commercial paper brokers, or directly with the maker's bank of deposit, and are not available for rediscount until three months after the date of issue.

"If these notes were payable ninety days from date, they would at once be available for rediscount with any Federal Reserve Bank. If the suggestion were made by banks and brokers and adopted by their customers that commercial borrowers make their notes for ninety days instead of six months, a more liquid banking position would soon result."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 21, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,298,665	111,015,645
Same period a year ago.	2,110,997	92,240,214

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	81.44	79.55	90.46	75.77
Same period a year ago.	85.57	83.66	91.83	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	ADV. RUMELY pf	27	26½	26½	— 1½
300	Ajax Rubber	67¾	67½	67¾	+ ⅛
1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
500	Alaska Juneau	4	3⅞	3⅞	..
5,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29⅝	28½	29½	..
200	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	83	83	83	— ⅛
900	Am. Agricul. Chem.	94	93	93¾	+ ⅝
100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ 1¼
6,900	Am. Beet Sugar	93	89	93	+ 2¼
10,100	Am. Can	49¼	46⅞	49¼	+ ⅝
310	Am. Can pf.	107	106¾	106¾	— ¼
5,400	Am. Car & Fdy.	76½	74⅝	76¼	+ ⅛
200	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116½	116½	116½	+ 1½
500	Am. Cotton Oil	38¾	37½	37½	— ¾
4,800	Am. Hide & Leather	13⅝	11½	12¼	— ⅝
15,100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	60⅜	52	56⅜	— 4¼
600	Am. Ice	11⅞	10½	11⅝	+ ⅜
200	Am. Ice pf.	53	52	52	— 2½
19,900	Am. International	61	56	59¼	— ¾
10,500	Am. Linseed	25½	24¼	25½	+ ⅞
1,400	Am. Linseed pf.	62	60	62	— ⅞
10,300	Am. Locomotive	72⅜	68¾	72¼	+ 1¼
100	Am. Locomotive pf.	103	103	103	— ⅛
10,700	Am. Malting	17¼	15	16½	— 1¾
16,550	Am. Malting 1st pf.	71	67½	69¾	— ¾
27,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	104½	100¾	103¾	+ ⅝
200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	+ ⅞
249	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	99	99	99	— ⅝
100	Am. Snuff	123	125	125	— 5
5,000	Am. Steel Foundries	68½	66	68½	..
40,300	Am. Sugar Refining	124¾	120⅛	122¼	+ ¼
400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	119¾	118	119⅛	+ 1
42,900	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	53¼	45¼	49	— 3⅝
100	Am. Tel. & Cable	51	51	51	..
3,000	Am. Tel. & Tel.	121	120¼	120⅞	+ ⅝
7,700	Am. Tobacco	210	196⅞	207	+ 9½
700	Am. Tobacco pf., new	101¼	100⅞	101	+ ⅛
2,800	Am. Woolen	54¼	51¾	54¼	+ 2⅜
500	Am. Woolen pf.	98½	97½	97½	— ⅝
900	Am. Writing P. pf.	39½	36½	36½	— 3½
7,800	Am. Zinc L. & S.	28	22	25	— 3
1,500	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	62	60¾	61½	— ⅛
69,700	Anaconda Copper	78¾	74½	*77⅞	+ 1¼
200	Associated Oil	58	57½	58	— ⅛
6,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101⅝	100½	100¾	— ⅛
800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98	97	97½	— ⅛
500	Atlantic Coast Line	111¾	111¼	111½	— ⅛
12,000	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	109	105½	108¼	+ 1½
200	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	61⅞	61	61⅞	+ ½
43,200	BALDWIN LOCO.	71¼	66⅝	71	+ 1⅝
300	Baldwin Loco. pf.	100⅞	100¾	100¾	+ 1⅝
6,100	Baltimore & Ohio	73⅝	70⅛	70⅝	..
600	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70½	70	70½	+ ⅝
500	Barrett Co.	106	103¼	106	— 1½
300	Barrett Co. pf.	109½	108	109¼	— ⅛
6,700	Batopilas Mining	1½	1	1⅝	+ ⅝
900	Bethlehem Steel	132	125	132	+ 2
230,200	Bethlehem Steel, Class B, temp. cfs.	129½	122⅛	129	+ 2½
1,700	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	60½	58	59⅞	— ⅛
1,910	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	11¼	10	11¼	— ⅛
50	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	85	85	85	..
600	Burns Brothers	99¼	98	98	— ⅛
2,700	Butte & Superior	38	36	37½	— ⅛
200	Butterick Co.	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅝
700	CAL. PACKING	37¾	37¼	37½	— ⅛
600	Cal. Petroleum	19	18	18¼	— 1
1,200	Cal. Petroleum pf.	50⅛	48	49½	— 1
300	Calumet & Arizona	77½	77	77	— 2½
11,900	Canadian Pacific	166	161½	163¼	— ¾
200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	90¼	90	90	— 3¼
25,800	Central Leather Co.	87¾	83½	87⅝	+ ⅝
600	Central Leather Co. pf.	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	+ ⅝
1,000	Cerro de Pasco	34½	34	34⅜	— ⅛
14,000	Chandler Motor	80	79¼	81⅝	— 7⅛
8,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	62	59½	61⅜	+ ⅝
400	Chi. Gt. Western	11½	11	11¼	— ¼
800	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
41,020	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	73¾	67½	68¾	— 3⅞
1,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	110½	109½	109½	+ ⅛
800	Chi. & Northwestern	109⅞	108¾	109	— ¼
400	Chi., R. I. & P. cfs. of dep., f. p.	67½	67	67	— ⅝
8,200	Chi., R. I. & P. temp. cfs.	38	35¼	35¼	— 2⅜
2,547	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf. temp. cfs.	78¼	72	*72½	— 4½
8,450	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf. temp. cfs.	68	59½	*60	— 3¼
7,100	Chile Copper	20⅝	19⅝	20	— ⅝
11,900	Chino Copper	54	51⅝	54	+ ⅝
400	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	39⅝	39	39	+ 2
8,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	51	47⅞	50	+ ⅛
2,850	Columbia Gas & Elec.	40½	39¼	40	— ½
120	Consolidated Gas	109	109	109	+ ½
2,900	Continental Can	102⅝	100⅝	100¼	— ½
54,700	Corn Products Refining	35½	33¼	34⅝	..
1,400	Corn Products Ref. pf.	98	96⅞	97⅜	— 1⅝
169,100	Crucible Steel	83	77⅝	83	+ 1¼
200	Crucible Steel pf.	103	102½	103	..
15,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	42⅝	40½	41⅞	— ⅝
510	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	90½	89⅞	90½	+ ⅞
300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	190	189¾	190	..
100	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf.	101½	101½	101½	— ½
200	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	100	100	..
2,600	Delaware & Hudson	114½	109¼	112½	+ ⅝
1,400	Den. & Rio Grande	9½	7⅞	9½	+ 1⅝
9,100	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	19½	12¼	18½	+ 5⅝
30	Detroit Edison Co.	122½	122½	122½	..
85,000	Distillers Securities	26⅞	22⅞	25¼	+ 2⅜
1,000	Dome Mines	11½	10½	11	— ⅛
100	ELEC. STORAGE B.	60	60	60	— 2
200	Elk Horn Coal	34	34	34	— 2⅜
12,200	Erie	25⅝	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
1,300	Erie 1st pf.	39	38	38	— ¼
1,200	Erie 2d pf.	29¼	28½	28½	— 1⅛
100	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	18	18	18	+ 1
100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	45½	45½	45½	— 1½
100	Fisher Body	36½	36½	36½	— ½
500	GASTON, W. & W.	36	34⅝	35	— 1
100	General Chemical	221	221	221	—18
10,886	General Electric	157½	149¾	156	— 2
55,700	General Motors tem. cf.	118¼	112½	115½	— 2
4,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	51½	49⅝	51	+ ⅛
500	Granby Consol.	83	81	*82	+ 1½
4,100	Great Northern pf.	105¾	104¾	104⅞	— ⅝
19,800	Great Northern cfs. for ore properties	34¼	32	33½	+ ⅛
1,800	Greene-Cananea Cop.	41	40¼	41	..
1,600	Gulf States Steel	120	115	120	— 5
1,250	HASKEL & BARKER	39⅝	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
400	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	106¼	103	103	— 1
87,500	Inspiration Copper	57¼	52½	55	— 1⅝
2,500	Interboro Consolidated	9⅞	9¼	9¼	+ ⅜
1,500	Interboro Consol. pf.	57	55	57	+ 1
1,800	Internat. Agriculture	20½	19½	20¼	+ ⅝
8,400	Internat. Agri. pf.	59	55⅞	59	+ 3⅛
500	Internat. Harv., N. J.	113½	111	111	— 4
100	Internat. Harv., N.J.pf.	118	118	118	+ 2
35,000	Internat. Mer. Mar.	30⅞	28⅝	30¾	+ 1½
92,300	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	89⅝	83½	*89	+ 8½
9,600	Internat. Nickel	39¼	38½	39⅜	+ ⅝
4,200	Internat. Paper	36¾	33¾	36	+ 1
200	Internat. Paper pf. sts.	70	69¾	69½	— 4½
900	JEWEL TEA	46	43	43	— 4
200	Jewel Tea pf.	103½	103½	103½	+ 3½
100	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
800	Kelly Springfield Tire	47¼	47	47¼	— 1⅝
21,200	Kennecott Copper	48	41¾	48	..
20,600	LACK. STEEL	93½	89¼	93	+ 2½
100	Laclede Gas	98	98	98	+ 3
300	Lake Erie & West. pf.	30	29	30	+ 5
1,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	22¼	21	21¼	— ⅝
2,500	Lehigh Valley	64	62	63⅝	+ ⅛
100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
1,200	Louisville & Nashville	127½	123	*123⅝	— 1⅜
200	MACKAY COS.	81½	80⅜	80⅝	— 1⅛
100	Mackay Cos. pf.	64	64	64	— ⅛
300	Manhattan Beach	1	1	1	— ⅛
51,650	Maxwell Motors	44½	31¾	34⅞	— 9½
4,800	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	64⅝	59	64⅝	+ 1⅝
3,600	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	28½	25	26⅝	— 3⅜
27,100	Mexican Petroleum	96⅞	92½	93½	— ½
6,075	Miami Copper	40⅝	39½	40	— ⅛
18,700	Midvale Steel	60⅞	57¾	*59⅛	+ 2⅜
700	Minn. & St. Louis	17	16	16	— 1
337	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	104	103¾	104	..
1,600	Mo., Kansas & Texas	6⅞	6	6½	— ⅜
400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	12	11½	11½	..
27,400	Mo. Pacific	33¼	32	32½	— ¼
2,100	Mo. Pacific pf.	58¼	57½	57½	— ⅛
400	Montana Power	92¼	90	90	— 4
50	Montana Power pf.	112⅞	112½	112½	..
900	NATIONAL ACME	35	34	34	..
100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	109	109	109	— 1
12,300	Nat. Conduit & Cable	38	36½	36⅝	— ⅞
6,800	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	42½	39⅝	41⅜	+ 1½
250	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	99½	99½	99½	— ¼
200	Nat. Lead	55⅝	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
100	Nat. Lead pf.	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅞
5,300	Nevada Con. Copper	22½	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
5,700	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	30	25⅞	29	+ 3⅞
600	N. Y. Air Brake	133	127	127	— 8
10,500	N. Y. Central	91½	88⅝	89½	— 1
200	N. Y., Chicago & St. L.	26	25	26	— 1
300	N. Y. Dock	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
5,425	N. Y., N. H. & H.	38	35⅞	36¼	— 1½
200	N. Y., Ont. & Western	25⅝	23½	23½	+ ½
1,400	Norfolk & Western	124¼	122	122	— 1¾
100	North American	62	62	62	+ 2
6,300	Northern Pacific	102¼	100½	101	— ½
400	Nova Scotia S. & C.	95	94	95	..
25,600	OHIO CITIES GAS.	119½	†52¾	†55½	— 4⅜
10,325	Ohio Cities Gas rights	62⅝	55	60	— 4¼
10	Ohio Fuel Supply	47	47	47	..
8,800	Ontario Mining	6⅜	5¼	5⅞	— ½
1,100	Owens Bottle Machine	91	91	91	..
1,500	PACIFIC MAIL	27	26½	27	— ⅛
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	25	25	25	— ½
100	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	90	90	90	..
4,950	Pennsylvania Railroad	53⅜	53	53⅜	+ ⅜
1,400	People's Gas, Chicago	77	75½	77	— 1
1,300	Pere Marquette	21⅜	19¾	21¼	— ⅛
300	Pere Mar. prior pf.	63¼	63	63	..
2,100	Philadelphia Co.	39¾	37⅛	37½	— ⅜
400	Pierce-Arrow	40	39	39½	— ½
500	Pierce-Arrow pf.	97½	96½	97¼	+ ⅛
400	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	74	74	74	+ 2
14,300	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep.	56	53¼	55⅝	+ ¼
1,000	Pitts. Coal pf. cfs. of dep.	121	119	120	— 2
830	Pitts. Steel pf.	100¼	100	100	..
3,700	Pitts. & West Va.	33½	32⅜	32⅜	— 1
400	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	63	62	62	— 1
6,200	Pressed Steel Car	75	70⅝	75	+ 2
1,100	QUICKSILVER	2	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
500	Quicksilver pf.	2½	2	2½	+ ⅝
1,100	RY. STEEL SPRING.	52	49	52	— ⅛
700	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	98	98	98	— ⅞
21,100	Ray Consol. Copper	27⅝	26¼	26½	— ⅝
69,900	Reading	98	93⅞	95½	— 1⅝
200	Reading 1st pf.	40¼	40¼	40½	— ½
83,600	Republic Iron & Steel	92½	85½	*91¾	+ 3⅝
400	Republic Iron & S. pf.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅝
9,000	Royal Dutch t. r.	67	62½	*62⅝	+ ⅛
6,200	ST. L. & SAN FRAN.	18⅝	16½	17¼	— ⅝
200	St. L. & San Fran. pf.	29	29	29	..
100	St. L. Southwestern	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
100	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
1,400	Savage Arms	85	79	85	— 1
300	Saxon Motor	18¼	17	17	— 1½
200	Seaboard Air Line	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
500	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	170	168	168	— 2
2,900	Shattuck-Arizona	25½	23½	23⅝	— 1⅜
6,100	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	43⅝	42½	43⅜	+ ⅛
2,800	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	55	52	52⅝	— 3⅛
8,200	Southern Pacific	94⅜	93	93¼	— ⅛
19,100	Southern Railway	28½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
5,900	Southern Railway pf.	57	56	56	— ½
57,430	Studebaker	50⅛	52½	54¼	— 4
600	Stutz Motor	45⅞	45	45⅞	+ 5⅞
1,300	Superior Steel	45	43	45	— 1
200	Superior Steel 1st pf.	102½	102½	102½	+ ¼
1,900	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	17½	16	17¼	+ ⅛
9,200	Texas Co.	193	185	192¼	— ¼
15,105	Texas Co. rights	21⅜	20⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
1,800	Texas & Pacific	17½	16	16⅞	— ⅝
1,100	Third Avenue	20⅝	18½	20⅞	..
5	Tidewater Oil	205	205	205	..
40,400	Tobacco Products	64⅝	60½	64	+ 2½
700	Tobacco Products pf.	103	102	105	+ 2
800	Transue & W. Steel F.	43	43	43	— 1
200	Twin City Rap. Tran.	85¼	85	85¼	+ ¼
800	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	104	101¼	104	+ 3
200	Union Bag & Paper	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
200	Union Bag & P., new	81	81	81	— 2
18,400	Union Pacific	137¼	134⅜	136	+ ¼
700	Union Pacific pf.	80	79½	79¾	— ⅞
1,300	United Alloy Steel	43½	42¾	43¾	+ 1
69,200	United Cigar Stores	118½	111⅝	118	+ 5½
100	United Drug	73	73	73	— 2
200	United Drug 1st pf.	51⅝	51½	51½	— 1
200	United Dyewood pf.	95½	95½	95½	..
1,700	United Fruit	137¼	134	135½	+ ⅛
100	United Paperboard	28	28	28	— 1
500	United Rys. Invest.	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
500	United Rys. Invest. pf.	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
500	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	21	20½	21	— ⅝
35,400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	161¼	153⅞	158⅝	— 1½
100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	— 2⅞
6,000	U. S. Rubber	62¾	59⅞	61⅜	— ⅝
400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	108	107	107	— 1
600	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	55½	53⅜	53	— 1¾
949,400	U. S. Steel	123½	118½	123½	+ ⅞
2,325	U. S. Steel pf.	118¼	117½	118¼	+ ⅞
46,750	Utah Copper	106¼	101	104	— 2
800	Utah Securities	19	18½	18½	— ½
200	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ¾
100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	110	110	110	+ 2
1,200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	66	65	66	..
400	WABASH	12¾	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅜
1,500	Wabash pf. A	50	49	49¾	— ¼
300	Wabash pf. B	27	26¼	26½	— ⅛
100	Wells Fargo Express	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
900	Western Maryland	21⅜	20	20	— 1
500	Western Pacific	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
708	Western

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8% *Preferred Stock of corporation which should show net income after bond interest of 9 times Preferred Dividend Requirement. Ask for Circular & Giving Full Details.*
Ussing, Poole & Simmons,
Incorporated.
5 Nassau St., New York.

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Equitable Trust
Guaranty Trust
Telephone 1111 Broad.

MONEY RATES.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
July 16	10	6	6	6
July 17	6	2	3½	6
July 18	6	3	3	6
July 19	6	4	4	6
July 20	5	2	2½	4½
July 21	4½	4½	4½	4½
Week's range—				
High	10			6
Low	2			4½
Same week last year—				
High			3	3
Low			2½	2½
Year to date—				
High	10			6
Low	1½			1¾
Same period last year—				
High	5			5
Low	1¾			1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
July 16	4½	4½	5
July 17	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	5 @5¼
July 18	4¾@5	4¾@5	4¾@5
July 19	4¾	4¾@4¾	4¾@5
July 20	4¾@5	4¾@5	4¾@5
July 21	4½@5	4½@5	4¾@5
Week's range—			
High	5	5	5¼
Low	4½	4¾	4¾
Same week last year—			
High	4	4	4¼
Low	3¾	3½	4
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4½	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3¾@4¼

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days 4½
4 to 6 months ..... 4½@5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 5@5½
DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3½	†4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4½
Atlanta	3½	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	3½	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4	4	4
New York	5	3½	3½	4
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	†4½	4	4
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	4
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3½
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	5½	3½	3½	*3½

*Up to 20 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
July 16	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
July 17	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
July 18	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
July 19	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
July 20	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
July 21	Par	†15c	†15@5c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Short.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
	Money. Bills.		
July 16	3¾@4	4¼	27f 18c
July 17	3½@4	4¼	27f 18c
July 18	3½@4	4¼	27f 18c
July 19	3½@4	4¼	27f 18c
July 20	3½@4	4¼	27f 18c
July 21	3½@4	4¼	27f 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols.	British Rentes.	Rentes.
	London.	Paris.	Paris.
July 16	55½	94¼	60f 60c
July 17	55⅝	94¼	60f 70c
July 18	55⅝	94½	60f 70c
July 19	56¼	94⅝	60f 80c
July 20	56	94⅝	61f
July 21	56	94⅝	61f

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
July 16	41¼d	81¼c
July 17	40⅛d	80⅝c
July 18	40⅜d	80⅞c
July 19	40¾d	79½c
July 20	39½d	78⅝c
July 21	39½d	78½c

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. Lc	Last.
LONDON.					
July 16	4.7580	4.755	4.7555	...	4.76⅛
July 17	4.7550	4.7550	4.7550	...	4.76⅛
July 18	4.7550	4.7550	4.7550	...	4.76⅛
July 19	4.7550	4.7550	4.7550	...	4.76⅛
July 20	4.7550	4.7550	4.7550	...	4.76⅛
July 21	4.7550	4.7550	4.7550	...	4.76⅛
PARIS.					
July 16	4.76⅛	...	...	...	4.76⅛
July 17	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	...	4.76⅛
July 18	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	...	4.76⅛
July 19	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	...	4.76⅛
July 20	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	...	4.76⅛
July 21	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	...	4.76⅛
Week's range—					
High	4.7580				4.76⅛
Low	4.7550				4.76⅛
Same week last year—					
High	4.75⅝				4.76⅛
Low	4.75¼				4.76⅛
Year to date—					
High	4.7590				4.77
Low	4.73⅛				4.7641⅛
Same period last year—					
High	4.78				4.78⅜
Low	4.73⅛				4.74⅛

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
PARIS.						
July 16	5.75⅞	5.75⅞	5.75⅞	5.74⅞	5.74⅞	5.74⅞
July 17	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	5.74⅝
July 18	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.76¼	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	5.74⅝
July 19	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.76¼
July 20	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.75⅝	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.75⅝
July 21	5.75	5.76	5.76	5.75	5.75	5.76
Week's range—						
High	5.76¼			5.76¼		5.76¼
Low	5.76⅛			5.75⅝		5.75⅝
Same week last year—						
High	5.90⅞			5.90⅝		5.90⅝
Low	5.91⅛			5.90⅜		5.90⅜
Year to date—						
High	5.93			5.92⅝		5.97
Low	5.85⅝			5.85⅜		5.91⅛
Same period last year—						
High	5.80⅛			5.80⅛		5.80⅛
Low	5.80⅛			5.80⅛		5.80⅛

	Switzerland. Demand.	Cables.	Holland. Demand.	Cables.	Italy. Demand.	Cables.
July 16	4.63	4.63	41.18¾	41.31¼	7.21½	7.20½
July 17	4.63⅛	4.63	41.18¾	41.25	7.22½	7.21½
July 18	4.67	4.65	41.25	41.37½	7.22½	7.21½
July 19	4.67¼	4.64¾	41.25	41.31¼	7.22½	7.21½
July 20	4.66⅜	4.64¾	41.25	41.37½	7.22½	7.21½
July 21	4.66	4.65	41.25	41.37½	7.22½	7.21½
Week's range—						
High	4.65	4.63	41.25	41.37½	7.21¼	7.20½
Low	4.67¼	4.65	41.18¾	41.25	7.22½	7.21½
Same week last year—						
High	5.29	5.28¼	41.50	41.56¼	6.40⅝	6.40¼
Low	5.30	5.29¼	41.43¾	41.50	6.42	6.41⅛
Year to date—						
High	4.65	4.62	41.75	42.00	6.85⅝	6.87⅝
Low	5.18½	5.15¾	40.18¾	40.25	7.86	7.85¼
Same period last year—						
High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.81¼	6.21	6.20
Low	5.30	5.29¼	41.13¾	41.25	6.79	6.78

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. Dem.	Cables.
July 16	19.80	19.90	22.90	23.00
July 17	19.80	19.90	21.00	22.00
July 18	19.80	19.90	21.10	21.20
July 19	19.80	19.90	21.65	21.75
July 20	19.80	19.90	21.70	21.80
July 21	19.80	19.90	21.70	21.80
Week's range—				
High	19.80	19.90	22.90	23.00
Low	19.80	19.90	21.10	21.75
Year to date—				
High	20.05	20.25	40.90	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	21.10	21.75

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cab's.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cab's.	Christiania. Dem.	Cab's.
July 16	28.90	29.10	31.00	31.20	29.40	29.60
July 17	28.90	29.10	31.00	31.20	29.40	29.60
July 18	28.90	29.10	31.00	31.20	29.40	29.60
July 19	28.90	29.10	31.00	31.25	29.35	29.65
July 20	28.90	29.20	31.40	31.70	29.60	29.80
July 21	29.10	29.30	31.80	31.75	29.50	29.80
Week's range—						
High	29.10	29.30	31.40	31.70	29.50	29.80
Low	28.90	29.10	31.00	31.20	29.30	29.60
Year to date—						
High	29.60	29.80	31.40	31.70	29.75	30.00
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cab's.
July 16	64.25	64.38	100	100¼	94.00	94.12½
July 17	63.25	63.38	98.25	98.38	92.87½	93.00
Year to date—						
High	64.25	64.38	100	100¼	94.00	94.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	85.00	85.12½	80.00	80.12½

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

	India. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	32.75	32.90	32.75	32.90	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.75	32.90	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	32.75	32.90	32.75	32.90	51.12½	51.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25

JAPAN.

	Spain. Dem.	Cab's.	Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	22.90	23.10	51.00	51.12½	51.00	51.12½
Low	22.45	22.60	51.00	51.12½	51.00	51.12½
Year to date—						
High	23.70	23.80	51.87½	52.00	51.87½	52.00
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires.— Demand.	Cables.	Rio— Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	43.87⅝	44.00	28.87½	37.00
Low	43.87⅝	44.00	28.62½	36.75
Year to date—				
High	44.75	44.87½	37.25	37.87½
Low	42.00	42.00	28.00	36.62½

SERVE HOME NEEDS FIRST.

O. M. Mitchel Would Send Food to Allies, Regardless of Neutrals.

Price restrictions and the control of grain exports are discussed by O. M. Mitchel, Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Transportation of the New York Produce Exchange, in today's issue of The Annalist. He says that everybody is in agreement as to the propriety of the Government now taking over, co-ordinating, and regulating grain export shipments as an alternative to leaving them in charge of Governments of our allies and of neutral powers. The first effect of this, he says, should be a stock-taking when harvest figures become available, and since because of regulations initiated outside of our boundaries the laws of supply and demand are not permitted to operate freely, it seems necessary that, after our wants have been provided for, an estimate and apportionment of our surplus should be made to our allies, and after our allies, if anything is left over, the neutrals may be considered.

Mr. Mitchel points out that America's position regarding neutrals and their supplies is entirely different from the position of the other allies, also importers themselves. "They have felt the necessity," he says, "of endeavoring to see to it, and not too successfully, that the neutrals got only supplies sufficient for their home use. But the position of America is altogether different. We simply need ascertain what we have to spare beyond our own needs, and then beyond the need of our allies; we need not enter into a discussion of the relative amount of neutral supplies or exports or re-exports to Germany unless we care to, because of the much simpler position that our surplus is all contracted for and we are unable to take new orders for the moment. There is nothing in this to prevent the neutral sending his commandeered tonnage elsewhere for his requirements.

"Assuming that we have an export surplus of wheat—enough to make the price for the crop—and assuming that our Government, from causes initiated from without, is now obliged to regulate and apportion the exportable surplus, a fixed price, probably graduated, for this exportable surplus seems the only sequence. It seems probable that such a fixed price will be effective, not only for export, but as a basis around which most of our crop will change hands at home, although I see no reason why domestic trade should be interfered with, and must expect and believe that the Government Commission, when in power, will recognize not only that domestic trade is better left to itself, but also that the machinery now existing throughout the country for gathering and forwarding grain should be utilized as the proper, and, indeed, the only practicable vehicle for carrying on the detail of the movement from the farm to the consumer. The expert knowledge and organizations already in the trade are equipped to handle this business and stand ready to do it at a minimum of profit; and, indeed, many great organizations have announced themselves ready to serve at only the cost of the service and interest on the money used."

TRUST COMPANIES GAIN.

Resources $59,654,089 Greater on June 20 Than on Feb. 28.

ALBANY, July 22.—Despite the financing of the Liberty Loan, the trust companies of New York State increased their resources from Feb. 28 to June 20 by $59,654,089, the total on the latter date being $2,941,290,854, according to reports filed with the State Superintendent of Banks in answer to the quarterly call issued by the New York State Banking Department. For the same period the deposits of these institutions show a gain of $48,284,623, the total being $2,494,615,124.

In February ninety-three companies reported, while in June there were ninety-six under the supervision of the Banking Department.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 21, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$13,363,000	$550,937,450
Same period last year	11,761,000	586,140,950

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.96	82.65	89.48	82.61
Same period a year ago	87.03	86.95	87.43	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ALASKA G. M. CO.				
6s, Series A	64	64	64	2
Alaska G. M. Co. 6s, Series B	64	64	64	4
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	100⅛	100	100⅛	28
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	20
Am. Cot. Oil 5s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅞	8
Am. Hide & L. 6s	101⅞	101½	101½	6
Am. Sm. & Ref. 1st 5s, temp. ctfs	92⅝	92¼	92⅞	51½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100	99⅞	100	8
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	89¼	89⅛	89⅜	31
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	99⅛	98⅝	98⅝	188½
Am. Thread 4s	88⅛	88	88	7
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	88½	88	88	15
Ann Arbor 4s	63½	63½	63½	1
Armour & Co. 4½s	91¼	90⅝	91¼	34
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	89⅝	89⅛	89⅛	31
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	85½	85½	85½	1
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '60	101	101	101	12
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '55	100	100	100	27
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s, Series B	98	98	98	1
Atlantic C. Line 4s	87½	87½	87½	9
At. Coast L. unif. 4s	87½	87½	87½	1
A.C. L., L. & N. cl. 4s	77½	77½	77½	26
BALDWIN LOCO. 5s	102	101½	101½	7
Balt. & O. p. l. 3½s	91¾	91¼	91¼	19
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	86¼	86	86	10
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	97	96⅞	96⅞	59
B. & O. cv. 4½s	88⅝	88¼	88¼	33½
B. & O., S. W. D. 3½s	87¼	86⅝	86⅝	13½
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. 4s	81¾	80	80	20
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100⅜	100	100	34
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	98⅝	98½	98⅝	21
Braden Copper 6s	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	1
Br. R. T. 5s, 1918	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛	59
Brooklyn U. El. 1st 5s	93½	93½	93½	1
Brooklyn U. Gas 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
Buch Ter. B. gtd. 5s	82½	82½	82½	1
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	97	97	97	2
Canada So. con. 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	3
Central Leather 5s	99¼	98½	99	32
Cent. Pac. 1st gtd. 4s	84¾	84	84½	13½
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	1
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	110	110	110	10
C. of N. J. gt. 5s. reg.	110½	109⅝	110½	5
Cerro de P. cv. 6s	109½	109	109	9
Ches. & O. fund. 5s	90	90	90	1
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	88⅞	87⅞	87⅞	138
Chos. & O. conv. 4½s	79	78½	79	32
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	84	83⅝	83⅝	10
Chicago & Alton 3½s	46	46	46	4
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	91½	89	90	8
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96¼	96	96¼	185
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	8
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	90	90	90	3
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	80	80	80	2
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	33	33	33	5
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	65¾	65¼	65½	12
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	85¼	84½	84½	7
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	85⅝	84	84½	13
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	94⅞	93½	93½	13
Chi. & St. P. cv. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	10
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	89	88½	88½	10
Chi. & St. P. 4s, 1925	90¼	90¼	90¼	2
Chi. & N. W. m. 3½s	77	77	77	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s, reg.	86	86	86	1
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33	100	99⅝	100	9
Chicago Rys. 5s	94½	94½	94½	1
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s ctfs., stamped	72½	72½	72½	30
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	71¼	70½	70½	52
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s, reg	70½	70½	70½	1
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	97½	97½	97½	2
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	112½	112½	112½	1
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	72	72	72	2
Chile Copper 7s	123⅜	122¾	122¾	8
Chile Cop. 8s, rec'ts, part paid	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Cincinnati Gas ref. 5s	98	98	98	5
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	91	91	91	11
Col. Industrial 5s	78	77⅞	78	10
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	79½	79	79	5
Con. Gas conv. 6s	109⅝	108¼	109	10
Corn P. Ref. s. f., '34	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	3
Cuba-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Cumberland Tel. 5s	95½	97¼	98½	10
D. EL. & HUD. cv. 5s	97¼	97½	97¼	5
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	91⅝	90½	91⅝	4
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	79	78	78	2
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	59	49¼	58	93
Det. Edison ref. 5s	96	96	96	1
Det. United 4½s	79	79	79	3
Distillers' Sec. 5s	67	65½	67	40
EAST TENN., VA. & G. con. 5s	101	101	101	4
Erie con. 4s, Ser. A. 5½	53	54½	53	2
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B. 5½	52⅝	55½	55½	44
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D. 6s	66	66⅝	66⅝	4½
Erie (Penn.) col. 4s	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	5
Erie gen. 4s	62	61½	62	5
Fre., Elk & Mob. 6s	113½	113½	113½	1
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	103⅞	103	103	18
Green Bay deb. B.	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	2
HOUS. & T. C. 1st 5s	103	103	103	1

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	98	98	98	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 4s	59½	59	59½	11
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	8
Ill. CENT. ref. 5s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	1
Ill Central 4s, 1951	86¼	86⅛	86⅛	1
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	82	81½	81½	12
Ill. Cent. & C. St. L. & N. O. 5s	94	93	94	53
Ill. Steel 4½s	87⅛	87	87⅛	18
Indiana Steel 5s	102⅜	102	103	25
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	93½	93½	93½	108
Inter.-Met. 4½s	63⅜	63½	63⅜	24
Int. Agri. col. tr. 5s	77½	76	77½	14
I. M. M. s. f. 6s	94¾	93½	94½	480
Int. Paper 6s	100	100	100	4
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	45¾	47½	45⅝	8
K. C., F. S. & M. 4s	71½	70½	70½	7
Kan. City. South. 5s	83	81½	81½	3
Kan. City Term. 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	1
LACK. TR. L. 5s, '23	98⅜	98	98	5
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	102⅜	102½	102½	27
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100	100	100	18
L. E. & West. 1st 5s	95	95	95	1
Lake Shore 3½s	80	80	80	5
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	91¼	90	90¼	13
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90	90	90¼	2
Lehigh Val. cons. 4½s	96	96	96	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	120	120	120	5
Liggett & Myers 5s	100½	100	100	11
L. I. deb. tp. ctfs.	50¼	50¼	50¼	10
Lorillard 7s	117¼	117¼	117½	1
Lorillard 5s	100	100	100	1
L. & Nash. un. 4s	91½	90⅝	91	30
L. & Nash. gen. 6s	100½	100½	100½	4
MANHATTAN 4s	83½	83½	83½	14
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	84	83½	84	12
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. C.	107	107	107	4
Mich. Cent. 3½s	70¾	70¼	70¾	2
Mich. Cent. deb. 5s	83	83	83	1
Mid. Steel col. tr. 5s	93¾	93	93½	45
M. & North. ext. 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
Minn. & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	48¼	48	48	6
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	88½	88	88	13
M., K. & E. 1st 5s	68	68	68	3
M., K. & Okla. 1st 5s	76	76	76	10
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	69	69	69	1
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	58	58	58	5
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i	61¼	59⅝	60	107
Mo. Pacific 1st rf. 5s, 1923, w. i	92½	91¾	91¾	8
Mo. Pacific 1st rf. 5s, 1965, w. i	91¾	91	91	5
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	100	100	100	1
Montana Power 5s	96¼	96	96	36
Morris & E. ref. 3½s	80	80	80	1
NASH., C. & St. L. con. 5s	102	102	102	3
National Enam. 5s	101½	101	101½	39
N. O., T. & M. 6s	96	96	96	6
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	46¼	45⅝	46½	25
N. Y. Air B. Co. 6s	103¾	103¾	105½	9
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	105	104¾	104¾	157
N. Y. Cent. con. 3½s	79	78⅞	78⅞	3
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	86¼	86	86	16
N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	78	78	78	6
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	94	93⅝	94	14
N. Y. & Erie 4th ext. 5s	99½	99½	99½	1
N.Y.G., E.L., H. & P. 4s	78	78	78	5
N. Y., L. & W. term. & imp. 4s	96¼	96¼	96½	5
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 6s	97¾	96¾	97¾	13
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4

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DISCUSSES EFFECT OF FEDERAL CONTROL

A Tremendous Expansion of Manufactures Is Possible, City Bank Declares.

CITES BRITAIN'S OUTPUT

Declares National Unity and Team Work Have Overcome Handicaps—Reasons for Export Restrictions.

How business should be affected by war-time Government control is discussed in today's issue of The Americas, published by the National City Bank. The measures taken by Great Britain are described in detail, and it is suggested that the United States take similar steps for the mobilization of its industrial resources and transportation facilities.

"As to war-time conditions," says the City Bank, "we see Great Britain with its population of 46,000,000 (comparing with our 104,000,000) and its manufacturing capacity estimated to have an output of about eight billions worth of product a year (at the beginning of the war) comparing with a 1914 capacity in America of over $24,000,000,000 and now at least $29,000,000,000, confronted with the necessity of raising with emergency speed 5,000,000 soldiers out of her limited population (as against our present expected levy of 2,000,000, with talk of a final 5,000,000 out of our more than twice as many inhabitants) and with the economic burden of manufacturing immense stores of munitions with a national industrial plant a third the size of our own, in the face of a draft of so high a proportion of her working forces, and of the necessity of importing practically all of her raw materials.

"Yet, handicapped by a collapse of the machinery of international credits and exchange, so vital for her necessity of getting materials, confronted also with other critical problems from which we are absolutely free, Great Britain has so organized that the production of her industry is enormously increased despite the draft of men for war, internal prosperity is general, and a consistent policy of keeping up the foreign commerce of the country has been astonishingly successful.

"This has been done by means of a progressive Government control that has now reached a degree of direct touch with every inhabitant's personal affairs that, in August, 1914, almost any Englishman would have refused to consider as a possibility. England is at this moment one centrally controlled workshop. Its railroads, its mines, its factories, its ocean lines, its cables and wires, its labor forces, its financial capital, its groups of men of executive management, its farms and fisheries—they are all subject to Government orders and to a large extent actually managed under the central authority.

"England has accomplished a wonderful organization of national unity and team-work, entirely compatible with the individuality and initiative and enterprise which Englishmen and Americans will never give up. Railroads, mines, the 'controlled industries,' shipping, and other big forms of enterprise, are working under the local management of their owners—working under some satisfactory agreement as to remuneration, and with the individual managements in the direct employ of the nation, exercising all their abilities to do what the Government directs. Outside of these, enterprises that are still under independent management, and looking for profits in the ordinary way, are nevertheless guiding their activities in accordance with definite Government policies, subject to its permission in regard to materials, labor, prices, wages, and priority of preference in handling business.

"War-control has practically gripped every person's affairs. Wastefulness at home or in the shop is an offense. The Government has power to assume control, whenever it sees fit, of any factory, any railroad, any farm, any shop. It is a 'summary offense against the defense of the realm' for either workman or business executive to absent himself from any work or duty in which the Government has an interest, to wilfully miscarry instructions, or to impede or delay the production."

The City Bank goes on to point out that, under the act that Congress is now considering, the Government would be able to duplicate the British organization to the extent that it might see fit.

"We have," it says, "a Council for Industrial Defense, with a Priority Board, at Washington. We are already throwing the full strength of our great metals industries into war preparations. Our railroads have been co-ordinated. If the Government decides to adopt the English idea of automatic priority control of business, giving a convenient period for preparation, our great industrial resources should assume the expected burden.

"With the co-operation of labor, we can expand the national capacity so as to produce our war quota of about $9,000,000,000 worth of products anticipated this year without any great dislocation of ordinary business activities. The personnel of the Exports Council suggests that the Government does not anticipate so great a burden on industrial capacity as to make that a factor in restriction of foreign sales.

"The prime factors which may lead to restriction of export business will probably be: (1) Necessity of stopping supplies going indirectly to Germany, including raw stuffs supporting industrial production in neutral countries of benefit to Germany; (2) conservation of food and coal for ourselves and the Allies; (3) adoption of the Allies' blacklist; (4) congestion upon our railways; (5) diversion of shipping facilities; (6) shortage of tools or machinery needed for war purposes: (7) shortage of raw materials; (8) conservation of skilled labor needed for specific purposes making necessary a policy of diversion from non-essential production; (9) anticipated entry of new belligerents into the war or of a separate peace by one of the present allies; (10) diplomatic pressure upon neutrals.

"Manufacturers will find the underlying reasons for possible export restriction somewhere among these. As the war proceeds business men ought to be able to see in advance the conditions developing any of these reasons."

BILL FOR FEDERAL RAILWAYS

Public Ownership Advocates Offer Scheme to Congress.

Public ownership advocates throughout the country are being organized in support of a bill for Government operation and ultimate purchase of the railroads, which was drafted by Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, and will be introduced in Congress soon, according to an announcement made yesterday by the People's News Service of the Joseph Fels International Commission, of which Mrs. Joseph Fels, Dr. Howe, John W. Slaughter and George P. West are the editors.

The bill would create the United States Railway Corporation, with a board of eleven Directors, of whom six would be appointed by the President and five designated by the railroads of the country. This corporation would operate all railroads, paying to the stockholders the average rate of interest and dividend payments received during the last ten years. The balance, after paying operating expenses and providing a depreciation and maintenance fund, would provide permanent improvements and extensions. The surplus would then go into a sinking fund for the purchase of the properties and securities of the railroads.

Copies of the bill have been sent to all members of Congress, accompanied by a letter from Dr. Howe and a memorandum in which the virtues claimed for the bill are set forth. In the memorandum it is stated that the railroads would, in effect, become Government property as soon as the enacted bill became operative, but that the problems involved in the questions of valuation, payments and other matters of dispute would be postponed until after the war. Furthermore, said the memorandum, the railroads would be operated as a unit, with consequent economies and elimination of waste due to the competition and confusion.

Fall River Stock Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 22.—Following are yesterday's quotations of cotton stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	..	92½	90
Arkwright Mills	150	..	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	101	101¼	..
Bourne Mills	..	117½	115
Chace Mills	120	125	..
Charlton Mills	..	130	..
Conanicut Mills	80	..	..
Cornell Mills	..	150	..
Davol Mills	93½	..	..
Flint Mills	147	..	147¼
Granite Mills	..	101¼	100
Hargraves Mills	70	73	..
King Philip Mills	..	175	170
Laurel Lake Mills	..	97½	..
Mechanics' Mills	98	..	100
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	101	..	101
Narragansett Mills	..	107½	..
Osborne Mills	115	125	..
Pilgrim Mills	100	101	..
Pilgrim Mills pf.	..	101	..
Parker Mills	70	75	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	160	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	252½	..	..
Seaconnett Mills	65	70	..
Shove Mills	..	95	..
Stafford Mills	106	108	107½
Stevens Mfg. Co.	..	112	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	142½	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	..	250	..
Wampanoag Mills	88	..	..
Weetamoe Mills	100	102	102

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Topping<Phoenix Mut Life Ins Co.
Niemotka<Dei & H Co.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Union & N Haven Tr Co<Ketcham.
Taussig<Oppenheim.
Silverberg Imp Co<Samstag & Hilder.
Cornell<Allen.
Cook<Kane.
Levy<W B Lake Const Co.
De Leo<Pareso.
Silverstein Cloak Co<Chertoff.
Foglio<Foglio.
Weatherall<Naylor & Co.
Re Wilder (Lewis.)
Greenwood<Sherman.
Man<Gluck.
Re I R T Co<Weinstein.
Aparacio<Richards.
Kusmicz<same.
Amos<Newberger.
Goodrich Transit Co<Nat'l City Bank.
Beamish<Ehret.
Blendon<Adair.
Reaviars<N T Hegeman Co.
Rambrand<Van Schaick.
Re Sheingold<Haber.
Erdman<O'Rourke.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Gray.
O'Mara<Ajax Trucking Co.
Urbanowski<Hamilton Corp.
Chaloner<Sherman.
Met Life Ins Co<Brookheim.
Sagamore Mfg. Co.
Re Sherwood.
Carpenter<Lippman.
CNY<H P Adams Co.
Re Naughton.
Re One Hundred & Forty Ninth St.
Re De Morcone.
Ranney<Ranney.
Pell<Cohen.
Anstett<Baecher Harmonie Verein, Inc.
Kirk<Andrews.
Gaffney<Kelly.
O'Toole<Ludwig.
Re Superior Garment Co. Inc.
Emery<O'Sullivan.

PART II.—Ordway, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS — Cohalan, S. — Room 804, at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:

Loyall Farragut.
Andreas M Miller.
Barbara Keller.
Pauline Rosinsky.
Cornelius V Burrell.
Ferdinand A Sieghardt.
Mary Keves.
Joseph Bock.
May A Craft.
Henry B Macree.
Joseph W Teets.
French E Evans.
Alexander Mancini.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions:

Lincoln<Dennigan.
Burnham & Philips<Henderson.
H A Smith Mfg Co, Inc<Pitrak.
Ewald<Kehrer.
Pearsall<Nicholas.
Rienstock<Smith.
Gerher<same.
Miller<Broter.
Rubenstein<D F Hales, Inc.
Diamond<Prog Smelt & Metal Corp.
Mulrooney<Sawyer Biscuit Co.
Morrison<Cunningham.
Coghlan<Dowling.
Downey<Sinclair.
Kapner<Levy.
Charlot<Termi Ornam Iron Works, Inc.
Jory<Koniger.
Griffen<Peil.
Glass<Roossin.
Weinstein<Reisman.
Weiman<Muller.
Gukor<Frieder.
Savage<Wachesman.
Krieger<6 & 8 Rutgers Place (2.)
Goozman<Levy.
Tachelofsky<Jacobson.
Wapon<Feinberg.
Gendelman<Hirshkowitz.
Bugler<Careful Realty Co.
Schlesinger<Newman.
Tanzer<Sulsberger & Sons Co.
Lewis<Ayd.
Sepser<Goldberg.
Berg<Sulsberger & Sons Co.
Martin<same.
G A Feld Co<Rappaport.
Schmits<Carpenter.
Horwich<Kalisher.
Wheeler & Douglas<Rowland.
Stanford<Brown.
Perry Dowie Co<Brown.
Mondachein<Siegelstein.
Ashkin<Sacharoff.
Horwich<Kalisher.
Schlinsky<Kuslansky.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Dibble<Englander—Lyttleton Fox. Harlem Sav Bank<Lese—Wm. Bondy. Stark<Federal Mall & Exp Co—Alexander A. Tausky.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Juliet F Ford <Carmine Luongo—Alan Fox.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar, to be called Tuesday, July 24.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business—Motions.

Nora, Cunningham.
Mary Ellen Kurz.
Mary Lange.
Francesco Pashuce.
Michael Nolan.
Samuel Haberman.
Herbert Daigety.
Emily N Jennings.
Accountings:
Elizabeth or Lizzie Gunther.
August F Gunther.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan, J. No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Stratton<Un Peach Orchard Corp.
Garbarino<Gasarina.
Marsh<Marsh.
Brenach<McQuade.
Kraemer<Kraemer.
Thury<Thury.
White<Oliolsio.
Dippel<Dippel.
Gimbel Bros<Johnson.
Leake<Leake.
Metz<Chenkel.
Allison<Willoughby Realty Co et al.
Karselas<Empire Tinware Co.
Register<Register.
Podell<Harris.
Re Gerry Av, (Schrott.)
Wadler<Crovello.
Black<Mittleman.
Lomamico<Whaley.
D'Angelo<D'Angelo.
Rosmarin<Atkins.
Glickman<Glickman.
Cromwell<Gynner.
Siegel<Neuman.
Cooch<Schroeder.
Steinberg<Steihberg.
Ryder<Bell.
Spet<Price.
Atlanasio<Ice Mfg Co.
Johnson<Stolas, (2.)
McAllister<McAllister.
Frank<Blaut.
Deller<Cooley.
Kryger<Kryger.

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Timothy Brisman.
Mary Dick.
Anna Hendig.
F A Whitney.
Clara Studwell.
Frederick J Schimmelbusch.
Christian W Gatjen.
Joseph Beaty.
Joseph Stewart.
Samuel Goodman.
Leonhard Hess.
Minnie R Marwede.
Charles H Hunter.
Ellen Ginnen.
Paul H Huisking.
John J Cleary.
Mary Shannes.
Zippe Levin.

Accounting of:

Adam Liebel.
James H McKenna.
Joseph Casserly.
Eugene Cavanagh.
Peronemus Underhill.
Johanna Vandeveer.
William H Vandeveer.
George Weisman.
Joel Aronson.
Cornelius Field.
William Eagan.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,632.

Notice is hereby given that MAISIE C. STEM, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 15th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,818.—In Bankruptcy.—NELLIE J. O'NEIL, Bankrupt.

Nellie J. O'Neil was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 19th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on August 2d, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,371.—In Bankruptcy.—AETNA CLOTHING CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Aetna Clothing Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 3d, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on August 2d, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,807. — In Bankruptcy. — NATHAN THUEMEN, Bankrupt.

Nathan Thuemen was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 14, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on August 2d, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NEW ENGLAND.

YOUR BOY'S VACATION

WILL BE BOTH PLEASANT AND BENEFICIAL IF SPENT AT

CAMP WALTON

Lake Congamond, Southwick, Mass. 7 to 15 years, inclusive. Boating, bathing, fishing and sports. Tennis, music and drills. Best of care. Milk, eggs and vegetables daily from the farm. Rates low enough to meet the approval of any parent. Prospectus for the asking. Address

DIRECTOR CAMP WALTON
Southwick, Mass.

The New Edgewood
Greenwich, Conn.
Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I. 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; tennis. Private garage. N. Y. Office—M. E. Hewitt Studio, 536 5th Ave. Tel. Vanderbilt 440

BONNET POINT INN.
Always cool; private, safe surf beach good fishing; near Narragansett Pier. P. O. Saunderstown, R. I.

HOTEL **WENTWORTH** Newcastle-by-the-Sea Portsmouth, N. H.
Write for information.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE
KITTATINNY Open to December
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
The finest appointed, best located, and leading hotel in this famous region. Capacity 500. Exceptional cuisine, own farms and dairy. Orchestra. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, auto garage, etc. Cafe and grill. New garage. Booklet, terms and auto maps mailed. Coaches meet trains. JOHN PURDY COPE, ten years of Water Gap House.

LACKAWANNA BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED SUMMER BOOK, descriptive of hotels, boarding houses & cottages, free at Information Bureaus, Cor. Wall St., Park Pl., 28th St., 42d St. Brooklyn: 505 Fulton St.

Pocono Mountain House, Mt. Pocono, Pa. Elev. 1,800 ft. Cap. 200. Ownership management. Music. E. L. Hooker, Jr., Mgr.

CANADA—Muskoka Lakes.
Get away to happiness—away to the nerve-resting, pine-scented, sleep-giving air of the Muskoka Lakes
Royal Muskoka There you will find this Hotel the cheery rooms, good food, golf, tennis, everything, that makes life worth while. Passport not required. No head tax. Royal Muskoka, P. O., Lake Rosseau, Ont.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,591.

Notice is given that HARRY R. TRAVIS, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 29th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on June 14, 1917, W. FREELAND DALZELL et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steamtug J. Fred Lohman and for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about February 20, 1917, while S. S. Joaquin Mumbru was in tow of the tug J. Fred Lohman, in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steamtug J. Fred Lohman and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $8,590, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, June 15, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on June 14, 1917, W. FREELAND DALZELL et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steamtug Dalzelline for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about February 20, 1917, while S. S. Joaquin Mumbru was in tow of the tug Dalzelline, in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steamtug Dalzelline and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $17,840, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, June 15, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioners.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX MEYERSOHN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 23, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 60 Grand St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of children's dresses, middy blouses, piece goods, cotton goods, etc.

NATHANIEL WALKOF, Trustee.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Trustee, 366 Broadway, New York.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 31 Nassau St., City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TESSIE HEINE, doing business as MAISON HEINE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 23, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 50 West 46th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery, trimmings, trimmed hats, ribbons, velvets, fixtures, etc.

MARY POTTER, Receiver.
H. HOWARD BABCOCK, Attorney for Receiver, 233 Broadway, New York.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation July 21, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	80	88
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Dec.	..	98
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	78	82
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	90	95
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	87	90
Birm. R. & L. ext., '57	6	May & Nov.	96½	98½
Birm. Ry., L. & P., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	87	89
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan. & July	99	100
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	87½	92
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	87	91
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	103	104
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '38	5	Feb. & Aug.	80½	91
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	97
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	100	102
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	97
C. Buck. L. & N.Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	98
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec., 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	85	95
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	94	99
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	94	99
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	100	103
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	89	91
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen. '35	4½	Jan. & July	88	89
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	98	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	94	96
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	99½	100¼
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '50	5	Jan. & July	98	103
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	91	96
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	94	95
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	99
El. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	88	92½
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, 56	5	June & Dec.	95	100
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	'95	100
Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	85	95
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	89
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	87	91
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	75
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	81	84
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	98
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	98½	100¼
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	56	57
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	73	74½
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	92	93
Kan. C. (Mo.) G. 1st, '22	5	Jan. & July	..	88½
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	90½	92½
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	91½	93½
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	6	Jan. & July	91¼	93
Do

7,635 NATIONAL BANKS NOW.

Total of 163 Added in a Year—Many New Ones in Far West.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—"The fiscal year just closed has witnessed extraordinary progress in the growth and development of the national banking system," said John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, today.

"Notwithstanding the large number of consolidations of national banks with other national banks, and making allowance for all liquidations for conversion into State banks and failures, (the latter being comparatively few,) there were in operation in the United States on June 30, 1917, 7,635 national banks, a greater number than ever before, while in resources and deposits our national banks during the last year surpassed all previous records.

"For the twelve months 163 new national banks were chartered, with $9,470,000 of capital, against 117 new charters the previous year, with $7,505,000 capital.

"Of the new national banks chartered during the last fiscal year the largest number—34—were in the State of Montana, where much development is going on. California and Texas come next with 15 each, followed by Oklahoma with 10 new national banks organized during the year."

WAR JOBS FOR OLD MEN.

Pennsylvania Railroad Annuls Rule Against Hiring Those Over 45.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday that its rule prohibiting the hiring of new employes more than forty-five years old had been suspended and that persons as old as seventy would be accepted if competent.

"In view of the fact that the younger men of the country will shortly be called into military service," the statement says, "the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad has decided to suspend, temporarily, the regulation covering the age limit for employment. The rule heretofore in force prohibited the hiring of new employes, in any branch of the service, above the age of forty-five years. Under the new rule, which has been adopted to meet war conditions, persons between the ages of forty-five and seventy years may be employed during the war and for a period of six months thereafter. Inasmuch as such employment is not to be considered permanent, it will not carry with it the privileges of the Pension Department."

BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' wearing apparel; quantity no object. Gruber, 448 Broadway. Canal 3670.

BEARSKIN.—White, curly bearskin wanted, cash; frames or short lengths. Gramercy 5124.

BROADCLOTH.—Julliards 110 or 118, any quantity. Phone 4234 Farragut.

COATS, SUITS. — Prominent jobber placing stock orders. 4th floor. 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders for Fall coats. Tenth floor, 40-42 West 27th.

CORDUROY and woolen remnants, dark colors; plush, bright colors, 5 and 6 inches or larger; quantities. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

CORDUROY.—Open for quantity hollow-cut corduroy, 1272 Raritan chinchilla; also cream chinchilla. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d.

COVERTS, 9 to 11 oz., all shades; will pay cash. Phone 4234 Farragut.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on silk and serge dresses for Fall. Call all week, between 9 and 12, see Mr. Cohen. 148 West 24th St., third floor.

DRESSES.—Large jobber placing stock orders on serge, satin, crepe de chine, and crepe de meteor dresses. Samples 9-5 daily, Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber will buy for cash any quantity of taffeta and georgette dresses to close out. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

GEORGETTE.—We are open to buy quantity of domestic georgette at price; also good 3-thread crepe de chine. Curley Waist Co., 145 Greene St.

GEORGINE and Georgette.—Very large house will buy several hundred pieces for spot cash; state particulars. G. G., 237 Times Downtown.

LININGS.—Coat and sleeve linings, drills, sateens, &c.; jobs, remnants, large quantities, surplus stocks, cash. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

MERCHANDISE.—Department store bargain sales merchandise, quantities, any kind. Box 66, Amsterdam, N. Y.

NETS.—Large diamond nets, wide widths; also white georgette; $1, spot cash. La France Novelty Co., 256 5th Av.

OVERCOATS, &c.—Surplus stocks overcoats, pants, clothing, shirts, underwear, sweaters. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

PALM BEACH.—Open for quantity Whitman, Mulfords, or similar fabrics in plain tan, shepherd check, or other fabrics. Phone Stuyvesant 1972.

POM-POM wanted; American or others. Herzog's, 1,333 Broadway. See Mr. Schweitzer.

POM POM.—American, Pekin, reindeer, amethyst; pay cash. Madison Square 2947.

PRINTED COTTON PANTING.—Will the salesman who left his samples of this class of goods with the General Merchandise Exchange, Inc., call for an order. The General Merchandise Exchange, Inc., 11 West 19th St.

POM-POMS.—Silvertons and U. S. velours; will pay cash. Madison Square 7427.

SERGES.—Wanted, storm serges, preferably Amoskeag 6301. Sohon System, Inc., Farragut 2537.

SERGE.—Gray; open for quantity all wool gray mixture or vigoraux. Phone 1672 Stuyvesant.

SERGES of all descriptions; any widths; cash. Farragut 2591.

SERGES.—Whitman's 94, spot cash. Stuyvesant 4542.

SILKS.—Stripes plaids, black, and navy taffeta; any quantity; spot cash. 44 East 23d, Room 1106.

SUITS.—Placing orders on Fall suits immediately up to $20. Top floor, 132 W. 22d.

TRUNKS.—Open for two wardrobe trunks for dresses. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., 6-8 West 32d St.

WOOL PLUSH.—Chase's, all colors; also Pekin and amethyst pompom. Md. Sq. 9177.

Offerings to Buyers

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. Botany, all shades, $2.10; 316, $2.15; all net. B 197 Times.

CHINCHILLA.—Plaid Raritan, 4040 black storm serge, 7614 navy serge, 7301 colors; yarn-dyed satin, black, blue. Call Farragut 2815.

COATS.—Silk plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS. — Wonderful assortment fur-trimmed coats and suits, popular prices; immediate delivery. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d St.

COATS, Suits, and Skirts.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS.—Plush coats, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery; very reasonable prices. Ulin Bros., 35 East 11th St.

COATS. — To close out, balance of Spring coats at a sacrifice. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d St.

COATING.—31-inch thibets, 300 pieces Oxford, black, immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 1265.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Removal sale, have jersey coats, suits, and skirts. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th.

COATS.—Silk plush; trimmed; guaranteed lining, $9.50. Metropolitan Coat, 40 W. 27th.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Exporters, jobbers, attention! Large assortment plain, printed, and novelties to close out, reduced prices; inspection invited. Fair View Mills, 44 East 23d.

DRESSES.—Cottons, pongees, jerseys, and silks to close out at special prices. Phone Greeley 4721, Tip-Top Waist & Dress Co., 134 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—100 georgettes and pongees to close out; mostly large sizes satins, serges; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Cotton and serge dresses to close out, also full line of early Fall models. Theodore Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway, Room 614.

DRESSES.—500 dozen wash dresses; also cotton waists to close out at interesting prices. M. H. Bob, 133 W. 21st St.

DRESSES, Silks, Ginghams, White and Fancy Voile.—Immediate delivery. Glockler, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—350 white voile dresses to close out. Bronner Manufacturing Co., Room 702, 33 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—350 wash dresses, 2,500 wash skirts to close at sacrifice. Teitlebaum, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Gingham and wash dresses; immediate delivery; low prices. Novel, 151 West 36th.

DRESSES, voile, satin, and serge, to close out at price. Apollo Dress, 129 West 31st.

DRESSES.—250 high-class, up-to-date wash dresses. Greeley Dress, 501 6th Av.

DUVETS DE LAINE, F. & H. 7575; also American Trecoknit, all shades. Madison Square 7427.

EIDERDOWN.—Ripple pink and blue. Spring 6598.

GEORGETTES, crepe de chine, colors, immediate delivery. Marks Senner, 354 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Sq.

HALF HOSE.—8,000 dozen men's mercerized, black and colors; 4,000 dozen women's combed, black; immediate shipments. Hartzell, Franklin 5424.

KNIT MITTENS.—Children's; bright colors; 2,000 dozen, perfect; bargains. Phone Franklin 1358.

MACHINERY for sale; complete equipment of mouldings and picture frame factory at a bargain. Address Z 231 Times Annex for particulars.

MIDDIES.—We have still middies in cotton, silk, smocks, and sport coats, for immediate delivery, at low market prices. 446 Broadway, G. & L. Middy Blouse Co.

PLUSHES.—Dobson 864, 50 pieces yarn dye satin black; also F. & H. velour and all colors. Madison Square 448.

PLUSH COATS, job, slightly damaged. Strauss & Deren, 127 West 26th St., city.

POPLINS.—Dobson, navy, $1.60 net, cash, limited quantity. Stuyvesant 4542.

SERGES.—U. S. Lorraine, Gera, Stevens, Garfield. Levensohn & Satz, Mad. Sq. 1265.

SERGES.—11,433, 99, 767, 704, 54,249, 54,250, 7,120, 7,122, 6,120, 6,122. Call Gram. 3941.

SERGES.—Whitman's 94. Telephone Madison Square 3544.

SILK SKIRTS to close out at sacrifice. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SILK RIBBONS.—2, 3, 5, 9, 12, jobs. Mayflower, Mad. Sq. 9380.

SKIRTS.—Wash skirts, about 50 dozen high-grade, to close out. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

SKIRTS, 700 assorted, in wool and fancies, $1 up. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS. — Wonderful assortment fur-trimmed suits and coats, popular prices, immediate delivery. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 W. 32d St.

SUITS. — Genuine Palm Beach and Ramie linen suits to close out; cheap. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st.

SUITS.—$25 retailers; latest models and cloths; quality merchandise for immediate delivery. K 24 Times.

SWEATERS.—Fibre silk, 2 dozen samples for bargain sales. Franklin 5424.

TAFFETAS.—Navy and black, $1 yard; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty, 230 5th Av.

TAFFETA DRESSES, 500 in job, at low price. Queen, 149 West 36th.

THIBET.—Will sell black, navy, brown below mill price. Farragut 616.

TOWELS.—30,000 dozen various sizes and qualities firsts, seconds, bargains. Franklin 1358.

VELOURS.—American K 544 and 13009, all colors, to sell. Gramercy 6648.

VIGOROU.—Tan vigorou, 22 pieces, 50 inches, $1.75 net cash. Madison Square 4175.

WAISTS AND DRESSES, silk and cotton, to close cheap; also skirts. Bronner Manufacturing Co., Room 702, Oppenheim Collins Building.

WEAVING YARN.—Sulphur black 20 two ply. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

YARNS.—Woolen, worsted knitting for sweaters, jackets, blankets, stockings; dealers, Red Cross, and aid socities supplied; wholesale only; large quantities. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

YARN, HOSIERY.—25 cases silver gray 7s, 8s, 9s, singles, cones, carded peeler, cotton. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN. — An energetic young man to travel Middle West with novelty footwear and leather goods for high-class retail and jobbers' trade; good opportunity for hard worker, conscientious man; state full particulars and references; commission. Y. H., 147 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, on skirts; commission basis. G. P. C., 41 W. 17th St.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

STATE OF MAINE.
KENNEBEC, SS.: SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.—IN EQUITY.
ALLAN P. STEVENS
vs.
BOSTON-VIRGINIA TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
ORDER AND DECREE ON TRUSTEES' FIRST REPORT.

This cause came on to be heard this day on the first report of the Trustees, and thereupon upon consideration thereof it is ordered and decreed as follows:

FOURTH: That all creditors of the said Boston-Virginia Transportation Company shall present and make proof of their claims against said corporation to Charles G. Stoddard, 15 William Street, New York City, one of the Trustees, and the holders of all outstanding stock of said Boston-Virginia Transportation Company shall surrender their shares of stock to said Stoddard on or before November 1, 1917, and all creditors and all stockholders failing so to make proof of their claims or to surrender their stock within the time limited shall be barred from participating in the distribution of assets of said corporation.

Said Trustees shall give notice of this decree by publishing a copy of so much thereof as relates to the time limited within which creditors shall prove their claims and stockholders shall surrender their stock once a week for three successive weeks in the Daily Kennebec Journal, Augusta, Maine, and once a week for three successive weeks in some daily newspaper of general circulation in each of the cities of Boston, Massachusetts; New York, New York, and New Orleans, Louisiana; the last publication in each instance to be at least sixty days before the said first day of November, 1917.

LESLIE C. CORNISH,
Chief Justice Supreme Judicial Court.
Dated July 16, 1917.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Olwin-Angell Co.; Miss M. Opitz, ready-to-wear; R. H. Angell, general mdse.; Miss Fife, infants' wear; 41 Union Square.

AMARILLO, Texas—Baker-Hanna Co.; Mr. Moore, dry goods and general mdse.; 395 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; J. McNair, domestics; 1,150 B'way; Latham.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; L. F. Hardy, notions, toilet goods; 1,140 Broadway; Longacre.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co.; Mrs. R. Ballantine, children's wear; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.

BALLINGHAM, Wash.—J. B. Wahl, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; I. Sonneborn, woolens; 2 E. 23d.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss T. Stern, corsets; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, cotton piece goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; C. Schutt, women's apparel, underwear, knit goods; Cumberland.

BALTIMORE—Landy Bros.; A. Landy, jobs women's, infants', children's cloaks, hosiery, underwear, sweater coats; St. Denis.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger D. G. Co.; L. Phillips, laces; A. B. Weil, upholstery goods; 1,150 B'way; Collingwood.

CHICAGO—The Fair; L. G. Rice, jobs ready-to-wear; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Eiseman, Kaiser & Co.; M. Eiseman, leather goods; 18 W. 33d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; J. A. Ackerburg, shoes; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; M. Keim, rugs, carpets; H. Feldman, pictures; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Kelly-Roth Co.; H. M. Levy, men's, boys' trousers, men's shirts; 303 5th Av, Room 909.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; Miss Jindra, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. L. Veatch, bedding, burlap; T. V. Hinske, carpets; 1,107 B'way.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—H. Sampliner Co.; P. H. Sampliner, woolens; Wallick.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Company; Miss Cohen, serge dresses; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Ames Co.; Miss S. Jacobs, Miss Wohlman, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

DALLAS, Tex.—Titche-Goettinger Co.; W. E. Lemmon, rugs; 1,150 B'way; Aberdeen.

DANVILLE, N. Y.—Welch-Wiseman Co.; G. Wiseman, G. E. Wiseman, dry goods; 353 4th Av.

DECATUR, Ill.—Bright Bros. Co.; I. N. Bright, Miss N. Young, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

DES MOINES, Iowa—"Carley's"; Mrs. Carley, coats, suits; 15 E. 26th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—L. Oransky & Sons; D. Oransky, women's, children's ready-to-wear, millinery, soldiers' accessories; 72 Madison Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley-Milner Co.; Mrs. E. Ward, waists; Room 1710, 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. P. Scholles, basement, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 354 4th Av.

DURANGO, Cal.—Groden Merc. Co.; J. J. Musser, carpets; Hermitage.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fanches; 621 Broadway.

EL CENTRO, Cal.—Varney Bros. & Co.; Mrs. Blanchard, ready-to-wear; Mr. Kemp, general mdse.; 1,170 Broadway.

EUREKA, Cal.—J. F. Hink & Son Co.; H. Daly, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Boston Store D. G. Co.; H. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

FRESNO, Cal.—E. Gottschalk Co.; T. W. Swanwick, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

GALVESTON, Tex.—Mistrot & Adoue; E. J. Skinner, wash goods; Mr. Heidenheimer, domestics; 320 B'way.

GREELEY, Col.—Shaw D. G. Co.; H. Shaw, general mdse.; 1,170 Broadway.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; F. Zug, dry goods; 72 Madison Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling store; J. M. Lloyd, Fall suits; 72 Madison Av.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—S. Mendel, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

HOUSTON, Tex.—W. C. Munn Co.; Mrs. Sheppard, notions, laces; 1,150 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer, Bros. & Co.; Mrs. H. Mintrin, ladies' Fall dresses; L. J. Schiff, ladies' Fall coats; 7 W. 32d.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Hicks & Jamerson; J. O. Hicks, notions, furn. goods; Imperial.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; J. D. Varnell, women's ready-to-wear millinery; 1,150 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—N. B. Blackstone Co.; M. A. Milbach, leather goods, jewelry, stationery, handkerchiefs, neckwear, laces, embroideries; Mrs. M. F. Swift, millinery; 225 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Lion, Lang & Goldstein Co.; J. M. Goldstein, Fall suits; 110 West 34th, Room 1101.

LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; J. Kelly, dress goods, silks, domestics; 1,170 B'way; Collingwood.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — Klein-Norton Co.; I. F. Norton, notions, laces, and ribbons; 395 B'way.

MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; J. Hammel, cloaks, waists, laces, gloves, trimmings; 1,140 Broadway.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Harris-Solinsky Co.; D. Solinsky, woolens; Wallick.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Rich, Schwartz & Joseph; J. Rich, ready-to-wear; 13 East 22d.

NEW ORLEANS—Scherr Mfg. Co.; C. Epstein, skirtings; Somerset.

NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaacs Co.; A. J. Kaufman, ladies' garments; 1,150 Broadway.

OAKLAND, Cal.—J. W. Sullivan, mdse, manager, 116 West 32d.

OAKLAND, Cal.—H. C. Capwell Co.; T. W. Sullivan, merchandise manager; Mrs. L. Brueck, laces, trimming, neckwear; Miss O. Murphy, ladies' muslin and silk underwear, infants' wear, and petticoats; J. O'Donnell, basement ready-to-wear; A. Zoellner, linens and domestics; Geo. McClug, ribbons and art goods; Gettem Tiechener, hosiery, underwear, and gents' furn. goods; 116 West 32d, Room 1303.

OGDEN, Utah—W. H. Wright & Sons Co.; Miss Rose Hartog, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Baker, Hanna & Blake Co.; A. E. Bottoms, notions; 395 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Froug Co.; Mr. Shermen, kimonos, house dresses, aprons, muslin underwear; 1,199 Broadway.

PITTSBURG, Kan.—Pottlitzer Bros.; J. Pottlitzer, gen'l mdse.; 1,270 B'way; Aberdeen.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Dept. Store; A. B. Kuehn, Miss S. Goodman, Miss Kriner, women's coats; H. Heyman, Miss Murphy, misses' coats; C. Klein, domestics, linens; 1,261 Broadway.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—A. Bein, Fall suits; 72 Madison Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; F. C. McDonald, silks, velvets; 1,123 B'way.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; A. E. Staples, laces, ribbons, trimmings; 432 4th Av.

QUANNAH, Texas—Baker, Hanna & Co.; T. S. Hanna, dry goods; 395 B'way.

RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; J. B. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Joske Bros. Co.; H. Joske, coats, suits, waists; 1,150 B'way.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Saul Wolfson Co.; H. Hickok, notions, furn. goods; 1,150 Broadway; Latham.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; Miss A. Miller, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 220 5th Av.

SACRAMENTO, Cal. — Wasserman-Gottman Co.; D. S. Wasserman, domestics, underwear; 1,150 Broadway.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; Mrs. J. J. McCann, coats, suits, waists; 353 4th Av.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Ballard & Brocket; L. T. Brocket, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—S. N. Wood & Co.; A. L. Peyser, men's furnishing goods; 44 W. 16th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; H. J. Mayer, jewelry, silverware; 50 Union Square; Continental.

SAN FRANCISCO — Oppenheimer; L. M. Isaacs, bags, suit cases, leather novelties; Knickerbocker.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; Miss I. Montgomery, millinery; Mrs. Austin, juniors' wear; 50 Union Square.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—L. Hart & Son Co.; A. J. Hart, coats, suits, waists, infants' wear; 1,133 Broadway.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leopold Adler; J. Rierstein, furn. goods; 1,150 B'way; Gregorian.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Gustave Eckstein Co.; J. P. Eckstein, laces, white goods; 95 Madison Av.; Gregorian.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leopold Adler; F. Goldberg; jewelry, ribbons; F. Kauders, house furn. goods; Miss Unger, ladies' wear; 1,150 Broadway; Brozieli.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, jobs Summer dresses, silk, jersey, sport suits, silk, wash skirts; 72 Madison Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—J. S. Graham; Miss C. Marine, waists; 303 5th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle D. G. Co.; Miss M. Brown, muslin underwear, sweaters, corsets; 225 4th Av.

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Crescent; C. T. Gillette, notions, leather goods; 225 4th Av.; Longacre.

ST. LOUIS—Kline's; Miss J. Flynn, waists; Miss N. Jones, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; M. W. Eckert, silks; 23 West 26th; Breslin.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; R. Lockhart, ready-to-wear; T. D. Page, basement ready-to-wear; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. L. Wolfert, women's suits, dresses, skirts, waists; 874 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—S. A. Rider Jewelry Co.; M. Waxman, holiday novelties; 33 Union Square.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss C. Hamm, basement ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Lehman Bros.; M. H. Lehman, silk, georgette waists; 1,150 B'way.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—George Wyman & Co.; Miss S. E. Kreider, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

STOCKTON, Cal.—Sterling Co.; A. E. Cohen, millinery, ready-to-wear; 484 6th Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Niswanger & Birkesser Co.; J. O. Niswanger, dry goods; Imperial.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; G. B. Williams, hosiery; 320 B'way.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

TYLER, Texas—Mayer & Schmidt; J. S. Powell, coats, suits; 1,150 B'way; Gregorian.

UTICA, N. Y.—Tompkins-Coopernail Co.; Mrs. Barnett, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — The Armbruster Co.; Miss S. Barlenbrock, waists; McAlpin.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiestz Sons; L. B. Hydeman, general mdse.; 404 4th Av.

NEW EMBARGO LIST WIDENED IN SCOPE

It Includes Many Products Which Have Been Thought Free of Licenses.

CORN EXPORTS INCREASE

Those for Week Ended July 14 More Than Double Those of the Preceding Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, issued tonight an official list of the commodities, which, the Exports Council has just ruled, come under the provisions of the President's proclamation of July 15, placing a number of war-time essentials for export under license.

Secretary Redfield's statement read:

"For the information of shippers, the Exports Council has authorized the publication of a list comprising the articles which have already been determined to be included under the general headings mentioned in the President's proclamation of July 9. This list supersedes an unauthorized and incorrect statement hitherto published. Additions may be made to this list, if it is determined that other articles are properly included in the general headings given in the President's proclamation. Official notice will be given of such changes when they occur.

"Export license is required at present for any article on the following list:

Coal, coke, fuel oils, lubricating oil, benzol, head lantern oil, toluol, naphtha, benzine, red oil, kerosene, and gasoline, including bunkers.

Food grains, flour and meal therefrom; corn flour, barley, rice flour, rice, oatmeal and rolled oats, fodder and feeds, oil cakes and oil cake meal, malt, peanuts.

Meats and fats, poultry, cottonseed oil, corn oil, copra, cocoanuts, (desiccated;) butter, fish, (dried, canned or fresh.)

Grease, (inedible or edible of animal or vegetable origin;) linseed oil, lard, neants, (all varieties;) tinned milk, peanut oil and butter, rapeseed oil, tallow, tallow candles, stearic acid.

Pig iron, steel billets, steel sheet bars, steel blooms, steel slabs, ship plates, structural shapes, iron plates, "I" beams, mild steel plates, rolled steel plates, steel channels, steel angles, mild steel plates, (ordinary tank quality;) steel beams, (steel plates one-eighth of an inch thick or heavier;) steel sheets one-eighth of an inch thick or heavier, are classified as steel plates; steel tees and zees, structural steel shapes, boiler plates, tank plates, steel doors, steel car frames, steel towers, scrap iron and scrap steel, ferromanganese.

Fertilizers, cattle manure, (shredded;) nitrate of soda, pudrette, potato manure, potassium salts, land plaster, potash, cyanide, phosphoric acid, phosphate rock, superphosphate, chlorate potash, bone meal, bone flour, ground bone, dried blood, ammonia and ammonia salts, acid phosphate, guano, humus, hardwood ashes, soot, sheep manure, (pulverized;) anhydrous ammonia.

Arms, ammunition and explosives, nitrate of potash, rosin, sulphur, saltpetre, turpentine.

It is understood that the publication of what Secretary Redfield referred to as an "incorrect statement" was the direct issue which brought about a reorganization in the Department of Commerce by the forced resignation of Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, a few days ago.

Figures obtained tonight from an official source show that the exports of corn from Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending July 14, the day before the Exports Council began issuing licenses, were more than 100 per cent. greater than those for the week ending July 7.

The visible supply of corn in the United States on July 14 was 3,296,000 bushels, a decrease of 497,000 bushels during the week, or 13.1 per cent. The supply on hand for the same week last year was 5,219,000.

The July forecast for the 1917 United States crop is 3,124,000,000 bushels, as compared with a crop for 1916 of 2,583,241,000 bushels.

Exports of corn from Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending July 14 totaled 927,000 bushels, as compared with 42,000 bushels for the previous week, and 1,375,000 bushels for the corresponding week of 1916. All but 25,000 bushels of the week's exports went to England.

ROADS ASK CO-OPERATION.

Plea to be Freed from New Expenditures Not Bearing on War.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Railroads' War Board has addressed a plea to Public Service Commissions and State, county, and municipal authorities throughout the United States, urging co-operation with the railroads in a suspension during the period of the war of requirements for expenditures not designed to help directly in the winning of the war. The specific suggestions which the board makes to all such authorities are embodied in a letter forwarded by Chairman Fairfax Harrison, which reads in part:

"This committee earnestly recommends that during the war the railroads be relieved by public authorities to make improvements and carry out projects involving the expenditure of money and labor only when they are absolutely essential for war purposes or public safety. The prevailing high interest rate on money, the difficulty of raising money in competition with the tax free issues of the Government, the excessive cost of supplies and labor, the delay in obtaining material, the possible blockade of traffic, and the diversion of labor all contribute to make non-essential construction undesirable during the war.

"The committee considers that the erection of new stations and elimination of grade crossings are among the non-essential improvements which should be deferred at this time. We respectfully suggest that the basis for consideration of new projects at this time should be the increase in the capacity of the carriers for national service.

"Furthermore, we urge your co-operation in eliminating all passenger service which is merely convenient and not justified by public necessity during the present emergency situation."

BUILDING TURN IN NEXT TWO MONTHS

Construction Interests Await Fixing of Government's War Requirements.

BRICK DROPS STILL MORE

Lime Manufacturers Withdraw "Specified Quotation Contracts" Temporarily—Roofing Slate Prices Up.

Evidence of further conciliation to prospective builders is to be found in various departments of the building material price situation this week, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

In the first place there was a further drop in the price of common Hudson brick from $9 a thousand, wholesale, to $8.75 for high-grade brick and $8 to $8.25 for "off loads." Secondhand brick was nominally quoted Saturday noon at $10 for delivery in Manhattan and $12 for delivery in Long Island City and vicinity. This material was quoted at the first of the month at $12 for New York deliveries and $13 for near suburban.

But the most conspicuous evidence of the disposition to keep conditions within reach of the prospective builder was the action of the lime interests in withdrawing their "Specified Quotation Contracts" for the time being instead of further advancing the price of lime to New York consumers. In other words, this action means that prices will be made on quotations ruling at time of delivery instead of being held to one quotation whether the job covers a period of delivery ranging from three months or to three years. This action is only temporary, and is taken to permit building to proceed without loss either to the lime manufacturer or to the prospective builder in case of a general drop in prices.

Another department wherein was found encouragement for construction work was in the behavior of linseed oil. While the market even in five and ten barrel lots was still quoted at $1.10 to $1.15 per gallon it was possible to buy this material for November to April deliveries as low as .95 and 98 cents a gallon.

Plaster prices have been marked up, but not because of any advance in the price of the commodity itself. There has been a horizontal advance in hard wall, scratch and brown, of $1 per ton, but the trade made it clear that the advance was due entirely to the sharp advance in the price of cotton bags. Current quotation for hard wall plaster per ton wholesale, New York, is, therefore, $13.10 instead of $12.10; scratch is quoted at $8.75 instead of $7.75, and brown at $8.25 instead of $7.25. Masons' finishing in 100-pound bags is quoted at $16 instead of $15.

Price advances for the week are shown in very few metals. There is a further advance in the high range of blue annealed sheets, but fabricating materials are steady. Vermont roofing slate has advanced. No. 1 variegated purple and green have advanced 50 cents over previous lists and are effective this week. New prices are momentarily expected in Bangor slate. The advance is expected to be from 25 to 50 cents per square. Current price advances range from 50 cents to $1 and cover Pennsylvania, Maine, and Vermont productions in unfading green, clear purple, mottled purple, variegated purple, and green.

In this connection the composition roofing trade expects certain advances to be announced within the near future, and architects and contractors are advised to get the probable range before figuring new building operations. Wire lath quotations were put on application this week, although expanded metal lath is reported to be steady and without prospect of a change in either direction at once.

The entire lumber market is being held subject to Government requisition, as far as the sources of supply are concerned. The demand in dealers' hands is centred mostly on immediate compulsory construction work requiring factory grades. Asphalt and wood block interests are meeting a heavy factory call for flooring, especially in munitions factories.

Portland cement in the first fifteen days of July developed a gain of 15 to 20 per cent. in current business over one year ago covering the two zones supplying this market. The trade does not expect an immediate advance in the price of this commodity, unless there is a marked increase in the price of containers. At the mills there was a better supply of labor.

One of the significant features of the week just closed was the improvement in railroad shipments. Portland cement, building stone, and glass interests reported a marked change for the better in this respect, thereby relieving much of the tension that has been one of the primary retardants in building progress.

Business, as applied to the building trade, is growing restless over the delay at Washington. The opinion was freely expressed in several quarters this week to the effect that once the Government's requirements could be made known, whether the major demand was to be for wooden or steel ships, or both, the situation in building would be cleared. Then prices could be fixed, either by the individual plants or by the Government for its own or general public needs, so that prospective builders would know not only what they could expect in the way of prices, but what chance they have in getting prompt deliveries. Structural steel interests believe that within the next thirty to sixty days the entire situation will be cleared, when it will be possible to make quotations upon inquiries at workable levels. In the meantime there is a good moderate run of masonry construction being contemplated and figured.

SWEDEN SEIZES CROPS.

Expropriates Those Now Growing and Stocks in Hand Sept. 1.

STOCKHOLM, July 22.—The Swedish Government has expropriated growing crops of all cereals, vegetables, and sugar beets.

It has also ordered expropriated all stocks of these which may be on hand Sept. 1 from the 1916 crops, with the exception of limited quantities in households.

THE SILK CLEARING HOUSE OF AMERICA
SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO. INC.
LIKE 150 EAST 23RD ST. NEW YORK

Complete New Stocks of SILKS

Now Ready for Your Inspection

Satins Taffetas Fancy Silks
Crepe de Chines Georgettes

SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO., INC.
114-120 East 23d St.
Tel. Gramercy 6204.

COATS and SUITS
First Showing Now Ready
DEPENDABLE GARMENTS
CLEVER NEW DESIGNS
MUTUAL GARMENT CO.
16-18-20 West 32d Street
Now Booking Orders with Our Regular Terms.
NEW YORK

DRESSES $7.50 UP
Featuring an endless number of styles in satin and other predominating materials and combinations.
TIP TOP WAIST & DRESS CO.
134 W. 37TH ST. NEW YORK.

Women's Bath Robes, $24.00 dozen up. Ali. & A. FRANKLIN, 151 West 26th Street.

OUR NEW FALL LINE. COATS AND SUITS NOW READY. Joseph Schwartz, 152 W. 25th St.

Silk Dresses $6.75 Annetta Waist & Dress Co. 15.00 109-111 West 27th St.

WASH DRESSES $1.50 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. $5.00 37-43 W. 26th St.

BROADWAY BRAND, RIBBONS & VELVETS. MAX FEIST, 52-54 W. 35TH ST.

COATS, SUITS, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 32d

WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
85 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuyv. 3360.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

LEVISON & CO. 141 FIFTH AVENUE | ACCOUNTS FINANCED

ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway.

DAVID W. BIOW CO
Auctioneer to the

LABOR FIGHTS GERMANIZERS

Leaders to Take Action Against Teuton Propagandists.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union and President of the National Labor Publicity organization; Hugh Frayne, the New York representative of the Federation of Labor, and other labor leaders will meet at the Hotel Continental next Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock to formulate plans for resisting the alleged efforts of organizations and individuals to "Germanize" the labor movement in this country.

Mr. Bohm said yesterday that although he could make no statement at present concerning the extent of the efforts considered hostile to America and the means that would be taken to offset them, he was confident that the action taken next Saturday would be important and effective.

The labor leaders met at the Continental last Saturday and discussed the situation generally before agreeing to meet again after each had had time to study the available information for himself and develop his own ideas of what should be done. At the conference the activities of German propagandists and agitators, such as were revealed in Labor's Peace Council, an attempted effort to subsidize the Longshoremen's Union in the interests of Germany, were discussed.

NEGRO PROTEST PARADE.

Will March in Fifth Avenue as Demonstration Against Lynching.

Plans are being made by negro residents of New York for a "silent protest parade" against lynching and race discrimination, to march in Fifth Avenue next Saturday. The East St. Louis riots gave the immediate cause of the demonstration, but it is intended as a protest against lawless treatment of the negro throughout the country. The pastors of all negro churches in New York have been asked to notify their congregations of the plan, and to march themselves in the parade, with as many of their flocks as possible.

A preliminary mass meeting of negroes will be held at St. Philip's Church, 215 West One Hundred and Thirty-third street on Wednesday evening. The parade will start at the Central Park Plaza Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, at 1 P. M., and move south to Madison Square. The Rev. Hutchens C. Bishop is President of the committee, and the Rev. Charles D. Martin secretary.

Home Defense League Picnic.

The first unit of the Home Defense League to announce a social gathering as a part of its get-together activities is the Seventy-fourth Precinct Company, commanded by Captain H. H. Loomis. It will hold its "first annual outing" next Saturday afternoon at Tauer's Inn, City Island, with a dinner, water sports, and other entertainment not yet defined. Among the invited guests are Police Commissioner Woods, Park Commissioner Whittle of the Bronx, Deputy Police Commissioner White, Major A. J. Cumnock, and Captain Matthew McKeon of the Kingsbridge Precinct.

REAL ESTATE.

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT
will soon offer for sale
RICH OKLAHOMA LANDS
in the oil, timber, mining and grazing territories. Pullman cars sent by the McAlester R. E. Exchange of McAlester, Oklahoma, are now in New York, giving exhibition and information FREE. One car is at West 130th St. and Fort Lee Ferry, Hudson River. The other car is on N. Y. Central R. R., foot of West 96th St., two blocks from Subway. Come to-day. No land sold on car.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
PRETTY BRICK HOUSES
4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500
7 Rooms, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Parquet Floors; Beautifully Decorated. All Ready to Occupy. New Subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4585.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
CALIF. SEMI-BUNGALOW
built for all-year home, 8 rooms, bath, steam heat; garage; 8,000 square feet of lawn; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewerage; privilege of restricted, sandy bathing beach; pier, yacht club; free mooring for your motor boat; about 3 minutes' walk to shore and station; 30 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. S., 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

IDEAL BUNGALOW
overlooking ocean; 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; gas, electricity, &c.; large plot; select neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes out; $250 cash, balance easy terms. B Bungalow, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
A Sacrifice—$20 Monthly.
Beautiful home, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, elegant decorations, hardwood floors throughout; electricity, gas, steam heat, range, and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price $3,400. H. S. 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

SMALL POULTRY FARM
Six-room house, needs repairs; convenient to station and trolley; one hour from station; sell to quick buyer; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. B. THOMAS, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
4-STORY PRIVATE DWELLING
Madison Ave. between 60th-61st Sts.
Will Lease—Long Terms
LOUIS CARREAU 796 6th Ave. Bryant 3697

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

$65—$75—$85—$100—$115
7-8-9 ROOMS
1 & 2 Baths.
Elevators, Hall and Telephone service.
218 West 59th St., near B'way.
71 East 96th St., N. W. Cor. Park Av.
1 West 102nd St., Cor. Central Park West.
424 Central Park West, North Cor. 102d St.
See Superintendent on premises, or
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42d Street.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

THE DEARBORN,
350 West 55th St.
ONE ROOM, BATH & KITCHENETTE.
$40 Unfurnished, $47.50 Furnished.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

6 ROOMS
565 West 148th Street,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south.
View of river.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
A---640 Madison Av. "Hoffman Arms" N. W. Cor. 59th.
6 to 10 LARGE ROOMS
$1,300 to $2,000.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $50 to $97.50.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

OVERLOOKING L. I. SOUND.
Semi-bungalow, 6 rooms and bath, all city improvements, on plot 40x100; 25 minutes from Penn. Station, 3 minutes' walk to depot; ideal boating, bathing, and fishing; can be bought at reasonable terms. Address S. A., Box 64 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

On south side Long Island, near Great South Bay, within easy commuting distance of New York. An attractive house, 9 rooms and bath, large attic, located amid park-like surroundings. Grounds 100x200, with fine shade and fruit trees; shrubbery and kitchen garden. House electric lighted, with gas for cooking. All improvements. Photograph to interested parties. K 253 Times Downtown.

Cozy little home and two acres of fine farm land; some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wishing to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350, complete; easy terms to right party. Write to Cozy Home, 248 Times Downtown.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs; near water and station; price $1,540, for $75 down and $10 monthly; write or call at once, B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SEASHORE HOME, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location, facing bay and ocean; garden plot; nice locality; improvements; near trolley, school, stores, &c. Write for further particulars. SHORE HOME, box 242 Times Downtown.

$50 DOWN and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Wonderful Bargain.—Owner must sell his beautiful home of seven rooms, bath, sleeping porch, dining porch, magnificent model kitchen; instantaneous automatic water heater; butler's pantry; on large plot; large living room; open fireplace; parquet floors; hardwood trim; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets, sewer, water, gas, electricity; stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station; 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.90; most beautiful suburb in the State; price, $5,500; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 8 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Real Estate—For Sale or Exchange.

Manhattan Beach, 200 feet from the Atlantic Ocean—Beautiful, complete residences, 8 rooms, 2 baths; 40x100; also corners with completed houses of 12 rooms, 2 baths, with all the latest improvements; will sell at sacrifice, or will exchange for old houses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, that need alteration, or unimproved property; act quick; houses are ready for occupancy. J. Sommers, builder, 55 West End Av., Manhattan Beach. Telephone 984 Coney Island.

FARMS.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—11,000-acre grain and stock farm; will include 500 head of grade Hereford cattle at market price. For full particulars address the owner, H. K. Schuster, Wilcox, Mon.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Floor in General Electric fireproof building, Greenwich St., corner Morton; about 10,000 square feet, suitable for light manufacturing or storage; possession about Sept. 1; elevator service and heat. Inquire General Electric Company, 120 Broadway. Phone 7900 Rector.

46TH, 19 WEST.—Parlor store, 10 feet above sidewalk; fine window space; can give tenant trade from our shop; rent reasonable. Frank Gilman Co.

ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well-furnished office; every convenience. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Part of high-class knit goods office for rent, Broadway and Franklin St. Phone Franklin 5306.

Loft, 44x77, at 630 1st Av. Apply 3015 Morningside.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to rent by a playwright, (man,) pleasant furnished studio to be used as part office and part workshop; must be airy, light, and accessible to centre of city, preferably within short distance theatre district; sublet for long or short term; absolute responsibility; unimpeachable references. W 146 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

Furnished house, Oct. 1, Riverside Drive, near 157th St., 10 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable; $75; owner will reserve first floor. Owner, K 226 Times Downtown.

Out of Town.

Queens, L. I.—Eight-room house; steam heat, electric light, gas, cold storage cellar, inclosed porch. Phone Hollis 6440.

Wanted.

Modern cottage for August; commuting distance; four adults; state particulars and rental. I. Schuchat, 515 West 110th St.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

FURNISHED ROOM; private porch; private family; ocean front, bathing from house; commuting distance from New York. Phone Gramercy 58. Z 279 Times Annex.

Furnished house for rent at Manhattan Beach; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; garage; reasonable terms for August and September. Phone 2978 Coney Island.

Beautiful Hollis.—Eight rooms, stone residence; selected neighborhood; $50 monthly for yearly tenant. Phone for particulars 3475 Lenox.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

86TH ST., 59 EAST.—3 large, light, airy rooms, kitchen, and bath, $35.

ATTENTION! — Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 East 29th St., 1-2-3 rooms and bath; hotel service; half rates for Summer; centrally located.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 58 WEST, Hotel Patterson.—Furnished suites of two and three rooms with bath; all large outside rooms; Summer rates, $15 per week and up.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Desirable kitchenette, 2 rooms and bath, $50; one room, $40.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Studio apartment to sublet; private entrance and all conveniences.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Two or three very large, magnificently furnished rooms; bath, kitchenette, fireplace; electricity; owner; private residence.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Two suites; piano; private baths, kitchenettes; $60, $90. Columbus 6683.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Attractive, cool, completely furnished five-room apartment; southern exposure; sacrifice.

80TH, 223 WEST.—Sublet beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; all outside rooms; every convenience; sacrifice. Apt. 5W.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator; 4-6 rooms, outside, $42, $50 month.

163TH, 601 WEST.—4, 5, 6 rooms, overlooking Hudson; southern exposure; subway. Ellsworth.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures; such suites rates $90 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $3 weekly (optional;) references.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
109 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS.
Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

CHARMING
housekeeping suite, 4 rooms; modern, private apartment. Moody, 617 West 113th.

PART of high-class apartment for rent to a gentleman; $25 per month. Phone Franklin 5306.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (95th.)—Handsomely furnished 5 rooms, grand piano, linen, silver, Oriental rugs; superb view; sublet. Coyle.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 303 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

Town and country renting agency, specializes in furnished apartments. 200 W. 72d. Col. 5565.

WEST END AV.—$45 from Aug. 1 to Sept. 6, completely furnished 3 rooms, light kitchenette. Riverside 4034. K 53 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.

84TH ST., 45 EAST, (Near Madison Av.)—A two-room apartment, with bath; third floor, front; immediate possession; $45 per month. Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row.

86TH, 50 EAST.—7 large, light, airy rooms, every modern convenience, $75.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building, housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rentals $1,200 to $4,500, including refrigeration; renting agent on premises. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Tel Murray Hill 8300.

72D ST.—Beautiful two rooms, bath; near subway. Telephone Tuesday, Columbus 6970.

144TH, 561 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—4 and 7 rooms and bath, steam, electricity, telephone, &c., $29-$45.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground floor apartment. Tenated by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1647 Academy.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

LIST YOUR furnished apartments. Katharine Martin, 245 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

17TH, 307 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Large front room, bath; other rooms. Stuyvesant 2767.

22D, 30 EAST.—Large, small rooms; refined house; every convenience; moderate. Gramercy 1760.

23D, 350 WEST.—COLONIAL HOUSE, for women; running hot and cold water in every room telephone connection. Chelsea 9070.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable, optional; women only.

81ST, 114 EAST, (80th, 89 East.)—All newly furnished; private bath, electricity.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, cool, comfortable room; breakfast if desired; Summer rates.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; square room, single room; telephone; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Two large, light rooms; private bath, electricity; Summer rates; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

69TH, 20 EAST.—Small room, private bath, $6 weekly. Plaza 6150, or Superintendent.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large room adjoining bath; near park. Telephone 6613 Lenox.

86TH, 153 EAST (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues, $3.25.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

West Side.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.
SMALL ROOMS; QUIET HOUSE.

12TH, 33 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

45TH, 159 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Newly furnished 3-room suite; electricity; elevator. Doyle.

45TH ST., 305 WEST.—Completely furnished two rooms, bath, and kitchen. Vincent Astor Apts. Apply Superintendent.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; electricity; gentlemen only; references.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Choice alcove, bath; conveniences; single room; hot water; electricity; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; also small rooms; gentlemen. Summer rates.

68TH ST., 47 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; every convenience; near "L," subway station.

70TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Front room, beautiful apartment; exclusive, neighborhood; references. Apt. 3.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone; first-class accommodations.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, outside, attractive rooms, for men; breakfast served; references.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Rooms, bath adjoining; single, double; electricity; phone.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Rooms, electricity, running water and phone; desirable location.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Debenrvz. Columbus 3588.

73D, 140 WEST. — LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE, TWO, AND THREE ROOM SUITES; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES; ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTES.

73D, 261 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium-sized room; bath adjoining; telephone.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, adjoining bath; electricity and telephone.

73D, 289 WEST.—Large, cool, second-floor room, private bath; $10.

73D, 242 WEST.—Second floor, private bath, or separate; very attractive; Summer rate.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; references.

74TH, 113 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished, quiet house; gentlemen preferred.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Double or single rooms; private bath, electric light; exclusive house.

75TH, (325 Amsterdam Av.)—Cool outside room; elevator, electricity, telephone; references. Block.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small room, first-class house; excellent location.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Rooms, singly, en suite; electricity, shower baths; Summer rates; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Cool hall room; bath on floor; phone; select residence; $4.50.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Large room, bath; private house; electricity; maid service; near Park.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms; singly, en suite; private baths, electricity, telephone.

76TH, 42 WEST. — Cool, delightful double, single rooms, private baths; modern residence.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; private baths; electricity; kitchenette; transients; references. Schuyler 4586.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette, en suite; single; maid service.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small; privilege kitchenette; also studio room. Schuyler 2925.

76TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting; shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large front room; also single; cool, homelike; electricity, telephone, &c.

78TH, 113 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, bath; private house; gentlemen preferred; electricity; telephone.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, with, without private baths; hot water, electricity.

80TH, 151 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom; nicely furnished; adjoining bath; separate entrance. Antolino.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; references; rates.

81ST, 27 WEST, (Facing Park.)—Exceptionally large, elegant room or suite, private bath, maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home. Schuyler 7462.

81ST, 118 WEST. — Beautifully furnished rooms; single, en suite; private bath; also smaller rooms.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; cool and comfortable.

81ST, 135 WEST.—Large room, private bath, cool, quiet, near "L;" references.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, 8 WEST.—Large front room; well appointed; all conveniences.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double or single rooms; hot and cold water in each room; all conveniences; private family; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 9042.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Cool, large room, all conveniences; moderate. Miss Smith, 4-E.

86TH ST., (533 West End Av.)—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; every convenience; subway, "L"; references.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine large hall room; gentleman; private family; reference.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, redecorated room; all conveniences; references. Apartment 6 North.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

96TH, 234 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Large, airy room, single or suite, private bath; gentlemen or couple. Apartment 9.

113TH, 510 WEST.—Large, cool suite; single room; scrupulously clean; gentlemen; homelike; unusually well furnished. Apt. 5.

122D, 137 WEST.—Clean, airy single room, closets, private house; subway, L.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Pleasant, finely kept; gentlemen solely; from $2.50; baths, phone; subway.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Outside room, cool, clean; private family. Apt. 65. Audubon 6568.

144TH, 600 WEST, (6B.)—Facing Hudson, $7; also front, $7; convenient location.

181ST, 605 WEST.—Attractive room, bath; elevator; opposite subway. Apt. 33.

CHARLES ST., 16, (Chelsea 8652.)—Large, airy rooms; special rates August.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 30, (Cor. 119th.)—Pleasant room, high, elevator, kitchen. Apt. 7A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202, (93d St.)—A cool, well furnished room and bath, facing Drive, for gentleman, looking for congenial home with family; breakfast. Stanhope.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Palatial mansion, every room southern exposure; telephone, bath, elevator, parlors, conservatory, roof garden; Summer rates.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, (corner 109th.)—Large room, overlooking Hudson; ideal home for gentlemen or couple. Hurt, Apartment 10A.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations; single or suite. Riverside 8050.

WEST END, 896. — Beautiful, large, airy room; bath; electricity; single, $3.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing park. $10-$8-$5.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

Brooklyn.

CARLTON AV., 197.—Extra large front parlor; all improvements; also hall room. Telephone 9854 Prospect.

RIDGEWOOD AV., 3,930, Woodhaven.—Single, double rooms for couple. Phone Richmond Hill 1208-J.

CAN'T BE BEAT.
ROOM AND PRIVATE BATHROOM, $5.
211 SCHERMERHORN ST.

Long Island.

FURNISHED ROOM in Long Beach, facing ocean, for one or two bachelors; (private family;) 5 minutes' walk from Hotel Nassau; telephone, electricity, private bath; $150 for season. H. D., 525 Times, Harlem.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

418T, 11 EAST.—Large room, with private bath; Summer rates.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

BUSINESS man desires a comfortably furnished, medium-sized room; must be in front or back; no court room; electricity and running hot and cold water essential; state size of room, how near subway station, and lowest price by the month. C 14 Times.

YOUNG gentleman, newspaper man, desires room, private party; detailed particulars. W 186 Times.

Unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED room, bath, 40th and 72d Sts.; separate entrance preferred. W 192 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

58TH, 136 EAST.—Pleasant room; wholesome meals; convenient location.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Teachers' residence; Summer rates. Telephone 9788 Murray Hill.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small; excellent board; all improvements.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; cool, clean; good board; telephone; reasonable.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Unusual accommodations; references; table board.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; careful, planned meals; high class.

53D, 57 WEST.—Immaculate single, double rooms, baths; excellent table; rates; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

55TH, 16 WEST.—Table board, rooms with private bath and table board; gentlemen; references.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Extra large, cool rooms, with private baths; southern exposure; refined Jewish surroundings; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated; reasonable rates. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 122 WEST. — Desirable cool rooms; double, single; private baths; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9087.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well appointed house; near subway, elevated; references.

72D, 222 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; PRIVATE HOUSE, OVERLOOKING HUDSON; PRIVATE BATH; REFERENCES.

72D, 247 WEST.—Double, single rooms; suite; private baths; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive front, cool rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large room, with bath; single room; fine location; excellent table.

79TH, 114-152 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, electricity, parlors, excellent home cooking optional; references.

77TH, 288 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; subway; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New and modern, cheerful rooms; good home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

88TH, 63 WEST.—Board and rooms; private Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

93D, 245 WEST.—EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ELEGANT HOME.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table, homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

90TH, 54 WEST.
Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable two; excellent home cooking; references. Strauss.

102D, 243 WEST.—Single rooms and rooms with bath; good cooking; fine service; moderate.

105TH, 168 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining; $15 for two; private house.

114th, 229 WEST.—Large and small rooms, overlooking the campus; Summer rates; excellent table.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.) — "Columbia." Cool rooms, good board, $8 up. Call 4021 Morningside.

126TH, 174 WEST, (The Norwood,) Corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—"Audubon." Bright rooms, good board. Telephone Audubon 2757.

152D, 561 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; electricity; running water; excellent table, Southern cooking. Audubon 4678.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (Corner 77th.)—Coolest and most desirable location in city; rooms overlook river; low rate until September; refined home; everything the best; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers one or two large rooms facing the Drive; refined, cultured atmosphere. Apt. 6B, 'phone 4570 Audubon.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Desirable rooms, facing park, with board; table guests accommodated.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Long Island.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

EDGEWATER LODGE.—Directly on Sound, delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Telephone 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers. —Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Bellport Children's Camp, Bellport, L. I.—Near water; all outside sports; boys, 6 to 12; girls, 6 to 15. Miss Hagedorn.

New York State.

Good board, Ulster County fruit farm. 309 West 46th. Phone 34 Bryant.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Two rooms and board; beautiful location; 7 minutes from trains; excellent table; Southern cooking. Telephone 40W Scarsdale, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,"
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2820. W. T. Reade, Prop.

WISTARIA,
137 LIVINGSTON AV.,
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
A quiet, exclusive house, where invalids and elderly people receive trained and intelligent care; superior accommodations; terms moderate; booklet.

Home and care; convalescing and elderly guests; nurses' supervision; hills New Jersey. S. Straley, Newton.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN LIST.
F.I.A.T. "30," 1915; latest importation.
Five 6-cyl. 66-H. P. 7-pass., Victoria top.
MARMON 1917 TOURING (590 MILES).
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER.
PACKARD "1-35" 7 pass. Touring.
Stutz '16 6-pass., Westinghouse shock abs.
CHANDLER 7-PASS. TOURING.
CHANDLER CONVERTIBLE SEDAN.
OVERLAND 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 5-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT.
MANY OTHERS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.
Next door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
We have several used latest model Lozier touring cars which we will sacrifice; no reasonable offer refused. Lozier Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway, Phone Columbus 6537.

ATTENTION! AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!
1917 Chandler Cloverleaf.
1917 Crow Elkhart, 2 tops.
1916 Overland 6 cyl. 7 pass.
1916 Marion Handley 6 cyl.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Oldsmobile 8 cyl. 5 pass.
1915 Packard 3-38 7 pass.
1915 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Cadillac Roadster.
1914 Mercer 5 pass. Touring.
Bianchi 4 pass. Sport Roadster.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1694 Broadway, Phone Circle 8515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

A 1913 MERCER SPEEDSTER, TYPICAL RACING CAR, RECENTLY OVERHAULED AND PAINTED; MECHANICALLY GUARANTEED; EXTRAS INCLUDE 2 SHOES (MOUNTED,) SEARCHLIGHT, CHAINS, TOOLS, AND SEAT ON RUNNING BOARD; DEMONSTRATION BY APPOINTMENT. MRS. SOLOMON, PHONE 5805 MORNINGSIDE, APT. 27.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER; like new.
1917 CADILLAC, 7-pass.; like new.
1917 HUDSON SUPER 6, touring.
1917 HUDSON CABRIOLET.
1917 OVERLAND CHUMMY ROADSTER; new.
1916 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1916 STUTZ ROADSTER.
1916 FIAT 55; 7-PASSENGER.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING, 7-PASS.
1916 OLDSMOBILE TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1916 OVERLAND touring, 6 cyl., 7 pass.
1916 OVERLAND Roadster, model 83.
1914 MERCER MODEL M "4."
1914 PIERCE 6-48; 7-PASSENGER.
1913 PIERCE 6-38 TOURING.
WILL SELL ANY OF THE ABOVE CARS FOR ONE-HALF CASH AND BALANCE EASY TERMS.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 W. 55th, 2 Doors from B'way; open ev'gs.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
LANCIA "30," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ, 1914, BEARCAT.
MERCER 1916 "22-72" ROADSTER.
SIMPLEX "75," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "6-48" ROADSTER.
MERCER-1914, SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
F. I. A. T. "20," SPEEDWOOD IMPORTED.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BAKER electric runabout; completely rebuilt and newly painted; ideal physician's car; $450. Electric Garage, 62d St. and Central Park West.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1916 "4" SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ SPECIAL BEARCAT.
DODGE 1917 ROADSTER, Wire Wheels.
FIAT "55" RIVERA TOURING.
MARMON 1917 "41" SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1913 RACEABOUT; Wire Wheels.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'way.

CADILLAC 1916 touring car for sale. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; run 7,000 miles; extras; accept $1,100. 159 West 127th.

CASH BARGAINS!
1917 DAVIS TOURING, $750.
1917 STUDEBAKER "18" ROADSTER, $823.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING, NEW, $1,100.
1916 SAXON "6" TOURING, $425.
1916 OVERLAND "6" TOURING, $525.
1

REVIEWS RECORDS MADE AT ALBANY

Citizens Union Notes a Tendency of Legislators to Dodge Responsibility.

LAUDS SOME ASSEMBLYMEN

Declares New York County's Democratic Members Show Improvement—Callahan Criticised.

The annual report of the Committee on Legislation of the Citizens Union finds that of the thirty-five members of the Assembly from New York County and the Bronx, fourteen made good members, that the presence of twelve in Albany was against the best interests of the community, and that nine made records that were indifferent. The report accuses the Legislature of shirking responsibility. It finds that the New York Assemblymen, as a rule, did better work than the New York Senators and that the Democratic Assemblymen showed a marked improvement in their work over the previous year. Of the nine Republican Assemblymen from New York and the Bronx the work of four was praised.

The Citizens Union does not praise the work of Joseph M. Callahan, the youthful leader of the Assembly minority, and representative of Tammany Hall. He has developed, the report says, but is not yet up to standard.

The records of the New York and Bronx Assemblymen, as the Citizens Union sees them, are as follows:

New York County.

ARANOW, FRANK, (Dem., Twentieth District)—Took practically no part in session owing to ill health.

ARMSTRONG, PERRY M., (Dem., Nineteenth District)—A young legislator possessing ability which he fails to apply. Promoted bill adverse to civil service merit principle and displayed a languid interest in the session. Record a distinct disappointment.

BARRA, CAESAR B. F., (Dem., Third District)—Unsuccessfully sponsored some decidedly reactionary criminal law amendments. Failed to respond on a number of important roll-calls. Record generally unsatisfactory.

BELL, ALFRED D., (Rep., Twenty-ninth District)—Conscientious and industrious. Gave unusually close attention to his duties and achieved a remarkably good voting record in both the House and committee.

BLOCH, MAURICE, (Dem., Twenty-second District)—Introduced some good bills which he failed to press. Refuses to take his duties seriously. Voting record shows but a slight improvement.

BOURKE, MARTIN, (Rep., Seventeenth District)—Intelligent and attentive, but one of the two bills he successfully promoted was a distinct violation of the home rule principle. Poor voting record.

DONOHUE, CHARLES D., (Dem., Ninth District) — An intelligent member who did some good work in committee, particularly on financial measures, but fell short in his votes in the House.

ELLENBOGEN, ABRAM, (Rep., Fifteenth District)—His experience and natural ability make him a very valuable member. Has numerous pieces of progressive legislation to his credit. Good voting record.

GOLDBERG, MARK, (Dem., Eighteenth District)—A rather erratic legislator, with some good things to his credit, and a voting record above the average, in spite of frequent failures to be recorded.

GOLDSTEIN, JACOB, (Dem., Thirty-first District)—In his second year, developed marked independence and worked conscientiously for good legislation. A remarkably good voting record.

GOODMAN, ABRAHAM, (Dem., Eighth District)—In his second year was helpful on certain educational measures and made a fairly creditable voting record.

GOULD, TIMOTHY F., (Dem., Thirtieth District)—Has not developed much usefulness as a legislator.

GREENBERG, ABNER, (Dem., Tenth District)—A new member who quickly acquired a good conception of his duties. A few of his bills lacked merit, but he developed independence and made a conspicuously good voting record.

HAMILL, PETER J., (Dem., Second District)—Has not distinguished himself in his two years' service.

KELLY, JOSEPH D., (Dem., Twelfth District)—As usual, did commendable work on measures which he personally sponsored, but failed to follow the proceedings closely and made a poor voting record.

KIERNAN, OWEN M., (Dem., Twenty-fourth District)—His chief interest in the session appeared to lie in the advancement of a petty special claim bill.

LEVY, MEYER, (Dem., Twenty-sixth District)—A member who lacks forcefulness, but who frequently voted intelligently, and made a record well above the average.

MAHONEY, JAMES F., (Dem., Eleventh District)—Continued a generally unsatisfactory record.

MARSH, ROBERT McC., (Rep., Twenty-fifth District)—One of the Legislature's few thoroughly capable and effective members. Led in the formulation of much good legislation. Excellent voting record despite support of certain unsound public service legislation.

McCUE, MARTIN G., (Dem., Sixteenth District)—A picturesque member who has the courage and force of his convictions, which are almost always against the public interest.

McDONALD, MAURICE, (Dem., Fifth District)—Continued a consistently poor record.

McELLIGOTT, PETER P., (Dem., Seventh District)—His nine years in the Assembly have not developed capacity for legislative work.

MEYER, SCHUYLER M., (Rep., Twenty-seventh District)—A legislator with unusual initiative and ability. Took an active part in the session and made an enviable record in all respects.

MITCHELL, HAROLD C., (Rep., Twenty-first District)—A useful member who did considerably good work, although failing to press with sufficient vigor certain desirable bills he introduced. Good voting record.

NOVELLO, CHARLES, (Rep., Twenty-eighth District)—A new member whose first year's work was far from satisfactory.

PERLMAN, NATHAN D., (Rep., Sixth District)—A capable member. The legislation he promoted was in the main progressive in character and desirable. Very good voting record.

RYAN, JOHN J., (Dem., First District)—An industrious member with an apparently hopeless misconception of his duties. Worked persistently for unsound civil service measures.

SCHIMMEL, HENRY S., (Dem., Fourth District)—Not much in his record this year to commend. Repeatedly failed to vote.

SMITH, EARL A., (Dem., Twenty-third District)—New member. Took an intelligent interest in food supply legislation, but his record in the main was not satisfactory.

STRAUB, FREDOLIN F., (Dem., Thirteenth District)—New member. Helped stifle a bad bill in Railroads Committee, but in other respects his work was poor.

TUDOR, ROBERT L., (Dem., Fourteenth District)—An experienced and intelligent member who is frequently helpful in committee, but has made a poor voting record.

Bronx County.

CALLAHAN, JOSEPH M., (Dem., Thirty-fifth District)—Has developed considerably since promotion to minority leadership, but has not yet an adequate grasp of fundamental legislative principles. Failed to support sound home rule amendment and fell short in other respects.

EVANS, WILLIAM A., (Dem., Thirty-second District)—Continued his record for independent and intelligent action and made a very good showing.

FERTIG, M. MALDWIN, (Dem., Thirty-fourth District)—One of the Assembly's most capable and independent members. Forceful advocate of Torrens law reform and other desirable measures. Unusually good voting record.

MILLER, EARL H., (Dem., Thirty-third District)—In his third year. His record was a decided improvement. Introduced a few ill-considered bills, and was not particularly energetic, but made a creditable record.

Concerning the records of the Assemblymen, the Union says:

"A study of the roll calls in both houses reveals the fact that while several thoroughly objectionable bills which originated in the Assembly were rejected by the New York City Committee in the Senate, the New York City Assemblymen made a higher general average in their votes on bills which passed both houses than did the Senators. A number of younger Assemblymen made enviable records on city bills. It is interesting to note that the average of public service on the part of the Democratic Assemblymen from New York County was an improvement over that of recent years. The Kings County Democrats almost to a man fell belo wthe average. A majority of the Bronx delegation, all Democrats, made a good showing."

As for the general results of the 1917 session of the Legislature, the report says:

"The tendency of the Legislature to shirk responsibility is one of the discouraging features of the operation of our legislative machinery. The extent of this tendency is indicated by the fact that no less than 217 bills which passed both houses this year were vetoed by the Governor or rejected by cities. The committee considered 59 of the bills which passed both houses distinctly adverse to New York City, and 31 of these received executive disapproval."

COUNT FIFTH AV. TRAFFIC.

Nearly 17,000 Vehicles Pass the Library Every Hour.

According to a traffic census issued yesterday by the Fifth Avenue Association the average daily traffic passing the Public Library on Fifth Avenue between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., is 16,960 vehicles. Northbound and southbound traffic are about equal, 8,513 vehicles northbound and 8,447 vehicles southbound. Included in the total of 16,960 vehicles are 1,296 motor buses, 130 per hour in both directions. The traffic averages twenty-eight vehicles a minute.

At the point were this census was taken Fifth Avenue is fifty-five feet wide, which theoretically at least, permits the movement of six lines of vehicles. The count showed that passenger motor vehicles composed about two-thirds of the traffic, but these included the ponderous motor buses, which are heavier than most commercial motor cars.

The pavement carrying this enormous weight of traffic consists of sheet asphalt, 1½-inch close binder and 1½-inch top on a 6-inch concrete base. It was laid in 1913, replacing a similar pavement, which was seventeen years of age. The analysis of the top mixture used in this pavement shows a high percentage of bitumen and a correspondingly high proportion of fine material. An average of 11.7 per cent. of Trinidad asphalt was maintained throughout the pavement, although 10.5 per cent. was all that was required.

GIRL WIFE SHOOTS HUSBAND

Jealous, He Says, Four Months After Wedding.

Charged with shooting her husband, Captain Peter Wanzer of the barge Mento, in the chest in a struggle on the boat at Pier 35 North River yesterday, Mrs. Caroline Wanzer, 16 years old, was locked up in the Macdougal Street Station on a charge of felonious assault. Wanzer was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in a serious condition.

According to Captain Wanzer, who is only 21 years old and lives at 816 Lincoln Avenue, Brooklyn, his wife became enraged when he told her he was going to attend a funeral, and accused him of going to meet another woman. They had words, he said, and his wife took the revolver from under a pillow, and in the struggle it was discharged.

Detective Morrisey of the First Branch found the revolver, which was old and rusty. After the young woman had been attended for hysteria she asked that her parents, at 810 Macon Street, Brooklyn, be notified.

The detective said he learned that the couple were married last March in the Borough Hall, Brooklyn. The detective said that, while admitting that she shot her husband, Mrs. Wanzer said it was an accident.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Filigree platinum and diamond bar-pin, at Blossom Heath Inn, Merrick Road, Sunday night, July 15, between 12 and 1 A. M.; liberal reward will be paid finder. Address either Far Rockaway or 280 4th Av., New York. S. L. Migel.

LOST—Three-piece fishing rod in brown canvas case, on 8th St., between 4th Av. and West 4th St.; liberal reward. H. C. Fricke, 267 West 4th St. Chelsea 7866.

LOST—Black Boston bag, containing instruments, between Sleepy Hollow Club and Hastings, Sunday night. Reward for return to Dr. Smith, 233 West 75th St.

LOST—Diamond and pearl scarf pin, watch fob, gold links, in or about Hotel Biltmore; $50 reward. Return Cashier, Hotel Biltmore.

LOST—Platinum and diamond bowknot pin, Thursday afternoon; liberal reward. Return T. E. Palmer, 48 West 57th St.

LOST—Lady's black velvet bag, containing silver purse and amount of money; reward. Return Endicott, Flatiron Bldg.

LOST—Doctor's blood pressure instrument, southbound subway, Sunday. 57 West 53d St., E. W. Davis.

LOST—At Harbor Inn, Rockaway Park, L. I., beaded bag; liberal reward. J. Wechsler, 6 Maiden Lane.

LOST.—Gold watch fob, Fleur de Lis style; return E. C. Ostermann, Milwaukee, Wis.

$5,000 REWARD
OR $2,500 EACH
FOR TWO EMERALD RINGS

lost in Washington, D. C., or in New York, about Dec. 8, 1916; one ring set with square emerald, weight 5.90 carats, set in platinum, containing 111 diamonds in border and open shank; total weight of diamonds 1.07 carats; scratch number on ring 506.

One a twin diamond and emerald ring, consisting of 1 emerald, 4.11 carats; 1 old cut diamond 3.82 carats; ring is of gold and platinum points with the 6 diamonds in the shank; scratch number on ring is 396. TIFFANY & CO., FIFTH AV., NEW YORK.

The
Interstate Commerce Commission
says:

"From the record it seems clear that the service furnished by these lines between New York and Galveston and New York and New Orleans is in many respects highly satisfactory to the shipping public."

The above refers to the Steamship Service of the
"MORGAN LINE"
Operating between
New York and New Orleans New York and Galveston
Forming a part of the
SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES
Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon

It Is Money-Saving Time at Arnheim's Now

Any man who needs a good suit or who would be tempted by special value to add to his wardrobe will be interested in these special reductions now made in spite of advanced woollen prices.

In every grade, all wool fabrics have been cut from $5 to $15 a suit—some reduction. Even ready-made clothes cost more. Samples on request.

Styles	Enough for	Formerly	Now
27	157 Suits	$45 to $50	$35
36	174 "	$35 to $45	$30
117	377 "	$30 to $35	$25

Have a suit made to your measure styled to your liking—fitted and finished to your perfect satisfaction Now.

Army Officers' Uniforms to measure. Government regulations strictly adhered to. Special service stations at Plattsburg and at Madison Barracks.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*Using yes and no correctly is of greater importance than the largest vocabulary misapplied.* Arnheim Axioms.

MORE LIBERAL LOANS
Than Other Loan Companies on DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY.
OUR RATE 1% PER MONTH
MAX BERNSTEIN
[illegible] 125th St., near 8th Ave.

SURETY BONDS
American Surety Co.
of New York. (Established 1884.)
Home Office, 100 Broadway

To Manufacturers and Distributors who seek South American and Southern Business

Savannah is one of the largest ports of export on the Atlantic Coast, and the fastest growing important seaport in the United States, because of the advantages it offers as a manufacturing and distributing centre for the South and South America.

Situate on the Southeastern coast, with a magnificent harbor, and direct and ample rail connections to the South and Middle West, it is getting a large share of the rapidly increasing foreign and domestic business of the important territory it serves.

Labor is plentiful.

Shipping facilities by rail and water are abundant.

This Company offers very exceptional advantages for the establishment on its property, just outside of Savannah, of manufacturing, assembling and distributing plants.

The Port Wentworth Terminal comprises some three thousand acres with nearly two miles of frontage on tide water. It is on the line of the Savannah & Atlanta Railway, which serves not only as a connection with all other roads entering Savannah but which through advantageous traffic arrangements with the Georgia Railroad forms the short line to Atlanta and the Middle West.

Industries located on the Terminal already in operation or about to become active are:

The Savannah Sugar Refinery (annual output 150,000 tons).

Port Wentworth Lumber Co. (annual cut 36,000,000 ft.)

Atlantic Paper and Pulp Co. (annual output 15,000 tons).

Terry Shipbuilding Co. (controlled by Terry & Tench, now laying down 70,000 tons of shipping for the U. S. Government).

The properties of the Savannah Warehouse and Compress Company and of the Globe Mfg. and Barrell Co. are just below the terminal.

The Diamond Match Company plans to erect a plant near the Terminal property.

Other large industrial undertakings are negotiating for sites. Homes for workmen and their families are constructed as required, on an attractive space reserved for the purpose and fully laid out by Chas. W. Leavitt, well known as an expert in the planning of industrial towns.

Engineers of this corporation will gladly confer with Executives as to the specific advantages a seaport warehouse or branch plant at Savannah might offer to the business under consideration.

Port Wentworth Terminal Corporation, Savannah, Ga.

Information may also be obtained from the General Freight Agents of the Louisville & Nashville, *the* Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, *the* Georgia Railroad *and the* Savannah & Atlanta Railway.



Hudson Super-Six Proves Endurance

A Test That Never Fails to Reveal Every Weakness and Prove Every Strength of a Motor Car

Stock Hudson Super-Six cars are deliberately sent through tests more trying, more destructive, than any the average driver could imagine.

For one hour, a fully equipped phaeton with top and windshield up and carrying five passengers, was sent at top speed. It averaged 70.74 miles an hour and established the best time for such a performance with a stock car. The test was officially observed by the American Automobile Association.

It is just one of the many similar tests to prove endurance.

It was not a preconceived campaign of tests that we set out to make. Each test was thought sufficient in itself. But just as the giant is surprised as he realizes the ease with which he accomplishes each feat that he had felt would try his strength, so the Super-Six has so easily met every test that more trying and abusive trials have been devised.

We were sure that in the 24-hour test a stock chassis would break all previous records. But no one thought it would go 347 miles farther than any other car had ever gone in 24 hours. The Super-Six covered 1819 miles. It broke all records for a traveling machine.

So, too, when a seven-passenger Super-Six set out from San Francisco for New York it was with confidence that it would lower the time of all other transcontinental runs. It did so by 14 hours and 59 minutes. Then because the run had been made so easily and without special planning, the car was turned around and raced back to San Francisco. In the return trip it also did better than any other automobile had ever done in crossing the continent in either direction. Hudson's round trip required 10 days and 21 hours.

Because of the ease with which the Super-Six has met every trial, it has always suggested something harder to do.

Endurance First

There is hardly any quality of a car that is so important to the buyer as that of endurance. Safety, comfort, reliability, low maintenance cost are all dependent upon endurance.

Every quality of motor car satisfaction is dependent upon power acceleration, speed and endurance. And every Hudson test proves that in these respects there is no car that equals it.

Convincing as the official records are, there is still further proof that no other car has to offer equal advantages. These proofs are furnished by 37,000 Hudson Super-Six owners. They have added their experiences to the official tests.

Others Have Increased Their Prices—Not Hudson

Other makers are now announcing price increases which brings the former $1,200 and $1,300 cars into the Hudson class. Until present material supplies are exhausted Hudson prices remain unchanged. So you can get for a limited time a Super-Six at a price not influenced by present high material costs. When the present allotment is exhausted then Hudson too, must go up in price.

For months Hudson has been the largest selling fine car. Its popularity and the growing scarcity and increasing cost of materials hasten the day when you must pay more than you can buy a Super-Six for today.

Phaeton, 7-passenger	$1650	Touring Sedan	$2175	Town Car Landaulet	$3025
Speedster, 4-passenger	1750	Town Car	2925	Limousine	2925
Cabriolet, 3-passenger	1950	(All prices f. o. b. Detroit)		Limousine Landaulet	3025

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY *of* NEW YORK, Inc.
Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building, New York
866 Broad Street, NEWARK, N. J. 1422 Bedford Avenue, BROOKLYN
Bronx: 438 East 149th Street
Yonkers: Proctor Building
New Rochelle: Main St. and Centre Ave.
Mount Vernon: Proctor Building
Jersey City: 2529 Boulevard
Hoboken: 217 Hudson Street

FOR YOUR POSITION IN FIRST DRAFT CALL SEE OFFICIAL REVISED TABLE, PAGE 4

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Thundershowers late today and probably tomorrow; gentle winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,731. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

MAY VETO FOOD BILL BECAUSE OF WAR BOARD RIDER

President Says He Would Interpret Senate Amendment as Lack of Confidence in Him.

FEARS BEING HARASSED

Congress Committee "Would Render My Task of Conducting War Practically Impossible."

ASSUMPTION OF AUTHORITY

Points to Lincoln's Experience—Conference Fight Expected Today in the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A virtual threat to veto the Administration Food bill if the conferees retain the Senate amendment creating a joint committee to supervise war expenditures is contained in a letter sent tonight by President Wilson to Chairman Lever of the House Committee on Agriculture. The letter says the President would interpret "the final adoption of Section 23 as arising from a lack of confidence in myself."

The bill will be sent to conference by the House tomorrow. It is expected that an effort will be made to have the House instruct its conferees to accept both the Senate's joint committee amendment and the amendment creating a food administration board of three members to supplant one-man control by Herbert C. Hoover.

President Wilson is understood to be likewise opposed to the proposal to name a food board, but his letter to Mr. Lever relates to Section 23 only. The President agrees with Mr. Lever that this section is entirely foreign to the purposes of the bill.

The section which the President strongly opposes is that establishing a committee of five Senators and five House members, to be appointed by the respective Steering Committees of the two bodies, to supervise war expenditures, with power to interrogate the heads of departments concerning the conduct of the war and to report to their two houses the result of such inquiries.

Text of the President's Letter.

The President's letter to Mr. Lever reads:

The White House,
Washington, July 23, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Lever: I am very much obliged to you for your thoughtful courtesy in stating to me the circumstances of the present action on the Food Administration bill, and I am particularly obliged to you for calling my attention to Section 23. I deem it my duty to express my opinion about that section and its effect upon the whole administration of the war very frankly indeed, since the public interest manifestly demands that I should do so.

Section 23 is not only entirely foreign to the subject matter of the Food Administration bill in which it is incorporated, but would, if enacted into law, render my task of conducting the war practically impossible. I cannot believe that those who proposed this section scrutinized it with care or analyzed the effects which its operation would necessarily have. The constant supervision of Executive action which it contemplates would amount to nothing less than an assumption on the part of the legislative body of the executive work of the Administration.

There is a very ominous precedent in our history which shows how such a supervision would operate. I refer to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, constituted by the Congress during the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. It was the cause of constant and distressing harassment and rendered Mr. Lincoln's task all but impossible.

I am not, I beg you to believe, in any way questioning what might be the motives or the purpose of the members of such a committee; I am ready to assume that they would wish to co-operate in the most patriotic spirit, but co-operation of that kind is not practicable in the circumstances. The responsibility rests upon the Administration. There are abundant existing means of investigation and of the effective enforcement of that responsibility. I sincerely hope that upon the reconsideration of this matter both houses of Congress will see that my objections rest upon indisputable grounds and that I could only interpret the final adoption of Section 23 as arising from a lack of confidence in myself.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. Asbury F. Lever, House of Representatives.

Condemned by Lever.

Mr. Lever's letter, to which the President replied, follows:

My Dear Mr. President: I am handing you herewith a copy of the Food Conservation bill as it passed the Senate. It is my purpose to make an effort to get the measure in conference as soon as possible, with a view to expediting its final passage. I recognise the pressing necessity of its enactment into law at the earliest moment, and will lend my earnest endeavor to hasten action thereon.

I beg to direct your attention to Section 23 of the bill. This amendment is wholly foreign to the purpose of the measure, which, in my opinion, should deal alone with food control. Inasmuch as Section 23 is new matter sought to be engrafted on the bill and has been given but little consideration by me, may I venture to ask from you an expression as to its value?

I would appreciate an early reply from

Continued on Page 3.

American Steamer Sinks a U-Boat in Brisk Fight

PARIS, July 23.—An American steamer recently sank a large German submarine, according to a dispatch to the Temps from Havre.

While on a voyage from the United States the steamer was attacked by a submarine, and, replying to its fire, sent thirty-five shells at the underwater boat, which assumed a perpendicular position and disappeared beneath the water.

CITY DRAFT CALL WAITS ON QUOTAS

List of Men Needed in Each District Expected from Albany Today.

MR. BATTLE GIVES WARNING

All Attempts to Obtain Exemption by Influence, He Says, Will Meet with Prompt Punishment.

The 189 local exemption boards in this city, before whom the first New Yorkers will be ordered for examination within a few days, will get down to hard work just as soon as the "master lists" arrive from Washington and the quotas which each district is required to supply are announced in Albany. It is expected that the lists will not be posted before Thursday or Friday.

As soon as the quotas are received from Albany each board will assemble and select enough names on its list to make approximately 200 per cent. of the quota. The list will then be divided into three equal parts. The first third will be ordered to report in five, the second third in six, and the last third in seven days from the date the list is posted. Each registrant concerned will then receive by mail a notice of when and where to report for examination.

Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling, who will represent the Federal Bureau of the Adjutant General's office, established headquarters yesterday in the State Arsenal Building at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. He called attention to a statement just sent to members of all boards by General Crowder, the Provost Marshal, in which he says:

"The first duty of every member of a local board is to put as speedily as possible the public work of calling men from the registration list to fill quotas, as required for military service. To this end private business and personal affairs must give way. Members are admonished to hold daily meetings until the work in hand has been disposed of, to dispose of all business as expeditiously as possible, not to hesitate to hold long sessions every day, to adhere to the law, and follow closely the regulations.

"These requirements are especially applicable to doctors called upon for service in examining men who have been drawn for service. Many of these physicians might be inclined to go out of town for their usual vacations during the period set for the examinations. All boards are expected to sit on Sundays as well as week days, and the examinations are to begin in the morning and continue until the number of men called for the day has been disposed of.

"In view of the number of legal questions that have come before the local boards, it has been suggested that the thirty-one unpaid assistants on the staff of United States District Attorney Caffey be increased to 189, and that one of these assistants be assigned to act as adviser to each of the local boards in the city."

It was announced that any registrant called for examination who attempts to influence any member of a board to escape service will be punished. George Gordon Battle, a member of Board 159, issued a warning, in which he said:

"It is most important that all young men registered for military service should understand that the local boards have no discretionary power to exempt. If the facts show that the registrant comes within the law, he will be exempted, and if he is not included in the exempt classes, as stated in the law, he must serve his country, and that is all there is to that. Doubtless many registrants, as well as their relatives and friends, will not understand this point, and will seek to move the board by arguments addressed to sympathy and compassion. Still others, I fear, will believe that they can affect the board through personal or political appeals. There will probably be efforts by scamps and crooks to get money by pretending that they can, through some improper influence with the board, obtain exemption. To all such persons notice should be given that the boards will discharge their duties without fear or favor and in absolute independence. Any attempt to approach the boards for sinister purposes should and will receive condign punishment.

A physician, who is a member of a local board, said that men who claimed to be unable to read the regulation test card at a distance of 30 feet would be required to read another card at a shorter distance, and this card would be so arranged as to trap any malingerer if he had normal vision. The ophthalmoscope will be used in such cases to examine the retina, blood vessels, and optic nerve, so that any defects tending to impair the sight may be located. Color blindness will be tested with such combinations of complementary colors that any "faking" will be detected instantly.

Mr. Conkling received a telegram from General Crowder last night thanking him in the name of the Government for "your conspicuous work, which has attracted the attention of every one." After reading the telegram Mr. Conkling remarked that but for "the wonderful devotion to duty" of the members of New York's 189 boards, the splendid showing mentioned by General Crowder could not have been made.

Three well-set-up young men—two 24 years old and the other 21—appeared before Magistrate Brooks in the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon and requested the court to commit them to an institution until they are cured of the drug habit. All admitted that their numbers had been drawn in the draft.

"How long have you been victims?" the Magistrate asked. Every one said

Continued on Page 4.

CHARITY TRUST CRY IS RAISED AGAINST RED CROSS UNION

Independent Relief Organizations Fear Loss of Free Transportation Privileges.

MAY APPEAL TO ALLIES

Representatives of 75 Bodies Meet in Ritz-Carlton and Discuss Clearing House Rules.

JOINT CONFERENCE PLANNED

Objection to Centralized Rule Based on Fear That Funds for Relief May Not Reach Special Cases.

Confronted, as they thought, by the alternative of becoming auxiliaries of the American Red Cross or being forced out of existence, representatives of independent war relief organizations brought charges of coercive methods against the Red Cross yesterday. Representatives of seventy-five of the independent relief organizations, constituting all of the societies not affiliated with the larger association, met yesterday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel to consider plans for co-ordinating relief work, and the speeches made by some of the delegates showed resentment over the situation.

Not all of the representatives were opposed to working with the Red Cross, however, and several of them announced frankly that they were in favor of accepting an agreement for centralizing relief work offered by the Red Cross Co-ordinating Committee, of which Robert S. Lovett, head of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad, is the Chairman.

One delegate to the meeting, said to be a noted physician from Boston, caused a sensation by asserting that in his mind the Red Cross organization was attempting to establish a "charity trust," and was followed as a speaker by the national Chairman of another organization who complained that representatives of the Red Cross had attempted to dictate the manner in which funds should be collected.

Free Transportation Involved.

The greatest grievance seemed to centre about the charge that the American Red Cross would, by assuming control of the Red Cross Clearing House, be in a position to exclude many of the independent organizations from the privilege of transporting their relief supplies without cost, as they have been doing up to the present time. The practice before the Red Cross began to extend its activities, and before the United States entered the war, was for each of the war relief organizations to send what goods it collected to this clearing house, from where it was loaded on steamships and carried to foreign ports without charge. Reaching the country for which it was intended, the supplies were carried on the railroads without cost to the shippers.

Now, however, the delegates to the meeting yesterday were informed by some of the speakers, the intention is to accord free transportation only to the supplies sent by the Red Cross, or by its auxiliaries, and there was a stir when one of the women present announced positively that General Pershing already had put such an order into effect.

"No free transportation for any supplies save those of the Red Cross and the Government," was the way the alleged Pershing order was repeated to the meeting. As the American General is not in a position to dictate the policy as regards shipments of relief supplies, it was supposed that this meant that the War Department had issued an order to this effect.

A resolution was thereupon adopted by the delegates to question Judge Lovett as to the situation when the representatives of the Red Cross and the independent relief organization meet in his office tomorrow afternoon.

May Appeal to Allies.

"Judge Lovett will be asked if the Red Cross will withdraw the privilege of free transportation from organizations that do not become auxiliaries of the Red Cross," said Frederick H. Allen, General Chairman of the Federal Council of Allied War Relief Organizations, last night. "If it is true that this privilege or free transportation is to be withdrawn from organizations that do not accept the terms proposed by the Red Cross, it will mean that these associations will have to accept, or go out of existence. It costs a great deal to ship goods across the seas at the present time, and the organizations could not afford it.

"I do not remember who it was that made the statement at the meeting that General Pershing had announced that only Red Cross relief supplies were to be accorded free transportation. But it was made, and, of course, some of the representatives of the organizations wanted to know where they stood.

"It was decided, through the adoption of a resolution, that if the situation proved to be as reported and the Red Cross refused to grant free transportation, the allied Governments be asked by cable if they would not continue to assist in the free transportation of the shipments of the independent war relief societies."

Notwithstanding the acrimonious speeches made by some of the representatives, it was evident that there had been a growth of sentiment in favor of co-operation with the Red Cross on its

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TEST VOTE VICTORY FOR LLOYD GEORGE

Threat of General Election Averted by a Government Majority of 199

ON THE FARM WAGE ISSUE

Proposed Increase of Minimum Pay for Labor Would Have Cost Farmer $200,000,000.

LONDON, July 23.—A threatened general election was again averted when the House of Commons tonight, by a vote of 301 to 102, defeated the Wardle amendment to the Corn Production bill, which the Ministers had announced their intention of treating as a vote of confidence. This was the most critical amendment to the bill, and the Government victory is regarded as insuring the safe passage of the measure, despite the fact that it is heartily disliked by a large section of Parliament and the public.

The strong sentiment against having a general election while the war lasts, however, predominated over the opposition to the bill, and shows that the Government played a strong hand when it decided to treat the vote as one of confidence.

Today's debate gave evidence of unabated dislike to the measure. Walter Runciman and others strongly denounced the 25 shillings ($6.25) minimum wage for farm laborers as miserably inadequate. Mr. Runciman reminded the House that the soldiers, now getting three good meals daily, would not be satisfied on returning to civil life with the scanty, almost meatless, fare procurable on such a wage. They would desert to the towns and leave the farmers in the lurch. This was a great danger to agriculture.

The Government's position, as explained by Sir Frederick E. Smith, the Attorney General, was that the Government was being punished for fixing a minimum which would prevent the farm laborers from being exploited, and that there was nothing in the bill to prevent the wages boards from giving a higher wage where it was justified.

A number of the members, while maintaining their opposition to the bill, announced that they would support the Government rather than risk a general election. James Henry Thomas, Assistant General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, in behalf of the Laborites, said that labor had no idea of wrecking the Government, the only intention of the amendment being to improve the condition of the poor.

When debate on the bill was resumed early in the sitting, Rowland E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, announced that the Government had decided that it could not accept the amendment to raise the minimum wage for the laborers from 25 to 30 shillings ($7.50) weekly, and if the amendment were pressed to a division the Government would stand or fall by the result, with all the necessary consequences.

Mr. Prothero said the average wage in 1900 and 1910 was 17 shillings and 10 pence, and the increase to 25 would mean that, during the operation of the bill, the farmers would have to pay in increased wages £59,455,000. The possible liability of the State to the farmers during the same period was £88,000,000. To increase the wage to 30 shillings would impose an additional payment on the farmers of £40,000,000.

Ex-Ministers in Opposition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 24.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"The huge majority for the Government on Mr. Wardle's amendment proves how unreal was the much-advertised crisis. There is a widespread feeling that the Government made a mistake in threatening a general election over a relatively small point, for the Corn Production bill was never in serious jeopardy.

"The members of Parliament, many of them in khaki, came up for the division from every point of the compass, many of them from overseas. All the ex-Ministers in the House voted in the minority against the Government, including Messrs. McKenna and Runciman, Sir John Simon, Herbert Samuel, Augustine Birrell and John Burns. Most of the Irish members abstained from voting; six of them voted in the minority, as did nearly all the unofficial Labor members."

TO STRENGTHEN THE NERVES
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. When nervous, tired or restless, it restores the system, and induces sleep. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

German Air Squadrons Try to Find Our Camps; Driven Off

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 23.—German aerial squadrons apparently have persistently sought to find the American troops since their arrival here, but without the slightest success to date. Countersquadrons have been so watchful and energetic that the Germans have been unable to approach the encampment and have been beaten off each time they crossed the French line.

One of these aerial battles took place yestrday evening and another this morning. Both were at points a considerable distance apart and far removed from the American encampment. They were witnessed by chance by American officers, who were touring the country in automobiles. Some fifteen planes were engaged in the first fight and a dozen in the latter. The German airmen were forced to turn and make for home.

The American troops began today intensive bayonet, hand grenade, trench mortar, and machine gun practice, and will devote two hours daily to theseb ranches of modern warfare.

The individual regimental officers have decided to adopt the French system of selecting the most efficient men for fighting, the less efficient for the more onerous camp duties, such as cooking and clean-up.

Every succeeding day reveals the need of skilled interpreters, and a hurry call has gone to Paris for Frenchmen who know English or Americans who know French.

FRENCH SHATTER GERMAN ATTACKS ON AISNE RIDGE

Crown Prince's Stupendous Efforts to Retake Craonne Plateaus Cost Terrible Losses.

FRENCH HOLD THE CRESTS

Enemy Only Able to Gain a Precarious Footing on Slopes of the Heights.

CANADIANS IN BIG RAID

Enter the German Lines Near Lens on Wide Front and Destroy Many Dugouts.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 23.—The battle of the three plateaus continued throughout yesterday with an intensity perhaps unequaled even in the height of the great combats on the Meuse and the Somme. Artillerymen say they have never seen such bombardments as those preceding the repeated German assaults, and certainly the French gunners have never done better work. The atmospheric conditions of this brilliant Sabbath Day favored them. The air was so clear that the ordinary field glasses gave a good twenty miles' view, and the movements of troops in the Ailette Valley that would ordinarily be safe were immediately discovered and broken up. It thus was a great day for airplanes and the humble saussage balloons.

The first attacks were made at dawn along the north edge of the triple crest of Vaudlere, Casemates, and Californie after a torrent of fire covering twice as large a front. The Fifth Division of the Imperial Guard, its ranks refilled after its disastrous reverse of Friday, held the western wing, and the Fifth Reserve Division the eastern, while two other divisions on the right and left did not come seriously into the action. The three swellings of the ridge are nowhere more than half a mile across, and the difficulty of defending so narrow a piece of ground when every bit of shelter had been demolished is aggravated at two necks which unite the plateau. Nevertheless, all these assaults were shattered, and the terrible adventure had to be recommenced. After a six-hour cannonade waves of shock troops, supported by ordinary infantry, came up and over the cliffs again, and more reckless daring can never have been shown in so bad a cause. They were repeatedly driven back and up to last evening gained nothing but part of the first-line trenches on the north edge of Californie Plateau.

I have sought by questioning open minded men to piece together some sort of explanation of the blind and savage obstinacy of the enemy's efforts to win back the line of the Chemin des Dames and have failed. Nearly forty serious assaults, backed by increasing artillery power and carried out by the best troops in the Imperial armies, have been launched against one or another part of the ridge since the French offensive began three months ago, most of them since the second stage of the offensive, beginning May 4, when Craonne was taken. Yet the French line has lost hardly anything of its furthest extension. The contrast between the speed of our allies' original victory and the long drawn out failure of the Crown Prince's legions is even more striking than the famous change of fortune before Verdun.

The German losses in these actions of limited frontage must approach, if they do not exceed, 100,000 men. A large offensive would have cost less and must have given more. Evidently the line of observatories is of great importance so long as it is thought necessary to hold the Ailette Valley, but what magic is there in the Ailette Valley that the last German reserves should be devoured in an effort to keep it? The great Hindenburg retreat was a shrewd stroke which no little disconcerted the Allies for the moment, but how is the strategy of retreat to a line whose chief quality was to be its elasticity to be harmonized with this policy of massacre on the Aisne Heights? Is the mystery of the Chemin des Dames to be explained, perchance, by this change of prospect, that whereas delay was then favored in the hope of a decision by the submarine, the only hope now is in forcing the pace before the American Army comes into play? A mad calculation, but I can see no other.

Infantry Quiet Yesterday.

PARIS, July 23.—Heavy fighting continued last night on the plateau north of Craonne, the Germans making new efforts to drive the French from these important heights. At the cost of heavy losses the Germans succeeded in penetrating the French first line trenches on the Casemates Plateau, but an immediate counterattack restored the situation, leaving only a small portion of the front line in German hands.

On the Californie Plateau the fighting lasted until late at night. The enemy made great efforts to develop his advantage in taking the first French line yesterday morning, but General Pétain's troops repulsed all his attacks.

Today there was no infantry action on this sector, although the Germans continued a very violent bombardment, di-

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KERENSKY MADE DICTATOR OF RUSSIA; COUNCILS, FEARING COUNTER REVOLT, APPEAL TO ARMY TO SAVE COUNTRY

Councils Warn Army No Mercy Will Be Shown By the Government to Traitors and Cowards

PETROGRAD, July 23.—The Executive Councils of the All-Russia Workmen's and Soldiers' and Peasants' organizations have issued the following proclamation:

Fellow-Soldiers: One of our armies has wavered, its regiments have fled before the enemy. Part of our front has been broken. Emperor William's hordes, which have moved forward, are bringing with them death and destruction.

Who is responsible for this humiliation? The responsibility rests with those who have spread discord in the army and shaken its discipline, with those who at a time of danger disobeyed the military commands and wasted time in fruitless discussions and disputes.

Many of those who left the line and sought safety in running away paid with their lives for having disobeyed orders. The enemy's fire mowed them down. If this costly lesson has taught you nothing, then there will be no salvation for Russia.

Enough of words. The time has come to act without hesitation. We have acknowledged the Provisional Government. With the Government lies the salvation of the revolution. We have acknowledged its unlimited authority and its unlimited power. Its commands must be law. All those who disobey the commands of the Provisional Government in battle will be regarded as traitors. Toward traitors and cowards no mercy will be shown.

Fellow-soldiers: You want a durable peace. You want your land, your freedom. Then you must know that only by a stubborn struggle will you win peace for Russia and all nations. Yielding before the troops of the German Emperor you lost both your land and your freedom. The conquering, imperialistic Germans will force you again and again to fight for your interests.

Fellow-soldiers at the front: Let there be no traitors or cowards among you. Let not one of you retreat a single step before the foe. Only one way is open for you—the way forward.

Fellow-soldiers in the rear: Be ready to advance to the front for the support of your brothers, abandoned and betrayed, fleeing from their positions in the regiments. Gather all your strength for the struggle for a durable peace, for your land and your freedom. Without wavering, without fear, without disastrous discussions, carry out all military commands. At the time of battle disobedience and wavering are worse than treachery. Your ruin lies in them, the ruin of Russia.

Fellow-soldiers: You are being watched by those who work for Russia and by the whole world. The ruin of the Russian revolution spells ruin for all. Summon up all your manhood, your perseverance and sense of discipline and save the fatherland.

ALLIES TO CONFER WITH RUSSIANS

Agree to a Meeting for a Further Discussion of War Aims.

THIS GOVERNMENT MAY JOIN

Our Confidence in Russia's Future Shown by Another Loan —Embassy's News of Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Favorable responses have been given to the Russian Government by the Governments of Great Britain and France to the proposal for a conference of the allied nations in August to define the war aims and the foreign policies of the Allies. It was said in Russian circles in Washington today that while the United States and Italy had not been asked to participate it was probable that they would be invited to send representatives.

The conference has not yet been formally called, it was stated, but will be called at an early date, as Russia is determined that the restatement of the war aims of the Allies shall take place, so that every Russian soldier "may know what he is fighting for." Such a declaration of aims, it was asserted, is a political necessity in Russia, the internal situation of that country requiring a renunciation of imperialistic designs.

The prediction was made that if the United States participates in the conference a definition of President Wilson's statement relating to the status quo ante and an outline of the program he had in mind when he addressed the Russian Government in June may be asked.

It is problematical whether the Entente's program will be indorsed by Russia, but it is not doubted here that Russia sympathizes with the French aspiration to recover her two lost provinces and to collect from Germany damages for the destructive work of the German armies in occupied parts of French territory. Great Britain, on the other hand, is not expected to disclaim an intention of keeping captured German colonies in Africa, but it is not known as to how Russia will view this form of annexation.

The United States today emphasized its faith in the Russian Government by extending it a further credit of $75,000,000. This is the second Russian credit, the first, for $100,000,000, having been established soon after the United States entered the war. It is understood most of the $100,000,000 already has been spent for railroad supplies and that much of the $75,000,000 will be used in the same manner.

An additional credit of $60,000,000 to France also was authorized today by Secretary McAdoo, bringing the total advanced to all the Allies up to $1,623,000,000, or more than half of the $3,000,000,000 authorized by Congress.

Good news and bad came to the Russian Embassy today from the Foreign Office in Petrograd. The good news was that the disorders in the capital have been completely suppressed, and the Government was proceeding with disarming and disbanding regiments which took part in the recent mutiny, while the capital was being guarded against further disturbance. The bad news pertained to the retreat of the Russian forces before the advance of

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ALARMED BY ARMY'S ROUT

Commanders Give Orders to Fire on Mutinous or Retreating Troops.

LENINITES TO BE SEIZED

Two Executive Committeemen of Council and Admiral of Baltic Fleet Arrested.

WORKMEN BEING DISARMED

Crowds in Petrograd Kill Revolutionists Who Start Shooting Affrays.

PETROGRAD, July 23. — Unlimited powers for the re-establishment of public order, both at the front and at home, were voted to the Government of Premier Kerensky today by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Council of Delegates of the Peasants of All Russia at a joint sitting.

The Cabinet is designated as the Government of National Safety.

Orders have been given to fire on deserters and runaways at the front, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of revolutionary agitators wherever they may be. Rear Admiral Verdervski, commander of the Baltic fleet, has been seized for communicating a secret Government telegram to sailors' committees. Lieutenant Dashkevitch and another executive committeeman of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council also have been arrested, the former on the charge of inciting the Peterhof troops to remove the Provisional Government.

The decision of the councils to resort to the extreme measure of conferring supreme and unrestricted power on the Government was reached after a session that lasted throughout the night and was embodied in the following resolution, which was passed by 233 to 57:

Recognizing that the country is menaced by a military debacle on the front and by anarchy at home it is resolved:

First—That the country and the revolution are endangered:

Second—That the Provisional Government is proclaimed the Government of National Safety;

Third—That unlimited powers are accorded the Government for re-establishing the organization and discipline of the army for a fight to the finish against the enemies of public order and for the realization of the whole program embodied in the governmental program just announced.

There are indications that the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, after the events of the past week and all circumstances connected therewith, are apprehensive of a counter-revolution. The Central Committee has issued a manifesto calling local organizations of the revolutionary democracy and army to be ready at any moment to rally round their political centres, namely, the Councils of the Workmen and Soldiers.

The chaotic conditions prevailing on part of the Rusian front were disclosed in a telegram sent to Premier Kerensky, the Provisional Government and the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates by the Executive Committee and the Commissioner of the Provisional Government with the Second Army, on the southwestern front. The telegram announced the inauguration of stern measures to combat disaffection.

"We unanimously recognize that the situation demands extreme measures and efforts, for everything must be risked to save the revolution from catastrophe," the message reads. "The Commander in Chief on the western front and the commander of the Second Army today have given orders to fire on deserters and runaways.

"Let the country know the truth. Let it act without mercy. Let it find enough courage to strike those who by their cowardice are destroying Russia and the revolution.

"Most military units are in a state of complete disorganization. Their spirit for the offensive has utterly disappeared. They no longer listen to orders of their leaders, and they neglect all exhortations of comrades, even replying by threats and shots. Some elements voluntarily evacuate positions without even waiting for the approach of the enemy.

"Cases are on record in which an order given to proceed with all haste to such and such a spot to assist comrades in distress has been discussed for several hours at meeting, and reinforcements consequently have been delayed several hours.

"These troops abandon their positions at the first shots of the enemy. For a distance of several hundred versts long files of deserters, armed and unarmed, men in good health and robust, who have lost all shame and feel they can act altogether with impunity, are proceeding to the rear. Frequently entire units desert in this manner."

A dispatch to the Bourse Gazette from Nijni Novgorod relates that on July 17 a regiment of troops ordered disbanded for insubordination mutinied, took pos-

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RUSSIANS TAKE 1,000 PRISONERS

Break German Line in Vilna Region Despite Defection of Some Regiments.

BUT COLLAPSE IN GALICIA

Whole Front Down to the Carpathians in Retreat—Tarnopol Gone.

LONDON, July 23.—The Russian forces north of the Pinsk Marshes, which were reported yesterday as attacking the German line, smashed it and penetrated the enemy's position for a depth of two miles, capturing upwards of 1,000 prisoners. The Russian official dispatch reporting this success, however, mentions that it is being jeopardized by "the moral weakness and instability of certain Russian detachments."

On the other hand, the German drive in northern Galicia, facilitated by the mutiny of several Russian regiments, which spread demoralization along the entire front in that region, has resulted in the capture of Tarnopol, according to a dispatch to Reuter's. This great unchecked advance has enabled the Teuton armies to swing south as well as to push forward on both sides of the Dniester River, causing the armies which Kerensky a few weeks ago led to a great victory, in which more than 24,000 Teutons were taken, to retreat southward toward the Carpathians, according to German official advices. It also imperils the Russian line northward into Volhynia.

Following is the text of the announcement issued by the Russian General Staff:

Western Front.—Southwest of Dvinsk there has been artillery firing on both sides.

In the direction of Vilna, in the neighborhood of Krevo, our troops attacked the enemy and occupied a portion of his positions in the district of Cesary-Bogushi, penetrating the enemy territory to a depth of two miles in places. Over 1,000 Germans were taken prisoner.

Officers Sacrificed Themselves.

The development of a further success is being jeopardized by the instability and moral weakness of certain detachments. Particularly noteworthy was the gallant conduct of the officers, great numbers of them perishing during the fulfillment of their duties.

On the upper course of the Sereth, from Zalocce to Tarnopol, there has been rifle firing. South of Berezovica-Velka the enemy is conducting an intense artillery fire.

Between the Rivers Sereth, Stripa, and Zlota Lipa the enemy continues his offensive, occupying the villages of Nastasov, Beniave, (on the Stripa,) Uvse, and Slavintin. While re-establishing order among the units the chief of the divisional staff, General Staff Lieut. Col. Old, was killed.

Rumanian Front—In the direction of Kesni-Vasargel, Focheni, and Braila there have been artillery engagements.

Caucasus Front—The situation is unchanged.

BERLIN, July 23, (Via London.)—On the front south of Smorgon, along which the new Russian offensive was launched, all points penetrated have been retaken with two exceptions, it is announced officially. The Russians renewed their attacks on a wide front south of Smorgon today, but were held in check. On

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session of the town and were still in control July 20. Cadets sent from Moscow to subdue them battled with revolvers, resulting in casualties to both sides and the surrender of the mutineers, who at last accounts were held prisoners. A parley with the Commander of the Moscow garrison after order had been restored resulted in an agreement to surrender control.

As concerns the situation in the capital, the disarming of workmen, including the so-called Red Guards, is proceeding systematically in the Vasilly Island and Viborg quarters. More than 1,200 rifles and revolvers and some machine guns have been recovered. The majority of the revolvers were obtained at the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, where cases just arrived from America had been broken open. According to the Russkia Volia, about a third of the arms stolen since the outbreak have been accounted for. Several carts with shells were stopped on the banks of the Neva. The military authorities knew nothing about them. The drivers were arrested and the carts taken to the arsenal.

Three occupants of a motor car dressed as sailors and soldiers shot with revolvers at a group of officers and soldiers on the steps of the People's Palace, two soldiers being wounded. The guard of 150 soldiers rushed from the building and fired on the three men, who attempted to escape, but who were lynched by the crowd. Fifteen civilians were wounded in the firing, some seriously.

M. Perevelzeff, who resigned recently as Minister of Justice, has sent to the press a letter regarding his resignation. He said all his activity against lawbreakers was paralyzed by the general line of conduct of the coalition Government.

PEASANTS YEARN FOR NEW MONARCHY

Speak of Coming of New Czar, Though Not of Re-establishment of Autocracy.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 21.—The depressing news from the front has brought quite an atmosphere of gloom to Petrograd. Only supreme faith in Kerensky inspires hope for the future of Russia as a belligerent power. Kerensky, who possesses all Peter the Great's energy and twice his wisdom, is the national hero.

It had long been foreseen that the coalition Government could not long continue and that a decisive clash between the interests of the Socialists and bourgeois parties, as the non-Socialists are styled, was inevitable. It was the republican policy of the Socialists that brought about the decisive breach between the two classes in the country. The policy of the Socialists who represented the council in the Cabinet is clear. They fear that if they do not at once definitely expel the ideas of a new monarchy from the heads of peasants the monarchical movement will sweep Russia. They therefore wish to secure the achievement of their aims while they hold power. One of those aims is that the future Government of Russia shall be republican. They wish to put before the Constituent Assembly when it meets an accomplished fact.

This policy is certainly astute, but it does not accord with the purest principles of democratic government which they profess. The effect of their policy will be to give an impetus to the growth of the monarchical movement, at present in its very infancy. Again and again the peasants have spoken sympathetically of the coming of a new Czar, although never of the re-establishment of the autocracy, and several of the makers of the revolution believe that only a constitutional monarchy will provide an enduring form of Government for Russia. It would give the imaginative peasants some one in whom to place that loyalty which they could never accord with the same enthusiasm to a blackcoated President. Russia is in the East, and they say all republics in the East have been failures.

It is possible that the Jewish question, especially in view of the attitude of the Jews in the political organizations of Petrograd, will play an important part in deciding the future Constitution of Russia. The peasants are no friends of the Jews.

This much is certain: So long as Kerensky is supreme in the councils of Russia, the Allies need have no fear of Russia's good faith to her consorts.

SURE KERENSKY WILL WIN.

General Roop Confident Troops in Galicia Will Be Rallied.

PITTSBURGH, July 23.—Confidence that M. Kerensky would be able to rally the Russian troops on the southwest front, which were reported as being in a disorganized condition due to extremist influences, was expressed by Lieut. Gen. Vladimar Roop, head of the Russian Mission, at a banquet tendered the distinguished visitors in Pittsburgh tonight. The Russian armies, he declared, have rendered the allied cause valiant service and will continue to do so.

The banquet concluded a day which members of the mission declared one of the most interesting they have spent in the United States. Most of the time was occupied in a trip through munition factories and other parts of Pittsburgh's "miles of mills." At a late hour the party left for Chicago.

CROWD LYNCHES LENINITES.

Petrograd Women Swear Death to All Leninites and Germans.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 22.—A crowd today caught two Leninites who had been firing from a housetop with a machine gun and tore them to pieces. The women swear death to all Leninites and Germans. The Council dare not hesitate or it is lost. There must be a strong national Government.

The town is quiet today. The first machine gun regiment marched sullenly into the Palace Square, gave up its arms and asked for mercy. It had no support and no pity. It will be disbanded. Other rebel regiments are being quietly disarmed.

There was trouble with the Workmen's "Red Guard" last night on the north side of the river. They tried to resist and there was a sharp exchange of shots. In other quarters workmen threw down their rifles before the soldiers came.

Nearly all the factories are working today, and in some men are collecting funds for the relief of the families of the victims.

The Cossacks are the heroes of the hour. At the height of the disturbances they were sent out and had orders not to take their rifles. Then attacked by rebels they lost heavily. They defended themselves with their swords alone and in the end only twenty out of a hundred returned.

Warrants are out for the arrest of Leninite leaders, but most of them, including Lenine, are in hiding.

In regard to Premier Lvoff's resignation, the conditions under which the coalition Government worked were untenable. It was not independent. Throughout it was at the mercy of the Council of Delegates. Its inner construction was such as to give almost complete power to the Socialist minority. There was a sort of war Cabinet, a Committee for Military and Foreign Affairs, composed officially of Lvoff, Kerensky, and Terestchenko. Unofficially Tseretelli and Nekrasoff took part in the committee. Kerensky latterly has been absent for the most part at the front and the leader in general policy and the de facto Premier was Tseretelli, who also led and was supported by the Council of Delegates.

The inner Cabinet decided questions of general policy and secured the consent of Premier Lvoff and the general Cabinet. They were not only supported by the Socialist Ministers, but also by the Conservatives Godniff and Vladimir Lvoff, with the result that four cadet Ministers were left pretty consistently in a minority, their colleague, Nekasoff, siding with his friends in the inner Cabinet. There was no means of recording dissentient votes. All decisions were regarded as decisions of the Provisional Government, and all the Ministers were jointly responsible.

This explains why on a crucial question the cadets after much long suffering were compelled to resign. Prince Lvoff alludes to the same difficulties in his letter of explanation published today. In fact, the Government was not a coalition Government. It was a Government of the Council of Delegates through its strongest member, Tseretelli, under semblance of a coalition Government, the non-Socialist Ministers being in the long run reduced to the position of mere technical advisers on administrative questions.

Now an attempt is being made to patch up a new coalition Government by tacking on to the existing Socialist combination a few pliable non-Socialists of the Nekrasoff type.

The whole situation is far too dangerous for any such risky experiment, and if it is made it will be short lived. The demand now is for a real coalition Government of the best men in the country, with complete independence from external influences and with power to enforce its will.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Petrograd today says that the Maximilists, Trotsky and Lenine, have informed the Government Commission of Inquiry that they are ready to place themselves at the commission's disposal.

EX-CZAR FRIGHTENED.

Imprisoned Ex-Ministers Also Feared Harm from Leninites.

PETROGRAD, July 23.—Ministers in office before the revolution who are now imprisoned in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul had a trying experience last week at the time of the occupation of the fortress by the radical Bulsheviki and Kronstadt sailors, an element of whom insisted on immediate removal of the prisoners to Kronstadt.

When the fortress was surrendered former Premier Sturmer had succumbed to the strain and was unconscious, the Bourse Gazette reports. Mme. Sourhomlinoff, wife of the former Minister of War, is said to have pleaded with her guards to furnish her some means of committing suicide, fearing she would be lynched. Efforts to remove the prisoners to Kronstadt were resisted by the guards. The early surrender of the fortress doubtless prevented fulfillment of the design.

The former Imperial family also was greatly alarmed by fragmentary reports which reached it in the Alexandrovsky Palace at Tsarskoe Selo. A request of the former Emperor for a conference with the Tsarskoe Selo representative of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates was refused, as also was his plea that the family be transferred to some other place. Assurances were given Nicholas, however, that he would be protected by the garrison.

RUSSIAN CHURCH CONGRESS

Will Be the First Held Since the Time of Peter the Great.

PETROGRAD, July 23.—An ecumenical council of the Russo-Greek Orthodox Church will meet at Moscow on Assumption Day, Aug. 28. The meeting will be the first one since Peter the Great, having abolished the patriarchate, forced the Church under the control of the autocracy. During the revolution of 1905 Count Witte offered to allow the Church to convoke the council on the condition that it handed over to the State its hoards of money, gold, and precious stones.

Two documents of historic import were issued here today. They are the Holy Synod's decree establishing the council and the system of election thereto, and an impassioned appeal signed by the chief dignitaries of the Church, headed by the Exarch of Georgia, and including the famous reformer Andrew, Bishop of Ufa.

The Ecumenical Council will comprise in part members acting ex-officio and in part representatives elected by the clergy and laity. In the elections women will have equal rights with men. This is a highly modern concession, as the Orthodox Church, traditionally and by dogma, does not favor the participation of women in ecclesiastical life.

Among the members of the council will be all the archdiocesan Bishops, representatives of the Orthodox Churches of the Caucasus, the Bishop of the Aleutian Islands and North America, the Superiors of the chief monasteries, representatives of the army and navy, priests of the Orthodox Church, members of the Duma and the Council of the Empire, and representatives of the Eastern patriarchates and orthodox autocephalous churches.

THINKS MICHAELIS COOL TO REFORMS

Hamburg Editor Says "Honest Bureaucrat" Sidestepped Reichstag Issue.

FITNESS STILL TO BE SHOWN

Inaugural Speech "Excited Neither Enthusiasm Nor Opposition"—Bethmann Leaves Berlin.

COPENHAGEN, July 23.—Herr von Eckhardt, editor in chief of the Hamburg Fremdenblatt, one of the most prominent and influential of provincial publicists, gives in a weekly review an appreciation of Dr. Georg Michaelis, the new Imperial Chancellor, and his speech in the Reichstag, coinciding with sentiments quite widely expressed by the German press. He characterizes the Chancellor as an honest bureaucrat, not a political personality, to whom the Reichstag peace resolution was evidently a displeasing necessity, whose heart is not in the question of the reform of the Prussian franchise, and who sidestepped the subject of parliamentarism.

The Chancellor's speech, according to the Fremdenblatt, excited neither enthusiasm nor opposition. Dr. Michaelis succeeded in imparting to the Reichstag resolution a stronger coloring and taking from it the character of an untimely peace tender by laying emphasis upon Germany's strong position at sea and on land.

"The applause bestowed by the Left upon the Prussian franchise reference was uncalled for," says the paper. "The reform can succeed only if the Chancellor puts his whole heart into it, not merely passive acceptance."

Herr von Eckardt concludes: "Dr. Michaelis, whose position at the outset is easy, as the political tempest has already died away of itself, has still to prove his qualifications for the post."

BERLIN, July 22, (via London, July 23.)—The Tägliche Rundschau says that Count Georg von Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, after declining the Imperial Chancellorship, suggested that Dr. Michaelis be appointed to the place.

The Kölnische Volkszeitung disputes this assertion, saying that the appointment was the result of the recommendation of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg.

The former Chancellor left Berlin on Saturday for his estate in Hohenfinow.

FREES AMERICAN GOODS.

British Prize Court Orders Fruit Cargoes Released to Sweden.

LONDON, July 23.—Sir Samuel Evans, President of the British Prize Court, decided today that the 1,800 tons of dried fruits from New York and San Francisco seized on the steamships San Francisco and Pacific should be released to the Swedish commission to which the cargoes were consigned.

The goods were consigned to the Swedish Victualling Commission, a Government department, but it was alleged by the British Attorney General, who asked for their condemnation, that they were intended for export to Germany.

Henderson Back in England.

LONDON, July 23.—Arthur Henderson, member of the British War Council and Labor member of the British Mission to Russia, returned to London today.

ALL OUR AIR FORCES UNDER ONE CONTROL

Flying Squadrons to be Divided Into Two Classes, Tactical and Strategic.

PARIS, July 23.—Plans have been completed for bringing all American aviation forces here under a single direction, working in conjunction with other military units.

Airplane squadrons will be divided into two classes, tactical and strategic. The former will operate within a range of twenty-five kilometers, and the latter within a range of 200 kilometers. The tactical units will co-operate directly with the troops, doing preliminary reconnoitering, pursuing enemy aviators, and bombarding enemy establishments. The strategic squadrons in general will operate independently. They will be engaged in destroying enemy defenses and attacking supply bases, depots, and factories. They will also take part in squadron fighting and day and night bombardments.

Observation balloons will be used largely as an adjunct to the artillery.

It is ordered that hereafter the names of no American officers except Major Gen. Pershing and Major Gen. Sibert be mentioned in news dispatches.

Scoffs at Our Air Service.

COPENHAGEN, July 23.—The commanding General of the German aerial forces has issued an interview to the German newspapers in which he attempts to discount the prospective participation of American aviators in the war for mastery of the air. Dispatches from the United States telling of hundreds of aviators who are to be graduated weekly, and of thousands of airplanes to be constructed, give the General an occasion to speak scoffingly of what he terms the usual Anglo-American bluff and American weakness for big talk and tall figures.

American fliers, he says, undoubtedly will appear at no distant date in increasing numbers on the western front, but the American aviators thus far encountered have not been particularly dangerous opponents of the Germans, and a new squadron would merely augment the already numerical superiority of the allies, and not affect the question of aerial mastery, which, he asserts, is dependent on the morale of the fliers, and not their numbers.

"The German people," says the General, "need not be disturbed by these foolish scare stories, which show all the characteristics of American tongue valor." He adds that America's present supply of army and navy airplanes is negligible. He cites The London Morning Post to prove that the Americans have not developed a practicable type of military plane, and says therefore they must begin from the beginning.

BERLIN REPORTS AIR RAID.

Says Entire Squadron Returned After Bombarding Harwich.

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)—A German aerial squadron bombarded Harwich, England, on Sunday, it was officially announced today. The squadron, it is said, returned without having suffered losses.

The raid on Harwich, carried out by from fifteen to twenty-five airplanes, was officially announced by the British authorities yesterday. Felixstowe also was attacked. The casualties were given as eleven persons killed and twenty-six injured, with insignificant property damage. The report said that a Royal Flying Corps patrol encountered some hostile machines returning to Belgium and brought one down at sea, near the coast.

Nine German machines were brought down in combat, including one brought down in the sea when endeavoring to return from England. Four other enemy airplanes were brought down out of control. In addition, one enemy machine was shot down out of control by our anti-aircraft guns. One observation balloon was brought down in flames. Nine of our airplanes are missing.

British Successes "Equalized."

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)—Army Headquarters made the following announcement today regarding the fighting near Lens:

Reconnoitring thrusts by English battalions were unsuccessful. Vigorous night attacks followed between Avion and Mericourt. The successes of the enemy were equalized.

The supplementary report issued this evening reads:

The artillery battle in Flanders continues with undiminished intensity.

TANK CREWS PICKED MEN.

Short and Wiry Soldiers Necessary for the Dangerous Work.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 1, (by Mail.)—Under the shelter of a green ridge of shell-pocked farm land about fifteen miles behind the present front line trenches, one may come upon the encampment of the tanks. The parade ground is like a distorted page from Gulliver—Lilliputian men at play with Brobdingnagian toys.

A dozen of the monsters are lying stretched out in the warm afternoon sun, being combed and oiled and scoured by their industrious attendants, who are like mere meddling pigmies by the side of the great steel steeds. Over at the edge of the park, where the level ground breaks up into ridges and hillocks, two or three of the big iron horses are being put through their paces.

Grunting and puffing, creaking and complaining, they move along, not with the easy stride of the story-book giants, but with the cumbersome gait of a huge muscle-bound turtle, house on back. But nothing discomposes them in their grumbling advance. They mount a terrace five feet high with the same clumsy, complaining nonchalance that they negotiate a mole hill, and the steady pace of their caterpillars is unchanged whether climbing up a steep slope or clattering blunderingly along the level.

The job of a tank man is no sinecure. The interior is not built for comfort. It is crowded with machinery and guns and armor, and in motion the deck sways and bucks like that of a little torpedo boat in a storm. Nor is the roof high enough to prevent danger of receiving a sound thumping if one is too tall. Men for tanks are picked for small stature and slender bulk. They must be tough as nails, but occupy no unnecessary space. A fat man would stick in the manhole which is alike entrance and exit; a tall man would have to spend his time in a half erect posture, which would interfere not only with his own efficiency, but with that of everybody else on board.

If you would spend a few minutes on board a tank, you must have your steel helmet with you and your gas mask carefully encased in its waterproof bag, ready for emergency. Climbing through the manhole requires a little knack of its own. Legs first is the approved technique, although to the novice there appear good grounds for believing that the reverse process might be just as satisfactory. Legs first, one is in danger of placing a foot or a leather-clad ankle against a hot engine case, with disastrous results. But with care this can be avoided, and a landing made just beside the starboard gun.

Everything is spick and span, shiping with abundance of polish, but no superfluous luxuries of brass or nickel to take away the business-like bareness and grimness of gray-black armor plate which obtrudes everywhere. As in a battleship, the preferential position from the point of view of safety is given the engines. They lie just above the floor, stretching in a longitudinal position through the centre of the craft, while shafts and cranks run under a special armor casing at the back to the cams which operate the caterpillars and the big push wheel at the rear.

The painting of the tanks is a great pastime in the tank encampment. Modern protective coloring of battlefield weapons offers a wide field for the development of the cubist art, and the decorative appearance of a tank going into battle suggests that some painter who all his life had specialized in barber poles had suddenly gone amuck with paint brush and color pot.

CAILLAUX RE-ENTERS FRENCH PUBLIC LIFE

His Speech in Chamber, First Since War Began, Has Great Political Significance.

CLEMENCEAU ALSO IN RING

Makes Scathing Attack on Interior Ministry for Permitting Anti-Patriotic Propaganda.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 23.—The French political stage witnessed during the past week the sensational re-entry of two of the greatest of its former stars—ex-Premiers Clemenceau and Caillaux, who have each broken the silence they maintained for three whole years of the war. Both events—similar in form, but widely divergent in purpose—are considered important.

M. Caillaux's speech in the chamber last Tuesday was short and on a minor fiscal topic, but its political significance is hardly to be exaggerated, for it represents his reappearance in national affairs, and the applause of a large section of the chamber and the not hostile receptions by the press seemed to justify the belief that Caillaux is anything but an extinct volcano from a political viewpoint and a force to be reckoned with not only by France but by her allies. It is unquestionable that his influence is great—some say paramount—in the counsels of the Radical Socialist Party, numerically the strongest in the chamber. M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, is one of the Ministerial representatives of that party.

Moreover, signs have not been wanting that Tuesday's speech was no isolated occurrence, but a carefully prepared plan for Caillaux's return to public life. Some three weeks ago the newspapers announced the formation of a new league under Caillaux's Presidency comprising a score or more Deputies, and numerous writers and journalists, mostly attached to that section of the press whereof Le Pays is a conspicuous example. Whatever be the immediate outcome of his plans, Caillaux is a man to be watched.

In the Senate yesterday Clemenceau, despite his 76 years, attacked M. Malvy for two and a half hours with a vigor and ferocity that well justified his nickname of tiger. No such plain speaking has been heard in France since the war brought forth the "union sacrée" or political truce which Clemenceau now declares it his duty as a patriot to break. With fact after fact, with irony and invective he proved and condemned the existence of anti-patriotic, anarchist, and pacifist propaganda which he declared the Minister of the Interior had failed to suppress.

M. Malvy's reply was no refutation, but he explained his line of action by his high esteem for labor syndicates whose admirable calm and conduct he declined to trouble by too energetic pursuits of certain extremist elements. M. Loucheur, his colleague, and a unanimous vote of confidence resulted, but Clemenceau has the satisfaction of having put the propaganda question fully before the public and of having extracted a pledge from the Government that such advice would be severely represented in the future.

Porto Rican Troops for Panama.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Porto Rican regiment has been transferred to Panama. Most of the American officers of the Philippine Scouts and of the regiments of regulars in the Philippines have been withdrawn to assist in the training of the National Army. They are being replaced by reserve officers already in the Philippines.



ENGLAND'S COSTLY MEDICAL BLUNDERS

Aged Volunteers Accepted and Unwilling Youth Rejected Three Years Ago.

"REJECTED" SLIPS SOLD

Many Old Men Drew Pensions After Few Months' Service When Medical Boards Were Reorganized.

By EDMUND YARE.

In the first great rush to the colors in England at the beginning of the war were single men and married men of all ages and varying degrees of physical fitness and domestic responsibilities. The voluntary system was to have a long trial, and eventually to be abandoned and conscription adopted. As a manifestation of the patriotism of a nation it was a triumphant success. It raised an army of 5,000,000 volunteers, which was what no country had done before.

But as a means of obtaining the best of the fighting material in the country in the most economical way it was a great and costly failure.

Vast numbers of unfit were passed into the army, together with elderly men who could not stand the strain of active service in the field, and married men with large families who had to be supported by the State, while a large number of the youth of the country physically fit with no responsibilities were untouched.

The great mistake of these early days was the perfunctory medical examinations. The doctors were overworked and had no time to do their work properly, and there was every inducement to pass the recruits through as quickly as possible.

In some instances the men merely bared their chests and the medical men sometimes sounded the heart and sometimes they did not, and within a minute the man was either passed as perfectly sound or totally rejected. If he was accepted he was sworn in and he joined up almost immediately. If he was rejected he was merely given a slip of paper with the word "rejected" stamped upon it—nothing else, not even his name and address, the signature of the doctor or the recruiting officer, or the date. Subsequently scraps of paper like these changed hands for considerable sums until the authorities were obliged to refuse to recognize the legality of any paper unless it bore the name of the recruiting officer and was properly drawn up and dated and signed.

Doctors Aided Slackers.

These cursory examinations did not have the effect one would have expected of roping in all the fit as well as many of the unfit. The strange thing was that while epileptics, consumptives, the one-eyed, the deaf, even those in advanced stages of heart disease, were certified as fit, an enormous number of men suffering from the most trifling ailments were given certificates of rejection—men who complained of nervous troubles, a varicose vein in the foot, or a mild form of hernia.

There was undoubtedly some bribery and corruption and also some of the more kindly disposed doctors were ready to reject men who did not want to be soldiers, but were anxious to be in a position to refute the accusation of "shirker." Also a great number of the men who were rejected for minor defects, while they may not have been fit for the firing line, were fit enough for labor on the lines of communication, and would have been able to release for the trenches thousands of perfectly fit men who were engaged on this noncombatant work.

Thus at the very beginning England had a system which was the cause of incalculable waste in man power. The other day I met an old London cabdriver, an ex-army man, who, at the age of 67, succeeded in getting into the army.

After passing the eyesight test, which was not severely applied, he was put into the army and managed to get through a little sentry duty at home, but when it came to marching in the country he was bowled over and eventually discharged. He gets his old-age pension this Autumn when he reaches the age of 70.

It became manifest as the demand grew for more and more men that there would have to be drastic reforms in the whole conduct of these medical examinations. All previously rejected men were called up for re-examinatibn before newly constituted Medical Boards, attended by four or more doctors, including a specialist. Each man examined came before the doctors, stripped, and was thoroughly overhauled.

The Eight Categories.

To each man was issued a medical card, divided into eight categories, into one of which the man was placed according to his degree of physical fitness for the different forms of military service. They were:

A. General service.
B1. Garrison duty abroad.
B2. Labor work abroad.
B3. Clerical duties abroad.
C1. Garrison duty at home.
C2. Labor work at home.
C3. Clerical duties at home.
R. Totally rejected.

The card was dated and signed by the President of the Medical Board and by the man himself and remained in his possession.

This has proved to be the most satisfactory method of classification and is the one employed today. Every man of military age in England has one of these cards.

It by no means follows that because a man has been placed in a certain category he will remain in it when he joins the army. The condition of many men who have no permanent disablement improves greatly after a few months' training in the open air, and many a "C" man develops into an "A" man and becomes fit for the fighting line. And of course there are bound to be cases of men placed in "A" who through some complaint not easily detected break down in training and drop into "C" class or are discharged altogether.

There has been considerable agitation about the fate of such men. Many thousands of hopelessly unfit men, men with organic disease, have collapsed in training and have been discharged, in many cases returning to civilian life unable to follow their old employment or with their efficiency seriously impaired after only a few months in the army, spent mostly in hospital at a heavy expense to the State. It has been decided that such men are not entitled to the same benefits as are conferred on the soldiers who have been disabled on the battlefield, but it has been agreed to make grants of money in hard cases.

Of course, even today the Medical Boards are not perfect. No Medical Board could be. There are bound to be bad mistakes, but the difficulties are great—men have been known to "dope" themselves with drugs with the connivance of a few venal doctors. Sharp sentences have been imposed in the cases that have been detected, and that is the only way of putting a stop to such practices.

SAID GERMANY BANKED ON NEUTRAL EXPORTS

Erzberger Proclaimed "the Terrible Fact" That America Would Stop Them.

LONDON, July 23.—That the German high command had based its calculations on food supplies which America had been sending to neutrals became known, according to The Daily Mail, through the famous speech by Matthias Erzberger, head of the Catholic Party in the Reichstag, made at a secret session of that body. The newspapers referred to this address as a "bombshell." Herr Erzberger remarked that, although America's entry into the war was of little military value, it was important, owing to the extent to which Germany was dependent on the neutrals for food and other supplies.

He said that America had decreed that she would not permit exports to neutrals as long as these neutrals exported to Germany. Consequently, Herr Erzberger said, Germany would very shortly lose her source of supply. The terrible fact, he said, had to be faced that the military authorities had entirely figured on these supplies, and that nobody in authority could find an answer or give any idea whence other supplies were to come.

PLANS GREAT WAR SPEECH.

Lloyd George to State Allies' Aims on Aug. 4.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 24.—The beginning of the fourth year of the war will be signalized in Great Britain by important events, notably a great religious intercession service, and a big meeting in London, Aug. 4, when Premier Lloyd George will inaugurate the work of the National War Aims Committee in an important speech.

The committee has four Presidents, Premier Lloyd George, Herbert H. Asquith, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Minister of Pensions Barnes.

According to information in Parliamentary lobby sources the Premier's speech will outline as precisely as possible the war aims of Great Britain and her allies.

U-BOATS AT SEA A YEAR.

Captains Tells American They Are Supplied by Other Submarines.

Captain Benjamin Bragg, who has arrived at an Atlantic port with the crew of the American bark Hildegaard, which was sunk with bombs by the crew of a German submarine on July 10 off the English coast, gives an interesting account of his meeting with the commander of the U-boat. According to the U-boat Captain, the submarines stay away from their base for a year or more if nothing happens to the machinery. They patrol the seas within a certain radius, he said, and their supplies are brought to them by submarines of an older type, which act as tenders.

The Hildegaard, according to Captain Bragg, was blown up within sight of two British patrol boats, which were too slow to come up before the bark was destroyed. The Germans did not seem at all perturbed at the prospective danger.

"The commander of the submarine," the Captain continued, "spoke perfect English, and told me that he did not intend to harm me or any of my crew. 'I am going to sink your ship, though,' he said, 'because there are too many American and British ships on the Atlantic. Get your crew into the lifeboats quickly and pull for the shore ahead of you, and I wish you luck.'

"The moss on the top and sides of the submarine was fully an inch thick, with seaweed two inches long, which looked as if the craft was kept lying on the bed of the sea for hours at a time. The crew had a rusty appearance and could have done with a turn in drydock for overhauling and cleaning up, as well as their craft. After she had submerged one of the British boats picked us up and landed us later at an English port."

URUGUAY GREETS OUR FLEET

Caperton Thanks President for Reception Before Leaving.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 23.—The American squadron set sail today for Buenos Aires. An enormous crowd gathered on the waterfront and cheered the Americans. Admiral Caperton and his staff were accompanied to the flagship by a committee representing the people of Uruguay. The squadron was escorted on its way by the cruisers Uruguay and Montevideo.

Before his departure Admiral Caperton expressed to President Viera his thanks for the reception given to the Americans in Montevideo. The President responded in the most cordial terms.

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ALLIES TO CONFER WITH RUSSIANS

Continued from Page 1.

the Germans. The German successes were attributed to two general causes: First, a certain amount of disorganization in the Russian Army, and, second, the arrival of German reinforcements.

The troubles which resulted in the reformation of the Provisional Government were said to have been originally provoked by firing from windows and like lawlessness. Suspects are being arrested.

The troops of the Petrograd garrison were stated in the dispatches to be opposed to the Bolsheviki activities and aspirations, and they, together with the populace, acclaimed the appointment of War Minister Kerensky as President of the Council. The Cabinet has not yet been definitely formed, but will be completed upon the return of Premier Kerensky from the front, where he has gone to attempt to reorganize the Russian Army.

A leader of the Cadet Party, Nekrasoff, the new Minister without portfolio, will act as Premier in the absence of Premier Kerensky.

The fall of Premier Lvoff was attributed in semi-official Russian circles to his lack of decision rather than to any radical disagreement between himself and the other members of the Provisional Government. The situation, it was said, demanded a clear declaration of the Government's intentions not only as respects war aims, land reforms, and the proclamation of a republic, but also in regard to the manner in which future attempts to overthrow the Government shall be dealt with. Minister Kerensky spoke for a resolute, aggressive policy.

The disorders at the front were declared to have been created by both the Bolsheviki and German agents. Efforts are being made to reorganize the army in such a way as to put an end to the manifestations which cripple military efficiency, the dispatches added. The Government also is inspiring agitation for a renewed offensive against the Central Powers.

The Petrograd dispatch stated that the Germans concentrated at Kaluca a considerable amount of heavy artillery and rushed to the front strong forces of fresh troops, among them being one corps taken from the Western front, consisting of the Twentieth, Thirtieth, and Sixty-eighth Prussian Regiments. Prussian Guard regiments were also withdrawn from Vilna and hurried to the Galician battle line. Finally, five regiments of Hungarian cavalry, the most efficient horsemen in the armies of the Central Powers, were thrown into the fighting.

The embassy advices stated that the German pressure continues to be very strong, notwithstanding the Germans have lost a large number of men. It was admitted that the situation was desperate on the Galician front, owing to the disorganization of the army and the activities of the Bolsheviki and of German agents.

RUSSIANS TAKE 1,000 PRISONERS

Continued from Page 1.

the Eastern Galician front the Germans have occupied the heights west of Tarnopol, have crossed the Rohatyn-Ostroff Railway, and have begun to advance on both sides of the Dniester. The Russians have retreated into the Carpathians on the southern front. The official report of the operations is appended:

Eastern War Theatre, Front of Prince Leopold.—Along the Dvina, especially near Dvinsk, and on both sides of Lake Narocz, the artillery activity increased considerably. Southwest of Dvinsk a Russian attack failed.

South of Smorgon, to and including Krevo, the Russians, after the futile attacks with heavy losses made the previous evening, renewed their attack in the morning. Drum fire preceded an assault, which, after fighting of varying character, succeeded in reaching our advanced position, into which the Russians penetrated at isolated points. In the evening, thanks to a vigorously executed counterattack, the position was again in our hands with the exception of two points.

This morning attacks by the Russians were renewed at an early hour on a wide front to the south of Smorgon. They were broken under our fire.

Great Advance in the South.

Army Group of General von Boehm-Ermolli.—Our counterattack south of the Sereth has developed into an operation. The Russians have retreated into the Carpathians. Splendid leadership and the forward pressure by our troops have realized the results anticipated.

We stand on the heights immediately west of Tarnopol, have crossed the Rhodatyn-Ostroff Railway line east of our old position, and begun a forward movement on both sides of the Dniester. South of the railway the enemy offered a strong resistance.

Front of Archduke Joseph.—Along the ridge of the Carpathians to the Putna River the Russian fighting activity has noticeably increased, especially on the southern portion. Several enemy thrusts were repulsed. On the lower Sereth the lively firing points to impending battles.

Macedonian Theatre.—There is nothing new to report.

A supplementary announcement tonight reads:

Strong Russian attacks southwest of Dvinsk failed. In Eastern Galicia success follows success with rapid progress.

Tarnopol's Strategic Value.

Tarnopol, on the Sereth, eighty miles east-southeast of Lemberg, stayed the tide of the great Russian retreat through Galicia in 1915, and in the Summer of 1916 was the central pivot on which the initial wings of Brusiloff's offensive swung westward from it north and south. When the new Russian offensive began on July 1 last, Tarnopol was twenty-nine miles east of the Russian front. With Tarnopol already in their possession, the Russian objective was to complete the triangle—Zlocszow, Tarnopol, Brezany—the legs of which embraced the Zlota Line, and from the extremities of which railroads converged on Lemberg. This they did to the extent of investing Brezany and Zlocszow.

With the capture of Tarnopol by the Teutons, the triangle is now in the possession of the enemy and reveals a salient thirty miles deep on a thirty-mile front. The military hazard, experts say, presents this alternative: If the Russian morale is broken the salient is a serious menace to the whole Russian line between the Pinsk marshes and the Carpathians, and hence invites an invasion toward Kiev, with the possibility of cutting off Southern Russia and isolating the Russian armies in Bukowina and the Rumanian Army in Moldavia. Or, with the Russian morale revived, it becomes a hazardous position for the enemy to occupy, as the extremities may be closed by the Russians operating in the north with supplies sent via Dubno and Brody, and in the south from the newly established depots at Kolomea and Czernowitz.

If the Russian morale recovers, the Teutonic salient with Tarnopol as its vortex might be operated like a pair of pincers.

Activity in Macedonia.

PARIS, July 23.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front, the War Office today issued the following:

Army of the East, July 22.—Patrol encounters occurred on the Struma and in the region of Barakli. The artillery action was particularly spirited in the region of Staravine and northwest of Monastir. Our fire caused an explosion in one of the enemy batteries.

FRENCH SHATTER GERMAN ATTACKS

Continued from Page 1.

rected particularly against the Californie Plateau.

The text of this afternoon's statement follows:

German attacks, accompanied by violent bombardments, continued last night on the plateaus in front of Craonne. On the Casemates Plateau the enemy, in new efforts of extreme violence, succeeded in penetrating our first line. As the result of an immediate and vigorous counterattack the enemy was able to retain only a small portion of this line.

On the Californie Plateau the fighting was not ended until late at night. In spite of all their efforts the Germans were unable to dislodge us from the plateau. Our troops repulsed all attacks directed upon our supporting trench, which we occupy in its entirety.

There was intermittent cannonading at various points on the front.

The official statement issued tonight reads:

East of Cerny we made some progress in the course of a small operation and took prisoners. In the region of Hurtebise and Craonne the bombardment continued very violent against our positions, chiefly on the Californie Plateau. There was no infantry action.

Eight hundred and fifty shells were fired against Rheims during the course of the day.

In Champagne the Germans last night delivered an attack on our trenches northwest of Mont Carnillet, but were completely repulsed after a spirited engagement. Our batteries were very active against the German organizations in the region of Moronvilliers. There was intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front.

A German long-range gun this morning fired about a hundred shells in the region north of Nancy. There were no casualties, and the damage was insignificant. In retaliation, we effectively shelled batteries at Chateau-Salins.

Advance on 1,000-Meter Front.

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)—Near Craonne, on the Aisne front in northern France, the German position has been advanced along a front of one kilometer, Army Headquarters announced today.

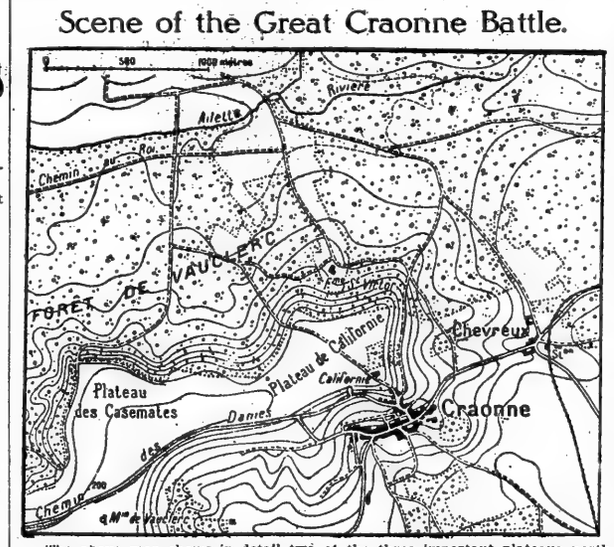
The text of the statement follows:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht:—In Flanders the artillery battle, which again has developed to full force, lasted throughout the night.

Our captive balloons, which are indispensable for directing the artillery fighting, were the objects of futile enemy long range fire on the whole front. East of Ypres they were also made the object of a combined attack by several aerial squadrons. Our battle airmen and anti-aircraft guns rendered these aerial attacks abortive and the captive balloons were undamaged. Eight enemy airplanes were shot down.

Army of the German Crown Prince.—Throughout this front, the sighting conditions being good, the firing activity was revived. On the northern slope of the Winterberg, near Craonne, a powerful attack, the way for which was paved by preparatory fire, enabled us to advance our positions on a width of one kilometer. The Brandenburg and Guard troops drove the French back out of several lines of trenches and brought in 280 prisoners.

Scene of the Great Craonne Battle.



The above map shows in detail two of the three important plateaus north of Craonne which the Germans have made strenuous efforts to recapture, having lost them to the French on May 4. A study of the contour lines on the map will show that the approach to the ridge from the north is very abrupt. It is up this steep slope that the Germans have been endeavoring to force their way.

On the Carnillet, south of Nauroy, enterprises by our Hesse-Nassau shock troops were

THINKS MICHAELIS MADE BID FOR PEACE

Lewis Tells Senate German Chancellor Seemingly Wants U. S. to Sound Allies.

HIS VIEW CONTRADICTED

America Must Talk War, Not Peace, Says King—Others Take Same View—Phelan Criticises Works.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—In the Senate today J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic whip, asserted that he interpreted the recent speech of Chancellor Michaelis as "a direct bid" to the United States to use its influence with the Allies to seek an early peace with Germany. He said this Government might start negotiations for peace by initiating the creation of a board of representatives of all the Allies to determine what terms of peace would be acceptable and submit them to Germany.

"If we fail to seize what seems to me to be an opportunity for peace at this time," he said, "this war may go on for six years or longer. I believe that peace negotiations based upon the new German Chancellor's speech could be arranged that might end the conflict within six months."

Mr. Lewis's interpretation of the Chancellor's speech was challenged by Senators Borah of Idaho, King of Utah, Penrose of Pennsylvania, Phelan of California, and others, who failed to find in it any hint that Germany was seeking peace proposals or wanted the United States to sound the Allies. The subject was debated nearly two hours.

Sees in It a Direct Bid.

"I want to call the attention of the Senate to the phraseology used by the new Chancellor of Germany, particularly respecting proposals of peace," said Senator Lewis in bringing up the matter. "After reading that speech I take an entirely different view of it than seems to be taken by Mr. Lloyd George, speaking for Great Britain.

"I am strongly struck with that which must be apparent to any reflective reader of the Chancellor's speech. It is a direct bid to the United States to use its influence with its partners in conflict to have them make a request for peace. It is palpable to me in the expression that 'Germany is ready for an honorable peace, but, having previously offered it, will now wait for the terms of peace to be suggested by the others,' that the term 'others' is meant for ourselves as the voice of the Allies.

"To my mind it is a bid to the one nation which had asked for terms of peace and the one nation which had submitted the humane proposition of peace without victory. It is a bid to us to again act, each one for ourselves or in behalf of those with whom we are co-operating for peace.

"I am satisfied that the deduction from the speech of Chancellor Michaelis is justified, which would read that if peace should be asked by the Allies, the mere asking of that peace would be sufficient excuse for Germany yielding to the terms that would be asked by the Allies."

Senator Borah asked Senator Lewis what language of the Chancellor impelled him to assume that Germany was ready to hear terms of peace from America.

"I ask this," he said, "because I did not get that impression from reading it."

Senator Lewis referred to the Chancellor as having asserted that peace must offer the foundation of a lasting reconciliation of nations. He assumed that the whole tenor of the Chancellor's speech was a hint for America to further a peace move.

His Idea of Peace Terms.

"I want the Senate to read the Chancellor's speech and consider it carefully," Senator Lewis went on. "I believe that Germany will accept an offer of peace based upon the restoration of Belgium, the restoration of the possessions she has held in France, and the return of Serbia, Bulgaria and Rumania to their previous status. In consideration of that Germany will expect the restoration of her colonies in Africa.

"I believe there can be a board constituted upon which there can be representatives of the different warring countries, before which the respective countries could present their terms as to all details, these and that conclusions may be reached upon which a real and final peace may be evolved."

"It seems to be that Germany has by no means reached the point where she could permit any outside power to modify in the least her form of Government," interpolated Senator Borah.

"And before this war is over it appears likely that she has got to submit to a democratization of her country—or at least give her people a form of democratic government. This war is being fought for the lasting principles of democracy.

"Now, if it be true that the present Chancellor of Germany, who is distinctly representative of the bureaucratic power in Germany, has come to feel great uneasiness about the danger of the ruling powers of Germany and has been moved by reason of that uneasiness to suggest possible terms of peace which will preserve that ruling power, while I have never been much in favor of the United States interfering with the government of any other country, I may say that I would welcome whatever might be done to accomplish that end. But I do not believe this is the time, and I fail to see that the United States would be justified in any step of the kind based upon the Chancellor's speech. To my mind he has not indicated any disposition upon the part of Germany that would make representations of the Allies at all acceptable at this time."

Termed Sheer Folly.

"It seems to me," said Senator King of Utah, "that it is sheer folly to talk about peace in this country now. We are at war, and the thing to talk about is not peace, but war—war with the most formidable foe that any nation ever confronted. It seems to me that the Michaelis speech is not susceptible of the construction which the Senator from Illinois places upon it.

"The Chancellor starts his speech with a tribute to his predecessor, Bethmann Hollweg, and commends the course that worthy pursued. Almost every sentence gives an indorsement of the policy of blood and cruel rapacity and wickedness that has characterized the prosecution of the war from the day Germany set her foot on helpless Belgium up to the present hour.

"Michaelis indorses the ruthless submarine warfare and boasts of submarine successes and of the infamous policy itself. He adverts to the difficulties of Great Britain and France in supplying their armies with food and munitions and speaks derisively of any possibility of our country sending troops, or, if we send them, of our being able to supply them with munitions which will be necessary for the prosecution of our enterprise.

"It seems to me that my friend from Illinois in his desire to seek peace has been more interested in reading into the statements of the new Chancellor thoughts that were never expressed than of trying properly and honestly to interpret the views that were expressed."

"Does the Senator not think it will be time enough to talk about peace when Germany has evacuated Belgium and Northern France?" interposed Senator Nelson of Minnesota.

Reparation First.

"So far as I am concerned," answered Senator King, "I shall not care to talk peace until Germany solicits peace at the hands of the nations she has robbed; until she restores Belgium and until she makes reparation for the foul and wicked crimes that lie at her door. The suggestion that my friend from Illinois makes, that the nations of the world, or at least the participants in this war, create a fund to indemnify Belgium strikes me with abhorrence.

"Indemnify Belgium for what? For the crime, the ruthless, wicked abominable, fiendish crime that was committed by Germany, assess the people of France, assess the people of England who have been battling for liberty and for democracy throughout the war, in order to pay Belgium for the wrongs that lie at Germany's door?

"Why Germany for years has been preaching Pan-Germanism; she recognizes the doctrines that were taught by Bernhardi, by Nietzsche, that there is only one great power in the world at a time that ought to lead and that she is that power—the Darwinian theory in biology applied to social organism, the survival of the fittest.

"So far as I am concerned, I shall say that we are in this fight to win, and we shall not talk peace until Germany sues for peace; until the wrongs which she has committed, until the foul crimes of which she has been guilty have been burned away upon the battlefields. Let us talk no more of Michaelis and no more of peace. Let us prepare for war and fight this war until we win a righteous and lasting peace for democracy, for America, and for the world."

Senator Phelan of California spoke of a letter he had received from "an alarmed constituent" inclosing a paper, The American Woman, in which appeared an article by ex-Senator Works of California condemning the participation of the United States in the war. Ex-Senator Works was one of the "little group of willful men" criticised by President Wilson for voting against the arming of American merchantmen.

Calls Works Dangerous.

"In his article ex-Senator Works says America is waging this war as a pretense for democracy, but that, in fact, it was inaugurated to supply a market for the country's munition manufacturers," said Senator Phelan. "Now, I would comment upon this, except that the service of Senator Works in this body was too recent for me to attempt personal criticism. I only wanted to remind the Senate of the notoriously pacifist views of the retired Senator.

"Now that we are in this war, I must say that any comment of the character contained in this article is not only of great danger to this country by serving to undermine the sentiment upon which the war is being conducted, but is dangerous in bringing to the enemy even the intimation that among a considerable body of our citizens—claimed to be 75 per cent., if you please—there is disloyalty and lack of harmony in prosecuting the war upon which we have embarked. Any such seditious utterances as this of the former Senator ought to be suppressed, and I hope the Government will see that it is done.

"As to Germany's hint for peace, as the Senator from Illinois sees it, I would say that I want more oracular evidence of it. The German proposals, when they come, will have to be written in black and white before they can be considered in good faith. And if they are offered in black and white they may become, alas, a 'scrap of paper,' and they may be induced mercly for the purpose of disarming the more confiding and honorable nations so as to make the final blow more effective."

KENYON ASSAILS 'PORK' BILL

Says $25,000,000 River and Harbor Measure Is the Worst Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Senator Kenyon of Iowa, in the Senate debate today on the $25,000,000 River and Harbor bill which the House has passed, characterized it as "the worst pork-barrel bill ever presented to Congress."

Senator Kenyon did not desire to delay a vote, he said, as he believed it futile to attempt to do so, but he wanted the country to know "what kind of measure the Democratic Party had put in."

"I am simply going to argue it as thoroughly as I can," said the Senator, "and I think other Senators will have something to say about it. It's the worst pork-barrel bill I've ever seen. The grouping of the subjects in it is such that no one can understand just how much money is to be expended on a particular project."

Senator Fletcher of Florida defended the bill as justified, and said that not a few of the projects embraced in it had been urged by the Secretary of War.

"Has the Secretary of War actually advocated this bill?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"Some features of it," replied Senator Fletcher.

The Iowa Senator dug into the bill and read off an item referring to improvement of Fishing Creek, in South Carolina.

"Does the Secretary of War regard that as a war necessity?" pursued Senator Kenyon.

When Senator Fletcher started to scrutinize the item, Senator Kenyon interrupted, saying:

"Oh, I won't bother the Senator to look into that now. Perhaps he'll explain it some other time. There are other things he may explain, too, while he is about it."

NORWAY CONDONES GERMAN OUTRAGES

Government Ignores the Protests of Both the Legislature and the People.

U-BOATS IN HOME WATERS

Norwegian Sailors Who Resisted Seizure Haled Before a German Court-Martial.

CHRISTIANIA, June 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The latest German acts against Norway are being criticised in the press and condemned by the Legislature as showing the alleged failure of the Norwegian Government to uphold the self-respect of the nation.

Royal mail boats between Denmark and Norway, outside of the German "barred zone," with cargo of meat exclusively for use in Norway, are captured by the German U-boats, brought to German ports, and no satisfactory explanation or satisfaction is given.

A Norwegian steamer, the Thorum, engaged in coast traffic, chartered by the Norwegian Government itself, with a cargo of hay to relieve the fodder famine in the northern part of the country, was stopped by a German U-boat in Norwegian waters; the Norwegian flag was lowered and the German flag was run up, the German U-boat chief declaring the steamer a German prize because of lack of special clearing papers. A Norwegian torpedo boat arrived, the Norwegian Captain asserted that as the steamer was in Norwegian waters, she was not liable to be seized by German U-boats, ordered the Norwegian flag flown again and the German lowered. After some argument, however, he yielded to the German view and allowed the steamer to be taken as a prize to a German port, and the Norwegian flag for the second time to be displaced by the German.

This happened May 16, and, on an interpellation in the Legislature regarding the affair, which has made the press and public more anti-German than ever, the Minister of Foreign Affairs answered that the Government's protest to Berlin and its assurances that the steamer was a Government-chartered boat had met only unwillingness to give a satisfactory explanation. On the contrary, he said, there was no prospect of the ship being released in the near future, as the case would be tried before a prize court. More humiliating still was the announcement that the Norwegian crew would be brought before a German court-martial because, according to orders from a Norwegian naval officer, in Norwegian waters it had hoisted the Norwegian flag.

For the first time since the outbreak of the war a dispute with one of the belligerents has been discussed openly in the Legislature. In other cases the Minister of Foreign Affairs has kept everything secret and been unwilling to let the public know what steps the Norwegian Government has taken to protect the rights of its citizens against the now numberless encroachments from the German side. All the leading politicians in strong terms condemn this last humiliation from the German Government.

The only paper that has tried to belittle the affair is the Social Democraten, which expresses the hope that Germany "will show justice to a small nation not able and not willing to sustain its rights by force."

Sank Arctic Fishing Boats.

Only a few days before this German U-boats in the Arctic Ocean, off the Norwegian coast and outside of the "danger zone," attacked small motor fishing boats, fishing for the Germans and therefore provided with German outfits, sank some of them in the open sea with small chances for the crews to be saved, and in others destroyed the motors and everything on board, seized what they needed of provisions, instruments, and even money.

Nobody understands what benefit Germany can derive from such acts—the murder of people working for Germany itself. The Foreign Minister has sent some messages and protests to Berlin without obtaining a satisfactory explanation. And in those very fishing districts German agents are buying all the Norwegian fish they can, according to the agreement with the Government. German boats sail safely inside the territorial line, guided by Norwegian pilots, with their cargoes of fish and provisions for Germany.

At the same time from all over Norway come reports of arrests of German spies who are sent across the Norwegian border. Norwegian citizens are being convicted by the court in Bergen as paid spies for the German Government and sentenced to imprisonment for not more than six months, although it is proved that their information to the Germans regarding the sailings of Norwegian ships has caused these vessels to be torpedoed and some of the crews to be killed. In these cases the court acted according to the law. The whole nation was aghast that these crimes against the country should not be punished more severely. The Germans involved were acquitted.

Of the Norwegians involved, two were Captains on steamers regularly plying between Newcastle and Bergen, who had been paid to report to the German Espionage Control in Bergen everything they saw in England and on their trips between England and Norway.

This espionage control was established, it is charged, by the antarctic explorer, Lieutenant Filchner, who before the war had been very kindly received everywhere in Norway, had been the guest of the Geographical Society, and who now used his knowledge to plot against this country, draw Norwegians into his net and make them traitors to their country.

In the Legislature strong demands were made that the police authorities and the Department of Justice should see that the nation was freed of such German pests. But in spite of all this, in spite of the nearly unanimous demand to stop the exportation of anything the country needs for its own citizens, the exportation of fish to Germany is still going on, and the exportation of farm products and canned milk is not stopped, although the prospects for the people in the coming Fall and Winter are worse than ever.

$100,000,000 Spent on Defense.

Why the Government, which week after week suffers humiliations at the hands of the Germans, has not stopped all exports to Germany until satisfaction is given is regarded here as a mystery. A great many anti-Socialists agree with the Socialists who criticise the Government for having spent $100,000,000 in three years on the neutrality guard. The Socialists say it would have been better to use this money to relieve the high cost of living, asserting that the naval and army defense is in too poor a condition to be of any use, and that the money is wasted. Other citizens who believe in armament for the defense of the country now ask, with the Socialists, what the country has obtained for the $100,000,000. They indignantly declare that more than 400 Norwegian vessels have been destroyed, with the loss of 500 sailors, by the acts of a so-called "friendly" nation; that no excuse or satisfaction has been given for any of the numerous violations of international law; that Norwegian sailors have been murdered in the lifeboats; money and private trinkets on board in Norwegian ships have been stolen by German officers and taken to Germany; Norwegian Government vessels in coast traffic in Norwegian waters have been seized and taken as prizes to German ports, and that not a shot has been fired from a Norwegian gun to defend Norwegian rights, not a Norwegian boat or a Norwegian sailor has been allowed to fight for his life. Meantime, they add, the country, which has spent $100,000,000, is threatened by a food and fuel famine during the coming Winter.

Such criticism as the foregoing may be read every day in the most prominent papers of the country and heard wherever two Norwegians speak of the situation, but the leading men in the Cabinet seem not to listen to public opinion or to be unwilling to sustain the national pride. The newspaper Tidens Tegn, in an editorial the other day, criticising the political line Norway's Government has followed, said:

"There is something worse than war and its disasters, and that is when a nation loses its self-respect. The Norwegian nation these days is in danger of that."

"The Man Without a Country" Soon

The Producers' Holding Corporation announces that on Aug. 20 it will present in this city for the first time on any stage a spectacular dramatic version of Edward Everett Hale's great American story, "The Man Without a Country." The cast will number more than sixty actors, including a niece of the late Dr. Hale in one of the principal women's roles, while a well-known star has been engaged to play the part of the hero, Philip Nolan.

SIAM IN THE WAR TO SECURE RIGHTS

King's Brother, Student at Harvard, Explains Attitude of Latest Belligerent.

BACKS WILSON PRINCIPLES

Believes Small Nations Forced to Resist the Menace of Teutonic Domination.

BOSTON, July 23.—National necessity and moral pressure forced Siam into the war on the side of the Entente, in the opinion of Mahidol, Prince of Songkla, brother of the reigning King Vagiravudh. Neutrality on the part of this small but long independent nation in the Far East had become increasingly difficult, and there had been a growing sentiment that freedom and justice for States not strong from a military standpoint were not to be secured through the policy of the Central Powers. Sympathy for Belgium, which began with the invasion of that country, had taken strong hold on the Siamese, and the popular aversion to Teutonic methods, solidified by President Wilson's message asking Congress to declare a state of war, left no doubt as to the duty, as well as the path of expediency, of Siam.

The Prince of Songkla, who has just completed his first year in a special course at Harvard University, expressed these views tonight, after explaining that they were purely personal and in no wise official. He had not received any word from Bangkok, and learned of the action of the Siamese Government through The Associated Press. The Siamese Minister, Phya Prabha Karavongse, who is spending the Summer at Gloucester, also was without official advices. The Prince and the Minister conferred during the day with Wolcott H. Pitkin, Jr., acting general adviser to the Siamese Government, who has been in this country on leave of absence since February.

The part that Siam will play in the war will be insignificant so far as aid to her allies is concerned, in the opinion of the Prince. Germany, he said, had more to lose than the Allies would have had if Siam had cast her lot with the Teutonic empires, for Germany has lost her last important harbor of refuge in the Far East. While convinced that Siam had acted wisely, the Prince was not elated, because he has tender memories both of the German royal family and people

Says Siam was Forced Into War.

"Let me say first of all," he said, "that I am very sorry we are at war with Germany. For eight years I studied in that wonderful country and was a Lieutenant in the German Navy. The gratitude I still feel for many kindnesses shall never pass, and I should deeply regret if valued friendships which I formed should be broken by war. I hate war, and long for the day of universal peace.

"Unhappily, war for Siam, I am now satisfied, was inevitable. We must look to the future and to our security as an independent State. In common with other small nations, we were threatened by the Teutonic policy. We have been neutral, but with great difficulty.

"The popular wave of sympathy for Belgium that swept over our country when Belgium was invaded was followed by a sober second thought. If Germany triumphed what might we expect? Then there was a continual source of irritation in the extra-territorial rights which Germany enjoyed in Siam. If a German, or an American, in fact, for the United States also enjoys these rights contrary to public sentiment, committed a crime in Siam he must be tried in the consular courts of his own country. On the other hand, both England and France voluntarily surrendered these rights, as we hope the United States now will do, and recognize us as a nation capable of dispensing justice as well to foreigners as to our own people.

"The way in which the Germans enforced these rights frequently gave offense. Germany became, in the popular mind, a military giant, striding ruthlessly through the fields of weaker peoples. President Wilson's message to Congress put in words what the Siamese had been thinking, and when that great message became known and understood in Siam the place of the country in the war was fixed."

Hopes for National Benefits.

As to what Siam is to gain from the war, the Prince said:

"First she will secure her place as an independent nation, free to work out her own destiny without fear of more powerful neighbors. Again, she will get rid of the extra territorial rights which now brand her as a nation of inferior civilization. She will be recognized as she ought to be in the great family of nations. She will, I hope, obtain a readjustment of her internal relations which will relieve her of the unequal and unfair tariff agreements under which she now suffers."

As to the odd situation of an absolute autocracy fighting Prussian autocracy, in a struggle to democratize the world, the Prince said:

"We will fight for a democracy of the world—an international democracy, a democracy that will permit the peoples of every country to rule or be ruled as they wish. If we choose to be an autocracy, that is our business. The true democracy will not distinguish between black and white, or yellow and white. It will make all men equal everywhere, with the privilege of being a part of that particular political unity which best suits them. From a military standpoint, we shall not cut much of a figure, but our moral support will be thrown in the scales on the side of national and individual freedom."

The Prince is a Lieutenant in the Siamese Navy. He is expecting a message directing him to report in Siam for orders, but his preference would be an assignment with the American fleet as an observer or in some similar capacity.

CONFIRMS SIAM'S ACTION.

Legation at Bangkok Informs Washington of Break with Germany.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Official notification that Siam had declared war against Germany and Austria at 6 o'clock on July 22 was contained in a telegram to the State Department today from the American legation at Bangkok. German and Austrian subjects then were being interned and all German ships had been seized. The German and Austrian legations were protected by special guards.

PARIS, July 23.—"The decision of the Siamese Government to declare a state of war with Germany and Austria was taken upon its own initiative," says the Temps, "without suggestion from the other powers. The Germans, after the declaration of war, established in Siam centres of intrigue, sending agents into Burham to agitate against the British, and into Indo-China, conspiring against France. The German propaganda was exercised on the Hindus, Anamese and numerous Chinese living in Siam.

"The German activities were at times aggressive against the Siamese Government with the object of preventing intervention in the war. Germany loses one of her last points of support in the extreme east. Her nationals can now continue their activities only beyond the Malay Peninsula, in the Dutch colonies, and it is known that the Netherlands Government has not always been satisfied with the presence of German agents there."

The announcement that Siam has declared a state of war with Germany carries far greater significance than might at first be supposed, according to a statement made yesterday by John Barrett, Director of the Pan American Union and formerly United States Minister to Siam.

"While Siam as a country," he said, "is comparatively little known in the United States, it ranks as important and strategic a land in Asia as the Netherlands and Belgium in Europe. It is next to Japan the most progressive country on that continent, has a King and statesmen of unusual ability, a prosperous population of over 10,000,000, an area equal to that of France, and an agricultural wealth unsurpassed in the world.

"Its chief importance, however, in the present war crisis is that it is practically the rice granary or source of food supply for China, and its action may have a direct effect upon China's attitude toward Germany. It also gives the Allies now for the first time an unbroken favorable coastline all the way from China to the Mediterranean, for Siam is a country or neutral territory in that entire distance of many thousand miles. It possesses an excellent little navy adequate to patrol the Gulf of Siam coastline of nearly 2,000 miles."

FOUND PERSHING'S MEN FIT.

Made a Good Showing in Every Way, Returning Officers Say.

Ten United States Army officers, representing all branches of the service, returned yesterday to America from France, England, and Belgium, where they were sent as a special commission last June to investigate the condition of the military forces and the transportation problem. The officers, who declined to make any comment on their observations abroad, admitted that they had visited the French and British headquarters along the Western front and had been under fire during several parts of their tour.

After assisting in the landing of General Pershing's forces and in establishing the temporary camp near the port where the troops arrived, the commission started back to make its report to Washington. One of the officers said that American newspapers had not exaggerated the enthusiasm with which the United States soldiers had been received by the French people, and that they compared favorably with the soldiers of the Allies in every way.

The members of the commission were Colonels D. E. Aultman, C. B. Baker, M. L. Hersey, W. D. Graves, and C. P. Summerall, Lieut. Cols. S. A. Cheney and E. A. Anderson, and Majors G. S. Simonds, M. E. Locke, and Fred A. Ellison.

On the same liner were nine English and two Scottish army officers, who have been sent over by the London War Office to assist Brig. Gen. White in recruiting for the British Army. They were headed by Major D. Walkley.

Another passenger was Captain M. Mizutani of the Japanese Navy, on his way back to Tokio by way of San Francisco, to report on a special mission that took him to Europe three months ago. He said that the mine-sweeping device with which several American steamships were equipped was the best thing he had seen to protect vessels from this peril at sea. It was almost absolute protection from mines, the Captain said, but would be useless in a torpedo attack.

WILSON, UNANNOUNCED, VISITS DEPARTMENTS

Confers with Polk and Later with Baker and Daniels — The Purpose a Mystery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson this afternoon made unannounced visits to the State and War Departments. He conferred with Counselor Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, for half an hour, and was with Secretary of War Baker later for three-quarters of an hour. While at the War Department he saw Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

The visits caused some excitement in the departments and considerable importance was attached to them, although no official would intimate their significance or purpose. Usually upon leaving the building the President addresses a word or two to the newspaper men, if only to remark that the call was "routine," but today he passed them by silently, walking briskly through the corridors and out of the building to the White House.

There was considerable speculation concerning the motives of the visits, guesses running all the way from a possible address to Congress urging the passage immediately of delayed war legislation and the elimination from the Food bill of provisions disapproved by the Administration to consideration of various administrative difficulties, such as the Goethals-Denman controversy, and new developments in the European war situation, especially the fresh crisis in Russia.

KEEP FOOD PRICES HIGH.

Governor Edge Finds Merchants Make 460 Per Cent. on Cabbages.

TRENTON, July 23.—The retail merchants and not the wholesale dealers, or middlemen, are responsible for the high prices of vegetables in New Jersey, according to figures given out here by Governor Edge after an investigation by the State Department of Agriculture. The Governor finds that profits asked by the wholesale merchants were reasonable.

Cumberland County farmers sold carrots for 3 cents a bunch and wholesale dealers in Atlantic City sold some of them for 2 cents, but the retail merchants sold them for 5. In Newark and Freehold carrots were also sold for 5 cents a bunch, although the farmers of Monmouth County had sold the same carrots for 1 cent a bunch and wholesale merchants had turned them over to the retailers at a profit of half a cent. The same general figures apply to string beans, bunched beets, and young white onions.

The highest profit on potatoes was asked in Atlantic City, where retail dealers got 65 per cent. On cabbages the retailers' profit ranged from 60 per cent. in Bridgeton and Freehold to 100 per cent. in Jersey City, Paterson, and New York; 150 per cent. in Newark; 140 per cent. in Atlantic City; 400 per cent. in Woodbury and 464 per cent. in Mount Holly and Philadelphia.

DUTCH TO SEND COMMISSION.

Will Negotiate Here Regarding the Question of Exports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 23.—The Ministry of Agriculture has appointed a commission to go to America to represent Dutch interests in connection with American export trade. It is officially stated that the object of the commission is "to endeavor to bring communications with America regarding exports back into satisfactory lines."

The commission consists of Van Selde Van Hoven, an Amsterdam engineer; former Vice President Oort of the Dutch East India Council, and Joost Van Vollenhoven, Director of the Netherlands Bank. Van Vollenhoven has been long connected with the Netherlands overseas trust.

A Berlin dispatch states that Count zu Reventlow, commenting on the recent British attack on a German coal boat convoy, says that while Holland's land frontiers are rigorously guarded her territorial waters are left less protected owing to pressue from England. For example, he says, the Dutch plan for increasing the defenses at the mouth of the Scheldt had been dropped owing to British protests.

The semi-official Nieuwe Courant, commenting on this, says: "Is a more perfidious suggestion thinkable? The charge that our defensive measures are one-sided is so stupid and so shameless, especially in connection with the heavy type employed by the annexationist Count and passed by the equally annexationist Bartin censorship, that we are surprised to find it even in an article by this half-baked Pan-German scribbler."



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MAY VETO FOOD BILL BECAUSE OF RIDER

Continued from Page 1.

you, which, if I deem it necessary, I would like the privilege of making public.

A protracted conference on the food bill became likely today when it developed that the House conferees probably would go into conference firmly in support of the President's position and against the creation of a food board. The House leaders strongly back the President's opposition to the creation of a joint committee of Senate and House to supervise the conduct of the war and the appropriations therefor.

Prohibition Compromise.

It was also learned that the House conferees probably would hold out for a compromise on the prohibition amendment of the Senate. The compromise they probably will seek is to prohibit the further manufacture of whisky, but to allow the sale of existing stocks, and to leave to the President discretion to limit or prohibit the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of beer and light wine.

Chairman Lever of the House Committee on Agriculture believes an effort will be made tomorrow to instruct the conferees as to the prohibition amendment and as to the proposal for the creation of a board of food administrators in lieu of one-man control. These motions will be opposed by Mr. Lever, who wants the House conferees left unhampered in their deliberations with the Senate Conference Committee.

Representative Moore of Pennsylvania and Representative Young of Texas, the latter a Democratic member of the Agriculture Committee, are scheduled to lead the fight for the acceptance of the Senate amendment creating a food control board. Both opposed the Food bill from the outset and attacked particularly the plan to establish what was termed a food dictatorship, with Mr. Hoover in control.

The prohibition element, led by Representatives Webb of North Carolina and Barkley of Kentucky, are in charge of the program for a motion to instruct the conferees on the prohibition amendment. The program has not been fully mapped out, but the "drys" will oppose a compromise and seek adoption of the Senate amendment or even more drastic provisions.

The Speaker will be asked to appoint a conference committee of seven ranking members of the Agriculture Committee. With a Senate committee of seven the conference will be one of the largest ever appointed by the two houses.

RABBIS URGE FOOD SAVING.

Aid of Jewish Landlords at Summer Resorts Appealed For.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The special commission of rabbis representing national Hebrew organizations, which was selected to co-operate with the Food Administration, has sent to the proprietors of Jewish Summer hotels and boarding houses a letter asking them to carry out the instructions to be issued from time to time. The letter says in part:

"We are convinced that the guests at the Jewish Summer hotels and boarding houses will realize the urgent patriotic duty of the time and will co-operate with you gladly and whole-heartedly. We are at war, and stern demands will be made of us in every direction.

"If we do not wish to eat war bread by measure, given out on bread tickets; if we do not wish to be guilty of throwing away the food that would give life to hungering men, women, and children; if we do not wish our own boys when they get to the front to have to lack bread and meat, we must all learn now to eat plenty, but wisely and without waste.

"The full co-operation of you and your guests in this campaign of food conservation will work to your best interests and will mean the carrying out of a high moral duty, a Jewish duty, an American duty, and a duty owed to all humanity."

The commission includes the Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf of Philadelphia and Rabbis Sidney Goldstein and David De Sola Pool of New York.

Dr. Edgar Blake, President of the International Sunday School Association, and W. S. Pierce, who represents the commission of nine named by the Sunday schools of the Evangelical denominations in the country to work with the Food Administration, announced today that work had been begun to enroll the 15,589,000 pupils in the food conservation movement.

AGAIN REPORT WAR TAX BILL.

Senate to Wait No Longer for Settlement of Prohibition Question.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Senate leaders decided today not to hold up war tax legislation longer on account of the uncertain prospect over liquor legislation in the Food bill. The Finance Committee voted to report the War Tax bill as previously approved and to ask that debate on it begin Wednesday.

The bill was reported to the Senate a fortnight ago, but was withdrawn because of the addition of the Smoot amendment to the Food bill. Chairman Simmons had contended that no revenue legislation could be returned to the Senate until Congress had finally determined what prohibition measures it would take and what revenue could be had from liquor. He said tonight, however, that he had no information regarding the probable action of the conferees on the Smoot amendment.

"We decided that we would take our chances of action upon the food bill which would affect the revenue measure," said Senator Simmons. "The conferees have advised us that they will endeavor to dispose of the prohibition question first. Also I shall ask to have the liquor tax section of the revenue bill go over until after Congress acts on the prohibition question in the food bill. Meanwhile the Senate can debate other taxation provisions."

Several weeks of debate are expected on the war tax legislation.

NO RETURN OF UNSOLD BREAD.

Jewish Bakers Follow Recommendation for Conserving Flour.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting held under the auspices of the Master Bakers' Federation on July 17 the Jewish bakers in this city, both wholesale and retail, will refuse, beginning today, to take back any unsold bread from their customers. As a second wartime economy it was agreed to manufacture bread only six days each week. On Saturday no bread will be made or offered for sale.

"We firmly believe that these two measures will help to conserve and save in the metropolitan district alone, millions of bushels of wheat and rye which are now being wasted," the resolution read. "This relief on the drain of wheat will greatly add to our supply and because of that will be a factor in the decrease of the cost of flour and help to decrease the cost of bread to the consumer."

Members of the association have offered their services to the Government.

Will Fix Meat Prices.

LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Commons today John R. Clynes, Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Control Department, in replying to a question as to whether he was aware that the American-Argentine meat trust had daily meetings to fix prices, said that the Food Controller's scheme, to become operative on Sept. 1, would fix the maximum prices. The operations in England of all firms, British or American, would be controlled, he stated.

Everything was being done, he added, to eliminate intermediaries in respect of food supplies.

Food Committee for Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 23.—A new food conservation plan has been set in motion in Canada. Food problems will be solved through a central advisory committee of Government representatives, churches, labor organizations, educational departments, and institutions, urban interests, farmers, rural municipalities, and men's and women's organizations.

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

SHANTUNG SILK SUITS

$20

Made of a fine quality silk Shantung that will give entire satisfaction for Summer wear

SPORT COATS · PALM BEACH SUITS · FLANNEL TROUSERS

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

A Few Remarks on

The Big Semi-Annual Sale of Saks Made Suits for Men

Reduced from $28, $25, $23, $20

to $17

(Small charge for alterations)

¶ Right up to 1 o'clock on Saturday last these suits were selling in regular stock at the former prices mentioned above. It is our policy to always show only the very newest ideas in both models and fabrics, and to keep our assortments complete until the very last hour. Therefore the selections in this half-yearly event are such that men of conservative taste, and those whose preferences lean toward the more extreme, will have no difficulty in finding the best value in a summer suit that has ever come their way.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

A Cool Proposition in Men's

Tropical Suits $10

Norfolk and Patch Pocket Sacks, in the famous Palm Beach and Eureka Cloths, and in many smart patterns.

WE have assembled an unusually liberal collection of these $10 Tropical Suits, because the value is frankly exceptional. They are cut on smart lines, well tailored, splendidly finished, completely skeletonized, made in dependable fabrics, and as cool as a flag on the halyard.

Flannel Sport Coats, in colors $10
Knit cloth Sport Coats, in colors . . . $11
Chinese Silk Suits, two piece models . . $20

Hand-Tailored Tropicals
Half-belt Norfolks and 2-button Sacks

At $18
Genuine Palm Beach Cloths, and various other cool fabrics, in tans, grays, naturals, and homespun effects, speckled with greens, grays, reds, blues.

$25 and $30
Pure Chinese Silks, imported, in two different qualities, but all good, being as fine a tropical fabric as a man can wear or want.

New Norfolk Sport Coats

Knitted Cloths, in colors $20.00
Solid Color Flannels $18.50
Sunproof Cloths $25.00
Chinese Silk $25.00
Flannel Trousers, plain . . $4.75 to $11.00
Flannel Trousers, striped . . $4.75 to $6.00

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

A&F Co.

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

The Call



The call of war is trumpeting across the land.

It is sweeping through the cities, over the plains and into the heart of the forests.

Men who are yearly thrilled by the call of the wild are shouldering their guns for sterner purposes.

Their camp outfits are being assembled with greater care than ever—for only thoroughbred equipment will answer now.

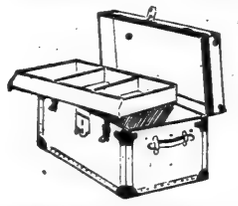
Those who have learned their outdoor lessons around the campfires of good-fellowship best appreciate the strain to which every camp necessity will be put.

The stress of unusual responsibility has been brought suddenly to the doors of the greatest sporting goods store in the world.

It is meeting the call—working diligently with the officers and men of every branch of the service.

The camp and apparel equipment of soldier, airman, hydro-aeroplanist and submarine chaser, have been promptly standardized to genuine sporting specifications—to qualities not only meeting Government requirements, but going far beyond.

Officers' Trunks



Special design, to slip under cot—18x17x22 inches. Durable fibre, with steel corners; tray divided into three compartments. Price $15.

Other trunks for officers, at $10 and $22—built to stand rough Army use.

Abercrombie & Fitch Service Equipment



Officers' uniforms for quick delivery, ready to wear, $40, $42.50 and $45. Made to measure, $47.50 and $55.

Officer's custom-made service overcoat, $65.

Same, ready-made, $50.

Aviator's uniform—Leather coat, $75; leather breeches, $25; leather helmets, $7.50 and $12.50.

Hydro-aeroplane one-piece all rubber suit, $13.50; one-piece mackintosh suit, $35; one-piece O. D. khaki suit, $4.50; wool hood, $2.

Sheep-lined vests, $7.50 and $12.50.

One-piece rubber suit for submarine and destroyer service, $13.50.

Fitch army shoe, $12; Munson last Army blucher, $7; hand-made army blucher, cordovan, $15; cordovan calf-lined puttees, $18; officers' cordovan riding boots, $40.

Pennsylvania bedding roll, "Coleman 58" combined tent and bedding roll; service hats, socks, shirts, sweaters; field glasses, despatch cases, wrist watches, toilet rolls, cigarette cases, cameras, compasses, goggles, belts, side drm holsters, knives, blankets, razors, canteens.

Write for New Booklet on Officers' Outfits.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Exra H. Fitch, President
Madison Avenue and 45th St.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

HOW TO FIND WHETHER YOU ARE IN THE FIRST DRAFT CALL

Revised Table, from the Government Master Sheets, Applicable to Every District in New York City, and to Districts Elsewhere Containing No More than 4,696 Registrants.

The following table, from the Government master sheets, now finally revised, will enable any registered man in any New York City district to determine readily whether he is likely to be called for examination in the first draft, and if so the exact order in which he will be called. It affords practically the same oportunity to any man registered anywhere in the country if his district contains no more than 4,696 registrants.

The largest district in New York City contains 4,696 registrants, the smallest 2,034. The first 1,010 numbers drawn for the largest New York district are given. It is not probable that more than 250 men will be drafted on an average in these districts, but, because of probable exemptions, as many as 500 may be called up at the start for examination. After the table is used in the manner to be explained in the following paragraphs it will be found to contain in serial order at least 500 numbers, thus covering the first call in New York City. (A table showing the number of draft registrants in each New York City district is also printed on this page.)

If, therefore, your district contains 4,696 registrants, find your red number in the left-hand column; in the same line, in the right-hand column, is a number showing the exact order in which you will be called up.

If your district contains less than 4,696 registrants, run down the left-hand columns, striking out all numbers higher than the number of registrants in your district until you reach your own number. Then begin at the top of the first left-hand column and count one for each number left standing. When you arrive at your red number the total of your count represents your order in the call. Or, if the numbers you have to strike out are few, count one for each of them and subtract the total of this count from the number at the right of your red number.

The figures are from the Government master sheets, as finally revised on the proof sheets yesterday, and were telegraphed to THE TIMES from Washington last night.

A Your Red Ink Number.	B Your Order Number for Examination.
258	1
2522	2
4532	3
458	4
3403	5
1436	6
2624	7
854	8
1894	9
4614	10
4501	11
1878	12
4142	13
4083	14
3257	15
1095	16
2022	17
3383	18
3382	19
4306	20
4320	21
1455	22
3679	23
3755	24
783	25
1813	26
2787	27
1858	28
2389	29
3567	30
3637	31
1752	32
4520	33
2494	34
4137	35
3674	36
3200	37
3082	38
3505	39
1117	40
1572	41
2762	42
1748	43
2195	44
4487	45
837	46
2036	47
337	48
676	49
275	50
4419	51
3827	52
509	53
1185	54
564	55
4056	56
2166	57
945	58
1913	59
596	60
3543	61
3067	62
2620	63
2936	64
1267	65
4433	66
3746	67
2148	68
536	69
3812	70
1495	71
2453	72
3640	73
548	74
126	75
3070	76
1679	77
3604	78
3331	79
1237	80
784	81
1732	82
755	83
107	84
3786	85
1546	86
1563	87
2099	88
1369	89
2691	90
4688	91
616	92
373	93
4294	94
1676	95
1266	96
1891	97
775	98
3183	99
2684	100
3757	101
3159	102
486	103
3499	104
692	105
3721	106
600	107
3256	108
3496	109
1986	110
3539	111
810	112
4097	113
4644	114
4189	115
1359	116
2549	117
1682	118
4712	119
507	120
3553	121
309	122
437	123
2965	124
4089	125
3254	126
3586	127
1324	128
504	129
3817	130
4268	131
3359	132
43	133
4629	134
3706	135
2181	136
3852	137
1763	138
1548	139
1364	140
1066	141
924	142
2455	143
2501	144
3992	145
3471	146
420	147
1014	148
4115	149
1178	150
514	151
4463	152
2374	153
433	154
1329	155
2945	156
3300	157
10	158
3926	159
2725	160
2783	161
2756	162
2993	163
1045	164
1031	165
1705	166
3149	167
3540	168
1331	169
1685	170
487	171
3744	172
1282	173
3090	174
1323	175
1847	176
797	177
3546	178
140	179
2599	180
1536	181
4369	182
1922	183
2952	184
4110	185
1723	186
2808	187
3358	188
4103	189
1779	190
1236	191
2247	192
4585	193
3818	194
2011	195
4361	196
432	197
3285	198
4317	199
2719	200
3053	201
2962	202
18	203
652	204
3787	205
927	206
2868	207
1484	208
739	209
1751	210
601	211
3024	212
1322	213
4649	214
4356	215
1146	216
3615	217
1103	218
2319	219
4072	220
1395	221
2479	222
606	223
182	224
1771	225
513	226
4592	227
46	228
1020	229
3232	230
1651	231
1099	232
1055	233
3208	234
4339	235
2441	236
2749	237
2628	238
1636	239
223	240
2066	241
4417	242
1441	243
4568	244
117	245
2330	246
602	247
2675	248
390	249
2233	250
2990	251
3577	252
3293	253
75	254
3189	255
3974	256
4555	257
1818	258
3828	259
3997	354
1613	355
2100	356
982	357
4125	358
3325	359
2467	360
726	361
3529	362
15	363
905	364
933	365
3009	366
3478	367
2331	368
1531	369
3613	370
2861	371
3079	372
4004	373
3978	374
2915	375
2209	376
1288	377
452	378
3572	379
355	380
1843	381
530	382
809	383
2579	384
1114	385
3206	386
3715	387
3808	388
2826	389
3796	390
2607	391
2473	392
4002	393
4516	394
3319	395
1470	396
645	397
4215	398
2135	399
4240	400
4670	401
2622	402
4496	403
218	404
620	405
1334	406
3084	407
550	408
3245	409
3123	410
1611	411
4481	412
4423	413
574	414
3556	415
4666	416
2778	417
31	418
1432	419
1727	420
2047	421
3895	422
3711	423
3230	424
2817	425
2840	426
981	427
1848	428
3376	429
4588	430
2662	431
1570	432
3932	433
2884	434
2885	435
1817	436
2577	437
770	438
882	439
4123	440
3570	441
2078	442
677	443
2119	444
2860	445
749	446
4281	447
2269	448
3304	449
3450	450
4646	451
2592	452
3736	453
2758	454
1868	455
1509	456
3863	457
1211	458
4131	459
525	460
3342	461
1417	462
1574	463
2034	464
2434	465
3770	466
3087	467
760	468
4641	469
183	470
3435	471
56	472
2695	473
4061	474
1276	475
4476	476
3685	477
1791	478
1956	479
792	480
2128	481
3612	482
3311	483
4139	484
3692	485
3469	486
3059	487
4550	488
5	489
350	490
1580	491
54	492
2698	493
2365	494
3831	495
2615	496
870	497
1714	498
4533	499
549	500
1132	501
440	502
1485	503
1674	504
741	505
1054	506
2336	507
1275	508
2816	509
3160	510
3334	511
2225	512
711	513
1022	514
841	515
3502	516
638	517
4244	518
2795	519
4673	520
3405	521
2454	522
1032	523
623	524
269	525
685	526
4065	527
4611	528
3055	529
4278	530
3564	531
1141	532
1314	533
3728	534
1016	535
1688	536
385	537
1430	538
2005	539
493	540
3100	541
4225	542
3953	543
4647	544
2448	545
2108	546
1358	547
2503	548
923	549
3742	550
1305	551
341	552
2517	553
3117	554
2376	555
2532	556
1007	557
1764	558
391	559
1366	560
4627	561
4507	562
3609	563
2896	564
353	565
970	566
637	567
1440	568
1675	569
2870	570
2024	571
4334	572
360	573
1657	574
2055	575
1217	576
571	577
1873	578
488	579
3455	580
1543	581
2102	582
2955	583
704	584
3404	585
72	586
4686	587
3934	588
3530	589
1896	590
1709	591
356	592
112	593
1067	594
2590	595
3077	596
3220	597
4495	598
2082	599
2116	600
128	601
2012	602
679	603
805	604
11	605
3096	606
2989	607
900	608
3761	609
1981	610
4214	611
3535	612
3252	613
1617	614
2303	615
363	616
2421	617
4254	618
1287	619
3371	620
3006	621
4472	622
3672	623
1142	624
2495	625
2439	626
1765	627
6	628
3658	629
2796	630
4028	631
2167	632
3654	633
4475	634
4486	635
4300	636
327	637
3916	638
3108	639
2653	640
2765	641
4199	642
3417	643
664	644
4181	645
98	646
4524	647
3320	648
1448	649
4229	650
1722	651
957	652
1557	653
2833	654
1744	655
4431	656
1112	657
2462	658
3171	659
3921	660
2516	661
345	662
3091	663
1595	664
4383	665
2184	666
4557	667
1355	668
103	669
4033	670
4330	671
2196	672
2752	673
1585	674
1912	675
1221	676
1102	677
1625	678
4510	679
556	680
1565	681
2109	682
154	683
1281	684
51	685
3508	686
717	687
1057	688
4574	689
1256	690
1073	691
30	692
3046	693
4195	694
199	695
388	696
1423	697
4416	698
2458	699
1716	700
4428	701
773	702
3858	703
3360	704
3906	705
3952	706
608	707
4057	708
4471	709
3722	710
3260	711
3814	712
406	713
2502	714
519	715
1730	716
25	717
392	718
3081	719
4014	720
2231	721
889	722
883	723
1166	724
1712	725
2186	726
588	727
3099	728
2591	729
4612	730
856	731
705	732
1346	733
3802	734
3638	735
4287	736
3249	737
4394	738
2835	739
2263	740
2053	741
2051	742
1957	743
3915	744
3107	745
4584	746
4460	747
576	748
2023	749
2566	750
4371	751
2922	752
944	753
1866	754
3347	755
3701	756
4448	757
2937	758
1808	759
4640	760
3918	761
1943	762
3199	763
1677	764
4197	765
2941	766
2706	767
3735	768
122	769
1783	770
3498	771
642	772
3673	773
939	774
1639	775
222	776
2364	777
3216	778
1715	779
906	780
1337	781
4239	782
3681	783
2226	784
700	785
1250	786
4364	787
1195	788
3236	789
4406	790
2406	791
4315	792
297	793
4671	794
321	795
3660	796
736	797
2994	798
1628	799
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2853	802
707	803
4665	804
3707	805
3559	806
3279	807
3025	808
1425	809
1002	810
2987	811
3712	812
1151	813
1101	814
368	815
974	816
1698	817
4302	818
3995	819
320	820
950	821
3396	822
3411	823
4547	824
3182	825
3179	826
926	827
1010	828
3950	829
3939	830
2827	831
1857	832
3548	833
3477	834
919	835
656	836
4041	837
1919	838
2476	839
1339	840
2405	841
814	842
1175	843
1070	844
4676	845
738	846
4028	847
1167	848
4269	849
2652	850
3549	851
1097	852
4362	853
1118	854
3308	855
1191	856
2536	865
221	866
4223	867
2655	868
3262	869
3080	870
4503	871
1537	872
2548	873
4354	874
3970	875
1474	876
1414	877
3806	878
2283	879
2300	880
2732	881
1616	882
292	883
822	884
504	885
1064	886
3590	887
2557	888
3092	889
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2693	907
1507	908
4198	909
3427	910
1729	911
2953	912
3341	913
1626	914
1284	915
4620	916
3411	823
4547	824
3182	825
3179	826
926	827
1010	828
3950	829
3939	830
2827	831
1857	832
3548	833
3477	834
919	835
656	836
4041	837
1919	838
2476	839
1339	840
2405	841
814	842
1175	843
1070	844
4676	845
738	846
4028	847
1167	848
4269	849
2652	850
3549	851
1097	852
4362	853
1118	854
3308	855
1191	856
2536	865
221	866
4223	867
2655	868
3262	869
3080	870
4503	871
1537	872
2548	873
4354	874
3970	875
1474	876
1414	877
3806	878
2283	879
2300	880
2732	881
1616	882
292	883
822	884
504	885
1064	886
3590	887
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3341	913
1626	914
1284	915
4620	916
90	917
191	918
3865	919
2430	920
3558	921
2204	922
2646	923
477	924
1187	925
2871	926
1179	927
753	928
2158	929
4605	930
3587	931
130	932
858	933
2546	934
1996	935
168	936
3566	937
1023	938
1932	939
1774	940
424	941
4314	942
3973	943
3515	944
3629	945
840	946
4180	947
1347	948
2585	949
1511	950
2815	951
1188	952
4407	953
2845	954
2279	955
2234	956
2213	957
657	958
1995	959
175	960
3378	961
2147	962
3085	963
300	964
3982	965
278	966
2177	967
2482	968
3487	969
3296	970
1622	971
1240	972
2461	973
524	974
2111	975
911	976
3214	977
4546	978
1172	979
532	980
1517	981
2623	982
3778	983
1851	984
1924	985
4169	986
1139	987
1214	988
336	989
2342	990
2857	991
1952	992
212	993
1357	994
49	995
8	996
2793	997
2954	998
2700	999
4573	1000
2485	1001
4565	1002
1707	1003
3665	1004
2089	1005
2872	1006
1160	1007
4217	1008
4358	1009
1192	1010

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DRAFT MASTER LIST DELAYED FOR A DAY

Official Master Sheets Will Be Ready for the Exemption Boards Today.

TIME LIMIT FOR ENLISTING

Crowder Holds It Expires When the Numbers of the Registered Men Are Posted.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The master lists of the drawing last Friday which fixed military liability under the draft will not be ready for distribution to the local Exemption Boards until tomorrow. It had been hoped to mail them tonight to Governors of States for distribution, but a delay resulted from mechanical difficulties in printing. Probably a copy of the official list will be given out here tomorrow.

The Governors will receive two copies for each local board in their States. They will be asked to mail each copy separately to local officials, so as to insure delivery. Immediately on receipt of their lists each local board will cancel the numbers higher than the top red ink number in its district, and from the remaining numbers enough men to make up double the district's quota will be notified to appear for physical examination.

Provost Marshal General Crowder ruled today that posting at the board headquarters of the list of men ordered to appear constitutes legal notification. It therefore is incumbent upon all registered men to learn their red-ink numbers at once and to see that the board headquarters is watched when the list is posted. Those ordered up also will be notified by mail, but the period allowed for appearance will count from the posting of the list.

The ruling was in connection with an order issued by the War Department holding the ranks of the regular army open to registered men for voluntary enlistment up to the time such men have been posted as ordered to appear. The Navy Department has been notified also that the army makes no claim upon any registered men until that time, so that registration is no bar to enlistment in the army, navy, or National Guard.

In apportioning draft quotas, credit was given for all voluntary enlistments prior to June 30, but there has been no indication whether credits will be given for men coming in since that date. An average of more than 1,000 men a day has been reported by the regular recruiting stations alone, and counting the National Guard it is probable that the voluntary system has provided close to 50,000 men of the 687,000 called for under the Draft act as necessary to fill up the regulars and Guard and create the first increment of the national army. No announcement has been made as to what disposition will be made of this excess of credits, but it is entirely likely that in the end every man who enlists voluntarily will reduce by one the quota of his home district.

The office of the Provost Marshal was swamped today with applications for blanks requesting transfer of examinations. All who applied were told that no steps in that direction could be taken until the registrant had been called for examination. He then may obtain necessary blanks from the board within whose jurisdiction he is at the time. His physical examination can be transferred and affidavits regarding exemption claims may also be received and considered at a temporary residence.

Every man finally certified for military service, however, will return to the jurisdiction of his home board and go with the troops from his home.

ATTACK WHITMAN'S ACTION.

Charges That He Is Picking Only Republicans for Draft Boards.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A protest that Governor Whitman is selecting only Republicans on Appeal Exemption boards was made to Secretary Tumulty today by chairmen of several up-State New York County committees. They told Mr. Tumulty this condition was general and promised to file a written complaint. The appeal boards for New York have not been announced by the War Department.

ALBANY, July 23.—Governor Whitman stated tonight that there was absolutely no foundation for any protest on the part of several up-State County Committees that he was selecting only Republicans on the Appeal Boards. "As far as I know, the two dominent political parties are about evenly divided. In fact, I believe that the Democrats predominate in New York City," the Governor said. "I have tried to nominate men who are qualified for the work without regard to party distinction. The nominations were made to President Wilson for appointment, and as they have not been announced yet, there is absolutely no ground for protest."

District Draft Registration in New York City

The number of registrants in each New York City district subject to the draft call is given in the following table:

Board.	Subject to Draft.	Board.	Subject to Draft.	Board.	Subject to Draft.	Board.	Subject to Draft.
1	2,639	48	2,878	95	2,874	142	2,803
2	3,371	49	2,986	96	3,946	143	2,141
3	2,982	50	3,051	97	2,998	144	4,103
4	3,876	51	3,271	98	3,274	145	2,780
5	4,641	52	2,983	99	2,379	146	2,570
6	3,439	53	2,934	100	3,904	147	2,382
7	2,298	54	2,536	101	2,781	148	2,850
8	3,560	55	3,005	102	3,640	149	4,450
9	3,526	56	3,700	103	3,723	150	2,386
10	3,464	57	3,637	104	3,096	151	2,536
11	3,582	58	2,587	105	4,361	153	3,018
12	3,023	59	2,685	106	3,166	153	2,457
13	4,356	60	3,143	107	3,063	154	3,167
14	4,159	61	3,252	108	4,244	155	3,022
15	3,673	62	2,250	109	3,896	156	3,197
16	3,983	63	4,029	110	3,491	157	3,522
17	2,767	64	2,378	111	3,325	158	4,445
18	3,408	65	3,448	112	4,338	159	2,344
19	3,123	66	2,507	113	3,927	160	2,603
20	3,282	67	3,026	114	4,337	161	2,034
21	3,398	68	2,328	115	3,285	162	2,449
22	3,653	69	2,317	116	3,190	163	2,779
23	3,066	70	2,097	117	2,743	164	2,150
24	3,049	71	2,377	118	3,848	165	2,344
25	3,061	72	2,462	119	3,462	166	3,300
26	2,442	73	3,792	120	2,779	167	4,696
27	3,970	74	2,858	121	3,464	168	2,731
28	4,147	75	2,346	122	2,989	169	2,984
29	4,006	76	2,321	123	4,068	170	2,678
30	3,127	77	2,363	124	3,444	171	2,570
31	2,379	78	2,829	125	2,198	172	3,088
32	2,648	79	2,483	126	2,996	173	2,785
33	2,319

FAILING IN DRAFT MEN RUSH TO ARMY

Recruiting Record Made by Those Fearing They Would Not Be Called.

223 ACCEPTED IN ONE DAY

Authorities Expect This Will Be Biggest Week in Enlistments in This City.

Recruiting for the regular army in New York yesterday enjoyed the greatest boom it has had in months. Many of the recruiting stations were almost swamped by the rush of volunteers, and at the end of the day, out of hundreds of applicants, 223 men had been accepted, had enlisted, and been sent to Fort Slocum for distribution among their new regiments. This is the largest number of recruits obtained for the army in New York in a single day in more than two months, surpassing even the daily records obtained during "Army Recruiting Week" last June.

Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of army recruiting in New York, said he had not been surprised by the rush of recruits, but that the most remarkable feature was the reason which impelled most of the men into the ranks. It had been supposed by army officers that Monday, as the first full recruiting day after the results of the draft drawing had become generally known, would be marked by a rush of the men who had learned they would be drafted in any case and who wished to enter the army at the last moment as volunteers.

Inquiry among the new recruits, however, disclosed that exactly the opposite was the case. Practically all the men who enlisted yesterday from New York were men whose numbers had been drawn so far down the list that there was only the remotest possibility of their being drafted. Apparently they had waited in the expectation of being drafted, but when they found this would not be the case had made up their minds to enter the army anyway.

Lieutenant Gardner, in charge of recruiting for the Marine Corps in New York, received a letter from Norman Hanley of Aberdeen, N. D., offering to enlist, with eighteen other musicians of Aberdeen, in the Marine Corps band which Lieutenant Gardner is trying to form for service in Haiti.

The British Recruiting Mission yesterday made public a cable message from King George V., signed by Lord Stamfordham, his private secretary, replying to a message sent from the big British rally in Madison Square Garden Friday night.

"The King commands me," the message said, "to convey to the meeting assembled under the auspices of the British residents, his heartfelt thanks for their message of greeting and of assurances that with unabated love for the motherland, the British residents of New York will do their bit in defending her existence. His Majesty rejoices to think that they will be fighting side by side with their American friends with whom they are united in a firm determination to vindicate our common cause and to secure an honorable peace."

The British Mission yesterday issued a special call for 100 skilled carpenters and cabinetmakers for work with the British Royal Flying Corps squadrons in Canada. The men are needed solely for construction and repair work on airplanes and will receive $1.35 a day with separation allowance for dependents. Skilled fitters and metal turners are also needed.

Colors for the Macleans.

Colonel Percy Guthrie of the 230th Canadian Battalion—the Maclean Highlanders of North America—took his band of pipers back to Boston yesterday to return to their headquarters at Fredericton, N. B. Unlike the Gordons, who left for Chicago on Saturday, Colonel Guthrie and his men paraded through Park Avenue, Forty-second Street, Fifth Avenue, and West Twenty-third Street, with pipes skirling all the way, before embarking on the Fall River boat, to give New Yorkers a chance to bid them farewell. Just before leaving the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, where they were entertained during their visit, the Macleans were formally presented by Lewis Nixon, on behalf of Mrs. Nixon, with a set of silk colors of the Union Jack. The colors were received by Colonel Guthrie in person. The ceremony was witnessed by about 1,000 invited guests, among them Colonel Wells of the Seventy-first and Colonel Walter Scott of the New York Scottish, with some of his men.

An appeal has been issued by the Coast Artillery Corps of the regular army asking that specialists in certain lines of mechanical work enlist in that corps for the period of the war. These specialists, which include stationary engineers, gas engineers, and electricians, are needed in the power plants of the big forts which protect American harbors. To the man who enlists in this branch of the service the Government will give three months' schooling free, to better fit him in his own work. At present there is a great shortage of these specialists. It is probable that such men will not be asked to serve outside the territories of the United States.

Several thousand persons in the Bronx turned out last night at a meeting at O'Hara's Hall, 200th Street and Webster Avenue, to do honor to the Second Field Artillery, consisting of three batteries, with a total of 600 men and thirty officers, who will leave their armory at 166th Street and Franklin Avenue today, under Major Wilbur Wright, for a period of training at Madison Barracks.

Police Captain Richard O'Connor, who presided over the meeting, presented to Battery E a large silk flag on behalf of the Neighborhood Welfare League of Bedford Park, the section from which most of the members of Battery E have been recruited. Speakers at the meeting were Borough President Mathewson, Municipal Court Judge William E. Morris, and the Rev. C. P. Kennedy. The same speakers addressed a large overflow meeting outside of the hall.

95 IN SHADE AT PLATTSBURG

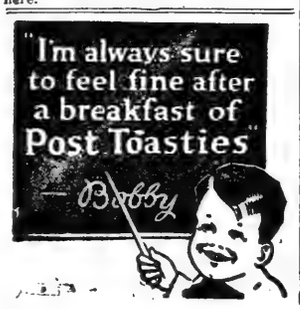
Infantry and Artillery Practice Continues Despite Heat.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATSBURG, N. Y., July 23.—With the thermometer registering 95 degrees in the shade this noon, the student officers looked forward to the cooling dip in Lake Champlain at the end of their afternoon's work. There was no let up in the work, however. Infantry companies deployed on the rifle range for combat practice. Ball cartridges were served out, and the men fired at the targets after advancing by short rushes. Artillery candidates groomed and rode horses.

Roy C. Sanders of the Seventh New England Company was discharged today to accept a commission as Assistant Paymaster in the navy. Two men from the New England and one from the New York camp were discharged.

Colonel Wolf's recent orders forbidding men from the training camp to visit Vermont during the epidemic of infantile paralysis has caused residents of Burlington to assert that the epidemic is not in their city, and they have enlisted the aid of Senator Carrol S. Page, who has exacted from Surg. Gen. Gorgas the promise of an investigation. Meantime, the City of Platsburg has forbidden lake excursionists from Vermont to land here.



MISSOURI COMPLETES ITS QUOTA FOR ARMY

Army Still Needs 28,000 Men for War Strength and New York Lacks 800 Recruits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The regular army still needs more than 28,000 men to bring it up to war strength, according to the showing made by the reports received at the War Department today from recruiting officers all over the country.

Missouri was added to those States which have filled their quotas. The daily statement of recruiting showed her to have 6,620 with a quota of 6,586. The total acceptances of recruits since April 1 were 153,037. The total enlistment Saturday and Sunday was 1,230.

Pennsylvania led with 148 recruits, while New York was second with 135. New York still lacks more than 800 of its quota. The daily statement issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained July 21 and 22.	Total to July 22.		Obtained July 21 and 22.	Total to July 22.
Alabama	24	1,501	*Nebraska	9	2,660
Arizona	9	222	*Nevada	11	744
Arkansas	8	918	New Hamp.	3	411
*California	68	5,460	*N. Jersey	42	5,312
Colorado	10	1,415	N. Mexico		246
Connecticut	13	1,707	New York	135	17,399
Delaware	18	339	N. Carolina	17	1,153
Dist. of C.	4	356	N. Dakota	1	551
Florida	8	1,238	Ohio	47	7,066
Georgia	48	3,812	Oklahoma	36	2,017
*Idaho	2	847	*Oregon		2,486
*Illinois	33	14,004	*Penn.	148	17,619
*Indiana	28	7,048	Rhode Isl'd	2	607
Iowa	17	4,107	S. Carolina	5	882
Kansas	33	3,173	S. Dakota	4	803
Kentucky	40	2,730	Tennessee	34	2,068
Louisiana	7	1,000	Texas	38	5,448
Maine	16	720	*Utah	5	1,471
Maryland	40	1,260	Verm'nt	1	97
*Mass.	68	6,885	Virginia	22	1,205
*Michigan	39	6,819	Washington	22	1,917
Minnesota	29	3,136	West Va.	7	1,502
Mississippi	6	851	Wisconsin	9	1,672
*Missouri	40	6,620	*Wyoming	5	554
*Montana	24	1,277			

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained July 21 and 22, 1,230.
Total obtained since April 1, 155,037.

HOT WAVE STRIKES MADISON

Drills Curtailed, but Students Hike and Do Bayonet Work.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 23.—A hot wave struck the Madison Barracks training camp today, and the excessive humidity caused both officers and candidates to swelter. Most of the drill work was dispensed with, but the candidates did not omit their early morning hikes. In the afternoon following bayonet practice the shore line of Sacket Harbor was dotted by amateur and professional swimmers.

More than 200 men appeared before an examining board of army officers in the post gymnasium today. These candidates are trying for the sixty Second Lieutenancies to be awarded the men at this station by the War Department. This afternoon Lieutenant Elwin of New York, U. S. M. R. C., and his assistants started the examination of the candidates to determine if any are afflicted with tuberculosis.

Personal and military hygiene, camp sanitation, and sanitary service of the camp in combat will be taken up in conferences this week.

Americans Welcome in Canada.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—American, allied or neutral citizens, are as free and welcome to enter and leave Canada as at any time. The State Department today announced that no document or passport is required for persons going to Canada temporarily, except those of enemy origin. Persons born in an enemy country, who claim naturalization in the United States, should carry a naturalization certificate. Those of enemy origin, who claim birth in the United States, should carry a birth certificate.

CAPT. HINSCH SEEKS SAFETY IN MEXICO

Evading Federal Agents Here, He Reports His Arrival at the Border.

ESCAPE BY SEA DENIED

Hint That German Agents Inspired the Baltimore Report to Cover Hinsch's Tracks.

Captain Friedrich Hinsch, who directed the business arrangements in America for the voyages of the German cargo-carrying submarine Deutschland, did not escape from the United States on a small sailing ship and finally land in Germany, as the Baltimore story, printed in the newspapers of July 18, said he did. Instead of making his way back to Germany, Hinsch was in New York until less than a month ago, when he left for Baltimore. He remained in Baltimore probably a week or ten days, remaining in seclusion, his presence being known only to a few intimate friends, most of them, like himself, subjects of the German Kaiser.

About ten days ago Hinsch, disguised as a laboring man, arrived in El Paso, Texas, from which city he wrote a letter to a friend in this city, in the course of which he said that he soon would be safe from "those — Yankees," or words to that effect. The "Yankees" referred to were the agents of the Government who were supposed to have him under surveillance during the many weeks following the declaration of war against the German Government, when he made New York City his home.

Persons who knew of Hinsch's whereabouts while he was in New York and knew that he was in daily communication with other German agents, on several occasions notified the Federal authorities where Hinsch was to be found and informed them that the German was in communication with other enemy aliens, their go-between being a woman friend of Captain Hinsch. It was to this woman that he wrote the news of his safe arrival in El Paso and his impending flight across the Rio Grande into Mexico.

Among the German subjects and sympathizers who were in communication with Hinsch while he was in New York is said to have been a prominent German steamship official. This man was among the first to be notified by Hinsch's woman friend of the Captain's safe arrival at the border.

A few days after it was known that Hinsch was safe at or near El Paso the story from Baltimore to the effect that he had sailed from South Amboy in a small schooner a few days after the President made his memorable speech before Congress calling for a war declaration against the German Government was sent out. Persons familiar with the real facts in the case in talking of that story last night expressed the opinion that the story might have been inspired by German agents to cover Hinsch's tracks and to make it an easy matter for him to elude the border guards and escape into Mexico. Furthermore they pointed out that as long as the South Amboy story was believed it would be comparatively safe for Hinsch to cross the border back into America whenever he felt inclined.

The Federal officials to whom Hinsch's presence was reported are known to have made several visits to the house in which Hinsch lived when in New York. But so far as is known they did not have any conversation with him, nor was there any serious effort made to ascertain the identity of the many enemy aliens with whom Hinsch is said to have been in daily communication through his woman friend. Hinsch is said to have been gone a week before the federal agents knew it. Whether or not the Government knows of the man's escape into Mexico is not known.

Hinsch was an officer of the German ships of the North German Lloyd Line, and as such was subject to internment immediately after the war declaration was signed by the President. Hinsch holds a commission in the German Naval Reserve, and was one of the most trusted German agents in the United States. Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador at Washington, and Captain Boy-Ed, the naval attaché who was ordered out of the country, are both numbered among his friends.

Captain Hinsch is the second widely known German agent to evade the American authorities and escape into Mexico. The other was Captain Robert Fay, who escaped from the Atlanta Penitentiary, where he was serving a sentence following his conviction of conspiracy to blow up allied ships plying between American and French, British, and Italian ports.

The regulations which are to govern enemy alien travel on excursion and other craft in New York Harbor have not yet been issued by the Department of Justice. The strange situation exists in New York of the entire water front being barred to enemy aliens, while those same aliens can travel at will about the harbor and see twice as much in one day as they could see in weeks if they remained on land.

THREE MEN ARRESTED IN BOAT NEAR CABLES

Held for Federal Authorities After Being Caught by Soldiers Off Manhattan Beach.

Soldiers guarding the cable stations at Oriental Point, near Manhattan Beach, Coney Island, arrested yesterday three men whose actions gave the guards the impression that an attempt was being made to cut the cables that lead to Mexico, France, and South America. When the men protested to the police that they were only fishing off shore near the point and had no intention to destroy the cables and did not even know they were cruising about over them, the soldiers brought a charge of assault against Robert Pollock of 1,104 East Third Street, Brooklyn, and said that he sought to prevent the guards from boarding the boat.

When the soldiers saw the fifty-foot motor boat Arab cruising slowly in circles directly over the cables about a half-mile from the shore, a report was made to Sergeant Edward J. Velsor of the Forty-seventh New York Infantry, who ordered the men to fire a volley in the direction of the boat. When this did not frighten the men in the boat and cause them to leave the spot, a detachment of soldiers went out in a smaller boat. When they reached the motor boat, Pollock, the owner of the craft and a member of the Sheepshead Bay Yacht Club, it is alleged, seized Velsor and tried to throw him overboard. The other soldiers came aboard quickly and put all three men under arrest.

It was reported that the motorboat was cruising under speed, with its anchor down, and the soldiers said they could see from the shore that the boat was apparently dragging a weight. An attempt to raise the anchor was made, but the soldiers found that it was caught by some obstacle underwater, and fearing that the arms might be caught in one of the cables they managed to break the chain. The men in the boat said they knew the anchor was caught on the bottom, but gave no explanation of their action in cruising with the anchor out. They asserted they did not know of the presence of the cables off Oriental Point, and said they had often fished there. They pointed out that there was no sign to warn fishermen not to drag anchors, and no sign that there was a cable crossing there.

The men told the police of the Coney Island Station that they were employed as conductors by the New York Central Railroad, and had decided to take a day of their vacation in fishing. Pollock, with Eugene Jones of 2,815 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, and William A. Horn of 15 Cooper Street, were held for the Federal authorities. Notice of the arrest was sent to United States Marshal James M. Power, and to United States Attorney M. F. France. The men will probably be examined in the Federal court today, it was said.

COMBATS GERMAN SCHEME.

Mrs. Rinehart to Disprove Tales of High War Mortality.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 23.—Edward A. Woods, manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for the Pittsburgh district, made known today to the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the American Red Cross plans that had been adopted by Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, the local novelist and traveler, to discredit the propaganda inspired and financed by Germany to discourage Americans who are about to go into camps for war training. Mr. Woods told of data supplied to Mrs. Rinehart for newspaper articles and said:

"For months we have been hearing of reports of excessive mortality records. It has been said that an officer of the Allies had only a certain number of days to live once he got to the front. It has also been said that the average life of a physician or Red Cross nurse at the front is only a certain number of days. Persistent reports of maimed and outraged women at the hospitals have been sent out by the same pernicious German propaganda, which asserts that Germany has 850,000 youths coming to military age each year.

"All of these tales are lies, and we know it. Insurance companies don't guess at figures, and we know that Germany has only about 400,000 youths coming into military age each year. Instead of the large mortality of Canadian soldiers that went to war, only 21,000 of the nearly half million have been killed."

Dr. Robert T. Miller of the University of Pittsburgh hospital unit said that instead of 65,000 physicians dead in France, as reported by the German propaganda, 150 was nearer the mark on all the battle fronts.

"Short of the submarine danger, our nurses are as safe on the battle front as if they were in our own hospitals here," he said. "The only difference is they have to work longer hours."

Mr. Woods said that all the figures he had been able to gather as an insurance man had been given to Mrs. Rinehart, who would shortly send this information out in newspaper stories, as well as several inside stories of the German system of spreading stories of frightfulness, and showing some of the workings of the spy system. This is part of a national campaign to discredit all German hoaxes, many of which have had a large measure of success.

TO BUILD TRUCK BODIES.

War Department Lets Contracts for Parts of 24,050 Vehicles.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Contracts for 24,050 motor truck bodies have been let by the War Department. The International Harvester Co. of Chicago will build more than one-third, its contract being for 10,000. The next largest contract is with the Grand Rapids School Equipment Co. of Michigan for 6,400.

The other awards follow: London Auto Supply Co. of Chicago, 1,900; Mulholland & Co., Dunkirk, N. Y., 500; Hercules Buggy Co., Evansville, Ind., 400; Theodor Kundtz Co., Cleveland, 350; G. W. Stratton Co., Defiance, Ohio, 1,000; Eagle Wagon Works, Albany, N. Y., 1,200, and Continental Car Co., Louisville, Ky., 2,000.

Drowned at Madison Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 23.—Private John Toohey of Company I, Whitehall, N. Y., one of the National Guardsmen on duty at the Madison Barracks training camp, was drowned here tonight when swimming with several students of the Coast Artillery branch.

Negro's Six Sons in Same Company.

Benjamin Fowler, a negro of Glen Cove, L. I., has six sons of military age, and they have all enlisted in the Glen Cove Company of the Fifteenth Colored Infantry. The recruits are George, Richard, Barto, John, Benjamin, and Howard Fowler.

THE TIMES FOR THE "SAMMIES."

Send the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times to your relative or friend with the American Expeditionary Forces abroad. Domestic subscription rates apply. $1.00 per month. —Advt.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



A Call You'll Want to Answer

"Lunch is Ready!"—a home-made lunch carried from home in your own Luncheon Kit and partaken of wherever you may stop by the countryside. In the Motor Goods Dept. we are showing a number of styles for four and six persons.

Motor Restaurant $19.74

To attach to running-board, for carrying a home-made lunch. Service for six, including white enamel cups and plates, knives, opener, salt and pepper shakers, removable tray, spaces for food boxes and vacuum bottles, and two nickeled tin food boxes. Overall size 26½x13x10 in.

Motor Restaurant $12.74

Service for four persons, including plates and cups of agate ware, knives, forks, spoons, salt and pepper shakers, removable tray, space for two 1-pt. vacuum bottles, large food box and two jars for butter, etc. Underneath tray is another food box and spaces for two more bottles. Box is constructed of basswood veneer and tar board, covered with black enamel drill. Same style for 6 persons, $15.74

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Wear-to-Business Shirts at $1.89

You may take your pick of three styles—laundered cuff, soft cuff negligee or pleated—in woven madras or mercerized weaves. A good assortment of striped effects in a variety of colors; all carefully tailored and finished. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Macy's *Shaving Cream*

A cream, pure and efficient, made to lather freely with hard, soft, hot or ice water, leaving the face as refreshed as after a massage. Worthy of the mark

Macy's Own Merchandise

Large Tube, 17c

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

Cool Athletic Underwear



Lightweight, free and easy—therefore anti-sweltering. Firmly finished garments of silk mixtures. White only. Sleeveless, coat style shirts, open knee length drawers, $1.39 per garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Books on Military Subjects

We have a good assortment of books on this all-important topic and are constantly watching for new books, adding them to our shelves as soon as they are available.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Keep cool! a bottle of

Club Cocktails

on the ice makes temper proof against temperature.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566-568 Fifth Avenue, AT 46th ST. N.Y.

Continue their

Summer Sales—

Tailored & Dressy Suits, $28 and $45

Regularly to $125. Desirable models for present wear or early Autumn.

Street and Sports Coats, $15, $25, $35

Formerly to $95. A closing out of remaining lines.

Summer Frocks, $25, $35, $45

Regularly to $135. Including hand-made styles of batiste, voile, linen, etc.

Day Dresses and Dance Frocks

Regularly to $125—$25, $45, $55

Tailored models and semi-dress effects, of foulard, taffeta, satin, Georgette crepe, chiffon, etc.

Summer Hats, $10 and $15

Mid-season effects of gingham, organdie, tulle, leghorn, hair, etc.

Stern Brothers

West 42d and West 43d Streets

Stop the Returned Goods Abuse and Eliminate Waste

In supporting the plan of Mr. A. W. Shaw, Chairman of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, we ask our patrons to endeavor to return as few goods as possible. Merchandise thoughtlessly and carelessly bought, and afterwards returned, means

Waste, Decreased Efficiency, Loss to the Merchant, Higher Cost to the Public.

The following rule will be absolutely enforced on and after August 1st, 1917

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 9th Street

Charge Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered September 1st

Continuing the End-of-the-Season Clearance Sale of

Men's & Young Men's High Class Clothing

There is still a complete range of sizes to select from, and the assortment of Patterns affords a splendid choice for men of every taste.

$25.00, $22.50 and $20.00 Suits, Reduced to **$16.75**
$30.00, $27.50 and $25.00 Suits, Reduced to **$20.75**
$32.50, $30.00 and $27.50 Suits, Reduced to **$24.75**
$37.50, $35.00 and $32.50 Suits, Reduced to **$28.75**
$40.00 and $37.50 Suits.....Reduced to **$32.75**
$50.00 and $45.00 Suits.....Reduced to **$36.75**

The Best Values We Have Ever Offered.

No Charge for Alterations

Men's Daylight Clothing Shop

Fourth Floor.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

All Charge Purchases Made today and during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered Sept. 1st.

Four-Piece Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suite (As Illustrated) $150



Buffet is 5 ft. wide, with French plate mirror, 56x8 inches.
China Closet is 43 inches wide and 60 inches high.
Serving Table is 38 inches wide.
Table is 48 inches in diameter.
A high-grade suite at a small price.
Several styles of chairs may be had to match this suite.

The Above Is a Typical Bargain From Our

Mid-Summer Furniture Sale Now in Progress

(Savings of 10% to 40%)

Included in this most extraordinary event are (in addition to our regular lines) choice sample lines of high-class furniture, all guaranteed for quality and excellent in design.

See the displays and make your selections. Upon payment of a small deposit these will be held for future delivery.

NOTE: Without Exception Our Entire Stock of Furniture and Bedding Has Been Marked at Special Prices for This Sale.

We give 2¢ Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double 2¢ Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single 2¢ Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Help Us to Keep Down the Price of Merchandise

By Eliminating

The Returned Goods Abuse

This advertisement is written at the request of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense.

Merchandise bought needlessly and subsequently returned means waste, reduced efficiency, a loss to us, and inevitably higher prices to you.

But This Appeal is Made Primarily in the National Interests, Not Ours.

Waste is at all times deplorable, but at a time like this it is particularly reprehensible, because it is inconsistent with patriotism.

We are not withdrawing the Returned Goods privilege.

Use it, but do not abuse it.

You owe it particularly to the American Government now!

The following rule will be enforced on and after August 1st, 1917:

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt.

The New York Times Index Published Four Times a Year New Volume Ready Shortly

¶ Alphabetical arrangement of the world's events, constituting a guide to developments in every phase of activity—war, politics, literature, science, art, industry, and finance.

¶ The Index points the way to actual sources of information—the newspapers—and its references are accurate and complete, making research easy.

¶ It is the only work of its kind, and is an elaborate catalog of everything that has appeared in the public press.

¶ To locate any event and to ascertain details connected therewith, The New York Times Index is indispensable.

¶ Professional and business men testify to the value of The Index. It is universally admitted that no library or office is complete without it.

SENT ON APPROVAL

Strongly bound in gray cloth.
$2.00 a volume—$8.00 a year.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX
Times Square New York

PRESIDENT TO END SHIP BOARD CLASH

Expects to Act Within 24 Hours —Hopes to Retain Both Goethals and Denman.

EFFORT FOR COMPROMISE

Contracts for 75 Vessels Approved Since Trouble Began—Donald and White Not to Quit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson gave careful consideration today to the many angles of the Shipping Board row, and, it was said unofficially at the White House, action might be expected within twenty-four hours which would end the delay in commandeering and building ships.

The President, it was said tonight, was anxious to bring about an adjustment of differences that would make possible the retention of both Chairman William Denman of the Shipping Board and Major General George W. Goethals, manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. There were indications that great pressure was being brought on both of these men to that end.

If this is not accomplished, it was pretty generally conceded, one or both would have to go, and the President, after making every effort to reconcile them, would act decisively and at once, if the effort failed.

Reports that two members of the Shipping Board, John A. Donald of New York, and Captain John B. White of Kansas City, had resigned because of the row between Denman and Goethals, were proved untrue today. Mr. Donald, said to be a Goethals partisan, denied flatly that he had resigned, and this statement was confirmed at the White House. It developed that Captain White had asked the President, in writing, to relieve him about three weeks ago because of poor health before the Goethals-Denman trouble became acute, and that no action had been taken. He is a follower of the Denman policies. In view of the recent developments in the situation he has requested permission of the President to withdraw the request to be freed of his duties.

If Captain White's services are retained Mr. Denman will have the upper hand in the Shipping Board meetings. He would have with him Captain White and Commissioner Theodore Brent. Mr. Donald and R. B. Stevens, the other members of the board, are said to favor General Goethals in the controversy. General Goethals is not a member of the Shipping Board.

The fact that a secretary from Mr. Denman's office hurried to the White House late in the afternoon, carrying a long envelope, was enough to start rumors of more alleged offers to resign. It developed that the letter had nothing to do with the angles of the shipping situation which have agitated the friends of the combatants.

The Shipping Board held another meeting this morning, but it was not attended by General Goethals. It was said that the board still required some information from General Goethals before it could consider giving its full approval to plans for commandeering vessels or letting contracts for Government yards in which to build fabricated steel ships. This had not been received tonight, but the impression was permitted to get out that it would be in the hands of the Shipping Board tomorrow morning.

It was stated unofficially that the President was endeavoring to work out a compromise which he hoped both Mr. Denman and General Goethals would accept. The President, it was said, had made clear what he wished to be done.

Denial was made at the Shipping Board of a report that hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping had been lost to the country because of the manner in which the building problem had been handled. It was stated that contracts for seventy-five ships had been approved since General Goethals submitted his program ten days ago. Preliminary negotiations, it was stated also, had been carried on to prepare for an immediate carrying out of the plan for commandeering and for the construction of Government-owned plants as soon as a program was finally approved by the Shipping Board, which held itself responsible to the public for the expenditure of the $750,000,000 appropriated.

General Goethals was at his offices during the day, but refused to make any comment on the situation.

FAST SHIPS TO BEAT U-BOATS.

Chamber of Commerce Calls Them Solution of Submarine Problem.

According to a statment issued yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, fast ships are the only solution of the submarine problem. The success of such vessels as the Adriatic, Baltic, Lapland, Cedric, Celtic, and numerous others, in passing through the war zone, was said by Welding Ring, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chamber, to be proof of this. It was pointed out that an analysis of the steamers sunk since Feb. 1, when the ruthless submarine campaign began, shows that less than 10 per cent. of the boats making 15 knots and over an hour have been destroyed when attacked. Of the slower boats, especially those of 7, 8, and 9 knots, the percentage has been as high as 90.

"The boats of the White Star Line, which make 16 knots or better," Chairman Ring said, "have been practically immune from submarine attacks. The same is true of the vessels of the Cunard, the American, and other big steamship lines. The Adriatic, a 24,000-ton steamer, with a speed of 16 knots; the 23,000-ton Baltic, the 18,000-ton Lapland, the 21,000-ton Cedric and Celtic, all capable of making 16 knots, have been making their regular trips through the war zone without injury. The same applies to the steamers St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, St. Paul, Kroonland, Finland, Carmania, Orduna, Carpathia, and Andania. Once in a while one of these fast boats has struck a mine, but that is liable to happen to any vessel. The giant 35,000-ton Justitia, now in transatlantic service, making 18 knots and more under pressure, has had no trouble with submarines.

"Should the new boats that are to be constructed for the United States Shipping Board be fast vessels, there is every reason to believe that they will overcome the submarine menace. If, on the other hand, they are 12-knot ships or slower, as most of the vessels will be for which the Emergency Fleet Corporation has already contracted, they will have little or no chance of escape."

RUBLE CHECKS DOWN.

Reports of Russian Disturbances Send Them Down to 21.05 Cents.

Reports of disturbing conditions in Russia were responsible for a decline in Russian exchange and quotations for bonds of the Russian Government. Ruble checks established a new low record, going down to 21.05, compared with 21.10 the previous low, reported last week, and 21.90, the closing figure on Saturday. At 21.05 cents to the ruble, the depreciation amounts to slightly more than 59 per cent.

Yesterday's rate for Petrograd cables was 21.15, as against 21.00 on Saturday. The Russian Government 6½ per cent. bonds, traded in on the Curb, sold at 87, unchanged from Saturday, but the 5½ per cent. dropped to 74, as against 77⅛, Saturday's closing figure.

CHARITY TRUST CRY AGAINST RED CROSS

Continued from Page 1.

terms since the last meeting, and John Moffat, spokesman for about thirty-five of the war relief associations, said he was certain that some harmonious arrangement would result from Wednesday's meeting. He asserted that every one of the independent associations was sincerely anxious to co-operate with the Red Cross on condition that it did not lose its identity, and that the chief difficulty seemed to be of agreeing on some centralized plan, not of collecting war supplies, but of distributing them when they got to the countries for which they were intended.

"A great many persons want to know that the things they send get to the people for whom they are intended," he said. "The very appeal of some of these organizations is in the fact that they extend special relief to certain peoples and in behalf of worthy causes that are not made the subject of special consideration by the Red Cross. The people who give to these funds want to know what becomes of the gifts."

What the Red Cross Proposes.

Mr. Moffat said the Allied War Relief Organizations had considered the plan of co-ordination extended by the Red Cross, and had accepted all but Section 2. Here is the Red Cross plan:

Section 1—During the period of the war, it is proposed that national societies now in existence, engaged in foreign war relief, become national auxiliaries of the American Red Cross, under the terms and conditions herein set forth, and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Co-operation and subject to the approval of the War Council of the American Red Cross.

Section 2—National societies shall be eligible for admission as national auxiliaries if they have branches in more than one of the States of the Union and if their activities are primarily for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors of the United States, or of its allies, or for the relief in foreign countries of suffering occasioned by the war. A society so admitted shall be known as a national auxiliary of the American Red Cross, and may use this title in conjunction with its own. It may retain its name and organization and carry on its present work in the United States and solicit funds in its own name, but no solicitation shall be made in the name of the Red Cross unless all proceeds thereof are to be accounted for and turned over to the Red Cross organization. Distribution abroad must be in the interest of simplicity and efficency be centralized, and therefor no national auxiliary may carry on a separate distribution system abroad without the approval of the American Red Cross.

Section 3—The War Council and the Committee on Co-operation may accept an organization as a national auxiliary, even if it is not strictly national in scope, provided its work and record seem to make such an arrangement desirable.

Section 4—National auxiliaries may withdraw from affiliation with the Red Cross upon thirty days' written notice; similarly the Red Cross may discontinue any national auxiliary upon thirty days' written notice of such discontinuance.

Section 5—National auxiliaries shall furnish such statistics and information as the Red Cross may request, including the amounts of money received and expended, reports of activities and other data upon forms supplied or approved by the Red Cross.

Section 6—It is understood that an effort will be made by the American Red Cross to perfect the standards of materials to be sent abroad; that it will keep informed of the requirements at the front, and will disseminate among all chapters and organizations doing relief work information respecting the nature and quality of materials and supplies most needed. It is expected that the National Auxiliary in its manufacturing will conform to such standards as may from time to time be prescribed by the American Red Cross for its chapters doing similar work.

Section 7—A policy of cooperation and mutual helpfulness is to be followed by national auxiliaries and by the members of their various branch committees, and by the chapter officers and members of the American Red Cross Chapters, in the various localities where both organizations work.

Section 8—If it be found by the Red Cross that the work in which any national auxiliary is engaged is being performed by another national auxiliary, such auxiliaries shall, at the request of the Committee on Cooperation of the American Red Cross, be prepared to confer with this committee to determine in what manner or form the work of such auxiliaries shall be limited, extended, or amended; similarly, if it be found that the work performed by a national auxiliary is being performed by the Red Cross, such auxiliary shall be prepared to adjust its work to prevent overlapping and duplication, so as not to conflict with the work of the Red Cross.

Prominent Persons Delegates.

Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, one of the delegates to the meeting, announced that the National Surgical Dressings Committee, one of the independent organizations, had tentatively accepted a satisfactory working agreement with the Red Cross, and asked that it be approved. This was done by unanimous vote.

Some of those who took a prominent part in the discussions at the meeting were Miss Maude K. Wetmore of the National Relief for Women's Service, Gertrude Robinson Smith of the Vacation War Relief, Miss Elizabetir Marbury of the Stage Women's War Relief, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Stilwell of the American Fund for French Wounded, Dr. Morton Prince of Boston of the Serbian Relief Committee, Mrs. J. Eliot Langstaff of the Imperial Daughters of the British Empire, and Miss Elsa Maxwell of the Russian Ambulance.

Some of the others present were Dr. Judah L. Magnes and Jacob Billikopf of the American Jewish Relief and Joint Distribution Committees, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Gertrude Atherton, Professor A. M. Brooks, Lady Colebrook, Miss Mary T. Conklin, Miss M. Dougherty, Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. Rodman C. Griscom, Mrs. Oliver Herford, Dr. R. S. Morton, Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Mrs. Hamilton Osgood, Karl Davis Robinson, Dr. Louis L. Seaman, Miss Elizabeth Scarborough, Henry R. Sedgewick, Mrs. Thomas A. Sperry, Mrs. H. J. Whigham, Louis Wiley, Arthur Williams, Mrs. H. Le Roy Whitney, and Mrs. C. Rensselaer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—It was stated at the offices of the National Red Cross tonight that the policy as outlined at the meeting in New York was the one which the Red Cross understood had received Government sanction. Confirmation could not be obtained of the report that General Pershing had issued an order that free transportation of supplies would be accorded only to the Red Cross or its auxiliaries.

RED CROSS ACCEPTS SHIP.

Tentative Arrangement Made with R. G. Wagner, Who Made Offer.

It was reported yesterday that the American Red Cross had tentatively accepted the steamship offered for a round-trip voyage to France by Richard G. Wagner, President of the American Transatlantic Company of 17 Battery Place. This is the company that was at one time accused of operating ships in German service, and its fleet was blacklisted by the British Admiralty. The charge was never proved, however, and the blacklist was recently lifted.

The ship offered by Mr. Wagner is the Muskegon, one of the vessels suspected of having assisted Germany as a "submarine feeder." Unless something unforeseen developes, the Muskegon will carry about 5,000 tons of supplies some time next month.

More than $20,000 has already been received by the Membership and Special Fund Committee of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross in response to the 150,000 emergency pledge cards sent out last week to employers.

New York County officials are highly pleased with the prompt response inasmuch as the remittances so far received represent mostly only those concerns which employ from two to ten workers and who could therefore be canvassed in the shortest time. It is expected that when the big employers of labor have completed their canvass contributions will mount up more rapidly. Several concerns employing from 5,000 to 12,000 workers are co-operating in this movement, and remittances from these will be correspondingly large.

Boxes for the "Red Cross Day" meet of the Empire City Racing Association at the Empire City Track today were disposed of yesterday within four hours after they were first offered for sale. The purchasers, for the most part, were members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Those who bought boxes were Mrs. August Belmont, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., W. Pierson Hamilton of J. P. Morgan & Co., D. H. McAlpin, 2d., Davis Barnes, William J. Berg, Daniel Chauncsey, Robert R. Atterbury, Thomas M. Forrest, Fuller Potter, Henry E. Montgomery, Warren B. Nash, Herbert H. Sonn, William B. Potts, Louis E. Hatzfeld, Arthur Barnwell, Jr., J. F. Carlisle, and J. C. MacLaughlin.



CAN KEEP HIS SPITE FENCE.

Man Who Built It Wins Fight of Twenty-five Years.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—The right of Archibald S. Lambert to maintain a spite fence and do as he pleases with his own property has been finally upheld by the highest courts, and after a twenty-five-year legal battle he has beaten Edwin S. Vare, a former Congressman, who sought to have him evicted from a strip of beach between the Boardwalk and the one-hundred-thousand-dollar Vare villa at Vassar Square, Chelsea.

Twenty-five years ago wealthy cottagers opposed Lambert getting this strip and were influential enough to have him barred from access to his property except through the property of others or from the beach front.

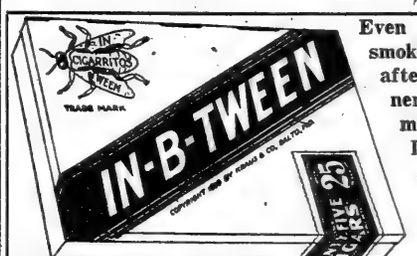
Lambert built a high spite fence which shut off the view of the ocean from the rear windows, and then built a bathhouse fronting on the Boardwalk. This he threw open for the free use of the public to attract an element which Vassar Square residents wanted kept at a distance. On the Boardwalk side of the fence and the bathhouse, Lambert had a sign painter letter his side of the fight and explain to all why his property could not be improved in keeping with its neighbors. It has been estimated that over $25,000 has been spent in legal fees in the fight.

SURGEON DIVES FOR BOY.

Fails to Recover Body, Which Firemen Get with Hooks.

When Dr. Russell Ferguson, an ambulance surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, reached Baisley's Pond, in South Jamaica, in response to a hurry call for a pulmotor yesterday, he found several small boys making ineffectual attempts to recover the body of George F. Jones, 17 years old, of 80 Magenta Street, Brooklyn, who had been drowned while bathing. The ambulance had been called because it was thought the body would be found before its arrival.

Dr. Ferguson is an expert swimmer. He stripped off his white uniform, and, attired in his underclothing, dived repeatedly into the pond, which is twenty feet deep, in an effort to find the body. He did not give up his attempts until exhausted, but he was unsuccessful. Later firemen with grappling hooks brought the body to the surface.



Even if you insist on smoking a heavy cigar after luncheon or dinner, follow it with mellow, fragrant IN - B - TWEEN, and you'll feel lots better. Long Havana Filler, hand-made.

Box of 12 cigars, 60c
Box of 25 cigars, $1.25
Box of 50 cigars, $2.50

The finest little cigar in the world.

At your Hotel, Club, Dealer, Everywhere.
KRAUS & CO., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

Don't Wait for An Epidemic

Last year the epidemic was on us before we knew it. How many homes are there that wish they had protected themselves against the dreaded disease.

Prepare now. Hot weather is here. Get a can today of

Acme CHLORINATED Lime

and disinfect your home.

The New York City Board of Health recommends the use of Chlorinated Lime. Uncle Sam uses it in the Army Camps. Sprinkle Acme freely in garbage can, sink, toilet bowl, etc.

At all grocers and druggists, 15c.

Refuse substitutes.

DISINFECT NOW

GLOBE TIRES GUARANTEED 6000 MILES



Try to rip these layers of duck apart. Cut through a section of Globe Tire tread down into the rubber-saturated Sea Island duck of the carcass.

Now try to tear this duck apart. Exert yourself. Note the tenacious cut-close grip of layer upon layer. This is Globe Tire friction, one of the chief reasons for Globe Tire supermileage.

REDUCE THE OPERATING COST OF YOUR CAR

Making a tire of enduring strength, like constructing a concrete building, or a great time-defying bridge, demands infinite detail in its every operation—it can't be done in a hurry. It takes time, care, skill, and experience. It demands perfect materials, and sustained, conscientious effort.

No machine-made tire, suit, picture, or motor car, turned out under the rush conditions of big-volume production, can compare with the one that is built by hand by deliberate, painstaking craftsmen.

There comes a point in most industries where effort for great volume results in lowered standards of production and diminished service to the public. A point where early ideals are lost in the crash of machinery. Where careful perfection gives way to rough approximation. Where the personal touch disappears and the tire loses in mileage-making qualities.

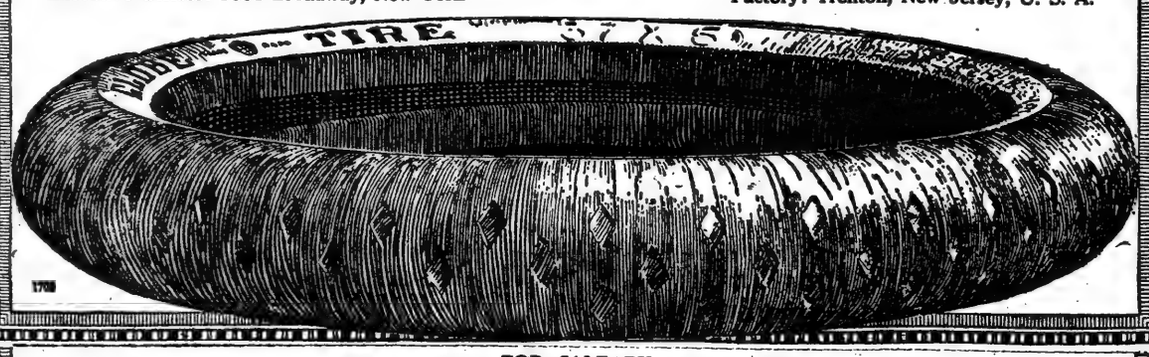
Perfection of raw materials, the greatest care in compounds, and the keenest niceties of hand-made construction are necessary to produce Globe Tires.

Where other tires have yielded, inch by inch, to the pressure of machine-made big-volume production, the hand-made Globe Tires have stood their ground unshaken.

Long Mileage Tires MUST Be Hand Made

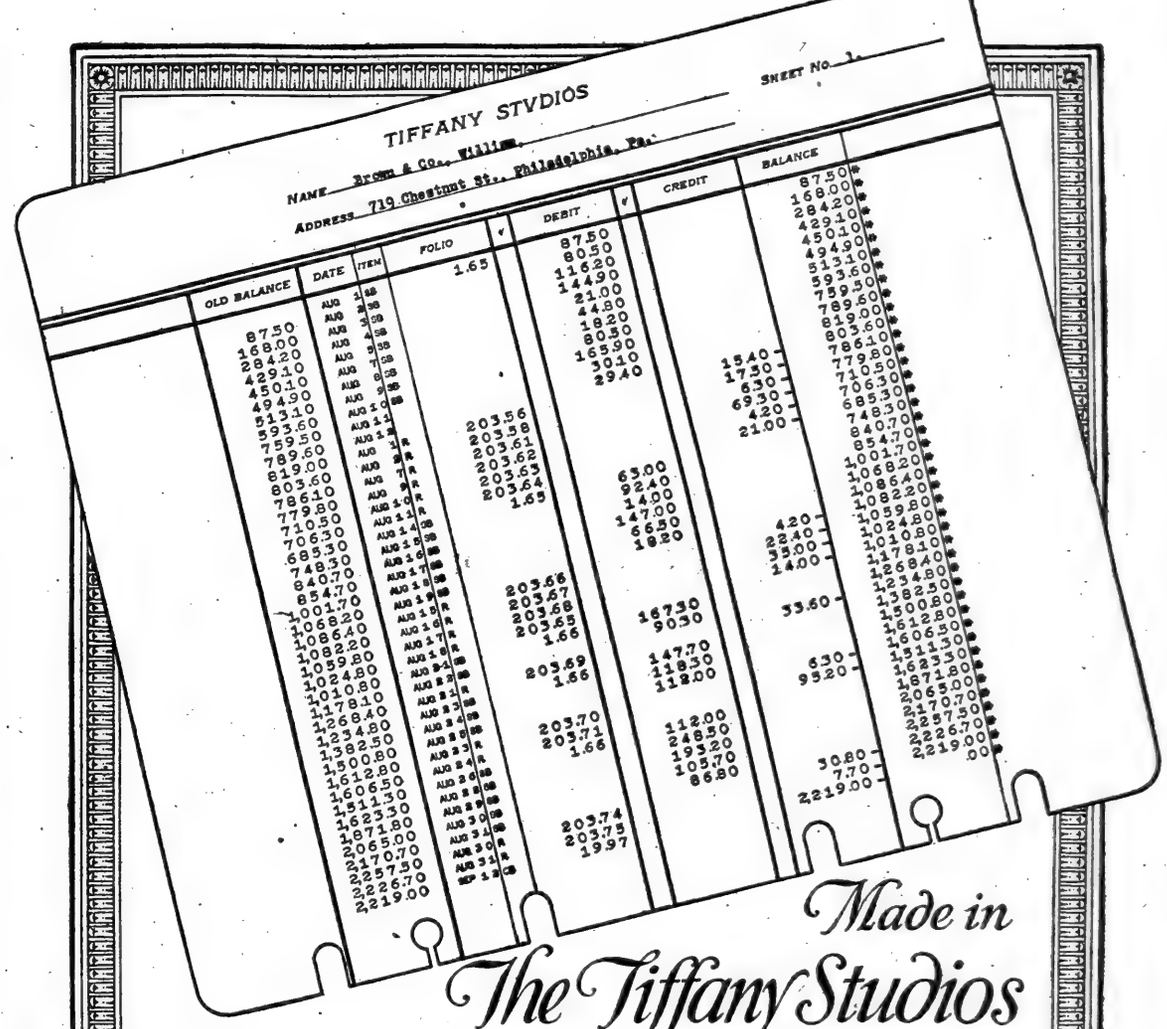
GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Executive Offices: 1851 Broadway, New York — Factory: Trenton, New Jersey, U. S. A.



FOR SALE BY

Audubon Auto Supply Co., 168th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
H. P. Baren & Co., 8 Central Park West
Bergen & Zaager, 243 West 56th Street
Brickner's Auto Supply Co., Inc., 5015 Broadway
Bridge Tire & Tube Works, 177 Delancey Street
Crescent Tire Co., 1771 Broadway
John F. Driscoll, 2304 Broadway
John B. Elsey, Inc., 344 East 149th Street
Fellsen Tire Co., Inc., 1993 Broadway
Imperial Auto Supply Co., 95 Chambers Street
Indian Head Tire Co., 157 West 51st Street
King Tire Co., 1985 Broadway
Joe G. Lavin, 157 Cedar Street
Lenox Auto Tire Works, 113 West 116th Street
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Pendleton & Pendleton, 1834 Broadway
H. Phillips Rubber Works, 1989 Broadway
Progressive Tire & Repair Co., 321 West 59th Street
W. A. Ronback Co., Inc., 956 Eighth Avenue
E. Schoonmaker Co., Inc., 835 Seventh Avenue
United Anchor Tire Co., Inc., 111 Chambers Street
Republic Rubber Tire & Shoe Co., 152 West 55th Street
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Burroughs

DIRECT-TO-LEDGER POSTING

IRISH CONVENTION READY FOR ITS TASK

Called Fully Representative Except for the Sinn Feiners and O'Brienites.

APPEAL BY LLOYD GEORGE

He Asks William O'Brien to Reconsider Refusal to Take Part in Deliberations.

DUBLIN, July 23.—Arrangements for the Irish convention, which on Wednesday will begin an endeavor to solve the Irish problem, are now complete. Today Henry E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Sir Francis Hopwood visited Trinity College here and inspected the convention hall and committee rooms. They expressed themselves as much pleased with the arrangements.

Various bodies in Ireland have chosen their delegates to the convention. They constitute a group which is representative of all elements of Irish life, except the Sinn Feiners and O'Brienites, who have refused to take part in the gathering.

The nominations made by the Government have not yet become known officially, but many of those who accepted the Government's invitation to act as delegates have allowed the fact to become known through the press. They have been drawn from all parties and classes. Some of them have been chosen to strengthen the labor representation, in view of the refusal of the Dublin and Cork Trades Councils to send delegates.

The decision to exclude reporters from the sessions of the convention and to prohibit the publication of anything concerning the proceedings except the official reports, has gone unchallenged except by William O'Brien. It is considered that the deliberations of the convention will be freer if they are not embarrassed by partisan newspaper comment.

Although this consideration does not apply to the foreign press, it was stated today that foreign journalists would be bound by the same rules as the representatives of British and Irish newspapers and would be permitted to use only the official reports of the proceedings.

Lloyd George Asks O'Brien's Help.

LONDON, July 23.—Premier Lloyd George has written a letter to William O'Brien, leader of the Independent Nationalists, expressing regret at the unwillingness of Mr. O'Brien to nominate representatives of his party to the Irish Convention, and asking him to recede from his stand. The convention, says the letter of Mr. Lloyd George, has been called in a sincere effort to discover if an agreement cannot be reached between Irishmen and happier relations be brought about between Ireland and Great Britain.

"With the object in view," Mr. Lloyd George continues, "I know you are in full sympathy, and I must earnestly hope you will respond to this appeal—an appeal which I understand also has come from many other quarters—to help toward securing the success of the convention."

Mr. O'Brien, in a lengthy reply, says the type of convention selected defeats the object in view with fatal certainty by leaving the great mass of Irish Nationalist opinion almost wholly unrepresented, and by conferring the power of a majority "upon a party of politicians who have notoriously lost the confidence of the Irish people—a party, moreover, whose de facto leaders have devoted their energies for years to making conciliation with our Northern fellow-countrymen impossible."

Mr. O'Brien recalls that he offered to waive that objection if the Irish Parliamentary Party undertook not to renew its agreement to the separation of the counties of Ireland, but says no such undertaking given, but that he understands the party now contemplates the partition of the country "into four Irelands."

Nevertheless, Mr. O'Brien says, he offered, especially after the East Clare election, either to go to the convention himself or to work for it to the utmost if the undertaking were given that the convention's decision would be submitted to an Irish referendum. He adds that the promise of a referendum was semi-officially made but retracted in words almost of insult by Earl Curzon of Kedleston.

Mr. O'Brien further complains that the Earl of Dunraven—"that great Irishman to whom Ireland is more indebted than any other living man for the glorious termination of the Irish agrarian war"—has not been invited to attend the convention. This omission he attributes to the Redmond party. He describes as the crowning blunder the decision not to allow public criticism of or reference to the convention while it is sitting, and says:

"Why persevere further with a convention which is out of touch with public opinion in Ireland and which will be bitterly resented as an attempt by Governmenttal influence to rehabilitate the party of politicians whom the country has tried with the most amazing patience and found to be woefully wanting?"

Mr. O'Brien appeals to the Premier to confer with the best heads of all the Irish parties, including John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson, saying he would surely find an agreement attainable by a dozen distinguished Irishmen and all objections from the democratic standpoint possible of obviation by submitting their agreement to a referendum.

SINN FEINERS ASK OUR AID.

Representatives Present Appeals to the President and Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Two communications addressed to the President and Congress of the United States, containing pleas by the Sinn Feiners in Ireland for American aid in their demand for absolute independence from England, were left at the White House today by Irish representatives.

One document is signed by Patrick McCarter, "on behalf of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic." The other is a facsimile of an appeal signed by twenty-six officers "of forces formed independently in Ireland to secure the complete liberty of the Irish nation," urging aid as a fulfillment of the democratic principles enunciated in President Wilson's address to the new Russian republic. Both are dated at Dublin, June 18, 1917.

One of the letters presented to the President and Congress by the Sinn Fein leaders declares that "the people of Ireland interpret President Wilson's communication to the new Government of Russia as in effect a declaration of independence for all oppressed nations." It says that "the Irish have ever been as jealous of the honor and glory of America as its own citizens," and continues: "We believe we have reason to expect assistance from your great country in fighting the same battle against the same foe as Washington fought.

"We have no doubts about the goodwill of the American Government and people; and, while prepared, when the opportunity arises, to assert our independence by the one force which demands universal respect, and to accept aid from any quarter to that end, we hope Americans will see their way to aid in doing for Ireland what they did for Cuba. We feel that they will insist upon repaying to Ireland the sacrifices and contributions made by her sons in the cause of America."

The other letter defends the right of the Irish people to resist "external aggression, external interference, and external control."

O'CONNOR APPEALS TO IRISH

Asks All Members of Race Here to Stand by America in War.

COHASSET, Mass., July 23.—"Since the United States has entered the war, no man can be pro-German and pro-American," said T. P. O'Connor, Irish member of the British Parliament, who is visiting friends here, in a statement tonight.

"He must make his choice," Mr. O'Connor continued, "between loyalty to the double-headed eagle of Germany or to the Stars and Stripes. You know for what things these two stand as symbols. What Irishman can be true to his faith and his traditions who has any doubt as to which flag calls for his allegiance? One little word, finally—which will be better for Irish liberty, a victorious Germany and a defeated America or a defeated Germany and a victorious America?"

FRANCE HONORS AMERICANS

Basil K. Neftel of Larchmont Wins the War Cross.

PARIS, July 23.—The French Cross of War has been conferred upon Basil K. Neftel of Larchmont, N. Y., and Ora R. McMurray of Madison, Wis., both of the American Field Service.

The awards were for the courage and devotion of the men in removing wounded while under fire.

Aviation Plea at "Tosca" Tonight.

Major Gen. John F. Bell, Commander of the Department of the East, will come over from Governors Island tonight to speak for the Aviation Fund of the National Special Aid Society at the performance of "Tosca" in Columbia University's gymnasium. The opera, which opens the second week of the Summer series, will be sung by Luisa Villani, Luca Botta, and Auguste Bouilez, in the principal rôles, assisted by Pompilia Malatesta, Paolo Ananian, Pietro Audisio, Mario Laurenti, and Phyllis White.

BOGUS ARMY OFFICER REGRETS HIS FRAUD

Houston, Supposed Lieutenant, Says He Wanted to Make His Friends Proud of Him.

DECEIVED HIS YOUNG WIFE

Arrested, He Telephones Her That He Suddenly Has Been Summoned to Active Service.

Several days ago there arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria a well-set-up, neatly dressed young man accompanied by his wife. He registered as "William D. Houston, U. S. A., and wife." The man wore the uniform of the United States Army, and the insignia on his coat indicated that he was a First Lieutenant of the Medical Corps. Yesterday Houston was arrested by agents of the Department of Justice and subsequently arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock, accused of impersonating an officer of the United States Army. He is now in the Tombs as a result of his inability to give bail in the sum of $5,000.

Houston is the third young man to be arrested in New York as a bogus army officer within ten days. Houston and his wife had been at the Waldorf a week before suspicion was directed against the 'Lieutenant." The suspicion followed the cashing by the Waldorf-Astoria of a check for $50 which proved to be worthless. That matter was called to the attention of the police, but the police appeared to be in doubt as to their authority in the matter, and so the Waldorf appealed to the United States Government.

Two agents of the Department of Justice were sent to the hotel to question the "Lieutenant." After a conference of less than ten minutes' duration Houston admitted to the agents that he was a fraud and had no commission in the army.

"We will have to ask you to accompany us to the Federal Building," one of the agents said to Houston.

"But how about my wife? She thinks I am the real thing,' Houston replied. "Let me go to the telephone," he then added, and an agent went with him to one of the booths in the hotel.

The prisoner called his room and told his wife that he was at the Army Building in Whitehall Street.

"I have been ordered into immediate active service," he told the young woman, "and am leaving for the front in a few minutes. I hardly have time to get the boat. All I can say now is for you to go back home to the folks and I will write you all about it the first chance."

The prisoner gave his age as 26 years, and told Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, that his grandfather was a Major in the Union army in the civil war. He said that he twice tried to get into the army and was rejected, whereupon, he said, he decided to be a bogus officer for a few days in order to make his parents and friends proud of him. He also admitted that he had cashed other worthless checks in New York to the total amount of about $400.

"I was working for the Pennsylvania Railroad," Houston told the agents, "and was in love and I wanted my girl to see me in the uniform of a soldier. As soon as I could I intended to discard the uniform and go back to my work. I was a fool, and when expenses at the Waldorf began to pile up I did not know what to do, and that was why I cashed the checks. I cashed most of them with friends, and when I passed the $50 one on the hotel they had me arrested."

"Captain" Arthur E. Luzzi, another alleged imposter who made a business of selling identification rings to soldiers, was put on trial before Judge Manton in the Federal District Court yesterday, charged with impersonating a United States Army officer. His impersonation consisted in wearing the uniform of a Captain of the United States Officers' Reserve Corps.

According to the testimony presented yesterday Luzzi pretended to be carrying on his business with full Government authorization as an agent of the American Bureau of Information, with offices at 117 Fifth Avenue, where he was arrested several weeks ago by Police Captain Costigan.

Among the witnesses against Luzzi yesterday were Captain Costigan, several soldiers from the First Field Artillery, the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and the Eighth Coast Defense command. A number of girl detectives, who had taken employment from Luzzi as selling agents, also described his operations. Captain Bene La Salle Rockwell, U. S. A., attached to the Adjutant General's office at Governors Island, established the fact that the defendant was not listed in the records of the United States War Department as an officer in any branch of the service, and had no right whatever to the rank or Captain in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Luzzi never passed any examination. According to the statements made by him to the Federal authorities, he did not understand that General Order 32 nullified General Order 42, under which he thought he had a right to the rank and uniform of a Captain in the United States Army. Although his notification from the War Department specifically said that he had no "vested right" to the appointment until after he had passed the requisite examinations, Luzzi will take the stand today in his own behalf.

ACCUSES POSTMASTERS AS GUILTY OF TREASON

Senator McCumber Reads Extracts from Alleged Seditious Utterances in North Dakota.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—"No more seditious and unpatriotic people exist in this country than some now holding down jobs as Postmasters. The way some of them are acting in this war is a scandal to the nation," said Senator McCumber of North Dakota, Republican, in the Senate today. The Senator spoke of the Postmistress of Bowman, N. D., as having publicly applauded seditious utterances.

"I have had many appeals from people of my State for aid in driving Copperheads and traitors from their midst," said Senator McCumber. "I want to make this statement here that the President may know there are no more seditious people in the whole country than some of his appointees as Postmasters. I hope he will refer it to the Postmaster General in the hope he will be as active in putting traitors out of the Post Offices as he was active in putting out Republicans."

Senator McCumber had read into the record letters telling of the alleged treasonable utterances in North Dakota. An extract which Senator McCumber said had been applauded by the Postmistress of Bowman and her husband was given as follows in a letter:

"Women who do not oppose the draft are no better than brood sows producing men for slaughter in defense of the billions of J. P. Morgan. The men who are drafted are only fit for use in France as fertilizer."

Senator McCumber declared that unless President Wilson took cognizance of what he called "treason of Post Office employes" in North Dakota the people would take the matter in their own hands.

"And they will dispose of it in their own way," he added.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—William G. Houston, father of the young man arrested in New York today for posing as an army officer, declined to make any comment tonight on the arrest. He said that the first intimation he had of his son's trouble was when he read an account of the arrest in an evening newspaper. Another member of the young man's family said that he had not lived at home for several years.

"I have never seen or heard of the girl," Mr. Houston said when he was asked about the young woman his son had married.

Houston, according to a message sent last evening by Captain of Detectives Tate to the Federal authorities in New York, is wanted in this city on a charge of having passed a worthless check. Captain Tate said that he had a warrant for the young man's arrest.



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There is no disguising the fact that The American Magazine has made an unusual success.

Nor are we trying to disguise it. The whole purpose of this advertisement is to make that fact known.

This success is due to the sturdy Americanism of its editorial policy.

Good business methods have helped greatly. The Magazine has been and is being intelligently sold. Already our own selling staff largely controls the circulation. The full subscription price must be obtained whether sold in clubs or separately.

But none of these things would have availed if The American Magazine had not been something that was needed. And that something was based on the American and democratic idea that everyone has an equal chance.

Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are guaranteed to all. And these privileges, if they mean anything, mean the right to make the most of oneself—mentally, morally, physically, socially and financially. These adjectives all add up into the great American adjective, successful.

The raw materials of Success

The American Magazine tapped an immense reservoir of the raw materials of success when it placed before its readers the stories of men and women who are doing things.

It ignores theories. It scorns opinions. It avoids uplift, sentiment, moralizing.

It draws upon life—the real stories of real men—some famous, some obscure—but each with a story that is a revelation of the power of the human will to do.

The result of this plan is astounding. It produces growth that is none the less sound for being rapid.

It inspires advertisers with the same confidence that it inspires readers. Both came quickly. In twenty months the circulation doubled. In less than that the advertising doubled.

For the last three months Printers' Ink has put it first in volume of advertising carried by monthly magazines.

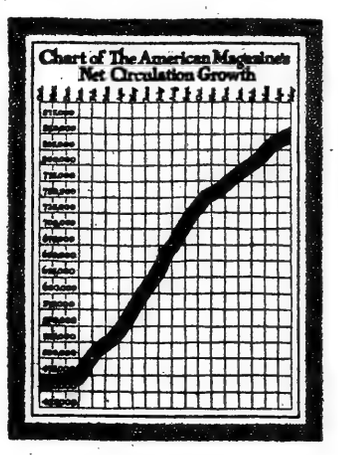
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The American Magazine

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY
381 Fourth Avenue, New York

SCOTCH FOURSOMES CONTEST AT ENGLEWOOD WON BY MISS BISHOP AND HOBENS

MISS BISHOP WINS WITH JACK HOBENS

Englewood Pair Takes Scotch Foursome on First Day of P. G. A. War Fund Contests.

MISS HOLLINS IS SECOND

Runner-Up for National Women's Golf Title and Pat Doyle Have Card of 47, 38—85.

Women golfers started the Professional Golfers' Association week of war relief competitions with energetic endeavors at Englewood yesterday, competing in Scotch foursomes with the leading professionals of the land. The old-time foursome was a triumph for Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, former women's national champion, and Jack Hobens of Englewood. Miss Bishop has played in few competitions this year, but she materially helped Hobens around the hazardous eighteen holes and returned the low score of 42, 42—84.

Miss Marion Hollins of South Shore, twice runner-up for the national title, playing with Pat Doyle of the same club, had a disastrous first nine holes, which robbed her of the leading laurels and gave her second award with 47, 38—85. The inward journey of Miss Hollins and Doyle was several strokes better than any other pair was able to register, notwithstanding that every one of the leading local feminine exponents of the game was included in the list of competitors and was assisted by professionals of international reputation.

Miss Bishop and Hobens had the advantage of playing over their home course. They were equally consistent in every effort and had only three poor holes in the eighteen. At the eighth six strokes were needed, and two of these were wasted in a trap. At the sixteenth, one of the long holes, Hobens had a pulled drive which necessitated six strokes to get down. The seventeenth found Miss Bishop with a sliced drive, and then both erred getting into position for a putt. Seven strokes were used up here. At every other hole the triumphant pair played splendidly and earned the laurels.

The card of the victors was:

Out .....5 5 5 5 4 4 3 6 5—42
In .....4 4 4 5 5 3 6 7 4—42—84

Miss Hollins Lack Practice.

Miss Hollins suffered from lack of practice. She has not played since the women's metropolitan championship some time ago. Once she was able to overcome a tendency to be too hurried she and Doyle played some of the best golf on the course. Miss Hollins started brilliantly with a long drive off the first tee, and Doyle helped her along with an accurate approach which left the ball twelve feet from the cup. Miss Hollins sunk the putt for a birdie 3.

But the brilliance faded immediately, and for the next five holes. Thirty-one strokes were needed for the five holes, which wrecked any score for the outward trip, notwithstanding another clever par 3 came at the seventh. On the inward journey Miss Hollins settled down perfectly good game, and the trip found excellent results.

Their card was:

Out .....3 6 6 7 4 4 5 3 5—47
In .....3 5 5 5 6 3 4 4 3—38—85

The only one of the professionals of championship calibre to adapt his game to that of his partner with success was Jock Hutchinson of Glen View, recent victor in the open exposition tournament at Whitemarsh Valley. Hutchinson played with Mrs. G. K. Morrow of Great Neck and learned quickly to accept the positions acquired by the shots of Mrs. Morrow without worry. The jovial Hutchinson was carried around the eighteen holes by Mrs. Morrow in 44, 43—87 for third honors.

Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley, professional champion last season, complained of a blistered foot when he returned to the nineteenth hole after registering an even 100 strokes as the partner of Mrs. J. F. Turnbull of the same club. Mrs. Turnbull worked industriously to atone for this handicap, but the long Philadelphia professional refused to permit her.

Gil Nichols Has Off Day.

Gil Nichols of Great Neck entered the struggle with a reputation of being a professional who considers it an off day if he does not break 70. Mrs. Frank Hayes of Great Neck played with Nichols and really was unusually accurate in her short game, but Nichols wanted the day to go down as his off day, so he allowed the strokes to run up until they finished with 50, 43—93 for the journey.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, recently crowned women's metropolitan champion, played with George Low of Baltusrol. Their efforts were erratic, and both erred often enough to compile eighty-eight strokes for the journey. Low overapproached on several greens after Mrs. Gavin had driven true and far from the tee.

Had Jack Dowling of Scarsdale been anywhere near as spectacular as his partner, Mrs. S. B. Steel, there might have been a different pair enjoying the fruits of victory. Mrs. Steel accomplished the only 2 of the day, and it was saved for the gallery at the clubhouse, since it came on the eighteenth green. Dowling had pitched the ball on the far edge of the green from the tee and left his partner the hardest putt he could. Not undaunted by the unchivalrous actions of Dowling, Mrs. Steel holed the putt from a good forty feet.

The summaries:

Miss Georgianna M. Bishop and Jack Hobens, Englewood, 42, 42—84; Miss Marion Hollins and Pat Doyle, South Shore, 47, 38—85; Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck, and Jock Hutchinson, Glen View, 44, 43—87; Mrs. E. N. Potter and Tom Bonner, Bedford, 47, 41—88; Mrs. W. A. Gavin and George Low, Baltusrol, 43, 45—88; Mrs. S. B. Steel and Jack Dowling, Scarsdale, 48, 42—90; Miss Violet Miller, Baltusrol, and Willie McFarlane, Hudson River, 47, 43—90; Miss H. Pinkel, Glen Ridge, and Alec Campbell, Baltimores, 44, 46—90; Miss May Bell, Philadelphia Cricket, and Carl Anderson, unattached, 44, 47—91; Mrs. C. H. Goddard, Great Neck, and M. J. Brady, Oakley, 47, 44—91; Mrs. G. D. Boschen and James Ferguson, Spring Lake, 49, 42—91; Mrs. Frank Hayes and Gilbert Nichols, Great Neck, 50, 43—93; Mrs. N. S. Rogers and Marty O'Loughlin, Plainfield, 50, 44—94; Mrs. Frank Enos, Englewood, and Willie Robertson, Quaker Ridge, 48,46—94; Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Forest Hills, and Jack Jolly, unattached, 50, 45—95; Mrs. A. K. Liveright and Charles Hoffner, Richmond, 49, 46—95; Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack, and Cyril Walker, Shackamaxon, 49, 46—95; Mrs. L. A. D. Percival and George McLean, North Hempstead, 50, 46—96; Miss Miriam Fried, Weequahic, and George Simpson, Oak Park, Ill., 50, 47—97; Mrs. A. F. Shoemaker, Whitemarsh Valley, and Tom Mulgrew, Hackensack, 48, 50—98.

Mrs. L. C. Stockton and Edward W. Eriksen, Raritan Valley, 51, 47—98; Mrs. C. Barclay, Hackensack, and Emmett French, York, 50, 48—98; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, and David Hunter, Essex County, 51, 48—99; Mrs. S. R. Hollander, Siwanoy, and Tom McNamara, unattached, 49, 50—99; Miss E. H. Catt, Englewood, and George Sargent, Minneapolis, 51, 48—99; Mrs. H. Minott and Walter Stoddard, Mount Kisco, 52, 48—100; Mrs. J. F. Turnbull and James Barnes, Whitemarsh Valley, 55, 45—100; Miss Grace Wood, Englewood, and Otto Heckbarth, Cincinnati, 48, 42—100; Mrs. A. B. Gilkes and Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 48, 53—101; Mrs. C. S. Sand and James West, Rockaway Hunting Club, 54, 48—102; Miss Renie Selterman and Gordon Smith, Norwood, 52, 50—102; Mrs. M. Bernstein and Alexander Pirie, Woodmere, 51, 55—106; Mrs. P. M. Shaw, Englewood, and William Gourley, Suburban, 51, 55—106; Mrs. Nat Garland and Herbert Strong, Engineers, 55, 51—106; Mrs. L. S. Cook and William P. Goebel, Bound Brook, 54, 54—108; Mrs. W. A. Lownes and Jack Mackie, Inwood, 54, 55—109.

The drawing for the thirty-six-hole open competition at Englewood today were completed last night when some fifty more professionals and amateurs were added to the list. The players will start in fours at 9 o'clock this morning and will be going out until after 11 o'clock. The afternoon round will be started at 1 o'clock. Chick Evans is among the missing, and may not be on hand for the medal play affair today. His clubs arrived at Englewood, but nothing has been heard from him. Ned Sawyer was placed in the quartet where Evans was listed.

Englewood officials announced last night that the grounds and club house are open to the public for the matches, and that the only needed admittance is the purchase of a Red Cross badge which bears a tax of $1 minimum and any amount over as maximum.

The pairings follow:

9:15—Marty O'Loughlin, Alex Pirie, W. Braid, Jack Beckett.
9:20—John Bredemus, Harry Vinall, William Scott, W. W. Babcock.
9:25—Clarence Hackney, David Honeyman, Walter Stoddard, Tome Mulgrew.
9:30—D. Langlands, Edward Erikson, *Clifford A. Dunning, *E. Mortimer Barnes.
9:35—Herbert Martin, *D. G. McConnell, *W. G. Pfell, David Hunter.
9:40—Joe Sylvester, William Robertson, William Goebel, *H. M. Coxe.
9:45—Gordon Smith, A. J. Sanderson, Jack Jolly, Frank McNamara.
9:50—William Gourlay, G. H. Conger, L. H. Rigden, James Ferguson.
9:55—*Herbert Obendoerfer, Fred Pye, S. Conroy, Alec Bird.
10:00—George Sargent, Jack Dowling, Wilfred Reid, Tom McNamara.
10:05—*John G. Anderson, *Norman H. Maxwell, Tom Kerrigan, *Jerome D. Travers.
10:10—*Oswald Kirkby, Jock Hutchinson, J. M. Barnes, *D. E. Sawyer.
10:15—Gil Nichols, Alex Smith, Fred McLeod, Walter Hagen.
10:20—Bobby Jones, Alec Campbell, Jack Hobens, *Perry Adair.
10:25—*Gardiner W. White, M. J. Brady, *Grantland Rice, Alec Cunningham.
10:30—Eddie Loos, James Maiden, Herbert Lagerblade, George Low.
10:35—Robert White, Arthur Reid, *Frank W. Dyer, Emmett French.
10:40—Charles Hoffner, Cyril Walker, Frank Belwood, George Fotheringham.
10:45—George McLean, Jack Mackie, *S. R. Hollander, Herbert Strong.
10:50—James West, Jack Burk, Harry Harris, Bert Batten.
10:55—Issac Mackie, Willie McFarlane, Elmer Loving, George O. Simpson.
11:00—*Frank Hoyt, *J. S. Worthington, *Jesse Guilford, Carl Anderson.
11:05—*A. B. Gilkes, Dan Mackie, James R. Thompson, Robert Thompson.
11:10—David Stevens, *C. E. Van Vleck, Jr. *Amateurs.

DETROIT CURBS BETTING.

Mutuel Machines at Grand Circuit Meeting Are Dismantled.

DETROIT, July 23.—For the first time in the history of Grand Circuit racing betting was prohibited here today. Police Commissioner Couzens positively refused to allow speculation in any form and sent out uniformed policemen to see that the Mutuel machines were dismantled and the auctioneers properly gagged. It was understood around the old betting ring, however, that the betting methods of former meetings would be in operation just outside the grounds tomorrow.

The principal event, the Pontchartrain Stake for 2:14 trotters, proved the surprise of the day, going to five heats. Early Dreams won the first two heats comfortably, but was nosed out by Lu Princeton in the third. Cox landed Lu Princeton in front again in the fourth with less effort. In the first McDonald pushed Early Dreams out in front at the start and held the lead all the way around, though Lu Princeton falled only by inches to take the heat and the race.

The 2:10 pace also went to five heats, Game of Chance breaking in the third after winning the first two heats easily. Battle King took the lead when Game of Chance faltered, and led in within twenty yards of the wire, where Fern Hal overhauled him. Fern Hal repeated the performance in the fourth and fifth heats and won the race.

Royal Mac was easily the class of the field in the 2:18 trot and was never in danger.

The summaries:

2:14 TROT, The Pontchartrain Stake. Purse $2,000.

Early Dreams, b. h., by Richard Earl, (McDonald).....1 1 2 4 1
Lu Princeton, b. h., by San Francisco, (Cox).....8 5 1 1 2
Howard Allerton, b. h., (Edman).4 6 4 2 3
Peter Chenault, b. h., (Murphy)..2 4 7 3 4
Cora Davis, b. m., (Lyman).....3 3 6 5 ro
Winnatoma K., b. m., (Seely).....5 7 3 6 ro
Ira C., b. h., (Valentine).....7 2 5 dis.
W. J. Leyburn, b. h., (Traynor).6 8 8 dis.
Time—2:07¼; 2:07¼; 2:07¼; 2:11½; 2:10.

2:10 PACE. Purse $1,200.

Fern Hal, blk m., by Gold Hal, (McPherson).....10 3 1 1 1
Game of Chance, blk. h., by The Patchen Boy, (Cox).....1 1 3 7 4
Battle King, b. h., (V. Fleming) 9 2 2 2 2
Tommy Direct, b. h., (McDonald).....2 7 5 4 3
Willow Rel, b. h., (Allingham). 5 6 4 3 ro
Budd Hale, b. h., (Murphy).....3 5 10 5 ro
Theda Bara, b. m., (Lee).....4 10 9 8 ro
Tonelo, b. h., (Pierce).....7 8 6 6 ro
Harvey K., br. h., (Erskine)...11 12 7 9 ro
Captain Heir at Law, blk. h., (Bell).....12 11 12 dis.
Premier Witte, b. h., (Ray).....6 4 8 dr.
Mary Peter, b. m., (Crummer)..8 9 11 dr.
Time—2:05¼; 2:05¾; 2:08; 2:08; 2:00.

2:18 TROT. Purse $1,200.

Royal Mac, b. h., by Royal McKinney, (Murphy).....1 1 1
Anne Cecil, br. m., (Lee).....4 2 4
Peter Schuyler, br. h., (Lyman).....5 5 2
Richard Hunter, br. g., (Gray).....10 6 3
June Red, b. m., (McCarthy).....11 3 6
Shanklin, b. h., (Collins).....3 7 7
Louis Winter, b. h., (McDonald).....12 8 5
Maggie Rond, b. m., (J. Fleming).....6 9 9
Balmacaan, b. h., (Tallman).....7 11 10
Robinwood, b. h., (Valentine).....9 12 8
Judge Jones, b. h., (Geers).....8 10 11
Mawitza, b. m., (Edman).....2 4 dr
Letanna S., b. h., (Crummer).....dis
Time—2:09¼; 2:08¼; 2:10.

TENNIS STARS TO PLAY.

Seabright Tourney to Begin Aug. 1 for Ambulance Fund.

Even though of shorter duration than a year ago, the annual invitation tennis tournament at the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, which begins Aug. 1 and continues the following three days, has aroused more than ordinary interest. Already every seat in the stand is sold, and an amount said to be in excess of $14,000 is in the treasury to be turned over to the Ambulance Fund of the Tennis Association, which it is hoped will be swelled to such proportions that three ambulance divisions can be equipped. Every club contributing $1,000 will have an ambulance bearing its name at the front in France. On this basis the Seabright organization will have fourteen and perhaps more.

A number of prominent players have already accepted invitations to compete in the round robin doubles, which takes the place of the usual singles event. Also Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Mary Browne will play in an exhibition singles match and also compete in mixed doubles. The men entered for the doubles tournament include William M. Johnston, former national singles champion, and with Clarence J. Griffin, holder of the double championship; Robert Lindley Murray, fourth in the national ranking of last year; Frederick B. Alexander and Karl H. Behr, both former internationalists; Harold A. Throckmorton, national junior champion; Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Raymond D. Little, Holcomb Ward, Fred C. Inman, and W. Merrill Hall.

TITLE GAMES IN DOUBT.

Fate of Metropolitan Championships Will Be Decided Tonight.

The Championship Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will hold a meeting this evening to decide whether to hold its annual track and field sports as the championships or as a patriotic demonstration. This indecision on the part of the local body is in direct contrast to the recent action of the National Championship Committee of the A. A. U. in announcing that all of its championship meetings would be held.

More than usual importance is attached to the local association's games this year, for it is intended to select a team made up of winners in the various events, to represent this section of the country in the national championship games which are to be held in St. Louis on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 and 3.

With the announcement of the meeting for this evening comes the news that the Irish-American A. C., which since the declaration of war by this country has been out of athletic competitions, has decided to resume participation in track and field sports. Celtic Park has been offered for the metropolitan championships on Aug. 25.

Sunday Golf at Onwentsia.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Precedent was broken at the Onwentsia Club, one of the oldest and most exclusive clubs in the vicinity of Chicago, when Sunday golf was played there for the first time. The fact that caddies were not allowed on the links until after 1 P. M. was puzzling to most members, until an official of the club explained that barring of the boys was for the purpose of giving them an opportunity to attend Sunday School and church.

TOP O' TH' MORNING WINS THIRD IN ROW

Son of Peep o' Day Takes Arrow Selling Stakes in Fast Time at Empire City.

Paul Powers's Top O' Th' Morning scored his third victory in succession when he outfooted a field of smart sprinters in the Arrow Selling Stakes, at about six furlongs, at Empire City yesterday. The speedy son of Peep O' Day was giving away weight to the five other starters and stepped the distance in 1:09 2-5, by far the fastest time made over this route at the present meeting.

Though Top O' Th' Morning was one of five winning favorites he had no easy task, for F. F. Tighe's Quartz actually outran him in the race along the back stretch and around the turn for home. Buxton shook up Top O' Th' Morning, and, racing at his best speed, he assumed a lead of a length at the eighth pole. Even then he was not safe, for as the top weight tired Knaup came again with Quartz, and Buxton had to keep whipping his mount all the way to the line to gain the verdict by a head.

John Sanford sent three horses to the post during the afternoon, and two of them were returned easy winners. In the fourth race the conditions were made to order for Mr. Sanford's George Smith, the Kentucky Derby winner of 1916. He had proved a great disappointment on his previous effort in the East, so that though pitted against horses not in his class odds of 3 to 5 could be obtained about his chance.

Buxton, who had the mount on George Smith, rated him along for the first half of the mile and then sent him galloping to the front. He had to shake him up in the stretch to stall off the challenge of James Butler's Bally. Buxton rode his third winner when La Russe, an imported five-year-old filly said to be the best in the Sanford barn, cantered home in the last race, two lengths in front of L. S. Thompson's Payment.

The victory of Top O' Th' Morning was rather expensive for his owner, Paul Powers, as he was bid up $2,000 above his entered price and bought in by the owner for $5,000. W. H. Baker was the booster and Powers retaliated by claiming Bringhurst, which ran in the Isolator, for $3,500.

All the profits from today's racing will be given to the Red Cross fund. An excellent card has been arranged, including the Red Cross Handicap, in which Bromo and George Smith are the top weights, and the Springtful Stakes, for two-year-olds.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; by subscription of $10, with $820 added; about six furlongs. Time—1:10.

*Zouave, Quincy Stable's blk. g., 115 pounds, by Sain-Black Tail, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and even. (E. McGraw).....1st
*Barry Shannon, Quincy Stable's ch. g., 115, by Voter-Tower of Candles, 5 to 2 and even, (C. Burlingame).....2d
Federal Girl, Wyeliffe Stable's ch. f., 110, by Ultimus-Sylvid Dunbar, 1 to 3, third. (A. Shuttlinger).....3d

Sandale, Madame Curie, Bar of Phoenix, Gunrock, Leixlip, Teetotal, Minto II., Scarpia II., Sorcerer II., Marcus, James F., Cummings, and Hickorynut ran also. Pastor, Sandstone II., and Flora Finch scratched.

*Quincy Stable entry.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year olds; selling; by subscription of $10, with $820 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 3-5.

Ilma Schorr, John W. Schorr's b. f., 108 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Gloriole, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (M. Rowan).....1st
Edith F., Quincy Stable's b. f., 112, by Transvaal-Lucy Gray, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, (C. Burlingame).....2nd
Tumble, In, Edward Arlington's ch. f., 97, by Plaudit-Auvergne, 7 to 2, third. (G. Walls).....3d

Billet Doux and Blue Bug also ran. George Washington, Miss Gore and Paganini scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Arrow Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling, by subscription of $15, starters to pay $25 additional; about six furlongs. Time—1:09 2-5.

Top o' th' Morning, Paul Powers's ch. g., 5 years, 126 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Lady Balgowan, 9 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (M. Buxton).....1st
Quartz, F. F. Tighe's br. g., 111, by Rockton-Oriska, 2 to 1 and even, (W. Knapp).....2d
Riverdale, Schuyler L. Parsons's br. c., 104, by Von Tromp-Ruth W., 6 to 5, third. (S. Kieegan).....3rd

Bringhurst, Paddy Whack, and Mary Powell also ran. Yankee Notions, Kildee, Zouave, Polly J., and J. J. Lillis scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; nonwinners of $650 twice, other than selling, in 1917; purse $820; one mile. Time—1:39 3-5.

George Smith, John Sanford's blk. c., 4 years, 112 pounds, by Out of Reach-Consuelo II., 3 to 5, 1 to 4, and out, (M. Buxton).....1st
Bally, James Butler's br. c., 3, 102, by Ballot-Sally K., 8 to 5, and 1 to 2, (L. Lyke).....2d
Dorcus, Cleveland Stable's b. f., 4, 107, by Hidrim-Dawie, 2 to 1, third, (F. Robinson).....3d

Judge Wingfield, Courtly Lass, Xylon, and Moratorium also ran. Daddy's Choice, Ormulu, Wise Man, Tom Tassel, Julia L., and Golden Rod scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; by subscription of $5, with $820 added; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:53 2-5.

Intone, J. T. Looney's ch. h., 5 years, 109 pounds, by Chilton-Chantilla, 7 to 10, 1 to 4, and out, (F. Robinson).....1st
Armament, J. A. Coburn's b. g., 7, by Armeath II.-Hot Bird, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, (R. Troxler).....2nd
Checks, W. H. Hogan's ch. g., 4, 104, by Marathon-Monarda, 7 to 10, third, (N. Barrett).....3d

Plaudito, Cliff Haven, and Pastmaster also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies, purse $820; five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

La Russe, John Sanford's ch. f., 112 pounds, by Lemberg-Jole de Vive, 13 to 20, 1 to 4, and out (M. Buxton).....1st
Payment, L. S. Thompson's ch. f., 112, by All Gold-Sallie of Navarre, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, (F. Robinson).....2nd
Ruthie M., B. J. Thuring's ch. f., 112, by Glorifier-Puritan Girl, 1 to 3, third. (A. Collins).....3rd

Brocatelle, Supermaid, *Kokohl, *Sallie Waters, and Bow Bells also ran. Firefly, Rita, Kilharney, Frances Crawford, Miss Wright, Edith F., Adoration II., and Ben Lut scratched.

*Nassau Stable entry.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; about six furlongs. Broomvale, 112 (Smith); Manganese, 112; Dancer, 112; Peep Sight, 112; Ambrose, 112; Mr. Specs, 112; Hops, 112; Candyland, 105; Basil, 106; *Hwfa, 105; Nonesuch, 105; *Hidden Star, 102; *Aristobules, 100; Pessing Fancy, 100; Polly J., 100. Also eligible: Imperator, 112; Yankee Notions, 112; Surprising, 112; Portlight, 112; Orderly, 112; The Grader, 112; *Othello, 107; *Marse Henry, 107.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five furlongs. Miss Bonero, 115 pounds; Quietude, 115; Stitch in Time, 111; Empress, 111; Adeline Patricia, 111; Star Class, 108; Poor Butterfly, 105.

THIRD RACE.—The Red Cross Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and sixteenth. Bromo, 122 pounds; George Smith, 122; St. Isidore, 120; Xylon, (imp.) 116; Dick Williams, 112; Ellison, 112; Daddy's Choice, 110; Water Witch, 110; Ballad, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—Sprightful Stakes; for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Corydon, 111 pounds; Recount, 110; *Tippity Witchet, 110; Starry Banner, 105; Dawn Star, 104; Hypnotism, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Courtship, (imp.) 113 pounds; *Square Dealer, 110; Precise, 110; Ponce De Leon, 108; Bond, (imp.) 108; Sand Stone, (imp.) 108; Spectre, 108; *Dan, 106; Farr, 103; *Lottery, 103; *Muckross, (imp.) 103; Spring Song, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; conditions; one mile. Green Jones, 115 pounds; Phocion, 112; Flection, 112; Amalgamator, 110; Piraeus, 110; Ed Roche, 110; Queen of the Waters, 105; Barry Shannon, 103.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

TO ENCOURAGE SPORTS.

Extent of Activities at Harvard, However, to Depend on Interest.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 23.—Although Harvard University has canceled its 'Varsity football schedule for next Fall, the sport will still be encouraged, Fred W. Moore, graduate manager of athletics, said today. The rule barring freshmen from the 'Varsity team probably will be waived and informal games with New England colleges arranged, he stated.

AMATEUR BOXERS IN RING.

Sullivan Takes Exhibition Bout from Rex at N. Y. A. C.

A number of sailors from the U. S. S. St. Louis and members of the Naval Reserve were the guests of the New York Athletic Club last night at the club's semi-monthly amateur boxing tournament, and they witnessed several interesting exhibitions in the four classes contested. One of the features of the evening was an exhibition bout between James Sullivan, Union Settlement A. C., present 135-pound metropolitan champion, and Harry Rex, formerly a champion in this district, and now of the U. S. S. Granite State. Rex retired several years ago, undefeated champion, and since has had absolutely no boxing training. Despite this handicap he gave a good account of himself against the present title holder, but was outclassed.

Archie Walker, Irish-American A. C., present New York State 110-pound champion, won the honors in this division, outpointing both Tom McMahon, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., and William Murphy, East Side House. The prize in the 125-pound class went to Charles Jackman, unattached, and in the 115-pound division F. Zellner, Trinity Club, won the prize by default from John Sontag, unattached, the latter claiming that he was unable to box because of an injured thumb.

Several Hawaiian sailors off the U. S. S. St. Louis livened up the evening's entertainment with their efforts on the ukelale.

DUNDEE WILL BOX TONIGHT.

To Meet Tommy Touhey at Pioneer S. C.—Other Bouts.

Johnny Dundee, the local Italian lightweight, will be seen in action in the ring again this evening, at the Pioneer S. C., where he is scheduled to box Tommy Touhey of Paterson, N. J., in the principal ten-round bout. Dundee is reported in good condition and none the worse for his recent bout with Joe Welling, the Chicago lightweight. In Touhey, however, the Italian boxer will be facing a sturdy and dangerous opponent.

At the Broadway S. C. of Brooklyn this evening, Billy Miske, the St. Paul light-heavyweight, will make his first appearance in local competition after a long interim. Miske will oppose Joe Bond, the Tacoma heavyweight, in the main ten-round bout. Bob McAllister, the California heavyweight, was originally scheduled to oppose Miske, but because of an injury to an eye was forced to cancel the engagement.

The principals in the main ten-round bout at the Harlem S. C. of Rockaway this evening will be Paddy Burns of Rockaway and Frankie Callahan, the Brooklyn lightweight.

PHILLIES TAKE A TUMBLE.

Lose Second Place When Cardinals Beat Them by 5 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—St. Louis deprived Philadelphia of second place in the pennant race today by defeating the locals, the score being 5 to 3. Mayer was knocked off the rubber in the eighth inning—Smith, Miller, and Hornsby each getting doubles. Lavender also was unable to hold his opponents in check.

Umpire O'Day was ill and Harrison officiated alone. Goodwin, formerly of Milwaukee, made his début with St. Louis and made a hit after getting two in the first six innings. He was taken out in the seventh for a pinch hitter.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smyth,lf	5	0	2	1	0
Smith,rf	5	1	2	0	0
Miller,2b	5	1	3	3	4
Hornsby,ss	4	1	2	3	7
Cruise,cf	3	0	0	4	1
Paulette,1b	4	1	1	10	1
Baird,3b	4	1	1	0	0
Snyder,c	2	0	1	3	0
Gonzales,c	0	0	0	1	1
Goodwin,p	2	0	0	0	0
Ames,p	1	0	1	0	1
aLong	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	12	27	15

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evers,2b	5	0	1	2	2
Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Whitted,lf	4	2	2	1	1
Cravath,rf	3	0	1	0	1
Luderus,1b	4	0	3	6	0
Niehoff,1b	0	0	0	0	0
Stock,3b	3	0	1	2	0
Paskert,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Killifer,c	4	1	2	11	3
Mayer,p	2	0	0	2	2
Lavender,p	0	0	0	0	0
bSchulte	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	11	27	16

a Batted for Goodwin in seventh.
b Batted for Lavender in ninth.

Errors—Smyth, Miller, Baird, Bancroft, (2,) Mayer.

St. Louis .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0—5
Philadelphia .....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Smith, Miller, Hornsby. Home run—Whitted. Stolen base—Long. Sacrifice hits—Cravath, Mayer. Double plays—Gonzales and Paulette; Mayer, Killifer, and Luderus. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 3. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 1; Mayer, 3; Lavender, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Goodwin, 8 hits, 1 run in 6 innings; Ames, 3 and 0 in 3; Mayer, 10 and 4 in 7, (none out in eighth;) Lavender, 2 and 1 in 2. Struck out—By Ames, 1; Mayer 5; Lavender, 2. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Harrison.

BRAVES WIN IN THIRTEENTH.

Maranville Scores on Fly-Out and Cubs Are Beaten by 3 to 2.

BOSTON, July 23.—With two out and the bases full in the last of the thirteenth today, Maranville took a chance on Kelly's fly out to Mann in short left field and scored the run that won for Boston over Chicago, 3 to 2.

It was the sixth consecutive Boston victory over Mitchell's team. Rudolph weakened and was relieved by Nehf, who is officially credited with the victory. Ed Walsh, formerly of the Chicago Americans, joined Boston today.

The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maranv'e,ss	5	1	1	1	5
Powell,cf	5	0	2	5	0
Rehg,rf	5	0	1	0	0
Kelly,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Konet'y,1b	3	0	1	16	0
Smith,3b	5	1	0	3	3
Rawlings,2b	5	0	2	2	6
Tragesser,c	4	1	1	10	2
Rudolph,p	4	0	0	0	1
Nehf,p	1	0	1	0	0
Total	41	3	9	39	20

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	6	0	1	2	0
Mann,lf	6	0	1	6	1
Doyle,2b	6	1	1	1	2
Merkle,1b	5	0	1	13	0
Williams,cf	5	1	1	4	0
Deal,3b	5	0	2	1	3
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Zeider,ss	1	0	0	0	3
Wilson,c	2	0	1	3	2
Dillhoefer,c	3	0	0	6	2
Carter,p	3	0	0	0	1
Vaughn,p	1	0	0	0	0
bElliott	1	0	0	0	0
Total	46	2	8*	38	18

*Two out when winning run scored.
a Batted for Douglas in sixth.
b Batted for Wortman in ninth.

Errors—Maranville, Merkle.

Boston .....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Chicago .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Wilson, Williams, Mann. Three-base hit—Merkle. Rawlings. Stolen bases—Flack, Powell, Kelly, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Konetchy, Maranville. Sacrifice fly—Kelly. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 2; Carter, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Douglas, 5 hits and 2 runs in 5 innings; Rudolph, 8 and 2 in 10 1-3; Carter, 4 and 0 in 7 2-3; Nehf, 0 and 0 in 2 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Carter, (Konetchy.) Struck out—By Douglas, 2; Carter, 3; Rudolph, 5; Nehf, 2. Wild pitches—Douglas, Bruno. Time—2 hours 31 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2	3	6	10	2
Montreal 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0	3	11	8

AT ROCHESTER.

Baltimore 0 0 0 1 0 3 2 1 0	7	11	2
Rochester 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	2	7	2

AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 5	9	12	2
Providence 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1	3	6	9	3

AT TORONTO.

Toronto 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	2	8	7	1
Richmond 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	2	5	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	53	33	.616
Providence	52	36	.591
Toronto	51	37	.580
Baltimore	48	39	.552
Rochester	43	45	.489
Buffalo	38	53	.418
Richmond	34	53	.391
Montreal	32	55	.369

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Toronto.
Richmond at Montreal.
Providence at Rochester.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 5; Reading, 4.
Scranton, 4; Wilkes-Barre, 3.
Binghamton, 2; Elmira, 0.

GIANTS Today with PITTSBURGH, 2:30 P. M., Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

COOPER RESTRICTS GIANTS TO CIPHERS

Pirate Twirler Holds McGraw's Men Scoreless and Wins Own Game, 1 to 0.

With old Hans Wagner back in the game at first base, the Pirates halted in their downward career long enough to take a 1 to 0 victory from the Giants at the Polo Grounds yesterday. It was a pitching battle between McGraw's star, Ferdie Schupp, and Wilbur Cooper, and when the duel of the southpaws was finished Cooper had much the better of it. As far as ball playing goes, the Pittsburgher troupe put up the smoother performance and deserved the victory.

The Giants were not disgraced in failing to hit the remarkably fine pitching that Cooper displayed. It is only the third time that the Giants have been shut out this season. Miller, another of the Pirate pitchers, did the trick some time ago, and Dick Rudolph of

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MRS. LA RUE'S TALE IS FOUND IN A NOVEL

Authorities Discover a Strange Similarity to Incidents in 'The Insidious Dr. Fu-Manchu.'

POLICE DROP THE CASE

Grand Jury Hears Mrs. Cocchi in Its Cruger Investigation—Slayer Himself Denies Police Complicity.

The discovery of a long series of curious resemblances between the narrative of Mrs. Louise, or Consuelo, La Rue and a sensational detective novel of which she was extremely fond has been followed by the abandonment of work on the thrilling features of her story by the Police Department and District Attorney's office, which together had a score or more of men engaged on the case for several weeks.

The novel which was much admired by the young woman was "The Insidious Dr. Fu-Manchu," written by Sax Rohmer and printed in 1913. Twenty-two passages have been found in the book which closely parallel details of the tale which Mrs. La Rue told in the Polyclinic Hospital, where she is now recovering from injuries received when she leaped from her window at 215 West Eightieth Street on June 18, saying that she had been attacked by two men for telling where the body of Ruth Cruger could be found.

The interest which Mrs. La Rue had taken in this book was discovered during an investigation which was intended to verify some of the thrilling particulars of her story. It was found that during her stay at a hotel in this city she had lent this book to a friend with high recommendations. The friend lent it to a third person with the understanding that it should be mailed later to an address in Havana. It was returned unmailed from Havana. After a great force of detectives had been put to work on her story, the novel was read by one skeptical investigator because it had formerly been a possession of Mrs. La Rue and because its title suggested that she was "addicted to reading fiction of a type as fantastic as her own experiences purported to be.

An offhand perusal of the book suggested numerous parallels with the tale of murder, white slavery and hairbreadth escapes, which made the story of Mrs. La Rue what Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Rorke called "the most sensational story I ever heard." Copies of the book were obtained by those investigating the tale. Their work on her original story was thereafter dropped.

The heroine of the book, Karamaneh, is a white girl, whose physical description corresponds in detail to that of Mrs. La Rue, who has been described by all who have seen her as remarkably handsome. Karamaneh is the slave of Dr. Fu-Manchu. Mrs. La Rue, to use her assumed name, her real name being Mrs. H. T. Clary, told of being held in captivity by a mysterious Count. Neither woman was physically restrained, except at times, but both were held under potent spells by their captors.

Mrs. La Rue said that she was kept under the influence of a drug by the man under whose control she had fallen. So much was she his slave that he was able to take her in a Pullman car from here to Chicago, with no attempt to escape on her part. When asked why, in the periods when her mind was clear, she had not escaped, Mrs. La Rue said that the Count held the power of life and death over one who was near and dear to her and that she would not sacrifice this person to gain her liberty.

"The Insidious Dr. Fu-Manchu" gained his power over Karamaneh by similar methods. By a potent poison for which he alone held the antidote Fu-Manchu kept Aziz, the young brother of his slave, in a state of seeming death. Only by doing implicitly the bidding of the dreadful Chinese could she hope that he would one day reverse the drug and call the boy back to life. Another source of Fu's spell over his slave was his exclusive possession of another secret of nature, one hypodermic injection of which would instantly transform a beautiful slave into a wrinkled and weather-beaten old shrew.

Mrs. La Rue told of a basement in this city in which she and two other girls had been held by the Count. In order to keep them in subjection the body of a dead girl was frequently shown to them, with the admonition that they would be brought to a similar end by one or another of the several score of agencies employed by the Count if they failed to carry out his plans. The body of Aziz was kept on inspection for similar purposes by the insidious chinese doctor.

Novel Had Dreadful Basements.

The basements which figured in Mrs. La Rue's personal narrative have counterparts in the still more elaborately equipped basements of Dr. Fu-Manchu. One of these is gorgeously fitted with Persian carpets, "oceans of silk cushions," divans, tapestries, trapdoors, and secret entrances. Others are filled with deadly ooze and gases.

Mrs. La Rue told of agents and slaves being led blindfolded into the Count's basements. This is the customary method of entering Fu's premises. Mrs. La Rue's longings to be rescued from the insidious power over her are not more poignant than the yearnings of Karamaneh.

Mrs. La Rue's leap from the window has a startling resemblance to one of the chief scenes in the book. Her room was locked from the inside at the time. She screamed for fully five minutes, according to David Rose, the landlord, and other witnesses, before she jumped. If she had an assailant, she must have battled with him for that length of time, and then made the leap which she said was made to escape him. The assailant must have escape with the corridors of the building full of people and the neighborhood aroused. No trace of an assailant was ever found, but at Polyclinic Hospital it was reported that marks were found on her throat.

In the book there are a series of apparent suicides, men leaping to death from the windows of their rooms, which are locked on the inside. In each case there are unexplained marks on the throat. The detective in the story finally solves the mystery, almost at the expense of his life. The victims have all been awakened and startled by a weird wailing, which is followed by tapping on the window. They throw the window open and thrust their heads out. An expert Oriental on the roof catches a silken cord about their throats, gives a quick tug, and they are jerked out over the casement and killed by the fall.

When she was placed in the Polyclinic Hospital, Mrs. La Rue complained that such an attempt had been made on her life by a man on the roof of the hospital. At the request of Mrs. Grace Humiston, lawyer for the girl, a detective was at once placed on guard on the roof and two in her room, and after that shifts were kept on duty day and night.

Mrs. La Rue's story was so skillfully knitted that its fantastic features were accepted at their face value by several who first heard them. Mrs. Grace Humiston, who acted as the young woman's lawyer, told the police when the body of Ruth Cruger was discovered that it was necessary next to rescue two other girls who were held as slaves in cellars. When part of Mrs. La Rue's narrative was made public, she criticised one of her detectives, and said that he had imperiled the lives of two girls.

Detectives Sought the Count.

Mrs. Humiston interested Police Commissioner Woods in the story, and he sent Inspector Faurot with a squad of detectives to rescue the two girls and to apprehend the Count. A leading physician was so appalled by the narrative that he induced William J. Burns to take up the case. Val O'Farrell for a while acted as a voluntary aid of Mrs. Humiston. For several nights the young woman was questioned for hours by Inspector Faurot, Assistant District Attorney Rorke, and others, who emerged from the hospital with grave faces and said they had never heard anything quite to equal the girl's story.

Great activity followed. Two of Inspector Faurot's detectives awakened the household of a well-known and genuine French Count in this city at 2 o'clock one morning on the theory that he was the villian of Mrs. La Rue's story. The Count, who was then at Narragansett Pier, hastened back to this city and received an apology at Police Headquarters. J. J. Kron, Mrs. Humiston's chief detective, and police detectives, who were searching for the basement with the girl captives, raided a cellar in West Twenty-seventh Street and found nothing but a number of empty beer bottles. A detective was installed in apartments beneath those of a prominent Chilean official, who had a casual acquaintance with Mrs. La Rue.

After they had had time to make something of an investigation, detectives on the case asked a number of questions, which Mrs. La Rue held to be insulting. Her complaint resulted first in Detective Dennis Mahoney being withdrawn from the case. After Inspector Faurot had read "The Insidious Dr. Fu-Manchu," his questions to the girl resulted in his removal from the case.

The young woman has admitted that Mrs. La Rue is not her real name, but has refused to answer questions as to her identity on the ground that she had been advised against it by her counsel.

Dispatches from Los Angeles tell of an attempt made several days ago by a man and a woman, who had letters purporting to come from Mrs. Humiston, to obtain possession of an eleven-year-old boy named Harry Clary, now in the Page Military Academy near Los Angeles. According to these dispatches, the Los Angeles police were notified by Inspector Faurot that this boy was a son of Mrs. La Rue.

Inspector Faurot refused to discuss the telegram said to have been sent by him. Because of the wide publication on the Pacific Coast of the story of Mrs. La Rue, the authorities at the Military Academy feared that the attempt to get the boy might be another scheme of her enemies and refused to accept the letter as genuine. The boy was still in the institution at last accounts received here.

Grand Jury Hears Mrs. Cocchi.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury which is investigating the failure of the police in the Cruger case yesterday heard the story of Mrs. Alfredo Cocchi, wife of the murderer. Mrs. Cocchi was an interesting witness regarding her husband's friendship with motor cycle policemen. She has asserted that her husband boasted of his influence with the police, and that he obtained a card of recommendation from Motor Cycle Policeman William Eynon in order to avoid arrest by other policemen for speeding on his motor cycle. Mrs. Cocchi was the only witness before the Grand Jury.

Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein issued a statement yesterday denying that he intended to hold any hearings regarding the police failure in the Cruger case until after the Grand Jury had finished its sessions. Commissioner Wallstein said that this report was evidently due to a mistake, as he had not written to District Attorney Swann, as reported, asking permission to continue his investigation.

Several indictments, it is believed, will be returned by the Grand Jury this week on evidence collected by District Attorney Swann, who has been investigating the widespread increase in loft burglaries and silk thefts. This inquiry developed from the investigation of the alleged police blunders in the Cruger case. Assistant District Attorney Morris Eder, in direct charge of the investigation, yesterday confirmed the report that a number of supposedly reputable merchants, who, it is alleged, acted as "fences," were implicated. It was learned that the Grand Jury has asked that a compilation be made of the number of burglaries and arrests for the past three years.

Mr. Eder has obtained evidence which he said led him to believe that the merchants under suspicion were powerful enough politically to have previous cases against them thrown out of court.

SAYS HE FEARED THE POLICE.

Cocchi Declares That Dread of Them Caused the Murder.

BOLOGNA, Italy, July 23.—"Not only was there no connivance between myself and the police, but it was dread of the police which caused the crime," was the latest statement made by Alfredo Cocchi, slayer of Ruth Cruger, to Judge Zucconi, the Magistrate who has the case in charge, during a cross-examination of the prisoner designed especially to throw light on his relations with motor cycle policemen in New York City.

Cocchi admitted that through his business as bicycle repairer he knew a number of such policemen, especially William H. Eynon, John L. Ochsenhirt, Thomas M. Kerrigan, Willard A. Helms, and James F. Haggerty, but he was sure, he said, that none of these would have spared him if he had suspected him of a crime.

Ruth Cruger, he declared, struggled with him and he realized that he was lost if she denounced him to the police. This idea, he said, terrified him and made him lose his head. He struck her, but his recollection was that he had done so only with his bare hand, not using any weapon.

POLICE WILL PROTECT GIRLS.

Special Assignment of Patrolmen Made in Long Island City.

Special efforts to protect young girls are to be made by Police Captains McNally and Reith of the Hunters Point and Astoria Precincts, both in Long Island City. Yesterday they announced the assignment of Patrolman James McGill of the Hunters Point Precinct and Patrolman William McHugh of the Astoria Precinct to this work. The assignments were made after conferences with Police Commissioner Woods.

Within the last month there have been many cases brought to the attention of the City Magistrates in the Long Island City Police Court, who the police who investigated these cases it appeared that there was some unusual agency at work. After consulting with several of the clergymen in local parishes and with some of the women engaged in rescue work the Police Captains decided to consult Commissioner Woods.

In all the cases that have been brought to the attention of the Magistrates the men who have been accused have been held for the Grand Jury, and District Attorney O'Leary is also making a special investigation.

NEW YORK MUSICIANS PLAN CONSERVATORY

De Koven Leads a Movement to Give Americans Chance to Finish Their Training in This Country.

Musicians of New York were interested yesterday in a new movement to establish a musical conservatory of national scope that should give young Americans the opportunity to finish their professional training in this country. It was announced that a committee headed by Reginald de Koven had been formed for the purpose of naming a national committee to adopt permanent plans.

Among those on the provisional committee were mentioned Horatio Parker, Professor of Music at Yale; George W. Chadwick, head of the New England Conservatory; Frank Damrosch of the Institute of Musical Art, Henry Hadley, the composer; Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler and Ernest Schelling, pianists; Clarence Eddy, organist; Albert Spalding, violinist; Rose L. Sutro and David Bispham.

Elsie Janis at the Palace.

Elsie Janis began a week at the Palace yesterday with her imitations of Ethel Barrymore, Sam Bernard, Eddie Foy, Laurette Taylor, Raymond Hitchcock, Nora Bayes, George Cohan, Will Rogers, Fred Stone, and finally of herself. Half the long list was demanded by the house by way of encores, and at the close Miss Janis received big bunches of roses and made a speech. Emma Carus appeared in the new bill, as did Bennett and Richards, Dorothy Shoemaker, and the Misses Campbell.

Victor Mapes's "The Lasso" Staged.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY, PARK, N. J., July 23.—Victor Mapes, co-author of "The Boomerang," presented his modern society comedy, "The Lasso," at the Savoy Theatre here tonight. The piece will open its engagement in New York at the Lyceum Theatre on Aug. 13. The cast included Shelley Hull, Phoebe Foster, Edward Abeles, Helen Westley, Charles A. Stevenson, Beatrice Noyes, Burton Churchill, Eleanor Gordon and France Bendtsen.

AGREE ON CUTS IN OCEAN RATES

Anglo-American Commissioners' Plan Awaits Government's Approval.

TO COMBAT U-BOAT PERIL

Control of Coal by London and Washington Expected to Coerce Neutral Owners.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Radical revision downward of ocean freight rates has been agreed upon in principle by Shipping Commissioners designated by President Wilson and the British Foreign Office to represent the Government of the United States and Great Britain.

Copies of a proposed agreement, under which the two Governments not only would make sweeping reductions in present prohibitive rates, but virtually would take over the operation of all allied merchantmen in the Atlantic, have been placed before the State Department and the British Foreign Office for approval.

All the Allies, with the possible exception of Japan, have signified their willingness to accept the program. In the case of Japan, it is proposed to have a Japanese merchant fleet of as many ships as possible placed in the transatlantic trade to help render ineffective the submarine warfare. This and other phases of the proposed agreement will be considered when the Japanese mission, headed by Vice Admiral Takeshita, reaches the United States.

Screws on Neutral Ship Owners.

Neutral shipping, under the proposed agreement, would also be forced largely into channels designated by America and Great Britain. This would be made possible by the enforcement of regulations denying to neutral ships supplies of bunker coal needed by allied merchantmen unless the neutral ships agreed to make at least a portion of their sailings between American and allied ports.

With the program in effect the United States and Great Britain would virtually control the entire world's shipping, prescribing reasonable rates, far lower than those on some commodities now in effect, and designating sailings and voyages.

Thus the entire aspect of the world's ocean transportation system would be changed largely to meet the new conditions caused by the submarine war. The proposal was entered into to assure the Allies, so far as possible, that ships would be forthcoming, and that transportation charges would be reasonable for carrying supplies from this country to Europe during the continuance of the war.

Wilson Urged Negotiations.

Negotiations were begun at the instance of President Wilson, whose views concerning the unreasonableness of present ocean freight rates were outlined in his appeal on July 11 to the business interests of the country to put aside selfish considerations. Prior to voicing that appeal the President had designated Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board and Counselor Polk of the State Department to represent the United States in the conferences with British officials. Thomas Royden, Chairman of the Allies' Chartering Commission, and J. A. Salter, requisitioning director here of the British Admiralty, represent Great Britain.

France and Italy Agree.

France and Italy have been advised of the negotiations and have indicated their adhesion to any program which might be evolved. The French Cabinet on July 18 approved the institution of a general control by the Government over the mercantile fleet and authorized the Under Secretary of Maritime Transports to undertake all means to control freight rates and to utilize ships. It is thought likely here that under this authority the Under Secretary will co-operate fully with America and Great Britain in prescribing new rates where present ones are prohibitive.

The agreement placed before the State Department and the British Foreign Office by the four Commissioners is not the first drafted by officials of this country and Great Britain. About two months ago Lord Eustace Percy of the British mission and Dr. E. E. Pratt, then Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, reached an oral agreement under which the United States would have co-operated with Great Britain in regulating the rates and movements of ocean-going craft of all the Allies. This agreement, afterward reduced to writing, was disapproved by the State Department for reasons which have never been made public. Negotiations between the four shopping Commissioners followed.

In surveying the situation the Commissioners found that some of the Allies, notably Italy, had vessels for which there was an urgent need in transatlantic trade, lying idle at home wharves, because there was no system by which owners might have been compensated for their destruction. Italy was reported at that time to have approximately 170,000 tons of ocean-going shipping, thus rendered ineffective.

In neutral countries a similar situation existed in many respects. In the case of Japan, it was found that Japanese vessels were making large profits in Pacific trade, which was not thought to be so essential as transatlantic trade. Many thousands of tons of shipping are reported to be under construction in Japanese yards, with steel and other materials imported from the United States. Recently the Exports Council has virtually placed an embargo on all steel and steel products intended for shipbuilding in Japan.

The United States and Great Britain hold the master keys to the situation, it is felt, not only for all allied merchant shipping, but for neutral shipping as well.

British Lines in Admiralty's Hands.

The agreement as to ocean rates between American Atlantic ports and England and France will be made entirely between the respective Governments, because the shipping of those two European countries is in the hands of the Admiralty boards.

The big fleets of the White Star, Cunard, Anchor, Atlantic Transport, Furness, Withy, Wilson, Booth, Lamport & Holt, Prince and other well-known British steamship lines have been taken over by the Admiralty, and the agents of the respective companies in this country operate the ships on a regular commission basis.

The French Government allows the owners of steamships to retain 5 per cent. of their cargo space for their regular clients among American shippers, but the goods must be flour, grain, provisions, or some cargo that has the approval of the French Consul before it is shipped.

There are very few Italian or Russian vessels coming to American ports now.

Twenty-four of the seized German steamships have been turned over by the United States Shipping Board to the French, Italian, and Russian Governments under regular time charter agreements, and are now being operated in the Atlantic trade.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Actors' New Year's Day will be celebrated tomorrow by the Lights Club at Freeport, L. I., an organization of players who have appointed their own "holidays" for the summer day-off spell.

Last night marked the 400th performance of "Turn to the Right" at the Gayety. Tonight 500 members of the American Plate Glass Manufacturers' Association will attend the Smith-Hazzard comedy.

A. H. Woods begins rehearsals today for "The Eyes of Youth," the new play which he will present in conjunction with the Shuberts at the Maxine Elliott Theatre next month, with Marjorie Rambeau.

Edward B. Perkins will make his debut as a producing manager this Autumn with a musical play in three acts, the book by Val Crawford, lyrics by Schuyler Greene, and music by Silvio Hein.

Selwyn & Co. announce their season's opening at the Harris Theatre on Aug. 13 with "Daybreak," the new play by Jane Cowl and Jane Murfin. Miss Cowl later goes on tour in "Lilac Time."

Sam B. Hardy will head the cast selected for the new musical play, "The Riviera Girl," which will be Klaw & Erlanger's annual Fall production at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

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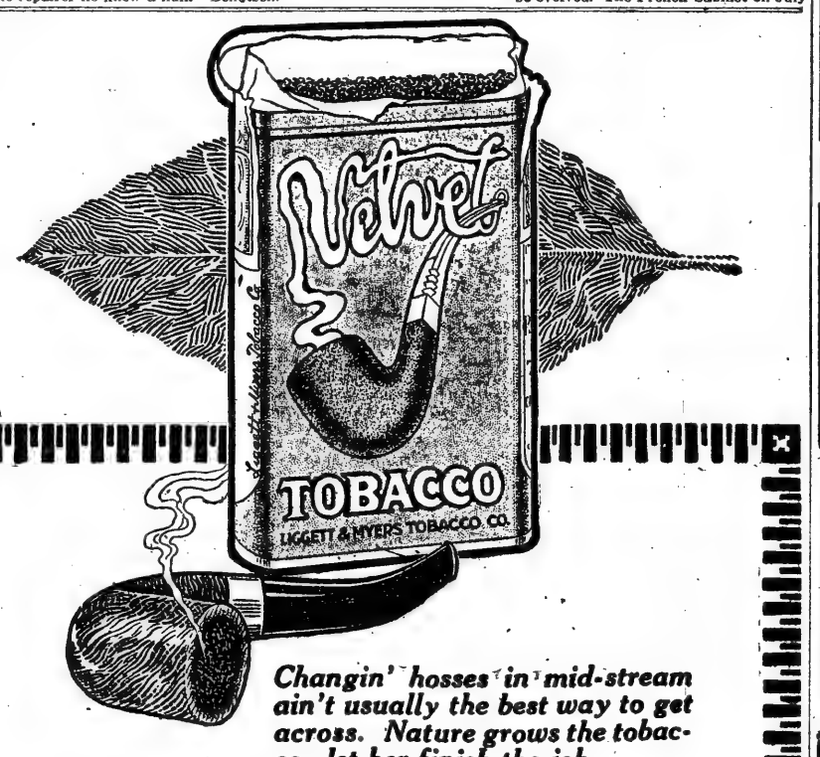
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1917.

A DICTATORSHIP FOR RUSSIA.

For deliverance from a state of disorganization and paralysis of authority such as has again befallen Russia, the usual way of deliverance, usually the only way, is through a dictatorship, and if Russia is to have a dictator, KERENSKY is probably the best man to exercise the supreme power. The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Peasants of All Russia have now done what evidently should have been done immediately after the abdication of the Czar. They have granted unlimited powers to KERENSKY'S Ministry, now called the "Government of National Safety." It is charged with the duty of re-establishing discipline in the army and putting down the enemies of public order wherever they may be at work.

The Councils of the Workmen and Soldiers and Peasants have tardily arrived at the conclusion that the Provisional Government is in danger. All Russia is in danger, has been in danger from the moment when the Socialists and radical agitators of Petrograd brought about the meeting of the council which, without authority, impudently assumed to govern Russia. The Provisional Government first created would have guided the country safely through the perilous time that followed the success of the revolution, if only it could have secured obedience from the Russian people at home and from the armies at the front. It was then and there that the poison of socialism and radicalism began its deadly work. The infection spread until it was arrested by KERENSKY, whose patriotism and noble courage for a moment inspired even the army with a loyal resolve to face the enemy and drive him back. But there has been a new outbreak of the proletariat spirit, and a dangerous one, among the regiments at the front in Northern Galicia. Obedience to the orders of their commanders was made a subject of debate by the disaffected regiments and they voted to disobey, retreating when they were commanded to advance. Poor, blind souls that they are, they announced that they had made a "separate peace" with the Germans, a phrase devised to cover the fact that they had deserted and run away.

It has been abundantly proved that German agents were at work to bring about the disaffection among the troops at the front, and among Russians everywhere, especially in Petrograd. LENINE, who under a Government exercising any sort of authority in a rational way would have been deprived of all power to do mischief long ago, has been exposed as a worker for the German cause, and it has countless other workers. But the seeds of disaffection from which have sprung the troubles that now beset Russia were long ago planted, and they, too, were of German origin. There have been nests of socialism and internationalism in every country, but the germs mostly came from Germany. While the ruling and military class in Germany has been plotting against the peace of the world and the freedom of nations, the lower class of Germans have shown an equal degree of industry in evolving theories of social disorganization disguised as a code of principles for the uplifting of the masses. While the Socialists in other countries were for the most part idle dreamers, the German Socialists have been hard thinkers; it is from them very largely that the doctrines of socialism and internationalism have come. The original "pockets" in which streptococcus viridans of discontent and social revolution has been bred are to be found largely in Germany. Hundreds of German propagandists and agitators carried the poison-germs into Russia and the revolution gave them the opportunity to propagate and spread enormously. The ideas which possessed the minds of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates until its members took fright are incompatible with all principles and doctrines of sound government and public order. They work not for the good and happiness of the masses but for anarchy, bloodshed, endless strife, impoverishment, and extreme of misery for all.

These ideas must be driven out of the Russian mind, or at least sternly suppressed, if there is to be hope for the rebuilding of a new nation on the ruins of the old empire. All now depends upon the degree of authority which KERENSKY, at the head of the Government of National Safety, can exercise, upon the support the Government can depend upon from the armed forces. Of course, a dictator without soldiers to enforce his orders would be as helpless as the imprisoned Czar. There would be more desertions of whole regiments, more rioting in the streets of Petrograd, and events would march swiftly toward the breakdown which might be expected to lead to a counter-revolution and possibly the re-establishment of the imperial sway.

To the allies of Russia, just when hope had been rekindled by military successes in Galicia due to the inspiring exhortations and example of KERENSKY, this new evidence of disaffection is a bitter disappointment. There are urgent military reasons why Germany and Austria should be forced to keep large bodies of troops on the eastern front all the time. It would be a disaster the extent of which could hardly be measured if they should be able now to disregard Russia, to rid themselves of all fear of an attack in that quarter while they devote their entire attention to the western and southern lines of defense. KERENSKY'S marvelous power as a leader and inspirer of men has been demonstrated. It is probable that he may be able to secure support from the army because it is known that in his beliefs and in his political career he has been entirely detached from the influences of the old régime. It is not less important that he should be free from all embarrassing interference by the mischief-workers of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council in Petrograd. If he is to be a dictator he must first of all have obedience there, and to secure obedience there and at the front he must have troops that will obey orders. It will be a test of the man, of his soul and substance, for he must not hesitate to employ the means, however stern, that may be required to enforce his will.

THE BEST CITY ADMINISTRATION.

Mayor MITCHEL has given New York City the best administration that it has had within my recollection.

This is the opinion of the Republican candidate for Mayor in 1886, the President of the New York Police Board from 1895 to 1897. His name is THEODORE ROOSEVELT. In the wider range of his interests and achievements, State, national, and international, he has never ceased to keep an observant eye upon the municipal affairs of this city, where his illustrious career began. By many sympathies and relations, by his zeal for social progress, by his concern for honest, enlightened democratic government and the welfare of the many, he is bound to approve a city administration which has sought steadily the public good. His opinion is that of every man who believes that municipal government should be for the public good, and not an asylum and paymaster's office for politicians.

"I most earnestly hope," says Mr. ROOSEVELT, "that the Republicans will "aid the Fusion ticket, and that there "will be no contest against it in the "Republican primaries." "All good citizens," he adds, "without regard "to party, should welcome the chance "to continue the present Fusion ad-"ministration in office. It has been "honest, courageous, and progres-"sive."

And the citizens know what it has been. They know what Tammany has been, is, and can't help being.

GIVE US THE FOOD BILL.

It will be better to have a fairly workable Food bill by Aug. 1 than to wait for possible improvements more wearisome weeks. There is danger now of a reopening of the debates in both Houses. Senator REED of Missouri, for that matter, is not half through with the bill. He could suggest changes and invent obstructions for another month or more. As the bill stands, after weeks of filibustering in the Senate, however, it is scarcely workable. The unconstitutional provisions of the liquor amendment must be removed. The provision for a board of three instead of one Administrator is not acceptable to the House. It is not acceptable to the President. The bipartisan Congressional War Board, provision for which was made a rider in the Senate at the last moment, will not have the country's approval. There are grave historical objections to the creation of such a Congressional body. It is not necessary for Congress to meddle with matters which are solely within the province of the Executive.

But public interest in the bill as it now stands centres in the attempt to restrict the powers of Mr. HOOVER as Food Administrator. The proposed division of authority was vigorously fought in the Senate without avail. The best that could be done was to reduce a proposed board of five to one of three members. As Senator JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS of Mississippi said in the debate July 18, the object of these amendments was "to prevent "the President from appointing a man "of his choice to this place, or else, "if the President does appoint a man "of his choice, so to handicap the "man that he may be helpless." That was clearly the object. It is an object the House will not tolerate. It is one which the people should condemn in unmistakable terms. In times like these there must be a concentration of authority. The country is in great peril. One great trouble in Washington at this time is the division of authority in many departments. The result in regard to shipping has become a shameful scandal. The attempt to destroy the purpose of the Food bill is equally shameful.

While Congress delays action on this measure, speculation goes on and the practical conservation of food supplies is impossible. Senator WILLIAMS spoke the mind of every intelligent American citizen when he declared:

> Mr. President, if I had my way about this bill, I would appoint one man to take charge of this matter, and I would name him in the bill, and I would name HOOVER. I would name him especially because of the absolutely uncalled-for, unprovoked, and unjustified attacks that have been made upon him.

The covert attacks on Mr. HOOVER in the Senate have been utterly unwarranted. He is a tried man. The American people have no doubt of his integrity or his ability. He is above suspicion. His only opponents are the men who are striving with all their might to prevent the operation of his sane plans for the control of food supplies and, incidentally, to delay the provisioning of our army. These men should be called to account by their constituents. They are deliberately endangering the country. It is sincerely to be hoped that the three-headed board will be set aside and full authority for the control of the food situation placed where it belongs. "The more men there are in this commission," said Senator WILLIAMS, "the less efficiently it is going to work." Full efficiency can be obtained by one-man control when that man is Mr. HOOVER. But, as we have said, we must have the Food bill, with or without objectionable features. There must be no more delays. If we had more legislators of the stature of JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, the bill would have been a law nearly a month ago.

WOODEN OR STEEL SHIPS?

The proposal to build wooden ships of an emergency type has found foreign appreciation and domestic imitation. The French Government has ordered forty 3,000-ton wooden ships of a local builder, with the privilege of ordering 120 on the same terms. They are to be sailing ships with auxiliary motors. Twenty-seven million dollars' worth of similar wooden auxiliary power schooners are now building for the Canadian Pacific Railway under the Aid to Shipping act. They are intended for the route between Eastern and Western Canada, through the Panama Canal. They will either carry cargoes otherwise uncarried or they will release other tonnage perhaps better fit for transatlantic voyages.

There is no way of putting seaworthy ships afloat which does not ease the freight situation in one way or another. This headway with emergency wooden ships has attracted the attention of steel ship builders, and they have paid the Government type of wooden ship the compliment of proposing to apply the same method of construction to steel ships. The claim is made that the gain in time over other steel ship construction is one-third, and the gain in economy one-tenth or more. Ships of this "panel" type, it is said, can be built faster than of wood, and the steel plans have been approved by Mr. FERRIS, the Government naval architect who approved the wooden plans. No one would insist that wooden ships should have the monopoly of the panel model, if it be a feasible model for both. Some of each, with honors easy, would be a happy solution of a dispute which already has kept 250,000 tons of possible construction out of the water.

An authoritative Washington dispatch says that

> since the beginning of the German ruthless submarine warfare the destruction of merchantmen hitherto available for Entente commerce has been at least four times the amount of tonnage built.

Surely it is easier to speed up construction than to speed up the sinkings. When construction more closely approaches the need of the case it will be time to be more difficult to please regarding the ships built. "Any stick to beat a dog with." Any ship to carry cargo, and the best ships to carry troops. Fast ships, of course, when they can be built, but slow ships are not impossible if they are quick and easy on the helm. These are emergency ships, not samples of our shipbuilding skill. It is beside the point to criticise them as samples of art rather than of ingenuity. It is also allunde to say that they are not capable of more than 10½ knots, for that is about the speed of the cargo boats which the leading champion of steel ships is proposing to build.

It approaches lack of candor to criticise a badly built wooden ship as though it were one of the proposed panel type of model. It may be a poor model, or even an impossible one, but that is not to be decided upon the merits of a personal quarrel contrary to the public interest, whatever the merits of it.

TAMING OF THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Parliamentary government has had a notable triumph in Germany. The Kaiser has given a sort of "reception" at the official residence of the Secretary of the Interior to representatives of the parties in the Reichstag. He talked to them with that conquering grace to which even stern and rock-bound American exchange professors have been known to succumb. When the Admirable Crichton of sovereigns strives to please, who can resist him? Such is the innate snobbery of mankind.

To the four Socialists present he talked freely, "and seemed exceedingly interested in what they told "him." They seem to have gone away happy. Indeed, everybody was charmed, officially. "It is generally considered," says a Berlin dispatch to THE TIMES, "that this meeting will "inaugurate such parliamentarization "of the German Government as is "compatible with the present political "situation and the unusual conditions "arising from the world war." Exactly. Just as much as none. Some deep-revolving publicist of Jena or Berlin ought to set forth in a treatise that the essence of parliamentary government in Great Britain consists in taking tea on the terrace of the House of Commons.

Better than tea was there for patriot stomachs. Sandwiches were a shoehorn for beer and wine. Prosit! What if rations of food are abridged? Thirst comes before hunger. Bread is but antepast for the large liquid requirement. Cosmopolitans are among the Deputies, travelers who have seen White House receptions. Comparing them with this imperial reflection, opinions expressed "were not exactly flattering" to Mr. WILSON'S social functions.

Yet, rather our imperfect system of democratic government than Mr. WILSON'S social skill should have been blamed. America is largely a parched steppe of prohibition. Mr. WILSON cannot reclaim the doubtful, and fascinate the hostile, members of Congress by inviting them to the White House and a laden sideboard or bar. Even the beginnings of parliamentarism are lacking in the United States.

Cigars and cigarettes were furnished by the thoughtful Dr. HELFFERICH. The informality, the wetness, the sociability of the smoking room prevailed. Lovely, symbolic smoke, typifying the clearness and solidity of the dream of parliamentarism!

The taming of the once irregular and wild Social Democrats, the presence of four of the ancient outlaws, lending willing ears to the Guglielmian pipings, are the most edifying impressions one carries away from this "social parliamentarization," as the Berlin Mittagszeitung calls it. One of the four social Socialist Deputies was Herr SCHEIDEMANN, one of the Kaiser's busiest political "drummers." Marvelous has been the mollification of Herr SCHEIDEMANN when we remember that, when elected First Vice President of the Reichstag in 1912, he followed the instructions of his party, and wouldn't go to the Schloss, as is the duty of the President and two Vice Presidents of the Reichstag, to tell the Kaiser that it was organized. Good commercial imperialists the Social Democrats have shown themselves. Shall we see them courtiers yet?

DUAL SUBWAY TRAFFIC IN QUEENS.

In May 1,290,140 tickets were sold at the stations on the Interborough lines in Queens, presumably representing traffic of twice those figures. That betters expectations, and enlarges anticipations of what will be the result upon the borough's growth when the facilities provided by the dual subway plan are complete. The Astoria line leads because it is a little more developed. The Corona line would seem to have the greater possibilities, because it opens more territory, and has upon it a station with capacity of becoming such a centre of activity as the crossing of 125th Street in Manhattan by the New York Central lines. At Woodside the Long Island Railroad crosses the dual subway, and there are opportunities for convenient transfer between them. But the trains are not run conveniently for that purpose. On the Long Island Railroad twice as many trains stop at other stations along the line, although Woodside sells twice or thrice as many tickets as adjacent stations.

The empty acres upon this "cornfield" route, as Mayor GAYNOR called it, are fast growing a crop of factories, residences, and apartment houses all along the line between Manhattan and Jamaica, and soon will be solidly populated. As the Long Island Railroad is operated at present, these thousands must come to Manhattan to start their Long Island trip, although it would be more convenient for them to go along their journey either by direct departure from Woodside or from Jamaica. The same is true of the many thousands of Summer patrons of the Long Island Road all along the subway route in Manhattan and other boroughs. For most of them also it would be more convenient and cheaper to take their train at Woodside or at Jamaica, instead of paying an extra fare for the ride from the Pennsylvania Station.

Conjecture is the only guide in determining why this is so. There are several expertly managed real estate developments on the Long Island route, and the train service to them is excellent, although there is no opportunity at them for transfer between the two routes. Each of the roads is well managed separately, and there is no particular reason why they should be run co-operatively. Railways are run to collect fares, and passengers dislike to pay unnecessary fares. They pay fares more easily when the service given is what is wanted. Queens is clamoring for a lower fare and better service on the Long Island route to Jamaica at the same time that the Long Island Company is resisting pressure for the same improvements on the route from Brooklyn to Jamaica.

Both birds might be killed with the same stone if the Long Island should see fit to relieve the pressure on the Brooklyn-Jamaica route by enlarging the facilities on the Manhattan-Jamaica route. A great part of the regular all-year business and of the Summer excursion business could use either route, and one could be made to relieve the other.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Exhortation Will Not Be Enough.

Even in time of peace there would be reason, if not exactly for disquietude, at least for serious consideration of future needs and how to meet them, in the statement of President BEDFORD of the Standard Oil Company as to the present relation between the production and consumption of crude petroleum in this country. He says that though the United States is producing annually 300,000,000 barrels of this truly and variously precious commodity, it is using each year 35,000,000 barrels more than that, while the stored surplus from which this excess is drawn amounted on May 1 to only 165,688,797.

In something less, and perhaps a good deal less, than three years, therefore, we shall be wholly dependent on new production, and that, unfortunately, in spite of vigorous efforts to extend the old fields and to find others, is steadily, and not slowly, declining. The quantity of petroleum, like that of coal, in the earth is not only limited, but it is not receiving, and so far as known never will receive, any increment from the natural processes that brought it into existence. When the supply on hand is exhausted, that is the end of these forms of stored solar energy, and either substitutes for them will have to be found, or, if that should prove impossible, the welfare and the progress of humanity, to say the least of them, will be checked.

That check can be deferred through economy of use, a thought already in many minds, and it was the one in President BEDFORD'S mind when he issued his statement. His special anxiety was with respect to gasoline, the constituent of petroleum which has been brought into such enormous use as fuel for automobiles and all the many other machines of which an internal combustion engine forms the essential part. With a great war going on, dependent on gasoline for many of its most important activities, he thinks that its use for other than necessary purposes is already improvident and is likely soon to have disastrous consequences.

He believes that automobiling for pleasure should be stopped at once. He does not go the length of advising an immediate Government prohibition of motoring for pleasure, but it is doubtful that anything less would be effective, for appeals to make voluntarily a sacrifice so great, a change of custom so marked, are not likely to produce promptly, if at all, the desired result. They certainly would not be heeded by some, and the others would see little reason for them to practice an economy that would only make waste easier for the more careless or the less patriotic.

A Problem Still to be Met.

An approach to absolute fairness about as close as could be expected in the conduct of an operation at once enormous and highly complex has been attained in making the draft for our new armies. The large element of chance which marks the selective draft is blind only as to the exertion of political and other influence to save some from enrollment at the expense of others, but there is room for the exercise of intelligent discrimination among those who at this time and in the future stand at or near the head of the lists, and for none of them will there be immunity from military service except for good and sufficient reasons.

But the selective draft, as made, does create a problem the solution of which will become more and more needful as the months go on. The men now registered are those who on June 5 were between the ages of 21 and 31, and all of them can be called on for service as fast as needed. On June 6, however, there were not a few young men, taking the country over, who on that day attained the requisite maturity for service under the law as it applied the day before, and with every day that has since passed the number has increased. Already it is enough to form several regiments, and by the end of a year there will be something like a million of them, a body of men curiously isolated from the responsibilities that have fallen on the millions of whom they are the close contemporaries.

In countries that have not a selective draft, but universal military service, this problem does not arise. For those countries each year produces its own "class" of young men who have reached the service age, and automatically, as it were, they take their place either in the ranks or subject to call if needed.

The difficulty requires no immediate action by us, but it will deserve and is sure to receive more and more of consideration as its size grows larger. Should the first call be followed by two or three or even more like the one now making, as is more than likely to be the case, the inadequacy of the present registration properly to meet the country's requirements will become more and more apparent. Sooner or later, a method of bringing these newly matured men into the army will have to be made, for it would be obviously unjust to put the whole burden of a long war on the 10,000,000 whose names are now on the draft rolls.

Relaxing a Rule as to Age.

Among the great corporations, the Pennsylvania Railroad has been the first publicly to announce the abrogation of its rule not to take into its service for any form of employment new men who have already attained the age of 45 years. This action will soon be followed, almost of necessity, by the other large users of labor, for with the war taking so many young men into the several forms of military activity, the older men will find themselves in the better economic position which the announcement of the Pennsylvania Company indicates.

There is something of good for them, therefore, in the wind that is in so many ways the worst of all, and the man of 45 and over, if forced to seek new employment, will not encounter all of the discrimination that has been meeting him more and more in the past in almost exact ratio with the spread of the pension system, or something like it, in industrial circles. But even now the discrimination will not entirely cease, for, as the Pennsylvania takes pains to make clear, these elderly men are viewed by it as employed only for the continuance of the war and for six months thereafter, and they will not get the privileges of the road's Pension Department.

That many of them will hold their positions permanently is certain, however, for they will have no difficulty in proving their value, and, as time passes, it will be found both practicable and expedient, presumably, to give them, in some reasonably modified form, the benefits of the pension and profit-sharing systems.

Restore Mount Tacoma's Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a former resident of the State of Washington, I beg leave to express a most hearty indorsement of the letter of Henry T. Finck. His reasoning is cogent and unanswerable, and we may well hope that the Geographic Board will yet see the error of its ways and restore the fine old name of Tacoma to the mountain now barbarously misnamed Rainier.

The astoundingly perverse reasoning employed by the board to palliate its persistence in error implies that no long-continued wrong should ever be righted. Its absurdity as applied to geographical matters might be demonstrated by many examples. Mr. Finck has referred to the single instance of the Hawaiian Islands. Let me cite a still closer and more recent parallel case. One of the most beautiful New Hampshire mountains, situated in North Conway and known by the Indians as Pequawket, has for many years been officially and unofficially termed Kearsarge, thus confusing it with the original Kearsarge, an equally magnificent peak in the southern section of the State. The misnomer, like the similar false label of Rainier in the case of Mount Tacoma, has long since become "firmly established," so that few persons anywhere recognized the mountain under any other name than that of Kearsarge. It is one of the best-known peaks in New Hampshire, having an unusually interesting summit and providing a panoramic view of mountain scenery equaled or excelled by no other mountain of the State save the incomparable Moosilauke. Yet this same Geographic Board, which now claims a prescriptive right for unsuitable and unworthy appellations, readily yielded to the request of Senator Gallinger but two or three years ago, and the good old name Pequawket is now the official designation. A like justice is now demanded for Mount Tacoma. May it not be delayed. JAMES F. MORTON, Jr.

New York, July 20, 1917.

Negro Migration Northward.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in your issue of July 2, headlined "The South Blamed for the Negro Exodus," undertakes to explain the cause of the negro migration from the South to the North. It positively asserts that it is all due to the ill-treatment of the negro in the South, and not at all to the higher wages offered by the Northern manufacturing plants. The Southern negro and the intelligent white people of the United States know better than this; they know that the moving power was the fact that the negro could earn better wages, supported by this fact being strenuously heralded among them by labor agents representing factories requiring their services. We do not blame the negro for trying to better his condition—it is human nature to do this—but we do object most seriously to erroneous opinions being given to the general public far removed from our section which reflects upon the white people of the South, especially at a time when the relations between the two races are very harmonious. C. R. BYRNES.

Natchez, Miss., July 7, 1917.

From Senores Zubaran and Urueta.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have read in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 1 a cablegram from Mexico City which states that we have been removed from the Liberal Constitutionalist Party on account of our pro-German sentiments. As this is absolutely untrue, we are sending you the present letter in order to request you, if you should deem it just, to make the following correction:

Messrs. Urueta and Zubaran never have had and deny having now pro-German sentiments. Their sentiments and their work tend exclusively toward a nationalist policy. We are pro-Mexican and we have always thought that, on account of proximity and mutual interest, Mexico and the United States should follow a policy of full harmony, based on respect for the sovereignty and dignity of each of the said nations.

R. ZUBARAN CAPMANY,
JESUS URUETA.

Mexico City, July 12, 1917.

Times Draft Table Copied in Boston.

From The Boston Transcript, July 21.

THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes this morning one of the handiest tables on the drawings. The work in this compilation was stupendous. It involved not merely tabulation, but the elimination of numbers blank in the districts for which it was computed. THE TIMES is to be congratulated upon its idea and its efficiency. * * *

The Transcript [which reproduced the table photographically] apologizes for the poor typographical appearance of this table, but because of the delay that would have been involved in setting it by the usual method it has been reproduced by photogravure process.

THE SONG OF THE TANKS.

We are the strangest spawn there be
of that man-made Devil, War:
We seem some horrible drunken dream
—yet actually We ARE!

We are the gruesome, gibbering beasts,
playing our ludicrous pranks,
Straddling over some death-filled ditch,
terrible, merciful Tanks.

In the flare of Hell men see us and
laugh—as we drunkenly lurch and
roll:
We climb, we dip, we reel, we trip, yet
ever on, to our Goal!

Our entrails burn with the fire of youth,
gun muzzles at our port,
And the steady hand of the gunner
moves as though this thing were
sport!

We wallow and creep through mud,
man-deep, through wire-meshed barricades,
We spew forth Death to the crazy Hun,
and haunt him, gruesome Shades!

Wherever we go we scatter the foe: no
beast and no mere machine
May track our path as we squirm along,
belching our deadly spleen.

Within us cluster our soldier boys,
laughing their rollicking laugh,
Steady and ready and strong and young,
from Tommy to Chief-of-Staff.

For we are the natural spawn of War—
as made by the Kultured Hun. . . .
The kindest, cruelest, ugliest beast that
prospers under the sun.

Terrible Tanks of Death we are, terrible—lovable, too!
For, though we slaughter, it is to save:
they love us, our working crew.

The day shall come when, our work
well done, you'll keep us just for
show—
Just to remember the Things we Did
to the Heathen, Long Ago!

We'll hold our court in some prim room,
with the great grim Dinosaur,
And men shall gasp at our ugliness—
then laugh as they laughed before!

You see, though blundering Tanks we
be, gigantic Beetles or Toads,
We are the Autos who do not need your
well-made, well-kept roads!

Nor shall we spraddle and lurch in vain
—we'll do our bit till we've *won!*
*Till the Earth is clean and the World is
free and women safe from the Hun!*

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

THE SHIPPING IMBROGLIO

Not a Personal Quarrel, but a Life-and-Death Issue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Readers of your paper have never lacked plain facts and sound views concerning the shipping controversy. They are in small danger of thinking that there is nothing in it but a quarrel for which two men are equally responsible and that the trouble would be over if they would agree on some compromise plan. It is even more essential than it was originally that the plan should be a distinctly good one since results depend on it which, for America and her allies, are immediate and vital.

It would be hard to find anything which would more clearly endanger the early victory which our country and its allies hope to win than a marked shortage of ships when our own army and supplies for all the armies fighting with us will have to be transported—not to mention food for civil populations. The great pinch will come after the beginning of Winter and the patent fact is that scarcely a ship begun under the present building plan can then be ready for service. Time is so much the essence of the problem that one might almost say it is the whole of it. If a man were drowning and had cried out for a boat and some one were pushing toward him a flat-bottomed skiff with square ends and ungraceful sides, it would not be in order for an officer to step in and say: "Not that boat. I will have no rescue work done by such a scow. In two hours I shall be able to send a handsomer and more finely built craft"—to hunt for the man's body.

That in effect was what General Goethals did when he took charge of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The final issue of the war was at stake, an issue that was and still is the freedom of Europe from a domination so galling that under it life for any one except a German would have small attractions. With Europe thus fettered freedom would be everywhere compromised. America would have to arm to the teeth and stand perpetually ready to defend herself behind the moat which the Atlantic furnishes; and it would go hardly with her canal and her outlying possessions. To secure for the world "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" there are needed "ships, more ships, and still more ships," as Lloyd George once said—and they were then in a fair way to be furnished.

Three months ago contractors were ready to rush work on a great fleet of wooden vessels, to do their work before steel ships could be finished and to help the steel fleet afterward. They had been planned for quick construction but would have been demonstrably strong and seaworthy. They would not have been as uncomely as the scow of our illustration, though their design had less grace than that of vessels of traditional pattern—the kind that we now have a promise of getting after the war is over, though hardly in any number before that time. Not till the armies of freedom have been hampered by lack of supplies and reinforcements, and probably not till some battles which should have been victorious for them have been drawn engagements if not defeats, will any of the ships now planned appear in European waters; and in that view they might, with some propriety, carry in their cargoes coffins for those needlessly killed as well as supplies for the living. Such would be the normal result of a policy that considers only the quality of ships and takes no due account of the time it will take to get them.

The one glaring fact that stands out in fiery letters amid the dust of the so-called "squabble" between two men is that the Emergency Fleet Corporation, if its plans had not been rudely brushed aside by the man who came to it as its manager, would have begun three months ago the building of a large fleet of good and serviceable ships—three golden months that can never be called back. The loss of them means that even with all possible haste in the construction that will now begin the fleet will be by a quarter of a year belated and, if the present slow building design is retained, it will be belated by a half year and more. Six months without ships that, in a critical exigency, might have been in service—that is what the wanton holding up of the work has meant. The offset tendered for it is an improvement in the quality of the ships—insured by making them come too late to avert disaster.

We may win this war. I believe we shall. Our resources are vast and so is our population. It will be markedly harder to win it because available ships that might have been had in time were rejected. The extra price of the more graceful vessels built on traditional lines is not the excess of money that will be paid for them. That is relatively a microscopic consideration. They will cost lives of Americans and Allies sacrificed by delay. Their price in money will appear chiefly in the outlay of protracting the war. The ships of an earlier design which, but for an ill-omened interference, would have been in the water today and fully completed by October would have gone far toward saving the situation, while those which would have been completed during the Winter—and thus before the advance squadrons of the fleet now planned will make their appearance—might have made the difference between quick success in the war and a slower and costlier one.

There are men who will write in their blood the cost of this fatal delay and their relatives as well as the country and the liberty-loving part of the world will contribute to the tragic price. The people have a right to know these facts and the noble army now gathering in khaki has a right to know them before they learn them through disaster.

JOHN BATES CLARK.

New York, July 23, 1917.

Turkish Students in America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read in your issue of the 20th inst. the report from Berlin concerning the Turkish students in this country, headed "Turks Talk of Reprisals." It is there stated that Jelal Bey, former Turkish Consul General in New York, reported that the American Government "had refused to permit Turkish students in New York to return with the officials."

Dr. Achmed Emin and Jelal Bey seem already to be sufficiently Germanized as to hide the truth with the usual German wartime method. There may have been some reason that actuated Washington to forbid the Turkish students leaving in the very same boat with the astute and polished Consul General. But at no time during the war has the least hindrance been put in the way of the students. They could have left at any moment they wished to leave. Whether they did so wish is quite another question—one that it is not for me to answer.

I am sure that many of your readers would very much like to know something more about the "ambiguous report forwarded to Constantinople by a neutral diplomat," referred to by your Washington correspondent. They would also wish to know in what manner "the matter has been arranged to Turkey's satisfaction."

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.

Woods Hole, Mass., July 21, 1917.

'ANTIS' DENOUNCE MILITANT PICKETS

Mrs. Wadsworth, Writing to the President, Says the Sentences Were Just.

CITES I. W. W. PARALLEL

Asks If Suffragettes' Wealth and Position Put Them Above the Law.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage today made public a letter from Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, its President, to President Wilson, protesting against the picketing of the White House by suffragists of the Woman's Party, and declaring that the sixteen pickets were justly sentenced to sixty days in the workhouse. The letter read:

"My Dear Mr. President:

"As a loyal American citizen and a lifelong resident of the District of Columbia, I wish to protest against the willful and persistent disregard for law and order systematically displayed by the members of the National Woman's Party.

"Your action in pardoning the sixteen women sentenced to Occoquan was one of clemency and not of justice. It was a proof of your tolerance and magnanimity and showed your appreciation not so much of woman's rights as of her duty."

Mrs. Wadsworth wrote that the sixteen women went to the workhouse rather than pay a fine "to gain the notoriety and publicity of such an action, and then, with a transparent mental dishonesty that is almost inconceivable in persons of normal intelligence, they advertised their martyrdom to the cause of suffrage.

"Is it wise to fan the flame of class jealousy by allowing the deportation from the State (in cattle cars) of undesirable citizens in one section of the country, and permitting women of wealth, family, and position to violate the laws and go unpunished in another? And not only unpunished, but actually demanding what they consider a reward for their misconduct? Can it be necessary that to preserve peace within our borders in this time of stress and imperative need for progress the machinery of government should be halted that these files on the wheel may bask in the light of publicity?

"They who prattle of 'democracy' and strive to force the will of the few upon the vast majority; they who shout of patriotism and defame the good name of their country in the hearing of other nations; they who prate of equal rights, but who will not observe them under law—Mr. President, are these to be trusted with the solemn responsibility of suffrage? Cordially yours,

"ALICE HAY WADSWORTH,
"President National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage."

Eight members of the Woman's Party took up their posts beside the gates of the White House again today. They carried banners with quotations from some of President Wilson's speeches to Congress, but attracted little attention, and one special policeman easily preserved order.

Members of the headquarters staff of the Woman's Party say they are receiving answers to picketing campaign literature recently sent out which show no disapproval of the policy pursued in Washington. Only three letters were unfavorable. One was received from a prominent member of another suffrage organization who had not before been in the party, asking for admission to membership and commending the party's work. Most of the letters contained money, and wealthy New York women visited the office immediately after the arrest of the pickets, offering sympathy and support.

One suffragist opposed to militant tactics wrote:

> The sixteen women should be kept in the workhouse for breaking the law and hurting the suffrage cause. We should follow the example of the English women and show at this critical time that we are worthy to have the vote and put our country, freedom and humanity above all else. Those sixteen women should be kept out of the limelight, which is all they wished.

An anti-suffragist who had received a letter by mistake, wrote:

> The workhouse seems to me a very good place for women addicted to making nuisances of themselves. I wish more of them were sent there. I am not a suffragist and should be very sorry to see the suffrage amendment as part of our Constitution. Kindly leave my name off your mailing list.

The third woman agreed with THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial of the 19th criticising the pickets. She says:

> The editorial in this morning's NEW YORK TIMES expresses fully the opinion and sentiment of the large majority of law-abiding people in this country, and the same will fortunately have more influence with the President than all your literature or postals.

A big meeting at which the work of the pickets will be considered in one form or another will be arranged in this city by the National Woman's Party as soon as suitable accommodations can be found.

PRESTON P. LYNN WON'T RUN

Wanamaker Manager Declines Nomination for the Mayoralty.

The Nominating Committee of the Business Men's League held a meeting last night at its headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, to select a candidate for Mayor to run against Mayor Mitchel. The nomination had been offered to Preston P. Lynn, General Manager for John Wanamaker and President of the Sphinx Club, but Mr. Lynn appeared and said it would be impossible for him to accept. The committee then postponed for a week the selection of a candidate.

"You have been kind enough to consider me as a possible candidate for Mayor," Mr. Lynn told the committee. "This has touched me very much. As I have repeatedly told you, however, owing to my loyalty to the John Wanamaker institution I would now find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to give up the management of the business. I say these things to you so you may know that under no circumstances may I be considered a candidate for the Mayoralty, nor could I allow myself to be drafted for such service. I am at your call in the future as I have been in the past for such council and help as I may be able to command. I am with the league heart and soul. I know your efforts will truly be crowned with success."

A sub-committee of the Platform Committee of the Democratic Fusion organization also met at 50 East Forty-second Street last night to continue work on the committee's platform planks. A report will be made to the Platform Committee tonight and later the platform will be submitted to the fusion organization.

TO HEAD WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

Professor Marshall of Dartmouth Will Succeed Dr. Sykes.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 23.—Professor Benjamin T. Marshall of Dartmouth College, was chosen as President of Connecticut College for Women at New London by the Trustees this afternoon to succeed President Frederick Sykes, who recently resigned.

President Marshall was graduated from Dartmouth in 1897, and took his degree in divinity at Union Theological Seminary. Later he had Presbyterian charges at New Rochelle and Scarsborough-on-Hudson, N. Y. For some years he has had the chair of biblical history and literature at Dartmouth, and he will take a similar professorship at Connecticut College in addition to the Presidency

GIBBONS TO SOLDIERS: GIVE ALL TO AMERICA

Cardinal, on 83d Birthday, Pledges Aid of Church to Food Conservation.

CONGRATULATED BY MANY

President Wilson and Mr. Hoover Write Appreciation of Hirlarchy's Work in the War.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—To the young Americans who are about to answer the call of their country and enroll themselves in the great new national armies Cardinal Gibbons today sent this brief message:

"Be Americans always. Remember that you owe all to America and be prepared, if your country demands it, to give all in return."

And then he added, his voice having in it a touch of pride:

"And I am sure they will bring honor and credit to the country of their birth and adoption."

It was the Cardinal's eighty-third birthday, and he spent it, as he had spent so many birthdays in the past, at the home of T. Herbert Shriver, near Union Mills, in Carroll County. In the afternoon an automobile ride was taken to Westminster, where, at Mr. Shriver's office, the Cardinal found awaiting him a big batch of congratulatory telegrams from friends all over the country. It was while glancing over these messages of good will that he found time to chat for a few minutes with a reporter.

"It is so kind of my friends to remember the passing anniversaries and to go to so much trouble to let me know their good wishes," said the Cardinal. "Please say for me how much I appreciate such thoughtfulness, and that my birthday finds me in excellent health and spirits."

In a brief reference to conditions at large in the country the Cardinal gave first place in importance at this moment to the movement to conserve the food supply of the nation. He said he felt that this problem just now overshadowed everything else.

"I have given much thought to the problem," said the Cardinal, "and I feel that it is one which should be solved quickly, lest all of us suffer. I have recently had from Mr. Hoover a very pleasant little note, in which he assures me that both the President and himself appreciate what the Catholic hierarchy is doing, and that they are looking to us to aid still further.

"We have taken the matter up in a very practical way, and as soon as the plans are worked out we shall appeal directly to the women throughout the country to use all their efforts in helping to avoid waste and conserve food. Such a country-wide appeal should have a great effect. If there is anything else we can do we certainly shall do it."

On the subjects of war and peace the Cardinal had nothing to say, because, as he remarked, with a smile, he had said it all before. His views are well known. He has always preached arbitration as the alternative of war, and he has prayed for peace ever since the great war started. But since America entered the war he has had but one idea, and that is that Americans must back their country whole-heartedly, and with all their worldly goods and with their lives, if necessary.

"As I rode today through these beautiful hills in the glorious sunshine," said the Cardinal, "life seemed a wonderful thing. On every side there was peace and quiet, rest and contentment. War seemed a long way off, and yet it is almost at our doors."

Then, as he said good-bye, he added softly:

"We must pray that peace—a righteous peace—may come."

PRIESTS EAGER TO SERVE.

Cardinal Farley Says Many Would Be Chaplains in the Trenches.

Cardinal Farley has written to the New York Chapter of the Knights of Columbus that he has an excess of volunteers among priests who wish to serve as chaplains for American regiments in the trenches. He added that all the soldiers' headquarters established by the Knights of Columbus would be sure of supervision by priests anxious to undertake the work.

The letter was sent to Edward A. Arnold, Chairman of the New York chapter, who has sent out an appeal to Catholics for assistance in the work of providing recreation halls for soldiers in the trenches. A committee in charge of this work is composed of John G. Agar, William D. Guthrie, Adrian Iselin, James Parrish Lee, Morgan J. O'Brien, John Quinn, Joseph P. Grace, James Byrne, and John D. Crimmins.

CAPTAIN FALLS WITH PLANE.

Englishman Who Brought Down 14 Germans Escapes Death with Pupil.

Captain Ronald True of the Royal British Flying Corps, now an instructor for the Eastern Aeroplane Company of Brooklyn, had reached a height of 100 feet in a military biplane at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday when his motor stopped and the airplane turned head down and plunged to the ground. When the airplane struck the earth its two planes were smashed and Captain True and his companion, William A. Reed, a student in the school, were buried in the wreckage.

Men from the military training camp established at the speedway by Sheriff Edward Riegelmann ran at once to the pile of wreckage and began breaking it up to rescue the men, whom they had watched making preparations for the flight. They expected to find both men dead. Instead, they found Captain True and Mr. Reed bruised and bleeding but conscious. Captain True thanked the men for their speedy work in taking the wreckage away, and then asked if any one had found his "charmed pilot cap," an involuntary gift from one of the German aviators brought to earth at the front by Captain True, and "my little luck piece." They were found in the wreckage. Both men were taken to the Coney Island Hospital, where it was found that Mr. Reed's knee had been painfully injured.

Captain True brought down fourteen German airplanes and was wounded seven times before he came to America to instruct aviators. In his last encounter he was shot through the hip and was maimed for life. He married Mrs. B. G. Earle of Wilmington, Del., a week ago, and it is said that he proposed while they were in an airplane 5,000 feet in the air. Mr. Reed is 82 years old and a native of Australia. He is a student aviator and manager of the school for the airplane company.

The explanation of the cause of the accident is that the distance to the ground was too short for the machine to volplane to safety when the motor stopped. The airplane was demolished, and the loss was $10,000.

MORE RELIEF SHIPS NEEDED.

Belgian Commission Asks Dutch to Grant Tonnage Unconditionally.

LONDON, July 23.—It is learned that the negotiations which the Belgian Relief Commission is carrying on with Holland for relief ships are based on the necessity of obtaining more tonnage, and do not mean that ships of other nationalities engaged in this work will be withdrawn.

An effort is being made, although apparently with little chance of success, to induce the Dutch Government to recede from its decision not to supply tonnage unless guarantees of food supplies from the United States are given.

MARGERY MAUDE IS J. W. BURDEN'S BRIDE

Daughter of English Actor Marries New York Banker in Grace Church Chantry.

BRIDEGROOM A LIEUTENANT

Officer of 15th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., Awaits Call to Service—His Wife Made Stage Debut in "Grumpy."

The wedding of Joseph Warren Burden, a son of Mrs. Joseph W. Burden of this city and Lenox, Mass., and Miss Margery Maude, daughter of Cyril Maude, the English actor and of Mrs. Maude, who was Winifred Emery, was celebrated at 12:30 o'clock yesterday in the chantry of Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, and the rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, who is spending the Summer at South Ashfield, Mass., came especially to perform the ceremony. The chantry which was crowded with guests, was simply decorated with palms and Ascension lilies on the altar.

The bride walked through the close and up to the altar with her father's cousin, Victor Maude, but no one gave her in marriage. She wore an afternoon frock of beige colored chiffon cloth on straight lines with an apron overdress to match, and a gathered corsage having a double white net Medici collar and narrow bishop sleeves of Georgette crêpe. A bit of scarf drapery embroidered in beige beads fell from the corsage, on which was pinned sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried lilies of the valley. Her beige colored straw toque was encircled with dahlias of the same hue as the hat, and a large meshed beige colored veil draped over it fell to her shoulders at the back.

Miss Sylvia H. Barclay, a daughter of Mrs. William Orr Barclay, stood with the bride. Her gray Georgette frock, straight and simple, was finished with a deep hem of satin to match, a sash with fringed ends and a fichu collar of cream lace. She carried mauve orchids. Her violet crin hat had the crown entirely of orchid-colored flowers.

Mr. Burden was in civilian's clothes, although he is a First Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., and his brother, Chester G. Burden, who is also in the service, wore khaki. There were no ushers, but several friends of Mr. Burden assisted in seating the guests.

The ceremony was followed by a breakfast for the relatives at the Colony Club. Mr. and Mrs. Burden will probably remain here in town, as he expects a call to active service at any time.

Among the guests at the wedding, besides the immediate relatives, were Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, Major Oliver Pilmey, Royal Flying Corps, from Canada; Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair and her daughter, Miss Marie L. Blair; Mr. and Mrs. Preston Davie, Dr. and Mrs. Malcolm McBurney, Mrs. Richard Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Mrs. Samuel Blagden, and Eliot and Redmond Cross.

The engagement was announced on June 28. Mrs. Burden made her début on the stage in 1913 with her father in "Grumpy." Later she was in "Lady Windermere's Fan" with Margaret Anglin, and after that with George Arliss in "Paganini."

Mr. Burden is a Harvard graduate, class of 1906, and is with the banking firm of Redmond & Co.

Flower Show for the Red Cross.

The Horticultural Society of Southampton, L. I., will hold its annual flower show at that place on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The entire proceeds are to be devoted to the American Red Cross. Society girls of the cottage colony are to serve tea.

TWO IN FAMILY TO WED.

Son and Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Livingston Engaged.

Two engagements in one family were told yesterday when Mr. and Mrs. James Duane Livingston announced the approaching marriage of their daughter, Gertrude Channing Livingston, to Henry C. Kittredge, son of Professor Kittredge of Harvard, while at the same time there was announced from Troy, N. Y., the betrothal of Miss Kathleen Connolly, daughter of Charles M. Connolly of that city, to Robert Tevlot Livingston of New York.

Mr. Livingston was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy this year. His sister, Miss Livingston, was presented to New York society a few seasons ago, and her fiancé, Mr. Kittredge, was graduated from Harvard in 1913. He is now a member of the Faculty of St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H.

MAY BE RUTH ARMSTRONG.

Girl Resembling Her Escapes from Wealthy Havana Man's Auto.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 23.—An American answering the description of Ruth Armstrong, the Youngstown girl who disappeared a week ago, escaped from a large gray automobile this morning and ran into an undertaking establishment and hid behind the door. A man, apparently a Cuban, in the automobile, made several trips up and down the block before he found the door in which she entered. When he found her he tried to get her to go with him, but she repeatedly screamed: "I won't go back with you!"

A crowd, attracted by the girl's cries, gathered and the man, apparently alarmed over the publicity, abandoned the girl, re-entered his car and disappeared around the first corner.

The clerk of the undertaking establishment thought he recognized her and asked her if she wasn't Ruth Armstrong. He says she denied it, but in such an alarmed manner, he was convinced it was she. When she was sure the man from whom she escaped had disappeared she hailed a passing taxicab and disappeared also.

Until late tonight Ruth Armstrong had not returned to the place where she roomed, or where she worked, nor had she sent for any of her effects.

The Havas correspondent learned the number of the private automobile from which she escaped, and also the number of the taxicab which she took when she left, and these have been turned over to the secret police, who should clear up the mystery tomorrow. THE TIMES correspondent learned today that when the girl disappeared the only thing of her personal effects that she carried besides her recticule was two small bottles which she bought the day prior to her disappearance. The woman in whose residence she was the only roomer said that she had told her the bottles contained medicine. The police are also working on the theory that these bottles may have contained poison.

THE TIMES correspondent tonight showed a group photograph of six young women wherein Miss Armstrong appeared to be a woman who saw the American girl take refuge in the undertaking establishment. She immediately selected the photograph of Miss Armstrong. A man clerk of the establishment, however, selected another picture.

BIG CONCERT FOR CHARITIES

Mme. Schumann-Heink Among the Artists at Manhattan July 30.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, Leon Rothier, John O'Malley, Kate Vannah, Myriane Deroxe, Geoffrey Stein, and the Russian Cathedral Choir will take part in a great benefit concert at the Manhattan Opera House on Monday evening next, July 30. Half the proceeds will be given to La Mutualité Maternelle of Paris, and half to the Order of the Golden Cross. The first of these takes care of poor French mothers and has worked for a quarter of a century to reduce infant mortality in France. The Golden Cross is a new branch of the Aeronautical Association of America for the relief of disabled aviators.

Otto H. Kahn and Clarence M. Mackay are among the patrons of the benefit, together with Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. H. P. Davison, Miss Lillian Murphy, Mrs. Proctor Field, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Shaw, Mrs. Hutchison Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Leon, Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General, and Charles A. Downer, President of the Alliance Française in New York.

MAKES ATTACK ON GOMPERS

People's Council Replies to Charges of Labor Leader.

The charge made on Sunday by officers of the American Federation of Labor and the Central Federated Union that the People's Council was fomenting trouble in labor organizations by fighting conscription, and accusing the council of having German sympathies, brought an answer from that organization yesterday. Jacob Panken, Chairman of the Council, charged Samuel Gompers with not having labor's interests at heart and neglecting to watch legislation in the interest of labor.

Mr. Panken said that the organization had no fight with labor, but that its quarrel was with those who sought to limit the rights of Americans. Mr. Gompers knows, he said, that labor's press is being suppressed and bankrupted, but he has said no word against it. He tells of the number of labor organizations represented in the council, and continues:

"If Mr. Gompers charges these with being pro-German, he is befouling his own movement."

Freed of Libeling President Wilson.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Dr. Gilbert Reid, American citizen and editor of the Peking Post, after pledging himself before the United States court at Shanghai "to refrain from criticism of the American Government or its officials which may be contrary either to the spirit of our laws or to the purpose of any special legislation that may be enacted during the period of the war," has been released from bail, and three charges of libel against him have been dismissed. The charges were seditious libel, libel of President Wilson, and libel of Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister.

Luther Burbank Seriously Ill.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., July 23.—Luther Burbank, noted horticulturist, is seriously ill at his home here from overwork and a cold. He is 68 years old.

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PRESIDENT'S NIECE WEDS AND GIVES SURPRISE

Mrs. Anne H. Cothran and F. C. Compton, Chicago Publisher, Marry in Advance of Date Set.

Mrs. Anne Howe Cothran, the niece of President Wilson, and Frank C. Compton of Chicago, whose engagement was announced early this month, were married quietly in this city last Saturday evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Graham C. Hunter at the Church of the Covenant, a Presbyterian church at 810 East Forty-second Street, where the pastor resides.

They were to have been married on Thursday of this week, but decided on an earlier date, and gave their friends a surprise.

The first intimation of the marriage came from New London, Conn., where the bride is well known, having taken a prominent part in charitable activities given there for the last two Summers while at Oswegatchie, a Summer colony four miles west of New London on the Niantic River. The couple arrived there on Sunday morning on their honeymoon.

When Mrs. Compton was asked last night why the date of the marriage had been advanced, she said it was merely to avoid formality. No invitations were issued for the wedding, and there were no attendants. The Rev. Hunter, it was explained, had been selected to perform the ceremony on the date originally set.

Since the couple have arrived at Oswegatchie they have spent the greater part of their time with Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter, in scenic trips around the colony.

They plan to take a three months' wedding tour, and will live in Chicago in the Autumn, where Mr. Compton is President of the publishing firm of Compton & Johnson.

The bride's mother, Mrs. Annie E. Howe, the only sister of the President, died last September at New London. The bride, with her little daughter, Josephine Cothran, have been frequent guests at the White House. Since the death of her mother Mrs. Compton has lived at 102 West Eightieth Street, and during last Winter and Spring she took an active interest in suffrage work. She is a singer, like her cousin, Miss Margaret Wilson.

Mr. Compton's first wife died in 1914. He has a son, Frank, 10 years old, and an adopted daughter, Edna, who is 7, whose parents' names were, incidentally, Mr. and Mrs. William McAdoo.

J. A. MILHOLLAND MARRIES.

Brother of Late Mrs. Boissevain Weds Miss Mandida Bareducci.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 23.—Miss Mandida Dundas Bareducci of Italy and New York and John Angus Milholland, son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Milholland, were married on Saturday afternoon at Meadowmount, the 1,000-acre estate of the bridegroom's father, near Elizabethtown. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Z. Coates, an Episcopal clergyman of Philadelphia.

The couple were attended by Miss Vida Milholland, sister of the bridegroom, and Eugene Boissevain, husband of the late Inez Milholland Boissevain. Because Mr. Milholland's family is in mourning only a few friends were at the ceremony. Among them were ex-United States Senator and Mrs. O'Gorman and Justice and Mrs. D. F. Cohalan.

Mr. Milholland and his bride left soon after the ceremony for Vancouver to sail today for Java, where he is in the export trade with Mr. Boissevain. Mr. Milholland is a graduate of Harvard, 1914.

Binswanger-Hood.

Miss Edith Hood, niece of former Essex County Prosecutor Louis Hood and sister of Dr. Philip Garfield Hood of Manasquan, N. J., was married at the Washington in Newark last night to Ralph Binswanger of Richmond, Va. Mrs. Lippman Cohn of Johnstown, Penn., a sister of the bride, and Mrs. Philip G. Hood were the matrons of honor. Rabbi Solomon Foster of Newark and Rabbi Kallsh of Richmond, Va., performed the ceremony.

WILL COMBAT CHURCHILL.

Scrymgeour to Enter Contest for Cabinet Minister's Seat in Commons.

LONDON, July 24.—While the Unionists have decided not to oppose Winston Spencer Churchill in the election for the Dundee seat, made necessary by his appointment to a Cabinet position, his re-election will be contested by Edwin Scrymgeour, Prohibitionist and Laborite.

In the last election Scrymgeour was a candidate, polling 1,825 votes to Mr. Churchill's 9,240.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. FRANCES DE VINE, 55 years old, wife of John De Vine, died at the home of her sister in Syosset, L. I., on Sunday while on a visit. Her home was at 191 Cedar Street, Richmond Hill.

FRANK A. STDWART, for thirty years with the New York Consolidated Clearing House, died on Saturday at his home, 2,380 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a son of the late David S. Stewart, at one time President of the old Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.

Mrs. MARY CASS MAXWELL, HEAD, active in the work of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church, Brooklyn, and wife of William M. Head, an electrical manufacturer, died at her home, 505 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. She was 50 years old.

MICHAEL LANGAN, retired wine and liquor merchant, died on Saturday at his home, 426 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, aged 71 years.

JAMES T. KEENAN, Treasurer of James Keenan & Son, Inc., plumbers, and President of the Brooklyn Association of Master Plumbers, died at his home, 308 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, aged 48 years.

WILLIAM MOORE LINDSAY, 64 years old, died on Saturday at his home, 95 Macon Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Lindsay was long connected with the settlement work of the Calvary Episcopal Parish of Manhattan. He was a Past Regent of New York Council, R. A., and a member of Philadelphos Council, R. A.

LYMAN HERDMAN, 77 years old, connected with the United States Treasury Department for many years, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry E. Geary, East Orange, N. J.

PATRICK HAYES, Trustee of the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, Orange, N. J., since it was established fifty years ago, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William F. Burke, in that city.

Miss ELIZABETH R. BEARDSLEE, 21 years old, a teacher in the Monroe Public School, died yesterday at the home of her father in Monroe, N. J.

PETER COURTLAND McCHESNEY, Postmaster of Millburn, N. J., in Cleveland's first administration, died Sunday night at his home on Berkeley Heights, Millburn. He was 71 years old.

Mrs. ALICE ZANE GREY, 77 years old, mother of Zane Grey, the novelist, died at her Summer home at Lackawaxen, Penn., yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. JAMES McCORMACK, a Methodist missionary, died on Saturday at his home, 351 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, in his seventieth year.

The Rev. GARRETT J. BARRY, pastor of St. Philip's Church, Boston, Mass., and a former National and State (Massachusetts) Chaplain of the Knights of Columbus, died in Boston yesterday. He was 57 years old.

Mrs. HELEN EWALD, widow of Philip Ewald, ironmaster of Louisville, Ky., and St. Louis, Mo., died yesterday.

ALEXANDER WINNING, a contracting mason, died yesterday at the Polyclinic Hospital as the result of a fall on July 20. Mr. Winning was 58 years old and lived at 303 West 117th Street.

IRVING RISNICK, 29 years old, of 882 Beck Street, Bronx, a lawyer, died yesterday at St. Mark's Hospital.

THOMAS AGNEW, 85 years old, a fruit grower at Lloyd, died yesterday at his home in Bloomfield, N. J.

WILLIAM H. MARSTON, who was a coal merchant in Brooklyn for fifty years, died yesterday at the home of his son, Frank H. Marston, Blue Point, L. I., in his ninety-third year. Mr. Marston was a native of Newburg, N. Y.

AUGUSTIN WALSH, who, with his brother, was the founder of the firm of T. & A. Walsh, harbor improvements, died yesterday at the home of his brother at Millerton, N. Y., in his eighty-first year. Mr. Walsh came to this country with his brother from Dublin, Ireland, at 16 years of age. Mr. Walsh made his home at 1,291 Madison Avenue.

CHARLES M. EVEREST, President of the Vacuum Oil Company of Rochester, N. Y., died on Sunday in Bridgeport, Conn. He was born in 1832. His father was the organizer of the Vacuum Oil Company and for many years its President, to which place his son succeeded in 1906.

DEFENDS ACCUSED CLERK.

Charge of Larceny, Lawyer Asserts, Was Result of "Frame Up."

In asking for the dismissal of an indictment charging his client, Charles M. Strauss, a former clerk on the Bureau of Licenses, with grand larceny, Frank Aranow of 27 Cedar Street declared to Judge McIntyre, in General Sessions yesterday, that investigators from Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein's office had maintained an apartment in the Rialto district, where several improper gatherings were held and persons were "shaken down." Strauss was accused of having visited William H. Boyle, a private detective of 767 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, where it was alleged he sought to engage a pickpocket to rob applicants who daily stand in long lines in the corridors of the bureau. Strauss, it was said, expected the pickpocket who was to have held the "concession" to divide evenly the proceeds of each day.

Boyle told the District Attorney that he arranged to have Detective George Pepello to pose as a pickpocket. They met Strauss by appointment, he said, and after the Bureau of License clerk had demanded an equal share of the money taken from applicants the detective placed him under arrest. Boyle declared he and the detective divided about fifty dollars with Strauss.

In the argument Mr. Aranow charged that Strauss had been the victim of a "frame up," and had been taken to the apartment by the two men and entertained lavishly. All the bills, he said, were paid by the taxpayers. Mr. Aranow added that the apartment was maintained to trap city employes into committing crimes, so that the Commissioner of Accounts could make a splendid showing for his department. Judge McIntyre reserved decision.

MRS. THOMAS LEFT $329,381

Former Wife of Frank J. Gould Gets Income from $100,000.

The estate of Mrs. Annie M. Thomas, who died at the Vanderbilt Hotel on July 28 and was the mother of the late Ralph H. Thomas, who married Helen Kelly Gould, who got a divorce from Frank J. Gould, was appraised yesterday at $329,381. Her daughter-in-law gets the income from $100,000 for life regardless of whether she remarries. She is said to be engaged to Prince Vlora of Albania.

Mrs. Thomas gave the bulk of her estate to her surviving son, Joseph B. Thomas. She had personal effects, consisting largely of jewelry, amounting to $268,022. Her securities were appraised at $58,601.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

KAISER—DOUGHERTY.—Grace Veronica Dougherty to Ralph Ximenes Kaiser.

Married.

BURDEN—MAUDE.—On Monday, July 23, in Grace Church Chantry, by the Rev. Charles L. Slattery, D. D., Margery Kathleen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Maude of Sussex, England, to Joseph Warren Burden of New York.

GREENE—POND.—On July 21, at Milford, Conn., Lieutenant Joseph Nathaniel Greene and Miss Nanine Woodward Pond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Mayple Pond.

Died.

ANGELL.—On July 21, Rufus Greene Angell, aged 58. Funeral services at the Church in the Gardens, Forest Hills, N. Y., on Tuesday at 11 o'clock. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y. Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

BLUMER.—July 23, 1917, Mary H., aged 62, beloved mother of Carrie Marie Eagleson and Henrietta Midgett. Funeral from her late residence, 86 71st St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, 3 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

BRENNAN.—At her home, 2 West 75th St, July 22, 1917, in the 76th year of her age, Margaret A., widow of Michael Brennan. Requiem mass at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, Wednesday, July 25, 10 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment private.

CONDON.—Margaret Gertrude, beloved wife of David P. Condon, at her home, 416 East 136th St., Bronx, Monday, July 23, 1917. Requiem mass at Church of St. Jerome, Thursday, July 26, at 10 A. M.

CREAGH.—Sunday morning, July 22, 1917, at St. Vincent Hospital, Mrs. Florence Creagh, aged 53 years. Funeral services on Wednesday, July 25, 1917, at 3 P. M., at her late residence, Farmers Av. and Central Av., St. Albans, L. I. Interment Springfield Cemetery. Train leaving Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R., at 1:56 P. M. will make connection at Jamaica for St. Albans, L. I.

DE CUADRA.—In England, on June 10, 1917, Alice, wife of Mariano de Cuadra of Madrid, Spain, and daughter of the late John A. Post of New York.

DOMINICK.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 22, Annie Stewart Dominick. Funeral services at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. A. Hebbard, 230 East Sidney Av., Tuesday, 3 o'clock. Train leaving Grand Central Depot, New Haven road, 2:15. Interment private.

EDWARDS. — July 21, Emma Amy, widow of William Pomeroy Edwards, in her 65th year. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Bldg., Broadway and 66th St., Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Waterbury (Conn.); Northampton (Mass.) and Washington, D. C. papers please copy.

EVEREST.—On July 22, Charles Marvin Everest of Rochester, N. Y., passed away after a short illness at Bridgeport Hospital. Services to be held at Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., on 10:30 Wednesday morning. Please omit flowers.

FLOYD-JONES.—On Monday, July 23, 1917, at White Plains, N. Y., in the fifty-fourth year of her age, Helen Watts, daughter of the late Edward and Mary Lord Floyd-Jones. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Massapequa, L. I., on Wednesday afternoon, July 25, upon the arrival of 2 o'clock train from Pennsylvania Station.

GODDARD.—July 22, Stephen Haile Goddard, at La Canada, Cal., after a lingering illness, in his 45th year.

HERDMAN.—July 22, 1917, Lyman Herdman, in his 78th year. Services at the residence of his son-in-law, H. E. Gearry, 66 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J., Tuesday evening, July 24, at 8 o'clock.

HEYDT.—Richard Robert, on July 22, 1917. Funeral services at 7:30 P. M., July 24, at 150 Maine Av., Westerleigh, Staten Island, N. Y.

HUNTER.—On Saturday, July 21, 1917, James Boyd Hunter, Jr., son of Rev. James Boyd Hunter, Sr., aged 23 years. Funeral services from Faith Reformed Church, Bergen Av. and Wegman Parkway, Jersey City, Tuesday, July 24, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

JOHNSON.—On Saturday, July 21, Emily Johnson, born in Sweden, in her 64th year. Funeral from the chapel of Jacob Herrlich's Sons, Inc., 332 East 86th St., on Tuesday, July 24, at 2 P. M.

MARSTON.—At the residence of his son, Blue Point, L. I., on Sunday, July 22, William H. Marston of Brooklyn, aged 92. Funeral at chapel of Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Classon Av., corner of Monroe St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 25, 2 P. M.

MEYER.—Barbara E., (nee Mosle,) wife of Henry F. Meyer, July 22, 1917. Funeral from her late residence, Plandome, L. I., Tuesday, July 24, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station, New York, 12:22 P. M.

PARSLOW.—Suddenly, July 21, at Stamford, Conn., John Frederick, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Parslow, age 19 years. Funeral services Tuesday, July 24, 2 P. M., at 24 William St., Danbury, Conn.

PRENTISS.—At her home in East Hampton, L. I., on Sunday morning, July 22, 1917, Alice Bennett, widow of Nathaniel Appleton Prentiss of New York. Funeral service at St. Luke's Church, East Hampton, Tuesday, July 24, at 9 A. M.

RESNICK.—Irving. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, (Frank E. Campbell Bldg.,) Tuesday, 9:45 A. M.

ST. JOHN.—On Monday, July 23, 1917, Sophia Coe, in her ninety-second year. Funeral services at her late residence, 18 Hamilton St., East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, July 24, 1917, at 8 P. M.

STONE.—S. Mansfield. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, (Frank E. Campbell Bldg.,) Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment Middlebury, Conn.

THEOBALT.—On July 22, 1917, Peter Theobalt, beloved husband of Amelia Wunderlich, and father of Peter J. and William F. Theobalt. Funeral from his late residence, 1,608 11th Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 24. Interment in St. John's Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

TOLLERIS.—Esther, beloved wife of Ascher Tolleris and dear mother of Mary, Samuel, Isaac, Isadore, Charley, Abraham. Funeral from her late residence, 106 Norfolk St., 10 A. M., Tuesday. Omit flowers.

WALSH.—On Sunday, July 22, in the 81st year of his age, Augustin Walsh. Funeral from his late residence, 1,291 Madison Av., on Wednesday, July 25, at 10 o'clock; thence to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

WILLIS.—On July 21, Charles Willis. Funeral at the parlors of J. Winterbottom & Son Co., 75 West 47th St., on July 24. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

SPEED VIOLATIONS GROWING

1,096 Reported for June in This City, Against 889 in May.

There were 1,096 speed violations in New York in June, as against 889 in May, according to Chief City Magistrate McAdoo. Traffic accidents in June amounted to 1,043, as compared with 1,342 in May, and deaths by accident in June were forty-four, an increase of four over May. Brooklyn holds first place with 450 violations for June, as against 315 in May, and with eighty-six suspended sentences in June, a gain of four over May.

Manhattan is third in speed violations with 258, while for May the number was 193. There was one suspended sentence in June, as against two in May. Two hundred and sixteen persons were fined, nine acquitted, and thirty-two sent to jail in June. In the City of New York in June 776 persons were struck by passenger automobiles and twenty-five were killed. The number of deaths from this cause in May was seventeen, injured 655. Motor trucks caused in June the death of nine persons and the injury of 227, as against eighteen killed and 202 injured in May.

ALFRED MOSELY DEAD.

Head of National Educational Commission Dies in England at 61.

LONDON, July 23.—Alfred Mosely, for many years prominent in educational matters, died Sunday at his home, West Lodge, Hadley Wood, Barnet.

Alfred Mosely at the time of his death was head of the National Educational Commission. He was well known in the United States, having visited New York many times in connection with his work as an educator. In 1906 he arranged for a delegation of 500 English school teachers to visit the United States to study American teaching methods. In 1900 Columbia University, New York City, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. Mosely, who in the same year arranged for the reception of 1,000 Canadian and United States school teachers, who paid a visit to Great Britain for the purpose of studying English schools. Mr. Mosely was born Oct. 13, 1855.

Stricken in Surf and Dies.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—John J. Ferguson of 155 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York City, an employe of the Biltmore Hotel, who was stricken while in the water today, died tonight. Beach surgeons had revived him with pulmotors, and it was believed that he had fully recovered, when he suddenly collapsed.

Died.

WINNING.—Alexander R. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell's,) Wednesday evening 8 o'clock.

ZEIMER.—Anna, after a brief illness, in her 94th year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

BERTSCHI.—Caroline, 122 East 114th St., July 21, aged 77. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

BIRCH.—Thomas P., 149 Willis Av., Bronx, July 22. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

BURNS.—Mary, 320 East 94th St., July 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DENCKER.—Frederick D., Chelsea, S. I., July 21, aged 75. Funeral today, noon.

GARLAND.—Bernard J., 323 West 17th St., July 21. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HECHT.—Nannie, 1626 Weeks St., July 22, aged 49. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

KERR.—Rebecca C., 1,012 Olmstead Av., July 21.

LECHLD.—Meyer, 823 Home St., Bronx, July 21, aged 82. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McGUIRE.—John, 150 East 123d St., July 22. Funeral notice later.

McQUADE.—Arthur, 196 Avenue C, July 22. Funeral notice later.

MADDEN.—Thos, 330 East 158th St., July 22. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

O'KEEFE.—Mary, 1,263 Jerome Av., Bronx, July 22 Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

CHILDS.—Clara I., 396 Gates Av., July 21. Funeral service tomorrow.

CONNELLY.—James J., 584 Morgan Av., July 22. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DONNELLY.—Agnes, 80 Carlton Av., July 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DORAN.—Mary A., 1,118 Hancock St., July 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FARMER.—Michael, 503 Atlantic Av., July 21, aged 53. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

FENN.—Maria S., 119 Montgomery St., July 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

HOCK.—Edith, 2,820 Avenue F, July 23, aged 19. Funeral service today.

HOPKE.—Bernhard A., 798 Monroe St., July 21, aged 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOWLAND.—Catherine A., 1,288 Union St., June 23. Funeral service tomorrow.

ISING.—Maude E., 66 Kenmore Place, July 23, aged 39.

LEITCH.—Anna, 224 Powers St., July 21. Funeral service today.

LINDSAY.—William M., 95 Macon St., July 21.

McCARTY.—Katharine, 437 58th St., July 22. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MACKEY.—Ann, 215 Luquer St., July 23. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MAKEVITT.—Emma, 414 4th Av., July 21, aged 15.

MALOON.—Richard B., 2,918 Clarendon Road, July 22, aged 35. Funeral private.

MONAHAN.—Catherine, 546 A 13th St., July 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PENROSE.—Howard, July 22. Funeral 579 Nostrand Av., today, 2:30 P. M.

SAVAGE.—Bessie, 57 Hoss St., July 22, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SCHMIDT.—Henry, 229 Park Av., July 21, aged 48. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHOLZ.—Hedwig, 287 Reid Av., July 21, aged 62. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SEELEY.—Matilda W., 1,429 Pacific St., July 21. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

SEYFRIED.—Margaretta E., 811 Woodward Av., July 23. Funeral July 26.

THIERY.—Johann, 1,385 Hancock St., July 21, aged 68. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

TIMMS.—Thomas, St. Peter's Hospital, July 22, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WHALEN.—John, 417 East 173d St., July 22. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

WICKMAN.—Alfred, 1,304 Bergen St., July 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

WUERSTLIN.—John J., 994 Cypress Av., July 21, aged 48. Funeral service today.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

BARRY.—Catherine, 414 Newark St., Hoboken, July 21.

DALTON.—Anna M., 300 Clerk St., Jersey City, July 22.

GANNON.—Timothy, 140 Chestnut Av., Jersey City, July 22.

LEB CONGE.—Ernestine, 349 York St., Jersey City, July 22. Funeral tomorrow.

McCAULEY.—Anna, 515 Monmouth St., Jersey City, July 21. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

McLOUGHLIN.—Mary, 310 Mercer St., Jersey City, July 22.

MANNING.—Joseph, 98 Bright St., Jersey City, July 23. Funeral notice later.

MELLOR.—Elizabeth, 22 Jones St., Jersey City, July 22.

MULLIGAN.—James, 38 Grace St.,



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BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

CHINCHILLAS.—Salts white chinchillas. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d St. Farragut 596.

COATS and SUITS.—Juniors' snappy models; call with samples. 141 West 28th. 12th floor. See Mr. Massoff.

COATS.—Jobbers placing orders on new styles popular-priced coats. Call 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

COATS, SUITS. — Prominent jobber placing stock orders, 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COTTON GOODS.—Open for a lot of fancy and white cotton goods. Halper & Friedman, 627 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Manufacturers want to buy sateen; all colors. Telephone Farragut 3702.

DRESSES.—Jobber will look at Fall samples of silk and serge dresses; ready to place stock orders Tuesday from 9 to 12. 1,270 Broadway, Room 406.

DRESSES.—Large jobber placing stock orders on serge, satins, crepe de chine, and crepe de meteor dresses. Samples 9-5 daily, Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on afternoon, evening dresses; call with samples; material furnished if desired. 23 West 32d, 2d floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber will buy for cash any quantity of taffeta and georgette dresses to close out. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Jobbers placing orders on Fall dresses. Call with samples. Spiro & Kutner, 1,265 Broadway, city.

DRESSES.—Contractors on serge and silk dresses, call with samples. Imperial State Dress Co., 26 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber will place stock order on snappy serge and silk dresses. 143 West 20th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractor wanted on tailored dresses, 5th floor, 31 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serges and satins. 134 West 26th, 12th floor.

GEORGETTES.—2 and 3 thread domestic Georgettes; also Georgines; will buy several hundred pieces; spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

GEORGETTE.—We are open to buy quantity of domestic Georgette at price; also good 3-thread crepe de chine. Curley Waist Co., 145 Greene St.

OXFORD and serges wanted; all widths. Kananack, Cohen & Roffis, 9 West 20th St.

PEBBLE CHEVIOT, 11038, last year's, wanted in brown and navy. Tel. 2641 Farragut.

PLAIDS.—Spring plaids. Stevens or Juillards; open for big quantity; cash. Call Chelsea 9374. Ask for Mr. Fisch.

POM-POM and 15002 American woolen velour, all shades. Telephone Farragut 3885.

POMPOMS.—Will exchange broadcloth for pompom. Chelsea 8960.

POMPOS.—Will pay cash for all colors. Madison Square 7859.

POM POM, American; open for all shades. Chelsea 9750.

SERGES.—U. S. worsted 236; also pomposms; any quantity; will pay cash. Sterling Cloak and Suit Co., 99 Madison Av.

SERGES.—All wool, French weaves, any width and quantity; cash. Pearlman & Herbert, 38 West 26th.

SERGES.—Open for 100 pieces French serge, all colors. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., 6 and 8 West 32d.

SERGES.—Will pay spot cash for 50 pieces navy French serge. Hartog-Ensis Co., 11 West 32d St.

SERGES.—Manufacturer will pay cash for serges, suitable for dresses. Farragut 9439.

SERGES.—900 and 104 American 67091/2, black or exchange navy. Chelsea 5822.

SERGE; and SATEENS.—Will pay spot cash. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

SHIRTS.—Half and wool army shirts; immediate delivery. F. B., 16 East 17th St.

SILKS.—Stripes, plaids, black and navy taffetas, any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SILK WAISTS.—Contractors wanted; bring your own samples. Trechtel Bros., 71 West 23d.

SILKS.—Fancy silks wanted. Call Tuesday morning, L. Herzog & Bro., 874 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at better grade suits and coats. Call all week, 4th floor, rear elevator. 151 West 26th.

TAFFETAS.—Black and navy, also striped, wanted, for cash; also Georgette. Columbia Ladies' Waist, 149 Spring St.; Spring 3390.

TAN POIRET wanted, tan serge, and all shades of jerseys, any quantity. Heit & Sons, 99 Madison Av. Mad. Sq. 8585.

WAISTS.—Looking at better grade crepe de chine and Georgette. Marquette Cloak and Suit Co., 39 West 32d.

ZIBELINES.—Colors and black, quantities for cash. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

Offerings to Buyers

BATHING SUITS for men and boys, 500 dozen, immediate delivery. Ritter Knitting Co., Jersey City, N. J. Phone Montgomery 1785.

BROADCLOTH, F. & H., and botany 316, all colors, $2.10 net. K 59 Times.

BURELLA.—American, No. 0310, all shades, opening price. Mad. Sq. 2947.

CHARMEUSE. — High-grade black, taupe, beige, &c., 40-inch. 3838 Madison Square.

CHINCHILLA.—Plaid Raritan, 4040 black storm serge, 7014 navy serge, 7301 colors; yarn-dyed satin, black, blue. Call Farragut 2815.

CLOTH.—White and fancy elderdown for sale cheap. Fleischer Cloak and Suit Co., 826 Broadway.

COATS.—Silk plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 26th St.

COATS.—We have 150 silk, Jersey, Milanese sport coats to close out, in all leading colors; great values. Joseph Freedman, 28 West 15th. Chelsea 9528.

COATS. — Wonderful assortment fur-trimmed coats and suits, popular prices; immediate delivery. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d St.

COATS. — To close out, balance of Spring coats at a sacrifice. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Removal sale, have jersey coats, suits, and skirts. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th.

COATS.—Silk plush; trimmed; guaranteed lining, $9.50. Metropolitan Coat, 40 W. 27th.

COATS.—Silk Jersey coats; closing out; desirable shades. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Spring coats to close out at a sacrifice. D. Bussel, 40 West 22d Street.

COATS.—Alpaca coats for sale. Telephone Spring 4767.

CORDUROY.—Narrow and wide wale navy, brown, green, Copenhagen, white. W 193 Times.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Exporters, jobbers, attention! Large assortment plain, printed, and novelties to close out, reduced prices; inspection invited. Fair View Mills, 44 East 23d.

DRESSES.—100 georgettes and pongees to close out; mostly large sizes satins, serges; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Taffeta and some serges; few low-priced wash dresses; 30 military suits at sacrifice. Trimo, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—About a hundred serge dresses to close out at a price. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

DRESSES, Silks, Ginghams, White and fancy Voiles. Immediate delivery. Glockler, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—300 wash dresses, 500 taffeta dresses to sell at a price. Feinstein & Sherman, 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—650 wash dresses, 2,500 wash skirts to close at sacrifice. Teitlebaum, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—800 high-class cotton dresses to close out at a price. The Dresrite Co., 142 West 24th.

DRESSES.—350 white voile dresses to close out. Bronner Manufacturing Co., Room 702, 33 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and party, $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Butterfly Dress Mfg. Co., 142 W. 24th St.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Ginghams, colored and white wash dresses to close out at a price. Schlang Co., 151 West 20th.

DRESSES.—250 high-class, up-to-date wash dresses. Greeley Dress, 501 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Job of 150 wash dresses cheap. Windsor Manufacturing Co., 148 West 24th.

DRESSES.—150 charmeuse, satin, to close out. J. Messer, 47 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—500 white voile and lace dresses to sacrifice. Subin, 36 West 20th.

FELT.—Best grade, all wool, 72 inches wide; all colors; at prices considerably under the market. Arthe Levy & Barnard, 37 Union Square.

GEORGETTES, crepe de china, colors, immediate delivery. Marks Senner, 554 4th Av. 3880 Mad. Sq.

GINGHAM DRESSES.—Immediate delivery; low prices. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

GINGHAM, Bates, large plaids to close out. Bierman, 17 W. 17th Street.

JERSEY.—French & Ward, all colors, to close out. Farragut 4868.

KERAMI.—For sale one piece of Sidney Blumenthal Kerami and Chase's stripe, also five pieces of Fred Lauser oxfords, style 505. Farragut 2347.

LEATHER GOODS. — Ladies' and gents' pocketbooks; large assortment. Telephone Spring 4853.

MACHINERY for sale; complete equipment of moulding and picture frame factory at a bargain. Address Z 231 Times Annex for particulars.

MIDDIES.—We have still middies in cotton, silk, mockly, and sport coats. For immediate delivery, at low market prices. 448 Broadway, G. & L. Middy Blouse Co.

Offerings to Buyers

PLUSHES, poplin, Poiret twills, serges; Lorraine 3617; wool plushes, Astrachans. Farragut 9812.

PLUSH.—Sidney Blumenthal Lapinex plush and Kerami for sale. Farragut 8384.

POPLINS.—Amer. 90610, $1.67½; Amer. 0310, $1.62½. Lavensohn & Statz, Mad. Sq. 1265.

RAINCOATS and Furs at a bargain. Model Raincoat Co., 135 West 29th.

SERGES.—Will exchange Whitman 87 or Wellington Sears 1855 navy for red and brown. Borgenicht & Sons, 1,115 Broadway.

SERGES.—36-inch, all wool, 62½c.; U. S. 881 Lorraines; Whitman's 106; Gera 8244, 9086; Wallworth 3708. Madison Square 1265.

SERGES.—Whitman's 94. Telephone Madison Square 5844.

SHAWLS.—Job of silk and icewool shawls at attractive prices. L. Herzog & Bros., 874 Broadway.

SILK DRESSES.—About 75 good styles; close out. Goldbaett & Schaffler, 40 East 20th.

SILK SKIRTS to close at sacrifice; assorted styles, Queen, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—To close out, 800 staples and novelties, silks and serges; willing to sacrifice; good-size assortment; wonderful values. Itzkowitz Bros., 245 7th Av., cor. 24th St.; Farragut 9042.

SKIRTS.—Silk skirts, stripes and black, for better times; about 200. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—700 assorted wools and mixtures; $1 up. Ford, 140 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Best manufactured; lowest quotations to jobbers, exporters. Siris, 220 Fifth Av.

SUITS.—$25 retailers; latest models and cloths; quality merchandise for immediate delivery. I. C. Cloak & Suit Co., 30 West 32d St.

SUITS. — Wonderful assortment fur-trimmed suits and coats, popular prices, immediate delivery. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 W. 32d St.

SUITS. — Genuine Palm Beach and Ramie linen suits to close out; cheap. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st.

SUITS, ladies' genuine Palm Beach, to close out. Sol. Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—50 ladies' Winter suits. Call S. Jackter, 126 West 22d.

TAFFETA DRESSES.—500, mostly navies; jobs; low prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

TIES.—Men's wash ties, 100 gross, close out. Isaacs, 312 Canal St.

TRIMMINGS. — Chase's mole trimmings, three inch, eight strips; four inch, six strips, for sale at opening price, $5.50 net. Call Madison Square 1537.

VELOUR-DE-NORDE.—Sidney Blumenthal, 38 and 50 inch. 9388 Madison Square.

VELOUR DE LAINES, all colors, Bahnsen and Botany. W 200 Times.

VELOUR DE LAINE, botany, and bahnsen, all colors, at $2.20 net. K 55 Times.

VIGOUREUX.—Tan vigoureux, 22 pieces, 50 inches, $1.75 net cash. Madison Square 4173.

WAISTS AND DRESSES, silk and cotton, to close cheap; also skirts. Bronner Manufacturing Co., Room 702, Oppenheim Collins Building.

WOOLENS.—Men's and ladies'; 500 pieces prints, 100 kerseys, 1,000 shepherd checks, 100 suitings, 100 American 13009 and mixtures. Gramercy 6648.

WOOLEN.—American woolen, pompom 0816; all shades; 75 net. Spring 911.

Help and Situations Wanted.

MANUFACTURER WITH 12 MACHINES willing to take out work, infants' and children's coats; also cut work. C 42 Times.

SALESMAN, Pacific Coast, wanted to handle a line of dresses in conjunction with kindred line; commission. D. Schustack & Co., 44 East 32d.

SALESMAN, dresses, with following, Pittsburgh to Omaha, will carry light line exclusively; no drawings; straight commission. C 28 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4½@5 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...4½@5
The quotations are for six months' paper.

See Good Season for Furs.

Prospects of an especially active season are seen ahead by the manufacturing furriers. Though the vogue for fabric capes did not reach such large proportions as some believed it would, capes of the fur variety are expected to prove large sellers. A good deal hinges on how styles turn out in the ready-to-wear trade. If dresses get the upper hand the furriers will obtain a larger business than if suits are on top for Fall. At present, however, the movement in fur capes is gaining momentum. Advance sales on fur coats are to the mark and a little better than usual because of the much-increased cost of competing pile fabric numbers. The popular muff model, it is said, will be the canteen shape.

Jobbers Largely Represented.

The number of buyers in the market for this time of the year is notably less than usual. Different reasons are ascribed for the falling off. Some believe that general business conditions have fallen below normal, others are of the opinion that operations for Government needs are responsible for buyers holding off, and there are still others who believe that the draft is having its effect. The discount controversy in the women's wear trade is also a phase of the situation that is not favorably regarded. Among the buyers in the market, however, the jobbers are more largely represented than in former years, and it is said that this is a good sign as far as future prospects are concerned.

Silkmakers Had Their Lesson.

Very little complaint is heard these days concerning the quality of fabrics in the silk trade. This is said to be the result of increasing care taken in the manufacture of goods. Last year buyers of popular-priced goods were up in arms at the sort of merchandise they were getting from certain houses, but now they seem satisfied with what they receive. It was pointed out yesterday that the mistake of the manufacturers in producing inferior goods may have proved more costly than some of them realize. It was suggested, in fact, that the extraordinary popularity of gingham may have had its rise from the very condition described, women turning to the high-grade fabrics of the sort as substitutes for unreliable silks.

Gray Goods Prices Easier.

Trading in the local gray goods market yesterday, at least so far as first hands were concerned, was very light. The impression prevailed in certain quarters that the mills were beginning to "see the light" as to prices. Not a great deal was heard of coarse goods of any description, either from first or second hands, but the latter appear to have done a fair business on printcloth for contract deliveries at prices pretty well under the general market. Constructions sold by them included 39-inch 68-72s and 72-76s, but there was an unwillingness to give out the actual selling prices. First-hand printcloth quotations were more or less nominal at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80....14½c|38½-inch, 64-60s..10½c
39-inch, 72-76s...13½c|38½-inch, 64-56s..10½c
39-inch, 68-72s..12c|38½-inch, 60-52s.. 9½c
39-inch, 56-44s.. 8½c|38½-inch, 60-48s.. 9c
38½-inch, 64-64s..10½c|27-inch, 64-60s... 7½c

Soldiers' Kits the Big Thing.

It begins to look as if all the small wares buyers in the country are now in this market after soldiers' kits, for which the consumer demand is said to be remarkably heavy. The number of things that are in some of the better kits can be seen from the contents of one that wholesales here at $30 a dozen. This kit contains a military brush, a comb, shaving, tooth, foot and talcum powders, soap box, black and white buttons, metal and patent "bachelor" buttons, thimble, toothbrush holder, khaki and white thread, needles, scissors, shoe laces, pencil, safety pins, and an unbreakable trench mirror of polished metal. Other kits can be had at wholesale prices ranging from $4 a dozen up. The metal trench mirrors may be bought separately at wholesale prices ranging from $2 to $8 a dozen, depending on their size and quality.

To Boost Trimmed Hats.

The success of the movement by the Retail Millinery Association of America for Summer hats for Summer wear has led to a campaign to boost trimmed hats for Fall. To this end the association has adopted this motto: "Trimmed hats that are really trimmed." In announcing the new movement, the association bulletin calls attention to the fact that consumers responded well to the first one, and that co-operation on the part of the leading millinery managers of the country will doubtless guarantee the success of the one in question. It also suggests that for the good of the cause all women buyers and designers should wear trimmed hats when visiting millinery markets and on their return home. Especially are they asked to avoid wearing plain hats, inasmuch as they often help greatly in setting the style for their particular communities.

Burlap News Is Disquieting.

In the absence of trading of any consequence yesterday, the local burlap trade had plenty of time to ponder the news that came from the primary markets. Reports from both Dundee and Calcutta were disquieting, the news from the latter market putting an end to any hopes there might have been of getting any large yardage from there to the East Coast ports in the July-September quarter. Tonnage is so scarce, it is said, that very light shipments are in prospect for that period, and it is also said to be probable that receipts in this country via the Pacific will be small. Dundee reports that the British Government has commandeered the production of the Scottish mills through November. In the absence of large trading yesterday, local prices were firm on those nominal bases for 40-inch goods; 7½-ounce, 10.10c; 8-ounce, 10¼c, and 10¼-ounce, 13.40c.

"Off" Sizes Still to be Found.

In spite of the efforts that have been made to overcome it, there is still plenty of complaint to be heard from consumer concerning merchandise that is not what the size marks say it is. Especially is this true of children's wear, and particularly in the cheaper and more popular-priced lines. It is also seen in the separate skirts that women wear. Recently a consumer went to a certain store to buy some sport skirts. She finally selected four, but when she came to try them on she found that only one of them was actually her size; although they all bore marks telling of a 24 waist and 30 length. One of them was so large in the waistband that it could be lapped over quite a bit. Another was so long that it touched the ground, yet it was supposed to be the 30 length that the consumer wanted. In this case the mismarking reduced the sale from four skirts to one, as the consumer refused to look at any others after her experience with the four.

Doubt Cut in Styles.

Just as certain houses in the clothing trade strongly hold to an all-wool policy in the face of disturned conditions, so it is believed that the decision to produce fewer styles will not be accepted by all the trade. The opportunity will be granted next season, it was pointed out, for certain houses to make considerable capital out of the fact that the number of their models has not been reduced, even though conditions would seem to warrant such a reduction. It was explained that there is always a percentage of the trade eager to be different and reap additional profit because of their "contrariness."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AMARILLO, Texas—Jarretts Fashion Shop; M. Jarett, ready-to-wear; H. Meyrewitz, B. Meyrewitz, general ready-to-wear; 1,190 Broadway.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—I. Berger, jobs gingbams, dresses; 1,161 Broadway.

ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zenner Co.; ff. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; Mrs. H. T. Crafts, handkerchiefs; 1,170 Broadway; Brotzell.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal.—Hochheimer & Co.; I. Hochheimer, general merchandise; Miss Golden, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, men's neckwear, umbrellas; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—M. Lyrie & Co.; Mr. Waltman, jobs cotton waists, dresses; 1,150 Broadway.

BOISE, Idaho—The Mode, Ltd.; Miss F. L. Eoelert, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 1,150 Broadway.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss N. C. Mackay, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Mr. Raphael, merchandise mgr.; Miss Louis, millinery; Miss Murphy, infants' wear; F. L. Dutch, millinery; basement buyers, Mr. Tripp, skirts; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Cooper, general buyer; Mr. Smith, infants', children's wear, coats, dresses, petticoats; V. P. King, dresses; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BOSTON—R. H. White & Co.; R. Phillips, piece goods; 470 4th Av.

BOZEMAN, MON.—C. A. Mull, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen Co.; W. B. Mitchell, house furnishing goods; 244 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsey D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, jobs wash skirts, dresses, waists; 244 5th Av.

BRYAN, Texas—Webb Bros.; J. H. Webb, clothing; Imperial.

BUTTE, Mon.—J. Weinberg, ready-to-wear; 110 West 34th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. Boyle, silks, velvets, art embroideries; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; N. Collins, men's clothing, shirts, overalls; 43 Leonard.

CALDWELL, Idaho — Oakes Bros.; R. W. Oakes, Jr., children's coats, dresses; 16 E. 32d.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—C. Benecke, Inc.; Mr. Richards, notions, jewelry; F. J. Schroeder, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mr. Thompson, shoes; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Mr. Simon, men's, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—R. W. K. Co.; H. Weinberg, leather goods, silk handbags; Room 73, 33 Union Square.

CHICAGO—I. Bezark; Mr. Teller, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 15 East 26th, Room 1910.

CHICAGO—F. Kaplan & Bro.; F. Kaplan, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; Longacre.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Twelfth Street Store; W. P. Wiggins, silk dress goods; E. R. Wurzburger, wash white goods, linens; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. L. McFadden, coats, suits; 1,170 Broadway.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Fair; C. Knoepfel, bathing suits, sweaters, auto supplies, sporting goods; 223 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—C. A. Stevens & Bro.; C. Stevens, Mrs. Tope, Miss Dunlap, coats, suits, dresses; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—L. Klein, Inc.; R. Relf, A. Butler, rugs, curtains, beddings; 31 Union Square.

CINCINNATI—Crown Cravat Co.; A. Caspary, tie silks; Aberdeen.

CINCINNATI—Freiberg-Kohn Co.; J. Freiberg, piece goods; Claridge.

CINCINNATI—Fair Store Co.; B. H. Sheaman, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair Store Co.; M. Hillman, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 23 East 26th.

CLEBURNE, Texas—American D. G. Co.; Mrs. G. C. Oswald, ready-to-wear; 1,181 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—S. Korsch Co.; S. Korsch, skirts; 303 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss Cohen, jobs waists, skirts; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Klein, Kerschein & Co.; S. C. Klein, coats, suits; Imperial.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; R. Fox, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. J. Boll, domestics, wash goods; C. W. Perkins, men's furnishing goods; 43 Leonard.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—J. W. Echenrode Co.; J. W. Echenrode, jewelry; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Fashion Co.; Mr. Grundsheimer, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Mrs. E. Wood, art goods, jewelry, leather goods; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—A. C. Chancellor Co.; A. C. Chancellor, clothing, furnishing goods; Herald Square.

CLOVIS, N. M.—Linkart & Co.; W. I. Linkart, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way, Room 610.

CORDELE, Ga.—C. H. Wright D. G. Co.; N. A. Ferguson, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway, Room 610.

DALLAS, Texas—Perkins D. G. Co.; B. C. Jones, laces; 60 Worth; Collingwood.

DALLAS—Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan Co.; J. B. Donovan, dress goods; 395 Broadway.

DALLAS, Texas.—Perkins Dry Goods Co.; S. R. Perkins, dry goods; 60 Worth.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; C. C. Millington, Mr. Courtney, books, stationery, toys; 19 E. 24th.

DAYTON, Ohio—A. L. Mendenhall Co.; A. L. Mendenhall, millinery; Latham.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Carley's; Mrs. Carley, dresses; 15 E. 26th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris Emery Co.; S. Strum, suits, dresses; 835 4th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; S. Strum, basement ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; H. A. Metcalfe, coats, suits, dresses, furs; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—A. Krolik & Co.; D. Scheyer, linens, laces, notions, fancy goods; 320 Broadway.

DETROIT, Mich.—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; J. Wilson, underwear; W. Canfield, hosiery; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mr. McConnell, muslin underwear, infants' wear, basement; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley, Milner Co.; Miss Ward, Miss L. Hansen, waists; Miss A. G. Anderson, muslin underwear, children's, infants' wear; Miss B. Thompson, house dresses, aprons, R. 710; T. P. Black, coats, suits; Miss C. Kelley, dresses, R. 1410; 116 W. 32d.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. T. Lahr & Son; M. B. Greenburg, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Jackson's; L. Jackson, women's ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Monnig D. G. Co.; H. R. York, men's clothing, furnishing goods; Somerset.

GREAT FALLS, Mon.—Paris D. G. Co.; F. A. Fligman, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

GREAT FALLS, Mon.—Fashion Cloak and Suit House; Mr. Epstein, ready-to-wear; 116 West 34th.

HARLOWTON, Mon.—Golden Rule; F. W. Dumke, general merchandise, ready-to-wear; Prince George.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling store; Mr. Lloyd, silk, serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.

HELENA, Mont.—New York Dry Goods Co.; Miss Read, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

HIAWATHA, Kan.—Middlebrook Bros.; H. O. Middlebrook, general merchandise; 334 4th Av.; Breslin.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Mr. Woodcock, suits, dresses; 1,150 Broadway.

HOUSTON, Texas—Columbia Dry Goods Co.; B. Cohen, ladies', misses' ready-to-wear; Cumberland.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; G. D. Bradshaw, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Boyle, upholstery goods; 220 5th Av.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Wilson D. G. Co.; Mr. Horner, jobs, Spring taffeta suits; 30 W. 32d.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; K. E. Wilkins, carpets, draperies, leather goods; 116 Worth.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; W. B. Silberman, ready-to-wear; 28 East 28th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; Miss Schaulz, Fall dresses; 404 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; H. C. Vollrath, shoes; Miss Stingley, waists; 26 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Maxwell-McClure-Fitts Dry Goods Co.; J. C. Fitts, domestics, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—George B. Peck Dry Goods Co.; W. F. Beatty, pictures, china; 220 5th Av.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Wolf, Wile & Co.; D. Wile, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Leader Co.; H. Frenz, ready-to-wear; 1,190 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; J. Finkel, millinery; B. Strauss, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES—Rafield Notion Co.; C. D. Lawler, notions, laces; Great Northern.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Smith, Riddick Wholesale Dry Goods Co.; C. D. Lawler, notions, white goods; 72 Leonard.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. P. Selman Co.; Mr. Osborne, waists; 1,261 B'way.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—M. J. Gathof & Bro.; Mr. Gathof, ready-to-wear; 38 West 35d St.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Carter Dry Goods Co.; W. M. Carothers, prints, silks, dress goods; 43 Leonard.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; F. C. Brewer, stationery; 22 E. 17th.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Marks-Rothenberg Co.; L. Rothenberg, dry goods; 1,150 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss L. Reigle, dresses, costumes; 364 5th Av.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Breithaupt Co.; Mr. Breithaupt, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Dorsen D. G. Co.; F. Dorsen, dresses, coats, suits, waists; 244 5th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss A. Weyker, ladies', misses' suits; Miss L. Heyn, Miss M. Schiefelbein, dresses; L. Elsas, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Leader Merc. Co.; P. L. Reukauf, toys, dolls, fancy and leather goods; 38 W. 32d St.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Powers Mercantile Co.; R. A. Bartle, silks, dress goods; R. Knox, women's hosiery, underwear, umbrellas; 2 West 37th.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Fashion Shop; N. W. Thompson, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—O'Bryan Bros.; L. G. O'Bryan, denims, ducks; 60 Worth.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Jonas & Co.; F. Jonas, suits, waists, skirts, coats; 581 Broadway.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Herman Bros., Lindauer & Co.; W. I. Florsheim, notions, hosiery; 48 Leonard.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner-Knott Dry Goods Co.; I. Myers, ready-to-wear; L. S. Helman, representing; 23 East 26th.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Levy, Loeb & Co.; L. Loeb, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods; 256 Church.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Chas. A. Kaufman Co.; C. A. Kaufman, general ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS—Grossman, Weinfeld Millinery Co.; I. Grossman, millinery; Imperial.

NORFOLK—J. Saks & Co.; J. Saks, notions, hosiery, furnishing goods; York.

OAKLAND, Cal.—S. N. Wood & Co.; Mr. Vail, coats, suits; 42 W. 16th.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn Bros.; F. S. Betton, millinery; 377 Broadway; Grand.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa—Frankel Dry Goods Co.; C. C. Alsop, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

OWENSBORO, Ky.—McAtee, Lyddons & Ray; R. H. Ray, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

PENDLETON, Ore.—People's Warehouse; C. Blumberg, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA.—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA.—H. Linak & Co.; H. Linak, cotton piece goods; 1,182 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Blauner's; H. Blauner, jobs cotton dresses; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA.—Grecnebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenbaum, cotton piece goods; R. 822, 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; M. Hirsch, skirts; Mr. Spiro, women's serge dresses, children's wear; 470 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Blauner's; I. Blauner, waists; Miss Weiss, Fall sweaters, jobs waists; 15 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; Miss P. Solomon, Fall waists; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH, Penn. — Kaufmann Dept. Stores; L. Silverstein, carpets, rugs; A. C. Moffatt, leather goods; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Rosenbaum Co.; J. Winter, Miss B. J. Troupe, Miss Lipsig, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; Miss Jardine, dresses; 1,270 B'way.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; W. H. St. Clair, women's knit underwear, gloves, umbrellas; E. Rogers, drug sundries, notions, leather goods; 432 4th Av.

POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. D.

DENIES DEAL WITH GERMAN.

Costa Rican Vice Consul Here Not Officially Informed of Dismissal.

Francisco M. Montero Munoz, the Costa Rican Vice Consul in New York, who was reported in a dispatch from San José, Costa Rica, to have been dismissed on an allegation that he had had dealings with the interned German-American banker, Rudolph Hecht, of Chandler & Co., yesterday emphatically denied any connection with Hecht. M. Munoz said that he had not been informed of his dismissal, except through the newspaper dispatch, and that he was still performing his duties as acting Consul in New York. He was not so much interested, he insisted, in whether he was to remain in the consular office as in correcting the report of pro-German activities on his part.

"My sympathies are all with America," said M. Munoz. "I was educated here and have lived here fourteen years. I married an American girl, and one of my children was born here. I have never met Mr. Hecht or any one else associated with his firm, and nave never had any dealings, direct or indirect, with any member of the firm. I have never entered into dealings with any one that could be construed as hostile to the interests of America."

Mr. Munoz said that if he could correct any false impression about his loyalty to America that might have been made he would be satisfied and wait without worry for official news concerning his job.

ORDERS HEARN REAPPRAISAL

Valuation of Good-Will Too Low, Surrogate Decides.

Surrogate Cohalan directed yesterday a reappraisal of the estate of George A. Hearn, head of James A. Hearn & Son, on the ground that the valuation of the good-will of James A. Hearn & Son as determined in the report of Transfer Tax Appraiser Ludden is too small. The trustees under the Hearn will objected to the appraiser's finding that the good-will of the department store business was $1,520,014, and contended that this was more than twice the amount of capital put into the business by Mr. Hearn when it was reorganized in 1906. They also set forth that the appraisal of Mr. Hearn's interest, fixed at $2,173,358, exceeded the entire capital.

Counsel for State Controller Travis urged that a reappraisal be made because the valuation was too low. The Surrogate ruled that the appraiser had not followed a proper method of determining the value of decedent's interest in the firm, and prescribed the manner of doing it, which will raise the valuation already objected to by the estate.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PITTSTON COAL COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Pittston Coal Company of New York City, wholesale and retail seller of coal, 115th Street and East River, by the following creditors: Selter-Rogers-Brown Company, Inc., $7,343; George M. Morrell Company, $180, and M. & J. Tracy, $586.

M. HELFGOTT & SON, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against M. Helfgott & Son, Inc., wholesale dealers in paper and twine, 132 Nassau Street and 538 West Thirtieth Street, by Isaac Goldberg, a creditor for $1,000. The corporation also made an assignment to Morris Brooks.

MOSES ZIMMERMAN.—Judge Hand of the United States District Court has appointed Arthur F. Gotthold receiver for Moses Zimmerman, President of the M. Zimmerman Company, provision dealer, 324 East Houston Street and Philadelphia, to protect the equity in the real estate for the creditors. Among the parcels of real estate are 311 East Forty-fifth Street, which rents for $185 a month, and 121 and 123 Sullivan Street, which rent for $375 a month.

MORRIS J. KELLENBERG.—Mary Potter has been appointed receiver for Morris J. Kellenberg, butcher, 1,524 Second Avenue.

MORRIS & POPE.—At a meeting of creditors of Morris & Pope, stock brokers, 50 Broad Street, held yesterday at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, 68 William Street, the proceedings of the previous meeting which elected William H. Bonynge trustee having been vacated on the ground of irregularity, Mr. Bonynge was again placed in nomination and elected over three other candidates. His bond was fixed at $20,000.

ARTHUR G. HOWELL, Bellport, L. I., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $2,730.70; assets, $207.80.

JOSEPH FLEISCHER, 1,368 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $619.13; assets, $318.59.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 23.—The Perkins Windmill Company of Mishawaka went into a receiver's hands today. Liabilities of the company are $150,000 and assets are said to be $400,000. The Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago claims the company is indebted to it on a promissory note of $5,000. William Holland was appointed receiver.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Frank H. Grace, a restaurant manager, 4,019 Clarendon Avenue, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $24,609; no assets.

John L. Dallmer, salesman, 1,982 Kenilworth Avenue, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $8,168; no assets.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., July 23.—R. L. Chastain, farmer, formerly a retail grocer, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $13,229, of which $8,900 are unsecured; assets, $6,515, of which real estate and personal property valued at $4,755 and heavily mortgaged is claimed exempt. New York creditors, J. F. Noll & Co. and the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.
(Amounts $100 and over.)

Brennan, Andrew.—Clausen - Flanagan Brewery $3,292.78
Clark, Thomas V.—Fred Alden Co. 413.13
Carlton Waist Co.—H. P. Gardner 268.01
Castalda, Dominick—D. J. Napoli 104.27
Duval, George H., and Frank Gilman—D. Flood, adm'r. $12,248.42
Dach, Isidore—L. Fruchtendler 277.81
Diorio, Charles C.—C. Ciraulo 169.91
Ensign Improvement Co.—P. Friedman 807.22
Eisenstein, Harry A.—A. M. Sweyd 164.00
Filardi, Nicholas V.—Loft, Inc. 793.08
Fasanella, Vincenzo—A. Branca 299.16
Frazee Realty Co. and Herry H. Frazee—Union Estates Co. 21,948.44
Hill, William C.—D. R. Freedman 233.53
Harry, John E. and Mary—Hilliard Hotel Co. 267.16
Hertzberg, Bernard—M. Raim 185.41
Kaufman, Benjamin H.—U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. 649.94
Koenigsberg, Israel—Citizens' Savings Bank $3,134.88
McGary, William H.—R. Arbin 284.41
McGoldrick, Paul A.—E. S. Smith et al. 171.60
Malloy, Catherine—Simon Strauss, Inc. 207.30
Mason, Francis C.—H. K. Brower & Co., Inc. 830.86
McCusky, Patrick H.—H. Marcuse 106.56
Mathien, Charles F.—Erbograph Co. 284.11
Newmark, Joseph—S. Yochmowits 145.18
Nabogne, Ludwig—J. Vachov et al. 494.91
Proud, Taylor I.—Rapid Safety Fire Extinguisher Co. of New York 104.44
Parker, Jacob—M. L. Fraser 558.23
Same—Same 491.33
Rosenfeld, Louis—M. L. Rosenbaum et al. 131.41
Raphael, Samuel—Coast Realty Co. 283.46
Schwartz, Mandel—D. S. Grossman 586.14
Sirker, Carl—Duparquet, Huot & Monjeuse Co. 141.59
Spang, Henry R.—A. A. Kronacher 11,396.40
Thompson, Kate H.—Postal Life Insurance Co., Inc. 322.20
Vegliante, Alberto—G. B. Garland et al. 239.80
Woodside Heights Land Corporation—L. Burke, administrator 1,305.76
Zahn, Ada E.—Knickerbocker Stable Co. 122.91

In Bronx County.

Meyer, Isear—M. Ellenzweig $33.72
Persily, Kalman—S. Tarakowsky 80.65
Sproessig, Charles H. Jr., and Sproessig Storage Warehouse—Northern Bank of N. Y. 16,022.46

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Besunder, Max, Louis and Isador Storch—R. Yoshkowitz et al., Jan. 17, 1917 ..... $1,692.97
Mootnick, Samuel and Rosa—P. Louch, May 1, 1917 ..... 125.00
Schlamberg, Mollie—A. Spiel, March 8, 1917 ..... 100.00
Siegfeld, Florans—"Joseph," Sept. 22, 1911 ..... 376.71

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE NEW YORK STEAM AUTO TIRE WORKS, INC., a domestic corporation, having its principal offices at No. 812 West Fifty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part 1, to be held at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 6th day of August, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to CHATFIELD AUTO SUPPLY, INC.

Dated, New York, June 19, 1917.

NEW YORK STEAM AUTO TIRE WORKS, INC. By

A. W. CHATFIELD, President.

KRAMER & BOURKE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

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Relatives or friends with the American Expeditionary Forces abroad will be pleased to have the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times at domestic subscription rates. Order through your newsdealer or by mail; or telephone Bryant 1000, Circulation Department. Papers sent at once, bill mailed to you.—Advt.

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and COTTAGES
Fishers Island
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If you are looking for the perfect place to spend the summer, within three hours of New York, and like sea air combined with country life without the usual drawbacks of the stereotyped resort, where you meet nice people only—where they serve you fresh, daily, milk, cream, eggs, poultry, vegetables, fish and lobsters from their own farms and adjacent waters; where you can enjoy the best of bathing, boating, fishing, golf, tennis, riding, driving and music—write for booklet.
A modern house, newly furnished; suites with bath; diet kitchen for young children; certified milk.
We are immune from war's dangers and alarms.
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76 miles from Albany. Directly on the Lake Front, also State Road from Lake George Village to Bolton Landing.
Capacity 300 Guests — White Service. With or without private baths.
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Now Open. Climate Unequalled.
Undoubtedly "Mountain Year."
20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Pure spring water. Superior grill. Ball Room. Symphony orchestra; dancing afternoon and evening; instructors, prizes. Golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling. Special attractions and inducements for the younger set. Ladies' and gentlemen's saddle horses on premises. Booklet. E. 58th St., N. Y. Special rates for families. Transients $5 a day and up.
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A modern hotel located in the heart of the 1000 Islands.
18-hole golf course, 20 clay tennis courts, canoeing, fishing for bass, muscalonge, and pickerel; excellent motoring roads; polo tournaments and motor boat races in July and August. American and European Plan.
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Special Schedule TUESDAY, JULY 24TH.
Lv. W. 129 St., 9:30, 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30. Pier 1, N. R., 10:15, 11:25, 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7, 8:20, 9:30. Coney, 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. W. 129th St., 9:30 A.M.; Pier 1, N.R., 10:15 A.M.; 2:15 P.M. R'KW'Y, 12:15, 5:30 P.M. Tel. Rector 872.

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DAY & NIGHT TRIPS (Weather permitting).
Lv. N. Y. Battery Pier, 9:45 A. M.; 1:45, 8 P. M.
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RED BANK LINE For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank; WEEKDAYS. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 am; 2:45 pm; Battery, 8:55 am; 3:15 pm; SAT. AFTERNOONS, Franklin St., 1:45; Battery, 2:15 pm; SUNDAYS, Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:25 am.

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Lv. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8374.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.
Trips to NAVY YARD, every half hour, 25c.

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West 42d St.	9:00	10:00	2:00
West 129th St.	9:20	10:20	2:20
Yonkers	9:45	10:50	2:45
Bear Mountain	...	*12:50	*4:30
West Point	...	*1:00	*5:00
Cornwall	...	*1:25	5:25
Newburgh	*12:15	*1:45	5:45
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:35	6:45
Kingston	2:10	...	7:45
Catskill	3:25	...	...
Hudson	3:40	...	...
Albany	4:10	...	...

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For information telephone Canal 9300.

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Leaves daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., at 6; West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

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Via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Canal
Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., every day at 6 P. M., Due 7:30 A. M.
Music on each Steamer.
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
PORTLAND
Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M. Passenger and freight service.
Tickets and Information at Piers; also at Tourists, New York Transfer Co. and American Express Co. offices.

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TO BOSTON $4.00
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PROVIDENCE LINE. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., daily except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Music.
NEW BEDFORD LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., daily, except Sundays, 6 P. M.
NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., daily except Sunday, 5:30 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22nd St., 6 P. M.
NEW HAVEN LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., wk. days, 2 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22nd St., wk. days, 2:15 P. M., Sun., 10 A. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 27, E. R., wk. days, 3 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22nd St., wk. days, 3:15 P. M. Sun., 4:45 P. M.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Have a Setback on Russian News—June Railway Earnings Improve.

Another session of the stock market of the kind that has been of frequent occurrence lately carried prices of many issues down yesterday with only moderate activity and no especially bad news to stimulate liquidation. The Street was inclined to take a discouraged view of the Russian situation, following reports of a fresh outbreak of mutiny which promises to materially lessen the aid which the Russians might extend to the Allies, and it found cause for fresh uneasiness over the Government's attitude toward wartime profits in the announcement that arrangements are working out under which the United States will co-operate with the British in fixing arbitrary rates for shipping. Outside of those developments there was little news to explain the weaker tone which the market displayed. The list was not uniformly affected, a few stocks showing substantial gains, but the more active issues, and particularly the steel and automobile stocks, lost considerable ground. Bethlehem Steel dropped 3 points and the B stock 2; Crucible lost 2; Lackawanna, 2⅝; Republic Iron and Steel, 1¼, and United States Steel, 1¼. The copper stocks were sympathetically heavy, Anaconda losing 1⅜ and Atchinson 1. The expectation of Government control of shipping rates, which would eliminate the high prices brought about by competitive bidding for space, resulted in a loss of 1⅝ for Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies and 1¼ for Marine common.

Traders are not inclined to bid stocks up while Washington is talking price control, new taxation possibilities, and wooden versus steel ships. Yesterday's market saw dealings of less than half a million shares. The money market was more favorable to speculative activity, call loans ruling at 3 per cent. throughout most of the day and some money being offered as low as 2 per cent. The uneasiness over the new outbreak among the Russian troops on the Eastern front was reflected by a further drop in exchange on Petrograd, rubles falling to 21.15 as against the best price of 23.20 late last week. The Russian Government 5½s sold down to 74, nearly 4 points under Saturday's closing.

Some of the railroad earnings for June, which are making their appearance, justify the reasons given by the Interstate Commerce Commission for denying Western roads most of the advances asked. The Southern Pacific, one of the first companies reporting for June, enjoyed an increase of $2,511,000 in gross with an increase of less than half that amount in its expenses, leaving net earnings of $6,810,000, an increase of $1,358,000 over June last year. In the first six months of this calendar year Southern Pacific has earned $28,874,000 in operating income, which is $8,431,000 above last year's total for the corresponding period. This showing is considerably better than the average for the previous month. The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday reported earnings of 196 important lines for May, showing a very small percentage increase in net revenue. For the five months of 1917 ending with May the aggregate net revenue was considerably under that of the corresponding period a year ago. The June earnings of several large roads which will be made public this week are awaited with a good deal of interest for the bearing they will have on financing plans.

LONDON MARKET UNSETTLED

Russian Situation Causes Uneasiness and Roubles Decline Again.

LONDON, July 23.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were quiet today.

The Russian situation caused an unsettled feeling in the stock market generally, and was mostly reflected in a further depreciation of the ruble and a decline in Russian securities. The forthcoming vote of credit was responsible for a slight easing in consols and gilt-edged securities. Rubber shares were firm with the commodity, and Argentine rails and oil, and shipping shares were steadily supported. The other sections were dull.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 23.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 90 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3	Last	2½
Low	2	Renewals	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4½@4¾	Sixty days	5 @5¼
Ninety days	4¾@4¾	Ninety days	5 @5¼
Four months	4½@4¾	Four months	5 @5¼
Five months	4¾@5	Five months	5¼@5½
Six months	4¾@5	Six months	5¼@5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3½@3¾
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	3¾@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4 @4½

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4%
4 to 6 months	4¼@5
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.7550	4.7550	4.7550	
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	
Francs—				
Demand	5.76	5.76	5.76	
Cables	5.75	5.75	5.75	
Rubles—				
Demand	21.25	21.05	21.25	—.55
Cables	21.35	21.15	21.35	—.55

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7550	4.78⅛
5.7825 Paris	5.70	5.75
China—		
Hongkong	63.00	63.10
Peking	99.00	99.125
Shanghai	93.00	93.125
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.90
40.10	41.25	41.37½
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.22	7.21
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.00	51.12½
Yokohama	51.00	51.12½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.85 Russia	21.25	21.35
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	29.00	29.30
Stockholm	31.50	31.70
Christiania	29.50	29.80
19.205 Spain	22.90	23.15
South America—		
32.41 Rio	26.625	26.75
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.875	44.00
5.1826 Switzerland	4.65	4.63½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69½	$4.71⅛	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $379,887,205; balance, $44,085,735; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,370,145; Federal Reserve credit balance, $25,051,809.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.8125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39⅞d, up 1-16d; in New York, 78⅝c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 61¾c.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	July 21, 1917.	Week's Decreases.
Circulation	$5,686,000	$21,000
Loans, discounts and investments	471,388,000	8,543,000
Individual deposits, including U. S.	369,589,000	9,587,000
Due to banks	134,014,000	3,596,000
Time deposits	36,204,000	402,000
Exchange clearances	17,290,000	716,000
Due from banks	75,976,000	6,107,000
Cash in banks and in Federal Reserve Bank	58,144,000	497,000
Cash excess and with Federal Reserve Bank	16,024,000	*151,600

*Increase.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	495,789	408,716	885,648
Year to date	111,511,434	92,648,930	72,164,199

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5¼	5⅜	200	Alaska Gold Mines	5	5	5	5	...
28½	29	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29½	29½	28⅞	28⅞	—⅝
83½	83¾	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	+⅛
91½	92	500	Am. Beet Sugar	92⅝	92¾	91⅝	91⅝	—1⅛
48¼	49	800	Am. Can	49¾	49¾	48¾	48⅞	—¼
75½	76¼	600	Am. Car & Fdry	76⅝	76⅝	75½	75¾	—1⅛
12½	13	400	Am. H. & Leather	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	+⅛
56	58⅜	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	56	56½	56	56½	—¼
57½	58	3,100	Am. International	58⅜	59	57½	57⅞	—1⅛
24⅝	24¾	400	Am. Linseed	24⅞	24½	24⅜	24⅜	—⅝
70⅜	71	200	Am. Locomotive	70⅞	70⅞	70⅜	70⅜	—1¼
16	16¼	1,000	Am. Malting	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16	—⅛
69¼	69¾	3,400	Am. Malting 1st pf.	69	70⅜	68	69⅜	—½
101½	101⅝	4,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	102⅜	103	101	101⅛	—1⅝
125	130	100	Am. Snuff	125½	125½	125½	125½	+4½
121⅝	121¾	3,100	Am. Sugar Ref.	122	122	120½	121¼	—⅞
48¼	48¾	3,100	Am. Sumatra Tob.	49¼	49¼	48⅛	48⅝	—⅞
120⅞	121	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	121	121	121	121	+1⅛
202	207	300	Am. Tobacco	206	206	203	203	—4
53½	53⅞	400	Am. Woolen	53⅜	54	53⅜	53⅜	—⅛
24⅝	26	500	Am. Zinc L. & S.	24⅞	25	24⅝	25	...
60	62	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	62	62	62	62	+¼
76⅝	76¾	4,400	Anaconda Copper	77¼	77¾	75⅞	76½	—1⅞
...	60½	100	Associated Oil	60½	60½	60½	60⅜	+2
100¼	100¾	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100½	100½	100	100⅛	—⅝
96	97½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97	97	97	97	—½
106¼	107	5,600	At., Gulf & West I.	108	109¾	106¼	106¾	—1¾
61	62	200	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	61½	62	61½	62	+⅞
69¾	70	6,400	Baldwin Loco	70⅜	70¾	68½	70⅜	—1⅛
70¼	70½	300	Baltimore & Ohio	70¾	70¾	70¼	70⅜	...
69	71	200	Baltimore & O. pf.	68½	70¾	68½	70⅜	+2¼
1⅛	1½	200	Batoplias Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
128	130	200	Bethlehem Steel	129	129½	129	129½	—2¾
126⅜	126⅞	30,600	Beth.S.class B t.cfs.	128½	128½	126¼	126⅜	—2⅝
10¼	11¼	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	—⅝
37	38	200	Butte & Superior	37⅜	37⅜	37	37	—⅛
12	12½	100	Butterick Co	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
18½	18⅝	200	California Petrol	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅞
75⅜	78⅞	100	Calumet & Arizona	76½	76½	76¼	76⅞	—⅜
150⅜	160½	2,200	Canadian Pacific	161	161	159¼	159½	—3¾
86	86½	4,200	Central Leather Co.	86⅝	87	85⅞	86	—1⅝
34¼	35	200	Cerro de Pasco	34	34¼	34	34¼	—⅞
80	81	3,400	Chandler Motor	79½	80⅜	77⅞	78¼	—1½
11	11½	200	Chi. Gt. Western	11	11	11	11	—⅛
67⅝	69¼	3,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	69	69¼	67¾	69	+1¼
109½	110	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	109⅜	109⅜	109¼	109⅜	+1¼
34½	34⅝	2,250	C., R. I. & P. t. cfs.	34½	34⅞	34¼	34⅜	—⅞
59½	59⅞	2,700	Chi., Rock island & P. 6 p. c. pf. w. i.	59¼	59⅜	59⅜	59¼	—⅛
19⅞	20	400	Chile Copper	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	...
53⅝	54	1,400	Chino Copper	54¼	54¾	53⅜	53⅜	—¾
64	66	100	Chott, Peabody	65	65	65	65	...
47⅞	48½	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	50	50	48½	48½	—1½
25	26	100	Col. & Southern	25	25	25	25	—⅝
98	102	200	Continental Can	101	101	100	100	—½
34⅛	34½	4,700	Corn Products Ref.	34¾	34¾	34	34	—⅝
81	81⅝	16,300	Crucible Steel	82¼	82½	80¼	81	—2
40¾	41	2,150	Cuba Cane Sugar	41½	41½	40	40	—1⅞
99½	100½	200	Deere & Co. pf.	99¾	100	99¾	100	...
112½	114	200	Delaware & Hud.	114	114	114	114	+1½
16	19	700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	18½	18½	18	18	—⅛
25	25¼	1,700	Distillers' Secur.	25¼	25⅝	25	25¼	—⅛
10¼	11	100	Dome Mines	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
24½	25	900	Erie	25⅛	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝	...
16	20	100	Federal Min. & S.	19	19	19	19	+1
44	46	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	45	45	45	45	—¼
34	35½	100	Gaston, W. & W.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	—⅝
154¼	155½	300	General Electric	153¼	155¼	155	155	—1
114⅝	115	4,700	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	115	115	113¾	114⅞	—⅝
84½	88	100	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs.	88	88	88	88	—1
48½	51	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	51½	51½	51½	51¾	+⅛
104	106½	100	Goodrich pf.	104½	104¼	104½	104½	...
104¼	105	100	Great Northern pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
33⅜	33¾	2,200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	33¼	33⅞	33¼	33¼	+⅛
41	41⅛	400	Greene-Cananea	41	41	41	41	...
38¼	39	200	Haskell & Barker	39	39	38¾	38¾	—⅜
103	103	500	Illinois Central	103	103	102	102	—1
53⅜	54	3,500	Inspiration Copper	55⅜	55⅜	54½	53	...
9⅛	9⅜	600	Interboro Consol.	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	...
57	57	25	Interboro Cons. pf.	57	57	57	57	...
20¼	20¾	600	Int. Agricultural	20¼	21	19⅞	19⅞	—⅝
58½	59¼	3,400	Int. Agricultural pf.	58½	60½	58½	59⅞	+⅞
111½	114	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	111½	111½	111½	111½	+⅛
72⅛	74	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+2½
29½	29½	27,300	Int. Mer. Marine	30⅜	31¼	29½	29⅝	—⅛
88⅜	88½	78,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	89½	91⅞	87⅝	88½	—2⅛
38⅜	38⅝	1,600	Int. Nickel	39¼	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	—1
34	35	600	Int. Paper	35	35⅝	35	35	—1
21⅝	22¼	200	Kansas City South.	22	22	22	22	—2
42⅜	42⅝	1,700	Kennecott Copper	43	43	42¼	42⅜	—⅜
92⅜	92⅝	1,700	Lackawanna Steel	93⅜	93⅝	90½	90⅝	—2⅝
20¾	21	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	21	21	21	21	—¼
62¼	63	200	Lehigh Valley	63⅛	63⅛	63	63	—⅝
115	118	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	116	118	118	118	+1½
15	17½	100	Loew-Wiles Biscuit	17	17	17	17	...
34¼	34½	1,900	Maxwell Motors	34⅞	35	33¼	34¼	—⅝
26	27¼	300	Max. Motors 2d pf.	26	26	25	25⅝	—1½
95¼	95½	3,700	Mexican Petroleum	96½	96⅛	95	95	—1½
39⅞	40¼	400	Miami Copper	40	40	40	40	...
58¾	58¾	1,100	Midvale Steel	59	59	58⅝	58¾	—⅜
31⅜	32	1,600	Mo. Pacific tr. ctfs.	31⅞	32	31⅝	31⅝	—⅜
55	57½	100	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. ctfs.	56	56	56	56	—1½
55	57½	50	Do., odd lot	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	...
34	35	100	National Acme	34½	34½	34½	34½	+⅛
36¼	36⅜	400	Nat. Conduit & C.	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	—⅜
43	43¼	8,400	Nat. Enam. & St.	41⅞	43½	41⅜	43	+1¼
55	56	300	National Lead	55¼	55⅞	55	55	—⅝
21⅞	22½	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop.	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	+⅛
28	30	300	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	28	28	28	28	—1
28	29	65	Do., odd lot	29½	29½	29½	29½	...
89¼	89½	300	N. Y. Central	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	—¼
35¾	36¼	1,200	N. Y. N. H. & H.	36½	36⅝	36	36¼	...
24	26	100	Norfolk Southern	24½	24½	24¼	24½	—⅛
121⅜	122½	100	Norfolk & Western	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	+⅞
82½	84⅞	40	Norfolk & West. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	...
100¼	101	1,800	Northern Pacific	101	101	100½	100⅝	—⅞
53⅜	54¼	4,300	Ohio Cities Gas	55¼	55¼	53⅝	54	—1½
3,400	Ohio Cities Gas rgts.	90	90	57½	57½	—2½		
700	Ontario Mining	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛		
100	Pacific Mail	26½	26½	26½	26½	—1½		
100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	90	90	90	90	...		
100	Penn. R. R.	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	—⅛		
1,300	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	55⅞	55⅝	53⅜	54	—1⅝		
600	Pitts. & West Va.	32½	32½	32½	32⅝	—⅝		
200	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	62	62	62	62	...		
400	Pressed Steel Car	73	73¼	73	73	—2		
100	Pullman Co.	145	145	145	145	+2⅜		
100	Railway Steel S. pf.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	+⅝		
3,300	Ray Con. Copper	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛		
12,300	Reading	95⅜	95⅝	93⅞	94⅜	—⅞		
16,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	92¼	92½	90¼	90½	—1½		
1,300	Royal Dutch t r	62⅜	64	62⅜	64	+1½		
300	St. Louis-San Fran.	18	18	17¼	17¼	...		
100	Savage Arms	90	90	90	90	—5		
100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	168½	168½	168¼	168¼	+½		
700	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	43½	43½	42¾	42¾	+¼		
400	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	53	53	53	53	+¼		
2,800	Southern Pacific	93	93	92⅜	92⅜	+⅛		
2,100	Southern Railway	27½	27½	27	27	—½		
6,400	Studebaker Co.	55¼	55¼	53⅝	54½	...		
100	Stutz Motor Car	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	—1⅝		
300	Super. Steel 1st pf.	102	102½	102	102½	...		
2,100	Tenn. C. & C.	17¼	18⅜	17¼	17¼	...		
200	Texas Co.	189	188	189	189	—3½		
1,100	Texas Co. rights	21	21	21	21	—⅝		
100	Texas & Pacific	16½	16½	16½	16½	...		
200	Third Avenue	20½	20⅞	19¼	19¼	—1⅝		
4,700	Tobacco Products	64¼	64½	63¾	63¾	—1		
100	Transue & Wms	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	—½		
100	Underwood Typew.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	+1¼		
300	Union Pacific	136⅜	136⅜	135½	135½	—½		
200	Union Pacific pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+⅛		
5,400	United Cigar Stores.	118	118	116⅝	117⅜	—⅝		
100	United Dyewood	68	68	68	68	—⅝		
300	United Fruit	136½	137	136	136	+1½		
100	United Paper Board	28	28	28	28	...		
200	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	21	21	21	21	...		
5,200	U. S. Indus. Alco.	157	158¼	156	158¼	—½		
100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	103	103	103	103	+2⅞		
700	U. S. Rubber	61⅝	61⅝	61	61	—¾		
56	57	100	U. S. Sm. R. & M.	57	57	57	57	—1
47¼	50½	300	U. S. S. R. & M. pf.	50	50	49½	49½	—⅞
121⅞	122	124,000	U. S. Steel	123	123⅛	121	121⅞	—1¼
117⅝	118	600	U. S. Steel pf.	118¾	118⅝	118	118	—¼
103	103¼	1,500	Utah Copper	103¼	103½	101⅝	103	—1
40¼	42¼	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	40½	40½	40½	40½	—¼
11⅝	12¼	100	Wabash	12	12	12	12	+⅝
49⅜	49⅝	200	Wabash pf. A.	49⅜	49½	49⅜	49½	—⅛
26¼	26½	200	Wabash pf. B.	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	—⅛
20½	20⅝	800	Western Maryland	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	+⅜
16⅜	17¼	200	Western Pacific	17⅜	17⅜	17½	17½	—⅝
48¾	49	2,000	Westingh. E. & M.	49½	49½	48¾	48⅝	—1
15⅜	16	100	Wheeling & L. E.	16	16	16	16	—⅝
46	47	800	White Motors	46¾	47	46¾	47	+⅜
30½	31	9,000	Willys-Overland	31⅞	31⅞	29⅞	30⅜	—1⅛
93	96½	100	Willys-Overland pf.	96	96	96	96	...
123	130	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	126	126	126	126	...

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	96⅝	96⅞	6.90
Argen. Gov.	Dis.	Dec. 15,'17	99⅞	100⅝	5.10
Argen. Gov.	...	May 15,'20	98⅝	99	6.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100¼	5.00
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100⅞	4.80
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	97½	99	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98½	99	5.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	85¾	86¼	5.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	99⅛	100½	3.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Mar., 1937	94⅞	94⅝	5.30
FrenchGov.Con.		Apr., 1919	98	98⅞	6.00
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	6.60
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99¾	100½	5.50
Norweg. Gov.	8	Oct. 15,'17	99⅝	100½	4.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100½	102	5.40
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Gov. of France.	5	Is. of 1916	$145	$150	...
Rep. of China.	8	Nov., 1919	94½	96½	7.50
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	86	88	...
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	73	75	...
Do rubles.	5½	Feb. 14,'26	$212	$215	...
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100½	4.85
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	99⅝	5.05

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99	100	6.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.05
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	98	98½	5.05
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	99	100	6.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99¾	100¼	4.90
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98¾	98¾	5.75
Beth. St. Corp.	5	Feb. 15,'19	98⅝	98½	6.15
Braz. L. & T.	6	Nov., 1919	95	97	7.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	98⅜	98¾	6.15
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	96	96¾	4.95
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	100¾	4.95
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pac. R.	8	Mar. 2, '25	100¼	101¾	5.65
Curt. A. & M.	6	Serial	99½	101	...
Cuba-Am.Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.95
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	3½	Apr., 1919	98	98¼	6.05
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	100¾	100¾	5.95
Gen. El. Co.	6	July, 1920	101¾	101¾	5.60
Gen. Rubber.	5	Aug., 1918	99	99½	5.15
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	97	99	5.80
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1921	99¼	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	99½	100¼	4.00
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15,'18	99⅞	100¼	4.55
Kan. City Ry.	5½	July, 1918	98¾	99½	6.00
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15,'18	98½	99¼	4.90
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19,'21	97½	99	4.90
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May 3,'18	99	99¾	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	92¼	97	7.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.60
N. Y. C. R. R.	4½	May, 1918	99⅝	99¾	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.		Apr. 15,'18	99½	99¼	5.95
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	97	99	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	98¼	99½	4.60
P. S. C., N. J. Rem. A. Un.		Mar., 1919	98	98¾	5.30
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	78	82	...
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U. S. STEEL BACKS NEW SHIPYARD CO.

The Federal Chartered to Build Standardized Vessels in Hackensack Meadows.

MAY TURN OUT AIRPLANES

Additional Land, Recently Bought, Gives Capacity for Ten Large Ocean Freighters at Once.

The Federal Shipbuilding Company was chartered in Trenton yesterday with a capital of $3,000,000 by interests affiliated with the United States Steel Corporation to develop the big shipyard recently put under construction on the Hackensack Meadows. The corporation has begun a plant, to cost $6,000,000 in initial outlay, which will have ways for the building of ten large ocean freighters at the same time. It was learned that in six months the yard would be equipped, under the plans now contemplated, and thereafter the rapid construction of standardized steel ships on Government orders would be possible.

The papers filed yesterday at Trenton, N. J., set forth that the Federal Shipbuilding Company proposes to build vessels, aircraft, submarines, plants, bridges, etc. The incorporators are William W. Corlett of New York, Kenneth B. Halstead and Edward F. Briggs of Hoboken.

Apparently Chairman E. H. Gary and his associates in the Steel Corporation have enlarged the scope of the original undertaking, as eighty-six acres of additional land has been bought in the meadows between the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers. The transaction was put through a few days ago by Joseph P. Day, who also sold the first strip of land to the corporation. Altogether the shipyard will consist of about 150 acres and will be one of the largest plants of the kind along the Atlantic seaboard.

The formation of the Federal Company will not entail any new financing, it was learned yesterday, as the corporation is in a position to advance all the capital the new concern needs. The construction work and operation of the yard afterward will be in charge of Robert McDonald, a marine engineer who has been connected with the Steel Corporation in an advisory capacity on shipbuilding for some time. The steel plates, shapes, and other material going into the ships will be fabricated by the American Bridge Company, which has had much experience in the last two years preparing material for standardized vessels turned out by the Chester Shipbuilding Company.

The first orders contemplated by the new organization will probably involve the building of steel bottoms for cargo boats on the Barge Canal. It is understood that the Federal Shipbuilding Company, with its present prospect of big expansion, was evolved from the early project to put together canal barges from standard designs, and that the plans were extended after the crying need of more ocean tonnage to combat the German submarines came home to the Steel Corporation's management.

While the yard will be subject to orders from the Government first of all, it is known that the new company plans to engage in the building of vessels on private contracts as rapidly as they may be handled. Ships running from 6,000 to 8,000 tons dead weight, conforming to standard designs, are expected to be turned out at the new yards.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	20	30	Iron C. pf.	15½	16
B. St. Gas.	9	10	Iron Floss.	80	90
Bingham	12⅜	12⅝	Jerome V.	1⅛	1⅝
Regole	50	75	La Rose	40	50
Bohemia	1¼	1⅜	Majestic	40	45
Boston Ely	85	90	Mex. Mets.	28	30
Boston & M.	52	64	Moj. Tung.	65	68
Butte & L.	13	16	New Baltic.	1¾	1¾
Butte & P.	25	50	Nev. Doug.	1⅛	1⅜
Butte & A.	1¾	2	N. Y. Bing.	60	65
Calaveras	3	4½	Nixon.	35	36
Chief Con.	2⅝	2¾	N. Cornelia.	17½	18
Crown Res.	27	32	Nat. Z. & L.	55	60
Con. Ariz.	2	2¼	Oneco	50	50
Cortez	2	2¼	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1½
Champ. Cop.	7	8	Onondaga	30	50
Cal. Corbin.	1	2	Pioneer Con.	1½	1⅝
E. & B.	2⅜	2½	Rilla	2	3
Fari-Eagle	15	18	Ray Hercules	3¼	4½
Fortuna	5	6	S. W. Miami		
Gold Lake	12	15	full paid.	2¼	3
Gila C. S.	14⅜	15⅜	S. W. Miami		
Houghton	75	95	part paid.	2	2¼
Hona. Oil	1¼	1⅜	Trump	1¼	1½
Humboldt	75	90	U. V. Ext.	36½	37½
Iron Cap.	15½	16	Yukon Gold.	1⅜	2

BUSINESS RECORDS

WHEAT.

The wheat trade had hoped that when the Food Control bill should pass the Senate it would give a better idea as to what to expect in the future in the way of Government control and probable developments. The bill was so changed from its original text, and there seemed to be the probability of so much opposition from members of the House, that the trade at large felt just as much at sea as ever. In the local market offers of cash wheat are of very small volume and the grades are not to the liking of buyers. Consequently prices here are practically nominal, while in the Southwest shippers were asking as high as $2.50 for No. 2 red wheat and $2.81 for No. 2 hard. Shorts in the Chicago contract market were again very nervous, and prices there were strong, closing 3¾@4 cents net higher. The visible supply in the United States decreased 363,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 938,000 last year.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.40	2.36	2.39	2.35	1.20⅜
September	2.34	2.29	2.31¼	2.27¾	1.12⅛

RYE.—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $1.84, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The price of September corn in Chicago advanced ⅞c early to a new high record. That position sold at $1.63⅞, or within 1½c of the fixed maximum price. The visible supply decreased 78,000 bushels and the total visible is now only 3,218,000 bushels, compared with 4,613,000 bushels last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.23 asked, delivered, spot.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	$1.63⅛	$1.62⅜	$1.63¼	$1.63	.75⅛
December	1.17½	1.15½	1.17	1.16¼	.66½
May	1.16⅞	1.13⅝	1.15	1.14½	

OATS.

The oats market was very firm early and the July position made a new high record, selling at 80c in Chicago. Strength in the cash position and covering by shorts were again the principal factors. Offers from the country were somewhat more liberal on the advance, however, and later the market reacted, with cash houses selling. Closing prices were ⅛@¼c net lower. The local cash market was strong; standard quoted at 93½@94c; No. 2 white, 94@94½c; No. 3 white, 93@93½c; No. 4 white, 92½@93c; fancy clipped white, 96c asked; ordinary clipped white, 92@94c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.80	77¼	77¼	77⅝	.42
September	.81	58¾	58⅝	58¾	.41⅛
December	.81⅞	56¾	59⅛	60⅛	.43⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was firmer, with less pressure to sell and a better demand, which was credited to packers, who were thought to be buying against cash sales. Firmness in corn and an advance in the hog market also helped to stimulate values. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000; estimated for Tuesday, 14,000. Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 6,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	20.60	20.40	20.55	20.40	13.00
September	20.82	20.62	20.77	20.62	12.97
Ribs—					
July	..	..	21.75	21.60	13.62
September	21.92	21.80	21.85	20.72	13.65
Pork—					
July	41.30	41.25	41.25	40.55	26.20
September	40.70	40.30	40.55	40.10	25.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was feverish, closing net unchanged to 6 points lower. There appeared to be a lack of confidence on the buying side, despite the recent very sharp decline, and the trade at large was disposed to take a bearish view of the more favorable crop and weather advices. Total sales for the day were 23,800 barrels. Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat'day.
Spot	..	..	..	14.00	13.50
July	..	..	..	14.00	13.75
Aug.	13.95	13.95	13.95	13.93@13.95	13.99
Sept.	13.96	14.07	13.95	13.95@13.98	13.99
Oct.	13.90	14.02	13.86	13.86@13.89	13.90
Nov.	13.71	13.82	13.71	13.65@13.69	13.68
Dec.	13.72	13.84	13.71	13.67@13.70	13.70
Jan.	13.77	13.87	13.76	13.72@13.74	13.73
Feb.	..	..	..	13.70@13.75	13.70

COFFEE.

The coffee market shared the pessimism felt in other commodity markets over the political news from Europe yesterday and displayed a downward trend throughout the session, with final prices 6 to 10 points lower and bottom for the day. The spot market here was quiet, although a little better than it has been recently, owing to prospects of more favorable Government taxation than was previously expected. Rio 7s were quoted at 9½c and Santos 4s at 10½c in the local market. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.80	7.77	7.70@7.72	7.80
August	..	..	7.77@7.78	7.87
September	7.92	7.89	7.85@7.86	7.94
October	..	..	7.89@7.90	7.97
November	..	..	7.93@7.94	7.99
December	8.02	7.95	7.95@7.97	8.02
January	..	..	8.00@8.02	8.07
February	..	..	8.04@8.06	8.12
March	8.12	8.07	8.08@8.10	8.17
April	..	..	8.13@8.15	8.22
May	8.27	8.17	8.18@8.20	8.27
June	..	..	8.23@8.25	8.33

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened irregular, 1 point higher to 1 point lower, with sales of 1,500 tons. Trading was without special feature, with covering in the near months causing steadiness there, while late positions held barely steady and sagged off under trade pressure. The market closed 1 point net lower to an advance of 5 points, with total sales of 2,000 tons. The spot market was quiet, with buyers and sellers apart.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.58	5.57	5.56@5.58	5.50
August	5.53	5.53	5.53@5.55	5.49
September	5.56	5.53	5.55@5.56	5.52
October	..	..	5.51@5.53	5.52
November	5.52	5.51	5.51@5.53	5.52
December	5.35	5.33	5.32@5.33	5.31
January	5.00	4.99	4.98@4.99	4.99
February	..	..	4.78@4.80	4.79
March	..	..	4.79@4.81	4.80
April	..	..	4.80@4.82	4.80
May	..	..	4.83@4.85	4.80
June	..	..	@	4.82

The market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged to 10 points higher, with the list ranging from 7¾c to 8c for fine granulated. There was a good inquiry reported, but refiners were restricting orders, as they are already behind in delivery. Raw sugar was quiet, though steady, with no sales of Cubas reported. Canadian refiners bought 4,000 tags full duty sugars at 5¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, a shade above last paid prices. There were offerings of Cubas at 5¾c, cost and freight, with no buyers, refiners holding off after recent heavy purchases. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.58c; molasses, 5.70c, and cost and freight, 5¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,283 pkgs. The tone of the market is firmer, speculative buying causing an advance of ⅛ to ⅜c at the early trading. At the advance trading from store is not very active, but there is quite firm holding of all grades. Creamery, higher than extras, lb., 40¼@41c; extras, (92 score,) 39½@40c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38¼@39½c; seconds, (84 to 87 score,) 36@38c; thirds, 34½@35½c; unsalted, higher than extras, 41@41¼c; extras, 40¼@40¾c; firsts, 39@40c; seconds, 36¾@37c; State, dairy tubs, finest, 39½@40c; good to prime, 37@39c; common to fair, 34@36c; renovated extras, 36½@37c; firsts, 35½@36c; lower grades, 33½@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35½@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33½@34c; lower grades, 32@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33½@34c; No. 2, 33@33¼c; lower grades, 31@32½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,923 cases. The market opened with a quiet, selective trade. New-laid qualities are scarce, and any lots containing a good to large proportion of such are inquired for at firm prices. The great bulk of the supply is of irregular quality, largely defective, and dragging heavily. Values show a wide range, with the tendency still in buyers' favor. Nearby white eggs of fancy new-laid quality are scarce and firm, with more or less defective qualities moving slowly at irregular prices. Fresh-gathered, extras, dozen, 38@38c; extra firsts, 36@37c; firsts, 33½@35c; seconds, 30@32½c; thirds and poorer, 26@29c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 30¾@31½c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@30c; checks, good to choice, dry, 28½@29½c; under grades, 23@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 43@44c; ordinary to good, 39@42c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@42c; inferior, 31@37c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 31@39c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henbery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@38c.

LIBERTY LOAN MONEY TWO-THIRDS PAID IN

Total Received by June 30 Was $1,385,024,456—Other Government Receipts Break Records.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—More than 60 per cent. of the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan has been paid in. Today's Treasury statement, the first issued in twenty-four days, shows payments June 30 on the Liberty Loan account of $1,385,024,456. Only 20 per cent. of the loan, or $400,000,000, was due June 30.

The heavy payments on Liberty Loan account ran up the Government's balance of cash on hand June 30 to the record figure of $1,064,086,250. This was after the Treasury Department had redeemed certificates of indebtedness amounting to $626,000,000. The last day of the fiscal year also ranked high in ordinary revenue receipts, the total being more than $20,000,000.

Hundreds of thousands of persons who bought baby bonds—those of $50 and $100 denomination—availed themselves of the privilege of paying in full at once. Purchasers of large allotments were required to give two weeks' notice of their intention to pay in excess of the department's installment program. In hundreds of instances apparently purchasers of large allotments also paid in full for their bonds.

Because of the immense amount of clerical labor involved in tabulating payments and checking Reserve Bank reports, the Treasury statement for June 30 was delayed a record time this year. Usually it comes out two or three days after the fiscal year ends. Even today's late figures, a footnote says, are subject to revision.

In other respects than those affecting the loan, the statement of the Government's financial activities for the fiscal year is a record-breaker. Total receipts from all sources touched the new high level of $3,475,159,935, of which approximately $2,300,000,000 was from the loan and the sale of certificates of indebtedness. Ordinary revenue receipts increased nearly $350,000,000 over the preceding fiscal year, reaching a total of $1,122,576,229, apportioned as follows:

Customs receipts, $225,981,933, an increase of more than $14,000,000 over the preceding fiscal year; ordinary internal revenue receipts, covering taxes on distilled spirits, beer, tobacco, oleomargarine, and other articles, $449,209,855, an increase of $61,300,000; income tax receipts, $360,006,430, an increase of $236,000,000, or 180 per cent.; miscellaneous receipts, $87,378,298, an increase of $34,500,000, or 68 per cent.

Panama Canal tolls for the year showed a total of $5,872,244, as compared with $2,554,576 the preceding year, an increase of approximately 130 per cent.

In preparation for a second Liberty Loan campaign in the Fall, the woman's Liberty Loan Committee today announced a partial reorganization and plans "to bring home to every woman the financial adventures and patriotic duty of investment in Government bonds." Mrs. Louis Slade of New York has been appointed Chairman for the Second Federal Reserve District, replacing Miss Virginia Furman. State Chairmen have been appointed in thirty-three States, including: Connecticut, Mrs. Morgan B. Bulkeley, Hartford, and New Jersey, Mrs. H. O. Wittpen, Hoboken.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.05	4.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.20	5.00
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.80
Can. Pacific	1918-'28	4½	5.30	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.10	4.80
Chic. & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.95	4.60
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.80	5.10
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.05	4.80
C. C. C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	5.60	5.10
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.10	4.80
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.00	5.25
Ill. Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'25	5	4.85	4.60
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.05	4.80
Mo., Kan. & T.	1917-'23	5	6.10	5.20
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.90	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.20	4.80
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½ —	4.90	4.60
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.40	5.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.90	4.60
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	5.45	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.75
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.20	4.80

LARGEST RESPONSIVE AUDIENCE.

An advertisement in The New York Times, with its average daily and Sunday circulation of more than 344,000 copies, will reach a larger and more responsive audience at a lower rate per line per thousand than is obtainable through any other advertising medium. —Advt.

THE COTTON MARKET

New Low Records for Present Bear Movement—Day's Net Loss 51 to 70 Points.

The cotton market yesterday made new low records for the present bear movement, and although followed by slight rallies near the close, final prices were still 51 to 70 points under Saturday's closing quotations. At the lowest of the day October contracts were down 74 points, representing a decline of more than $3.50 a bale.

Much of the weakness of the market was due to liquidation inspired by a growing belief that the crop is in far better shape than the trade has been led to believe from the conflicting character of crop reports recently in circulation. This was particularly true in regard to the eastern belt, where, notwithstanding further showers, with more predicted in the forecast for Tuesday, as well as in the long-range forecast for the balance of the week, it was asserted that the crop had made excellent progress, is well cultivated in many sections, and beginning to show a good many bolls on the bottom of the stalks. That the persistent rains have developed the boll weevil, however, was admitted in some of the dispatches, although this phase of the situation did not seem to cut any figure in view of the excellence of the crop reports.

Traders who bought at the close of last week on the idea that the eastern belt was getting too much rain were among the most liberal sellers yesterday, while the market found the trade buying upon which it had relied so strongly for support last week was almost entirely absent. Scattered covering furnished about the only purchases during the day and prices declined rapidly for this reason. Wall Street, uptown, and Liverpool interests, as well as the South, were all good sellers during the day. The selling from Southern interests was regarded as especially significant in view of the reported increase of new crop offerings from Texas for August and October shipment, strict middling, the former even with October and the latter 75 points off October. All of the crop news from Texas was very favorable, as good rains were reported throughout Southern Texas yesterday, where the need is greatest.

The announcement that the Allies had agreed to the principle of international ocean freight rate regulations, which would result in a sharp downward revision of the high freight rates, caused a slight bulge in the market in the early afternoon, which was soon lost, however, as it was not apparent that the action would result in any increase of tonnage, which is the pressing need at the moment. Southern mill people reported that the edge was off the goods market, and the same was true of reports from New England points, the Government now being about the only important buyer.

July trading was very quiet during the day, as it was understood that the interest in that contract was practically evened up. Southern spot markets were 50 points lower on most of the big markets, especially those in the Southwest, which were considered significant in view of the increased new crop offerings from those points. No exports were reported.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	S'day.
July	26.20	26.00	25.47	25.20@25.35	25.90
Aug.	25.15	25.05	25.06	25.90 bid	25.50
Sept.	24.45	24.45	24.40	24.05 bid	24.13
Oct.	24.50	24.50	23.79	23.80@23.88	24.33
Nov.	..	..	..	23.83@23.87	24.45
Dec.	24.45	24.49	23.77	23.83@23.87	24.43
Jan.	24.43	24.48	23.78	23.80@23.86	24.40
March	24.45	24.55	23.95	24.05@24.06	24.60
May	24.65	24.21	24.21	24.03@24.22	24.72

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 70 points lower, at 25.70c for middling upland. The Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 25.75c; Savannah, 25⅞c; Augusta, 24.88c; Galveston, 25.75c; Memphis, 25.50c; Houston, 25.10c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were as follows:

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	4,267	6,693	11,345
Exports	..	49,024	42,333
Port stocks	643,446	661,154	583,324
New York arrivals	9,049	7,865	4,036
New York stocks	62,030	46,441	114,045

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, quiet and unchanged, at 19d for American middling. Sales, 2,000 bales, all American; imports, 1,000, all American. Futures unchanged.

INSURANCE PROGRAM BEFORE CONFERENCE

Embraces Payments for Death and Injury and Maintenance of Dependent Families.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Federal Government's plan for insuring officers and men of the army, navy, and Marine Corps against death and injury in service broadened today into a complex program which would provide Government allowances for families of soldiers and sailors and the rehabilitation and training of injured men to fit them for making a livelihood after the war.

The program was discussed at conferences among officials of the War, Navy, Treasury, Commerce, and Labor Departments, the Labor Committee of the Council of National Defense, and the Presidents and other high officers of leading insurance companies.

Issuance of insurance policies from $1,000 to $10,000 to officers and men at ordinary peace-time rates, the Government paying the extra cost, indemnities for total or partial disability, and administration of the entire scheme by the Government's War Risk Insurance Bureau, which is insuring officers and crews of American merchant vessels, are among the outstanding features of the proposed program.

"The plan has not yet assumed definite form," said a statement issued at the Treasury late today, "but when it has been worked out in all its fundamentals and details, Secretary McAdoo will present it to the President for his approval, and, if approved, the recommendation will be submitted to Congress at an early date.

"Dependents of soldiers and sailors in service would be provided for through allotments from their pay, supplemented by family allowances by the Government. The amount of the Government allowance would depend upon the size of the family and, as to others than the wife and children, upon the actual dependency upon the men. The family allowance would be made only if the sailor or soldier makes an allotment for his dependents out of his pay."

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for June—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Mileage	11,134	10,934	10,586
Tot.op. rev.	$16,079,323	$13,567,669	$11,903,614
Total op. exp.	9,268,756	8,115,628	7,783,489
Oper. income	6,012,586	4,820,944	3,598,362
Six months:			
Total op. rev.	91,070,039	72,596,916	62,370,594
Total op. exp.	57,674,006	48,581,039	43,489,900
Oper. income	28,874,541	20,243,137	15,763,619

Public Utility.

NEWPORT NEWS & HAMPTON RAILWAY, GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for six months ended June 30—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
6 mos. gross	$553,647	$476,922	$76,724
Net after tax	206,507	174,774	32,083
Add non-op. rev	1,176	1,074	102
Bal. aft. chgs.	84,806	60,573	24,293

Miscellaneous.

NATIONAL ACME CO. comparative statement for the six months ended June 30—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Net sales	3,404,733	3,541,033	863,699
Net profits	2,510,062	2,830,882	*320,820

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.06
Alta	.04	Justice	.01
Andes	.12	Mexican	.08
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.09
Caledonia	.19	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con.	.01	Savage	.05
Chollar	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.05	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Virginia	.21	Union Con.	.09
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.62

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	Gilfield Consol.	.50
Halifax	.25	Gilfield Merger	.05
Jim Butler	.70	Great Bend	.07
McNamara	.16	Jumbo Exten.	.26
Midway	.09	Jumbo Junior	.05
Mizpah	.14	Kewanaas	.12
Monarch Pitts	.09	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.19	Spearhead	.05
North Star	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.26	Big Four	.05
Tonopah Exten.	2.87½	Consolidated	.26
Tonopah Nev.	8.00	Morning Glory	.18
West End	.65	Union Amalg.	.14
West Tonopah	.18	White Caps	1.25
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.09	Big Jim	.65
Booth	.07	Nevada Hills	.21
Daisy	.03	Packard	.34
Florence	.16	Rochester	.48
Fraction	.04	Round Mountain	.31
		United Eastern	4.00

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5⅞	6	Granite	50	55
Dr. J'pot	4½	5	Isabella	10	10¼
Elkton	6	7	McKinney	17	20
El Paso	29	40	Portland	143	150
Findlay	2¼	3	Vindicator	74	79
Golden C.	214¼	216	U. Gold M.	21	22¼
Gold Sov.	4¼	5			

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—Twenty-five new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $472,000, were chartered today. They include:

John J. Stevens, Inc., Liberty, manufacture furniture, rugs, carpets, curtains, $10,000; P. Misner, E. M. and J. J. Stevens, Liberty.

Continental Warehouse Co., Inc., Manhattan, storage, warehousing, wharfage, forwarding, $5,000; W. P. Tanner, L. Gross, S. A. McKeon, 611 West 158th St.

Barrow Printing and Publishing Corp., Manhattan, printers, stationers, bookbinders, $10,000; J. Schorr, H. Sturman, S. H. Adler, 155 Audubon Av.

The Olshine Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture clothing, wearing apparel, housefurnishings, $25,000; A. Olshine, I. Saul, W. S. Reichenthal, 154 Woodruff Av., Brooklyn.

The Hydrograft Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture airplanes, hydroplanes, and hydroairplanes, $30,000; C. L. Andrews, L. W. E. Coleman, H. P. Keane, 378 Central Park West.

Shipbuilders Iron Works, Inc., Brooklyn, manufacture iron and steel fittings for boats, ships, &c., $10,000; A. A. Sawman, C. J. N. Poyer, W. A. Hall, 648 East 10th St.

New York Uniform Manufacturing Corp., Manhattan, manufacture uniforms and equipment, $25,000; E. Walsh, P. Langer, A. S. Rosenbaum, 4,260 Broadway.

Reinhardt Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty, $6,000; A. and E., F. and W. Reinhardt, 1,778 West 9th St., Brooklyn.

Franco-American Perfumery Co., Inc., Brooklyn, manufacture perfumes, soaps, toilet articles, $20,000; G. Ozer, N. Flax, H. Gribetz, 142 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

Hungarian Colony of Long Island, Inc., Ozone Park, realty and construction, $10,000; N. Winter, I. Kerenes, L. Gartner, 610 East 77th St.

Henry I. Stetler, Inc., Manhattan, warehousing, general carting and contracting business, $25,000; H. I. and H. A. Stetler, C. D. Bromley, 2,302 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capital Electric Light Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture gas and electric lamps, $15,000, S. and M. Siegel, 3. Eisenberg, 356 Miller Av., Brooklyn.

Schilling Piano Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture pianos and phonographs, $10,000; F. P. Altschul, M. F. Dennis, D. Kleif, 52 B'way.

Brooklyn Auto Wrecking Co., Inc., Kiamesha, Sullivan County, auto business, $5,000; I. Lipp, N. I. Sirtsky, A. Lepman, 1,049 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Pan American Exploitation Co., Inc., Manhattan, chicle, lumber, and rubber production, $250,000; F. Garcia, J. O. Perez, A. Lamont, 68 William St.

Capital increases: Lundihm, Inc., Manhattan, $30,000 to $100,000; Russian-American Mutual Service Assn., Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $100,000; International Flouncing Co., Inc., Manhattan, $4,000 to $20,000.

Authorizations: International Alcohol Corp., Delaware, buying and selling alcohol, maintaining warehouses, $1,000,000. Representative, A. Sheard, 59 Pearl St.

Gas Processes, Ltd., Canada, manufacture and deal in petroleum, gas, and oil, $50,000. Representative, W. S. Adams, Niagara Falls.

Merchants Building Corp., New Jersey, general contracting and development, $50,000. Representative, P. Schwarzs, 22 Broadway.

Surrender of certificate of authority: The Canton Rubber Co., Ohio.

New designation: The Globe Automatic Sprinkler Co., Inc., New Jersey. Representative, M. B. Kitt, 120 Broadway.

Dissolutions: Steam Carriage Boiler Co., Oswego; Thrall Construction, Brooklyn; 281 Quincy Street Corp., Brooklyn; Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—Charters filed:

Trenton Realty Holding Corporation, 5 West State Street, Trenton, deal in real estate, $10,000; Bernard Freedman, Imie Levy, Charles de Besore, Trenton.

United States Collapsible Metallic Casket Company, Camden, manufacture metallic caskets, $125,000; Albert Bradbury, Woodbury; George W. Elsenberg, Charles H. Gapier, Mabel Furman, Isaac F. Perrott, Camden.

Public Light Service Company, Bayonne, manufacture and deal in lamps and fixtures, $25,000; Louis Lehr, Edward Sweeney, Murray Bell, Bayonne.

Federal Shipbuilding Company, Hoboken, build vessels, aircraft, submarines, plants, bridges, &c., $3,000,000; William W. Corlett, New York; Kenneth B. Halstead and Edward F. Briggs, Hoboken.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 23.—Charters filed:

Yuba River Mining Co., do a general mining business in all its branches, $1,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, H. L. Mullin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.)

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION
COSDEN & CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phone 4880-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Wanted
Auto Sales Gum & Chocolate 6s
Fajardo Sugar
Federal Sugar Refining Com.
Hall Switch & Signal Pfd.
National Sugar Refining
Penn. Seaboard Steel
Pierce Butler & Pierce Stks.&Bds.

For Sale
Central Aguirre Sugar
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Milliken Bros. Pfd.
New York State Rys. Com. & Pfd.

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
25 Guaranty Trust Stock
100 Hartford & Conn. Western
100 Knickerbocker Port'd C't C. & P.
50 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
75 National Sugar
100 Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel C.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
25 Guaranty Trust Stock
25 Joseph Dixon Crucible
100 Knickerbocker Port'd C't C. & P.
50 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
100 Mexican Lead Com. & Pfd.
50 Victor Talking Machine

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

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C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

We Can Use — We Offer For Sale
50 International Salt — 10 Lehigh Val. Coal Sales
50 Kirby Lumber Pfd. — 15 Amer. Lt. & Traction
200 Charcoal Iron — 100 N. Y. Con. R. R. Pfd.
100 Chalmers Motor — 50 Amer. Stores 1st Pfd.
100 Springfield Body Pfd. — 100 Great Lakes Transit
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building. Phone 5354 Rector

Sinclair Oil
Notes—Warrants—Rights
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GEO. REITH & CO.
49 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

Atlantic Steel Com.
Burns Bros. Ice Corp. Com.&Pfd.
Burns Bros. Pfd.
Carib Syndicate
Marlin Arms Stock & Notes
Kiely & Horton
Private Wire to Philadelphia
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

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Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.
Texas Power & Light Co.
1st 5's
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Hudson Companies Pfd. Stock
New Orleans Great North. 1st 5s, 1955
Atlantic & Birmingham 1st 5s, 1934
Wolff&Stanley
Tel. 2860 or 6557 Broad 27 William St.

Carib Syndicate
H.F.McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. *Tel. 6064 John* New York

Linde Air Products
Otis Elevator Pfd.
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Carbon Steel
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NORTHERN NEUTRALS GETTING NO CARGOES

America Enforcing Absolute Embargo Pending Guarantees Against Supplying Germany.

RATIONING SYSTEM IN TIME

Limited Consignments to Switzerland Permitted—Our Export Control May Supersede British Seizure.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The American Government's control of exports has resulted in an absolute embargo on cargoes destined to the northern European neutral countries. Since the control was made effective a little more than a week ago not a single cargo, it was learned today, has been licensed for shipment to these nations.

The policy enforced is described as temporary, to be changed as soon as it is possible to put the neutrals on a rationing basis. Despite submission of much information by the diplomatic representatives of the neutrals affected, the Government considers that it lacks convincing evidence regarding exports from these countries to Germany, and it wants to take no chances of permitting American goods to go through to the enemy. The facts sought, it is said, will be available shortly.

Goods destined for the allied countries are licensed without question, as are commodities that go to most other neutrals. Some shipments have been permitted to go forward to Switzerland, but not until the character of the consignee was established beyond question.

Meanwhile the Government is negotiating with the British for an arrangement by which the export control will supersede the British system of granting letters of assurance. For the present, however, an export control license is no guarantee against British seizure, and American exporters must satisfy the British authorities of their own good faith and that of the receivers of their goods.

The Dutch Minister, Mr. Van Rappard, has taken a particularly vigorous stand against the Government's policy toward the European neutrals. Without awaiting the arrival of the special mission to leave Holland soon to negotiate here on the subject, he has laid before the Exports Council detailed statistics to refute charges that Holland has been developing an enormous export trade to the Central Powers.

The Minister told the council that the total of Holland's exports had decreased considerably since 1914. Cheese, which formerly constituted 30 per cent. of the country's exports during the Winter months, declined to 24 per cent. last Winter, according to the Minister, while butter declined from 15 per cent. to 9 per cent.; pork from 37 per cent. to 19 per cent., and other meat from 16 per cent. to 1.5 per cent.

That such exports are necessary to the existence of Holland and that she has large absolute requirements for coal, salt, lumber, steel and other articles, was declared by the Minister to have been recognized by the Entente Allies themselves. The Allies also are parties to the division of the Dutch export trade between themselves and Germany, the Minister insisted, as shown by the existence of an agreement between The Netherlands Bureau of Agricultural Exports and the British Government, stipulating that of Holland's total exports there must be delivered to the Allies of cheese 33 per cent., of butter 25 per cent., of meat 50 per cent., and so on, for all of the principal commodities.

To support the statement that there has been no abnormal importation of American foodstuffs into Holland during the year the Minister declared that the total importation of grains, flour, and nuts declined from 2,111,561 tons in 1912 to 1,917,303 tons in 1916.

EMBARGO STOPS STEEL.

No Explanation Here of Why Exports to Japan Are Held Up.

Fear was expressed in export circles yesterday that the enlarged list of articles for which special export licenses are required and which became effective yesterday, would interfere with Japan's shipbuilding program. With the refusal of the local export bureau to grant licenses for the export to Japan of steel plates, angles, and tank plates, together with other forms of structural steel for vessels building or contracted for, the situation of American contractors assumed a critical stage. Forms of all kinds to supplement the Japanese shipbuilding industry began to pile up at railroad and steamship terminals, all awaiting word from Washington to be stored aboard ship, but no word came.

Technically Japan is an ally of the United States, and exporters said they were at a loss to understand why licenses should be refused. Appeals were made to Washington for licenses for the merchandise, but without result. Stanley H. Rose, Commercial Agent in charge of the local licensing bureau, declined to make any comment upon the situation.

Owing to the failure of an official copy of the new embargo list to reach the New York offices, Mr. Rose posted copies of the list as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"THE TIMES'S list was made up in such a comprehensive way that it served our purpose admirably," said the agent.

WAR BAN ON PAPERS STANDS

London's Resolution for an Inquiry Adversely Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads today ordered an adverse report on the resolution introduced by Representative Meyer London of New York calling on the Postmaster General for a statement as to Socialist and other papers barred from the mails by order of the Post Office Department. The Postmaster General advised the committee that it would be "incompatible with the public interest" to furnish the information asked in the London resolution.

Representative London, Socialist, introduced a resolution several weeks ago citing reports that the Post Office Department had denied mail privileges to certain issues of Socialist papers and to other publications owing to alleged criticism of the army draft legislation and other war measures. Members of the House Committee were of the opinion today that the papers involved might seek relief from the courts as Congress had no jurisdiction.

"We have no power to compel the Postmaster General to furnish the information if he deems it incompatible with the public interest," said Chairman Moon. "If he should furnish the information we have no power to correct the practices of the Post Office Department in such matters. The cases are clearly ones for adjustments by the courts."

WE LEAD IN SILVER MINING.

United States Produced 72,833,000 Ounces, or 42%, in 1916.

The high price of silver, coupled with the demand for the product by the countries at war for coinage purposes, led the National City Bank yesterday to issue a review of the silver production of the United States and the world. The bank's statement said that the recent changes in the world's demand for silver were of special interest to the United States, which is now the world's largest producer of silver.

The internal troubles in Mexico checked that country's lead in world production. In 1914 that country produced more silver than did the United States. According to the bank's compilation, the silver production of the United States is now twice that of Mexico, and three times that of Canada, which holds third rank. Of the 172,383,000 ounces produced in the world in 1916, the United States produced 72,833,000 ounces, or 42 per cent., while twenty years ago, in 1896, we produced only 5 per cent. of the world production, which in that year was 157,081,000 ounces.

As outlined in the City Bank's statement, the world's chief producers of silver are the United States, Mexico, Canada, Peru, Japan, Spain, Australia, and Chile. In the order named the countries in 1915, for which figures of all countries are available for comparative purposes, show production as follows: United States, 74,981,000 ounces; Mexico, 39,570,000; Canada, 28,401,000; Peru, 9,420,000; Japan, 5,080,000; Spain, 4,563,000, and Australia, 3,327,000, making a world total of 179,574,000 ounces.

RAILROAD EARNS $13,850,000

Affairs of St. Louis Southwestern Show Substantial Improvement.

Substantial improvement in the affairs of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway was shown in the annual report for 1916, issued yesterday. Gross earnings of $13,850,000 increased $2,575,000 over 1915, and the gross income, amounting to $5,442,000, showed a gain of $1,490,000. There remained a balance after appropriations of $2,089,000, an increase of $1,353,000.

Edwin Gould, Chairman and President, called special attention to the very large increase in operating expenses during the period under review, and also during the six months since Dec. 31, 1916, because of the rapidly and constantly advancing prices of materials and supplies of all kinds, and also the higher wages resulting from the Adamson law and other advances that have been granted. Comenting upon this situation, Mr. Gould said:

"These conditions, coupled with a lack of adequate facilities and available credit, have brought the railroads and the public face to face with a most critical situation. In order that the railroads may be placed in a position to handle efficently existing traffic and be prepared to meet the necessities of the international situation, it is absolutely essential that they be graned higher rates."

Mr. Gould announces that a program is now in effect on the road which provides for the rehabilitation of freight equipment over a period of three years. The program involved the dismantling and rebuilding of 4,650 boxcars at the rate of 1,550 a year, and also heavy maintenance repairs of 829 freight cars of various classes, with retirement of 537 light capacity freight cars no longer fit for service.

Seventh Bus Route Established.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company, announced yesterday that it had established its seventh route, by operating motor buses from the Pennsylvania Station by way of Fifth Avenue, Fifty-seventh Street, Broadway, and St. Nicholas Avenue to Fort George. Only a single fare will be charged. The buses running on this new route will be distinguished by the number "8."

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers.

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	98
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	98
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	105	106
4s, coupon, 1925	106	106
2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100⅛	100¼	100
4½s	June, 1965	101⅜	102⅛	102
4½s	Mar., 1963	101⅜	102⅛	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅜	102⅛	102
4½s	May, 1957	101⅜	102⅛	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞
4½s	April, 1958	97⅛	98¾	97⅝
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	97⅛	98	97
4½s	Mar., 1964	97⅛	98¼	97⅛
4½s	Mar., 1962	97⅜	98	97⅛
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅜	98	97⅛
4s	May, 1959	94	94⅜	94⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	94	94⅜	94
4s	May, 1957	94	94⅜	94
4s	Nov., 1953	93	94⅛	94
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4s	May, 1919	99½	..	99⅝
4s	Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
2½s	Nov., 1954	84	85¾	83½
3½s	May, 1954	83½	..	84

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1918 1923	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1921-1928	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	.. 4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	.. 4.50
3½s	1930-1959	4.50	4.25 4.55
3½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.25 4.55
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25 4.50
3s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20 4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
425	Cities Service	276	274	274½	275⅛
450	Cities Service pf	86	85½	85½	86
1,500	Cities Service new	29⅛	29¼	29¼	29½
50	Tenn. Ry. & Light pf	31½	30½	30	31

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	70	74
Am. Gas & Electric	111	113
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	49	50
Am. Light & Trac.	310	315
Am. Light & Trac. pf	108	110
Am. Power & Light	68	69
Am. Power & Light pf	88	89¾
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	66	68
Am. W. W. & Elec.	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & Elec. 1st	68	73
Am. W. W. & E. partic	22	23
Am. W. W. & E. war.	11	13
Carolina Power & Light	37	40
Carolina P. & L. pf.	98	100
Colorado Power	28	31
Colorado Power pf	98	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	52
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	78	80
Consumers' P. pf.	94	97
Dayton Power & L. pf.	87	90
Duluth Edison	75	82
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas El. pf.	83	85
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
Electric Properties	57½	62
El Paso Electric	103	107
El Paso Electric pf.	93	98
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	86	90
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
Fed. Light & Traction	12	13
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	44	48
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
Interstate Electric	36	44
Interstate Elec. pf.	91	95

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	72	
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	73	82	
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	93	98	
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	89	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	
Conn. Pow. 1st 5s, '63	93	97	
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	98	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92	
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	84	97	
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101	
E. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	92½	
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84	
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '46	92	94	
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '31	93	96	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95	
Mich. Light 5s, 1046	97½	99	
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	98	
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	70	71	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90	
Nat. Sec. prior lien 6s	89½	92	
Nat. Secur. deb.	48	53	
Nat. Secur. incomes	10	13	
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96	
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86	
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97½	98½	
Nor. States J. 5s, 1941	93	93½	
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	82	86	
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102	
Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95	
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100	
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101	
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100	
Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1935	90	94	
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96	
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95	
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1933	88	92	
U. S. R. R. & M. 6s, '25	111	118	
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	90	
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99	
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½	
Utah Sec. 6s	90	91	
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98	
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98	
West. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	91½	93½	
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	95	98	
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96	
Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.	83	87	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Con. Coal	107	107	107
393	Cos. O. & G. ctfs	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
10	Do pf. ctfs.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜

Bonds.

$1,700	Balt. C. 3½s, 1930	84	84	84
1,000	Con. P. 4½s	88½	88½	88½
5,300	Cos. & Co. 6s ctfs	95	94¾	94¾
5,000	Cos. O. & G. notes	98½	98	98
1,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	98½	98½	98½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ahmeek	99	99	99
15	Allouez	61½	61½	61½
50	Ariz. Cml	12½	12¾	12⅝
100	Butte & B	70c.	70c.	70c.
165	Cal. & Ariz.	77	76½	76½
45	Centennial	17	17	17
50	Cop. Range	59	58½	58½
770	Davis-Daly	5⅜	5	5
35	Daly West	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
320	East Butte	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
100	Isl. Creek	68¼	68¼	68½
35	Isle Royale	31	30	30
30	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	Keweenaw	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
250	Mass. Con	13	12¾	13
48	Bost. & Alb.	155	155	155
30	Bost. Elev	60	60	60
20	Maine Cent.	95½	95	95
25	Mass. El. pf.	23	23	23
20	Am. P.S. pf.	10	10	10
5	Am. W. pf.	98	98	98
810	A., G. & W. I.	109¾	106¼	107
100	East B. L.	8¼	8¼	8½
15	Edison	175	175	175
25	Gen. Elec.	128¾	125¾	125¾
95	Mass. Gas	93	93	93
20	N. E. Tel.	113	113	113
15	New R. pf.	80	80	80
50	Pac. Mills	140	140	140
10	Punta A. S.	34	34	34
30	Reece But.	14	14	14
144	Swift	153½	153	153½
10	Un. Fruit	136	136	136
489	Un. S. Mchy.	50	49½	50

Railroads.

4	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36	36
5	W. End pf.	61	61

Miscellaneous.

4	Am. Sugar pf.	121	121
750	Anac. Cop.	77⅝	76½
10	A. T. & S. F.	100¼	100¼
450	Bald. Loco.	70½	68½
2,590	Beth. Steel B.	128⅜	126¼
350	Cent. Leather	87⅞	85¾
400	G., M. & St. P.	69	67¾
10	Chino Cop.	54	54
10	Col. F. & I.	49¾	49¾
350	Corn Prod.	34⅜	34
1,750	Crucible St'l	82⅞	80⅝
300	Cuba Cane Su.	41¼	40
10	Dist. Secur.	25½	25½
250	Erie	25	24⅝
200	Gen. Motors	115¼	113½
10	Gt. Nor. Ore	33⅞	33⅞
200	Inspir. Cop.	55⅞	54⅝
750	Int. Mer. M.	31⅛	29⅝
870	Do pf.	91	87⅞
50	Kenne. Cop.	42⅞	42⅞
30	Lack. Steel	93⅝	91½
100	Max. Motor	33⅜	33½
350	Mex. Petrol.	96	95
20	Miami Cop.	40	40
150	Midvale Steel	59¼	58½
100	Mo. Pacific	32	31¾
160	Nat. E. & S.	43¼	42½
1,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	30	28
4,000	‡Jum. M. of N. M. (a pros.)	2¼	2⅛
3,500	‡Kewanas	13	12⅞
1,000	Louis. Cons.	1	1
2,000	‡Lucky Girl	16	15
200	Magma Cop.	48	47½
200	‡M'mattic C.	25	24
60	New Arcad.	3¼	3⅛
40	Nor. Butte	17⅜	17½
10	Old Dom.	53½	53½
10	Osceola	84	83½
50	Quincy	86	84
25	Santa Fe	1	1
375	Shannon	8	7⅞
50	So. Utah	20c.	20c.
50	Sup. & Bos.	4	4
1,040	Trinity	7¾	7¾
119	U. S. S. pf.	50	49½
120	Utah Con.	15½	15
5	Utah Metals	4¼	4
72	Wolverine	46	45

Bonds.

$2,000	A. G. W. I. 5s	78¾	78½	78¼
1,000	C. J. S. Y. 5s	97½	97½	97½
$1,000	Lib. 3½s, w.i.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	Verm. C. 4s	70	70	70

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	Am. Rad'r pf.	133	133	133
125	Booth Fish	24	24	24
5	Ch. Cy. & Conn. Rys. pf.	23	23	23
10	Ch. Rys., Ser. 2	14	14	14
20	Cudahy	119½	119½	119½
100	Com. Edison	122	121½	121½
10	Deere & Co. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾
170	Lindsay Lt.	29¾	29⅜	29⅜
20	M. Ward pf.	116	116	116
5	Quaker Oats	300	300	300
50	Do pf.	102¼	102	102
18	Sears-Roeb.	168½	167⅜	167⅜
95	Stew. Warn.	64¾	64½	64½
510	Swift & Co.	153	152	152⅝
327	Un. Carbide	187	185¾	187
1,012	Do rights	17	16¾	17
13	Wilson pf.	104	103½	104

Bonds.

$1,000	Booth F. 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾
$7,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
16	Am. Gas	107⅝	106⅞	106⅞
220	Am. Milling	9	9	9
9	Am. Rys. pf.	90	90	90
11	Am. Stores	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
12	Buff. & Sus.	56	56	56
31	Elec. Fl. Bat.	60¾	60¼	60¾
48	Gen. Asp. pf.	61	60	61
10	I. Co. of N. A.	26	26	26
330	Lake Sup.	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛
25	Lehigh Val.	63¾	63¾	63¾
121	Penn. R. R.	53¾	53¼	53¼
20	Penn. S. Mfg	94½	94½	94½
428	Phila. Elec.	29½	29¼	29½
1,510	*R. R. T. t. c	31⅞	30¾	30⅞
23	Reading	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
280	Ton. Belmont	4¾	4¾	4¾
142	Ton. Mining	6⅞	6¾	6¾
643	Union Trac.	44¼	44	44¼
232	U. G. Imp.	79	79	79
200	Cramp & S.	84	83¾	83¾
121	Penn. Phila. El. 1st 5s	101	101	101
2,000	S.-Am. I. 6s	101	101	101
1,000	York Rys. 1st 5s	95	95	95

*Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18¼	18⅝	18¾
Atlantic Refining	970	995	950
Berne-Scrymser	410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	533	533	525
Crescent Pipe L.	25	40	38
Cumberland P. L.	153	165	150
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205
Galena S. Oil	147	150	147
Galena S. Oil pf.	139	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line	222	227	220
Indiana Pipe Line	96	99	95
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13⅛	13
Nat. Transit	14	16	14
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe Line	100	102	100
Ohio Oil	380	384	378
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	53	47
Prairie Oil & Gas	525	540	520
Prairie Pipe Line	283	287	272
Solar Refining	345	360	340
Southern Pipe Line	195	200	195
South Penn. Oil	300	315	303
So. W. Penn.	108	113	110
Stand. Oil of Cal.	280	285	280
Stand. Oil of Ind.	760	780	760
Stand. Oil of Kan.	470	495	470
Stand. Oil of Ky.	355	365	350
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	520	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	608	613	595
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	295	300	290
Stand. Oil of Ohio	440	455	435
Swan & Finch	103	115	100
Union Tank	166	168	160
Vacuum Oil	366	375	357
Washington Oil	30	34	30

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The Russian situation was again introduced into the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange as an important factor. Selling was induced under which the market softened generally. In the closing dealings, however, prices rallied quite generally from their lowest. United States Steel common was dealt in to the amount of nearly 30,000 shares. Liberty Loan bonds were dealt in at 99.46. Trading in odd lots was on a broadly distributed scale.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm. pf.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
10	Am. B. Sug.	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
50	Am. Can	49¼	49	49¼
40	Am. C. & F.	76⅝	76⅜	76⅜
110	Am. Loco	71	70½	70½
150	Am. S. & R.	103½	101¼	102
120	Am. Sugar	121⅜	121	121
750	Anac. Cop.	77⅜	76½	76½
10	A. T. & S. F.	100¼	100¼	100¼
450	Bald. Loco.	70½	68½	69⅜
2,590	Beth. Steel B.	128⅜	126¼	127
350	Cent. Leather	87⅞	85¾	85⅝
400	G., M. & St. P.	69	67¾	69
10	Chino Cop.	54	54	54
10	Col. F. & I.	49¾	49¾	49¾
350	Corn Prod.	34⅜	34	34
1,750	Crucible St'l	82⅞	80⅝	81½
300	Cuba Cane Su.	41¼	40	40
10	Dist. Secur.	25½	25½	25½
250	Erie	25	24⅝	25
200	Gen. Motors	115¼	113½	114⅞
10	Gt. Nor. Ore	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
200	Inspir. Cop.	55⅞	54⅝	54⅜
750	Int. Mer. M.	31⅛	29⅝	29¾
870	Do pf.	91	87⅞	89⅜
50	Kenne. Cop.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
30	Lack. Steel	93⅝	91½	91½
100	Max. Motor	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛
350	Mex. Petrol.	96	95	95¼
20	Miami Cop.	40	40	40
150	Midvale Steel	59¼	58½	59
100	Mo. Pacific	32	31¾	31⅞
160	Nat. E. & S.	43¼	42½	42⅝
10	N. Y. Cent.	89	89	89
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
40	Nor. Pacific	106	105½	106
50	Ohio C. Gas	54½	53¾	54¼
50	Ray Copper	26⅞	26½	26⅞
1,450	Reading	95¼	93⅞	94¼
850	Rep. I. & S.	91⅞	90¼	90¾
400	So. Railway	27¼	26⅞	27¼
500	Studebaker	55	54	54⅝
10	Tenn. Cop.	18	18

INSTRUCTION.

Is Your Son Successful at School?

In January, 1917, a boy of 16 (a Clark School student) earned 11 of the 15 points required to enter college by passing the following subjects:
English I. English II.
Algebra to Quadratics.
Algebra, Quadratics, and Beyond.
Cicero and Sight Translation.
Advanced Latin Composition.
Physics, American History.
Other excellent records shown on request.

Summer School now open and will continue until Oct. 1st.

The Clark School for Concentration

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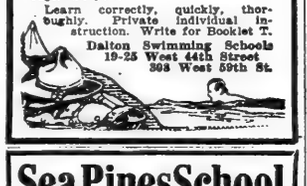
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BURNS DEFENSE IS BEGUN.

Witnesses Deny Papers Were Taken from Remington Company.

The defense of the William J. Burns National Detective Agency against the charges preferred by Edward W. Edwards, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, began yesterday before Deputy State Controller Boardman, C. L. Reierson, Vice President of the Remington Arms Company-Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport, Conn., was called by Job Hedges, counsel for Mr. Burns. At a previous hearing H. J. Connors, a former employe of Mr. Burns, testified that Robert C. Munroe, an employe of the defendant, had been assigned to the Remington Company's plant and had been instructed to carry away from the plant a number of important papers, which had been copied in Mr. Burns's office and then returned. Both Mr. Hedges and Meier Steinbrink, counsel for Edwards, questioned Mr. Reierson, who said:

"My company never missed any papers from Bridgeport. If any had disappeared the fact would have been reported to me. The fact is that all of our important papers are kept in my office in this city. No improper information could have been obtained concerning the destination of munitions. My company sells no munitions anywhere in Europe. Our sales are confined to persons in the United States."

Then Monroe was called and flatly denied that he had ever told Connors that any papers had been taken from the Remington Company's office. Edward Bohner, a Burns employe at the time it was alleged the papers were abstracted, was assigned to the company's plant, where he acted as the chief guard. He said it would have been impossible for any person to pass in or out of the plant after 6 o'clock without a special pass. The hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday morning.

TO TEST SUNDAY SPORT LAW

Summons Issued for Promoter of Celtic Park Games.

Inspector John J. Collins, in whose district in Long Island City Celtic Park is located, is going to make a test case to determine whether the Knights of Columbus violated the law last Sunday when they held their annual games at the park to raise funds for their sick fund. Yesterday he applied to Magistrate Miller for a summons for John F. Cassidy, Chairman of the committee in charge of the event.

Inspector Collins and several detectives attended the games, but they did not interfere with the sport. There was an attendance of 5,000 persons.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
Equity:
Burt Co, Ltd<W C Ritchie & Co. | Bankruptcy:
New Brooklyn Turkish Bath Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I. — Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Holsinger<Wood.
Cass<same.
Purcell<Purcell.
Oakley<Sire.
Fanocst<Schreibersdorf.
Re Substantive Colors Co.
Re Cons Co.
Ball<Ball.
Wortsmann<Pelil.
Re Opitz, (2.)
Klemyman<Press Pub.
Regan<Dillon.
Robinson<Burden, Jr.
Northwestern Terra Cotta Co<J F Starkey & Co.
O'Neill<Raezener, (2.)
Re Nichols<Armstrong
Redman<Redman.
Leifer<Gibbs.
Re Troll.
Nealis<Nealis.
Del Secolo<Prospect Hill Rty Co.
Re Sisson<Victor Hotel Co.
Re same<Todd.
Reardon<Reardon.
Finger<Public Service Rty & Mtg Co.
Lesser<Intl. Trust Co.
Scanlon<J M & P Scanlan, Inc.
Kuths<Peter J McMahon & Co.
Scanlan<J M & P Scanlan, Inc.
Angel<Kardonsky.
Re Thompson Co<Luak.
Guaranty Trust Co<2d Av RR. (4.)
Mauber<NY Post-Grad Med School & Hosp.
Rankins<Caruel Holding Co.
Re Beatty.
Chelsea Rty Co<Byrd Park Pickle Works<Pucchsel.
Orlando<Orlando.
J H & C K Eagle<Niremberg.
Stephenson<Wallenstein.
Rosenthal<US Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Ottman<Bramhall, Deans Co.
Miller<Greenberg.
Grossman<Glenmore Milford Co.
Re Tanguay-Weber Film Corp.
Henry<Totoro.
Pay<Reichard.
Ross<Openhym.
Fraser<Fraser.
Happe<Happe.
A H Flint & Co<Columbia Trust Co.
M Tecla & Co<Cornell Teucza<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Kozanowicz<same.
Kerwin<Costillano.
Cameron<Donnelly.
Proctor<Proctor.
Rothman<Schlein.
Rowenberg<Folsom Estate Agency.
Danko<Danko.
Re Mahoney<Bd of Ed of CNY.
Steingold<Haber.
Roosevelt<Henry.
Re Freygang.
Rifaro<Glennon.
Re Marje, (Superior Garment Co.)
Re Steingold<Haber.
Clinton<same.
Hanan<Hanan.
Re Cotton<Frasbrey.
Freygang<Ind Electric Supply Co.
NY Life Ins Co< Edward W Martin Co.
Berryman<Berryman.
Millington<Millington.
Re Walsh<Boyle.

PART II.—Ordway, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII. — Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 509, at 10:30 A. M.—Motion Calendar.
Estates of:
Matilda Culver,
Harry Solon,
Roland D Jones,
Antoinette L. Schermerhorn,
Edward M Knox,
Abraham Wolbarst,
Catherine M Reed,
Michael Curley,
Milton P Day,
Samuel B Holdsworth,
Martin Engel,
Frieda M Young,
Gustav A. Kraus,
Martin Grossman,
Rence Seelye,
Jesse W Powers,
John Henry Haller,
Fannie Goldstein,
Frank F Sebatino,
Michael Grajewski,
Giuseppe Frattalone,
Calogero Falzone,
Meyer Fisher,
Simone Grassi,
Carmela Grassi,
Charles L Bradt,
Fannie W Brown,
Adolph Chehanowics,
Infant,
Joanna Hutton Dahlgren,
Joseph Isaacs,
William Marshall,
George H Huber,
Katherine F Lindemann, &c,
George H Huber,
Patrick J Mahoney,
George Huber,
Hellmuth Kranich,
Adelaide Lagassi,
Kate Hicks,
Jacob Steiner,
Frederick Beck,
Norma H Barrett,
Edward Clarke,
Dominick Colaizzi,
Peter Moller,
Antoinette L Schermerhorn,
Frank A Sovak,
Ella Nelson,
Hyman Goldfarb,
Jacob Bookman,
Maria J Maclay,
John Castles
Caroline Neustadter,
Edward Stafford,
Martin Engel,
Hamilton Fish,
Mary Hanratty,
Joseph C Thomas,
Joseph Cuskowitts,
Peter Doelger,
Ferdinand M Blun,
Ann Burbago,
Kate Fanning,
Mary Campbell,
Bridget Delaney,
Augusta Goebel, &c,
Daniel M Hogan,
Isaac A Hopper,
Francis S Kinney,
George Law.
Serota<Goldman.
Sunshine<Sunshine.
Silicate Pressed Brick Co<Int Fireproofing.
Re Sist Ct. (Grace.)
Nathan<Nathan.
Spangler<Dodson.
Rotkin<Waddingham.
Novellino<Seismann.
Alex Campbell Milk Co<Samaritan Hosp.
Tomfoed<Dietch.
Schoen<Star.
Re Kings Highway.
Mullen<Duncan.
Anderson<Langler.
Vappo<Turner& Blanchard.
Vitale<same.
Pecofsky<1,758 Madison Av.
Bonderlich<F W Wurster & Co.
McCormick<McCormick.
Huott<Wood.
People, &c<Marigine, (at 2 P. M.)
Ehlich<Kurt.
Coleman<Coleman.
Quilty<Gibbons.
Story<Lester.
Hull<Watson.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Re Montgomery Place, Re F 211th St.
Skelly<Carroll.
Same<Butler.
Same<Manhat College.
Metzger<Sheperd.
Harmey<Krouttl.
Frazier<Cittage Rlty.
Conover<837 Washington Av Rlty Co.
Corn<Cordes.
Bumer<Kleinberger.
Pick<Cohen.
Urstadt<Rothfelder.
Gonzales<Hall.
Re Sisson, (8.)
Muller<Muller.
Kranz<Krans.
Roth<Roth.
Gross<Gross.
Loewy<Loewy.
Better<Better.
Stein<Cancuno.
Raesky<Ensign Imp.
City Real Estate Co<Puretz.
Harrington<Repetti.
Adamson<Adamson.
Re Brown.
Rothman<Cioffi.
Males<Schecter.
Silverstein<Stein.
Stein<Berger.
Gross<Gross.
Harding<Caulkan.
Kinbinder<Lotzon.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan J.
Hill<Reinhardt.
Levy<Thorn.
Cohen<Abramson.
People<Bastone.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Seaboard Land & Mtg Co<Miller.
Schiavone<L I RR.
Coyle<Montauk Steamboat Co.
Same<L I RR Co.
Schwarze<same.
Rolland<same.
Re Rutland Road, (Wreaking Imp Co.)
Rothman<Silovitz.
Tappen<Tappen.
Blumberg<Sussman.
Re Battery Av, (Sanitere.)
Re NY Municipal Ry Co, Fulton St. (Sommerville.)
Re Hemlock St, (Cook.)
Masters<Kasser Gold Mining Co.
Barnes<Midland RR Co.
Ryan<Ryan.
Salkin<Weinstein.
Conner<Conner.
Sorge<Kuhula.
Columbia Trust Co<Nassau Hotel Co.
Rothschild<Brush.
Waters<Waters.
Scanlan<Rowan.
Gad<Gad.
Meyers<Newman.
Schloss<Sackman.
Ladue<Schlesinger.
Gendler<Greines.
Isaacs<Gmora.
White<Richter.
Cohen<Dorfman.
Gendler<Greines.
Revitz<Wallowitz.
Ladner<Glasser.
Zimncy<Dworsky.
Goodman<Saborsky.
Seidenberg<Friend.
Schwartz<Mendel.
Wenstein<Riesenzweig.
Zalwsky<Sperbe.
Berger<Goldberg.
Fleigenbaum<Kusch.
Arkin<Kaufman.
Schwartz<Biber.
Rosenberg<Mayers.
Schlinsky<Kuslansky.
Rubin<Fisden.
Peck<Kleinman.
Schildkraut<Rothschild.
Klein<Greenberg.
Internal Cloak Mfg Co<Brim.
PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Man<Gluck—Dawson C. Glover.
Carpenter<Lippman—Arthur N. Giegerich. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank<Gray—Lawrence S. Greenbaum. Isaacs<Burnstone—Benno Lewinson.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Re Montgomery Place, Re F 211th St.
Skelly<Carroll.
Same<Butler.
Same<Manhat College.
Metzger<Sheperd.
Harmey<Krouttl.
Frazier<Cittage Rlty.
Conover<837 Washington Av Rlty Co.
Corn<Cordes.
Bumer<Kleinberger.
Pick<Cohen.
Urstadt<Rothfelder.
Gonzales<Hall.
Re Sisson, (8.)
Muller<Muller.
Kranz<Krans.
Roth<Roth.
Gross<Gross.
Loewy<Loewy.
Better<Better.
Stein<Cancuno.
Raesky<Ensign Imp.
City Real Estate Co<Puretz.
Harrington<Repetti.
Adamson<Adamson.
Re Brown.
Rothman<Cioffi.
Males<Schecter.
Silverstein<Stein.
Stein<Berger.
Gross<Gross.
Harding<Caulkan.
Kinbinder<Lotzon.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Will of:
Gimo Cermara,
German B Berger,
Agnes E Turnbull,
Jennie Herrmann,
Timothy Breesman,
Clara Studwell.
Accounting of:
Henry G Scholl,
Bridget Reilly,
Charles M Wemmell,
Anna Gonsalves,
Lucy A D Wilkinson.
Estate of
Leonara Nesmith.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

INSTRUCTION.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM SILVERMAN and NATHAN SILVERMAN, individually and as copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of A. & N. SILVERMAN, alleged bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, July 31, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 309 Ninth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tobaccos, cigars, cigarettes, confectionery, electric cash register, adding machine, fixtures, wagon, &c. BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.

J. FRED ALSGOOD and HYMAN J. REIT, Attorneys for Receiver, 260 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAY BLANCHE REINOLD, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 30, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 20 West 39th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of imported silks, piece goods, velvets, satins, laces, embroideries, machinery, wall cases, safe, fixtures, &c. BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER KRAWITZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 24, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 99½ Baxter St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's and youths' suits, trousers, overcoats, raincoats, safe, partition, fixtures, etc.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CENTURY DYE & PRINT WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 24, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 320 B'dway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture and fixtures, desks, chairs, typewriter, tables, partitions, safe, etc.

ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PURITAN FOOD PRODUCTS CO., INC., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the tenth day of August, 1917, at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to REID WING COMPANY, INC.

Dated July 23, 1917.
PURITAN FOOD PRODUCTS CO., INC.,
By S. A. CUDAHY, President.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The River View Manor auction sale of residential plots at the development of the Hastings Homes Company, near Hastings on the Hudson, was concluded in the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday by J. Clarence Davies and Joseph P. Day, as auctioneers. All of the plots were disposed of, including four houses, for a total of $232,705, averaging about $240 a lot. The offering included 970 lots, many being included in large plots. There was a good attendance at the sale and the bidding for some of the particularly eligible sites was often very spirited.

On Saturday, on the property, 625 lots were sold for $132,502. Most of the parcels were obtained at much cheaper prices than they had originally been held at. The community is well developed with excellent houses and the buyers who purchased at the auction, intending to build in the near future, undoubtedly got bargains.

Haig P. Chuttjian purchased for L. H. Oestikyan, the rug merchant, thirty-one lots for $11,000; J. A. J. Cardiff, six lots for $2,400, and E. M. Campe, the latter being the largest purchaser yesterday, taking about fifty lots.

On Saturday a house on Euclid Avenue, near Pleasant Avenue, went to A. A. Fromholz, the present tenant, for $10,000. H. P. Chuttjian paid $6,700 for a house on Hollywood Driveway, extending through to Ferndale Driveway. Paul M. Herzog was the largest buyer on Saturday, securing seventy-eight lots for $19,550. Other buyers included Edwin R. Karr, Franklin A. Wagner, H. H. Schneider, Annie Dougherty, Rose Turner, N. K. Nostea, George Gascoyne, Henry Schultz, William T. Phillips, John Wilson, Frank L. Weeks, Timothy Mason, and F. Andrew Smith.

New West Side Hotels in Long Leases.

The upper west side contributed two important leases of new apartment hotels. The fifteen-story structure known as the Hotel Norway, now nearing completion at 250 West 103d Street, on plot 72 by 100, between Broadway and West End Avenue, was leased for twenty-one years by the Norway Hotel Company, headed by Morton B. Marshall, with H. F. Root as Managing Director. The lease was taken from the builders, the 250 West 103d Street Corporation, of which Dr. Finn L. Fossure is President and Lewis Cowan Secretary. Earle & Calhoun were the brokers in the transaction. The aggregate lease for the term will amount to $1,050,000. The hotel contains 240 rooms and 157 baths and will be ready for occupancy in September.

The fourteen-story apartment hotel under construction by Edward Browning at 31 West Seventy-first Street was leased for a long term through Pease & Elliman to Edward Spiegel of the Strand Theatre. The aggregate rental will be about $800,000. The hotel will be known as the Parkside and will be ready for occupancy in October.

Arion Society on West Side.

The Arion Sciety has leased for its new home the four-story dwelling at 226 West Seventy-second Street, owned by the late Benedict Fischer. The house covers a plot 23 by 102.2, just west of Broadway. The former Arion Club house on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street was recently sold to George Ehret and leased by the Anderson Galleries.

Tenement Investments.

The five-story tenement at 661 Tenth Avenue, 26.1 by 100, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, has been purchased by Mary F. Alterman from John J. Douglas.

The five-story tenement at 210 East Ninety-fifth Street, 25 by 100.8, between Second and Third Avenues, has been sold by A. C. Quackenbush through Warren Quackenbush and A. S. Tanco.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza sold for the Connelly Realty Company the three two-family brick houses at 8,651, 8,655, and 8,657 Bay Thirteenth Street, each on a lot 20 by 100.

The plot, 20 by 100, at 123 Thirteenth Street has been sold by Nat Hess to Mrs. C. Felsenhart.

Henry Mally, Jr., sold for Gus W. Hirsch the dwelling at 649 Eighty-fourth Street, and for the P. J. Carley Building Company the dwelling at 516 Seventy-seventh Street.

Long Island.

The Bulkley & Horton Company has sold a new cottage at Malverne, Lynbrook, on plot 60 by 150, for D. A. McCann to a client for occupancy.

Sale at Yonkers.

George Howe has sold to E. Chaffe Saunders for the American Real Estate Company a Colonial house on Hillcrest Avenue, Yonkers.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store at 117 John Street for Mrs. J. B. Bradhurst to R. Luckenbach and R. Biel.

The Duross Company has leased the building at 16½ Dover Street for Margaret Hyland, to Michael McCormack.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the stores at 15 and 17 East Forty-ninth Street to John H. Lynch, also a store at 8-10 West Forty-fifth Street to Hurm, Inc., and in conjunction with Ogden & Clarkson a store at 250 West Forty-fifth Street to the National Rubber Company.

Emil Rosenbaum and Otto Urustein have leased for Samuel Berck the garage at Grand Concourse and 182d Street to Pincus Branner for ten years.

Private Dwelling Leases.

The Duross Company has leased for Juan Cuyas of Madrid, Spain, the dwelling at 112 West Eighty-fifth Street to Miriam Conklin.

Edward J. Hogan has leased the dwelling at 525 West 162d Street for the Mary P. Howell estate.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

Delancey St, 182 and 184, to a four-story store and tenement; Daniel L. Korn, 35 West 81st St, owner; Oscar Lowinson, 866 5th Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

62d St, 9 East, to a four-story dwelling; Edward S. Bayliss, 54 Wall St, owner; Harry A. Jacobs, 320 5th Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JULY 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 89th St, 25x80; Bernard McGreevy to Katharine, his wife, 118 West 84th St, quitclaim, mtg $23,000, all liens, July 23; attorney, Joseph G. Fowler, 1 Broadway.....$1
AVENUE B, e s, 86.1 ft n of 11th St, 71x 17.2x irregular; Ludwig Zima to Ludwig Zima, Jr., 177 Avenue B, all liens, July 23; attorney, John J. Connell.....$1
MONTGOMERY ST, 58, w s, 25 ft s of Monroe St, 23x93.4; Sydney Gubin to Agnes B. Beck, 614 West 167th St, ½ part, July 20; attorney, A. Beck, 261 Broadway.....$1
107TH ST, 463, w s, 75.4 ft s of 47th St, 25.1 x100; John J. Denzler, or Denzler, Townanda, Kan., to Mary Falterman, 12 4th St, Weehawken, N. J., mtg $20,000, July 11; attorney, J. H. Hayes, 51 Chambers St.....$100
68TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Ruth H. and Anson M. Beard et al., Tuxedo Park, heirs of James J. Hill, to Mary T. Hill, widow, 240 Summit Av, St. Paul, Minn., all title, June 29; attorneys, Simpson, T. & B., 62 Cedar St, 9 deeds each..$1
110TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100; John McGrath, Jr., to Catherine, his wife, 160 East 110th St, mtg $6,000, all title, July 10; attorney, R. M. Kelley, 256 Broadway.....$1
114TH ST, 86 West, s s, 351.10 ft w of 5th Av, 18.8x100.4, Foreclosure, July 17, 1917; Eugene A. Donohue, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 20; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St..$8,000
131ST ST, 31 West, n s, 368.4 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x99.11; Edgar A. Deacon to Yorkey E. Rice, 71 West 137th St, mtg $4,000, July 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BOSTON AV, s e s, 50 ft s w of Perot St, 25x97.11 to Armand Place x 25x96.1; John T. O'Reilly, executor, to John T. O'Reilly et al., 16 West 131st St, July 10; attorney, F. X. Sullivan, 46 Cedar St.....$1
BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 75 ft s w of Perot St, 25x97.10 to Armand Place x 25x97.11; same to same, July 10; attorney same.....$1
LOTS 52 to 55, map 131 building lots, estate Thomas O. Woolf; Steinmetz Construction Co. to Rosie Neuman, 68 Myrtle St, Maplewood, Mass.; July 20; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St.....$100
BRONX and Pelham Parkway, s e corner of Eastchester Road, runs s 84.8x s 162.7x e 565.9x n 165.11x e 568.9x s 852x e 504 to Westchester Creek x n 261x n 204 to Bronx and Pelham Parkway x w 1,192; Josephine E. Lester to Lester-Gross Co., Inc., 86 Wall St, mtg $62,000, July 5; attorney, House, G. & V., 1,475 Broadway.....$100
LOTS 383-384, map of Lorillard Spencer et al.; Lorillard Spencer 2d, individually, and another, trustees, et al. to Charles Mutschler, 1,678 Grove St, Brooklyn, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$300
All following same map, date, and attorney:
LOTS 126-170; same to Hugh A. O'Brien, 1,231 Tinton Av.....$100
LOTS 638 and 639; same to Richard C. Buck, 571 West 179th St.....$700
LOT 327; same to Hy. D. Fruchter, 976 Simpson St.....$425
LOT 541; same to Beula Van Biarcom, 1,977 Barnes Av.....$350
LOTS 1,069 and 1,070; same to Marguerite Malcom, 995 Madison Av.....$1,100
LOTS 381 and 382; same to Charles F. Mutschler, 1,678 Grove St, Brooklyn....$750
LOTS 666 and 667; same to John Bacigalupo, 666 Tinton Av.....1,425
LOT 305; same to Bernhard Stern, 205 East 15th St.....$700
LOTS 139 to 142; same to Paul R. Gordon and another, 580 St. Nicholas Av.....$2,275
LOTS 271 and 272; same to Ruby E. Relyea, 136 East 20th St.....$1,400
LOTS 525 and 526, 1,163 and 1,164; same to Jacob Ward, 3,200 Broadway.....$1,300
LOTS 908 to 911; same to George W. Smyth, Crestwood, Yonkers, N. Y.....$2,100
LOT 1,225; same to Harry Phillips, 912 Gates Av, Brooklyn.....$450
LOTS 358, 359, 395 and 396; same to Marguerite Cloos, 335 Lexington Av, Brooklyn.....$1,000
LOTS 1,092 and 1,094; same to Rosie Weintraub, 123 East 102d St.....$950
LOTS 1,192 and 1,193; same to Hy. Hochhauser, 1,330 Clinton Av.....$1,000
LOT 599; same to James J. Daly, 1,068 2d Av.....$225
LOTS 1,283 and 1,284; same to Alfons Cloos, 335 Lexington Av, Brooklyn.....$650
LOTS 1,079 and 1,080; same to Lawrence A. and Enrico A. Russo, 731 East 215th St.$500
SHERIDAN AV, w s, 200 ft s of 167th St, runs w 240 to Grand Boulevard and Concourse x s 340 to McClellan St x e 304 to Sheridan Av x n 336.6; also College Ave, n e corner 168th St, 200x200 to Findlay Av; Rockledge Construction Co. to Amelia K. Schimper, 2,107 Broadway, one-quarter part, May 29, 1911; attorney, H. S. Mansfield, 55 Liberty St.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Lillian E. Enser to Amelia K. Schimper, 420 Riverside Drive, one-quarter part, Aug. 18, 1913; attorney, same.....$100
ST. LAWRENCE AV, 1,138, lot 601, map Gleason property; Edw. H. Norton to Gertrude Edwards, 38 Victor St, July 17; attorney, Gertrude Edwards, 38 Victor St..$1
STORY AV, 2,061-7, w s, 75x103; Andrew Hally to Alfred J. Taylor, 1,219 Castle Hill Av, mtg $14,000, July 19; attorney, Alfred J. Taylor, 1,219 Castle Hill Av.$100
219TH ST, n s, e one-half lot 534, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Ruth Barker, executrix, to John E. Hallet, 286, 336 or 836 East 220th St, May 15, 1917; attorney, E. L. Busach, 391 East 149th St.....$1,050
SAME property; John E. Hallet to Otto E. Schmidt, 761 East 219th St, July 2; attorney, same.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 183, e s, 86.1 ft n of 11th St, runs e 71x s 8.7x e 22x n 25.9x w 93 to avenue, x s 17.2 to beginning, July 17; Ludwig Zima to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; due and interest as per bond.....$5,000
MANHATTAN AV, 202, e s, 32.11 ft s of 112th St, 34x100, June 30; Patrick F. Kenny to Hannah Sullivan, 202 East 112th St, due July 1, 1922, prior mtg $32,000; address, 33 Old Broadway.....$18,000
OLD BROADWAY, e s, 50 ft n of 129th St, runs n 25x e 83x s e 22.5x s 14.2x w 102.7 to beginning, June 30; Patrick J. Kenny to Frank H. Lasserre, 238 West 108th St, due July 1, 1920

WARNING

LOOK OUT for the JOKER in Your NEW APARTMENT Lease

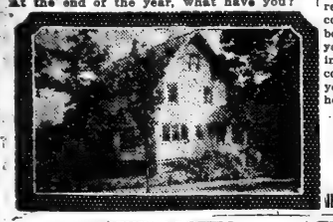
The new coal clause in the new N. Y. apartment leases MAKE YOU LIABLE for the increased cost of heating your apartment. If coal goes to last year's high price of $14 per ton just figure out how much this will increase your rent cost.

And just remember also that N. Y. apartment rents have gone up 10 to 20% this year.

COST TO RENT

7-Room Apartment. $900 Yearly

is the average cost to rent many 7-room and bath apartments in good neighborhoods of New York City. You get small rooms, some on court or airshaft, no grounds, no cool porches. Seldom an artistic outlook. At the end of the year, what have you?



COST TO BUY THIS

Artistic 7-Room House. $800 Yearly

Is the cost to buy this artistic, spacious home shown, of 7 spacious rooms and tiled bath—large, cool verandas, sleeping porch—fine grounds, 100 by 150 feet, in select restricted neighborhood—near lakes, golf, country club, churches and schools, with best of commutation. The $800 is entire yearly cost—includes interest, depreciation, insurance, taxes, coal for heating and even commutation ticket, and in a few years you own your home. The total price of this house is $6,000. Unparalleled value.

It Is Cheaper to Buy Than Rent.

LET ME PROVE IT.

Tel. 1521 Cort.

F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway, N. Y.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The
MADISON SQUARE
37 Madison Ave.,
New York

AN Apartment Hotel embodying all the personality and quiet atmosphere of a home with the conveniences, luxury and refinement of the hotel.

NOW LEASING FROM OCTOBER

Furnished & Unfurnished Housekeeping, Non-Housekeeping and Studio Apartments

Also rooms en suite or singly, each with bath. Unexcelled in appointment, atmosphere and service.

Ideal Location. Inspection Invited. Literature on Request.

L. M. THOMPSON, Managing Director.

REAL ESTATE.

Factory Sites & Factories
Water & Rail Connections.

Full listings of available sites and factories.

31 Nassau St. Phone
N. Y. C. 744 Cort.

Joseph P. Day

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORGENTHAU JR MORTGAGES
25 PINE STREET

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

COUNTRY ESTATE,

$500,000 unencumbered; fully furnished, finest on Sound; want apartment or business building.

BYRNE & BAUMANN, 30 East 42nd St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

JUST COMPLETED

1-family house, 8 rooms; every improvement; space for garage and vegetable garden; can be bought on easy terms or rented at $45 a month. E. Hamilton, Bainbridge Av. and 196th St. Fordham 1291.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRETTY BRICK HOUSES

$500—Payments Like Rent—$6500

7 Rooms, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Parquet Floors; Beautifully Decorated. All Ready to Occupy. New Subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4585.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CALIF. SEMI-BUNGALOW

built for all-year home, 8 rooms, bath, steam heat; garage; 9,000 square feet of lawn; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewerage; privilege of restricted, sandy bathing beach; pier, yacht club; free mooring for your boat; about 3 minutes' walk to shore and station; 30 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. S., 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

MOVE RIGHT IN

and own your own home; 30 minutes via electric trains, New York or Brooklyn; house has all modern improvements, heat, &c.; ground enough for poultry and vegetables; near stores, schools; can be bought for less than city rent; $150 cash, balance same as rent; perfect title. Lane, Box 275 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A GRAND OLD HOME with beautiful grounds, over an acre, abundance of shade trees, shrubs, fruit, etc., is offered at a great reduction to settle estate. Being in the heart of the Chester Hill section, near two stations and with a beautiful view, it is an unusual opportunity. 13-room house, two baths, steam heat, electricity, mahogany trim, spacious porches; large garage. Price $27,000.

COOLEY REALTY COMPANY,
Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

FOR SALE—MIGHT RENT.

Bargain, 8-room house; tastefully decorated, 2 more rooms easily added; only 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division; every city improvement, including sewer and gas, highly restricted colony. Apply A. Reiner, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

PELHAM—New Colonial House

Large living room, sleeping porch, bedrooms, open fireplace, 2 baths "set in tub"; old shade trees. If contract let today could not be duplicated for price asked.

F. V. EGGER, 31 E. 62nd St. Tel. Murray Hill 2328

FOR SALE—LARCHMONT, seven rooms, tile bath, hot water heat; Sound view; large shade trees, shrubbery; $5,500; would cost more to build house; a rare chance for one who knows values.

H. M. Olcott Phone Murray Hill 2326
51 East 42d St., N. Y.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.

White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections.
FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1516
White Plains, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of M. DESAYE CO., INC., for authority to change its name to PASSAIC BLEACHERS & DYERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Notice is hereby given that M. Desaye Co., Inc., a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, at Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to Passaic Bleachers & Dyers Association.

Dated New York, July 13th, 1917.
M. DESAYE CO., INC.,
(Seal) By JOHN SACHS,
Its President.

LITERARY PANORAMA.

A view of the world's literature given weekly in The New York Times Review of Books. New novels, latest poetry, books of travel and biography so treated as to give readers a comprehension of literary developments in Europe and the United States. Mailed for One Dollar a year. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

ESTATE TO BE SETTLED

Modern stone and stucco dwelling, 12 rooms, 4 baths; garage, poultry houses; 6 acres, beautifully landscaped; shade, fruits, and shrubs; Grand Central, 40 minutes.

FOX REALTY COMPANY
51 EAST 42D ST., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL SMALL FARMS
HOUSE & 2 ACRES $1350

On North Shore, commuting distance, near fresh water lake, boating, bathing and fishing; best property for chickens, vegetables, fruit and berries.

ACRE FARMS, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, $250.

$25 DOWN—$5 MONTHLY

Call or write at once for free R.R. tickets

B. SMALL FARMS,
105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

DOUGLAS MANOR

On the North Shore of Long Island, 14 miles from Penn. Station.

We are offering very desirable building sites, some water frontages, at greatly reduced prices TO SETTLE AN ESTATE.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
80 E. 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill 3498.

Biggest Country Place Bargain

Beautiful 4-acre country place; lawns, drives; South Shore; magnificent views of Bay; main highway; residence cost $10,000; 9 rooms, bath; steam heat, electric lights; excellent neighborhood; $7,500; worth double. Call, write, or phone Owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 38th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

3 ROOM BUNGALOW

just finished; owner cannot occupy; 2 full acres; shaded property; bargain of the year; worth $2,000; will sell to quick buyer for $1,350; must have $350 cash; balance very easy terms. B Owner, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

Country Home & Farm

Near U. S. Training Camp at Yaphank.

50 acres; good house and barns, $7,500; very easy terms; immediate possession.

Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way (33d), N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Ideal Home with Garage.

Price $5,500. Cash required $500. House has seven large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook with open fireplace, tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious pigtay; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches. Good transportation; 35 minutes out. Large plot; all conveniences. Owing to business changes must sell. This home was built by days' work by owner for occupancy, and no expense was spared. Full particulars. R. K. DYAS, Room 518, 47 West 34th Street.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A HOME CONSULT
ADAM DAY,
Short Hills, N. J. Phone 382.
New Houses for sale; to rent, furnished or unfurnished.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Shore Front Home!

Living in another State the owner of a charming residence on the Hudson shore, within commuting distance, will sell to you at a bargain. Full details.

Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.

Farms! Send for map and information of the opportunities in Rockland and Orange Counties.

Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.

PENNSYLVANIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET

PENNSYLVANIA FARM.

For Sale—An exceptionally good 10-acre farm; $1,700 in cash required; 9-roomed stone house, with bath, toilet, steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold water; 2 wells, large frame barn, outbuildings; fruit; all crops, implements; 1 horse, hogs, 200 chickens; 9 miles to Norristown; along State highway and trolley road; house recently papered and painted inside and outside; a splendid proposition. Z 235 Times Annex.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

For Sale, Furnished Cottage, eleven rooms, fronting on lake. Boat house with two slips. One mile from village by road or water. Ideal summer home. Particulars M. P. Ferris, 303 Canal St., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Three-story private house, on East 68th St., east of 3d Av., on a very excellent private house block; will sell cheap, and might take some vacant lots in part payment. WM. H. SILK, 138 East 38th St.

30-family 5-story tenement house, leasehold, on West 28th St., near 11th Av.; price $3,000; will consider part cash and vacant property. S. H. Pollard, 188 East 88th St.

Theatre, heart of city, lease term of years; bargain. Adler, 107 East 116th.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Corner lot for sale on 149th St., Bronx. The best business street. Address Owner, K 291 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FOR RENT.

New ten-room semi-detached brick house, Brooklyn, on subway, near station; parquet floors, steam heat, electric light, every modern improvement, sewers, streets asphalted, gardens, lawns, $60 per month; a bargain; also a few 7-room houses at $45. Schulman, 217 Broadway, New York. Phone 4585 Barclay.

To rent, old Colonial mansion on Ocean Av.; large grounds, 400x200; all kinds of fruit, shade trees, and flowers; vegetable garden under cultivation; garage, stable; house has 3 master bedrooms, 3 baths, servants' quarters, &c.; hardwood floors; out-of-town business necessitates my moving; will accept $100 month from right party. Midwood 1311-W.

Eandsome brownstone residence, Lincoln Road, near Prospect Park; parquet floors, electric light and all modern conveniences; $9,800; small initial payment. Address 184 Lincoln Road. Phone 4364 Flatbush.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage; bathing, boating, fishing; investigate before buying elsewhere. Office, 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3856.

OVERLOOKING L. I. SOUND.

Semi-bungalow, 6 rooms and bath, all city improvements, on plot 40x100; 25 minutes from Penn. Station, 3 minutes' walk to depot; ideal boating, bathing, and fishing; can be bought at reasonable terms. Address S. A., Box 64 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

23th St., northwest corner of 1st Av.—Loft on plot 100x100; sprinklers, steam heat, power, light on four sides; complying all city departments; owner on premises; suitable for any manufacturing business; also ground floor and basement. Madison Square 5350.

Offices and Lofts for Rent.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance,
414 Madison Av., at 48th St.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

Loft, 247-253 West 19th St., 7,500 sq. ft., modern building, sprinkler system; rent reasonable. Supt., or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

311 West 59th St., (Columbus Circle.)—Loft, 22x90; also store, basement; elevator, steam heat, good light. Rieser, (Owner,) telephone Madison Square 5350.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

46TH, 19 WEST.—Parlor store, 10 feet above sidewalk; fine window space; can give tenant trade from our shop; rent reasonable. Frank Gilman Co.

1 Wall St., (corner Broadway.)—Desirable suite of offices containing 1,000 square feet. Apply Agent.

1,123 Broadway, Townsend Bldg.—Desk room to sublet, private office; stenographic services if desired; reasonable rent. Room 305.

Desirable small office and showroom, located in the best part of the city, 5th Av., opposite Waldorf. 347 5th Av., Room 509.

DESK ROOM, $3; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well-furnished office; every convenience. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Deskroom to rent, corner 27th St. and 5th Av.; second loft. Address B. S., K 382 Times Downtown.

Part of high-class knit goods office for rent, Broadway and Franklin St. Phone Franklin 5306.

Physician's office, well equipped, rent $35; will be out of city most of time. Call 12 to 2 P. M., 810 West 22d St.

46TH, 53 WEST.—Large, light loft. Inquire 14 West 47th St.

Desk or small room in builder's office; modern. Room 804, 118 East 28th.

Parlor, 20x75; parquet floor; conveniences; must be seen to appreciate. 6 East 36th.

Loft, 44x77, at 620 1st Av. Apply 3015 Morningside.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

A factory wanted for rental; immediate occupation; suitable for manufacture of thread or yarn, with steam boiler 80 to 90 h. p.; situated in Yonkers, New Jersey, or Brooklyn. Address, with full particulars, L. Van Praagh, 27 William St. Telephone Broad 6168.

Wanted.—4,000 to 5,000 square feet floor space for printing establishment; location, Park Place to Franklin St., Hudson to Broadway; fireproof. K 380 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

93D ST., 257 WEST.—Five-story American basement, three-story extension; 8 baths; parquet floors; rent, $2,500. Caretaker.

Out of Town.—Unfurnished.

Queens, L. I.—Eight-room house; steam heat, electric light, gas, cold storage cellar, inclosed porch. Phone Hollis 6440.

Out of Town.—Furnished.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.

Attractive new 7-room house, furnished strictly modern hardwood floors, tiled bathroom, large pleasant shrubbery, nice lawn, garage, and vegetable garden, ready for use; trolley line equally convenient to Bound Brook and Somerville Stations; will rent for a year for $60 a month. Z 287 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Furnished house for rent at Manhattan Beach; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; garage; reasonable terms for August and September. Phone 2978 Coney Island.

New Jersey.

In the prettiest section of Upper Montclair, modern 10-room house, just redecorated; five bedrooms, bath, gas, electricity; comfortably furnished; beautiful shade and fruit trees, flowers; naturally the most beautiful grounds in vicinity, 60x180 feet, surrounded by modern iron fence; five minutes to train and trolley; for rent furnished, $112 per month, July and August, or $1,200 per year, or for sale. Address 12 Elston Road, Upper Montclair, N. J. Phone 451W.

Wanted—Furnished.

Furnished house wanted; seashore preferred. S. H., 767 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

38TH, 24 EAST.—THREE-ROOM APARTMENT, SUBLEASE. INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

53D ST., 123 EAST.—Extremely low price for Summer months; $60; 5 rooms, foyer, and 2 baths; ground floor, shut in by high buildings, and kept cool at night; well furnished; $125 after October 1st; unfurnished, $90. Telephone Price, John 1780.

ATTENTION! — Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St.

LEXINGTON AV., 710.—Apartment, parlor, 2 bedrooms, bath, piano, phone; month, week.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60th St.—1, 2, 3 rooms; bath, special rates; $45 monthly upward; complete service.

Owner going immediately to France wishes to dispose of handsomely furnished 7-room apartment, housekeeper, Cadillac sedan automobile, chauffeur; all or part. Lenox 7215.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., (56th St.)—Langdon Hotel. Apartment 86; two rooms and bath. Call at hotel or phone 6260 Madison.

12TH STREET, 152 WEST.
STUDIO APARTMENT, FURNISHED.

47TH, 112 WEST. — Completely furnished bachelor apartment, three rooms, bath; high-class house; free maid service optional; electric light and linen included in rent; $80.

47TH, 58 WEST, Hotel Patterson.—Furnished suites of two and three rooms with bath; all large outside rooms; Summer rates, $15 per week and up.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Desirable kitchenette, 2 rooms and bath, $50; one room, $40.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; beautifully furnished; suitable for two or more; caterer on premises. Dwyer, Clivie 4157.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Handsomely furnished, 2 or 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; monthly or yearly.

69TH, 243-245 WEST. (The New West End.) —One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt. on premises. Open evenings.

72D.—Four charmingly furnished rooms; new building; sacrifice Summer, longer. Columbus 3974.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Two suites; piano; private baths, kitchenettes; $60, $90. Columbus 8685.

79TH ST.—Handsomely furnished 7-room apartment; $75; river view. Vanderbilt 1464.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Sublet beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; all outside rooms; every convenience; sacrifice. Apt. 5W.

80TH, Corner West End Av.—Beautifully furnished six rooms and bath, year or longer. Capt. Hunt, Phone Columbus 7627.

86TH, 309 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, hotel service; sacrifice. Apt. 10-C.

115TH, 507 WEST. (Apt 1A.)—Special Summer rates; 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; exquisite apartments; furnished complete, including silver and linen. Phone 8240 Morningside.

115TH ST., 620 WEST.—All or part, completely furnished; seven rooms, two baths; near Drive; piano, victrola; Summer rates. Superintendent.

122D, 521 WEST.—4 dainty front rooms, 2 bedrooms; delightful home; telephone, May.

168TH, 601 WEST.—4, 5, 6 rooms, overlooking Hudson; southern exposure; subway. Ellsworth.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $3 weekly (optional;) references. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
116TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $25 $48, $35, $55 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; conveniences same or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Please call Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA.

225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 2, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette, 1 and 2 baths, $45 and up monthly, $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET,
handsomely furn., any period; Summer rates.
EXCLUSIVE REALTY Specialists,
176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

ATTRACTIVELY Furnished private home apartments, Summer or longer; Summer concessions. CRESCENT CO., 547 West 110th, at Broadway. (upstairs.)

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, COOL, AIRY! Six room apartment; excellent, convenient location. CLAREMONT AVE., 89. APARTMENT 22.

BROADWAY, (near 103d St. Subway.)—6-room apartment sublet till Oct. 1st; $50 monthly. Inquire Cecil Klein, 2,700 B'way.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
90 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

FOR FURNISHED apartments, consult Katharine Martin, 245 West 76th St. 8522 Schuyler.

PART of high-class apartment for rent to a gentleman; $25 per month. Phone Franklin 5306.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102,—2, 3 room suite, baths, $60, $80 month; nonhousekeeping.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished apartments; subleases; Summer, Winter. Gray, 289 West 73d St. Columbus 3971.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block front Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WEST END AV., 805, (104th.)—To sublet, six-room apartment; highest class; big Summer concession. Apply Apt. 2A. The Mentone.

WEST END.—Seven rooms; modern; beautifully furnished; bargain Summer, longer. Columbus 3974.

Out of Town.

BEAUTIFUL, airy, furnished flats; view and location unsurpassed; five rooms and bath, $80.00; two rooms and bath, $45.00. The Toronto, Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.

Unfurnished—East Side.

86TH ST., 50 EAST.—3 large, light, airy rooms, kitchen, and bath, $35.

86TH, 50 EAST.—7 large, light, airy rooms, every modern convenience, $75.

Unfurnished—West Side.

46TH, 53 WEST.—Five large rooms; all improvements. Inquire 14 West 47th St.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building. Housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6, and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath. Rentals $1,300 to $4,600, including refrigeration.

Renting agent on premises.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Eight immense rooms; the sun shines in every one; two bathrooms; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $1,320 to $1,600; worth investigating.

77TH, 44 WEST, Opposite Manhattan Square Park, 1 Block from Central Park.—High-class, fireproof apartment, located on the 11th floor; 9 rooms, 3 bathrooms; living room 18x28 feet; bedrooms all face south; this is an unusual apartment; inspect now. Apply to Superintendent.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath, gas, electricity; immediate possession; $55.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Five, six unusually sunny, spacious rooms; living room 16x18; southern exposure; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $950. Riverside 7830. Engel.

113TH, 600 WEST.—3 large rooms and bath, latest improvements, $55 month, from October on.

114TH, 419 WEST. — Modern, sunny, six rooms, bath; lease, rent; concessions until Oct. 1. Room 1206, 115 Broadway. Rector 3684.

127TH, 619 WEST.—Five light rooms, modern improvements, elevator; immediate possession. Superintendent.

130TH, 202 WEST.—Attractive modern apartment, seven large, light rooms, $45.

144TH, 561 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—4 and 7 rooms and bath, steam, electricity, telephone, &c., $29-$45.

168TH, 475 WEST. (Apt. 51.)—Five pleasant rooms, sublet April 1; $30. Audubon 6047.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground floor apartment. Tenated by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1647 Academy.

HAVEN AV., 110, (near 171st.)—Three, four, and five room apartments; all improvements; moderate rents; small families only. HUDSON RIVER VIEW.

HIGH-CLASS
Elevator apartments, 4-8 rooms, two baths; rents reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

LORING PLACE, 2,251, (corner 183d.)—Uniformity Heights; six light rooms, (corner,) bath, in two-family house; $50; references.

SAVE money and housekeeping worry.—Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th, furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment hotel; high class service; references; few apartments to sublet to Oct. 1.

903 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 301 West 115th St.

Brooklyn.

11TH ST., 632, (near Prospect Park West.)—Five rooms, all improvements; rents moderate. Apply Supt., 624 11th St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

LIST YOUR furnished apartments. Katharine Martin, 245 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

Unfurnished.

WANTED—Two or three rooms, prefer kitchenette, 110th to 170th, West, by Aug. 1, also immediately. Armstrong, Irvington, N. Y.

10TH AND 42D STS., (between.)—Wanted, unfurnished apartment; two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; state rent. C 34 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

17TH, 307 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Large front room, bath; other rooms. Stuyvesant 2767.

81ST, 114 EAST, (30th, 39 East.)—All newly furnished; private bath; electricity.

36TH, 6 EAST.—Room, with private bath; electricity, telephone; $3.50 to $12.

53D, 56 EAST.—Furnished rooms, all conveniences, near park; Summer rates. Plaza 2935.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable, optional; women only.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, cool, comfortable room; breakfast if desired; Summer rates.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues, $3.25.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—$4, $5, $6, $7; running water; Summer prices.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

West Side.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.
SMALL ROOMS; QUIET HOUSE.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Small and medium cool, clean rooms; large room, private bath.

12TH, 33 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

18TH, 381 WEST.—Large, well furnished room in physician's house; references; telephone.

21ST, 234 WEST.—Business girl, outside room; use kitchen; elevator; phone. Lamb.

37TH, 52 WEST.—Two nice rooms, bath; ideal for lady or bachelor. Comerford.

45TH ST., 505 WEST.—Completely furnished two rooms, bath, and kitchen. Vincent Astor Apts. Apply Superintendent.

45TH, 159 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Newly furnished 3-room suite; electricity; elevator. Doyle.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Three-room apartment; other nice rooms; elegant location.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; electricity; gentlemen only; references.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Choice alcove, bath; conveniences; single room; hot water; electricity; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

55TH, 37 WEST.—Englishwomen having large modern corner elevator apartment will let cool outside room. Dodsworth, Circle 358.

64TH ST., 8 W.—$4 a week; pleasant, medium-size room; good location. Rogers.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

66TH ST., 47 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; every convenience; near "L," subway stations.

66TH, 143 WEST. (Broadway.)—Front room, beautiful apartment; exclusive neighborhood; references. Apartment Three.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, outside, attractive rooms, for men; breakfast served; references.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Rooms, bath adjoining; single, double; electricity; phone.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Rooms, electricity, running water and phone; desirable location.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Desenvz. Columbus 3588.

78D, 140 WEST. — LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE, TWO, AND THREE ROOM SUITES; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES; ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTES.

73D, 153 WEST.—Large front, also two small rooms, near subway, elevated; telephone; electric light.

78D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms, with twin beds; electricity.

73D, 261 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium-sized room; bath adjoining; telephone.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, adjoining bath; electricity and telephone.

73D, 289 WEST.—Large, cool, second-floor room, private bath; $10.

74TH ST.—Apartment two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; 74th St., eleventh floor, overlooking Broadway and Hudson; maid service; during month August. Telephone Audubon 2128.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; references.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Double or single rooms; private bath, electric light; exclusive house.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms; $5, $6; electricity; parquetry; very exclusive; desirable.

75TH, (325 Amsterdam Av.)—Cool outside room, elevator, electricity, telephone; references. Bloch.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Rooms, singly, en suite; electricity, shower baths; Summer rates; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Cool hall room; bath on floor; phone; select residence; $4.50.

76TH, 42 WEST. — Cool, delightful double, single rooms, private baths; modern residence.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; private baths; electricity; kitchenette; transients; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive large, cool, front room; light inside room; $2.50.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette, en suite; single; maid service.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting; shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large front room; also single; cool, homelike; electricity, telephone, &c.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, bath; private house; gentlemen preferred; electricity; telephone.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Cool, attractive room, bath adjoining; spotlessly clean; superior house; $4.

80TH, 151 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; private; running water; mornings, evenings. Antoine.

81ST, 27 WEST, (Facing Park.)—Exceptionally large, elegant room or suite, private bath, maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home. Schuyler 7852.

81ST, 3 WEST, (facing Park.)—Large room, single, suite; private bath; reasonable.

82D, WEST.—Desirable room; select apartment; conveniences; private family. Phone Schuyler 6588.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, 316 WEST.—Beautiful, light, large and airy rooms; near Drive.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double or single rooms; hot and cold water in each room; all conveniences; private family; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 9542.

86TH, 841 WEST.—Nice, attractive rooms; also desirable front basement, with bath; near Drive; Summer rate.

86TH, 888 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, baths, electricity; adjoining Drive.

86TH ST., (533 West End Av.)—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; every convenience; rates reasonable. Apt. 3.

86TH, 837 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; private bath; small rooms; near Riverside; references.

93D, 308 WEST. (Near Riverside.)—Single room, adjoining bath; telephone, electricity, elevator. McIntyre.

95TH, 251 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large room; gentleman. Phone 2837 Riverside. Apt. 5W.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, redecorated room; all conveniences; references. Apartment 6 North.

112TH, (Broadway.) — Newly furnished southern exposure; exclusive; moderate. 5056 Morningside, Apartment 10C.

122D, 187 WEST.—Clean, airy single room, closets, private house; subway, L.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful house; gentlemen solely; various rooms from $2.50; showers; phone; subway; references; Southerners accommodated.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Outside room, cool, clean; private family. Apt. 55, Audubon 6568.

144TH, 600 WEST, (6B.)—Facing Hudson, $7; also front, $7; convenient location.

149TH, 620 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large, newly furnished room; elevator apartment; with couple; no other roomers. D. Cook, Audubon 5529.

179TH, 561 WEST.—Nicely furnished, airy large hall room for business women; telephone, &c.; private family. Mrs. Goody.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 30, (Cor. 119th.)—Pleasant room, high, elevator, kitchen. Apt. 1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202, (93d St.)—A cool, well furnished room and bath, facing Drive, for gentleman looking for congenial home with family; breakfast. Stanhope.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations; single or suite. Riverside 9060.

WEST END, 896. — Beautiful, large, airy room; bath; electricity; $7; single, $3.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

Brooklyn.

CAN'T BE BEAT.
ROOM AND PRIVATE BATHROOM, $5.
211 SCHERMERHORN ST.

Long Island.

FURNISHED ROOM in Long Beach, facing ocean, for one or two bachelors; (private family;) 5 minutes' walk from Hotel Nassau; telephone, electricity, private bath; $150 for season. H. D., 525 Times, Harlem.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large room, with private bath; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 180.—One or two large connecting rooms; housekeeping; conveniences; telephone.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH ST., 29 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexc

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BIG CHANCE
for
HARDWARE STORE

In good paying residential neighborhood of New Jersey; very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away; fine new store and apartment of 7 rooms, tiled bath, over it; price only $2,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it; this is a rare opportunity; act now. Address F. E. WELLS, 170 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY

BANK OFFICIAL,
whose opinion is respected by investors, please communicate with me. F 413 Times Annex.

Opportunity for investment $10,000 to $25,000 legitimate, growing business; 25 per cent. return on the year; write fully; must trust ability shown; the highest references. F 306 Times Downtown.

For Sale—Going ladies' jobbing neckwear and novelty house; over 400 active accounts; good sales force. Further particulars write Z 276 Times Annex.

To finance business for manufacturing staple article; tremendous demand, yields big profits; am owner of two patents for same. T. M., 265 Times Annex.

A partner who can invest from $3,000 to $5,000 with service; good opportunity for right party. T. S., Box K 53 Times.

Controlling interest in established publishing business for sale, $50,000. F 250 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

$40—brand new, latest model Oliver 9, fully guaranteed; standard keyboard; exactly the same machine used by largest industries; direct from factory; former price, $100. Before getting even a second-hand, rebuilt, or rental machine investigate latest Oliver plan to save $51; easy payments if you wish. Telephone or call Oliver Typewriter, Mr. Price, 310 Broadway. Tel. 1780-1-2-3-4 Worth.

For Sale.—Old original Concord coach with original painting, in good state of preservation; formerly run between Concord and Boston. E. A. Meiendy, South Londonderry, Conn.

For Sale.—Large steel safe, or will exchange for a small type; sale price $75. Gasoline Distributing Co., Long Island City.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
Nonvisible, 4 months, $5. Visible, 3 months, $7. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 359 Broadway, at Worth St. } TEL.
30 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. } 5408
140 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. } FRANKLIN
10 Barclay St. Telephone 4738 Barclay.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPING.—Young lady desires bookkeeping position; high school graduate; Al references; salary $11. K 358 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced assistant, capable taking full charge; 9 to 5:30. Permanent, 1,629 Amsterdam Av.

CASHIER.—Young lady wishes position as cashier; experienced; best references. P. C., Times, Harlem.

CLERICAL WORK.—Two high school girls want any kind of clerical work. Write B. S., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

COMPANION or light housekeeper, elderly lady or couple. W 187 Times.

DRESSMAKER, experienced designer fancy and tailored suits, gowns, desires engagements, private families, day, week, or month; guarantees fit, any style. Telephone 1906 Riverside.

FILING CLERK.—Four years' experience; knowledge of switchboard; $10; advancement. K 377 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—Young American lady, experience with children; good references. Z 290 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Cultivated woman, unsurpassed cook, American, Protestant, wants position cheerful, appreciative family; no heavy work. C 18 Times.

LAUNDRESS. — Swedish woman wishes laundry work by day. Mrs. E. Sandberg, 129 East 23d St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience; good penman; accurate, conscientious. K 368 Times Downtown.

SPANISH YOUNG LADY, well educated, wants position as companion to lady or children; compensation secondary consideration. C. G. Las Novedades, 225 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—High-class private secretary, qualified for responsible position requiring executive ability; excellent business training; Wall St. experience; $25. D. S., 731 Vermont St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady desires permanent position with either reputable brokers, financial house, or mercantile concern. K 871 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Lena Wintz, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2282.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious beginner, one year's business experience. Bloch, 3,875 Broadway. Audubon 4213.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Young lady wishes position; thoroughly experienced. Stewart, 442 West 164th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; possessing attributes of desirable employe; references; $18-$20. K 381 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, desires permanent position, 9 to 5:30; $14. Advertiser, 1,629 Amsterdam Av.

STENOGRAPHER—Five years' commercial experience; excellent references furnished; $15. B 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several months' experience; high school education; conscientious, willing; $8. K 369 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, (18.)—Year's experience; neat, accurate, rapid; moderate salary. C 21 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A-1 desires situation. Y. U., accustomed to secretarial duties. C 29 Times.

TYPEWRITING, all descriptions, done home. K 385 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Five years' experience; capable answering mail; start $12. K 365 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Touch, rapid, neat, reliable; take entire charge office; references. A. R., 894 1st St., Brooklyn; South 4744.

TYPIST, general office work; Christian; open for position. C. G., 358 West 119th St.

YOUNG WOMAN, educated, refined, going to Honolulu about Aug. 22, would like to assist elderly person or care for children for passage. Z 256 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced housekeepers, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls; investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 W. 59th; phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, housework. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, American, (33,) qualified senior, desires master's position, where greatest efficiency must be attained. Address F 315 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor, practicing independently, seeks connection with concern where ability and hard work are appreciated. W 198 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, (36); college graduate; 16 years' experience, 13 one concern; competent take full charge. B, 167 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and Office Manager.—Five years' experience; familiar with all branches of office work; travel anywhere. W 197 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, married, three years with certified accountants, desires connection as junior or semi-senior; best references. K 380 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 10 years' experience, auditor, cost accountant, age 34. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT IF YOU CAN USE THE SERVICES OF A HIGH GRADE MAN OF UNEXCELLED RECORD AND REFERENCES; WIDE AND RIPE EXPERIENCE; FINANCE SELLING ORGANIZATION. ADVERTISING, B 146 TIMES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 24th day of July, 1917, at two o'clock P. M., all of the right, title and interest of CHARLES C. MEIGS CO. in and to a certain lease of Stand No. 25 in the Market of the New York Wholesale Fish Dealers Association, and the privileges of renewal therein, and in connection therewith in and to sixteen (16) shares of the Capital Stock of the New York Wholesale Fish Dealers Association will be sold, in one lot, at public sale, to the highest bidder, for the exclusive use of the fish trade, at the office of the said Charles C. Meigs Co., No. 25 Fulton Fish Market, New York City.

Dated, New York, July 14, 1917.

CHARLES C. MEIGS CO.
By George T. Moss, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ASSOCIATION SOUGHT with organization where sales, credit, collection experience, combined with accounting, is requisite; knowledge costs, transportation, exporting methods desirable; other qualifications: stenography, student Spanish. R. F. H., Box 122, Newark News.

AUDITOR, efficient office manager, long experience, desires position with progressive concern. A. L., 210 East 21st.

BANK OFFICIAL, seventeen years' experience, desires to make change; references on request; personal interview preferred. Address Room 8, Arlington Hotel, Virginia Beach, Va.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 20; four years' experience; controlling accounts, balances, financial statements; handles collections; willing worker; $16. K 307 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) up-to-date double entry, expert on ledgers, monthly payment, trial balance; "first shot" open, close books; references. Siskin, 2,261 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, Correspondent, Executive.—American; 27; married; experienced automobile repairs, supplies; 10 years' reference; moderate salary. C 28 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, efficient office manager, long experience, desires position with progressive concern. L. M., 210 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER, 20; controlling and crediting accounts, trial balances, statements; 3 years' experience; $16. N., 1,310 Boston Road.

BOOKKEEPER, 20; controlling and creditors' accounts, trial balances, statements; $16. W 128 Times.

BUYER.—Bright, clean-cut young man; keen judge of merchandise; aggressive; with largest houses in country; now employed; New York City experience; if your department can pay $5,000 and percentage, let me interview you. C 27 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; Japanese; careful driver; experienced on Overland, Buick, Studebaker, Ford; willing do anything in house; sober, honest; best references. J. K., 119 East 123d.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Lagergreen, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish; married; 11 years' experience; any make car; careful driver; sober, reliable; best references; wages, $25 and expenses. W 199 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, valet, and butler; also willing to instruct in the violin. Levcik method; country preferred. C 24 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; careful driver; useful; references. Sinisalo, 64 West 128th, care of Larson.

CHAUFFEUR.—Careful driver, good mechanic; several years' experience; private or commercial. W 194 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, American; 10 years' experience; references. 155 West 56th St. Circle 2428.

CHAUFFEUR, newly licensed, wishes position; single; private family; minor repairs. K 363 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, (23,) Christian, wishes commercial position; Stewart Auto School diploma. K 54 Times.

CHIEF ENGINEER.—15 years' experience in operating small and large plants; references. 204 E. 17th St., city.

COLLEGE STUDENT, not liable to draft, desires evening or night position; holidays and Saturday all day. K 370 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, mechanical, structural, neat tracer, wants home work; moderate. Z 207 Times Annex.

ESTIMATOR, draftsman, of 20 years' experience in ornamental iron and bronze line, desires position with reputable concern; can give best of references. W 104 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—American, aged 36, understanding all classes of labor, automobile, wire cable, chemical, and soap factories, is open for a position. If you want production or factory arrangement I can give it to you. E 492 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE. — American, aged 36, understanding all classes of labor, automobile, wire cable, chemical, and soap factories, is open for a position. If you want production or factory arrangement, I can give it to you. E 492 Times Annex.

GENERAL OFFICE MAN.—Good ledger clerk; experienced in auto truck line; excellent references. W. C. Guthell, 725 Eagle Av.

MUSICIAN that plays piano, violin, mandolin, banjo, and guitar would like to join a vaudeville company; has been ten years on the stage; can speak French, Italian, Spanish, and English. Andre S. Andre, 351 West 24th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, (19,) 3 years' experience, wishes position with reliable firm. Victor Falcitta, 211 Suydam St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE MANAGER, (33,) expert bookkeeper, cost accountant, stenographer; now in full charge of office; competent of assuming responsibilities. C 36 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, 10 years' experience, auditor, cost accountant, age 34. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, stenographer, experienced detail man, knows automobile and motion picture industries and industrial organizations; married. C 17 Times.

RUSSIAN, (26,) foreign trade student, speaks, writes English, Russian, Italian, French, Spanish, German, wishes position; references. K 385 Tiems Downtown.

SALESMAN.—ROAD, CITY EXPERIENCE; FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES; WANTS LINE OF MERIT; ONLY REPUTABLE HOUSES WILL BE CONSIDERED. B 100 TIMES.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER, (82.)—Thoroughly experienced; American; exceptional correspondent, executive, manager. C 29 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, Receiving Clerk, Clerical Work, Weigher, &c.—For either or all; nothing too difficult; fully experienced; age 30; married; willing; interview desired. W 195 Times.

STENOGRAHER, beginner, hard worker, wishes position where proficiency brings advancement. James Capparelli, 37 E. 58th. Plaza 229K.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, experienced, wants to connect with live-wire concern. C 15 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — American; beginner; willing, conscientious. Irving Lerner, 1,896 Douglas St., Brooklyn.

SUPERINTENDENT.—American, family, wants high-class apartment house; excellent mechanic, tactful, executive ability; excellent references. W 61 Times.

YOUNG MAN with eleven years' business experience and good technical education wishes to connect with well established manufacturing house as an Eastern representative. Address K 52 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, of good appearance, proven inside and outside selling ability, desires position in any capacity; exempt from draft. K 376 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, thorough business training, desires position where conscientious work will bring advancement. C 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) several years' experience bookkeeping, cost clerk, desires position reliable concern. Stadtman, 1,074 Longfellow Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN (24) wishes position as stock, assistant shipping, checking and receiving clerk. B 144 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires evening employment; competent stenographer; will consider anything. C 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, neat appearance, alert, desires position with advancement. C 20 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, with A1 references, wishes position with advancement. W 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—College graduate, 3 years' selling experience, desires position. K 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, past 17, 2½ years' office experience, desires position. C 16 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BILL CLERK, knowledge stenography; give full particulars. K 359 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
Assistant for dress skirt factory; good position for young lady experienced in ladies' garment line; state where formerly employed and salary. Z 286 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; thoroughly experienced; take charge of full set of books; state age, experience, and salary. K 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, with knowledge of typewriter; write, stating experience and expectations. Bookkeeper, 452 St. James Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accustomed to loose-leaf bookkeeping with knowledge of stenography; salary $15. F. 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, good handwriting; trial balances; also office experience; $15 to start. K 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography; salary $18. Write full particulars, Z 220 Times Annex.

BOOOKKEEPER.—Assistant, general office experience; state age, experience, salary. K 64 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Experienced trial balance, controlling accounts; $11. K 372 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER on dresses. Imperial State Dress Co., 23 West 17th St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, thoroughly competent, experienced young woman capable of doing rapid and accurate work. Apply David & Lawrence Company, 10 Christopher St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted; $17 per week. Clyde Steamship Co., Pier 45, North River.

DICTATING MACHINE OPERATORS, two, for temporary work; $3 per day. Room 703, 114 Liberty St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Must be neat; good home to right person; wages, $30; give references. Mrs. H. B. Siebrecht, Chappaqua, Westchester Co.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SALESWOMEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 40.
MARRIED WOMEN PREFERRED.
FOR SELLING POSITIONS; THOSE EXPERIENCED IN ART NEEDLEWORK PREFERRED.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR
ART NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT.
PERMANENT POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARIES.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR.

GIRLS.—Several bright, neat, and tidy girls in sample department of a large dry goods commission house; must be over 16; salary $5 per week to start; rapid advancement to competent girls. C. J. H., Station V, Box 12, city.

GIRLS, white, for general housework in family of two adults. Call Apartment 9D, 601 West 160th St., N. W. cor. Broadway.

HAND SEWERS on fine underwear. Brand, 3 East 40th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working, home of professional woman; three in family; no washing; salary, $35; Forest Hills, L. I. Call Vanderbilt 4720, or address K 72 Times.

HOUSEMAID.—White; 3 in family; wages $30; reference. Call Morningside 8240, Apt. 61.

JEWELRY
SALESWOMEN.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
8TH FLOOR, JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
35TH ST. ENTRANCE.

LIST CLERK, experienced, with agreeable personality. K 69 Times.

MODELS for high-class coat house, size 36, refined and of neat appearance; steady position, good salary. Weinstein & Brecher, 48 West 25th St.

MODELS, STYLISH.
SIZE 36, TO TRY ON FURS.
M. COHEN & BROS.,
31 WEST 27TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16, FOR MISSES' DRESSES; PERMANENT POSITION. SCHARLES & DEUTSCH, 7 EAST 37TH ST.

MODELS, size 18 and 36, cloaks and suits, with knowledge of stenography. Apply Karl Light, 45 West 27th.

MODELS, attractive, 36, coats and suits; good pay. Rothblatt & Bender, 11 West 32d St.

MODEL wanted, size 36. Morris Albus, Cherry & Juniper Sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

MODEL.—Tall, slender, good hand. Apply noon, 17 West 46th, Studio 1206.

NURSE, experienced, for two girls 2 and 8 years, now boarding with parents at seashore; good wages. K 373 Times Downtown.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address 8, Lord, Stamford, Conn.

SALESWOMEN
FOR
NOTION DEPARTMENT
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
8TH FLOOR, JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
35TH ST. ENTRANCE.

SALESLADY experienced on waists and dresses; steady position. Apply Riverside Dress Shop, 8,806 Broadway, near 158th St.

STENOGRAPHER
FOR
CREDIT OFFICE.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
8TH FLOOR, JAMES McCREERY & CO., 35TH ST. ENTRANCE.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER WANTED. A DESIRABLE POSITION WITH EXCELLENT FUTURE IS OPEN FOR AN EXCEPTIONAL YOUNG LADY; INITIAL SALARY $15; PLEASE STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND EXPERIENCE. K 387 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly efficient, rapid, in office of wholesale clothing house; one who has had experience in credit department preferred; only those with at least five years' experience need apply. Light & Schlesinger, 24 Washington Place.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, an intelligent and conscientious woman of refined and dignified personality as stenographer and typist in a school office; substitute position, but leading to a permanency if satisfactory. Address Riverside, K 77 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and clerical worker for temporary position, about six weeks. Apply Fleischman Bakery, Bronx Boulevard and Post St., Williamsbridge, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED BY LARGE COTTON GOODS CONCERN; ALSO ASSIST IN ORDER DEPARTMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS A. A., 240 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in contractors' or engineers' office; permanent position; neatness, accuracy, and fair speed essential; state age, experience, and salary desired. K 30 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable and experienced, for straight stenographic work; salary $13-$15, according to experience and ability; apply by letter, stating age and experience. K 68 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and general office assistant; good chance for experienced, bright, intelligent young lady; permanent position. Golden Gate Fruit Co., 375 West Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST. — High school graduate preferred; high-class workmanship necessary; Gentile dress goods house; good prospects. W 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; one with knowledge of Spanish preferred. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary, Z 281 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, familiar with tabulating work; state full particulars as to age, experience, &c., and salary required. K 379 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—To substitute for two or three weeks; must have had experience in Wall St. brokerage office. K 396 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with some clerical experience; $50 month to start; advancement; good opportunity for one with ability and initiative. C 36 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, with a knowledge of bookkeeping experience required. Call after 10 A. M., Room 216, 10 Bridge St., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; agreeable personality; high-class, with several years' experience required. K 70 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced; must have three or four years' reference; Christian concern. Call at once, Room 819, 381 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, and capable, $12 to $15. Willard Storage Battery, 228 West 58th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young lady, experienced. 1,182 Broadway, Room 903.

STORE DETECTIVE.—Splendid opportunity for young woman with experience as department store detective; do not apply unless you have had this experience and can present a clean, successful record; give full particulars of previous employment; state age and salary desired; your letter will be held in strict confidence. Box F 114 Times Annex.

SUPERIOR GIRL, English preferred, about 25, well educated, pleasing personality, to sell toilet preparations and learn the profession of scientific skin treatment; good salary. Superior, Box F 415 Times Annex.

TEACHER for year's work. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TWO STENOGRAPHERS REQUIRED. Neatness, accuracy, speed essential; permanent position if satisfactory; state age, experience, speed, and salary desired. Written reply in own handwriting to Mr. Kindt, Pennsylvania Textile Co., 38 East 25th St., New York City.

TYPIST wanted, who can do clean tabulated work; accuracy essential rather than speed; knowledge of shorthand desirable, and intelligent handling of incoming telephone calls; send details and expectations to N. A. Gausbeck. K 888 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.—Rapid and accurate, who are willing to learn dictaphone operating; excellent opportunity for advancement; position uptown; state age, experience, education, religion, and salary. B 182 Times.

WANTED.

Two ledger clerks; must write small, neat hand, good at figures.

Two factory clerks, good at figures.

Two payroll department clerks, accurate and good at figures.

Apply at once, C. Kenyon Co., 764 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WOMEN ATTENDANTS wanted, between the ages of 18 and 40, for the Central Islip State Hospital; $19 to $25 per month and maintenance; men also wanted; wages, $26 to $34 per month and maintenance. Call 11 to 1 Thursdays, 30 East 42d St., Room 409.

YOUNG LADIES for patriotic work. Apply "Uncle Joe Fund," Coast Defense Division, Room 219, 215 Montague St., (Mechanics' Bank Building,) Brooklyn, Tuesday morning, 10 or 10:30. Commission.

YOUNG LADY to figure invoices; salary, $9; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement. F 320 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

WE MUST HAVE WOMEN AND GIRLS IMMEDIATELY TO FILL THE PLACES OF THE MEN TAKEN BY THE DRAFT!

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHIC BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, CLERKS, TELEPHONE OPERATORS, AND ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF WOMEN WORKERS ARE NOW IN GREAT DEMAND.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
STENOGRAPHERS, (American,) 18-25 years, for permanent positions as follows:
15 COMMERCIAL, $18-$20.
2 LEGAL, $18-$22.
20 COMMERCIAL, $12-$15.
10 TYPISTS, $12-$15-$16.
CLERICAL ASSISTANTS, High School education or better, $10-$12.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.
37 Liberty St.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency, supplies first-class service; 2,415 Broadway; 9403 Riverside.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent, $20; dozens lower priced typists, bookkeepers. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18 up; typists, $8; expert clerks, $12. BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, clerks; free registration. 303 5th Av. Miss A. Lynch's Agency.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists; high-grade Wall St. positions. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

STENOGRAPHERS.—$18, $15, $10, $8; typist, $10, $8. Acme Agency, 25 Church.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer Rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

GET INTO THE MOVIES. New types, new faces wanted every day. Big salaries. We teach you by new French method. Courses $25 up. Call at once. Positions guaranteed if you qualify. E. Brunel Film Studios, 1,482 Broadway, cor. 43d St., New York. Now producing in our Riverdale Studios, 100 episodes. "The Hand of God" (released in October.)

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES, SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks all shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual Instruction.
PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept.,
62 West 45th Street, N. Y.

$10
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A LARGE COMMERCIAL HOUSE DESIRES THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN IN ITS ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN MODERN METHODS, DIRECT ADVERTISING AND MAIL ORDER WORK, AND WHO POSSESSES ABILITY PLUS DECIDED SNAP; THE WORK IS OF VARIED CHARACTER, VERY INTERESTING, AND ESSENTIALLY DEMANDS SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION; THE OPPORTUNITY WILL DEVELOP INTO A GOOD ONE, AND WHEN WRITING YOU MUST STATE EXPERIENCE HAD, SALARY EARNED AND EXPECTED, ACCOMPANYING THIS WITH BEST SPECIMENS OF WORK DONE DURING YOUR PRESENT ENGAGEMENT. ADDRESS F. O., BOX 28 TIMES.

ASSISTANT in electrical laboratory; must have good education, at least high school, preferably technical; splendid opportunity offered to man of initiative, energy, tact. Write, stating in detail age, experience, salary, &c., Electrical Testing Laboratory, 80th St. and East End Av., New York, N. Y.

AUDITOR WANTED.
A REAL OPPORTUNITY.
A large chain store company needs live young man, a clear, fast thinker who can figure costs and calculate profit on products with constantly changing factors; assist auditor; give full experience and salary expected; reply confidential. F 324 Times Downtown.

BANKER.—American-Italian banker, preferably from the North of Italy; knowledge of foreign exchange as manager; age 35 to 40; having ambition and initiative, with good presence; able to command a good salary. Reply, giving full details and references, K 885 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK and typist; must be thoroughly accurate and absolutely reliable. Write, stating salary required, and previous employment, K 60 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.
First-class purchase ledger clerk, department store experience, quick and reliable. Apply Superintendent personally, or write

H. BATTERMAN CO.,
BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted competent and experienced bookkeeper, must understand control and cost accounting, capable of handling complete set of books; state salary and reference. C 26 Times.

BOOKKEEPER in office of large publishing house; moderate salary; state age, experience and salary expected. K 66 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge typewriting. 299 Broadway, Room 517.

BOYS WANTED.
Large insurance Company has an opening for several clean-cut boys; excellent opportunity for advancement; no experience necessary; must be ambitious, of good address, quick to learn, and energetic. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, experience, if any, &c., F 822 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—High school graduates; excellent opportunities for advancement. Call 10 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOY wanted as messenger and office boy, ambitious to learn entire business; state salary.

BOY of good education and appearance wanted by real estate corporation; age 17-19 years. K 361 Times Downtown.

BOY in large Wall Street law office; state religion, age, education and salary desired. K 375 Times Downtown.

BRAKEMEN, firemen, signal maintainers, signal helpers, lampmen, boilermakers, and machinists; experienced. Apply Employment Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, foot Willis Av. and 132d St., Bronx.

CASE MAKER wanted on leather and novelty cases; steady work; Nathan A. Krischer, 13-19 University Place.

CHAUFFEUR. — Wanted, an experienced, careful, neat, punctual driver for a Stearns car, in New Rochelle, for one month, subsequently for permanent service in New York City. Address, with references, Z 293 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—White; settled man preferred; make own repairs; highest references required; salary, $20. Box L. B., 310 Times.

COLLECTORS.—Two young men with some collecting experience; must come well recommended and furnish surety or realty bond; salary to start $2 per day. Call between 10 and 11 A. M., Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted in wholesale house; young man, energetic, quick, active; state age, experience, salary. K 394 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MACHINIST, who understands paper box machinery; steady all year; state salary. F. B., 363 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

INTERIOR DECORATIVE SALESMEN WANTED; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO THE HIGHEST TYPE OF CLIENTELE, THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH VALUES, CORRECT STYLES, AND WITH EVERY BRANCH OF THE BUSINESS; STATE DEFINITELY EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. K 366 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MECHANICALLY TRAINED MAN, between 25 and 30 years, to demonstrate practicability of anti-friction bearings; must travel; big opportunity for the right man; send photo and particulars regarding education and training. Industrial Division, Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Box 476, Newark, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN.
Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent position, with excellent opportunity for advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

EXPORT MAN wanted by large cotton goods house with an established export business; must be experienced sales manager and be familiar with foreign languages. Address P. L. Co., 24 University Place.

LACES.—Thoroughly experienced lace clerk to assist in management of large lace department. L. C., 236 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERKS.—Bank ledger clerks, experienced; state age, qualifications, salary expected. F 329 Times Downtown.

MAN, over 50 years old, to fill position of office boy at $8 per week; some man who has a little income but wants some work to do. Address—do not call—W. C. F., 117 East 24th St.

POSITIONS wanted for general office cleaning; $13. Z 283 Times Annex.

RAW AND STAPLE PRODUCTS.
Industrious young man of good address, thoroughly understanding the buying and selling of RAW and STAPLE articles, well recommended and acquainted with dealers and consumers; able to execute purchases and sales independently; acquainted with transactions on bill of lading with documents attached basis, wanted as general assistant; salary $60 monthly and good commission; good future offered energetic party; state full particulars regarding your past experience, otherwise not considered. K 384 Times Downtown.

RECEIVING TELLER.—Experienced, big bank; state qualifications and salary desired. F 326 Times Downtown.

REPORTER and assistant editor of trade journal wanted; young man preferred; salary to start moderate, but good opportunity. C 30 Times.

SALES AGENTS. — Sales agency men equipped to take exclusive State rights for the cheapest and fastest selling razor on the market on profit-sharing basis or big commission. Z 258 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Knowledge is power; present conditions demand that every business man be thoroughly posted on subjects heretofore unnecessary. A reference to the Encyclopaedia Britannica quickly supplies the desired information to the smallest detail, and thousands of business men have already bought it as a business proposition. A few experienced men, able to tell a straight story of what it contains, are needed. Quick promotion to managerial positions to men who can qualify. We give thorough training, drawing account against commissions, and pay all transportation expenses. Call 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED.
An established corporation with expanding business must have three additional salesmen for Eastern States of proven ability; to men who can qualify we will give every assistance; railroad fare paid and drawing account against commissions arranged, but demand at least high school education and strong personality; successful men can guarantee a managerial position this Fall. See Mr. Troth, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.—BRONZE POWDERS FOR A HIGH-GRADE MANUFACTURING FIRM; STATE TERRITORY TRAVELED, SALARY EXPECTED. ALSO WHAT CLASS OF TRADE BEEN SELLING; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS; ALL REPLIES STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. C 37 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Linen salesman wanted for Eastern States, 30-35 years old; good, clean cut man with good record and connection; none but linen salesmen with these qualifications considered; salary, expenses, and commission. Damask, 350 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted to carry high-grade line of lingerie and embroideries; only those familiar with the line and acquainted with the cutting-up trade need apply; commission and drawing account. The Bodenmann Mfg. Co., 16 East 22d St.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional opportunity with foremost house in its line for experienced salesman with acquaintance among banks; give full details in reply; salary and commission. F 327 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Leads furnished; no books or canvassing; evening work; good opportunity; commission or salary if qualified. United Land Developing Co., 182 Nassau St., Room 305.

SALESMEN.—Commission men to carry specialty line of laces for retail trade; all territory open. L. G. Leyenheim & Co., 5 East 16th St.

SALESMEN.—Those acquainted with the cut-up trade; commission. Royal Designing Service, 404 4th Av. See Mr. Shapiro.

SALESMEN for automatic auto gasoline device, saving 25-40 per cent.; commission. Independent, 74 Times.

SALESMAN wanted on men's neckwear; commission basis only; must show results. Z 282 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man capable, ambitious, to learn advertising business; anxious to advance himself; must be willing to work as many hours as his boss. Address—do not call—William G. Freeman, 117 East 24th St.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office at 203 Broadway, ninth floor. Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

WANTED
men with international commercial banking experience to take position in new banking institution with large resources which will engage only in this form of banking. Apply by letter, giving full details of past history, experience, and salary expected, Box 209 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, ambitious, 18-23 years, wanted by large national manufacturer and distributor of well-known grocery products. Position at start will require selling the consumer in connection with extensive educational campaign; must be single, willing to travel, reliable, and determined to become a successful salesman. Salary and traveling expenses. For the man who can qualify this is a real selling opportunity, full possibilities for promotion. Write for full particulars about yourself; mention nationality. Z 291

OBJECTS TO CHECK ON AUTO TOURING

Gasoline Could Be Saved More Effectively Other Ways, Says Motor Association Head.

APPEALS FOR VACATIONISTS

James A. Hemstreet Asserts That Hotels in Rural Districts Would Suffer by Suggested Economy.

James A. Hemstreet, manager of the Touring Bureau of the American Automobile Association, said yesterday that the carrying out of the recommendation of A. C. Bedford, President of the Standard Oil Company, asking motorists to eliminate pleasure driving to economize on the national gasoline supply, would result in the loss of millions of dollars by hotel keepers along the touring routes, throw thousands of the employes of these establishments out of work, and disarrange the vacation and recreation plans of an immense number of motorists.

"Before anything like this is done, I think we ought to look into the effect of it," said Mr. Hemstreet, "and also consider other ways gasoline may be saved. On account of the high price of gasoline, owners are not using their cars any more than is necessary to obtain the change and recreation that they need. Because of the war long tours have been put aside; most of the inquiries made of us are for short trips.

"An immense business has been built up around automobile touring. In the White Mountain district, to take that as an illustration, 90 per cent. of the patronage of the better class of hotels is by motorists. There are numerous hotels that are only conveniently accessible by motor. Railroads in New England have reduced their schedule of passenger trains because of the diversion of traffic to the auto. This is true of other thickly settled parts of the country, especially the Summer resort sections. A national disarrangement literally seriously affecting millions of people would follow the elimination of pleasure automobile driving. There are 1,500,000 motor cars in use in the United States and each one may be computed to afford recration for an average of four persons.

"There are other ways of saving gasoline. The average motorist uses more gasoline than is necessary to drive his car, and a proper adjustment of carburetors would result in the saving of 10 per cent. of the gasoline used for motoring. Just reduce the adjustment of the carburetor one notch, and see what the effect will be. A saving of 10 per cent. of gasoline used by motor vehicles would mean the saving of 4,000,000 barrels of gasoline.

"Rather than cut into touring in the country, which is so needed for recreation, it would be better to see first what can be done in the cities, by limiting the use of private automobiles for carrying passengers in cities."

Advertises Loss of Liberty Bonds.

H. Ragovin of 109 West Twenty-sixth Street has inserted an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning offering a reward for the return of six 50 Liberty bonds, numbered serially from B 78919 to B 78924. He thinks he lost the bonds from his pocket near Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street or near Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Sunday, between Ossining and Grand Central Station, one diamond and sapphire ring. Suitable reward if returned to Theo. B. Starr, 47th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—Six $50 Liberty bonds, B 78919 to B 78924, inclusive, between 21st St. and 5th Av. and 23d St. and 4th Av.; reward. H. Ragovin, 109 West 26th St.

LOST—Neighborhood Broadway and 110th St., Saturday, about 1 P. M., gold watch and fob; initials "I. J. R."; sentimental value; liberal reward. I. J. Ross, 116 West 32d St.

LOST—Bank book No. 629,570, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for; please return to bank.

LOST—Sunday night, between Edgemere and Penn Station, pocketbook containing money and checks; reward. Return to Klein, 39 Charles St.

LOST—On Friday last, between Wanamaker's and the Biltmore, gold brooch with small pearls and diamonds; reward. D. Davis, 55 John St., Commercial Union.

LOST—Saturday night, diamond and onyx bar pin; $100 reward; no questions asked. J. W. Charlton, 684 Fifth Av.

LOST—Sunday night, gold nose glasses, opposite 440 Riverside Drive. Reward at above address.

LOST.—Wedding ring and gloves Saturday in or near Pennsylvania Station; reward. 884 Academy St., Apt. 1.

LOST—Gold band bracelet, July 16; sentimental reasons attached; reward. K 65 Times.

LOST—A bunch of seven keys, Saturday afternoon. K 63 Times.

LOST.—Chi Phi Fraternity pin. Return to E. C. Dana, 14 Wall St.

$200 REWARD.

The above reward is offered for the recovery of an emerald stickpin lost by the owner en route from New York to St. Paul, Minn., about July 1, 1917; the pin is set with a 2.41 karats drop emerald, surrounded by 34 brilliants of a total weight of .16 karats; the reward will be paid on recovery of the pin. K 378 Times Downtown.

$3 REWARD.—Three-piece fishing rod, brown canvas case. Fricke, 267 West 4th. Chelsea 1068.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Light colored female Airedale, Washington Square, vicinity, July 23; inscription on collar plate "Flemington, N. J."; reward. Allen, 60 Washington Square.

CAUGHT IN AUTO BY POLICE.

Second Charge of Speeding Made Against a Broker.

A man, who said he was William E. Paine, a broker of 5 West Fifty-eighth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan last night in Men's Night Court, on charges of driving his automobile at thirty miles an hour on Riverside Drive and having a false license plate, made by Lieutenant Ward of the Automobile Squad. Ward said that on July 16 a summons for speeding was issued for the man by Magistrate House in Traffic Court, but the prisoner failed to answer the summons.

He obtained a warrant for Paine's arrest form Magistrate House, and at Riverside Drive and 110th Street yesterday saw Paine in his auto and gave chase. The police automobile, he said, registered thirty miles an hour from 110th Street to 100th Street. Paine said he appeared in Magistrate House's court to answer the summons, but was told to return at a later date, but on that day he was in Providence. Magistrate Corrigan fixed bail at $1,000 for a hearing before Magistrate House in Traffic Court this morning.

SAYS HOTEL MAN HIT HER.

Stenographer Has Hugo Hanf Held in Coney Island Court.

Hugo Hanf, a hotel man, of 326 Fifth Avenue was held in $100 bail yesterday by Magistrate McQuade in the Coney Island court on a charge of having struck Miss Henrietta Kohn, a stenographer of the Brighton Beach Hotel. The alleged attack grew out of the financial difficulties of the hotel.

The Neptune Holding Company, lessees of the Brighton Beach Hotel and Music Hall, is said to be indebted to Hanf for $1,100. Hanf, accompanied by a marshal, went to the hotel on Friday armed with a writ of seizure. He was persuaded by the management to postpone taking any step until after Sunday. It is said that Hanf went to the hotel yesterday and that no money was forthcoming. He was in the lobby of the hotel when the telephone bell rang. He went to answer it, and so did Miss Kohn. They got there about the same time, and in the argument that followed the stenographer charged that Hanf slapped her.

Last night the music hall and the restaurant of the hotel were closed. It was said that they would soon reopen under new management.

CHAMBER CHEERS CARRANZA

Lifting of Arms Embargo Aids Him in Mexican Congress.

MEXICO CITY, July 23.—The removal of the arms embargo against Mexico by the United States is declared to have greatly strengthened President Carranza's position with Congress. The members of the Chamber cheered the President enthusiastically when the announcement of the lifting of the embargo was made.

The Government has issued an order prohibiting the importation by individuals of any firearms, except target rifles of small calibre, pistols, and shotguns. The order was promulgated to prevent dealers from bringing guns into the country under the ruling of the United States with regard to arms, and selling them to Francisco Villa and other bandits or to persons who might cause a breach in Mexico's neutrality.

CALLED HIM 'AMERICAN DOG'

Hilton Arrested Citizen of German Birth Who Traduced Him.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 23.—George Hilton of 527 Linwood Street, Brooklyn, objected so strongly to being called "an American dog" as he journeyed toward Oyster Bay on a Long Island train this morning that he arrested his traducer at the journey's end.

The prisoner said he was Charles Huter, a decorator, living at 421 Bronx Park Avenue, New York City, and a citizen though of German birth. He was arraigned before Justice R. W. Duvall, who lectured him on the proprieties to be observed by Teuton Americans and fined him $10. Huter voluntarily entered into asquabble between Hilton and another stranger.

5 HURT IN GAS BLAST FROM CHOKED SEWER

Nine Manhole Covers Fly Up in 23d Street and Explosion Damages Panama Pier.

SCRAMBLE AT FERRY HOUSE

Cry of "German Mines!" Causes Rush to Cover, and Galloping Horses Add to Excitement.

Five persons were injured yesterday afternoon when a series of explosions starting in the sewer main at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-third Street blew up nine manholes and terminated in a powerful blast under the pier of the Panama Steamship Company, at Twenty-third Street, adjoining the ferryhouse of the Erie Railroad. Thousands of persons, hearing the reports and seeing sheets of flame shoot up, collected to watch the blaze, and one excitable person raised the cry that German agents had mined the street.

The injured were: George Campbell, 329 Union Street, Brooklyn, lacerations; Charles Dorr, 493 Ninth Avenue, laborer, contusions; Harry Killian, dockmaster, 1,530 St. Nicholas Avenue, fracture of ribs and contusions; John T. Lang, 717 Tiebout Avenue, the Bronx, severe lacerations; George Murphy, 204 West 140th Street, contusions

When the first of the artillery-like roars jarred the neighborhood, tenants in the houses along the line of explosion ran into the street and narrowly escaped injurey from the falling manhole covers, which, lifted at some points fully twenty feet into the air, crashed down with great force. As the detonations proceeded down the street with what looked like systematic arrangement, those who had flocked to the sidewalks became excited at the shout of "Mines!"

There were a number of passengers in the ferryhouse at the time about to board the ferryboat Suffern, and they were shoved aside by the excited crowd of men and women seeking refuge. The crowd surged aboard the boat, and Station Master Silverman held the boat up until all were aboard and then gave the signal to pull out into midstream.

The men who were injured were at work on the Panama pier, which runs about 800 feet into the river. As the explosions neared them the men ran toward the lighters moored at the end of the wharf. There were three teams on the pier and the drivers cut the harnesses and started the animals for Thirteenth Avenue. Two of the horses managed to reach the street, but the others turned back and galloped toward the river end of the pier. Coming full tilt, the crew of the lighters barely had time to lower gangplanks and get the animals aboard before the main explosion sent the heavy planking flying in all directions.

The workers, running back of the horses, were caught in the blast and partly buried beneath a mass of masonry. Following the explosion, the pier caught fire and an alarm was turned in bringing Deputy Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin, who at once rang in a second alarm with Chief Kenlon responding. Police reserves from the Charles Street, West Twentieth and West Thirtieth Street Stations were rushed to the scene. Two ambulances were summoned from New York Hospital and Drs. Lane and Langman gave first treatment to the injured on the pier.

Chief Kenlon found that the blast had been caused by the flow of gases in the big trunk sewer having no outlet. He said that the mouth of the sewer was under water and when the river "backed up" the gases were driven back till the pressure caused the explosion.

Child Killed and Motorman Attacked

Police from the Bedford Avenue Station in Brooklyn were called yesterday to prevent a crowd from injuring George Bowe, a motorman of a Grand Street car that ran over and killed Rico Andrello, 2 years old, at South Second Street and Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The crowd had seized the motorman and were beating him when the police arrived. Coroner Wagner held an inquest at once, and the motorman was exonerated, when it was shown that the child had darted under the wheels of the car from behind a wagon.

BAFF TRIAL'S END NEAR.

Murder Case Likely to Reach the Jury Late Today.

At the close of yesterday's session of the trial of Joseph and Jacob Cohen, Abraham Graff, and David Jacobs, charged with instigating the murder of Barnet Baff, the West Washington Market poultry dealer, Frank Moss of counsel for the four men announced that the defense would close this morning. It is expected that the case, which started on June 25, will go to the jury late this afternoon.

Joseph Cohen was cross-examined yesterday by Deputy Attorney General O'Malley. Although Cohen testified on direct examination that he always had maintained cordial relations with Baff, Mr. O'Malley brought out testimony that in statements made to the District Attorney in December, 1914, a month after Baff's murder, he had said that Baff had used oppressive methods and had extorted unjust profits.

Cohen admitted that when he was informed that a gangster named Sorro had placed a bomb under the porch of Baff's Summer home at Arverne he had not communicated his knowledge of the crime to the proper authorities. Pressed for a reason, Cohen said that he considered that he was being "framed" by the District Attorney. Cohen reiterated that although Treasurer of the Live Poultry Dealers' Association, he did not know how the money collected from the members had been spent. He said that an agent always acted for him.

BABY ADOPTED BY CHURCH.

Infant Left on Sexton's Steps Becomes Congregation's Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, July 23.—This village, which has been a pioneer in the community movement, has added to its reputation in this respect. Daisy, the community hunting dog, obtained notoriety and many newspapers gave accounts of the Dobbs Ferry community "sparking" parlors. Now the village, that part of it in the parish of the Greenburg Presbyterian Church, has adopted a baby. This became known today when the Rev. Philip S. Bird, pastor of the church, notified the authorities of the Dobbs Ferry Hospital that the congregation had decided to adopt the 10-days-old boy baby found on the church lawn on Friday night.

Henry Roth, the sexton, lives beside the church building. About 9:30 o'clock on Friday night he heard some one rattling his front door. He opened it to hear the cound of running footsteps and to find the baby asleep in front of his door. The little one was taken to the hospital. The subject was one of humorous comment on the part of the church members, but a feeling grew that the church ought to adopt the baby. So Mr. Bird was delegated to call on the authorities and notify them of the church's action.

WANTS WORKERS TRAINED.

Educational Bureau Urges Schools to be Ready for Future Demands.

The training of skilled mechanics and workers of all kinds is the next step in national preparation, according to a bulletin issued recently by the Department of the Interior, which has sent broadcast, through the Bureau of Education, an appeal to trade and vocational schools to prepare to meet the demands that will come for the services of those who are, or may be, enrolled among their students. President Wilson, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and other Government officials are strongly supporting this new preparedness movement, it is said.

"It is impossible," says the bulletin, "to forecast definitely the number of mechanics and operatives of various kinds that will be required. Officers of the army, navy, and Civil Service Commission are agreed, however, that during the next few months there will be an unusual demand for capable foremen, mechanics, and high-grade helpers in a number of important occupations."

The following, according to the department, are some of the workers who will be most urgently needed: Automobile mechanics, bakers, blacksmiths, boat builders, chauffeurs, cooks, draftsmen, electricians, engineers, machinists, motor cycle mechanics, painters, pipefitters, riveters, saddlers, shipfitters, shipwrights, tentmakers, textile workers, wheelwrights, stenographers, and typists.

It is pointed out that the demands for these workers will come from the regularly enlisted corps of the army and navy, from the enlisted reserve corps, from eligible registrars of the Civil Service Commission, and from private employers whose workers are called into Government service.

School sessions through the Summer months, the encouraging of students from 16 to 20 years of age to continue their training, and the enlisting of new students are urged as measures of prime importance. A special warning is issued against relaxation of standards in schools, saying that poorly trained workers will impair the efficiency of any industry they enter.

Young persons now enrolled in technical courses should be urged to complete their courses, even at the cost of some temporary sacrifice, in order that they may ultimately contribute the maximum of service when needed," the bulletin says.

There are more than 500 special schools for service of the kind indicated now on the lists of the Bureau of Education, and these schools have been asked to notify the Commissioner of Education at once as to plans that will be adopted for carrying out the suggestions of the Government.

Fertilizer Causes Blood Poison.

ORANGE, N. J., July 23.—Mayor William F. Vosseler of West Orange is confined to his home with a serious attack of blood poisoning in his right arm. The Mayor, who has been one of the leaders in the movement for conservation of food, was working in one of the community gardens several weeks ago when some fertilizer infected a cut on his arm. He has undergone two operations, but his condition is still serious.

SAY CONVICT WAS NOT SLAIN

Physicians Testify That Negro Died of Heart Dilation.

TRENTON, N. J., July 22.—Testimony to indicate that James Williamson, a negro convict, was not beaten to death June 20, 1912, in the State prison, was given today before the Mercer County Grand Jury, which is investigating prison affairs, including the death of Williamson and that of Frank Casale, who died June 19 last, nine days after he had been beaten, it is alleged, by guards.

The witnesses who testified today included D. Martin W. Beddan and Dr. J. Wellington Crane, prison physician, and County Physician Frank G. Scammell, who performed the first autopsy.

Dr. Crane testified that Williamson, who was an epileptic, died of convulsions, which produced acute dilation of the heart. Dr. Scammell corroborated the testimony of Dr. Crane. According to Dr. Crane, the tale of Williamson's death was circulated through the prison, gaining in sensational details as time elapsed until it was finally brought to public notice.

The testimony by Dr. Crane and Dr. Scammell was a complete contradiction of the testimony of convicts to the effect that Williamson died after a fight with a "runner" sent to his cell under instructions to administer a beating.

Reduction in Taxi-Cab Rates



Town Taxi Cabs are painted Maroon and can be distinguished by this circular trade-mark, painted in white and gold on the doors of the cabs. Look for it!

On All Cars Operated by the **Town Taxi Co., Inc.**

Phone Plaza 6200

Beginning with today, Tuesday the 24th inst., the TOWN TAXI CO., Inc., the "De LUXE" Cab Service of New York, will operate its 174 cabs under TARIFF No. 1 only. The arrow points to the new rates—read them! This reduction in rates means that you can now ride in the greatest luxury with the greatest economy.

Here Are the New Rates

The Town Taxi	uses exclusively cars manufactured by the "White Automobile Co." of Cleveland, and has never purchased a second hand car.
The Town Taxi	furnishes exclusive service to the best clubs and families of New York City.
The Town Taxi	opens charge accounts if satisfactory references are furnished.
The Town Taxi	operates Landaulets only, and these can be closed or open at the option of the passenger.
The Town Taxi	gives its patrons and its employees a square deal.
The Town Taxi	chauffeurs are all uniformed, careful and courteous.
The Town Taxi	cars each seat five passengers comfortably, all facing the same way.
The Town Taxi	cars are the most luxurious operated in the United States and afford the passenger the greatest comfort and economy.

Ride With a Responsible Company

Phone Plaza 6200

To Get a Town Taxi Phone Plaza 6200

Or if you want to find one of our cabs on the street, the Town Taxi has dispatching stations at the undernoted hotels:

Hotel Astor
Hotel Bretton Hall
Hotel Great Northern
Hotel Majestic
Hotel Plaza
Hotel Waldorf Astoria

It will pay you to summon a "Town Taxi" for the greater economy under the new tariff rates, for the greater luxury of the handsomely appointed easy riding cars, and for the safety and assurance of riding with a responsible company.

Cut This Out and Paste it on Your Telephone Pad—

Town Taxi Co., PLAZA 6200

THE New Rates Take Effect To-day Tuesday, July 24

All of the 174 TOWN TAXI cars will hereafter be operated on Tariff No. 1 only, under the following rates:

30 Cents for the first half mile.

10 Cents for each succeeding quarter mile.

This new rate holds regardless of the number of passengers from one up to five.

IN OTHER WORDS

From 1 to 5 passengers can ride 1 mile for **50c**
" 1 " 5 " " 2 miles " **90c**
" 1 " 5 " " 3 " "**$1.30**
1 " 5 " " 4 " " **1.70**

SPECIAL FLAT DRIVING RATE $3.00 Per Hour

To secure this rate you must make arrangements by phone with the Town Taxi Garage, and if your destination is different from your starting point, the time necessary to return to the starting point will be charged for.

Ask for Details of Our Taxi-Cab Sight-Seeing Tours

PHONE PLAZA 6200

FRENCH, SHRINER & URNER

"QUALITY" SUPERIORITY

MEN'S SHOES

The Sale Unusual

Our reputation for quality emphasizes this opportunity:—

All Oxfords reduced 17% to 20%

Discontinued Lines of High Shoes Substantially Price-Lowered



STORES AT

153 Broadway, N. Y. 1775 Broadway, N. Y. 367 Fulton St., B'klyn.
365 Broadway, N. Y. 131 West 42d St., N. Y. 510 Fulton St., B'klyn.
1368 Broadway, N. Y. 504 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 135 So. Broad St., Phila.

FRENCH, SHRINER & URNER

Brill Brothers

Great Annual Sale of Summer Suits for Men

The Sale For Which Thousands of Men Wait—it offers greater opportunities for saving this year than ever before—first, because the unheard of advance in prices which will become effective by next year makes buying now for next Season's use more advisable than ever, and secondly, because for the first time in the thirty years which we have been in business we can include the famous Kuppenheimer suits in this Annual Sale.

$18.00 and $20.00 Summer Suits; Now Reduced to $14.50
$22.50 and $25.00 Summer Suits; Now Reduced to $17.50
$30.00 and $32.00 Summer Suits; Now Reduced to $23.50
$35.00 and $38.00 Summer Suits; Now Reduced to $27.50

$25.00 Shantung Silk Suits; Now $17.50
Genuine Palm Beach Suits; Special at $6.50
White Flannel Trousers; Special at $5.00

$2,00, $3.00 and $4.00 Straw Hats; Now Reduced to $1.15
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00 Panama Hats; Now Reduced to $2.65

Exclusive Kuppenheimer Dealers in New York and Brooklyn

46 East 14th Street, 47 Cortlandt Street, Broadway, at 49th Street, 125th Street, at 3d Ave., 1456 Broadway, at 42d St., 279 Broadway, at Chambers, 2 Flatbush Avenue Brooklyn



Like Passing Through the pages of a Picture Book

A trip of beauty, amid an environment of refinement. Scenes unfold leaf by leaf like passing through the pages of a picture book,—an ideal route to

Philadelphia, over the New Jersey Central Railroad

Beginning with a pleasant, cooling ferry ride from West 23rd Street, four miles down the river or across from Liberty Street, you are refreshed from the heat of a Summer day. Then, reinvigorated by the delightful water trip, you start a comfortable ride by rail through a country of real scenic beauty on this, the "Route of Refinement." The New Jersey Central has the latest equipment and the best service—comfort from beginning to end. Travel this way the next time you go to Philadelphia.

—Your Watch is Your Time Table— —Every Hour on the Hour—

Fast trains leave "Every Hour on the Hour" Liberty Street, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days, and 8.15, and hourly from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays. Midnight train daily, sleeper ready 10 P. M. (Leave West 23rd St. 10 minutes earlier for all trains.)

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

FOR NEW YORK DRAFT QUOTAS, CITY AND STATE, SEE PAGE 8.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and Thursday; mostly south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,732. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

WHITMAN GIVES STATE'S QUOTAS FOR NEW ARMY

69,241 Men Must Be Selected, Including 38,878 from This City.

52,971 OTHERS IN SERVICE

These, Enlisted in National Guard and Regular Army, Reduced New York's Total.

DUE FROM CITY'S DISTRICTS

No. 1, the Largest, Will Provide 265 Soldiers, and No. 153, the Smallest, Only 142.

ALBANY, July 24.—The quotas which the various districts of New York State must furnish to the selective draft army were announced tonight by Governor Whitman. In computing them the political sub-divisions were credited with the number of men they have sent to war service, either in the National Guard or the regular army.

The State's gross quota was fixed by the Federal Government authorities at 122,212. Credits allowed the State at large for men who were in the military service of the United States as members of the National Guard on April 1, who have entered the National Guard from April 2 to June 30 and who have entered the regular army from April 2 to June 30, both dates inclusive in both cases, totaled 52,971. This left a net quota of 69,241 for the State to furnish.

Schenectady County, exclusive of the City of Schenectady, is the only political sub-division which has no net quota to furnish. This was because its gross quota of 174 was exceeded by 22 by the total number, 196, in war service before the draft law became operative. The City of Elmira has the smallest quota of any city in the State, 9 men. This was also due to enlistment credits.

In a statement accompanying the quotas Governor Whitman said:

"In arriving at the quotas for the several counties and cities, apportionment in every case have been made upon the estimated populations made by the (Federal) Bureau of Census and furnished to the State solely for use as a basis for the apportionment."

Double the number of men specified will be summoned for examination in each district, according to a War Department ruling, in order to provide for the many exemptions expected. However, the district quotas fixed by the Governor will comprise the number each locality must furnish for war service under the first draft.

City's Share in Draft.

The quotas required from the 180 exemption boards in this city, published elsewhere in today's TIMES, will reach the Chairmen of those boards this morning. The quotas were completed in the office of Adjutant General Stotesbury last night, and the New York City list was brought here by special messenger. District 1 in the Bronx is called upon to supply the largest number of men, 265, while District 153 will supply the smallest, 142. Only four districts are called upon to draft more than 250 men, the others being No. 60 in Brooklyn, and Nos. 130 and 138 in Manhattan.

The total number of registrants in a district proved to be no indication as to the quota allotted to that district. For instance, District 167 in Manhattan, which has the largest number of registrants—4,696—of any district in the city, is called upon for 229 soldiers, while the district in which the registration was smallest, the 161st, also in Manhattan, with 2,034 registrants, will have to provide 214 fighting men, or just 15 less than the quota of the city's largest district.

In Brooklyn the district in which registration is highest is the Thirty-seventh, where the registration totaled 4,162, while the smallest registration in that borough is in District 70, where 2,097 is the registration total. District 37 will have to supply 244 and District 70 the call is for 179 soldiers.

In the Bronx the registration in the Fifth District is the second largest in the city, the total for that district being 4,641, while the Seventh District has the smallest registration in the Bronx, its total being 2,298, yet the big district is ordered to supply 227 men, while the smaller district, in which the registration is only half as large, is ordered to produce 195, or just thirty-two less than the maximum district.

In the Borough of Richmond all districts have a registration varying from 2,300 to 2,000 registrants, and the number called for from each district varies only from 186 in the lowest to 193, which is the maximum.

In Queens the 179th District had a registration of 4,034, and is called on for 239 men. The 181st District, the smallest, with a registration of 2,140, is called on for 161.

The smallness of the quota in some of the larger districts indicates that in those sections the recruitment for the regular army and the National Guard has been heaviest in New York City. It should also be borne in mind that in such districts where credits were greatest soldiers in the Federal service on June 5 were not required to register, which makes the showing of those districts of still greater significance.

The credits allowed New York City because of volunteer enlistments since April 1 in the National Guard and in the regular army, was pleasing informa-

Continued on Page 3.

Kaiser Tells Scheidemann We Won't Count in the War

BERNE, July 24, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The Post-Zeitung of Augsburg, Bavaria, says that, at the reception given recently in Berlin by Emperor William to members of the Reichstag, the Emperor, in conversing with Philipp Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, spoke slightingly of America and expressed the conviction that the United States would not play a decisive part in the war.

FRENCH ON AISNE WIN BIG BATTLE

Retake All Ground Lost on Edge of Plateaus by Strong Counterattack.

GUNS ROARING IN FLANDERS

Berlin Says Artillery Fighting Reached Intensity Never Before Attained.

PARIS, July 24.—In spite of the terrible sacrifice of men in their futile attempts to retake the plateaus north of Craonne, the Germans tonight are back in the positions whence they launched their first attacks several weeks ago.

The French launched a vigorous counterattack this morning, with the purpose of driving the Crown Prince's troops from the positions of the French first line on the Casemates and Californie plateaus. The attack was a brilliant success. The War Office announces this evening that on the Californie Plateau the French troops recaptured all the ground lost with the exception of a small salient in the northwest which was abandoned by both sides after being completely destroyed. The Germans put up a stubborn defense.

On the Casemates Plateau the French not only drove the Germans out of all positions they had occupied, but even advanced their line at some points.

Northwest of Braye-en-Laonnois, further west along the Chemin des Dames, the Germans made two attempts during the night to reach the French lines, but they were driven back each time. Between Cerny and Ailles the enemy also made an attack which resulted in failure.

The text of this evening's report follows:

This morning we vigorously counterattacked the German troops who had occupied since the hard fighting of the day before yesterday elements of our first line on the Casements and Californie plateaus. Carried out with extraordinary spirit, the attack gave brilliant results. Notwithstanding the stubborn defense offered by the Germans, our troops recaptured all of the ground lost on the Californie Plateau, with the exception of a small work, which was completely destroyed, in the salient to the northwest, and abandoned by both sides.

On the Casemates Plateau we drove out the enemy from all the elements he had held; we even advanced our line at several points. German counterattacks delivered against the reconquered trenches resulted in no gain.

The artillery fighting was very active in Champagne and on the left bank of the Meuse.

The afternoon statement said:

The night was marked by violent bombardments. In the region northwest of Braye-en-Laonnois the enemy made two attempts to reach our lines. He was driven back each time. In the morning a detachment of shock troops, caught under our fire north of Sancy, was forced back to the trenches whence it set out after suffering serious losses and leaving prisoners in our possession.

Further east the enemy attacked between Cerny and Ailles without result. The artillery fighting continued violently in the sector in front of Craonne, especially on the Californie Plateau. On the remainder of the front there was intermittent cannonading.

During the night German airplanes threw down several bombs on Nancy and in the region south of the town. There were no victims.

Great Gun Battle in Flanders.

BERLIN, July 24, (via London.)—An artillery battle of an intensity never paralleled previously is raging day and night in Flanders, the War Office announces.

The text of the statement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—The artillery duel in Flanders continues to rage day and night with an intensity never previously reached. Reconnoitring thrusts against our front are increasing. Between La Bassée Canal and Lens lively firing continues. Nocturnal reconnoitring enterprises by the enemy on both sides of Huiluch were unsuccessful.

Front of the German Crown Prince.—On the Chemin-des-Dames the French again attacked the tried Thirteenth Infantry Division near Cerny, which, as before, did not lose one foot of the positions won by them during their attack. Infantry Regiment 55, composed of Westphalian and Lippe troops, has repulsed twenty-one French attacks in the last few days.

On the right bank of the Meuse Sunday detachments of the Baden Regiment forced their way into the strongly entrenched Caurières Wood, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and returned with numerous prisoners.

The German announcement indicates that in all likelihood the expected Brit-

Continued on Page 2.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, finest summer resort in the world. Not a cent, sick rooms not admitted.—Adv.

TEUTONS STRIKE FROM THE BALTIC TO THE BLACK SEA

Pursue Russians in Galicia on 155-Mile Line and Cross the Sereth.

STANISLAU NOW EVACUATED

Russian Officers Die by Hundreds in Vain Efforts to Rally Their Men.

MUTINY SPREADS NORTH

Regiments on Dvinsk-Vilna Front Abandon Enemy's Positions After Capturing Them.

PETROGRAD, July 24.—Stanislau is being evacuated by the Russians, according to tonight's official statement. The Germans have crossed the Sereth River in the region of Mikulice, (south of Tarnopol,) defeating Russian detachments. South of the Dniester the Russians are retiring eastward.

After the Russians had occupied the German positions on both sides of the Dvinsk-Vilna railroad, entire units returned to their original trenches.

Following is the text of the official communication:

Western Front—Southwest of Dvinsk our detachments, after strong artillery preparation, occupied German positions on both sides of the Dvinsk-Vilna Railway. After this success entire units, without any pressure on the part of the Germans, voluntarily returned to their original trenches. A number of these units refused to carry out military commands during the battle.

Detachments of the Twenty-fourth Division, the Tulsk, Lovitsky and Saraosky Regiments, and the "Battalion of Death" acted heroically, and, as at other points, the gallantry of the officers was noteworthy. Their losses were large. The chief of the division, General Dojennov, is suffering from gas poisoning.

In the direction of Vilna and in the region north of Krevo the enemy delivered a number of counterattacks and succeeded in occupying one of the heights north of Bogush, which we captured July 22. Heroic exertion by the officers was required to restrain the men from withdrawing to the rear in great numbers.

There have been fusillades on the Sereth as far as Tarnapol. In the region of Zagorbel—a suburb of Tarnopol—the enemy is delivering intense concentrated artillery fire. In the region of Mikulice, on the Sereth, the enemy crossed to the eastern bank of the river, defeating our detachments and occupying the village of Volya Masoveckaya.

Between the Sereth and the Stripa the enemy continues his offensive, and toward the evening of July 23 he occupied Bernaduvku, Dorchuv, and Burkanuv. Northwest of Buczacz our troops are holding the Gaivoronka-Monasterzysk line.

South of the Dniester our troops are retiring in an eastern direction. Stanislau is being evacuated.

Rumanian Front—In the region of the village of Domuk a "battalion of death" attacked enemy trenches and, after penetrating the wire entanglements, entered the trenches and captured fifty prisoners and three machine guns. The battalion then returned to its own trenches.

On the remainder of the front an artillery battle has begun.

Caucasus Front.—In conjunction with the torpedo boats Strogi and Smyetlivyi, our artillery has bombarded Tireboli, (on the Black Sea, east of Trebizond,) destroying Turkish depots and a barracks. Under cover of artillery fire our scouts, crossing the River Karshut Darasi, attacked a strong part of the defenders and returned to their own trenches with an officer and twenty-one men prisoners.

There have been fusillades on the remainder of the front.

Berlin Reports Great Successes.

BERLIN, July 24, (via London.)—Over the entire eastern front, from the Baltic to the Black Sea, bitter fighting is proceeding, today's official statement says. Great successes have been obtained by the German and allied arms. In Galicia the Germans are advancing from the river Sereth to the wooded Carpathians over a front of 155 miles wide. The communication reads:

On the whole of the eastern front, between the Baltic and the Black Sea, bitter fighting is in progress and great successes for the Germans and their allied arms are occurring.

Front of Prince Leopold.—Following an attack, in the morning, on a wide front, which was frustrated at the outset by our destructive fire, The Russians in the evening vainly attacked the army group of General von Eichhorn, near Jacobstadt.

Southeast of Dvinsk, after strong artillery firing, the Russians launched six divisions in deep columns five times against our line. The attacks were completely mastered. After hard hand to hand encounters the enemy was compelled to withdraw with terrible losses. During the morning the Russians also again stormed our lines, near Krevo, on a width of five kilometers, but were repulsed. The village of Krevo is again in our hands.

South of Smorgon the enemy at-

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Air Boards Here and Abroad To Examine Military Aviators

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The War Department made an announcement today of a board of army officers, to meet in Paris at the call of the senior officer on the board, for the purpose of examining such officers as may appear before it to determine their fitness for rating as junior military aviators. This is a step toward obtaining American military aviators from among Americans now abroad.

The board consists of Lieut. Col. William Mitchell of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps; Captain Millard F. Harmon, Jr., junior military aviator, and Captain Davenport Johnson, also a junior military aviator.

A second board has been appointed to meet for the same purpose in Washington. It consists of Major Henry H. Arnold, Captain Henry W. Harms, and Captain Lewis H. Brereton, all junior military aviators.

KERENSKY'S RULE TO BE MERCILESS

Will Beat Russia Into Unity with Blood and Iron, if Necessary, He Says.

BLAMES CRISIS ON LVOFF

Asserts Desertion of the Cabinet by Constitutional Democrats Was Cause of Revolt.

PETROGRAD, July 24.—Armed with the unlimited powers which the Joint Congress of Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Council of Peasant Delegates from All Russia has conferred upon his Government, Premier Kerensky is prepared, if necessary, to "beat Russia into unity with blood and iron." These were the words he used today in an interview he gave to The Associated Press. He announced that he would return to the front when the Constitution of his Government had been completed.

"Relying upon the confidence of the masses and the army," he said, "the Government will save Russia and Russian unity by blood and iron, if argument and reason, honor and conscience, are not sufficient.

"The situation at the front is very serious, and demands heroic measures. But I am convinced the organism of the State is sufficiently vigorous to be cured without a partial amputation.

"The first problem of the present moment which is exceptionally heroic is the concentration and unison of power. The desertion of the Constitutional Democratic members of the Prince Lvoff Government, which desertion is the cause of the recent revolt, shows how strong are the centrifugal forces and how small is the sum of our political consciousness. But I am convinced the misfortune through which we are going will awaken the conscience and sense of duty in our nation.

"The new Government's fundamental task is the defense of the country from ruin and anarchy. In this we rely upon the masses of the people and the army. My Government will save Russia, and if its motive of reason, honor, and conscience prove insufficient it will beat her into unity with blood and iron.

"No one will dare take advantage of the present situation in order to attempt to restore the old régime. I find ridiculous the talk about a coming counter-revolution under my leadership.

"The new Government must immediately stop the retreat and the economic dissolution and restore the country's finances. We expect Russia to forget her personal interests and to have in mind only the highest interests of the country."

Regarding conditions on the front Premier Kerensky said:

"The position of our army is serious, requiring heroic measures. But we must not despair. The old régime and certain extremist elements brought much poison into the arms and body. Now the ulcer is cut, and as the State organism is healthier I am convinced we shall avoid amputation.

"My new Government is resolved to increase and to confirm the conquests of revolution and resolutely to put an end to the work of the madmen and traitors who would destroy my fatherland."

THE KERENSKY CABINET.

List of Members Constituting the New Coalition Ministry.

PETROGRAD, July 24.—Premier Kerensky has completed the constitution of the new Provisional Government. Like the Ministry of his predecessor, Prince Lvoff, the Cabinet is a coalition, but is limited to ten members. Five of the Ministers belong to the Socialist group and five are members of non-Socialist parties. The other officers of State will be directed not by Ministers but by unpolitical directors of departments who are not members of the Cabinet. Following is the list:

SOCIALISTS.

ALEXANDER KERENSKY, Minister President and Minister of War and Marine.

M. TSERETELLI, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

M. SKOBELEFF, Minister of Labor.

M. TCHERNOFF, Minister of Agriculture.

M. PIESCHEHONOFF, Minister of Supplies.

NON-SOCIALISTS.

N. V. NEBRASOFF, Vice Minister President without Portfolio.

M. TERESTCHENKO, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

I. N. EFREMOFF, Minister of Justice. (M. Efremoff is a member of the Duma's Temporary Committee.)

NICHOLAS LVOFF, Procurator of the Holy Synod.

M. GODNEFF, Controller of State.

The Directors of Departments so far named are:

M. Prokopovitch, Progressive member of the Duma—Department of Trade and Agriculture.

A. A. Barishnikoff, a member of the

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Drink Dr. Siegert's Bitters. It often prevents malaria. At druggists.—Adv.

COMMONS VOTES CREDIT FOR WAR OF $3,250,000,000

Bonar Law Shows That Total Cost to Great Britain Has Reached $26,460,000,000.

NEARLY $35,000,000 A DAY

Increase Recently Checked, but McKenna Says $40,000,000 a Day Will Be Reached.

AMERICAN HELP WELCOMED

Supply of Money for Allies Assured, Chancellor Says, by Attitude of United States.

LONDON, July 24.—Moving in the House of Commons today a vote of credit for £650,000,000, (about $3,250,000,000,) the largest war credit yet asked by the British Government, and bringing Great Britain's war expenditure to the colossal total of £5,292,000,000, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave startling figures of the growth of the country's financial burden. He emphasized from the financial viewpoint alone the great importance of the United States entering the war as insuring that the Allies would not be deprived of victory through lack of money.

The House was astonished to learn that Great Britain's advances to the allies and dominions had already reached the huge total of over £1,000,000,000. The daily war expenditure, although it shows a substantial improvement over the figures given on May 9, when Mr. Bonar Law asked for the last war credit, still approaches £7,000,000 and exceeds the budget estimate by £1,000,000 daily. Comparing the last seventy-seven days with the first thirty-five days of the financial year, the expenditure shows a reduction of £1,000,000 daily.

Expressing his disappointment over the necessity of such large advances to the Allies, the Chancellor referred to the British standpoint of unselfish generosity in regarding the whole allied cause as one. He explained that "the cost of all the supplies for the Allies produced in Great Britain during the war has been defrayed by England and that previous to the entry of America into the war much of the supplies to the Allies produced abroad had also been paid for by England.

Relies on America's Help.

In a reference to the United States, Mr. Bonar Law said:

"When America entered the struggle we realized that a great chance had come over the Allies' financial strength. President Wilson was slow, and, in my judgment, rightly slow in bringing his country to the vortex of this terrible war. But, having come in, he has shown by his speeches in the clearest way that he is determined to throw the whole weight of the nation he heads into the scale. I am sure that, although naturally it takes time to make the financial arrangements needful in a war like this, the President and the great nation he represents will deal in this matter with the same spirit of generosity, or rather of realization of what the whole issue means, as has been shown by England, and that we can rely on receiving in the United States resources which are necessary to pay for supplies of all kinds required by the Allies in America.

"Indeed, it is an open secret that we had spent so freely of our resources that those available in America had become nearly exhausted when our great ally entered the struggle. Obviously, the extent to which supplies of all kinds can be obtained in the United States will depend largely on the ability—for I am sure of the goodwill—of the American Government to meet the demands that will be made upon it by the Allies."

Expects a Large Deficit.

The Chancellor estimated the net increased expenditure at £33,500,000, not including advances to Great Britain's allies, which represented an increase of £800,000 daily. It was obvious, he said, that the budget estimate must be exceeded, and he would not be surprised if by the end of the financial year the excess were approximately the same as that of the last financial year.

The total advances to the dominions of Great Britain, Mr. Bonar Law stated, were £146,000,000. Part of the increased army expenditure, he explained as due to the fact that Great Britain had made greater payments to India for services rendered in connection with the war. This meant that a larger force had been obtained from India than had been expected when the estimate was framed. There was also an increased expenditure for airplanes. Another increase in army expenditure was due to the fact that the casualities at the front had been lower than last year.

McKenna Predicts Higher Costs.

Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, who followed Bonar Law, said the figures which the Chancellor had given of the daily expenditure did not constitute all the outgo. There had to be added the very large amount which must be expended on the interest on the debt and the amount expended on other services not dealt with under the vote of credit. A total daily expenditure of £8,000,000 before the close of the present financial year, Mr. McKenna thought, could be expected.

Mr. McKenna said there was a limit to the total of expenditure beyond which the nation could not go without forcing prices up to a point where grave unrest would be caused. He considered that the Chancellor ought to choose the service upon which he could afford to expend the money, which was strictly limited in its total amount.

The country's revenue, Mr. McKenna

Continued on Page 4.

M'ADOO ASKS 5 BILLIONS MORE FOR WAR; PRESIDENT ENDS FIGHT IN SHIP BOARD; CALL FOR WAR BOARD HALTS FOOD BILL

War's Effect on World's Financial Markets Shown in Steady Decline of Exchange Abroad

GENEVA, July 24.—The Lausanne Gazette, in a financial article published today, says:

"Not since the War of Secession has the American dollar fallen so low. It was quoted here today at 4 francs 46 centimes, while before the war it stood at 5.12. One hundred rubles, which were worth 266 francs before the war, are now quoted at 99 francs. One hundred marks are worth less than half their value, while 100 Austrian crowns were quoted at 39.80 francs. For the first time in history the Italian lira is worth more than the mark. The steady decline in the value of money began a month ago, and is continuing."

COPENHAGEN, July 24.—American exchange dropped today to 341, a new low record, about 10 per cent. below parity. Exchange in the case of all the belligerent countries shows a considerable depreciation in Denmark, the Russian and Austrian being the lowest. The German mark is 47 per cent. below par.

The depreciation of the American dollar in the Swiss and Scandinavian markets is not a development of recent weeks, as rates have displayed a substantial discount practically all of the current year. The discount of the dollar in Switzerland and Denmark is merely another way of saying that the Swiss and Danish exchanges are at a premium here. The explanation lies in the fact that exigencies of the war have prevented the normal movement of gold in settlement of American balances in the European countries, and, as Switzerland and Denmark have exported more than they have imported, the American balance of trade has to be liquidated through remittances in exchange instead of goods or gold. With the supply of exchange limited, rates have been bid up on this side, with an accompanying drop of the dollar in the foreign markets.

GOETHALS RESIGNS; DENMAN DROPPED

E. N. Hurley Heads Ship Board and Admiral Capps Directs Building.

COLBY SUCCEEDS WHITE

Wilson Decides "to Begin Again with a Fresh Sheet"—Fate of Wooden Ships in Doubt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Realizing that it had become a national scandal, President Wilson ended the shipbuilding controversy abruptly today by eliminating from the situation both William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, and Major Gen. George W. Goethals, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The resignation of Mr. Denman was requested by the President, who wrote that the problems confronted could be solved, in his opinion, only by making a fresh start.

General Goethals, it developed, had asked to be relieved of his duties on July 20, basing his request on a letter received by him from the President on the day before.

The text of this letter was withheld, but it was said that by its terms President Wilson denied to General Goethals the supreme powers which he felt necessary to successful work, and which, he wrote in resigning, he was sure were his to exercise.

Coincident with this action it was announced that the President had selected Edward N. Hurley of Chicago, a former Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, to replace Mr. Denman and Rear Admiral Washington Lee Capps, former Chief Constructor of the navy, to succeed General Goethals. Both accepted. The nomination of Mr. Hurley was sent to the Senate this afternoon. It was not necessary to get the Senate's consent to the appointment of Admiral Capps.

Mr. Hurley made this announcement:

"I appreciate the importance of the task with which the President has intrusted me. We must build ships, not talk about them. American labor, the most skillful and intelligent in the world, can turn out the ships in record-breaking time, and we are going to buckle down and get busy."

Colby Succeeds White.

The clean-up, however, did not end with Denman and Goethals. President Wilson decided also to accept the resignation tendered about three weeks ago by Captain John B. White, a member of the Shipping Board and a Denman partisan. Captain White was replaced by Bainbridge Colby, a New York attorney, and one of the Progressives who, in the last national campaign, refused to return to the Republican Party, and joined with Colonel John M. Parker of Louisiana, nominated for Vice President by the Progressives, in the support of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Colby's nomination also was sent to the Senate.

It is understood tonight that Theodore Brent, Vice Chairman of the Shipping Board, one of Mr. Denman's closest adherents, has offered to withdraw if the President feels it is for the best interests of the country. Mr. Brent was still in office tonight, however. The other members of the board, John A. Donald of New York and R. B. Stevens, have not offered to resign. They are both classified as "Goethals supporters."

As a result, there still remain in office a majority of the five members of the

Continued on Page 2.

FIGHT OVER WAR BOARD ON TODAY

Leaders Will Try to Send Food Bill to Conference Under Special Rule.

MANN MARSHALS OPPOSITION

Demands Separate Vote on Amendment for Congress Supervision of Expenditures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Further delay on the Food Administration bill was brought about in the House today when Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, prevented sending the measure to conference, and various members asked for separate votes on Senate amendments. Mr. Mann, aided by a large number of Republicans, will attempt to put through a motion to concur in the Senate amendment appointing a joint Congressional committee to supervise war expenditures. The President has made an implied threat to veto the bill if it comes to him with this provision in it.

Unable to obtain unanimous consent to send the food measure direct to conference, Chairman Lever of the Committee on Agriculture obtained from the Rules Committee a favorable report on a special rule to throw the bill into conference without instructing the conferees. This rule will be presented tomorrow unless unanimous consent can be obtained.

The session of the House today was one of noise, objections, and parliamentary tangles. There were clamors for recognition from a number of members who desired to bind the conferees, and Speaker Clark had difficulty in keeping order. Chairman Lever insisted that the bill be sent to conference, where the difficulties between the two houses might be adjusted in the regular manner.

Almost a National Scandal.

"The delay on this food control bill amounts almost to a national scandal already," said Mr. Lever. "I do not want to see the House put itself into an attitude to be criticised for delay in the passage of this bill. I want the blame to rest where it belongs."

That there was formidable support in the House for Section 23 of the Senate bill, which creates a joint supervisory committee on war expenditures, was revealed when Representative Mann said the Republican side was practically unanimous for that section. Notwithstanding the President's letter to Mr. Lever, made public last night, wherein Mr. Wilson said that he would interpret the adoption of such an amendment as a lack of confidence in him, one of the Democratic leaders of the House said there was prospect of considerable Democratic support for the section.

Mr. Mann will renew his efforts tomorrow to have the House concur in this Senate amendment, so that it will not go to conference at all. Democrats contend there is politics in the attitude of the Republican side.

Mr. Mann told the House there was little chance that this section would survive the conference.

"The majority of the conferees," he said, "will be of the President's own party, and we want a separate vote in the House on this proposition."

The fight tomorrow will come first on the special rule to send the bill to conference. Should this rule fail, a motion will be in order to move to concur in the Senate amendment.

Other Demands for Divisions.

Representative Randall of California said he would contend for a separate vote on the prohibition amendment.

Representative Shackleford of Mis-

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FUNDS FOR NEW ARMY PLANS

Will Provide for 500,000 More Men Under Selective Draft.

NEW BOND ISSUE PREDICTED

Fresh Taxation of Consumers Also Probable—Senate Awaits Estimates.

WAR BILL NOW 9 BILLIONS

Smoot Looks for $5,000,000,000 Additional Loan to Allies, McAdoo Says $2,000,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—As the Senate Finance Committee was about to offer its report to the Senate today on the $1,670,000,000 War Revenue bill, word came to Senator Simmons, Chairman of the committee, that Secretary McAdoo wanted $5,000,000,000 more for immediate war uses and that he was on his way to the Capitol to talk about it.

Senator Simmons hastily called the members of the Finance Committee together, and it was voted to hold up the report on the War Revenue bill until the Senators had conferred with the Secretary of the Treasury. The word from Secretary McAdoo threw the committee's plans into chaos.

Mr. McAdoo reached the Capitol soon after noon. He explained that this $5,000,000,000 was needed for the immediate requirements of the army and navy. He urged that the Finance Committee either increase the taxes it had arranged for in the War Revenue bill, so as to make up part of the money needed, or that a separate budget be prepared.

It is understood that Mr. McAdoo informed the committee that the War Department had altered some of its arrangements so that much more money would be required for carrying out immediate plans than had been expected. The War Department's plan, it was said tonight, embraces the sending of large additional forces abroad. It was reported also that the Administration contemplated raising an additional increment for the National Army.

New Bond Issue Probable.

The Finance Committee asked Mr. McAdoo to submit an estimate of what was needed. This the Secretary promised to do. His estimate is expected before the end of the week. By the time the Secretary submits it the committee probably will have to come to some decision as to how the $5,000,000,000 can be raised.

Senator Simmons did not know, he said tonight, if any part of the extra money would be applied to taxes in the War Revenue bill. It was quite likely, he said, that part of it might be put in as a bond issue. This might be an issue of anywhere from $2,000,000,000 up. The War Revenue bill as drafted, Senator Simmons said, could be amended so as to put a considerable tax upon consumers. This the committee endeavored to avoid in framing the bill.

"I cannot say what the disposition of the majority of the committee will be as to putting a heavy tax on consumers," said the Senator. "We didn't get very far today in our discussion of what changes to make in the bill, as we were busy listening to Mr. McAdoo. There are many sources of taxation that may be applied to the consumer.

"Practically two-thirds of the tax as we arranged it in this bill has been put upon corporation income and corporation war profits. To start taxing the consumer directly is only a matter of 'breaking the ice.' If we start in to do it, we can get a large proportion of the money wanted. But we do not intend to go to extremes. Bond issues will have to make up the major part of the money Mr. McAdoo asks."

War Bill Now $9,226,000,000.

Before the Finance Committee went into conference Senator Smoot, one of its Republican members, in a speech in the Senate said that the war bill of America already was $9,226,000,000, and that the $5,000,000,000 asked by Mr. McAdoo would swell the aggregate by the end of the year to $14,226,000,000.

"We haven't got our army together yet," said Senator Smoot. "Yet we have put out more than $9,000,000,000. The stupendous amount we shall reach by the end of this year equals all the bond issues of Great Britain since the start of the war. About half the $3,000,000,000 authorized loan to the Allies already has been turned over and the other half will be turned over in a few weeks. Soon, I believe, we shall have to give another loan of fully $5,000,000,000 to the Allies.

"In view of these extraordinary figures, I want to say that no Senator can object to the closest scrutiny of war expenditures. I believe the people of this country are willing to pay anything, so long as we win this war. But they will want to know how the money is being spent, and they are entitled to know."

It is understood that the request for the additional $5,000,000,000 was made principally in anticipation of assem-

bling a second army of 500,000 men under the selective draft. It is said the new estimate will also include $500,000,000 additional for the Shipping Board and $100,000,000 for the Navy Department. To help meet these demands the war revenue measure probably will be increased by from $350,000,000 to $1,500,000,000.

Two Billions More for Allies.

Besides the additional sums needed for the American war program, Secretary McAdoo told the Senate Committee that the $3,000,000,000 authorized for loans to the Allies probably would last only until October, and that about $2,000,000,000 for their further assistance would be needed. Provision for this, however, is not planned in connection with the pending revenue legislation. It probably will be cosidered at the next session.

The Secretary made no recommendation as to what part of the total should be raised by taxes and what part by bond issues or other credits. It was reported, however, that the Treasury Department would favor raising $1,000,000,000 more than had been planned in taxes, making the tax bill total $2,670,000,000.

As to the tax sources to be tapped to meet the new estimates, the committee for the present is entirely at sea. Mr. McAdoo's announcement came entirely without warning, and more than one committeeman expressed himself as completely staggered by the size of the forthcoming estimate. The first disposition was to turn to new taxes on war excess profits and incomes.

A meeting of the committee will be held immediately after the new estimates are submitted. At today's meeting a resolution was adopted calling for submission of new estimates by all departments, so that the whole war expenditure program may be considered in connection with the pending war tax legislation. The $5,000,000,000 army increase, Secretary McAdoo informed the committee, would provide for expenditures until July 1, 1918.

ARGENTINA WELCOMES AMERICAN SQUADRON

Buenos Aires Decked in Holiday Bunting and Great Crowds Cheer as Warships Arrive.

BUENOS AIRES, July 24.—The American squadron arrived at Buenos Aires about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Argentine warships preceded the visitors, who were enthusiastically cheered by great crowds that gathered at the quay. An official Reception Committee greeted the Admiral and other American officers, and when the American sailors landed they were acclaimed by 70,000 persons.

The visiting Americans got a splendid reception, the papers estimating that 150,000 persons gathered to witness their arrival. Crowds followed the American officers and sailors to the embassy, where Admiral Caperton was loudly acclaimed. He appeared on the balcony and expressed his thanks, declaring that he was greatly touched by the evidence of cordiality and hoped for happiness for all of the Americas. The American and allied national anthems, as well as that of Arkentina, were rendered, an dafter the reception some of the American officers, accompanied by Argentine officers, proceeded to the naval circle, continually applauded as they moved through the streets.

Admiral Caperton, in an interview, said he was greatly pleased with the sympathy shown by the Argentine people.

Buenos Aires was illuminated tonight in honor of the Americans, the Government Palace, the House of Congress, the Cathedral and municipal buildings being particularly brilliant.

The Government expressed condolences to Admiral Caperton on the death of an officer on the voyage.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs gave a dinner tonight in honor of the American Admiral and his staff.

Severe measures of surveillance of the docks during the visit of the American squadron have been taken by the authorities here. The squadron was held up by the fog in the outer roadstead for several hours and was piloted to port by the Argentine cruiser Buenos Aires.

After welcoming addresses one of the first acts of the visiting marines will be to leave a wreath on the tomb of General José de San Martin, the South American liberator, and at the statue of Washington. The Americans have received the freedom of the city during their stay. There will be numerous luncheons and dinners, including one given by leading men of Argentina, at which ex-Minister Norberto Pinero will deliver an address.

The greatest enthusiasm is shown here in connection with the visit of the squadron. The city is decorated with flags and bunting, and long before the time for the squadron's arrival crowds gathered on the waterfront. The larger business houses granted a half holiday to their employes. All the newspapers extend a most cordial greeting to the Americans.

Various political, philanthropical, athletic, and aquatic organizations are arranging a long program for the officers and men of the squadron. A concert will be held at the Jockey Club tomorrow under the patronage of prominent women of Buenos Aires, and the American Society of the River Plate will give a reception. On Sunday there will be an athletic carnival, in which large numbers of aviators and horsemen will take part. All the theatres will give gala performances, and the traction companies have arranged special schedules to take care of the crowds. The Minister of War will invite the American officers to review the Grenadiers Regiment.

YEAR FOR BOGUS SOLDIER.

Three Men Arrested for Failing to Register While in Jail.

A Federal jury, after deliberating less than ten minutes, returned a verdict of guilty last night in the case of Arthur E. Luzzi, a jewelry dealer of 170 Fifth Avenue, who was arrested ten days ago charged with posing as a Captain in the medical arm of the regular army. Luzzi was also found guilty of defrauding enlisted men of the National Guard by selling them bogus official identification rings.

When the verdict was announced, Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content, who prosecuted the case, informed United States Judge Martin L. Manton that the officers of the Eastern Department of the army, on Governors Island, had suggested that all persons convicted of unlawfully wearing the army uniform be severely dealt with, so as to put a stop to hero cranks and swindlers masquerading about the city as military officers. As the jury recommended mercy, Judge Manton sentenced Luzzi to serve a year and a day in the Atlanta Penitentiary on each of the indictments, the sentences to run concurrently.

Luzzi in 1898 served in the Philippines, and a year ago his name was placed on the rolls of the War Department as a person eligible for appointment to the position of Captain of volunteer infantry. Before his arrest Luzzi applied to be allowed to enter the reserve officers' training camp in August.

Deputy Sheriffs from Westchester County yesterday turned over to United States Marshal McCarthy three men who failed to register under the draft law. The prisoners, Henry Zebel and Frank Layman, Russian Poles, and Richard Banks, a negro of Pleasantville, admitted they had not registered because they had been in the White Plains Jail. Commissioner Hitchcock held the trio in $300 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

GOETHALS RESIGNS; DENMAN DROPPED

Continued from Page 1.

Shipping Board, and it therefore will be possible to transact business without waiting for the Senate to confirm the selection of either Mr. Hurley or Mr. Colby, who in the meantime may attend the meetings without the power to vote. The President's selections were rushed to the Senate this afternoon, and it is believed that there will be little delay in that body.

While the blow fell unexpectedly upon Mr. Denman, it was not a surprise at the offices of General Goethals because of the correspondence that had passed between the President and the General.

Two letters written by the President, one accepting the resignation of General Goethals and the other requesting Mr. Denman to withdraw, were made public along with General Goethals's letter of resignation.

In his communications President Wilson used no word of censure. He spoke of General Goethals and Mr. Denman as "men whom I respect and admire." He made it plain, however, that he had come to the conclusion, after weeks of waiting, that an adjustment of their differences could never be found, and that the only wise course to follow was to begin afresh.

The President, in writing to General Goethals, expressed the belief that the shipbuilding program, already started, could readily be pushed to completion if the air was cleared of debates that had darkened it. This and other developments today were taken as an indication that in its major details the program mapped out by General Goethals for commandeering ships and letting contracts for fabricating yards would be accepted. The new Shipping Board will take up these matters immediately, and it is possible that the first steps toward the accomplishment of this work will be taken tomorrow.

The Letter to Goethals.

The President wrote as follows to General Goethals:

My dear General Goethals—Your letter of July 20 does you great honor. It is conceived in a fine spirit of public duty, such as I have learned to expect of you. This is, as you say, a case where the service of the public is the only thing to be considered. Personal feelings and personal preferences must be resolutely set aside; and we must do the thing that is most serviceable. It is with that thought in mind that I feel constrained to say that I think that you have interpreted your duty rightly.

No impartial determination of the questions at issue can now set the ship building program promptly and effectively on its way to completion and success. It is best that we take the self-forgetting course you suggest and begin again with a fresh sheet of paper—begin, not the shipbuilding, but the further administration of the program. The ship building is, happily, in large part begun, and can now readily be pushed to completion if the air be cleared of the debates that have unfortunately darkened it.

With deep appreciation, therefore, of your generous attitude and with genuine admiration of what you have been able in a short time to accomplish, I accept your resignation, and feel that in doing so I am acting upon your best judgment as well as my own. I hope that you will feel the same undoubting confidence that I feel that the people of the country, for whom you have rendered great service, will judge you justly and generously in this as in other things, and that all personal misunderstandings and misjudgments that have been created will pass in a short time entirely away.

With warm regard, cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

President's Letter to Denman.

The President's letter to Mr. Denman follows:

My Dear Mr. Denman—I hope and believe that I am interpreting your best judgment as well as my own when I say that our duty concerning the debate and misunderstandings that have arisen in connection with the ship-building program ought to be settled without regard to our personal preferences or personal relationships altogether, and with the single purpose of doing what will be best to serve the public interest.

No decision we can now arrive at could eliminate the elements of controversy that have crept into almost every question connected with the program, and I am convinced that the only wise course is to begin afresh—not upon the program, for that is already in large part in process of execution, but upon the further execution of it.

I have found both you and General Goethals ready to serve the public at a personal sacrifice. Realizing that the only manner in which the way can be completely cleared for harmonious and effective action is to carry our ship-building plans forward from this point through new agencies, General Goetnals has put his resignation in my hands, and I have accepted it in the same spirit in which it was tendered—not as deciding between two men whom I respect and admire but in order to make invidious decisions unnecessary and let the work be developed without further discussion of what is past.

I am taking the liberty of writing to tell you this in the confidence that you will be glad to take the same disinterested and self-forgetting course that General Goethals has taken. When you have done as he has done I am sure that you may count with the utmost confidence upon the ultimate verdict of the people of the country with regard to your magnanimous and unselfish view of public duty and upon winning in the retrospect the same admiration and confidence that I have learned to feel for you.

With much regard and very great appreciation of the large services you have rendered, cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Accepts White's Resignation.

The President wrote to Captain White as follows:

My Dear Mr. White: I think that you have a perfect right to ask to be relieved of your labors in the Shipping Board and I feel obliged by the argument you have used to accept your resignation from the board.

In doing so, however, may I not express my appreciation of the sense of public duty with which you have served and thank you for the time and labor you have devoted to the important business of a great instrumentality of government?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

The letter written on July 20 by General Goethals to President Wilson in which he asked to be relieved of his duties also was made public today, and tells much of the story of the wrangling and bickerings which had marked his relations with Mr. Denman.

This was the letter, it was stated, which General Goethals wrote after he had received notification from President Wilson, on July 19, that he was not in supreme command. The President is said to have told the General that the Shipping Board, of which Mr. Denman was Chairman, was in the last analysis responsible to the people for the expenditure of the $750,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the shipping program.

There have been reports that on July 18 General Goethals received from the President a letter telling him that he would not be interfered with in his work. It was on the same day that General Goethals made public in the form of a letter to Mr. Denman his program for commandeering and ship construction, without consulting the Chairman of the Shipping Board.

Mr. Denman balked and the controversy over the adoption of the General's program became acute. It remained in this agitated state for several days, with little progress being made. There are many who believe that the President wrote to General Goethals on July 19, telling him that he did not have full power, largely because of the position taken by General Goethals in issuing his program over the head of Mr. Denman.

General Goethals in his letter of resignation to the President on July 20 says he has been stripped of power and placed in an impossible position from

placed in an impossible position from

General Goethals's Resignation.

General Goethals's letter of July 20 to the President is as follows:

My dear Mr. President—I beg to acknowledge your letter of July 19, and wish to express my appreciation of the considerate manner in which you have stated the conclusions which you have reached.

In the project for the "rapid emergency construction of small ships," dated March 20, 1917, and approved by you on April 4 last, it was stated that:

"To secure the speed of production, which is all important, we feel that the task of securing and equipping these ships should be put in the hands of one man. Centralized power is essential for rapid and efficient work."

It was on this understanding on my part that I undertook the work at your request. This understanding was subsequently confirmed, not only when I took up the matter with the Shipping Board, but at the hearings before the sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate, where it was stated that I was "to have absolute and complete authority for the administration on the construction side; that everything the board could do would be done, and that it would act on my suggestion and initiative."

These assurances were placed much more clearly before the members of the sub-committee on appropriations of the House.

The necessity for shipping makes it imperative that results be secured as rapidly as possible. It is results, by whomever obtained, which count, after all, and nothing should be allowed to interfere with the accomplishment of this end. I have endeavored to establish harmonious relations with the Shipping Board, but regret to state that I have not succeeded, and it seems impossible to secure the unison of purpose essential to the success of this work.

Believing that a centralization of authority in one man is necessary to carry out the shipbuilding program rapidly and successfully, after mature consideration of the whole subject, I am satisfied that I cannot secure efficient results under the conditions of your letter.

I am convinced, therefore, that the best interests of the public welfare would be served if I were replaced by some one whose full authority can be centred and whose personality will not be a stumbling block. It is my urgent hope that this solution will commend itself to you, and in order that the work may be delayed as little as possible by a change, if you deem it wise, I shall be glad to continue in charge until my successor can be selected and to remain with him until he has a thorough knowledge of the organization that has been built up and is able to familiarize himself with the work that has already been undertaken.

You are assured of my loyal acquiescence in the directions given in your letter and all future orders.

Very Respectfully,

GEORGE W. GOETHALS.

Must Be No More Bickering.

The sweeping manner in which President Wilson cleared the decks for action today made it evident that no further bickerings would be permitted and that the new officials and the old ones retained must get down to a working basis without delay.

It gave full confirmation also to the reports which had been published from time to time, in the face of protests to the contrary in some quarters, that negotiations between Mr. Denman and General Goethals had been marked almost from the first by quarrels.

During these controversies a hundred charges and countercharges were spread about, and these all served to make the relations between Mr. Denman and General Goethals more impossible. The scenes at some of the forty board meetings attended by both General Goethals and Mr. Denman have been described as indicating that a smashup was inevitable.

Mr. Denman took his overthrow today with good grace, and said he was glad of any action that was for the best interests of the country. He felt, he said, that the President had done the wise thing, and that the new men named were "fine fellows."

General Goethals remained at his offices during the day, but made no comment. It was asserted that he would gladly do all in his power to acquaint Admiral Capps with the operation of the office. Whether the personnel of the working force in General Goethals's office would be changed could not be determined tonight.

Nothing could be learned of the attitude of the new man in power concerning steel and wooden ships, but the general program will be directed toward putting as much tonnage on the seas as possible. It was said that the program both for commandeering and ship fabricating was at a stage where it could be put into efect quickly and that, while there had been delay, many contracts had been let and the Government would not suffer a great loss because of the controversy that has been waged.

It was felt that the action by President Wilson would stop all talk of Congressional investigation, and end further allegations that the steel interests were fighting for this or that program, or opposed to this or that contract, because of prices and profits. Neither General Goethals nor Mr. Denman would discuss his plans today, and if President Wilson has decided upon any task for either of them no information could be obtained to that effect.

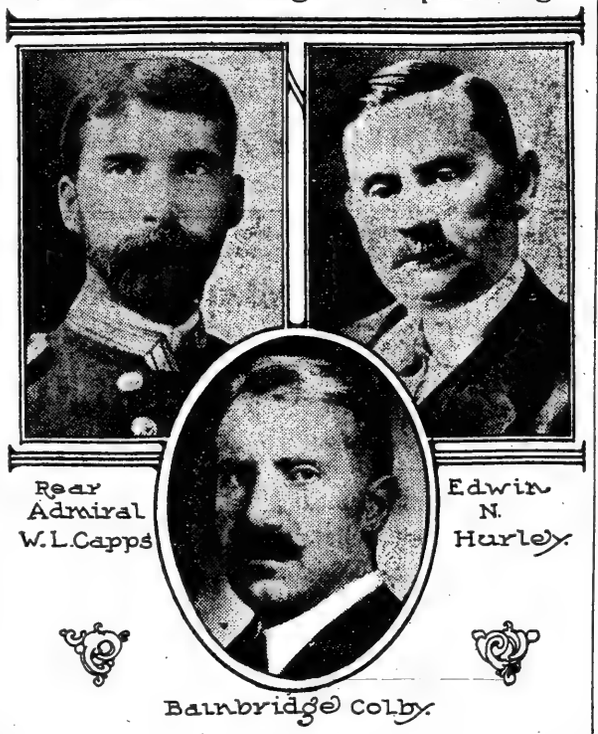
Big Surprise to Capps.

Admiral Capps, who replaces General Goethals, has a splendid record of achievement, and a warm tribute was paid to him tonight by Secretary Daniels. He said:

"The most astonished man in Washington this afternoon was Admiral Capps, when I sent for him and told him that he had been selected by the President as successor to General Goethals. This was absolutely his first intimation that he had been under consideration for the place, but he said at once that, although in no sense an applicant, he was an officer of the navy, subject to the orders of the Commander in Chief, and would devote his utmost energy to the successful accomplishment of any duty assigned to him.

"Admiral Capps was for many years chief constructor of the navy, and his record of achievement in that position is of the best. He is thoroughly known and appreciated by the shipbuilding interests of the country, although, perhaps not so well known to the general public, as he is not an advertiser. He served as chief corstructor from November, 1903, to October, 1910. During this time the tonnage of the navy was more than doubled, and the majority of the present fighting vessels of the navy were designed by him."

New Men in Charge of Shipbuilding.



BERNARD N. BAKER PLEASED.

Author of the Shipping Bill Applauds the President's Course.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—"I am delighted. Now the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation will begin to accomplish things," said Bernard H. Baker, who drew the bill creating the United State Shipping Board, when he heard that Goethals and Denman were out of the shipbuilding administration. Mr. Baker said a few days ago that Mr. Denman must be dismissed if the board was ever to get anywhere in its work.

"Edward N. Hurley is a big, broad-gauged business man who will be sure to see things in a large way," said Mr. Baker. "The same thing can be said of Bainbridge Colby. He is a lawyer, of a big, constructive type of mind. While I know Mr. Hurley by reputation and have met him, I know Mr. Colby better.

"No one in the country knows more about the construction of ships than does Admiral Capps. I know him well. He is a man of broad vision who will get results. While his experience has been chiefly with warships, he will be able to get advice from men who know the mercantile marine. And he will not delay work on account of technicalities.

"In fact, the whole board, as it is now, reconstructed, is a splendid one, and I feel sure that, while Mr. Hurley and Mr. Colby are not shipping men, their general largeness of viewpoint will make all the specialist knowledge of men who have been identified with the merchant marine available for the Government. They should determine their policy and get to work at once."

SHIPPING MEN HERE APPROVE.

Expect Action Under Capps—Favor "Cost Plus Percentage" Plan.

President Wilson's decisive move to put the nation's shipbuilding program in steady motion came like a clap of thunder to men closely allied with shipbuilding and shipping interests here. But it was a thunderclap that "cleared the sky," as one of them expressed it. All were surprised when they heard the news from Washington, but many began instantly to see where before they had seen controversy and temperamental incompatibility, with shipbuilding crowded out. It seemed apparent that, although the friends of General Goethals were sorry that the President had not sustained him outright and the adherents of Mr. Denman regretted that he had not had his way, a large majority were agreed that President Wilson had cut a Gordian knot and with one stroke had eliminated the chief obstacle to the shipbuilding program.

Irving T. Bush, head of the Bush Terminal Company and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's Committee on Harbor and Shipping, seemed to express the general opinion when he said:

"The retirement of both General Goethals and Mr. Denman, while disappointing to the friends of each, is probably the best soultion of a difficult situation. The retention of either would have given offense to the friends of the other, and the essential thing is to have men in charge of the shipbuilding program who are not only competent, but have the confidence of the people. All of the three new appointees are well and favorably known, and the thing to do is to give them a free hand. We need ships, particularly ships fast enough to give them a reasonably good chance to get back. One ship on the top of the ocean is worth an unlimited number at the bottom.

"I also suggest that we will get more ships for less money by letting contracts on a cost plus percentage basis. Care should be taken to let them only to builders capable of filling their contracts, but to ask the yards to bid for the construction of vessels for a fixed sum under present conditions means that the bidder must either name a prohibitive price or take a risk of labor difficulties and the uncertain cost and delivery of materials far beyond that which the shipbuilder with something to lose is willing to assume. The speculative bidder, with everything to gain and nothing to lose, is always willing to take a chance with Government money, but we need real ships—not blue prints and promises. A plan which would protect the Government from graft and at the same time enable the shipbuilders of the country to get to work at once at a moderate profit and a freedom from loss can, and should be, worked out."

A Victory for Steel Ship Plan

The fact that Admiral Capps, an officer of the navy, was appointed to succeed General Goethals, clearly indicated, in the opinion of some, that the latter's preference for steel ships would be shared by his successor, but no one seemed able to say what attitude the new board would take toward Mr. Bush's suggestion that the building be done on a basis of cost plus percentage for profit. It was learned that General Goethals had recently told a friend that he favored the idea, being convinced that the proposal to build by letting contracts at fixed prices was impracticable and would not produce the best results, but that others in Washington who had a voice in the matter were opposed to the cost plus percentage suggestion. No one seen yesterday would undertake to predict whether the opposition had been removed with the retirement of Mr. Denman, and, with the apparent settling of the wood and steel ship controversy, the most important question still open, according to report, is how the Government shall pay for the ships to be built.

One shipbuilder who was interviewed yesterday agreed heartily with Mr. Bush, and said that he would not, under present conditions, accept a contract to build ships at any price fixed in advance.

While approving the appointment of Admiral Capps, several shipping men exressed the hope that he would, as they put it, "do things in a business way rather than in a navy way." They meant by this that the enterprise and broad conception manifest in many big business undertakings were needed, and that the particularly close attention to details and caution in movement which they considered characteristic of the navy should not impede the work of providing ships. They attributed this characteristic, in large measure, to the fact that the Navy Department, under the critical eye of Congress, had to conserve its money beyond what was the point of true economy in the present shipping emergency. The new merchant marine should be brought into being with as little waste as possible, they said, but the prevention of waste should not be the dominating motive of those carrying out the program.

"There's bound to be some waste," said one prominent man who discussed the matter. "If the three best business men in the country undertook to carry out any business program on a large scale, there would be waste at first, until each got into his groove. So we must expect some waste. As long as this waste is reduced to a reasonable minimum and is the result of natural mistakes and not of graft, the public will forgive those in charge—if they produce ships."

Sees Other Work for Goethals.

When asked to comment upon the President's action, Eugene H. Outerbridge, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, said:

"President Wilson's partial reorganization of the Shipping Board will result, it is hoped, in removing obstructive policies as well as personalities. While many will regret that the great ability of General Goethals to organize and push great projects is not to direct the shipping program, the President had to deal with a very embarrassing situation, and there are other problems of scarcely less importance to which the General's genius may be applied.

"There is no doubt that Mr. Denman committed himself soon after his appointment to a program that experienced and exnert opinion could not support, but from which he was unable or unwilling to withdraw. Presumably the connection of any others with the board who were involved in the same mistakes will terminate simultaneously. No price was too high to pay to clear the situation of a policy that was suicidal in the critical situation we faced in the matter of tonnage suitable to defeat Germany's submarine warfare."

CAPPS A NAVAL INVENTOR,

Hurley a Manufacturer, and Colby a New York Lawyer.

Rear Admiral Washington Lee Capps has won distinction as Chief Constructor of the Navy Department and is credited with being largely responsible for the development of the American dreadnought. The skeleton or basket mast was one of his ideas for the improvement of fighting vessels, it is said.

Rear Admiral Capps was born in Portsmouth, Va., in 1864, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1884. He was appointed assistant naval constructor in 1888, and was promoted to naval constructor in 1895. He was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard from 1889 to 1892, and with the Bureau of Construction and Repair in Washington from 1897 to 1899. He was on the staff of Admiral Dewey in 1898-99, and from 1901 to 1903 he was head of the construction department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In the latter year he became chief constructor of the navy and chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, with the rank of Rear Admiral. In 1910 he resigned from that post and received a permanent commission as Chief Constructor. In 1913 he was appointed by President Wilson to represent the United States at the International Maritime Conference in London, and he was Chairman of the Conference Committee on Safety of Construction.

Rear Admiral Capps twice appeared in the centre of controversy in Washington. The first occasion was in 1908, when he defended the construction of American battleships against the attacks of Henry Reuterdahl, who charged that faults in their construction made them needlessly vulnerable. The Admiral came through this controversy successfully, and the next time he was in a storm centre was in 1910, when he resigned as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair because he disagreed with the naval reorganization plans of Secretary Meyer. His resignation came during the Taft Administration. He had been appointed to the two posts which he then held under President Roosevelt's regime.

Edward N. Hurley is a "find" of the Wilson Administration. He was a prosperous manufacturer and stock raiser, living in Wheaton, Ill., until 1913, when he was appointed to the Federal Trade Commission. He became First Vice Chairman and then Chairman of the commission, and at once attracted attention by his grasp of big affairs and his executive ability. It is said that he is a close personal friend of President Wilson.

With his other duties Mr. Hurley accepted the appointment by the Secretary of Commerce in 1913 as Trade Commissioner to the Ltain American republics, and his trip to the countries of South and Central America resulted in many suggestions considered valuable in the development of trade. Mr. Hurley has been engaged in promoting the foreign trade of the United States, and it was rumored at one time that Secretary Redfield would resign the portfolio of commerce and that Mr. Hurley would be appointed to succeed him.

Mr. Hurley resigned from the Federal Trade Commission in January of this year on the plea that his private business needed attention, and it was predicted in Washington at the time that the President would summon him to service again before very long.

He was born in Galesburg, Ill., on July 31, 1864.

Bainbridge Colby is a well-known New York lawyer, who came prominently before the public as one of the counsel of interests which brought about reforms in the Equitable Life Assurance Society following the Hughes investigation in 1905-6. He was a Republican in politics until the Roosevelt bolt in 1912, when he followed the Colonel and became one of the founders of the Progressive Party. He was a leader of this party until Colonel Roosevelt declined the nomination last year, when he turned his support to the candidacy of President Wilson, charging Colonel Roosevelt with breaking his pledge to Progrssives. Mr. Colby has been in many important investigations and court cases since beginning his practice in New York in 1892. He was born at St. Louis on Dec. 22, 1869.

NAVY REQUISITIONS SEVEN TANK SHIPS

Vessels Ordered to Report to Atlantic and Pacific Ports at Once as Oil Transports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Secretary Daniels announced today that in order to provide necessary transportation to meet urgent fuel oil needs of the navy he had found it necessary to requisition several commercial tankers. Seven vessels have been ordered to report at the earliest practicable date to various navy yards on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, where they will be put in readiness for the oil transport.

In obtaining the tonnage necessary for this service every effort has been made to distribute the requirements among the various tank owners in such a way as to cause the least possible embarrassment in supplying the commercial needs of the United States. Special consideration has also been given to those tankers engaged in the transportation of supplies to the Allies.

In establishing a rate Secretary Daniels says he has followed the same plan adopted to allow prompt compensation for such commodities as are required for the navy, and the procurement of which could not be obtained at a price entirely satisfactory to both the supplier and the Navy Department. The tentative charter rate is subject to such increases or decreases as may be found to be warranted.

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Coffin Says America Will Try to Break Records in Building the Machines.

READY TO START AT ONCE

Warns That "Shaking the Trees" Will Not Produce Airplanes, but Predicts Big Results Next Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Wilson today signed the largest appropriation bill, carrying funds for a single project, ever presented to any President when he attached his name to the $640,000,000 war aircraft bill which had just been put through Congress in record time. This bill passed the House in four hours and the Senate in a single afternoon. It provides the funds with which it is hoped that the United States will be able to fill the air along the Western front in Europe with thousands of American aviators and military airplanes.

As soon as the President had signed the bill, Howard Coffin, as Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board of the Council of National Defense, issued a statement in which he said that the $640,000,000 program must be carried out promptly.

"We are prepared to go ahead at once," said Mr. Coffin, "with the expanded plans which the appropriation makes possible." But he warned the country not to look for results too soon.

"The program for which $640,000,000 has been prepared by the bill," said Mr. Coffin, "must be carried out with a promptness equal to that displayed by Congress in passing the measure. It is a task demanding all the initiative and power of American industry for its consummation, and, just for that reason, one to which the nation will respond.

Must Set New Record.

"All world's records for industrial development of a new art must be broken. Whatever crimes may later be laid at the door of those who are to direct this work, that of inaction or slowness in accomplishment must not be one of them. We are prepared to go ahead at once with the expanded plans which the appropriation makes possible.

"One word of caution only need be said here. Time, material, and organization are the main elements in any manufacturing industry. Under ordinary conditions at least a year would be required for the industrial preparation which this program demands. Yet we have no such length of time in which to perform the task now.

"In every other country there is a shortage of materials for aircraft construction. In every other country there is a shortage of the type of men required for the air service. In spite of our previous inexperience in quantity production of flying planes, we must have thousands of them for next year's use to make the contribution which the Allies expect of us.

"The design and construction of jigs, tools, and gauges will require weeks and even months, no matter how rapidly we work. It must be remembered, therefore, that a few months will necessarily elapse before the outward results of our industrial effort will show in the shape of quantities of finished fighting machines.

Can't Do It by "Shaking Trees."

"We cannot get aircraft merely by 'shaking the trees.' It can be announced, however, that most gratifying progress on the preliminary organization already has been made during the last few weeks. If it progresses in the future at the stride that has been developed there need be no fear as to America's position in the aircraft field by next Summer.

"The difficulties which apply to the production of high-powered machines for fighting and bombing purposes formerly do not apply with equal force to the training program. Within a comparatively short time we shall have enough of the type required for training the thousands of men who will constitute a contribution to the winning of the war equal in importance to the production of materials.

"America is the last great reservoir of material for war pilots as well as for airplanes. Already three of the twenty-four big new training fields are completed, and instruction on them has begun. Others are being rushed to completion. Orders for training machines were placed weeks ago, and shipments of the first output already have been made. The output of this most necessary type will continue to increase rapidly, as we already have plants experienced in their manufacture.

"In considering the size of the appropriation it must be borne in mind that less than half this amount is to be expended in the purchase of airplanes alone. Personnel, training, equipment, overseas maintenance, spare parts, flying stations, armament, and scientific apparatus, all are to be provided for, and are equally as important as the manufacture of the machines. One hundred and ten thousand officers and enlisted men—an army of the air greater than our standing army of a few months ago—will be needed. The whole project is one which appeals to the imagination of our people and to the genius of our American engineers."

CANADA MAY FIX PRICES.

Will Be Done If Found Necessary, Food Controller Tells Women.

TORONTO, Ont., July 24.—W. J. Hanna, Dominion Food Controller, in an address here at the first meeting of the province-wide convention of women, called by them to insist on aiding in the war work, emphasized the fact that prices in Canada would be fixed if the Government found it necessary. He said that a commission already had been appointed to inquire into bacon prices.

Mr. Hanna read a message from Baron Rhondda, the British Food Controller, in which he said: "We look to the resources of Canada and to the indomitable energy of Canadians for an answer that will shatter Germany's threat of starvation."

Mr. Hanna stated unequivocally that with a deficiency on this continent of 160,000,000 bushels of wheat to supply the Allies, the situation was acute and that food conservation was vital to winning the war.

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FIGHT OVER WAR BOARD ON TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

souri demanded a separate vote on the Senate amendment guaranteeing a minimum price of $2 a bushel for wheat. He thought this amendment was in the interest of the farmer and should be approved. Similar views were expressed by Representative Thompson of Oklahoma, who observed: "If you don't take care of the farmer he will take care of you next time."

Representative Barkley of Kentucky insisted the House was entitled to a separate vote on the beer and wine amendment.

The House finally became so muddled in its discussion of the bill that adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

SAYS IT IS NO REFLECTION.

War Board Designed to Assist President, Weeks Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, Republican whip, commenting today on the President's letter to Representative Lever opposing the Congressional Joint Committee on War Expenditures provided for in the Food Administration bill as passed by the Senate, said he could not agree with Mr. Wilson's assertion that the project of creating such a committee arose out of lack of confidence in the President. The idea of establishing this committee originated with Mr. Weeks, but he withdrew his amendment so as to allow Senator Owen, a Democrat, to offer one along the same line.

"I see no reflection upon the President in creating a joint Congressional committee to safeguard war expenditures," said Senator Weeks. "It was not meant as a reflection. The Senate passed the section providing for the committee because it felt Congress ought to be in close touch with the operation of the war, as it concerns expenditure of money voted by Congress.

"I understand there is a disposition in some quarters of Congress to attempt to eliminate the section from the Food bill in conference, if it comes to the point of backing down on this, it is going to mean the parting of the ways in Congress. Republicans and Democrats supported this measure, not as a partisan measure, but because they believed it essential to the prosecution of the war.

Calls Lineup Nonpartisan.

"Republicans voted as a unit on the measure, and many Democrats voted with them. It was the first time in years that the Republicans had voted solidly upon any measure, and, in view of the Democratic support of the amendment, it was a nonpartisan lineup. If this nonpartisan voting element is to be broken up through partisan tactics it will work great harm in Congress."

The discussion of the President's effort to have the joint committee project eliminated from the bill came up on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Hardwick of Georgia, who voted for the committee plan, spoke of the President's reference to President Lincoln as having been embarrassed by a similar move of Congress during the civil war.

"I am not clear, from the President's letter, if he means that President Lincoln's supposed trouble was due to interference by a committee in the conduct of the war, or if he meant that it checked expenditures," remarked Senator Hardwick.

"It is not apparent, so far as I have examined history—and I have looked with great care through the great life of Lincoln by Nicolay and Hay—that Congress ever harassed the President in the conduct of the war," said Senator Lodge. "That committee was not only a partisan committee, because it was all Republican, but its members were all members of a violent faction of the Republican Party. And yet Nicolay and Hay say the committee, despite all these drawbacks, deserved praise rather than blame."

What Historians Say.

Senator Weeks read an extract from the Life of Lincoln by W. O. Stoddard, one of the White House secretaries during the Lincoln Administration. It read:

"When in December, 1861, Congress appointed a strong and capable Committee on the Conduct of the War, its members were at once taken into hearty and intimate co-operation. What would surely have been peril or hindrance to a weak or a selfish ruler was transformed at once into an additional and powerful guarantee of Congressional co-operation."

"I have had a careful investigation made everything Mr. Lincoln said, and there is not a single word in anything he ever said critical of the action in appointing the Committee on the Conduct of the War," said Senator Weeks.

"I am sure that is true from the collection of his speeches and letters I have examined myself," said Senator Lodge. "The only allusion is an order to General Butler to obey the summons of the committee. President Lincoln never appeared to have objected to the committee's existence."

TO PUSH 'DRY' RESOLUTION.

Sheppard Expects the Senate to Approve Constitutional Prohibition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Senator Sheppard of Texas intends to offer a resolution in the Senate next week to provide for a vote on a Constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition. It would require a two-thirds vote of the Senate to adopt a resolution to amend the Constitution, and Senator Sheppard said today that he had enough votes pledged to put it through.

If the resolution should be adopted it would require a vote of three-fourths of the State to ratify the Constitutional amendment. Senator Sheppard wants the vote to be taken this Fall, and will include provision for that as a part of the measure.

In the last few days it has been suggested that the prohibitionists, in return for supporting the legislation desired by the President in any shape that may be made in the liquor sections of the Food bill, will be aided in getting through their nation-wide prohibition scheme. But Senator Sheppard said that this was not so.

"We are going to make a straight-out fight, without any dicker whatever," said the Senator. "It looks certain that we shall win."

Hotel Cooks for Army.

The Executive Committee of the Hotel Association of New York City decided yesterday at a special meeting held in the Cambridge Building in Fifth Avenue, to supply the 240 cooks needed to act as instructors to the army cooks who will be attached to the United States Army cantonment at Yaphank, L. I. New York hotel cooks will not only instruct, but they will themselves cook while the National Army is being assembled and until the Commissary Department is organized.

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DARING STROKE IN COMMONS

Vote of Confidence on Corn Production Amendment Considered Personal Triumph for Premier.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—The vote on the corn production amendment, which was made a test by a bold stroke, was not only a vote of confidence in the Government, but a personal triumph for Lloyd George. He has never played the game audaciously without scoring handsomely.

The anti-Government storm was at its height last Friday. The Prime Minister mounted the rostrum at Queen's Hall Saturday and flung his defiance at Chancellor Michaelis. He chose ground on which all Englishmen could stand—hatred of the Boche and all his works.

When the House of Commons met yesterday, instead of shaking in its boots, the Government quietly but firmly put it up to the legislators, "There's our 25-shilling provision, take it or leave it," the Government said in effect: "If you reject the provision we will present to the country the alternative of supporting us or getting another Government." So we have winning politics and appears to have put a quietus on all pending opposition, for the little amendment that was voted down stood for a whole mass of grievances and hostility.

I have talked with several well-informed politicians today, and, while all agree regarding the prowess and skill of the Premier, they deprecate his timidity in certain directions. One critic cites an editorial in The London Times this morning praising Kerensky for daring to tell Russia the truth as constituting good advice for the English Premier.

"Now is the time," he continued, "for Lloyd George to have done with all secrecy. England, America, and France can never be whipped looking the truth squarely in the face. While meeting his opponents in the political game boldly and unhorsing them with ease, the Premier discusses the submarine situation in such terms as to allay anxiety by vague generalization. If construction is, indeed, keeping pace with the tonnage loss, the Premier ought to give figures. The average loss since February is known to exceed 600,000 tons per month. Will the Prime Minister tell us, not what construction may be at some future time, but what it has been for the last five months?

"Several months ago Lloyd George was talking dramatically of the need for ships, ships, ships. If there has really been any material change since that time, the Premier should give concrete details. If they are bad, the English public can stand it and the American Government can furnish more destroyers and other fast craft. Surely this is the moment when the present Government, fresh from last night's triumph, can afford to place itself square with the submarine position.

"Even if it must be remembered," added the commentator, "that Lloyd George is an optimist, an orator, and a Welshman, and that as Prime Minister he is obliged to avoid being an alarmist because of the effect at home and in enemy countries, yet now that the Lloyd George Ministry has steamrollered opposition it should put the English-speaking peoples where they always fight best—eye to eye with their difficulties. They will never be whipped if fully prepared for the worst that can happen."

Swedish Shipping Losses.

LONDON, July 24.—The number of Swedish ships lost by submarine attack or through striking mines during the war has reached a total of 136, according to a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen today. The aggregate tonnage of these vessels was given as 125,000.

Danish ships to the number of 100 have been lost in a similar manner, according to the same authority.

FEARS WILSON MOST AS PEACE APOSTLE

Spiesz, German Pamphleteer, Dreads His Propaganda in the Fatherland.

HE GLORIFIES MILITARISM

Sees Sole Salvation In This, Not in Kultur, Which Is "a Byword and a Hissing."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 24.—"Anti-Wilson," a fifty-page pamphlet by Eduard Spiesz, dealing with the President's "iniquities," has just been received in Holland. The introduction compares the pamphlet with the "Anti-Macchiavel" of Frederick the Great, published in 1759.

"The anti-Wilson cry," it says, "is today the expression of the feeling of a nation against a man who menaces the German Empire. * * * Wilson has worn his deceitful mask long enough."

The first chapter is entitled "The World's Peace Phantom and Wilson as Peace Apostle."

"This sounds paradoxical,' says the author. "'It was the same Wilson who a few weeks after his peace message played with the fire of war, hoping to ignite the whole neutral world.'"

The writer then proceeds to deal with President Wilson's personal ambition, asserting that he wished to act as peacemaker according to his own plans, and that a warlike tone lurked even in his peace offers.

"Wilson, the peace incendiary, has not disappeared from view. He has chosen a new means in the hope of ruling more surely and perpetually. It is now still more our duty to play the game against him with all our available trumps and to accept no more false cards from him."

The pamphlet says that the President had the support of Scheidemann and Dernburg in January, 1917, and that Scheidemann even announced his intention of traveling through Germany as a "peace drummer" to pave the way for Wilson. He expresses fear that the President still has support in Germany, and that his peace propaganda may be revived.

Says Kant Anticipated Wilson.

In the next chapter, entitled "Foundations of a Lasting Peace," he says that President Wilson is not the first prophet of such a peace, although he pretends to be, and that many writers anticipated the Wilson program of "equal rights for all nations, equal privileges for all individuals, the suppression of military force, &c."

"We will remind our readers briefly that Kant, in the introduction to his essay 'On Perpetual Peace,' which was published in 1795, had the same principal ideas of peace plans as President Wilson, more than a hundred years ago. Kant also demanded a peace that would prevent any future war."

In the next chapter, entitled "Worthless Foundation Stones," he says:

"Real world peace was never the child of peace theories. If the foundation stones are worthless, and if they are made of material which holds together only in dreams, they will fall apart by the light of day, at the touch of reality. In the historical development of nations there is no Kant or Wilson cornerstone to be found. The world's history has always followed other ways than that of Kant and Wilson.

"In his peace offers as a means of progress Wilson weighs only the ordinary, peaceful, law-abiding development of peoples, and contends that every serious, thoughtful man must agree with him."

Speaking of Kant's fluent pen when writing of the freedom of peoples, Herr Spiesz says:

"Wilson, the philosophical historian and high school teacher, walks the same paths. In his lectures at Princeton University on State affairs he goes back to the origin of people and State and arrives at the strange conclusion that State and country are not necessarily intimately connected."

Derides the Idea of Lasting Peace.

The fourth chapter is entitled "Nature's Laws and Wilson's World Law." "How false and weak," Herr Spiesz exclaims "in the face of menacing settlements and State developments, is Wilson's cry for a world law in accordance with which all States, peoples, and nations shall have equal rights!"

In the chapter, entitled "The Last Argument," the author says:

"The apostle of perpetual peace must agree that it is the task of the beautiful future, which he paints as ready for peace, to banish brute force, as he calls war."

Under the title, "The Mirror of History," he asks where President Wilson gets his enthusiasm for perpetual peace. "Certainly not from American history. It would be interesting to cast a glance at the development of the United States. Are there roots for the perpetual peace which Wilson desires to cultivate? * * * Wilson even went into the war as a peace apostle."

Asserting that America's hunger for expansion reaches beyond the limits of the American continent, the writer says that since the war with Spain American thoughts and plans fly overseas, especially in the Pacific Ocean. "Is Wilson really, in such circumstances, the right man to preach to us the doctrine of perpetual peace?"

In the chapter entitled "History of the Peace League," Herr Spiesz says:

"One can understand the rage of our enemies over our militarism and can well believe that their real aim is to destroy it, for they all know, or anyway feel, that with the tree of German militarism the conception of the German State would be uprooted." He contends that the desire of Germany's enemies is to impose upon the German people an anti-militaristic democracy, and that this desire is even echoed in President Wilson's peace messages.

Under the chapter heading, "A Picture of Germany's Future," the writer openly demands territorial annexations and an increase of German military and naval power. He urges that those who have believed and still believe that Germany's real greatness lies in her economic development and Kultur are hopelessly wrong. "For German Kultur is a byword and a hissing among our enemies and many neutrals, while our whole economic rise in the world collapsed at the first shock of the war."

Before the war, he says, Germany would have been content with a modest "place in the sun," such as was appropriate to her demands for expansion by land and sea. But now she will not limit her armaments.

"We are far too completely identified with militarism to be able to separate ourselves from it. Therefore, there must be no external interference with our armaments, and whatever honeyed words Wilson may employ as advocate general of all-round disarmament, we recognize in them only the poison of England's deadly hatred of our militarism." Germany must be militarily stronger, not weaker, than before.

In the final chapter, entitled "Wilson Overcome," the author urges that not only the military strength of the United States, but President Wilson's peace policy as well, threatens Germany. For when the President finally decided to draw the sword, and when Germany, piercing his disguise as the Apostle of Peace, launched her submarines against the Entente, his whole card house of an international league of peace toppled to the ground. This peace league, the writer asserts, was nothing more than the anti-German league of neutrals for which the President later appealed in vain.

TO CREATE 'MIDDLE EUROPE'

Austro-German Economic Conference, Now On, May Be First Step.

AMSTERDAM, July 24.—A series of economic conferences between German and Austro-Hungarian representatives has been opened, according to Vienna advices received today. The discussions will cover arrangements which must be made after the war. The meeting is considered the first step toward the creation of the much-discussed "Middle Europe."

The main object of the conferences at this time, it is indicated, is to find out what measures Germany and Austria, with the help of Bulgaria and Turkey, can take to constitute an economic union in opposition to the union of the Entente Allies decided upon at the Paris conference.

Kajelan Merey von Kapos-Mere, former Austrian Ambassador to Italy, and Count Botho von Wedel, German Ambassador at Vienna, represented their respective Governments, many other German officials, including Prussian representatives, taking part in the discussions on behalf of Germany.

TURK VERSION OF BATTLE.

Say British Attacks on Palestine Front Were Repulsed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22.—The repulse of British attacks in Palestine is announced by the War Office. It says:

On the night of July 20 the enemy violently bombarded the whole front. Strong British scouting detachments attacked the right wing of our Gaza group and were repulsed by our infantry.

On July 21 the enemy continued his intensive artillery bombardment and attacked our advanced positions at Chewhet-Tepe, along the Gaza-Hon-junous Road. He penetrated our positions, but was dislodged, leaving fifty dead or wounded in our trenches. We took five prisoners.

An official announcement from the London War Office published yesterday announced that British mounted troops had engaged and routed two regiments of Turkish cavalry and that successful raids had been made on the enemy's line at Gaza.

HENDERSON FEARS FOR FREE RUSSIA

Difficulties Without Precedent Facing Government, British Labor Leader Says.

REGRETS THE LATE CABINET

Enormous Influence Is Wielded by Extremists and Firmness Alone Can Save the Situation.

LONDON, July 24.—A great tragedy is being enacted in the life of the free Russian people, according to Arthur Henderson, member of the British War Council and representative of labor, who has just returned from an extended visit to Russia. He is convinced that unless the situation is handled with firmness there must be an inevitable disaster.

Mr. Henderson said, during the course of an interview today, that it was nothing less than a misfortune that the continuance of the coalition Government had proved impossible. The difficulties the Government had to cope with were such as no other Government ever experienced. It was impossible to convey anything like an adequate conception of the extent to which the extremists dominated the life of the capital, demoralizing the army and navy, especially those units in close proximity to Petrograd.

"The true extremists, he declared, did not represent more than a small minority of the population, but such had been the spirit of terror exercised, together with their destructive influence over certain sections of the military forces, that they had succeeded in rendering a stable Government difficult, if not almost impossible.

Mr. Henderson considered that the most disastrous experiment of the revolution was the relaxation of discipline in the army and navy, coupled with the direct association of those services with the political and revolutionary propaganda. The resumption of the offensive caused the extremists considerable annoyance, and, although they had the wisdom to remain quiet while victories were being gained, it was generally recognized that they were waiting for an opportunity for the move recently made with such disastrous consequences.

"If Russia is to rise to the greatness of her possibilities, the forces of disorder must be resolutely dealt with," continued Mr. Henderson. "The future, judging from the recent past, is largely in the hands of the new Workmen's and Soldiers' Council elected by the All-Russia Congress, which represents a large section of the community whose representatives are likely to become the dominant party in the Constituent Assembly."

The Russians, said Mr. Henderson, were exceedingly anxious concerning the conference of the Allies, including the United States, because they hoped it would enable them to announce that the war treaties had been revised in the direction of renunciation of all intentions inconsistent with their own declarations. They said frankly that they were determined—keeping Constantinople in mind and having doubts regarding Mesopotamia—not to leave the settlement of the paramount issues of the war to chance decisions of a meeting of diplomats. Until this position was clarified, he doubted whether the whole army or a majority of the moderate Socialists, upon whom so much depended, would give their best for the successful prosecution of the war.

The Russian Socialists, he said, were strong advocates of an international conference. He discussed the subject with M. Tseretelli, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, just before leaving Petrograd. M. Tseretelli urged the importance of such a conference and of Great Britain being represented.

TEUTONS STRIKE ON 155-MILE LINE

Continued from Page 1.

tacked with regiments belonging to eight divisions, a fact which was ascertained from prisoners and dead left on the field. Only remnants of the regiments returned.

Army Group of General von Boehm-Ermolli: The strategic effect of our operation in East Galicia is continually becoming more powerful. The enemy is now retreating from the northern Carpathian front. From the Sereth to the wooded Carpathians we are pressing forward over a front 250 kilometers wide.

Our victorious army corps have forced their way over the Sereth, crossing to the south near Tarnopol. Near Trembowla desperate Russian mass attacks were repulsed.

We have advanced beyond Podhaytse, Halicz, and the Bystritsa-Solotvina River.

The booty cannot yet be ascertained. Several divisions report 3,000 prisoners each. Numerous heavy guns, including those of the largest calibres, railway trucks filled with foodstuffs and fodder, munitions, armored cars and motor lorries, tents, articles left on the field, and every kind of war material also have been captured, giving proof of the precipitate retreat of the enemy.

Archduke Joseph's north wing has joined in a movement which has commenced to the south of the Dniester. There is strong enemy firing activity along the whole front. On both sides of the Bystritsa and south of the Toelgyea Pass Russian thrusts were repulsed. There has been increased firing between the Trotus and Putna Valleys, which was followed by attempts by the Russians and Rumanians to advance to the attack over wide sectors. Almost everywhere our defensive fire confined the enemy to his trenches. Where he left his trenches he was driven back. Fresh fighting developed there early this morning.

On the front of Field Marshal von Mackensen the firing engagements along the Putna and Sereth Rivers have increased to considerable strength. On several occasions Russo-Rumanian troops launched attacks, but they broke down under our fire.

A supplementary bulletin issued this evening says:

In Eastern Galicia we are pursuing the retreating enemy on a wide front between the Sereth River and the Carpathian Mountains.

In the Carpathians at Busita and in the Putna Valley there have been engagements throughout the entire day which brought us small local advantages.

Losses in Officers Called Enormous.

COPENHAGEN, July 24. — An Austrian semi-official communication received here says that forty-seven cannon have been taken from the Russians in the fighting in east Galicia. The communication adds that airplane squadrons effectively bombed the Tarnopol station while the Russians were hastily placing supplies on board trains.

Another semi-official statement says:

"The disorganizing effects of defeat upon the Russian organizations are steadily spreading from sector to sector. The Austro-German operations are so placed as to drive a large part of the Russian Army from the natural line of communications and force a retreat over difficult and unprepared routes. This change of base, difficult enough for troops in good order, threatens a catastrophal effect on the undisciplined and uncohesive Russian masses. The resistive ability of the Russians is affected, and the units are breaking up and scattering.

"The Russian losses in officers, who are sacrificing themselves recklessly in attempts to stay the rout, are enormous."

Telegraphing from the Galician front, the correspondent of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says:

"The Russians kindled the great magazines at Tarnopol to prevent them falling into Austro-German hands. The wooden warehouses in which the military supplies of the entire eastern Galician front had been accumulated have been burning fiercely since Saturday. The detachments intrusted with the work of destruction kindled everything of military importance in the Tarnopol district before the evacuation."

The correspondent hopes the peasants will resist the destruction of Galicia's good grain harvest.

TWO KAISERS MEET.

Czernin Accompanies William to Russian Front.

LONDON, Wenesday, July 25.—A dispatch to Reuter's, Limited, from Copenhagen, quoting a telegram from Berlin, says Emperor William, on his way to the front, met Emperor Charles at Podgoritza. There were cordial greetings and a lively quarter of an hour of conversation, after which Emperor William continued toward the front.

Emperor Charles returned to Vienna, having directed Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, to accompany Emperor William.

The place of the meeting between the two Emperors probably was Podgorze, a town in Galicia just across the Vistula from Cracow. It has been stated that Emperor William was on his way to the eastern front.

Russian Delegates Reach London.

LONDON, July 24.—The Russian delegates elected by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to confer with the labor parties of Entente countries have arrived in England. They will be the guests of the Labor Party of England for a few days and then will proceed to Paris. The delegates are MM. Venssanoff and Erlich of Moscow and MM. Goldenberg and Smirnoff of Petrograd.

TO ADAPT OUR ARMY TO FRENCH SYSTEM

Companies to be Increased to 250 Men—Changes Are for Trench Warfare Only.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—With the first contingent of American troops in France, arrangements made through conferences between the Army General Staff and Marshal Joffre while the latter was in Washington for adapting the American troops to the French system of trench warfare are to be carried out. For trench purposes alone infantry companies of American troops are to be increased from 150 to 250 men, two instead of three regiments are to constitute a brigade and a division is to consist of ten regiments of 3,000 men each instead of twelve regiments of infantry, a regiment of cavalry and a brigade of light artillery, together with small contingents of other arms of the service, approximating 28,000 men.

The new arrangement is entirely for trench purposes and will be observed only while the troops are on trench duty. Elsewhere the present organization of the United States Army will be observed, as the General Staff of the United States Army believes that its organization is superior to that of European armies. While the new arrangement provides a greater number of brigades and divisions, there is no intention, it was said at the War Department today, to increase the number of Brigadier Generals and Major Generals. Each division has now a Major General and four Brigadier Generals. With five brigades the fifth will be commanded by the senior Colonel of the regiments embraced.

The increase in the size of companies will be obtained by amalgamating these units. This will carry with it an increase in the number of subaltern officers in each company. At present each company has a Captain and two Lieutenants. Under the temporary arrangement for trench purposes each company will have a Captain and four Lieutenants. This means that each company will be divided into four platoons, each in command of a Lieutenant.

As explained by Marshal Joffre, the French thought it necessary that the United States troops should be organized for trench warfare exactly as are the French troops. With this unity of organization American troops will be in a position to take the places of corresponding units of French troops.

According to what was said at the War Department today there is no intention of maintaining the French organization in the American army of France when troops are not engaged in trench duty. It was said there that the temporary arrangement would not mean any increase in the number of general or subordinate officers.

AUSTRIANS MORE ACTIVE.

Shell Italian Lines in the Trentino—Many Patrols Sent Out.

ROME, July 24.—Today's statement on military operations on the Austro-Italian front, issued by the War Office, is as follows:

Yesterday the enemy showed increased activity in the Trentino. Hostile parties disturbed our working parties near Tierno. They attempted to surround one of our advanced posts in the Posina Valley and approached our positions at Valgancа, in the San Pellegrina Valley and in the Overbacher region. The enemy artillery shelled with great frequency various points of our lines in the Valielina, and in the Camonica and Guidicarida Valleys.

Our infantry patrols completely repulsed the enemy everywhere, and our batteries did some effective counter-battery work. In the Rimbianco Valley we succeeded in surprising an enemy detachment and driving it off with considerable loss to it.

On the Carnia front our artillery engaged and disturbed working parties. On the Julian front there were some patrol encounters. The artillery fire was more violent than usual in the Marsii and Oslavi areas and in the vicinity of Castagnavizza.

Two of our squadrons carried out a successful bombing raid on the huts and railway works at San Daniele on the Carso. All machines returned.

REICHSTAG LEADER DEAD.

Bassermann, Chief of National Liberals, Was Bethmann's Foe.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 25.—A Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen says that Major Ernst Bassermann, leader of the National Liberals in the German Reichstag, has died at Baden-Baden.

Major Bassermann was a leader of the faction in the Reichstag which favored the carrying on of the war until Great Britain was defeated. He was supported by the bulk of the National Liberal Party in his campaign against Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. In speeches at various times he urged the most ruthless use of submarines and Zeppelins.

Paris Gives Site for American Club.

PARIS, July 24.—The City Council has voted to give a free site in the Rue Savorgnan de Brazza, near the Eiffel Tower, for a clubhouse for American students in Paris

ALLIED CHIEFS SEEK BALKAN AGREEMENT

America Not Represented at Paris Conference—Sims to Attend Naval Meeting.

SERBIA PLANS A PROTEST

Wants, with Rumania, More Than Consulative Powers in the Assembly.

PARIS, July 24.—The conference of members of the Entente concerned with the military and political situation in the Balkans will be begun here tomorrow. Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Secretary Balfour, and General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff at Army Headquarters, are here from England, and Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister; General Cadorna, Commander in Chief, and others have come from Italy. France will be represented strongly. Premier Ribot will preside.

Russia's views will be presented by the Chargé d'Affaires, M. Sevastepoulo. The Rumanian Minister, M. Lahovary, and the Greek Minister, M. Romanos, will represent their Governments.

The invitations to the conference were sent out by the British Government. Among them was one to the United States, accompanied by the explanation that it would be a small conference to consider specific objects, and saying that as the United States had no troops in the Balkans it would perhaps not care to participate, although its representatives would be welcomed. Washington replied that it did not wish to take part in the gathering.

A conference of naval authorities also will be held. Vice Admiral Sims, commander of the American naval forces in the war zone, has arrived for this meeting. Great Britain will be represented by Admiral Jellicoe, First Sea Lord; France by Rear Admiral Lacaze, Marine Minister, and Italy by Vice Admiral Thaon di Revel, former Chief of the Naval Staff.

The Temps in an editorial today headed "Russia and the Conference," says:

"Before their conference, which opens tomorrow, the allied Governments and the members of their staffs today were engaged in preliminary conversations which necessarily were influenced, as was inevitable itself will be, by the unprecedented crisis which Russia is traversing. No plans for military operations in the Balkans can be studied without preoccupation with regard to the Russian Army now retiring in Galicia. The diplomatic situation cannot be examined into without taking into account the new initiative of the Russian Ministry, which would fix a date for a conference as regards the war aims of the Allies for next month."

The article concludes by warning Russia that the way to end the bloodshed is not convince the Allies but to conquer their adversaries within and without Russia.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Serbia and Rumania are preparing to protest against the present plan of the Allies of allowing them only consultative powers at the forthcoming general Allies' conference in Paris on the Balkan situation. They will insist vigorously, it was learned here today, on being admitted as full members, especially since the subject discussed is so vital to them.

Greece also has been invited to attend in a consultative status, but has not yet indicated whether it will attend. The United States declined some time ago to take part because officials did not deem the questions under discussion of immediate interest to this country. France, Italy, Russia, and England are the four main powers moving for the conference, and it is understood that some difference of opinion even among these with Russia opposing the recent allied policy in Greece as inconsistent with her revolutionary policies.

Just what details will be taken up is uncertain, but it is understood here the conference will discuss the feasibility of an allied advance on the Macedonian front, now that the Allies' rear has been secured by the entry of Greece into the war. In a diplomatic way it will discuss the new adjustment of power necessitated by Greece's presence among the belligerents and attempt to harmonize conflicting interests between Italy, Greece, and Serbia.

The allied control of Greece's internal situation has been formally abandoned, according to an Athens cable to the Greek Legation here today. While details are lacking, it is assumed this means complete withdrawal of the allied supervision of such governmental activities as railroads, telegraphs, and Post Office and the restoration of the sovereignty of the Greek Government.

ALLIES HERE CONFERRING.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Diplomatic representatives of the allied nations in Washington and the heads of the various allied purchasing missions here began today the discussion of urgent questions relating to co-operation between the Allies and the United States in the war. The business transacted at these conferences will not be made public, it was said. It was asserted that they did not concern diplomatic relations.

No representatives of the United States Government will participate in these conferences.



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CLAIMS MICHAELIS AS ANNEXATIONIST

Kreuz-Zeitung Asserts That He Is in Accord with German Militarists.

RADICALS SCENT BETRAYAL

Tageblatt and Vossische Zeitung Begin to Realize That Reactionaries Are In Control.

COPENHAGEN, July 24.—The Kreuz-Zeitung of Berlin, the organ of the Conservatives, asserts that the speech before the Reichstag of Chancellor Michaelis did not signify acceptance of the formula of peace without annexations or indemnities, and that neither Field Marshal von Hindenburg nor Emperor William is minded to deprive himself of the fruits of victory by adherence to the surface meaning of the resolution adopted in the Reichstag.

More liberal newspapers like Vorwärts and the Tageblatt take issue with the Kreuz-Zeitung, and demand that the Chancellor make a clear and unequivocal declaration of his attitude and disavow the Kreuz-Zeitung's interpretation of his speech.

"It cannot be the intent of the leading statesmen, still less of the supreme military command, to renounce the complete exploitation of the military situation so as to obtain what the war has shown to be necessary for Germany's present and future," says the Kreuz-Zeitung. "International peace formulae cannot possibly stay the victorious progress of our arms or the full utilization of the advantages purchased with our blood. The Chancellor could not wish to say that, and did not. * * *

"Even more vigorously than against attempts to commit the Chancellor must a protest be lodged against attempts to claim that the supreme military command is in favor of the Erzberger-Scheidemann resolution. The Chancellor merely declared that the supreme command was in accord with his declaration, and by no means said it approved the peace resolution. We know positively that the exact opposite is correct, and that the supreme command is in nowise minded to permit the fruits of the sword to be lost through this resolution, when the proper time comes.

"The duty of us Conservatives now is to set to work to enlighten the people as to what peace must bring the country, and to inculcate unshaken confidence in the nation. In this confidence we know we are at one with the supreme command and the Emperor."

Radicals' Dream Shattered.

Under the influence of articles like that in the Kreuz-Zeitung and with time for calm reflection upon the limitations of Chancellor Michaelis's speech, the German liberals and radicals are beginning to wake from the soporific content induced by their apparent victory in the recent internal crisis and the adoption of the peace resolution.

The Reichstag. Theodor Wolff writes in the Tageblatt, accomplished absolutely nothing for the inner renascence of the German Empire. The Liberals in that body, he declares, were used by the wire pullers to get rid of an unpopular Chancellor, producing in the process a simulation of Parliamentary influence. But even this camarilla brand of Parliamentarism disappeared when Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg fell, he points out, and the Reichstag was ignored in the subsequent steps taken.

Neither the speech of Chancellor Michaelis nor the attitude of the Reichstag parties, continues Herr Wolff, promises much toward the establishment of a popular, democratic Government for Germany. His hopes along this line are based upon "the compelling necessity of events."

As far as peace is concerned, Herr Wolff expresses doubt whether the Chancellor's speech and the passage of the peace resolution greatly hastened its coming, as the speech was ambiguous, and annexationists of every shade are now busy explaining to the German people and to the world outside that the phrase, "security of the German frontiers," like charity, covers a multitude of annexation sins.

Fears Corruption in the Reichstag.

Georg Bernhard, in the Vossische Zeitung, puts his finger on the same evil as Herr Wolff in what he terms "the latest manifestation of Parliamentary irresponsible unrest," namely, the exercise of influence by members of the Reichstag behind the scenes, not on the floor of the House, to obtain desired results. He agrees with Herr Wolff that this brand of Parliamentarism is the stepping stone for Parliamentary corruption, and worse than no Parliamentarism at all.

Herr Bernhard says that the events of the last few weeks have resulted in nothing positive except a change of Chancellors. Germany, he adds, will in time receive a number of Ministers of State and Secretaries under this change, including a few members of Parliament, but he says that this will be of no avail unless responsible Parliamentary control is established. He evolves, not from events, but from his inner consciousness, the conclusion that "events are moving forward."

Vorwärts says it is impossible to dismiss the Kreuz-Zeitung article as if it were an expression of editorial opinion. It declares that it is a document which will assume historical importance unless it is immediately and authoritatively disavowed.

Professor Schaefer, President of the Annexationist Independent Committee on a German Peace, writes in the Tägliche Rundschau that the Reichstag decision is not binding upon the Government.

ESTERHAZY BACKS MICHAELIS.

Hungarian Premier Says Chancellor Doesn't Aspire to Conquest.

COPENHAGEN, July 24.—Advices received here from Budapest give the outline of an address delivered by the Hungarian Premier, Count Moritz Esterhazy, before Parliament concerning the war.

"We are waging the war," said the Premier, "as a defensive war, and our goal at the conclusion of peace will not be conquest. We have, in addition to our peace manifesto, expressed readiness for an honorable peace and accord with the Allies."

Count Esterhazy said the speech of the German Chancellor before the Reichstag showed that Austria-Hungary and Germany were conducting the war without aspirations for conquest.

Count Tisza, the former Premier, also addressed the Chamber. He said complete harmony on war aims, peace terms, and desires for the loyal maintenance of the alliance existed between the Reichstag and Hungarian public opinion.

POLES TO FIGHT AS GERMANS

Council of State Abandons the Idea of an Independent Army.

COPENHAGEN, July 24.—A dispatch received here from Warsaw says that the temporary Council of State has issued an explanatory manifesto on its decision to enroll Polish recruits in the legions under command of the German General von Beseler, instead of forming an independent Polish army. The manifesto says that an attempt to avoid German control would have endangered the prospects of the later formation of an independent army, upon which alone an independent State can be erected.

KERENSKY'S RULE TO BE MERCILESS

Continued from Page 1.

Duma and a Moscow manufacturer—Department of Social Tutelage.

The headquarters of the Provisional Government has been transferred from the Marinsky Palace to the Winter Palace.

PETROGRAD NOW QUIET.

Washington Embassy Learns Lenine's Paper Has Been Suppressed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The State Department received a dispatch from Ambassador Francis at Petrograd late this afternoon reporting quiet and order in the Russian capital. The message was filed in Petrograd at 11 o'clock last night and was the first to be transmitted within twenty-four hours since the overthrow of the empire.

Dispatches to the Russian Embassy today stated that the Bolsheviki peril had disappeared under the energetic measures of the Provisional Government, which now has a free hand to deal with the situation. It was believed the measures taken would assure against a recurrence of the recent disturbances in Petrograd, during which there was fighting in the streets between the military and agitators.

The dispatches indicated that the Provisional Government was resolved to end at once and for all time the treasonable activities and agitations of the Bolsheviki, or extreme Socialists, and the agents of the Central Powers in Russsia. It was announced that the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates had appointed a special commission to inquire into the doings of the Bolsheviki and that the newspaper Pravda, the organ of Lenine, had been suppressed by the Provisional Government.

FRENCH ON AISNE WIN BIG BATTLE

Continued from Page 1.

ish offensive is at hand. Several times recently Berlin has reported heavy artillery fighting in Flanders, and the intensity of today's bombardment probably denotes the last stage of preparations before the blow is struck.

It has been predicted that the next attack of the British would surpass any effort previously made by them. The opening of the offensive may be hastened to assist the hard pressed Russians.

British Make Many Raids.

LONDON, July 24.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

During the day our troops successfully raided enemy trenches at four points east and northeast of Ypres and brought back prisoners in each case. An enemy raiding party entered our trenches during the night east of Laventie, but was driven out after a bombing encounter. Another party of the enemy succeeded in raiding one of our saps east of Givenchy Les La Bassée. One of our men is missing.

Great activity by our aerial forces continued yesterday, and much successful work again was accomplished in co-operation with our artillery. More than four tons of bombs were dropped by our raiding squadrons on the enemy airdromes, ammunition depots, and railway junctions. Fewer German airplanes were encountered, and the fighting was not so severe.

Three hostile machines were downed and three others driven down out of control. None of our machines is missing.

The early statement said:

We captured thirty prisoners in successful raids last night west of Havrincourt, east of Vermelles and west of Hollebeke.

French Military Terms
BRENTANO'S VADE-MECUM
For the use of the American Expeditionary Force. Price, 75c. Net; postage extra.
BRENTANO'S 5th Av., 27th St. NEW YORK



Half-Yearly Sale Stein-Bloch Suits
$25 Suits.....$18.75
$30 Suits.....$24.75
$35 Suits.....$28.75
A STEIN-BLOCH Suit acknowledges neither the equality of any other clothes at *regular prices*, nor admits comparison with any other clothes at *reduced prices*.
Alterations free, if required.
JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

Peering Through the Periscope of This Sub-Price Sale

It has been the policy of this clothing business, since its inception, to dispose of a season's production *within the season*—to clear out the stock. At the end of the season, when sizes are more or less broken and when the time is limited, this *must be done by clearance reductions.*

At no other time can you possibly get these clothes under regular prices. They represent the latest whims of fashion, because each season's stock is thus absolutely new, patterned to meet the latest requirements of the New Yorker.

Clearance Reductions:
$25 and $20 Fancy Suits $18.50
$30 and $25 Fancy Suits 21.50
$35, $32.50 and $30 Fancy Suits . 27.50
$40, $37.50 and $35 Fancy Suits . 32.50
$48, $45 and $40 Fancy Suits . . 36.50
The reduction sale is now in progress.

Suits of Imported Shantung Silk, $19.50
Reduced from $25
These Shantung Silk Suits are of unusual quality and are superb examples of fine tailoring.

No Charge for Alterations

Weber and Heilbroner
Five Clothing Stores
30 Broad 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 42d and Fifth Avenue

Make Your Selection Today in the
Big Half-Yearly
Sale of Saks-Made Suits for Men
Reduced from $28, $25, $23, $20
to $17
(Small charge for alterations)

¶ You cannot do better than to "get in" on this sale now, while the assortments are still strong and the going is good. New Yorkers have a reputation for knowing a good thing when they see it, which probably accounts for the fact that so far this is one of our most successful suit sales. Only *this season's* models included, and the fabrics and patterns are all up to that standard which has made these suits the most popular moderate priced clothes in New York.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Straw Hats Reduced to $1.65
Panamas Now $3.95 to $10.95
Formerly $5 to $30

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Buy Our
MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting **5½%**
Secured by our Capital, and Surplus of $2,500,000, and also by deposit of first mortgages on improved city real estate.
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
GEORGE A. HUED, President
55 Liberty Street


Our Midsummer
Furniture Sale
Now in Progress
—bids you, who contemplate readjusting or furnishing the home, view our collection.
No sacrifice of quality has been made to attain LOW PRICE. Rather, every attribute is present which makes for permanent satisfaction, whether your needs be an odd piece or suite.
Every Tag Spells Economy
Fourth Floor.
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St.—3d to Lex. Ave.

Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge
LONDON
Will Sell at Auction July 31st
THE T. J. BARRATT COLLECTION OF FINE OLD COLOUR PRINTS
A Remarkable Series of Engravings by George Morland in mezzotint and stipple, Wheatley's Cries of London, Plates by Bartolozzi, Lewis, Ward, Tompkins, etc., all Printed in Colours.
Two important Portraits by Reynolds and Raeburn.
Catalogues may be had of
Lathrop C. Harper
437 Fifth Ave. New York

Crocker
Black Hats and White Hats suitable for All occasions.
Mourning House 375 Fifth Ave., at 35th St.
Boston, Copley Sq.

Tires, Tubes, By the Carload
All Styles and All Sizes.
SAVE BIG MONEY
"CLEAN UP WEEK."
Ford Sizes, $6.00 Up
Also Soiled & Used Tires—Big Bargains.
Sundries at Cut Prices
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1761, 1762 Broadway, near 57th St.

If you wish to make sure that your plans for disposing of your property will be carried out after your death, appoint us trustees of your estate now.
Lawyers Title and Trust Co.
160 Broadway, New York.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

OUR FOOD EMBARGO APPROVED IN FRANCE

Germany Saved from Starvation by Supplies Exported by Neutrals.

PERSHING A NONSMOKER

Quit on Doctor's Advice Ten Years Ago and Then Just Forgot the Habit.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

PARIS, June 28.—Nothing has happened recently that has given more general satisfaction in this part of the world than the President's laying a heavy hand on the food trafficking neutrals. People hereabouts set the greatest store by the Oriental method of strangulation as applied to Germany by the British fleet. Heretofore the supplying of food from America to the neutrals has recalled the process of filling the mythological tub by the daughters of Danaus. Most of the food has stopped only long enough in neutral countries to enable the profiteers to gather their gains. I have heard stories of money-making in those countries that would make Wall Street green with envy. Meanwhile, Germany has been saved from starvation and a war that might have ended a year ago kept going. The matter is not without serious difficulties, but there is rejoicing here to see that President Wilson is a man who is not afraid to "grasp the nettle."

***

General Pershing's personality is a subject of conversation wherever people gather in Paris. One peculiarity that provokes discussion is the General's not smoking, which is most unusual in a soldier. The story of his giving up tobacco is as follows:

About ten years ago he and Mrs. Pershing were in Paris, and the General, who was then, I think, a Captain, was suffering from a slight indisposition, which his doctor thought might be attributable to smoking. Upon Mrs. Pershing's insistence the Captain went to Mannheim, where there was a famous cure. The resident doctor examined him and advised that he give up smoking. It happened that Pershing had always been an inveterate smoker; his cigar was a part of his life. He wrestled with the question a day or two, and made up his mind that he would follow the medical advice.

When I asked if he hadn't found the job a hard one and whether he wasn't still tempted, the reply was:

Not in the least; the only hard thing was making up his mind. He has hardly given the matter a thought since."

There is a man of resolution!

There are two subjects which the General will always talk about with interest—his farming experience and his four years with the "Moros" in the Philippines.

He loves to hark back to those days when the highest obligation was to get out in the corn field at the very earliest minute in the morning, that there was daylight enough to see the ears of corn. When he was fourteen he took the management of the farm. His father had been a rich man, but the panic of 1873 broke him. John was the oldest of nine children and he had to go to the front. In everything that he does now I can detect the influence of his early training. I can see in the General of today the farmer boy with his contempt for hardship, the country school teacher with his shepherding instinct toward those around him, and the general wariness of country bringing up. It is inexorably true that the boy is father to the man.

One of the things about General Pershing that needs explaining to the millions who don't know him is that it is impossible to get a good photograph of him. It has been tried over and over again, but can't be done. The camera exaggerates an already prominent—but not too prominent—nose and chin. General Pershing and General Joffre, to whose intimacy I have heretofore referred by cable, are just now having new photographs taken for each other, and the exchange is the excuse for a good deal of delightful visiting back and forth.

***

In the anteroom of M. Painlevé, the Minister of War, there is a billiard table and a rack of cues. I didn't learn whether M. Painlevé is a billiardist or the outfit belonged to one of his predecessors. There was something refreshing in the effect of the provision at hand for a little diversion. For a moment it put the terrible war on one side to see a billiard table all ready for play in the anteroom of the Minister of War. But I couldn't help thinking of what would happen in our Puritanical America if a Secretary Daniels or Secretary Baker should install "cowboy pool" in his anteroom. And yet if they took the time for a little "cowboy" or some other game each day they could do better work on their big problems.

To add some details to my cable description of M. Painlevé, when I saw him he wore a black cutaway coat, a gray cravat with a jeweled pin, grayish trousers with sympathetic gaiters made into his shoes, and purple socks. A detail that conveyed the impression of plain utilitarian tastes was the detachable cuffs, which made me suspect that when at work in the closet of science he removed them and his coat, and hung them on a convenient peg.

***

Around the Ministry of War I was struck by the confidence of the subordinates in General Sarrail. It is undeniable that this officer must be judged in the light of the perplexities and difficulties by which he has been surrounded in Greece. There has been not only the German influence always so pervasive and potent, and as unescapable for King Constantine as his own heartbeats, but there was a secret and perverse restraint upon allied action that could not be got at or thrown off and that became fairly maddening.

Still another obstacle in the way of that directness, which can only proceed from unity, was the varied composition of the army commanded by Sarrail. It was made up of this mixture: French, English, Serb, Russian, Greek, Italian.

A deposed King excites a certain sympathy, but it is of an attenuated quality. A diplomat with whom I discussed the possible danger of Constantine as a rallying centre for pro-Germanism in Switzerland shrewdly observed "there is no magnetism in an ex-King. The world will quickly lose interest in Constantine." If the spectable of his deportation should excite sympathy in any quarter in America, it should be recalled that he welched on every single obligation that he assumed. He acted the ingrate and broke faith to the Serbs, to whom he was deeply indebted and solemnly pledged, to the Allies, who were his sponsors and guarantors, and to his own people, whose constitution he violated.

EXPLAINS TRENCH BOMBS.

Captain Dion, Canadian Veteran, Talks to Plattsburg Instructors.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 24.—The first trench veteran to speak at the officers' training camp here was Captain S. A. Dion of the Canadian Army, who gave a talk on trench bombs before a conference of company instructors this afternoon. Captain Dion was a bombing officer with the Canadian overseas army who was wounded in action and invalided home. The ship on which he engaged passage for his return to Canada was torpedoed, and he was picked up clinging to a spar by a British patrol boat.

For a time Captain Dion was bombing instructor at the Valcartier Training Camp. He is now on leave of absence from Canada and is attached to the Junior Plattsburg, a private military camp for boys of the preparatory school age situated at Longpoint, about eight miles north of Plattsburg.

Captain Dion showed the officers the various bombs used by the British forces and explained their construction. He expressed a willingness to return at any time to demonstrate the method of throwing them. Each infantry company is devoting an hour a day this week to practice in hurling dummy bombs. Screens of chicken wire represent sections of opposing ternches. The tendency of most of the candidates to throw the bombs like a baseball is corrected, and officers instruct them to cast the bombs high in the air with the overhand swing of a cricket bowler. When they become more proficient, the men will be allowed to try the new trench bombs recently designed for the American Army.

A telegram arrived today at camp headquarters changing the age limits for men desiring to take up aviation. Men between the ages of 19 and 30 are desired. The former requirements for the aviation section of the signal enlisted reserve corps called for men between 21 and 25 years.

CAMP TO BECOME HOSPITAL.

Government Will Use Madison Barracks After Present Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 24.—Congressman Luther W. Mott of Oswego received a telegram from Adjt. Gen. McCain yesterday notifying him that the War Department will probably use Madison Barracks as a hospital after the present reserve camp, which is to end Aug. 15. Under the new camp scheme as made known to Colonel William R. Sample, the camp commander, there are to be five camps under the jurisdiction of the Department of the East. Three of these camps are to be at Plattsburg, one at Fort Niagara, and one at Fort Myer. Colonel Sample said a much smaller number of reserve candidates would be enrolled in these camps, opening Aug. 27, than were included in the first series opened here.

There are 1,700 candidates left at Madison Barracks. Of this number more are to return to their homes. In one company twenty-three of the candidates tendered their resignations to their Captains today. These candidates realize that they are not of officer material. The company commanders are now making out the list of those who are to be recommended for commissions.

Manoeuvring may begin at Madison Barracks within a few days. The reserves will be divided into two "armies," and will put on a sham battle. Trench work, bayonet practice, and field drill made up today's program. Colonel Sample issued an order today prohibiting swimming in the waters adjoining the camp, except between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The death of Private John Toohey yesterday caused the new order.

Twelve candidates were reported on the sick list this morning. None of the cases are serious. The thermometer again hovered about the 85 mark.

FRANCE TO KEEP ORPHANS.

All to be Cared For by State Under Bill Just Passed.

PARIS, July 24.—The Chamber of Deputies by a unanimous vote today adopted the bill, which had already passed the Senate, known as "The Wards of the Nation." The bill, which is drawn up on broad-minded lines, provides that the State shall assume the position of legal guardian of all French war orphans. A committee will be nominated in each department, to which the clergy as well as others will be eligible, to take charge of the orphans and to act as far as possible as fathers. Orphans who cannot be placed with relatives will be placed in suitable institutions.

The bill, when under the discussion of Parliament, gave rise to much debate along clerical and anti-clerical lines, but the evident effort to solve the difficult question on broad lines won a unanimous vote for the measure.

What this act will cost the State has not yet been definitely determined, but it is estimated the amount will reach $200,000,000 a year.

ANNOUNCE NOMINEES TO IRISH CONVENTION

Dunraven, Desart, Granard, and Goulding Among the 14 Government Delegates.

ACTIVE HOSTILITY LACKING

Sinn Feiners Merely Ignore the Movement—Hopes of Success Are Not Strong.

LONDON, July 24.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced today the Government's nominees as delegates to the Irish Convention. They include the Earl of Dunraven, President of the Irish Reform Association; the Earl of Desart, the Earl of Granard, Baron MacDonnell, Sir William Goulding, Chairman of the Great Southern & Western Railway of Ireland; Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett, founder of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society; Sir George W. E. Russell, former Under-Secretary of the Home Department; Sir Crawford McCullagh, former Lord Mayor of Belfast; Sir Bertram C. A. Windle, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; Patrick Dempsey, Martin Murphy, Edward Lysaght, Alexander McDowell, and Sir William Whitla, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Queen's College, Belfast.

The number of Labor representatives has been increased from five to seven. The delegates who have accepted so far number ninety-five.

DUBLIN, July 24.—Not very sanguine expectations of success for the Irish Convention, about to assemble here, are expressed by the delegates who have arrived to attend the gathering, which will begin tomorrow. There was a plenteous expression of good-will toward the undertaking among the delegates.

In the opinion of a leading official, it will take less than a week to decide whether the effort to deal with the Irish question by the convention is to prove abortive. On the other hand, it is known that the Government was influenced in choosing the place of meeting at Trinity College by the fact that it would be able to retain occupancy for more than three months.

Henry E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will open the convention when its members assemble. There is a strong feeling, chiefly among the Nationalists, for keeping him permanently in the chair. Sir Francis Hopwood is doing the secretarial work at present, but it is expected he will be replaced by an Irishman.

The Ulster Unionists plan to form an organized group and to consult the existing Ulster Unionist organizations during the proceedings.

The exact number of members of the convention is uncertain in view of the action of some County Councils which have asked their Chairmen, invited to attend ex officio, not to accept the invitation. No hostility toward the convention is being manifested, as the Sinn Feiners simply ignore it.

HIBERNIANS GREET MEETING.

New York County Board Cables Hopes for Irish Agreement.

Following a meeting last night of the New York County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at its headquarters, 211 East Forty-fifth Street, the following cable message was sent to be read to the Irish Convention when it opens:

Irish Convention, Dublin, Ireland:
New York County Board, Ancient Order of Hibernians, sends greetings and hopes satisfactory measure of self-government for undivided Ireland will result from your deliberations.
THOMAS KANE, President.

CHINESE NAVY REVOLTS AGAINST PREMIER TUAN

Minister of Marine Issues Manifesto Declaring Present Peking Government Illegal.

LONDON, July 24.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Shanghai says the Chinese Navy has refused to recognize the Government of Premier Tuan chi-jui. The dispatch adds that fourteen cruisers have left Woosung for Canton to support the southern provinces.

SHANGHAI, July 24.—Chen Pih-kuan, who was appointed Minister of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Li Yuan-hung and whose portfolio has not been canceled, has issued a manifesto demanding the maintenance of the provisional Constitution, the reassembling of Parliament, and the punishment of the rebellious Tuchuns in accordance with law. The manifesto also declares illegal the present Peking Government and all the mandates it has issued since the dissolution of Parliament.

Chen Pih-kuan and Former Premier Tang Shao-yi, on board the cruiser Hai-Chi, are proceeding to Canton. It is expected that the entire cruiser squadron will take sides in the controversy with Chen.

EARL GREY SERIOUSLY ILL.

Ex-Governor General of Canada Was Operated On Recently in London.

LONDON, July 24.—Earl Grey, former Governor General of Canada, is seriously ill. He recently underwent an operation. Earl Grey is the son of General Sir Charles Grey, who was for many years private secretary to the Prince Consort and to Queen Victoria, and he first won his spurs as Governor and Administrator of Rhodesia. He was later Director of the British South Africa Company.

Earl Grey was appointed Governor General and Commander in Chief in Canada in 1904, and he held this office until 1911. He is 66 years old.

$3,250,000,000 WAR CREDIT IS VOTED

Continued from Page 1.

pointed out, was something like £2,000,000 daily, and its expenditure about £8,000,000, which meant that £6,000,000 had to be raised by war loans. The last-named sum daily over the whole year represented for interest and for a very moderate sinking fund a further income tax of 3 shillings 4 pence in the pound, which, added to the present rate of 5s shillings, was more than 8 shillings. Trade after the war, he feared, would be crippled by an income tax of 8 shillings.

"In this House and out of it," said Mr. McKenna, "I will support the Chancellor when he finds it necessary to take unpopular steps in curtailing expenditure. When I had the authority I did my best to curtail it. I recognize the danger we run from rising prices. The cause of the rise is not—whatever people may think—profiteering. The main cause is the inflation of expenditure, and the remedy is to be found in curtailing that expenditure."

The general debate had no great interest, the main feature being strong criticism by John Dillon and others of the Saloniki expedition. Mr. Dillon referring to rumors that Serbia was intending to make a separate peace with Austria and demanding that the Government say whether Serbia was to be deserted, declared that the British Army in Salonika had been demoralized by eighteen months of inaction in pestilent surroundings.

Cecil Restates War Aims.

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, replying, characterized Mr. Dillon's charge as absolutely untrue. He said there was no intention of receding from the pledges for the full restoration of and reparation for Serbia. While declining to reveal the Government's plans, he said he would restate its war aims, saying:

"Austria is not our chief enemy. Germany is, and must be, our chief enemy. The broad principles we are fighting for are these: First, that we should stand by our allies; second, we are fighting for a stable settlement, for a sound and satisfactory peace, not a conquest or mere domination, but on some national principle as far as might be which would secure that settlement. When arrived at it should be free from change in the future.

"Personally, I wish to see how far President Wilson's proposals can be made practicable for barriers against future wars. The Government's desire for the destruction of German militarism is only part of its general purpose to secure a lasting peace. It desires this only because German militarism is the greatest danger to the future peace of Europe."

The war credit was agreed to and the House adjourned.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
854 856 858 Fifth Avenue, AT 46TH ST.
Will Place on Sale, Today—
85 Street and Sports Suits
Formerly $75 to $125 . . . . . at $38
Of white and navy serge, black and white checked materials, tussah, jersey and silk, in late models suitable for present wear and for early autumn.

Smart Styles for
STOUT WOMEN
designed by
Lane Bryant
Not just garments cut in large sizes, but specially designed apparel with the right lines and style to fit and become the STOUT and EXTRA SIZE FIGURE.
Ready-to-Wear
Everything that women wear in sizes up to 56 bust.
CLEARANCE SALE
Now in Progress
affords the stout woman an unequaled opportunity to purchase Summer Dresses, Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Beach Apparel, at
Extraordinarily Low Prices.
Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th St.

LA LIBERTE SUSPENDED.

Canadian Anti-Conscription Paper Can Get No Newsprint.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, July 24.—Despite a formal announcement in large type on the front page of La Liberté today, declaring that inability to obtain a supply of newsprint, though cash payment was tendered, had caused that paper to suspend publication, the man in the street here sees in this suspension the first indication that the authorities have come to an end of their toleration of seditious publications. It is believed that any other newspaper that took a similar course will find it difficult to get print paper.

La Liberté has been unrestrained in its campaign against conscription. It has continually attacked the Canadian Government, the British Government, and the American Government. It has made a specialty of personal attacks of the most offensive type. For some time its compulsory suspension has been under the consideration of the Department of State. It has been warned before, and has changed its name once.

Its editor, Tancrede Marsil, is the most outspoken man of the anti-conscription element. The suspension of the paper is taken as indicating that Marsil's career as a promoter of sedition is at an end.

While the French-Canadian press is calling on the Premier of the Province, Sir Lomer Gouin, to save them from conscription, the Premier has under consideration a scheme to settle returned soldiers, both English and French-speaking, on farm lands in Quebec. There are plenty of returned soldiers eager to go back to the land as farmers if they get a chance.

This was made evident at a largely attended meeting of the Great War Veterans' Association at the Khaki League headquarters. This meeting drew up a petition bearing many names, setting forth the desires and plans of the returned men toward the farming problem, and appealing to Premier Gouin to assist them.

The soldiers suggest that three colonies be established in the province, and that each colonist receive a loan up to $1,500 to establish himself.

HALL'S BEDDING
The Standard of Quality
Pure Horse Hair Mattresses, Box and Open Springs, Blankets, Comfortables, Pillows, Brass and Iron Beds. We make everything in Bedding, and our 85 years of success is behind every article we sell. When furnishing or refurnishing don't fail to examine the quality and workmanship of "Hall's" bedding.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Mfrs. of Beds & Bedding
25 West 45th St.


For Today
Pay $495
For a Small Grand **Piano**
$600 VALUE
Terms, $3.00 per week. Immediate delivery. This Piano carries the full Wurlitzer guarantee for tone, action and durability. The daintiest of small grands —For Today.
Absolutely brand new; fine case.
THE RUDOLPH WURLITZER CO.
115 WEST 40TH STREET
Between Broadway and 6th Avenue

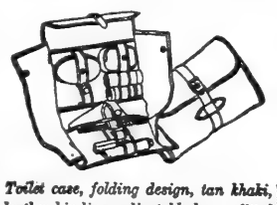
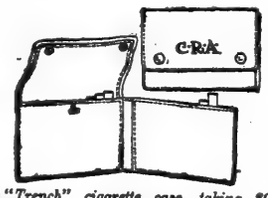
Yorke **Half-Yearly Shirt Sale Starts To-day**


If your shirts fade, don't blame the laundry, blame us.
The Yorke Shirt Shop
1272 Broadway Between 32d and 33d Sts.

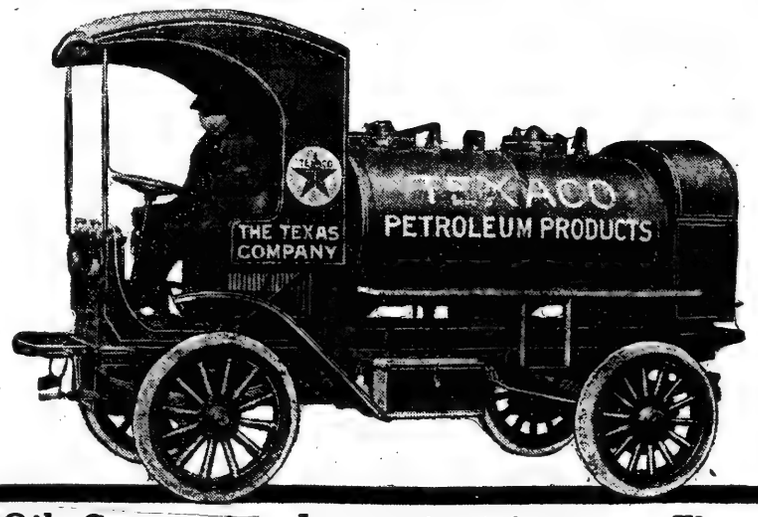
Krumbles


Whole Wheat. More Nutritious than Bread
KRUMBLES is the first wheat food that gives you all the delicious flavor of the wheat—a sweetness that grows richer and richer the more you chew it.
KRUMBLES is the whole of the wheat with all of the protein, the phosphates, the mineral salts and bran—the things the doctors say all growing children need.
One Cent a Dish for Krumbles


For Military Service


Sewing kit, "roll-up" design, khaki cloth and lining, leather binding, 2 spools thread, thimble, scissors, shirt and trouser buttons, tapes, needles, pins; 4½ inches wide.....$3.50
Metal service mirror (at right), non-corrosive, unbreakable, in tan goatskin case, flannelette lining; 4 x 5¼ inches. (Initials extra 25c) ..$2.50



Toilet case, folding design, tan khaki, leather binding, adjustable loops, fitted with: military brush, comb, soap box, metal mirror, shaving brush, shaving soap, tooth paste, tooth brush and guard; 9¾ x 6¾ inches.....$11.00
"Trench" cigarette case, taking 50 cigarettes; completely protected from breakage and rough weather; compact and durable; 5¾ x 3¾ inches closed. Black pin morocco leather, $4.00; tan pigskin.....$5.75
Initials stamped on case, 25c extra.
New York 404 Fifth Ave. (at 37th Street)
253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)
Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Stores
Boston 145 Tremont St.
London 89 Regent St.



Oil Companies Increasing Autocar Fleets
Oil and gasoline are quickly delivered over long routes by Autocar, and road oil work is carried on with a speed and thoroughness never before known. Many oil companies have recently added to their Autocar fleets.
The Texas Company have just purchased five more Autocars.
For information on the Autocar in *your* line of business, see the Autocar Sales Co., 553-557 W. 23rd St., New York City.
THE AUTOCAR MOTOR TRUCK
The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa. Established 1897.

SERBIA PROTESTS PLUNDER OF NATION

Charges That Austrians and Bulgarians Are Ruining the Occupied Provinces.

GREAT SUMS ARE EXTORTED

Dwellings and Museums Pillaged in 'Unexampled Manner'—Reserves Right to Claim Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The following communication has been sent to the American Ambassador in Paris by the Serbian Legation there:

Mr. Ambassador: I am instructed by my Government to inclose herewith to your Excellency a memorandum relating to the economic exploitation of the Serbian provinces occupied by the Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian authorities.

The economic exploitation which they are practicing by means of the illegal imposition of taxes, by the depreciation of Serbian money, the abolition of the moratorium, the sale of Serbian monopolies, the introduction of flesh monopolies by the violation of the rights of private property, and by forced subscription to the war loan, has but one object in view: the economic ruin of occupied Serbia.

Taking as their justification Articles 23, 43, 44, 46, 48, 52, 53, 56 of The Hague Regulations, the Royal Government of Serbia protests strongly against these arbitrary measures on the part of the Austrian and Bulgarian authorities, constituting, as they do, flagrant violations of the public international law.

I should be obliged if your Excellency would be so good as to communicate this protest to your Government.

I remain, &c.,
VESNITCK.

The memorandum which is transmitted with the note gives notice that Serbia reserves the right of claiming, at the time of peace negotiations, an indemnity corresponding to the damage inflicted, both on the Serbian State and its subjects, by these flagrant violations of public international law. It is charged that more than 100,000,000 crowns have been illegally extorted, as well as 6,000,000 crowns in the form of forced subscriptions to Austrian war loans and the Austrian and Bulgarian Red Cross. Extracts from the memorandum are:

"Our law of the 29th July, 1914, with regard to the moratorium, was abolished by decree of the Military Government of the 19th January, 1917. In virtue of this decree, Austrian and German creditors can legally and without hindrance claim payment of all their debts plus 6 per cent. interest, in quick installments, and in either Austrian or Serbian money (which is accepted at only half its nominal value). The decree was passed at the instigation of Austrian and German creditors. It has ruined Serbian trade.

"The Austrians have pillaged all the houses in Belgrade and in other towns where the owners were absent. According to reports received, such houses have been completely ransacked. Private property has never been so little respected in any war. The royal palace has been plundered.

"The Ethnographical Museum and the National Museum have been pillaged, and all valuable objects taken away, contrary to Article 56 of The Hague Regulations, according to which museums are as inviolate as private property.

"The Bulgarians, like the Austrians, have plundered all the houses abandoned by their owners. At Monastir, for instance, it was proved upon the entry of our troops that the personal property of all our officials had been carried away to Bulgaria. The Bulgarians designate all lands, factories, buildings, furniture, and other property belonging to those who had emigrated from the occupied provinces as unowned property, putting up such property for sale or letting it on lease for the benefit of their treasury.

"The National Library, the University Library of Nish, and the Library of the School of Theology at Prizzen were taken by the Bulgarians as war booty. The books and manuscripts of all these libraries were carried away to Bulgaria.

"The Serbian Legation at Sofia was pillaged, and also the private belongings of the Minister and his secretaries.

"It must be especially remarked that the Bulgarians have plundered to an extent and with an effrontery unexampled in modern warfare. They have sold as booty silk, calico, linen, glass, furniture, kitchen utensils, agricultural implements, and even tombstones.

"The Austrians and Bulgarians, without having formally annexed the occupied provinces, behave as veritable sovereigns. Their economic administration has an evident tendency to ruin the population."

CHILD FALLS 18 FEET INTO STREET MANHOLE

Rescued Unhurt by New Army Recruit Hanging from Bottom Round of Ladder.

While playing with other children in West Forty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, last night Mary Gentily, 4 years old, of 264 West Forty-seventh Street, stumbled and fell into a manhole, the cover of which had been removed for some unexplained reason. The accident was seen by Tessie, a six-year-old sister, whose cries for help attracted Joseph Byrne of 423 West Forty-seventh Street, a recent recruit to the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Byrne descended into the manhole and climbed down the ladder rungs, the last one of which was five or six feet from the bottom of the pit, where the child stood screaming. Hanging from this rung, Byrne dropped his feet and Mary seized them. Then Byrne lifted her until she was able to reach the lower ladder rung.

Meanwhile Mrs. Tony Gentily, whose husband has a saloon at Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, learned of her child's accident and became hysterical. Her screams brought a crowd and traffic in the neighborhood was blocked for a while. One of those who heard the woman was Lieutenant Walter Dugan of Hook and Ladder Company 4, who, when he learned of the nature of the accident, brought a ladder and rope. With the aid of Fireman Don Leavy, Dugan was lowered to where Byrne and the child were, and the three were lifted to the surface.

An examination of the child made by Dr. Caffery of the Polyclinic Hospital disclosed that although she had fallen eighteen feet the only injuries she had received were a few minor scratches.

DEEDS LANGHORNE ESTATE.

Father of Famous Sisters Provides for Its Disposal After His Death.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 24.—C. D. Langhorne of Greenwood, Albemarle County, Va., father of the famous "Langhorne sisters," filed a deed of conveyance today in the Chancery Court here in which the estate, valued at more than a million dollars, is placed with a trust company to be administered according to the provisions of the deed.

During his life Mr. Langhorne will received the income from the estate, but after his death the property will be disposed of as follows:

Genevieve Peyton Langhorne, widow of Harry Langhorne, is to receive the income from $40,000, or an annuity of $1,200 for life.

Irene Langhorne Gibson, wife of Charles Dana Gibson, is to receive one-seventieth of the estate for her lifetime, the property passing to her children.

Nancy Astor, Phyllis Brooks, and Nora Phipps, all daughters, receive one-seventh under similar terms. William Henry Langhorne is to receive one-seventh, Elisha Kean Langhorne is to receive one-ninth. Another one-ninth goes to C. D. L. Perkins. Nancy K. Perkins, and Alice M. Perkins. In the event of the death of any of the beneficiaries their property is to be turned into the body of the estate.

LUTHER BURBANK VERY LOW

Noted Horticulturist Stricken with Appendicitis at Santa Rosa.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 24.—Luther Burbank is lying at the point of death at his home in Santa Rosa Avenue, Santa Rosa. The noted horticultural scientist was stricken today with appendicitis, and attending physicians only hope for his recovery. Late tonight Dr. Joseph Shaw, one of the physicians who have been at his bedside since he was taken ill, said:

"While Mr. Burbank's condition is somewhat improved, it is extremely serious. He is suffering from appendicitis. I am hopeful we may be able to avoid an operation. There is a chance of his recovery."

POSTUM
instead of coffee
A Health Tip

RHEIMS CRUMBLING UNDER GERMAN FIRE

Hit by 16,652 Shells in Fortnight as Teutons Reply to Frequent Defeats.

POPULATION DOWN TO 5,000

Women's Work, School Classes and City Government Conducted Below Street Level.

FRENCH FRONT, July 4, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Rheims is wilting. The big cathedral city of the Champagne district has the appearance of a hollow shell which has collapsed in parts and is rapidly subsiding into a shapeless mass.

Not only the cathedral, but all the public buildings and private dwelling houses have suffered terribly in the last half year from the raging vengeance of the German gunners, who have turned a rain of shells on to the stricken city whenever their armies have been defeated at any point of the front. These defeats have been so frequent, either on a small or large scale, since the Allied offensive began this year that the city has rarely passed more than two or three days without undergoing severe bombardment.

The extent of the undeserved punishment may be gathered from the figures relating the number of shells of all calibres poured into the streets and on to the cathedral during a single fortnight, from June 15 to June 28. The total between those two dates was no fewer than 16,652. On June 15 the number was 206; June 16, 1,211; June 17, 2,000; June 18, 317; June 19, 2,431; June 20, 400; June 21, 945; June 22, 1,330; June 23, 625; June 24, 1,870; June 25, 1,517; June 26, 1,400; June 27, 600, and June 28, 1,200.

There are only 5,000 persons left out of a peace time population of about 115,000. Among them are a goodly proportion of women and children. Some of the younger women have continued their work throughout, many of them being employed in the champagne cellars, where during the day they are comparatively safe from the German fire.

Underground Meeting Places.

School is still being carried on, the classes being held far below the street surface, and the municipal government is also conducted in the bowels of the earth, where the city fathers meet to discuss relief measures.

A visit to Cardinal Lucon, the Archbishop of Rheims, who has never for a moment thought of deserting his post close to the cathedral, found him in very confident spirits and in full belief that the Allied victory was assured. He referred in course of conversation to the great help he had received from America and from the other Allies. He said:

"The entry of America into the war will surely hasten the defeat of the Germans, who in the name of their Kultur have done so much harm to civilization.

"My flock has suffered much. Over 200,000 of the people of my diocese are still in the hands of the Germans, and many of the others have taken refuge in various parts of the country, driven from their homes before the invaders. With the help placed at my disposal by Americans and other sympathizers I have been able to relieve much distress, but there is still much to do.

"Many have lost their all, and I should like to have at my disposal in readiness for the return of the refugees a reserve of blankets and bedding, clothing, and other essentials, so as to be able to provide at least some of the more urgently required needs of my people, when the Germans have been driven away, as they assuredly will be."

The American Consulate, which has not been occupied since early in the war, has not suffered greatly from the constant bombardment. One shell pierced the roof and left some marks of its explosion, while all the windows have been destroyed.

Damage to Cathedral.

In the cathedral itself a great change has taken place in recent months. Great gaping holes show in the roof. All the ancient stained glass has fallen out in millions of fragments on to the stone floor as a consequence of the shell explosions in and around the building; the statues of saints are calcined and crumbled; frequent craters show in the floor; all the woodwork has succumbed to the flames, and at any moment a big shell may cause the whole structure to collapse.

Nearly seven hundred shells have hit the building. One of them—a twelve-inch projectile—did not explode, and it now stands on its base beside one of the pillars of the nave.

EDISON CO.'S POLES MAY GO.

Brooklyn Residents Win Point in Long Fight to Clear Streets.

Residents of the Thirtieth Ward section of Brooklyn won yesterday what they regarded as an important success in their long fight to compel the removal of electric light poles and wires from the streets of that district. On the application of Albert Clements, Supreme Court Justice Benedict decided that the Edison Electric Illuminating Company should appear in court to defend its use of the streets in the Bay Ridge-Borough Park-Bath Beach section for carrying electricity to private consumers. The alternative writ of mandamus is directed against Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn and the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. The question of whether the poles and wires are to remain will be decided at the hearing on the writ to be held in the Fall.

The fight for the removal of the poles was started about eight years ago by John J. Gordon of 8,659 Nineteenth Avenue and many of his neighbors. Corporation Counsel Archibald Watson held that the electric light company had no legal right to the use of the streets, but the company obtained an injunction restraining the city from removing the poles and wires. The matter was sent to a referee, who sustained the opinion of the Corporation Counsel. It was alleged, however, that despite this the authorities continued to issue permits for the erection of poles and the stringing of wires. In granting the writ, Justice Benedict said the charters of the old City of Brooklyn or the amendments thereto up to the time of consolidation did not give the Common Council of the former city power to grant franchises for supplying electric light, heat, or power except for public use, such as street and park lighting.

TAMPICO OIL MEN OUT.

General Strike Said to be Due to Difficulties Over Wages.

MEXICO CITY, July 24.—A general strike of the workmen employed in the Tampico oil fields began today. It affects the entire territory and refining plants in that section. About 15,000 men are employed in the various trades. There has been no disorder so far, according to reports received by the American Embassy, and the Government troops have been instructed to give protection to the property of both foreigners and Mexicans.

The general strike was preceded by a strike of the river boatmen, who asked for an increase in wages and a betterment of conditions. This was denied them. The men engaged in the general strike also demanded an increase, which the companies declined to grant.

The Mexican Foreign Office has been requested by the American Embassy to investigate a letter printed in a pro-German paper here. The letter is alleged to have been written by the Mexican Consul at Tucson, Ariz. It advises Mexicans to remain out of the United States, where, the writer of the letter says, they are subjected to outrages and bad treatment by individuals, companies, and even the authorities.

Officer Killed on Target Range.

EL PASO, Texas, July 24.—Struck by bullets from a machine gun on the target range near Fort Bliss, Second Lieutenant Lopp F. Patten, Thirty-fourth United States Infantry, was fatally wounded yesterday and died a short time afterward, it became known today. A board of inquiry is investigating to determine the cause of the killing.

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

Quality—Service—Price
DALE

Our Designs Help to Make Your Home Attractive



A visit to our display rooms will pay you.
109 West 13th St. New York
1 Door West of 6th Ave.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered September 1st

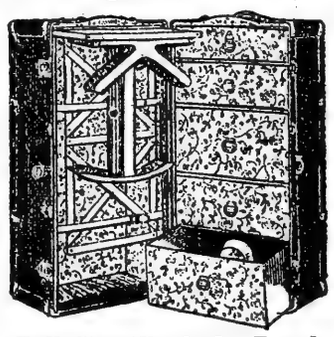
A Timely Sale of Trunks
At Substantial Savings



Short-Trip Wardrobe Trunks
Formerly $25.00
$21.50
(as illustrated)

Open-top model, constructed of 3-ply veneer basswood throughout; covered with hard vulcanized fibre.

Cretonne lined and with shoe pockets and convertible hat drawers; fitted with spring locks. Made exclusively for Lord & Taylor to our own specifications.



Full Size Wardrobe Trunk
Very Special
$25.00
(as illustrated)

45 inches; of basswood, covered and interlined with hard, vulcanized fibre; cretonne lined in rose or blue; fitted with draw bolts and spring locks; top drawer is divided into compartments and can be locked. 12 assorted hangers, shoe pockets and interchangeable hat drawers; tapes in drawers.

Dress and Steamer Trunks

Basswood Construction, covered with hard vulcanized fibre, strongly reinforced with centre bands. All sizes 32 to 40 inches

Dress Trunks		Steamer Trunks	
Full linen lined; 2 trays	$13.50	Full linen lined	$12.00
Paper lined; 1 tray	$10.00	Paper lined	$8.75

Fourth Floor.

$11.75 Couch Hammocks, $9.00

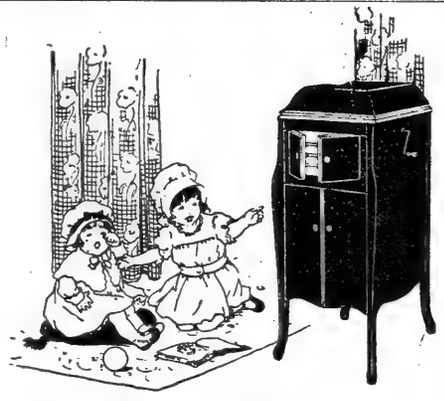
Strongly constructed frames with steel bottom, suspended on helical springs. Mattress, wood fibre filled, has felt top. Canvas windshield, adjustable to three positions.

Other Couch Hammocks of Best Makes, $7.50 to $34.50

Awnings, stands, etc., in complete assortment.

Fourth Floor.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.



When Nothing Else Satisfies—
There's the Victrola

When even the sweetest words and the sweetest jams fail, try some sweet music.

The Victrola, like the great artists on the stage in person, makes one forget all sorrow, when the world seems unfair.

And often makes you weep for joy when the beautiful strains of some masterpiece recall one of life's great events.

The Victrola really is a wonderful instrument. It is practically all in the music world combined.

Victrola X. (illustrated), $75

The smallest size Cabinet Victrola; somewhat smaller than the higher priced machines, but with the same rich tonal qualities of the highest priced machines in several wood finishes, to match the rest of your furniture.

Together with $5 worth of Victor Records, your own personal selection, a total of $80, at

$5.00 Down and $5.00 Monthly

Other Victrolas $15 to $350.

Victrola Salons—Eighth Floor

J.M.Gidding & Co.
364-366-368 Fifth Avenue, AT 36TH ST. N.Y.

FEATURE, TODAY, IN THEIR
SALES
OF SUMMER APPAREL

$45 to $135 Summer Frocks at $25, $35, $45
Of handkerchief linen, batiste, voile, gingham, crepe, organdie, dimity, etc.

$55 to $125 Day Dresses at $25, $35, $45
Of foulard, taffeta, satin, serge, Georgette crepe, jersey, etc.

$50 to $85 Coats . . . at $25 & $35
Fashionable models in various sizes, styles and materials—mostly sports shades—a few of many kinds.

Fashionable Large Hats, $10, $15
Regularly to $30—For street, semi-dress, country and garden party wear.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Stop the Returned Goods Abuse and Eliminate Waste

In supporting the plan of Mr. A. W. Shaw, Chairman of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defence

we ask our patrons to endeavor to return as few goods as possible. Merchandise thoughtlessly and carelessly bought, and afterwards returned means

Waste, Decreased Efficiency,
Loss to the Merchant,
Higher Cost to the Public

¶ It is everyone's patriotic duty to eliminate waste. Help us save and the saving will be yours.

The following rule will be absolutely enforced on and after August 1st, 1917.

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons

GIMBELS—New York

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Stop the Returned Goods Abuse and Eliminate Waste

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For Men and Women
Holeproof Hosiery

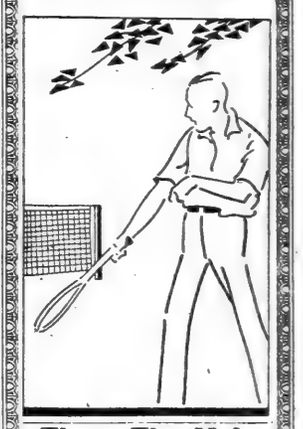
They mean cool comfort and freedom from holes without the slightest sacrifice of style, fit, finish or appearance—the most serviceable of all hosiery.

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.75; Mercerized $2.00
Men's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 6 pairs $3.30
For Women, 6 pairs, $2.40; Silk Lisle $3.00
Women's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 3 pairs $3.30

Brill Brothers

1456 Broadway, 279 Broadway, Broadway at 49th Street, 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 125th Street at 3rd Avenue, 44 East 14th St., 47 Cortlandt St.

R.H.Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



Things That Make Your Game Go Right

Skill counts for much—but the careful selection of your tennis equipment and your apparel help to swing the game your way. Here is a store full of many things for tennis players — all at prices much lower than elsewhere.

Tennis Equipment

In the Sporting Goods Dept. you will find everything from a practice ball to a pair of posts.

Wright & Ditson's Racquets, $1.19 to $7.49
Horsman's Racquets, $1.49 to $6.94
Balls, $2.88 to $4.49 doz.
Racquet Presses, 69c and $1.98
Racquet Covers, 49c to $1.49
Nets: for single courts, $1.64 and $2.97; double courts, $1.89 and $5.94
Tennis Posts, $1.24 to $2.97
Markers: Wet, $14.89
Dry, 98c to $4.89
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Tennis Trousers

White flannel trousers have acquired a fixed place in the tennis wardrobe. We have a variety at $4.75
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., B'way.

Men's Wool Hosiery

Medium weight, seamless, natural, with double heels, soles and toes. Sizes 9½ to 11½. 47c
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Shoes and Sneakers

Some men prefer the specially designed calf oxford — others the light weight canvas shoe. Whichever you wish, you can buy them here at a considerable saving.
Tan Calf Oxfords, with leather inner soles, blind eyelets, rubber soles and heels. $5.49
White Canvas Oxfords, leather inner soles, rubber soles and heels. $3.96
Canvas Sneakers, 79c and $1.24; Bals, 89c and $1.49
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

Specialized Haberdashery



We have a good assortment of Shirts and Neckwear and all such things designed for the comfort and convenience of the tennis man, at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Shopping Problem

The man who is undecided about the appropriateness of a gift he must make, or the man who wishes the advice of "some one who knows" about things for his women folks, will find the attendants at the Personal Shopping Bureau ready to help him. They know the store, the merchandise and the wants of people.
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

The Soldier and his Teeth

Of the 45,000 Dentists in the United States Who Are Preparing the Teeth of the American Soldier for the Stress of War, over 39,000 are Recommending Kolynos

WHILE America is providing herself with the teeth of war, every man who looks forward to the privilege of serving her must put his own munition plant in order.

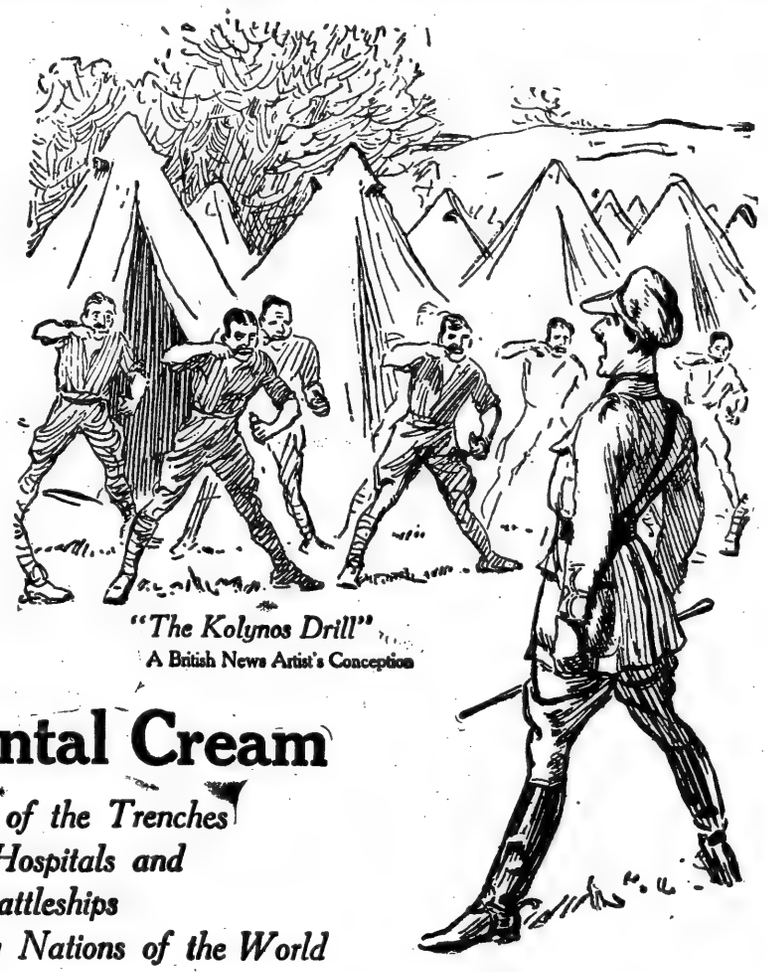
If you are to be permitted to serve your country in its Army or Navy, your teeth and your mouth must be in good condition. Diseased teeth cannot deal with Army rations under the strain of a hard campaign.

More men are being turned down because of defective teeth than for any other single cause. Dentists all over the United States are organizing to bring the mouths of recruits up to the passing mark.

Have your teeth put in order immediately by an efficient dentist—*and then take care of them.*

Learn quickly what the British and French troops have learned—that one of the greatest boons on the march, in the camp and in the trench, is that efficient, antiseptic, refreshing dental cream, Kolynos—one of the best known American products in Europe.

It is recognized as the one dentifrice which perfectly cleanses the teeth and also acts as an antiseptic and germicide. It leaves the entire mouth and the throat in a sweet, clean, refreshed and sanitary condition, and this healthful condition endures for hours.



"The Kolynos Drill"
A British News Artist's Conception

Kolynos Dental Cream

Is the Dentifrice of the Trenches of the Field Hospitals and of the Battleships of the Leading Military Nations of the World

Over four-fifths of the entire dental profession in America and over three-fifths of the profession in England use and recommend it in their practice.

In military hospitals, especially in base hospitals, where jaw and mouth wounds are numerous and every precaution must be taken against infection, Kolynos is supreme.

As a soldier, on land or sea, keep Kolynos in your kit. It will be your friend in the hour of your greatest need. Brush your teeth with it systematically several times a day—preferably after meals and before taps.

We have supplied the British Expeditionary Force in France on order, during the past six months, with more than 115,000 tubes of Kolynos. This is in addition to the hundreds of thousands of tubes sent to the men personally in their "parcels" from home, and other thousands used in the military hospitals in England. *Include a tube in your next parcel.*



On Active Service.
Belgium.

The Kolynos Co.,
New Haven,
Conn., U. S. A.

Gentlemen:

I received a tube of your Kolynos Dental Cream through a friend of mine a few weeks ago and it is the best thing that I have tried yet. Can I get your cream through a druggist in England as it is nearer for us than to send to U. S. for it.

Yours sincerely,
(*Signed*) A. R. M.
Lieut. 12th Battery, 3rd Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, 1st Canadian Division, B. E. F.

102 Rotton Road,
Edgbaston,
Birmingham.

Dear Sirs:

I am sending you a little account of how Kolynos was used in a far different way than usual, by my brother, a soldier on the Peninsula. In each parcel we always enclosed a tube of Kolynos.

He landed soon after the first lots, and water was still very scarce, they had none at all, except that kept for emergency in their bottles, which they had strict orders not to touch.

Then they were ordered to charge the enemy!

Just before, by a happy inspiration, he pulled out his tube of Kolynos, and with aid of saliva washed it well round his mouth.

This acted better than water. He was so pleased that he passed it round to his pals, who were all done up. They, too, used it to the last squeeze, and gave three cheers for "Butler and his tube!"

(*Signed*) W. BUTLER.

Tel. 44-05
Tel. 44-06

No. 27 General Hospital
Abassieh, Caire.

Gentlemen:

Please accept my warmest thanks for samples of Kolynos received today. It is a great boon to soldiers on active service to receive a tube of your dental cream, as often there is great difficulty in obtaining such necessities when in the field.

With many thanks,
Believe me,
Yours faithfully,
(*Signed*) E. B. A.
(Lieut. R. A. M. C.
Dental Surgeon.)

Messrs. Kolynos, Inc.,
43 and 44 Shoe Lane,
London, E. C.

4th Battn. Royal Scots,
Attached 156th Brigade
Machine Gun Company
B. M. E. F.

Gentlemen:

Please excuse the liberty I am taking in writing to you.

I happened to be in Port Said today, purchasing some articles to substitute articles lost some few days ago when we had rather a sharp brush with the enemy. Along with other things I purchased a new tube of my usual tooth paste, "Kolynos," and with it I received the enclosed card asking for the names of people to whom you would send samples of your tooth paste.

We are situated in the centre of the desert and Port Said, which is over 40 miles distant, is our nearest town, so it means both time and money for the average "Tommy" to get into town, and the majority of them can't afford the luxury.

You have no idea how much trouble we have out here with the men's teeth and I think a good deal of the trouble is caused by the men not having proper tooth paste. Furthermore, things out here are ever so much dearer than at home. Kolynos costs 1/6 out here.

Consequently I am taking the liberty of asking you if you could see your way to send out some of your samples to us here, and I need not mention that they will be appreciated far more than were they sent to people at home.

I hope you will not take this letter as presumptuous but I am really speaking in the interest of my men, knowing the power of Kolynos as I do.

Apologising for troubling you in the matter and wishing your paste and firm the greatest success

I beg to remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
(*Signed*) J. M. B.
Lieutenant.

Messrs. Kolynos, Inc.,
43 and 44 Shoe Lane,
London, E. C.

The
Kolynos
Co.
New Haven,
Conn., U. S. A.

Please send a free trial tube of *Kolynos Dental Cream* to:

(*Name*)_____

(*Address*)_____

(*Fill in this coupon and mail it at once for your friend or yourself.*) T.

If you have a son or an acquaintance entering the service, fill in his name and address in this Coupon and mail it to us so we may provide him gratis with a trial tube, as we provided the soldiers of Great Britain and France.

If you already know about Kolynos, do him the great service of buying him a half dozen tubes, at twenty-five cents each, at the nearest druggist or department store, and send them to him if he has already been called out. Don't neglect it.

The Kolynos Company
New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

PENROSE SAYS CREEL TRIFLES WITH NEWS

Regaled Public with Bombast About Fictitious U-Boat Battle, Senator Charges.

DEMANDS AN INVESTIGATION

Declares Daniels Was Not Candid in Defense of Creel—James and Swanson Resent Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—In a scathing speech today, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania assailed George Creel, head of the Committee on Public Information of the United States Government, as having mismanaged the war publicity work. He urged the passage of his resolution, offered two weeks ago, to investigate the committee, saying the public ought to know how it was being run.

The attack brought sharp protest from Senator Swanson of Virginia, Chairman of the Naval Committee, and Senator James of Kentucky, who defended Mr. Creel and the Administration. Senator James accused Senator Penrose of playing "peanut politics," and said Mr. Penrose and other Republican Senators were "sniping." He also referred to copperheadism as being practiced by Republican Senators.

"If this spirit of baseless criticism of the Administration is allowed to go on," said Senator James, "America will find itself crippled before the war has got very far along."

Senator Penrose in urging his resolution said he wanted a "fair and open" inquiry made.

"Widespread dissatisfaction exists all over the country, among newspaper correspondents and newspaper publishers, with the management of the so-called Bureau of Public Information," said Senator Penrose. "Instead of a person having been appointed to that important place, the head of the commission, representative of the best elements of professional life in journalism, a gentleman has been called to fill the post who, to say the least, does not command the confidence of the public or of the newspaper profession. His publication, the official Bulletin, I am informed by newspaper people, is not thought worthy of being utilized in the public press throughout the country. It is not considered a work of any particular value.

Ornamented President's Speech.

"However, that the head of the Bureau of Public Information takes a great deal of responsibility on himself and seems to have the cares of the nation on his shoulders is illustrated by his publication of the address of President Wilson to the mine operators and manufacturers of the United States when they came down here to Washington and endeavored to obtain an interview with Mr. Lane, the Secretary of the Interior, to adjust prices on a basis satisfactory to the Government. This official, Mr. Creel, undertook to edit the address of the President, putting italics in it and ornamenting it in other respects in which he adorned the account of the alleged naval battle in mid-ocean."

Senator James interrupted to say that Senator Penrose's resolution was not directed to coal, but to Mr. Creel and his management of the committee.

"The resolution is broader than that," replied Senator Penrose. "It asks for information regarding this alleged combat in mid-ocean, but it also asks for information concerning the Committee on Public Information and the persons employed by such committee, the salaries received by them, and the duties performed by them."

"But, Mr. President, the Senator predicated his resolution primarily upon an editorial which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which it was stated that a correspondent slept during the time an encounter was supposed to have taken place, and when he arrived in France reported that no attack was made," persisted Senator James.

"That was the resolution, as I understand it. The Senator from Pennsylvania introduced this resolution, I say, because there was the editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES that said it ought to be investigated; that there was a correspondent of The Associated Press aboard one of these transports and he sent back a cablegram saying they had an uneventful voyage, and that these reports coming here from the Admiral of the Navy, given out by the Secretary of the Navy, must at once be impeached, because an Associated Press correspondent failed to be upon one of the four different and distinct units of transports that were sent abroad.

"Now, I hope the Senate has not arrived at the time in this war when it is willing to impeach the official dispatches of an admiral of the Navy simply because some correspondent failed to be on board one of the transports that was fired upon."

The Battle in Midocean.

"I had only intended to refer, before being interrupted, to the fact that the head of the bureau seems to have varied activities," Senator Penrose went on, "and that, in editing the President's address to the mine operators and manufacturers of the United States, Mr. Creel in his official bulletin undertakes to ornament it to suit his own fantastic ideas.

"Now, I referred the other day to the fact that the representative of The Associated Press was with the squadron and that he never reported any battle in midocean with a flotilla of submarines, but, on the contrary, sent a dispatch to this country that the seas had been peaceful and the voyage uneventful; and yet we have this Fourth of July proclamation, in which a wonderful description has been given of the fleet being twice attacked by German submarines on the way across. I quote from Mr. Creel:

"'Our high seas convoys, circling with their searchlights, answered with heavy gun fire, and its accuracy stands proof for the fact that the torpedoes discharged became increasingly scattered and inaccurate. One torpedo boat was certainly sunk, and there is reason to believe that the accurate fire of our gunners sent others to the bottom. Five torpedoes were counted as they sped by the stern.'

"Then he goes on to describe a second attack, where he repeats: 'One submarine at least was sunk.'

"It seems to me that this is trifling very seriously with the information which the American people are entitled to receive of these events, and any person who is responsible for this kind of publicity should well be investigated by the Senate or by some committee of the Senate.

"The Associated Press on July 5 said that there was no submarine attack whatever; no torpedoes were seen, and there was no gun firing at submarines from our destroyers. This is a committee, Mr. President, on misinformation, not on information. It seems that there was no flotilla of German submarines engaged, either in the first or in the second attack.

Daniels's Defense of Creel.

"In defense of Mr. Creel, Secretary Daniels—and he seems to be the only person in Government circles who assumes any responsibility for Mr. Creel—makes the matter worse than before, because the only explanation Mr. Daniels can give for the elaboration and misstatements of the original Gleaves report is that the troops had got over safely, and it was an occasion of great rejoicing, and it was owing to the way he was rejoicing that this exuberancy of language occurred. He then describes how he received a telegram."

After quoting from Secretary Daniels's letter of last Saturday to Senator Tillman, Senator Penrose continued:

"Mr. Daniels is not candid in that statement. He does not say, when he refers to two attacks made by submarines, that our squadron had been attacked by submarines. On the contrary, he says that the voyage was peaceful and uneventful. There is a lack of candor and square-dealing in this letter of the Secretary of the Navy."

After quoting Mr. Daniels as saying that he hastened to the War Department to inform Secretary Baker of the "attack," Mr. Penrose said: "What attack, Mr. President, in a voyage which the Secretary says was 'peaceful and uneventful?'"

"Mr. Daniels goes on to say," Senator Penrose continued, "The facts were stated not in the very words of the Gleaves telegram, for it is the immemorial policy of the department in time of war not to employ the language of a message coming in code; otherwise it would be easy for the enemy to learn the cipher.'

"How ridiculous, Mr. President! No one expects a message to be printed in code. It would be unintelligible to the American people without the key. It seems to me this whole business displays a lack of candor and of direct dealing which only makes the original Creel offense worse.

"The Secretary went on: 'Moreover, the message of the Rear Admiral contained the names of the ships, which, for military reasons, are never given out during a war.'

Unnecessary Mystery.

"I cannot see what great amount of mystery or secrecy is necessary to surround the names of the ships. They left the shores of the United States with several hundred thousand people witnessing the spectacle from the shores and their bands playing, and their safe arrival on the other side was heralded to the American people two or three days before the news was received by the Navy Department censorship.

"It seems to be the height of military strategy to conceal the names of ships that left our harbor in New York with bands playing within the sight of people on the shores to the number of several thousand in two contiguous States.

"And therefore, Mr. President, as one of the symptoms of that rejoicing, the American public is regaled on the Fourth of July with a bombastic account of a battle which never occurred, and relating to a squadron which crossed the ocean in placid seas and arrived on the other side without an important event.

"Now, the resolution also asks information concerning the rules and methods of censorship adopted by this remarkable bureau. The newspapers of the country, I am informed, have been frequently at a loss to know what news to publish and what news to suppress. I will cite only one case.

"This Bureau of Public Information only a short time ago made public a piece of news relative to the agreement entered into between coal producers, rail carriers, dockers and ocean carriers, which gave sailing dates and other data regarding prospective coal shipments from the ports of Newport News, Boston, Philadelphia, and New York in flagrant contravention of their own rules regarding the mention of shipping matters.

"The manager of The Central News Limited of London and New York started the story on the transatlantic cables a few nights ago, on a certain night. The censor in the cable offices in New York strongly objected and demanded information as to how The Central News Limited got the story. He was shocked and surprised when he heard that it was the emanation of the Creel bureau.

"The authenticity and the authority for this statement can be had from the gentleman in charge of The Central News Bureau in New York City. In other words, after formulating a rule of censorship on the press news concerning the sailings of certain vessels carrying coal, this bureau authorizes such information, to the complete demoralization of the censorship which has been established by the shipping people in this connection."

Stone Asks the Purpose.

When Senator Penrose had finished, Senator Stone of Missouri remarked that he was "puzzled to comprehend the purpose or to understand the object" Senator Penrose expected to accomplish by his resolution.

"Suppose it should be ascertained by the reply to the resolution or by a Congressional investigation, if the Senator should think it necessary to go that far, that there was no battle between our armed convoys and German submarines, what then?" asked Senator Stone. "It might be a subject of some criticism of Mr. Creel, but Mr. Creel has as much right as any other writer for newspapers to bombard and sink submarines. What will be accomplished by it?"

"Well, the Government is paying Mr. Creel," responded Senator Penrose. "He is not an ordinary newspaper writer, in the sense of working for private parties. He is an official of the Government and should be held to account; and if he has perpetrated a colossal fraud in the way of deception on the American people he should be called to account for it, in order that such an offense shall not be perpetrated again."

Senator James conceded that Congress had the right to ascertain how the money it appropriated for the war was being spent.

"No one will dispute that right," he said. "But I do not believe that this early in the war this spirit of copperheadism, this spirit of attack on men who are bearing the multiplicity of duties and burdens imposed on them, ought to be tolerated. It only makes heavy war duties more onerous.

"The American people are back of this war. They are back of the President. Certain attempts to play peanut politics, as has here been attempted by the Senator from Pennsylvania, are, to say the least, reprehensible.

"The Republican Party, whose proudest boast Lincoln is that he saved the Union, has surely not descended to the low level where it undertakes to become a sniper in the days of greatest peril to the American Government."

Swanson Defends Creel.

Senator Swanson characterized Senator Penrose's criticism of Mr. Creel as "unfair and misleading."

"I saw in the papers a notice, almost in flaming letters, that the Senator from Pennsylvania would introduce this resolution, that he would demand an investigation," said Senator Swanson. "In other words, information was given to the papers that the Senator from Pennsylvania would be on the rampage on a certain date, and I thought it would be wise to pull down the desks of Senators on account of what had been prophesied in these papers he would do in the demand for that investigation.

"As soon as I saw it I went to the Senator from Pennsylvania, and suggested to him that, before he introduced his resolution, it would be well and proper to read these cablegrams in connection with this affair. He could have gotten all the information that I possess, and all the information in connection with this matter, and had the misinformation that he has sought to deal out to the country, if he had read the cablegrams from Admiral Gleaves, which, I assured him, the Secretary of the Navy would be glad to have him read."

After contending that Secretary Daniels was justified in his statements as to the U-boat incidents, Mr. Swanson continued:

"Now, the Senator from Pennsylvania, in starting this resolution, invoked an editorial from that great paper, THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is a great paper. It is a conservative paper. I have no doubt that that and other papers, when they received The Associated Press dispatch of the fifth of July, announcing the arrival of troops in France, had an idea that publication had been made. The last two units did have an uneventful trip. The first and second units, as Secretary Daniels said, were attacked.

"That paper had a correspondent in Paris. It is the same correspondent The Public Ledger has—a great conservative and reputable paper, published in Philadelphia. I am satisfied that a great journal like The Public Ledger and like THE NEW YORK TIMES would not have as its correspondents in Europe to transmit news and information regarding the transactions of the American Army and Navy, any but reputable, reliable, conservative men. I ask the Secretary of the Senate to read the cablegram published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 7, 1917, reproduced in The Public Ledger in Philadelphia at the same time."

The cable dispatch, telling of two U-boat attacks upon part of the Pershing flotilla, was read into the record.

"Mr. President, that is the report which came from the correspondent of these two reputable journals in Paris," Senator Swanson proceeded. "I do not think there is an American who is not proud of that achievement.

Condemns Ridicule of Navy.

"I desire at the beginning of this war to express my condemnation and my disapproval of the effort to ridicule the achievements in efficiency of the American Navy, and every time anything is accomplished to try to make it the subject of ridicule.

"This resolution seeks to obtain the official cablegram, word for word, translated from the cipher. What would that furnish the enemy? A keen, alert man who was acquainted with ciphers would get this cipher. We do not know who would get it. Spies with a copy of the cipher and a copy of the cablegram translated would be furnished a great deal of information to enable Germany and our enemies to obtain a clue to our code regarding cablegrams sent to the Secretary of the Navy. For the time immemorial it has been a rule of the navy, even in giving out interviews, never to give the words used in the cablegram; that would betray the cipher."

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts insisted that no one had ridiculed the American Navy as Senator Swanson had maintained.

"That is not the issue," he said. "Criticism has been aimed at Mr. Creel, and, thank God, Mr. Creel is not the American navy. The Senator from Pennsylvania is being blamed here for his resolution on account of the fact, as it is stated, that it will disclose information to the enemy. These ships were attacked outside of the war zone. Somebody knew why they would be at a certain hour in the ocean outside the war zone. Some German knew that fact.

"It came because there are spies in this country, spies in this city, spies in the department. I do not imagine the Senator from Pennsylvania has the faintest idea of doing anything which would reveal our naval code.

Indiscreet Publication.

"The objection is made that these simple facts, greatly to the credit of the American Navy, were treated by Mr. Creel with a large and bombastic account. Dispatches came to this country showing that part of our troops had arrived. They ought not to have been published. The news bureaus had that information but did not publish it. It got out through the commission of Mr. Creel, and that disturbed the Secretary of War, and justly, when the news got out.

"Congress refused to give Mr. Creel the powers he asked, and rightly refused. Both Houses refused. But he goes on—one of those irresponsible personal agents, without responsibility, without definite office. He employs men, he spends large amounts of the public money, and it is construed as an impertinence if we ask where the public money is spent.

"The Senator from Virginia says it is not desirable to have it known where our ships land in France. I know where they landed, and I did not get the information from the Navy Department or in confidence. It was there that have come out, like Mr. Root's party being in Chicago and the landing of the first troops, have come out through misunderstanding of Mr. Creel's office.

"It is never the fault of the press. I am, as I say, amazed by the tact, sense, and patriotism it has displayed in regard to keeping secret information which could be of any effect.

"If you will find out who told the German submarines where our units were to be on a certain day in the open ocean, you will do some great good in protecting our troops. Stopping a Senate resolution will not protect them. It is not through Senate resolutions that these things get out."

REVIEW OF RECORDS MADE IN ASSEMBLY

Citizens Union Summarizes the Services of Kings, Queens, and Richmond Members.

PRAISE YOUNG LEGISLATORS

Report Says City Assemblymen Had Better Record Than Senators and Democrats Improved.

A summary of the personal service of the Assemblymen from Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties at the last session of the Legislature was made public yesterday by the Committee on Legislation of the Citizens Union. The committee emphasized the fact that in forming its judgments it primarily considered the attitude of members toward measures that directly affected New York City as well as toward those of general application necessarily affecting the administration of the city government. In characterizing the records of members on legislation and votes the committee stated that the summaries referred to particular bills in the classes of legislation which were considered as tests. The summaries are as follows:

Kings County.

AHERN, FRED M., (Rep., Tenth District.)—Supported bills giving courts power to nullify Public service Commission orders. Failed to vote on several important roll calls. Record decidedly inferior to that of previous years.

BRENNAN, GEORGE R., (Rep., Eleventh District.)—One of Kings County's most capable representatives. With but little exception, the measures he worked for were sound. Good voting record.

BURR, FREDERICK S., (Dem., Ninth District.)—Has not been active since his illness of last year.

CAULFIELD, JAMES H., Jr., (Rep., Fifth District.)—New member. Conscientious and attentive. Attained high percentage of success on bills he fostered. His alertness blocked the progress of at least one bad measure. Creditable voting record.

DONNELLY, MORGAN T., (Dem., Thirteenth District.)—New member. His bills lacked merit and voting record was generally poor, but deserves credit for opposition in committee to bill exempting motor bus lines from regulation.

DUFF, CHARLES H., (Rep., Twenty-second District.)—His record has a few good features, including opposition to two bad "salary grab" bills, but he too frequently failed to vote.

ERICSON, GEORGE H., (Rep., First District.)—A new member who made an unsatisfactory showing.

FARRELL, DANIEL F., (Dem., Seventh District.)—Nothing in his eight years' record at Albany to explain his repeated return.

FLAMMAN, AUGUST C., (Rep., Twentieth District.)—Continued to give intelligent service and made his usually creditable showing.

GREEN, SAMUEL R., (Rep., Sixteenth District.)—Sponsored two distinctly bad bills and on the whole made a disappointing record.

KLINGMANN, BENJAMIN, (Dem., Nineteenth District.)—Nothing in his first year's record affords a ray of hope for future legislative usefulness.

LA FRENZ, JOHN P., (Dem., Fourteenth District.)—Answered the roll call on rare occasions and continued to render no service of value.

LARNEY, PATRICK H., (Dem., Second District.)—A new member who introduced labor legislation of interest, but made a distinctly poor record in votes, being also too frequently unrecorded.

McARDLE, PETER A., (Dem., Fourth District.)—A member of some ability who fails to develop aggressiveness and makes a record far short of what it should be.

McKEON, JOHN J., (Dem., Eighth District.)—Returned for the eighth time, but has yet to justify his district's favor.

SHAPIRO, NATHAN D., (Rep., Sixth District.)—An active legislator with uneven record. Sponsored scheme for bi-partisan appointment of Magistrates and unsound financial measures; on the other hand worked for several desirable administrative changes. Voting record good.

SHIPLACOFF, ABRAHAM L., (Soc., Twenty-third District.)—Active in connection with social and labor legislation. At times unreasonably obstructed the work of the House. Deserves credit for consistent opposition to unsound Labor law amendments. Voting record has become distinctly good.

SIMPSON, WILLIAM T., (Rep., Twelfth District.)—Continued to render valuable service and very generally supported constructive measures. Voting record in House and committee above the average.

TAYLOR, FRANK J., (Dem., Third District.)—His service continued of the poor quality of previous years.

TWOMEY, JEREMIAH F., (Dem., Fifteenth District.)—In his two years of service has developed no conspicuous qualifications and made a generally poor showing.

WELLS, FREDERICK A., (Rep., Seventeenth District.)—His duties as Chairman of Military Affairs Committee monopolized his attention, and he made only a fair record generally.

WHITEHORN, JOSEPH A., (Soc., Twenty-first District.)—A new member who displayed discrimination and made an excellent voting record. Among the bills he introduced were some distinctly unsound ones.

YOUKER, WILFRED E., (Rep., Eighteenth District.)—In first year his services became of immediate and substantial value. Was helpful in the constructive work of the House, and made an excellent record in all respects.

Queens County.

HOPKINS, FRANK E., (Rep., Fourth District)—A new member of apparent ability, which he failed to employ with effectiveness. His first year's work was decidedly disappointing.

LEININGER, PETER A., (Dem., First District.)—A new member whose record has a few good features. Some of his bills lacked merit.

McGARRY, PETER J., (Dem., Second District)—His fourth term of service marked by colorless record.

O'HARE, WILLIAM H., (Dem., Third District.)—The most aggressive member of the Queens delegation. Actively opposed the Rockaway secession and had several other good things to his credit, but distinctly failed to come up to the mark in his votes.

Richmond County.

SEESSELBERG, HENRY A., (Dem.)—A new member of apparent ability, which was not effectively applied to his work. Supported much unsound legislation and made a poor showing.

Discussing the work of the New York City Assemblymen as a whole the report stated:

"A study of the roll calls in both houses reveals the fact that while several thoroughly objectionable bills which originated in the Assembly were rejected by the New York City Committee in the Senate, the New York City Assemblymen made a higher general average in their votes on bills which passed both houses than did the Senators. A number of younger Assemblymen made enviable records on city bills. It is interesting to note that the average of public service on the part of the Democratic Assemblymen from New York County was an improvement over that of other recent years. The Kings County Democrats, almost to a man, fell below the average. A majority of the Bronx delegation, all Democrats, made good showings."

WASHINGTON SINGER FREED.

Not Guilty of Conspiring with Princess de Polignac to Escape Tax.

LONDON, July 24.—When the charges of conspiring with Princess Edmond de Polignac to avoid payment of income tax by the Princess came up at the Old Bailey, the Attorney General offered no evidence against Washington Singer, brother of the Princess, and he was found not guilty and discharged.

The Attorney General said he was satisfied there was no justification for asking the jury to find any moral taint or criminal intent in Mr. Singer's action. Princess de Polignac was formerly Winnaretta Singer, of New York.

POISONED SALT KILLS STOCK

"Enemies of the Government" Suspected by California Official.

SACRAMENTO, July 24.—Poisoned salt placed on the stock ranches of Modoc County, North California, has caused the death of a large number of hogs and cattle, in the opinion of Dr. Charles Keane, State Veterinarian, who completed an investigation today.

In making known the result of his work Dr. Keane indicated a belief that enemies of the Government or of stockmen were responsible for the poison plot.

Elevated Ticket Agent Held Up.

John A. Breder, ticket agent at the Junction Avenue station of the Corona elevated line, was held up and robbed of $115 by a masked man at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The man asked for a ticket, but instead of offering a nickel he shoved a revolver through the netting and forced Breder to step outside of his cage. Then he rifled the cash drawer. Detectives of the Eighth Branch have been unable to find the robber.

Bill to Return Liable Aliens.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A bill to return aliens of draft age to their home countries is being drawn by Chairman Webb of the House Judiciary Committee, who said today he had talked to Administration officials and hoped to have Administration support for the proposal.

BARON ASSISTS BROTHER.

Robert Oppenheim Testifies He Is Now His Sole Support.

Baron Robert Oppenheim was examined in the Supreme Court yesterday in supplementary proceedings brought against his brother, Baron Eugene F. E. Oppenheim, on a judgment held by Morris K. Parker, head of the bond department of the Equitable Trust Company.

Baron Oppenheim said he didn't remember indorsing a $500 note for part of the fee of State Senator Elon R. Brown, who defended Baron Eugene in criminal proceedings at Rochester, because the sum was too small to bother with. He paid $2,500 to his brother's attorney, he said, and was now his sole support. He asserted that his brother got $10,000 from their sister, the Countess de Quelen, several years ago, and in 1893 received about $300,000 as his share of the estate of their father and mother.

L. I. R. R. COAL BILL GROWING

Vice President McCrea Pleads for Increase in Fares.

In the hearing yesterday before the Public Service Commission on the application of the Long Island Railroad Company for permission to increase its rate of fare, James A. McCrea, Vice President, testified that his company had just made a new contract with the Jamison Coal Company for a supply of coal for the next twelve months. The purpose of his testimony was to show the increase in the operating expenses of the road.

The present contract, Mr. McCrea said, calls for a rate of $3 a ton at the mine, about double the price paid a year ago. It is provided that the contract may be canceled by the company if the Government fixes the price at less than $3.

TO TEST PLACE ON BENCH.

Delehanty's Claim to McIntyre's Seat Will Be Tried.

ALBANY, July 24.—An extraordinary term of the Supreme Court was authorized today by Governor Whitman to be convened in New York on Aug. 7, with Justice Rodenbeck of Rochester presiding, to test the title of John F. McIntyre, Democrat, to the office of Judge of the Court of General Sessions of New York.

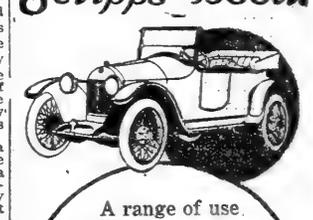
James A. Delehanty, Republican, Mr. McIntyre's rival at last Fall's election, has questioned the validity of the count by which Mr. McIntyre was declared elected.

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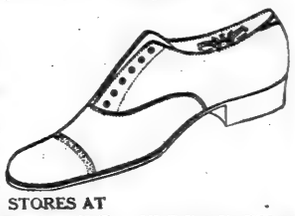
2 or 3 Pass. Roadster, 4 Cyl., 25 H. P., $1,000
2 or 3 Pass. Roadster, 4 Cyl., 30 H. P., $1,230
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As a result Mitchell sales last year nearly doubled any previous record. And this fiscal year's sales, for the first six months, increased 160 per cent over last year.

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It has taken three years, for instance, to double our margins of safety. This year, for the first time, we were able to announce our 100 per cent over-strength.

It has taken years to develop—to build and equip—this modern efficiency plant. This year, for the first time, we occupy our model body plant.

So the Mitchell of today, with its countless distinctions, is just becoming known.

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In the New Mitchell have been combined the best from all cars. And besides, it has many features offered by none of them.

It has 31 extra features which nearly all other cars omit. These include a power tire pump, a dashboard engine primer, reversible headlights, a ball-bearing steering gear. There are handles for entering, a light in the tonneau, a locked compartment for valuables.

The greatest Mitchell advantage is 100 per cent over-strength in every vital part. Over 440 parts are built of toughened steel. All parts which get a major strain are built of Chrome Vanadium. The result is a lifetime car.

All these extras cost you nothing. They are paid for by factory savings due to the efficiency methods employed in the new Mitchell factory.

Come and confirm these facts. At the same time see the Mitchell Showroom De Luxe, conceded to be one of the most beautiful in America.

Whether you intend purchasing a car or not, we promise you an interesting hour.

Mitchell Sixes
TWO SIZES

Mitchell—a roomy 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase and a highly-developed 48-horsepower motor.

$1525

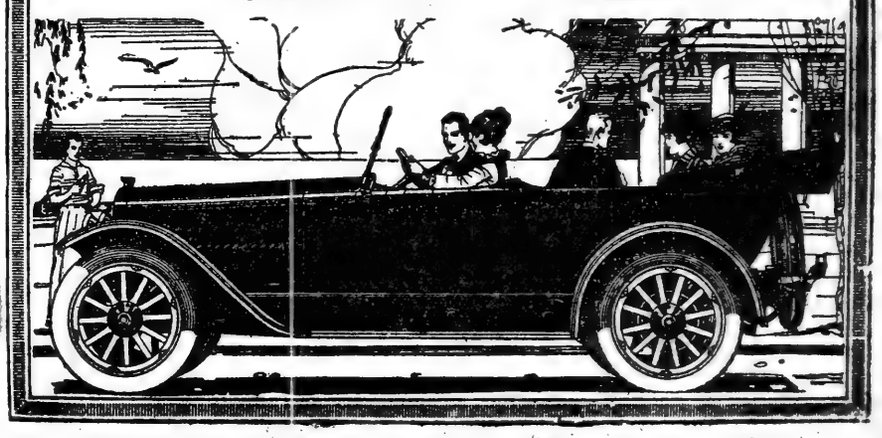
Mitchell Junior—a 5-passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase and a 40-horsepower motor, ¼-inch smaller bore.

$1250

All Prices f. o. b. Racine.

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc., Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

MITCHELL MOTOR CAR CO.
of New York, Inc.
Columbus Circle, Facing South, New York, N. Y.
Telephone Columbus 8000



COMPLETE DRAFT QUOTAS FOR NEW YORK, CITY AND STATE

IN NEW YORK CITY

The quotas to be drafted into the new National Army from all the districts in New York City and State were announced by Governor Whitman at Albany last night, and are tabulated below. It is to be borne in mind that the quota in each case is the exact number of men who will go into service. Twice that number will be called for examination immediately.

To determine whether you are included in this call and the order in which you will be summoned, double the quota in your district and compare with this figure the order in which your red number was drawn in the draft lottery at Washington. Full instructions for finding your order in the drawing, with the necessary table, were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. The work of doubling the quotas for New York City districts has been done for you in the small table printed below the large one.

BRONX.

Exemption District.	Population of District.	Number of Registrants.	QUOTA CALLED.
1	35,076	2,639	265
2	31,656	2,371	240
3	28,330	2,982	215
4	26,974	3,876	204
5	29,979	4,641	227
6	28,442	2,439	216
7	25,712	2,298	195
8	31,405	3,560	238
9	30,287	3,526	229
10	29,711	3,464	225
11	26,492	3,582	201
12	26,048	3,023	197
13	27,838	4,356	211
14	26,179	4,159	198
15	27,963	3,673	212
16	26,907	3,983	204
17	28,880	2,767	219
18	28,183	3,406	214
19	27,557	3,123	209
20	27,743	3,282	211
21	26,919	3,698	204
22	27,319	3,655	207

BROOKLYN.

Exemption District.	Population of District.	Number of Registrants.	QUOTA CALLED.
23	24,610	3,066	189
24	23,638	3,049	182
25	23,024	3,061	177
26	23,887	2,442	184
27	29,318	3,970	226
28	29,784	4,147	229
29	29,831	4,005	230
30	30,317	3,127	283
31	28,448	2,379	219
32	28,985	2,648	223
33	23,196	2,319	179
34	22,620	2,415	174
35	25,622	3,680	197
36	31,162	3,341	240
37	31,663	4,162	244
38	26,502	2,821	204
39	28,683	2,902	221
40	28,669	3,630	221
41	30,655	3,132	236
42	30,035	3,605	231
43	28,735	2,536	221
44	26,052	2,443	201
45	27,425	3,314	211
46	28,665	2,559	221
47	28,556	2,830	220
48	31,608	2,873	243
49	36,920	2,986	238
50	33,255	3,051	256
51	31,126	3,271	240
52	21,916	2,983	169
53	23,386	2,934	180
54	22,345	2,356	172
55	29,364	3,005	226
56	30,346	3,700	234
57	26,914	3,637	207
58	28,016	2,587	215
59	27,078	2,685	208
60	30,688	3,143	236
61	31,164	3,252	240
62	25,524	2,256	196
63	26,162	2,178	201
64	27,127	2,378	209
65	29,615	3,448	228
66	27,412	2,507	210
67	28,452	3,026	219
68	23,205	2,328	179
69	23,435	2,217	180
70	23,207	2,097	179
71	25,018	2,377	193
72	26,115	2,462	202
73	27,315	3,792	210
74	23,674	2,388	182
75	28,278	2,346	179
76	27,291	2,521	211
77	25,001	2,363	193
78	27,409	2,829	211
79	24,575	2,483	189
80	27,511	2,785	212
81	26,300	2,572	202
82	29,468	2,864	227
83	30,100	3,363	232
84	26,409	2,686	203
85	26,297	2,798	203
86	29,393	3,085	225
87	27,217	3,372	210
88	24,185	3,109	186

MANHATTAN.

Exemption District.	Population of District.	Number of Registrants.	QUOTA CALLED.
89	27,248	4,316	209
90	33,217	3,783	255
91	26,609	4,316	205
92	25,319	2,813	195
93	20,765	3,946	236
94	28,336	3,204	218
95	24,135	2,874	186
96	26,933	3,946	207
97	28,965	2,998	223
98	27,168	3,274	209
99	27,714	2,579	213
100	22,662	3,304	174
101	22,484	2,781	173
102	30,629	3,640	235
103	28,815	3,723	222
104	27,724	3,696	213
105	22,336	3,303	172
106	20,356	3,165	160
107	33,776	3,683	260
108	34,335	4,244	264
109	25,311	3,896	195
110	23,859	3,801	183
111	21,983	3,325	169
112	27,023	4,338	208
113	26,096	3,927	201
114	29,287	4,387	225
115	22,489	3,238	173
116	24,539	3,190	188
117	22,790	2,743	175
118	25,034	3,348	192
119	24,826	2,832	191
120	22,339	2,779	172
121	24,932	3,464	192
122	27,007	3,669	208
123	29,489	4,068	227
124	22,366	2,446	172
125	21,883	2,193	168
126	20,490	2,096	158
127	25,671	3,793	197
128	26,673	2,875	197
129	29,921	2,918	230
130	32,872	3,890	253
131	22,310	2,856	172
132	23,616	2,494	182
133	23,342	2,308	179
134	30,084	3,028	231
135	30,972	3,601	238
136	30,414	2,934	234
137	30,066	3,056	231
138	33,319	3,577	256
139	24,218	3,067	186
140	24,433	4,123	188
141	23,494	2,304	180
142	24,851	2,803	191
143	24,462	2,141	188
144	28,804	4,103	221
145	27,596	2,780	212
146	25,456	2,570	196
147	27,797	2,862	214
148	27,580	2,850	212
149	26,099	4,450	201
150	23,670	2,386	182
151	27,775	2,526	214
152	29,898	3,016	230
153	18,487	2,457	142
154	20,795	3,167	160
155	27,682	3,022	213
156	27,995	3,197	215
157	27,486	3,322	211
158	22,375	4,445	172
159	22,329	2,344	172
160	26,321	2,603	202
161	27,895	2,034	214
162	22,233	2,449	171
163	26,507	2,779	204
164	25,440	2,150	196
165	26,619	2,844	205
166	28,905	3,300	222
167	29,918	4,696	229
168	20,675	2,731	159
169	22,456	2,984	173
170	21,138	2,673	162

QUEENS.

Exemption District.	Population of District.	Number of Registrants.	QUOTA CALLED.
171	23,673	2,870	182
172	24,789	3,086	190
173	25,350	2,785	195
174	24,990	2,583	192
175	26,059	2,592	201
176	24,874	2,181	192
177	26,819	3,460	207
178	26,311	2,762	206
179	31,017	4,034	239
180	27,065	2,881	208
181	23,493	2,140	181
182	27,157	2,737	209
183	27,189	2,497	209
184	27,571	2,812	212
185	29,880	2,166	230

RICHMOND.

Exemption District.	Population of District.	Number of Registrants.	QUOTA CALLED.
186	24,839	2,607	191
187	24,655	2,844	190
188	24,190	2,311	186
189	24,950	2,320	193

IN THE STATE, OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY

CITY DISTRICTS.

Albany.

1	83	3	73
2	75	4	85
Total			316

Binghamton.

1	167	2	161
Total			328

Buffalo.

1	264	9	269
2	260	10	182
3	310	11	192
4	259	12	220
5	201	13	240
6	280	14	313
7	330	15	340
8	209	16	335
Total			4204

Syracuse.

1	222	4	215
2	204	5	243
3	221		
Total			1105

Troy.

1	66	3	47
2	65		
Total			178

Utica.

1	149	3	149
2	150		
Total			448

Yonkers.

1	43	3	38
2	35		
Total			116

Rochester.

1	253	5	275
2	249	6	273
3	247	7	242
4	247	8	199
Total			1985

Schenectady.

1	213	3	201
2	253	4	184
Total			851

Other Cities.

Amsterdam	234
Auburn	37
Elmira	9
Jamestown	330
Mount Vernon	105
New Rochelle	210
Niagara Falls	473
Poughkeepsie	157

COUNTY DISTRICTS.

Albany.

1	128	3	141
2	143		
Total			412

Cattaraugus.

1	125	3	127
2	132		
Total			384

Chautauqua.

1	246	3	153
2	218		
Total			617

Clinton.

1	206	2	193
Total			399

Delaware.

1	94	2	96
Total			190

Dutchess.

1	181	2	215
Total			396

Erie.

1	348	3	402
2	361	4	350
Total			1461

Franklin.

1	121	2	91
Total			212

Fulton.

1	121	2	140
Total			261

Herkimer.

1	275	2	263
Total			538

Jefferson.

1	204	3	202
2	183		
Total			589

Monroe.

1	198	3	191
2	175		
Total			564

Nassau.

1	266	3	279
2	211	4	284
Total			1040

Niagara.

1	331	2	309
Total			640

Oneida.

1	246	3	246
2	194		
Total			686

Onondaga.

1	190	3	222
2	188		
Total			600

Ontario.

1	104	2	123
Total			227

Orange.

1	68	3	67
2	63	4	64
Total			262

Oswego.

1	139	3	138
2	139		
Total			416

Otsego.

1	68	2	65
Total			133

Rensselaer.

1	93	2	103
Total			196

Rockland.

1	142	2	177
Total			319

St. Lawrence.

1	205	3	206
2	206		
Total			617

Saratoga.

1	158	2	158
Total			316

Steuben.

1	133	3	144
2	148		
Total			425

Suffolk.

1	262	3	298
2	311		
Total			871

Ulster.

1	150	3	153
2	135		
Total			438

Washington.

1	107	2	100
Total			207

Wayne.

1	186	2	192
Total			378

Westchester.

1	95	4	59
2	86	5	82
3	117	6	89
Total			528

Other Counties.

Allegany	240	Madison	283
Broome	321	Montgomery	175
Cayuga	214	Orleans	78
Chemung	166	Putnam	97
Chenango	349	Schenectady	None
Columbia	181	Schoharie	150
Cortland	236	Schuyler	109
Essex	301	Seneca	148
Genesee	225	Sullivan	261
Greene	102	Tioga	130
Hamilton	40	Tompkins	250
Lewis	172	Wyoming	239
Livingston	222	Yates	112

DRAFT MASTER LIST SENT TO ALL STATES

Rules and Regulations Drawn by the President Accompany the Key Sheets.

ALL ERRORS NOW RECTIFIED

Instructions to the Local Boards Cover Any Mistakes Made in Numbering Cards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The master sheets determining the order in which every registrant who enrolled under the provisions of the army draft law is liable for military duty are being sent to each of the 4,557 local exemption boards tonight over the seal of the United States Government. They show the order in which each one of the 10,500 numbers was drawn in the national lottery.

The master sheets are accompanied by the rules and regulations prescribed by the President for determining the order in which the persons registered are liable to be called for military service. These rules and regulations may be modified at any time by the President, should it be considered necessary. The master lists proper, which consist of eleven sheets containing the 10,500 numbers in the lottery in the order in which they were drawn, take the form of a schedule prepared by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

How to Mark Master Sheets.

The word of explanation to local boards is included, telling them how to apply the master sheets to the red ink numbers:

"Draw a light pencil line through every number which does not at the present time appear on any registration card in the possession of your local board. The list as thus prepared controls and determines the order of call for every person whose registration card is now within your possession. Each person shall be called in the order in which the 'serial number' on his registration card appears on this list.

"If additional registration cards are received, or registration cards which have been wrongly serially numbered and are assigned 'serial numbers' by the Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or District, as the case may be, as provided in the rules and regulations, your list will be changed accordingly so as to include in their exact order such additional 'serial numbers' as fixed in this schedule."

The first three sections of the rules and regulations deal with that part of the draft which has already been accomplished. The rest of the instructions follows:

Section 4.

The method of determining the order to be followed by each local board in calling for military service the persons whose registration cards are in its possession and which have been given a "serial number" in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed is:

A list of the names of the persons whose registration cards are in its possession and have been so serially numbered shall be made by each local board as required by Section 14 of the rules and regulations prescribed by the President under date of June 30, 1917.

The first name to be entered on the list prepared by each local board shall be the name of the person the "serial number" of whose rigistration card is first placed in such schedule containing the numbers from 1 to 10,500, both inclusive, reading down from the top of the first column of the first page of the schedule disregarding the numbers in the schedule which do not appear on any registration card so serially numbered and in the possession of the local board.

Before the name of the first person on each list shall be written the "serial number" of his registration card.

The order number, that is the "number" designating the order in which he will be called for military service to be written on the list made by each local board after the name of such first person on each list, is number one (1.)

The next name to be entered on the list prepared by each local board shall be the name of the person whose "serial number" is next placed in such schedule containing the numbers from 1 to 10,500, reading down the columns from the top thereof and disregarding the numbers in the schedule which do not appear on any registration card so serially numbered and in the possession of the local board.

The order number to be written on the list made by each local board after the name of such person on each list is number two (2.)

The order in which the names of all such persons shall be entered on the list prepared by each local board shall be determined in the exact manner above described for determining the names of the first and second persons on each such list, and this method shall be pursued by each local board until the name of every person whose registration card is in its possession and which has been given a "serial number" in accordance with the rules and regulations shall have been entered upon the list required to be made by each local board by said Section 14.

Section 5.

The list shall be made by each local board on Form 102, provided by the Provost Marshal General.

Section 6.

The list prepared by each local board shall be posted, made accessible to the press, and mailed as required by Section 14 of the rules and regulations prescribed by the President under date June 30, 1917.

Section 7.

In furnishing the quotas required to be called and furnished by each local board in accordance with the directions received from the Governor of the respective State, or Territory, or from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as the case may be, acting for and by the direction of the President, each local board shall call the persons whose names are on the list prepared by it as above required in the exact order fixed and stated on such list.

Section 8.

All registration cards received by any local board after July 10, 1917, shall be copied and a list of the names of all persons whose registration cards are so received made by the local board. The original registration card shall be retained by the local board and no "serial number" shall be assigned by such local board to any such registration card, and no "serial numbers" will be placed before the name of any person on the list to be so made. A copy of all such cards and the list of the names of all persons whose registration cards have been so received shall be daily forwarded to the Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or of the District of Columbia, as the case may be, or to the official who, under the regulations, is charged with the duties of the Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or District.

Section 9.

Whenever an examination of a registration card in the possession of any local board discloses that it has not been serially numbered, or that it has been improperly, erroneously, or illegibly serially numbered, or has not in some other respect been serially numbered as required by Section 9 of the rules and regulations of June 30, 1917, it shall be the duty of the local board having jurisdiction thereof to forward such registration card to the Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or of the District of Columbia, as the case may be, without assigning any "serial number" thereto.

Section 10.

Whenever an examination of a copy of a registration card received in the office of the Adjutant General of any State, Territory, or of the District of Columbia, and an examination of the list of the names of all persons whose registration cards are in the possession of the local board which forwarded such copy discloses that the registration card has not been serially numbered, or has been improperly, erroneously, or illegibly serially numbered, or has not in some other respect been serially numbered as required by Section 9 of the rules and regulations of June 30, 1917, it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General, under the direction of the Governor of the State, Territory, or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as the case may be, to assign a "serial number" to such registration card and to certify the number assigned thereto to the local board having jurisdiction as hereinafter provided.

Section 11.

All registration cards so improperly, erroneously, or illegibly serially numbered shall be assigned "serial numbers" by the Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or of the District of Columbia, as the case may be, as follows:

(A) When any registration card is found bearing more than one "serial number" there shall be assigned to such card the lowest in order of the numbers which it bears, provided such number is not borne by any other registration card in the possession of the local board having jurisdiction thereof. The remaining number or numbers appearing on any such card shall be disregarded.

(B) When two or more registration cards are found bearing the same "serial number" with fractions added to the number for the purpose of distinguishing the cards, or with letters of the alphabet or other distinguishing marks preceding or following the serial number for the same purpose, one card of any such group of cards within the jurisdiction of any local board shall be drawn by lot and shall be assigned the common "serial" which they all bear, and the other cards of any such group shall be regarded as having no "serial number" and shall be assigned serial numbers as hereinafter provided in the case of registration cards having no serial numbers.

(C) When the "serial number" on any registration card is found to be illegible and no unused number in the consecutive numbers from 1 upward on the list furnished by the local board having jurisdiction of any such card can be found to correspond with it, such card shall be regarded as having no "serial number" and shall be assigned a "serial number," as hereinafter provided in the case of cards having no serial numbers.

Section 12.

All registration cards received by any local board after July 10, 1917, and copies of which have been forwarded as hereinbefore required to the Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or district, as the case may be, and all other registration cards which have been forwarded to the Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or district, as the case may be, and which have not been assigned a "serial number" by any local board, or by the Adjutant General in accordance with the foregoing provisions, shall each be assigned by lot a "serial number" by the Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or district, as the case may be, under the direction of the Governor or Commissioners, as the case may be.

"Serial numbers" so to be assigned to each such registration card shall be determined by lot for cards within the jurisdiction of one local board as nearly simultaneously as possible, at such times and places and in such manner and under conditions insuring absolute fairness, impartiality, and the necessary publicity as may be prescribed by the Governor of the State or Territory or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as the case may be.

The "serial numbers" so to be assigned by the respective Adjutants General to all such registration cards within the jurisdiction of one local board shall consist first of all "serial numbers" on the consecutive list of the names of persons whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of such local board which have not been assigned to any registration card within its jurisdiction. If there are no such "serial numbers" on the consecutive list from 1 upward, or when all such numbers have been assigned to registration cards, the "serial numbers" to be thereafter assigned by the Adjutant General to registration cards within the jurisdiction of such local board shall consist of the "serial numbers" in their consecutive order, beginning with the next "serial number" following the highest "serial number" on the list of persons whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of such local board, filed with the Adjutant General by such local board.

Section 13.

The Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or of the District of Columbia, as the case may be, shall forthwith certify to the local boards having jurisdiction of the respective registration cards to which "serial numbers" have so been assigned a list showing the "serial numbers" assigned to each such registration card. It shall be the duty of such Adjutant General to send a copy of such list to the proper district board.

It shall be the duty of any local board upon receiving any such list from the Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or District forthwith to assign "serial numbers" to the original registration cards in accordance with such list, unless the original registration card has been assigned a "serial number" by the Adjutant General as hereinbefore provided, and such local board shall thereupon place the names of all persons whose registration cards have as herein provided been assigned "serial numbers" on the list of the names and residences of persons in the order they are liable to be called for military service as required by Section 14 of the Rules and Regulations of June 30, 1917.

Number to be Called for Examination in This City

The following table shows the number of men who will be called for examination in each New York City district, in each case double the quota printed in the large table above:

Exemption District.	200% Quota.	Exemption District.	200% Quota.	Exemption District.	200% Quota.	Exemption District.	200% Quota.
1	530	49	476	96	414	143	376
2	480	50	512	97	446	144	442
3	430	51	480	98	418	145	424
4	408	52	338	99	426	146	392
5	454	53	360	100	348	147	428
6	432	54	344	101	348	148	424
7	390	55	432	102	470	149	402
8	470	56	408	103	444	150	364
9	438	57	414	104	420	151	428
10	450	58	430	105	344	152	400
11	402	59	416	106	320	153	284
12	394	60	472	107	520	154	320
13	422	61	480	108	526	155	426
14	398	62	392	109	390	156	430
15	424	63	402	110	396	157	422
16	408	64	418	111	338	158	344
17	438	65	456	112	416	159	344
18	428	66	420	113	402	160	404
19	418	67	438	114	450	161	429
20	422	68	388	115	346	162	342
21	408	69	360	116	376	163	408
22	414	70	338	117	350	164	392
23	378	71	386	118	384	165	410
24	384	72	404	119	352	166	444
25	354	73	420	120	344	167	458
26	388	74	364	121	384	168	318
27	452	75	358	122	416	169	346
28	438	76	422	123	454	170	324
29	460	77	380	124	344	171	364
30	406	78	422	125	336	172	380
31	428	79	378	126	316	173	390
32	446	80	424	127	384	174	384
33	358	81	404	128	394	175	402
34	348	82	434	129	400	176	284
35	394	83	404	130	506	177	214
36	440	84	406	131	344	178	412
37	488	85	406	132	364	179	478
38	408	86	430	133	358	180	416
39	442	87	420	134	402	181	302
40	442	88	372	135	476	182	418
41	472	89	418	136	468	183	418
42	462	90	510	137	462	184	424
43	442	91	410	138	412	185	460
44	402	92	390	139	372	186	382
45	422	93	472	140	376	187	380
46	442	94	436	141	380	188	372
47	440	95	372	142	382	189	388
48	286						

DRAFT ERRORS CORRECTED.

Few Mistakes Made in Reporting the Lottery Numbers.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The final draft list shows only a few errors in the unofficial report of the drawing already transmitted throughout the country by the press. Including all the adjustments found necessary in correcting the official list to make up for numbers that were read upside down, or were misread, and also all errors in transcription in the rush of the drawing and the hasty to get the figures to the wires, there are fewer than two-score variations between the lists compiled by the Associated Press and the master sheet.

The surprise of the official record is the fact that the missing number indicated by the drawing of the blank capsule as Serial No. 10,004 was found to be 5,794. It was placed last in the master sheet and becomes Liability 10,500. No. 2,780, drawn as 10,498, was found to be duplicated and was stricken out. The other variations, many of which already have been corrected, are as follows:

450 is	8,649.	It was sent as	8,459.
593 is	5,170.	It was sent as	5,107.
656 is	2,596.	It was sent as	3,595.
1,292 is	10,033.	It was sent as	1,068.
1,899 is	5,507.	It was sent as	5,087.
2,089 is	1,179.	It was sent as	1,170.
2,187 is	10,021.	It was sent as	1,021.
2,290 is	1,143.	It was sent as	1,043.
2,762 is	5,616.	It was sent as	5,528.
3,089 is	9,036.	It was sent as	8,136.
3,264 is	9,063.	It was sent as	9,053.
3,512 is	570.	It was sent as	507.
4,066 is	5,916.	It was sent as	5,917.
4,570 is	9,983.	It was sent as	6,986.
4,958 is	4,965.	It was sent as	4,962.
5,092 is	9,848.	It was sent as	3,848.
5,228 is	6,128.	It was sent as	6,029.
5,668 is	9,386.	It was sent as	9,883.
6,342 is	5,224.	It was sent as	5,524.
7,518 is	5,002.	It was sent as	5,042.
7,590 is	9,031.	It was sent as	9,030.
7,821 is	2,812.	It was sent as	2,012.
8,481 is	6,156.	It was sent as	5,156.
8,748 is	6,967.	It was sent as	6,970.
8,872 is	5,079.	It was sent as	4,079.
9,187 is	5,176.	It was sent as	5,476.
9,572 is	538.	It was sent as	5,038.
9,712 is	8,408.	It was sent as	8,448.
10,338 is	6,986.	It was sent as	8,986.

District exemption boards for Missouri and Kansas were announced by Provost Marshal General Crowder today as follows:

Missouri, Eastern District: Division No. 1—Owen Miller, Dr. A. C. Robinson, Samuel Rosenfield, A. L. Shapligh, Selden P. Spencer. Division No. 2—B. F. Brown, Edward Higbee, Dr. G. L. McCutcham, Samuel Sharp, James W. Forty. Division No. 3—G. S. Cannon, George W. Cloud, C. S. Defield, C. O. Diggs, A. L. Moning. Western District: Division No. 1—R. M. Bachellor, Frank Blake, Matthew Hall, F. H. Mathewes, Charles A. Sumner. Division No. 2—Cortez Enlee, Henry Lamm, M. J. Murphy, A. T. Nelson, and G. F. Newburger.

Kansas: Division No. 1—G. E. Blakely, E. E. Brewster, F. D. Coburn, Dr. S. J. Crumbine, Hugh P. Farrelly. Division No. 2—F. A. Gillespie, Judge Frank C. Price, Dr. J. T. Axtell, A. J. Johnson, Alfred Docking.

VOLUNTEERS FLOCK TO REGULAR SERVICE

Two Hundred Men Accepted for the Army and More Than 100 Try for the Navy.

ARTILLERYMEN GO TO CAMP

Great Need for Cooks and Musicians —Married Men Acceptable for the Tenth Engineers.

Volunteers continued yesterday to flock to the regular army recruiting offices in New York at a rate which indicates that the present week, the first after the result of the draft became known, will not only be the best for volunteers this city has had, but will almost certainly fill New York's quota for the regulars. Altogether 186 men were accepted and sent to Fort Slocum yesterday, and fewer than 600 more are needed to fill the quota for the State.

As on the preceding day, nearly all the new recruits were men who had not been drawn for the first draft army, and who had waited to volunteer until they were sure they would not be so drawn. However, Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of army recruiting for this city, specially requested the newspapers to make it clear that men who are on the draft list are still eligible to volunteer and choose their regiments until they are actually summoned before an exemption board.

Colonel Walsh received a telegram yesterday authorizing him to enlist married men whose wives are not absolutely dependent upon them, or can get along with a small amount of help, in the Tenth Engineers, which is the regiment of foresters and lumbermen.

Three batteries of the First New York Field Artillery, composing the second battalion of the regiment, attached to the Sixth Division, Major Gen. O'Ryan's command, left for a training camp yesterday, entraining from their armory, 166th Street and Franklin Avenue, early in the afternoon. They were reviewed by Borough President Mathewson of the Bronx before their departure. They will be about eighteen hours on the road. The battalion numbers 625 men, besides officers. Fully 5,000 people saw them off with hearty cheers. Major William T. Wright is in command.

The Sixty-ninth Infantry was mustered for the Federal service yesterday afternoon by the Federal mustering officers. This ceremony merely amounts to checking up the rolls, verifying equipment, and otherwise seeing that the details are correct, when the regiment is drafted into the Federal service on Aug. 5. The clerical work connected with this has been going forward for the last week. The men are not, as has been stated, sworn into the Federal service, because, under the Hay Army act of a year ago, they were all sworn into the Federal service either at that time of on their enlistment since.

It was announced at General O'Ryan's headquarters yesterday that Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, commanding the Twenty-second Engineers, has passed his examinations for a Colonelcy in the regular army, and is consequently eligible to be continued in his command after his regiment is mustered in.

Commander Charles A. Adams, U. S. N., in charge of navy recruiting in New York, announced yesterday that the orders issued on Monday debarring any man on the draft list from enlistment in the navy had been rescinded from Washington, and that such men are now eligible for navy enlistment, just as in the army and Marine Corps, until they are actually called by the exemption boards. More than 100 men on the draft list had applied at the navy recruiting office, 24 East Twenty-third Street, and been turned away before this order became known.

Lieutenant Daniel G

WAR RELIEF BODIES BOW TO RED CROSS

Independents Will Insist on Representation on Distribution Committees.

FULL ACCOUNTING ASKED

Organizations Collecting Money Expected to Publish Complete Financial Statements.

When the representatives of the Independent war relief organizations meet with the Co-operation Committee of the American Red Cross in the office of Robert S. Lovett, its Chairman, this afternoon, they will announce their willingness to become auxiliaries of that organization on condition that they receive representation on the joint committees in charge of distribution in Europe. This was learned yesterday from a member of the committee appointed to negotiate with the Red Cross. In case this is denied, the independents will ask that some other arrangement be made which will enable them to retain supervision of supplies collected by their organizations for special purposes.

"Some harmonious arrangement will be made, of that I am sure," said John Moffat, Executive Secretary of the Federal Council of Allied War Relief Organizations. "We are, of course, deeply interested in the question of transportation. Personally, I cannot believe that Red Cross supplies will be shipped free, and a charge laid on the shipments of all other relief organizations."

Mr. Lovett, when seen at his office at 165 Broadway, agreed that the problem of transportation of relief supplies would probably be an important feature of the discussion, but declined to make a formal statement.

One of the indirect results of the negotiations for a working arrangement between the Red Cross and the Independent organizations has been a demand that these associations render an accounting of their receipts, expenditures, and overhead charges. Yesterday Barry C. Smith, Secretary of the Bureau of Advice and Information of the Charity Organization Society, added emphasis to this demand in a statement in which he alleged that many of the war relief organizations rendered no statements whatever, and that those who contributed had no way of knowing, therefore, what became of their money.

Urges Full Publicity.

"It is believed that the time has come for the newspapers of New York to make a determined effort by adequate publicity, both news and editorial, toward remedying this condition," said Mr. Smith. "The public which is asked to contribute has the right to demand from any charitable organization a complete detailed financial accounting. The failure of some of the best organizations to issue such statements does them no good, and probably injures them through the loss of contributions from people who have learned to demand such evidence of integrity.

"The failure of standard organizations to issue such statements has undoubtedly made it easier for frauds to operate, because no financial standards for war relief work have been laid down, and it is therefore impossible to judge an organization's standing from its financial methods. It is therefore suggested that the newspapers cooperate by urging all organizations to make public accountings and that they urge the contributing public to refuse contributions to any organization which does not issue, upon request, an audited financial statement.

"The Joint Distribution Committee of Funds for Jewish War Sufferers provides a model of financial administration which other war relief organizations might do well to follow. Complete statements, not only of collection of funds in this country, but also as to the disposition of funds abroad have been issued."

Willing to Make Accounting.

Mr. Moffat admitted yesterday that the organizations represented by him and the Federal Council were among those that had been asked to furnish a financial statement to the Charity Organization Society.

"The purpose, of course, is to learn what part of the funds and supplies collected actually reach the war-sufferers," said Mr. Moffat, "and, of course, we are ready to render an accounting, and will furnish the Charity Organization Society with the information it desires.

"Although I have no definite data at hand, I should say the overhead expenses of the war relief organizations in the Federal Council have been from 1 to 11 per cent. of the money collected. The average for most of the societies is 5 per cent. The highest, 11 per cent., is reported by the National Allied Relief Committee, but this is due to the fact that this organization does a great deal of work for other relief bodies, such as distributing circulars, sending out appeals, arranging campaigns, &c.

"The 74 relief organizations represented in the Federal Council have 5,000 branches in the United States, and have collected about $30,000,000 at a cost, I should say, of about $300,000 or $400,000.

"I do not think this is high, and I would like to add, furthermore, that none of the relief organizations with which I am affiliated employs any one who collects money on a percentage basis. All except the volunteer workers, who work without pay, are on a definite salary."

A day of reflection over the incidents of the meeting on last Monday at the Ritz-Carlton softened the asperities developed at that meeting. Representatives of some of the independents said that, after all, the thing was to help those who needed it, and that it did not matter so much through what agency this help was distributed.

Women's Bureau Formed.

A Women's Bureau of the Red Cross, composed of prominent women from all parts of the United States, has been established at Washington, the New York County Chapter of the society announced yesterday. Its purpose is to develope relief work by women throughout the nation, to stimulate the establishment of new workrooms, and to create new units in the rural districts. One of the first and most important undertakings of the bureau will be to assume supervision of the making of surgical dressings. The director of the new bureau will be Miss Florence M. Marshall, director of the Manhattan Trade School.

Additional donations totaling $22,000 were received yesterday by the War Fund Committee of the Red Cross. The largest contribution came from C. H. Ruddock, who sent a check for $5,000. Other contributions were:

Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, $1,000; William L. Porter, $1,325; Clinton H. Crane, $500; J. L. Kemmerer, $500; Daisy A. Storey, $450; Clara K. Hodges, $700; anonymous, $370.07; Eversley Childs, $100; Thompson & Norris Co., $500; Mrs. Sarah A. Moore, $100; Anita D. Forster, $182.50; Fannie W. Benedict, $150; I. H. Lehman, $250; Frances A. Donohoe, $175; Ida Underhill, $250; Hugh Martin, $200; Mrs. T. E. Hardenbergh, $100; L. M. Starr, $220; Otto L. Mayer, Zurich, Switzerland, through the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, $200; Gertrude G. Webb, $100; H. C. F. Randolph, $100; J. Victor Onativia, Jr., $400; Pan-Hellenic Union, $700; W. J. Baxter, $100; A. L. Gundrau, $425; Dr. Charles H. Chetwood, $100; R. B. Van Cortlandt, $375; Emma L. Wilmerding, $120; Goldman Costume Company, $100; Annie E. Benjamin, $200, and the Estate of Julius Fleichhauer, $118.50.

Makes Special Appeal to Jews.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War announced yesterday that a special nationwide appeal in behalf of the $10,000,000 Jewish war relief campaign would be made on next Sunday when Tisha B'Ab, one of the great religious days of the Jewish people, will be observed. "Was there ever sorrow like unto their sorrow," says the appeal. "Their countless voices cry to us Jews in America. No man can escape this duty; rich and poor alike must give."

INSTRUCTION.

DALTON SWIMMING SCHOOL

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If so, you *must* learn to

SWIM

Write for Booklet T.

19-25 West 44th Street
308-310 West 59th Street

Is Your Son Successful at School?

In January, 1917, a boy of 16 (Clark School student) earned 11 of the 15 points required to enter college by passing the following subjects:
English I. English II.
Algebra to Quadratics.
Algebra, Quadratics, and Beyond.
Cicero and Sight Translating.
Advanced Latin Composition.
Physics, American History.
Other excellent records shown on request.

Summer School now open and will continue until Oct. 1st.

The Clark School for Concentration

Boarding and Day Pupils, Boys & Girls. Write for Book. 'Phone 744 Columbus.

Note: French Lessons Free For Soldiers Who Are Going to France

OFFICE AT
Boys' School, 72d St. & West End Ave.
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NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL,
174 Fulton St., N. Y. City.
Day School. "Dwight Method"
Evening School. of Instruction.
Near Fulton St. Subway Station, Hudson Terminal and Elevated R. R. stations. Courts and lawyers' offices close at hand. Students can join A. M. or P. M. or Evening Classes. Three years' course, with degree of LL. B. Treatises used, with cases, lecture notes, etc. Send for Catalogue No. 10.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

School Information

FREE Catalogs of all Boarding Schools or Camps in the U. S.
Bureau maintained by the schools to help you.
AMERICAN SCHOOLS' ASSOCIATION,
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Kelvin School

Summer session for Fall college entrance examinations begins August 1. Highly experienced teachers. Morning session only. 18th year. Office hours: 9:30-11:30.
631 W. 70th Street. Telephone Columbus 3396.

"The Home Which Children Consider Their Own."
MOELLER'S BOARDING SCHOOL, CO-ED.
(Pensionat System.)
5,000 15th Ave., Brooklyn. Tel. 695 Boro. Park.

AUTOMOBILES KILL 4 AND INJURE 16 HERE

Three Children and Aged Man Run Down—Boy Dies on Outing.

TWO HELD FOR HOMICIDE

Woman Whose Car Hit Lad in Van Cortlandt Park Is Freed from Blame.

Three children and an aged man were run down and killed by automobiles, and sixteen other persons were injured in automobile wrecks and collisions and by being struck by speeding cars in New York City yesterday. Two arrests were made in the cases of the deaths of the children, and technical charges of homicide were made against the chauffeurs.

David Goldberg, 11 years old, of 128 Allen Street, accepted an invitation yesterday to accompany a crowd of children from a home on the east side to Van Cortlandt Park for an outing. The children were playing games near Mosholu Parkway, and David ran into the roadway to avoid being captured by his playmates when an automobile driven by Mrs. Ethlyn Collins came around a bend in the road. Mrs. Collins was not going at excessive speed, witnesses said, and she put on her brakes and brought the car almost to a stop, when David made a sudden leap and ran directly into the path of the car. He was killed instantly. Mrs. Collins was not held by the police.

Louis Bernstein, 5 years old, of 747 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, was also instantly killed by a motor truck at St. Ann's Avenue and East 156th Street, the Bronx, last night in almost the same manner as the Goldberg boy was killed in the park. Louis was playing with companions and ran into the street to get a ball without noticing that a truck was approaching. Frederick Nemeier of 308 East 154th Street, the Bronx, who was driving the truck, also put on his brakes and sought to swerve the car to avoid the boy, who was running toward the course to be taken by the car. Louis did not see the truck and ran into the slowly moving rear wheel. A part of the wheel caught him and flung him to the pavement, killing him instantly. A technical charge of homicide was entered against the chauffeur, but he was paroled in the custody of his employer.

Helen Birsowsky, 2 years old, of 224 East Ninety-ninth Street, was also killed while she was playing in front of her home yesterday. The driver of the motor truck, Lawrence Lander, of 443 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, was not held.

Herman Herwitz, 67 years old, of 576 Fox Street, the Bronx, was crossing Union Avenue near East 161st Street, the Bronx, last night and failed to see an automobile coming down Union Avenue. He ran into the car and was thrown to the roadway and killed instantly. The driver of the car did not stop and Maurice Becker of 819 East 160th Street was arrested later on a charge of homicide. He admitted that he had passed the corner where Herwitz was killed, but denied that he had struck any person.

CRUSHED IN NEW AIRPLANE.

Richard G. Andrews Severely Hurt While Taking Flying Lesson.

Richard G. Andrews, twenty-eight years old, of Jamaica Avenue, Flushing, and Jean Petre, a professional aviation instructor, were flying above the L. W. F. aviation field at Mineola, adjoining the United States Army field, yesterday afternoon in a Curtiss airplane which Andrews had recently purchased, having engaged Petre to teach him to fly it.

When about 500 feet in the air the machine side-slipped and plunged to the ground. Petre was thrown clear and escaped with only minor bruises, but Andrews was buried in the wreckage, and it was half an hour before he could be extricated. It was then found that he had a dislocated right thigh and a fracture of the right leg below the knee. He was taken to Nassau County Hospital. The machine, costing $5,000, was a total wreck.

3 WOMEN DEAD FROM GAS.

One Left Sealed Letter for Mother in Lewiston, Me.

Three women died yesterday from gas poisoning.

Grace Odlin, 22 years old, who came to this city from Lewiston, Me., nine months ago, was found dead in an apartment at 71 West 109th Street. Ludwig Nathan, who lives in the house, discovered the body in a gas-filled room. Miss Odlin left a sealed letter for her mother in Lewiston.

Caroline Classell, a stenographer, who lived with her parents at 7,353 Boscobel Avenue, the Bronx, was found dead in bed by her father. Gas was escaping from an open jet. She was 27 years old.

Emma Mulmeyers, 29 years old, a school teacher, was asphyxiated in her home, 964 Simpson Street, the Bronx. Miss Mulmeyers has a brother in the American army in France, from whom she received a letter a few days ago.

NEW PRISON INQUIRY HEAD.

Gov. Edge Names Dwight W. Morrow for Commission Chairman.

TRENTON, N. J., July 24.—Governor Edge announced today that Dwight W. Morrow of Englewood, a member of J. P. Morgan & Co., would succeed William B. Dickson of Montclair as Chairman of the State Prison Inquiry Commission. The Governor has also asked former Assemblyman Ogden H. Hammond of Bernardsville to fill a vacancy in the commission. Governor Edge said the progress of the commission was highly satisfactory to him.

"The task of the commission is at least half finished," the Governor said, "and it is now shaping a report which will be submitted to the next Legislature, suggesting legislation which ought to bring about practical reform. This will be the second legislative report, and I have been informed it will be far more comprehensive in suggesting reforms than the first report.

"The commission is rapidly completing its plan for the psychopathic examination of prisoners, and when this is put into operation it ought to insure proper discrimination in the treatment of criminals and those who are merely defective mentally."

'TOSCA' SUNG AT COLUMBIA.

Gala Audience Hears Luca Botta and Luisa Villani in Leading Roles.

Columbia University's gymnasium was filled with a gala throng last night for Puccini's "Tosca," the third production in New York's most artistic Summer opera series, which, indeed, gives every indication of leading to further ambitious plans for next year. With all limitations of stage, the borrowed Metropolitan scenes were set in small compass in a way to give real illusion and charm.

The Roman procession in the first act, literally contrived along a narrow strip of projecting wall, was a triumph of adroit stage management. Luca Botta of the local opera sang well in the tenor rôle, and Luisa Villani and Auguste Bouillez of the Boston troupe were wholly acceptable in famous parts associated with the greatest stars of Broadway, from which locality came most of the rest of the cast, as well as orchestra and chorus.

This was the halfway point in the Summer operas. Tomorrow "Faust" will be repeated, and next Monday "Tosca" again, while both Saturday and Tuesday next are devoted to the double bill, "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," with Botta and Villani, and, as Nedda in "Pagliacci," the newest of the Italian stars, Claudia Muzio.

WAR BENEFIT IN MELBOURNE

Mme. Melba and Cyril Maude Aid Soldiers' Fund $11,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 24.—At a matinée, held here today for the distressed soldiers' fund, Mme. Melba and Cyril Maude, the actor, raised $11,000 for the war charity. The Governor General, together with the State Governor and the Prime Minister, attended. Mme. Melba sang several songs, in addition to Desdemona's air in the chamber scene from Verdi's "Otello." The prima donna also sang while Mr. Maude recited the verses to Elgar's "A Voice in the Desert."

Mr. Maude in turn played Sir Peter, with Lady Susan FitzClarence as Lady Teazle, in a scene from "The School for Scandal." One incident of the matinée was an auction in which Melba as the central figure on the stage was showered with money by her countrymen.

Hopkins Takes New Shubert Theatre

Arthur Hopkins yesterday leased from the Shuberts their new theatre, now approaching completion in West Forty-fifth Street, adjoining the Booth. The house will be finished in September, and will open with one of Mr. Hopkins's productions. It will have a seating capacity of 1,000 and stage space which will permit of any type of play.

MUSIC NOTES.

Sascha Heifetz, a sixteen-year-old Russian violinist, is now on his way to this country, and will be welcomed in New York by at least two firms of musical managers claiming contracts for his American tour. Both the Wolfsohn Bureau and Haensel & Jones have announced the new star.

The Metropolitan Musical Bureau has telegraphed to Secretary of War Baker an offer of Pasquale Amato, the opera baritone, to give his services for recitals in the great army cantonments "as a return for the generous kindness he has received from the American public."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mrs. Fiske is to appear under joint direction of Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler in a new comedy, "The Bells," by Catherine Chisholm Cushing, with scenes laid in the South. The play comes to New York in November.

"The Thirteenth Chair" passed its 300th performance at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre last night. Its neighbor, "The Man Who Came Back," at the Playhouse, has a 400th bearing this coming Friday.

Helen Montague of the chorus of "The Passing Show of 1917," at the Winter Garden, will attempt to swim across the Hudson River on Friday afternoon. She holds already swimming records on the Solent and the Clyde.

The Long Beach branch of the Red Cross starts a $100,000 fund for a soldiers and sailors' hospital next Sunday at the Hotel Nassau, for which L. J. Selznick donates a photoplay, "The Lesson," with Constance Talmadge.

A. H. Woods has added to his activities for 1917-18 the production of a new musical play by Earl Carroll, entitled "Welcome Stranger."

George Parsons and William Danforth complete the cast of "Here Comes the Bride," to be presented Aug. 9 at Stamford.

NEW YORK NEEDS LESS THAN 600 RECRUITS

May Fill Its Army Quota This Week—Spurt in Enlistments Made on Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—New York State may round out its war strength quota for the regular army before the end of the week. On April 1, 18,226 men were needed to fill that State's quota. Yesterday 301 recruits were taken in, bringing the State's total number of enlistments since April 1 up to 17,700. The daily statement issued by Adjutant General McCain follows:

	Obtained July 23.	Total to July 23.
Albany	21	1,622
Arizona	4	226
Arkansas	5	921
*California	50	5,510
Colorado	6	1,421
Connecticut	26	1,753
Delaware	7	346
Dist. of C.	3	359
Florida	8	1,246
Georgia	49	3,881
*Idaho	6	853
*Illinois	142	14,140
*Indiana	75	8,023
Iowa	18	4,122
Kansas	27	3,206
Kentucky	35	2,774
Louisiana	27	1,627
Maine	1	730
Maryland	26	1,286
*Mass.	25	6,920
*Michigan	50	6,867
Minnesota	3	3,159
Mississippi	9	900
*Missouri	81	6,701
*Montana	11	1,258

	Obtained July 23.	Total to July 23.
*Nebraska	17	2,677
*Nevada	2	746
N. Hamp.		411
*N. Jersey	84	5,890
N. Mexico		246
New York	301	17,700
N. Carolina	1	1,153
N. Dakota	12	563
Ohio	130	7,196
Oklahoma	2	2,010
*Oregon	19	2,899
*Penn.	221	17,840
Rhode Isl'd	15	622
S. Carolina		882
S. Dakota		802
Tennessee	25	2,123
Texas	54	5,502
*Utah	14	1,485
Vermont		97
Virginia	4	1,201
Washington	51	1,948
West Va.	11	1,500
Wisconsin	16	1,688
*Wyoming	3	339

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained July 23, 1,676.
Total obtained since April 1, 156,713.

Mooney Jury Still Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The jury trying Mrs. Rena Mooney for murder growing out of a bomb explosion here last July filed into the courtroom this afternoon and asked Superior Judge Seawell to define second degree murder. The court also reread his instructions at the request of the jury, which announced it had reached no verdict.

A letter written by E. B. Morton to Thomas J. Mooney, under sentence of death for one of the bomb murders, in which Morton said "Rena is always on the job," was read to the jury. It was in evidence. The State contends this letter shows Mrs. Mooney's connection with the alleged bomb plot conspirators.

Mrs. Bella Hanmerberg, sister of the defendant, collapsed as the jury came into the courtroom for the first time since it began deliberations yesterday afternoon.

HAIL SIMS'S IRISH SEAMEN.

Townspeople at Base Welcome Them as "Coming Back Home."

BASE OF AMERICAN FLOTILLAS IN BRITISH WATERS, June 26, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—"And sure they're after coming back home," remarked a good-natured Irish mother today as she beamed on a procession of American bluejackets passing through the main street of this seacoast town. She expressed the feeling of the townspeople, who all take pride in the "return of the boys," and, by way of proving it, they point to the high percentage of men of Irish ancestry and birth in the American Navy.

It would be hard to imagine a foreign port where American sailors could be made more genuinely welcome. There has been nothing in the way of a formal welcome, but that is not the fault of the hospitable people. It has been discouraged because this grim business of war gives men little time for celebrations ashore. Therefore the American jack tars set foot ashore in the same quiet, confident, businesslike manner as that of their destroyers in entering the port.

Almost instantly they captivated the hearts of the townspeople, many of whom doff their hats to them when passing along the narrow, winding streets. Vice Admiral Sims is particularly revered.

One of the favorite ways of being hospitable to the Americans is to invite them to tea. There is hardly one of the villagers who has not a close relative living in the Western Republic. Indeed, there are few homes unadorned by some memento of America.



The British Tank

—and your

Willys Knight

Sleeve-Valve Motor

The famous British Tanks are driven by sleeve-valve motors.

These new engines of destruction must be ever ready and unfailingly reliable.

The Willys-Knights have sleeve-valve motors.

No other type of motor will give such constant uninterrupted service without adjustment.

No other type of motor will so consistently and continuously give top efficiency service without adjustment.

No other type of motor will serve so faithfully or so long.

No other type of motor improves with use and the Willys-Knight motor does just that.

And cylinder for cylinder—size for size—no other motor is so powerful—so smooth and flexible—so quiet.

Such tremendous advantages are almost unbelievable.

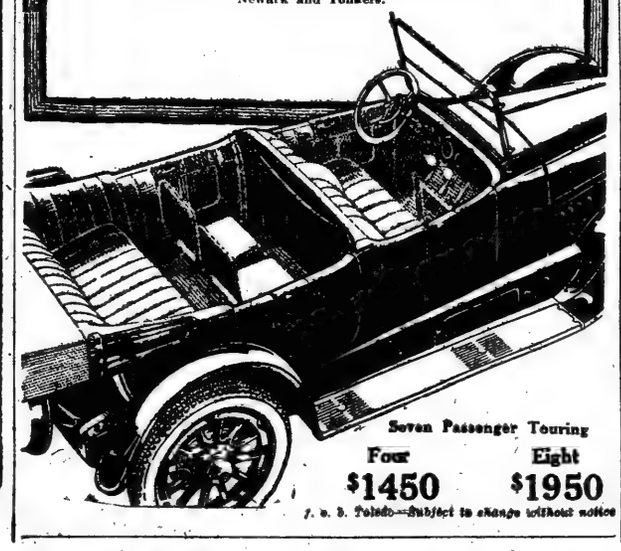
Let us give you a list of Willys-Knight owners—ask a few of them if these positive unqualified statements are all of them true.

If they are, you want a Willys-Knight.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1917.

NOW BUILD SHIPS.

The President has ended in the best way the quarrel that has delayed the building of ships for war service by accepting the resignation of General GOETHALS, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and requesting that of WILLIAM DENMAN, Chairman of the Shipping Board. Both men are capable of great service to the country, both have rendered service. They have been treated with the greatest consideration by the President and both will treasure his letters of dismissal as examples of the highest standard in the art of softening the performance of disagreeable duty by language of high appreciation and compliment.

There was no other way; doubtless it is a way that should have been adopted weeks ago. Nothing but the very great patience and consideration of the President for General GOETHALS and Mr. DENMAN had left them free to continue their bickering. If one went, the other had to go, since the President could not desire to take sides in the controversy. Moreover, while the charge of incompatibility rests more heavily upon General GOETHALS, while the country is probably convinced that the responsibility for arresting the execution of the shipbuilding program is chiefly his, to let him resign without also accepting the resignation of Mr. DENMAN would not have ended the strife; it would have been renewed with added vigor, for General GOETHALS has many friends and admirers in Congress and outside of Congress who would not willingly or quietly have accepted a decision that appeared to put the blame altogether upon him.

It has been a costly delay, terribly costly for ourselves, our soldiers, our allies. The emergency was immediate and great, yet through General GOETHALS's interference with the program already decided upon, three precious months of shipbuilding have been practically thrown away. But for this delay a large fleet of commerce carriers would have been already in the water, thousands of tons of ships would have been ready for service by Oct. 1, every day three ships would have been launched after Aug. 1. As Mr. JOHN BATES CLARK puts the matter in his letter to THE TIMES published yesterday:

> Not till the armies of freedom have been hampered by lack of supplies and reinforcements, and probably not till some battles which should have been victorious for them have been drawn engagements if not defeats, will any of the ships now planned appear in European waters.

But regrets are altogether vain. The way is now clear and President WILSON, in his letter to Mr. DENMAN, declares that we must begin afresh "not upon the program, for that is in large part in process of execution, but upon the further execution of it." The utmost speed of construction is imperative, to the end that we may make up, so far as possible, for the time lost. The work will now be in the hands of Rear Admiral CAPPS, Chief Constructor of the Navy, who succeeds General GOETHALS, and of EDWARD N. HURLEY, formerly Chairman of the Trade Commission, who takes Mr. DENMAN's place. For the place held by Mr. WHITE on the Shipping Board Mr. BAINBRIDGE COLBY, a member of the New York Bar, is named. The appointment of Rear Admiral CAPPS is worthy of all commendation. Like General GOETHALS, he has a record of efficiency and achievement, and, what is of very great importance, he has the added qualification of knowing how to build ships. Mr. HURLEY is a man of business experience, he has a sound understanding of business problems, he did good service as Chairman of the Trade Commission, resigning when he found it impossible to persuade the Commission to be guided by good business principles. There is no apparent reason why these new men should quarrel. There is no time for quarreling. The country expects them, the President commands them, to carry forward with all speed the program of ship construction.

ANTI-PATRIOTIC POSTMASTERS.

Senator MCCUMBER is perturbed. "No more seditious and unpatriotic people exist in this country," he tells the Senate, "than some now holding down jobs as Postmasters." He quotes some outrageous language of North Dakota Postmasters, and wants the President to know that "there are no more seditious people in the country than some of his appointees as Postmasters."

If Postmasters of whatever politics are talking or writing sedition, if they are publicly opposing the war and conscription, they should be removed. The freedom of speech, however ill-employed, that is tolerated in a private citizen, so long as it does not urge resistance to the law, does not extend to anti-patriotic utterances by servants of the United States.

The Non-Partisan League is the ruling political power in North Dakota. Its chief has talked in the manner justly reprobated by Mr. MCCUMBER. Possibly some Democratic Postmasters of North Dakota have followed more striking distant examples.

It is possible to pardon a few Postmasters whose adhesion to the Democratic Party or succession to Republicans is crime enough in a good Republican eye like Mr. MCCUMBER's. What excuse is there for the men, Democrats and Republicans, in both branches of Congress, who lose no opportunity, by word and vote, to manifest their disaffection and want of patriotism, their continuous opposition to the war? Why blame a few obscure Postmasters when they but repeat the lessons of disloyalty given in the Capitol?

A FAIRY TALE OF CHICAGO.

Dr. MICHAELIS has found a sympathetic and benevolent interpreter in Senator LEWIS of Illinois. Stimulated by telegrams from certain German citizens of Chicago, "whose loyalty in the present trying hour" he himself attests, Mr. LEWIS, by some mystical, intuitive, or dream process, discovers in the Chancellor's speech an intimation that Germany would accept peace on the terms of the Allies.

"The Germans wish to conclude peace," the Chancellor said, "as combatants who have successfully accomplished their purpose and proved themselves invincible." That is, they are bent on a victorious peace, whose terms are to be reached by barter, "by understanding," and "give and take." The mediaeval monk who "moralized" OVID's "Metamorphoses" wasn't as ingenious as Senator LEWIS, who reads into these hard and defiant terms the willingness of Germany to give up the territory she occupies in Northern France and return Alsace-Lorraine to France, to restore Belgium, to reconstitute Rumania, Serbia, and Bulgaria, which now holds part of Rumania and three-fourths of Serbia, on the status quo ante basis, and so on. That Serbia has any other claim than to recover her ruins doesn't seem to occur to Mr. LEWIS, whose notion of the "restoration" of Belgium is so original as of itself to stamp its author as a man of creative imagination.

All the Powers at war are to contribute to a fund to restore Belgium. To amerce the innocent to pay scot for the guilty is a peace proposal worthy of an inventive mind, almost worthy of a German mind.

"Does the Senator not think," asked Senator NELSON, "it will be time "enough to talk of peace after Ger- "many has evacuated Belgium and "Northern France?" A Senator who appears as a sort of Peace Commissioner in behalf of certain German citizens, however loyal, and turns a war speech into a fairy tale of peace, must have a singular conception of the prosecution of the war. "We are "at war," Senator KING said, "and "the thing to talk about is not peace "but war." "A public discussion of peace is out of place," said Senator PHELAN. Mr. LEWIS was alone in his discovery. If his subtle object was to reduce peace talk to an absurdity, "in the present trying hours," he succeeded.

THE WORLD SHIPPING TRUST.

For the moment the shipping of the Central Allies does not count. Only the shipping of the Entente Allies and the neutrals can keep the sea. Practically all this shipping is embraced in the arrangement under negotiation between England and the United States to reduce the extortionate freight rates prevailing by controlling the shipping. The neutrals are not formally parties to the plan, but the world needs their ships, and it is not difficult to make it for the advantage of the owners to see that the world's needs should prevail over the owners' convenience. It is not necessary to commandeer their ships. They cannot stir without our fuel and cargoes, and they can obtain them only on the terms our Government can fix. There are now 300,000 tons of Dutch shipping anchored in this port, at the end of a long wait for British letters of assurance, it is thought. Now there is the new obstacle of meeting the terms of our export regulations. A score more such ships are expected here, and there are many others in other ports.

In the present state of the freight market this volume of idle shipping can be held idle only for reasons contrary to the world's welfare. The owners would gladly carry cargoes if they were innocent of offense to the cause of the Allies against German piracy. Now conditions are shaping so that these owners will see their advantage in risking the submarine blockade upon lawful commerce. They will not be asked to carry contraband, but they will find it difficult to carry anything or to charge rates not approved by the world "combine."

It is a long time and much has happened since England was affrighted by the organization of the Morgan combination, against which England arrayed the force of a rival organization with Government assistance. It is probable that none of the parties would approve the new arrangement even now if the world's shipping were operated on an economic basis. But there is nothing economic in the increase of transpacific rates sevenfold. Profits have corresponded to similar increases in the Atlantic trade. The White Star Company has divided a 400 per cent. bonus, and is paying dividends at the rate of 100 per cent. on the old capitalization. The Leyland Line has paid 88 per cent. after thirteen years without payment. The Cunard Line pays 20 per cent., after enlarging its capital and tripling its depreciation allowance. Five leading British companies show 133 per cent. increase in profits, and it is thought that their war taxes are $70,000,000. The accounts are not as clear as they might be, and these calculations are subject to reserve.

Hitherto there has seemed no way to correct the rates which had these results. If the rates were controlled by the Allies, the business would simply go to the neutral ships. No one nation could afford to reduce the rate on its own shipping alone. Taxes in general already were made so high that to raise them on shipping specifically savored of discrimination. England has dealt with its own ships with a high hand, and not with unmixed success. It has been extravagant in the use of tax money, and in lack of economy in use of the shipping which the tax money bought away from commercial uses. The Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association by formal resolution denounced "constant and serious wastage" after two and a half years of State management, and declared that the only remedy was "commercial pressure, individual "profit and loss acting directly on all "those concerned, whether as traders, "shipowners, or transport workers." The United Kingdom Chamber of Commerce passed similar resolutions, denying that there was any fair argument from control of land transport, and asserting that there was no substitute for "the free play of individual enterprise." Now we have England and the United States leading the world in the contrary direction.

In war even the laws of economics are silent. The thing is done which must be done, and there is only room for such alleviations as the case allows. If there is a deficiency of anything whatever, there is no hocus-pocus by which the deficiency can be turned into abundance. More shipping is the only remedy in economics. Efficient administration of existing shipping is the second best remedy, and best by control of the thing, rather than of its price, except secondarily, as a result, not as an object. The price problem is elusive to the last degree. The strong hand can control the thing surely, although with inconveniences. And there is reason to hope that a world "combine" can do better than a single nation.

The case would be hopeless if the neutrals were allowed to stand aside, to carry competitively, and obnoxiously in a war sense. There is no excuse for our delay in discovering that we are at war, or for acting as though it would be a short war, because already it has outlasted expectation. We should throw our weight into the balance with whatever speed we may, and we should trust and support those into whose hands we have put power.

DELAYING FOOD CONTROL.

In his letter to Representative LEVER, the sponsor of the Food Control bill passed by the House in June and since practically rewritten in the Senate, President WILSON says that if the Senate's rider, known as Section 23, is permitted to stand in conference, it will render his task of conducting the war practically impossible. No stronger argument than this for the elimination of the section should be required by the conferees. All war legislation should be designed to make the President's great task easier, not harder. The institution of a joint Congressional War Board, with power to interfere in every operation of the Executive, would result in an intolerable situation. The precedent of the Congressional Joint Committee of the civil war should serve to convince any member of Congress willing to look into that page of our history that legislative interference with the Executive in a period of war causes needless confusion. Responsibility for the conduct of the war must be concentrated on the President. He, not Congress, must appoint the military and naval commanders, and they are responsible to him. If they fail, he must displace them. There are, as the President says, abundant existing means of investigation and of the effective enforcement of his responsibility.

He speaks forcibly, indeed, when he says that he could only interpret the adoption of Section 23 as arising from a lack of confidence in himself. Of course the Senate had no idea of expressing a lack of confidence in the President. It is doubtful if even Mr. REED of Missouri would care to go as far as that. So there is reason to hope that the objectionable rider will be removed from the Food bill in conference. We suspect that it has already served its chief purpose in delaying the final action on the bill another week.

Delay has been the real object of most of the amendments to the original measure made in the Senate. The juggling with the liquor amendment was open to that suspicion. The attacks on Mr. HOOVER had no other purpose. The compromise amendment providing for a control board of three, instead of a single head, makes for delay. It must have been perfectly well known that the House of Representatives would resent this change. As for the War Board, it is an afterthought, a sort of drag chain to keep the bill from moving. Even if such legislation were actually needed, it would be wholly out of place as an amendment to the Food bill. It would surely be important enough to stand on its own feet. But the President obviously objects to the measure in any form, and the country will approve the objection of the President. The bill still lags, however. Mr. MANN of Illinois managed to prevent sending it to conference for another day. As the House conferees have been instructed to reject all the Senate amendments, the conference is likely to be long. The prospect for food conservation is dubious, and the situation grows more perilous every day. Senator OLLIE JAMES of Kentucky denounced "copperheadism," "sniping," and "peanut politics" in the Senate. He and the other clear-sighted citizens of the United States have noted all three in the recent misadventures of the Food bill.

NORWAY'S HUMILIATION.

How will the Commissioners sent from Norway to plead for exports of American foodstuffs explain their country's meek acceptance of repeated humiliation by Germany and its failure to resent a long series of acts which were virtually those of a hostile nation? What will they say about the sinking of 537 Norwegian ships by German submarines, the murder of scores of sailors in lifeboats, the employment of spies at their ports to give information afterward used for the destruction of merchant vessels? If they point to an occasional message of regret from Berlin, they will have to admit that each message of this kind was followed by the sinking of more ships. To the reports which have been published in the last two years The Associated Press has now added a record of recent events, with a statement showing the attitude of the Norwegian people.

Cargoes of meat on their way to a Norwegian port from Denmark were taken a few weeks ago by submarines, with a shipload of hay sent to relieve fodder famine in the northern part of the country. Submarines sank small boats near the coast carrying men who, it was well known, were catching fish for the Germans. Norwegians hired by Germany to send reports which were used for the pursuit and sinking of Norwegian vessels and the murder of sailors have been punished by imprisonment for only a few months. Indignant protests in Norway's Congress have drawn from the Government no explanation of its course. Crops are deficient and there is a scarcity of food. Demands from the people that no more food shall be sent to Germany have had no effect. Export shipments continue to be made. For what is called a neutrality guard $100,000,000 has been expended, but not a dollar of this sum has been used in defense of Norway's rights.

The Government's curious policy is denounced by the people and the press. Prominent newspapers are saying that Norway is in danger of losing her self-respect, and that such a loss would be worse than war. The royal family is hostile to Germany. This is the attitude of a great majority of the people. But the Cabinet Ministers and a few men enriched by war trade have thus far exercised control. Why do the people and the King and Queen submit? Are they to be powerless until Norway's entire merchant marine is destroyed? It may be that the Commissioners will explain.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

More Army Surgeons Are Needed.

Senator GORE has performed an important public service by the introduction—and will perform one vastly more important if he can bring about the enactment into law—of an amendment to the National Defense act providing for a larger number of officers of high military rank in the Medical Corps of the regular army. The amendment would give to each 1,000 men in the National Guard regiments and in the national army seven officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, and to these officers the same grades and titles as exist in the regular army.

In support of the changes proposed, Senator GORE presented and had printed in the Congressional Record articles written by Dr. V. C. VAUGHAN, Chairman of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense. They recall the dreadful experiences as regards health of our troops in the war with Spain, emphasizing particularly the need of endowing the members of the Medical Corps with enough authority over the location and protection of camps to overcome the antagonism felt by too many line officers, then and now, to what they consider needless precautions by the military sanitarians. Dr. VAUGHAN quotes, too, the amazing testimony of General BROOKS as given in the Dodge report—testimony showing that the General had learned nothing from the fact that at Chickamauga 10,000 of his men—25 per cent. of his force—had been stricken by typhoid and 700 of them had died of it, and that he still resented the attempts of his medical officers to reform the conditions to which this epidemic was due.

Typhoid has now been practically eliminated from armies, but there are many other almost equally dangerous infections that are not yet conquered in the same way, and our men are sure to suffer from them if not adequately provided with competent sanitarians and if the latter do not have the power they should have in their own domain, as against officers who have been trained to ignore danger and who incline to see mere fussiness in the giving of careful attention to purity of drinking water, the maintenance of rigid cleanliness in camp, the protection of the men from mosquitos, and all like matters. Yet, says Dr. VAUGHAN, "this war begins with the medical officer possessed of no more authority than he had in 1898," and the number of trained medical officers in our army is not as great now as then!

His Scorn Had a Foundation.

Being a German, the General in command of the Kaiser's aerial forces writes in the characteristic German way about what the United States can do toward supplying aviators and airplanes for use on the western front. His remarks are irritating enough, of course, as he not only announces that it will be long before we can give the other Allies either many men or many machines, but he also assures his countrymen that the American aviators have not been and will not be "particularly dangerous opponents of the Germans."

As to the latter statement, its accuracy would imply that the frequent giving of decorations and of citations in army orders to our fliers by the French military authorities are for some other reason than courage and efficiency, and credulity of that sort is possible only in Germany. There is an element of truth, however, in what the General says about us. For it is a fact that we are still hardly beyond the point of beginning to create a corps of military aviators in numbers and equipment comparable with our resources, and we have as yet to our credit in this most important branch of military preparation much more of intention than of performance.

Of course the German is wrong in denying to us the power to make ourselves, through numbers, felt as dangerous opponents in the air, and he is absurdly wrong—not to say a deliberate falsifier and misrepresenter—in declaring that even when our aviators get into the field there will not be any or much need to fear them. But he would have been right had he charged us explicitly, instead of only by implication, with a reprehensible dilatoriness in attaining a form of efficiency in which, had we shown a reasonable amount of foresight, we could easily have led the world.

That men can fly at all, otherwise than in clumsy balloons, is due entirely to American ingenuity and the accomplishment by the WRIGHTS of the task in which innumerable other inventors through all the ages had failed—a task the performance of which had been pronounced, and as it was thought proved, by not a few reputable scientists to be impossible of achievement. Yet today the best airplanes and the best engines for them are made in Europe, not in the United States, and all we have really done, up to date, to remedy this humiliating state of affairs is to appropriate a lot of money with which to get to work on it.

Conscript Versus Volunteer.

It is not in Germany alone that Americans are misunderstood and mistakes about their psychology made. Some of our own army officers, when there was a sudden rush of volunteers for one or another of the various forms of military service as soon as the selective draft numbers were out, were ready with an explanation of the phenomenon. They assumed that these were men who were utilizing their last chance to exercise personal preference as to what organization they should join, and that they did it only because they had been drawn and would have to go somewhere. Inquiries soon revealed, however, that a great majority of these volunteers were not men who had been drafted in the great lottery, but those whose numbers were so far down the list that their opportunity for active service would be long delayed and might not come at all.

In other words, what the latest volunteers were escaping was not an arbitrary assignment, but something between a probability and a certainty of not getting into the war at all. Nothing could be more encouraging than that—nothing could be better proof that the vile poison of pacifism has not spread as far or as deep as some too quick despairers among us have believed.

And the men who are now volunteering were fully justified in not volunteering before. They had more than a right, if they thought best, to wait till their Government put its large hand on their shoulders and said "Come!" In certain quarters, and in too many, a misguided effort is making to draw an invidious distinction between the volunteer and the so-called conscript. In some of the nearby towns the local authorities are encouraging the local newspapers to publish as a "Roll of Honor" the names of the young men who did not wait for the draft, but entered the army or navy out of free will. The description is correct enough in itself—the roll is indeed an honorable one. That nobody will deny. Its implication, however, that the drafted men are somehow less deserving of praise is utterly wrong, and too energetic protest against that implication could not be offered. The advantage, if there were one, would be on the side of the "conscript," for every practical argument is against the volunteer system as compared with a fairly conducted selective draft.

Pickets Repudiated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Benjamin Doblin, in his letter published in THE TIMES of July 23, in which he condemns the actions of the Washington pickets, writes: "I hope that they (the pickets) will be promptly and generally repudiated by all sane women who are sincere proponents of universal suffrage." The repudiation that Mr. Doblin demands has been made many times by leaders and members of the great organizations of conservative suffragists throughout the country, so many times in fact that it is a bit discouraging to find an advocate of the woman suffrage cause like Mr. Doblin suggesting condemnation as a new procedure. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, representing the 2,000,000 members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has repudiated the tactics of the pickets and called upon them to stop their futile and foolish demonstrations; leaders of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party sent a delegation to the pickets urging them to abandon their plans; while members of my own organization, the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, have expressed their disapproval of the pickets in most emphatic terms. As Chairman of the city party I would like to repeat my former statements that while I believe the women pickets are not seeking notoriety for themselves but are carrying out their misguided idea of harrying the political party in power in order to force the passage of the woman suffrage amendment, I do not indorse such a policy, denounce their methods as undignified and unpatriotic, and as more harmful than helpful to the woman suffrage cause. The woman's party has no affiliations with the National Suffrage Association, and the methods of the two are quite dieting and dissimilar. MARY GARRETT HAY,
Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party.
New York, July 23, 1917.

THE REICHSTAG PEACE VOTE

A Belief That It Calls for an Answer from the Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent vote in the Reichstag for peace without indemnities or annexations ought to elicit some encouraging response from the democratic nations of the Entente. To be sure, most professing patriots believe that the overthrow of the German military autocracy can be achieved only by a smashing military victory. Then the democratic forces in Germany will be liberated, the establishment of the public right will be assured, and the world will be made safe for democracy.

But such forces cannot come to maturity overnight. They must be fostered by like forces the world over. The vote in the Reichstag is a faltering but clear expression of the Germany which we all profess a desire to strengthen. Shall we make that voice feeble and ridiculous at home by treating its words as negligible nonsense or as the mask of military bravado? The Allies have once made that mistake. The extravagant conditions with which they answered the German inquiries for peace last Winter have given the military party unquestioned sway for six months. Now once again the people are trying to make themselves heard. We should show that they have been heard in America. Why should our country not reply in some fairly conciliatory fashion? We can at least explain in how far we can regard their terms as a basis for the further exchange of democratic opinion, and in what respects—for example, the indemnification of Belgium—we are obliged to differ from them. Sooner or later the way to the sort of a peace which we profess to desire must be entered upon in some such fashion. Why should we not begin now?

O. J. CAMPBELL,
Professor in University of Wisconsin.
Hurricane, N. Y., July 23, 1917.

According to Michaelis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germany was forced into war by Russia and England, Chancellor Michaelis states, but modesty forbade him saying that Luxemburg and Belgium had also coerced her. He says that sinking neutral shipping on sight is in accord with the usages of civilized warfare, although England's blockade violates such usages.

And the people of Central Europe were asked to believe that unrestricted U-boat warfare would in short order starve England into subjection—that the unrighteous means warrants the deed, for success meant victory. Today these peoples are told that the U-boat was used "to impair England's economic life"—a rather different terminology indeed, and palpable evidence that Germany's conduct of warfare is run on the same old lines and with the same old objective. She wants no peace at this time. Does not Michaelis say that he is not willing to have the conduct of affairs taken out of his hands? His hands or his master's? So those who run may read that the Junkers, the Kaiser, and the Prince are still triumphant, and that there can be no peace so long as they dominate 64,000,000 people.

The "honorable peace" Germany aspires to is the peace of a conqueror resting on the foundation of the enslavement of mankind, and to this end they find it imperative to cram falsehood upon falsehood down the throats of a war-worn people and to crack the whip over their heads to urge them along a road which inevitably must lead to their destruction. E. T. M.

New York, July 28, 1917.

War Prices in Paris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago my wife received a letter from a friend, a Parisian, who is now keeping house in Paris. This letter, which is dated June 22, contains among other things some interesting information about retail prices of some of the most important foodstuffs. These data, I send you, thinking that a comparison of recent Paris prices with American prices in this vicinity might perhaps interest some of your readers.

Good beef costs 5f. for 2 1-5 pounds, (1 kilo.) At the present rate of exchange, which is about $0.177 to a franc, that would be about 89 cents a kilo. Mutton costs 53 cents a pound. The best butter is from 60 to 70 cents a pound. Flour is 11 cents a pound. I paid $1.10 for a 12½-pound bag two days ago. A loaf of bread weighing a kilo costs 9 cents. A very good quality of coffee costs 53 cents a pound. Sugar is very dear, costing 51 cents a kilo. Milk is from 9 to 11 cents a liter, (about the same as a quart.)

Last Winter 2,200 pounds of coal cost 85f., or about $15.05. C. G.

Orange, N. J., July 21, 1917.

Ancestry of the 258's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The tabulation according to probable ancestry by your correspondent "H. B. H." of the 158 holders of No. 258 in the draft lottery, as it appears in today's TIMES, is interesting, but I believe it is not as accurate as it can be made.

I feel that the following tabulation will be found more nearly correct:

German, 38; English, 27; Italian, 27; Irish, 19; Russian-Jewish, 16; Polish, 9; Spanish, 4; Scandinavian, 3; Greek, 3; Bohemian, 3; French, 2; Armenian, 2; Japanese, 1; doubtful, 4. G. S. L.

New York, July 23, 1917.

AQUILA.
(A WAR-CHANGE.)

I trimmed a pen wherewith to write
A fragile lyric, swift and light,
That from on high—yet not too far—
Might send below a rippling bar
An idle moment's space to fill,
Perchance a balm to passing ill.

But oh, it was not to my will!
My pen—it was an Eagle's quill
That once the savage crags had known
And all the clamors that have blown
Through every land, in every age—
I set my pen along the page.

But now, but now—past all presage!—
Arose a vorticed legion-rage.
The pen became a bristling quill
And did with roar of tempest fill;
And, as it thrust along the line,
It seemed a thing of wrath divine.
From stormy word to word it ranged,
Then, to an Eagle's wing it changed;
A hundred barbed quills it bore
To write the high impassioned score.
What, what! *World-Freedom* was its theme,
And every patriot's dying dream—
And chastisement condign for those
That for the Despot hurl their blows!

The Eagle's namesake-wind arose
And every heaven-born air that knows
And loves the nidus where 'twas fledged.
The script it was with lightnings edged;
But, all at once, as on it ranged,
The Wing into an Eagle changed—
The Eagle of the Fiery Eye.
It shot at me the accusing cry:

"I am of War—I was not thine,
Weak thing, but I have made thee mine,
For thou did'st trim an Eagle's quill!
So, write thou must as I shall will.
No softling lyric henceforth raise,
But the wild Hymn of Unmatched Days!
Now, circle with me o'er the fight,
Thy glance divide the smoky light—
Thou from the strife a soul upcatch!
Watch how my talons Victory snatch—
Victory with Freedom set on high,
Most beautiful to every eye. . . .
Do this; and, after, thou mayst try
The Requiem for Those Who Die."

EDITH M. THOMAS.

WANT CHURCHILL FOR MAYOR

Progressive Democrats Name Former Head of Education Board.

A new entry in the Mayoralty race was made last night when Thomas W. Churchill, formerly President of the Board of Education, was named by the General Committee of 300 Progressive Democrats at a meeting in the Hotel Astor.

The committee, said to represent 20,000 enrolled "Progressive Democrats" in the five boroughs, issued the following statement concerning the qualifications of Mr. Churchill.

"The next Mayor of New York City must draw his inspiration from the people, and not from great corporate or aristocratic interests. He must stand for real and not sham economy. He must be known as an independent—so big and so able that he will be subservient to no clique or faction. He must be one to put new life and hope into the local Democracy, and align it with the progressive spirit of the National Administration.

"We find such a man in Thomas W. Churchill, the former President of the Board of Education, and we favor him for the nomination for Mayor. We invite public discussion of the qualifications and availability of Mr. Churchill, and we urge his nomination upon the Democratic organizations of the city."

In advising the resolution of the Executive Committee Patrick J. O'Beirne, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the organization, said that many thousands of independent voters were heartily in favor of a change of administration in the affairs of the city, because the present fusion administration, in their opinion, "has betrayed the people by turning over the property and franchises of the city to the large financial and corporate interests, including the large foundations, which now have a strangle hold on the civic and educational activities of the City of New York."

The officers of the Progressive Democrats are: Dr. Jonathan C. Day, Chairman; Nicholas J. Healy, Jr., Secretary; Henry Stern, Treasurer; Edward J. Dunphy, Chairman Executive Committee; Mayer C. Goldman, Chairman Platform Committee; Patrick J. O'Beirne, Chairman Finance Committee.

It was announced that a complete ticket will be made up and placed in the field.

INDEPENDENTS SPLIT.

Some Favor Mitchel and Others Cropsey for Mayor.

The Executive Committee of the Federation of Independent Voters received a report from the Committee on Nominations and Platform last night at its headquarters, 40 West Thirty-third Street. The committee reported that a tentative draft of the platform had been made, but would not be completed until today, and that a conference had been arranged with other organizations for Thursday afternoon, when a final recommendation for candidates probably would be made.

Inasmuch as it developed that certain members of the committee favored Mayor Mitchel and sentiment among the Republican members was manifested for Justice Cropsey, a resolution was adopted under which the federation will be bound to support the candidates decided on by a two-thirds vote.

Final touches were put on the tentative platform of the Democratic fusionists last night when a sub-committee submitted to the Platform Committee its program. The sub-committee consists of former Secretary of State Edward Lazansky, James D. Bell, John Croak, Anthony J. Griffin, W. J. O'Brien, and Francis Sullivan.

The Mitchel fusion meeting, scheduled for last night at 244 Madison Avenue, was indefinitely postponed, as, it was explained, it was impossible to complete certain details in time for the meeting.

FUSIONISTS SEEK HARMONY.

Straighten Out Tangles While Awaiting Mayor's Acceptance.

Mayor Mitchel is expected within the next day or two to notify the Fusion Committee of 1917 that he will accept its renomination for another term. A letter has already been received from Controller Prendergast accepting a renomination and pledging himself to run again on the Fusion ticket, even should a straight Republican ticket be entered in the primaries.

The Fusion Committee is bending its efforts to straighten out the tangle in Queens County, where a considerable element of the Republican organization there is showing opposition to Mitchel. The committee recognizes that Borough President Maurice Connolly will be a hard man to beat for re-election, and it is having trouble in selecting a candidate that will be acceptable to all the anti-Connolly forces. An indication of President Connolly's strength among independents and Republicans was shown yesterday when a committee of 150 of the latter, headed by Alric H. Man of Richmond Hill, was organized to bring about Mr. Connolly's renomination.

KOREANS SEE CITIZENS MADE

Two Eminent Visitors Sit with Justice Ordway in Supreme Court.

Junichiro Tamiya and T. Nakamura, head of railway and Public Procurator, respectively, of Korea, sat with Justice Ordway of the Supreme Court, yesterday, while an eager crowd of men surrounded the bench awaiting examination for admission to citizenship. The Koreans watched the process of making American citizens with wide-eyed interest. As usual, since the beginning of the war, the Justice talked to the applicants in an effort to impress upon them the significance of the step they were taking.

Justice Ordway told the applicants that it was not unlikely that this country would become engaged in war with other nations besides Germany. He referred to Austria, and the dozen Austrians who were awaiting their papers nodded their heads, as though they understood.

"Under these circumstances," said the Justice, "every man who seeks citizenship here must recognize that we want no divided allegiance. Every new citizen must in spirit, as well as in letter, understand that he is surrendering all of his allegiance to the country of his birth, and becoming solely and in truth and honor a citizen of the United States, owing loyalty to no other nation."

About 100 applicants were admitted to citizenship.

PORK BILL UNDER FIRE.

Kenyon Moves to Cut $17,000,000 from River and Harbor Measure.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Debate on the $27,000,000 River and Harbor bill in the Senate today developed vigorous protests that the measure was not an emergency war proposal and should not be considered at this time. The leaders plan, however, to keep it before the Senate until it is disposed of or displaced by war revenue legislation.

Senator Kenyon attacked the bill as a remnant of a dribbling and wasteful appropriation plan which had grown up through Congressmen thinking only of the improvement of local districts and not taking a nation-wide view of the situation. He offered an amendment limiting the total appropriations to $10,000,000 "to be expended by the Secretary of War for improvements authorized by Congress."

Senator Smoot denounced the measure as a robbery of the Treasury. With the first year of the war promising to cost $14,000,000,000, he declared, it was no time to spend millions dredging little creeks. Senator Sherman, in voicing his opposition, said the pretext that the bill would improve interstate commerce was entirely false. Senator Fletcher, in charge of the bill, declared criticisms were based on prejudice and lack of information, and that the bill was in fact an emergency measure to provide for additional war transportation.

T. E. Rush to Run for Supreme Court

Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port of New York and Democratic leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, announced yesterday that he would be a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court of the First District. Petitions to have his name placed on the primary ballot were placed in circulation. A committee of five has been named to conduct his campaign. They are John Jerome Kelly, Howard Taylor, Alfred S. Seligsberg, Harold C. Knoeppel, and Arthur McAleenan.

WOMEN ASK REFORM IN HANDLING OF FOOD

Legislative Committee Hearing Brings Out Suggestions for Extra Session Measures.

ALL AGREE OUTLOOK IS BAD

Perkins, as Head of Mayor's Committee, Offers Plans for Better Distribution.

A joint Legislative Committee, headed by Elon R. Brown, President Pro Tem. of the Senate, heard opinions of city housewives and business men yesterday on food conditions in this State. The hearings were begun in the Board of Estimate chamber in the City Hall, and the purpose of the hearings, Senator Brown explained, was to gather suggestions that may be helpful in framing a Food bill for presentation at the extra session of the Legislature called by Governor Whitman for July 31.

Women were in the majority, and their voices were raised for reform that would keep food out of the hands of speculators and for lower prices. The suggestions were many, and included price fixing, terminal markets, and cold storage.

William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, said that although the people now face a desperate condition, things will be much worse in the Fall and Winter. Something must be done, he said, to help them. Something was wrong, he said, when the consumer had to pay three and four times what the producer got. His criticism was not so much with the cost as with the methods of distribution that pile up overhead charges and waste.

In reply to a question by Senator Brown, Mr. Willcox said that business deserved the encouragement of the Government only as long as it served the needs of the people. "I suggest you give power to an individual or to a commission, not to exceed three, to investigate and use the power to bring about a proper distribution to the consumer," he said.

As Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply, George W. Perkins has made a careful study of local food conditions and he was questioned at length as to the sort of a law he would advocate.

"My first suggestion," he said, "is that the Wicks Bill be amended to permit the same co-operation between distributors of foodstuffs, and between the producers of foods as it now permits between producers of farm products. This should be done for three reasons: First, it is only fair that all should be treated alike; second, the farmer cannot on any other basis receive the fair treatment to which he is entitled, and, third, because the consumer cannot on any other basis receive the fair treatment to which he is entitled.

"My second suggestion is a law similar to that of New Jersey, giving to each municipality the right to buy food direct from the producer and sell it to the consumer through the channels it may deem best, or confer this power on some State commission. In my judgment this would be the most direct method of curbing the vicious gambler and speculator who operates to the detriment of the producer, distributor, and consumer.

"My third suggestion is that special attention be given, with all possible haste, to some plan for taking care of the large crop of perishable food now ripening in this State. I believe the object sought can best be accomplished by the State owning or controlling the dry and cold storage warehouses, in which crops when abundant can be stored for use at other times."

The committee questioned Mr. Perkins as to the control of storage warehouses. He was asked if much of food lost was because of no storage facilities for the farmers.

"Has New York the money to have a Market Commission and to provide storage houses?" asked one of the commission.

"I am not a member of the Board of Estimate and I cannot answer that question," replied Mr. Perkins. Asked when all this should be done Mr. Perkins replied emphatically: "Instanter."

Professor Ellery C. Stowell of Columbia thought a step forward could be taken by centraliz

THE MASSES WINS FIGHT FOR MAILS

Judge Hand Grants Preliminary Injunction Asked For by Magazine.

FINDS LAW NOT VIOLATED

Postmaster General Must Determine What Further Action the Government Will Take.

Judge Learned Hand of the Federal District Court, yesterday filed a decision in which he granted "the usual preliminary injunction,' sought by the publishers of The Masses to restrain the Postmaster of New York from excluding the August issue of that magazine from the mails according to instructions from Postmaster General Burleson. The subscribers' copies of the issue are now in the Post Office, having been since the Postmaster refused to distribute them, and Judge Hand's decision will liberate them for circulation as soon as Postmaster Patten receives orders from Washington. What further action the Government may take in the case will be decided by the Postmaster General.

The basis of Judge Hand's decision was that, although articles and cartoons in The Masses were "designed to arouse animosity to the draft and to the war," they did not counsel resistance to the law and were not in violation of the Espionage act, under which Postmaster General Burleson declared the magazine nonmailable. Judge Hand also upheld the contention of Gilbert E. Roe, counsel for The Masses, that, if The Masses was nonmailable under the Espionage act, its publishers were indictable under the same law, and that if the publishers were not indictable the magazine must be mailable.

In his decision, Judge Hand first considered separately the four cartoons and four articles upon which the Postmaster General based his refusal to accept the magazine for the mails. Of these, he said, one was "intended to rouse detestation of the draft law," another was calculated to give the impression that Russia was "being ensnared and bullied by the United States and its allies into a continuance of the war for purposes prejudicial to true democracy; another held up to admiration Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman and "their conduct to possible emulation," and the last expressed admiration for the conduct of English conscientious objectors. Judge Hand, referring to the cartoons and articles in The Masses, said:

"The query must be: What is the extreme latitude of the interpretation which must be placed upon them, and does that extremity fall outside any of the provisions of the act of June 15, 1917? Unless this be true, the decision of the Postmaster must stand. It seems to me quite plain that none of the language and none of the cartoons in this paper can be thought directly to counsel or advise insubordination or mutiny without violation of their meaning quite beyond any tolerable understanding. I come, therefore, to the phase of the section which forbids any one from willfully obstructing the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States. I am not prepared to assent to the plaintiff's position that this only refers to acts other than words, nor that the act thus defined must be shown to have been successful. One may obstruct without preventing, and the mere obstruction is an injury to the service.

"As to the cartoons, it seems to me quite clear that they do not fall within such a test. Certainly the nearest is that entitled 'Conscription,' and the most that can be said of that is that it may breed such animosity to the draft as will promote resistance and strengthen the determination of those supposed to be recalcitrant. There is no intimation that, however hateful the draft may be, one is in duty bound to resist it, certainly none that such resistance is for one's interest. I cannot, therefore, even with the limitations which surround the court, assent to the assertion that any of the cartoons violate the act."

Judge Hand said that the text offered "more embarrassment," but that it only expressed opinions contrary to the draft and the war and in approval of those who resisted both.

"It cannot be," he continued, "that the law means to curtail such expressions merely because the convictions of the class within the draft are stronger than their sense of obedience to the law. Could any reasonable man say, not that the indirect result of the language might be to arouse a seditious disposition, for that would not be enough, but that the language advocated resistance to the draft? I cannot think that upon such language any verdict would stand. Of course, the language of the statute cannot have one meaning in an indictment and another when the case comes up here, because, by hypothesis, if this paper is nonmailable under section 3, Title I, its editors have committed a crime in uttering it.

"It is difficult and often impossible to meet the charge that one's general ethos is treasonable. Such a latitude for construction implies a personal latitude in administration which contradicts the normal assumption that law shall be embodied in general propositions capable of some measure of definition. I make no question of the power of Congress to establish a personal censorship of the press under war power. I am quite satisfied it has not yet chosen to create one, and with the greatest deference, it does not seem to me that anything here challenged can be illegal upon any other assumption."

MISS ALICE HOYT TO WED.

Her Engagement to Bayard Dominick, Broker, Is Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sargent of Greenwich, Conn, announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Alice W. Hoyt, to Bayard Dominick of 22 West Fifty-first Street, this city.

Mr. Dominick is a son of Mrs. Bayard Dominick and is a graduate of Yale, class of '94. His clubs are the University, Union, Racquet and Tennis, Union League, Rumson Country, and New York Athletic.

He is a member of the firm of Dominick & Dominick, brokers, of 115 Broadway.

No date has been set for the wedding.

BRIDE OF MAJOR J. B. ROSE.

Miss Mary Keith Weds Chief of Bureau of Anti-Aircraft Guns.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Miss Mary Lapsley Keith, daughter of Julian C. Keith, and Major John B. Rose, which took place last Saturday at the Keith country place near Warrenton, Va.

Major Rose is Chief of the Bureau of Anti-Aircraft Guns in the Ordnance Department in Washington, D. C., where he and Mrs. Rose will reside.

MOTORED HERE AND WED.

Miss E. F. Johnson and S. B. Cline of East Hampton Married.

Miss Ethel Francis Johnson and Samuel B. Cline, both of East Hampton, L. I., motored to New York last Sunday, and were married at the Church of the Transfiguration at noon. Announcement of their marriage has just been made, Mr. and Mrs. Cline now being on their honeymoon in the Adirondacks.

The couple left East Hampton at daybreak on Sunday for this city, accompanied by two friends, Miss Addie M. Ryder, who attended the bride, and Erastus J. Downing, who acted as best man.

The bride is a member of the Ladies' Village Improvement and the Neighborhood Association of East Hampton.

Miss Madeleine Heminway Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Buell Havens Heminway of Watertown, Conn., announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Miss Madeleine Heminway, to Robert Fletcher Holden of Proctor, Vt. Mr. Holden is a grandson of the late Senator Redfield Proctor, and is a member of the class of 1918 at Yale University. He is now in the naval reserve force at Newport. No date has been set for the wedding.

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KNABE Mignonette. Mahogany. Artist used. Condition as new. Perfect shape. $595

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UPRIGHT PIANOS

KNABE Cannot be told from new. Fine tone. Beautiful mahogany case. $395

KNABE Rosewood. Perfect condition. Fine tone. A bargain. $295

STEINWAY Rosewood. Condition as new. Completely rebuilt and refinished. $350

HAINES BROS. Demonstration used. Fine case design and tone. A gem. $270

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BROADWAY AT 50TH STREET—PHONE: COL. 8000

SURGEON LETS BABY, BORN TO IDIOCY, DIE

Dr. Haiselden of Chicago Refuses to Operate to Save a Day-Old Infant.

FROM ALTRUISTIC MOTIVE

Physician, Who Acted Similarly in the Bollinger Case, Suspects Pre-Natal Influence.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The day-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Meter of 121 North Cicero Avenue, died today at the German-American Hospital, where Dr. Harry J. Haiselden refused to perform an operation which he acknowledged probably would save the child's life. He declared the infant, if it lived, would be an imbecile, and that its parents and humanity would be better served by its death than by the prolonging of its life. The baby had no upper skull cap, and there were other deformities which seemed to assure it misery as long as it lived.

"The attending physician called me," Dr. Haiselden said, "and after examination agreed with me that the kindest thing we could do would be to permit the child to die. More than forty other physicians and surgeons looked at the baby during the night. Many of them signed a paper expressing approval of my decision against operating to save the child."

Dr. Haiselden made a national issue in 1915 of a doctor's right to determine questions of life and death for patients when he decided to let the Bollinger baby die rather than perform an operation that would have preserved it for a life of idiocy. He told today of two other cases in which parents, by his advice, were leaving malformed infants for nature to dispose of rather than trying to save them by operation. One is a case of microcephalia and the other of spinal trouble. The babies are expected to live for several weeks, measures being taken meanwhile to make them as comfortable as possible.

"They will criticise me," said Dr. Haiselden. "But I shall have friends, too. And some day they will wonder how there could be any criticism.

"The Meter baby was brought to me from West Fullman yesterday, a few hours after it was born. Its father is a mechanic, less than 21 years old. Its mother is 20 years old. Its grandmother —who, by the way, became a mother just eleven days ago—is the mother of twelve children, only one of whom is dead.

"When I saw the baby I knew it had lived too long already. The brain was extremely small and there was no normal skull formation. The head rested on the shoulders and there was practically no neck. The ears were deformed and there were other deformities.

"The case was absolutely hopeless. The life could have been saved—but what a life it would have been. The child would have grown into a hopeless idiot, perhaps just able to eat. It would have been a burden to its parents and the State.

"Incidentally, it is interesting to know the baby's condition may be the result of a fright suffered by the mother before the child was born. Half a year before the little one came into the world the mother witnessed a frightful accident in which a man was mutilated. But this is incidental. It will interest those physicians who have held this sort of thing impossible."

$34,000 FOR HOPE ATHENE.

Famous Examples of Greek Sculpture Are Sold at Christie's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—Nearly £60,000 was obtained yesterday by a sale at Christie's of famous Greek statues long in the possession of the Hope family.

A statue of Athene, a world-famous Greek work generally known as the Hope Athene, found in 1797 at Ostia, thirty feet below the surface, among the ruins of a magnificent building, was purchased for 6,800 guineas by the Messrs. Agnew.

A figure of Antinous, in Parian marble, found at Tivoli, was bought for 5,600 guineas. A statue of Hygeia, goddess of health, in Pentelic marble, found at Ostia in 1797, brought 4,000 guineas.

Denies She Is Bride of Captain True.

In a telegram to THE TIMES yesterday from Swampscot, Mass., Mrs. Belle G. Earle denied the published report that she had been married a week ago to Captain Ronald True of the British Royal Flying Corps, who was injured in a fall in an airplane at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Monday. "I want to say there is absolutely no truth in this statement," the message read. "I am not married to Captain True or engaged to him. He is merely a friend."

$500,000 Country Estate for Sale at Low Figure.

Owing to existing conditions this fine place will be sold at a small part of its value. Large house, richly furnished. Stables, greenhouses, dock; 10½ acres water front, 7 acres garden. On Long Island Sound. One hour from New York.

Inquire immediately of

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
Real Estate & Insurance
414 Madison Ave., at 48th St.

GIVE POLO FIELD FOR DRILL.

Westchester Club's Offer Accepted for Troops at Fort Adams.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.—Colonel Henry D. Todd, Jr., Commandant of the Narragansett Defense District, has accepted the offer of T. Suffern Tailer of the Executive Committee of the Westchester Polo Club to use the fields of the polo club for regiment drill by the troops at Fort Adams.

Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James will give a tea at Beacon Hill House Thursday afternoon for the officers and their wives of Fort Adams.

Mrs. T. Shaw Safe has gone to her country place at East Greenwich, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart Cushman of New York arrive tomorrow at their place on Beacon Hill.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University has started for San Francisco. He will return here to join his family, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Stephen O. Olin.

Mrs. J. C. Norfleet of New York has arrived at Hill Top Inn for the Summer.

Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt has gone to Plattsburg to visit her husband, in training in the officers' camp.

MOTHERS TO WARN GIRLS

Woman's Service League Members Want Chaperons Near Camps.

Following an investigation into conditions surrounding naval and military training camps of New York, the Social and Welfare Department of the National League for Woman's Service issued yesterday a public plea to mothers to watch their daughters more closely, especially in the vicinity of the training camps. It is suggested that girls should be chaperoned and that mothers' clubs should take up the work of advising young girls.

The statement was sent out from the headquarters of the league, 257 Madison Avenue, and has the indorsement of the Chairman of the Social and Welfare Department. Mrs. Herbert C. Halcomb, who explained that the league's Social and Welfare Department is planning social and welfare work in connection with the families of men sent to the front. It is working in direct co-operation in the forty States in which it is organized with the newly created Government commission that has been appointed to take care of recreational facilities for the military camps.

HOSPITAL UNIT ARRIVES.

More Americans Make the Voyage to England in Safety.

LONDON, July 24.—Another American hospital unit arrived in England today.

The arrival of the Americans did not attract much attention, as the public was excluded from the locality where they disembarked.

Actress Dies from Fall.

Mrs. Maude Epstein, 25 years old, an actress, who lived at the Hotel Palace, 132 West Forty-fifth Street, died in Polyclinic Hospital last night of a fractured skull received when she fell from a seven-story window of the hotel early in the evening. It is believed that she lost her balance while leaning out of the window to escape the heat. On the stage Mrs. Epstein was known as one of the Heath Sisters. Her husband is manager of a theatre in Scranton, Penn.

Cuba to Settle with Ports Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 24.—The House has passed a bill granting President Menocal power to settle with the bondholders of the Cuban Ports Company.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. BERNARD G. RAVE, for thirty-five years chief physician of the Long Island Railroad and at one time Vice President in the College of Pharmacy of Brooklyn, died at his home in Hicksville, L. I., on Monday, in his seventy-fourth year. He was a graduate of New York University and was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow. His wife, three sons, and a daughter survive him.

SARAH G. WATSON, 84 years old, a retired public school teacher of Brooklyn, is dead at the home of her nephew in Piermont-on-Hudson.

Miss MAMIE SCHENCK, a member of an old Long Island family, died at her home in Manhasset on Sunday, aged 44 years.

ROBERT H. TURETON, a retired paint manufacturer and at one time active in political and military circles in Brooklyn, died at his home, 632 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, in his seventy-third year.

ISAAC W. VALENTINE, for many years proprietor of the Jericho Hotel at Jericho, L. I., died at East Norwich on Sunday, in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Jericho and for several terms held the offices of Commissioner of Highways and Tax Assessor at Oyster Bay.

Mrs. GERTRUDE FOWLER MERRILL, wife of Cornelius G. Merrill, contractor, and daughter of the late Joseph G. Fowler, died suddenly at her home in White Plains, N. Y., on Monday.

WILLIAM CORNELIUS FLEMING, a private in the Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. A., died on Thursday at Panama from spinal meningitis.

PETER THEOBALT, twenty-eight years in the trucking business at 173 Front Street, died on Sunday at his home, 1,603 Eleventh Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 56 years old.

ALEXANDER McPHERSON, President of the Board of the First and Old Detroit National Bank, die on Monday at his home in Detroit.

Mrs. SOPHIE COE ST. JOHN, widow of William St. John, died on Monday at her home, 18 Hamilton Street, East Orange, N. J., in her ninety-second year.

MRS. MILDRED A. FERGUSON, wife of Charles Ferguson, cashier of the First National Bank of Butler, N. J., died yesterday at the Paterson Hospital.

EDWARD SHERER, 75 years old, Secretary of the Metropolitan Savings Bank of Manhattan, died yesterday at his home in East Seventh Street, Plainfield, N. J.

JULIUS H. STETTINER, junior member of the firm of Stettiner Brothers, printers, at 424 West Thirty-third Street, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 68 West 118th Street, in his sixty-first year.

JOHN LEFFLER, wholesale liquor dealer, at 181 Franklin Street, and Treasurer and Trustee of Temple Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashowayim, died on Monday night at Long Branch as the result of injuries he suffered there on Sunday, when he was struck by an automobile. Mr. Leffler was 75 years old, and active in many Hebrew charities.

Colonel ELWOOD W. EVANS, Inspector General of the Colorado National Guard and formerly commander of the Tenth Cavalry of the United States Army, died yesterday in a hotel in Pueblo.

Summer Travel Brings Numerous Baggage Losses

The rush, jam, bang of baggage and increased traffic congestion, with its inevitable chance of loss, thieves, hotel fires, etc., all make it mighty risky to take your baggage away without insuring it.

Transportation companies are only liable for your baggage while in their custody and then only partly responsible—hotels assume little responsibility. In either case you may recover only a nominal amount, and then only after vexatious delays and annoyances.

Why risk a loss—a NORTH AMERICA baggage policy, at very little cost, will pay you promptly and insures your baggage and effects wherever they may be from the moment they leave your home until their return.

Remember, your chance of loss is just as great on a day's trip as it is on a long tour.

See your agent today or phone for full information to

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REPRESENTING

Insurance Company of NORTH AMERICA
PHILADELPHIA

The oldest American Stock Insurance Company

Capital $4,000,000 — Founded 1792 — Assets Over $23,000,000

MANTON MARBLE, PUBLICIST, DEAD

Editor and Owner of The New York World from 1862 to 1876 Dies in England at 82.

NOTED POLITICAL WRITER

His Famous "Letter to Abraham Lincoln" Followed President's Suspension of His Newspaper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—Manton Marble died this morning of old age at the home of his son-in-law, Sir Martin Conway, Allington Castle, near Maidstone. Mr. Marble, who had been living in England quietly for twenty years, began to fail last Christmas.

Manton Marble was the proprietor and editor of The New York World during the civil war and continued in charge of the paper until 1876. He always took a keen interest in politics and was consulted by the leading politicians of his day. His views were embodied in many State and national platforms of the Democratic Party and he wrote the Democratic State platform of 1874. Two years later he wrote the national platform of his party and he was largely responsible for the platform of 1884.

Mr. Marble was born in Worcester, Mass., on Nov. 16, 1834. His early education was supervised by his father, Joel Marble, and he entered the Albany Academy, graduating in 1853. Two years later Mr. Marble completed his education at the University of Rochester.

Before his connection with The New York World the publicist was the assistant editor of The Boston Journal for a year, beginning in 1855. He then went to The Boston Traveler and remained there a year as editor. He joined the staff of The New York Evening Post in 1858 and continued in its service until 1860.

Mr. Marble joined The World in 1860, and two years later he became owner and editor, and continued as such through the period of the civil war and the period of reconstruction. His connection with the paper ended in 1876. He was one of the last prominent survivors of the journalistic era of the civil war, and his writings obtained the attention of the country. While he held that no course but war was open after the firing on Fort Sumter, he opposed Executive power being carried beyond "constitutional limits." He opposed also Custom House taxation, greenbacks, negro suffrage, Federal income tax, and the impeachment of President Johnson. He supported the Geneva arbitration treaty and the Washington treaty and the Alabama awards.

His Letter to President Lincoln.

"A Letter to Abraham Lincoln" was written in 1864, and the incident that drew this famous document was the ordered arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Marble by the President, the occupation of the office of The World by a military guard, and the suspension of the publication for two days, May 20 and 21, 1864. The World and The Journal of Commerce were made the victims of a fraud in the publication of a forged call from President Lincoln for 400,000 men by draft or enlistment in the Union Army. Although Mr. Lincoln did everything in his power to rectify the mistake as soon as it was discovered, the President issued the order for his arrest, and the Secretary of War sent a military guard to occupy The World office.

In his letter to the President Mr. Marble said that the forgery was written by a person who "ever since your departure from Springfield for Washington in 1861 has enjoyed private as well as public opportunities for learning to counterfeit the tones of your speech and style, and enabled him to insert his clever forgery into the regular channels by which we receive news at a time when competent inspection of its genuineness was impossible and suspicion of its authenticity was improbable."

His Mission for Cleveland.

Because of his learning and his loyalty to the Democratic Party Mr. Marble was sent abroad by President Cleveland in 1885 on a confidential mission to obtain from European Governments opinions on bimetallism. It was not until after he returned in November of that year that the purpose of his mission was made public. He was instructed to ascertain the opinions and purposes of the European Governments in respect to the establishment internationally of a fixed relative value between the two metals, and the ratio of weight between gold and silver coins, the free coinage of both metals, and the international use of both as money of an unlimited legal tender.

Mr. Marble, on his return, reported personally to Secretary of State Bayard. While abroad every facility was afforded him by the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Germany. He conferred with Prince Bismarck, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Iddesleigh, and Mr. Goschen, and Messrs. Freycinet and Carnot. He also had a conference with Cernuschi, an authority upon international bimetallism. He advised President Cleveland that the co-operation of the United Kingdom, for which either Tory or Liberal leaders were prepared, was the condition precedent of German or French resumption of free bimetallic coinage. He told President Cleveland that, in his opinion, the purchases of silver by the United States Treasury should cease.

As a writer on political subjects Mr. Marble held high rank. He was the author of "The Presidential Counts" and "A Secret Chapter of Political History." This was published in 1878. He also wrote the memoir of Dr. Alexander G. Mercer, prefacing his "Notes of an Outlook on Life," in 1899.

Mr. Marble was one of the founders of the Manhattan Club in 1865, and he was President of the club for the five years beginning in 1884. He was a member of the Century Association, the Round Table, the Metropolitan Club, and an honorary member of the Cobden Club.

New Rochelle's First Mayor Dies.

Michael James Dillon, the first Mayor of New Rochelle, N. Y., died suddenly there yesterday in his sixty-fourth year. Mr. Dillon was born in New Rochelle and started his career as a clerk of the Department of Public Works in this city. He later entered the real estate and insurance business in New Rochelle. He was a delegate to nearly every State Democratic Convention since he entered politics and served in New Rochelle at various times as Town Clerk, Receiver of Taxes, Supervisor of Taxes, and Mayor. Mr. Dillon was a charter member of the New Rochelle Council of the Knights of Columbus.

Charles A. King.

Charles A. King, Deputy Collector of the Warehouse and Bond Division of the Customs Department in New York, died on Monday at his home, 460 West 147th Street. Mr. King was born in Suffield, Conn., on Jan. 31, 1851, and went to Binghamton, N. Y., as a young man. He was active in Democratic politics there, and entered the Government service as a United States storekeeper in Cleveland's first administration. He was appointed deputy collector in the Warehouse and Bond Division by Collector Kilbreth in 1893 and held that position until his death. He was the senior deputy collector of the department.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Godmothers Wanted for American Soldiers.

With the ever-increasing number of American soldiers being sent to France, I am asking the women of America to co-operate with me in forming an "American Godmothers' League for American Soldiers."

There is no subscription. Each member undertakes to send a soldier a weekly newspaper and every three or four weeks to write to him and to send him a small parcel, which will be personally acknowledged.

As many of our men have no one to send to them, or have people that cannot afford to do so, I have prepared a small list of the most desirable articles to be sent.

It is requested that all inquiries shall include a self-addressed stamped envelope for reply.

MRS. W. LEONARD DAVIS,
870 Park Ave., New York City.

GLASS WORKERS ASK RISE.

Demands Made for 10,000 Employes in Seven States.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 24.—Demands for higher wages for approximately 10,000 workmen in all lines of the glass industry in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, and Oklahoma were presented at a conference begun here today by the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and representatives of the manufacturers' association. One hundred and twenty-five plants are interested.

A 23 per cent. increase in two departments was granted a few months ago. The old agreement expired June 30, but is being operated pending the outcome of the present conference, which will continue in session eleven days.

NEED CARS FOR TOMATOES.

Governor of New Jersey Tells Pennsylvania Railroad of Shortage.

TRENTON, N. J., July 24.—Governor Edge today wrote to officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad informing them of a serious condition that has arisen in the tomato shipping district of South Jersey by reason of a shortage of refrigerator cars.

Reports from Swedesboro, which is in the heart of the tomato-raising district of Salem County, are that from $15,000 to $20,000 a day is being lost by growers because there are no cars in which to ship their ripening product.

Jewell-Koehler Engagement.

Mrs. Kneisly Jewell of 200 West Seventy-eighth Street, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Martha Jenner Jewell, to Walter R. Koehler of Cincinnati, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Koehler. Mr. Koehler is a graduate of Yale, class of '09, and is a member of the Yale Club of New York, the University and Tennis Clubs of Cincinnati. The wedding will take place in October.

Arrivals from Scotland.

Among the passengers who arrived recently at an Atlantic port from Scotland were:

H. Sneddon, N. Sneddon, C. Bain, P. Bain, M. Fullerton, J. Sandilands, L. MacDonald, David Allen, W. Maxwell, S. Christie, W. Cantrell, C. Tinley, L. Hodgins, and R. Lamont.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SPERBER.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sperber, on July 17, a son.

Married.

ROSE—KEITH.—Saturday, July 21, by Rev. Mr. Chinn and Rev. Dr. Robert Lapsley, Mary Lapsley Keith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julian C. Keith, to Major John B. Rose, U. S. Army.

STORKE—WEBB.—Charles Albert Storke of Santa Barbara, Cal., and Mrs. Mary Gregory Webb of Glen Ridge, N. J., Tuesday, July 24, at Philadelphia.

McGOWN—SPARKS.—July 21, Marie Sparks to Henry D. McGown.

Died.

AMERMAN.—July 24, Abraham, beloved husband of Elizabeth Irwin and father of Edith Manning Amerman. Funeral private.

BLUMER.—July 23, 1917, Mary H., aged 62, beloved mother of Carrie Marie Eagleson and Henrietta Midgett. Funeral from her late residence, 86 71st St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, 3 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

BRENNAN.—At her home, 2 West 75th St., July 22, 1917, in the 76th year of her age, Margaret A., widow of Michael Brennan. Requiem mass at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, Wednesday, July 25, 10 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment private.

BRUSH.—Suddenly, in Hartford, Conn., July 24, 1917, Tribbie Brush, daughter of George Deforest and Mattie Wheiploy Brush. Funeral notice later. Boston papers please copy.

BUCKLEY.—On Tuesday, July 24, 1917, at her late residence, 375 Park Av., Josephine Guidet Buckley, widow of the late Richard W. Buckley. Funeral services will be held at the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral on Thursday, July 26, 1917, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

CONDON.—Margaret Gertrude, beloved wife of David P. Condon, at her home, 416 East 136th St., Bronx, Monday, July 23, 1917. Requiem mass at Church of St. Jerome, Thursday, July 26, at 10 A. M.

COUTTS.—On July 24, 1917, at the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, William H. Coutts. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry St., near Clark St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 26, at 9 A. M.

CREAGH.—Sunday morning, July 22, 1917, at St. Vincent Hospital, Mrs. Florence Creagh, aged 53 years. Funeral services on Wednesday, July 25, 1917, at 3 P. M., at her late residence, Farmers Av. and Central Av., St. Albans, L. I. Interment Springfield Cemetery. Train leaving Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R., at 1:56 P. M. will make connection at Jamaica for St. Albans, L. I.

CROWELL.—Suddenly, at New York City, July 24, 1917, Adams Leland Crowell, in his 14th year, of Upper Montclair, N. J. Funeral private.

DABOLL.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, July 24, 1917, Elizabeth Morgan, wife of Henry E. Daboll. Funeral at her late residence, 322 East 64th St., Plainfield, on Thursday, July 26, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at Groton, Conn. Mystic (Conn.) and Westerly (R. I.) papers please copy.

DEVOE.—Sister Frances Helen, of the Community of St. Mary, daughter of the late George W. Devoe, departed this life on July 24. The interment will be on Thursday, July 26, at St. Mary's Convent, Peekskill, N. Y.

DILLON.—At his home, 57 Birch St., New Rochelle, N. Y., on July 24, 1917, in his 64th year, Michael J. Dillon, son of the late John Dillon and Ann Drought. Requiem mass at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle, Thursday, July 26, at 9 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Funeral private.

DREYFUSS.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., July 22, Della A., widow of David Dreyfuss and sister of Charles M. Guggenheimer and Mrs. Reuben Lindheim. Buried at Lynchburg, Va.

EDWARDS.—July 21, Emma Amy, widow of William Pomeroy Edwards, in her 65th year. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Bldg., Broadway and 66th St., Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Waterbury, (Conn.,) Northampton, (Mass.,) and Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

FLOYD-JONES.—On Monday, July 23, 1917, at White Plains, N. Y., in the fifty-fourth year of her age, Helen Watts, daughter of the late Edward and Mary Lord Floyd-Jones. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Massapequa, L. I., on Wednesday afternoon, July 25, upon the arrival of 2 o'clock train from Pennsylvania Station.

FOSTER.—Florence Louise, beloved wife of Henry Foster, at her home, 2,292 Loring Place, on Sunday, July 22. Funeral Wednesday, 11 A. M., at Mission of the Redeemer, West 208th St. and Seaman Av. Interment Kensico.

GROSS.—On July 24, August J. Gross, aged 63. Funeral services at the German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

JARROTT.—Thomas C., the last charter member of the Southern Beneficial League and for many years a political factor in the 11th Assembly District, New York, Tuesday, July 24, after a lingering illness. He was for many years employed by the late Judge John K. Porter and the late J. Fraley Smith. Funeral services from his late residence, 2,807 Avenue G, Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday, at 2 P. M.

KING.—Charles Artemas, beloved husband of Clara Carpenter, father of Warren C. King, this city, and Mrs. J. O. King, Painesville, Ohio, passed away at his residence, 460 West 147th St., New York City, June 23, 1917. Funeral services will be held at his residence Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Burial at Buffalo, N. Y., at convenience of family.

LEFFLER.—John, suddenly, at Long Branch, in his 75th year, beloved husband of Bertha Leffler, (nee Hartmann,) and father of Moses L., the late Jacob O., Sarah Hahn, Arthur B., Bella Marx, and Leo H. Funeral services at chapel in Linden Hill Cemetery, L. I., on Thursday, July 26, at 12 noon. Kindly omit flowers.

LEFFLER.—The Temple Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim announces with deepest sorrow the death of its member, trustee, and Treasurer, Mr. John Leffler. Funeral services will be held on Thursday at 12 o'clock, in the chapel of Linden Hill Cemetery, which members and seatholders are respectfully invited to attend.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, President.
MAX NEUBURGER, Hon. Secretary.

MOBILE, ALABAMA,

The place to build
Steel or Wooden Vessels.
Cheap timber and close to
Birmingham Steel Mills
Mobile Light & Railroad Co.

PUNISH EXPORT FRAUD.

Danish Merchant Who Connived at Capture of Cargo Gets Two Years.

COPENHAGEN, July 24. — Philip Beck, a Danish wholesale merchant and exporter, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment today, thus disposing of a celebrated case for violation of the Danish export regulations.

Beck was arrested in August, 1916, after a German cruiser had captured the Danish steamer Ydun while bound from Fredrikshavn, Jutland, for Copenhagen, with 500 cases of lard on board consigned largely to Beck. It was suspected that the capture was arranged with Beck's connivance to simplify the problem of delivery of the lard to Germany. The Ydun, on which there were about 150 children returning from a holiday in Jutland, was taken by the cruiser into Swinemünde, which occasioned great indignation in Denmark.

CAPT. DE BOURMONT KILLED

Son-in-Law of Denys Cochin Commanded Heavy Artillery at Verdun.

PARIS, July 24.—Captain Armand de Bourmont, commanding heavy artillery at Verdun, has been killed at the front.

He was a son-in-law of Denys Cochin, Under Secretary at the Foreign Office, in charge of blockade questions. M. Cochin has lost two sons at the front.

Soldier Marries at 2:30 A. M.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., July 24.—Frank H. Speckelmyer, soldier of Greenwich, Conn., wedded in haste this morning. His bride was Miss G. Morice Littell of Stamford, and the ceremony was performed at 2:30 o'clock by Justice of the Peace Malcolm Merritt at his home in Rockland Avenue, Port Chester. The bridegroom, who is employed at the Greenwich Country Club, received word late yesterday to report at once to his company. He communicated with his fiancée, and, accompanied by her sister, Miss Hattie Littell, and Leon M. Doherty, both of Stamford, came to Port Chester. They first went to the home of Town Clerk Derby and obtained a marriage license. The bridegroom wore his army uniform.

Died.

LEFFLER.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Temple Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim the following minute was unanimously adopted:

With deep sorrow we have learned of the death of our co-worker and brother, Mr. John Leffler. A member of the Board of Trustees, Treasurer of the Temple, and an active member of the Linden Hill Cemetery Committee, cheerfully and willingly assuming and energetically performing labors which would have daunted many a younger man, his was a rare devotion to duty. His sound advice in our council was always sought and invariably followed. Rarely was he absent from a meeting. He was a devout worshipper in our congregation. His loss to us is irreparable, and he leaves a void difficult to be filled.

To this family we extend our deepest sympathy and unite in prayer to the Almighty God that they may be solaced and consoled in the knowledge that he was truly a servant of the Lord and indeed a father in Israel.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, President.
MAX NEUBURGER, Hon. Secretary.

LEVY.—At 607 West 113th St., on July 23, in his 72d year, August, husband of the late Marion Levy, (nee Strauss,) and dearly beloved father of Mrs. Herbert Lehman. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the chapel of Saul A. Rochschild, 2,003 7th Av., Friday, July 27, at 10 A. M. New Orleans and Texas papers please copy.

MARSTON.—At the residence of his son, Blue Point, L. I., on Sunday, July 22, William H. Marston of Brooklyn, aged 92. Funeral at 2 P. M. on Wednesday at Clason Avenue Presbyterian Church, Classon Av., corner of Monroe St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 25, 2 P. M.

PARKER.—July 19, George Mitchell Parker, Jr., infant son of George M. and Elizabeth B. Parker.

SMILEY.—Sarah Frances, on Tuesday, July 24, in her 86th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 20 8th Av., Friday, July 27, at 11 A. M. Interment at Rural Cemetery, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Friday, at 8 P. M.

STETTINER.—Entered into rest Monday evening, July 23, Julius M. Stettiner, in his 61st year, beloved husband of Hattie Stettiner, (nee Henschel;) father of Maurice L. and Earl A., brother of Louis and Martin Stettiner. Funeral from his late residence, 68 West 118th St., at 9:15, Thursday morning, July 26. Philadelphia, Fresno, Cal., and Portland, Ore., papers please copy.

SWINERTON.—Lena Woodward, wife of Dr. G. K. Swinburne, at her residence, 64 East 56th St. Notice of funeral later. Boston papers please copy.

THAYER.—At Orange, N. J., July 24, Lillie G., widow of Walter M. Thayer. Funeral private.

WALSH.—On Sunday, July 22, in the 81st year of his age, Augustin Walsh. Funeral from his late residence, 1,291 Madison Av., on Wednesday, July 25, at 10 o'clock; thence to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

WATSON.—

MACFARLANE AND M'LEAN TIE FOR BEST CARD IN OPEN TOURNEY OVER ENGLEWOOD LINKS

MANY TIE SCORES IN OPEN TOURNEY

MacFarlane and McLean Lead Field with 146 in Golfers' War Benefit.

PROMINENT PROS FAIL

Hagen, Hutchinson, and Barnes Have an Off Day—Kirkby Best Among the Amateurs.

Realization that victory was within his grasp proved the undoing of Willie MacFarlane of Hudson River in the thirty-six-hole open struggle at the Englewood Golf Club yesterday. Competing against the best professionals in the country and most of the leading amateurs, MacFarlane arrived at the eighteenth tee with only four strokes needed to distance the field on a par three hole. He had played the seventeen preceding holes in par figures all the way and seemed certain of triumph.

Friends of MacFarlane met him and told him he needed only a four to be certain of first place, and Willie laughed, but there was a nervous tremor in his laugh. He cut short his customary address of the ball and the hurried drive lifted it into a sand pit. Still he was not in any great trouble, but he dug too deep trying to pitch on to the green and was still in the pit. His next shot landed his ball four feet from the cup. Still victory seemed his, but he putted carelessly and the ball refused to drop. This gave him a five on the final hole and a total of 146 for the two journeys around the course.

George McLean of North Hempstead finished his tiresome journey a few minutes before MacFarlane and with a 72—74 had chalked up 146 for his total. McLean also had found the sand pit at the final hole, but he was deadly accurate with his recovery. The McLean and MacFarlane may be played off Friday, the one day this week in which the leading golfers are not to be occupied in raising a big war relief fund in the interest of the Professional Golfers' Association, which is fostering the events.

Hagen Blunders Often.

There was an unusually large gallery sprinkled all over the links from morning until well into the evening watching the players of international reputation trying to come somewhere near the scores registered by the two local professionals. Most of the spectators followed Walter B. Hagen of Rochester, Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley, Jock Hutchinson of Glen View, the leading professionals, and Jerome D. Travers, New York's greatest exponent of the game. While these outstanding experts did not ascend into the realm of the spectacular, they at times gave every indication of the ability which has brought them success in the past.

Hagen had the lowest score of the four above named, with 75, 75—150, but the best this got him was a five-handed tie for ninth place. The former open champion had an inward journey of 32 after going out in 43 in the morning, which was the most remarkable golf of the day. For the first six holes of the morning endeavor, Hagen blundered into every kind of difficulty, but from the seventh on he shaved strokes from par with uncanny regularity. His last twelve holes were made in five strokes under 4s and read 3, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 4, 4, 3. Again in the afternoon his outward journey got him into trouble.

Neither Barnes nor Hutchinson derived any benefit from the work. Hutchinson had a miserable start with 80 in the morning, but was nearer his true game in the afternoon with 73. Barnes' feet continued to trouble him and he was forced to be content with 76, 78—154 for the day.

Kirkby Leads Amateurs.

Oswald Kirkby of Englewood led the amateurs with 151, and Travers was second with 152. Ned Sawyer, one of Chicago's amateur leaders, was well up with 155. Bobby Jones and Perry Adair, the Atlanta youngsters, found extreme difficulties on the well-trapped course, but each did well. Jones had 158 and Adair 159. Norman H. Maxwell, the Philadelphia boy, became so disgusted with his efforts that he picked up in the afternoon and gave up the struggle.

As the evening shadows were gathering, Fred McLeod, the veteran from Washington, stood among the gallery around the eighteenth green and discussed the three 2s he collected at the short holes on the morning round. He had just finished declaring that each was only a "pitch and putt" when a ball driven by Frank Hoyt of Siwanoy from the eighteenth tee hit McLeod at the temple. McLeod dropped as if shot, but recovered before any one could assist him to his feet. "That was a good shot," he remarked.

Peculiarly enough, a tie existed in the first four low scores. Besides the first and second tie, Tom McNamara and Jack Hobens of Englewood each had 148, and M. J. Brady, Massachusetts open champion, and Gilbert Nicholls, Metropolitan open champion, each finished with 149. Emmett French had the best outward nine holes with 35, and Hagen's 82 was the low inward trip. The cards of the first two were:

MORNING ROUND.

MacFarlane—
Out .....4 5 4 4 3 5 3 4 5—37
In .....4 5 4 5 4 3 4 4 3—36—73

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Out .....4 4 4 4 4 5 3 4 4—36
In .....4 4 4 4 5 3 4 4 3—37—73—146

MORNING ROUND.

McLean—
Out .....4 4 5 4 4 5 3 4 5—39
In .....4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 3—33—72

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Out .....3 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 5—38
In .....3 5 4 5 4 3 4 5 3—36—74—146

The Summaries:

Willie MacFarlane, Hudson River, 73, 73—146; George McLean, North Hempstead, 72, 74—146; George Fotheringham, unattached 71, 76—147; Emmett French, York, 73, 74—147; Tom McNamara, unattached, 76, 72—148; Jack Hobens, Englewood, 71, 77—148; M. J. Brady, Oakley, 75, 74—149; Gilbert Nicholls, Great Neck, 76, 73—149; Walter B. Hagen, Rochester, 75—73, 150; Charles Hoffner, Philmont, 73, 77—150; George Sargent, Minneapolis, 77, 73—150; Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 73, 77—150; Edward Loos, Philadelphia Cricket, 76, 74—150; *Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, 77, 74—151; *Jerome D. Travers, Upper Montclair, 77, 75—152; Jack Burke, Wheaton, 75, 77—152; Fred McLeod, Columbia, 74, 79—153; Jock Hutchinson, Glen View, 80, 73—153; James West, Rockaway Hunt, 78, 78—153; Cyril Walker, Shackamaxon, 79, 75—154; James Maiden, Nassau, 79, 75—154; James A. Hemingway, Whitemarsh Valley, 78, 78—154; Jack Dowling, Scarsdale, 78, 78—154; *D. E. Sawyer, Bob o' Link, 73, 76—155; David Hunter, Essex County, 77, 78—155; Alex Smith, Wykagyl, 76, 79—155; Frank McNamara, Jr., Valley, 78, 80—158; Herbert Lagerblade, Buffalo, 79, 78—157; Robert Thompson, Glen Ridge, 80, 77—157; Alec Campbell, Baltimore, 79, 78—157; Arthur Reid, St. George, 77, 80—157; James R. Thompson, Philadelphia Country, 77, 81—158; *Bobby Jones, Atlanta, 80, 78—158; Wilfred Reid, Wilmington, 78, 86—159; *Perry Adair, Atlanta, 81, 78—159.

Clarence Hackney, Atlantic City, 79, 81—160; David Honeyman, Forest Hill, 82, 78—160; A. J. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow, 83, 77—160; *J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy, 79, 81—160; *J. S. Worthington, Sunningdale, England, 85, 75—160; Tom Maidment, Bedford, 81, 80—161; Joe Sylvester, unattached, 78, 83—161; Frank Belwood, Garden City, 83, 78—161; Nick Demaine, unattached, 78, 83—161; *Percy Platt, Monmouth County, 79, 82—161; W. Braid, Upper Montclair, 80, 82—162; *Frank Hoyt, Siwanoy, 80, 83—163; James Ferguson, Spring Lake, 83, 81—164; Tom Mulgrew, Hackensack, 82, 82—164; Harry O'Loughlin, Plainfield, 83, 83—166; Harry Harris, Toledo, 81, 84—165; *Gilman K. Tiffany, Mohawk, 84, 81—165; *W. G. Reid, Yountakah, 83, 82—165; Herbert Oxenderfer, Inwood, 88, 77—165; Jack Beckett, Yountakah, 81, 84—165; W. Goebel, Bound Brook, 81, 86—167; Jack Jolly, unattached, 79, 89—168; Ben Conroy, Arcola, 79, 89—168; *Grenland Rice, Englewood, 86, 86—169; Alec Pirie, Woodmere, 87, 83—170; William Gourlay, Suburban, 84, 87—171; Dan Mackie, Century, 89, 86—172; William Robertson, Quaker Ridge, 87, 86—173; Gilbert Smith, Norwood, 88, 86—174; Herbert Martin, Quogue, 85, 89—174; *H. M. Cess, Englewood, 88, 90—178; *H. L. Howard, Raritan Valley, 90, 92—191.

*Amateurs.

BROMO LEADS IN HANDICAP.

Takes Red Cross Event at Empire Track by Six Lengths.

There was a good turnout of racing enthusiasts to "do their bit" for the benefit of the Red Cross at the Empire City racetrack yesterday. The weather was propitious and the special card arranged for the day attracted good horses which provided interesting races. No estimate could be obtained of the amount of money realized, but as all the profits are to be devoted to the fund it is likely that more than $5,000 will accrue as the contribution to the Red Cross.

Harry Payne Whitney's Bromo was sent to the post as fit as he could be made for the Red Cross Handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, which was the feature of the card. For once the superb conditioning of James Rowe was sufficient to overcome the weight allotted by Mr. Vosburgh, and Bromo scored one of the easiest victories seen in a handicap this season. Bromo simply waited on the pace set by the Brighton Stable's St. Isidore until rounding the turn for home, when he was called on by Robinson and sailed in an easy winner by six lengths.

There was the usual upset in the two-year-old stake event when Andrew Miller's Recount, an outsider at 15 to 1, galloped in a winner of the Sprightful Stakes by two lengths from James Butler's Dawn Star, with the Brighton Stable's Tippity Witchet, the odds-on favorite, finishing next to last. In getting to the front Recount crowded Corydon, which bumped into Dawn Star, but a protest of foul was disallowed.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $10, with $926.25 added; five furlongs. Time—1:00 4-5.

Madeline Patricia, James McManus's ch. f., 111 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Anna Patricia, 12 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 2, (M. Buxton) 1st
Star Class, Frederick Slocum's ch. f., 110½, by Star Shoot-Lady Bedford, 5 to 2 and even, (R. Troxler) 2d
Miss Bonero, Jefferson Livingston's ch. f., 115, by Tony Bonero-Busy Miss, 3 to 2, third, (D. Connelly) 3d
Quietude, Empress, and Poor Butterfly also ran. Stitch in Time scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Red Cross Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $25; starters to pay $50 additional; guaranteed value $2,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46.

Bromo, L. S. Thompson's b. c., 4 years, 122 pounds, by Broomstick-Leayonara, 3 to 5 and out, (F. Robinson) 1st
St. Isidore, Brighton Stable's ch. g., 4, 120, by Isidor-Onagh, 3 to 5 and out, (M. Rowan) 2d
Ballad, James Butler's ch. c., 3, 108, by Ballot-Blue Danube, 2 to 5 third, (L. Lyke) 3d
Dick Williams and Water Witch also ran. George Smith, Xylon, Ellison, and Daddy's Choice scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Springfield Stakes; for two-year-olds; selling; by subscription of $15, starters to pay $25 additional; about six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

Recount, Andrew Miller's b. c., 110 pounds, by Ballot-Censure, 15 to 1, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1, (A. Shuttinger) 1st
Dawn Star, James Butler's blk. f., 104, by Star Shoot-Miss Canale, 3 to 2 and 1 to 2, (L. Lyke) 2d
Corydon, W. H. Travers's ch. g., 111, by Hamburg-Sylvan, 7 to 1 third, (R. Troxler) 3d
Starry Banner, Tippity Witchet, and Hypnotism also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; by subscription of $10, with $926.25 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:44 3-5.

Sand Stone II., John Sanford's b. c., 108 pounds, by Black Sand-La Paraguaya, 11 to 5, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, (M. Buxton) 1st
Square Dealer, W. H. Baker's ch. g., 3, 110, by Marathon-Sonora Maria, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, (N. Barrett) 2nd
Dan, W. R. Mizell's b. g., 3, 106, by Bryn Mawr-Margaret T., 2 to 1 third, (L. Troise) 3d
Preusl, Lottery, Muckross, Parr, Spectre, Ponce de Leon, and Bond also ran. Courtship and Spring Song scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have never won more than three races, nor a race of $1,500 in 1917, purse $926.25; one mile. Time—1:40 1-5.

Ed Roche, Brighton Stables b. c., 110 pounds, by The Commoner-Maxus, 13 to 10, 1 to 2, and 1 to 4, (M. Rowan) 1st
Green Jones, W. H. Baker's b. c., 115, by Handsel-Floreal, even and 1 to 2, (N. Barrett) 2nd
Barney Shannon, Riverside Stable's ch. c., 103, by Llangibby-Princess Sterling, 5 to 2 third, (L. Lyke) 3d
Piraeus, Election, and Phocion also ran. Queen of the Water scratched.
Weather clear, track fast.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; about six furlongs. Fleuro, (imp.,) 110 pounds; Bonero Sweep, 108; Sir Richard, 108; *Marse Henry, 106; *Shoddy, 105; Plumose, 105; Stellarina, 105; Bar of Phoenix, 103; Basil, 103; James F. Cummings, 103; *Hidden Star, (imp.,)100; Millie B., 98; Mother Macree, 98; *Icarus, 98; Hickory Nut, 98. Also eligible: Engelbert, (imp.,) 110; Yankee Notions, 110; Port Light, (imp.) 110; Billy Oliver, 110; *Plaudite, 110; Polly J., 108; Mae Murray, 108; Palmade, 103; Master McGrath, 103; Spring Song, 98; Leonedio, 98; *Glory Belle, 93.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-old colts and geldings; selling five and a half furlongs. Cavan Boy, 112 pounds; Poacher, 112; *Svengali, 112; Rimecraft, 112; Nepperham, 110; Cruelty, 108; Frank Keogh, 106; Partisan, (imp.,) 106; George Washington, 106; *Herder, 105; *Dr. Nickell, 101; *Cave Man, 101.

THIRD RACE.—Knickerbocker Handicap; for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Ticket, 122 pounds; Westy Hogan, 120; Bella Desmond, 114; Straight Forward, 112; Wistful, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. The Grader, 118 pounds; Nigel, 113; Sasin, 113; Thornhill, 113; Favour, 106; *Intone, 108; *Soetus, 108; Madame Herrmann, 105; *Ed Bond, 103; *Traction, 103; Miss Kruter, 106; Bar of Phoenix, 104; Battle Abbey, 104; *Flash of Steel, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—The Tuckahoe Claiming Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Harry Shaw, 117 pounds; Gillies, 117; Ellison, 116; Lady Rotha, 113; Wooden Shoes, 110; Pullux, 109; Sasin, 107; Starlike, 103; Courtship, (imp.,) 100; Battle Abbey, 100; Ormulu, 100; Traction, 99; Judge Wingfield, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five and a half furlongs. Currency, 108 pounds; The Spinner, 108; American, 106; Dr. Blair, 106; Herder, 106; Trophy, 100; Spark, 103; Ruthie M., 108; Payment, 103. *Apprentice allowance claimed.

EVANS OUT OF TOURNEY.

Will Not Compete in International Golf at Baltusrol.

Although the positions have not been decided upon for the players who are to take part in the first of the international team matches at Baltusrol today, the squads have been listed.

Chick Evans, the national open and amateur champion, who was expected to take part in these affairs as a member of the amateur twelve, was forced to return to Chicago. It was also found impossible for Jesse Guilford and Francis Ouimet to come over from Boston. The teams will be composed as follows:

Homebred—Walter Hagen, M. J. Brady, Jack Dowling, Tom Kerrigan, George McLean, Tom McNamara, (Captain,) Jack Burke, Otto Hackbarth, Herbert Lagerblade, Emmett French, Charles Hoffner, Edward Loos.

English—J. M. Barnes, Gilbert Nicholls, Harry Harris, Arthur Reid, Wilfred Reid, Herbert Strong, (Captain,) George Sargent, Cyril Walker, James West, A. J. Sanderson, Frank Belwood, Gordon Smith.

Scotch—Jock Hutchinson, William MacFarlane, Alex Smith, George Simpson, Isaac Mackie, Fred McLeod, Jack Hobens, Alec Campbell, James Maiden, George Fotheringham, Alec Cunningham, George Low, (Captain.)

Amateurs—Jerome D. Travers, (Captain,) Oswald Kirkby, D. E. Sawyer, John G. Anderson, Bobby Jones, Perry Adair, Norman H. Maxwell, J. S. Worthington, C. E. Van Vleck, Jay Frank W. Dyer, Gilman F. Tiffany, Percy Platt.

PIRATES SUBDUED BY GIANTS' BATS

McGraw's Men Take Victory at 6 to 2 and Then Leave for Western Trip.

The Giants tagged the Pittsburgh Pirates with a 6 to 2 defeat at the Polo Grounds yesterday and then jumped on a train headed West just eight and a half games ahead of Cincinnati in the pennant race. By winning that game the Giants squared their account with Frank Miller, the Pirate boxman who shut them out earlier in the season. They gave Miller a reception of half a dozen hits and four runs in the third inning, and after that Bob Steele came to the rescue when all the damage had been done.

Miller had a pretty good excuse for being hit hard in the third inning, for while he was at the bat in the Pirates' portion of the inning, one of Pol Perritt's twists bounded from the bat and hit Miller on the pitching arm. Because the ball was a foul tip he was not even permitted to take his base, but the bruise was painful, for it was several minutes before he could resume his turn at the bat.

Pol Perritt didn't last through the game, because he strained his back in the seventh and was forced to retire in favor of Anderson. It was probably one of Umpire Rigler's decisions which pained Perritt as much as the strained back. In the fifth inning the Giants came close to making a triple play, but Rigler ruled that the third man was safe at the plate. It happened this way. McCarthy singled to left and Fischer's single to right sent him to third. Steele jammed a hot grounder to Zimmerman, who chucked the ball to Fletcher, forcing Fischer at second, while Fletcher relayed the ball to Holke, getting Steele. Holke ripped the ball to Rariden, who had the ball in his mitt before McCarthy came in, but Rigler ruled that the runner was safe. The Giants kicked, Perritt, Rariden and Heinie Zim taking an active part, but the argument didn't steam up to the boiling point. Zimmerman was about to say numerous things to the umpire when he recalled the $.00 fine he got for talking to Byron a few days ago. That was the decision that gave Perritt a bigger pain in the back than the strain.

The Giants had a chance to score so many runs in the third inning that they got all mixed up in the operation. Holke started the inning with a single to centre and went to third on Rariden's hit to right. Perritt singled to centre, scoring Holke, and Rariden went to second. Burns got a hit to left and filled the bases. Lee King of the Pirates then executed a play which lacked the usual display of thinking power. Kilduff poked a high foul to the far corner of right field, and instead of letting it go, King caught the ball, after which Rariden scored easily.

Benny Kauff rammed a hit between right and centre, but Perritt, at second, didn't move. He stuck to the base paths while Burns started to race from first to second. Even after the ball dropped safe Perritt was glued to his spot and about the time he started for third Burns had passed second and there was a big tie up in traffic at third base. Burns couldn't go back and when he got to third he was only a step behind Perritt and found the claim occupied. This left Perritt at third, while Benny had reached second. Zimmerman whaled a hit to left and sent Perritt and Kauff home.

In the sixth inning, Pete Kilduff, subbing for Herzog at second, made the fielding gem of the day. With Carey on first and two out, Norman Boeckel steamed a hot grounder down a little to the left of first base. It was headed straight for the right field wall. Kilduff raced over and intercepted it on the hop and threw the ball perfectly to Holke before he had time to turn around and face the bag.

The second run of the Pirates was coined in the seventh. With one out, McCarthy walked and then Perritt complained of a pain in his back. After receiving a massage from a half dozen different players, Pol resumed his flinging, but his aim was bad and Bill Fischer walked. Perritt then gave it up and Anderson took up the task. After Steele skied to Burns, Bigbee welted a two-bagger to the right field wall, sending McCarthy across the plate. Fischer was also headed for the plate and Davy Robertson made another of his beautiful tosses from the outfield and Fischer was exterminated as he was sliding in with another run.

The game fairly bristled with lively fielding by the Giants. Heinie Zim at third performed with all the perfection of a vacuum cleaner. He scooped them up out the turf with one hand and threw them to first from all positions.

Before the game Jim Corbett made a speech. He presented George Burns with a check for $50 for hitting the tobacco sign on the fence in Philadelphia a few weeks ago. No one heard what Jim said after "Ladies and Gentlemen." He must have told a good one, for Burns grinned. Burns right then decided to do his bit and turned over part of the check to the tobacco fund for the Sammies in France.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	1	2	3	0
Kilduff, 2b	3	1	0	5	4
Kauff, cf	4	1	2	0	0
Zim'man, 3b	4	0	1	1	6
Fletcher, ss	4	0	2	1	5
Rob'tson, rf	4	0	1	0	1
Holke, 1b	3	1	1	14	0
Rariden, c	2	1	1	2	0
Perritt, p	2	1	1	1	2
Anderson, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	30	6	11	27	19

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee, lf	4	0	1	2	0
King, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Carey, cf	3	0	2	3	1
J. Wagner, 1b	4	0	1	8	1
Boeckel, 3b	3	0	0	3	1
Debus, ss	4	0	0	2	3
McCarthy, 2b	3	2	1	2	3
Fischer, c	3	0	3	5	3
Miller, p	1	0	0	0	1
Steele, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	32	2	9	24	14

Errors—Kauff, Fischer.

New York	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	—6
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Bigbee, Carey, Burns. Stolen base—Robertson. Sacrifice hit—Anderson. Sacrifice fly—Kilduff. Double plays—Fletcher, Kilduff, and Holke; Kilduff and Holke; Zimmerman, Kilduff, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 7. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 3; Anderson, 1; Steele, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Perritt, 3 hits and 2 runs in 6 1-3 innings; Anderson, 4 and 0 in 2 2-3; Miller, 6 and 4 in 3; Steele, 5 and 2 in 5. Struck out—By Steele, 2; Anderson, 1. Passed ball—Fischer. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

HENDRIX BLANKS BRAVES.

Cubs Make Good Use of Their Hits and Collect Three Runs.

BOSTON, July 24.—The pitching of Hendrix, several fine outfield catches by Williams and timely hitting enabled Chicago to defeat Boston today, 3 to 0. Tyler, like Hendrix, allowed six hits, but could not tighten sufficiently in the pinches.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Wolter, lf	3	0	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b	3	0	0	0	0
Zeider, 2b	1	0	0	3	2
Merkle, 1b	3	0	0	11	0
Williams, cf	2	2	0	3	0
Deal, 3b	3	0	0	4	1
Wortman, ss	4	1	2	0	4
Dilhoefer, c	2	0	2	3	0
Hendrix, p	4	0	1	0	4
Total	28	3	6	27	12

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mar'ville, ss	4	0	1	3	3
Powell, cf	3	0	0	3	0
Rehg, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Kelly, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Konetchy, 1b	4	0	1	9	1
Smith, 2b	4	0	1	0	5
Rawlings, 2b	0	0	1	5	3
Tragesser, c	2	0	0	8	0
Tyler, p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	29	0	6	27	14

Errors—Wolter, Smith.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Wortman, Konetchy. Stolen bases—Williams, Dilhoefer. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Dilhoefer, Deal, Tragresser. Sacrifice fly—Dilhoefer. Double plays—Deal and Merkle; Wortman, Zeider, and Merkle; Smith, Rawlings, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Boston, 6. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 2; Tyler, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Hendrix, 6 hits and no runs in 9 innings; Tyler, 6 and 3 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Hendrix, (Rawlings.) Struck out—By Hendrix, 3; Tyler, 8. Time—1 hour 48 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Brashfield.

American Association.

Louisville, 4; Milwaukee, 2.
Toledo, 7; Minneapolis, 1.
St. Paul, 2; Indianapolis, 1.
Kansas City, 5; Columbus, 4.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3 games; first game 1:45 P. M. New York Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Pittsburgh, 2.
Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1.
(No other games scheduled.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	53	27	.663
Cincinnati	52	43	.547
St. Louis	43	40	.518
Philadelphia	42	37	.532
Chicago	44	46	.489
Brooklyn	38	44	.463
Boston	36	47	.434
Pittsburgh	38	57	.329

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	63	32	.644
Boston	53	35	.598
Cleveland	49	43	.533
Detroit	46	48	.517
New York	44	42	.512
Washington	36	52	.409
St. Louis	36	55	.396
Philadelphia	32	51	.386

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45.)
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
(No other games scheduled.)

SENATORS GET THE FIRST.

Johnson Outpitches Coveleskie and Indians Are Beaten, 2 to 1.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Washington beat Cleveland, 2 to 1, today in the first of a series of six games. The game was a pitchers' duel between Johnson and Coveleskie. Johnson's only pass, to Graney in the first inning, led to Cleveland's run.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge, 1b	4	0	1	12	1
Foster, 2b	1	2	0	0	2
Milan, cf	2	1	0	2	0
Rice, rf	3	1	1	2	0
Shanks, ss	2	0	0	2	3
Leonard, 3b	2	0	0	0	3
Menosky, lf	3	0	0	3	0
Ainsmith, c	2	0	0	7	0
Johnson, p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	23	2	2	27	10

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Chapman, ss	3	0	0	3	5
Speaker, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Roth, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Wamb'gs, 2b	1	0	0	0	2
Turner, 3b	3	0	0	2	2
Harris, 1b	3	0	0	9	0
Evans, 3b	3	0	1	1	1
Billings, c	3	0	0	5	1
Coveleskie, p	1	0	0	0	0
Lambeth, p	0	0	0	0	0
aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	3	24	9

a Batted for Coveleskie in eighth.
Errors—Shanks, Speaker.

Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Rice. Stolen bases—Speaker, Roth. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Coveleskie, Foster. Sacrifice fly—Shanks. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 2. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 1; Coveleskie, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Johnson, 3 hits, 1 run, in 9 innings; Coveleskie, 2 and 1 in 7; Lambeth, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Johnson, 6; Coveleskie, 4. Time—1 hour 48 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Hildebrand.

PHILLIES DROP ANOTHER.

Cardinals Take Fourth Game in Row from Moran's Men, 3 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—St. Louis won its fourth straight game from Philadelphia today, the score being 3 to 0. Meadows held the home team to four scattered hits.

Errors back of Alexander helped the visitors to score two of their runs. Alexander got a strike-out string of nine. He fanned Cruise three times.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smyth, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Smith, rf	4	0	1	3	0
Miller, 2b	4	2	2	3	4
Hornsby, ss	4	0	2	1	4
Cruise, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Paulette, 1b	4	0	2	13	1
Baird, 3b	4	1	1	1	2
Snyder, c	1	0	0	0	0
Gonzales, c	2	0	1	1	0
Meadows, p	3	0	0	1	3
Total	33	3	9	27	14

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft, ss	4	0	1	2	2
Schulte, cf	3	0	1	0	0
Stock, 3b	4	0	0	0	3
Cravath, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Luderus, 1b	3	0	0	10	1
Whitted, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Evers, 2b	3	0	0	3	3
Killifer, c	3	0	0	11	3
Alexander, p	2	0	0	0	2
Oeschger, p	1	0	0	0	0
aKlehoff	1	0	0	0	0
bPaskert	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	4	27	15

a Batted for Alexander in eighth.
b Batted for Luderus in ninth.
Errors—Meadows, Bancroft, Shulte, Killifer.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Hornsby. Stolen bases—Baird, Gonzales. Double plays—Hornsby, Miller, and Paulette; Miller and Paulette; Killifer and Evers; Evers and Luderus. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 6. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 4; Alexander, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Alexander, 8 hits and 1 run in 8 innings; Oeschger, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Meadows, 1; Alexander, 6. Time—1 hour 36 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

New Yorkers Win Cricket Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 24.—One of the most exciting cricket games in the competition for the Halifax Cup was played at Manheim today, when the Germantown eleven had as opponents the team from New York. The visiting players were in fine form and captured the match by 34 runs with 6 wickets to spare, thus tying with the Frankford team for first place in the series. The tie will be played off at a date soon to be arranged.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3	10	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2	8	1

AT MONTREAL.

Richmond	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	1	—8	14	1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	8	0	—3	7	2

AT ROCHESTER.

(First Game.)

Providence	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	—1	7	1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	1

(Second Game.)

Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	—4	7	2
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3	12	0

Newark at Toronto.
(Transferred to later date.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	53	33	.616
Providence	52	37	.589



Look it over

Get the facts. Everything points to a wonderful season in separate skirts. And

STAR SKIRTS

Styled to the Minute

are ready to help you win a greater business with the right styles and the right fabrics in an exceptionally wide range. See our Fall Display *Now*.

STAR SKIRT CO.
15-19 East 26th Street.

Through the eyes of

PRISCILLA

Priscilla Coats for Misses



are designed to meet the special wants of young women who must have youth and dash and smartness in their clothes — at very moderate prices. Place your fall coat orders "through the eyes of Priscilla" and you'll do the big, popular priced coat business of your town. Have you seen the new fall styles?

H. Goldwater & Co.
36-46 W. 25th St.
N. Y.



F. F. Models
FULL FORM
STYLISH STOUT SUITS & COATS

give long lines and youthful figures to full formed women—without sacrifice of style

BERNSTEIN, BAUM, DA COSTA CO.
New York Showrooms,
38 West 32nd Street,
13th Floor.
22nd and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

Attention!
Large, Progressive
Coat and Suit House
open to negotiate with
Resident Buyers
Who operate on Commission Basis.
R. B., 105 TIMES.

Cloth Cutting Machines
and SUPPLIES Our Specialty
G. & P. ELECT. SUPPLY HOUSE
M. I. GARSHELIS SAM PHILLIPS
Gramercy 5627-8 238 3d Ave., N. Y.

VENETIANS
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO., 44 East 25th St.

TO THE TRADE
On and after July 24th Mr. Louis Bernbaum will be no longer connected with us.
Bee-Emm Dress Co.

A LOT OF SECOND HAND
Partitions for Office and Showroom
All Qualities—Rock Bottom Prices.
H. Katz & Son, 132 Prince St. Spring 8288.

SHOWROOM SPACE
in our attractive, well located N. Y. Office available for line of infants' wear or muslin underwear.
LOXITON MFG. CO., 1,182 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED.
Ridlee & Chesin, 511 W. B'way. Phone Spring 5239

Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—RICHMOND COUNTY.—BARNETT WILENSKY, Plaintiff, against ISAAC COHEN and "JANE" COHEN, his wife, said name "Jane" being fictitious, said defendant's real first name being unknown to the plaintiff, Defendants, SUMMONS. To each of the above named defendants:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, February 6th, 1917.
HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. Address, No. 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO THE DEFENDANT ISAAC COHEN:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Kelby, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of June, 1917, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond at the County Court House at Richmond, in the County and Borough of Richmond, City and State of New York, on June 22nd, 1917.

Dated, June 22nd, 1917.
HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. Address, No. 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' wearing apparel; quantity no object. Gruber, 443 Broadway. Canal 8670.

BROADCLOTH.—Parker & Wilder's No. 851 or similar, all colors, for cash. 8 West 18th St. Chelsea 4268.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING.—Wholesaler in market. 11 A. M., Room 912, 487 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on coats and suits. Call all week 12th floor, 18 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at high-grade, snappy junior and misses' coats. 104 West 27th St., 7th floor.

COATS, SUITS. — Prominent jobber placing stock orders. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COTTON GOODS.—Manufacturers want to buy sateen; all colors. Telephone Farragut 3792.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open for quantity Bestways or Eagle crepe de chine, all grades. Elise Waist Co., 121 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Bernheimer Bros., Baltimore, are open for jobs of Summer dresses in wash and silk; quantity no object. Call, with samples, or telephone Wednesday morning, S. Solomon, 470 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Large jobber placing stock orders on serge, satins, crepe de chine, and crepe de meteor dresses. Samples 9-5 daily, Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Jobbers placing orders on Fall dresses. Call with samples. Spiro & Kutner, 1,263 Broadway, city.

DRESSES.—Contractors on silk and serge wanted; merchandise supplied, orders given; use freight elevator. W. W. Dress, 3 E. 28th.

DRESSES.—Contractor on serge and silk dresses, call with samples. Imperial State Dress Co., 26 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors with serge dress samples wanted; ready to place order. Call 2d floor, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders silks, satins, also novelty silks; call all week. 12th floor, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serges and satins. 134 West 26th, 12th floor.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels. 336 6th Av.

FLANNEL.—Lorraine's 4724, 4913, 4723; Hunter's Elsee flannel; Juilliard's 4603, 4800, 4804, 5182, 4053; Deering, Milliken's poplin 15 for export; pay spot cash. Philip Bauer Co., 68 Broad St.

GABARDINES. — Will buy navy and all shades. Farragut 554.

GEORGETTES.—2 and 3 thread domestic Georgettes; also Georgiaes; will buy several hundred pieces; spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

GEORGETTES.—We are open for large quantity for cash, dark and light shades. Henry Froehlich, 37 West 37th.

OXFORD and serges wanted; all widths. Kananack, Cohen & Roffis, 9 West 20th St.

POM-POM.—Will exchange 11050 velour or 15020 kersey for pom-pom. Phone Gramercy 6218.

POM POM, American; open for all shades. Chelsea 9750.

POPLINS AND POM POMS. — American, 90610 and 0816. Farragut 2616.

POPLINS.—American or substitute, for cash. New York Shirt, 12 West 22d St.

SERGES.—U. S. worsted 235; also pompoms; any quantity; will pay cash. Sterling Cloak and Suit Co., 99 Madison Av.

SERGES.—Open for 100 pieces 60-inch Amoskeag front serge, all colors. Broder, 48 West 28th.

SERGES.—Black, all wool, 50 and 54 inches, wanted. D. Schustack, 44 East 82d.

SERGES AND SATINS.—Will pay spot cash. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

SERGE.—Juilliards, No. 54221, navy, spot cash. Call Gramercy 1356.

SILKS.—Job wanted, spot cash, any kind of silk suitable for waists. Dorothy Waist, 38 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing large Fall orders. Tip Top, 32 West 21st St.

SKIRTS, Waists, and Dresses.—Jobs wanted for bargain basement. Call with samples, 8:30 A. M., Dry Dock Mercantile Co., 353 4th Av.

SUITS.—Wanted, jobs of women's Spring wool suits; can use any quantity; must have immediate reply, stating quantity, kind, and lowest price; your reply will be answered promptly. Z 298 Times Annex.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders stylish ladies' suits. L. Jonas & Co., 581 Broadway.

SUITS.—Jobber will place orders on popular price suits. 28-30 West 25th St., 3d floor.

TAN POIRET wanted, tan serge, and all shades of jerseys, any mill. J. Heit & Sons, 99 Madison Av. Mad. Sq. 8385.

ZIBELINES.—Colors and black, quantities for cash. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

WAISTS.—Jobber buying quantities crepe de chine, georgette waists. L. Jonas & Co., 581 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Jobber looking at cotton waists. 454 Broadway, first floor. Call afternoon.

WAISTS.—Open to buy for cash, silk waists. Simon, 137 West 27th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Jobber buying quantities white wash skirts. L. Jonas & Co., 581 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany and S. & H., all colors, $2.15 net; immediate delivery. Madison Square 4180.

BROADCLOTH, F. & H. and botany 316; all colors; $2.10. Phone Madison Square 5724.

BROADCLOTHS.—Will sell Botany, all wool, white broadcloth, reasonable. Chelsea 9867.

BURELLA, American, and tricot knit cloth; also Stevens 1040 and 2795; immediate delivery. Gramercy 2991-92.

BURELLA for sale; Stevens Burella at open price. Farragut 2347.

COATS.—Silk plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this model of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—We have 150 silk, Jersey, Milanese sport coats to close out, in all leading colors; great values. Joseph Freedman, 25 West 15th. Chelsea 9528.

COATS.—Popular price fur-trimmed coats and suits; wonderful assortment; immediate delivery. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d St.

COATS, Suits, and Skirts.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS.—Plush coats, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery; very reasonable prices. Ulin Bros., 35 East 11th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Removal sale, have jersey coats, suits, and skirts. Daily Waist, 8 West 18th.

COATS.—Silk plush; trimmed; guaranteed lining, $9.50. Metropolitan Coat, 40 W. 27th.

COATS.—Silk Jersey coats; closing out; desirable shades. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COTTON DRESSES.—White and colored voile dresses on hand. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th St.

COTTON DRESSES to close out cheap. Lity Dress & Costume Co., 36 West 25th St.

COTTON SHIRTINGS at low prices. Address Shirt Manufacturer, 11th and Race, Philadelphia.

DRESSES.—400 taffetas, georgette, and combes, close out; mostly large sizes satins, serges; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Job of children's white dresses; sizes 2 to 6 and 8 to 14; to close out; opportunity for basement buyers. Phone Williamsburg 742.

DRESSES.—Satin, serges, Shantungs, Georgettes, close out. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway, Room 612.

DRESSES, Silks, Ginghams, White and Fancy Voile.—Immediate delivery. Glockler, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—300 wash dresses, 500 taffeta dresses to sell at a price. Feinstein & Sherman, 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Taffetas and some serges, a few wash dresses at sacrifice. Balsam Dress Co., 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—250 wash dresses, 2,000 wash skirts to close at sacrifice; lowest prices. Tettlebaum, 45 West 27th.

DRESSES.—800 high-class cotton dresses to close out at a price. The Dresrite Co., 142 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Serge and party, $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Butterfly Dress Mfg. Co., 142 W. 24th St.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Summer dresses, beautiful voiles, 250; immediate delivery. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES.—500 white voile and lace dresses to sacrifice. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Job of 150 wash dresses cheap. Windsor Manufacturing Co., 148 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Job of Georgette dresses to close out. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Ginghams and wash, immediate delivery. Nival, 151 West 36th St.

FELT.—Best grade, all wool, 72 inches wide; all colors; at prices considerably under the market. Arthe Levy & Barnard, 37 Union Square.

FURS.—Cloak manufacturer has for sale 1,000 dyed skunk, opossum skins; prime goods. K 84 Times.

GEORGETTES.—1,500 pieces, only the heavy, Pebly kind; October deliveries; values $1.25 in all colors, black and navy included, at $1.00 per, 80 days. Chelsea Silk Works, 303 Fifth Av. Mad. Sq. 8497.

GEORGETTES, crepe de chine, colors, immediate delivery. Marks Senner, 354 4th Av. 9880 Mad. Sq.

GINGHAM.—Bates large plaids to close out. Bierman, 17 West 17th St.

MIDDIES.—We have still middies in cotton, silk, sweaters, and sport coats, for immediate delivery, at low market prices. 446 Broadway, G. & L. Middy Blouse Co.

PEAU DE CYGNE at 85c.; piece dye satin at 65c., all colors. L 233 Times Downtown.

PLUSH COATS.—Our line, consisting of seal plush and other pile fabric coats of the better grade, is ready. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

PLUSHES.—Dobson's Peerless; also fine quality wool plushes and astrachans. Farragut 9812.

POMPOM.—American woolen pompom 0816; all shades; $3 net. Spring 911.

POPLINS.—Lorraine, gaberdines, serges, and fine quality Poiret twills; reasonable. Farragut 9810.

POPLINS.—Amer. 90610, $1.67½; Amer. 0310, $1.52½. Levensohn & Satz, Mad. Sq. 1265.

RAINCOATS and Furs at a bargain. Model Raincoat Co., 135 West 26th.

SERGES.—Will exchange Whitman 87 or Wellington Sears 1855 navy for red and brown. Borgenicht & Sons, 1,115 Broadway.

SERGES.—56-inch, all wool, 62½c.; U. S. 881 Lorraines; Whitman's 106; Gera 6244, 9056; Wallworth 3703. Madison Square 1265.

SERGES.—Whitman's 104 U. S. 235 black and navys; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 4180.

SERGES.—Velours, burella cloth, and poplins. Louis Abramson, 1,170 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—To close out, 800 staples and novelties, silks and serges; willing to sacrifice; good-size assortment; wonderful values. Hixwell-Bowitt Bros., 245 7th Av., cor. 24th St.; Farragut 9042.

SKIRTS.—Silk skirts, stripes and black, better kinds; about 200. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

SKIRTS, wide-wale corduroy, $16.50; slightly damaged, $12. P. & K., 20 West 22d St.

SKIRTS.—Fancy and plain silks to close out at a sacrifice. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—500 assorted, in wool and fancies, $1 and up. Ford, 149 West 36th St.

SUITS.—$25 retailers; latest models and cloths; quality merchandise for immediate delivery. I. C. Cloak & Suit Co., 30 West 32d St.

SUITS.—Wonderful assortment fur-trimmed suits and coats; popular prices; immediate delivery. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d St.

SUITS.—American Woolen Co.'s poplin, 36 inches long, braid trimmed, silk tussah lined, $8.90. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

SUITS. — Genuine Palm Beach and Ramie linen suits to close out; cheap. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st.

SUITS, ladies' genuine Palm Beach, to close out. Sol. Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—To close out jobs on linen suits. Davidson Garson, 25 West 26th.

THIBET.—Will sell black and navy below mill prices. Farragut 616.

TRIMMINGS. — Chase's mole trimmings, three inch, eight strips; four inch, six strips, for sale at opening price, $5.30 net. Call Madison Square 1557.

VELOUR, De Laine botany and Bahnsen, all colors at $2.20 net. Phone Madison Square 8724.

WASH DRESSES on hand to close out. Philip Mark & Co., 71 W. 23d St. Gramercy 4414.

WASH SKIRTS.—Gabardine and repp; $6.50 dozen, worth $15. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

WAIST PLANT.—Plant out of town; up-to-date waist plant, 30 miles from New York; consisting of 42 machines, including a complete organization, plenty of help, labor cheap, factory five minutes' walk from station, good shipping facilities; great opportunity for cotton waist manufacturer. Address K 75 Times.

WAISTS AND DRESSES, silk and cotton, to close cheap; also skirts. Bronner Manufacturing Co., Room 702, Oppenheim Collins Building.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN for woolen and dress goods; one who is acquainted with the cutting-up trade; salary and commission. W. F., 108 Times.

SALESMAN desires small side line for large New York City trade. C 51 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4½@5 per cent. for the best names
Monday.....4½@5 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

It Looks Like a Boom.

From the way Fall buying of fancy goods and notions has started off in this city it looks as if the trade is in for boom times again this season. Just what this activity means can be gained from the business experience of one of the largest concerns in the business. In the first quarter of 1917 this house wrote on its books the biggest business in its history. Sales for the second quarter, largely due to the entrance of this country into the war, fell off quite a little, yet left the business for the half year at record levels. So far this month, however, business is away ahead of the same period a year ago, so far ahead, in fact, that the loss sustained in the second quarter has been made up twice over, with some to spare.

Hard Coal Demand Still Heavy.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that pressure upon the anthracite producers continues unabated, for, while in some sections the demand for domestic coal shows a certain degree of relaxation, there is plenty of business to be had in other localities. The total volume of business offered is such that the mining interests are not only behind on their shipments, but are still obliged to turn down orders. Production keeps up on an unprecedented basis for this time of the year. Trading in the local bituminous market has been at a low ebb in the last week because there has been little to trade with.

Emergency Hits Selling, Too.

In addition to the "comfort" kits for soldiers that were mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, sellers of small wares in this market tell of a good demand for emergency kits as well. These kits may be had at wholesale prices ranging from $8.50 to $16.50 a dozen, the contents of the one sold at the latter figure including a package containing a gauze compress and triangle bandage and another filled with sterilized gauze. Adhesive tape, scissors, surgical tweezers, safety pins, and finger and other narrow bandages are also among the contents of this kit. All of the contents are the product of well-known manufacturers, especially the sterilized things.

Crude Rubber Prices Sustained.

The price tone of the local crude rubber market has been steady to slightly firmer in the last week, due, sellers say, rather to sentiment than to increased activity on the part of buyers. The plantation rubbers yesterday were quoted here at 93½ cents a pound for spot and almost any other position to the end of the year. For up-river fine, spot, 68½@69 cents was asked. Spot lots of up-river coarse were held at 49½ cents, while the nominal quotation on upper Caucho ball was 43 cents. One of the present features of the market is that the Brazilian rubbers are about 3 cents a pound lower here than at Para. In view of this, a stiffening market for Brazils is looked for in the near future. New rubber will not be coming forward in quantities of any consequence, and the planters are said to be financially strong enough to withhold their offerings indefinitely.

Prices Fixed on Woolen Rags.

The Daily Mill Stock Reporter announces that the sub-committee on woolen rags of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense has decreed maximum prices on the basic grades of woolen rags as follows: Mixed soft, 14 cents; skirted cloth, 8 cents, and rough cloth, 5½ cents.

Woolen Trade Ancellations.

Apropos of the action of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers in refusing their support to members who cancel civilian orders on the pretext of more urgent Government business, a clothing manufacturer suggested yesterday that the only fair method of handling the matter would be to have the mills operating on Government contracts register that fact with the association. Such information, it stated, should be available to the trade, and the clothing manufacturers would not then have to risk the losses incurred through wholesale cancellation of their piece goods orders. Under the present arrangement, he said, the good-will of the association is only shown after the damage has been done, and the manufacturer has to either pay more for his requirement elsewhere or not get his needed supplies at all.

Talk of Two-Piece Suits.

Although sales of two-piece Summer suits have dwindled during the last few years, there is an evidence of a return to the custom. The manufacturing clothiers are now talking of two-piece garments for next Summer so that the wool supply may be conserved in this way. According to a manufacturer who commented on the matter yesterday, the vest could be eliminated in the Summer suit if a sufficient number of clothiers decided to make only two-piece garments. He pointed out that many men discard their vests during the hot weather months anyway.

Men's Wear Picks Up.

Inquiry among the clothiers and furnishing goods houses yesterday revealed the fact that during the last few days the men's wear retail trade was shown quite a decided improvement. Although the retail clothiers are commonly understood to be carrying larger stocks than usual for this time of the year, they are now showing more interest in getting supplies for the Fall. The reason assigned for the change of sentiment is that now most of the uncertainty regarding the draft is over with and customers are pretty sure who are to be conscripted. Those who have escaped immediate conscription are replenishing their wardrobes which were neglected during the period of uncertainty.

A Buyer's View of New Discounts.

At least one prominent resident buyer was glad to see the coat and suit manufacturers adopt the uniform discount of 2 per cent. off in ten days. According to his view of the matter, the trade will be helped considerably by taking united action on it. He said that, while there are a number of buyers who are not in favor of the lower discount for obvious reasons, there are still quite a few others who welcome the change. "We did not like to play fast and loose with the manufacturers," he said, "but there was that uncomfortable feeling that some other fellow was getting more of a bargain than we were. So in justice to our customers it was necessary to hold up orders, push down prices wherever possible and resort to every device to assure our getting the best values. Now that the manufacturers have agreed to a uniform discount, it takes a load off our minds and we wish them success."

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

Trading in the local gray goods market yesterday was very light. Nowhere did buyers seem anxious to do more than pick up odds and ends that hit their fancy in the matter of price. Most of the few goods that were let out came from second hands. Prices on first-hand clothes were nominally firm, but it was said that they were being shaded here and there on firm bids. Until the present hay and grass period in prices is passed not a great deal of activity is looked for by leading sellers. Mill print cloth prices closed largely nominal at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80	14¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10⅜c
39-inch, 72-76s	13¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	12c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9½c
30-inch, 56-44s	8½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9c
38½-inch, 64-64s	10¾c	27-inch, 64-80s	7½c

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

H. P. STEPHENSON CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the H. P. Stephenson Co., Inc., plumbing and heating contractors, 1 East Forty-fourth Street, by these creditors: Henry P. Stephenson, $2,588; Conrad B. Perret, $1,525, and E. Pierrepont Howland, $207, all for salary and money loaned. The company has recently been asking an extension on liabilities of $34,000.

JACK LICHTENSTEIN, salesman, 530 East 136th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,278.

AUGUST GROSCH, harness maker, Ellenville, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,316 and assets of $44.

PAUL ALBERT.—Oscar A. Louis and James Gray have been appointed ancillary receivers by Judge Manton for the assets in this city of Paul Albert, trading as the New York Gas and Electric Fixture Company of 137 Grand Street. He resides in Brooklyn, and the same persons have been appointed receivers in that city.

AMERICAN CHAIR COMPANY.—Thomas H. Meitters, Jr., has been appointed receiver by Judge Manton for the American Chair Company, Inc., 570 Grand Street.

M. PASSMAN & SON, INC.—Henry Brady has been appointed receiver by Judge Manton for M. Pasaman & Son, Inc., manufacturers of interior woodwork, 159 East Eighty-eighth Street.

I. LOUIS PAUL CO., INC., women's apparel, 22 East Thirty-fourth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $25,584 and assets of $3,520, consisting of stock, $1,500, and proceeds of sale by the receiver, $2,000.

SAMUEL GINSBURG, trading as the Ginsburg Undergarment Company at 132 West Twenty-first Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $9,002 and assets of $12,388.

HAVERS & FAGIN, INC., dealers in photo supplies, 120 Fulton Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,634 and assets of $2,388.

SOL H. VEIT, seller of loose diamonds, 68 Nassau Street, has made an assignment to Ephraim A. Karelson. He was a salesman for eighteen years, and started in business for himself in January, 1915.

DAVID B. ALTEMUS, doing business as the Georgette Shop, women's apparel, 10 Church Street, has made an assignment to Arthur Levy.

LUCA CIOCIOLA, a salesman, 453 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $7,001.23; assets, $150.

ELIAS RICH, 155 Herzl Street, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Isaac Allen, 849 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and Over.)

Boyce, Myron J.—J. S. Newton.....$352.89
Bauer, Helen E.—Lawyers Title and Trust Co.....750.16
Cohen, Nathan J.—M. Schwarz.....134.33
Caroselli, Louis—A. Ferme.....163.19
Cavanagh, Edw.—A. P. Bourgwardez, Jr.428.52
Coyle, John R., as adm't c-t—S. Greenberg, adm'x.....185.63
De Fusto, Kitty and Mary Topplano—People of the State of New York.....300.00
Epstein, Mendel—J. J. Frank, trustee.11,782.41
Eisen, Max—L. Baer.....138.91
Finkenauer, Philip—M. H. Tittlebaum..120.64
Greene, Henry D.—W. B. Bliss, Jr., et al.....776.65
Gross, John, and National Surety Co.—People of the State of New York.....200.00
Halliday, James P.—S. S. Long & Bros.105.06
Heidnett, Wm.—L. Goldsmith.....190.41
Karagianis, Demetrios—J. Camarinos.1,135.91
I. O. U. Co. Inc.—A. P. Savarese.....3,561.74
Lambeck, Anthony C.—L. F. Seggel..1,653.62
Lord Electric Co.—Barber Asphalt Paving Co., costs.....128.87
McGuire, Charles F.—Long Island Sea shore Co.....241.41
McConchie, Thomas L.—Same.....131.41
Munger, Alphonse—F. Semken.....216.31
Mott, Hattie—D. Feinstein et al.....538.10
Nolan, Margaret S.—M. Cohn et al.....329.91
Pendleton, Roy L.—Luana Corp.....229.16
Pittston Coal Co., Inc.—Chas. D. Norton Coal Co....825.25, 1,104.03, 1,125.29, 2,024.95
Pokress, Mories—H. A. Hanft.....129.05
Reynolds, Wm. P.—American Radiator Co.....140.91
Saltzman, Isaac—W. E. Nording.....758.24
Stein, Ben.—G. Farkas et al.....167.40
Straus, Leo—W. Knauth et al.....2,042.12
Turner, Francis S.—F. Semken.....135.00
Wayburn, Edw. C.—H. Platt.....871.95
Woolheel Chemical Co.—G. O. Prunyi..247.33
Warren, Jerry J.—J. Walter Thompson Co.....157.83
Weisgerber, Emile and John—V. Micelli.707.79
Windsor Realty Co., Albert M. Tenny and Harvey B. Newins—J. Marsman...695.03

In Bronx County.

Brennan, Andrew — Clausen-Flanagan Brewery.....$3,292.78
Carlton Waist Co., Inc.—H. P. Gardner.266.01
Ciocca, James—N. Sabella.....82.22
Meisel, Elizabeth—W. C. Meitzel.....110.01
McCusky, Patrick H.—M. Marcuse.....106.56
Menzel, Victor J.—Commercial Guarantee Co.....53.47
Metzler, Maurice W.—C. W. Giesen.....699.34
Nathan Roth & Co.—J. Brand.....83.38
Polonsky, Isidor—J. Kuschner.....17.72
Scherb, George—I. B. Phillips.....256.59
Schaffmeir, Nicholas, as admr.—Maryland Casa Co.....78.52
Stegman, Otto, as gdn.—J. E. Miles....97.70

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Bingham, Amelia—N. Y. Appraisal Co., Inc., March 26, 1917.....$218.41
Colombo, John B.—A. B. Marion, June 2, 1917.....107.74
English, Thomas R.—Owens & Beers, Inc., Aug. 3, 1916.....102.06
Frame, Caroline W.—B. A. Wearverson, Jan. 20, 1917.....15,371.42
Furey, Robert or Roy—I. Gitelson, April 21, 1913.....136.27
Howard, Shafter—Sanger & Jordon, May 29, 1912.....220.95
Lotos Garage Co., Inc.—S. F. Bowser & Co., Inc., April 28, 1915.....825.91
Landerghini, Ismaele—S. E. Struever, Jan. 11, 1917.....118.71
McCann, Thomas H.—N. Peshkin, Oct. 31, 1913.....637.38
Rising, William—E. Ayers, May 29, 1917.....235.40
Rump, Henry—J. F. Sauer, June 19, 1917.....102.44
Stewart, James L. as exr.—A. G. Kaufman, June 28, 1917.....1,143.01
Shapiro, Harry—S. Asch Co., Inc., June 23, 1916.....295.21
Koffler, Simon S.—M. W. Meyer, March 21, 1918.....345.83
Bellemore Holding Co., Inc., and Frederick Brown—Cleveland Holding Co., Jan. 18, 1917, vacated.....12,499.09

REPORT ON ALTMAN ESTATE.

Third Accounting Shows Assets Have Increased $865,147.

The third accounting of Michael Friedsam, Dr. Bernard Sachs, George R. Read and Edwin J. Steiner, executors and trustees under the will of Benjamin Altman, was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The account covers the period from Nov. 5, 1915, to July 1 last, and shows that the income collected amounted to $2,908,008, and the value of the assets increased $865,147.

The accounting lists investments and other assets aggregating $3,139,500. The balance on hand to be distributed on July 1, less commissions and expenses, was $251,880, of which $213,000 was in B. Altman & Co. 6 per cent. bonds, and $38,880 in cash. The trustees have turned over to the Altman Foundation 19,986 shares of stock in B. Altman & Co.

Sinclair Oil Capital Increased.

Stockholders of the Sinclair Oil and Refining Company at a special meeting yesterday, authorized the issue of $20,000,000 three-year 7 per cent. notes and also of 500,000 additional shares of stock without par value. The stock will be held in the treasury to meet option warrants to be attached to the notes, which will entitle purchasers to buy stock at specified prices over a period of two and a half years. The notes have been sold to a banking syndicate and will be offered to stockholders of record on July 27 at par in the ratio of $20 of par value of notes to each share of stock owned.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; W. E. Glass, books; 37 W. 26th.
AKRON, Ohio—Federman Dept. Store; L. G. Federman, gas, serge dresses, silk, cloth skirts, men's Palm Beach suits; 1,140 B'way.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Weinman & Lewinson; D. Weinman, hosiery, gloves, millinery; 470 4th Av.; New Strand.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—H. Leh & Co.; Miss B. Hoover, infants' wear; Miss Frerichs, representing; Imperial.
ATLANTA, Ga.—The Fair; S. Saul, cloaks, suits, millinery; 1,123 B'way; Wallick.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Saul & Co.; Saul, clothing, furn. goods; 1,123 B'way; Wallick.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co.; P. H. Johnson, Jr., dry goods; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. M. Armstrong, waists; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros. & Co.; Nathan Schloss, piece goods; 230 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonnenborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 2 E. 23d.
BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats, millinery; 398 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Carter, Webster & Co.; G. Sauer, shirts, overalls, sweaters; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, jobs wash, silk dresses; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Landy Bros.; A. Landy, jobs women's, infants', children's cloaks, hosiery, underwear, sweater coats; Grand.
BEATRICE, Neb.—Klein Merc. Co.; J. A. Klein, general mdse.; Imperial.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger D. G. Co.; S. Phillips, coats, suits, millinery; 1,150 B'way.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; L. F. Hill, dresses, girls' coats; S. Falk, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss McHugh, misses' dresses; C. H. Hurd, women's underwear; F. A. Burdick, coats, skirts; T. E. Walsh, wash goods; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Raymond Syndicate; E. Rothschild, ready-to-wear; Grand.
BOSTON, Mass.—The Gilchrist Co.; Miss Hornstein, coats, skirts; 404 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Koven, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON — Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Hurtebise, tailored suits, (basement); 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; D. E. Walsh, wash goods; P. J. Keefe, misses' coats, skirts; S. E. Emery, cotton underwear; B. J. Cutliffe, linens; F. Fleming, linens, basement; F. Burdick, women's coats; R. P. Tribble, basement cotton underwear; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Phillips, ladies' costumes, dresses; Miss Peck, girls', misses' undermuslins; Mr. Silberman, machine-made dresses; F. Phillips, ladies' coats; Miss Mahoney, skirts; Miss Morrissey, cotton waists, sweaters; Mrs. Best, misses' coats, suits, dresses; Miss Murphy, cheap dresses, Basement buyer; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Hahn, jewelry, leather goods; 116 W. 32d.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The Howland Dry Goods Co.; J. S. Greening, upholstery goods, bags, rugs; E. J. Gorey, dress goods, silks, velvets; J. D. Granfield, furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss Miller, waists; Miss Galligan, underwear; 230 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. E. Breese, laces, trimmings, ribbons, bdkfs.; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; B. A. Foote, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; J. J. Glaser, ribbons, notions, hosiery, underwear; 470 4th Broadway.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; B. C. Burlingame, domestics; B. J. Muller, silks, velvets; H. J. Ellsworth, dress goods; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; E. J. Fairbairn, knit underwear, sweaters; 230 5th Av.
BUFFALO—S. Strum, coats, suits, waists, children's wear; Cumberland.
BUTTE, Mont.—Hennessy Co.; Miss A. B. Murray, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.
BUTTE, Mon.—J. Weinberg, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
CANTON, Ohio—W. R. Zollinger & Co.; H. C. Andrews, carpets; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa — Killison Co.; M. Janocosky, linens; E. Killian, general mdse.; A. A. Hemphill, silks, wash goods; 97 Grand.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Miller Bros. Co.; P. J. Roche, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway; York.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Mandel Bros.; Miss Tarrson, Miss G. Ward, waists, sweaters; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; J. E. Hill, rubbers; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO — Chicago Mercantile Co.; C. A. Stonehill, flowers, feathers; A. J. Frick, ladies' hats; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, hosiery, underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 48 West 23d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mrs. Frazier, misses' dresses; 404 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Meyer, Wise & Kaichen Co.; S. Wise, furn. goods; 600 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Fair

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Hayti

The United States is obligated by the Treaty of 1916 to maintain a stable government in the Republic of Hayti. The development of the resources of Hayti should be marked in the next few years.

Write for Circular C-5, giving details of Haytian American Corporation securities.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong Until McAdoo's Statement of Huge War Needs Causes Setback.

The controlling factor in yesterday's stock market was the news that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo had prepared new war estimates calling for the authorization of an additional $5,000,000,000. Up to the time that this news was published prices were advancing and sentiment as to the outcome of the several important discussions at Washington was more favorable. Mr. McAdoo did not state how much of the tremendous sum asked for he would expect to be raised through taxation, but Wall street was alarmed by his request to Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, that the pending revenue measure which was ready for submission to the Senate be held up until he could go over the bill for the purpose of suggesting important changes.

Business has been preparing for some violent readjustments to meet the proposed new taxes which were written into the War Tax Revenue bill to raise an additional $1,680,000,000. If any considerable part of the large appropriation Mr. McAdoo needs is to be provided out of current revenues the taxes carried by the new bill must be materially increased and many new ones included. It is possible that an effort will be made to double the receipts expected to be obtained through new taxes, leaving upward of $3,000,000,000 to be raised through bond sales. Apparently the cost of war is running up much more rapidly than any one expected three months ago. The fact that Great Britain is now spending nearly $34,000,000 each day suggests that the United States must prepare for an ever-increasing outlay as its war activities broaden.

The market was halted by announcement of the new budget and prices of many issues were lowered easily in the last few minutes. Steel common, which had sold at 122⅞, fell back to 120½ at the close, with a net loss of 1⅝. Bethlehem Steel B, after selling up to 128¾, closed at 125, while Republic Iron & Steel moved down from 91⅝ to 89¼, and Crucible from its best price of 85¾ to 79¾. Fluctuations were very erratic, however, and many issues ended the sessions with good gains.

In the earlier part of the day the Street was encouraged by the sudden termination of the deadlock in the Shipping Board through the President's dismissal of the Chairman and two members. His selection of E. N. Hurley to be Chairman and Admiral Capps to succeed Colonel Goethals was everywhere favorably commented upon. The President's acceptance of the bill carrying $640,000,000 for airplanes was another favorable factor which went far to offset the discouraging news of the Russian retreat. In connection with the new estimate of the Government's war needs it should not be forgotten that Secretary McAdoo is compelled to ask for authorization for expenditures which cannot be made for months to come. Nevertheless, the prospect of heavy burdens to be laid upon individual and business incomes means a prolonging of the period of uncertainty which has kept the market churning for several weeks past.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Tendency Uncertain Owing to the Russian Situation.

LONDON, July 24.—Trading was quiet on the Stock Exchange today and the tendency was uncertain, owing to the Russian situation. Russian bonds and industrials were lower. Spanish bonds were harder, and a fair business was transacted in the war loan and Colonial bonds. In the afternoon rubber stocks were firm, but munition shares eased off under profit taking, while the other sections were neglected. American securities were dull and undecided.

The supply of money was increased by Treasury bills maturing. Discount rates were dull.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 24.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 20 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 60 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ....2½ Last 2½
Low ....2 Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....4¾@4½ Sixty days....5@5¼
Ninety days....4½ Ninety days....5@5¼
Four months....4½ Four months....5@5¼
Five months....4½@4¾ Five months....5@5¼
Six months....4¾ Six months....5@5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....3 @3⅛
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days....3⅛@3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....3¼@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days....4¾
4 to 6 months....4¾@5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months....5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	...
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.76¼	+.00¼
Cables	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	+.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	21.15	20.80	21.15	—.10
Cables	21.25	20.90	21.25	—.10

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7555	4.76⅛
5.7825 Paris	5.76¼	5.75¼
China—		
Hongkong	68.00	68.10
Peking	99.00	99.125
Shanghai	99.00	99.125
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.80
40.10 Holland	41.25	41.37½
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.21¼	7.20¼
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.25
Yokohama	51.25	51.25
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.23
51.50 Russia	21.15	21.25
2d.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	29.10	29.40
Stockholm	31.60	31.85
Christiania	29.60	29.80
19.295 Spain	22.85	23.00
South America—		
Rio	25.50	25.62½
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.75	43.875
5.1826 Switzerland	4.62	4.63

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69⅛	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $606,314,271; balance, $47,332,047; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $253,475; Federal Reserve credit balance, $25,339,757.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $3.4375 to $3.75 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39⅞d, unchanged; in New York, 78⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 61¾c, unchanged.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$10,759,307	$10,759,307
Ord. internal rev	33,811,953	33,811,953
Income tax	7,458,318	7,458,318
Miscellaneous	6,499,898	6,499,898
Total receipts	$58,029,477	$58,029,477
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	99,120,291	99,120,291
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	477,505,967	477,505,967
Expenditures	157,149,769	157,149,769

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	517,595	295,212	861,958
Year to date	112,029,029	92,944,142	73,026,157

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	5⅜	300	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
28¾	29	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
91	91¼	200	Am. Beet Sugar	91¼	91½	91⅜	91⅜	— ⅛
48¼	48⅝	1,000	Am. Can	48⅞	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
106½	109	100	Am. Can pf	107	107	107	107	+ ⅜
75	75¼	400	Am. Car & Fdry	76¼	76¼	76	76¼	+1
12¾	13	500	Am. H. & Leather	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅝
57	58	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	56¼	58⅜	56¼	57	+ ⅞
50	53	200	Am. Ice pf	52	53	52	53	+1
57	58	1,300	Am. Int. Cov	58½	58⅝	56½	58½	— ⅛
25	25¼	3,400	Am. Linseed	25	25⅝	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
62	62½	1,900	Am. Linseed pf	61⅝	62⅝	61⅝	62⅜	+ ⅞
70	71	800	Am. Locomotive	70½	71⅞	70½	70¼	+ ⅛
15¼	16	800	Am. Malt	16	16¼	15½	15½	— ⅛
69½	70	7,500	Am. Malt. 1st pf	69¾	70⅝	69¾	69¾	...
101	101¼	7,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101¼	102⅞	101¼	101¼	— ⅜
113	113½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113¼	113½	113	113	— ⅛
99	99¾	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
67⅛	68	300	Am. Steel F'dries	68⅛	68¾	67½	67½	+1
120¼	121	1,700	Am. Sugar Ref	122	122	120¾	120¾	—1¼
45½	48¾	1,000	Am. Sumatra Tob	48¼	48⅝	48	48¼	— ⅛
120⅞	121	800	Am. Tel. & Tel	121	121	121	121	...
201	202½	400	Am. Tobacco	205	205	202½	202¼	— ⅛
101	102	200	Am. Teb. pf. new	102	102	102	102	+1
52⅜	53⅞	100	Am. Woolen	53	53	53	53	— ⅜
97¼	98¾	100	Am. Woolen pf	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	+1⅛
37	38	100	Am. Writing P. pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	+1
00	62	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	62	62	62	62	...
76¾	76½	4,000	Anaconda Copper	75⅞	77	75⅝	76½	+ ⅜
58½	60	100	Associated Oil	60	60	60	60	— ½
100¼	100⅝	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅜	100⅝	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
105	105¼	4,700	At., Gulf & West I	105⅛	105¾	104½	105	+ ⅛
69⅝	69⅞	9,300	Baldwin Loco	69¾	71⅛	69	69¾	+ ⅞
69	69¾	575	Baltimore & Ohio	70⅜	70½	69¼	69¼	—1¼
68½	69	200	Baltimore & O. pf	69	69	69	69	—1⅝
109¼	109½	100	Barrett Co. pf	109¼	109¾	100¼	109¼	+ ⅛
127	130	100	Bethlehem Steel	130	130	130	130	+ ⅝
125	125¼	37,400	Beth. Steel class B	126⅜	128¼	124⅝	125	—1⅝
89¾	90¾	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	90	90	89⅝	90⅛	...
104¼	104⅝	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.	104	104⅞	104	104¼	...
36⅞	37	600	Butte & Superior	36⅞	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
19	20	300	California Petrol	19	19¼	19	19	+ ⅛
50	50¼	100	California Pet. pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
159½	160½	2,000	Canadian Pacific	159½	160½	159½	159⅝	— ⅛
86¼	86⅝	10,400	Central Leather Co	86	88¼	85	86⅜	+ ⅝
33	34	100	Cerro de Pasco	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½	...
90	90½	1,200	Chandler Motor	90	91	79	90½	+ ⅜
59⅛	59⅝	4,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	60⅜	61⅜	59¼	59¼	—1⅞
68½	69	2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	69	70	68⅜	68⅝	— ¼
109½	110	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	...
109	109½	200	Chi. & Northwest	109¼	109½	109¼	109¼	+ ⅛
140	150	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¾	+ ⅛
34¾	34⅝	2,500	Chi., Rock. I. & P	34½	35⅝	34½	34½	+ ⅛
59¼	59¾	2,100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. ltr. p. c. pf. ctf	59½	59¾	59½	59½	...
19⅝	19⅞	1,400	Chile Copper	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
53	53⅜	600	Chino Copper	53¼	54	53⅛	53¼	— ⅛
..	74½	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf	72	72	72	72	+5
48½	49	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	48½	48½	48½	48½	...
26	26½	200	Col. & Southern	26	26½	26	20½	+1½
54	56	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	55	55	55	55	+ ⅛
40¼	41	400	Columbia Gas & El	41¼	41¼	41¼	41⅜	—1⅞
38½	40	700	Consol. Ice Rec	40	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
111	120	100	Consol. Gas, Balt	113	113	113	113	+1⅛
16	17	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
97	99⅜	100	Continental Can	99¾	99¾	99⅜	99⅜	— ¼
35½	35¾	22,900	Corn Products Ref	34⅜	35¾	34⅝	35¼	+1¼
97	98	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	97⅛	97¾	97⅛	97¼	— ⅜
79¾	79⅞	22,900	Crucible Steel	81	82¾	79¾	79¾	—1¼
102⅜	103	200	Crucible Steel pf	103	103	103	103	...
38⅝	38⅞	7,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	40	40	38¼	38⅝	—1⅝
190	195	1,100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	192	197½	190	190	...
24⅜	25⅛	1,600	Distillers' Secur	24⅝	25⅜	24⅜	25	— ⅛
10⅜	11	1,400	Dome Mines	10⅜	10⅜	10	10¼	— ⅛
24⅜	25	300	Erie	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
154½	158	300	General Electric	156	156	154½	154½	— ⅞
113⅝	113¾	4,300	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	115	115	113½	113⅝	—1⅝
88	89	300	Gen. El. pf. temp. ctf	88	88	88	88	...
50	51	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	51	51¾	51	51¾	+ ⅛
104¼	105	500	Great Northern pf	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	+ ⅛
32⅞	33¼	1,300	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	33½	33½	33	33	— ⅜
40½	41½	400	Greene-Cananea	41	41½	41	41½	+ ⅛
38¾	38⅞	100	Haskell & Barker	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	...
101½	102½	300	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	...
54⅜	54⅝	2,800	Inspiration Copper	54⅜	55¼	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
55	57	100	Interboro Con. pf	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ⅛
58¼	59	1,600	Int. Agricultural pf	59⅜	60	59	59	— ⅛
113	115½	300	Int. Harvester, N.J.	114⅞	115⅞	114⅞	115⅞	+4⅝
73	75	400	Int. Harvester Corp.	74⅜	75¼	74½	75¼	+3½
103½	..	200	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	105	105	105	105	+2½
28½	28⅞	11,500	Int. Mer. Marine	29¼	29½	28¼	28½	— ⅛
87⅛	87½	44,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	88	89⅛	86⅞	87⅜	— ⅜
38½	38⅝	300	Int. Nickel	38¼	38⅝	38¼	38½	— ⅛
33¼	34½	800	Int. Paper	33	33	34	34	—1
69	69½	100	Int. Paper pf	69	69	69	69	— ⅛
46	47½	100	Kelly Spring Tire	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— ½
42⅜	42½	1,400	Kennecott Copper	42½	42⅝	42⅛	42¼	— ⅜
90⅜	91½	1,300	Lackawanna Steel	92	92⅝	91	91	+ ⅝
96	98	100	Laclede Gas	98	98	98	98	...
20⅜	21¼	1,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	20⅞	21⅜	20⅜	21¼	— ⅛
..	240	100	Liggett & Myers	222	222	222	225	—17½
205	215	100	Lorillard, (P.) Co	206	206	206	206	+1
123	123⅜	200	Louis. & Nash	123¾	123⅝	123¾	123⅝	...
33½	34	1,300	Maxwell Motors	34⅝	34½	33½	33⅝	— ⅝
63	64½	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	64½	64½	63½	63½	—1½
24½	25½	500	Max. Motors 2d pf	25⅜	25⅝	25	25	— ⅝
93	95	2,900	Mexican Petroleum	95	96⅛	93	93¼	+2
92	95	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	93	93	93	93	...
39⅜	40	1,300	Miami Copper	40	40¼	40	40	...
57⅝	57⅞	1,500	Midvale Steel	58⅜	58⅞	57⅜	57⅜	—1
15½	16⅝	500	Minn. & St. L	16½	17⅛	16½	17¼	+1¼
32¼	32¾	9,200	Mo. Pacific ctfs	31⅜	33¼	31⅜	32½	+ ½
90⅜	92	200	Montana Power	90¼	90¾	90¼	90½	+ ⅛
80	81½	5	Morris & Essex	80½	80½	80½	80½	...
43¾	44	16,100	Nat. Enam. & Stmp	43⅝	44⅞	43	43⅞	+ ⅞
35⅜	36	1,300	Nat. Conduit & C	36½	36⅝	36	36	— ⅛
22	22¼	500	Nevada Con. Cop	22	22	22	22	...
30½	31	1,715	N. O., Tex. & M. cfs	30	31	30	31	+⅛
..	..	50	Do., odd lot	29	29	29	29	...
88¼	89¼	400	N. Y. Central	89	89¼	89	89¼	...
36½	36⅝	600	N. Y., N. H. & H	36¼	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
100¼	100¾	1,200	Northern Pacific	101⅛	102⅛	100⅞	102⅛	+ ⅝
57⅛	57⅜	17,400	Ohio Cities Gas	53¼	58⅝	53¼	57⅛	+3½
..	..	9,100	Ohio Cities G. rgts	57	66	56¾	64½	+6½
..	53¼	53⅜	1,480	Penn. R. R	53¼	53⅝	53	53	— ⅛
19½	21	1,000	Père Marquette	20⅜	20½	19½	19½	—1⅝
36½	37½	100	Philadelphia Co	37	37	37	37	— ⅞
53	54	3,500	Pitts. Coal ctfs	54	54½	53	53	—1
32¼	32⅝	800	Pitts. & West Va	32¼	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
26¾	27	300	Ray Con. Copper	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	...
93½	93⅝	6,900	Reading x d.	93¾	94½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
89¼	89⅝	14,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	90¾	91⅝	89¾	89½	—1
64⅜	64⅝	4,000	Royal Dutch ctfs	64	65⅜	64	64⅜	+ ⅜
17½	17⅝	600	St. L.-San F. ctfs	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
96	98	400	Savage Arms	95½	97¼	95½	97	+7
168½	175	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	168¾	168¾	168¾	168½	...
42⅜	43	1,600	Sinclair Oil	43¼	43¾	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
93½	93¾	3,616	Southern Pacific	93⅜	93⅞	93⅜	93⅝	+ ⅝
26⅞	27	1,500	Southern Railway	27	27½	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
55	56	100	Southern Ry. pf	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	— ⅛
54½	54½	4,600	Studebaker Co	54½	55¼	53⅝	54¼	— ⅛
91½	96	100	Studebaker Co. pf	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	—3¾
41	45½	100	Superior Steel	43¼	43½	43½	43½	—1½
17¼	17⅞	200	Tenn. C. & C	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
1,500	188½	189	Texas Co	190¼	190¾	188½	189	...
1,375	..	200	Texas Co. rights	21	21¼	21	21	...
16½	17	200	Texas & Pacific	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
62⅜	62⅞	2,000	Tobacco Products	63	63¼	62¾	62⅞	— ⅛
101	104	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	103	103	103	103	—2
6	7¼	800	T., St. L. & W. cfs	5	7⅛	5	7¼	+1¼
13	14¼	900	T.,St. L. & W.pf.cfs.	12	14¼	12	14¼	+3¼
106¾	..	100	Underwood Typew	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¾	+3
133½	136	2,000	Union Pacific	136¼	136¾	135¾	135¾	+ ¼
79½	79½	900	Union Pacific pf	80	80	79½	79½	+ ⅛
115½	115⅞	7,200	United Cigar Stores	117¼	117½	115¾	115¾	—1⅞
69	69	74	United Dyewood	69	69	69	69	...
29	29¾	100	United Paper Board	29	29	29	29	+1
9	9	800	United Rys. Invest	9	9	9	9	—⅛
21	21½	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	21¾	21¾	21	21	— ½
21	21	200	U. S. C. I. P	21	21	21	21	...
158½	159	6,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	158½	161¼	158	158¾	+ ⅛
60¼	60¾	500	U. S. Rubber	60½	60⅝	60⅜	60½	— ⅛
104	107	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106	108	106	106	—1
120¼	120⅝	131,900	U. S. Steel	121⅜	122⅞	120¼	120¼	—1⅝
117⅞	118	100	U. S. Steel pf	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	— ⅛
102⅛	102⅜	2,700	Utah Copper	103⅛	104	101⅞	102⅛	— ⅞
40⅝	41⅛	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
111¼	112	450	Wabash	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
49¼	49⅝	650	Wabash pf. A	49¼	49½	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
26¼	26½	100	Wabash pf. B	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	...
20¼	20⅝	1,100	Western Maryland	20⅜	21¼	20	20	— ⅜
93⅜	94¼	100	Western Union Tel	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
48¾	48½	2,500	Westingh. E. & M	49	49	48¾	48⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	16	100	Wheeling & L. E	16	16	16	16	...
67	68	500	Wilson & Co. ctfs	69	69	67	67	—2
30	30¼	6,605	Willys-Overland	31	31½	30	30¼	— ¼
95¼	96½	100	Willys-Overland pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96½	+ ¼
47	49	500	Wisconsin Central	49	49¾	49	49¾	— ¼
125	130	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	126	126	126	126	...
34	37	100	Worthington Pump	34	34	34	34	—1½

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	96⅜	96⅝	7.00
Argen. Gov. Dis.		Dec. 15,'17	99⅞	100⅜	5.10
Argen. Gov.		May 15,'20	98⅜	99	6.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100¼	5.00
City of Mont.	5	May, 1919	99½	100⅛	4.90
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	97⅛	99	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98½	99	5.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1928	95⅜	96¼	5.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	99⅞	100¼	3.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Mar., 1937	94¼	94⅜	5.50
FrenchGov.Con.		Apr., 1919	98¼	98⅜	6.50
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	6.60
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99⅞	100⅜	5.50
Norweg. Gov.	8	Oct. 15,'17	99½	100⅛	4.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100½	102	5.40
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Gov. of France.	5	Is. of 1916	$145	$150	...
Rep. of China.	6	Nov., 1919	94½	96½	7.50
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	84	87	...
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	74	76	...
Do rubles.	5½	Feb. 14,'26	$207	$210	...
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅜	100¼	4.85
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅜	100⅜	5.05

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.00
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99	100	6.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99½	100¼	4.05
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	97¾	98¼	5.15
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	100	6.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.90
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98½	98¾	5.85
Beth. St. Cor.	5	Feb. 15,'19	98¾	98¾	6.15
Braz. L. & T.	6	Nov., 1919	95	97	7.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	98¾	98⅞	6.15
C., B. & Q.		July, 1921	96	96⅝	4.95
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.25
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2,'25	100⅛	101¾	5.63
Curt. A. & M.	6	Serial	99½	101	...
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.95
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1919	98	98¼	6.05
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	100⅜	100⅝	5.45
Gen. El. Co.	6	July, 1920	101⅜	101⅝	5.60
Gen. Rubber.	5	Aug., 1918	99	99½	5.15
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	97	99	5.50
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¼	100

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PLAN FOR EQUITABLE MAY BRING CONTEST

Some Minority Stockholders Want Equal Distribution of Assets.

BALK AT PRICE MENTIONED

Opponents of Mutualization Say There Are Millions That Do Not Belong to Policyholders.

The long-planned mutualization of the Equitable Life Assurance Society will not be effected without a contest unless the Directors pay the minority stockholders more than the proposed price of $1,500 a share, according to a prominent New York lawyer, who, as a representative of one of the family estates owning minority stock in the Equitable, said last night that his clients did not intend to see the assets of the society "unequally distributed." He attacked the plan of mutualization announced by President William A. Day of the Equitable on Saturday as unfair, because, he said, General T. Coleman du Pont, holder of the majority stock, would get more than $4,500 a share for his majority stock, while the holders of the minority stock would get $1,500 a share. General du Pont offered to turn over his holdings of 564 shares of the Equitable for $2,730,000, about $2,000,000 less than he paid J. P. Morgan for them in 1915. This would give him about $5,000 a share for his 501 shares of majority stock, and, the society stated, $1,500 a share for his sixty-three shares of minority stock. The $1,500 price was set down for a fair price for the 436 shares of minority stock scattered among a number of owners.

At the offices of the Equitable, 120 Broadway, it was said yesterday that no objection had been made to the mutualization plan announced on Saturday. While it was hoped that there would be no objection on the part of minority stockholders, it was said that such objection would most likely come in the form of a notice of an injunction suit. The lawyer referred to said that several other owners of minority stock felt the same way about the proposal as did his clients.

The attitude of the minority stockholders who oppose the mutualization plan is that there are millions of the assets of the Equitable which represent business done and long ago closed, and that therefore the present policyholders can have no equity in those funds. Therefore, they argue, those funds belong to the stockholders. There are only 1,000 shares of Equitable stock, and thus each $1,000,000 of such funds, if distributed, would give to each share of stock $1,000. Ten million such profits would give $10,000 to each share of stock.

Millions of Surplus Assets.

"My clients," said the lawyer, "do not propose that General du Pont shall get $4,500 or more a share for his stock and we shall get $1,500. There is nothing right about that. In the second place there are millions of dollars of surplus assets which represent profits on contracts long ago closed and settled. The present policy holders have no legal claim to that money, as we see it, and the question to be settled is to whom does that money belong?

"Why should any one say that General du Pont gets only $1,500 for his majority stock, when he gets more than $2,000,000 for 564 shares? That's about $4,500 a share.

The attitude of the Directors was that the great value of the Equitable stock lay in the circumstance that possession of a majority of it meant the control of the more than half a billion dollars of assets of the Equitable and that the minority stock, with the majority stock back in the treasury of the concern, would lose that power. It was their contention that General du Pont, by the vote of his majority stock, could mutualize the society without further ado. In his statement Saturday Judge Day said:

"Under the law the society can amend its charter and qualify all policy holders to elect Directors and thus practically mutualize the society as far as the voting of policy holders is concerned through the acquisition of the majority stock only. It is believed, however, to be for the best interests of the society that all stock be purchased and retired and the mutualization thus fully completed. Hence it suggests a price for the minority stock that seems proper and advisable in view of all existing conditions and in the interest of the prompt acquisition of the stock."

Says Stock Would Be Cancelled.

It has been understood that the Directors believed that the mutualization could be completed by the use of a majority of the stock and that minority stockholders who did not wish to come in would continue to be paid a 7 per cent. dividend on their holdings. The lawyer quoted said last night that if the company took in General du Pont's stock it would become cancelled stock, and a majority of the minority stock would then become the majority stock.

"This will be true unless all precedents of corporation law are overturned," he said.

That this was not the understanding of the Directors was shown by Judge Day's statement, in which he named three Trustees, to whom the stock would be turned over until all was acquired, and then it would be canceled. These Trustees would vote the stock in favor of qualifying policy holders to vote for Directors.

It is probable, therefore, that any proceedings against putting the mutualization plan into effect would take the form of an injunction proceedings to restrain the Directors from paying General du Pont the $2,730,000 as proposed in the announcement of Judge Day. This would be opposed by the Directors, it is said, and the whole matter perhaps brought into court. The lawyer hinted that perhaps a settlement might be made out of court.

Dr. Samuel Lambert, who holds some of the minority stock, said last night that he had received no official notification of the plans of the Equitable Directors, and that he would not say whether their plans were acceptable to him until he knew what he was to get for his stock.

That all of the minority stockholders will not oppose the mutualization plan is certain. George W. Perkins, one of them, has said as much. Among the minority stockholders are several officials of the Equitable, who will probably not put in any opposition to the Directors' plans. James H. Hyde, as representative of the Hyde estate, the former controlling interest in the Equitable, is a minority stockholder, as are also the estate of ex-President Grover Cleveland, Thomas Spratt of Ogdensburg, Chairman of the Equitable Mutualization Committee, and Chauncey M. Depew.

P. S. DU PONT WINS POINT.

Stockholders Must Vote on Acquiring Litigated Shares, Court Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 24.—Judge Thompson in the United States District Court here today handed down a supplemental opinion in the du Pont securities case, involving the ownership of the shares of stock in the powder company formerly held by Coleman du Pont. He directs a stockholders' meeting to be held to pass on the question whether the company shall acquire from Pierre S. du Pont and his associates the stock purchased from Coleman du Pont.

This is the point for which P. S. du Pont and his associate defendants contended after a former opinion of the court had held that they acted in bad faith in not purchasing the stock for the benefit of the company. The Judge makes it plain that the right to take the stock is in the hands of the stockholders.

In reviewing some points in his previous opinion the court holds that a number of other defendants, officers, and directors of the company, acted with P. S. du Pont in purchasing the Coleman du Pont stock and in the organization of the du Pont Securities Company for the purpose of financing and purchasing the same, and that they therefore participated with Pierre du Pont in what the court holds to be a violation of duty.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amer Oil..	28	30	Ir Cap pf..	15¼	17
Bay S Gas	9	10	Iron Blos..	85	90
Bingham...	12¾	12⅝	Jerome V..	1½	1⅝
Begole	50	75	La Rose...	40	50
Bohemia ..	1⅛	1½	Majestic ..	40	45
Boston Ely	45	80	Mex Met...	29	29
Bost & M..	62	64	Mojave T.	65	68
Butte & L	14	16	New Baltic	1¼	1⅝
Butte & D.	25	50	Nev Doug..	1⅛	1⅜
Bost & A.	1⅜	3	N Utah B..	..	50
Calaveras..	3	4¼	Nixon	28	30
Chief Con.	2⅜	2⅝	N Cornelia	17⅛	18
Crown Res	27	82	Nat Z & L.	55	60
Con Ariz..	2	2¼	Oneco	..	50
Cortez ...	20	25	Ohio Cop..	1¼	1½
Champ Cop	7	8	Onondaga..	30	50
Cal Corbin.	1	2	Pioneer ..	1½	1⅝
Eagle & B.	2⅜	2½	Rilla	2	3
Earl Eagle	15	18	Ray Herc..	3⅞	4⅛
Fortuna ..	5	6	S W Miami		
Gold Lake.	2	5	full paid.	2¼	3
Gila Cop...	14⅞	15½	S W Miami		
Houghton..	75	95	part paid	2	2¼
Homa Oil..	1¼	1⅜	Truro	1¼	1½
Humboldt..	75	90	U Verde E	36½	37
Iron Cap..	1⅝	1⅞	Yukon G..	1⅝	2

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market experienced a setback during yesterday's session, but the decline seemed to be due more to technical conditions than to any particular change in the situation at large. The demand from July shorts was less urgent, and with only one more week of the present month it is only reasonable to believe that shorts have covered their contracts, especially as there seemed to be little prospect of securing the cash wheat with which to deliver. Exporters were out of the market, at least they were not inclined to pay anywhere near prevailing prices. The local spot market was nominal owing to a lack of offers.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	2.59	2.54	2.54	2.59	1.18
September	2.32	2.25	2.25	2.31½	1.19½

Rye—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $1.90, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The position in cash corn was not materially changed, but futures were under more pressure and, in consequence, prices showed losses of ½@2¾c. The new crop positions showed the greatest declines, and it was thought that shorts had covered and that the technical position was correspondingly weaker. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.25, delivered, spot.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.63½	1.62¾	1.63¼	1.62¾	76⅝
December	1.16⅝	1.14¾	1.14¾	1.17	67⅛
May	1.14⅜	1.12¼	1.12⅜	1.15	

OATS.

The oats market was firm early, but developed a weaker tone, closing 1⅛c to 2¾c net lower. Cash oats were said to be weaker in the West at reduced premiums, and this caused increased selling of July. The new crop outlook was favorable and threshing returns showed splendid yields. The local cash market was barely steady; standard quoted at 93@93½c; No. 2 white, 93½@94c; No. 3 white, 93½@93c; No. 4 white, 93@93½c; fancy clipped white, 95c; ordinary clipped white, 91@93c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	78½	74	74½	77¾	41⅝
September	59	57¼	57½	58⅝	41⅜
December	60	58½	58½	59⅝	43⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products showed a heavy undertone and prices were lower throughout the list. The price of hogs was slightly higher and it was said that there was a fair cash trade, but the market felt the influence of commission house selling, which was thought to have originated in the break in cottonseed oil. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 14,000, estimated for Wednesday 25,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 13,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard- July	20.30	20.27	20.30	20.55	12.82
Sept.	20.77	20.37	20.47	20.77	12.82
Ribs- July	21.65	21.47	21.47	21.75	13.55
Sept.	21.87	21.55	21.60	21.85	13.57
Pork—July	..	..	41.00	41.25	26.25
Sept.	..	..	40.20	40.55	24.92

COTTONSEED OIL.

The local market for cottonseed oil experienced another sharp decline, and, while closing prices were slightly above the low, they showed net losses of 40 to 70 points. Total sales were 45,200 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	13.25@	.. 14.00
July	..	..	13.20@	14.00
August	13.75	13.25	13.25@13.25	13.93
September	13.90	13.26	13.43@13.46	13.95
October	13.77	13.25	13.38@13.41	13.86
November	13.60	13.25	13.25@13.28	13.65
December	13.82	13.18	13.22@13.23	13.67
January	13.65	13.15	13.22@13.23	13.72
February	13.38	13.35	13.20@13.34	13.70

COFFEE.

The coffee market acted rather heavy around the opening yesterday, but regained the loss later in the session and at the close was 2 to 5 points net lower and about 7 points up from the bottom. The early selling carried September down to 7.75c and December to 7.85c, or 10 points under the previous night. A sale of Rio 7s was reported Monday at 8.20c and 8.25c. American credits. There were clearances of 12,000 bags for New York and 2,000 for New Orleans, both from Rio.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	7.67@7.69	7.70
August	..	..	7.75@7.76	7.77
September	7.84	7.75	7.82@7.84	7.85
October	..	..	7.85@7.87	7.89
November	..	..	7.88@7.90	7.93
December	7.94	7.85	7.92@7.94	7.95
January	..	..	7.96@7.97	8.00
February	..	..	8.00@8.05	8.04
March	8.05	8.00	8.04@8.05	8.08
April	..	..	8.09@8.10	8.13
May	8.13	8.10	8.14@8.15	8.18
June	..	..	8.19@8.20	8.23

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened steady at an advance of 2@3 points, and later firmed up and made further gains on good trade buying, due to the higher and stronger market for spot sugar and the advance in refined. The market closed firm, 2@8 points net higher, with sales amounting to 16,200 tons, some of which was represented in switching operations, July to August, at 5 points, and August to September at 5 points.

Range of prices

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.64	5.64	5.58@5.60	5.50
August	5.58	5.55	5.56@5.60	5.53
September	5.63	5.56	5.61@5.62	5.57
October	5.59	5.55	5.58@5.60	5.51
November	5.59	5.55	5.59@5.60	5.51
December	5.40	5.35	5.39@5.40	5.32
January	5.07	5.03	5.05@5.06	4.98
February	4.80	4.80	4.83@4.85	4.78
March	..	..	4.83@4.85	4.79
April	..	..	4.84@4.86	4.80
May	..	..	4.87@4.89	4.83

The market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged to 25 points higher, with prices now ranging from 7.75c to 7.85c for fine granulated. There was a good inquiry reported, but business was light, as refiners were oversold and more inclined to catch up on old orders than to accept new business. Tuesday's advance carried raw sugar to the record price, 5⅝c. cost and freight, equal to 8.64c duty paid. Local refiners cleared the market of all offerings at this price, taking about 60,000 bags Cubas from store and in various shipment positions, with a further buying interest at the close at 5⅝c, cost and freight, with sellers advising their ideas ¼c. The undertone is strong and conditions generally favor still higher prices. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.64c; molasses, 5.76c; cost and freight, 5⅝c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 15,375 packages. Receipts were heavy, speculative buying less in evidence, and the market closed with an easier tone, with some decline on high grades of creamery; medium and lower grades selling fairly well at sustained prices. creamery, higher than extras, pound, 39¾@40¼c; extras, (92 score,) 39¼c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38¾@39¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 36@38c; thirds, 34¼@35¼c; unsalted higher than extras, 41@41¼c; extras, 40@40½c; firsts, 39@39¼c; seconds, 38½@38¾c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 39@39¼c; good to prime, 37@38¼c; common to fair, 34@36c; renovated extras, 36¼@37c; firsts, 35½@36c; lower grades, 33½@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35¼@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33½@34c; lower grades, 32@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33¼@34c; No. 2, 33@33½c; lower grades, 31@32¼c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,850 cases. General conditions were unchanged. High grades of fresh-gathered stock containing a good proportion of full strong-bodied, heat-free eggs are in small supply and firm, with prompt outlet. General offerings are pressing for sale at weak and irregular prices. Full range of values is without material change, but on grades below fine the average is lower. Nearby white eggs in light supply and fancy qualities are scarce, with hardly enough to satisfy the needs of the trade. Under grades irregular. Fresh-gathered extras, dozen, 38@39c; extra firsts, 36@37c; firsts, 33@35c; seconds, 30@32½c; thirds and poorer, 25@29c; dirties, No. 1, 30@31c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@29c; checks, good to choice, dry, 28@29c; under grades, 23@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 43@44c; ordinary to good, 39@42c; gathered whites, good to fine, 38@42c; poor to fair, 31@37c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 31@39c; State Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@39c.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company

Preferred and Common Stock

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK has in accordance with its decision rendered May 17, 1917, entered judgment for an amount in excess of $38,000,000 against THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY in favor of THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK as Trustee of the mortgage securing the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the Western Pacific Railway Company. It is imperative that the stockholders of The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company should take immediate action to protect their interest in the property. To that end, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Preferred and Common Stock, the undersigned have consented to act as a Stockholders' Protective Committee, and request holders of such stock to deposit the same immediately with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, Depositary for the Committee.

Certificates so deposited should be in form for transfer and accompanied by proper revenue stamps, and against such deposit there will be issued receipts under a Deposit Agreement, the original of which is lodged with the Trust Company, where copies of the same may be obtained.

JOSEPH P. COTTON, Counsel.
CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY, Secretary,
55 Cedar St., New York.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman,
J. HORACE HARDING,
R. WALTER LEIGH,
HARRISON WILLIAMS,
Committee.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, DEPOSITARY

THE COTTON MARKET

After an Irregular Session Prices Show a Net Decline of 3 to 26 Points.

After a very irregular session, during which prices at one time sold 20 to 23 points net higher in the case of active months, the cotton market finished the day with a net decline of 8 to 28 points. The weakest part of the session was shortly after the opening, when October contracts sold down to 23.61, or 24 points below the previous day, in response to rumors that the National Ginners made the crop condition 73, or 2.7 points better than the last Government report. On this decline there was some active selling, partly by Wall Street and Liverpool and also by the South, the latter being in large part against new crop cotton in Texas.

This gave color to the favorable reports that have been coming from that State since the rains, although they were modified somewhat yesterday by predictions for higher temperatures, which presumably would have the effect of drying the soil rapidly, and, as there is little sub-soil moisture in that State, according to dispatches received here, the effect might be unfavorable in the near future. Eastern belt conditions were again referred to bullishly in a number of dispatches, on the idea that there had been no letup in the showery conditions and that the crop is beginning to show the effects of too much rain. This situation was emphasized by the predictions of local weather observers that further heavy rains are likely to prevail in the Eastern belt during the next few days. On the declines trade buying became conspicuous again and had much to do with the advance to 24.08c for October in the early afternoon.

Japanese interests were again prominent in this connection, and it was said that the early Texas cotton would be largely taken up by Japanese merchants this season, as mills there have done a big business with Far Eastern countries that formerly purchased from Manchester, in addition to supplying the military requirements, in a large measure, of Russia.

Advices from New Orleans were to the effect that the demand for spots continues good and that sales were easily made at a full basis, giving the impression that some freight room must have been available for export. Most of the 19,108 bales reported for export yesterday were sent from New York. They brought the season's figures up to 5,384,270 bales, against 5,034,715 for the same period last year.

A few July notices were circulated in the forenoon and seemed to have liquidated a comparatively large number of open July longs. July at that time was offered at 150 points over October.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon.
July	26.70	25.40	25.00	25.00 Bid	26.20
August	24.90	24.90	24.65	24.75 Bid	24.09
Sept.	23.83	23.83	23.83	24.02 Bid	24.05
Oct.	23.85	24.08	23.61	23.82@23.87	23.85
Nov.	..	..	..	23.75 Bid	23.83
Dec.	23.94	24.03	23.61	23.75@23.82	23.83
Jan.	23.95	24.00	23.58	23.70@23.80	23.80
March	24.05	24.13	23.75	23.78@23.85	24.05
May	24.20	24.20	24.00	23.95@24.00	24.21

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 5 points lower, at 25.65c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 25.25c; Savannah, 25½c; Augusta, 24.69c; Galveston, 25.45c; Memphis, 25.50c; Houston, 25.10c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Tuesday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	9,489	8,179	6,025
Exports	19,108	1,511	23,169
Port stocks	621,773	667,691	568,140
New York arrivals	2,335	3,427	2,318
New York stocks	48,106	48,470	112,070

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, dull and 15 points decline to the basis of 18.85d for middling upland. Sales, 2,000 bales, all American; imports, none. Futures, 15 points lower. July-August, 17.50d; October-November, 16.43d; January-February, 15.80d; March-April, 15.62d; May-June, 15.46d.

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SINKING FUND NOTICE

To Holders of First Lien Five Per Cent. Thirty Year Gold Bonds:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that offers will be received up to 3 P. M. on Wednesday, August 1st, 1917, by the undersigned at the office of The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, for the sale to the Sinking Fund, under its First Lien Indenture, of so many of said bonds as the Sinking Fund of Fifty Thousand Four Hundred Fifty-seven Dollars and Fifty Cents ($50,457.50) will pay for, at the lowest prices at which such Bonds shall be offered, not exceeding one hundred and five per cent. (105%) of the principal amount of said bonds, with accrued interest to September 1, 1917. Each offer must specify the denomination number of each Bond therein offered, and if more than one Bond be offered, shall be for all or any less number of Bonds so offered. Parties whose offers are accepted will be promptly notified and payment will be made upon delivery of the Bonds offered, together with all unmatured coupons thereunto appertaining, at the office of said The New York Trust Company on or after September 1, 1917.

GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAYS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

A majority of the outstanding bonds owned by the public, having been deposited with the Committee, the time limit for deposit of bonds has been extended until August 15, 1917, after which date no bonds will be received except upon payment of a penalty.

THOMAS DENNY,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
HENRY K. McHARG,
Committee.

JOHN M. SHEDD, Counsel.
EDWIN GIBBS, Secretary,
22 William Street, New York City.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the Mortgage from the New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated November 22, 1893, the undersigned will until the close of business July 31, 1917, at its office in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated January 2, 1893, and maturing January 1, 1943, and secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

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Mercantile Safe Deposit Stk.
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Pine Bluff Co. Pfd.
Wire Wheel Corp. Pfd.

Atlantic Fruit Co. Com.
Canadian Car & Foundry 6s, 1939
Cripple Creek Central R. R. Com.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Com.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Pfd.
Yukon Alaska Trust

E. BUNGE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Central Aguirre Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Santa Cecelia Sugar
DUNHAM & CO
SPECIALISTS
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover

Aetna Explosives PREFERRED
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

United Light & Rwys. Com. & Pfd.
Linde Air Products
Chatham & Phoenix Nat. Bank
Consumers Co. Pfd.

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York

AT THE WAR FRONT.

The New York Times, daily and Sunday, may be sent to American soldiers in France or the sailors on the destroyers at domestic subscription rates. —Advt.

STEAMSHIP EARNINGS GROW.

International Mercantile Marine Gives Details of Prosperity.

The International Mercantile Marine Company set forth yesterday in the first annual report since the receivership more details of its exceptional prosperity in 1916 than were presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting on June 4. The statement showed that the vessels directly owned by the company and the ships operated by subsidiary concerns, mostly British, earned a gross income of $87,449,725 after the English excess profits tax had been taken. As the parent company considers as its gross income only the earnings of its own ships and dividends paid in by the subsidiaries, the actual gross obtained by the Mercantile Marine treasury was $70,116,114, compared with $55,364,167 in 1915 and $45,620,556 in 1914.

The net profit earned by the various companies was $26,027,295, a total less by about $270,000 than the preliminary statement estimated, and of this $25,946,650 was turned into the treasury, against $17,341,027 the year before and $3,307,028 in 1914. This profit was reported after fixed charges amounting to $3,698,025 had been met and was equal to slightly more than $50 a share on the outstanding preferred stock.

In respect to expansion plans the report said:

"Since August, 1914, only a comparatively small amount of tonnage under construction has been delivered, owing to delays and difficulties brought about by the European war. The company and its subsidiaries now have under construction and ordered in Great Britain and the United States steamers of a gross tonnage amounting to 248,800.

"Although steamers have been lost through attack by enemy submarines and raiders," the report continued, "it is most satisfactory to be able to state that the entire fleet was operated throughout the year 1915 with the loss of only one steamer from ordinary marine perils. Grateful acknowledgment and appreciation is recorded for the protection afforded steamers by the British Navy. The board also desires to express its deep appreciation of the very thorough manner in which the Navy Department of the United States supplied during the current year to each of the American flag steamers an efficient armed guard which enabled them to be operated with passengers, cargo, and mails through the war zone."

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers.

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	98
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	98
3s, registered, 1918	99¾	99¾
3s, coupon, 1918	99¾	99¾
3s, registered, 1946	95	90
3s, coupon, 1946	95	90
3s conversion, 1947	95	90
4s, registered, 1925	105	106
4s, coupon, 1925	106	106
2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Mon-day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100¼	100¼	100
4½s	June, 1963	101¾	102¼	102
4½s	Mar., 1963	101¾	102½	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101¾	102¼	102
4½s	May, 1957	101½	102¾	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞
4½s	April, 1966	97⅝	98⅜	97⅝
4½s	Mar., 1966-80	97½	98¼	97½
4½s	Mar., 1964	97¾	98¼	97½
4½s	Mar., 1962	97¾	98⅛	97¾
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅞	98	97¾
4s	May, 1959	94	94¾	94¼
4s	Nov., 1958	94	94⅝	94
4s	May, 1957	94	94¾	94
4s	Nov., 1955	93	94½	94
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Mon-day. Bid.
4s	May, 1919	99¼	..	99⅛
4s	Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99⅛
3½s	Nov., 1954	84	85½	83½
3½s	May, 1954	83½	..	84

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
3½s	1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.23	4.55
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
3s	1925-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Expl.	8	6⅞	6⅞
200	‡ Do cfs. of d.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,000	‡Air Reduc.	94	90	91
1,000	Br.-Am. Tob. Ord. B	18½	18¼	18¼
2,800	Carwen Steel	11⅞	11½	11⅞
4,000	Curtiss Aero.	45	43½	44½
200	Emer. Phon.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
800	Esv.-Hes., Inc.	22	22	22
9,000	‡Maxim Mu.	2¼	2	2
100	N. Y. Trans.	16	16	16
800	N. A. P. & P.	4¼	4¼	4¼
8,000	†Ohio C. G. L.	53	53	54
2,700	†Omb. P. & R.	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	‡Elk B. Pet.	11¾	11½	11⅝
9,500	‡Elko. & G., a prospect.	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,500	‡Esmeer. Oil	1⅞	1½	1⅝
1,500	‡Federal Oil	4¾	4½	4¾
900	‡Inter. Pet.	13½	13¼	13¼
1,200	Kenova Oil, a prospect.	¼	⅛	¼

MINING STOCKS.

2,400	A. C. Hills	2	2	2
500	A.-B. Col. M	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,070	‡‡A. S. Cop.	34	34	34
3,500	‡‡Atlanta	10½	10	10
10,090	‡‡Ariz.-C., (a pros)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	‡Big Jim	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,600	B. L. C. Co.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
6,400	‡Bisbee Cop., (a pros)	¼	¼	¼
2,500	‡‡Booth	8	7	8
1,500	‡Boston & M.	63	62	62
300	Buffalo M	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	9	9	9
700	Butte Det'ic.	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Butte-N. Y.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7,800	‡‡Caledonia	73	69	70
3,250	‡Cal. & Jer.	1½	1½	1½
1,500	Canada Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,500	‡Cashboy	7	6½	6½
9,100	‡Coco R. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	Con. Ariz. S.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
3,500	Con. Cop. M.	7⅝	7	7⅛
2,000	Cresson C. G	6	5½	6
	450 Dun'e-A. C., (a pros)	1	1	1
11,000	‡Emma Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
8,250	‡Gold. Con.	53	50	52
2,500	‡‡Gold. M'r.	5½	5	5
10,000	‡Green. M'g.	1⅛	⅛	⅛
860	Hecla Mining	8¾	8¼	8⅝
900	Howe Sound	5½	5⅜	5⅜
700	H. B. Z. M.	1	1	1
250	Iron Blos'm.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	‡‡Jim Butler	72	71	72
3,000	‡J. Verde, (a pros)	1⅛	1½	1½
600	Joesvig-K., (a pros)	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	27	25	27

Bonds.

$1,000	‡Beth. St. 5s, 2-yr. notes	98⅜	98⅝	98⅝
35,000	‡Gen. Elec. 6s notes, w. i.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
$11,000	‡Russ. Gov. 6½s	86¾	85	85
5,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s	74	74	74

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note—July 21, 300 Aetna Explosives bought at 7⅛.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
INDUSTRIALS. Continued.				
Am.-B. Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug S.	10	15	10	15
Am. Tin &	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Am. Stores	34	37	34	36½
Do 1st pf	96	98	96	98
Am. W. Paper	3	4	3	4
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Boyd Motors	3¾	4	3¾	4
Brit.-A. Tob. Ord	17	18	17	18
Burt, Judson	60	65	60	65
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Carbon Steel	92	98	92	98
Car L. & P.	3¼	5¼	3¼	5¼
Central Pdy.	33	35	33	35
Cen. Fdy. pf.	45	52	45	52
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
Char. Iron pf.	6¼	8¾	6¼	8¾
Chev. Motor	94	96	94	96
Cramp Ship	80	90	80	90
Cities Service	29¼	29½	29¼	29½
Curtiss A. pf	70	75	70	75
Eastern Steel	122	127	122	127
Electric Gun	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Elite Plan S	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Free. T., new	42½	44	43	45
Grant M. Car	4¼	6¼	4¼	6¼
Hall Sig. pf	12	20	12	20
Holly Sugar	55	56	55	56
Do pf	99	101½	99	101¾
Hendee Mfg.	27	31	27	31
Int. A. & F.	27¼	..	27¼	..
Int. T. Corp.	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Do pf	1	1½	1	1½
Keth. Bze. pf.	1¼	2¼	1½	2½
Key. T. & R.	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
Do pf	14½	15½	14½	15½
Kresge	97	102	97	102
Lake T. Boat.	6¾	7¾	6¾	7¾
Do 1st pf	7⅛	8¼	7⅛	8¼
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	75	80
Lima Loco	55	57	55	57
Lukens Steel	42	47	42	47
Do pf	102¼	103½	102½	103½
Man. Transit	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mar. of Am	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾
Marlin Arms	93	98	94	100
Mitchell Mot.	40	50	40	50
Motor Prod	38	40	38	40
Nat. Auto Co.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Shipbdg	42	44	42	48
Peerless T. M.	14	16	14	16
Poole Engine	75	90	75	90
Prairie Pipe L.	280	285	290	
Pr. P. O. & G.	545	530	630	
MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.				
‡Allen Oil	62	62	62	
†Barn. O. & G.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
‡Bill. O. & G., a prospect.	⅛	⅛	⅛	
‡Boss.-W. Oil, a prospect.	20	18	19	
†Con. M. Oil, a prospect.	49	49	49	
‡Cos. Oil & Gas ctfs.	13	12¾	12⅞	
†Cos. & Co. oil ref., ctfs.	13	12¾	12⅞	
‡Cr'by Pet., a prospect.	55	53	54	
‡Cumb. P. & R.	⅛	⅜	⅜	
‡Elk B. Pet.	11¾	11½	11⅝	
‡Elko. & G., a prospect.	⅞	⅞	⅞	
‡Esmeer.	1⅞	1½	1⅝	
‡Federal Oil	4¾	4½	4¾	
‡Inter. Pet.	13½	13¼	13¼	
Kenova Oil, a prospect.	¼	⅛	¼	
‡Mex. Fuel	47	43	47	
Prairie Oil & Gas	525	540	525	
Prairie Pipe Line	288	292	283	
Solar Refining	345	360	345	
Southern Pipe Line	295	310	305	
South Penn. Oil	305	310	300	
Southwest. Penn	108	113	108	
Stand. Oil of Cal.	262	267	260	
Stand. Oil of Ind.	755	770	770	
Stand. Oil of Kan.	475	495	470	
Stand. Oil of Ky.	355	380	355	
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	520	500	
Stand. Oil of N. J.	603	608	608	
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	290	295	295	
Stand. Oil of Ohio	440	455	440	
Swan & Finch	105	115	105	
Union Tank	105	110	108	
Vacuum Oil	390	400	398	
Washington Oil	30	34	30	
STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.				
Prairie P. L.	290	285	290	
Pr. P. O. & G.	545	530	630	
85 St. Oil, N. J.	615	600	600	
15 St. Oil, N. Y.	300	300	300	

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18¾	18¾	18¾
Atlantic Refining	1000	1025	970
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100
Chesebrough Mfg.	385	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	560	585	535
Crescent Pipe L.	35	40	38
Cumberland P. L.	130	170	135
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205
Galena S. Oil	147	150	147
Galena S. Oil pf.	139	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line	222	227	222
Indiana Pipe Line	98	99	98
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13¼	13
Nat. Transit	14	16	14
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe L.	100	104	100
Ohio Oil	382	385	380
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	43	47
Prairie Oil & Gas	525	540	525
Prairie Pipe Line	288	292	283
Solar Refining	345	360	345
Southern Pipe L.	295	310	305
South Penn. Oil	305	310	300
Southwest. Penn	108	113	108
Stand. Oil of Cal.	262	267	260
Stand. Oil of Ind.	755	770	770
Stand. Oil of Kan.	475	495	470
Stand. Oil of Ky.	355	380	355
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	520	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	603	608	608
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	290	295	295
Stand. Oil of Ohio	440	455	440
Swan & Finch	105	115	105
Union Tank	105	110	108
Vacuum Oil	390	400	398
Washington Oil	30	34	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Aetna pf	36	40	38
American Brass	312	316	307
Atlas Powder	102	107	103
Do pf	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	122	124	122
Bliss	500	550	500
Do pf	73	78	73
Can. Explosives	350	450	350
Do pf	104	110	104
Colt's Arms	98	103	108
Du Pont	258	262	255
Do old com	104	105	104
Do deb. pf	99	101	100
Hercules Powder	245	246	243
Do pf	118	120	118
Niles-Bem't-Pond	148	153	145
Scovill Mfg	530	600	580
Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Softness succeeded early firmness in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Prices began to weaken following the news of the reorganization of the Shipping Board. Earlier in the day it had looked as if the market had become, temporarily at least, oversold. A number of the prominent trading specialties rose sharply.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Beet S.	91¾	91⅝	91⅝
100	Am. Can	49⅜	48¾	48¾
10	Am. Lin. Oil	25¾	25¾	25¾
150	Am. Locom'e	71	70¾	70¾
200	Am. S. & R.	102¾	101¾	101¾
190	Am. Sugar	122⅜	120¾	120½
580	Ana. Copper	76⅜	75⅝	76⅛
35	Atchison	100¼	100¼	100¼
10	At., G. & W. I.	106¼	105¼	106¼
1,350	Baldwin Loc.	71¾	69¾	69¾
80	Balt. & Ohio	70	70	70
1,550	Beth. St'l B.	128⅜	124⅜	125⅛
60	Can. Pacific	160	160	160
750	Cent. Leath.	87⅝	85⅝	86⅝
40	Ches. & Ohio	61⅝	59½	59½
200	C., M. & St. P	70	68⅜	68⅝
10	Chino Copper	53½	53½	53½
20	Col. F. & I.	45⅝	44⅞	44⅞
750	Corn Prod.	35⅞	34½	35¼
2,150	Crucible St'l.	82⅜	79¾	79¾
450	Cuba C. S.	39⅞	38¾	38¾
50	Erie	25	25	25
200	Gen. Motors	115¼	113⅝	113¾
80	Insp. Copper	55½	54⅞	55¼
100	Int. Mer. M.	29½	28½	29
3,950	Do pf	89	87	87⅜
10	Int. Nickel	38½	38½	38¾
20	Ken. Copper	42½	42	42
200	Max. Mot.	34⅜	33½	33½
490	Mex. Pet'm.	90¼	85	95¼
100	Mo. Pacific	33⅜	31⅞	33¼
150	Midvale St'l	59¼	57⅝	57⅝
250	Nat. Enamel	44⅝	43⅜	44⅞
30	N. Y. Cent	89⅝	89¼	89¼
100	Ohio C. Gas	57⅜	54¾	57
40	Pennsyl'a	53½	53⅛	53½
20	P. Coal ctfs.	54	53⅜	54
20	Ray C. Cop.	27	27	27
850	Reading	94	93	93⅜
450	Rep. I. & S.	91¾	89¾	89¾
40	Sinclair Oil	43	43	43
50	South. Pac.	94½	93¾	94¼
150	South. Ry.	27⅛	27	27
750	Studebaker	55½	53¾	54½
10	Tenn. Copper	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
10	Tob. Produ.	63	63	63
800	Union Pac.	136¾	136⅜	136⅝
880	U. S. Ind. A.	161¼	158	158
30	U. S. Rubber	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝
55,870	U. S. Steel	122⅞	120⅝	120½
100	Utah Copper	104	102¼	102¼
100	West. Elec.	49	48½	48½
100	Willys-Over.	31¼	31	31

BOND.

$2,400	U. S. L. 3½s	99.48-50	99.48-50	99.48-50

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	10¼	10¼	10½
500	Florence	.19	.19	.19
350	Iron B'm	.82¼	.82½	.82¼
500	McNamara	.17	.17	.17
900	Mizpah	.14	.13	.13
500	Montana	.21	.21	.21
500	Man. Con.	.26	.26	.26
150	Portland	1.45	1.45	1.45
800	Sioux Con.	.09¼	.09¼	.09¼
500	Tonopah	2.35	2.32½	2.32½
300	West End	.69	.69	.69
300	White C.	1.35	1.35	1.35

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	—Closing— Asked.
925	Cities Service	279	274	276	278
825	Cities Service pf	86	84¾	85	85¼
400	Cities Service new	29½	29¼	29¼	29⅜
20	Interstate Electric	44	44	38	46
25	Interstate Electric pf	95	95	91	95

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf	70	74
Am. Gas & Electric	111	113
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	49	50
Am. Light & Trac.	310	315
Am. Light & Trac. pf	108	110
Am. Power & Light	66	69
Am. Power & Light pf	88	89¾
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	66	68
Am. W. W. & Elec.	7⅞	9
Am. W. W. & Elec. 1st pf	68	72
Am. W. W. & E. partic	22	25
Am. W. W. & E. war	13	15
Carolina Power & Light	37	40
Carolina P. & L. pf	98	100
Colorado Power	29	31
Colorado Power pf	101	103
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	52
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	76	80
Consumers' P. pf	94	97
Dayton Power & L. pf	87	90
Duquesne Light	73	75
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas El. pf	83	88
Electric B. & S. pf	99¼	100
Electric Properties	51½	62
El Paso Electric	102	105
El Paso Electric pf	95	98
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	86	91
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
Fed. Light & Traction	10	13
Fed. Light & Trac. pf	44	48
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	94	100
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49

Bonds.

156	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	100¼	100	100
80	Amer. Sugar	122	121¾	121¾
975	A. G. & W. I.	100¾	104½	105¼
30	Edison	175	175	175
235	Mass. Gas	93	91¾	91¾
4	N. E. Tel.	112½	112½	112½
13	Pullman	143	142½	142½

Bonds.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89	89	89
2,000	Amer. Agr. Ch. 5s, 1928.	101¼	101¼	..

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Booth Fish.	24	24	24
5	Ch. C. Rys. pf.	22	22	22
80	Chic. Pn.	70	70	70
20	Cudahy	119	119	119
4	Com. Edison	123	123	123
10	Dia. Match	119	119	118
250	Lindsay Lt.	30	29¾	30
5	Midwest pf.	72¼	72½	72½
200	Prest-O-Lite	137	136½	136½
2	People's Gas	75¾	75¾	75¾
114	Quaker O. pf.	102¼	102	102½

Bonds.

$1,000	C. Ed. 1st 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,000	Mor. 1st 4½s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Gas	106⅞	106½	106½
10	Cramp & S.	83⅜	83⅛	83⅜
145	Elec. Storage	60	60	60
2,115	Lake S. Cop.	17	17	17
12	Lehigh Nav.	77¼	77¼	77¼
3	Lehigh Val.	63	63	63

Bonds.

$1,000	Baldwin Loc. 1st 5s	101¼	101½	101¼
4,000	Elec. & Peo. Trac. 4s	80	77¾	77¾
1,000	Inter. Ry. 4s	53	53	53
4,000	Leh. Val. gn. con. 4½s	95¼	95	95¼

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Con. Power	112½	112½	112½
800	Cos. & Co. ctf.	12¾	12¾	12¾
446	Cos. O. & G. ctf.	6	6	6
	Do ctf.	12¾	12¼	12¾
192	Do pf. ctf.	4¾	4¾	4¾
32	Hous. Oil pf.	63	63	63

Bonds.

$1,000	Ala. Co. gen. 6s	84	84	84
5,000	Can'n Co. 5s	98½	98¼	98½
2,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	88½	88½	88½
24,000	Cos. & Co. 6s ctf	95¼	94¾	95
94,000	Cos. O. & G. notes ctf	98¼	98	98

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ahmeek	98¾	98¼	98¼
15	Alloues	62	62	62
280	Amer. Zinc	25¼	24½	25¼
6	Am. Zinc pf	62½	62½	62½
40	Ariz. Com	12½	12⅜	12½
35	Cal. & Ariz

EARNINGS.

Industrials.

THE CENTRAL LEATHER CO. for the quarter and for the six months ended June 30, 1917—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Total inc	$6,179,410	$4,649,451	$2,547,280
Gen. exp., &c.	1,199,064	1,025,586	589,199
Interest	458,552	459,552	459,552
Net inc	4,520,804	3,164,013	1,224,825
Pfd. divs.	582,731	582,732	582,732
Balance	3,938,073	2,581,281	642,091
Com. divs.	1,290,279	794,018	.....
Surplus	2,647,794	1,787,263	642,091
Six months.			
Total inc.	14,042,245	8,562,533	4,889,146
Gen. exp., &c.	2,267,714	1,925,563	1,764,413
Interest	919,104	919,104	919,104
Net inc.	10,855,427	5,718,165	2,191,978
Pfd. divs.	1,165,464	1,165,464	1,165,464
Balance	9,689,963	4,542,701	1,026,509
Com. divs.	1,786,540	1,191,027	.....
Surplus	7,903,423	3,351,674	1,026,509

Railroads.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for year ended Dec. 31, 1916—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Total op. rev.	109,191,204	88,589,722	15,601,482
Op. exp.	62,285,705	60,127,079	5,108,626
Net op. rev....	43,965,499	33,462,643	10,492,856
Taxes	4,820,197	4,262,551	557,646
Uncol. rev. ..	86,315	24,157	12,158
Op. income...	39,098,987	29,175,934	9,923,053
Other income.	2,991,317	1,304,867	1,686,450
Gross income.	42,090,304	30,480,801	11,609,503
Int., rents, &c	9,095,579	8,808,909	286,670
Sinking funds	1,864,287	1,783,800	80,487
Net income...	31,130,438	19,888,092	11,242,346
Dividends ...	8,987,128	8,987,128	.....
Add. to better.	5,884,595	3,340,989	5,523,926
Fd. for ac. tax.	2,400,000	.....	6,000,000
Misc. appro...	6,000,000	.....	6,000,000
Surplus	4,868,715	7,680,266	*2,681,580

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for year ended Dec. 31, 1916—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Total op. rev...	5,958,987	5,138,721	820,266
Op. expenses...	3,832,905	3,634,563	198,242
Net op. rev...	2,126,182	1,504,158	622,024
Taxes	224,442	202,336	22,106
Uncol. rev. ..	3,418	.....	3,418
Op. income ...	1,898,323	1,301,822	596,500
Other income..	112,808	108,546	4,262
Gross income..	2,011,130	1,410,368	600,762
Int., rents, &c.	1,579,327	1,618,285	*38,958
Net income....	431,803	207,917	639,720
To res. funds..	9,020	15,140	*5,220
Surplus	421,883	223,057	644,940

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION—

	1916.	Increase.
May gross....	$208,448	$11,676
Net aft. taxes.	57,098	*1,159
Sur. aft. chgs.	12,456	2,701
Five mos. gross	1,138,905	62,344
Net aft. taxes.	385,882	40,678
Sur. aft. chgs.	142,805	41,389
12 mos. gross.	2,584,827	172,562
Net aft. taxes.	904,927	98,717
Sur. aft. chgs.	198,451	92,856

Figures exclude depreciation.
*Decrease.

THE CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY—

	For month of June:		
Gross earnings.	*$510,468	*$374,898	$135,569
Op. exp. & tax.	332,980	202,738	130,241
Inc. over oper. exp. & taxes.	177,487	172,159	5,327
Int. chgs., pf. stk. div. & amort. of bd. discount.....	49,446	36,644	12,801
Depreciation ..	45,652	37,489	8,163
Applic. to com. stock divid...	82,389	98,026	†15,686
Six months ended June 30:			
Gross earnings.	*3,261,843	*2,530,698	731,145
Op. exp. & tax.	2,365,981	1,294,600	1,071,380
Inc. over oper. exp. & taxes.	895,862	1,236,097	†340,235
Int. char., pf. stk. div. & amort. of bd. discount	289,013	219,527	69,486
Depreciation ..	315,272	253,069	62,203
Applic. to com. stock divid....	291,575	763,500	†471,924

*Earnings subsequent to April 25, 1914, are subject to adjustment after decision in pending rate proceedings, the exact result of which cannot now be determined.
†Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio.	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.10	4.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	5.18	5.00
Canadian North'n.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.75	5.90
Canadian Pacific.	1918-'28	4½	5.35	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.....	1917-'27	4½	5.20	4.90
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'27	4½	4.90	4.65
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.75	5.15
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.10	4.80
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	5.70	5.10
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.10	5.20
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	5.06	4.80
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@6	5.38	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.25	5.30
Illinois Central....	1917-'28	4½@6	4.98	4.70
Louisville & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.90	4.60
Michigan Central.	1917-'30	5	5.10	4.80
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Missouri Pacific...	1917-'22	5	5.80	5.20
Mobile & Ohio....	1917-'26	4½@5	5.88	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1917-'32	4½@5	5.26	4.80
Norfolk & West'n.	1917-'24	4½	4.95	4.60
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.35	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fright.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.95	4.60
St. L. Southw'n....	1917-'26	4½@5	5.45	5.00
Seaboard Air Line.	1917-'26	5	5.50	5.10
Southern Pacific..	1917-'26	4½	5.03	4.80
Southern Railway.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.25	4.80

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD SIEBER, Bankrupt.—No. 23,960.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of this Court, at public auction under the rules and practice of this Court, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 389 Broadway, New York City, on July 25, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.

The property to be sold consists of safe, furniture, tanks, wash basins, pipe, etc.

New York, July 7, 1917.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RAY RODIN and THEODORE KALISH, individually and as co-partners trading as RODIN & KALISH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, July 25, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 3,902 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all the fixtures as well as the receiver's right, title and interest in and to the lease.

LAWRENCE B. COHEN, Receiver.
LEON DASHBEW, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of JACOB RAGOVIN.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell this day at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 25th day of July, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,570 Park Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of dress goods, fixtures, etc.

DAVID W. KAHN, Assignee.
ARTHUR LEONARD ROSENBERG, Attorney for Assignee, 100 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SIMON, trading as JACOB SIMON & SONS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, August 1, 1917, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M. at 838 Broadway and immediately thereafter at 844 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's suits, overcoats, machinery, sewing machine, irons, fixtures, etc.

WILLIAM C. RITTENBERG, Receiver.
ISAAC STEINHAUS, Attorney for Receiver, 233 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of B. & L. AUTO LAMP COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that an offer has been made by Joseph Briskman to purchase all the assets of the above-named bankrupt, including merchandise, machinery, fixtures, bills and accounts receivable, cash in bank and on hand. The purchaser offers to pay 50% in cash on the unsecured claims to each and every creditor, and also to pay in full all priority claims and expenses of administration.

You will further take notice that a hearing will be had on said offer before the Hon. Martin T. Manton, District Judge, at his chambers in the Woolworth Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1917, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time the said bid will be placed before the court for instructions to the receiver thereon, or for such other disposition of the said assets as to the court may seem just and proper.

Dated New York, July 24th, 1917.

JOHN H. DELANEY, Receiver.
HENRY B. SINGER, Attorney for Receiver, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,683. Notice is given that ISRAEL SHERMAN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 29, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 24, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,487. Notice is given that MORRIS HIRSH, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 29, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 24, 1917.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—Twenty new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $838,500, were chartered today. They include:

Associated Holding Co., Inc., Plattsburg, realty, $15,000; J. Houghran, F. J. Riley, W. B. Wilcox, Plattsburg.

Morris Abramovitz & Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture shirts, $5,000; H. Plitz, P. Raiser, M. Abramovitz, 15 Eldridge St.

Loening Aeronautical Engineering Corp., Manhattan, manufacture airplanes, balloons, and dirigibles, $25,000; G. C. and R. R. Loening, T. C. Curtis, 44 Wall St.

Cohen-Rosen Corp., Bronx, manufacture skirts, shirts, shirtwaists, and neckwear generally, $10,000; J. Cohen, A. Rosen, I. Unger, 26 Lenox Av.

Savoy Trading Co., Inc., Manhattan, general commission merchant and selling agent, $5,000; J. J. Scully, E. J. Farrell, J. J. Lenihan, 82 Beaver St.

Dyer Trading Co., Inc., Manhattan, deal in cereals, grains, manufacture flour, grocers' supplies, $55,000; M. Landau, E. B. and P. Marks, 310 West 93d St.

Tiffin, Inc., Manhattan, operate soda and lunch counters, conduct hotels and restaurants, 500 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 500 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $52,500; M. Fahey, K. C. Kirtland, T. W. Sprague, 68 William St.

Neptune Chemical Corp'n, Brooklyn, manufacture chemicals and drugs, dyestuffs, paint, $5,000; E. I. Peter and H. and K. Finkelstein, 1,451 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

Estey Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture pianos, organs, talking machines, &c., $100,000; W. W. Buckley and G. H. and G. W. Gittins, 400 Riverside Drive.

Fairfield Pure Water Corp'n, Yonkers, manufacture, design filtration and distillation plants, &c., $225,000; L. H. Moore, M. Roger, V. R. Neil, Yonkers.

New York Mercantile Factors Corp'n, Manhattan, manufacture phonographs and safety winding springs, $10,000; V. C. Zerwinski, A. Feier, B. Tannenbaum, 1,475 Broadway.

W. P. Tanner, Gross & Co., Manhattan, commission merchants, deal in flour cereals, grain and provisions, active capital $275,000; W. P. Tanner, L. Gross, S. A. McKeon, 611 West 158th St.

Diarsenol Co., Inc., Buffalo, manufacture drugs, chemicals, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, $25,000; A. E. Jones, G. A. Webster, J. J. Henry, Buffalo.

Capital increases: Dutchess Mfg. Co., Poughkeepsie, $250,000 to $500,000; Mosher & Rines, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $40,000; Estey Piano Co., $250,000 to $500,000; Rochester Railway and Light Co., Rochester, $9,500,000 to $10,250,000.

Authorization: Elite Amusement Corp'n, Del., lease, operate motion picture and theatrical houses, $100,000. Representative, Isaac Levy, 225 7th Av.

Dissolutions: Kattmann-Fluhr Co., Manhattan; Stephen A. Powell, Inc., Manhattan; National Motion Pictures Effects, Inc., Manhattan; W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 24.—Charters filed: Byron Construction Company, Jersey City, to engage in construction business, capital $25,000; incorporators, William Byron, Nicholas Byron, and J. C. Unwright, all of Jersey City.

Sterling Investment Company, Camden, to deal in real estate, capital $100,000; incorporators, H. S. Lake of Ocean City, and A. J. Dunn and M. E. Casseley, both of Philadelphia.

L. D. Layman Company, Inc., Irvington, to deal in shoes and other kind of footwear, capital, $50,000; incorporators, L. D. Layman, J. H. Gorman, and G. C. Lever, all of Irvington.

Star Electric Investment Company, Newark, to deal in electric devices, capital $100,000; incorporators, C. M. Peterson, E. E. Hollander, and H. P. Peterson, all of Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 24.—Charters filed: Electric Auto Lite Corp., manufacture, sell, and deal in and with engines and mechanical devices of all kinds, $13,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, H. L. Mullin, C. M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Silent Valve Motors Corp., manufacture motors, engines, and mechanical and electrical devices, $3,500,000; W. E. Pearson, E. F. Oates, E. L. Russell, all of New York.

Globe Oil Co., drill and produce and market oil of all kinds and grades, $3,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, H. L. Mullins, C. M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

International Rice Mills Co., manufacture and sell cereals of all kinds, $2,000,000; F. O. Balch, Channing Barnes, Chicago; Marion Luce, Oak Park, Ill.

National Tractor Co., manufacture tractors and tractor parts, $2,500,000; W. Martin, C. W. Cullen, A. Worth, local Georgetown (Del.) incorporators.

The Big Five Film Sales Co., Inc., manufacture and sell motion picture films, &c., $1,000,000; W. F. O'Keefe, G. G. Steigler, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

The Big Five Film Co., Inc., manufacture motion pictures, films, $800,000; W. F. O'Keefe, E. E. Wright, G. G. Steigler, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

The Hackensack Coal and Lumber Co., deal in and with coal, coke, building materials of all kinds, $600,000; C. Oakley, Pearl Street, N. Y.; A. Britsch, C. B. Olson, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sandow New York Sales Co., manufacture motors and all kinds of machinery and engines, $10,000; John T. McGovern, M. E. Kinan, W. W. Oppenheim, all of New York.

Increases in capital: Phillips Petroleum Co. of New York, $3,000,000 to $11,500,000; Cherokee Oil Co., Chicago, $2,000,000 to $5,000,000.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 7, store, first floor, b. and 2 rooms 1st floor s in rear house; Minnie E. Steindler and another to Morris Kartagener, 1,524 83d St, Brooklyn, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Adolph Stern, 261 Broadway $1,680

49TH ST, 227 East, all; Susan Baker, Bedford Hills, N. Y., to Nellie Brown, 227 East 49th St, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1916.....$1,020

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

76TH ST, 505 East; Max Pollak against Annie Bachman, owner and contractor.....$180

83D ST, s s, 90.2 ft e of Broadway, 50x102.2; Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Co. against Franklin Building Co., owner; Bernard K. Bimberg, contractor $240

160TH ST, 656-660 West; Globe Sash and Door Co., Inc., against Natwil Holding Co., Inc., and Harry Turek, owners and contractors $750

Bronx.

DAWSON ST, 820; Samuel Ribbler against Mary Kirsch, owner and contractor.....$65

178TH ST, 856 East; Alfred Peats Co. against Boulevard Holding Co., owner and contractor $159

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 1,236; Isaac Levy against Edward V. Loew et al., June 15, 1917..$124

114TH ST, 24 to 28 West; Wittcoff & Altmann, Inc., against Congregation Kol Israel Ansche Poland et al., March 19, 1917...$539

Bronx.

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 181st St, 62.8x185; Amanna & Lyons against Ensign Impv. Co. et al., April 20, 1917.....$3,159

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

Grover Osborn,
Blandena Osborn,
Louis Tanz,
Philip Settel,
Grace E. Frisberg,
I W Perry,
John F Kelly,
Herman Pinkiert,
Benj H Cohen,
Mary A Wanamaker,
G & F C Foy,
Max Mehlsak,
Pincus Brecher,
Charles F Freeman,
Geo B Mathewson,
Ed Finkelstone,
John Bothwell.

Under obsections:
Henry O Sniffen,
Charles Robertson,
Frank E Webb,
Harbury A Watkins.

Adjourned cases:
Max Lipshitz,
Sol Slavin,
Friedlander Diamond Jewelry Co.,
C M Eckhardt.

Involuntary case:
Petition<S A Horwitt, Inc.

Motions:
Morris & Pope,
Arkin Dress Co,
Defiance Waist Co,
Natl Chiropodist Supply Co,
Arthur R Conversano,
Max Sklaar,
Jacob Hanauer,
Hanson Studios,
Samuel Kaufman,
Levi M Rosenthal,
Jacob Simon,
Arkin Dress Co,
Wm Cerrer,
Ray Hyman,
Philip Settel,
Leibowitz & Kaufman (3.)
H & L Jarmulowsky,
Geo M Garsson,
A M Caprice,
Eugene F Lambert,
Morris Fein,
Reznek Shapiro Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy discharges:

John W Kennedy,
Henrietta D Rowe,
John J Kelly,
G T V Clarke,

Abraham Sher,
Moses J Rosenblatt & Abraham Rosenblatt.

Bankruptcy and general motions:

Joseph Chavkin et al (2,)
Seymour-Walter, Inc,
Simplex Magneto Co, Inc,
Milkman, as Trustee< Selig et al.
Brady<South Shore Traction Co.
Bay Dredging & Contracting Co,
Triangle Motor Sales Co, Inc.
Willard T Wright,
Chevra Thora Anshe Chesed,
John Gottesman,
Edward Therlault,
Petrowsky<D, L & W RR.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. The motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Dorr<Underwood,
Lowenfeld<Sullivan,
Kennett Cowan Co< Investment Registry, Ltd, (2.)
Darwin & Miller, Inc <Amer Knife Co.
Terwilligar<Harriman Nat Bank,
Yerkes<Clyde.
Digonwitz<Benjamin,
Green<Reich,
Motley<NY Theatre,
Ryland<Broadway Star Feature Co.
Re Henneberger.
Feldman<Shatzkin,
CNY<Modern Pub Co.
Re 479 West 165th St.
Tenth Ward Bank< Haines.
Re Maltbie (McNear.)
Kaufman<Workin.
Monroe<Monroe.
Re Cohen.
Polter<Goldenberg,
Jobin<Lawrence.
Re Fristarki & Gerowino, Inc.
NY Tel Co<Forgotston.
Title Guar & Trust Co <Withaus.
Bancuer<Weatherall.
Boxer<Miley.
Farmers Loan & Tr Co<Lyon.
Biggon<Goldstein Co.
De Milto<Lassano.
Spatt<Hyman.
Babcock<Brown.
Brightwood Mot Mfg Co<Judson.
Fiebelmann<Leppok Realty Co.
Brody<Quaker Oats.

PART II.—Ordway, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII. — Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 509, at 10:30 A. M.

John C. Clugstone,
Rosa S De Recio,
Philip Woolley,
Marie Wilhelm,
George Petrik,
James P McQuaide,
Fanny S Thomas,
Richard F Stone,
Ellis Ratner.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions:

Saks & Co<Neuman.
Stephens<Mendlechain.
Kelly<Com Nat F I.
Shayne<Smith.
Schwartz<Friedman.
Booth Bros<Livels.
Camp<Sirs.
Musumeca<Lee.
Castle Co<Ferrick.
Schlesinger<Thumen.
Castle Co<Physioc.
McMally<Miller.
Abrams<88 Morningside Drive Co.
Marks<Pa Emb Co.
Hammer<Pomeon.
Friedrich<Aetna L I.
Weissman<Sterling Fur Mfg Co.
Newman<Hess.
Bibo<Frog S & M Corp.
Watney<Bope.
Brill<Friedhoff.
Rogers<Treacy.
Goff<Fagan.
Terranova<Volk Co, Inc.
Re Martin.
Preston<Murray.
Spiegel<Stokes.
Hobson<Capital Sec.
Gregory<Udall.
Slutzk<McMullen, Snare & Triest Co.
McKenna<same.
Goode<Goode.
Boyle<Becker.
Perkins<Perkins, (2.)
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Schachne<McLanahan.
Re Ashley.
CNY<Burrows Metal Mfg Co
Tannenbaum<Tannenbaum.
Stanger<Sun Print & Pub Assn.
Tannenbaum<Tannenbaum.
Re People, &c<Casualty Co of Amer.
Cook<Kane.
Appleby<Totero.
Diemer<Bird.
CNY<Jack Wiener Co
Luszlo<Pflaster.
Rabb<Errett.
Radtke<Radtke.
Re Nichols<Armstrong
Zeldner<Polonsky.
Kirkman<Parker.
Hipser<Finkelstein.
Audit Co<Palmer & Singer Mfg Co.
MacGregor<MacGregor
Goldsmith<Phillips.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ordway, J.—Vogler< Smith—Hugo Levy, Straus<302 5th Av Corp et al (3 cases)—Benj W & H Brown. Same (3 acts)—Winston H Hagan. Livermore<Gutstein—Lauren Carroll. The Mutual Life Ins Co<Meyer—Schuyler Meyer. Beardsley<Amer Bonding Co—Schuyler E. Day.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ordway, J.—American Mtg Co<Henry Wielt—Mark Taubert. Lincoln Trust Co<Moses I. Siegel—Andrew Mullett.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Friday, July 27.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Wills for probate:

Carrie Willson,
Sarah Archbold,
Thomas F. McCormick,
Henry Weichsman,
John Doll,
Antonia Kohlmann,
Edmund P. Cobb,
Edward Friedrich,
Konrad Weitzel,
John H. Cogan,
William E. Beames,
Mary C. A. Brown,
Alexander Thomson,
Walter S. Cochran,
Franklin W. Lake.

Motion:
Frieda Birnberg.
Accountings:
John Kearns.
Nora Franklin.
Michael Nolan.
John Kearns.
Jane Jordan.
Samuel Haberman.
Nellie Graham.
Louisa Will.
Meta M. Wendler.
Michael Berst.
Henry Turner.
W. J. McGough.
James J. Kelly.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan J.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Stein<Bergen—Abraham M. Schwartz. Korn<Cordes—William W. Niles. Conover<837 Washington Av at Real Co—J. Clifford McChristie. Metzger<Shepard—Philip J McCook. Skelly< Manhattan College—Edward D. Bolton. Same<Butler—Bernard J. Isecke. Same< Carroll—Isidor Silver. Nordlinger<Hopewell Bldg Co—Isidor Wasservogel.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Jaremiah Hodnett<John J. Regan et al—Owen M. S. Tierney. Chelsea Exchange Bank<Henry Strauss—John A. L. Campbell.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Butterworth<Butterworth.
Stucker<Stucker.
Goodstein<Miller.
Re J F Duffy Co, (Aldine Realty Co.)
Potter<Tourtelotte.
Re NY Mun Ry Corp, (Fulton St.)
Lucente<NY & Q Co Ry.
Bresel<Long Beach Water Co.
Re Shapiro.
Alderstein<Goodman.
Padgett<Skerry.
Bronstein<Bronstein.
Fonorow<Fleisher.
Wendelovski<Wendelovski.
Qualey<Pines Rub Co.
Brown<Brown.
Rankin<Rankin.
Murray<Dock Com Co.
Ziegler<Assn Impd Inst Deaf Mutes, &c
Kinsman<Kinsman.
Wege<Wege.
Filbert<Filbert.
Vaughan<Locomobile.
Meyer<same.
Freund<Offerman.
I Lundell<Kappardahl
E Lundell<same.
Wornell<Jones.
Ludlam<Sticklin.
Guth<Demeritt.
Trepel<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Levy<same.
Kenny<same.
Hanley<same.
McGuire<McGuire.
Nassau Lumber Co< Bay Blvd Rty Co.
Fountain<Lamberton.
Bongiorno<Ribas.
A Bonset<Baer,
R Bonset<same.
Rosenberg<Feigenbaum.
Braverman<Linder.
Alexander<Stern.
Lumino<Clark.
Morrell<Sherwood.
Re Catalano, (Cery.)
Sheedy<Sheedy.
Cromwell<Bynner.
Klench<Klench.
Gold<Geranzo.
Payne<Bell.
Re Smith St. Queens, (Consol Prod.)
Re North 12th St.
Title Guar & Trust Co <Delmonico.
Regan<Gelb.
Kryger<Kryger.
Eland<Eland.
Re Katechofsky, (Burnswain.)
Pearson<J H Monteath Co.
Smith Bros Plumb< Ralph O'Rourke, Inc
Smith Bros Plumb< Ralph O'Rourke, Inc

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:

Rao,
Rosenblatt,
Turkowski,
Ratner,
Calaza,
De Gennaro,
Owens,
Grant,
Knight,
Gruler,

Dobbs,
Zimmerman,
Bergler,
Thompson,
Saunders,
Dippel,
Goldberg,
Wells,
Trautman,
Sweetster,
Farrington.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Leopold Mannheim,
Martin Beiswanger,
Otto Goepel,
Eliza Walker,
Harriet A Halleck,
Christian C Miller,
William Allen,
Geoman Berger.

Accounting of:

James M Brookfield,
Bernard Bruch,
Dora Heyder,

Joseph Eppig,
Thomas W Pearsall,
Elizabeth Freel,
Robert Reid,
Isaac Gridley,
Mary E Cuite,
Bridget Reilly.

Estates of:

Elener Gibbs,
Thomas Howden,
E F Corcoran.

Transfer tax of:

Patrick J Coffee.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

FUNDAMENTAL CONDITIONS
Treated in readable form in The Analist—every Monday. 10c. at all newspaper stands; $4.00 a year. Times Annex, New York.—Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Richard E. Elliott, who has been an active operator in upper Greenwich Village and the Washington Square centre, closed an interesting deal yesterday by purchasing the vacant plot at 114 and 116 Sixth Avenue, northeast corner of Ninth Street. It was bought from the Hudson Companies, the realty holding company of the McAdoo interests, who bought the property in the early days of the building of the Hudson Tube. The Ninth Street uptown station of the tube service is at the immediate corner of the plot and the little kiosk is the only improvement on the property.

The plot has a frontage on the avenue of 40.4 feet by 93 on the street. Its assessed value is $55,000. Mr. Elliott is planning to erect a one-story business structure on the site and the entrance to the subway will probably be moved back on Ninth Street near the centre of the plot. This change is rendered possible by the fact that when the Hudson and Manhattan Companies were building the subway they tunneled some distance east through Ninth Street, apparently for the purpose, which has often been repeated, of connecting the new system with the Wanamaker store at Broadway and Ninth Street and the present Fourth Avenue subway.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers in the sale.

Boyertown Co. Buys in 43d Street.

In the Vesey Street Auction Room yesterday the Boyertown Burial Casket Company purchased the two-story building at 300 West Forty-third Street, 25 by 100.4 feet, for $28,000. It adjoins the large four-story building, formerly a department store, on the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue, fronting 100.5 feet on the avenue by 100 on the street, which the company bought a short time ago, and two stories are now being added to the structure. The parcel just acquired will be added to the larger building. The property was sold by Samuel Goldsticker in a partition sale.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Slawson & Hobbs sold for Mrs. P. C. Ketterer a four-story brownstone, high-stoop dwelling at 33 West Seventy-fourth Street, on a lot 20 by 55 by 102.2 feet, to a client for occupancy.

Steel Company Increases Jersey Meadow Land Holdings.

The United States Steel Corporation now controls 148 acres of Jersey meadow land upon which it will erect one of the largest steel plants for shipbuilding purposes in the East.

Several weeks ago they purchased a large plot to which has been added sixty-two acres with a frontage of 600 feet on the Hackensack River and about 700 feet on Lincoln Highway, extending to the railroad tracks of the New Jersey Central Railroad. Joseph P. Day negotiated both sales for the Newark Sites, Inc.

Bronx Sales.

The Charles S. Kohler Company sold 1,421 University Avenue, southwest corner of 171st Street, one block south of Washington Bridge, a five-story apartment house on a plot 50 by 100, to an investor. The property was held at $75,000.

The Crotona Realty Company purchased from the Prospect Holding Company 369 East 149th Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.6.

Anna Kessle sold to Mary Otis the three-story dwelling 2,116 Chatterton Avenue, on a lot 25 by 108.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza sold for Joseph O'Neill to Edward Lindstrom, for occupancy, the two and a half-story frame two-family dwelling with garage, 1,362 Seventy-second Street, on a plot 40 by 100.

The Realty Trust has sold the one-family brick building at 1,866 Sixty-first Street, in the Mapleton district to Joseph Auletta, and the brick house at 1,540 Forty-third Street, in the Martense district, to Ruben Orelick.

Queens Lots At Auction.

There was a good attendance at the auction sale of ninety-four Ridgewood lots offered at auction by the Jere Johnson Company, Monday night at Goetz's Hall. The lots were on Fresh Pond Road, Eliot, Mymaud and Mount Olivet Avenues, Lilac, Magnolia, Azalia, Summit and Pacific Streets, in the Second Ward of the Borough of Queens. Fifty-nine lots, including one house at 71 Eliot Avenue, were sold for a total of $17,820. The lots brought from $210 to $400 each. The house was sold for $3,770.

Long Island.

The Rockaway Park Realty Company, sold for the Caroline Hertling estate on Norfolk Avenue, Belle Harbor, L. I., a plot of three lots to Maxwell W. Robertson of Belle Harbor, L. I., also for the Caroline Hertling estate a house on North Norfolk Avenue, Belle Harbor, L. I., to Elizabeth Robertson

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

4-Room Bungalow $265

For Spring, Fall and Summer use, the whole family, containing living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, rubbiestone fireplace and latticed piazzas; can be completed in 3 days, ready to live in, for $265 cash; ideal for week-ends and Summer use, this year and every year; ¼-acre bungalow plots $100 to $225 additional, according to location selected, and the plot may be paid for $10 down and $5 monthly, with immediate possession; location, Cedar Knolls, in the mountains adjoining Morristown, N. J.; elevation 500 feet; 30 miles from New York; 75 trains daily; 65 bungalows built and occupied by congenial people, and only a few more can be accommodated. Send for booklet and maps. W. B. CAMP, 225 W. 39th St., New York.

A Little Earnest Money Down, and $50 monthly will own a beautiful home, brand new, latest colonial type; 8 rooms, tile shower room; 2 tiled baths; sun parlor; sleeping porch; centre hall; large grounds; finest proposition ever offered; best location in the Oranges. $10,000. T. J. Coyle, Broker, 46 Cleveland Ter., Bloomfield, N. J. (Ph. 2753 W. Orange)

FOR REAL ESTATE,
Sale, rent or exchange, in the Oranges, Maplewood, Summit, Madison, Morristown and Bernardsville, consult
EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO.
96 B'WAY, N. Y., and ORANGE, N. J.
Since 1868.

CHOOSE
BOGOTA—TEANECK—LEONIA
Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, INC.
Bogota, N. J.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A HOME CONSULT
ADAM DAY,
Short Hills, N. J. Phone 382.
New Houses for sale; to rent, furnished or unfurnished.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

TWO OF THE CHOICEST

pieces of country property ever offered; water frontage, views, trees, &c.; 30 minutes from N. Y.; surrounded by large estates. A. 2¾ acres; ideal building site. B. 35 acres; cottage, stable, garage, &c. At attractive prices. Never been offered before.
W. G. BUXTON, 206 W. 14TH ST., N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Exceptional Loft Space TO SUBLET

3 to 7 West 35th Street

Entrance 2 doors from 5th Av.
About 7,500 Square Feet.
Entire floor to sublet from August 1st. For Office or Manufacturing, or both.
Rent $444.44 Per Month
Will Make Reduction
Good Light. 4 Freight and Passenger Elevators.
Apply to MANAGER, 3d floor, 3 to 7 West 35th St., New York
Or your own broker.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Three-story private house, on East 68th St., east of 3d Av., on a very excellent private house block; will sell cheap, and might take some vacant lots in part payment. WM. H. SILK, 138 East 38th St.

20-family 5-story tenement house, leasehold, on West 28th st., near 11th Av.; price $3,000; will consider part cash and vacant property. S. H. Pollard, 138 East 38th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome brownstone residence, Lincoln Road, near Prospect Park; parquet floors, electric light, and all modern conveniences; $9,800; small initial payment. Address 184 Lincoln Road. Phone 4364 Flatbush.

Bargain.—Two lots South Marlboro, $350. Box 226 White Plains, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square.
Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN CHANCE.—I must sell at once my new, spacious Colonial house of nine large rooms and two tiled baths, grounds 70 by 100 ft., at Bellrose, one of the most picturesque towns on L. I.; parked streets; 100 ft. elevation; 30 min. from Penn. Sta. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 50 trains daily, ex. service; has electric light, steam heat, open fireplaces, hardwood floors, broad, cool verandas, separate entrance porch, every modern convenience; every mail delivery; an unusually beautiful property, in high-class, restricted, healthy neighborhood; two blocks from station, just across N. Y. City line, securing very low taxes. See this house; it is a bargain. Will sacrifice for $10,500 on easy terms; will take back liberal mortgage for responsible buyer. C. H. McCormick, 1,328 Broadway. Tel. 686 Greeley.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME.

Large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath; porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, Box. 286 Times Downtown.

Cozy little home and two acres of fine farm land; some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350, complete; easy terms to right party. Write to Cozy Home, 248 Times Downtown.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs; near water and station; price $1,540; for $75 down and $10 monthly; write or call at once, B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SEASHORE HOME, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location, facing bay and ocean; garden plot; nice locality; improvements; near trolley, school, stores, &c. Write for further particulars. SHORE HOME, box 242 Times Downtown.

Sage Foundation, Forest Hills; must sacrifice contract for 2½ exceptionally fine lots, 4½ years' payments made. Benson, Room 906, 88 Wall St.

Beautiful Hollis.—Eight rooms, stone residence; selected neighborhood; $50 monthly for yearly tenant. Phone for particulars 3475 Lenox.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 90 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Exceptional Bargain. — Six-room modern home, $3,200, worth $3,700; also 5-room bungalow, $2,700, worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly like rent. W. BUTSCHER, 21 Park Row.

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

Roselle Park—Modern 2½-story stucco and frame residence, having 6 rooms, bath, large attic, every known convenience; beamed ceilings; plot 40x120; fare 10c.; will take $500 cash, balance to suit. Weitz, 826 Woolworth Building.

Great opportunity to buy or rent new and attractive houses, 6-8 rooms; all improvements; large plots; near station; easy terms; $5,000 to $8,500. Write for booklet. Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J. (Adjoining Ridgewood.)

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; 1 pay taxes, int., ins., you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

A farm of two acres, all cultivated; 8-room house, bath and improvements; good barn; shade; all kinds fruit; $5,500. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

$13,000 seashore cottage, exchange for stocks; will mail photograph. C 67 Times.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

STAMFORD, Conn.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address J. S. H., (Suite 1203,) 30 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

Real Estate Wanted.

To rent, privilege of buying, two 1-family houses or one large 2-family house; all improvements, porches and grounds; not more than 30 minutes' ride from 34th St and Broadway; Bronx preferred. Z 288 Times Annex.

Real Estate—For Sale or Exchange.

Want property in or near Chicago in exchange for 225 feet, S. W. cor. Nassau and Park Roads, Kensington, Great Neck; value $60 ft.; mortgage $4,500. Address Owner, L. J. Dodds, 530 South 5th Av., Chicago.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$250,000 to loan on country estate, Westchester and Long Island; also $500,000 for Manhattan, at 2-3 of value. KNAP & WASSON, 181st St. and Broadway.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$50 DOWN and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

250 ACRE GENERAL FARM.—80 acres woodland; 1,500 fruit trees; excellent buildings; abundant water supply; growing crops; stock, teams, and tools; price $25,000; easy terms. Rural Life Co., Kinderhook, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—11,000-acre grain and stock farm; will include 500 head of grade Hereford cattle at market price. For full particulars address the owner, H. K. Schuster, Wibaux, Mon.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

Very pleasant home and productive farm at bargain; 105 acres, tillage, pasture, woodland; good for stock, poultry, and vegetable farming; fine markets; buildings in best repair, sightly; fine shade trees bordering river, near large lake; close to town; main line, N. Y. to Boston. Price $6,000, easy terms. Address owner, George Ellison, East Brookfield, Mass.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Exceptionally light office, 246 square feet, in Marbridge Building, corner Broadway, 34th and 35th Sts., to sublet until April 30, 1918, or for major portion thereof; office on 35th St. side faces north; large windows full width of office; no buildings whatever to obstruct light; building noted for its excellent service. National Advertising Commission, Room 756, Marbridge Building, or office of building.

For rent, furnished and fully equipped, large, spacious offices; central location, two blocks from Broadway and 42d St.; switchboard, two trunk lines, six extensions; dictograph with one master station; three substations; only responsible tenants considered. C 44 Times.

Floor in General Electric fireproof building, Greenwich St., corner Morton; about 10,000 square feet, suitable for light manufacturing or storage; possession about Sept. 1; elevator service and heat. Inquire General Electric Company, 120 Broadway. Phone 7800 Rector.

Dressmaker will rent part of workroom to a dressmaker, milliner, or corsetaire; use of reception room and fitting rooms; rent $55; 46th St., near 5th Av. L., 270 West 23d.

46TH, 19 WEST.—Parlor store, 10 feet above sidewalk; fine window space; can give tenant trade from our shop; rent reasonable. Frank Gilman Co.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, with reception and operating room; maid service; fully equipped and furnished, may be seen any time. 123 West 75th St.

NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE, every facility; rent $20.50 monthly; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

140 WEST 34TH ST., showrooms and offices. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

1 Wall St., (corner Broadway.)—Desirable suite of offices containing 1,000 square feet. Apply Agent.

1,123 Broadway, Townsend Bldg.—Desk room to sublet, private office; stenographic services if desired; reasonable rent. Room 305.

46TH, 53 WEST.—Large, light loft. Inquire 14 West 47th St.

Desk or small room in builder's office; modern. Room 804, 118 East 28th.

Parlor, 20x75; parquet floor; conveniences; must be seen to appreciate. 6 East 36th.

A desirable, small office, furnished; phone; $15 monthly. Room 528, 1,133 Broadway.

Loft, 44x77, at 630 1st Av. Apply 3015 Morningside.

Elegant large parlor store to sublet. 14 East 44th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Storage room for news print paper on Manhattan Island, near New York Central Railroad terminal; building must be dry and with low insurance rate. Address Z 294 Times Annex.

Desk room, stenographer and telephone service, downtown Broadway district; machinery K 400 Times Downtown.

Suite two or more offices wanted, furnished preferred; give particulars. L 211 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET.

Out of Town.—Unfurnished.

Queens, L. I.—Eight-room house; steam heat, electric light, gas, cold storage cellar, inclosed porch. Phone Hollis 6440.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

For Rent.—During August, a farmhouse, with modern conveniences; large lawn, trees, flowers, garden; fresh eggs; $100. Call up Bronxville 2923.

Long Island.

Attractive furnished bungalow at Millers Place, N. Y.; fine view of L. I. Sound; bathroom, 4 bedrooms; large screened veranda; fireplace; electric lights; surf bathing, boating, fishing; 2 hours from N. Y.; $100 month. Write owner, M. J. Hopkins, Tel. Port Jefferson 14F6.

New York State.

GREENWOOD LAKE, NEW YORK.—New, eight rooms, every convenience; vegetables, flowers; to Sept. 4. Apply Dr. Slade, 245 West 74th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH AV., (56th St.)—Langdon Hotel, Apartment 80; two rooms and bath, until Oct. 1, 1917. Call at hotel or phone 6260 Madison.

67TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

ALL or part beautifully furnished 7-room apartment; outside windows every room; eighth floor; overlooks Central Park; reasonable. Lenox 4978.

ATTENTION! — Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St.

Owner going immediately to France wishes to dispose of handsomely furnished 7-room apartment, housekeeper, Cadillac sedan automobile, chauffeur; all or part. Lenox 7245.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 58 WEST, Hotel Patterson.—Furnished suites of two and three rooms with bath; all large outside rooms; Summer rates, $15 per week and up.

56TH,, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

72D.—Four charmingly furnished rooms; new building; sacrifice Summer, longer. Columbus 3974.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Two suites; piano; private baths, kitchenettes; $60, $90. Columbus 5685.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Sublet beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; all outside rooms; every convenience; sacrifice. Apt. 5W.

60TH, Corner West End Av.—Beautifully furnished six rooms and bath, year or longer. Capt. Hunt, Phone Columbus 7627.

82D, 105 WEST.—Studio apartment house, outside room and bath; maid service; telephone; $39 month. Apply superintendent.

88TH, 2 WEST.—Sublet 2 years, Oct. 1, Apt. 12C, 8 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Park. Superintendent.

122D, 521 WEST.—4 dainty front rooms, 2 bedrooms; delightful home; telephone. May.

136TH, 515 WEST.—Four housekeeping rooms; modern; phone; subway; reasonable. Reid, 515 West 136th St.

168TH, 601 WEST.—4, 5, 6 rooms, overlooking Hudson; southern exposure; subway. Ellsworth.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional); references. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 3D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Ballak, Pres.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET.

handsomely furn., any period; Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists, 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 80 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102.—2, 3 room suite, baths, $90, $80 month; nonhousekeeping.

SPECIALIST.

Handsomely furnished apartments; subleases; Summer, Winter. Gray, 289 West 73d St. Columbus 3971.

WEST END AV., 895, (104th.)—To sublet, six-room apartment; highest class; big Summer concession. Apply Apt. 2A, The Mentone.

WEST END.—Seven rooms; modern; beautifully furnished; bargain Summer, longer. Columbus 8974.

Out of Town.

BEAUTIFUL, airy, furnished flats; view and location unsurpassed; five rooms and bath, $80.00; two rooms and bath, $45.00. The Toronto, Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.

Unfurnished—East Side.

86TH, 50 EAST.—Studio apartment, kitchen and bath, top floor, $35.

86TH, 50 EAST.—7 large, light, airy rooms, every modern convenience, $75.

THE CLEVELAND,
226-230 East 24th St.
Apartments, unfurnished, unusually well arranged, 8 and 9 rooms and bath; rent $900 and $1,000. Apply on premises, or to CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 84 William St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.
Washington Square Section.
Nine-story fireproof apartment house, 3, 4, 6 rooms, open fireplaces; separate maids' rooms. Apply on premises. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

12TH, 15 WEST.—Studio apartment from Aug. 1; two rooms, bath, large hall, and closets; all conveniences; maid service.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block; "The Chimes;" 5 rooms, bath, steam, $38-$40; for people of refinement; no small children.

46TH, 53 WEST.—Five large rooms; all improvements. Inquire 14 West 47th St.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building. Housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 5, and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath. Rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration.

Renting agent on premises.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath, gas, electricity; immediate possession; $55.

127TH, 619 WEST.—Five light rooms, modern improvements, elevator; immediate possession. Superintendent.

130TH, 202 WEST.—Attractive modern apartment, seven large, light rooms, $45.

144TH, 561 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—4 and 7 rooms and bath, steam, electricity, telephone, &c., $29-$45.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.

Very desirable ground floor apartment. Tenanted by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Lucas Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1647 Academy.

HIGH-CLASS

Elevator apartments, 4-8 rooms, two baths; rents reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

LORING PLACE, 2,251, (corner 183d.)—University Heights; six light rooms, (corner,) bath, in two hours; $501; refined tenants.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 644.—Sublet from Oct. 1 or before, 5 rooms and 2 baths; high-class apartment; reasonable rent; overlooking Hudson. Can be seen by appointment or phone Gramercy 3981.

SAVE money and housekeeping worry.—Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th, furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment hotel; high class service; references; few apartments to sublet to Oct. 1.

Queens.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,
$35 to $40 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION,
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED—High-class apartment with four master bedrooms, lease or sublease, not above 84th St., Park or Madison Av. Address, C. B., P. O. Box 957, New York.

TWO ROOMS and bath to Sept. or Oct. 1; 96th to 158th St., west side; moderate; bachelor. K 91 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

17TH, 307 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Large front room, bath; other rooms. Stuyvesant 2767.

18TH, 145 EAST.—Two large communicating rooms, with alcove; adjoining bath; hot water; furnished or unfurnished; $10 per week.

23D ST., 20 East (Madison Square South.)—Suite two rooms and bath.

30TH, 122 EAST.—Large and small furnished rooms, all conveniences; refined.

31ST, 114 EAST, (30th, 39 East.)—All newly furnished; private bath; electricity.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, all conveniences, $5.00; telephone.

36TH, 6 EAST.—Room, with private bath; electricity, telephone; $8 to $12.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, cool, comfortable room; breakfast if desired; Summer rates.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; square room, single room; telephone; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art, collector; references.

80TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable, optional; women only.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues, $3.25.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; pass privileges; references.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

West Side.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

13TH, 135 WEST.—Parlor floor, with bath, 3 rooms; suitable for doctor; references.

18TH, 331 WEST.—Large, well furnished room in physician's house; references; telephone.

22D, 357 WEST.—Bedroom, sitting room, bath; parlor floor; private family; ladies.

45TH, 159 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Newly furnished 3-room suite; electricity; elevator. Doyle.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Three-room apartment; other nice rooms; elegant location.

49TH, 26 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; telephone, electricity; city visitors accommodated. Hayes.

49TH ST., 47 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms, bath; electricity, elevator.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Choice alcove, bath; conveniences; single room; hot water; electricity; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; also small rooms; gentlemen: Summer rates.

52D, 48 WEST.—Exclusive bachelor apartment; handsomely furnished; one, two, or three rooms, baths; kitchenette, electricity; maid service.

63D, 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, running water; private family; gentlemen; reference.

64TH ST, 8 W.—$4 a week; pleasant, medium-size room; good location. Rogers.

68TH, 75 WEST.—Parlor, adjoining bedroom; all conveniences; Summer rate, Columbus 2986.

68TH ST., 47 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; every convenience; near "L," subway stations.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; private or adjoining baths; electricity; gentlemen; references.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive room, one flight; running water; electric light, phone.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Well-furnished large and small rooms; private bath; electricity, phone; convenient subway, L; first-class accommodations.

71ST, 305 WEST.—Cool, outside, attractive rooms, for men; breakfast served; references.

71ST, 145 WEST.—Rooms, bath adjoining; single, double; electricity; phone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Debernyz. Columbus 3588.

72D, 286 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; excellent location; Southern cooking; meals optional.

73D, 140 WEST. — LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE, TWO, AND THREE ROOM SUITES; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES; ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTES.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms, with twin beds; electricity.

73D, 261 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium-sized room; bath adjoining; telephone.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, adjoining bath; electricity and telephone.

73D, 269 WEST.—Large, cool, second floor room, private bath, $10.

74TH ST.—Apartment two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; 74th St., eleventh floor, overlooking Broadway and Hudson; maid service; during month August. Telephone Audubon 2129.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Double or single rooms; private bath, electric light; exclusive house.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Rooms, singly, en suite; electricity, shower baths; Summer rates; references.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms, lavatory, bath; electricity; reasonable.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Cool hall room; bath on floor; phone; select residence: $4.50.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; private baths; electricity; kitchenette; transients; references. Schuyler 4586.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette, en suite; single; maid service.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; private bath; Summer rates; references required.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting; shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, bath; private house; gentlemen preferred; electricity; telephone.

80TH, 151 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; private; running water; mornings, evenings. Antoine.

81ST, 27 WEST, (Facing Park.)—Exceptionally large, elegant room or suite, private bath, maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home. Schuyler 7352.

81ST, 3 WEST, (facing Park.)—Large room, single, suite; private bath; reasonable.

81ST, 133 WEST.—Large room, private bath, cool, quiet, near "L;" references.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double or single rooms; hot and cold water in each room; all conveniences; private family. Telephone Schuyler 9942.

86TH, 888 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, baths, electricity; adjoining Drive.

86TH ST., (533 West End Av.)—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; every convenience; subway, "L"; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Elegant one, two rooms, suite, private bath; smaller rooms.

95TH, 251 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large room; gentleman. Phone 2857 Riverside. Apt. 2W.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, redecorated room; all conveniences; references. Apartment 6 North.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Single rooms, adjoining baths, $3.50-$4; elevator apartment. Bond.

113TH ST., 510 WEST.—Cool suite, single room, scrupulously clean; gentlemen. Apt. 3.

121ST ST., 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—High, cool, near Riverside Park and Columbia University; attractively furnished rooms; light, airy corner room, five windows, alcove, suitable for three, $15 week; room suitable for two, three windows, $6, $7; other rooms, $4, $5; reception room; dancing; quiet dining room; excellent board, strictly optional, $6 week, meal tickets; Broadway subway, elevated, surface lines, Riverside bus. Chaperons: Mrs. Laken, Mrs. Young. Telephone Morningside 4887.

124TH, 521 WEST.—Double or single rooms; comfort; handsomely furnished; piano. Boyce.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful house; gentlemen solely; various rooms from $2.50; showers; phone; subway; references; Southerners accommodated.

144TH, 600 WEST, (8B.)—Facing Hudson, $7; also front, $7; convenient location.

181ST, 605 WEST.—Attractive room, bath; elevator; opposite subway. Apt. 33.

A GENTLEMAN can have beautiful, large front room, with bath, balcony, in elegant private residence adjoining Riverside Drive, near 103d St. subway; references. K 46 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (99th St.)—Delightfully cool, spacious room, suitable two, private high-class apartment. Phone Riverside 2748, Apt. 2-A.

THE WOOLSEY, 141 East 44th.—Desirable one room, kitchenette, bath; Aug. 1; greatly reduced rental. Call 8595 Murray Hill, 6C.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations; single or suite. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 896.—Light, airy hall room, large closet; electricity, bath; $3.50; residence.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

WONDERFULLY COOL, large, light one, two rooms and bath. Tel. Riverside 1943.

Brooklyn.

CAN'T BE BEAT.
ROOM AND PRIVATE BATHROOM, $5.
211 SCHERMERHORN ST.

New Jersey.

FURNISHED one or two rooms and kitchenette, conveniences, screened porch, $5-$8. Kerby, 162 Anderson Av., Palisade, New Jersey.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41ST, 11 EAST. — Large room, with private bath; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 180.—One or two large connecting rooms; housekeeping; conveniences; telephone.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN.—Very large rear room, Manhattan; sleeping only; $20 month. L 236 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, sunny room, above 80th, Broadway; refined private family. D 451 Times Annex.

ONE FURNISHED ROOM, bath, kitchenette; electricity; married couple; near West 110th. C 59 Times.

Unfurnished.

44TH, 71 WEST.—One or two unfurnished rooms, with bath, not to exceed $25 per month. Walker.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small; excellent board; all improvements.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; cool, clean; good board; telephone; reasonable.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; carefully planned meals.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

55TH, 16 WEST.—Table board, rooms with private bath and table board; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable for two or three; bath adjoining; refined Swedish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Ideal Summer location; exclusive Pension; large room, private bath; also small room; excellent table.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well appointed house; near subway, elevated; references.

72D, 258 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9057.

72D, 267 WEST.—Double, single rooms, suite; private baths; excellent table; table guests; gentlemen; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; subway; references.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, electricity, parlors, excellent home cooking optional; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New and modern, cheerful rooms; good home cooking.

81D, 134 WEST, (Cheycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; lounge.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

93D, 205 WEST.—EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ELEGANT HOME.

84TH, 87 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table, homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 63 WEST.—Board and rooms; private Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

94TH, 88 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable two; excellent home cooking; references. Strauss.

94TH ST., (933 WEST END AV.)—Cool room; newly furnished; private bath; also suite; automatic elevator; table guests; references.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.) — "Columbia." Cool rooms, good board, $8 up. Call 4021 Morningside.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Double rooms, private baths; excellent table. Brody, Morningside 2123.

126TH, 174 WEST, (The Norwood,) Corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—"Audubon." Bright rooms, good board. Telephone Audubon 2757.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (Corner 77th.)—Coolest and most desirable location in city; rooms overlook river; low rate until September; refined home; everything the best; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers one or two large rooms facing the Drive; refined, cultured atmosphere. Apt. 6B, 'phone 4570 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 692, (94th.)—Cool rooms; also suite; newly furnished; private bath; automatic elevator; table guests; references.

WEST END AV., 531.—Comfortable double room; excellent Southern table; $20 for two with board; references; table guests.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, small rooms, floors, suites; board optional; Winter reservations.

BOARD WANTED.

BUSINESS WOMAN wants board and room, with bath, in strictly private family. Waekee, 71 West 44th St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

EDGEWATER LODGE.—Directly on Sound, delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Telephone 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers. —Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Bayside.—15 minutes' walk from station; 18 minutes on Pennsylvania Railroad; not a boarding house; $10-$20 weekly; beautiful garage. K 19 Times.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suite, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL Av., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE STUYVESANT, St. George.—Block from ferry; beautiful rooms, private baths; excellent food and service; open year round.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—Modern accommodations; excellent cusine; bathing. Phone 907 Tottenville.

New York State.

Good board, Ulster County fruit farm. 809 West 46th. Phone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL, "THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY," 45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

A REFINED private home has been opened in New Brunswick, N. J., for invalid and backward children; motherly care and excellent tuition by ladies with university education and hospital training; superior accommodations. Apply Dr. Olden, Box 109, Grand Central Station, N. Y.

Ideal homelike sanitarium for invalids, chronic, nervous cases, near New York; large grounds; own vegetables; booklet. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

Home and care; convalescing and elderly guests; nurses' supervision; hills New Jersey. S. Straley, Newton.

South Orange, N. J., (117 Scotland Road.)—Beautiful home and location; large room, bath and board for couple; references.

New England.

OLD HOMESTEAD FARM, Moodus.—Deep porch, shady lawn, milk and farm products; home cooking; spring water; modern improvements; no deep water; $9; Americans.

Country Board Wanted.

First-class farm board wanted, lady, three children, Catskills; give terms, details. Room 809, 10 East 48d St., New York City.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN LIST.
F.I.A.T. "30," 1915; latest importation. Fiat 6-cyl. 36-H. P.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY OPEN ONLY TO AN UNUSUAL YOUNG WOMAN, preferably in the early twenties. Requisites: Energy and ambition, perfect physical health, tranquil disposition, tactful and impressive personality, discerning and logical mind interested in matters commercial and financial, dexterity in the use of English, and a thorough working knowledge of stenography. The position offered is one of dignity, carrying a liberal initial remuneration and the opportunity for rapid advancement. Address Lock Box 826, Greensboro, N. C.

ATTENDANT.—Middle-aged woman wanted as attendant to lady; moderate salary. C 47 Times.

BILL CLERK, knowledge stenography; give full particulars. K 359 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — WIDEAWAKE YOUNG LADY FOR PURCHASE LEDGER OF HIGH-CLASS WOMAN'S PURCHASING SHOP ON UPPER WEST SIDE; MUST BE QUICK AT FIGURES AND UNDERSTAND DOUBLE ENTRY THOROUGHLY; ALSO HAVE GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF GENERAL OFFICE WORK; PREFERENCE GIVEN TO APPLICANTS WITH DEPARTMENT STORE AND CARD SYSTEM EXPERIENCE. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, WITH REFERENCES; STATE SALARY DESIRED. THIS IS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO CONNECT WITH HIGH-GRADE ESTABLISHMENT. K 74 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, competent, and accurate; accustomed to trial balances for large publishing business; opportunity for advancement; state age, salary, and experience. Z 263 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by trade paper; Remington typewriter; temporary position, about four weeks; salary $18; state experience and give reference. L 228 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry bookkeeper; one who understands bookkeeping thoroughly; state salary and experience. L 235 Time Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—First-class bookkeeper and stenographer; references. Meigs Pulpwood Co., 10 East 43d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accustomed to loose-leaf bookkeeping with knowledge of stenography; salary $15. F. 325 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Salary $15; permanent position; state age and experience. C 81 Times.

CASHIER with knowledge of clerical work. Call Barney Scher, 31 Avenue A.

CLERK for office; one familiar with Burroughs adding machine or Comptometer preferred, although not necessary. The Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

COOK.—A good, plain cook or cook and laundress, Protestant family. Call any time 48 West 51st St.

DECORATOR.—Thoroughly experienced in design and with ability to open decorating branch; state age, salary, experience, and reference. K 83 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Well educated girls, who are competent operators, are offered permanent positions with large company uptown; good salary with chance for advancement; state age, religion, education, experience, salary, &c. B 183 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — An educated, experienced, and refined young woman for permanent position. Pyrene Manufacturing Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av., at 45th St.

DICTAPHONE operator in office of manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary wanted. F 342 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted; $17 per week. Clyde Steamship Co., Pier 45, North River.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — Wanted, where other help is kept, a thoroughly competent, trustworthy woman, who is a good cook and general housekeeper; absolutely sober and one who will take an interest in her work; this is a good permanent situation for the right person; good recommendations necessary. Call any time, 48 West 51st St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Must be neat; good home to right person; wages, $30; give references. Mrs. H. B. Siebrecht, Chappaqua, Westchester Co.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED
SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR
SILVERWARE DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
Fifth Floor.

GIRLS.—Several bright, neat, and tidy girls in sample department of a large dry goods commission house; must be over 18; salary $6 per week to start; rapid advancement to competent girls. C. J. H., Station V, Box 12, city.

GIRL wanted for general housework in family of two adults. Call Apartment 9D, 601 West 160th St., N. W., 4th floor, Broadway.

GIRL.—Nice girl to take full charge of two children; good home; no housework. 35 West 110th, Apartment 4.

GRADUATES of teachers training or normal schools wanted, licensed to teach in the City of New York and with some experience, for employment in large institution soon to be opened; salary $60 a month and lunch. Apply personally, Room 516, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St., Thursday, July 26, at 3 P. M.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A pleasant home offered to a refined woman, (not over 40;) must be a good cook and a superior housekeeper; also to act as companion to young wife, (just married;) reply, stating full particulars and remuneration expected; highest reference required. C 72 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER. — French, recent arrival, musical, referred. Write Mr. W. Claton, Elkton ...

MAID.—Young white woman, orderly, intelligent, to assist physician and take care of office daily, excluding Sunday; steady employment, $14. With full particulars and references, address K 99 Times.

MILLINERS.—AITKEN, SON & CO. RE-QUIRE FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED TAILORED HAT MILLINERS. APPLY 218 EAST 26TH ST.

MODELS,
C. H. D. ROBBINS COMPANY,
150 MADISON AVENUE.

WANT A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED 16 SIZE MODELS FOR THE DRESS AND COSTUME SHOWROOM.

MODELS,
36 AND 16; ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE; LONG SEASON; GOOD WAGES.
PELLER & BERGER,
15 W. 27TH ST.

MODELS—LADIES' SIZES, 16, 18, AND 36. FOR SHOWROOM OF WHOLESALE CLOAK HOUSE. APPLY ALL WEEK, L. SADOWSKY, BROADWAY AND 37TH ST.

MODEL for photographer's studio to pose in fashions; must be good looking, size 36, and at least 5 feet 8 inches high; permanent. Call Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th St.

MODELS for high-class coat house; size 36; refined and of neat appearance; good salary, steady position. Weinstein & Brecher, 48 West 25th St.

MODELS, SIZE 16, FOR MISSES' DRESSES; PERMANENT POSITION. SCHARLES & DEUTSCH, 7 EAST 37TH ST.

NEWSREADER for bulletin of special mercantile agency; must be competent and of good judgment. Apply Room 701, 373 4th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined young woman to care for two children, 3 and 6 years. Write or call Thursday from 3:30 to 4:30, and Friday, after 10:30, at 22 East 88th St.

NURSE.—Doctor's office nurse, experienced in surgical work, to assist surgeon. K 96 Times.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address S, Lord, Stamford, Conn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—State age, salary, and experience; must be able to operate typewriter. F 337 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR wanted on comptometer to figure clothing cost; to one experienced first-class position is offered. K 92 Times.

OPERATOR.—Dictaphone operator; experienced; permanent position. F 345 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY, experienced, for dress shop. Parisian Smart Shop, 3,812 Broadway.

SECRETARY
between 25 and 30; thorough knowledge of stenography and typewriting required; must be competent and experienced and able to furnish unquestionable references; good opportunity. Write, stating age, nationality, experience, previous places of employment, and salary expected. F 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in real estate office; must be quick and accurate and experienced in general office work; real estate experience not necessary; salary $15 to $17. Apply 2,418 Broadway, corner 89th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—At least three years' experience; neatness, accuracy essential; permanent position; $60-$70 monthly; good opportunity. Christian firm. F 341 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—For executive offices motion picture corporation; must have experience in the use of dictaphone; permanent position; state salary expected. C 78 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and experienced in office work, by Christian publishing firm; bring references. Room 1202, 450 Fourth Av.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Office Assistant.—Experienced; good at figures; references. Call after 9, lumber yard, Susswein, 425 East 106th.

STENOGRAPHER (Dutch language) wanted in export firm; must be thoroughly acquainted with all office work. Apply Room 1,472, 50 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, capable of taking testimony; good salary. Apply Mr. Bull, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Substitute, with legal experience; state religion, experience, and references; $20 per week. L 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, General Office Assistant. —Afternoons only; architectural experience preferred. Write, stating experience, salary, &c., C 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — An educated, experienced, and refined young woman for permanent position. Pyrene Manufacturing Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av., at 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be neat and accurate and in position to go to work at once; state salary desired; give particulars. C. O. B., Room 1006, 171 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER and private secretary wanted today; widow preferred, about 25 or 30, to substitute for one or two months in office, 8th Av. and 42d St.; must be neat, accomplished, thoroughly business; easy work, short hours. Phone 1844 Vanderbilt, between 10 and 12 o'clock today.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, willing, wide-awake girl with at least 2 years' experience, writing good hand. Call 75 Hudson St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; call Wednesday, 5:30. See Mr. Donaldson, 1,480 Broadway, Room 713.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid; must be experienced; salary $16. Apply Heidelberg, Wolff & Co., 644 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—By wholesale house; state age, experience, and salary expected. K 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; permanent position. Call Wednesday morning, Room 1178, 200 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who has had some experience. Babcock, Perfumer, 116 W. 14th.

STENOGRAPHER and competent office assistant; references. Apply 5 West 56th St.

SUPERIOR GIRL, English preferred, about 25, well educated, pleasing personality, to sell toilet preparations and learn the profession of scientific skin treatment; good salary. Superior, Box F 415 Times Annex.

TEACHER. — Educated lady, preferably teacher; splendid advancement; $800 for 100 days. B 344 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and file clerk; state age, experience, references, salary expected. F 343 Times Downtown.

TWO COLLEGE WOMEN wanted to take up unique social work with children; must have had playground experience; salary $50 per month, with full maintenance. Apply personally, Room 516, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St., Thursday, July 26, at 3 P. M.

TYPIST WHO UNDERSTANDS MACHINE BILLING THOROUGHLY AND HAS KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; MUST BE WILLING TO LEARN MONROE-HOPKINS BILLING MACHINE; ONLY APPLICATIONS CONTAINING FULL DETAILS WILL BE CONSIDERED. K 389 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST wanted, who can do clean tabulated work; accuracy essential rather than speed; knowledge of shorthand and Dictaphone; intelligent handling of incoming telephone calls; send details and expectations to N. A. Saubeck. K 388 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS, rapid and accurate, who are willing to learn dictaphone operating; excellent opportunity for advancement; positions uptown; state age, experience, education, religion, and salary. K 89 Times.

TYPIST and assistant general office work. Call 402 West St.

TYPIST.—Rapid; $12 per week. Room 703, 114 Liberty St.

TYPIST.—By wholesale house; state age, experience, and salary expected. K 93 Times.

TYPIST.—To address and fill in letters; experienced; hours, 9 to 4:30; $9. K 90 Times.

WOMEN ATTENDANTS wanted, between the ages of 18 and 40, for the Central Islip State Hospital; $19 to $25 per month and maintenance; men also wanted; wages, $26 to $34 per month and maintenance. Call 11 to 1 Thursdays, 30 East 42d St., Room 409.

WOMAN of mature years, with good business judgment, by the Vimedia Co., to assist lady manager. Address, with telephone number, if any, K 56 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted, bright, for clerical work; preferably one with some office experience. F 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, to assist in bookkeeping department; accuracy absolutely essential. L 213 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE Agency, 10 East 43d.—Secretary, $22; stenographers, $12-$20; also beginners, typist, stencil cutter, $15; rate clerk, advertising experience, $18; dictaphone operators, $14-$18; typists, $8-$15; cashier, bookkeeper, $15. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

BOOKKEEPER AND ASSISTANTS, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS, $12 TO $25.
MANY OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., 30 CHURCH ST., ROOM 811.
CALL IN PERSON, 9 TO 2.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several desirable permanent positions, $10-$20; bookkeeper, $18; typists, $12; no registration fee. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, twenty, $15, $18 to $20; permanent positions; typists, clerks; bookkeeper, $18. Established 1899. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHER, French and Italian dictation, $35; Stenos., $20, $18, $15; Bookkeepers, $18; typists, $15. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$20; bookkeepers, $20; bookkeepers, stenographers, typists. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, &c.; permanent; free registration. Fulton Agency, 98 Nassau, 489 5th Av.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free. Many superior office positions.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, $25, permanent, with prominent concern. Lehigh Exchange, 37 Liberty St.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 66 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Write for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. Graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT,
35 West 42d Street.

$10
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A NEW YORK CORPORATION, authorized capital $10,000,000, requires general representatives for our selling agencies in New York, Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Dayton, Denver, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Seattle, Toledo, Washington, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, to handle our products on their own account in special territory through agents; we manufacture and deal in: (a) Flour mill machinery, (b) flour milling processes, (c) medical research laboratory, (d) industrial research laboratory, (e) chem.-pharm. and chem.-techn. products, (f) patented mechanical devices.
Only gentlemen who have had some general experience, knowledge of sales promotion, strong on organization, commercial education, &c., should apply.
A FUTURE LIMITED ONLY BY YOUR OWN ABILITY TO CREATE AND GROW.
You will not be merely a cog in the wheel here, but a person of importance in the organization; state age, race, education, business experience, habits, and business references. K 357 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—By C. P. A. firm; unusually desirable permanent connection for high-grade junior competent to take charge smaller audits; give full particulars, with salary expected to commence. L 216 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—American, young men, over 21; experienced cost clerks, good penmen; $18; excellent opportunity. Apply before noon, or 7 to 9 P. M., Central Branch Y. M. C. A., Employment Dept., (Agency,) 65 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Reliable assistant; permanent; $18; state age, experience. Certified, K 98 Times.

ASSISTANT TO SHIPPING CLERK.
A wholesale produce house wants a wide-awake young man with good education who is strong and willing to give a hand and who in time will be capable to take full charge of shipping department. L 234 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT.—Young man, as assistant to executive; must have drug and chemical experience; excellent opportunity with large concern; state qualifications, &c. Z 301 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, energetic, not afraid of work; familiar with cost accounts. Apply 32 South 9th St., B'klyn.

AUDITOR WANTED.
A REAL OPPORTUNITY.
A large chain store company needs live young man, a clear, fast thinker, who can figure costs and calculate profit on products with constantly changing prices; will assist auditor; give full experience and salary expected; reply confidential. F 324 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK.—State age, experience, and salary desired; old downtown bank. F 333 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK and typist; must be thoroughly accurate and absolutely reliable. Write, stating age, salary desired, and previous employment. K 60 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Splendid chance for young man; one who is capable of taking charge of books of large manufacturing concern; staple line; no munitions; only 30 active accounts; salary $22 to start, with advancement as ability is proven; insurance and bonus advantages. Address R. C., 283 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and Office Man.—Thoroughly experienced, familiar with corrections by correspondence and attending to pay roll; must be quick and efficient; only those meeting above requirements respond, giving full particulars and salary expected. Manufacturer, K 85 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced bookkeeper for general merchandise jobbers; capable of managing office and correspondence; salary, $25 per week; good opportunity for advancement. Call Wednesday, 9 A. M. to 12. U. S. Specialty Co., 458 B'way, BOOKKEEPER.

First-class ledger clerk who can handle large number of accounts; must be good correspondent; state age, experience, and salary expected. P. O. Box 3, Station A, New York.

BOOKKEEPER and general office man, over 31 years of age, familiar with corporation work; location Pittsburgh district. Address R. D., Box L 206 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be willing and capable; state age, salary, and reference. F 336 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED.
YOUNG FELLOW, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, IN CONTRACTOR'S OFFICE, WHERE LOTS OF "PEP" AND INITIATIVE WILL RECEIVE QUICK RECOGNITION; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING AGE, RELIGION, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, &C.; SALARY $8 PER WEEK. F 334 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS.—High school graduates; excellent opportunities for advancement. Call 10 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOY wanted; bright high school boy, about 18 years of age, for general utility work in Wall Street office; knowledge of stenography and typewriting essential; must be well recommended; salary $60 per month to right party. Reply, giving full particulars, to L 212 Times Downtown.

BOY OF GOOD EDUCATION AND APPEARANCE WANTED BY REAL ESTATE CORPORATION; AGE 17-19 YEARS. K 361 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—Bright and willing worker, by Christian publishing firm; good chance for advancement; bring references. Room 1202, 450 4th Av.

BOY wanted as messenger and office boy, ambitious to learn the live business; state salary. Call office 232, 1,777 Broadway, at 10 A. M.

BOY.—Bright boy in the office of an export merchant. Address, stating age and experience, L 229 Times Downtown.

BRAKEMEN, firemen, signal maintainers, signal helpers, lampmen, boilermakers, and machinists; experienced. Apply Employment Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, foot Willis Av. and 132d St., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wanted, an experienced, careful, neat, punctual driver for a Stearns car, in New Rochelle, for one month, subsequently for permanent service in New York City. Address, with references, Z 293 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Invoice and price clerk for large motor truck factory in New York; salary to start, $12 to $15. K 88 Times.

COLLEGE MEN (two) to take up unique social work with children; must have had playground experience; salary $60 to $70 per month, with full maintenance. Apply personally, Room 516, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St., Thursday, July 26, at 2 P. M.

COMPLAINT ADJUSTER.

A YOUNG MAN OF EDUCATION AND SOME BOOKKEEPING EXPERIENCE, CAPABLE OF THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATING COMPLAINTS AND THEIR CAUSES. PARK & TILFORD, 529 WEST 42D ST.

CONTRACTORS ON LADIES' WAISTS; THOSE CAPABLE OF PRODUCING LARGE QUANTITIES AND GOOD WORKMANSHIP. NATIONAL WAIST, 141 WCOSTER ST.

COST MAN to take charge of department in concern manufacturing small parts in large quantities; state experience, qualifications, and salary expected. F 339 Times Downtown.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR. — SPLENDID FUTURE FOR YOUNG LIVE WIRE. APPLY IN DETAIL, STATING EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED, C. E., 230 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DECORATORS.

WANTED, TWO EXPERIENCED DECORATORS; ONLY THOSE HAVING EXPERIENCE IN LADIES' SPECIALTY STORE NEED REPLY. 888-835 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

BLAUNER'S.

DEPARTMENT STORE
CREDIT ASSISTANT
AND CHIEF AUTHORIZER.
ONLY THOSE EXPERIENCED AND NOW EMPLOYED IN SIMILAR CAPACITY NEED APPLY.
GOOD SALARY TO START.
CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY 7-9 CREDIT MANAGER, 8:30 TO 10 A. M. 12 TO 1 P. M. BLOOMINGDALE BROS.

DRAFTSMAN.—Junior; good tracer and letterer wanted; bring samples. Room 1116, 110 Nassau St.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS for office building. Call 229 West 43d St.

FILING CLERK for busy law office; several years' experience in filing essential; good salary to competent man with initiative, experience, and ability. Apply, stating references. Box L 207 Times Downtown.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted in wholesale house; young man, energetic, quick, active; state age, experience, salary. K 304 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BRTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
FURNITURE SALESMEN
WITH EXPERIENCE.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
PASSENGER ELEVATOR OPERATORS.
PERMANENT POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARIES.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

DRAFTSMEN.

Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent position, with excellent opportunity for advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

LEDGER CLERKS.—Bank ledger clerks, experienced; state age, qualifications, salary expected. F 329 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Prominent investment security house desires the services clean-cut man able to take hold branch office out of city; must have A1 reference and ability to build an organization; every co-operation and large earnings are assured right man; give complete record of former connection in confidence. L 230 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN. — First-class men, experienced in machine tools, piping, &c.; state experience in full, age, and salary. K 393 Times Downtown.

MESSENGERS WANTED, BRIGHT, ACTIVE, IN LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK, 16 TO 19 YEARS. STATE SCHOOLING, AGE, PAST POSITIONS, ETC. L 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.
We have a position open for an office assistant; splendid opportunity in rapidly growing company for the right man; Christian concern. Apply today at 238 West 56th St., Bearings Service Company.

OFFICE BOY who can operate a Burroughs adding machine or comptometer preferred, although not necessary. The Calculating Company, 50 Church St.

OFFICE BOY wanted, between 15-16 years of age; rapid advancement. F 330 Times Downtown.

PORTER.—By a large broad silk house, a young man 18 to 20 years of age to work as porter and to help in packing department. L 204 Times Downtown.

PORTERS wanted for general office cleaning; $13. Z 283 Times Annex.

RAW AND STAPLE PRODUCTS.
Industrious young man of good address, thoroughly understanding the buying and selling of RAW and STAPLE articles, well recommended and acquainted with dealers and consumers; be able to execute purchases and sales independently; acquainted with transactions on bill of lading with document attached basis, wanted as general assistant; salary $60 monthly and good commission; good future offered energetic party; state full particulars regarding your past experience, otherwise not considered. K 384 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY UNIT, the object of which is to conserve food and to distribute it to the poor, appeals to the generosity of the public for supplies of all kinds—fruits, vegetables, and meats—that admit of being preserved. A committee of supplies supervises the work, which is one of practical charity. Communications should be addressed to Mrs. Maurice C. Sternbach, Pleasantville, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

REPAIRER AND STOCKMAN
FOR
TOYS AND SPORTING GOODS.
LORD & TAYLOR REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED REPAIR MAN FOR THEIR TOYS AND SPORTING GOODS DEPARTMENT TO TAKE CHARGE OF STOCK.
APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 11,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
7TH FLOOR.

RECEIVING TELLER. — Experienced, big bank; state qualifications and salary desired. F 326 Times Downtown.

REPORTER.—One with experience on country daily; city men need not apply; no cubs; absolutely sober; good digger on district work. Hudson Dispatch, Union Hill, N. J.

SALES AGENTS. — Sales agency men equipped to take exclusive State rights for the cheapest and fastest selling razor on the market on profit-sharing basis or big commission. Z 258 Times Annex.

SALESMEN. — WANTED, FEW HIGH-CLASS SPECIALTY SALESMEN. MUST BE ABLE TO INTEREST AND SELL BIGGEST MEN IN THE COUNTRY. WE ARE NOT NEW, HAVE BEEN ON THE MARKET FOUR YEARS, OUR MEN EARNING FROM THREE THOUSAND TO TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR ON COMMISSIONS. A PROPOSITION THAT EVERY MANUFACTURER NEEDS AND BUYS IN BULK. WRITE Z 289 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.
Specialty manufacturing concern has opening for salesman with proved selling record; must have following in electrical supply or office supplies trade; wholesale only; commission and drawing account; unless you are an intelligent and pressusive man, with A1 references, do not apply. Apply in person only. Wellsphone, Inc., 376-380 Lafayette St., New York.

SALESMAN.—We want a first-class power plant equipment salesman; must be a mechanical engineer and have thorough experience in selling in New York City and vicinity; at least 35 years of age; we offer an exceptional opportunity, salary, and commission, and would like to hear from a high-calibre man; communications confidential. Z 296 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, toy trade, wanted, commission, to sell new electrical toy line to jobbers and department stores; big article; excellent chance for energetic man to become permanently identified with reputable firm 14 years old; only letters stating full experience considered; all correspondence treated confidential. F 344 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED. — Ambitious, keen, wide-awake salesmen to sell educational course to biggest employers in the country for their employes; no book proposition; no canvassing; the biggest movement of its kind in the country; can earn $5,000 and upward on commissions yearly. Write Box X 362 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted by Phila. shirt firm making neck band shirts from $7.50 upward, also pajamas, for jobbing trade, on commission; unusual opportunity; only man presently engaged in this line need apply. Interview Nathan Faggen, Hotel McAlpin, between 9 and 11 A. M. today, or write to Philadelphia.

SALESMAN.—Young man, who can qualify as a successful wholesale cigar salesman, metropolitan district and New York State; sterling line of merchandise; must possess ability, energy, and ambition; straight salary, no commission basis; state qualifications, and salary expected. L 239 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced with trade for bonaz and frame embroideries; excellent opportunity to connect with right house; salary and commission. Apply Levig & Meyer, 17 West 20th.

SALESMEN.—Leads furnished; no books or canvassing; evening work; good opportunity; commission or salary if qualified. United Land Developing Co., 132 Nassau St., Room 306.

SALESMAN, to handle jobs of ladies and men's knitted underwear; do not apply unless you know the business; commission basis. 100 5th Av., Room 1604.

SALESMEN.—Commission men to carry specialty line of laces for retail trade; all territory open. L. G. Leonhaim & Co., 5 East 16th St.

SALESMEN.—To call on ladies' tailors with monthly fashion publication; salary and commission. Apply 9th floor, 7 West 22d.

SALESMAN.—Stock; high-grade man, proven ability, can find opportunity; big money commission. Room 701, 50 Broad St.

SALESMEN.—Those acquainted with the cut-up trade; commission. Royal Designing Service, 104 4th Av. See Mr. Shapiro.

SALESMAN. — High-class, experienced in victrola line; salary. K 80 Times.

SENIOR and cost accountants, American citizens, between 31 and 45; give full particulars and references. L 222 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS.—Wanted, four, for large well-known college preparatory and civil service school; commission basis; energy, experience, education essential; state full particulars. L 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—EXPERT STENOGRAPHER AND CABLE CLERK, WITH AT LEAST TWO YEARS' PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY WITH LARGE EXPORT IMPORT HOUSE; ONLY APPLICATIONS GIVING FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE CONSIDERED. F 346 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST in certified public accountant's office; must be familiar with tabulated work on wide-carriage machine; opportunity for accountancy student. L 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for large motor truck factory, New York; must be neat and accurate; excellent opportunity for young man having good ability; salary to start $12 to $15. K 87 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid; must be experienced; salary $16. Apply Heidelberg, Wolff & Co., 644 Broadway.

STEWARD AND STEWARDESS.—Man and wife as steward and stewardess for country club near New York; no children; good opportunity for right parties; references required. K 396 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK.—American, some experience in parcel post; splendid chance to work up as salesman; references required. F 331 Times Downtown.

STOCK INVENTORY CLERK.—18 to 21; must be bright, rapid, and accurate at figures; splendid opportunity for advancement; state experience, age, salary, and religion. K 82 Times.

STOREKEEPER, familiar with small electrical material and hardware, to take charge of stockroom in factory; man of experience preferred; permanent position. Address F. M., 108 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT for apartment house wanted; man of experience and character for first-class house; give references, experience, wages, &c. Write B. A., 90 8th Av.

TECHNICAL MAN, preferably M. E., aged 24 to 28, with machine shop or mechanical experience, to enter industrial bearings sales department: (bearings for machine tools, steel mills, &c., not automobiles;) salary, $100 a month to start; big opportunity for man with the right experience, who is aggressive and has ability to grow; send photograph, training, and experience. Address replies to Sales Dept., care Box 476, Newark, N. J.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches, and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office at 203 Broadway, ninth floor. Western Electric Co., Inc.

TRACERS for mechanical and structural drawings; must have had several years experience and must be good letterers; state experience in full, age, and salary. K 394 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Boy wanted to do typewriting and attend to switchboard. Apply in writing, stating salary, &c., K 86 Times.

WANTED!!!—500 BAKERS and 100 COOKS to do their DUTY in the U. S. Army. Bake bread for the country that gives you yours! You can serve your country best by doing the work you are best able to do—if you bake, you can bake for your country and freedom—if you don't bake, Uncle Sam will show you HOW—baking or cooking relieves you of all purely military duties, except in cases of emergency—you can enlist in the same unit as your "pals"—ages 18 to 45 years. ENLIST FOR THE PERIOD OF THE WAR AND DO IT NOW! BAKERS' PAY, $33 to $44—COOKS, $88, with clothing, food, quarters and medical attention. Recruiting Office: Cor. 39th St. and 6th Ave., Southeast Corner, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, about 21 years of age, of good appearance, wanted by claim department, casualty company, to call on employers; reply, stating age, business experience, education and salary expected. K 374 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted; experienced in traffic, routing, rates, claims; must have executive ability and initiative; state in full particulars, past experience, number of years in each line, positions held, and capable of forming a high-class traffic department for an old-established manufacturing concern in New York City; you must be well recommended; state age and salary expected, outlining in detail your qualifications; no personal interview granted except by appointment. Address R. L. Lake, 1,966 Valentine Av., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 18 or 19, to handle office detail; business experience necessary; bright future for live chap; one living in Brooklyn preferred; details as to salary, &c., treated confidentially. Box 48, Station G, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, BRIGHT, WANTED IN WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE AS SAMPLE CLERK IN COTTON YARN DEPARTMENT; A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS. L 215 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, stationery, as assistant buyer; one who is experienced and has been waiting for this opening; replies confidential; give full particulars. Z 302 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 18-19, to handle purchaser; knowledge of typewriting preferred; one living in Brooklyn, with business ability, will have bright future; state salary, &c., Box 55 Station G, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN.—Sturdy young man to work in receiving department of large organization; salary $8 to start. Good chance of advancement. Z 285 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN as office boy in large organization; state age, education, and experience; salary to start, $7; high school graduate preferred. Z 207 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, office assistant, quick at figures; salary $8 start; excellent opportunity for ambitious young man. Apply by letter, Chairman's, 49 Manhattan St.

YOUNG MAN to take care of correspondence and general clerical work; experienced in the electrical supply line. F 319 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, accurate figurer, acquainted with clothing line, preferred, to keep cost books. Sonneborn Bros., 588 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 20, to collect rents; one with experience preferred; state salary. L 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, to start in Wall Street bank; liberal salary, with lunches. F 332 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.
BOOKKEEPER to assume full charge small set of books, contracting concern; permanent; prefer American living in Bronx; $20 per week.
Several other good bookkeeping positions; sales ledgers, accounts payable and general ledger experience; $75 to $100 per month.
ALSO A NUMBER OF ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS AND LEDGER CLERKS, $15 to $18 PER WEEK.
8 COST CLERKS, $18 to $20 PER WEEK.
4 BANK BOOKKEEPING POSITIONS, $900 to $1,200 PER ANNUM.
STENOGRAPHERS. — WE MUST HAVE STENOGRAPHERS FOR ALL LINES OF BUSINESS POSITIONS IN AND OUTSIDE OF N. Y.; SALARIES $15 to $25 PER WEEK.

CALL 9 to 2 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

40 AMERICAN BOOKKEEPERS to go to Paris for WAR WORK. Expenses paid and moderate salary. Assistant Bookkeepers desirous of volunteering services will also be considered. Applicants must be over 31 years.
4 UNDERWOOD BILLING OPERATORS, $18.
5 HIGH SCHOOL or COLLEGE Graduates for Bank and Insurance Messengers, $8-$10.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
87 Liberty St.

INQUIRY CLERK, commercial house experience, employed, $200 month; Accountant, Cuba, $3,000; Stenographer, French and Italian dictation, $85; Collection Correspondent, $35; Clerks, traffic experience, $20; Bookkeepers, $1,000. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty St.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Bookkeepers, several, over 31, to go to France, $25-$30; traveling expenses paid; bookkeepers, (2,) $100 month, out of town; clerks, familiar sterling exchange, values, $20-$25; high-class accountants; stenographers, $20-$18.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Bookkeepers, $25; any number high-class stenographic positions, also secretarial, $22-$20-$18-$15; typists, $15; dictaphone operators.

STENOGRAPHER,

M'INTYRE REFUSES A WALLSTEIN CASE

Refers to Judge Nott Indictment Found Through William H. Boyle Against Strauss.

NEW INQUIRY BY SWANN

Flat, with Whisky, to Catch Bribe-Taking City Employes, Assailed by Prosecutor.

Judge McIntyre of the Court of General Sessions refused yesterday to pass on the motion of Frank Aranow, who asked on Monday for the dismissal of one of the three indictments against his client, Charles M. Strauss, on the ground that Strauss, a former employe of the Department of Licenses, had been induced to seek a bribe by William H. Boyle, an investigator employed by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein. Judge McIntyre referred the case to Judge Nott of General Sessions, saying:

"My knowledge of the character of one of the witnesses is such that I would prefer to have another Judge pass on the case."

When the motion was made in behalf of Strauss to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury some time ago, Judge McIntyre mentioned Boyle and said:

"It is a shame that a man of such a character should be employed in a public position."

The part that Boyle has played in this case has caused friction for some time between the office of Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein and District Attorney Swann. One development yesterday was an exchange of sharp letters between the two officials.

The wrangle over the charge that Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein's employe had used city money to run a flat, which was supplied with whisky and where marked bills were passed to city employes who had agreed to accept bribes, started a new investigation by the District Attorney's office yesterday. All the evidence relating to this flat was collected, and the project of a Grand Jury investigation into the propriety of the city's maintaining a whisky supply and a flat with which to aid in getting evidence of corruption against city employes was discussed.

The statement was made by District Attorney Swann yesterday that M. F. Loughman, foreman of the Grand Jury, and four members of the jury which indicted Strauss had gone to Judge Mulqueen to complain of the methods employed by Boyle in obtaining evidence against city employes at the city flat.

Commissioner Wallstein has admitted that whisky was part of the means used for the detection of grafters at the city flat, but denied another story that several women were kept there. He said that the only woman was a detective employed by the Commissioner of Accounts. This woman, he said, posed as a sister of Boyle. Regarding Judge McIntyre's animadversions on Boyle, Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein said that Judge McIntyre, before he went upon the bench, had made a bitter attack on Boyle during the trial of the Plotz case, where a meat dealer was accused of bribing inspectors, but that Boyle's testimony had resulted in conviction.

Commissioner Wallstein, in his letter to District Attorney Swann, said yesterday that the District Attorney's office had declined to prosecute the Strauss case until Chief Magistrate McAdoo had held the defendant for the Grand Jury; that Assistant District Attorney Black had submitted a brief quoting a dissenting opinion without noting that it was opposed to the majority opinion, and that the office of Commissioner of Accounts had not been notified that the motion to dismiss one of the Strauss indictments was to be argued.

In his reply, District Attorney Swann denied that his office had declined to prosecute the case and added that he would submit to the court any brief which Commissioner Wallstein might offer, although such a proceeding would be unprecedented.

Mrs. Alfredo Cocchi, wife of the murderer of Ruth Cruger, who was questioned yesterday in the District Attorney's office and before the Grand Jury, named two more policemen who, she said, examined the cellar of Cocchi's shop, at 127th and Manhattan Streets, on the night of his escape, Feb. 15, two days after the murder, and failed to find anything suspicious, though they walked over the floor under which the body was buried.

The two men she named were Koberlein and Mullahy of the West 125th Street Station. Mrs. Cocchi said she had notified the two that her husband was missing, and that she feared he had run off with a girl. The two policemen forced open the door of the shop, and then searched upstairs and down, looking for Cocchi. When they found nothing of him the two policemen, she said, advised her to go to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau. The investigation by the District Attorney's office indicated yesterday that neither of the policemen reported the matter to the Fourth Branch or to his own precinct. Mrs. Cocchi said she intended to report the disappearance of her husband to the Fourth Branch, but was dissuaded by Joseph Frank, a friend and former partner of her husband, who said that if she waited another day he might return.

Besides Mrs. Cocchi other witnesses, whose names were not given, told the Grand Jury of their efforts to report the disappearance of Ruth Cruger at the Fourth Branch and at Headquarters, and of their failure to get the police to take an interest in the case.

The evidence put before the Grand Jury shows that if the detectives had been put to work on the case immediately after the report of the girl's absence had been made, Cocchi would have been arrested that night and the body would have been discovered before it was buried.

SAYS NO TO MRS. HUMISTON.

Governor Refuses Her Request for a State Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 24.—Governor Whitman this afternoon refused the application of Mrs. Grace Humiston, through whose efforts the body of Ruth Cruger was found, for appointment as a special Deputy Attorney General so that she might subpoena witnesses in her hunt for missing girls in New York. Mrs. Humiston was downhearted when she left the executive chamber. After the interview, which lasted half an hour, the Governor said:

"I am not justified in taking these matters out of the hands of the authorities. Should I grant the application it would necessarily mean that the machinery for the enforcement of the criminal law in New York had broken down. I am by no means satisfied that the work which Mrs. Humiston contemplates should be taken out of the hands of the police department or the public prosecutor."

Outside the executive chamber Mrs. Humiston, plainly agitated, declared she did not care for the salary of a Deputy Attorney General; all she wanted was a chance to do something for the missing girls and to uncover vice.

"I will lift off the lid and uncover some things that are going on in New York City," she said. "I am going to ask the extra session of the Legislature to do something so that the New York police can investigate properly. Do you know that the Commissioner of Police has not the authority to summon a witness to his office? He has not, but he should have."

MORE LIBERAL LOANS
Than Other Loan Companies on DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY.
OUR RATE 1% PER MONTH
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

HERO OF THE APPAM DIES.

Ashburner Refused to Take German Orders Under Death Threat.

It was learned yesterday that G. P. Ashburner, who was chief engineer of the British liner Appam at the time of her capture by the German sea-raider Moewe, had died on Monday in St. Luke's Hospital. Funeral services will be held for him in the chapel of the hospital at 11:30 this morning.

Mr. Ashburner, when the Appam was captured, was ordered by the Germans to continue as chief engineer, but he refused to take orders from any one but Captain Harrison, his own commander, even under threat of death. When the Appam was brought into Hampton Roads and the British prisoners were released by the American authorities, Mr. Ashburner came to New York with the others.

It is understood that his testimony played an important part in the Admiralty case which ended in the Appam being returned to her original owners by a decision of the United States Supreme Court. Since then he had continued in the employ of the Elder-Dempster Company, owners of the Appam, acting as port engineer in New York. On July 13 last he was stricken with paralysis while in the company's New York office, and had been in the hospital since.

BAFF'S SON ASSAILS COHEN.

Begged Joseph, One Defendant, to "Let Up," He Says.

Harry Baff, son of Barnet Baff, denied on the witness stand yesterday at the trial of Joseph and Jacob Cohen, Abraham Graff, and David Jacobs, charged with instigating the murder of the West Washington Market poultry dealer, that his father had ever been friendly with the defendant, Joseph Cohen. While testifying in his own behalf Cohen laid particular stress on the fact that he was one of Baff's most intimate friends and always addressed him as "Pop."

"Joseph Cohen has testified that he frequently met your father and drank with him. Is this a fact?" asked Deputy Attorney General O'Malley.

"That sounds ridiculous," Baff replied, "I never heard of my father taking a drink with Joe Cohen. We called Cohen to our office and I said to him, 'Joe, let up on us. First it was the bomb and now you assault our weighmaster. Why not let up on us and we will give you our work?' Father objected to this. He said he would not allow Cohen to do our work. Joe then said blandly, 'Give me back the work and everything will be satisfactory. You know that I can't help it if my men beat up somebody.'"

Both sides closed yesterday, and Justice Tompkins announced that he would devote today's sessions to listening to the arguments of counsel. The case will go to the jury tomorrow.

COURT HOLDS MRS. BRIGGS.

Woman Is Accused of Receiving Part of $100,000 Robbery.

Mrs. Elizabeth Austin Briggs of 978 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, charged with receiving stolen property, was held for the Grand Jury in Essex Market Court yesterday by Magistrate Krotel.

Mrs. Briggs was arrested on complaint of James E. Foye, who swore that out of the proceeds of a $100,000 robbery committed by him he had given her $21,000, which she deposited in a bank in this city under the name of Elizabeth Austin, and later drew it out. Foye forged the names of two men to ten certificates of General Electric Company stock and served a term in a Pennsylvania prison. Later he made restitution of the greater amount of the stolen money.

Following the action of Magistrate Krotel, counsel for Mrs. Briggs sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Supreme Court Justice Ordway. Her petition said that her imprisonment in the Tombs was illegal because the charges on which she has been held were insufficient.

MARBLE MEN INDICTED.

Officers of Baltimore Concern Accused of Violating Sherman Act.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—An indictment was returned in the United States Court here today against the National Retail Monument Dealers' Association of America, Incorporated, its officers and members of the board of managers, for alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust act.

The indicted men include the following: O. J. Hammell, Pleasantville, N. J., President; G. E. Wemhoff, Decatur, Ind., Vice President; C. B. Holden, Cherokee, Iowa, Vice President; J. H. Marstellar, Roanoke, Va., Vice President; G. M. Lennon, Joliet, Ill., Vice President; Frank Mallon, Port Huron, Mich., Secretary; T. F. Gaebler, Rockville, Ind., Treasurer; F. D. Block, Grand Rapids, Mich., F. R. Stewart, Mannington, W. Va.; H. C. Hefner, Denver, Col.; G. L. Gets, Muncie, Ind.; E. A. McColly, Latrobe, Penn.; J. J. Neiboch, Utica, N. Y.; W. G. Sedgwick, Dallas, Texas., and S. R. Sullivan, Pencoyd, Penn.; who are described as members of the executive committee and board of managers.

During the last three years, it is charged, investigations of Government agents are said to have resulted in discoveries that the defendants have violated the Sherman law by preventing certain dealers from obtaining marble and granite from producers who are associated with the corporation.

BOY KILLED IN ELEVATOR.

Operator Held After Accident in Department Store.

Adam L. Crowell, 13 years old, son of T. I. Crowell of 512 Park Street, Montclair, N. J., President and Treasurer of the T. Y. Crowell Company, publishers of this city, was killed in the James McCreery & Co. department store, 5 West Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, when he was caught in the doors of an elevator. The elevator operator, John Hargenheimer, was held by the police on a charge of homicide.

The elevator was going up at the time of the accident and was filled, mostly with women. It had stopped at the seventh floor. When it started upward, young Crowell was pinioned by the doors and crushed between the floor of the car and the ceiling of the seventh floor of the store.

Hargenheimer told the police that just as he started the car, the boy had tried to get out and blocked the doors so that they could not be closed. After listening to the accounts of several witnesses, the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station arrested Hargenheimer.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Two pins in fitting room Macy's, Tuesday afternoon; return and receive reward; no questions asked. C 79 Times.

LOST—Saturday night, diamond and onyx bar pin; $100 reward, no questions asked. J. W. Charlton, 634 Fifth Av.

LOST—Sunday night, gold nose glasses, opposite 440 Riverside Drive. Reward at above address.

LOST—On West 71st St., diamond and emerald pin; reward. Return E. J. Lewis, 520 5th Av.

LOST—Gold band bracelet, July 16; sentimental reasons attached; reward. K 62 Times.

LOST—35th-39th, gold hatpin, pearls, diamond; reward. Russell, 145 East 35th.

$250 REWARD

and no questions asked for return of PEARL RING, last Friday, July 13, at Scarsdale, N. Y. Dreicer & Co., Inc., 560 5th Av., N. Y. City.

$5 REWARD.—Three-piece fishing rod, brown canvas case. Fricke, 267 West 4th. Chelsea 1068.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Light colored female Airedale, Washington Square, vicinity, July 22; inscription on collar plate "Flemington, N. J."; reward. Allen, 60 Washington Square.

Found.

FOUND—Pocketbook, containing money and keys, in Morningside Park; owner may obtain same by describing. C. O. Johnson, [illegible] West 43d St.

ASKS ITEMIZED BILLS FOR ALL PHONE CALLS

Physician Accuses Company of Seventy Overcharges Since Last September.

ALSO FAVORS SLOT MACHINE

Corporation, in Reply, Says Operators Would Have to Make Out 775,000,000 Tickets a Year.

Several suggestions as to how the New York Telephone Company could improve its system and eliminate the possibilities of errors resulting in overcharges to subscribers, &c., were discussed before Public Service Commissioner William Temple Emmet at a hearing held in the Metropolitan Building yesterday on a complaint made against the company by Dr. Samuel G. Tracy. Dr. Tracy, who asserted that the company had overcharged him on more than seventy messages since September, insisted that the company should be ordered to render itemized bills to all subscribers or that coin slot machines be placed in offices and homes of subscribers.

Both of these remedies had been declared by officials of the company to be impracticable on many previous occasions. D. H. Fuller of the engineering department of the New York Telephone Company testified yesterday that under the present system it would be absolutely impossible to render itemized bills to subscribers without involving an additional equipment of employes and machinery, so vast in proportion as to eliminate almost all possibilities of profit.

The registration of calls now is accomplished by an electrical device which records numerically the number of calls made by any particular subscriber. To itemize the calls would require the services of an additional force of operators at each switchboard, who would have to give their entire attention to bookkeeping.

"Under such a system," Mr. Fuller said, "the operators would have to make out about 775,000,000 tickets a year. It would vastly increase the possibilities of errors instead of decreasing it and slow up the entire telephone system."

Mr. Fuller's objection to the installation of coin slot machines in homes and offices was based on the fact that such a step would also involve a very elaborate and expensive equipment, without improving the service in the slightest. Coin slot machine service, he said, was much slower than the direct communication with central. It was found to be impractical for general subscribers because no mechanical means had been found of adapting the coin slot machine to party line attchments without causing great confusion both to the operator and the subscribers. If coin slot machines were used in the party line system, he said, the operator would often be returning coins to the wrong party.

Dr. Tracy called attention to the alleged discrimination involved in the system of overtime charges on local connections. He pointed out that there was no method by which the operators could keep an infallible record of the time which a connection consumed, so that while some subscribers would be charged for all overtime calls, many others would escape.

J. L. Turner, Traffic Superintendent of the New York Telephone Company, asserted that the discrimination was unintentional, and that telephone operators were directed to observe a uniform rule for all calls that lasted more than five minutes. A recent investigation, he said, showed that in fully 12 per cent. of the traffic, where the company was entitled to an overtime charge, no such charge was made.

"In order that there may be no unjust overtime charges," said Mr. Turner, "we follow a very liberal rule. The operator, after she becomes aware of the fact that the call is extending over five minutes, takes note from that moment on of the time consumed in the connection until it ends. Then from the time which elapsed between the moment she began to make a record of it and the conclusion of the connection, she subtracts five minutes and bases the extra charge on the remainder. In this way the subscriber is absolutely protected, although the company loses many charges to which it is legitimately entitled.

Few errors were made in charging subscribers for connections which they did not get, it was asserted. Mr. Turner said that the percentage of cases where the operator did not get the connection called for and failed to write a credit slip to the credit of the subscriber, was found to amount to 78-100 of 1 per cent.

Commissioner Emmet reserved decision on Dr. Tracy's complaint and gave the physician a month in which to submit a further brief.

Mrs. Foraker Fails to Press Charge.

When Mrs. Kathryn Foraker, daughter-in-law of the late ex-United States Senator Foraker, failed to appear yesterday against Alphonse Pelham of 45 Riverside Drive, Magistrate Krotel, in the Essex Market Court, dismissed the complaint against him. Pelham had been charged by Mrs. Foraker with misappropriating money given him to pay a bill at the Hotel Majestic. Magistrate Krotel had before him briefs from counsel for both sides when he decided to dismiss the case.

Tea Rooms.

THE GREEN WITCH
IN
GREENWICH VILLAGE
AT
FORTY-NINE EAST TENTH STREET.
Outdoor Dining Room.
Table d'Hote Francaise and a la Carte.
Club Dinners a Specialty.

GREENLEY TEA GARDEN
Diamond Hill Post Road, Greenwich, Conn.
Gift Shop and Antique Studio. Afternoon Tea. For Luncheons, Suppers or Room Reservations, telephone 876 Greenwich.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

THE DUTCH OVEN 135 Macdougal Street nr. Washington Sq. So.
Luncheon, 35c; Afternoon Tea, 25c; Dinner, 60c. Also a la carte. Closed Sundays.
OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

SAVORY TEA SHOP 45 E. 30th St. Summer Garden.
Lunch, 40c. Southern chicken dinner, Wed., 60c.
"WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. Afternoon Tea
Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 36TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY

THE MARYLAND 112 West 73d St.
Luncheon, 40c; Dinner, 75c; Chicken Dinner, Maryland Style, every Monday and Friday.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c
Tues., Thurs. and Sat., Chicken Luncheon, 40c.
COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN. Unf. room to rent.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Meals served in Summer Garden (weather permitting.)

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET
8 to 8. Except Sundays.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

OLD CHELSEA, 47 5th Av., nr. 12th St. OPEN SUNDAYS
Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c.
Old-fashioned Luncheons and Dinners.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St., Opposite Altman's
LUNCHEON (Southern cooking) AFTERNOON TEA

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Ave.
Luncheon, 35-40c.; Afternoon Tea, Dinner, 55c.

Dine at OLD GRAMERCY PARK, No. 20.
Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.
Saturday night, New England Supper, 65c.
Entrance on Irving Place, Downstairs.

WOMAN HELD FOR GEM THEFT

Coal Operator's Daughter Accuses Guest of Taking Ring.

When arraigned on a charge of grand larceny for the alleged theft of a diamond ring, Mrs. Louise Massena of 106 Morningside Avenue waived examination and was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Simms of the Washington Heights Court yesterday for trial in the court of General Sessions.

Mrs. Massena was arrested by Detectives Namoli and Hines of the Fourth Branch Bureau when Miss Catherine Manley of 216 West 100th Street, a student of Columbia University and the daughter of a coal operator of Scranton, Penn., complained that her ring had been stolen. According to the affidavits attached to the complaint, Miss Manley met the defendant on the campus of Columbia two weeks ago and invited her to visit her at her apartment, which at that time was in the same building in which the defendant now lives. Mrs. Massena called, according to the affidavit, and a few minutes after she departed Miss Manley missed a diamond ring valued at $250, which she had left on a dresser, and on which her guest had rested her hat during the visit. An investigation was made and the diamond ring, according to the detectives, was found in the apartment of the defendant.

"GERMAN PLOT" HARMLESS.

Men Arrested Were Fishing for Fluke and Not Atlantic Cables.

Another "German plot," the discovery of which by the alert Sergeant of a military patrol, caused much excitement at Manhattan Beach on Monday, was exploded yesterday when the three supposed agents of the Kaiser under arrest were questioned by United States District Attorney France in Brooklyn. The soldiers who arrested the men suspected that they were trying to drag up the Atlantic cables which enter the ocean at the eastern end of Coney Island for the purpose of cutting those lines of communication between this country and its allies. It developed yesterday that the prisoners were not fishing for transatlantic cables but for fluke, or flounder.

District Attorney France found that the supposed German agents were all American-born, good citizens, and pursuing the innocent vocation of railroad trainmen. They were Robert C. Pollock, 53 years old of 1,104 East Third Street, Brooklyn; William A. Horn of 15 Cooper Street, Manhattan, and Eugene Jones of 2,812 Church Avenue, Brooklyn. Pollock and Horn have for years been employed as conductors and Jones as a brakeman by the New York Central.

MARS BELGIAN RECEPTION.

Kentucky Guardsman Fires When Paraders Refuse to Halt.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—A sentry guarding the cantonment discharged his rifle at the parade of the Belgian war mission here today when the car leading the procession refused to heed his command to halt. The rifleman fired above the heads of the occupants of the car. He was placed under arrest.

The mission was about to enter the camp under the guidance of H. T. Kelsey, who was in the first car directly in front of Baron Moncheur, chief of the mission. When the order to halt was received, Kelsey directed the chauffeur to ignore it. The sentry promptly fired over the car, and it came to a halt. A military officer from the camp, who was in the second car, ordered the sentryman relieved from duty.

Military men in charge of the party asserted the enlisted man was justified in firing when his command was ignored.

The mission was entertained here by a drive about the city and at a public luncheon. At 2 o'clock they left for Cincinnati, the last stop of the tour of more than 8,000 miles. They will reach Washington early tomorrow evening.

SEEK TO FORCE B. R. T. TO SUPPLY 250 CARS

Service Board Accuses Company of Using Courts for Purposes of Delay.

ASKS DISMISSAL OF WRIT

Counsel for Commission Says That Crowding Has Become Intolerable and Calls for Immediate Action.

William L. Ransom, chief counsel for the Public Service Commission, filed with Justice Ordway yesterday a memorandum in support of his motion to dismiss the writs of certiorari obtained by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for a review of the action of the commission ordering the company to add 250 new cars to the Brooklyn surface lines. The memorandum deals severely with the company and accuses it of resorting to judicial machinery for the sole purpose of delaying action demanded by the public.

The memorandum described the proceedings as "a peculiarly flagrant illustration of a condition which greatly weakens the fair workings of the Public Service Commission law." It said that the motion to dismiss the writs was made because the courts have the responsibility and the power to put an end to an unfounded "preconception that has been in course of creation as to certiorari review when applied to orders of the Public Service Commission." A recent decision of the Court of Appeals denied the power of the courts to interfere with any ordr of the commission except when purely legal questions were involved.

It is alleged in the memorandum that before the commission had made any findings in the matter, the Traffic Superintendent and other men employed by the company, whose business it was to maintain schedules and "carry passengers in a decent fashion," recommended the purchase of additional cars. Plans of new cars and specifications were filed with the commission, and it was understood the company was prepared to go ahead and place orders for the cars. Then the order for the cars was filed by the commission. It was then, according to the memorandum, that the holding company of the railroads resolved to "break faith" and by a judicial review absolve the bankers from furnishing at this time the money for the cars.

"Of coufse," the memorandum then said, "if these motions are denied and the writs are left to be heard in October, no cars will be procured for the coming Winter, despite a complete affirmance with the commission's order.

"The relator companies' own correspondence, acts, course of conduct, and sworn admissions in this court all point to the conclusion that no substantial right of the companies has been infringed, that the writs were sought only to procure a postponement which would in itself defeat the purposes of the proper order of the commission, and that in consequence this court should exercise its well-adjudicated power of dismissing in the public interest this discretionary writ.

Concerning the traffic condition on the surface lines in Brooklyn, the memorandum says that they have long been seriously and offensively congested, especially in Winter.

2,190
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Summer Suits
$19.50

We have put a price of $19.50 on 2190 Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits. Among them you will find some of the smartest models of the year.

Some are silk lined; some made of imported fabrics; there is a liberal sprinkling of the "Pinch-backs" or "Sport Suits" so very popular this season.

In many lots there is just one of a kind, in others the choice is wider, but your size, in just the suit you want, is very likely here—today.

These suits are broken lots and odds from our sale. Their sale prices were $32.50, $27.50, $25.00 and $22.50. Now they are marked $19.50.

Come EARLY.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
Third Ave., cor. 122d
246-248 W. 125th
Open Evenings.

ARROW FORM-FIT COLLARS
FIT AND SIT BETTER THAN ORDINARY COLLARS

"Turner for Concrete"

FRANCE
Consign your goods to Saignaurt Freres, Bordeaux. Customs Brokers, Freight Agents. All formalities and Customs operations attended to. Transit to Switzerland.
Agents for Armour & Co. & the American Cotton Oil Co. And all French Railways.

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Send the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times to your relative or friend with the American Expeditionary Forces abroad. Domestic subscription rates apply. $1.00 per month. —Advt.

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1917 Drexel 4 Pass.
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All Chandler Cars Rebuilt, Repainted; Sold with a Guarantee.

Our Former German Ambassador, James W. Gerard, Says:



JAMES W. GERARD
Late United States Ambassador to the German Empire

"I AM writing what should have been the last chapter as the foreword of this series of articles, because I want to bring home to our people the gravity of the situation; because I want to tell them that the military and naval power of the German Empire is unbroken. Americans do not grasp either the magnitude or the importance of this war. . . . There is far greater danger of the starvation of our allies than of the starvation of the Germans. . . . We are engaged in a war against the greatest military power the world has ever seen; against a people whose country was for so many centuries a theatre of devastating wars that fear is bred into the very marrow of their souls, making them ready to submit their lives and fortunes to an autocracy which for centuries has ground their faces, but which has promised them as a result of the war not only security, but riches untold and the dominion of the world; a people which, as from a high mountain, has looked upon the cities of the world and the glories of them and has been promised these cities and their glories by the devils of autocracy and of war. . . . We stand in great peril, and only the exercise of ruthless realism can win this war for us. . . . If we had stayed out and the war had been drawn or won by Germany we would have been attacked, and that while Europe stood grinning by. . . . I TELL SOMETHING OF THE REAL GERMANY not only that my readers may understand the events of the last three years, but that they may judge what is likely to happen in our future relations with that country."

From Foreword to "My Four Years in Germany," by former Ambassador James W. Gerard, which will be published as a serial by the Philadelphia Public Ledger, beginning with the issue of Sunday, August 5. The Public Ledger will be sent to any address, daily and Sunday, for the period of the series (about six weeks) upon receipt of the special subscription price of one dollar. Address Box 1526-Philadelphia.

PUBLIC LEDGER
The National Newspaper
Published in Philadelphia

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and Friday; gentle south winds.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,733. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT NEAR TARNOPOL SEEN BY KAISER

That City, Stanislau, and Nadworna Now Occupied by Pursuing Germans.

CIVILIANS AID THE ENEMY

Population of Stanislau Throw Grenades on Retiring Muscovite Troops.

RUMANIANS WIN VICTORY

Supported by Russians, They Smash Teuton Line, Taking Hundreds of Prisoners and 19 Guns.

PETROGRAD, July 25.—The Russian Guards Corps defending Tarnopol retreated, unpressed by the enemy, says the official statement issued by General Headquarters tonight, with the exception of the Probrajensky and Semoszky regiments, which remained faithful to duty and are fighting southeast of Tarnopol.

In the streets of Stanislau there were stubborn bayonet engagements. The populace threw grenades on the retiring Russian troops.

The text of the statement reads:

In the direction of Volna, in the region north of Krevo, our detachments occupying a portion of the enemy trenches east of Mihaloze retired to their former trenches owing to the enemy's powerful artillery fire.

The Guards Corps, with the exception of the Petrovsky Brigade, defending Tarnopol, voluntarily and without pressure from the enemy left its positions and retired eastward, the Petrovsky Brigade, comprising the Probrajensky and Semoszky Regiments, remaining faithful to duty and fighting southeast of Tarnopol.

The enemy crossed to the left bank of the Sereth in the region of Beresovis, Czertory, and Mikulice, driving back our troops to the Smykovoce River-Gniezna-Trembowla line. East of Mysekovice great opposition was offered to the Germans by the Smolensky and Kolyvansky Regiments, which developed counterattacks.

Between the Sereth and Strypa Rivers the Germans continued their offensive, concentrating their chief efforts along the western bank of the Sereth. Three infantry divisions in the region northwest of Romanovki left their positions and moved to the rear. On Tuesday toward evening our detachments halted on the Romanovki - Paskovce - Getidovce line. West of the Strypa the Germans penetrated our positions in the region of Olesha, and toward Tuesday evening our troops retired to the Prjeviok-Egirjany-Baryl front.

Particularly noteworthy was the gallant work of two cyclist battalions, which fought furiously against superior enemy forces. According to the testimony of a German officer the One Hundred and Forty-third German Regiment was almost completely destroyed by the Fifty Cyclist Battalion.

South of the Dniester, as far as the Carpathians, our troops continued to retire eastward. On the Bystritza at Solotvina, in the Stanislau region, our

Continued on Page 2.

Russians in Retreat Lost Most of Their Big Artillery

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 24, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The collapse of the Galician advance is an appalling blow. It is known that never before in this war has Russia put into the field such an enormous army as on this front and never before has any Russian army been so lavishly supplied with the technical adjuncts to fighting capacity. British and French gunners and guns, flying machines and aviators and British armored cars were added to the unprecedented technical strength of the Russians themselves to make this particular front equal to anything. Artillery was placed in such admirable natural and prepared positions as mounted to the ideal. There were places where the artillery lay in absolutely dead ground, not 300 yards from the enemy's trenches.

Big guns were ideally placed, thanks to the character of the terrain, but it was over good hard Summer soil that the guns reached their emplacements.

As for the guns of the Eleventh Army, I have received information that almost staggers belief. It appears that the infantry shot down their own gunners in order to get their horses, or shot down the gun horses in revenge as they retreated, and this panic-stricken act—if indeed it was not the act of purchased treachery—left practically all the artillery of the Eleventh Army in the hands of the enemy.

As for the artillery and technical appliances of the Seventh and Eighth armies, there is also no hope of their being saved. The Germans were already a couple of days across the best roads on the shortest line of retreat. The rate of the enemy's advance on the western wing has accelerated and the gun positions are behind the line now occupied by Germany. It is becoming an exceedingly anxious question whether the Eighth Army will succeed in getting away at all, but it is making its best haste eastward and Stanislau is abandoned.

British Submarine C-34 Is Sunk by a U-Boat

BERLIN, July 25. (via London).—The British submarine C-34 has been sunk by a submarine, it was officially announced today. The sole survivor was taken prisoner.

British submarine C-34 was built in 1909, one of eight craft of identical design. She was a boat of 313 tons and a maximum draught of twelve feet with a speed of fourteen knots above water and of ten knots submerged. She was equipped with two torpedo tubes. Her normal complement was sixteen men.

SEES NO PROGRESS IN GERMAN REFORM

Tageblatt Says Nothing Has Been Gained by the Accession of Michaelis.

QUOTES LLOYD GEORGE

Prints Speech in Full, Charging Militarists with Garbling. It—Others Back Premier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 24, (Delayed.)—Theodor Wolff says in the Tageblatt that it is easy to express in a single word what has been accomplished in the way of reforms in the German Empire, "and that word is nothing.

"The party representatives were called to the Crown Prince to express their opinions on Bethmann Hollweg and felt their importance increase. Those who formally delivered their incriminating evidence imagined themselves to be rolling forward the world's history, but they themselves were being pulled by invisible wires. When the unpopular Chancellor was to be dropped they dared to subscribe to the justice of the verdict and gave their signatures proudly."

Herr Wolff remarks that mere resolutions on domestic reform are not going to reform the empire, and the passing of a peace resolution by the Reichstag majority has not brought Germany any nearer peace.

Criticism of Michaelis Grows.

COPENHAGEN, July 25.—Premier Lloyd George's skepticism regarding the good faith of Chancellor Michaelis, his doubts whether the latter's reply to the Reichstag resolution really means what it pretends to mean, and his belief that the reference of peace-professing statesmen to the security of frontiers is capable of being extended at will to cover the absorption of Belgium and any other desired annexations, have received unexpected justification and corroboration from German sources in the growing frankness of criticism which the defunct Zukunft might envy.

It was declared yesterday that the Chancellor's speech was ambiguous and open to the two interpretations which Lloyd George mentioned. It was added that the policy of silence as to political aims, initiated by ex-Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and continued by Dr. Michaelis, had laid the German policy open to the British Premier's criticism. It was remarked that his picture of German Parliamentarism under the Michaelis formula might be distorted, but it contained enough truth to serve as a warning to the German people.

The Berlin Tageblatt reprints the full text of Lloyd George's reply to the German Chancellor, explaining that this is advisable because remarkable errors of distortion and omission in the sense desired by the German Government crept into summaries of earlier declarations from the enemy camp which were supplied by the semi-official Wolff News Bureau. The Kreuz-Zeitung, under fire of the radical papers, slightly modified but did not retract statements about the Government's war policy. No official declaration was made.

Replying to greetings from a Pan German meeting, Admiral Scheer, Commander of the Fleet, said he hoped the German people, on the threshold of victory, would not disgracefully renounce its future.

Fear Hatred Due to U-Boat War.

A remarkably frank article by the Berlin correspondent of the National Tidende, passed by the Foreign Office censorship, discusses the seamy side of the submarine campaign and the effect it has upon neutrals. It is generally recognized, he says, that the longer the campaign continues the fewer friends Germany will have after the war.

This consideration, together with the thought of the many billions which another six months' war would cost, were the two principal factors which contributed to bringing to majority of the Reichstag into line upon a bid for immediate peace. The correspondent says now that it is generally admitted that the effect of the U-boat campaign has been miscalculated, not regarding the amount of tonnage destroyed, but as to the time required to make its effects felt in England. The German people are still convinced that it will succeed ultimately if enough time is given and they themselves are able to hold out.

Big German Offensive Impossible.

Disregarding the events in Galicia as accidental, the correspondent says there can be no question of a big offensive, owing to a lack of men, as Field Marshal von Hindenburg has frankly admitted, but there is no doubt the front can hold out.

The correspondent gives as two of the most striking impressions upon his return to Berlin—the disappearance of children, who have been sent to the country in thousands, and the appearance of a new type of Berliner, a lank individual with skin hanging in folds, who has supplanted the corpulent German. A few have lost less than fifteen pounds in weight, many more than thirty, but they are healthy and usually improved.

Another feature is the disappearance of vegetables owing to the drought. Greengrocers display only lemons and onions.

The Politiken reports that a German cattle buyer here has reduced by 15 per cent. the prices he will pay next week for cattle to be sent to Germany. A corresponding decline in meat prices here is expected.

TONE THE STOMACH.
WITH HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. Disordered stomach and weak digestion are relieved and strengthened by its use. Try it.—Advt.

BIG GUNS ROAR NIGHT AND DAY ON BRITISH LINE

Germans in Retaliation Firing Huge Shells Twenty Miles Behind the Front.

MANY RAIDS NEAR YPRES

Haig's Troops Penetrate Enemy Trenches at Numerous Points in Flanders.

FRENCH RETAIN NEW LINE

Repulse Another German Attack on the Plateaus North of Craonne.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, July 25.—The enemy's gunfire along theBritish front is still violent, and as the British reply is not less heavy, the artillery battle is reaching great heights of intensity in certain sectors. The German gunners are concentrating most of their fire about Lombaertzyde and around Ypres and Zillebeke Lake and the neighborhood of Armentières, Ploeghsteert, and Neuve Chapelle, with the usual intensity at Lievin and the suburbs of Lens.

It will be seen that this spread of fire is over a long line of country. It travels deep, too, for the enemy is using a large number of long range high velocity guns upon back areas, so that shells are falling in a wild, haphazard way as far now and then as twenty miles behind the lines, where they kill an old woman or two or a Flemish child or two in some quiet farmstead remote from the war, or plow up a lonely field where corn is ripening for the harvest.

All of this is not done with impunity. One of the long range guns, which sent a heavy shell on a long journey to a spot enormously far from the battle lines the other day, was located at once by British airmen who were sent out to silence it. They circled above it and dropped bombs about it with what seemed good results. The gun has not been heard from since, and it is only one case out of many.

These young flying men have been fighting great battles in the air during the last week or two and especially during the last few days, when there has been perfect flying weather, so that the enemy squadrons made a tremendous effort to challenge the British command of the air over the latter's lines.

British Make Many Raids.

LONDON, July 25.—Numerous raids by the British troops north and east of Ypres are mentioned in today's official reports from headquarters in France. Prisoners were captured and important information obtained.

The British east of Monchy le Preux, in the Arras sector, suffered a slight reverse this morning when the Germans attacked with flame throwers, driving back the British advanced posts on a front of about 200 yards.

The text of the statement issued this morning follows:

We captured 114 prisoners, including two officers, in successful raids made by us yesterday east and northeast of Ypres.

The enemy's artillery showed considerable activity last night east of Monchy-le-Preux and in the neighborhood of Lombaertzyde.

Tonight's official report reads:

Following a heavy bombardment of our trenches east of Monchy-le-Preux, the enemy early this morning again attacked our positions on Infantry Hill, and with the assistance of Flammenwerfer succeeded in driving in a few of our advanced posts on a front of about 200 yards. A German raiding party was driven off by our rifle fire this afternoon north of Bullecourt.

Our troops raided the enemy's trenches north of Ypres this morning at a number of points and captured several prisoners.

Yesterday a thick haze interfered greatly with operations in the air. Bombing raids, nevertheless, were carried out by our airplanes during the day, as well as the previous night. Fighting took place in the evening. Four German machines were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

Gun Duel in Flanders Rages.

BERLIN, July 25, (via London.)—Continuation of exceptionally violent artillery fighting in Flanders is reported in today's official account of operations on the Western front.

The text of the statement reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—The battlefront in Flanders was again yesterday the scene of a most powerful artillery engagement, which lasted into the night. Strong reconnoitring thrusts by the British were repeated in several sectors, all being driven back into our crater positions.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—At the Winterberg, near Craonne, the French met with a rebuff in the failure of several strong attacks against our new positions. The introduction of a fresh division brought them no advantage.

The supplementary report issued from German Headquarters tonight reads:

The firing duel in Flanders has increased to the most extreme intensity.

French Repel New Attack.

PARIS, July 25.—The Germans launched another fruitless attack on the plateaus north of Craonne shortly after daybreak this morning, hoping to catch the French off their guard after their victory yesterday. The enemy, however, found the French positions consolidated and prepared for defense, so that the attack was repulsed completely.

During the day there was no further infantry action, but the artillery on both sides was very active in the Craonne sector.

The text of this afternoon's War Office statement follows:

After a short but violent bombard-

Continued on Page 3.

U-Boats Sink 24 British Steamers in Week; Gain Expected; Only Temporary, London Says

LONDON, July 25.—Twenty-one British vessels of more than 1,600 tons each and three of less than 1,600 tons each were sunk last week, according to the weekly Admiralty report on shipping losses. One fishing vessel also was lost. The Admiralty's statement follows:

Arrivals, 2,791; sailings, 2,791.

British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine, over 1,600 tons, including 2 previously, 21; under 1,600 tons, 3.

British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked, including three previously, 15.

British fishing vessels sunk, 1.

The report of the week's sinkings of British merchantmen would have shown the low record, except for a couple of days when the Germans had unusual luck. Even with these exceptional days, the total is considered to have been "about normal." The U-boat losses for the previous fortnight had been kept down to a minimum, and for the current week an upward tendency in the curve would not have been unexpected, in view of the vigorous offensive efforts which the Germans are now putting forward on all fronts, and which no doubt are reflected in the orders to the submarine commanders to support the land offensive by strenuous efforts on "the submarine front."

On the whole the navy may be said to be fairly well satisfied with the progress being made against the underwater enemy, and the feeling is that time is all on the side of the Allies, as every week sees anti-submarine methods developing and the co-ordination of the various parts of the anti-submarine campaign improving. In the meantime the shipbuilding program is being pressed forward, while in another month the weather and daylight conditions will begin to tell against the submarines.

The foregoing announcement of the British Admiralty shows an increase of seven vessels of more than 1,600 tons as compared with the report for the week ended July 15. In the smaller category the report shows a falling off of one. There is a falling off also of seven in regard to fishing craft sunk.

Arrivals and sailings for this week reveal the unique feature of equality—as many ships left port as arrived. The total, 5,582, shows a falling off of 166 from the previous week, and is the smallest since the week of June 3, when the movements fell from 5,487 to 5,335. That week 15 vessels over 1,600 tons were lost and 3 under, while 17 were unsuccessfully attacked.

The losses to British shipping since early March are as follows:

Week Ended—	Ships Over 1,600 Tons.	Under 1,600 Tons.	Total.
March 4	14	9	23
March 11	13	4	17
March 18	16	8	24
March 25	18	7	25
April 1	18	13	31
April 8	17	2	19
April 15	19	9	28
April 22	40	15	55
April 29	38	13	51
May 6	24	22	46
May 13	18	5	23
May 20	18	9	27
May 27	18	1	19
June 3	15	3	18
June 10	22	10	32
June 17	27	5	32
June 24	21	7	28
July 1	15	5	20
July 8	14	3	17
July 15	14	4	18
July 22	21	3	24

GERMAN WEST LINE NOT IMPREGNABLE

American Officers Back from France Confident That Allies Can Break Through.

BAKER DENIES PESSIMISM

General Staff Pleased Over Reports, but No Effort Is Made to Minimize Seriousness of Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A published statement representing the army officers who have just returned from a long visit of inspection along the western front in France as being pessimistic as to the outcome of the effort of the allied armies to make headway against the German forces, brought from Secretary Baker tonight a formal declaration that no member of the military mission held the views attributed to them in the publication.

Members of the mission with whom a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES talked, preferred not to express their views for publication, but it is not violating any confidence to say that they do not look upon the outcome of the great war in any pessimistic way.

It may be said that some of the officers who have inspected the French front are confident that the Germans cannot break the allied line, and are just as confident that the German line will have to give way before the allied offensive. The officers found the British forces in prime condition, and full of vigor and desire to keep up the offensive against German lines which they were pushing back gradually. There was no possibility, it was said, that the Germans could break the French front. One opinion expressed, although it is not contended that this represents the general view, was that the assault on the French lines by the armies of the Crown Prince was intended for political effect, and had no real military value or objective. It was confidently asserted that the Crown Prince's forces would not be able to make a dent in the French lines.

The returning officers were full of enthusiasm over the ability of the British forces to make headway against their enemies. The British, they said, were eager for the fray and had so many troops in reserve that they could fight without exhaustion for an indefinite period. Altogether the feeling among the returned officers was so optimistic that members of the General Staff who had been inclined to take a gloomy view of the situation were in enthusiastic spirits today over what they had heard.

Of course it was mainly gossip, but great interest was manifested in a report that the offensive of the Crown Prince's armies against the French lines was merely an attempt on the part of the Kaiser's heir to make himself a popular hero among the German people. There have been stories that Emperor William is not in the best of health and these have obtained added interest recently, since the Crown Prince has attained such influence through the support given to him and his policy of ruthless warfare by von Hindenburg and Ludendorff. According to the gossip in the war area the Crown Prince, in the realization that the German people regard military success as the most important thing in the world, is trying to qualify for the popular hero class by a prodigious effort against the French lines. The American army officers just back from the French front have no fear that the Crown Prince will be successful.

Secretary Baker's formal denial was given to the press tonight through the Committee on Public Information. That it was intended as more than an ordinary statement was attested by the fact that it was signed by the Secretary of War. The statement reads as follows:

In one of the morning newspapers members of the party of officers just returned from France are credited with an expression of opinion to the effect that the German line on the western front is impregnable. I have succeeded in reaching all the members of this military mission and am assured that no one of them has expressed such an opinion, either to a newspaper man or to anybody else, including his own associates on the mission. The alleged expression, therefore, is wholly without foundation. The members of the military mission were sent abroad to study technical questions. They were accorded the fullest opportunity by both the British and French Governments to complete their study, and were given opportunity to observe actual conditions at the front. The mission is unanimous in its praise of the splendid morale of the allied forces on the western front, and while it shares the general realization of the gravity of this war, it returned without any pessimistic opinion whatever as to the final outcome.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Not Surprised at Russians.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—No attempt is made here to minimize the seriousness of the situation in the war theatres in Europe. The United States is in the

Continued on Page 2.

PERSHING'S FORCES BUSY DIGGING IN

Trenches Being Constructed at Camp in France—Marines Building Entanglements.

PACKS WILL WEIGH MORE

With Helmet and Extra Kit, Men May Have to Carry Eighty Pounds.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 25.—There was greater activity in the training camp today than at any time since the American troops reached France, for, the preliminary arrangements having been completed, actual intensive work was begun. There is no disposition on the part of any of the American commanders to belittle the amount of work necessary to bring their men up to the highest European standards, but the spirit with which the troops have undertaken this work has encouraged the highest hopes of early efficiency.

Trenches were being dug today in the way of practice with an enthusiasm almost equal to that with which soldiers dig themselves in under actual artillery fire. These trenches were of full depth and were duplicates of certain sections of the front line, consisting of front or fire trenches, support trenches, and reserve trenches, with intricate communication trenches connecting them.

Yesterday the marines got under way with their digging, and they were wiring themselves in today behind great barriers of barbed metal entanglements, for in every possible way the intensive training is intended to approximate operations under actual war conditions. Both offensive and defensive tactics will be employed, and some very lively sham battles with grenades, bayonets, and trench mortars will soon take place.

Already dummies have been constructed for bayonet practice, and the men are being taught the six most vital points for attack. The Americans are highly amused at the stories of how the French decorate and paint their dummies to look like the German Emperor, von Hindenburg, and other enemy notables, and each company is searching its ranks for embryo artists in that line.

Practice in trench fighting will not wholly replace the route marches or hikes, for the hardening process must continue all the time. Already the men's packs weigh in the neighborhood of fifty pounds, but when finally they are equipped for the trenches, with steel helmets and an extra kit, these packs may weigh eighty pounds, or equal to that carried by the British troops. The men must be fit to bear this burden without undue fatigue.

The weather is rather warm just now, but the nights are deliciously cool and refreshing. Every effort is being made to do as much of the training as possible during the cooler hours of the early morning.

The American soldiers are calling attention to their lack of reading matter, and it has been suggested that some such arrangement might be made in the United States as that in England, whereby any person, after reading a magazine or other periodical, can merely drop the same unaddressed in any Post Office, the Government forwarding it promptly to the troops in the field through the regular channel of distribution. The men are also looking forward to the establishment of Y. M. C. A. huts at the camp, and efforts are being made to hurry the construction of these.

PERSHING AT FRENCH FRONT

American General Reviews Famous Battalion of the Chasseurs.

PARIS, July 25.—General Pershing, accompanied by Marshal Joffre, visited the French front yesterday and reviewed incidentally one of the most famous battalions of French Chasseurs which figured in the 14th of July review in Paris.

General Pershing expressed high admiration of the dash and smartness of the men.

HODGE TO JOIN PERSHING.

Public Service Commissioner Resigns to Build Bridges in France.

ALBANY, July 25.—Henry W. Hodge resigned today as a Public Service Commissioner, (First, for New York City District,) in order to serve the Federal Government with General Pershing in France. The resignation was accepted with regret by Governor Whitman.

In his letter of resignation, Mr. Hodge said he had been requested by the Government to act as Engineer of Bridges with the American forces abroad.

In announcing acceptance of the resignation Governor Whitman said:

"Mr. Hodge is impelled solely by a sense of patriotic duty, and, while I realize the great loss to the city and State which his retirement from the commission involves, I cannot but agree with him in his decision. However, I hope that his absence from the country will not be of long duration, and I intend to make an appointment to this vacancy with the understanding that on Mr. Hodge's return he will continue his work on the commission on the resignation of the temporary appointee."

WHITMAN NAMES APPEALS BOARDS AS NON-PARTISAN

Submits to President Seventy Names of Men to Pass on Draft Exemption.

DENIES POLITICAL MOTIVES

Governor Thinks Republicans and Democrats Are About Equal in Number.

CITY BOARDS ARE DELAYED

Washington Sends Master Lists to Adjutant General at Albany.

ALBANY, July 25.—The Boards of Appeal for the State were announced tonight by Governor Whitman. In making public the list the Governor stated that in the seventy names submitted to President Wilson not one was made for political reasons. Governor Whitman's statement which accompanied the list was as follows:

"The Boards of Appeal for this State will consist of seventy citizens appointed by the President.

"I have submitted the names of seventy persons. Not one single one of these nominations has been made for political reasons, and until the question was raised by the letter purporting to have been made public by Mr. Tumulty I have given no consideration whatever to the political affiliations of these men.

"Sixteen of these are physicians. I do not know the politics of any of these sixteen men. They were carefully selected and recommended to me by the State Department of Health. The head of this department, Dr. Biggs, is a Democrat, appointed by Governor Glynn. He has remained in my administration at my urgent request on account of the great service which he has rendered and is rendering the State. There are two or three clergymen, with whose politics I am not acquainted, and two or three persons who, I am informed, are enrolled Progressives. About this same number are regarded as independent in politics. Of the remaining forty-five or forty-six I am informed that there are about twenty-one Democrats and twenty-three or twenty-four Republicans."

The list follows:

NEW YORK CITY.

Charles E. Hughes, G. L. Ingraham,
Nathan Straus, Louis Marshall,
George B. Agnew, James A. Delehanty,
William I. Washburn, Jr. Dr. Piatto,
Dr. S. Goldwater, Dr. George Doty.

BROOKLYN.

Edgar M. Cullen, William H. English,
The Rev. S. E. Young, William N. Dykman,
Meier Steinbrink, William B. Davenport,
Howard O. Wood, Edwin L. Garvin,
Dr. Edward E. Hicks, Dr. J. S. Watermian.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Samuel H. Evans, New Brighton, S. I.
John Dalton, Staten Island.
W. W. Mills, West New Brighton, S. I.
Robert A. Inch, Queens.
Dr. J. Evan Shuttleworth, Richmond Hill.
Charles E. Sims, Bronx.
Eugene H. Rosenquest, Bronx.
Richard W. Lawrence, Bronx.
George B. McGuire, Bronx.
Dr. Herman T. Radin, Bronx.
John C. Cramer, Masena.
Robert W. Chambers, Broadalbin.
Jefferson McDownell, Mechanicsville.
Albert H. Proctor, Malone.
Dr. George Graves, Herkimer.
Charles H. Wells, Schenectady.
Stanton P. Hull, Petersburg.
Arthur C. Wyer, Delhi.
The Rev. George Dugan, Albany.
Dr. George Stover, Amsterdam.
William Nottingham, Syracuse.
Herbert J. Fowler, Auburn.
Thomas A. MacClary, Union.
Julius F. A. Doolittle, Utica.
Dr. Alfred Goss, Adams.
Eldyn Reynolds, Belmont.
James H. Owens, Chemung.
William E. Leffingwell, Watkins.
Milo H. Acker, Hornell.
Dr. M. S. Coxe, Dunkirk.
William Pitkin, Rochester.
J. B. Bradley, Interlaken.
Philip N. Nicholas, Geneva.
George W. Atwell, Jr., Lima.
Dr. Charles R. Sumner, Rochester.
John Lord O'Brien, Buffalo.
John G. Wickser, Buffalo.
W. W. Smallwood, Warsaw.
Norman E. Mack, Buffalo.
Dr. A. N. Moore, Lockport.
William A. Davidson, Port Chester.
Clayton Ryder, Carmel.
Charles W. Swift, Poughkeepsie.
Franklin Montrose, Peekskill.
Dr. Charles E. Townsend, Newburg.
W. D. Guthrie, Locust Valley.
E. H. L. Smith, St. James.
Ralph Peters, Garden City.
Sylvester Pearsall, Lynbrook.
Dr. Arthur H. Terry, Patchogue.

After the Governor had issued his statement announcing the appointment of members of the district exemption appeal boards he left for New York. There was nothing in his statement to indicate what men were to serve in any specified districts and no one in the Governor's official family or in the Adjutant General's office would add anything to the Governor's formal announcement. It was stated unofficially by one of the Governor's assistants that probably the first thirty named would serve in New York City boroughs and the others in the Federal judicial districts in which they live.

The Federal draft law provides that each exemption board of appeals shall consist of at fewest five members. It had previously been announced at the Adjutant General's office that the New York City board was to consist of thirty members, but no announcement had been made as to the number to serve in the up-State judicial districts.

CITY'S DRAFT BOARDS WAITING FOR LISTS

Work Halted Because They Were Mailed from Washington to Adjutant General at Albany.

Because of the failure to receive the Federal master lists which must be used by the local exemption boards in calling their quotas for examination it is doubtful if any of the 189 New York boards will be able to post the names of the men called in their respective districts before next Monday. The War Department mailed the lists to the Adjutant General in Albany, and he had not received them up to last evening. The lists will be immediately remailed to the Chairmen of the local boards in New York, and it is expected that most of the boards will receive their lists

Continued on Page 8.

Senators Considering Plan to Draft Eligible Aliens

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Treaty changes with America's allies to make their subjects in this country eligible to the draft were considered today by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Chairman Stone and Senator McCumber were named to confer with President Wilson on the latter's resolution proposing treaty negotiations. Committee sentiment was said to favor subjecting all aliens to the draft, except enemy subjects and neutrals.

Senator Stone was advised that the subject had been considered favorably at yesterday's Cabinet meeting. All the Allies, except Russia, were said to have indicated their assent.

FOOD BILL SENT TO CONFERENCE

Special Rule Shuts Off Debate on War Board Rider—31 Republicans Vote with Democrats

MANN ABANDONS HIS FIGHT

No Separate Votes on Senate Amendments—Conferees Are Left Free to Compromise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Administration forces in the House won a victory today when, on a rising vote of 169 to 101, the Food Administration bill was sent to conference without instructions to the conferees or a separate vote on any of the Senate amendments. Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, abandoned his fight to force a separate vote on the Senate proposal for a joint committee of the two houses to supervise war expenditures, which Mr. Mann and many other Republicans favored.

Thirty-one Republicans voted with the Democrats to send the bill to conference without instructions, and when this vote had been taken—it was on the previous question on the special rule—the Republican floor leader did not carry his fight further. No rollcall was demanded on the special rule by Mr. Mann.

The House conferees named were Lever, Lee, Candler and Heflin, Democrats, and Haugen, Anderson, and McLaughlin of Michigan, Republicans. The conference will begin tomorrow. The Senate conferees are Gore, Chamberlain, Smith of South Carolina, Smith of Georgia, Kenyon, Warren, and Page.

The action taken by the House leaves the House managers free to insist upon the Administration's wishes or agree to compromises. It is understood the House managers will stand out squarely against the amendment for a joint committee on war expenditures. The President's letter to Chairman Lever of the Committee on Agriculture, virtually serves notice that the President would not approve the bill if this section were retained.

Other Points at Issue.

Unless the President yields on the point the House managers will also stand out for the elimination of the food control board amendment and insist upon a one-man food administration. Other principal points at issue are the amendment for a minimum price of $2 on wheat and the prohibition section. The disposition of these sections is problematical, although there is no doubt there will be no further manufacture during the war of distilled spirits.

Indications are that the Senate prohibition provisions may be greatly strengthened. At least five of the seven Senate conferees are said to favor personally a bone-dry country, and Chairman Lever of the House conferees has promised the prohibition representatives that he will endeavor strenuously to retain the bone-dry plan for which the House voted.

A compromise plan undergoing much discussion would give the President power to limit the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of light wines and beer whenever he believes it necessary, and provide for the redistillation of all spirits, both in and out of bond. Senate provisions now in the bill would not touch wine and beer and contemplate only the redistillation of bonded liquors.

Representative Lenroot, Republican, of Wisconsin, issued a statement tonight in lieu of a speech he had expected to make, saying that the President's letter regarding the proposed supervisory committee on war expenditures "was a misrepresentation of the amendment in question."

"There is no parallel between the war committee proposed by the Senate," said Mr. Lenroot, "and the war committee that existed during the civil war, and a most casual reading will disclose the fact. The Senate proposal is merely for a committee on expenditures, with no powers whatever except to advise Congress as to the result of its investigations. It would be no way embarrass the President in the conduct of the war, unless the committee found either gross extravagance or corruption in expenditures.

A Bulwark Against Graft.

"The country is determined," said Mr. Lenroot, "that this war shall be conducted without graft and without undue profit to any one, and if evil conditions should be found later to exist the quicker discovered the better for the country and the President in the conduct of the war.

"The powers delegated to this committee by the Senate amendment are no greater than those given to the Committee on War Expenditures now in existence, or to any other expenditure committee of the House. These standing committees of the House have power 'to investigate the economic justness and fairness of expenditures,' 'the proper application of public moneys,' 'the security of the Government against unjust and extravagant demands,' &c., (the quotations being from House rules.)"

Mr. Lenroot said that such a committee existed from 1814 to 1880, and performed valuable service.

"To have such a committee now," he continued, "would be no reflection upon the President. He cannot be expected to know all details of expendi-

Continued on Page 9.

"IRREGULAR BEAUTY."—If you prefer natural rugged beauty—" See top of Page 6. —Advt.

SENATORS FAVOR BOND ISSUES FOR NEW WAR BUDGET

One Billion for Short Term and Four Billions for Twenty Years Proposed.

OPPOSE FURTHER TAXATION

Committee to Decide on Plans After Receiving Estimates from Secretary McAdoo.

YEAR'S BILL 17 BILLIONS

Estimate by Senator Smoot—House Leaders Resent Senate's Revenue Initiative.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25. — How to raise the $5,000,000,000 wanted by Secretary McAdoo for immediate war uses, in addition to the $1,670,000,000 carried in the pending War Revenue bill, was discussed today by the Senate Finance Committee. At the end of the day Chairman Simmons, said the committee had come to no decision, but it appeared that the majority favored adding $1,000,000,000 to the $1,670,000,000 levy as it stands, making $2,670,000,000 in all as the war revenue levy. The extra $1,000,000,000 would be made up by a short-term bond issue as a part of the War Revenue bill. The remaining $4,000,000,000 would be put out as an independent bond issue on a 20-year issue basis.

Some of the Senators urged increasing the War Revenue bill by applying a tax upon consumers. But the majority seemed to favor letting the taxes fixed in the War Revenue bill stand as they are and depend upon bond issues for the money required.

Secretary McAdoo's estimate, upon which the Finance Committee will proceed in providing for the $5,000,000,000, is expected not later than Friday. The committee believes it can come to a decision within a day or so thereafter.

In debate on the River and Harbor bill, Senator Smoot, a member of the Finance Committee, declared that, from advices that had come to the Senate, it would not be surprising if considerably more than $5,000,000,000 additional would have to be provided for war purposes in the immediate future. He suggested that $3,000,000,000, in addition to the $5,000,000,000, might required.

Puts Year's Bill at $17,000,000,000.

"This is a costly war and we have got to make up our minds to it," said Senator Smoot. "Besides the $5,000,000,000 wanted by the Secretary of the Treasury, there will be other demands soon. There will be deficiencies to be made up in various departments amounting to approximately $150,000,000. A request has already been made for $500,000,000 additional for the Shipping Board. We have been told by the Secretary of the Treasury that no doubt $2,000,000,000 more will be required to be loaned to foreign countries engaged in the war against Germany. This amount will undoubtedly run much higher."

Senator Smoot estimated that with the extra funds needed by the Government, appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1918, would approximate $17,000,000,000.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain, in a speech in Parliament yesterday, said Britain was looking to America for aid in financing the Allies," Senator Smoot went on. "Britain has the right to look to us. The Allies are fighting the same fight, and they must win. It is fortunate that America has the means to give the tremendous help required of her. With all this huge expenditure of money, America must be sure that she spends wisely. We must not make mistakes."

Senator Kenyon of Iowa suggested that the contemplated appropriation in the River and Harbor bill of $27,000,000 ought to be considered with the view of cutting out every superfluous item.

"We had better go slow with our finances," he said. "We must find a way to cut down appropriations not directly concerned with the war. Congress must not waste money on 'pork barrel' appropriations."

Senator Sherman of Illinois attacked the $27,000,000 waterway appropriation as altogether too high.

Says We Must Begin to Save.

"Twenty-seven million dollars!" said the Senator. "When it comes to speaking of millions, as Senators have suggested, the figures trip over the tongue as lightly as if one were tossing coppers out in a hayfield. Millions mean nothing now. Why, even billions mean nothing. We are counting up fifteen, seventeen, twenty billions.

"The last known estimate of the national wealth, in 1910, was $187,000,000,000, and, counting the increase that has come with such prosperity as the war brought prior to 1917, the increase in value of all tangible property, the franchises, good-will, patents, and the like, we have at this time, fairly estimated, no more than $250,000,000,000. When we reach $20,000,000,000 of taxes or indebtedness, we shall have 8 per cent. of the aggregate. That means, if we kept it up, in twelve and one-half years we would, by the taxing power, reach every dollar in private ownership in the United States.

"Twelve and a half years! The Napoleonic wars lasted that long. The press reports from across the ocean are not especially reassuring for early peace, however ardently we desire it. We ought to begin right here in Congress to save all we can in taxation. Food economy and economy in other ways will help, but it will not do it all. We must save everywhere, and we can save on these war appropriations if we are careful."

Protests against various features of the excess profits tax were received by the Finance Committee today. A delegation of railroad representatives, in-

cluding A. P. Thom, General Counsel for the national railroads legislative body, argued that the country would be more benefited, in view of transportation needs, to have the railroads use their surplus in betterments and extensions rather than to pay it out in taxes. A number of merchants and manufacturers, headed by President Simmons of the Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, urged reduction from 8 to 6 per cent. of the war excess profits tax.

Jealous of House Prerogatives.

In the House Representative Ebenezer Hill of Connecticut, a Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, criticised Secretary McAdoo for his statement that an additional $5,000,000,000 would be required for war purposes.

"The prerogatives of the lower body of Congress are being invaded," he said. "Under the Constitution the power of issuing bonds and incurring indebtedness must originate in the House of Representatives.

"We sent from this House a tax bill. It was derided and denounced all over the country and in two days was to be reformed and reconstructed and made perfect by the Senate. That was eight weeks ago. The bill contained many things of which I did not approve, but it had one saving grace—it raised the money which the party in power said they needed. No report has come as yet from the other body, and we are told today that Secretary McAdoo has informed the Senate Finance Committee that five billions more are required. This is an invasion of our privileges, because if additional bonds are to be voted and more revenue raised the legislation should originate in this House."

Other members of the House, including Democratic leaders, are not pleased with the Senate's course on the Revenue bill, particularly the new plan to rewrite the House measure following the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury.

AMERICAN SUBMARINE EXPLOSION KILLS FIVE

Lieut. Marcus Among Victims of Gasoline Fumes on the A-7 at Cavite.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A Lieutenant and four sailors of the navy were killed in an explosion yesterday afternoon on board the submarine A-7, at Cavite, on Manila Bay, in the Philippine Islands. The Navy Department was notified of the accident today, but got few details other than the names of those injured and a statement that a "preliminary examination" indicated that the explosion was caused by the ignition of gasoline fumes in a pocket within the submarine.

Following is the official list of dead and injured:

DEAD.

Lieutenant ARNOLD MARCUS, Mill Valley, Cal.
Machinist's Mate HAROLD H. LANG, Dorchester, Mass.
Gunner's Mate OTHE HOPEWELL, Brushy Knob, Mo.
Chief Electrician JESSE M. CURRIE, Richmond, Va.
Machinist's Mate JOSEPH A. KUNZ, Cameron, Texas.

INJURED.

Chief Electrician THEODORE SCHAIBLIN, Greenwood, Mo.
Fireman ARTHUR M. JACOBS, Rigby, Idaho.
Machinist's Mate J. P. HIXON.

Hixon's injuries are slight. The others were seriously burned.

The worst previous submarine accident in the United States Navy occurred on March 25, 1915, when the F-4 went to the bottom and the entire crew of twenty-two men was lost. The F-4, which was commanded by Lieutenant Alfred L. Ede, was taking part in manoeuvres of the "F" squadron off the harbor of Honolulu. She was found two days later after a diver, John A. Eraz, established a new world's record by descending 215 feet, but it was five months later that the submersible was raised and the bodies were recovered. A board of investigation found that a corroded battery lining and poor diving qualities were responsible for the accident.

An explosion inside the submarine E-2 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard killed five men and injured ten others on Jan. 15, 1916. The Court of Inquiry found that the explosion was caused by the ignition of hydrogen gas generated while the experimentally installed Edison battery was being discharged.

HURLEY AND CAPPS START ON SHIP WORK

New Appointees Set Wheels in Motion with a Speed That Promises Results.

BRENT MAY ALSO RESIGN

Colby's Nomination Held Up While Wadsworth and Calder Look Into His Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The new men selected by President Wilson to untangle the shipping situation got to work today with an alacrity which gave promise of quick results. Even before his nomination was confirmed by the Senate this afternoon, Edwin N. Hurley, who succeeds William Denman as Chairman of the Shipping Board, prepared to relinquish his post as a member of the Advisory Board of the Exports Council, and arranged for conferences on the shipping situation.

Rear Admiral Capps, Chief Naval Constructor, who will take up the task of building new ships and commandeering ships on the stocks in order to hasten their building, where General Goethals left off, was at the offices of the Shipping Board before they were opened this morning. After inquiring for some of the officials, he went to the offices of General Goethals, and, with the assistance of the General, began to familiarize himself with the details of the work.

In the afternoon Admiral Capps returned to the Navy Department to arrange for closing up his affairs there. He has let it be known that he will do everything in his power to see that not a moment is lost in speeding up the merchant shipbuilding program, and it was made plain that he would have the closest co-operation of Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department in this connection.

Mr. Hurley today invited E. H. Outerbridge, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, to confer with him here concerning the ship program. It was said that Mr. Outerbridge had made a close study of the shipping problem and German submarine activities.

Bainbridge Colby, who is to succeed Captain John B. White as a member of the Shipping Board, arrived in Washington today and called at the White House. He then held a short conference with Mr. Hurley and returned to New York in order to close up his affairs there. He will return to Washington on Monday, prepared to devote all of his time to the Shipping Board.

Brent Offers to Resign.

Confirmation was obtained at the White House today of the reports that Theodore Brent, Vice Chairman of the Shipping Board, and a warm adherent of William Denman, the deposed Chairman, had advised the President that he was willing to withdraw if this would aid in hastening ship construction and help to clear up the differences that have existed. The resignation had not been accepted late tonight, but it was reported that President Wilson probably would act tomorrow and that Mr. Brent might soon end his connection with the shipbuilding situation.

The names of Edward N. Hurley and Bainbridge Colby were sent to the Senate yesterday afternoon by President Wilson. The Commerce Committee quickly recommended the confirmation of Mr. Hurley's appointment, and action to that effect was taken late this afternoon.

There was a hitch, however, over the confirmation of Mr. Colby. Senators Wadsworth and Calder of New York asked that action be withheld pending a determination of Mr. Colby's politics, and also because of the fact that New York State, from which Mr. Colby comes, was already represented on the Shipping Board by Commissioner Donald.

The law creating the Shipping Board provides that the members shall be appointed "with due regard to fitness for the effectual discharge of the duties imposed upon them by this act, and to a fair representation of the geographical divisions of the country; not more than three of the commissioners shall be from the same political party."

Colby a Progressive.

At present there are three Democrats, Hurley, Donald, and Stevens, on the board, and one Republican, Brent. Just how to classify Mr. Colby was the question raised. In 1912 he joined the Progressive Party and was one of the warmest supporters of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. In 1916, when the Progressive National Committee voted to return to the Republican fold and support Charles E. Hughes, Mr. Colby was one of those who refused. He joined with John M. Parker, Progressive Vice Presidential nominee, in the support of President Wilson for re-election.

It is not believed, however, that this fact will hold up the confirmation of Mr. Colby for any length of time, as he did not join the Democratic Party, remaining a Progressive. The general belief here tonight was that after a short delay Mr. Colby would be confirmed, and that when he returned from New York on Monday he would be a full-fledged member of the Shipping Board.

A meeting of the Shipping Board was held this morning, but routine matters only were considered. At that time the nomination of Mr. Hurley had not been confirmed and Vice Chairman Brent acted as Chairman. Another meeting was called for this afternoon, but it was put off because the Senate did not act upon Mr. Hurley's nomination until a late hour.

Neither Mr. Denman nor General Goethals would make any statement today. There was a report that General Goethals was anxious to go to France to engage in engineering work, and it was said that he had offered his services in any capacity to Secretary Baker. There was no announcement of a decision today. The question of the reorganization of the working force of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, of which General Goethals was the General Manager, was taken up today. Rear Admiral Rousseau, who was appointed Assistant Manager when General Goethals discharged F. A. Eustis because of an attack Mr. Eustis made upon him in connection with the proposed wooden ship program, may be recalled to duty in the Navy Department. Admiral Rousseau and Admiral Capps were members of the Compensation Board, which determines the prices the navy pays for materials and supplies. Now that Admiral Capps has been called to other duties it may be decided that Admiral Rousseau's services are vital to the work of the Compensation Board.

Eustis Fights for Wooden Ships.

Mr. Eustis is still an agent of the Shipping Board, a post in which he was retained by Mr. Denman after he was retired by General Goethals. He has not handed in his resignation, and it is said is determined to stay if permitted, and do all that he can to encourage what he believes to be a legitimate wooden ship program. He was one of the originators of the idea of building a great wooden cargo-carrying fleet.

There was an air of activity about the offices of the Shipping Board and Fleet Corporation today which spoke for action. The feeling was general that the program for commandeering and new ship construction which General Goethals had suggested would be used at least as the basis of the policy of the board. Friends of General Goethals, it was said, felt that the developments of yesterday, although bringing about his retirement, were a decided victory for his policies and endeavors.

The new men felt today that they were not in a position to discuss details. The only statement forthcoming was that not a moment would be lost—that talk would be put aside and ships built to the capacity of the country's resources in material and labor.

GERMAN GOLD TO DENMARK.

Shipment of 20,000,000 Marks Made to Raise Exchange Rate.

COPENHAGEN, July 25.—Germany again is attempting to improve the low rate of exchange on the mark in Scandinavia. The newspapers report a shipment of 20,000,000 marks, gold, for deposit in Copenhagen, and say that a large amount of securities for Sweden were received from Germany yesterday.

'PORK' LOBBY ACTIVE, SENATORS ASSERT

Rivers and Harbors Congress Attacked on Many Sides in Fight on $27,000,000 Appropriation.

RANSDELL UNDER FIRE

Louisiana Senator, Head of Waterways Congress, Defends It—Others Charge "Backfire" Campaign.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Attacks in the Senate today upon the $27,000,000 River and Harbor bill centred in an indictment by several Senators of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, which maintains headquarters in Washington and carries on an active campaign for waterways improvement.

Senators Kenyon of Iowa and Jones of Washington, Republican, and King of Utah, Democrat, led in the criticism of the organization's activities, which were vigorously defended by Senator Ransdell of Louisiana, Democrat, for many years President of the Waterways Congress.

That "backfires" have been set in their home States against certain Senators and Representatives by those interested in the organization's propaganda was charged by Senators Kenyon and Jones. Senator King declared he could see no difference between the activities of the Rivers and Harbors Congress and that of other organizations criticised for illegitimate lobbying.

Senator Ransdell protested that the organization's efforts have been along strictly legitimate, open, and public lines, and declared that no one connected with it had even been charged with lobbying among members of Congress. Senator Jones said that after he opposed a River and Harbor bill, the Secretary of the Waterways Congress "tried to enlist the newspapers of Washington State to make a campaign" against him. Senator Ransdell disclaimed any knowledge of the incident and said he would have stopped it. When Senator Kenyon declared that one of his Davenport constituents had received a letter from Senator Ransdell regarding Mr. Kenyon's opposition to the bill, the Louisiana Senator said he had merely advised the Davenport correspondent "to do all he could with his friends to support the bill."

"Isn't it an object or one of the chief objects of the organization to coerce Congress into making appropriations for rivers and harbors" asked Senator King.

"No, that is not one of the objects," replied Senator Ransdell; "under no circumstances has the organization advocated the improvement of any particular project."

"But the object of the organization was to secure as great appropriations as possible from Congress," persisted Senator King.

"Not at all," replied Senator Ransdell, "not as great as possible, but to secure enough appropriations to finish worthy waterways of this nation."

"I know that the Democratic Party, of which I am a member," said Senator King, "frequently denounced manufacturers of the United States who formed organizations for the purpose of coming to Congress in order to obtain tariff legislation. I do not see very much difference between organizations of that character, which we have denounced so vehemently and so often, and other organizations, whether they denominated themselves organizations for rivers and harbors or not, the object of which, in part, is to come to Congress and try to secure money out of the Treasury of the United States."

"I will say to the Senator from Utah," Senator Ransdell replied, "that there is a vast difference between such a lobby and a great public organization like the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, composed of people from every State in the Union where there are any waterways worthy of improvement."

"The action of the Secretary of that organization," said Senator Kenyon, "in building up a backfire has been shown by the Senator from Washington in his State. It is hardly a very honorable occupation."

Senator Ransdell opposed Senator Borah's suggestion that the President be empowered to designate what expenditures were to be made, declaring that the Chief Executive was already overburdened with war duties.

"I wonder if the President would consider it necessary the improvement of Banana Creek in Florida for the conduct of the war?" said Senator Kenyon. He added that if the Senator in charge of the bill would consent to Senator Borah's suggestion he would end his fight on the measure and it could come to a vote at once.

DERIDES GERMAN SOCIALISTS

New Yorker Volkszeitung Condemns Their Visit to the Kaiser.

Commenting upon the cabled report of the "Kaiser's Garden Party" in Berlin last Friday night, which was attended by representatives of nearly all the parties in the German Reichstag, including five members of the Socialist majority faction, the New York Volkszeitung drew attention to the fact that the Socialists had denied the political character of the gathering and continued:

"If this last declaration is true, then the Socialist participants in the imperial affair have robbed themselves of even the appearance of an excuse that they might perhaps have been able to present for their trip to the Ministerial palace. For in times like these there are strange bedfellows when it is a question of political necessities, or rather a question of a policy that is regarded as necessary. But it seems to us that Herr Scheidemann and his comrades, despite all their ability in conversational dodging, will find it pretty hard to give a satisfactory explanation of why it was necessary for them to honor this imperial garden party with their visit, if there were no political object connected with it, according to their own assertions."

The Volkszeitung then told the story of how, far back in the early history of the German Social Democracy, the King of Saxony, who also held garden parties for the purpose of popularizing himself with the people's representatives in the Landtag, noticed the absence of the Socialist members at these affairs, and sent a high officer of his Court to invite Wilhelm Liebknecht, father of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, to attend the next party. The veteran Socialist's reply to this invitation was as follows:

"Tell your master that if he wants anything from me he must take the trouble to come to me. He loses nothing if he comes to me. I, however, Herr Chamberlain, should lose my honor if I went to the King!"

"Now," concluded the Volkszeitung, "compare the attitude of Wilhelm Liebknecht, that Socialist soldier of the revolution, with the attitude of his successors, Scheidemann & Co., who went to the Kaiser's garden party."

The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung attached great importance to the Kaiser's party as marking a long step toward establishing more democratic conditions in the German Empire, and concluded an editorial by saying:

"Great Britain's war Prime Minister, Lloyd George, gave expression in his speech Saturday to his inclination toward concluding peace with a 'free' Germany. The dark, bloody mass of war clouds is beginning to lift. And in the sun of peace they will all find their places."

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OFFERS $1,000 PRIZE FOR BOMB ON BERLIN

Sigmond Saxe, a Chemist, Will Give Liberty Bond to American Who Accomplishes Feat.

LOST FRIENDS ON LUSITANIA

Urges Reprisal in Letter to the Aero Club and Newspapers—Allies Frowned on Similar Proposals.

A prize of a $1,000 Liberty bond has been offered to the first American aviator who bombs Berlin from the air as German airmen have been bombing London and towns on the English east coast. Sigmond Saxe, a chemist, of 111 West Seventy-eighth Street, made the offer yesterday in a letter which he sent to the Aero Club of America and to the newspapers of the city. Mr. Saxe did not ask the co-operation of the Aero Club, but said last night that he would welcome any suggestions for making his original offer the basis of a fund if the Aero Club should be willing to handle it. Here is Mr. Saxe's letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Now that we are to have an American Aviation Corps, I will present a $1,000 Liberty bond to the first American aviator who will drop bombs over Berlin. Remembrance of the American friends lost on the Lusitania prompts me to make this offer."

Mr. Saxe said he preferred not to mention the names of these friends. "It could only recall sad thoughts to their relatives who are here, and it would accomplish no good," he said. "My thought is to avenge them. This thing with me is entirely a matter of reprisal. I am enraged at the attitude of Germans toward Americans, even toward German-Americans who speak German and look like Germans. Several of my friends have arrived from Germany, and have told me of the experiences to which they were submitted, even though they were German-Americans.

"The hatred against Americans is so intense in Germany that I do not believe this generation will live to see it die out. There is no use thinking of the future in that respect. The thing to do it to teach Germany by example that ruthlessness does not pay.

"My offer is based entirely on humanitarian reasons. Sherman said that war was hell, didn't he? Well, let us give them all the hell we can, and as quick as we can. It's the quickest way to end this war. I am in the chemical business, and I am making money every day out of this war. The longer it lasts the more I shall make. But it is blood money, and I would sacrifice all of it if the war could end tomorrow. All I hope is that my $1,000 may be speedily won. It will be waiting for the American aviator who can earn it."

Henry Woodhouse, one of the Governors of the Aero Club, said the club could take no action in respect to Mr. Saxe's letter until the next meeting of the Governors on Wednesday of next week. He declared he was heartily in favor of the spirit that moved Mr. Saxe, however, although he expressed the fear that the Government might discourage any prize for aerial prowess.

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What is the character of your fellow depositors?

AMONG the 15,000 personal and business accounts on the books of the Columbia Trust Company, are the following deposits:

New York State funds
(Under direction of State Comptroller)

New York City funds
(Under direction of City Chamberlain)

Bankruptcy funds
(Under direction of U. S. Courts)

"Pending Settlement" funds
(Also under direction of the Courts)

The State, the City and the Judiciary, in selecting a depositary, must first have considered fully its strength and standing.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT: 60 BROADWAY
IN SHOPPING CENTER: FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET
IN HARLEM: 125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE
IN BRONX: 148TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

GERMAN WEST LINE NOT IMPREGNABLE

Continued from Page 1.

war and will go through with it; but any hope of a short struggle has gone glimmering with the apparent almost complete collapse of the Russian war machine.

The development was not unexpected by many army officers. When the offensive of July 1 was started by the Russian forces, the most frequent comment heard here was that it was probably the dying kick of the old Russian machine. Most observers were frankly skeptical that it could produce any decided result.

For the United States, the Russian collapse may have an immediate and direct bearing. It will, if the German General Staff presses its advantage, release additional German forces to bolster up the western front, where American forces are to be engaged. The German line in the west has not been seriously impaired at any point, officers here believe, but they do not pretend to know specifically the situation all along the battle front, but they are unable to see that the British and French have wrested from the Germans any key position of such importance that it can be used next year to hurl the enemy back toward the Rhine.

It has been noted, in fact, that the one strategic advantage gained in recent fighting was gained by the Germans. Many officers here believe that when a small sector of the British line in Belgium was overwhelmed and its defenders nearly all captured or killed, the Germans materially improved the situation on their weakest front. That view is based on the opinion that the only hope of decisive attainments for the Allies in the west lies in rolling up the German right flank where it reaches the sea in Belgium.

Would Eliminate the U-Boat

If that could be done, it is argued that the U-boat bases could be stamped out and the only offensive instrument of the Germans be eliminated entirely or so seriously impaired as to make it ineffective.

The big question is whether it could be done. It would require combined army and navy operations on that part of the Belgian coast held by the Germans, for it would be necessary to force a landing behind their line and force the whole right flank back from the sea as a result.

The price of a victory of this nature against the U-boats and German shore batteries probably would be appalling, and there is nothing to indicate that the effort is being seriously considered at present. It cannot be questioned, however, that many army men, both in Great Britain and the United States, favor some such desperate attempt to bring the struggle to a conclusion.

Reports received here from France, official and unofficial, so far as known, give no cheering picture of what must be done. There appears to be no doubt that the allied line can stand against any force Germany can bring against it. Even the Russian disaster does not affect that situation. But to gather the necessary strength for a successful offensive will take time and ample sea transportation facilities, if the United States is to furnish the needed surplus of men, airplanes, munitions, and food. The transportation problems before the United States, both on land and sea, are constantly increasing in scope. It seems to be certain now that whole railroad systems will have to be set up in France to give the American line the flow of war materials and men that it must have to press home an attack.

No Chance by Direct Attack.

There is an old military rule that a fortified position cannot be taken by direct attack, but must be turned or isolated entirely. Some observers here say the allied offensive has consisted only of direct attacks against a line of fortifications stronger than any fort of former days. The maze of trenches, entanglements, armored strong posts, and fortified villages extends miles back of the front on both sides, so that, in effect, a fortified belt that is perhaps more than one hundred miles wide stretches from the sea to the Swiss border.

It is the belief of some military men here that no breach can be made for many months through the German line of sufficient width to permit such operations in the rear as would force a rolling up of the entire German front.

Admitting all these points, however, there is no sign of discouragement among American officials. President Wilson's declaration that the nation, not merely an army, must be made ready for war is being carried out determinedly and apparently with confidence that in time men and supplies can be got to France in sufficient force to make certain the result.

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RUSSIAN DEFEAT NEAR TARNOPOL

Continued from Page 1.

rearguard engaged in action with enemy advanced patrols. Great support was given to our infantry by Polish Uhlans, who delivered six mounted attacks against the German infantry.

In the streets of Stanislau stubborn engagements with the bayonet were fought with enemy forces which had broken into the town. The inhabitants of the city threw hand grenades from their balconies and windows on our departing troops.

Rumanian Front—In the region of Rystro Patak our scouts entered the enemy trenches. After capturing thirty-nine prisoners and two machine guns they returned to their own trenches. Enemy attacks in the region of the Oituz were repulsed. In the region of Kampurle the Rumanian troops attacked an enemy position and fought their way forward. To the north of the River Putna our troops captured fortified enemy positions and moved forward on the Geurile-Voloskany line.

The Caucasus front is unchanged.

A report of the General Staff of the Rumanian Army received today says:

In the south Carpathians troops under General Rofoza Averesco assumed the offensive and occupied the villages of Meresci and Volochany and captured several hundred prisoners and nineteen guns, including some heavy ones. We owe this success to the skillful manoeuvring and close cooperation of the Rumanian and Russian forces and also to the vigorous activity of our allied artillery.

The powerfully organized enemy line has been broken on an extensive front. The bravery and devotion of the troops was incomparable. Among other incidents one battery lost its entire personnel except seven men, who continued firing without cessation and finally succeeded in silencing the enemy's fire. Lieut. Gen. Sticherbatcheff (commander of the Russian forces in Rumania) decorated all these men with the St. George's Cross.

Berlin Says Advance Is Unchecked.

BERLIN, July 25, (via London.)—The advance of the Austro-German forces in Eastern Galicia continues uninterruptedly, the War Office announces. Tarnopol, Stanislau, and Nadworna have been captured and the Germans are nearing Buczacz. Emperor William watched the German repulse of Russian attack from the plain of the Sereth between Tarnopol and Trembowla.

Russian troops, taking the offensive south of the Carpathians, penetrated the Austro-German lines. They were brought to a standstill at the German protective position west of the point of attack.

Heavy artillery fighting is in progress in Rumania, on the front of Field Marshal von Mackensen.

Following is the official report of operations:

Eastern war theatre: Front of Prince Leopold, Army Group of General von Eichhorn—The Russians, impressed by their failure and sacrifices, have not again attacked.

Army group of General von Boehm-Ermolli: Our advance continues uninterruptedly. Divisions tried in battle repulsed under the eyes of the Emperor a strong Russian attack on the ground rising from the plain of the Sereth between Tarnopol and Trembowla, and during an assault won the heights on the eastern bank. Russian attacks in deep echelons were repulsed yesterday. Tarnopol has been taken and we are drawing near Buczacz. Stanislau and Nadworna are in our hands. The enemy rear guards were everywhere driven of.

Front of Archduke Joseph: The troops of the northern wing are moving in alignment with the forces advancing in the Carpathian foothills. South of Tartar Pass the enemy still holds his positions.

In the southern part of the Carpathians the enemy penetrated our lines in the Suchitza Valley. His rapidly developed thrust was brought to a standstill in the protecting position situated immediately to the west.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: There has been lively fighting activity on the lower Sereth. So far there have been no attacks on a large scale.

A supplementary bulletin issued tonight says:

Our rapid advance in Eastern Galicia has compelled the Russians to retreat into the Carpathians to the south of Tartar Pass.

VIENNA, July 25, (via London.)—The Austrian official communication tonight reads:

Our victory west of Tarnopol has broken the resistance between the Upper Sureth and Tartar Pass. The Austro-Hungarian and German divisions have advanced beyond the region of Podhaytse. On both sides of the Dniester the pursuit of the Russians by the allied troops has compelled them to retreat on the whole front.

It is still impossible, by reason of the speed with which events have taken place, to ascertain the number of prisoners and quantity of booty of every description and to examine and bring in everything the Russians left lying about in the fighting areas. The Russian leaders on other sectors, with great stubborness, have endeavored to relieve the pressure upon their eastern Galician armies by means of attacks of varying intensity.

In the Carpathians this object was temporarily achieved by means of partial counterattacks. In the threeland angle, in the Toelgyes region and between the Casina and Putna valleys, several such thrusts were repulsed yesterday. In the Putna valley the Russians in conjunction with Rumanian battalions again advanced to the attack. In Rumanian territory the Russo-Rumanian attacks broke down under our artillery fire.

Russian Guns Turned on Own Men.

LONDON, Thursday, July 26.—A dispatch to The Post from Petrograd says that under General Korniloff's drastic measures to restore order in the Eleventh Army one whole division thereof was blown to pieces by its own artillery "to avenge the insults which all loyal troops, especially the artillery, have been silently enduring for the last four months from these traitorous rascals."

Retreat a Striking Panorama.

COPENHAGEN, July 25.—A semi-official German report describes as a striking panorama the retreat of the Russian armies in Galicia. Retiring columns stretching to the horizon can plainly be observed from numerous vantage points. The retreat occasionally degenerates into a full rout, particularly under the influence of the Austro-German field guns, which are abreast the infantry vanguards and dash forward to a hilltop, from where they pour a demoralizing fire into the masses crowded in the roads. Additional quantities of munitions, provisions, and six heavy guns were captured.

Another report says that airplanes heavily bombarded the station at Monasterzvska and the new road for the Russian troops south of the point from which regular communication has been severed.

Emperor William, on his arrival at the Galician front yesterday morning, after hearing the report of the Commander in Chief, visited the troops on the Sereth. The Emperor awarded the Order Pourle-Mérite with oak leaves and chain to Prince Leopold of Bavaria; General Hoffmann, Prince Leopold's Chief of Staff, and Major Frans, Chief of Staff of an army corps.

Russians Saved Light Artillery.

LONDON, July 25.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says German correspondents in Galicia report that although the German and Austrian troops captured great quantities of munitions, armored cars and wagon loads of food, the Russians saved their light artillery. Many of the heavy guns captured by the Germans had previously been destroyed.

The correspondents add that the conquered territory is of the greatest importance, the corn in most places being ready for harvesting.

WON'T RECOGNIZE FINLAND'S SECESSION

Russian Government Declines to Acknowledge Validity of Independence Measure.

PETROGRAD, July 25.—The Socialist majority in the Finnish Landtag has drafted an address to the Russian Provisional Government to accompany the notification of the passing of the law providing for Finnish independence.

Last night the Provisional Government, after hearing the report of Michael Stakovich, the Governor General of Finland, decided to refuse to acknowledge the validity of the independence measure. Governor General Stakovich declared today that although he shortly would resign his post the Government would appoint a successor and maintain him and his staff at Helsingfors in order not to give Finland a pretext for declaring that Russia had in fact recognized the law.

FEARED MILITARY RULE.

So Councils Voted 'Unlimited' Power, but with String Attached.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 25.—Details of the disgraceful rout of the Eleventh Army have been fully given in official telegrams. I shall not dwell on them here. The strongest measures are demanded for removing the causes of the disaster and the news that the Provisional Government is to assume dictatorial powers is welcome for the sake of Kerensky's name.

The meeting of the executives of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Council of Peasants' Deputies, held last night, was the turning point in the history of the Russian revolution. Under the impression of the overwhelming news there was an outburst of patriotic feeling. Tseretelli's speech demanding that authority should be given to the Government to save the revolution by all the means in its power aroused a storm of applause.

Others spoke bitterly of the Leninites and their friends and there were wholly new accents in their appeal for patriotism and for urgent efforts to save the country and the revolution. The speeches of the Maximalists were listened to in stormy silence or interrupted by bitter outcries.

The resolution demanding that the Government declare itself a government for saving the revolution, with unlimited power, was adopted by a huge majority, the forty-seven inveterate internationalists abstaining from voting.

It is to be noted that although the Government is to have unlimited powers, the Socialist Ministers are to give an account to the united council executives not less than twice a week. Further, it is clear from the speeches that one of the motives which impelled the executives to vote dictatorial powers to the present Government was fear of a military dictatorship. Several speakers described the rout of the Eleventh Army as an incitement to a counter-revolution.

The death penalty has been re-established in the army.

The new Government has been formed with numerical equality between the Socialist and non-Socialist members. This has been secured by the inclusion of Efremoff, the leader of the Progressive Party, as Minister of Justice. A vague and amiable personality, Efremoff is entirely suited to the subordinate role he and the other non-Socialists are likely to play in the new Cabinet.

It describes itself as a coalition Government, but it must be frankly stated that it is not a coalition Government in any real sense of the word. It is essentially Socialist, and the bourgeois element is entirely unrepresentative. The bourgeois Ministers are, in fact, adaptable gentlemen without political individuality, who consented to serve as pawns in the political game.

It is surprising that men so acute as Kerensky and Tseretelli should imagine that Terestchenko, Nekrasoff, Efremoff, Godneff, and Vladimir Lvoff would be acceptable to the large non-Socialist element in the country. They represent no organization, and, personally, few of them command general confidence. Their position would be more intelligible if they were specialists, capable administrators, or men of marked ability, but not even this can be said for them, and they are actually simply props to sustain the fiction of a coalition Government.

It is painful to have to criticise the composition of the new Government at such a grave time, but no good end can be served by concealing defects which are bound to tell in the near future.

Kerensky is an energetic man and enjoys extraordinary popularity. Undoubtedly he will take firm measures urgently required to prevent complete disaster at the present moment, but for the broader task of uniting the country in one big effort to put a stop to disintegration the Government must be established on a broader basis.

DEATH PENALTY FOR MUTINY.

Russian Commissioners at Front Recommend Extreme Repression.

PETROGRAD, July 25. — Russian Commissioners who restored discipline in the Seventh and Eighth Armies, making possible the recent Russian offensive in Eastern Galicia, after witnessing the retreat of the Russians in the face of the Austro-German attack have sent their reports to Premier Kerensky. They advise that "capital punishment should be meted out to those who refuse to risk their lives for their fatherland and freedom." Aside from this, there is a general agitation for a restoration of the death penalty for insubordination in the army and for treasonable conduct on the part of agitators.

General Korniloff, commander on the southwest front, has issued orders to all subordinate commanders to open fire on deserters and troops refusing to obey orders. Premier Kerensky has sanctioned the effort to restore discipline. Many Maximalists, to whose agitation the demoralization of the troops is directly attributed, have been arrested.

EXPECT RETREAT TO END.

Russians in Washington Think Limit Is About Reached.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In Russian circles here today the belief was expressed that the Teuton advance on the eastern front had about reached its limit. This belief was based upon the firmness of the Russian troops in the north, which would render dangerous an attempt by the Germans to penetrate further into Russia in the south on the Galician front.

German claims of large booty were discounted. It was declared that the important Russian military stores were at bases distant from the fighting front, securely situated, and in no danger whatsoever. In this connection it was asserted that the recent Russian disasters could not be attributed to any lack of ammunition, as the Russian troops were adequately supplied. The entire trouble was occasioned by the mutiny of some of the troops in strategical locations, whose disorganization and disorderly retirement upset the entire plans of the higher Russian command.

Confidence was expressed that Premier Kerensky would find an early solution of the military problem, and expose and punish the responsible parties.

WOMEN SOLDIERS IN ACTION.

Battalion Successful in First Battle but Suffers Losses.

PETROGRAD, July 25.—The Russian Women's Battalion raised by the twice-wounded girl officer, Vera Butchkareff, was in action on the front at Kreva yesterday for the first time. They are reported to have been successful, although the battalion suffered some losses, the extent of which is not yet known.

The Novoe Vremya correspondent at the front reports that the women behaved in an exemplary way, gaining the respect of the men soldiers.

PETROGRAD GOVERNOR QUITS.

Gen. Polovtseff Criticised by Kerensky for Permitting Recent Riots.

PETROGRAD, July 25.—General Polovtseff, Military Goverr or of Petrograd, who recently was severely attacked by Minister of War Kerensky for failing to put down rioting in the capital, has resigned.

General Erdeill, commander of the Eleventh Army, has been appointed his successor.

BALTIC FLEET'S NEW CHIEF.

Admiral Razvozoff Succeeds Verdervski, Who Is Under Arrest.

PETROGRAD, July 25.—Rear Admiral Razvozoff has been appointed commander in chief of all the Russian naval forces in the Baltic.

The newspapers Monday announced that Rear Admiral Verdervski, commander of the Baltic fleet, had been arrested for communicating a secret Government telegram to sailors' committees.

WOMAN MINISTER RESIGNS

Woman's Military Congress to be Held in Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, July 25.—The Countess Sophie Panin, who recently was appointed Assistant Minister of Social Tutelage in the new Department of Public Welfare, has resigned her portfolio.

A woman's military congress will be convened Aug. 5.

The Countess Panin, who is 45 years old and wealthy, has long been an active worker in the Constitutional Democratic Party in Russia. As the world's first woman Minister she entered upon her duties as Assistant Minister of Social Tutelage dressed in workman's blouse and a leather shirt. Her task embraced the administration of charitable and social institutions and also the care of children. Prior to her appointment her palace had been transformed into a people's house—a combination of recreation place and popular university.

MAY EXECUTE LENINE.

Agitator Likely to be Shot if Convicted as German Spy.

Advices which have reached the Russian Information Bureau in this city indicate that Nikolai Lenine, the Russian anarchist leader, whose arrest has been ordered by the Provisional Government, will be shot if he is convicted as a spy working in the interests of Germany, but that if not convicted he will be isolated for the duration of the war. This last measure, it is explained here, would be adopted as a precaution against the presence of "a crazy man in politics at this crisis."

So far as information received by the bureau shows, no evidence has been uncovered in Petrograd to confirm the statements implicating Lenine as an agent of the German General Staff, although the Provisional Government's action leads Russians here to suspect that the Government may know that he has been guilty of taking German gold.

Lenine, whose real name is Vladimir Ilitch Ulianoff, is about 50 years old, Russian-born, of an intelligent family long identified with revolutionary activities. His book, "The Development of Capitalism in Russia," is regarded as one of the most valuable contributions to Russian economic literature, and his articles on agrarian, economic, and scientific problems won him high place in the estimation of Socialists and scientists alike. Shortly after the revolution Lenine, returning from exile in Switzerland, declared his position against the Provisional Government.

Smart Simplicity of White Manhattan Shirts for Summer Wear

Harking back to the elegant days of the Old South, whose gentlemen were proverbial for the pure whiteness of their shirts, the white shirt is again in high favor.

For summer wear, nothing could be smarter than the soft white Manhattan shirts now being shown in varied assortments in these stores.

They are made in negligee styles, of refined and durable fabrics, including many different weaves of madras, crepes and silks—selections larger than ever before. Prices, $1.75 to $10.

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BRITAIN HAMPERED IN BLOCKADE POLICY

Forced to Make Concessions to Neutrals Upon Whom She Depends for Necessities.

AMERICA'S POSITION SECURE

Cases of the San Francisco and the Pacific Illustrate How Germany Gets Supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—The decision just rendered by the British Prize Court in the case of the American steamships San Francisco and Pacific, which were detained while on a voyage to Sweden before the entry of the United States into the war, has brought to the front the difficulty Britain has in enforcing the blockade. She is bound by agreements with neutrals, which are largely the result of her dependence on other countries for national necessities, and it has been pointed out by Americans resident in London that until the United States takes her own line in commercial policies she cannot rely on the British fleet preventing foodstuffs, and even actual munitions of war, from finding their way to Germany through neutral countries.

The San Francisco and the Pacific were laden with 1,846 tons of dried fruit consigned to the Swedish Victualing Commission,. This was the body set up by the Swedish Government soon after the outbreak of the war, with the double object of seeing that Sweden was properly supplied with food and that foodstuffs imported into Sweden from belligerent countries were not reported to Germany.

It was contended by the British Attorney General before the Prize Court that, although the dried fruit was consigned to the Victualing Commission, it was afterward passed on to private traders who proceeded to export it to Germany, where it is part of the standard army ration. In support of this contention, he showed that the average yearly imports of dried fruit into Sweden before the war were 6,500 tons, that in 1915 the imports were 11,566 tons, and that in the first six months of 1916 another 6,500 tons was brought in. Consequently, he contended, it was clear that the ultimate destination of the cargoes under consideration could only be Germany.

Accepts Swedish Good Faith.

In giving judgment, the court found there was no doubt that there had been since the war began a large exportation of dried fruits and other foodstuffs from Sweden to Hamburg by private individuals, but in the particular case before the court the cargoes were consigned by the Victualing Commission, and as that was doing its best to prevent the export of its goods, these special dried fruit cargoes must be handed over to it. Sweden, therefore, gets dried fruit which will doubtless be consumed by Swedes, but it will also take the place of an equivalent quantity already in Sweden which will be shipped to Hamburg as quickly as pro-German Swedes can manage it.

With this trade it is particularly hard for the British Navy to interfere. It is carried on by coasting vessels, which come south through the Baltic to the mouth of the Kiel Canal and keep in territorial waters practically all the way. The Russian Navy could certainly hamper if not stop the trade, but it has always punctiliously observed the law of territorial waters and whatever British force may be in the Baltic must follow its lead.

By the same method a very large quantity of actual munitions of war reaches Germany from Sweden. No less than 1,500,000 tons of iron ore of high grade, that is, from one-fifth to one-fourth of all the iron the Kaiser needs for his shells and guns, comes every year from Sweden by way of the Baltic. It is used to help out the lower grade ores of Lorraine and Luxemburg and is absolutely priceless to the Germans.

Scarcely less important are timbers for pit props, which are necessary for shoring up mine galleries and dugouts in trenches, and wood pulp from which cellulose is extracted. These Germany also draws from Sweden.

Britain Hampered by Needs.

Britain knows the facts, but cannot act with a strong hand. Sweden lies on the most direct route to Russia. British goods and envoys have to trust themselves to the Swedish flag, and Britain must sacrifice something to insure them free transit. Moreover, she also needs Swedish ore for her munitions, and the only thing she can do is to compromise.

On the other hand, Sweden is dependent on the United States for grain, meat, cotton, copper, and abrasives, such as emery wheels for tools. The United States gets nothing from Sweden that makes any real difference to her national existence. She can, if she wishes, at any moment cut off any or all of her exports to Sweden and Sweden can do nothing in retaliation. The United States can bring pressure without the slightest chance of a "comeback," and she can fairly argue that if she is to feed the Swedes she can insist that they do not use their energies to aid and comfort men who are sinking American ships and murdering American seamen by piratical methods.

What is true of Sweden is true of all other neutrals bordering on the Central Powers. England, before the war, was dependent on them for one thing or another, and must now respect their prejudices, if she is not herself to be sadly crippled. From Denmark for years she has imported great quantities of dairy products, from Norway fish, and from Spain iron, and she cannot suddenly do without them.

Forced to Novel Agreements.

Necessity has forced Britain to enter into all kinds of strange agreements. Those with Holland may be cited. Britain agreed that of the Dutch potato crop one-half was to be consumed at home, while of the other half one-half was to go to Germany and the other half she must have for herself. She has been unable to say much on the subject of the export of fish from Norway to Germany, because the Norwegians' obvious answer would be that they send four times as much to her.

Britain, too, has seen these agreements broken. She is still feebly trying to induce Holland to let her have the potatoes promised, while a German-incited mob takes and destroys them.

All the time she knows that Denmark is sending to Germany meat, horses, dairy products, and salt fish; that Norway is providing Germany with fish, iron pyrites, invaluable copper, and molybdenite, which can be used instead of tungsten for the manufacture of steel. Holland is sending across the border cattle, potatoes, coffee, and dairy products, and Britain cannot stop it.

America Free to Use Pressure.

These exports are commercial weapons of war and a country like England, which for a century has not been self-supporting, has never been strong in a commercial war. Since they are commercial weapons and the United States to all intents and purposes is self-sufficient, they are weapons which she can use most effectively and at the least cost to herself. All Europe is tributary to her for wheat, cattle, fertilizers, and lumber. She has only to hold up their delivery on this side of the Atlantic and she can exert pressure greater than that of many army corps.

America, it is pointed out here, must realize that in this war of peoples, the commercial and economic sides are as legitimate and as important as the military and naval aspects, and she will then make her weight felt immediately where Great Britain can only negotiate. She can act and her embargo, if directed solely according to her own interests and without hesitating overmuch about difficulties, would enable her to force neutrals to stop almost absolutely the aid they are now giving to her enemies.

CHARGE CORRUPTION IN AIRPLANE SALES

Porte and Seeley Named in Case Against Former Curtiss Promoter in England.

LONDON, July 25.—William August Cassoon, a retired civil servant, was remanded in Bow Street Police Court this afternoon charged with unlawfully and corruptly conspiring with Wing Commander John C. Porte, R. N. A., and Lyman H. Seeley to controvene the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption act of 1906.

The charge concerns large sums of money alleged to have been paid and received corrupty from time to time by Porte, as agent of the Crown, in respect to certain contracts between the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Curtiss Aeroplane Company of New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 25.—Lyman H. Seeley, former general sales manager of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, denied unqualifiedly this afternoon that Commander Porte had received any money from him or the Curtiss Company. Mr. Seeley, who is at the Hammondsport plant of the Curtis Company, said:

"Not one dollar, so far as I am aware, ever was paid or offered to Commander Porte or any other British officer or Government employe to influence the purchase of Curtiss airplanes or to do anything incompatible with his duty. One blanket order covered the bulk of the airplanes and motors purchased from America by the British Admiralty. This order was given to me by the Director of the Royal Naval Air Service at the direction or suggestion of a higher official. That such an order even was in contemplation was, I believe, unknown to Commander Porte. Certainly I never discussed it with him nor asked his influence in any way. The case is one of political and commercial axe-grinding. I am not in a position to discuss the details."

Commander Porte is well known in this section of the State. He was at the Curtiss plant at Hammondsport several months superintending the construction of a mammonth airship which was to have flow across the ocean. The outbreak of the war ended his plans for a transoceanic flight and he returned to England.

At the New York office of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company it was said yesterday that neither William August Cassoon nor Lyman H. Seeley was connected with the concern at this time, their services with the company having ended about a year ago, at which time rumorers were heard of impending complications such as were revealed in the cable dispatch from London. The Curtiss Company agent here said that Cassoon had the selling rights in Great Britain for the Curtiss machine and that Seeley had been the company's direct representative in London.

COXSWAIN'S SKILL FOILS A SUBMARINE

Sudden Swerve Saves British Destroyer Convoying Channel Transports.

PATROLS RUSH TO RESCUE

Summoned by Wireless, They Give Instant Chase, While the Convoy Runs to Port.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

A BRITISH PORT ON SOUTHEAST COAST, June 27.—Just how a British destroyer acts when attacked by a submarine was unexpectedly demonstrated to an Associated Press correspondent today while traveling on one of the modern oil-driven torpedo boat destroyers from England to France.

The correspondent had been taken aboard the destroyer for the purpose of observing British methods of combating the submarine menace, when the boat was suddenly attacked by a U-boat, a torpedo missing it by a scant six feet, thanks to the vigilance and quick action of the crew.

The destroyer was one of a certain number which were convoying, in the usual manner, some large transports carrying British troops to France. The group of ships was half-way across the channel when suddenly one of the lookouts spied a pair of periscopes rise for a moment a few inches out of the water a half-mile away. They were gone the next instant, but almost before they had gone came the shout: "Submarine on port bow!" accompanied by a shrill call of warning from the destroyer's whistle and the fluttering out of the flag which notified every other ship in the convoy of the enemy's presence.

On every ship things began to happen, more quickly than the telling. Guns were swung in the direction from which the periscope had been seen, ready to speak if it appeared again. Torpedo tubes likewise were swung into line, and the numerous anti-submarine devices along-deck were in the hands of their skilled expert crews.

Torpedo Skims the Surface.

But even while this was being done came the torpedo, plainly visible from the deck, its gleaming brass body glistening in the bright sunlight, its propellers pushing it at express train speed straight towards the destroyer. Something was wrong with the mechanism of this particular torpedo, for it should have travelled twelve or fifteen feet below the surface. Instead, it came bounding along in plain sight, now and then leaping out of the water, like a flat stone made to skip over the surface.

Even thus, it might have found its target but for the presence of mind of the 60-year-old coxswain. He had been first to sight the periscopes and had rushed immediately to an emergency lever whereby he instantly stopped the port engine, thus swinging the ship with a lurch to the left. The torpedo whizzed through the water six feet behind the stern of the destroyer, its gradually lessenging speed as it sank into the swirl of the engines indicating that its possibilities for mischief were nearly done.

But for the coxswain's action in twisting the ship from its course, the missile would apparently have made a square hit in the stern magazine.

Meanwhile the wireless was at work notifying the hundreds of patrols in all directions that the enemy was near. "We sighted a submarine on the port bow, just off 'Blank Buoy,' 2:03 P. M. Torpedo passed just behind our stern, missing us. We are proceeding with our convoy," said the Captain's message.

It was caught simultaneously, ashore and afloat, by a hundred vigilant wireless operators. The destroyer's Captain, according to his orders, must not leave his convoy to seek out and attack the U-boat. Others would attend to that. Already they were gathering for the chaser trawlers, chasers, drifters, destroyers; even a dirigible airship far off on the horizon had caught the wireless call, and with the quick turn of a seagull was swooping down to the pursuit.

Ships Put at Full Speed.

The transports and destroyers, although fairly confident that the U-boat would scarcely dare show herself again, even for a pot-shot, were nevertheless taking every precaution. Every ship was at full speed, oil-burning destroyers constantly protecting their charges.

The whole attack occupied only a few seconds. Convoy and charges were out of range in a few minutes at the most. Nowhere had there been the slightest panic or flurry, but movements of men and ships were made with almost automatic precision and speed. The efficiency of the British naval man is the efficiency of clock-work. Every cog knows its place. There is no meddling, no clashing, no interference, but a confident rapid efficiency which somehow demands the use of the adjective "deadly."

Twenty minutes later the transports were safe in their port of destination, and the destroyer convoy was off again, at thirty miles an hour, down the coast, to its next appointment.

Meanwhile the business of seeking out the enemy was going on in the fleet of submarine hunters which had gathered around "Blank Bouy." Just how the work was done, and just what was the result, it is not permitted to tell.

ASSERT OUR CONVOYS SANK SIX U-BOATS

British Sailors Declare They Witnessed Concentrated Attack on American Transports.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 25.—British sailors arriving here today who say they were among crews of vessels in the vicinity of the transports which conveyed the first American troops to France declare that they were credibly informed that German submarines made a concentrated attack and were beaten off with a loss of six U-boats, only one submarine escaping.

The sailors said they were within three miles of the transports and witnessed heavy and continuous fire. The men were on three former Dutch vessels which had been taken over by the British Government and were on their way to Europe.

PARIS CONFERENCE ON BALKANS OPENS

Premier Says Greece's Adherence to Allied Cause Influences the Situation.

MAY REPLY TO GERMANY

The Matin Says the Entente Will Explain Again Its Views on Peace.

PARIS, July 25.—The conference of representatives of the Entente Allies who are concerned in the military and political situation in the Balkans began here today. It has been decided that the utmost secrecy shall be maintained with regard to the deliberations.

The conference opened at 10 o'clock this morning, and Alexander Ribot, French Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed the gathering, saying:

"At the conference in London April 28-29, France and England decided to confer anew in July with the Powers to examine and determine upon the future military action in the Balkans. Owing to this resolution we have asked you to meet us today.

"An event has arisen within the two months. Greece, whose sympathy was attached to the Allies, being prevented by the unconstitutional action of a personal power from taking the direction in which her interests as well as her traditions inclined her, the guaranteeing powers resolved to re-establish, if necessary forcibly, the authority of the Hellenic Constitution, and everywhere order has been resumed without trouble.

"Greece today is ranged on our side. Her accession to our cause modifies conditions and situations in the Balkans, and we shall have to examine into this new state of affairs and study together how the composition of the army of the Orient and its future operations will be affected. All the nations fighting in the Balkans are represented here.

"We can, with the deepest satisfaction, say that the three years of war have weakened neither our union nor our will to conquer. France is happy to welcome you."

The labors of the Allied conference, according to the Matin, will not be limited to the Balkans. Although Premier Lloyd George has already replied to a certain extent to the speech of Chancellor Michaelis, it is desirable, says the Matin, that the Allies should issue a joint statement on what happened at Berlin so that Germany's peace manoeuvre may everywhere be checked and reasons given where they are needed why the Allies cannot accept the Reichstag resolution as a basis for peace negotiations.

This explanation, adds the Matin, will be principally addressed to the peoples of Russia and Austria-Hungary. There must be no risk of Russian revolutionaries being duped by the Reichstag, and the Allies must demonstrate to them what would be the result in Europe if Germany's crimes are allowed to go unpunished.

At the same time the Austro-Hungarian press, evidently acting under orders from the Foreign Office, is trying to create the impression that the Reichstag made concessions which the Allies are likely to regard as dictated by a spirit of conciliation. It is necessary to remove all doubts on this subject and show the peoples of Austria-Hungary how complete and final would be their subservience to Germano-Magyar domination if peace were now made on a basis of no annexation and no indemnities.

BIG GUNS ROAR ON BRITISH LINE

Continued from Page 1.

ment, the Germans, at 5 o'clock this morning, attacked the positions recaptured by us yesterday on the Californie Plateau. This attack was repulsed completely. Our gains of yesterday were maintained and consolidated.

Surprise attacks of the enemy northwest of Hurtebise Monument, in the region of Mont Carnillet and in Alsace, north of Aspach-le-Haut, were broken up. We took prisoners.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) there was great activity of the artillery, with no infantry engagements.

The official communication issued tonight reads:

The activity of the artillery of both sides was very spirited, particularly on the casemates and Californie Plateaux, in Champagne, in the region of Moronvilliers, and on the left bank of the Meuse. Everywhere our batteries very vigorously took to task the enemy artillery. There was no infantry action.

Shells to the number of 567 were fired into Rheims.

BEST ARMY WON AT CRAONNE.

French and Germans Both Had Same Difficulties to Overcome.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE FRENCH FRONT, July 25.—The Crown Prince sustained yesterday another great defeat.

I have described how at the end of three months' futile efforts, first to retain, then to recover, the line of observatories called the Chemin des Dames, a supreme mass attack had been organized upon the three eastern swellings of the narrow ridge—Vauclerc, Casemates, and Californie Plateaux. Such was the concentration of heavy guns and so prodigal the throwing in of reserves that with most heroic tenacity the defenders of these battered positions could not prevent the capture of part of the front trenches at their centre and slight further losses of ground on Californie Plateau during the fierce and protracted fighting on Sunday night.

The situation throughout Monday was that the enemy held the northern and the French the southern edge of the summit, while the narrow space between them was so blasted with barrage fire that neither side could occupy it. The French guns, however, were gradually getting the upper hand, while other preparations were being made to assert superiority, which is now placed beyond a doubt.

A counterattack was delivered yesterday morning, and after a very hard combat the picked Prussian troops of whom this adventure had been intrusted were driven back over the northern edge of the hills. No foothold remained to them on the plateau except two or three points of no consequence, and several vicious returns during the day failed to change this result.

As the German Army and people naturally take to themselves much credit for the courage with which they are meeting the ouset of many foes, it is right to point out in these battles of the Aisne heights, and particularly in the latest struggle, there has necessarily been a great equality of forces and conditions. The ground is so restricted that only limited numbers of infantry could be engaged.

Both sides had cliffs at their backs and the valleys behind each are of the same character. Not only, therefore, must it be allowed that the best army has won, but the best units and the best individual men. The regiment to which I referred last week as the captors of Hurtebise and the most decorated regiment in the French Army was largely responsible for yesterday's victory, but where all were completely up to their terrible task it is invidious to distinguish.

Papers taken on prisoners show the tactical object of the German attacks was limited to the capture of the summit of the ridge. To what I have already said of the larger aim, this may be added. The enemy conceives himself, according to his own journals, to be threatened with a serious allied onslaught. The earlier methods of meeting such a contingency—the so-called elastic retreat—would now reflect badly on the pride of the new Chancellor and would stimulate the movement of discontent in Germany.

It is therefore sought to pin down and break up the Allied reserves, which, it is supposed, might be more dangerously engaged elsewhere. It is not necessary to argue out the folly of such strategy. The bottom fact is that the German army cannot very long stand such losses as it has brought upon itself during the last few months.

PETAIN HOLDS REVIEW WHILE BATTLE RAGES

Three Famous Regiments, Despite Three Years of War, Present a Fine Appearance.

By The Associated Press.

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 24, (Delayed.)—General Pétain, Commander in Chief of the French armies on the French front, who believes in close personal contact with his troops, found time today while the battle was still in progress to review the famous division whose four regiments won honors at Verdun, Nieuport, the Somme, and in Champagne. Every regiment gained the right to wear the fourragère around the shoulder, which indicates a unit singled out for bravery.

Only three regiments paraded, and they presented the finest possible appearance, with colors flying and bands playing, as they passed the saluting base. It was impossible to imagine that they had been fighting for three years—they were so well set and in such perfect alignment.

General Pétain addressed the officers and congratulated them on their efficiency. He told them that the division had always kept up good morale despite the hardships it had experienced, thus setting an excellent example. He himself was prepared with all the strength of his authority to assist his troops. With such troops the war could end only in victory.

General Pétain encouraged them to continue their courageous career which would lead them toward the decoration of the fourragère in the colors of the Military Medal, the same as the famous Foreign Legion.

BRITISH RAID ZEEBRUGGE.

Bomb German U-Boat Base Two Nights in Succession.

LONDON, July 25.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says a telegram from the frontier announces that English airmen during the past two nights have bombed Zeebrugge, the German submarine base, and the town of Bruges. Explosions and fires followed the attacks.

A submarine shed at Zeebrugge was damaged, according to the dispatch, and it is probable that a submarine was blown up.

PUTS SINKINGS AT 4,436,093.

Staats-Zeitung Bases U-Boat Tonnage Destruction on German Figures

With figures for five days missing the tonnage of the merchant ships sunk by German submarines in the month of June totaled 781,093, according to a table compiled by the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, based upon reports sent from Berlin by the Wolff semi-official news agency and printed in the neutral press. This brings the total sinkings reported by Berlin for the first five months of unrestricted submarine warfare up to 4,436,093 tons, divided as follows:

February	781,500 tons
March	861,000 tons
April	1,143,500 tons
May	869,000 tons
June, (incomplete)	781,093 tons

The Staats-Zeitung concludes its summary by saying:

"Judging from these reports and the figures contained in them it is apparent that the completed toll of the submarine in June will prove to have been perfectly satisfactory to those who are placing their faith in the U-boat."

SERBIA TRANSFERS CAPITAL.

Government to Remove to Greek City of Saloniki.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Serbia is about to transfer her seat of Government from Corfu to Saloniki, according to an Athens cablegram today to the Greek Legation. Serbia asked Greece for authority to use this Greek city as her temporary capital and Greece complied, issuing instructions that suitable buildings be prepared.

The Serbian Government, which has made its headquarters on the Island of Corfu ever since the annihilation of the Serbian Army, is anxious to be as near as possible to the allied lines of march which it is hoped will recover the lost country.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

The War—Then What?

BUSINESS after the war will follow the channel you dig for it NOW.

It is easier to establish your name under the present conditions than ever before, and if you do so you will find yourself among the leaders in the coming period of readjustment.

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212 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.

YOU nephews of Uncle Sam, with your fighting crest up—how about your Officer's or Private's Uniform? Don't put it off until the 59th minute of the 10th hour—put it on now! I tailor the sleekest, swankiest Army Uniforms for camp or afield.

Some civilian tailors, new to the Uniform Business, are turning out sorry misfits. The body-gracing military fit and thoroughbred military style of my Officers' Uniforms are setting tongues wagging at Plattsburg and Madison Barracks, as well as in town.

14-oz. O. D. Serge Uniform to measure, $32.00
18-oz. O. D. Serge Uniform to measure, $42.00

Privates' Uniforms, U. S. Army Worsted, $30 to individual measure

Clemons
Civilian and Military Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
19 Years On This Corner

Owing to the rapid depletion of their stocks in the half yearly sale

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO. announce
An important re-grouping of

Men's Hand-Tailored Suits

For fast, final selling

at $20

Reduced from $28, $30, $33 and $35

No more when these are gone!

MOST sales selections grow larger as the sales grow older—this is due to filling in. Franklin Simon selections grow smaller as the sale progresses—this is because we are closing out. In other words, these suits are our regular hand-tailored stock, not feverish overnight productions pieced together for sale purposes. Obviously, we cannot guarantee that we have your size. But we have done the next best thing. We have put a price on these suits which makes it worth your while to find out.

HAND-TAILORED at the price of those that are not
Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th St.
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

IMPORTANT DOUBLE ANNOUNCEMENT!

The Annual Sale of
Regular Stock of Franklin Simon
Low Shoes for Men
at Substantial Reductions

To be followed by an advance in all Franklin Simon shoe prices August 15th

ALL season long Franklin Simon Shoes have been selling out of line. Foresighted leather commitments have enabled us to stand off the sharp advance which has been general in all shoes of the better sort. But the terrific rise in leather continues unabated and we have no alternative but to advance our prices August 15th. You can cross that bridge when you come to it; or, you can avail yourself of this remarkable opportunity to save both the reduction and the advance in one purchase.

Banister Low Shoes reduced to $6.75
Formerly $7.50 August 15th, $9.50

Franklin Low Shoes reduced to $4.75
Formerly $5.50 August 15th, $7.00

Thomas Cort Low Shoes reduced to $10.75
Bench Made Formerly $12.50 August 15th, $14.00

Men's Sport Shoes reduced to $6.75
Formerly $7.50, $8.00 and $8.50

Our entire stock of Sport Shoes (golf shoes excepted), including white buckskin shoes, plain or with black or tan tips and saddles. Also, tan Russia Calf shoes. All with leather or rubber soles.

Men's Shoe Shop—4 West 38th Street—A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



Something Smart In the Wind

"Breezy"—is no word for it. Among the Summer Suits we are showing are some that let the air get to you from all sides—mere shells—but of decidedly snappy, summery lines. We speak of our

Tropical Weight Suits for Men At $19.75

Real skeleton suits (coats and vests), not lightweight garments with the linings removed — but suits that were built without linings. Cool, summery colors in extremely light-weight worsteds. With Patch Pockets and Silk Sleeve Linings. They cost less here than elsewhere. Direct Elevator to Clothing Dept. on 35th Street side.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Men's Outing Shoes

We are showing a good assortment of these "sport shoes" ranging from white canvas oxfords at $2.89 to white buckskin oxfords at $6.94. Plenty of high cut shoes as well—all at prices less than elsewhere.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Smart Cravats Of Imported Silks, $1.89

A collection of open-end Cravats, made of the elite of neckwear fabrics, Spitalfields Silks, Italian Grenadines, French Repps and Swiss Crepes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Tub Silk Shirts at $3.89

Of lustrous silks that launder well, cut along comfortable lines and well tailored. White grounds with satin stripes of brown, green, blue, gray or lavender in all sizes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

English Model Kit Bags, $34.50



Roomy enough to carry all a man might need for a week-end trip or all he might want to have close at hand on a longer journey. Well made of long grain imported cowhide, russet color, reinforced sewn-on corners, solid brass side lever lock and slides, two good quality straps encircle entire bag. English plaid linings, three pockets and double handles.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Summer Weight Chauffeurs' Caps, $1.49

Serviceable, well-made caps for the man who drives your car. Made of Palm Beach Cloth and mohair, in several shades. Specially blocked and finished with wire in crowns, so they will hold their shape and give the maximum of service.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

A GOOD TRUSTEE

A GOOD trustee should be so good a business man as to insure the proper business management of your estate.

He should know enough about real estate values to select safe mortgages.

He should have access to good legal advice so as to avoid mistakes.

Our Company has these qualifications to act as your executor and trustee. Probably few individuals in your acquaintance have.

We shall be glad to have you consult our officers in this connection.

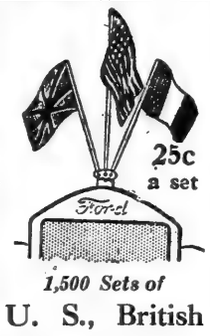
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Store open from 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. Saturdays 8:30 A. M. to 1 P. M.



25c a set

1,500 Sets of

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25c Set

For Your Automobile

The flags are guaranteed fast color. The material is a heavy flag cloth, mounted on black sticks. The holder is black enameled steel. All for a quarter.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

HOLLAND RUSK



Every day that you delay your first taste of Holland Rusk, you are missing one of life's good things.

Your first impression will last—you never tasted anything quite like it, a delicious, golden-brown, crisp, tasty toast that is made only of the very finest flour, eggs and rich, sweet milk.

Made for over twenty years by Dutch bakers in Holland, Mich.

A most delightful dish for any meal—or between meals.

Good all the year 'round—ideal for hot weather

Served with butter, sugar, syrup, fruit syrups or sliced fruits.

Grocers and Delicatessen Dealers Everywhere Supply the ORIGINAL Holland Rusk

Look for the Windmill

IN THE NEW LARGE PACKAGE

Made only by Holland Rusk Co. Holland, Mich.

-U.S. ARMY-
AND
Navy Uniforms and Equipments
10,000 OUTFITS
Ready for Immediate Delivery. Largest and Most Complete Stock.

ARMY			
O. D. Khaki Coats	$3.25	Cot Cloth Mattress	$3.75
O. D. Khaki Breeches	2.50	Shirts	2.50
Service Hats	1.75	Blankets	5.00
Service Shoes	6.00	Sweaters	4.75
Leggings	1.50	Rain Slickers	5.00
		Rubber Ponchos	1.00
NAVY			
Sweaters	$3.75	Shoes	$4.00
Trousers	1.50	Jumpers, white	1.50
Hats	.99	Undershirts	.50
Leggings	1.50	Socks	.35
Bags	2.00	Blankets	5.00
Hammocks	2.50		

Outfitters for U. S. RESERVE OFFICERS, PLATTSBURGERS, HOME GUARDS AND ALL OTHER MILITARY AND NAVAL ORGANIZATIONS.
Complete stock of Collar Ornaments and Accessories.

NOTE OUR ADDRESS.
Do not confuse our store with other firms who have adopted similar names.
ARMY & NAVY STORES CO., Inc.
245 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & Av., North side of St.
Boston BRANCHES Pittsburgh

"TOMMY" IN HIS BATH.

Tommy Atkins has improvised a bath tub in the form of a disused tin case. Rumors of the situation graphically depicted in THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL this week. 10 cents on all news stands—$5.00 a year by mail. Beautifully printed in rotogravure. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

PLUNKETT PRESIDES IN IRISH CONVENTION

Sir Horace Unanimously Elected Chairman at Opening Session in Dublin.

HOPWOOD IS SECRETARY

Ninety-two Delegates Attend—Chief Secretary Duke Starts the Proceedings with an Address.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, July 25.—There was little pomp or circumstance about the opening here today of the convention of Irish delegates called by the British Government for the purpose of preparing a Constitution for the future government of Ireland. The first day's proceedings were more auspicious than many persons had considered likely, and although a good beginning does not necessarily make a good ending, it helps.

Sir Horace Plunkett's election to the Chairmanship is considered an excellent augury, and with Sir Francis Hopwood as Secretary the deliberations of the convention appear to be assured of both capable and conciliatory direction. It may be said also without infringing the regulation under the Defense of the Realm act respecting reports of the proceedings that today's preliminary business was carried through with an entire absence of disquieting symptoms.

To predict anything of the future would be idle. It is enough to chronicle the fact that notwithstanding the clouds of pessimism which overhang the convention and doubts of its eventual success, Irishmen representing all sections of opinion, save possibly one, have met and deliberated without friction.

Not to Ignore Sinn Fein.

The Sinn Fein is not directly represented in the convention, but there is some reason for believing that "for ourselves only" ideals will receive a certain measure of exposition and examination by the ninety-odd men who sat today in Regent House, Trinity College. Several members of the County Councils whom the Sinn Feiners are endeavoring to discredit on the ground that their election dates from years back have kept well in touch with the latest political development in Ireland, and even if they are not active supporters of the Sinn Fein their broad sympathies are known to their constituents. In the event of a final agreement being reached the presence of these men in the convention may deprive the extremists and secessionists of the opportunity of saying that they have been wholly unrepresented.

Dublin showed astonishingly little interest in the first meeting of the convention, which, whatever its outcome, marks a new stage in the checkered history of Ireland's relations with England. For the first time, as The Freeman's Journal pointed out this morning, England officially abandons the theory that it is for her to decide and for Ireland to accept. Ireland is given an opportunity to decide for herself, and although the Irish either from temperament or from long and sad experience are inclined to look the English gift horse very closely in the mouth, the fact remains that an offer has been made to Ireland to choose a Constitution for herself within the empire.

It was out of sheer funk that England did so, say some Irishmen. England wanted to stand well with America, say others. From inquiries here, it appears that the great majority hold that the reasons for England's action are not as important as the action itself.

Small Crowd Gathers Near.

When the delegates began to arrive at Trinity College, there were not more than two hundred spectators on College Green. During the day the numbers increased somewhat, but never at any time was there anything like a large crowd. Four mounted policemen in a row, beside the gateman, and several dozen unmounted men directing traffic round about were the only evidences of Sassenach rule visible outside of Trinity. Inside there was a single company of soldiers who saluted the entering delegates.

Provost Mahaffy of Trinity College was the earliest arrival, John Redmond closely following him. The Irish Nationalist leader was one of the few who donned frock coats and silk hats for the convention.

Some delegates, including Colonel Sharman Crawford, M. P., Chairman of the Down County Council, came in khaki; but a majority of them wore comfortable clothes of varied design and headgear that in many instances beggared description. There is no fashion in top hats in Dublin. Every man follows his fancy, and the older and more battered the hat is the more he treasures it. If the variety of the delegates' hats is any indication of different political opinions under them, the proceedings of the convention will not be without excitement.

Official Report of Proceedings.

LONDON, July 25.—An official report of the Irish Convention, which held its first session today in Dublin, was given out tonight. It reads:

"After the opening address by Chief Secretary Duke, presiding, a committee was appointed for the purpose of advising the convention on the selection of a Chairman. It was announced that the committee unanimously recommended the appointment of Sir Horace Plunkett as Chairman and Sir Francis Hopwood as Secretary.

"The convention unanimously adopted the committee's recommendation, and adjourned until tomorrow. Ninety-two delegates were present."

The delegates to the convention include, in addition to John Redmond, Joseph Devlin and the Government nominees, the Duke of Abercorn, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Mayo, Viscount Midleton, Lord Cramorr, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Most Rev. John B. Crozier, the Archbishop of Cashel; the Most Rev. J. M Harty, the Archbishop of Dublin; the most Rev. John H. Bernard, Sir Henry Arthur Blake, Colonel Robert H. Wallace, Grand Master of the Orangemen of Belfast, and Hugh T. Barrie, John Joseph Clancy, Stephen L. Gwynn, Thomas Lundon, and John O'Dowd, members of the House of Commons.

No press representatives were present at the convention, and the exact nature of some of the business discussed is therefore not known. Sir Horace Plunkett is credited with the suggestion that the drafting of the Constitution should proceed as for all Ireland, thus leaving Ulster to see what she really faces before she objects.

SUSPECT IRISH PLOT TO BOMB COMMONS

Secret Service Men Summoned on Rumors of Proposed Sinn Fein Violence.

LONDON, July 25.—The attention of the Speaker of the House of Commons having been called today to the presence of a number of Secret Service men in the building, he explained that a few days ago he received information that there was likely to be some improper demonstration, accompanied by physical violence, in the strangers' gallery. For that reason he asked that Secret Service men be sent.

The Speaker added that they were not there to impede members or restrict their liberty, but merely for the purpose of defending them.

According to the lobby correspondents of the newspapers, the precaution in having secret service men in the building was taken in order to prevent a contemplated demonstration by Sinn Feiners, who it was reported had come to London especially to make a disturbance in the House when Laurence Ginnell, Nationalist, announces his resignation of his seat and his adhesion to the Sinn Fein.

According to one version, the Government had been informed of an alleged Sinn Fein plot to throw bombs or discharge revolvers from the Strangers' Gallery in the House or blow up the House. This would explain the Speaker's reference to physical violence.

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT TO FLY

Will Soon Join Aviation Section in France as First Lieutenant.

It was learned yesterday that Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, will soon join the first American aviation contingent to be sent to the war zone. Young Roosevelt is a First Lieutenant in the Aviation Corps, having received his commission two weeks ago, after several months' training at Mineola. He is a very adept flier. His departure marks the completion of the Colonel's promise that all four of his sons would be offered to the service of the nation.

Theodore, Jr., and Archie Roosevelt are with General Pershing's army; Kermit is to join the British forces in Mesopotamia, and Quentin on his arrival in France will go into a training camp and put in some time at rigorous training before active service. Dr. Richard L. Derby, one of the Colonel's two sons-in-law, is also in the army and is now in camp at Oglethorpe, Ga., as a member of the Medical Corps, soon going to France.

Colonel Roosevelt was approached yesterday on the eve of starting for Pittsburgh, where he is to address the convention of the Loyal Order of Moose this afternoon. He refused to talk concerning Quentin's departure.

NORMAL WORK FOR WOMEN.

Dr. Shaw Urges That Schools Be Kept at Their Best During War.

At a big meeting, made up largely of women, at the Horace Mann Auditorium of Teachers College last evening, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, gave a history of the work of the committee, and told the women how to serve their country. Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College presided.

"There are plenty of normal things to do without searching for eccentricities," said Dr. Shaw. "Above all things it is a patriotic duty to keep the schools going and at their best. There has been a great increase of viciousness and crime among the children and young people of France, whose fathers are at the front and their mothers in the ammunition factories while they roam the streets, which are less safe than in other times. Let every woman find what she can do best and then stick to it whether she likes it or not."

Dr. Shaw said the war would awaken the civic conscience in women as never before and a greater love of country, and told of her deep grief that her nation did not consider her worthy of citizenship and denied her entry into its political life.

"I do not mean," she said, "that we should not serve our country—show me what I can do, and there is nothing I will not do, but from the depth of my soul I resent this injustice."

"We pledge Dr. Shaw our loyal support," said Dean Gildersleeve, at the close of the address, "and through her the great Republic which we love and yearn to serve."

ITALY LOWERS ARMY HEIGHT

Four-Inch Reduction Will Admit 100,000 More Soldiers.

ROME, July 25.—Short men will have a chance to fight after August under a new decree which reduces the minimum height by four inches.

It affects 100,000 men whose height hitherto had been a bar to enlistment.

Torpedo German Ship in North Sea.

AMSTERDAM, July 25.—The Handelsblad reports that the German steamship Norderney, with a cargo of coal, was torpedoed in the North Sea on Monday. She is aground off the south coast of Texel, Frisian Islands.

Don't let prejudice interfere with your pleasure. One sip from a well-iced bottle of

Club Cocktails

will show you that progress has bottled a perfect cocktail (in ten varieties) for your benefit.

Brill Brothers

Offer in a Very Special Sale

$25.00 Shantung Silk Suits For Men at $17.50

A whole Summertime of cool comfort and "Dog Day Joy" at real big season-end savings. No man's wardrobe nowadays is complete without a Shantung Silk Suit, and no suit such as these can ordinarily be added to your wardrobe at any such price as $17.50.

Also—Genuine Palm Beach Suits at $6.50
In Plain, Norfolk and Pinch Back Models

1456 Broadway, Broadway at 49th St., 44 East 14th Street
279 Broadway, 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 47 Cortlandt St.
125th Street at 3d Avenue

O'CONNOR PLEDGES IRISH FOR THE WAR

Tells Aldine Club Every Man of His Race Should Be a Natural Enemy of the Junkers.

ADVICE TO GERMAN BORN

Declares the Kaiser Is Learning That Gen. Sherman's Definition of War Was Correct.

Before the Allies get through with the Kaiser he'll be ready to agree with General Sherman's estimate of war, T. P. O'Connor, head of the Irish Nationalist Mission to the United States, told 800 members and guests of the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue, at a luncheon yesterday. Mr. O'Connor also assailed Irishmen who were not ready to fight for this country, but he concluded that there weren't many such, and predicted that when the first American troops met the Germans the Irish would be there.

Mr. O'Connor was introduced by ex-Ambassador Gerard, who referred to the opening of the Irish convention in Dublin yesterday, and said Mr. O'Connor should be thankful that he was safe over here. The noted Irishman, in his address, mixed tears with laughter for more than an hour, and the hundreds of business men stayed overtime to hear him out.

"The German junkers believe that all great things come from war and that war is a glorious thing," he said. "Now, one of your great Generals has said that war is hell. Before they get through with this thing the Germans will be agreeing with General Sherman. The Kaiser started considerable more than he can finish."

Mr. O'Connor made it very plain that he was wishing 'all the bad things, not on the German people, but on the Junkers. "If I may," he said, "I entirely accept the position of President Wilson for my own—we are not making war upon the German people."

Referring eloquently to the rôle of France, Mr. O'Connor said he had found in some quarters in this country an inclination to regard fighting France as an atheist nation.

"Not so," said he, "the Catholic and the unbeliever are one in this war. There are thousands and thousands of priests in the French trenches, God bless 'em—and every now and then forgetting their vows long enough to kill an occasional German."

Then Mr. O'Connor said it was a grand and glorious sight to see President Wilson backed up in all his war policies by his keenest political opponents. And turning to the subject of a united America, he said:

"The time for decision has come. There must be no more hyphenates. You must be pro-German or you must be pro-American. There is no other choice.

"A word to the German-born. You came to this country to flee from the poverty and the oppression the Junkers of Prussia put upon you. They kept you poor and miserable that they might maintain their military and autocratic machine. You came here to America and you found relief. Now, the people from whom you fled, the Junkers, are making this war. It requires a military disaster to the Junkers to free Germany. If you want to free your own people, the Germans people, join in with America and defeat the Junkers. If you love your fathers and those you left behind, help make them free. How can you do otherwise?

"And now a word for the Irish. We are about to get the freedom for which we have worked so long—that is, if Ireland doesn't destroy her own chances. This war is being fought for the principles for which my race has fought for so many years. How can any man of that race condone Germany? How can any Irishman not do his part to defeat the Junkers?

"As for myself, I cannot see how any man of the Irish race can keep from fighting against the men who tore down the altars and made homeless the nuns of Belgium and France. I cannot understand any Irishman who is anything but an enemy of a Junker.

"Men and women, what does German victory mean? It means that every mother as she gazes upon the face of her babe knows that he faces being sent to the trenches to be mutilated or killed. It means that mothers for all time must face just that. Is that to be the future of the world? I would rather die than see it so.

"No, the Irish will fight in this war for freedom. It was ever so. I have no doubts for the members of my race in America."

At the start of the speaking it was Mr. O'Connor who introduced Mr. Gerard. He recited the story of how a German had told Mr. Gerard in Berlin one day that there were 500,000 German reservists in the United States, and Mr. Gerard replied that there were also 500,000 lampposts. He said that expression would live in Berlin in the days to come as illustrating the determination of America to protect her integrity and her honor.

Mr. Gerard began by referring to the convention in Dublin and said that "we all want to see Ireland get her freedom; but she will get more freedom by following America than by following Germany."

Mr. Gerard praised President Wilson and said he would win the war for America if he and his advisers were left alone.

"We don't want the war run by commissions," he said. "It should be run by President Wilson and his advisers. There must be one responsible head if we are to have victory."

The ex-Ambassador said there was one class the Germans hated more than Americans, and that was the German-Americans, whom they blamed for not risking "their fortunes and their necks" in behalf of Germany. Turning to Herman Metz, at the speakers' table, Mr. Gerard called him a loyal American, and said that the majority of German-Americans would be loyal to the United States.

As for conditions in Germany, the ex-Ambassador said that Germany was as much under the rule of the Junkers today as she was 400 years ago.

ENLISTMENTS IN ARMY GROWING RAPIDLY

2,294 Recruits Obtained Tuesday —New York Needs Only 268 Men to Fill Its Quota.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—According to announcement made by the War Department today the State of New York needs only 268 men to round its war quota for the regular army. The State has furnished 17,958 recruits since April 1.

Under stimulus of the draft, recruiting showed a decided increase on Tuesday, bringing in 2,294, with four districts yet to be heard from. The total number of recruits obtained since April 1 throughout the country is 159,007, leaving only 23,891 to be obtained to bring the regulars to war strength.

The daily statement on the regular army enlistment issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obt'ned Since July 24.	Apr. 1.		Obt'ned Since July 24.	Apr. 1.
Alabama	25	1,047	*Nebraska	29	2,703
Arizona		226	*Nevada	3	749
Arkansas	17	938	N. Hamp.	41	452
*California	63	5,578	*N. Jersey	69	5,465
Colorado	14	1,436	N. Mexico	8	254
Connecticut	43	1,776	New York	258	17,958
Delaware	16	362	N. Carolina	15	1,188
Dist. of C.	11	370	N. Dakota	23	586
Florida	18	1,264	Ohio	136	7,332
Georgia	69	3,930	Oklahoma	20	2,039
*Idaho	14	867	*Oregon	14	2,513
*Illinois	150	14,296	*Penn.	210	18,050
*Indiana	131	8,154	Rhode Isl'd	12	634
Iowa	23	4,148	S. Carolina	11	893
Kansas	83	3,233	S. Dakota	17	920
Kentucky	74	2,848	Tennessee	29	2,152
Louisiana	21	1,648	Texas	58	5,560
Maine	7	787	*Utah	6	1,491
Maryland	53	1,339	Vermont	2	99
*Mass.	207	7,127	Virginia	8	1,212
*Michigan	67	6,986	Washing't'n	20	1,977
Minnesota	79	3,238	West Va.	89	1,542
Mississippi	11	911	Wisconsin	29	1,717
*Missouri	80	6,781	*Wyoming	3	662
*Montana	2	1,290			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained for July 24, 2,294.
Total obtained since April 1, 159,007.

CHARTER SHIP COMPANIES.

Fifteen Concerns Incorporated for Navigation Business.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—Fifteen new corporations to do a transportation, commercial and navigation business were chartered by Secretary of State Hugo today. The principal office of the companies are to be in New York, and each of them will begin business with a capital of $500. The Directors of the fifteen companies are Henry M. Hewitt, Edward Sanford, John W. Griffin, Herbert K. Stockton, Ralph E. Mayers, John R. Fox, Wharton Poor, and Edward Stothers, but no addresses of the incorporators are given in the incorporation papers.

The names of the new companies are: Hallgrim Navigation Corporation, Motor 1 Company, Inc., Halibjoerg Navigation Corporation, Ada Company, Inc., Ruth Navigation Company, Stolt Nielsen Steamship Company, Inc., Excelsior Navigation Corporation, Viking Steamship Corporation, Skjold Steamship Corporation, Carl Steamship Corporation Gorm Steamship Corporation, Christionssands Navigation Corporation, Hisko Navigation Corporation, and Excelsior Navigation Corporation.

Since the start of the war a number of owners of ships have incorporated each one into a company, thus limiting liability in case of the sinking of the ship.

STATE CLOSES SALOONS.

Wartime Precautions Taken In Brooklyn and Clinton County.

ALBANY, July 25.—War-time orders closing some saloons and restricting the open hours in others were issued today by the State Excise Department, with the approval of Governor Whitman. Thirty-six saloons near the Morse Dry Dock plant in Brooklyn were ordered closed. In Dannemora, Clinton County, the sale of liquor was forbidden except between 8 and 11 A. M. and 7 and 9 P. M.

Government work is being rushed at the Brooklyn shipyard and iron mines are producing war materials in Clinton County.

GIVES SIX SONS TO NATION.

President Expresses Admiration to Father of Nebraskans.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In a letter to J. H. McShane of 1,906 Chicago Street, Omaha, Neb., expressing admiration for the action of McShane's six sons in enlisting, President Wilson wrote:

"May I not turn away from the duties of the day for a moment to express my admiration for the action of your six sons in enlisting in the service of the country? They are making and through them you are making a very noble contribution to the fine story of patriotism and loyalty which has always run through the pages of American history."



NUTRITION'S Store-House

All the golden goodness of those greatest food grains—wheat and barley—is mellowed into the rich nourishment of

Grape-Nuts

Pure, wholesome, wonderfully nourishing, appetizing, economical.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Pay what you owe and you'll know what's your own."

War Service

Many men who contemplate service in the *U. S. Army* or *Navy* are now making arrangements with us for the care of their securities and income while they are away.

As *Agent* or *Custodian* we are prepared to assume the entire management of your real and personal property, collecting income, paying all charges, and remitting the net income in such amounts and to such persons as may be desired.

Our charge for this service is moderate, and our long experience assures efficient management.



Franklin TRUST CO.
Established 1888

46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

$1,500,000 FOOD RESERVE.

Red Cross to Store Supplies in France for Next Winter.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Red Cross War Council today appropriated $1,500,000 for foodstuffs to be sent to France as an emergency reserve for use next Winter by either American forces or civilian populations. The action was in response to a plea from Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, head of the Red Cross Commission in France, saying:

"We must begin to prepare for the coming hard Winter, and you cannot possibly send us more than we need of the following: Twenty four-ton motor trucks, 80,000 yards of flannel, condensed milk, flour, dried or preserved vegetables, corned beef, rice, beans, canned beef, preserved fruits, heavy shoes, blankets, knitting wool, and heavy white cotton sheeting."

Supplies will be purchased for the Red Cross by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and special arrangements have been made for speedy shipment. They will be transported to storage places in France by a new Red Cross fleet of motor trucks.

PURSUE GERMANS IN AFRICA.

Main Body Retreating Southward in Remaining Enemy Colony.

LONDON, July 25.—British troops in German East Africa have won new victories over the remaining German forces there and the main body of the enemy is now in retreat toward the south after having suffered heavy losses, says an official announcement issued today. The text reads:

An engagement on July 19 at Naroncombe resulted in the enemy being driven from all his positions. The main body is retreating southward. The enemy's losses were heavy.

A small German column is at large on the north shore of Lake Manyara.

We are in touch at Libuka with the enemy retreating toward Mahenge, (in the southeasterly section of the colony.)

In Portuguese East Africa we are pursuing the enemy from Mwimbe toward the Rovuma River.

J.M. Gidding & Co.
384-386-388 Fifth Avenue, AT 36TH ST. & 37TH ST.

ARE CLOSING OUT—IN THEIR

Summer Sales

The following lines of Fashionable Apparel for Seashore, Town or Country.

SUITS Street & Sports styles, suitable for present wear or early Autumn. $38
Formerly $75, $85, $95 to $125.

FROCKS Handmade styles of batiste, voile, organdie and gingham. $25, $35
Formerly $45, $55, $75 to $95.

DRESSES Of foulard, taffeta, Georgette Crepe, tulle and chiffon. $25, $35
Formerly $55, $75 to $95

COATS Street and sports styles, a few of many kinds. $25, $35
Formerly $50, $65 to $95.

BLOUSES Of sheer materials, including voile, batiste and organdie. $8, $10
Formerly $15 to $25.

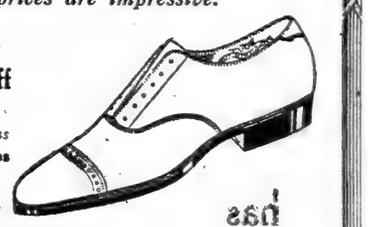
HATS For street, semi-dress, country and garden party wear. $10, $15
Formerly to $30.

FRENCH, SHRINER & URNER
"BUILT IN" SUPERIORITY
MEN'S SHOES

A Shoe Event

The name of the Shoe speaks quality.
These sale-prices are impressive.

All Oxfords
17% to 20% off
Also
Substantial Reductions
on discontinued lines of
High Shoes



STORES AT
158 Broadway, N. Y. 1775 Broadway, N. Y. 367 Fulton St., B'klyn.
365 Broadway, N. Y. 131 West 42d St., N. Y. 510 Fulton St., B'klyn.
1263 Broadway, N. Y. 504 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 135 So. Broad St., Phila.

FRENCH, SHRINER & URNER

Welch's

THE NATIONAL DRINK

Write for "Welch Ways." Ninety-nine ways to serve Welch's. Free for the asking.



Buy Welch's in bottles, 10c and up, at grocers', druggists', confectioners'. Say "Welch's" at the soda fountain.

TO the hostess who must plan a punchbowl, or provide refreshing drinks for unexpected guests, a case of Welch's in the house is a wonderful satisfaction. For Welch's can be used in so many delightful ways—and everybody loves it.

Welch's adds character to a punch. It gives body, richness, color and delectable flavor. It blends splendidly with lemonade, orange juice and other beverages.

You'll find several recipes for good punches in the "Welch Ways" booklet. Variety is the spice of entertaining and Welch's offers many surprises.

Best of all, Welch's is always beneficial, however used. Just the pure, rich juice of premium Concord grapes—healthful, energizing, refreshing.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Stop the Returned Goods Abuse and Eliminate Waste

The Government Asks Your Co-operation

THERE are many thousands of people employed in the stores of the country doing work absolutely unproductive and unnecessary, that is occasioned by the abuse of the Returned Goods Privilege. Many of these people have been drafted and if the Returned Goods Abuse is not stopped the stores will be compelled to draw people from much needed and useful work, to replace those drafted.

The Commercial Economy Board
Of The
Council Of National Defence, Washington, D. C.

has requested the merchants of the country to help them eliminate this waste of both labor and materials, and has asked them to urge their patrons to

Shop Carefully and Return as Few Goods as Possible

Merchandise thoughtlessly and carelessly bought, and afterward returned, means

Waste, Decreased Efficiency, Loss to the Merchant, Higher Cost to the Public

It is every one's patriotic duty to eliminate waste. Help the merchants help the Government. Not only will the country be served, but by the elimination of a grave abuse the price of merchandise will be lowered and the saving will be yours.

Among the merchants of this city that are pledged to support the Government's plan are:

Abraham & Straus	Bloomingdale Bros.	H. C. F. Koch & Co.	James McCreery & Co.
B. Altman & Co.	J. M. Gidding & Co.	Frederick Loeser & Co.	A. I. Namm & Son
Arnold, Constable & Co., Inc.	Gimbel Brothers	Lord & Taylor	Oppenheim, Collins & Co.
Best & Co.	Greenhut Company	R. H. Macy & Co.	Saks & Company
Franklin Simon & Co.		Stern Brothers	

The Following Rule Will Be Absolutely Enforced On and After August 1st, 1917:

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

6000
Customers of the
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
Enjoy Security Against Loss
by Holding Our
5%
GUARANTEED
MORTGAGES
59 Liberty St., Manhattan
184 Montague St., Brooklyn

Burley is "blame good" tobacco

Youll like LUCKY STRIKE

the real Burley cigarette

It's toasted



20 for 10c

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

MOTOR CHANDLER CARS
Chandler Used Car Dept.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP.
1884 BROADWAY
Clearance Sale Used Cars
July 16th to 28th
Model 17—Chandler Touring
" 17— " Sedan
" 16— " Limo.
" 17— " Roadster
" 16— " Roadster
" 17— " Dem'st'r
1917 Drexel 4 Pass.
Buick 16 Touring.
1914 Lozier Touring.
Hupmobile 5 Pass.
Hudson Speedster.
All Chandler Cars Rebuilt, Repainted; Sold with a Guarantee.

NATION MAY LEASE AIRPLANE PATENTS

Government Plans Corporation to Control Joint Use of Wright and Curtiss Appliances.

BIG ROYALTIES FOR OWNERS

Centralization Expected to Stimulate Aircraft Production for War Purposes.

Rapid construction of aircraft under the Government's special appropriation of $640,000,000 was forecast in news yesterday of plans for co-operation between the various manufacturers by the joint use of patents. While the plans have not been worked out entirely between the airplane makers and the Government, an announcement is expected soon of an arrangement between the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motors Corporation and the Wright-Martin Company whereby the Government will take over the valuable patent rights of these concerns.

Under the plan the Government authorities will be able to stimulate production in the various factories by the use of the results obtained by the Curtiss and Wright-Martin engineers. It was reported that a corporation would be formed under Federal auspices into which the patents of the two major companies and of smaller concerns would be turned. This corporation is expected ultimately to direct the manufacture of aircraft for war purposes in the various factories, and payment for the use of the patents will be made to the owners. Estimates offered by Dow, Jones & Co. yesterday put the probable royalties of the Curtiss and Wright-Martin Companies at $1,000,000 a year each after the centralized work is undertaken, which would be over and above the profit derived by the concerns from the products turned out by their plants on Government orders.

The Curtiss Company is working in close harmony with the Willys-Overland Company, John N. Willys recently having been elected head of the Curtiss Company. The Willys-Overland Company's automobile plants will devote a large part of their facilities and engineering force to making airplane engines and other parts. In quarters where the equipment of the two concerns has been studied it is estimated that the Curtiss-Willys organization will be in line next year for $150,000,000 of Government orders.

The Wright-Martin Company occupies a strong position in the airplane field through control of American rights to manufacture one of the highest grade engines in use on the European battle lines. The co-ordination of working schedules of these important companies is a development long hoped for by supporters of the aircraft expansion plan.

OPEN AIR ROUTE TO GERMANY.

Objective of Allies and America to Help, General Squier Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In an authorized statement today Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, Chief of the Signal Corps of the army, which has charge of the $640,000,000 aviation program, declined to say how many airplanes the Government intended to build, but he said enough machines would be provided by the Government to make itself felt in the effort "to enter Germany by the air route."

"I am not here," said General Squier, "to make public our plans or to indulge in prophetic figures. The closest estimate I can give is about this: The determination of the allied Governments is to enter Germany by the air route—and the United States Government is going to provide enough machines to make itself felt in putting this program through.

"This is not saying that we will construct 22,000 airplanes or 1,000,000 or ten or a dozen. If I knew how many machines we would or could construct in a year I wouldn't tell, because this would be telling von Hindenburg, and he'd thank us for the information. The best time to tell the enemy about any military program is after that program has been carried out and put into effect. Germany announced her 42-centimeter guns by hauling them up to the battle line and firing shells of hitherto unheard of calibre into Belgium. After the guns were built and placed in operation she encouraged the press in glorifying the results. The Germans are a nation of press agents, but they never let publicity tamper with a Government secret.

"Of course the public wants to know what we are going to do with the $640,000,000 which Congress has appropriated for the aviation service. Well, it's safe to say that we will spend that money, and probably much more, on the air route into Germany. That's about all we're going to say. Civilians are continually asking the question, 'What are your plans?' It's hard to convince some business men that an efficient military program is not a plan, but many plans. It ought to include all the plans there are in order to meet and defeat the fellow on the other side of the firing line, and you may be sure he has not been advertising his intentions.

"The public ought to be educated in the psychology of war, to be taught the swift opportunism which must be employed in carrying out any great military enterprise. The essence of strategy is surprise. In many respects war is the polar opposite of regular business, as business is generally considered. The captain of industry schemes out his work, sometimes looking years ahead. He plans to operate in settled communities, or communities whose growth and condition can be fairly well calculated. But the very spirit of warfare is shift, change, impermancy. A General on the field is working against a hidden foe whose science and wit are constantly employed for the wreckage of that General's plans.

"How, then, could I say, if I wou'.

what America's aviation program will be for the next six months or a year? If you will show me von Hindenburg's provision for air attack during the coming Winter and Spring, then I might divulge a few Yankee plans to counter it.

"People who are so cocksure about our determination to build 22,000 airplanes seem to be inspired with the notion that aeros are all made on the same pattern, turned out of the factory as alike as two cubes of sugar. As a matter of fact, airplanes vary between $9,000 and $75,000; and a comprehensive aerial program must include everything from a simple school machine to a flying dreadnought.

"New inventions are continually being tried out, new appliances and models must be installed in order to keep up with the times or a little ahead of them. The German General Staff—that mysterious body working and thinking all the time somewhere between Berlin and Constantinople—aren't going to let things remain at a standstill over here, and we may be called upon to revise our whole system in order to wreck theirs. That is war, which, as I have explained, is the most elastic thing in the world.

"A recent cabled report quotes the German commander of aviation as saying that American aviators would fall, among other things, through lack of courage. That German, obviously, has never encountered an American flyer in action."

FALLS 2,000 FEET IN LOOP-THE-LOOP

Exhibition Aviator, Learning Tricks in New Machine, Plunges to Earth.

In trying to learn the loop-the-loop and other aerial evolutions over Staten Island yesterday Thomas Richter, an Austrian exhibition aviator of 51 West 125th Street, lost control of his airplane and fell about 2,000 feet to a ravine near thh Richmond County Country Club. Richter was conscious when persons who had seen the machine plunge toward the ground arrived to extricate him from the wreckage, and he gave a short account of the accident. He was taken to the Staten Island Hospital, where it was said that he probably would live only a few hours.

Thousands of persons on Midland Beach saw Richter take to the air, and his evolutions were visible in Tompkinsville and Dongan Hills. At a height of about 2,000 feet he suddenly made a dive in his machine, and, while the thousands below watched him, made what seemed to be a perfect loop-the-loop. Then he flung his machine over and began to fly upside down. Apparently he got into what aviators call a "tail spin," for the machine turned and plunged to the ground.

WITNESSES CONTRADICT.

Conflicting Testimony Given in Burns Detective Hearing.

In the hearing yesterday before Deputy State Controller Boardman on the complaint against the William J. Burns National Detective Agency by Edward W. Edwards, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, witnesses were called to contradict testimony given by H. J. Connors, one of Burns's former employes. Connors had testified that a Miss Osgood of the Val O'Farrell Agency had told him that O'Farrell had got the better of Mr. Burns by using a dictaphone in the office of the District Attorney of Westchester County in a case in which both were employed.

Questioned by counsel, Miss Osgood said she had never talked with anybody about a dictaphone in the District Attorney's office.

Another bit of testimony given by Connors was that F. W. Gager, an employe of the Burns Agency, had told him that false affidavits had been obtained from steamboat captains by offers of large pay, to the effect that they had supplied British warships with supplies within the three-mile limit while the United States was still neutral.

Called to the witness chair, Gager denied the whole statement. Asked if he had ever done any work in connection with alien wark craft, Gager replied:

"I worked on such a case for the Burns Agency under the direction of G. B. Means, who was connected with the Hamburg-American Steamship Company. My work was to learn if any food had been taken to British warships inside the three-mile limit. I did not tell Connors that Mr. Burns had been hired in the interest of the German Government."

The next session of the hearing will be on Aug. 6.

WANTS COLONEL TO DEBATE

Lawyer Challenges Colonel to Discuss Mayor Mitchel for Re-election.

J. Bleecker Miller, a lawyer of 170 Broadway and once an ardent supporter of Colonel Roosevelt, challenged the latter yesterday to a public debate on the question of the re-election of Mayor Mitchel. In a letter to Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Miller said he had acted as secretary of the Committee of Fifty-three which fathered the "Nine Roosevelt Bills" when the Colonel ran against Henry George for Mayor.

VOLUNTEERS EXCEED PREVIOUS RECORDS

At Present Rate New York's Quota for Regular Army Will Be Filled by Saturday.

CALL 1,000 FOR AIR SECTION

Applicants Also Pour In on Navy and Marine Corps Since Publication of the Draft List.

Volunteers for the regular army continued to pour into the recruiting stations in New York yesterday at a rate surpassing all previous weekly records. The total yesterday was 188 enlisted, making 597 for the first three days of the week. It is considered certain now that New York's quota, now only about 400 men short, will be completely filled by Saturday.

Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of New York recruiting headquarters at 280 Broadway, yesterday received a telegram authorizing him to enlist 1,000 men for the aviation section of the Signal Corps. These men will not be called upon to do actual flying, which will be performed by commissioned officers, but will be trained as chauffeurs, mechanicians, and repair men.

Both the Navy and the Marine Corps also have felt the boom in volunteer recruiting which followed the publication of the draft list. The Marine Corps turned many applicants away, because its ranks are nearly full, and it is picking only the cream of those who still offer themselves to fill the few vacancies.

Lieutenant Gardner, in charge of Marine Corps recruiting, made public yesterday the names of nineteen New Yorkers who have just been commissioned Second Lieutenants in the corps. They are among the last men to be commissioned from civil life, as hereafter all corps officers will be chosen from the ranks. They are: Allan MacRossie, Jr., Watson C. Terry, John W. McIves, John J. Conroy, Raymond J. Kirwan, James J. McCormick, Campbell R. Coxe, Victor Romaine, Evans Spalding, Thomas G. McCarthy, William N. Wallace, Phillips B. Robinson, George R. Coxe, Caldwell C. Robinson, William W. Carson, John J. Hardin, Louis F. Zimmerman, Thomas A. Langford, and Howard B. Freeman.

It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the Sixth, or New York, division of the National Guard, that Harold T. Clement, a Corporal in Troop I of the First Cavalry, has been commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Quartermaster's Department at division headquarters, and that Sergeant Major Homer S. Battenburg of the Thirty-third United States Cavalry has been made a Captain and Assistant Chief of Staff to General O'Ryan.

It is unofficially reported that upon being drafted into the National Army, the Sixth Division will become the Twenty-seventh Division. It is also understood by guard officers that all the regiments are to be renumbered as part of the new army, regiments of the present regular army being numbered from 1 to 100; National Guard regiments from 100 to 200, and regiments of the new armies from 200 up.

The Seventh New York was mustered for Federal service yesterday at its armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue.

Cardinal Farley yesterday approved the applications of eighteen young priests of his diocese for appointments as chaplains in the new army. Eighty-five applications were made in all. Those approved include Dr. John J. Mitty and Dr. Robert B. Mulcahy, both members of the Faculty of St. Joseph's Seminary, Yonkers. Most of the others are at present serving as assistants in various New York and Brooklyn parishes.

It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the British Recruiting Mission, 280 Broadway, that Brigadier General W. A. White, head of the mission, now on his way to Chicago to attend a recruiting rally there, will not return to New York immediately, but instead will tour the West, visiting San Francisco and Los Angeles and most important cities on the way, to organize the work of recruiting for the British Army.

The Driving Committee of the British Recruiting Mission, a force of volunteer workers, headed by J. Kenna Lawson, is anxious to get volunteers among British subjects to act as recruiting Captains for fourteen assembly districts in Manhattan, seventeen in Brooklyn, and two in the Bronx, to organize an intensive canvass of the city for recruits. Volunteers may apply to Mr. Lawson at 280 Broadway.

ONLY $7,504 FOR HEIRS.

Fees Take Much of Estate of George Hale Morgan.

An accounting in the estate of George Hale Morgan, a relative of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, who died on April 28, 1911, was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by the executor, L. Laflin Kellogg. It showed that he had on hand $152,154. Of the amount only $7,504 can be distributed, because legal fees and other expenses have aggregated $40,557, and the estate must pay a claim of $99,903 to the estate of the decedent's brother, the Rev. Dr. John B. Morgan.

This claim represents a bequest of $75,000 which was questioned by the executor because of doubtful provisions concerning it in the decedent's will. The Court of Appeals has just given judgment for the John B. Morgan estate in the amount named. A large part of the expenses charged against the estate arise from this suit.

WILL HONOR DR. BARUCH.

Exercises to Mark Naming of the Rivington Street Bath.

A civic celebration will be held in August at the Rivington Street public bath to commemorate the official naming of the building as the Dr. Simon Baruch Public Bath. As a tribute to Dr. Baruch's persistency in working for public bath facilities, the Board of Aldermen a few days ago passed a resolution to give his name to the Rivington Street structure, the first of the series of municipal bathhouses to be opened.

The Rivington Street building was opened in 1901. The bath demonstrated its usefulness at once, and of the thirteen bathhouses now maintained by the city on Manhattan Island it is one of the most crowded.

Dr. Baruch began his campaign for public baths in New York City in 1889, shortly after his investigation of the public baths in Germany. He was Chairman at the time of the Committee of Hygiene of the New York County Medical Society.

REDS COMING FROM PRISON.

Berkman and Emma Goldman May Be Sent to Tombs.

Alexander Berkman, recently sentenced to two years in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta for conspiring with Emma Goldman to obstruct the operation of the military laws, is expected in New York tonight. Unless he furnishes $25,000 bail he will be locked up in the Tombs to await the action of the Supreme Court on his appeal. Miss Goldman, who was sent to the Woman's Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., is due in New York tomorrow morning. She must also give $25,000 bail or go to the Tombs.

Mahaedo A. Nandekar, a Hindu, under Federal indictment in California for conspiracy to instigate an uprising against British rule in India, was arrested in New York yesterday at the request of the San Francisco authorities. He was held in $6,000 bail pending extradition. Srinvian R. Wagel, another Hindu, was arrested a few days ago as a principal in the same alleged conspiracy.

Irregular Beauty

If you prefer natural rugged beauty in your home landscape to the formal symmetry of the usual nursery-bought trees you will be happy to know what lies in our nursery just as represented in the as the other. Come and revel in the sight of irregular, windswept, bent yet proud majesties of the tree-world that will capture your heart at once. Select several—we'll plant them overnight in front of your windows, and they're yours to live with thereafter. When will you come?

I. HICKS & SON
Sixty Years of Keeping Faith
WESTBURY (Phone 69) L.I.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Chauffeurs' Outfits
For Summer Wear
Special At
$32



Palm Beach Suit, Duster and Cap

Smart, cool, perfect fitting, durable and washable—the best value in warm weather motor clothes for chauffeurs that can be bought.

A smart norfolk jacket and trousers of fine quality dark gray washable Palm Beach cloth. A wonderfully good double-breasted duster of the same material, with stationary, standing, turnover collar and belt back, and a cap of the same material to match suit and duster. The outfit complete at $32.00 or as follows:

Suit $15.00
Duster $15.00
Cap $2.00
Xtra Trousers, $5.00



Guaranteed to be Washable and Exceptional Value.
Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

"The Will of the People and My Own Good Name"
G. Washington



In Washington's Inaugural Message he promised to sustain "The Will of the People and My Own Good Name."

And so it is in the world of business. Commercial honor can successfully be built only on quality and personal good faith. By the "will of the people" and the name, Mr. Firestone has built an organization which stands for leadership.

Firestone CORD TIRES

Stamped on every tire is a pledge of Most Miles per Dollar wherever motorists travel. On Firestone super-size Cord Tires it indicates the high-water mark of luxurious, efficient tire performance. Whatever the type or style of tire, the Firestone name is a pledge that it shall fulfill every demand of safety, easy riding and economy.

And this pledge is carried out by an organization of which 11,000 employees are partners in the business, personally interested in serving "the will of the people."

Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Inc.
Bedford Ave. and Sterling Pl., Brooklyn
1871-75 Broadway, N.Y.
84 Bank St., Newark, N.J.
Home Office and Factory: Akron, Ohio
Branches and Dealers Everywhere



Resinol healed that skin trouble

When you think what a source of annoyance and suffering that skin trouble has been to me in the past three years, do you wonder I am thankful that the doctor prescribed Resinol? The first time I used it the irritation was relieved and the eruption began to disappear.



Resinol Soap should usually be used with Resinol Ointment to prepare the skin to receive the Resinol medication. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. *Resinol Soap helps to clear poor complexions.*

CONTINENTAL MOTOR PARTS
Complete equipment and stock of parts for the repairing of motors, pleasure cars and trucks.
Chadick-DeLamater Corp.
Phone Farragut 3480
158-162 West 54th St.

Announcement
BY
O. G. ORR & CO., Inc.
Underwriters
37-43 Wall Street, New York

In view of misstatements which have appeared recently in the public press, we take this opportunity to assure our friends and the public

FIRST: That on April 10, 1917, the partnership existing between F. Herrmann, O. G. Orr, C. E. Dean, J. S. Wall, Wade Robinson and F. H. Osborn (being all the partners of F. Herrmann & Co.) was dissolved by mutual consent, all but Mr. Herrmann withdrawing. The five, other than Mr. Herrmann, formed the corporation of O. G. Orr & Co., Inc.

SECOND: That O. G. Orr, C. E. Dean, J. S. Wall, Wade Robinson and F. H. Osborn are the sole and unconditional owners of all the stock of O. G. Orr & Co., Inc., and constitute all of the directors and officers of the corporation.

THIRD: That since that date O. G. Orr, C. E. Dean, J. S. Wall, Wade Robinson and F. H. Osborn have had no connection, directly or indirectly, with F. Herrmann or with F. Herrmann & Co., nor has F. Herrmann or F. Herrmann & Co. had any connection with O. G. Orr & Co., Inc., in any way whatsoever.

FOURTH: That at the time of the separation above mentioned O. G. Orr & Co., Inc., continued to occupy the offices formerly occupied by F. Herrmann & Co., under a transferred lease, and that they also engaged a large number of persons formerly employed by F. Herrmann & Co., among whom was one girl, the daughter of a naturalized citizen of the United States, who was born in Germany and had never been naturalized. At present there are in the office of O. G. Orr & Co., Inc., about 160 persons (including the officers and directors of the corporation) of whom three (and three only) were born in Germany, and of whom only one, the girl above mentioned, remains unnaturalized.

FIFTH: That O. G. Orr & Co., Inc., had nothing whatever to do with locating the offices of the present firm of F. Herrmann & Co. in a building adjacent to the one in which their offices are located, and that no significance attaches thereto.

SIXTH: That there are no German interests whatever in the Companies represented by O. G. Orr & Co., Inc., as stockholders or otherwise.

SEVENTH: That the only dealings O. G. Orr & Co., Inc., has had with F. Herrmann & Co. were excess reinsurances under an old treaty between one of the companies represented by O. G. Orr & Co., Inc., and one of the companies represented by F. Herrmann & Co., which reinsurance treaty was cancelled on July 13, 1917, by the terms of the President's proclamation of that date and the necessary exchange of correspondence and remittances arising out of reinsurance transactions closed prior to April 10, 1917.

EIGHTH: That since July 13, 1917, there have been no dealings between the two offices except those absolutely necessary in closing old matters as described above and permitted by the President's proclamation.

NINTH: That there exists no agreement or understanding of any nature as to any future dealings with the German Companies or with F. Herrmann & Co., or with F. Herrmann.

O. G. ORR & CO., Inc.
Underwriters
37-43 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

NASSAU HOTEL FIRE DRIVES GUESTS OUT

Sarah Bernhardt, Among Them, Watches Long Beach Blaze from Wheel Chair.

PART OF BOARDWALK BURNS

Women Partly Dressed Rushed from Rooms, but Wine Cellar Alone Was Damaged.

Sarah Bernhardt and several hundred other guests of the Nassau Hotel at Long Beach left their rooms hurriedly early yesterday morning when dense clouds of smoke, bursting from the wine cellar underneath the office, filled the corridors and poured over transoms. Defective electric wiring had set fire to the woodwork, and before the fire companies arrived, the cellar was in flames and a large section of the boardwalk was ablaze. Most of the guests carried only long enough to seize a few personal belongings before running to the street. Mme. Bernhardt waited quietly on the fourth floor, where her suite is, for the elevator. Accompanied by her manager and secretary she was taken to the street floor and placed in her wheel chair, where she sat, surrounded by friends and chatted calmly, until the management announced that the danger was over.

Starting at 7:45 o'clock, the fire caused many of the women in the hotel to make their way to the street before they had finished dressing. The fire fighting force of the village was on hand early but was handicapped by poor water pressure. Within a half hour, however, engine companies were on hand from Lynbrook, Rockville Centre, and other neighboring villages. It was found necessary, however, to cut through the heavy cement coating covering the boardwalk, and run a line of hose through the main parlor. Practically the entire population of Long Beach watched the fire, and their number increased, as time wore on, by continual arrivals in motors.

Some of the owners of automobiles tried to help in the fire fighting, but retreated before the suffocating clouds of smoke that poured through the basement windows and from under the supports of the boardwalk. Finally, after about an hour of vigorous work, the fire, which had been confined to the cellar and the boardwalk, was extinguished. Beyond destroying wine worth several hundred dollars and charring the underside of the boardwalk, it caused little damage.

Dr. George D. Stewart Operated On.

Word received in this city yesterday from the Mayo Brothers' Sanatorium, Rochester, Minn., stated that Dr. George David Stewart of 616 Madison Avenue, a noted surgeon, who was operated on Tuesday for a goitre, was recovering rapidly. Suffering slightly for some time from the throat affliction, Dr. Stewart recently became worse, but the fact that he had gone under the knife did not come out until yesterday, when his wife advised friends of the success of the operation.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Offer Unusual Values in

Men's Fine Shirts at $1.20

¶ Smart Summer shirts in a wonderful assortment of new weaves and exclusive patterns. The colorings are rich and deep, and are Guaranteed absolutely FAST.

¶ Look them over. You never saw a better lot of shirts at a dollar-twenty. Neckbands and sleeve lengths in all sizes.

For All Outdoors and Business

Men's Sport Shirts at $1.20

¶ With high or low collars and single or French cuffs. Exceptionally well tailored in materials usually found in higher priced garments. Plain white, khaki, and soft colorings.

Men's Silk Shirts Reduced

Formerly $3.95 to $10

Now $2.95 to $6.45

¶ These are shirts from regular stock in broken assortments. The colors are deep and rich looking, and the silks are the best loomed for the present season.

Men's Summer Neckwear Reduced

¶ Cool looking Summer scarfs in a splendid variety of colorings and patterns, reduced to insure prompt clearance.

$1 Bow Ties.....50c
69c and 85c Scarfs..55c
$1 Scarfs.....69c
$1.50 & $2 Scarfs... $1

FOLLOWING our usual custom we have not quoted any comparative values in this announcement.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

MERCHANDISE here advertised will be on sale at these prices for TODAY ONLY.

Today Is the Day of 100 Specials

THE number corresponding to each of the items here announced will be found upon sign cards at the counters and tables where the merchandise is displayed.

No Telephone or Mail Orders for These Specials Can Be Accepted, Nor Will Any Be Sent C. O. D.

BASEMENT FLOOR

No. 1 *Split Walrus Traveling Bags, $4.65*
Genuine Split Walrus Bags, full leather lined. Sewed-on corners.

No. 2 *Cowhide Suit-Cases at $8.25*
Well-made cases with well-protected corners. Sizes 24 or 26 inches.

No. 3 *Week-End Trunks, $10.95*
Round-edged trunks covered with hard vulcanized fibre. All sizes.

No. 4 *Women's Seal Bags, $11.95*
Genuine Seal Traveling Bags, silk or leather lined. Hand-sewed-in frames. Size 16 inches.

No. 5 *Fibre-Covered Dress Trunks, $13.95*
Fitted with two separate trays and lined with cloth. Sizes 34, 36, 38 or 40 inches.

MAIN FLOOR

No. 6 *500 Men's Split and Sennit Straw Hats, $1.25*
New shapes, in all sizes.

No. 7 *Men's Felt Outing Hats, 35c*
In white and in colors. All sizes.

No. 8 *400 Men's Cloth & Silk Caps, 69c*
For golfing or motoring. All of the best quality.

No. 9 *Men's Silk Neckwear, 29c*
In a splendid assortment of new Summer patterns. Also included are Summer wash scarfs in smart patterns.

No. 10 *Men's Leather Belts, 49c*
Made of fine quality leather. Obtainable in Tan, Black, or White.

No. 11 *Men's English Collars, 5c Each, 50c a Dozen*
Broken sizes. Also—Soft Pique and Silk collars that have been soiled through handling.

No. 12 *Men's Linen Handkerchiefs, 3 for 45c*
Broken assortment of fine initialed linen handkerchiefs. Not all initials.

No. 13 *Women's Jap. Bath Slippers, 69c*
Hand-woven straw slippers, lined with Terry Cloth. Sizes 3 to 6.
Also—Men's and Women's Japanese Slippers made of straw matting. Rubber soles.
Sizes—Men, 6 to 10; Women, 3 to 7.

No. 14 *Women's Boudoir Slippers, 19c*
Sizes 3 to 8. Splendid assortment of colors.

No. 15 *Fashionable Beaded Bags, $6.50*
The very newest beaded bags, in wonderful colorings and designs.

No. 16 *Women's Patent Leather Belts, 38c*
Wide belts with covered buckle. Black only.

No. 17 *Japanese Work Baskets, 85c*
Made of Bamboo, with fancy ring handles.

No. 18 *Khaki Trench Money Belts, 45c*
For the man in uniform to carry his money, photos and letters in.

No. 19 *Vachette Strap Books, $1.25*
Fitted with mirror and has centre compartment.

No. 20 *Women's Gold-Filled Bracelet Watches, $3.95*
Convertible bracelet. Reliable 7-jewel movement.

No. 21 *Pearl Button Earrings, 45c*
Gold filled, and patent backs.

No. 22 *Men's Sport Collar Pins, 25c*

No. 23 *Men's Enamel Cuff Links, 19c*
Pearl enamel links for wear with soft cuffs.

No. 24 *Japanese Lacquered Jewel or Trinket Boxes*
Fitted with lock and key. Large size, 50c; medium size, 35c; small size, 25c.

No. 25 *Ivory-Finish Candle Lamps, 59c*
Fitted with shade trimmed with chenille; shade holder and candle.

No. 26 *Women's Bathing Caps, 35c*
In fancy design and good assortment of colors.

No. 27 *Trench Unbreakable Mirrors, 19c*
With case. Sizes 3½ to 4½ inches.

No. 28 *Silver-Plated Salt and Pepper Shakers—Set 25c*

No. 29 *Perfume Atomizers at 35c*

No. 30 *Children's Parasols at 50c*
In plain colors with striped borders and in flowered effects.

No. 31 *Men's Walking Sticks, $1*
In a large assortment of woods. Trimmed wih sterling silver caps or bands.

No. 32 *Men's & Women's Grip Umbrellas, $3*
Folds small enough to go into 15-inch bag. Hook and straight handles for men. Sport handles with cord loops for women.

No. 33 *Sun and Rain Parasols, $3*
"India" walking stick length umbrellas that will not turn inside out in the severest storm, and regulation shapes. Striped effects and plain colors with borders.

No. 34 *Women's Silk Parasols, $3*
Solid colors with ribbon borders, black and white effects. Of pongee, Yo San and other fashionable materials. Maple or Ebonine handles.

No. 35 *Men's Imported Suede Gloves, 75c*
Broken assortment. Buff color.

No. 36 *Men's Grey Silk Gloves, 89c*
Double tipped fingers. Self-color or black embroidered backs.

No. 37 *Women's Summer Gloves, 35c*
Incomplete lines of White Silk and Chamois Lisle Gloves.

No. 38 *Women's Silk Gloves, 55c*
Double tipped. White only. Two clasps.

No. 39 *Women's Glace Lambskin Gloves, 89c*
White Glace with black embroidered backs. Two clasps.

SECOND FLOOR

No. 40 *Women's & Misses' Oxfords, $5.95*
Of Tan and Black Russia Calfskin with low military heel and wing tip. The ideal shoe for walking and general wear.
Also—Goodyear "Kids" Pumps at $1.45
White and Beige with rubber soles and heels. Sizes 2½ to 7.

No. 41 *Children's Rompers, 48c*
Of White Dimity with low neck and short sleeves. Sailor collar is hemstitched. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

No. 42 *Children's Overalls, 48c*
Slip-on model, made of Tan, Blue, or Pink striped Seersucker, trimmed with plain color Chambray. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

No. 43 *Infants' & Children's Dresses, 69c*
Long and short Nainsook dresses with round yoke, hand-embroidered low neck and short sleeves. Skirt finished with deep hem and tucking. Sizes to 2 years.

No. 44 *Misses' Evening Dresses, $9.50*
Slightly soiled. Developed in Point d'Esprit and Silk over Silver Cloth. Ribbon and flower trimmed. Odd styles and sizes.

No. 45 *Misses' Fashionable Coats, $4.95*
Attractive coats of Large Plaid Velour and Navy Blue or Black Serge. Trimmed with buttons or stitching in contrasting color. Sizes 12 to 16 years.

No. 46 *Misses' Summer Suits, $9.95*
Dressy and tailored models, but only one or two of a style. Sizes from 14 to 18 years.

No. 47 *Girls' Summer Dresses, $1.00*
Empire, Vestee and Shirtwaist models, made of Figured Voile. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

No. 48 *Girls' Smart Coats, $3.95*
Stunning belted models with large collar and pockets. Made of Serge, Gabardine or Velour. Broen sizes.

No. 49 *Misses' Summer Dresses, $5.95*
Cool, cleverly styled one- and two-piece frocks of Striped and Figured Voiles. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

No. 50 *Girls' Silk Afternoon Dresses, $7.95*
Attractively made Empire dresses with full skirts and trimming of cable cord and stitching. Developed in Lustrous Taffeta. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

No. 51 *Misses' Silk Dresses, $14.50*
Sport, afternoon and tailored models, in Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Rajah, and Georgette Crepe. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

No. 52 *Girls' Cool Wash Dresses, 89c*
Dainty Empire, Waistline and Straightline models, made of large plaid or striped Gingham, and Plain Color Chambray. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

No. 53 *Boys' Washable Knickers, 68c*
Of Tan or Grey Crash, or of White Duck. Broken assortment. Ages 7 to 17.

No. 54 *Boys' Washable Suits, $1*
Smart, exclusive Saks' models. Broken assortment. Sizes in the lot 3 to 6.

No. 55 *Boys' & Children's Straw Hats, 50c*
All in the most wanted straws and shapes. Ages 6 to 13 years.

No. 56 *Boys' Genuine Panama Hats, $2*
Fine quality Panamas for youths and boys, in very attractive shapes.

No. 57 *Children's Socks, 15c Pair*
White with colored tops. Sizes 7 to 9½.

No. 58 *Children's Fibre Silk Sweaters, $2.95*
Newest models in Copenhagen Blue, Rose, or Gold. Sizes 24 to 28.

No. 59 *Girls' Fibre Silk Sweaters, $3.95*
In smart models, showing many new style features. Colors: Rose, Copenhagen, Blue, Pin, or Gold. Sizes 28 to 34.

THIRD FLOOR

No. 60 *Women's Shetland Wool Sweaters, $5*
In the much wanted slip-on model with full belt and smart pockets. Colors: Nile Green, Copenhagen Blue, Corn.

No. 61 *Sport Coat Sweaters at $7.50*
The newest sweater for women, showing full belt and patch pockets. Colors: French Blue, Rose, Green, and Gold.

No. 62 *Women's Fibre Silk Sweaters, $3.50*
Very attractive model with large sailor collar and tie sash. Colors: Gold, Green, Purple, Copenhagen, Blue.

No. 63 *21-Inch Wavy Switches, $2.95*
Made of excellent quality hair. All shades except Grey.

No. 64 *Brassieres & Bandeaux, 36c*
In all wanted materials.

No. 65 *Brassieres & Bandeaux, 50c*
In various materials, including rubber and rubberized.

No. 66 *Brassieres & Bandeaux, 79c*
Made of Wash Satin or Pussy Willy Silk with front or back fastening. Also
Brassieres & Bandeaux, $1.35
In a splendid variety of materials.

No. 67 *High-Grade Corsets at $1.79*
Incomplete sizes of the better grade corsets, in low and medium bust models.

No. 68 *La Vida Corsets, $3.95*
Low and medium bust models, made of White Broche, trimmed with lace and ribbon.

No. 69 *Becoming Sport Blouses, 95c*
Of Voile, Crossbar Batiste or Novelty Striped Materials, with high or low collars. Also—dainty embroidered Voile and Organdie Blouses with lace-trimmed collars and cuffs.

No. 70 *Attractive Voile Blouses and Middies at 79c*
New and very effective models, plain or lace trimmed. Also tailored models. Not all sizes in each model.
The Middies are of White Drill with collars, cuffs and pockets in contrasting color.

No. 71 *Summery Voile Blouses, $1.65*
Trimmed with embroidered organdie panels combined with rows of Val. or Venise Lace. Collars and turn-back cuffs are trimmed with cluster tucks and lace insertions.

No. 72 *Fine Voile Blouses, $1.90*
Simple tucked models, and all-over embroidered effects. Also lace-trimmed models with insets of imitation Filet or Val. Laces.

No. 73 *Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe Blouses, $2.89*
In plain and frilled models, embroidered and lace trimmed effects, with insertions and edgings of Venise or Filet Laces. White and Flesh color.

No. 74 *New Blouses of Imported Voile, $3.85*
Dainty White Voile Blouses with hand-embroidered fronts, combined with hand-drawnwork. Trimmed with narrow Val. or Filet Lace insertions. Also—very charming Georgette Crepe Blouses in embroidered and lace-trimmed effects.

No. 75 *Women's Middy Dresses, $1.69*
Of White Linene, with sailor collar and cuffs of Blue. Embroidered emblem on sleeve.

No. 76 *Women's Sateen Petticoats, 95c*
Made of good quality White Sateen in effective flowered designs. Two models to select from.

No. 77 *White Summer Petticoats, 95c*
Double-panel front. Finished with embroidered ruffles.

No. 78 *Smart Tub Silk Petticoats, $2.85*
Of excellent quality Tub Silk. Double-panel front and back. Deep tailored flounce.

No. 79 *Dainty Undergarments, 59c*
Broken assortment of Pink Batiste Envelope Chemises, Crepe de Chine bodices, and Isabella drawers.

FOURTH FLOOR

No. 80 *Women's "Tub" Skirts, $1.75*
Several models to select from, in button front and side effects. Made of Velvet Corduroy, Plain and Figured Pique, or Gabardine. Waistbands to 36.

No. 81 *Cotton and Velvet Corduroy Skirts, $2.50*
Also several charming models in Pique and Gabardine. Exceptionally well made. Waistbands to 36.

No. 82 *Women's Washable Skirts, $3.50*
Attractive front and side effects, fashioned of Cotton Corduroy, Honeycomb, Pique, Gabardine, or Khaki. Waistbands to 36.

No. 83 *Women's Silk Sport and Dress Skirts, $7.75*
Smart pleated and flare models in a wonderful collection of colorings. Made of Khaki-Kool, Fancy Plaids, Silk Faille, and Taffeta.

No. 84 *Women's Rubberized Raincoats, $4.50*
Guaranteed absolutely waterproof. Made of Cantonette or Mercerized Poplin. Black, Navy, Blue, or Tan.

No. 85 *Women's Capes & Coats, $12.50*
Very becoming models, developed in Serge, Wool Velour, or Wool Jersey. Some fully lined.

No. 86 *Women's Coats at $14.75*
Suitable for sports and general wear. Made of Satin, Silk Poplin, Wool Velour, and Wool Jersey.

No. 87 *Women's New Bathing Suits, $2.95*
Stunning one-piece slip-on and waist effects, made of Lustrous Surf Satin or Mohair. Sizes 34 to 46.

No. 88 *Women's Swimming Suits, $3.95*
Of Silk Poplin, Surf Satin, Mohair, Taffeta, and Wool Jersey, some with bloomers attached. Navy Blue and Black, trimmed with colors or white. Sizes 34 to 46.

No. 89 *Women's Summer Suits, $7.50*
New Sport and Belted models, made of Palm Beach Cloth, trimmed in contrasting color. Sizes 34 to 46.

No. 90 *Women's Taffeta Suits, $23.50*
The very newest Summer models. In Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

No. 91 *Women's New Serge Suits, $23.50*
Stunning models, featuring many new style notes in pockets, collars, etc. Navy Blue only. Sizes 34 to 44.

No. 92 *Women's Voile Dresses, $4.85*
Dark grounds of Black or Navy Blue, with White Polka dots. Also flowered effects. Sizes 34 to 42.

No. 93 *Dainty Summer Voile Dresses, $7.95*
For "stylish" stout women, sizes 42 to 48. In soft, rich shades of Pink or Light Blue.

No. 94 *Women's Silk Crepon Frocks, $13.85*
Dressy, cool frocks, with silk thread embroidery. Wonderful value. White only.

No. 95 *Women's Serge Dresses, $14.50*
White Serge frocks, in most exquisite models. Only one of a kind.

No. 96 *Women's Lace & Net Frocks, $18.50*
Suitable for Summer functions. Beautifully made and trimmed with lace or embroidery.

FIFTH FLOOR

No. 97 *Men's Beach Robes, $1.45*
Of cotton flannel, in neat candy stripes of Black and White and Blue and White. Coat model, with shawl collar. All sizes.

No. 98 *Men's Terry or Blanket Robes, $2.95*
The Terry Robes are in striped designs, in contrasting colors of Pink, Blue, Lavender, Green, and Grey. The blanket robes are in figured and Navajo Indian patterns. All sizes. Robe model buttoned at neck.

No. 99 *Men's Terry Cloth Robes, $3.45*
Made of extra fine quality Terry Cloth, in Jacquard figure patterns. Sizes from extra small to extra large.

No. 100 *Men's White Canvas Shoes, $1.45*
Goodyear high shoes, for tennis and all outdoor sports. Heavy red rubber soles.

KILBANE LASTS ONLY HALF OF THE SCHEDULED SIX ROUNDS IN HIS BOUT WITH LEONARD

KILBANE KNOCKED OUT BY LEONARD

Lightweight Champion Lands Finishing Blow Just Before End of Third Round.

TOWEL THROWN INTO RING

Featherweight Titleholder Helpless Throughout Bout Against Winner's Stinging Punches.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—In a sensational finish Benny Leonard, the lightweight champion, knocked out the featherweight title holder, Johnny Kilbane of Cleveland, just before the tap of the bell in the third round of a thrilling contest at Shibe Park here tonight. After jabbing Kilbane's face until it was raw and red, Leonard landed a right jolt on Kilbane's jaw, which sent the Ohio veteran sprawling to the canvas.

When Kilbane tried to get to his feet he reeled about the ring and fell into the saving arms of the referee, Pop O'Brien. Kilbane was staggering and helpless and groped about aimlessly as O'Brien half carried him to his corner. Leonard stood back waiting and ready to get at the featherweight king again, when a towel tossed from Kilbane's corner acknowledged the defeat from Kilbane's handlers.

It was the humiliating finish of John Patrick Kilbane, the sturdy little boxing machine, who won his title from Abe Attel in 'Frisco in 1912. As Kilbane lay sprawled on the canvas floor, with the flood of light from the white tungstens pouring down on his bloodstained face, he was a pitiable picture.

From all parts of the stands about the ball park there was a rush of frenzied fight fans, hurrahing the victory of Benny Leonard. Through the glassy tear-filled eyes of Kilbane he saw the scene which he will always remember. Leonard, without a mark on him, stood coolly in the centre of the howling jam of people and there was a look of real pity on his countenance as he saw his vanquished opponent. While Kilbane's seconds were in violent argument with Referee O'Brien, Benny was rushed away to his dressing room.

The unlooked-for ending stirred the huge crowd up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Never has a victor been more generously greeted than Leonard was as he was rushed out of sight in the arms of his manager, Billy Gibson.

Kilbane was the first to enter the ring and he got a big cheer when he jumped through the ropes. Johnny wore Emerald green trunks, which made a big hit. A storm of applause greeted Leonard when he entered the ring clad in a bathrobe of royal purple.

Leonard From the Start.

It was Leonard's fight from the start. The skillful Harlem boy had the featherweight champion measured as soon as the bell tapped for the first round. He danced about Kilbane airily, taunting him with left jabs until he had the Cleveland boy's mouth bleeding and his face smeared with blood.

Kilbane seemed to have lost his old-time judgment of distance, and when he tried to put over a swing to Benny's head, Benny wasn't there. Leonard cleverly ducked when Kilbane rushed at him. Leonard was merely trying out his opponent in this opening session, playing a carefully planned defensive game.

Benny began his task of wearing Kilbane down in earnest in the second round. As soon as they rushed from their corners, the boxers clinched, Kilbane getting a stiff uppercut to Benny's jaw, which was the closest blow he struck during the bout. As soon as the referee pulled the men apart Benny feinted, then whipped a left to Kilbane's jaw and followed it with a wicked right crack to his jaw.

Never has Leonard showed such rare skill as a gloveman as he did in this round, when he outgeneraled the featherweight champion with his skillful defensive tactics. All that Kilbane could do was to rush at Benny blindly only to find himself locked with a hopeless clinch.

Leonard was supremely confident when the second round ended, with the advantage very much in the Harlem boy's favor.

The third round opened with Benny measuring a right swing to Kilbane's jaw. Kilbane, after successfully ducking this attack, ran smash into Benny's left jab, which was closely followed up by wicked right jolts to the head.

Leonard Waits for Chance.

Benny had his eye on the point of Kilbane's jaw, and he was using all the boxing cunning at his command to find his opening. Once early in the session Kilbane overpowered Leonard by sheer strength and pushed him against the ropes. When the boxers came to the middle of the ring again Kilbane rushed Leonard, who sidestepped as Johnny slipped to his knees.

Benny was as quick as a cat when Kilbane was on his feet again, and bounded successive lefts and rights off Kilbane's face. A terrific left by Benny sent Kilbane hopping away toward the ropes on one foot, but he saved himself by rushing into a clinch.

Tap, tap, tap went Benny's left into Kilbane's face, and when the featherweight star was bewildered under the shower of jabs crack went Benny's solid right against Kilbane's jaw and down he went, defeated champion.

The game little Clevelander hated to acknowledge defeat. Times before he had gone out of his class in bouts with boxers heavier than himself because there were no more featherweights to conquer. But he went out of his class once too often and paid the costly penalty.

Just before the big bout thousands of fans who were jammed in the bleachers started in stampede and rushed pell-mell across the field, the police being powerless to stop them. The mob stormed the grand stand and rushed into the best seats. The stampede developed into a riot, and the police had to let the crowd have its way. So thousands who paid only $1 to get in saw the scrap from choice $5 seats. It was a quarter of an hour before order was restored, and it was a miracle that no one was seriously injured, as many were toppled over and trampled on during the wild rush.

Crowd Numbers 15,000.

In the throng of 15,000 were boxing fans from every corner of the country. From Cleveland came a delegation of over 100 of Kilbane's admirers, who whooped it up for the featherweight champ every chance they got. It was the big crowd of New Yorkers who almost raised the roof of the grand stand in the tumultuous outburst of enthusiasm for Leonard.

At the Broad Street station, the big crowd recognized the champion and gave him a great reception. Hundreds of boys fought their way through the throng to shake Benny's hand, and for every lad who reached him, the Harlem scrapper had a friendly word.

Most of the citizens who make their living in the game of chance regarded the bout as a toss-up in the betting. Admirers of both boxers wagered their money on the chances of both champions. The New Yorkers backed Leonard's chances generously at even money.

There was a big demand for the choice seats, and although the high price at the bout was $5, ticket speculators got $15 and $20 a pair for the choice reservations. Pretty Red Cross nurses circulated through the crowd and reaped a harvest of coins for the war charities. Two British officers made speeches from the ring, to encourage recruiting.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The gate receipts amounted to $35,078, Leonard and Kilbane each receiving $11,692.67 as their share. Under the agreement the men were guaranteed $10,000, or 33 1-9 per cent. of the receipts in case they exceeded $30,000.

BUSY'S LASSIE WINS STAKE.

Captures Last Three Heats of M. and M. at Detroit Track.

DETROIT, July 25.—Busy's Lassie won the annual renewal of the Merchants and Manufacturers' $10,000 stake for 2:08 Grand Circuit trotters at the State Fair Grounds today. The event went through five heats, the first two going to el Mack, but when ready Busy's Lassie disposed of him and the rest of them rather handily.

The winner is owned by Barton Pardee of Atlantic City and was driven by Walter R. Cox of Dover, N. H. The same pair triumphed last year with Mabel Trask.

Al Mack won the first and second heats all the way. Busy's Lassie tried to get him in the opener and falled by half a length, and the second was easier. In the third Al Mack broke and Miss Perfection led into the stretch, Busy's Lassie being seventh as they hit the straightaway. She trotted around and by them and won by a long neck. After that she indulged Miss Perfection with the lead in the fourth until ready, then trotted to the front, and in the fifth she always had the pole, winning by several lengths.

The summaries:

2:17 PACE.
Purse, $1,200.

Ben Billings, b. h., by Bingen, (Jamisop)	10	1	1	1
J. E. C., b. g., (Potter)	3	3	2	2
Ardelle, ro. m., (Whitehead)	5	5	3	3
Frank R., blk. h., (J. Fleming)	4	4	8	5
Pat H., br. g., (Valentine)	6	8	5	4
Bayman, b. h., (McDonald)	2	2	4	dis
Darkey Todd, blk. m., (Easson)	9	6	9	6 dr
Sailor Radiac, blk. g., (Bell)	8	7	7	dr
Don F., ch. h., (Murphy)	1	dis		
Spy Direct, b. h., (Geers)	7	dis		
Abbe Bond, b. m., (White)	11	dis		
Olive B., b. m., (Rodney)	12	dis		
All McKinney, blk. m., (Floyd)	dis			

Time—2:06¼; 2:05¾; 2:07½; 2:07½.

2:08 Class.—M. and M. Stake; trotting. Purse $10,000:

Busy's Lassie, b. m., by Peter the Great-Miss Busy, by Clay, (Cox)	2	9	1	1 1
Al Mack, b. h., by McClintock, (Murray)	1	1	7	5 4
Ridgemark, br. g., (Traynor)	5	2	8	2 3
Miss Perfection, b. m., (McMahon)	8	7	2	4 2
Springan, b. g., (Childs)	6	5	5	3 ro
Little Jupiter, b. m., (Murphy)	4	8	3	6 ro
M. L. J., b. g., (Leonard)	6	4	4	7 ro
Wilkes Brewer, ch. m., (Jamalson)	10	10	6	5 ro
Royal Knight, b. h., (White)	7	8	9	9 ro
Straight Salt, b. m., (Valentine)	3	6	10	dr

Time—2:06¾; 2:07¼; 2:07¼; 2:07¾; 2:07¾.

2:03 Pace.—Purse $1,200:

Edward P., b. h., by The Northern Man, (Kelly)	2	1	1	1
Mussell Shell, ch. g., (V. Fleming)	1	3	4	2
Canute, b. h., (Lee)	3	2	3	3
Mary Rosaline Parr, blk. m., (Hopkins)	3	4	2	4
Cleo J., ch. m., (Sheridan)	5	3	5	5 dr
Peter Greenwade, b. h., (McDonald)	4	dis		

Time—2:06½; 2:07¼; 2:07½; 2:07¾.

TWILIGHT GETS THE BLUE.

W. H. Hanley's Saddle Horse Wins at Monmouth County Show.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 25.—Under favorable conditions, the twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association opened at Hollywood Park this afternoon. There was a fairly good first-day crowd present to see the program of saddle and polo classes. The receipts this year will be given to the Red Cross.

Major Howard S. Borden of Oceanic and Walter H. Hanley of Providence, R. I., each won a couple of blues. Other winners were Charles J. Barrie, Miss Clara S. Peck, Otis W. Coleman, Miss Pussy Thompson, J. Campbell Thompson, Miss Alma Wanamaker, Miss Isabella Wanamaker, Miss Flora Blair, Max Phillips, S. S. Norton, and James Imbrie.

Mr. Hanley won the first blue with Powder Puff in the saddle pony class. In the novice class for the Ziegler prize fourteen horses were shown. The award finally went to Frank Clare's President, with Miss Margaret E. Thompson's Stingy Bill second, and Charles E. Butkers's Miss Butkers, third.

In the saddle horse class for the prize offered by Miss Jane Brady of Gladstone, N. J., six horses were shown, Mr. Hanley's Twilight winning the blue. Miss Dodsworth's Thus took the red, and Mr. Butkers's Miss Butkers third place.

In the ponies in harness class for the Mrs. N. F. Brady prize cup nine horses were shown. This proved to be one of the most interesting classes of the day. The winner was Miss Pussy Thompson, daughter of Lewis S. Thompson of Brookdale farm, who drove Glorious Mc. Miss Catherine Hauck's George V. was second, and Miss Alma Wanamaker took third with Woodroyd Abba.

KEENE'S POLO FOUR LOSES.

Cooley's Team with 7 Points Handicap Wins with 13¾ to 8 Goals.

Aided by a handicap of seven goals, Mr. Cooley's team defeated Mr. Keene's team, by 13¾ to 8 goals, in the round robin polo tournament to raise funds to buy ambulances for the Harjes-Norton section of the American Red Cross, in yesterday's game at the Rockaway Hunting Club.

A sea mist hung over the field, so heavy at times that the players could hardly be seen in the foggy atmosphere, but the turf was excellent and the going fast, wit hthe balls getting a long roll. The first period was a vigorous one, neither team scoring, but Cooley being forced to a safety hit. The only count of the second period was by de Saulles, for the winning team. In the third period honors were even, Balding, the Irish player, scoring for the winners and La Montagne for the Keene team.

Galloping and hitting nicely, La Montagne scored twice in the fourth period, but a brace by Heckscher canceled these efforts, leaving the Cooley team leading by a goal at half-time on even terms. The lead then, with the handicap, was 11 to 8 and too much for the Keene team to overcome.

There will be another game tomorrow afternoon.

LEWIS ILL; BOUT PUT OFF.

Will Meet O'Dowd at St. Nicholas Rink on Aug. 2.

The scheduled ten-round bout between Ted Kid Lewis of England, the welterweight champion, and Mike O'Dowd, the St. Paul boxer, which was to have taken place on Friday night at the St. Nicholas A. C., has been postponed until Aug. 2.

The reason ascribed for the postponement was that Lewis had, since contracting for the bout, suffered an attack of stomach trouble which interfered with his training. The welterweight champion expects to resume training next week in plenty of time for the new date.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Clermont S. C., Brooklyn—Terry Martin vs. Young Marino; Young Terry Mitchell vs. Happy Mahoney. Both ten-round bouts.

Arverne S. C., Arverne, L. I.—Artie O'Leary vs. Red McDonald; Joe Lynch vs. Frankie Daly. Both ten-round bouts.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-old fillies; conditions; one mile. Bella Desmond, 112 pounds; Fairy Wand, 109; Diamond, 109; Bedtime Stories, 109; Golden Rod, 107; Diversion, 107; Queen of the Water, 107; Ginger Snap II., (imp.), 103.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Coryden, 112 pounds; Butcher Boy, 112; Ballast, 109; Magnetic, 106; *Miss Boners, 106; Prunes, 106; Starry Banner, 106; *Paganini, 105; *George W. Avery, 106; *Ilma Shorr, 104; Edith F., 101.

THIRD RACE.—The Katonah Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Top o' the Morning, 140 pounds; Fan Zareta, 137; High Noon, 128; Leecharee, 127; Startling, 119; Kewessa, 117; Whimsy, 114; Milkman, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—The Wakefield Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. James T. Clark, 120 pounds; Papp, 118; Wawbeek, 113; Ultima Thule, 113; Top Coat, 110; Marinas Idol, 105; Chief Lally, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies and mares, three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and seventy yards. *Miss Kruter, 108 pounds; *Madame Herrmann, 103; *Right, 100; Precise, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Sasin, 122 pounds; *Aldebaran, 114; G. M. Miller, 112; *Dovedale, 104; *Rockport, 97.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

NICHOLLS VICTIM OF TRAVERS'S FINE GOLF

Veteran Amateur Furnishes One of Many Sensations in Baltusrol Matches.

No three-ringed circus ever offered as many attractions nor kept its spectators so busy trying to see a part of what was going on as did the opening contests of the international golf team matches played at the Baltusrol Country Club yesterday as a part of the Professional Golfers' Association's war relief benefit. After a series of four-ball and individual match play struggles, most of which excelled in brilliance the expectations of every interested party, the English team was found to have outscored the amateur twelve by 44 holes to 13, and the Homebreds led the Scots by 39 to 14.

In amassing these totals favorites of two teams fell before the leaders of the other two, and in each case the outcome was a welcome surprise to the gallery. Jerome D. Travers, America's most famous amateur, returned to local competitions in a blaze of glory by defeating Gilbert Nicholls, the present metropolitan open champion, by three holes. Travers actually dethroned the Great Neck artist by 3 up and 2 to play in their match.

Hardly had the gallery recovered its breath from cheering the astonishing golf of Travers than it was necessary to shower applause upon Jock Hutchinson, ranking player of the Scottish team and recent victor at the Whitemarsh Valley open, who led Walter B. Hagen, the Homebreds' star, by four holes at the finish. Hutchinson played sensational golf for the entire eighteen holes, and approximated 70 for the par 74 ccurse.

Then came Bobby Jones, the youthful Southern amateur champion, triumphant by 1 hole over Cyril Walker of Shackamaxon, one of England's brightest golf stars. Norman H. Maxwell, the United North and South amateur champion, made a desperate bid to place his team in the running, but was beaten at the home hole by James West of Rockaway Hunt, another English professional of international repute.

The four-ball matches in the morning, which preceded the individual performances, also furnished a full quota of excitement. There was so much super golf demonstrated on every green during every minute of the day that the gallery of 3,000 enthusiasts found it virtually impossible to keep track. In the end the crowd gathered around the eighteenth hole and impartially applauded each pair of golfers as they wearily finished their hot, hazardous journey.

Travers, in his match with Nicholls, was the Travers of old who won three national amateurs titles and one open. Possibly he realized that it was at Baltusrol that he gained the open championship of this country and because of this was determined to bow to no golfer. His short game, for years his forte, sparkled in brilliance and overshadowed the gallant and highly efficient efforts of Nicholls. They were all square at the turn, which each arrived in 38, but Travers played par golf, returning for a 75, while Nicholls broke under the strain of trying to duplicate the wizardry of the local amateur.

Nicholls gave an inkling of the brand of golf that was to come when he sank a ten-foot putt for a birdie 4 to win the first hole from Travers, who could not better par 5. Travers exchanged the compliments at the second, holing out in 4, a stroke under par. Travers overapproached at the third, something he did not do thereafter, and lost that hole as Nicholls again played in par. At the 194-yard fourth Travers was in the rough on his third shot, and his pitch out hit Nicholls's ball, which gave Travers a half, since it left the two balls lying within two feet of the cup.

Both approached dead at the fifth and registered birdie 3s in halving the hole. Travers missed his only short putt of the match at the sixth, which made Nicholls 1 up. Nicholls neglected to hold the advantage and dubbed a two-foot putt at the seventh, which went to Travers. The eighth was halved and Travers squared the match at the ninth, when Nicholls overapproached and needed two putts to get down.

The most sensational golf of the match came at the first two holes of the inward journey, which was out of bounds on his first shot from the tenth tee, but got great distance on his second. He approached to within two feet of the cup and putted out in par 4 to halve the hole. At the hilly eleventh Travers was in high grass twenty-five feet from the cup on his second and right there thrilled the gallery by holing out in 3. Nicholls could not come close to equaling this.

From the eleventh on Nicholls apparently was beaten, as his drives began to go wild. Travers gave away the twelfth by a poor putt, but took the thirteenth sensationally after being in a trap off the tee. Nicholls made a poor approach putt at the fourteenth and then failed to sink a three-foot putt down hill. Travers then won the next two holes in par figures, while Nicholls aviated. Their cards were:

Travers, out	5	4	4	5	3	5	5	4	3	—38
Nicholls, out	5	4	4	5	3	5	4	6	4	—38
Travers, in	4	3	5	3	4	4	5	5	4	—37—75
Nicholls, in	4	4	4	5	6	5	4	5	4	—41—79

Hutchinson equaled the course record in defeating Hagen. He was out in 36 and came back in 34, even with a six on the long sixteenth. Hutchinson played marvelous golf on an abominable brand, and had to, since Hagen made the outward journey in par 37, and shaved a stroke off par coming in for a 73. Hagen began the match with an eagle at the first hole—two strokes under par. It was the only hole Hutchinson lost of the first nine. He halved the second, won the third in par 3, halved the fourth, fifth, and sixth, then shaved a stroke off par to win the seventh. He also won the eighth when Hagen needed an extra putt, and they halved the ninth.

Hutchinson was one stroke under par at the tenth and eleventh and won both holes. Hagen's birdie 3 at the twelfth recovered one hole, but Hutchinson registered a 2 at the short thirteenth, and again was 4 up. Hagen lost the fifteenth when Hutchinson again was under par, but the Scotchman needed extra putts at the sixteenth. The last two holes were halved in par figures. Their cards were:

Hutchinson, out	5	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	—36
Hagen, out	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	3	—37
Hutchinson, in	3	3	4	2	4	4	6	4	4	—31—70
Hagen, in	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	—36—73

*Intone, W. H. Pearce's ch. h., 5 years, 108 pounds, by Chilton-Chantilla, 13 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (R. Troise) 1
Thornhill, W. Clancy's ch. h., 6, 113, by Hasting-White Thorn, 7 to 10 and 1 to 4, (M. Buxton) 2½
Battle Abbey, Andrew Miller's b. c., 3, 104, by Hastings-Busy Lass, 7 to 5 third, (A. Shuttinger) 3½
*Flash of Steel, Nicol & Favour, and Grader also ran. Sasin, Madame Herrmann, Bar of Phoenix, Scotus, Traction, Ed. Bond, and Miss Kruter scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—The Tuckahoe Claiming Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10, with $1,271 added; one mile. Time—1:40.

Lady Rotha, W. H. Baker's b. m., 5 years, 113 pounds, by Golden Maxim or Fayette-Sandy Bar, 5 to 2, even and 1 to 2, (N. Barrett) 1
Fullux, E. C. Soule's b. g., 5, 109, by Astronomer-Hen O'C., 7 to 1 and even, (A. Pickens) 2½
Ormulu, J. A. Johnson, Jr.'s, ch. m., 5, 100, by Fair Play-Orienta, 5 to 2, third, (L. Lyke) 3½
Judge Wingfield, Wooden Shoes, Harry Shaw, Traction, Starlike, Gillies, and Elihan also ran. Sasin, Courtship, and Battel Abbey scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; non-winners of two races of $750; purse $1,271; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07.

The Spinner, Andrew Miller's ch. c., 108 pounds, by Textile-Miss Hudson, 17 to 2, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, (A. Shuttinger) 1½
Currency, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., 108, by Sain-Gold, 3 to 1 and 7 to 5, (L. McAtee) 2
American, Jefferson Livingston's br. g., 106, by Dick Welles-Antonelly, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4, (F. Robinson) 3
Ruthie M., Trophy, Spark, Dr. Blair, and Herder also ran. Payment scratched.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

Pitcher Stolz Goes to Cubs.

LA CROSSE, Wis., July 25.—Pitcher Stolz, a six-foot left-hander with the La Crosse team of the Central Association, was sold today to the Chicago Nationals.

to the fund. The money from Baltusrol was not figured up last night, but it was expected to exceed the Englewood amount, as the gallery was much larger. The summaries:

Fourball Matches.
AMATEURS.

	Holes.
J. D. Travers and Oswald Kirkby	0
D. E. Sawyer and J. G. Anderson	0
N. H. Maxwell and Bobby Jones	1
Perry Adair and J. S. Worthington	0
C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., and G. Rice	0
G. P. Tiffany and Robert Gwathmey	0
Total	1

ENGLISH.

Gil Nicholls and Cyril Walker	1
J. M. Barnes and James West	2
George Sargent and Herbert Strong	0
Wilfred Reid and Arthur Reid	4
A. J. Sanderson and Frank Belwood	3
H. Harris and Gordon Smith	5
Total	15

HOMEBRED.

Walter Hagen and H. Lagerblade	1
M. J. Brady and Jack Burke	7
Tom McNamara and Otto Hackbarth	3
Tom Kerrigan and George McLean	0
Jack Dowling and Charles Hoffner	8
Emmett French and Edward Loos	7
Total	26

SCOTCH.

Jock Hutchinson and Fred McLeod	0
W. MacFarlane and Alex Smith	1
Alex Cunningham and George Simpson	0
James Maiden and G. Fotheringham	2
Jack Hobens and Alec Campbell	0
George Low and Isaac Mackie	0
Total	2

Individual Matches.
AMATEURS VS. ENGLISH.

Holes.		Holes.
Travers	Nicholls	0
Kirkby	Barnes	3
Sawyer	Sargent	5
Anderson	W. Reid	4
Maxwell	West	1
Jones	Walker	0
Adair	Sanderson	7
Worthington	Strong	0
Van Vleck	A. Reid	3
Rice	Belwood	0
Tiffany	Harris	0
Gwathmey	Smith	0
Total	Total	29

HOMEBRED VS. SCOTCH.

Holes.		Holes.
Hagen	Hutchinson	4
Brady	MacFarlane	0
McNamara	Cunningham	2
Kerrigan	A. Smith	3
Dowling	McLeod	0
French	Simpson	0
Loos	Hobens	1
Hoffner	I. Mackie	0
McLean	Fotheringham	1
Hackbarth	Maiden	0
Burke	Campbell	2
Lagerblade	Low	0
Total	Total	12

POINT RECAPITULATION.
English, 44; home bred, 39; Scotch, 14; Amateur, 13.

In the continuation of the matches today at the Siwanoy Golf Club, the amateur team will play against the Scottish aggregation and the Homebreds will be pitted against the English. Saturday the Amateurs will wind up the week at the Garden City Golf Club playing against the Homebreds and the English and Scottish professionals will have a chance to decide the supremacy of their respective teams.

WESTY HOGAN IN FRONT.

Makes Fast Time in Winning Knickerbocker Handicap.

John O. Whitlow's Westy Hogan, one of the crack three-year-olds of the West, showed his heels to a fair field of Eastern horses of the same age when he won the Knickerbocker Handicap at Empire City yesterday. He not only began with the same flight of speed that marked his unsuccessful race against Rickety last week in the Empire City Derby, but maintained it until the end of mile and a sixteenth. Finishing full of running the son of Dick Finnell was clocked in 1:45 1-5, the fastest time for the distance made at the meeting and four-fifths of a second faster than Bromo accomplished on Tuesday.

Andrew Miller's Ticket, which had finished in front of Westy Hogan in his previous effort, was made favorite in the handicap, which attracted a field of five. With Westy Hogan sailing out in front and Ticket running next to last in the back stretch, the backers of the favorite felt little uneasiness and waited for the Westerner to quit. Ticket began to move up going around the turn, which was the signal for Westy Hogan to show even greater speed, and he opened a big gap, which allowed him to take his ease in the stretch and still win by three lengths. Ticket beat Wistful by two lengths for the place.

L. J. Carey's Basil upset a hot favorite in Portlight in the opening event. There was another upset in the second when James Butler's Poacher got home a length in front of John Sanford's highly-touted imported two-year-old Partisan. The only favorites to win were Lady Rotha, which made it three straight victories by taking the fifth race, and Andrew Miller's The Spinner, which just got home in front of Currency in the closing race.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; non-winners since April 27; purse, $1,271; about six furlongs. Time—1:09 3-5.

Basil, L. J. Carey's ch. c., 3 years, 103 pounds, by Voter-Mint Cake, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (A. Shuttinger) 1
Master McGrath, W. H. Travers's br. h., 3, 103, by Hamburg-Greyhound, 2 to 1 and even, (M. Garner) 2
Mother Machree, Andrew Miller's b. f., 3, 98, by McGee-Lady Quex, 4 to 1, third, (N. Barrett) 3
Hidden Star, Bar of Phoenix, James F. Cummings, Phinuse, Pelly Ka, Broom Sweep, Stellarina, Mae Murray, Sir Richard Shoddy, Port Light, and Rockport also ran. Fleuro, Millie B., Hickorynut, Marse Henry, and Leanna scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-old colts and geldings; selling; by subscription of $10, with $1,271 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07.

Poacher, James Butler's ch. g., 112 pounds, by Star Shoot-Partridge, 4 to 1, 7 to 2, and 3 to 5, (L. Lyke) 1
Partisan, John Sanford's ch. c., 106, by Voter-Genny, 1 to 2 and 1 to 4, (M. Buxton) 2
George Washington, Quincy Stable's ch. c., 106, by Celt-Sallie Washington, 7 to 5 third, (S. McGraw) 3
Nepperhan, Doctor Nickell, Svengali, Cruelty, Jean Bey, Ali Bright, and Frank Keogh also ran. Runecraft, Herder, and Cave Man scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Knickerbocker Handicap, for three-year-olds, by subscription of $25, starters to pay $50 additional, guaranteed value $3,600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:45 1-5.

Westy Hogan, John O. Whitlow's br. c., 120 pounds, by Dick Finnell-Carrie Jones, 9 to 5, 2 to 5, and out, (D. Connelly) 1
Ticket, Andrew Miller's b. c., 122, by Ballot-Princess Orna, 1 to 2 and out, (A. Shuttinger) 2
Wistful, James Butler's ch. f., 110, by Star Shoot-Witfull, 1 to 2 third, (L. Lyke) 3
Green Jones and Straight Forward also ran. Bella Desmond scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, non-winners of two races at this meeting or which have not won three races since June 23, purse $1,271; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 2-5.

*Intone, W. H. Pearce's ch. h., 5 years, 108 pounds, by Chilton-Chantilla, 13 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (R. Troise) 1
Thornhill, W. Clancy's ch. h., 6, 113, by Hasting-White Thorn, 7 to 10 and 1 to 4, (M. Buxton) 2½
Battle Abbey, Andrew Miller's b. c., 3, 104, by Hastings-Busy Lass, 7 to 5 third, (A. Shuttinger) 3½
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Ormulu, J. A. Johnson, Jr.'s, ch. m., 5, 100, by Fair Play-Orienta, 5 to 2, third, (L. Lyke) 3½
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YANKEES DROP TWO ON FIRST DAY HOME

White Sox Humble Donovan's Clan by Administering a Double Defeat.

The omen of evil which has been pursuing the Yankees through their Western trip followed them to the Polo Grounds yesterday when the joy of the homecoming was quickly dispelled by the White Sox, who secured a brace of games to swell their total of victories. The Chicago visitors romped away with the first game at 4 to 1, and the second at 5 to 1.

Although the Yankees lost, the first game was a rather interesting exhibition of baseball even on the part of New York, but the second resolved itself into more or less of a farce comedy. Bill Donovan had visions of retrieving the Yankees' fading fortunes in the seventh and eighth, and he called for quite a batch of new players. But it was without avail, for not a single tally was marked up to the credit of the Yanks.

Among the players who heeded Donovan's call for help was Slim Love, and Slim became a substitute for Russell, who had been doing mighty well after he succeeded Ray Fisher in the first inning. Love is tall enough to pluck anything he wishes out of the heavens. Also being tall he has hard work to reach down in time to stop a grounder near him. He tried yesterday and got all tangled up in the effort. It was Risberg's tap that caused this to happen yesterday, and that is why Love is credited with an error.

During the course of the afternoon Felsch was robbed of a fine looking automobile. It was High who pilfered it from him and it came about this way. In the first inning of the second game Felsch bounced one of Fisher's curves over to left field and it was sent straight for the place which says that an auto is the reward if this portion of the fence is hit by a fly ball. High got in the way and pulled the hit down about a foot and a half from the endowed sign.

Mogridge was sent to the mound to stop the White Sox in the first game and he was meeting with fair success until the seventh inning, when his slants were touched up in lively fashion. The visitors corralled two runs in this session and added another pair in the eighth. These made the lonely tally that the Yankees had secured in the sixth look small indeed.

The Donovan clan had one or two promising situations, but failed to grasp the opportunities. In the eighth Gedeon got a single and Peckinpaugh struck out. Pipp doubled to right and Gedeon got only to third because he thought Pipp's drive would be caught. Then came Frank Baker. Instead of hitting into the stands or even supplying a single, Frank hit into a double play. Even in the ninth two men were on and only one down, but the hit that would produce runs never materialized.

The Yankees were decidedly erratic in the second game and the Chicago fielders were as lively as crickets. It was hard to get a hit through the infield. Miller, in the seventh, tripled to right, and as he was the first man up a score looked to be on the way. Walters filed out, and then Caldwell was run in to bat for Russell, who had already got two hits. Caldwell walked, and then Hendryx, batting for High, drove one over Eddie Collins's head. Eddie jumped four feet in the air and speared the shot and Miller was left stranded when Baumann, batting for Gedeon, struck out.

Ray Fisher's pitching gave the Chicago team its lead in the first inning, and, having done this, Ray retired from the scene. In fact, he retired before the inning was completed. Hits rolicked from the Chicago bats, and four runs came in.

In the first game the Yankees were the first to score. They broke the ice in the sixth inning. With one out, Pipp slapped a single to right, stole second, and continued on to third when Schalk pegged the ball into centre. Collins's forte then sent Baker to first with an intentional base on balls. Donovan gave the signal for a squeeze, and Marsans bunted the first pitch as Pipp dashed across the plate.

The White Sox quickly overcame this advantage with two runs in the seventh. Eddie Collins sent a single to left and Jackson got a fluke hit to first, no one covering the bag. Felsch attempted to sacrifice, but Mogridge pounced upon his bunt and forced Collins at third. Gandil, however, smote a single to right, Jackson running home. Weaver bounded a hit over second which Peckinpaugh deflected into short right for a queer double, Felsch scoring. Schalk was intentionally passed, and Cicotte hit into a double play.

The Sox amassed another pair of runs in the eighth. Weaver singled to deep short, and by a sensational burst of speed scored all the way from first on Eddie Collins's Texas League single to centre. Collins took second on the throw in, third after Jackson filed to Miller, and scored when Felsch bounded a double off Baker's glove.

One riotous inning completed the Yankees' ruin in the second game. The only good thing done by Fisher was to fan Little Nemo Liebold.

Weaver cracked a single through Gedeon, and Collins slipped another over second. Jackson also drove a grounder past Gedeon, Weaver scoring. High pulled down Felsch's sacrifice fly off a distant left field fence, Collins scoring.

Gedeon, who was having a bad inning, fumbled on Gandil's tap, Jackson taking third. Risberg smashed another single into left, scoring Jackson. That was the signal for Fisher to withdraw. Russell succeeded him

DISTRIBUTERS FIGHT STATE FOOD CONTROL

Would Only Complicate Conditions, They Tell Joint Legislative Committee.

TRYING TO AID CONSUMER

Committee of Woman's Suffrage Party Gives Suggestions for Handling of Food Supply.

Resenting any suggestion that the State of City Government take steps to regulate and control the price of food, representatives of the New York Association of Food Distributers tried to convince the Joint Legislative Committee in the Board of Estimate Chamber of the City Hall yesterday that State or municipal supervision of food supplies would only complicate and confuse conditions for the distributers without accomplishing any material benefit for the consumer. They were perfectly willing, they contended, to co-operate with the Federal Government in any general measures looking toward a system of national food control such as that provided for by the Lever bill, but they saw nothing except a "very grave danger" in the "multiplicity of supervisions" that would result from direct intervention on the part of the State or municipal commissions.

Sylvan L. Stix, President of the New York Wholesale Grocers' Association, insisted that the distributers, of whom he represented some 50,000 or more, were doing all they could to relieve the food situation for the benefit of the consumer. The present high prices, he maintained, were due entirely to the operations of the law of supply and demand as effected by abnormal conditions due to the war.

"I want to impress upon this committee," said Mr. Stix, "that this large body of 50,000 distributers, with their thousands of employes, are co-operating in the present situation, nor for any selfish reasons. We are absolutely disinterested. We wholesale grocers, for instance, have spent thousands of dollars through our national and State associations, advocating the planting of war gardens and home canning, thus helping to create competition for the products we have to sell. No fine words are necessary to prove the public spirit of the men that have taken such action. We know, however, that the buying, storage, and sale of food by the national, State, or municipal authorities is fraught with great dangers. We know, too, that in such a crisis as we are now facing it might be advisable to have some kind of national food control. To meet this situation we ourselves have advocated the prompt passage of the National Food bill to the extent in which it applied to foods and food products, and have offered our hearty support and co-operation to Herbert C. Hoover, who, at that time, we took for granted would be the National Food Administrator."

Reply from Senator Slater.

The insistent point made by Mr. Stix that the distributers were willing to submit to Federal control, but objected to State supervision, caused Senator Slater of the legislative committee to exclaim:

"Well, it is perfectly apparent that the distributers are in favor of Federal control because it has no immediate effect upon them, but oppose State control because supervision by the State or municipal authorities would interfere directly with their methods and manipulations."

"On the contrary," replied Mr. Stix, "the Federal Control bill will affect us quite as much as the State Control bill. But we don't want State control because it would create conflict, and eventually disaster."

The food distributers presented their side of the case in response to a set of suggestions which were offered to the Legislative Committee during the morning session by Mrs. Jeanie Wells Wentworth, Chairman of the Food Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party, cooperating with the Mayor's Food Aid Committee. Mrs. Wentworth was only one of numerous witnesses who offered to advise the committee on the kind of legislation that was necessary to regulate the distribution of food supplies in such a fashion as to relieve the misery and privation caused among the poor by the high price of products. Many of these suggestions were of such a nature and involved such far-reaching changes in the economic system, that at one stage of the proceeding the Chairman of the committee, Senator Elon R. Brown, had to rap and threatened to call off the inquiry unless the discussion took a more practical turn.

Miss Dorothy Zeman, for instance, wanted all the middlemen wiped out of existence. When Senator Brown asked her whether she wanted it done at once, she replied with a sweeping gesture of her hand: "Of course at once. Why prolong the agony."

Benjamin C. Marsh said the food problem was a Federal one in the present crisis, and one which could not be properly handled either by the State or municipal authorities without the "vicious intervention of politics."

B. C. Marsh Outlines Plan.

"Under the present emergency," he said, "all foodstuffs should be seized by the Federal Government and distributed to States and localities under Federal supervision, the State Governments co-operating if necessary, but under Federal control. Producers of foodstuffs should be paid a fair price, to include actual cost of production and a reasonable profit. Every municipality should have terminal markets, distributing centres and municipal markets, or else arrange with existing agencies to serve as Government agencies. State food commissions would involve needless duplication. We cannot have a private monopoly of any necessity in a democracy. The Government must own or operate such monopolies. If the Government fixes the price of wheat it should follow that wheat to the consumer and fix the price of flour and bread. Such procedure will probably reduce the prices of necessities of life somewhat, but only temporarily."

A permanent remedy, according to Mr. Marsh, would involve a radical change in the whole economic foundation of the country. Monopoly of land and all natural resources must be eliminated, he said.

The Investigating Committee gave most of its attention, so far as suggestions were concerned, to the following propositions for general State control of food supply as presented by Mrs. Wentworth:

1. Legislation to enable the Commissioner of the new Department of Markets, about to be established in New York, to buy and sell at cost foodstuffs, when in his judgment such a step becomes necessary to control prices and supplies.
2. Adequate powers enabling the State Department of Markets to establish cold storage plants and private space in those plants that shall be available for housewives to store family supplies.
3. Adequate power to enable the new department to improve and extend terminal facilities.
4. Adequate powers enabling the State Market Department to establish demonstration dehydration plants, in order to prove the value and economy of preserving foods by the "vacuum or drying-out process."
5. The co-operation of the State, city, and Federal Governments in providing a free port for New York City, in order to relieve congestion in domestic trade and facilitate the vastly increased foreign trade.

Mrs. Wentworth made a plea for immediate action.

Wants Storage Plants Taken.

William Fletcher of the Morris Park Citizens' Association and Cornelius M. Sheehan wanted the city to take over all cold storage plants.

Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the Department of Health, declared that a "most confused condition existed in the retail market of the City of New York" because of the different prices charged for the same product in different parts of the city. He said the difference often amounted to as much as 100 and 200 per cent. as compared with the wholesale prices, indicating that the price was governed not by supply and demand, but by the character of the community in which the product was being sold.

Mr. Stix, representing the distributers, answered the Health Department officials' comment on the enormously high percentage of profit existing in some lines of food by calling the attention of the committee to the fact that these profits prevailed with respect to a very limited number of products, such as might be purchased at 1 or 2 cents wholesale and sold at 2 or 3 cents retail. Mr. Stix, questioned further by the committee, declared that speculation in necessaries of life was absolutely essential to the maintenance of an adequate food supply. He admitted that the present prices to the consumer were abnormally high, but insisted that "obnoxious practices" on the part of the distributers and jobbers and food gambling in general prevailed in not more than from 5 to 10 per cent. of the food trade.

The viewpoint of the distributers toward the plan of State control, municipal operation of storage plants, fixing of minimum foods prices, &c., was presented in detail to the committee by John C. Orcutt, Secretary of the New York Food Distributers Association. He said that the fixing of a minimum price on foods was objectionable because the New York State farmers who were most concerned voted at Syracuse that such a measure was unnecessary.

With respect to the dangers of food hoarding, he declared that the distributers, assuming that there would be a Federal food administration for New York State and New York City, had planned to co-operate with them in the strict enforcement of any measures that would prevent the hoarding of food. Inasmuch as the Lever bill provided a general restriction against hoarding, Mr. Orcutt added any further attempt by State authorities to regulate would complicate the situation and the "conflict might permit of hoarding, which it was desirous to avoid.

Mr. Orcutt defended the system of speculative buying in food products, but opposed cold storage regulations besides those exercised by the Federal Food Control bill.

While the legislative hearing went on in the Board of Estimate room, a mass meeting of housewives was held in the Aldermanic chamber yesterday also to discuss the food situation. Mrs. William Grant Brown, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, presided. The speakers were George W. Perkins, Acting Mayor Dowling, and Benjamin C. Marsh. Resolutions were adopted urging the Government and the State Legislature to enact legislation providing for strict storage supervision, municipal milk control, establishment of terminal markets, and the standardization of food prices.

The hearing continues this morning.

SPECIAL LAW AIDS PLAN OF EQUITABLE

Coffey Bill Blocks One Contemplated Attack on Move for Mutualization.

ADOPTED LAST WINTER

Permits Trustees to Vote Stock Acquired Until the Society Gets All the Shares.

Minority stockholders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society who plan to contend that the purchase by the society of the majority stock from T. Coleman du Pont for the purpose of mutualizing the society would leave the outstanding stock in control will find themselves facing a special law adopted by the 1917 Legislature which writes on the statute books the mutualization plan of the Directors as announced last Saturday, and repeals any corporate law that might stand in the way. The point has been made heretofore in considering Equitable mutualization that under the corporation law, when a corporation purchases stock with its funds, the stock becomes canceled stock and control rests in the outstanding stock. It was because of this that the Coffey bill was introduced, adopted, and signed this year. An insurance expert, who was asked yesterday to give an opinion on the Equitable plan, referred to the Coffey bill, about which little has been heard heretofore. He said the measure was admittedly passed to back up the then proposed Equitable mutualization plan.

To provide for a situation such as that which threatens, wherein the minority stockholders refuse to turn in their stock for the price offered, (in this case $1,500,) the Coffey bill amends Section 16 of the insurance law to protect the plan President Day announced on Saturday. The law already permitted a stock insurance company, for purposes of mutualization, to purchase its own stock. The Coffey amendment adds: "And until all of such shares are acquired, any shares so acquired shall be acquired in trust for the policyholders of the corporation * * * and shall be assigned and transferred on the books of the corporation to three Trustees, and be held by them in trust and be voted by such Trustees at all corporate meetings at which stockholders have the right to vote, until all of the capital stock of such corporation is acquired, when the entire capital stock shall be retired and canceled."

In his statement, Judge Day said: "The Trustees will hold in trust the stock acquired by the society until all is secured and canceled. They are also required by the plan to vote the stock in favor of qualifying policyholders to vote for all Directors."

This law, however, deals with only one of the objections that will probably be raised to the plan. Another is that under the proposed scheme Mr. du Pont would receive $2,799,000 for his stock on a basis called unfair. President Day's announcement said that Mr. du Pont would get this sum for his 501 majority shares, and for his sixty-three shares of minority stock, $1,500 a share. A lawyer for an estate which owns some of the minority stock has put forth the claim that the price Mr. du Pont will receive for each share of his stock should be obtained by dividing the $2,799,000 by his total number of shares, or 564, which would mean about $5,000 a share, which he said was not fair if the holders of the 436 other shares were to get only $1,500 a share. Another objection offered is that there are millions of assets of the Equitable which represent profits made on life insurance policies long ago canceled, and that these profits do not belong to the present policyholders.

It is entirely probable that there will shortly be a conference between the Mutualization Committee and those minority stockholders not satisfied with the mutualization plan. Representatives of some of the minority shareholders have threatened court proceedings if their clients do not receive a price for their stock nearer that which they say Mr. du Pont would receive. Incidentally, Mr. du Pont is offering to turn over his stock at $2,000,000 less than he paid J. P. Morgan for it two years ago. Representatives of the society have said that Mr. du Pont gets no material return for this $2,000,000.

At the office of the State Superintendent of Insurance it was said yesterday that inasmuch as the department would have to pass finally upon the Equitable mutualization plan it could not give an official opinion at this time upon its merits or demerits.

Bread Cards for Switzerland.

BERNE, July 25.—Switzerland probably will introduce bread cards Sept. 1, with a daily ration of 275 grams.

FOOD BILL SENT TO CONFERENCE

Continued from Page 1.

tures. He is as much interested as is Congress in preventing extravagance and favoritism, and he should welcome such a committee. It must be remembered that Congress, and not the President, is responsible for appropriations, and it is entirely within the scope of Congress to be well informed on expenditures."

"The action of the Rules Committee in preventing any debate today is unprecedented in my knowledge. There can be only one explanation, and that is that the Democratic majority was unwilling to have any discussion of the President's letter, for every member realized that the letter did not accurately state the terms and purpose of the proposed committee.

"While the request for this separate vote came from Republicans, it is my judgment that if the Democratic members had been free to exercise their own judgment without being out in the attitude of opposing the President, without question we should have had a separate vote on the War Committee amendment."

MEAT INVESTIGATION TO BE COUNTRY-WIDE

Trade Commission Seeks to Learn if Prices Are Fair and Distribution Efficient.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Federal Trade Commission today announced that its investigation to determine whether the price of meats to the consumer could be brought down from the present level was being pushed, and that special agents were going into the books of all branches of the industry. Meat Commissioner Davies has just returned from Chicago, where he started the examinations.

"The immediate concern of the public," the Commissioner said, "is with the high price it is paying for meat, whether or not these prices are justified, and who is responsible for their existence. The investigation made some time ago into the meat industry by another agency dealt with the price of beef alone, and did not consider the by-products of other meats. No broad, thorough, and comprehensive investigation of a constructive character embracing all phases and angles and ramifications of the meat and packing industry has ever been undertaken before."

Concerning the scope of the investigation the commission had this to say:

"A force of accountants is examining the books of the large meat packers about Chicago. When that work is finished they will begin on the books of other packers, both large and small, in various other parts of the country. Another group of special agents is examining into the competitive conditions of the country prevailing in the meat industry. While the work has been started in Chicago, it will extend wherever the facts lead.

"The Federal Trade Commission is co-operating with the Department of Agriculture, and it is intended to ascertain all facts and costs in connection with the meat industry as a whole, from the raising of the animals on the farms and ranges, through the local markets stockyards, packing houses, distributing agencies, and retailers, into the hands of the ultimate consumer.

"There are two main purposes in this investigation; first, to ascertain if this great business is conducted efficiently and economically, and, if not, to point out, if possible, the remedies for any weaknesses or deficiencies. This in order to give the public either better service or to lighten its burdens—or both, if possible.

"The second purpose is to ascertain whether or not in the conduct of the meat business, or in any branch or phase of it, there are any combinations in restraint of trade, any unfair practices that injuriously affect the public regarding prices or supply. If such practices or conditions are found to exist it will no doubt be the policy of the Government to stop them and administer adequate punishments for those responsible therefor."

150,000 MORE MILITIA ANSWER FEDERAL CALL

All National Guards Except Those of California and Southwestern States in Service.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Two-thirds of the National Guard of the country was in the Federal service tonight under President Wilson's call.

The remaining units will be brought in on Aug. 5, on which day the whole force of probably 300,000 men will be drafted into the army of the United States and will lose its status as militia. From that day on the State troops can be used for any duty the President may direct and will be subject to no limitations that do not also apply to the regular army.

The first increment of the guard was called out ten days ago. Those called today in the second increment embrace New England, Middle Western and Northwestern States, and several Southern States. Probably more than 150,000 men went on the Federal pay roll today. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio troops and those from several other States were in the first increment.

With Federalization of the entire force complete after Aug. 5, the ranks of all regiments will be filled up to war strength with men from the selective draft lists.

There have been many things to indicate that guard regiments, which are now fairly well equipped and which had the benefit of the border mobilization, will not be held long at the divisional training camps. If transportation is available, the best of the State troops may be hurried to France at once, stopping only for final outfitting before they sail. The intensive instruction to fit them for trench warfare will be given at the American training camps in France, where General Pershing's regulars already are at work.

JEALOUSY CAUSES MURDER.

Manufacturer Kills Woman, Shoots His Wife, Then Himself.

Herman Ostransky, a clothing manufacturer of 169 East Broadway, shot and killed Mrs. Dora Cohen in her flat at 96 East Broadway yesterday, and then mortally wounded himself. Mrs. Ostransky, who, carrying a small child, had followed her husband to the Cohen flat, received two bullet wounds in the arm when she attempted to take the pistol from Ostransky.

Mrs. Ostransky said she and her husband lived in the same tenement house with the Cohens several years ago and moved because she thought her husband was paying too much attention to Mrs. Cohen. Then the Cohens took a tenement near that of the Ostranskys and Ostransky resumed his visits to Mrs. Cohen.

Ostransky told his wife yesterday that he was going on a vacation. She followed him to the Cohen flat and pleaded with Mrs. Cohen not to allow Ostransky to visit her. Mrs. Cohen then told Ostransky to cease coming to her flat, and she started to leave the room to find her five children, who were playing in the street, when Ostransky began to shoot at her.

Mrs. Ostransky put down her child and tried to take the pistol from her husband and received two wounds in the arm. Then Ostransky shot himself. A technical charge of homicide has been entered against Ostransky, but surgeons in the Gouverneur Hospital said he would not live to answer it.

BAFF DEFENSE PLEA MADE.

Deputy Attorneys General Will Sum Up for State Today.

Frank Moss, of counsel for the defense, in summing up yesterday at the trial of Joseph and Jacob Cohen, Abraham Graff, and David Jacobs, jointly charged with the instigation of the murder of Barnet Baff, declared that the prosecution had failed to support its contention that the men had conspired with Antonio Cardinale and "Chicken Moe" Rosenstein to accomplish the death of the West Washington Market poultry merchant. He assailed the credibility of Cardinale and Rosenstein and said:

"Cardinale, who, according to his own testimony, arranged the details of the murder, and Rosenstein, who was equally active, have been given immunity. On the other hand, Archiello and Frank Ferrara are in the death house at Sing Sing despite the fact that alleged confessions had been forced from them by the police. Cardinale had a distinct grievance against Joseph Cohen and David Jacobs and his record shows him to be a man capable of planning a scheme of vengeance and putting it in operation."

Former Senator Alfred Gilchrist and Harry Kopp also made pleas to the jury in behalf of the four men. Deputy Attorneys General Becker and O'Malley will sum up for the prosecution today.

SLAIN BY JEALOUS HUSBAND

Maximini Fatally Wounds Wife, but Fails in Suicide Attempt.

Infuriated when he found his young wife in the company of Arthur Sullivan, a broker's clerk, of 619 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, Anthony Maximini, a truck driver of 411 Ocean Avenue, shot and killed Sullivan in the rear room of the saloon at 282 Tompkins Avenue last night, fatally wounded Mrs. Maximini, and, failing to kill himself, was locked up in the Gates Avenue station charged with murder.

Married five months ago, Maximini and his wife separated a month ago. Recently the truckman heard that Sullivan and Mrs. Maximini were going about a great deal, and to verify this he took a week's vacation. Early in the evening he said that he met his wife and vainly sought a reconciliation. An attempt to have Sullivan cease his attentions was also fruitless, he asserted.

CITY'S DRAFT BOARDS WAITING FOR LISTS

Continued from Page 1.

some time tomorrow. Each board must make up three lists, one for the Provost Marshal General in Washington, a second to be posted in the board headquarters, and the third for the newspapers.

Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling was kept busy yesterday answering hundreds of questions submitted to him by members of exemption boards in all parts of the city.

"How about a man who is blind, crippled, or suffering from some physical ailment, which is apparent to everybody who sees him? Will such a man have to be physically examined along with the rest?" one board member asked.

"Where the physical defect is obvious or glaring," Mr. Conkling replied, "a complete physical examination is not necessary.

"How about a man who registered at some point in the South, or Far West, for instance. Must he return to his place of registration for the physical examination?" asked another.

"No," was the answer. "Let him communicate with his local board by mail. If he can show to the satisfaction of that board that he cannot without undue inconvenience present himself before it for examination the board may authorize him to appear before another board here for physical examination. If he is not exempted or discharged, he will be certified by the latter board as coming from the jurisdiction of the original board."

"How are the boards going to deal with fake exemption claims put forward by conscientious objectors or others?" Mr. Conklin was asked.

"Each board will be responsible for its own problems. Board members must use their own judgment in such cases. When there is any doubt as to a man's physical fitness or the validity of his claim for exemption the board must decide in favor of the Government and certify the man as fit for service. An appeal may be taken from this decision to the district board. This board has not yet been named by the President."

Mr. Conkling has received many letters in the last few days telling of plans by which men opposed to the draft expect to evade service. One woman wrote that she knew of several married men who planned to claim exemption on the ground of having wives to support, although in each of these cases the wives were self-supporting.

"A great many persons," Mr. Conkling said, "are going to find that it is no easy thing to be exempted. From my conversations with board members, I am certain that they will demand proof to support every claim for exemption. The 'faker' or any other person who tries to evade service will soon find out that he has made a grave mistake."

Hundreds of Poles who have not taken out citizenship papers, and who are listed as German subjects because they were born under the German flag, have protested to the Federal authorities against being classed as enemy aliens.

"I may have been born under the German flag, but that doesn't mean that I care anything for Germany," one Pole wrote. "I doubt if anybody hates Germany more than I do. All I ask is that I be classed as a friendly alien and be given my chance to be drafted the same as any American."

The status of these Poles has been placed before the Federal authorities in Washington to be decided. It is expected that a ruling will be made today or tomorrow.

Representatives of about sixty of the Exemption Boards of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond met in the hall of Public School 82, in West Thirty-fifth Street, near Ninth Avenue, last night to discuss ways of co-operation between the various district organizations. Deputy Attorney General Conkling said:

"It is the desire of the President, the Secretary of War, and the Governor that you give up your business and give all your time to the United States during the period necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the military laws of our country. You are just as much obligated to do your bit for your country as is the fellow who is at the front. And I want to say that the board member who neglects the work of his board in order to earn a few dollars, or the fellow who lays down or quits that job, is the rankest, meanest kind of a quitter. That is plain talk but it is the truth."

Mr. Conkling was called upon to answer many questions about the duties and powers of the boards. In answer, he said the boards could employ clerical assistance, buy or rent scales, and may call into service any number of doctors to aid in the physical examinations.

"What shall we say to the doctor who refuses to help? a board member asked.

"Tell him what you think of him and get another who is willing to serve his country," replied Mr. Conkling.

One of the results of last night's meeting will probably be the naming of a central committee which will act as a sort of clearing house for all the boards in the city and which will provide clerical help and assist the boards in various ways.

SELECTION BOARDS TO EXPEDITE WORK

Many Men Probably Will Be Awaiting Call to the Colors Before August 1.

WASHINGTON, July 25. — Preparations for actual mobilization of the national army went ahead here today, while the local selection boards in many parts of the country began summoning for examination the men who will compose the force.

There are numerous details to be worked out before those summoned can be actually transferred to the military establishment and be sent to their training cantonments. It is believed now that a considerable number will have been finally selected and will be awaiting the call to the colors before Aug. 1. The entire force will be ready, with the exception probably of a few disputed cases, by the time the sixteen cantonments are ready early in September.

Provost Marshal General Crowder, under whose jurisdiction the selective draft men will remain until they are transferred to the books of the Adjutant General as soldiers, pointed out today that the local boards actually were selection, not exemption, boards. Their primary purpose, he said, was to select from registered men those qualified for military service. The men they turn away after examination will be rejected, rather than exempted, because of physical disability or dependents.

The exemption boards proper are the district boards, which have power to say whether the work a man is doing at home will be more important to the Government than his services as a soldier.

Information reaching Washington indicates that the selection boards are taking the view of their work that makes that name fitting for them. They are bent on finding men for the army in the shortest possible time. When they certify any man to the higher boards as held for service, the man becomes a soldier and subject to soldier law. It will be the duty of the Provost Marshal General from that time on to see that he complies with all army orders affecting him, and also to turn him over to the army authorities when he is called to the colors.

The quotas from the various districts probably will be assembled first at their district headquarters when the call comes. Whether they will be turned over to an army officer there and taken to their cantonment or whether one of their number will be placed in charge to conduct them to the cantonment has not been decided.

Their distribution among the sixteen cantonments, General Crowder said today, would be governed by two rules—first, the section of the law requiring that they be assigned, as far as practicable, to duty with troops from their own State, and secondly, the location of the nearest cantonment to reduce the transportation problem as much as possible.

No information has reached General Crowder indicating that there will be any need this year to summon a second draft in addition to the 687,000 men now called for. The General said he had understood that the draft machinery would not need to be employed again in the present year, although it would be kept intact. Estimates to cover expenses of the second increment had been submitted, it was pointed out, because all these expenditures must be made in advance of a call to have equipment and quarters ready, or the funds must be actually on hand when the call is made.

With physical examinations actually in progress, the record of the draft in the civil war becomes interesting. At that time 25.77 per cent. of the men called up were rejected for physical defects. There is no reason to expect, it is said, any material increase in that factor. Exemptions for industrial or similar reasons, as well as exemptions because of dependent relatives, enter an unexplored field.

War Department employes who enter the military establishment with the approval of their immediate chiefs will be reinstated in their civil positions when their military service ends. A prevous War Department regulation requiring employes who entered training camps to resign their civil posts is rescinded.

District exemption boards for Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin were announced by General Crowder today as follows:

ILLINOIS.

Northern District, Division 1—Dr. E. H. Doring, Jacob H. Hopkins, Harry Pratt Judson, Victor A. Olander, Theodore W. Robinson, Division 2—Ralph Crews, Dr. N. L. Harris, H. H. Merrimick, Seymour Morris, George W. Perkins. Division 3—John V. Farwell, John Fitzpatrick, Frank Hamlin, Luman T. Hoy, Dr. J. L. Taylor. Division 4—A. N. Abbott, John C. Harding, Peter Peterson, Dr. Jeremiah H. Stealy, R. K. Welsh.

Southern District, Division 1—L. C. Blanding, William O. Bradley, Charles Ford, Henry Herget, Frank J. Quinn. Division 2—Charles Boeschstein, Frank Farrington, John E. Hogan, H. G. Keays, Charles L. Patton.

Eastern District, Division 1—Dr. William F. Grinstead, William Noble, Frank T. O'Hair, John Rolfes, Alois Towers. Division 2—Dr. Thomas O. Freeman, W. F. Handshire, Free P. Morris, Thomas Moses, John H. Walker.

MICHIGAN.

Eastern District, Division 1—James V. Cunningham, J. F. Hasty, John F. Hemmeter, James C. Murfin, George A. Trisisky. Division 2—Harry B. Britton, George Brown, Leander J. Hoover, Albert E. Stevenmon, William Van Dyke. Division 3—George M. Humphrey, Homer D. Luce, Joshua G. Manwaring, Francis W. Redfern, Orra A. Reaven. Division 4—Thereon W. Atwood, John S. Cardas, George A. Prescott, Orbert H. Rayburn, C. M. Sevantek.

Western District, Division 1—Paul T. Butler, Frank S. Cummings, William W. Potter, Carmi Smith, William H. Stewart Butler. Division 2—John Dykstra, Parm C. Gilbeert, Luthmer Halp, George M. Petire, Clyde S. Slemons. Division 3—J. A. Ferguson, J. C. Kirkpatrick, W. S. Prickett, Dean Robinson, Joseph E. Sandercoc.

WISCONSIN.

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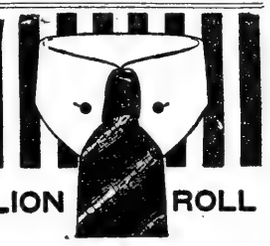
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1917.

THE COSTS OF WAR.

In addition to credits already granted, the Secretary of the Treasury asks Congress to provide the Government with further means for carrying on the war to the amount, it is understood, of $5,000,000,000. With this new provision our appropriations for the costs of war will reach the figures of $11,600,000,000. It is thought that with this fund at its disposal the Government will be able to meet its war requirements to the end of the current fiscal year, June 30, 1918. But this is not the end, and the country should now prepare itself for further large expenditures. In all human probability we must face a war cost at the very least of another $10,000,000,000 during the fiscal year of 1918-1919; but, also, it is humanly probable that before that money is spent the end of the war will be in sight.

These are very large sums, but better that we should spend $20,000,000,000 now than that we should spend $2,000,000,000 a year for ten or twenty years in military preparations and then be called upon to spend $20,000,000,000 more for carrying on a war in which it may be no other nation would be able to give us help.

Some expressions of surprise were heard in Congressional quarters when this new demand was made, but we may be sure that Mr. McADOO was not surprised at having to make it. It was through no oversight on his part that this $5,000,000,000 was not included in the original estimate. New needs have arisen, new occasions for expenditure, which he undoubtedly foresaw. Provisions against them could not well be made until they had come clearly into view. Congress has provided for an issue of bonds to the amount of $5,000,000,000, of which $3,000,000,000 has been or is to be advanced to our allies. The tax bill now in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee provides an estimated revenue of $1,600,000,000 to meet the costs of our preparations, including the raising of the National Army, and the training of that body of troops and of the National Guards and the volunteers in the regular army. But Congress has appropriated $640,000,000 for airplane service, the Shipping Board is to have an additional $500,000,000, the Navy another $100,000,000, making for these three items $1,240,000,000. Also there is required for further advances to the Allies the sum of $2,000,000,000, a total of new expenditures to the amount of $3,240,000,000 chargeable against the new credit of $5,000,000,000, leaving only $1,760,000,000 for military expenses not yet specified but plainly in view.

For the first year and four months of our participation in the war, therefore, apart from the sums carried in the regular army and navy bills, the account will stand thus: the first Liberty Loan authorized, $5,000,000,000; taxes provided for in the pending bill, $1,600,000,000; the new credit asked for by Mr. McADOO, $5,000,000,000. The new $5,000,000,000 will be raised in part by taxes and in part by bonds, in a proportion not yet determined. It was reported in Washington that another $1,000,000,000 would be added to the tax bill, making a total tax levy of $2,600,000,000. Of the total contemplated provision of $11,600,000,000, this would be about 22½ per cent. in taxes, 77½ per cent. to be raised by the sale of bonds.

That proportion of taxation to loans ought not to be exceeded, even if reached, in the first year of the war. The benefits accruing from this expenditure for liberty and democracy will be extended through an indefinite future time. It is appropriate and just, therefore, that the burden of the costs should rest, so far as may be, upon the shoulders of posterity. To the end that we of the present time may bear the costs of war inevitably assessed upon us, without distress or failure, it is essential that the prosperity of the country's business be unchecked. To seize ruthlessly upon the profits of business, to assess taxes under the mistaken theory that the greater part of expense should be defrayed in that way, would produce business distress and loss. Inevitably we must provide by taxation for the interest on bond issues and the necessary sinking fund, together with the ordinary expenses of the Government. Beyond that, taxes for actual war costs should not be oppressively increased so long as it is possible for the Government to defray the expenses of war by the use of its credit.

To raise a billion in taxes in addition to the levies made in the pending bill will demand of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and of the Finance Committee of the Senate a further diligent searching out for sources of revenue, and a marked broadening of view. It should no longer be the purpose of Congress to assess the costs of the war upon the few, it must reach the many, since unhmistakably the aim of the war is benefit for the many. Before we are through with this struggle against the enemy of human freedom, it will become necessary that the tax levy shall in some manner reach the innumerable multitude of consumers. That is against political theory, but unless we are to be balked in our war aims, unless we are to see great numbers of our soldiers slaughtered without material military gain, Congress must put aside all thought of politics, must give its mind wholly up to consideration of the question how best the war may be won and the country delivered from the perils that threaten it. To civilization and the cause of democracy we have pledged all our resources. They are abundant for the terrible work in hand, but they must be administered in a way that will make the great expenditure most effective. Congress must look beyond the credit now asked, beyond credits that will be asked next year, keeping steadily in view the purpose we have determined to accomplish, the destruction of the autocracy and the military idea and power of Germany. To that end it must have a consistent and practical theory of raising money that will meet the great current needs of the Government without paralyzing the productive industries of the country, for that would lead to its impoverishment before the victory had been won.

THE REICHSTAG COMEDY.

The Reichstag passed the war credits meekly after the Chancellor had played with it, almost contemptuously, accepting its peace resolution, as he interprets it, after he had set forth, not too cryptically, a policy of annexationist bargaining by invincible Germany; after he had served notice that "the constitutional right of the "imperial administration to conduct "our policy must not be narrowed."

The vague pretty words about "closer touch" between the great parties and the Government, closer "relations of confidence between "Parliament and the Government," meant nothing. Nobody outside of Germany was gulled by the speech. It promised nothing in particular. It reasserted bluntly the undiminished pre-eminent power of the nonpopular, the imperial and military element.

The reception of certain Deputies by the Kaiser seems almost an insolent putting of the Reichstag in its place. "You may talk and be talked to by "the Kaiser. Talk is all the Reichs-"tag is for, anyway. Be reminded of "what you are and properly grateful "for imperial condescension; but "don't imagine you amount to any-"thing." That is the imperial spirit. The Reichstag plays at being a Parliament. The Emperor will gratify it from time to time by humoring the players, by seducing rock-bound radicals. But let them not interfere too seriously with government. That is not their business.

The clear-headed Radicals and Liberals, having had time to think over the performance, see it was nothing more. THEODOR WOLFF summarizes the comedy of parliamentary imperialism. The Reichstag "accom-"plished nothing," he writes, "for "the inner renascence of the Ger-"man Empire." The Liberals "were "used by wirepullers to get rid of an "unpopular Chancellor, producing in "the process a simulation of 'parlia-"mentary influence." That "simula-"tion" is all the Reichstag ever was. "But even this camarilla brand of parliamentarism" vanished with the fall of BETHMANN HOLLWEG, and "the Reichstag was ignored in the subsequent steps taken." In short, the Reichstag was used, duped, then calmly kicked into a corner.

In the manipulation of members of the Reichstag behind the scenes, both Mr. WOLFF and Mr. GEORG BERNHARD scent a means of corruption. Something like "the King's friends" in the Parliament of GEORGE III., in the seventies and early eighties of the eighteenth century, may conceivably arise in Germany.

At any rate, it is a more irresponsible and puppet parliamentarism that has come out of this latest feeble effort of the Reichstag to establish responsible parliamentarism. Only "the compelling necessity of events" can establish democratic government in Germany, Mr. WOLFF says. That compelling necessity is still to come, if it is to come.

FOOD EXPORTS TO NEUTRALS.

No licenses for cargoes of grain or other products to be carried to the northern European neutral countries have been granted by our Government. This is the record for the first ten days of absolute control. There were reports in trade journals that no application for an export license had been unsuccessful, and therefore the public was led to assume that the neutrals had gained something, for their applications undoubtedly were among the first to be considered. This licensing was involved in the conflict of opinions and policies which caused the recent removal of Dr. PRATT, head of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who was Secretary of the new Exports Council and of its Advisory Board. Reports as to his attitude did not agree. Some said he opposed the issue of licenses to neutrals; others that he favored a policy more liberal than that which his associates had adopted. The public did not know what the Exports Council had been doing. But now it is informed that thus far the neutrals have failed to get the desired official license for even one cargo.

Their ships must have not only our Government's license but also British letters of assurance, and a license alone will not surely prevent seizure by the British blockade guard. At the port of New York more than fifty Dutch ships, some loaded, others empty, are waiting for the protection which has been withheld. A dozen more will soon be here. At Baltimore there are thirty neutral ships loaded with grain. A Dutch freighter, arriving a few days ago, reported that she had been stopped twice in European waters by German submarines. They examined her papers and allowed her to proceed to America, where she expected to get a cargo of wheat and corn.

Germany does not desire now to prevent Holland from getting American products which will indirectly increase her own supply of food. There is danger that her imports of food from the neutral countries will be greatly reduced by suspension of shipments of fodder from this country, and she has vigorously supported, if not suggested, the repeated protests of neutrals against such suspension. Those food imports have been enough to supply the wants of her entire western army. Both the Dutch and the Danish Governments have said that they must sell supplies to Germany because they received in return the coal they need. This, they added, they could not obtain from England because ships were not available. But at two of our ports there are more than eighty neutral ships. Those which are empty could be used at home in the coal trade, and those full of grain may not carry their cargoes across the Atlantic.

Knowing how much help these neutrals have given, and are still giving, to Germany, help that has not prevented the sinking of nearly a thousand of their ships, the American people will approve the withholding of licenses for the shipment of grain to them. If at the present time they have not enough food, the deficit has been caused by the sale to Germany of products which should have been kept for their own people. In this grant of power to control exports our Government has a war weapon that can be used to the great disadvantage of the enemy. Great Britain has failed to check the movement of food and other supplies from the neutrals to Germany. She now looks to us for action that will at least deprive Germany of American grain and the food products of it. We should carefully guard such supplies not only in the interest of all the nations which oppose Germany, but especially in the interest of our own soldiers who have gone to European battlefields.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

England is now in the economic stage when old statistics do not count. Record maximums last only till the next announcement. British authorities recognize that this cannot go on indefinitely. BONAR LAW himself said publicly that there was a limit to the possibilities of war upon the scale of this one, and that there was no chance of hostilities like the Napoleonic campaigns to which there was no necessary end in financial limits. Now he asks for another maximum credit, and receives without demur £650,000,000, somewhat over three billions.

This nineteenth credit brings the total to five billion pounds, $25,000,000,000. Sanguine experts have calculated that we could support a national loan of that amount with about the same relation to our resources as our civil war loan. That was thought to be a grievous burden, but England is a smaller country than the United States in wealth, population, and natural resources. Moreover, England does not carry her own burdens only. She has advanced to the Allies and the Dominions five billion dollars, and is so far from holding her hand that the expenses have been allowed to exceed the estimates by five million dollars daily. It is a stout-hearted as well as wealthy people which hears these figures without dismay and adjourns without debate.

The only addition to the Chancellor's statement brought to us is the supporting words of his predecessor, who made a point of special interest to us following in England's footsteps. Mr. MCKENNA said that the daily expenses were about fourfold the daily income, and that thirty million dollars daily had to be borrowed. Already England has anticipated her income for two years. He thought that the expenditure of this money was the cause of the oppressive rise in prices. "The cause of "the rise is not—whatever people "may think—profiteering." Those are sedative words, and throw a light on our own affairs. There is no business worth considering, on either side the Atlantic, beside the war. The effect of Government borrowing in the London market has been to stop other financing. The total borrowing, besides the Government's, for the first half of this year was $41,000,000, including $32,000,000 on colonial Government loans. In a normal half year, the last before the war, the total was $760,000,000. The pall which has settled upon other enterprise than that of war is apparent. And yet there is a "boom" of the least appreciated sort in the rise in the cost of living. Mr. MCKENNA says: "The main cause is the inflation "of expenditure, and the remedy is "to be found in curtailing that ex-"penditure." To that attempt he pledged his support.

British revenue has increased thrice while debt has increased fivefold. For us a debt bearing similar proportion to population and wealth would be over forty billions. Those regretting the quietness of our markets may find consolation in the fact that we are applying beforehand the remedy which is suggested to the British Parliament after the harm has been done. We are trying to stop inflation rather than to cure it, and we are proceeding along lines similar to the course taken in England. The market is cool to all capital applications, although, or because, the Liberty Loan was so amazingly successful. Only the strongest borrowers can afford to meet the market's terms for new money. Government business takes precedence as well as Government borrowing. For example, one of the foreign Commissioners recently welcomed in this city delivered this message from LLOYD GEORGE:

> Take my greetings to our great American friends, and tell them they should employ all the energies of every industry, and all their steel in the construction of ships, of steamers, even though they should forego for the duration of the war the building of their skyscrapers!

The advice has been so well followed that the building projects throughout the country are the smallest since 1909, and we have started shipbuilding upon a scale never known in our history. The steel cannot be used for both purposes, and giving the right of way to Government construction checks the inflation which England laments. Already there is a better supply of building materials, owing to the decrease of demand, and there is a stronger situation for existing buildings. The check to inflation in the copper trade is not agreeable to all, but it is for the general good. And so of other trades. That sort of prosperity which comes from the spending here of money borrowed by our allies has its sequel in oppressive costs of both living and trading. If we supply them more cheaply, goods for our own consumption will be cheaper to ourselves. Thrift and economy had a late birth in England, where at first it seemed to be thought that victory could be won by weight of purse as well as of battalions. There has been disillusionment to both opponents.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

From the declaration of war, the two Senators from Georgia, THOMAS W. HARDWICK and HOKE SMITH, have opposed the Administration's war policies and done much to impede the prosecution of the war, whose objects they either misunderstand or misrepresent. The anti-British attitude of Mr. SMITH and his persistent subordination of American rights to cotton is of old date and too familiar. Whatever his motives or those of Mr. HARDWICK, their course has been obstinately anti-American. It has roused a deep and general indignation among Georgians, an intensely patriotic people. A few days ago Mr. HARDWICK, vainly trying to exculpate himself and to placate public feeling in Georgia, made an apologia that only added to his offense and to his unpopularity:

> I am not willing to shed a single drop of American blood to determine what the boundary line of any European nation shall be, or what form of government any foreign country shall have.

This is substantially Mr. SMITH'S defense also. The issue of the war, its vital meaning to the United States, are nowhere more clearly understood, its import to the United States is nowhere more deeply felt, than in Georgia. The sophistical plea of Mr. HARDWICK was promptly overruled by public sentiment. Newspapers and speakers at public meetings told him that German defeat of Great Britain and France would have brought German attack on us, that we are fighting for our own boundaries, so accommodatingly changed, on paper, by Herr ZIMMERMANN, that we are fighting, as The Atlanta Constitution said, "for the protection of our own rights, "and, in a large measure, for the "preservation of our own Govern-"ment."

That the Georgia Senators should pretend not to know the cardinal cause for which America fights, that they should continue to oppose the Administration and the war, Mr. HARDWICK by assailing the Aviation bill, Mr. SMITH by bedeviling the Food Control bill, that they should seek to baffle the patriotic wishes of their constituents, has caused a solidarity of opposition to them probably without precedent in our politics. Not only are their own firmest and most faithful political associates at home bitter against them; nowhere do they find a friendly voice. The Atlanta Constitution, an old friend, shows their incomparable loneliness:

> For the first time in the history of the State, not a single newspaper of Georgia has raised its voice in defense of the two Senators, or either of them, under attack.

That is an extraordinary fact. It speaks nobly for Georgia. The Georgia Historical Society, a nonpolitical body, finds the conduct of the Georgia Senators "a matter of humiliation and just anger to patriotic Georgians." It tells them that "in the press, on "public occasions, and in private con-"versations, the people are unmis-"takably showing their profound re-"sentment of the action of our public "servants, who are miserably failing "to reflect our sentiments." It calls on them to change their attitude toward the Government and "mold "their conduct in accordance with "the wishes of the people of whom "they are presumably the mouth-"piece."

Strong language for a dignified nonpartisan society. The Atlanta Constitution, sick of the disrepute the two anti-Americans have brought undeservedly upon Georgia, gives a sharper admonition:

> For the State of Georgia and its reputation, it is high time that our Senators should heed the epigrammatic counsel of MURPHY CANDLER, and either "Get right or get out!" If they think they represent the sentiment of the State, let them resign their seats and go before the people. Georgia, as The Rome Tribune says, "is getting tired of treasonable and self-serving politicians.

Mr. HARDWICK'S term ends in 1919, Mr. SMITH'S in 1921. Georgia can't get rid of them. She pines for the recall. But Georgia has vindicated herself. If these two Senators continue unrepentant, at least they can bring no dishonor on her. They rush to their political destruction. The unanimity of popular feeling against them may be a warning to other Senators who help the enemy and hamper the United States.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Accounting Asked from All.

It would be untrue and unjust to say that all, or even many, of the so-called independent war relief organizations are making wrongful or injudicious use of the funds which their constant appeals draw from the public. The great majority of these organizations are doing work on the whole admirable, and, by addressing special demands to special sympathies, some of them are serving worthy purposes that cannot be undertaken by the Red Cross. Their disappearance as separate agencies is therefore not desirable, and they should cooperate with the larger body rather than form with it a union so nearly complete as to involve a loss of identity.

Such co-operation, indeed, with submission to legitimate supervision, is all that has been asked of them. Not one of the independent organizations, however, has any valid excuse for denying or protesting against the proposal of Chairman LOVETT of the Red Cross Co-operation Committee that all of them should make a public accounting of their receipts, expenditures, and overhead charges.

Deep consciousness of good intentions sometimes makes people take offense when confronted with the expectation that they shall follow strictly business-like methods in doing work to which they are devoting much time and energy, with no material remuneration for themselves, and they incline to resent what they consider reflections on their honesty. But this attitude betrays a false sensitiveness, and is as unwise, and unwise in the same way, as was that of certain teachers in our public schools who recently refused to sign a pledge of loyalty on the ground that their loyalty ought to be taken for granted.

It is only common sense that everybody who deals with the funds or rights of others should give a strict accounting of his stewardship. The law recognizes that fact explicitly by the oaths it imposes on officials ranging from the President of the United States and its Supreme Court Justices downward close to the lowest grades, and by the bonds for the faithful performance of duty it exacts from all acting as trustees. There is no humiliation in this, and there would be none in the making of detailed statements as to its use of money by any relief body. Thus only can the public be adequately guarded from the unwise as well as from the dishonest expenditure of the funds it contributes, and thus only can the way of the swindler be made as hard at it should be.

He Forgets Silence Is Golden.

Again has a certain Chicago doctor made himself undesirably—but to himself pleasingly, it can be presumed—conspicuous by permitting wide publicity to be given to the fact of his refusal briefly to extend by a surgical operation the worse than useless life of a hopelessly defective baby. At another time than this the case would be sure to create a lot of excited talk by people whose emotions are not guided or guarded by intelligence, and even now some of them will have their say, though comparatively few will hear them, so much of public attention being devoted to more important matters.

On general principles, of course, it is the doctor's professional duty to save or prolong human life whenever he can, and on general principles it is not his business to decide, or even to consider, whether the life is or is not worth saving or prolonging. Circumstances do arise, however, when excuses for violating the rule arise, and whether or not the excuses amount to justification must necessarily be left to the doctor's judgment. He then acts, always with a full sense of his responsibility. If he is wise, as most doctors are, he settles the question for himself, or with such help as he can get from the colleagues whom it is convenient to consult, and the incident does not become a subject of public discussion.

That thus there is opened, or at least unlocked, a door to serious evils cannot be denied, but in the practice of medicine many such doors must similarly be treated, and rarely is it with harmful consequences. There would be, indeed, no defense for a doctor who went so far as to take life because in his opinion it was worthless or worse; that is an exercise of power permitted only to juries and Judges, acting through their agent, the Sheriff. But to kill is one thing, and to let die is another, with a difference which, though small, is none the less real.

It is a common charge from coldly scientific circles that "civilization" deals too tenderly with its weaklings and defectives, with lamentable results to the race—results that savages and animals avoid. While there is an element of obvious truth in this accusation, it is minimized by the fact that "the survival of the fittest" is a phrase demanding an answer to the question, "Survival for what?" As to that, the answer of civilized people is unlike that given by savages and animals.

Completing Futile Devastation.

That every German reverse anywhere along the western front is immediately followed by a renewed bombardment of Rheims, and especially of its cathedral, is a statement that has been made again and again on high French authority, and confirmed by many British observers of the siege to which the unfortunate city so long has been subjected. Now the charge is repeated by a correspondent of The Associated Press, and he gives many dates of notably heavy shelling that do coincide closely with a good many of the more important successes won by the Allies.

The logic is evidently somewhat of the justly reprehended sort that ascribes causality to sequence, and it is therefore not quite convincing. On the other hand, the evidence adduced is not easily to be refuted, and when one thing does follow another often enough the argument from "after" to "because" isn't so very bad. And if the Germans do not "take it out on Rheims Cathedral" every time the fortunes of war go against them, what explanation is there for the persistence of their attacks on a structure which in commonest decency they should spare?

Even they must have learned long since that the great church is not, and never has been, of any military advantage to their enemies or of any military disadvantage to themselves. As an observation post for artillerymen it is useless, according to the solemn asseverations of everybody who has visited it since the war began. That its destruction gives deepest pain to the French is true, but the Germans must be mad indeed if they believe that this pain will lead to a diminution of the French will to fight on to victory or death. Yet they go on shelling the cathedral, and apparently will not be contented till they have completed the ruin of a priceless monument revered by the whole world!

Conscientious Objectors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inclosed is a copy of a letter I am sending Frederick Lynch.

CHAS. P. FAGNANI.

Camden, Me., July 22, 1917.

[Inclosure.]

My Dear Dr. Lynch:

Replying to your favor of July 18, in which you ask for my views regarding the treatment of the conscientious objector:

I entertain deep-seated conscientious objections to Teutonic insolence, presumption, and aggression.

I heartily approve of the entrance of the United States into this holy war or crusade to bring the German Government to a realizing sense of the outrageousness and futility of its long-cherished plans for world domination.

I therefore believe that any sort of anti-war, anti-conscription, or "peace" propaganda at this time is distinctly inimical to the United States.

I am not prepared to advocate any special method of treatment of so-called "conscientious objectors."

One point, however, should be insisted upon—that they should be required to wear a button or badge marked "C. O." which will serve to distinguish them from those of their fellow-citizens who are honorably exempt. Yours sincerely,

CHAS. P. FAGNANI.

Camden, Me., July 22, 1917.

The Drafting of Medical Students.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the outset of the talk about conscription notices were sent to all medical colleges requesting the medical students not to enlist and further advising that they would be permitted to complete their medical course. However, as things stand at present, all medical students are subject to draft. Apparently England's lesson in permitting medical students to volunteer has not been learned in America, and we, too, must go through the same sad experiences.

I have a case in mind of a medical student who availed himself of a Summer medical course in order that he might graduate a half year sooner. He is to graduate in January, 1918, but he has already been called to serve. Of course he must enter as a private, whereas within a half year (probably before the army leaves for France) he could enter as a doctor and be of far more service to his country.

If such a state of affairs continues it will not be long before the Government will be compelled to draft into its medical service such men as signify their intention to become medical students.

BERTRAM S. KRAMER, M. D.

New York, July 25, 1917.

Suffragists Against Democracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the cardinal principles of democracy is majority rule. The suffragists represent less than 15 per cent. of the women of our country, and this includes both parties within their ranks. The "suffragists" believe in breaking the laws as the best method of convincing the public they are fitted to make the laws, and are hugging the delusion that they are martyrs for liberty. Like the I. W. W., they seem ignorant of the fact that true liberty must be under the reign of law.

And the more conservative, or rather less radical, suffragists, while they declare they do not believe in militancy, are ready to accept any advance for their cause, should it be thus gained, a national suffrage amendment, for example, to be forced on the States "as a war measure"—if such gross injustice were possible.

The rule of the majority must be, and is, accepted on all other questions in this country; why should woman suffrage be an exception? MARGARET H. FREEMAN.

Morristown, N. J., July 23, 1917.

A PLAYTIME SONG IN SPARTA.

A wondrous game is thine among the rocks,
My little son! Above the garden wall
The winds of noon that toss their shuttlecocks
Of cloud from hill to hill, afar off call
Thy name, it seems, and bid thee throw thy ball
Among them—join their shining play!
And thou wilt heed them, till, at even-fall,
Thou spy'st the new moon in the shadows gray.
By silvern torchlight, then,
We shall go home again!

But I, that watch thee, dream beyond the length
Of childhood's years. I see the giant blast
One day draw near to try thy new-found strength
And leave thee stronger when the storm is past.
I see thee with thy sword and shield at last
Halt at my lonely door to take thy leave,
Love-sped; and where the camp waits still and vast
I see thee with the brave on battle-eve,
The full moon's torch alight,
Red in the silent night!

ANNE W. YOUNG.

FEARS DUTCH CANNOT MEET ALL OUR DEMANDS

Commissioner van Vollenhoven Says His Country Is "Between the Devil and the Deep Sea."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 25.—Joost van Vollenhoven, chief member of the Dutch Government Commission, which is leaving shortly for America, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that he hoped to explain Holland's position to America in such a way as to overcome any misunderstanding that might exist over there, but he expressed the fear that his Government might not be able to meet all the demands of America.

Mr. van Vollenhoven is well known in Holland and England for his pro-Ally sentiments and his desire to help negotiations between Holland and the allied countries.

"According to reports from America," he said, "it would appear that America did not understand the grave difficulties of the Dutch position and it is hoped to overcome this by direct negotiations. America and Holland always have been good friends and it would be highly undesirable if a misunderstanding should arise at this difficult period. Therefore, the Dutch Government is sending over a commission ready to answer all questions correctly. We do not want to make ourselves out better than we are, but we wish to be judged according to our merits just as they are.

"I feel sure that when I arrive in America I can discuss the situation directly with the people in authority and that America will form a better opinion about us Netherlanders than now seems to prevail, according to reports. We will furnish correct figures on our trade to the United States Government. I hope the Americans will learn to appreciate that Holland is between the devil and the deep sea and that it is impossible to agree to all of America's demands."

Speaking of the other members of the commission, Mr. van Vollenhoven said:

"Mr. von Heyn van Oordt was formerly Vice President of the Dutch East Indies Company, and returned about three months ago. He was selected for the commission because of the connection between the Dutch colonies and America through the large exports, such as tobacco, tin, and rubber. Mr. van Eeldi, who is an engineer, is well acquainted with America and was connected with the grain commission at the beginning of the war.

"I believe the people of the Netherlands have done their duty in this war. Dutch merchants, shipowners, and bankers created the Netherlands Overseas Trust voluntarily to control the entire trade in exports and imports at the commencement of the war."

Mr. van Vollenhoven has been closely connected with all the negotiations pertaining to exports and imports since the beginning of the war and has made frequent journeys to England in connection with the Overseas Trust. For this reason he is considered a most suitable man for the commission. He refused to discuss the matter of export figures until his arrival in America, but suggested that they had been incorrectly grouped.

PRESIDENT TO NAME WAR PURCHASE BOARD

Weighs Plan Also to Co-ordinate Efforts of the Council of National Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—With the large features of the shipbuilding controversy out of the way President Wilson is preparing to make an announcement concerning the Government policy in regard to war purchases. He has now under consideration the selection of a General Purchasing Committee and a readjustment which will bring about a co-ordination of effort on the part of various branches of the Council of National Defense without the loss of any of its members whose services are of great value to the country.

Some word may come from the White House tomorrow, and it is being awaited with the greatest interest by men high in the councils of the Council of National Defense. It was said tonight that the details of the President's program were not known even to them.

One persistent report has been to the effect that Bernard N. Baruch of New York, in whom the President is said to place great confidence, would appear as the head of a central purchasing committee, but this was denied tonight in some circles, and the intimation was given that when the plans were completed a "dark horse" would be put forward as the main figure. Some professed to know who the man was, but no information could be obtained from the White House or from members of the Cabinet.

The President is determined, if possible, to put an end to whatever confusion may have existed in the Council of National Defense and its many branches and Advisory Committees. This organization has developed until it has a hundred interests and many hundreds of members and employes. A tremendous mass of material and information valuable to the Government has been collected, but the very size of the organization has worked against rapidity of accomplishment along some lines.

Among the men who have been largely in the public eye and who, according to a report here, will have a prominent part in whatever readjustment plan the President may arrive at, are Mr. Baruch, Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board; Julius Rosenwald, and Frank A. Scott, Chairman of the General Munitions Board.

It has been stated that Secretary Baker, who heads the Council of National Defense, has submitted his ideas to the President and that the readjustment scheme has been completed. The immense expenditures which the Government is now called upon to make were responsible largely for the decision that quick action must be taken.

TEACHERS TO GET REFUNDS

Half a Million Dollars Withheld by City to be Paid.

The many public school teachers from whom refunds for absence on account of ill-health and other excusable reasons have been withheld, through complications arising from the condition of the old retirement fund, are at length to receive this money. For four years none of these refunds has been paid. President Willcox announced at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education that by arrangement with the Controller the money, about $500,000, would be paid as rapidly as the auditor of the Department of Education could turn in the names and amounts.

A report of the Committee on By-laws authorizing the Board of Examiners to grant a license as teacher of French in evening high schools to Professor Gaston A. Laffargue, a French citizen, was lost, the vote being 15 to 9, not the necessary two-thirds. On motion of Mrs. Irma B. Levy, however, the matter was reconsidered, and the committee's report was adopted by a vote of 13 to 6. Thomas W. Churchill said that Professor Laffargue had been a French soldier and had been wounded in battle. He wanted the rule of the board excluding all but Americans from the public school service rescinded. Professor Laffargue has announced his intention of becoming a citizen at the end of the war.

POPE BEMOANS WAR MISERY.

Marks Name Day Celebration by a Protest Against Atrocities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 25. — The Pope, in acknowledging the greetings of the Cardinals on the eve of his name-day, again entered his protest against the war, and bemoaned the misery and atrocities which it had brought upon the world. However, the failure to communicate his address to the press immediately after the ceremony, in accordance with custom, is understood to mean that the Pontiff himself realizes that nothing can now be done to bring the conflict to an end according to the principles of democracy and liberty of peoples, and that it must therefore continue until a just and lasting peace is possible.

STILL FAIL TO AGREE ON RED CROSS TERMS

Council Representing 74 War Relief Bodies to Have No Further Part in Negotiations.

NEW PLAN WILL BE TRIED

Certain Individual Societies Will Be Asked to Become Auxiliaries and Others Must Shift for Themselves.

The Red Cross Committee on Co-operation and representatives of the Federal Council of Allied War Relief Charities, constituting the independent organizations, failed to reach an agreement yesterday, and further negotiations for centralizing the collection and distribution of supplies and funds will be conducted by the Red Cross directly with the individual societies.

This decision was made known yesterday afternoon after the representatives of the two sides had discussed the situation for four hours in the office of Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Red Cross Committee on Co-operation. It gave rise to the impression that the representatives of the Red Cross, despairing of an agreement, had decided to break with the Federal Council; but this was denied. The deliberations, while inconclusive, had been in a spirit of harmony, it was said, and the only reason for the new arrangement was to enable the conferees to devote themselves to special cases, a thing which could not be done when dealing with a general committee.

The Federal Council was appointed recently as the representative of seventy-four independent war relief organizations to take up with the Red Cross the question of centralization and co-operation. Frederick H. Allen is its Chairman and John Moffat, organizer of about twelve of the war relief associations, its Executive Secretary. It was announced when the council was created that no agreement would be made with the Red Cross unless it was ratified by the council, and that all or none would consent to the plan proposed by the Red Cross.

Cargo Space a Problem.

Judge Lovett subscribed to the statement that yesterday's proceedings had been harmonious, but added that no solution had been reached on the problem of centralizing the distribution of all war relief supplies in Europe under the direction of the Red Cross. He asserted, however, that the position of the Red Cross had been made clear to the independent organizations.

The representatives of these independent organizations were told that the War Relief Clearing House in Paris, which has been handling supplies for all of the relief charities, would handle Red Cross shipments only after Sept. 1. By Red Cross shipments, of course, were meant shipments also of associations that became auxiliaries of the Red Cross.

The independents also were told that, in the near future, the Red Cross and its affiliated organizations would pay the cost of transporting their supplies from New York to France and make their own contracts for cargo space.

Judge Lovett carefully explained that the Red Cross was not attempting to establish a "charity monopoly," but he called attention to the fact that there was likely to be a great demand for cargo space, intimating that societies not in a position to command it, or pay for it, might experience considerable difficulty in continuing their work.

Felix M. Warburg, representing the Joint Distribution Committee for Jewish War Relief, was not at the meeting yesterday, but said at his home that there was no particular significance in his absence. The committee and the Red Cross did not cover the same territories or overlap in their activities, he said, and so there was no need for a general plan of co-operation between them.

The American Fund for French Wounded was represented at yesterday's meeting by Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. Herbert Nevin, and others, in addition to A. Parker Nevin, counsel for the organization. The delegates of the fund insisted that the American fund had been organized for a special purpose, was of long standing, and that it would be contrary to the purpose for which it was created to turn over to the Red Cross the equipment belonging to it.

Definite Progress Reported.

In addition to the persons named, the meeting yesterday was attended by C. A. Coffin, head of the War Relief Clearing House in New York City; Mrs. Lewis B. Stilwell, Miss Elizabeth Scarborough, Mrs. Barclay Warburton of Philadelphia, Dr. Morton Prince of Boston, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, J. Elliott Langstaff, and Forbes Morgan, representing the Federal Council of Allied Relief Charities, and Judge Lovett, George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, John F. Moors of Boston, Edward B. Butler of Chicago, Lee K. Frankel, and Anton G. Hodenpyl of 14 Wall Street, representing the Co-operation Committee of the Red Cross.

Mr. Coffin presided as a "neutral Chairman." After nearly four hours of deliberation, and after two of the representatives of the independent organizations had left to catch trains, asserting as they passed the reporters that practically no progress had been made, the following statement was handed out by Messrs. Moffat and Pepper, appointed a Committee on Press Information:

"Definite progress has been made in reaching an understanding between the American Red Cross and the other organizations working for relief, although substantial agreement has been achieved as to all points except the matter of distribution in Europe of material sent from this country and designated for particular beneficiaries." (This is the same point that has been pending since July 6 last.) "This problem concerns only some of the relief societies. The facts respecting each society differ somewhat from those in the case of every other. It was the sense of the meeting that the facts peculiar to each society should be made the subject of special conference between the representatives of such society and Judge Lovett's committee. In this way it is expected that arrangements can be made which will recognize the sanctity of special trusts and yet preserve the efficiency of a central system of distribution."

To Discourage Sentimental Gifts.

Judge Lovett, in an interview with reporters after the meeting adjourned, made it clear that the Red Cross would do all in its power to discourage shipments of supplies for special purposes, and that gifts which had only a sentimental value would be discouraged.

Although Judge Lovett did not say so, his comments on the great variety of supplies sent to Europe, some of which are not essential to the comfort of the soldiers, gave rise to the impression that some of the relief organizations will not be invited to become members of the Red Cross, and that there was great probability of their going out of existence.

Charles E. Hughes has accepted the Chairmanship of a Lawyer's Committee to co-operate with the Membership and Special Fund Committee of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, and has asked the following to serve with him in the campaign for members and funds:

William C. Breed, William Allen Butler, James Byrne, George B. Case, Paul D. Cravath, Henry A. Gildersleeve, William D. Guthrie, George L. Ingraham, David Leventritt, Howard Mans

HENRY P. FLETCHER, AMBASSADOR, WEDS

American Envoy to Mexico Marries Miss Beatrice Bend in Old Westbury, L. I.

ROMANCE BEGAN IN CHINA

Bridegroom's Father and Four Brothers at Ceremony in W. D. Straight's Country Home.

Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador to Mexico, and Miss Beatrice Bend, daughter of Mrs. George H. Bend of 568 Park Avenue, were married yesterday afternoon at the country house of Mr. and Mrs. Willard D. Straight at Old Westbury, L. I.

The marriage comes as a mid-Summer surprise for society, for there was no intimation of it, or even that an engagement existed.

The couple first met eight years ago in Peking, China, when Mr. Fletcher was First Secretary of the American Legation. His bride was then traveling in the Orient with a party which included her mother and Miss Dorothy Whitney, now Mrs. Willard D. Straight. Mr. Straight was a member of the American colony in Peking at the time, and a year later he married Miss Whitney in Switzerland, with Miss Bend acting as attendant for the bride.

The Rev. Dr. Slattery Officiates.

So the final chapter in the romance which began in China in 1909 was written yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, when the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, rector of Grace Church, performed the ceremony in the large living room and library of the Straight home, in the presence of about thirty relatives and intimate friends of the Ambassador and his bride.

The bride wore a white gown with an overdress of black lace, and was unattended. Mr. Straight acted as best man.

After the ceremony a luncheon was served. The dining room, living room, and great hall were fragrant with the flowers from the field and garden. Later the couple motored to town, and are now on their way to Mexico by rail.

Among the guests were the bridegroom's father, who is 74 years old, of Greencastle, Penn., and his four brothers, J. Gilmore Fletcher, G. W. Fletcher, Frederick, and J. Rowe Fletcher. Others included Mrs. Bend, the bride's mother; Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, her sister; Mrs. Morris W. Kellogg, her cousin; also Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State; Leland Harrison, who is connected with the State Department; Carlton Ives, and M. Casenave, a prominent Frenchman now in this country.

Bride a Member of Colony Club.

The bride is a member of the Colony Club, and, while prominently identified with society, she has always been active in philanthropic work.

Mr. Fletcher, who is 43, received his first diplomatic assignment in 1902, when he became Secretary to the American Legation in Cuba. From there he was transferred to China, then to Lisbon, and later back to China. He saw service as a Rough Rider in the Spanish-American war, and he was 26 years old when he became Minister to Chile.

MISS MARGUERITE SAXE WEDS.

The Bride of James Beale Cohen at the Hotel St. Regis.

The wedding of Miss Marguerite R. Saxe, daughter of Sigmund Saxe of 111 West Seventy-eighth Street, and James Beale Cohen, son of Mrs. Samuel Cohen of Richmond, Va., took place last evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Hotel St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. S. De Sola Mendes officiated, being assisted by Dr. Edward H. Calish of Richmond.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and tulle, with a court train, embroidered in pearls, and a tulle veil, which was caught up by a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Maud Hess, the bride's only attendant, was in pale pink and lavender silk. Max J. Cohen was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Jay and Harry Einstein, Morton Weisman, A. L. Saxe, and Norman Jacobs.

A seated dinner for a hundred and fifty guests was served in the marble ballroom after the ceremony, the couple leaving later for Maine on their honeymoon. They will reside in Richmond.

Lieut. Robertson Wed Miss Shipley.

Lieutenant Carroll Robertson of the Officers' Reserve Corps and Miss Marion Shipley of Portsmouth, N. H., daughter of the late Captain John H. Shipley, were married quietly on Saturday last in St. Thomas's Church in the presence of the immediate family and about thirty guests, and a small reception followed at the Gotham. Miss Shipley was unattended, and Theodore Kennedy was the best man. Lieutenant Robertson returned to Plattsburg and his bride went with him.



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4 SHOT, 60 ARRESTED IN CHESTER RACE RIOT

Troops and Volunteer Posse Called to Restore Order in Pennsylvania City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., July 25.—Four men were shot and sixty were arrested as the result of rioting between whites and negroes in this city tonight, which lasted from 9 o'clock until the part of the city in which the rioting took place was picketed by soldiers.

The victims, all of whom are suffering from gunshot wounds, were taken to the Chester Hospital, where none of the wounds is said to be fatal. They are John Richards and Joseph J. Dububo, white; Weyman Larue, colored, of Havre de Grace, Md., and an unidentified negro.

Early in the afternoon William McKinney, 21 years old, was stabbed to death on his doorstep by four negroes. The news of this attack spread about the city and angry men gathered to discuss it. Richards and a friend were talking about the murder when a negro jostled him and pushed him into a crowd. Instantly there was an uproar and fighting began.

Soon a general race riot was in progress. Richards was shot in the leg and negroes began to kick him as he lay on the ground. Many pistols were drawn and a general fusillade ensued.

Mayor McDowell called for volunteers. A posse of 150 was gathered and sent to the riot. As an additional force the Chester company of the National Guard was summoned to aid in restoring order. The police and soldiers plunged into the thick of the fight and arrested sixty of the rioters.

MISS JANE DAVIN A BRIDE.

Wedded to Philip A. Weyforth of Baltimore at Her Home.

The wedding of Philip A. Weyforth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Weyforth of Baltimore, and Miss Jane Davin, a daughter of Dr. John P. Davin and Mrs. Davin of this city, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 117 West Seventy-sixth Street, which was decorated with white lilies. The Rev. Henry O'Keefe of the Paulist Fathers performed the ceremony in the presence of the families and guests from Baltimore and this city.

The bride wore a cloth of silver gown trimmed with silver lace and her tulle veil was held in place by a silver Russian crown. Her flowers were white sweet peas and lilies of the valley. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Mary Teresa Davin, who was in a yellow satin and lace frock and a blue tulle hat, and carried a bouquet of blue cornflowers and yellow daisies.

BRAZILIAN DIPLOMAT WEDS.

Vice Consul V. F. da Cunha Marries Miss A. Violet Crosbie.

The marriage of the Brazilian Vice Consul, Victor F. da Cunha, son of Manuel F. da Cunha, late Consul General from Brazil in this city, and Miss A. Violet Crosbie, youngest daughter of Colonel H. Crosbie, C. B., of London, England, took place yesterday at the Municipal Building. Mrs. Frederick Lloyd, wife of Colonel Lloyd of the British Army, was the matron of honor and Colonel Lloyd was Mr. da Cunha's best man. Mrs. Charles E. Greenough and C. Clive Bayley, the British Consul, were the witnesses.

MISS GILBERT ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. Cyril P. Dugmore to Wed Russell E. Tucker, Jr.

Mrs. Cyril Patrick Dugmore of 320 Park Avenue and Great Neck, L. I., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Florence E. Gilbert, to Russell Evans Tucker, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Evans Tucker of 1,125 Madison Avenue, formerly of Philadelphia.

Greble-Colgate Wedding Saturday.

Major Edwin St. John Greble, U. S. A., and Miss Florance Hall Colgate, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Colgate of 306 West Seventy-sixth Street, are to be married on Saturday in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church. They obtained their marriage license yesterday at the Municipal Building. Mr. Greble is a Major in the United States Field Artillery and resides in Philadelphia. He is a son of Brig. Gen. Edwin St. John Greble.

Miss Berner to Wed Lieut. Wilson.

The engagement of Miss Clara N. Berner, daughter of Mrs. H. D. Berner, to Lieutenant J. Wilson, U. S. N., a son of Mrs. William B. Wilson of Guntown, Mass., is announced. Lieutenant Wilson, who is now attached to the U. S. S. New York, was graduated in 1913 from Annapolis. Mrs. Berner and her daughter make their home at the Waldorf-Astoria. The wedding will probably be celebrated at an early date.

E. C. Benedict Sails on Fishing Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 25.—Commodore E. C. Benedict, aboard his yacht Adelante, left this morning for a five days' fishing trip off Chincoteague, Va. His guests are F. W. Tillinghast of Providence, R. I.; L. B. Huntington of Southport, Conn., and L. C. Huntington of New Rochelle.

George W. Ochs to Take Surname Oakes.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—George W. Ochs, formerly Mayor of Chattanoogs, Tenn., afterward publisher of The Philadelphia Public Ledger, and now editor of The Current History Magazine and The Mid-Week Pictorial, filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas today for permission to Americanize the spelling of his name. Mr. Ochs recited that his parents were born in Germany, but upon coming to this country before they were of age became Americans, his father serving as a Union officer in the civil war and giving to the petitioner the name of George Washington. Mr. Ochs further stated that he did not wish his two sons, George Washington Ochs, Jr., and John Bertram Ochs, to be burdened when they grew up with a Germanic name. During his own lifetime Mr. Ochs proposes to call himself George W. Ochs Oakes, but the surname for his sons is to be Oakes.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the North Sea the Winter Will Be Cold. Help Our American Sailors Through Their Comforts Committee

The New York headquarters of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League of the United States, 509 Fifth Avenue, is in great need of money to purchase wool, to supply free to the hundreds of women who apply daily to knit for the committee and who cannot afford to pay for it.

The need for the finished articles increases as more of our ships are put in commission. It takes only $3.60 to supply sufficient wool to make a complete outfit for each sailor, consisting of five articles—helmet, scarf, wristlets, sweater, and socks.

We shall be pleased to receive contributions from $1.00 up. Remit to the Treasurer of the Comforts Committee, 509 Fifth Avenue, City.

MRS. HERBERT L. SATTERLEE,
Chairman,
Comforts Committee, Navy League of the United States.

CANADIAN HOUSE FOR INCOME TAX

Measure Unanimously Adopted. Puts Exemptions at $2,000 and $3,000.

TO MEET NEW WAR BURDEN

Rates Range from 4 Per Cent. Upward — Revenue Expected to Reach $15,000,000 at Least.

OTTAWA, July 25.—Government proposals for an income tax were adopted by the House of Commons today. This is the first time such a tax has been applied to the whole Dominion.

Incomes of unmarried men above $2,000 and incomes of married men above $3,000 are taxed 4 per cent. In addition there is a provision for a supertax, applicable to both married and single of 2 per cent. on incomes from $6,000 to $10,000; 5 per cent. from $10,000 to $20,000; 8 per cent. from $20,000 to $30,000; 10 per cent. from $30,000 to $50,000; 15 per cent. from $50,000 to $100,000, and 25 per cent. from $100,000 upward.

For corporations and joint stock companies the income tax is 4 per cent. on incomes above $3,000. The supertax does not apply to them. The tax will be collected on the incomes of the year 1917 and thereafter.

Finance Minister White estimated a revenue of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 from the new measure. The tax, he said, was heavier than the income tax now in force in the United States, but substantially less than that provided in the bill before Congress.

The new Canadian tax, he said, would be collected on income from salary and from investments in stocks, bonds or anything else, including salaries paid by the Government to civil servants, Members of Parliament and Ministers of the Crown. Municipal and provincial taxes, as well as contributions to the Patriotic Fund or to any war charity, would be deducted from income in making statements.

Incomes from shares in American companies would be liable to taxation less the amount of the American income taxation. American, British, and foreign corporations doing business in Canada would be taxed upon income from Canadian business only. Canadian companies carrying on business in the Dominion and throughout the world would be taxed upon their entire income.

As to the duration of the measure, the Finance Minister said that the operation of Canadian war profits tax would cease at the end of next December and that the tax would not be renewed. He thought it should be operative until a year or two after the close of the war, when there should be a general revision of the Canadian system of taxation. The measure, he said, was proposed because of the need of funds to meet the heavy and increasing war expenditures of Canada.

"The total war expenditure in Canada to July 20 of this year was $388,627,000," he said; "and the total Canadian war expenditure elsewhere than in Canada, including the maintenance of troops in France from September, 1916, to July 20, 1917, was $234,000,000, or a grand war total of $622,000,000."

Mr. White said that from April 1 to July 20 the war expenditures had been $39,702,000. Since the war began Canada had borrowed from Great Britain $317,000,000, but repayments and advances had left a balance of $95,000,000 due from Great Britain to Canada.

Comments from the opposition side of the House on the income tax were generally favorable, and the resolution authorizing the law was unanimously adopted.

MORE SEEK INCREASED FARE

Thirty-two Roads Now Before Up-State Commission.

The up-State Public Service Commission yesterday received applications from four more trolley companies for permission to increase their fares. The new companies are the Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester Railway Company, Syracuse & Northern Railway Company, Rochester, Syracuse & Eastern Company, and the Empire United Railways, Inc. These four make a total of thirty-two applications from up-State surface lines, which are seeking permission to raise their rates. Joseph K. Choate, Chairman of the New York Electric Railways Committee, said:

"Similar applications are being made throughout the country. In the last two years applications of the same character have been granted in various sections of the United States. The North Jersey Rapid Transit Company, whose lines extend into New York State, received permission only Saturday to increase its fare from 5 to 6 cents, and it is the sixty-eighth successful application.

"Statistics for April, 1917, just at hand, compared with April of last year show that expenses are increasing faster than revenues. The situation is worse here in the East, where 6,000 miles of line show an increase in operating revenues of 2.59 per cent., in operating expenses of 7.74 per cent., and a decrease in net earnings of 7.74 per cent. Taxes also increased by 7.14 per cent. The fixed nickel fare will no longer meet the cost of providing the service."

Hearings on the application of four companies, which want to raise their rate of fare from 5 cents to 6, were begun yesterday by the up-State commission in Albany.

TEUTON FOOD IMPORTS BIG.

Enough in 1916 to Feed Their Armies 275 Days, Says Pratt.

Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, ex-Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who resigned last week at the request of Secretary Redfield, arrived in New York yesterday. He denied that he had been asked to resign because he favored a looser regulation of exports than that favored by Secretary Redfield.

"My resignation was requested on account of the question of responsibility for another matter," he said. "The Secretary and I always have been in entire agreement as to the necessity for strict regulation of exports from America to the neutral countries of Europe, though we have not always held the same views as to the method.

"Last year enough food was imported by the Central Powers from the Scandinavian countries, Holland and Switzerland, to feed the entire German and Austrian armies for 275 days. Large quantities of pyrites, used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, have been imported from Norway; 8,000,000 tons of iron ore came from Sweden, and 23 per cent. of the fats used in Germany came from the outside in the same way.

"The necessity of regulating American exports should be apparent. We cannot afford to permit shipments of goods that will be re-exported into Germany, nor goods that will replace articles which may be so exported."

DENIES GERMAN INTEREST.

O. G. Orr & Co., Inc., Say All Insurance Relations Have Been Severed.

O. G. Orr & Co., Inc., insurance underwriters of 37 Wall Street, aroused by published reports growing out of the former relations of Orr & Co., Inc., with the F. Herrmann & Co., reinsurance concern, which was the American representative of the Mannheim Insurance Company of Mannheim, Germany, and the Nord-Deutsche Insurance Company of Hamburg, have inserted advertisements in the newspapers this morning pointing out that there has been a complete separation of the companies and declaring that "there are no financial interests whatever in the companies represented by O. G. Orr & Co., Inc., as stockholders or otherwise."

One of the facts commented on in the relations of F. Herrmann & Co. and the Orr interests was a continuance of correspondence after the companies had publicly announced abandonment of cooperative methods; this matter, the Orr advertisement states, was simply the liquidation of deals entered into prior to the separation.

ALLIES TO ALLOT SUPPLIES.

Conference Perfecting System for Sharing Purchases Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The conferences begun in Washington yesterday by diplomatic, military, and commercial representatives of the allied powers have taken shape in the organization of a system for a common arrangement for provisioning the European countries that are allies of the United States in the war against Germany. Sessions of this special war body will be continued until the problem of apportioning supplies and tonnage has been solved in a way satisfactory to all the Governments concerned.

These conferences are the direct result of the embarrassments confronting the various purchasing agencies sent to the United States by the allied Governments. The Allies are co-ordinating their efforts in order to avoid conflict and confusion. There has been, it was said, a "scramble" for certain products in the United States, and the statement has been made that those who did not get preference were dissatisfied.

Another problem that is understood to be a subject of discussion at the conferences is the attitude taken by boards of the Council of National Defense. These boards, advising the belligerents' representatives in this country, have recommended that certain prices now obtaining in the markets ought not to be paid for some necessary commodities, such as steel, and that certain rates ought not to be paid for tonnage.

The result, it was stated, is that the Allies have been impeded in obtaining articles imperatively needed by them, and worth not only the price demanded, but considerably more. One statement made was that in consequence of this condition stocks of munitions, coal, and other supplies were falling off.

The Allies, it was explained, have come to the realization of the fact that whatever leaves the shores of the United States must correspond to the urgent needs of each of the allies. An example was given in the instance of Italy's needs.

"Italy," it was said, "insists upon having her coal consigned and delivered. The coal question is still paramount in Italian affairs. If Italy does not obtain the required quantity of coal she will be compelled to close down many of her manufacturing plants. To sustain her munitions-making industry Italy must have coal promptly."

The conferences are conducted on the basis that the weakness of any of the Allies means the weakness of all. It is held that their economic situation is closely related to the assistance they receive from the United States, including their purchases of raw materials here.

France and Italy have the necessary labor for their organized industries, but are without sufficient coal and other materials, such as steel. The materials which can be purchased in adequate quantities and no doubt is felt that American financial assistance will be available in any amount, but the tonnage situation is acute, and most of the problems centre in that.

What is true of France and Italy, it is declared, is true also of the other Allies. Each has peculiar needs which can only be satisfied by the United States, but as long as present conditions continue there will be extravagance from competitive buying.

According to present plans, the conference will decide which needs are most pressing, these will be the first to be attended to both in the American market and also in regard to shipping. It is believed that the conferences will work out a solution of the common problem without reference to the American advisory bodies, so that the utmost co-operation, expedition, and economy may be practiced.

ROB ADJOINING HOUSES.

Burglars Make Rich Haul of Silver in West Seventy-fifth Street.

Despite recent revelations of police inactivity in preventing burglaries of lofts and houses, two adjoining residences in West Seventy-fifth Street, a stone's throw from Central Park West, were entered by thieves within the last week and silverware valued at several thousand dollars is known to have been taken from one. This district is regularly patrolled at night by special watchmen in addition to the police.

A day watchman late Tuesday afternoon discovered that a window in the rear of the home of Abraham Beller, at 9 West Seventy-fifth Street, had been broken, the protecting iron bars having been pried apart. The Fourth Branch Detective Bureau was notified and three detectives who responded made a tour of the house. They found the carpets in every room spattered with candle grease and the bureau drawers lying about on the floors. A small safe in one of the upper rooms had been opened and turned on end. Investigation in the neighborhood among Mr. Beller's friends disclosed that he had moved most of his household furnishings to storage for the Summer. Mr. Beller, who is President of the West Twenty-sixth Street Corporation, is away on a trip and the police were unable to learn what had been taken from his home.

While on the roof of the Beller residence the police noticed that the scuttle on the adjoining house, belonging to Frank C. Cadden of the Cadden Manufacturing Company, 3 West Thirty-fifth Street, had been pried open. In the house the police found that the intruders had damaged the walls with candle grease as in the Beller home. In a corner of the dining room the detectives discovered a complete set of burglar tools. A minute examination of the woodwork and windows failed to disclose any finger prints.

From a friend of the Cadden family it was learned that valuable silverware had been left in the house. A careful search was made, but none of the articles were found. Mr. Cadden was notified of his loss and will furnish the police with an inventory when he returns from the country today.

Acting Captain McKenna of the Fourth Branch said last night that every effort was being exerted to capture the thieves. He admitted that so far he had very meagre clues on which to work.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

One hundred of the crew of the U. S. S. Recruit, the land battleship in Union Square, will attend "The Warrior" at the Criterion this afternoon, marching up Broadway and performing a few military evolutions in Times Square.

Alice Nielsen returned to New York yesterday from her bungalow at Harrison, Me., and will tomorrow begin rehearsals in "Kitty Darlin" for Comstock & Gest.

Bayard Veiller's "The Chatterbox" will have its first performance at Stamford on Saturday night, going later to Long Branch and Asbury Park.

A. H. Woods announces early productions for two plays, on Aug. 6 at the Bijou, "Mary's Aunt," and Aug. 13 at the Eltinge, "Business Before Pleasure."

Frank Smithson will stage Edward B. Perkins's new musical production, to be known as "The Red Clock," opening in September.

Charles Dillingham and F. Ziegfeld, Jr., announce that they will reopen the Century Theatre on Sept. 24.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN C. SMITH, who was for many years in the trunk manufacturing business in Newark, N. J., and New York, died on Tuesday at his home, 295 Park Avenue, Orange, in his seventy-fourth year. His son, George M. Smith, is managing editor of The New York Evening Post.

EDGAR L. SMITH, Assistant Treasurer of the Hartford and New York Transportation Company, died at his home in Hartford, Conn., Tuesday. On July 1 Mr. Smith completed fifty consecutive years of service with the company. He was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1848.

THOMAS C. JARROTT, founder and first President of the Southern Beneficial League, devoted to colored men and women, died on Tuesday at his home, 2,807 Avenue G, Brooklyn, in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Petersburg, Va., and came North at the close of the civil war.

EDWIN J. JUSTICE of Greensboro, N. C., Special Assistant to Attorney General Gregory, dropped dead in his office in San Francisco yesterday. He had been on the Coast two years prosecuting the Government oil cases under the Taft Withdrawal act.

CHARLES F. RICHMOND of Brookline, Mass., a son-in-law of former Governor W. L. Douglas of Massachusetts and a well-known golfer, died yesterday from heart disease in his room at the Mount Pleasant Hotel, Bretton Woods.

Mrs. VERDILLA M. DIENER, wife of Frederick Diener, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Lyon, in Milburn, N. J., in her seventy-fourth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MORGAN DABOLL, aged 52, wife of Henry E. Daboll, died Tuesday night in Plainfield, N. J. She was born in Mystic, Conn.

LOUIS DUSCHNES, Vice President of Arnstaedt & Co., importers, of 104 East Twenty-fifth Street, died on Tuesday at his home, 445 West 153d Street, in his sixty-first year.

NEW YORK SEAMAN FIRST IN FRENCH GRAVE

Luis Reinhardt Fell Overboard from Warship and Was Buried at Pauillac.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The first enlisted man of the armed forces of the United States to be buried on French soil in the present war was Luis Reinhardt, a second class seaman of the navy, who fell overboard from an American warship last month and was drowned.

In a letter received today from Lieut. Commander W. R. Sayle, United States Naval Attaché of the American Embassy at Paris, the Attaché said:

"As a matter of historical interest, I desire to place on record that the first enlisted man belonging to the armed forces of the United States interred in French soil during the present war was Luis Reinhardt, seaman, second class."

Lieut. Commander Sayle incloses a letter from the Secretary of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. of France, with a translation of the address made by the Mayor of Pauillac, at the funeral services of this American seaman.

Reinhardt fell overboard on June 12. His body was recovered on June 16. He was buried at Pauillac on June 17 with military honors. A copy of the Mayor's address at the funeral has been forwarded to the mother of the dead seaman, Mrs. Agnes R. Reinhardt, who resides at 324 East Sixty-sixth Street, New York. Reinhardt was 19 years old. He enlisted as an apprentice seaman on January 26, 1915.

TRAFFIC COURT GOT $103,609

Handled 7,365 Cases in Six Months, Magistrate House Reports.

Magistrate Frederick B. House of the Traffic Court gave out yesterday a report on the work in his court from its opening on June 14, 1916, to Dec. 29, 1916. The report contends that pedestrians have a right to demand the regulation of traffic because the lives of 3,500,000 persons are put in peril by reckless driving and speeding through the city streets, while only 350,000 use automobiles daily.

Successful use of the summons is emphasized. Of 7,365 defendants only 22 were placed under summary arrest. There were 6,451 pleas of guilty, and 883 cases of not guilty, while only 29 failed to appear for examination and have never been apprehended. A total of $103,609 was collected in fines, and 779 persons were sent to prison, but 485 of this number eventually paid their fines. Only 117 were sent to prison without the alternative of a fine.

The total number of speed cases was 2,746. Of these 22 were second offenders and 23 had been brought into court before. The licenses of 11 of the third offenders were revoked, and 12 paid fines of $100. Most of the speed violations were in Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive. Magistrate House asserts that there should be a limitation of speed.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

SCULLY—GILLEAUDEAU.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Randolph Gilleaudeau of Mamaroneck, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Grace Genevieve, to Dr. Edward Paul Scully.

Married.

BURLIN — CURTIS. — On Wednesday, July 25, at Santa Fe, N. M., Natalie, daughter of Mrs. Edward Curtis, to Paul Burlin of New York.

CHAPMAN—MIDDLETON.—On Wednesday, July 25, in St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn Heights, by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Wheaton, Louise Middleton to Robert Langford Chapman, both of Brooklyn.

DA CUNHA—CROSBIE.—The wedding of Alba Violet, youngest daughter of Colonel H. Crosbie, C. B., of London, England, and Victor F. da Cunha, Brazilian Vice Consul, son of Manuel F. da Cunha, late Consul General to New York, took place yesterday, July 25, very quietly on account of mourning. Witnesses, Mrs. Charles Greenough, Mr. Clive Bayley, British Consul General, and Captain and Mrs. Lloyd, British Army.

FLETCHER—BEND.—Wednesday, July 25, at Westbury, L. I., by the Rev. Charles Slattery, Beatrice Bend to Henry Prather Fletcher.

GARCY — EMMERICH.—Benjamin Garcy to Ruth Emmerich, Wednesday, July 25.

STORKE—WEBB.—Charles Albert Storke of Santa Barbara, Cal., and Mrs. Mary Gregory Webb of Glen Ridge, N. J., Tuesday, July 24, at Philadelphia.

WHITE—MORGAN.—On July 21, 1917, by the Rev. Howard Bartow and the Rev. William Cole at the First Parish Church, Cohasset, Camilla, daughter of the late Lewis Henry Morgan of New York, to James C. White of Boston, U. S. Naval Reserve.

Died.

ABRAHAMS.—Mary, wife of Dr. Robert Abrahams and mother of Walter R., Chester R., and Eleanor R. Funeral private on Friday, July 27, at 10:30 A. M., from her late residence, 336 West 88th St. Kindly omit flowers.

BOSTWICK.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., Colonel Henry Anthon Bostwick. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BREEN.—On Tuesday, July 24, 1917, James Edgar Breen. Funeral services at the Lyon Funeral Parlors, 69 East 125th St., on Thursday evening, July 26, at 8 o'clock.

BRUSH.—Tribble, daughter of Mittie Whelpley and George de Forest Brush, at Hartford, Conn., July 24. Services will be held at St. Mark's Church, East 10th St. and 2d Av., Saturday, July 28, at 3 P. M.

BUCKLEY.—On Tuesday, July 24, 1917, at her late residence, 375 Park Av., Josephine Guidet Buckley, widow of the late Richard W. Buckley. Funeral services will be held at the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral on Thursday, July 26, 1917, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

BUCKNER.—Wednesday, July 25, 1917, Grace Hitchings, wife of William A. Buckner, at 552 Riverside Drive. Burial at Winchester, Ky., July 27.

BUNT.—Mary E., beloved wife of James Bunt, July 25, 1917, aged 52 years. Services at her late residence, 410 East 141st St., Saturday, July 28, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

COUTTS.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, William Hampton Coutts, at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry St., near Clark St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 26, at 9 A. M.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

DABOLL.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, July 24, 1917, Elizabeth Morgan, wife of Henry E. Daboll. Funeral at her late residence, 322 East 64th St., Plainfield, on Thursday, July 26, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at Groton, Conn. Mystic (Conn.) and Westerly (R. I.) papers please copy.

DELL.—At Davos, Switzerland, on July 20, of pneumonia, Florence North, wife of William Amos Dell, formerly of Morristown, N. J.

DEVOE.—Sister Frances Helen, of the Community of St. Mary, daughter of the late George W. Devoe, departed this life on July 24. The interment will be on Thursday, July 26, at St. Mary's Convent, Peekskill, N. Y.

DILLON. — At his home, 57 Birch St., New Rochelle, N. Y., on July 24, 1917, in his 64th year, Michael J. Dillon, son of the late John Dillon and Ann Drought. Requiem mass at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle, Thursday, July 26, at 9 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Funeral private.

DUSCHNES. — At his residence, 445 West 153d St., on July 24, Louis Duschnes, beloved husband of Josephine Duschnes (nee Simm) and father of Philip and Edwin, in his 61st year. Funeral Thursday, July 26, at Linden Hill Cemetery at 3:30 P. M.

DUSCHNES.—True Craftsmen's Lodge, No. 651.—With deep sorrow we announce the death of Brother Louis Duschnes. Brethren are requested to attend his funeral Thursday, July 26, at Linden Hill Cemetery Chapel, 3 P. M.

MORRIS M. BRILL, Master.

GILLET.—At his home, 249 North 11th St., Newark, N. J., July 25, 1917, Charles Carroll Gillet, aged 55 years. Funeral private.

GRANER.—On July 24, in his 71st year, Charles, beloved husband of Bertha and devoted father of Sigmund, Caroline, Josephine, Margaret, Harriet, Camilla, and Arthur. Funeral from his late residence, 9 East 97th St., on Thursday, July 26, at 10 A. M.

Died.

GROSS.—On July 24, August J. Gross, aged 63. Funeral services at the German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

KING.—Charles Artemas, beloved husband of Clara Carpenter, father of Warren C. King, this city, and Mrs. J. O. King, Palmville, Ohio, passed away at his residence, 460 West 147th St., New York City, July 23, 1917. Funeral services will be held at his residence Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Burial at Buffalo, N. Y., at convenience of family. Buffalo and Binghamton papers please copy.

LEFFLER.—John, suddenly, at Long Branch, in his 75th year, beloved husband of Bertha Leffler, (nee Hartmann,) and father of Moses L., the late Jacob O., Sarah Hahn, Arthur B., Bella Marx, and Leo H. Funeral services at chapel in Linden Hill Cemetery, L. I., on Thursday, July 26, at 12 noon. Kindly omit flowers.

LEFFLER.—The Temple Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim announces with deepest sorrow the death of its member, trustee, and Treasurer, Mr. John Leffler. Funeral services will be held on Thursday at 12 o'clock, in the chapel of Linden Hill Cemetery, which members and seatholders are respectfully invited to attend.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, President.
MAX NEUBURGER, Hon. Secretary.

LEFFLER.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Temple Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim the following minute was unanimously adopted:

With deep sorrow we have learned of the death of our co-worker and brother, Mr. John Leffler. A member of the Board of Trustees, Treasurer of the Temple, and an active member of the Linden Hill Cemetery Committee, cheerfully and willingly assuming and energetically performing labors which would have daunted many a younger man, his was rare devotion to duty. His sound advice in our council was always sought and invariably followed. Rarely was he absent from a meeting. He was a devout worshipper in our congregation. His loss to us is irreparable, and he leaves a void difficult to be filled.

To his family we extend our deepest sympathy and unite in prayer to the Almighty God that they may be solaced and consoled in the knowledge that he was truly a servant of the Lord and indeed a father in Israel.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, President.
MAX NEUBURGER, Hon. Secretary.

LEFFLER.—Gad Lodge, No. 11, F. S. of I.—Brethren are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, John Leffler, at chapel in Linden Hill Cemetery, L. I., Thursday, July 26, at 12 noon.

HENRY SCHEUER, President.
MAURICE M. STRAUSS, Secretary.

LEMAN.—On July 25, Adelaide Leman, beloved widow of the late Abram H. Leman. Funeral from her late residence, 31 West 82d St., on Friday morning, 10:30 o'clock.

LEVY.—At 607 West 113th St., on July 23, in his 72d year, August, husband of the late Marion Levy, (nee Strauss,) and dearly beloved father of Mrs. Harry L. Trier. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,093 7th Av., Friday, July 27, at 10 A. M. New Orleans and Texas papers please copy.

MENDEL.—On Tuesday night, July the 24th, suddenly, Mal Mendel, wife of Manheim Mendel. Funeral services from her late home, 104 East 85th St., Friday, at 9:30 A. M.

PECKHAM.—At Bronxville, N. Y., Wednesday, July 25, Harriette M. Arnold, widow of Rufus W. Peckham, Associate Justice United States Supreme Court. Funeral at St. Peter's, Albany, Friday, July 27, at 2:30.

POWELL. — Eugene, suddenly, at Saranac Lake, N. Y. Notice of funeral later.

ROBSON.—Edmund T. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Campbell's, Thursday 12:30 P. M. Kingston (N. Y.) papers copy.

SMILEY.—Sarah Frances, on Tuesday, July 24, in her 88th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 20 5th Av., Friday, July 27, at 11 A. M. Interment at Rural Cemetery, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Friday, at 3 P. M.

STETTINER.—Entered into rest Monday evening, July 23, Julius M. Stettiner, in his 61st year, beloved husband of Hattie Stettiner. (nee Henschel,) father of Maurice L. and Earl A., brother of Louis and Martin Stettiner. Funeral from the Harlem Funeral Chapel, 206 Lenox Av., near 120th St., 9:15 Thursday morning, July 26.

STENZEL.—July 25, 1917, Clara Stenzel, aged 21 years. Funeral services at Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304-306 West 126th St. Time later.

UNDERWOOD.—At Garden City, L. I., on Wednesday, July 25, Ada Hull, widow of William J. Underwood. Funeral services at the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

WHEELER.—Suddenly, in New York, on July 25, 1917, Rachel H. Wheeler of Elizabeth, N. J., daughter of the late Ira B. and Kitty Ann Wheeler. Notice of funeral later.

WINNING.—Alexander R. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Frank E. Campbell Bldg., Thursday, 2 P. M.

BROCK.—William T., July 24. Funeral 161 8th Av., today, 12:30 P. M.

COOK.—Samuel, 107 West 103d St., July 23, aged 42. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—Ida, 712 Columbus Av., July 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

FERGUSON.—John, 153 East 55th St., July 24. Funeral notice later.

FIRLE.—Katharina, 314 West 58th St., July 24, aged 76. Funeral private.

McGETTIGAN.—Susan, 458 West 31st St., July 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MacGILLICUDDY. — Jul

NO SPECULATION IN WOOL.

Smaller Demand as the Supply Is Gradually Decreasing.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 25.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"A smaller demand for wool is reported. There is practically no speculation. Many large houses are having a good volume of business on a regular line of territory wool. The machinery of the United States is consuming vast quantities of wool. With the curtailed importation from Australia, New Zealand, and London stocks of wool in America seem small in view of the consumptive demand. No evidence is apparent that the United States will arrange to control the supplies of American wool. The Government has required some mills, however, to manufacture goods for its particular purposes.

"The cotton market maintained high prices until the latter part of the week, with trading continuing small and fluctuations wide. It was reported that spot cotton has been shipped from New England mills to New York for delivery on contract, a most unusual procedure, especially at this time of the year. It was said that people who operate for Japanese interests were interested in this."



Walk right in

to the greatest separate skirt display we've ever produced. Our Fall assortment of

STAR SKIRTS

Styled to the Minute

includes such a great variety of new styles and fabrics that you can quickly make a selection that will insure you a record-breaking season.

STAR SKIRT CO.
15-19 East 26th Street.

Monarch



Saves You 20%

By Eliminating Selling Expenses
By Reducing Overhead
By Figuring Minimum Gross Profit
SEE MONARCH DRESSES
While you are in New York
and convince yourself
Silks $6.75 to $25.00—Serges $6.25 to $18.50.
MONARCH WAIST & DRESS CO.
6 W. 32d St., New York

COME UP

And See My Leading

SUIT No. 900

M. KANANACK
129 West 27th St.

The Tide Has Turned!

Indications of the coming era of prosperity are beginning to be felt. Are you prepared for it?

No time like the present to get new accounts. Use my funds to build up on. You can dispense with me whenever you like. My terms are reasonable, and there's no "red tape."

Universal Discount Co.
Jacob Rosenblatt
100 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
63 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3380.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.
ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway.

WANTED

Storage room for newsprint paper on Manhattan Island, near New York Central Railroad Terminal. Building must be dry and with low insurance rate. Address Z 295 Times Annex.

AUCTIONEERS.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.
Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 333-341 Fourth Avenue at 25th St.
HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way, Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 548 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

BAFFIN SEAL.—Open for H. & H. Baffin seal material. Phone 9090 Farragut.

BURELLA.—American 11070, color 12 and 4. 0310-3936. Call Mad. Sq. 6875.

CHINCHILLAS.—We are open for rose knit chinchillas. Chelsea 9865.

COATS, 8 to 14; jobber placing orders on children's coats; better grade only; bring samples. 15 East 17th, 1st floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at new style infants' Fall coats, sizes 2 to 6. Call all week, 9 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade ladies' and misses' coats. 3d floor, 22 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COTTON GOODS.—Manufacturers want to buy sateen; all colors. Telephone Farragut 3792.

COVERT CLOTH.—Can use any quantity at a price. International Dress Co., 138 West 25th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open for quantity of Steward's, all grades. Elise Waist Co., 121 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on silk and serge wanted; merchandise supplied, orders given; use freight elevator. W. W. Dress, 3 E. 28th.

DRESSES.—For cash, jobs of silk Georgette and voile dresses; also silk and cotton skirts and waists. Z 308 Times Annex.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serges and satins. 134 West 26th, 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at satin dresses. 147 West 25th St., 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Smart models in serge dresses. Jobber, 7th floor, 6 West 32d St.

DUVET DE LAINE.—Open for all shades of F. & H., No. 7575. Mad. Sq. 9415.

FRENCH SERGES.—We are open for quantities of navy, tan, and black for spot cash; all widths. Call all day. Harry A. Roman & Co., 11 West 32d.

GABARDINE.—Open for all shades. Greeley 5653.

GEORGETTES.—2 and 3 thread domestic Georgettes; also Georgines; will buy several hundred pieces; spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

GEORGETTES.—We are open for large quantity for cash, dark and light shades. Henry Froehlich, 37 West 37th.

PIECE GOODS.—Lorraine's 4724, 4913, 4723; Hunter's Elsee flannel; Juilliard's 4408, 4800, 3904, 7182, 4058; Deering, Milliken's poplin 15 for export; pay spot cash. Philip Bauer Co., 68 Broad St.

POM-POM.—Burgundy, Pekin; 544 Burgundy taupe. 15002 taupe. Merit, 22 West 27th.

POM POM, American, all colors. Phone Farragut 3885.

POPLINS, serges and gabardines; open for big quantity for cash. C 99 Times.

SERGES.—W. S. worsted 235; also pompoms; any quantity; will pay cash. Sterling Cloak and Suit Co., 20 Madison Av.

SERGE.—Single warp, all wool, in navy and black; large quantity. Mr. O'Connor, 423 West 55th St. Columbus 9660.

SERGES.—Open for 100 pieces 50-inch Amoskeag French serge, all colors. Broder, 48 West 25th.

SERGES AND SATINS.—Will pay spot cash. Rodon, 143 Madison Av.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for Botany 11433. Chelsea 9865.

SILKS.—Open to buy silks of all descriptions up to 85 cents a yard. Store, 423 4th Av.

SILKS.—Open to buy any quantity crepe de chines and washable satins. 3d floor, 37 5th Av.

SKIRTS.—Wanted, big job white wash skirts, spot cash paid. Call or phone Teitlebaum, 47 West 27th St. Farr. 5154.

SMALL ARTICLES, large quantities, department store bargain sales. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SUITS.—Snappy models in norfolk effects; call with samples. See Mr. Massoff, 141 West 28th St., 12th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Exclusive jobber will look at snappy styles. 11 East 31st St., fourth floor.

VELOURS and kerseys; open to buy large quantities; also seconds and jobs for cash. C 98 Times.

VELOUR.—American 0359; all shades wanted; also pom pom cloth. Mad. Sq. 2947.

Offerings to Buyers

ASTRACHANS.—Black; cheap; also fancy sateen linings; velveteens, fancy venetians. Greeley 4379.

CLOTH.—White flannels and white broadcloths; Deering, Milliken, $2 per yard net. L. M. & L., 236 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 7499.

COATS.—Silk plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this under of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS, Suits, and Skirts.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS, seal plush, 48 inch long, belted model, large fur collar; 6-inch fur bottom, $12.50. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Plush, 48 inches; 12-inch kit coney collar, Winner satin lined; new model; $12.75. Merit, 22 West 27th St.

COATS.—Silk poplin, taffeta and Palm Beach, to close out at a sacrifice. D. Bussel, 40 West 22d.

COATS.—The Broadcloth House. Marvelous values, wonderful styles. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk plush; trimmed; guaranteed lining, $9.50. Metropolitan Coat, 40 W. 27th.

COATS.—Job in fine plush coats, also velours. Copeland Cloak & Suit Co., 38 West 26th St.

COTTON DRESSES.—White and colored voile dresses on hand. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th St.

COTTON SHIRTINGS at low prices. Address Shirt Manufacturer, 11th and Race, Philadelphia.

DRESSES.—400 taffetas, georgette, and pongees, close out; mostly large sizes satins, serges; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Job of children's white dresses; sizes 2 to 6 and 8 to 14; to close out; opportunity for basement buyers. Phone Williamsburg 712.

DRESSES.—To close out 200 tussah silk dresses, 150 taffetas, also 75 dozen wash skirts at a price. Diana Dress Co., 38 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close reasonable; Fall serge dresses are ready. Jacobs Bros., 153 West 15th St.

DRESSES, Silks, Ginghams, White and Fancy Voile.—Immediate delivery. Glockler, 401 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—500 dozen wash dresses, also cotton waists, to close out at interesting prices. M. H. Bob, 133 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Last Fall 250 wash dresses, 1,500 wash skirts, closing them out. Teitlebaum, 43 West 27th St. Farr. 5154.

DRESSES.—Taffetas and some serges; a few wash dresses at sacrifice. Balsam Dress Co., 19 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Serge and party, $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Butterfly Dress Mfg. Co., 142 W. 24th St.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Satin, serges, Shantungs, Georgettes, close out. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway, Room 614.

DRESSES.—200 high-class wash dresses; will sell cheap. Greeley Dress Co., 501 6th Av.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses for sale at a sacrifice. Rosenberg, 134 Spring.

FELT.—Best grade, all wool, 72 inches wide; all colors; at prices considerably under the market. Arthe Levy & Barnard, 87 Union Square.

FURS.—Cloak manufacturer has for sale 1,000 dyed skunk, opossum skins; prime goods. K 84 Times.

GEORGETTES, crepe de chine, colors, immediate delivery. Marks Senner, 354 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Sq.

KHAKI CLOTH.—All wool, 18-20 ounces; $1.67½ net cash. F. & F., 141 W. 28th St.

MACKINAW CLOTH, 42 cents; grey, navy chinchilla; 51 cents net. Gramercy 2871.

MIDDIES.—We have still middies in cotton, silk, smocks, and sport coats, for immediate delivery, at low market prices. 446 Broadway, C. & L. Middy Blouse Co.

MOP YARNS, skeins, 8,000 lbs. threes two ply; 20,000 lbs. fives two ply; twenties two ply sulphur black warps; bargains. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

PLUSH COATS.—Our line, consisting of seal plush and other pile fabric coats of the better grade, is ready. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

PLUSHES, poplin, Poiret twills, serges; Lorraine 3617; wool plushes, Astrachans. Farragut 9812.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal's high pile muskatex plush; $4.25 net. Farragut 9030.

POM POM.—Several colors; $2.95 net cash. Call F. & F., 141 West 28th St.

POPLIN.—Heavy weight all wool brick and copper; $1.60 net cash. F. & F., 141 West 28th St.

QUILTING, all colors, 26 cents net; also white cambric, 10½ cents net; also striped seal plushes at $2.65 net. Gramercy 2871.

RAINCOATS to close out very cheap. Model Raincoat Co., 135 West 26th St.

SERGES.—Below marked quotations. Immediate delivery. Large assortment. Whitman, 1210, 87 and 10; Juilliard, 4800, 54268, 54274; Amoskeag, 6101, 6120, 6512, 6614, 7312, 7640; W. & S. Co., 1355, 75; Amesbury, 4040; K. S. F. R. S.; Garfield, 2891, 2972. Tel. Madison Sq. 3230.

SERGES.—Juilliard's 4,408, black and navy, less than mill price. Tel. Greeley 620.

SKINS.—Cloak manufacturer has for sale 1,000 dyed skunk opossum skins; prime goods. K 101 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

SKIRTS.—500 corduroy skirts; must close out at $1.40 net. H. & B. Schwarts, 127 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Removal sale silk jersey skirts, coats, and suits. Daily Waist, 8 W. 19th.

SUITS. — Genuine Palm Beach and Ramie linen suits to close out; cheap. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st.

SUITS, ladies' genuine Palm Beach, to close out. Sol. Levine & Co., 13 West 27th.

SUITS.—To close out jobs on linen suits. Davidson Garson, 25 West 26th.

TRIMMINGS.—Chase's mole trimmings, three inch, eight strips; four inch, six strips, for sale at opening price, $5.50 net. Call Madison Square 1557.

VELOUR.—Holden-Leonard Silverstone velour, 602; Salts colored esquimette. Greeley 4320.

VELOURS.—We have American 09057-0810-16021; all colors. Madison Square 2844.

WAISTS AND DRESSES, silk and cotton, to close cheap; also skirts. Bronner Manufacturing Co., Room 702, Oppenheim Collins Building.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4¼@5 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday....4¼@5
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Delays Due to Shipping.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., is in receipt of advices indicating that recipients interested in the skin trade of Aden and Mombasa may expect serious delay, due to the shipping situation, in obtaining delivery of any commodities which they have purchased or ordered from the East African Protectorate.

Men's Wear Spring Fabrics.

The men's wear piece goods market is well started on the Spring season. A number of small openings have taken place, and yesterday the leading company opened up its men's wear department. The mills are not yet free from production for Government needs to an extent that makes possible very large sales to the civilian trade. This is particularly true in the woolen division, where the looms are still tied up making Government goods. Buyers are not operating in a large way principally, it is said, because it is scarcely possible to do so under the present abnormal conditions.

Tendency to Figure Low.

A piece goods seller, speaking yesterday of conditions in the market, mentioned the dangerous tendency among clothiers to figure prices too low. The cost of material and labor has advanced to such an extent, he said, that some of the manufacturers are afraid to ask the prices they should for fear of losing business. Among the makers of popular-priced lines, he said, the fear of competition has caused disaster to many a house. He gave an instance where a firm, after investigating a loss shown on its books, found that one of its leading styles had been sold at a price that not only permitted no profit but was below the actual cost.

Trading in Drugs Is Dull.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that local trading has lacked animation of late. Price revisions have been less frequent, though advances have been recorded on such things as mercury in flasks, saccharin, and salol. There were few important declines. Regulations concerning the export of certain drugs and chemicals are causing dissatisfaction here, and it is hoped that as soon as the Department of Commerce adjusts its internal discussion the objectionable features will be done away with. Further hardship on the trade has been worked by the revocation of licenses under which German products have until lately been brought into this country.

Are Still Fighting Coupons.

The Independent Retail Tobacconists' Association of America, in its fight for a tax on the coupons given out with tobacco products sold at reitail, has issued a pamphlet which, among other things, has this to say: "Claims are made that the coupon is an advertisement. We claim that it is an inducement to purchase at a place issuing the same, or a gift enterprise in which the public is given to understand it can be exchanged for premiums in some instances and for currency in other instances. The coupon, in the opinion of the association, could be taxed for revenue at least 5 per cent. on the dollar. The 25-cent certificate should be taxed 1¼ cents, and that tax would be reasonable."

Prepared for Loss of Operatives.

A manufacturer in the silk trade, who had a rather rueful experience when the troops were called to the Mexican border and a number of militia men employed in his plant were forced to leave, is determined the same conditions shall not arise again. In preparation for the loss of operatives through the draft, he has compiled a little draft and census of his own. The information he has compiled about his help gives all their past experience in the silk industry, so that, if one department suffers more than another from the departure of men, the transfers can be made from other and less affected departments. Furthermore, he has enlisted the cooperation of his employes in listing the names of friends who may be called upon in an emergency to fill vacancies.

Silverware Prices May Go Up.

The British prohibition of imports of silver bullion into India has removed for the time being the need of revising silverware prices upward. It was said here yesterday, however, that some advance in prices would be necessary if silver goes above 80 cents an ounce again, or even if it stays around that mark very long. Wholesale business continues active for this time of the year, and reports concerning sales of retail departments in the Maiden Lane district reflect the activity of the wholesale end. Much of this business is attributed to hasty war weddings, as there has been more buying of wedding gifts so far this month than has ever been seen before in July. Not a little of the buying is being done by the contracting persons themselves.

Little Doing in Gray Goods.

It would be considerable of a task to find a quieter day than the local gray goods trade saw yesterday. First hands were practically out of the market so far as the staple constructions were concerned. There was not much secondhand business in staples, either, despite the fact that some of these sellers were letting goods out anywhere from a quarter to half a cent under the market. Sales of 39-inch 80 squares, for instance, have been made for nearby delivery at 14 cents, and at less than that figure for contracts. First hands are asking 14⅝ to 14¼ cents for spot and nearby shipments of the same goods. There was some business reported in fancies, piques having sold at 17 cents. Closing mill prices for spot printcloths were irregular, but nominally they were about as follows:

39-inch, 80-80....14¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s..10½c
39-inch, 72-76s....13¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s..10¼c
39-inch, 68-72s..12c	38½-inch, 60-52s..9¼c
30-inch, 56-44s..8½c	38½-inch, 60-48s..9c
38½-inch, 64-64s..10⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s..7¼c

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

NEW YORK PURE FOOD MARKET, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the New York Pure Food Market, Inc., dealer in groceries and produce, 1,001 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, by these creditors: Benjamin Meyers, $170; David Kahn, $231; Rosenberg Brothers, $43, and Kamisar & Jacobson, $65. They made an assignment on Tuesday. Judge Manton appointed William A. McQuaid receiver. Liabilities are $3,500 and assets $2,000.

HARRY I. FARBER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry I. Farber, shoe dealer, 68 Second Avenue, by these creditors: W. H. Lyons, $144; Louis Leichtman, $152, and Joseph W. Kraus, $444.

ISIDORE KLEIN, 212 West 111th Street, of the Capital City Cap Company of Trenton, N. J., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $54,009 and assets of $57,426, consisting of accounts, $29,000 of doubtful value, shares of stock par value $27,500, being 1,500 shares of the Capital City Cap Company and 125 shares of Moore Trousers Company, and cash in bank $26. Among the creditors are W. E. Hanna, $13,814, and the Mechanics' National Bank of Trenton $5,873.

JOSEPH SCHMALZL CLEANING AND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, INC., 421 Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,824 and assets of $319.

DAVID C. ALTEMUS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David C. Altemus, doing business as the Georgette Shop, dealer in women's apparel, 10 Church Street, by these creditors: S. Finger, $231; H. Waldman, $88, and J. Henry Greenstein, $484.

GUSTAVE A. LUTZ, confectioner, 63 East Ninety-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,600, and assets of $100.

BENJAMIN GOLDBERGER, a baker, formerly at 3,802 Park Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,478, and assets of $185.

SAMUEL GROSS, salesman, 119 Forsyth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,231, and no assets.

FRIEDLANDER DIAMOND JEWELRY COMPANY, INC.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of the Friedlander Diamond Jewelry Company, Inc., with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar cash.

JOHN WHYTLAW COMPANY, INC.—John B. Johnston has been appointed receiver for the John Whytlaw Company, wholesale dealer in cotton goods, 357 Fourth Avenue, in bond of $2,500. The company was financed through the usual factor's lien with Iselin & Co., and it may be necessary to determine the amount of the lien, as there is an equity in the merchandise and accounts over advances of $75,000, and to make some arrangement with Iselin & Co. as to the disposal of the balance of the goods.

NATHAN GOLDSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Goldstein, 28 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Henry Rosenberg, $367; Jacob Drongel, $827.75, and S. Werner and I. Shneer, $300. He has made an assignment to William A. Moore, 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Manton, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Louis Tanz, real estate, 611 West 141st Street; Henry O. Sniffen, real estate and insurance, White Plains; Edward Finkelstone, 1,384 Madison Avenue, formerly of A. & M. Levy; John F. Kelly, 200 West 130th Street; Foy Bros., restaurant, 492 Eighth Avenue; Max Mehlsak, 57 Second Avenue, formerly liquors; Charles E. Freeman, 161 West 140th Street; Hanbury A. Watkins, inspector, 267 West Seventy-second Street; I. W. Perry, dentist, Peekskill; Brower Osborn, laborer; Blandena Osborn, Grace E. Frisberg, milliners, Kingston, and Charles Robertson, salesman, 372 West 120th Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 25.—Proceedings in bankruptcy have been instituted against the Cliffwood Brick Company of this city. Former Judge Adrian Lyon of Perth Amboy has been appointed as referee in bankruptcy. The company has on hand a balance of $3,462.13 cash, and other assets of $21,371.56, making a total of $24,835.69, while the outstanding liabilities amount to $57,160.96.

HUDSON, N. Y.—Charlotte R. Harder, clothier and furnisher, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $3,049; assets, $650.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 25.—Involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against Huss Cloak Company, Freeport, by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Morris, Mann & Reilly, and the W. E. R. Cloak Co., all of Chicago. Liabilities estimated at $26,000; assets unknown.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 25.—Wolf S. Shaftelson, a tailor, 634 South Crawford Avenue, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,300 and assets of $400.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Amlung, George H., David M. Bull, and Joseph E. Smith—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. $111.41
Alpha Painting Corp.—Eagle Picher Lead Co. 112.83
Baker, Lewis H.—Bank of Buffalo. 3,181.35
Babitz, Isaac and Issie—P. Goldenhar. 51,101.18
Bondy, Charles E.—A. L. Johnston. 1,055.40
Bandes, Robert—O'Neill-Adams Co. 140.96
City of N. Y.—G. Crane. 118.95
City of N. Y.—E. S. Appleby et al., costs 134.39
Cassidy, Michael—Steinhardt Bros. & Co. 227.91
Controse, Marion A.—R. Agresto et al., ... 271.55
Doern, Peter—C. P. Potts et al. 159.69
Fay, Elisabeth F. and John H.—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. 3,449.51
Fox Costumes, Inc.—Siegman & Weil. 333.23
Fox, Victor S.—H. L. Oppenheim et al., Same—same 164.85
Furst, Charles S.—A. S. Adler. 295.74
Grossman, Sacha, and Louis J. Zork—E. Bier. 156.84
Guggenheimer, Meyer and Emma—M. L. Simons 1,927.72
Gratz, Isidore, Esther G. Adelson & Isidore Gratz, executor—Z. Magguiles. 221.91
Hart, Lilia—Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y., costs 175.40
Hanlon, Gregory, Galvanizing Co.—L. Vogelstein et al., costs 148.06
Har Moriah Hospital of the Galician and Bucovinean Federation — Blakes Dairy Co. 420.70
Kimball, Irene—P. S. Stet. 751.58
Kelly, Louis — National Fire Proofing Co. 619.32
Same—same 316.54
Kahn, Bernard S.—Adrian Knitting Co. 316.54
Kassler, Rudolph—C. Kay et al. 126.01
Lowenthal, Abraham—Nollman & Co., Inc. 234.97
Luger, Louis, and Samuel Rich, or Trattler—Nassau Beekman Investing Co. 333.35
Levine, Meyer H., Samuel Stern, and Max Levine—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. 181.62
McCarthy, T. Francis, Emily E. McGarthy, and Joseph Riley—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. 113.41
McGarr, Sylvester G., Scottie Montieur, and Charles H. Berger—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. 163.41
Martin, George F., Cornelius Crowley, Jacob M. Fruchtman, and Denis J. Sullivan. 265.91
Metzler, Maurice W.C.—W. W. Giesen. 809.24
Marcus, Isidore—J. Fass. 165.67
Nenkert, Louis—A. Herrmann. 125.66
Oliver, James—Brown Barley Condensed Milk Co. 199.05
Quinn, John C., C. W. Weelock, Manfred D. Varney, and Estelle L. Small—A. Roelker. 462.99
Price, James E.—H. Cogut. 115.01
Reddy, Rose—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. 9,305.08
Stahl, Clarence B.—Bloom & Millman. 150.81
Silverstein, Maurice A., Abe Siegel, Joseph Rappaport, and Meyer Gottlieb—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. 114.41
Thompson, Harry E.—U. S. Rubber Co. 427.46
Taylor, Roy E.—Peoples National Bank of Hackensack, N. J. 21,333.20
Walensky, Samuel, Fred Wishnevsky, and Meyer Lubelsky—Public Bank of N. Y. 158.74
Wishnefski, Fred, and Meyer Lubelsky —Public Bank of N. Y. City. 154.88
Wheedon, Charles C.—E. M. Pell et al. 105.91
Wilson, Robert K., and Philip H. West—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. 112.41
Wexler, David, Michael Wasserman, and Joe Feinberg—Same 216.91
Zimmerman, Erna—A. J. Gelarie. 120.02

In Bronx County.

Blumgarten, Cecile—J. R. Herzog. $43.64
Becker, Albert, and Michael Wahl—A. Wolf et al. 320.87
Cunningham, Michael J.—W. A. Mallett Co., Inc. 107.75
Flagg Realty and Construction Co. and Frank Ramstedt—Candee Smith & Howland Co. 216.17
Finkenauer, Philip—M. H. Titlebaum. 120.64
Kerman, Kenneth—J. R. Kendrick Co., Inc. 48.01
Lynch, Vincent H.—G. B. Raymond & Co. 61.82
Lubelsky, Meyer, and Fred Wishnefsky —Public Bank of N. Y. City. 142.44
Laskiewicz, Michael and Kate—M. Suchy 121.03
M. F. O'Neill, Inc.—Candee Smith & Howland Co. 121.10
Mayne, Charles W.—R. Wall. 83.56
Sproessig, Charles H., Jr.—Northern Bank 72.15

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Bingham, Lloyd and Amelia—J. H. Young; April 5, 1911. ..... $103.61
Coyle, Peter J., and Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland—People, &c.; July 14, 1917 ..... 500.00
Canale, Joseph, and Thomas Donnelly—People, &c.; June 10, 1911. ..... 1,000.00
Bretherton, Annie D.—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; July 7, 1917. ..... 118.86
Kernochan, J. Frederic, executor—Fifth Av. Building Co.; July 10, 1917. ..... 5,362.87
Kline Bros. & Co.—Montmagny Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; June 29, 1914. ..... 335.43
Same—Ottawa Fire Insurance Co.; June 29, 1914. ..... 510.83
Same—Mississquoi and Rauville Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; June 29, 1914. ..... 337.83
Koppe, Simon S.—H. Kats; Nov. 8, 1912 canceled 144.47
Samuel M. Phillips et al.; Feb. 10, 1917, canceled 219.81
Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. and United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—Chautauqua Planing Mill Co.; July 2, 1917. ..... 3,319.11
Same—Norwalk Lock Co.; July 2, 1917 ..... 2,240.71
Same—Audley Clarke Co.; July 2, 1917. ..... 900.83
Same—E. E. Day & Sons Co.; July 2, 1917 ..... 529.44
Margusas, Julius—Norfolk Fire Insurance Corp.; June 29, 1914. ..... 377.70
Powell, George V.—Lord & Taylor; May 10, 1912. ..... 187.02
Silverman, Isaac A.—L. Schultz; June 1, 1916. ..... 245.45
L. E. Waterman Co.—I. E. Chapman et al.; May 29, 1916, reversed. 238.74
Winant, Mary A., Henry D. Winant, and James L. Stuart—Union Trust Co. of New York; June 29, 1917. ..... 348.41

In Bronx County.

Grimley, Bridget—G. Colonna; Nov. 5, 1915. ..... 376.72
Wagstaff, Lue E.—Y. Rosenthal; Oct. 21, 1915. ..... 83.73

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Wm. Whitney & Co.; T. H. Ryan, hosiery, knit goods; 41 Union Square; Breslin.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shaul; F. Brazer, upholstery goods; 1,170 B'way; Breslin.
ARDMORE, Okla.—H. Baum & Co.; H. Baum, jobs cotton serge dresses; 1,150 B'way, Room 1015.
AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; C. N. Kierst, rugs; 1,170 B'way; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Barnard, ready-to-wear; 2 W. 37th.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; R. Mooney, clothing; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, muslin underwear; 354 4th Av.
BATESVILLE, Ark.—Hall D. G. Co.; J. C. Hall, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 366 Church.
BARTLESVILLE, Okla.—H. Degan, juniors' suits; 470 4th Av.
BERWICK, Penn.—Berwick Stores Co.; F. W. Bush, clothing; Breslin.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; L. Joseph, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Parisian Co.; Miss Newman, millinery; 353 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; L. Stern, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Markstein Millinery Co.; J. F. Markstein, millinery; 584 B'way.
BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—Honaker Dept. Store; Miss B. Ruble, ladies' wear; Grand.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Kovan, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss O'Callahan, misses' dresses; F. H. Jury, inexpensive dresses; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss Doyle, children's wear; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss L. Schlager, coats, skirts; Miss McCarthy, children's wear; 25 W. 33d.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; Miss E. M. Laird, laces; W. F. Finlayson, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Schneider, girls', misses' undermuslin; Mr. Silberman, machine-made dresses; Miss Thulin, ladies' coats; Mrs. Best, misses' coats, suits; Miss Murphy, misses' dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; F. W. Barnard, women's hosiery, underwear; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss E. Woodman, umbrellas; F. E. Rugles, children's hosiery; Miss M. Cronin, infants' wear; Mr. Jury, dresses; Mr. McKeltrick, white goods; Miss Spencer, girls' coats, dresses; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; P. Buchert, silks, dress goods; I. Lowenberg, men's, boys' clothing; 1,133 B'way.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; J. E. Kelly, notions, laces, jewelry; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; S. J. Bradshaw, domestics, wash goods; 2 W. 37th.
CANTON, Ohio—Federman Dept. Co.; L. G. Federman, white embroidered petticoats, cotton, silk waists, men's Palm Beach suits, infants' long serge capes, jobs, silk dresses; 1,140 B'way.
CEDAR FALLS, Iowa—Hughes D. G. Co.; Mr. Hughes, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—M. Furchgott & Sons; Mr. Melvin, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Schwartz Bros.; S. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Collingwood.
CHATTANOOGA — Model Shop; M. Feld, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway; Aberdeen.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros.; F. L. Miller, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. & Co.; F. L. Carter, laces, handkerchiefs, neckwear, veilings; 220 5th Av.
CLINTON, Iowa—Royal Cloak Co.; M. Kline, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
CLINTON, Iowa—F. Engel, women's coats, suits, dresses; Room 821, 47 W. 34th.
CLINTON, Iowa—S. Degen, jobs silk waists; 470 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; Miss Donovan, hosiery, gloves, underwear; Miss Ayres, waists; 1,170 B'way.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—W. E. Heskett, carpets; Imperial.
DALLAS—A. Harris & Co.; Mr. Morgan, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
DAYTON, Ohio—L. Troxler Co.; L. Troxler, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; C. C. Carney, men's, women's furn. goods; 71 W. 23d; Flanders.
DENVER — Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; R. N. Perkins, domestics; 71 W. 23d; Flanders.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Carley's; Mrs. Carley, skirts; 15 E. 26th.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. G. Sheffield, coats; 354 4th Av.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin & Naylor Co.; Mr. Strong, general merchandise; Mr. Wilson, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Wursburg D. G. Co.; J. L. Sommer, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Bennethum, women's waists, men's clothing; 230 5th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; A. J. Kline, house furn. goods; 230 5th Av.
HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Brothers Co.; Miss B. Hinnekamp, coats, suits, dresses; 51 Union Square.
INDIANAPOLIS—Goldstein Bros.; Mrs. K. M. Bymaster, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; E. S. Mendenhall, hosiery, underwear; 23 E. 26th.
KIEFER, Okla.—Kiefer Merc. Stores; Mr. Knight, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Smith, Breneman Co.; C. H. Breneman, clothing; Albert.
LAWTON, Okla.—Lawton Mercantile Co.; M. Simpson, E. Peoples, coats, suits, dresses; 1,170 Broadway.
LEBANON, Pen

WILL PROTECT THE UNIFORM

Law Against Personating Soldiers and Sailors to be Rigidly Enforced.

Following complaints from army and navy officers United States District Attorney Francis G. Caffney took steps yesterday to enforce rigidly the Federal law against any but soldiers and sailors wearing the uniforms of those services. Many complaints have been received at Governors Island and at the Navy Yard from citizens who reported seeing men masquerading as officers, and in the last ten days four bogus officers have been arrested in New York.

Mr. Caffey also announced that in the future he would not permit cabaret performers to wear the uniform of the United States in restaurants, or in cheap amusement places.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25.—Forty-four new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $1,487,100, were chartered today. They include:

Superpictures Distributing Corp., Manhattan, manufacture and distribute motion pictures, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, actual capital $5,000; C. J. Kulberg, D. A. Woodcock, M. A. Cashin, 404 West 56th St.

The Security Tire and Rubber Company of Central New York, Inc., Syracuse, manufacture auto tires, tubes, and accessories, $100,000; F. D. Burchill, G. J. Quay, J. A. Gleave, Syracuse.

Nelson Doubleday, Inc., Oyster Bay, publishing house, $35,000; N. and F. N. Doubleday, W. A. Rogers, Oyster Bay.

St. Lawrence Metal Products Corp., Ogdensburg, manufacture metal, wood, and chemical products, guns, &c., $200,000; E. J. Turley, P. H. Fitzgibbons, J. E. Fell, Ogdensburg.

Morrow & Co., Inc., Manhattan, deal in grains, cereals, and flour, $250,000; J. T. Grieve, D. Nicholson, M. H. Stacy, 1 Madison Av.

Union Square Transfer Corp., Manhattan, trucking, storage, livery, and sales business, $5,000; J. Griffiths, F. L. Kopff, O. Lowe, 27 West 77th St.

W. A. Mathias, Inc., manufacture harness, saddlery, feed bags, &c., $25,000; M. Aronson, A. Chevsling, J. J. Doolan, 63 West 55th St.

Mauray Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty, $6,000; M. and A. Aaron, O. E. Gayler, 10 Ft. George Place, Brooklyn.

Carr Closing Co., Inc., Oneonta, general retail clothing business, $20,000; A. W., F. B., and V. C. H. Carr, Oneonta.

The Fish & Hein Co., Inc., Manhattan, auto business, $50,000; F. and A. Hein and C. A. Fish, 636 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

West End Lace and Embroidery Works, Inc., Manhattan, general manufacturing and jobbing business in laces and embroideries, $10,000; M. and R. Brodsky and I. Flam, 93 Memorial St., Brooklyn.

The Julian Institute of Domestic Service, Inc., Manhattan, establish employment agencies for high-grade domestic servants, $50,000; D. D. Walton, E. O. Anderson, W. D. Hubbard, 15 East 10th St.

Engel, Stahl & Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture ladies' and misses' coats and suits, $50,000; F. S. Engel, M. Stahl, S. V. Spille, 229 Broadway.

The Roberg Co., Inc., Manhattan, transportation, trade, and commerce, $25,000; G. A. and H. and M. E. Roberg, (no address given.

Wiesenbeck Brush Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture brushes of all kinds, $10,000; A. Wiesenbeck, M. Kreesh, H. C. Geldman, 58 West 58th St.

Semtec, Ltd., Manhattan, designing, consulting and contracting, engineering work, $10,000; G. M. Irwin, C. L. Stevens, R. Stevens, 90 West St.

Rukowitz Bros., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture ladies' and misses' skirts, $50,000; S. Blumenfeld, M. S. Hirsch, R. Brown, 220 Broadway.

Baker & Victory, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture clothing for men and boys, $5,000; J. M. L. Levy, N. Lowenstein, 526 West 111th St.

C. L. R. Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty, $36,000; C. L. Robinson, J. J. Lordan, A. Fars, 115 Broadway.

Alpha Silk Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture throwing and spinning silk, $25,000; G. A. Roeth, S. Mayer, S. Saline, 136 West 123d St.

Dickman Operating Co., Inc., Manhattan, operate theatres and manufacture motion pictures, $25,000; H. White, M. Klein, H. E. Diamond, 1483 Lonsdale Av.

Hershey Chocolate Co. of New York, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture chocolate, chewing gum, and confectionery, $5,000; W. F. R. Morris, J. E. Snyder, W. T. Baird, 1,010 Ocean Av.

United States Commercial Intelligence Bureau, Inc., Manhattan, classifying catalogues and supplying financial reports to merchants, $500,000; J. A. Flynn, F. H. Platt, L. Platt, 344 West 74th St.

The Clinton Water Co., Inc., Brooklyn, sale of water and soda, $5,000; H. A. Eisner, H. H. Hastings, M. Kamber, 115 Broadway.

The Clinton Bath Co., Inc., Brooklyn, operate a hotel and conduct baths, $5,000; H. A. Eisner, H. H. Hastings, M. Kamber, 115 Broadway.

Capital increases: New York Telephone Co., Albany, $150,000,000 to $200,000,000; Franco-American Chemical Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $40,000; the Abingdon Corp., Manhattan, $1,000 to $8,000; Schiff Jewelry Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, $6,000 to $16,000; Pennsylvania Piston Ring Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $35,000.

Capital reduction: Arrowhead Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $500.

Dissolutions: New England Rug Co., Manhattan; Lotus Tea Concern, Inc., Manhattan; William Duggan Plumbing Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 25.—Charters filed: S. D. Lee Mercantile Company, manufacture garments and conduct a general mercantile business, $500,000; H. D. Lee, D. W. Cope, C. and John Lloyd, all of Salina, Kan. Macmeith Company, Newark, deal in sporting goods and other kinds of merchandise, $30,000; Adele MacArthur, New York, and Paul Caeith and R. J. Haring, Irvington.

John O'Neill, Inc., Newark, deal in real estate, $100,000; J. J. O'Neill and W. H. Ripley, Newark, and H. A. Derisner, Elizabeth, N. J.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 5.—Charters filed:

Stevenson & Co., deal in and with nut butter, margarine, &c., $1,000,000; C. L. Ballinger, A. L. Mullis, Clement M. Egner, Jesse Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Marvelo Detergent Refining Co., manufacture all kinds of washing preparation, $1,000,000; Carrie H. Ranbonnet, Dr. Lillian R. Hobbs, Edward M. Seymour, all of Chicago.

Foreign Crucibles Corporation, Ltd., manufacture crucibles of all kinds, $250,000; George H. Ames, Brooklyn; Mary E. Healy, Upper Montclair, N. J., Louis Rebele, New York.

Empire Fire Brick Corporation, manufacture bricks, tiling, &c., $500,000; Benjamin T. Haines, Mountain View, N. J.; George Wetsener, W. H. Shrader, all of New York.

Increase in capital: Weber Department Stores, Chicago, $200,000 to $2,500,000.

NEW YORK.

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HEALTH FIRST
Great White Sulphur Springs
Excellent Bathing Establishment
Golf—Tennis—Dancing
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Directly on beach. Refurnished, redecorated. New ownership. Dolbay & Crouch, Mgrs.

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Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Directly on the beach. MAUD COLGATE HOLMES.
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The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST AND FINEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
On the ocean front. A house of charming features with a capacity for 1,200 guests. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Private grouping rooms in hotel for surf bathers.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Terrace Restaurant and Roof Garden overlooking the sea. French Service. Orchestra.

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HOTEL and COTTAGES
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Sea bathing Tennis Swimming pool
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CAPACITY 600 Pleasant & Mannheim Props.

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IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY
American and European Plans
"NONE BETTER"
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THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
ATLANTIC CITY
OFFERS HER VISITORS
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HEALTH—A germicide sea-island climate. No dust—splendid water—perfect sanitation.
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JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort. The Leading Houses Always Open.

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YOUR BOY'S VACATION
WILL BE BOTH PLEASANT AND BENEFICIAL IF SPENT AT
CAMP WALTON
Lake Congamond, Southwick, Mass. 7 to 15 years, inclusive. Boating, bathing, fishing and sports. Tennis, music and drills. Best of care. Milk, eggs and vegetables daily from the farm. Rates low enough to meet the approval of any parent. Prospectus for the asking. Address
DIRECTOR CAMP WALTON
Southwick, Mass.

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VIEW THE SCENERY OF THE MOUNTAINS, FOLLOW THE ROCK-BOUND SHORE, LINGER BY THE WATERS OF SOME DARK BLUE LAKE, TRAVEL THROUGH A PICTURESQUE VALLEY, OR ROLLING FARMING COUNTRY AS YOU WILL.
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45 Minutes from New York
New modern building. Picturesquely situated on a high ridge overlooking Long Island Sound—two and one-half miles from Greenwich—45 minutes from New York. Bath in every double room; long distance telephone in every room. Milk from our own Alderney herd; vegetables fresh from our own garden. Tennis courts; playgrounds for children. Motor cabs meet all trains. Address
ELY COURT, Greenwich, Connecticut

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Shippan Point on-the-Sound
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Management of Harriet L. Hayes.
Orchestra, golf, tennis, bowling, bathing, dancing; running hot and cold water in every room; finest beach along the shore; tourists accommodated; 55 minutes from Grand Central Terminal; express service. Special rates to families for summer. Cuisine unsurpassed. Booklet. Telephone 211.

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Across Bay from Bar Harbor. Illustrated Booklet. Booking office, Hotel Woodward, 54th & B'way, N.Y.

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FOREST PARK HOTEL
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE.
Only three hours from New York, by Lackawanna R. R.; in 8,000 acre pine park; finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball; dancing every evening; every modern improvement; elevation, 1,600 feet; capacity, 250. Apply to ARTHUR LEDERER, Forest Park, Pa., or 135 Fifth Av., N. Y. Gramercy 4190.

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WERNERSVILLE, PA.
A high-class hotel amidst beautiful scenery. Good music; resident physician; therapeutic baths and massage. Golf, tennis, etc.; new garage. 4 hours from New York (C. R. R. of N. J.); N. Y. office, 244 Fifth Ave. Booklet. Always open. HOWARD M. WING, Mgr.

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Modern. Convenient. Moderate Prices. Outdoor Sports, Casino, Boating, Bathing. Headquarters for Motorists. Meals Served. Send for booklet. Jos. H. Graves, Prop.

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Cap. 800. $12 to $16. Bath $16 up.

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Get away to happiness—away to the nerve restful, pine-scented, sleep-giving air of the Muskoka Lakes
Royal Muskoka There you will find this Hotel the sheery resort.
good food, golf, tennis, everything, that makes life worth while. Passport not required. No hood fee. Royal Muskoka, P. O., Lake Rosseau, Ont.


The Ideal Vacation
A Most Unusual, Interesting and Economical Tour
2,000 MILES 8 DAYS ON THE WATER
$44.10 ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED ON STEAMERS
ITINERARY
FIRST DAY—At sea—on a large ocean steamer affording highest standard of cuisine and service; spacious decks for rest or recreation; elegantly appointed lounging rooms, music rooms, smoking room, dining saloon, etc., for social pastime, bracing sea air and a cordial gathering of *compagnons de voyage* all seeking "good fellowship" and utmost enjoyment of the trip.
SECOND DAY—Six hundred and twenty-seven miles south of New York, steamer passes between Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter of Civil War fame, and arrives at Charleston, S. C., ample time being allowed for a shore visit at this historic and peculiarly interesting city of the South, with its Battery Esplanade, including celebrated homes of old southern aristocracy, the old Cathedrals, the Charleston Navy Yard and numerous other attractions.
THIRD DAY—Eight hundred and twenty-four miles south of New York, or 197 miles south of Charleston, brings you to Jacksonville, Fla., the great metropolis and gateway to the enchanted land of Ponce de Leon, and at 4.00 p. m. same afternoon you embark on a most unique and fascinating "Daylight and Searchlight" trip
ON THE BEAUTIFUL **St. Johns** "The American Nile"
FOURTH DAY—Three hundred and forty miles of picturesque and luxuriant scenery—the most enchanting and interesting inland water trip in America—with glimpses of alligators, tropical birds of beautiful plumage, marvelous water foliage, dense forests with overhanging Spanish moss, open lowlands, pretty orange groves, fishing camps and permanent riverside settlements.
FIFTH DAY—Arriving back in Jacksonville at 7 a. m.; the forenoon may be devoted, at your own convenience, to visiting the Ostrich Farm, curio and souvenir shops, sightseeing trips, or trolley rides through the beautiful suburbs. For the return trip north the ocean steamer sails from Jacksonville at 2.00 p. m.
SIXTH, SEVENTH and EIGHTH DAYS—Eight hundred and twenty-four miles, or three days, ocean voyage northward from Jacksonville, and the 2,000 mile tour is completed with your arrival at New York on the afternoon of the eighth day.
EXPENSES
$44.10 includes transportation, meals and accommodations on the ocean and river steamers in both directions. *The only extra expense to the passenger being luncheon on the third day, also breakfast and luncheon on the fifth day, between arrival and departure of steamers at Jacksonville, excepting, that in the event of any unexpected delay to steamers from causes beyond control of the Steamship Company, all shore expenses while awaiting further transportation will be born by the passenger.*
STOP-OVERS AND SIDE TRIPS
Although the above tour is arranged to cover 8 days and without stopping over at any point passengers may—*at their own expense*—extend the trip to permit stop-over of four or seven days at Jacksonville, affording opportunity for side-trips to quaint old St. Augustine. In no case, however, will tickets be extended to more than a final limit of fifteen days from original date of sale.
New Ticket Office, 489 Fifth Avenue
Opposite Public Library At 42nd Street Phone Vanderbilt 3871
Tickets and Staterooms on Sale via
METROPOLITAN LINE to Boston—Daily at 6.00 P.M. MAINE S. S. LINE to Portland—Tues., Thurs., Sats. at 5.00 P.M.
Don't miss this most delightful, economical and unusual vacation opportunity
Tickets will be on sale until Oct. 15th, and may be purchased at the offices of Thos. Cook & Son, Raymond & Whitcomb Company, N. Y. Transfer Co., Geo. E. Marsters, Frank Tourist Company, Edwin H. Low's S. S. Agency, etc.
Clyde-Mallory Steamship Lines
A. W. PYE, Passenger Traffic Manager Pier 36 North River, New York City

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

UP BOATS	A. M. Through Service.	A. M. Po'keepsis Service.	P. M. King'n Service.
Desbrosses St.	8:40	9:40	1:45
West 42d St.	9:00	10:00	2:00
West 129th St.	9:20	10:20	2:20
Yonkers	9:45	10:50	2:45
Bear Mountain	...	*12:30	*4:30
West Point	...	*1:00	*5:00
Cornwall	...	*1:25	5:25
Newburgh	*12:15	*1:45	5:45
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:35	6:45
Kingston	2:10	...	7:45
Catskill	3:25	...	...
Hudson	3:40	...	...
Albany	6:10	...	...

*One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.
Special Trips every Saturday to Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Leaving Desbrosses St. 12:30, West 42d St. 12:50, West 129th St. 1:00 P. M.
For information telephone Canal 9800.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday foot of Christopher st., at 6: W. 129th st., 6.30 P. M. for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Extra steamer Saturdays leaves Christopher St., 7:30; W. 129th St., 8 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
METROPOLITAN LINE
BOSTON
Via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Canal
Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., every day at 6 P. M. Due 7:30 A. M.
Music on each Steamer.
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
PORTLAND
Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M. Passenger and freight service.
Tickets and Information at Piers; also at Tourist, New York Transfer Co., and American Express Co. offices.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
PROVIDENCE LINE. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., daily except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Music.
NEW BEDFORD LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., daily, except Sundays, 6 P. M.
NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., daily except Sunday, 5:30 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., E. 22nd St., 6 P. M.
NEW HAVEN LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., wk. days, 2 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22nd St., wk. days, 2:15 P. M., Sun., 10 A. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., wk. days, 3 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22nd St., wk. days, 3:15 P. M. Sun., 4:45 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $3.05
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct **$2.00**
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 36, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24765.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY P. MARKS and IRVING MARKS, individually and as copartners doing business as HARRY P. MARKS & BRO., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Harry P. Marks and Irving Marks, individually and as copartners doing business as Harry P. Marks & Bro., are hereby given notice that on July 17, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, August 6, 1917, at 10:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, July 25, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24602. Notice is given that James C. Stoops, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 29, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADE LEWINE, trading as IMPERIAL SILK CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 26, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 854 Fourth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Desk, Office furniture & fixtures, etc.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, 309 Broadway, and ARNOLD A. WEISS, Receiver.
SAMUEL S. BRESLIN and ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorneys for Receivers, 320 Broadway, New York.

FOREST PARK HOTEL
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE.
Only three hours from New York, by Lackawanna R. R.; in 8,000 acre pine park; finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball; dancing every evening; every modern improvement; elevation, 1,600 feet; capacity, 250. Apply to ARTHUR LEDERER, Forest Park, Pa., or 135 Fifth Av., N. Y. Gramercy 4190.

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good food, golf, tennis, everything, that makes life worth while. Passport not required. No hood fee. Royal Muskoka, P. O., Lake Rosseau, Ont.

Free Outdoor Amusements at BEAR MOUNTAIN
New York's Popular Day Resort.
45 MILES UP THE HUDSON.
Two Boat Service. NO CROWDING.
Strs. "Highlander" and "Grand Republic" Weekdays Ly. Battery 9:15, 10:15; W. 132 St. 10 & 11 A. M. (10:15 & 11 trip omitted Sats.) Sat. Aft. Trip, Battery 2; W. 132d St. 2:30 P. M. Suns. Battery 8:45, 9:15; W. 132d St., 9:30, 10 A. M.
MUSIC, DANCING, REFRESHMENTS.
Round Trip Weekdays 50c. Children 25c. Sundays 75c. Children 50c.
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A DAY ON THE OCEAN, STR

Desirable Public Utility Short Term Investments

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Incorporated
Securities for Investment
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The Virginian Railway

We have prepared in pamphlet form the interesting history of this railroad.

It deals with traffic development, operating economies, growth of earnings, and shows in tabulated form the market trend of the bonds of this Company from 1913 to 1916.

If you have funds available for investment or already hold bonds of this Company, this pamphlet will be of interest to you.

Send for Virginian Railway booklet AG-130

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National City Bank Building
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$100,000 CITY OF YONKERS New York

Registered 5% Bonds

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Prices to Yield 4¼%

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43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds

Yield 5¼% to 6¼%

Principal and Interest payable in New York

Send for circular A-63

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Contraction in Activity Results from New Revenue Discussion—Tax Suggestions.

The outstanding feature of the stock market yesterday was its dullness. The surprising request made by Secretary McAdoo on Tuesday for a reconsideration of pending finance measures to take into account suddenly discovered needs for a vastly greater amount of revenue than had been considered necessary put traders in a confused state of mind. It is doubtful how much of the $5,000,000,000 which Mr. McAdoo wants raised will be obtained through taxes, and to what extent the possibilities for broadening the scope of taxation rather than increasing the burden on sources already tapped will be availed of. Wall Street would like to see new taxes laid upon a large number of articles now untouched. One view, which is supported in high banking circles, holds that the Government should impose a flat tax of 1 per cent. upon all sales other than those of foodstuffs and possibly a few other necessaries. Such a tax would bear entirely upon the purchaser and would curtail unnecessary consumption, an object as much desired as the provision of new revenue. The market yesterday did not reflect any expectation that the additional revenue would be obtained through increases in the income and excess profits tax.

Prices were irregular with fluctuations more narrow. On the whole changes resulted in a small average loss, but the volume of dealings was so reduced that price changes were of little significance. Traders are inclined to keep out of the market for the present, and more attention was paid yesterday to a few specialties with prospects of large earnings regardless of the final working out of the taxation scheme.

The offering of the new Canadian loan of $100,000,000 on a 6 per cent. basis, and $15,000,000 of Chicago & Western Indiana notes returning a slightly higher yield, again emphasized the unsatisfactory condition of the market for long-term issues. There is an ample supply of investment funds for short-term notes, but none for long-term bonds, while the income tax remains unsettled. The gratifying response to the offering last week of General Electric three-year notes has given an impetus to the trend toward temporary financing.

The Street will await with a great deal of interest the outcome of the meeting of the St. Paul Directors today, at which time action will be taken on the dividend on the common stock. The company is now paying 5 per cent., or practically all that it is earning, for its stock, and there is an expectation in well-informed quarters that the rate may be reduced to 4 per cent. today. However, it was learned on the best authority that the Directors will go into the meeting with their minds open and will settle the matter after a thorough discussion of earnings and the railway outlook.

A significant sidelight on the price-fixing controversy has been given in the refusal of steel mills to accept large orders for plates, wire and other products for the Italian Government which it was proposed to place with a stipulation that the price would be fixed later by the United States Government. It is understood that leading copper producers are prepared to offer all the metal needed by this Government at 25 cents, but that they are not willing to have this price apply to purchases for other Governments.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3	Last	2½
Low	2	Renewals	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4 @4½	Sixty days	4½@5
Ninety days	4½@4½	Ninety days	5@5½
Four months	4½@4½	Four months	5@5½
Five months	4½@4½	Five months	5@5½
Six months	4½@4½	Six months	5@5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3 @3½
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3¾@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4%
4 to 6 months	4¼@5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	...
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.76¾	5.76¾	5.76¾	...
Cables	5.75¾	5.75¾	5.74¾	...
Rubles—				
Demand	21.20	21.10	21.20	+.05
Cables	21.30	21.20	21.30	+.05

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand	or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7555		4.76⅞
5.1826 Paris	5.76¾		5.76¼
China—			
Hongkong	63.00		63.10
Peking	99.00		99.125
Shanghai	93.00		93.125
19.296 Greece	19.80		19.90
40.20 Holland	41.81¼		41.49¾
32.44 India—			
Bombay	32.75		33.00
Calcutta	32.75		33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.22½		7.21¼
49.84 Japan—			
Kobe	51.25		51.25
Yokohama	51.25		51.25
50.00 Philippine Islands— Manila	50.12¼		50.25
51.50 Russia	21.20		21.30
26.79 Scandinavia—			
Stockholm	21.90		21.95
Copenhagen	29.25		29.45
Christiania	29.70		29.95
19.295 Spain	22.85		23.00
South America—			
32.41 Rio	25.25		25.375
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.75		43.875
5.1826 Switzerland	4.60		4.58

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¼	$4.71¼	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $518,995,858; balance, $88,159,515; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,441,163; Federal Reserve credit balance, $21,777,126.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $1.875 to $2.1875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39¾d, off ⅛d; in New York, 78¾c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 61½c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	62.25	....	62.00	....
Lead	10.12½	....	10.00	....
Spelter	8.75	....	8.75	....
Antimony	....	*15.00	*14.75	15.00
Quicksilver	115.00	....	115.00	....
Aluminium	*82.00	....	*84.00	....
Iron, No.2X fdy..	53.75	55.75	53.75	54.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28½@27c, carload lots, spot delivery; 24½@24¾c, third quarter; 23½@24½c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	125	0		125	0	0
Copper, futures	124	10	0	124	10	0
Tin, spot	239	10	0	238	10	0
Tin, futures	236	10	0	236	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	0	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	353,985	457,218	1,185,711
Year to date	112,383,014	93,401,360	74,161,868

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
66½	67½	400	Ajax Rubber	67¼	68	67½	67½	— ¼
5	5⅝	100	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
28½	29	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28¾	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
83¼	83⅝	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¼	...
91	92½	800	Am. Beet Sugar	90⅞	91	90½	91	— ⅝
91	97	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94	94	94	94	— ½
47⅞	48¼	700	Am. Can	48¼	48⅝	48	48	— ⅞
75¼	75⅝	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry	74½	75⅝	74½	75⅛	— 1⅛
56½	58¾	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅞
12½	13½	1,000	Am. Ice	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
52	52½	100	Am. Ice pf	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅝
57½	58	200	Am. International	57½	57½	57	57	— ⅞
20½	27	12,200	Am. Linseed	25½	27	25	27	+2
63¼	63½	2,000	Am. Linseed pf	62½	63¼	62½	63	+ ⅝
71	71¾	1,700	Am. Locomotive	70½	71¾	70½	71⅛	+1⅛
68¾	69¾	1,700	Am. Malting 1st pf	69¼	69¼	69	69¼	— ⅛
101	101¼	8,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼	...
68¼	69½	900	Am. Steel F'dries	67⅝	68⅝	67⅝	68¾	+ ⅛
120½	121	2,500	Am. Sugar Ref	119⅝	120⅝	119⅝	120⅝	+ ⅞
48¼	48¼	600	Am. Sumatra Tob	48	48¼	48	48¼	— ¼
...	95	50	Am. Sumatra T. pf	95	95	95	95	— 1½
119½	119⅞	2,800	Am. Tel. & Tel	120⅜	120⅝	119½	119½	— 1½
198	200	600	Am. Tobacco	201	201	200	200	— 2½
52¼	53	200	Am. Woolen	52¾	53	52¼	52½	— ⅞
24½	25	500	Am. Zinc L. & S	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
75½	75⅝	3,100	Anaconda Copper	75⅝	76⅝	75⅝	75⅝	— ⅜
100¾	100⅞	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100⅜	+ ⅛
110	111½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	110⅛	110½	110⅛	110½	— 1⅜
104½	105	1,700	At., Gulf & West I	104	105¼	103½	105¼	— ¼
61	62	300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	61½	61⅝	61	61	— ⅛
71	71¼	11,300	Baldwin Loco	71	73	68¼	71	— 1⅞
69¼	69⅝	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	69	69⅞	68⅝	69⅝	+ ⅛
108	112	200	Barrett Co. pf	100¼	109¼	109¼	100¼	+ ¾
125⅜	125⅝	23,200	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	124	125⅞	123⅝	125½	+ 1⅞
58⅞	61	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	59¼	59½	59	59	— ⅞
86½	86⅞	300	Butte & Superior	86¾	86⅞	86¼	86⅞	...
86¼	86⅝	1,700	Central Leather Co	86	86⅝	85¾	86⅜	— ⅛
80	80¼	1,400	Chandler Motor	80¼	80¼	80	80¼	...
59¼	60	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	59¾	60¼	59¼	59⅝	+ ⅛
69	69¼	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	68½	69¾	68½	69¾	+ ⅞
109¾	110	100	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	109¾	110¼	109¾	109¾	...
109	110	400	Chi. & Northwest	109	109	109	109	— ⅛
34½	35	400	C., R. I. & P. t. cfs	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	+ ½
72½	73¼	980	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t.cfs	72¼	72½	72½	72½	...
59½	59½	700	Chi., Rock Island & P., 6 p. c. pf. t.cfs	59⅝	59⅝	59½	59½	— ⅝
19¾	19⅞	400	Chile Copper	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19⅝	+ ⅛
53	54	600	Chino Copper	53½	53½	53⅛	53½	+ ½
48	49	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	48⅜	48⅝	48	48⅛	— ⅜
40⅝	40⅞	100	Columbia Gas & El	41	41	41	41	— ⅝
106	112	100	Consolidated Gas	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¾	— ½
104	113	100	Consol. Gas, Balt	113	113	113	113	...
98½	102	200	Continental Can	99¾	99¾	99	99	— ⅝
35	35¼	5,700	Corn Products Ref	35	35⅜	34⅝	35	— ¼
97	98	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	97¼	97½	97⅛	97¼	— ⅛
80⅝	80⅝	9,800	Crucible Steel	78¾	80⅝	78⅝	80⅜	+ ½
102⅞	103	200	Crucible Steel pf	102⅜	102⅝	102⅛	102⅛	— ⅛
40¾	40¾	3,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	38¾	40¼	38¾	40	+ 1⅝
90	90¼	10	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90½	...
16	18	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	17¼	17¾	17¼	17½	— ½
26	26¼	7,000	Distillers' Secur	24⅝	26⅝	24⅝	26½	+1½
58	61	100	Elec. Storage Bat	58½	58½	58½	59½	—1½
24⅝	24⅞	500	Erie	24⅜	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
34	35¼	100	Gaston, W. & W	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+1
154	156	600	General Electric	154	154	154	154½	— ⅝
113⅜	114	6,100	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	113¾	114½	112¾	113⅞	+ ⅞
85½	88	100	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs	88	88	88	88	...
49	50	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	50	50	49½	49½	—1⅝
79	81	900	Granby Consol	80	80	80	80	—2
104	104½	800	Great Northern pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅝
32½	33	800	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	33¼	33¼	32½	32½	— ½
102	104	1,000	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	...
54⅝	55	2,000	Inspiration Copper	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54⅜	— ⅝
94	94½	1,300	Interboro Consol	94	94½	94	94½	+ ⅛
19¼	19⅝	100	Int. Agricultural	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
57⅞	58	700	Int. Agricultural pf	58¾	58⅞	58	58⅛	—1
118	115½	200	Int. Harvester, N.J	115½	116½	113½	113½	—2⅝
72	74½	100	Int. Harvester Corp	72	72	72	72	—3½
28⅜	29	5,000	Int. Mer. Marine	28⅞	29¼	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
88¼	88⅝	19,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	87¾	88⅞	87¼	88¼	+ ⅛
38⅞	39⅞	900	Int. Nickel	38½	39⅛	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
104½	...	25	Int. Nickel pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
84	84½	800	Int. Paper	83⅜	84½	83⅜	84½	+ ⅛
95	100	100	Int. Paper pf	100	100	100	100	—5
69	69¼	800	Int. Paper sta	69¼	69⅜	69½	69¼	+ ⅛
100	102	100	Jewel Tea pf	101	101	101	101	—2½
42¼	42⅜	3,100	Kennecott Copper	42⅜	42⅝	42¼	42⅜	+ ⅜
91½	91½	1,200	Lackawanna Steel	91	91⅝	90⅜	91¼	+ ¼
62½	63¼	100	Lehigh Valley	63	63	63	63	...
78½	81	200	Mackay Cos	80	80	80	80	— ⅝
64	64½	200	Mackay Cos. pf	64	64	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅛
32½	32⅝	4,700	Maxwell Motors	33	33	31½	32½	—1½
23½	25	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ½
94	94½	2,600	Mexican Petroleum	94¼	94⅝	93¼	94½	— ⅝
39⅞	40¼	600	Miami Copper	40	40	39¾	40	...
58	58½	1,300	Midvale Steel	57¾	58¼	57½	58⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	32⅝	2,200	Mo. Pacific ctfs	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32½	+ ⅜
54½	57	400	Mo. Pac. pf. tr cfs	55	55	54½	54½	—1½
90	92	500	Montana Power	90	90	90	90	— ½
34	34½	200	National Acme	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
116	121	25	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	116	116	116	116	...
35⅞	36¼	1,500	Nat. Conduit & C	35⅝	36	35⅜	35¾	— ⅛
43⅝	44	4,600	Nat. Enam. & St	43⅝	44½	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
54	57	100	National Lead	55	55	55	55	...
21⅞	22	200	Nevada Con. Copp	21¾	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
31	32	2,700	N. Y. Tex. & Mex	31	32	30½	31¼	+ ¼
130	135	200	N. Y. Air Brake	131⅜	132	131⅛	132	+5
88½	89	1,100	N. Y. Central	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88⅝	— ⅝
36	36½	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	36¼	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	+ ⅛
100¾	100¾	200	Northern Pacific	100¾	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	+ ¼
96	98½	200	Nova Scotia S. & C	97	97	97	97	+2
58½	58½	12,800	Ohio Cities Gas	56¾	58¾	56¼	58¼	+1½
...	...	1,100	Ohio C. G. Co. cash	63	67	62¾	66½	+2
...	...	95	Do., odd lots, cash	68¼	68¼	65½	65½	...
90	91	100	Owens Bottle Mach	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	— ¼
26	27	300	Pacific Mail	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
52	53½	1,100	Penn. R. R	53⅜	53⅜	53	53¼	— ⅛
40	40½	400	Pierce Arrow	40	40¼	40	40¼	— ⅛
54	55½	500	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	54	54	53½	53⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	32½	900	Pitts. & West Va	32	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
61	62	300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	62	62	62	62	...
141	144	100	Pullman Co	142½	142½	142½	142½	—2½
51½	52	500	Railway Steel Sp	51¾	51¾	51½	51½	— ½
98	99	100	Railway Steel S. pf	98	98	98	98	— ⅝
26⅜	27	500	Ray Con. Copper	26½	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
93	94	2,800	Reading	93	94	93	93¾	+ ⅛
89½	90¾	7,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	89¼	90¾	88	90⅝	+ ⅞
102	102⅜	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102¼	102¾	102	102	— ⅛
...	...	23	Royal Dutch t. r	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	...
64⅞	65	700	Royal Dutch t. r	64⅞	65	64½	64½	— ⅛
17⅞	17⅞	100	St. Louis-San Fran	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
96	97	200	Savage Arms	96⅛	97¼	96⅛	97¼	+ ⅛
28	29	100	Seab. Air Line pf	28	28	28	28	—1
42⅞	44	2,700	Sinclair Oil & Ref	42⅜	44¼	42⅞	44	+ ⅞
52	52	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I	52	52	52	52	—1
93¾	93¾	1,300	Southern Pacific	93¼	93¾	93⅛	93½	+ ⅛
27	28⅞	1,700	Southern Railway	27	27	27	28⅞	+ ⅛
53⅞	54½	3,800	Studebaker Co	53⅞	54⅝	53¾	54⅝	+ ⅛
102	...	200	Super. Steel 1st pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
17⅛	17⅞	600	Tenn. C. & C	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	— ⅜
189½	190¼	100	Texas Co	190¼	190¼	190¼	190¼	+1½
...	...	1,000	Texas Co. rights	20⅞	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
...	...	400	Texas & Pacific	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16½	...
202	206	100	Tidewater Oil	202½	202½	202½	202½	+2½
202	206	50	Do., odd lot	200	200	200	200	...
62⅝	62⅞	1,900	Tobacco Products	62⅜	62⅞	62⅜	62⅜	+ ⅛
42	43	200	Transue & Wms	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
106	108	100	Underwood Typew	108½	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅛
81	85	100	Union B. & P. new	82	82	82	82	+1
135⅝	136	900	Union Pacific	135¼	136	135¼	135⅝	— ⅛
79½	79½	100	Union Pacific pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	...
43	44	100	United Alloy Steel	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
115⅝	116	3,900	United Cigar Stores	115¼	116¼	115	115⅝	— ⅛
70	73	100	United Drug	72	72	72	72	—1
83	86	100	United Drug 2d pf	84	84	84	84	—1½
65	68	800	United Dyewood	67	67	66	66	—2
94	96	50	United Dyewood pf	95	95	95	95	...
29	29¾	100	United Paper Board	29	29	29	29	...
21	22	900	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21	22½	21	22½	+1¼
160	160½	9,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	157	161½	157	160	+1¼
60¼	60⅞	200	U. S. Rubber	60¼	60⅞	60¼	60¼	— ⅜
105	108	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	— ½
53	57	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	56	56	56	56	—1
121	121⅛	97,800	U. S. Steel	120¼	121⅛	119¾	121	+ ⅛
117⅞	118	500	U. S. Steel pf	117⅛	118	117⅛	117⅝	...
102⅜	103	1,500	Utah Copper	103	103	101⅞	103	+ ⅛
18½	19⅛	100	Utah Securities	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
40	41	500	Va.-Car. Chemical	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ½
11¼	11⅞	300	Wabash	11⅞	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅜
48⅞	49¼	300	Wabash pf. A	49¼	49¼	49	49	— ⅞
20	20⅞	100	Western Maryland	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
16⅜	18	800	Western Pacific	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	+ ⅛
47⅞	49	500	Western Union	47	48	47	48	+1
92⅞	93¾	1,200	Western Union Tel	93¼	93¾	92⅞	92⅞	— ⅛
48¼	49	2,000	Westinghs. E. & M	48¼	48¾	48¼	48⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	16	400	Wheeling & L. E	15⅝	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅜
46¼	47	200	White Motors	46	46	46	46	—1
30	30⅝	8,400	Willys-Overland	30	30⅝	30	30¼	...
122	128	25	Woolworth pf	123	123	123	123	...
34½	35	200	Worthington Pump	35	35	34½	34½	+ ⅛

LONDON MARKET IS ACTIVE.

Report of Greater War Expenditures Has Little Effect on Trading.

LONDON, July 25.—The growth of the war expenditures announced in the House of Commons, while recognised as inevitable, had little effect on the Stock Exchange today beyond checking business in the gilt-edged section. The market was good in spots. Shipping and oil shares were supported and Cuban Ports stocks were active and firm features. Russian issues continued weak, Brazilians declined with exchange, and rubber stocks were easy. American securities were neglected.

Money and discount rates were quiet.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.05	4.82
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.20	5.00
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Canadian Pacific.	1918-'28	4½	5.50	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.25	4.90
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'28	4½	4.95	4.70
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@6	5.80	5.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.08	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	5.65	5.15
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.10	4.80
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.25	5.50
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Louis. & Nash	1917-'23	5	4.95	4.70
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.15	4.90
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.20	5.20
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.90	5.15
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.30	4.80
Norf. & West	1917-'24	4½	4.95	4.85
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.40	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'ght.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.90	4.60
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'26	5	5.45	5.00
Southern Pacific.	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.75
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	4.85	4.80

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Scovill Manufacturing Company has declared a monthly dividend of 15 per cent. Previously the dividend was at the rate of 10 per cent. a month.

Directors of the Butler Bros. of Chicago have recommended an increase of $5,000,000 in capital stock, making a total of $20,000,000, the stockholders to have the right to subscribe to one-third of their holdings at par. Stockholders will meet Aug. 28 to ratify the recommendation of Directors.

Gold coin to the amount of $300,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-treasury yesterday for shipment to Canada and $1,889,000 for shipment to Spain. The Sub-Treasury transferred $1,000,000 to San Francisco on account of a shipment of an equal amount of gold to Japan.

The California Railroad Commission has authorized the Southern California Edison Company to issue $10,000,000 bonds.

The Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of $3 a share on common stock, the first dividend on common stock since the financial reorganization in February, 1914.

The National City Company and Halsey, Stuart & Co. are offering $885,000 serial 6 per cent. gold notes of the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Road, a high-speed interurban line between Evanston, Ill., and Milwaukee. Of the issue $180,000 notes mature in one year and the balance in two and three years.

Merrill, Lynch & Co. have issued a circular describing the secured convertible 5½ per cent. notes of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the French Republic.

The Appalachian Corporation of Georgia has appointed the Whitney Central Trust and Savings Bank of New Orleans as co-transfer agents with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York for their preferred and common stocks and the Hibernian Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans as co-registrars with the Bankers Trust Company of New York. The company has also created a deed of trust to the Central Trust Company of New York to secure a $10,000,000 6 per cent. twenty-year bond issue.

The National Bank of Commerce has prepared a booklet on the law, rules, and regulations governing acceptances, rediscounts, and open market transactions of Federal Reserve banks.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	70.98	70.36	70.54	— .11
25 industrials	90.01	88.93	89.71	— .06
50 stocks	80.33	79.64	80.12	— .10

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N. Y., N. H. & H. Deb. reg. 6s	1948
Northern Pac. Prior Lien reg. 4s	1997
Northern Pac. Gen. Lien reg. 3s	2047
Seaboard Air Line 1st Con. 6s	1945
So. Pac., San Fran. Term. 1st 4s	1950

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Standard Oil

Report of California field operations for June and latest news of interest.

Letter sent upon request

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THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Shows Pronounced Strength, with Final Prices 26-45 Points Higher.

An extensive covering movement in October contracts by Wall Street and other shorts, together with a renewal of trade buying in the same delivery, led to pronounced strength in the cotton market yesterday, and at one time the October position showed an advance of 75 points over the lowest level of the morning, sales being made at 24.50. The opening was irregular and 1 point higher to 12 points lower, chiefly because of Liverpool selling and scattered pressure from local sources. It soon became evident that a good deal of October cotton was wanted, and this quickly checked the decline and eventually started a strong recovery which progressed throughout most of the session until about the last hour, when realizing brought about a setback, and final prices were 26 to 45 points higher, but about 25 points down from the top of the day.

Some estimated that as much as 40,000 bales of October were purchased by various brokers in the first hour alone. The covering movement was started by the renewal of trade buying and by unfavorable reports from the Eastern belt where continued showers have led to complaints about boll weevil and poorly cultivated fields. The forecast was for more rain, and as the weekly weather bulletin called attention to a good deal of rain in the Eastern belt, although otherwise favorable, those who had been selling new crop positions rather freely during the last few days on favorable weather prospects felt impelled to cover rather than stand short of the market under such conditions. There was further talk of showers in the Southwest, and most of the crop news from that section remained favorable. Sentiment, however, was not so confident on the bear side as it had been of late and prices advanced rather easily on the buying. July contracts went out at midday at 25.05 without excitement, and October automatically took its place as the spot month for the reason that trade in August and September is always very small. The jump in October, therefore, brought it up to a closer parity with spots.

Tenders on July contracts yesterday amounted to a little more than 6,000 bales, and it was estimated that deliveries for the entire month amounted to about 14,000 bales. One view of the situation here was that the market had been sold heavily on the belief that farmers would rush to sell their cotton when the crop began to move and that American spinners would be the only buyers. This year the situation has changed, however, according to this view, and the spinners are now buying contracts in the New York market as a hedge which will not be sold until they buy the cotton in the South.

Exports amounted to 1,619 bales, making 5,385,889 so far this season against 5,946,891 last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	25.00	25.07	24.85	@	25.00
Aug.	24.70	25.25	24.68	25.20@25.25	24.75
Sept.	24.00	24.00	23.94	24.41@24.45	24.02
Oct.	23.90	24.50	23.75	24.26@24.27	23.82
Nov.	...	...	...	24.09 Bid	23.75
Dec.	23.77	24.23	23.65	24.03@24.08	23.75
Jan.	23.60	24.24	23.57	23.96@23.99	23.70
March	23.70	24.43	23.70	24.12@24.13	23.78
May	23.87	24.28	23.86	24.26@24.27	23.93

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 20 points lower at 25.45c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 25.25c; Savannah, 25c; Augusta, 24.50c; Galveston, 25.70c; Memphis, 25.50c; Houston, 25.35c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Wednesday.	Last Wk.	Last Year.
Port receipts	6,630	4,184	6,869
Exports	1,619	8,674	12,176
Port stocks	622,484	663,980	557,441
N. Y. arrivals	6,985	5,263	1,457
N. Y. stocks	51,340	51,073	110,009

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet and unchanged at 18.85d for American middling. Sales, 3,000 bales, all American. Imports, 11,000, all American. Futures unchanged. July-August, 17.50d; October-November, 16.45d; January-February, 15.80d; March-April, 15.62d.

B. R. T. EARNED 6.97% ON STOCK LAST YEAR

Annual Report Shows Gross Earnings of $29,504,018, and Total Income of $13,190,416.

Notwithstanding labor troubles, higher wages, and the increased cost of materials, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company earned 6.97 per cent. on its stock last year, according to the annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, which was made public yesterday.

The gross earnings from operation amounted to $29,504,018, an increase of $1,635,247 over the previous year; while operating expenses increased $1,047,509. The total income amounted to $13,190,416, an increase of $469,846, while the net income decreased $416,592. Dividends were paid at the rate of 6 per cent. Sundry adjustments to profit and loss left the system's surplus on June 30 at $11,907,272, an increase of $404,618.

President Williams, in his report, points out that the gross revenue from operation increased 6.56 per cent., and declares that the burden of taxation continues to increase, last year's charges being 27.94 per cent. higher than that of the preceding year. As to rapid transit progress under city contracts, Mr. Williams says:

"It has been extremely fortunate, both for the city and for the operators under the dual system contracts for the extension of rapid transit, that the principal contracts for construction and equipment were placed prior to the beginning of the present period of high prices. Otherwise the contracts could not have been entered into, and the extension of transportation facilities would have been indefinitely postponed.

"This is illustrated forcibly in connection with the contracts let by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation which is carrying on the work for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System. The quantity of structural steel contracted for, in discharging our obligations under the city agreements, has been approximately 120,000 tons—covering substantially all the requirements. The average price of this steel delivered was $42.34 per ton. The cost today would be considerably more than twice as much per ton, besides the correspondingly increased cost of erection. The 500 steel subway cars which we have contracted for, and about 400 of which have been delivered, would have cost about 40 per cent. more than the actual price. Deliveries of structural steel or other materials and of equipment would, of course, now be impossible within any reasonable period."

Among the miscellaneous improvements, renewals, &c., during the year were the enlargement of power facilities; the renewal of 11¼ miles of surface track; the building of 56,485 feet of surface track of new lines; the repavement of 122,111 square yards of city streets; the renewal of nearly 46,000 feet of rail on elevated lines, 21,908 ties, 106,832 lineal feet of guard rail, 58,170 lineal feet of footwalk, and 16,942 lineal feet of structure were repainted. There were put through the shops 3,280 surface cars and 1,184 elevated and subway cars.

The amount expended under the contracts with the city for rapid transit line construction and equipment during the year was $9,140,736, making the total expenditures to June 30, 1917, $49,981,311. Other charges to capital account for additions and improvements were $1,249,326, as against which there were credits for properties displaced aggregating in value $957,200.

The company expended during the year for various activities in the interest of the health, social entertainments, life insurance, and welfare of its employes, the sum of $132,803, of which $32,053 was for pensions and $35,559 was for life insurance.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	28	29	Iron C pf.	15	16
Bay S Gas.	8	10	Iron Blos.	80	90
Bingham	12⅝	12¾	Jer Verde.	2¼	2⅝
Begole	60	75	La Rose	40	50
Bohemia	1¼	1½	Majestic	40	45
Bost Ely	45	50	Mex. Met.	28	29
Bost & M.	62	64	Mojave T.	65	68
Butte & L.	14	16	New Baltic	1½	1⅝
Butte & D.	26	50	Nev Doug.	1⅛	1¼
Bost & A.	1¾	3	N Utah B.	..	50
Calaveras	3	4¼	Nixon	30	32
Chief Con.	2¾	2¾	N Cornelia	17½	18
Crown Res	27	32	Nat Z & L	55	60
Con Ariz.	2	2¼	Oneco	..	60
Cortez	20	25	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1½
Cham Cop.	7	8	Onondaga	50	50
Cal Corbin	1	2	Pioneer	1½	1⅞
Eagle & B	2⅜	2¼	Rilla	2	3
Earl Eagle	15	18	Ray Hern.	3¾	4½
Fortuna	5	6	S W Miami		
Gold Lake.	2	3	full paid.	2¼	3
Gila C & S	14⅞	15½	S W Miami		
Houghton	75	95	part paid	2	2¼
Homa. Oil.	1¼	1⅝	Truro	1¼	1½
Humboldt	80	90	U Verde E.	36	37
Iron Cap.	15	18	Yukon G.	1¾	2

FRANCE BUYS STEEL FOR USE IN THE NAVY

Orders 25,000 Tons of Plates Through Morgans for Early Fall Delivery.

TRADE AWAITS NEW PRICES

Italy Inquires for Considerable Tonnage, but No Mill Is Willing to Take Business.

The negotiations between the Government and steel makers in respect to prices for supplies have not held back entirely purchases for allied Government account this week. The French mission has placed orders for 25,000 tons of plates through J. P. Morgan & Co., according to The Iron Age, at going rates of 6 cents a pound for hull steel and 9 cents for boiler plates. The material is to be used in building naval vessels, and canal and river barges, deliveries being scheduled for September and October.

At the same time steel trade periodicals state that the general run of buyers of pig iron and steel products are holding aloof from the market, waiting for the price fixing details. Some of the mills are reported reluctant to take on certain orders until the price matter is settled.

"For Italy an inquiry for 10,000 tons of plates and a considerable tonnage of wire and other products has come through Washington," The Iron Age says, "but no mill was found willing to take the business with the attached stipulation that the price would be fixed later by the United States Government. This is the first test of the attitude of the steel makers on the proposal that the Government and its allies come in on the same basis.

"It is evident that finished steel in the hands of manufacturers and jobbers is of fair proportions, and the latter in particular are disposed to work down their stocks in the interval of waiting. Meanwhile the Government's cost inquiry goes on, with evidence that the problem of determining a representative cost of any form of finished steel is found to be more complicated than was counted on at the outset.

"The summary ending of the shipbuilding controversy means an early increase in Government demand upon plate and structural mills and the Steel Corporation's formation of a shipbuilding subsidiary points in the same direction. The 3,000,000 tons of steel vessel capacity to be built in the coming year will take about 1,000,000 tons of plates, or about 50 per cent. of what the ship plate mills can produce. In no other line will so large a part of the total output be taken by the Government, in spite of some loose statements from Washington as to the 'Government requiring the entire maximum output of the mills for some time to come.'

"There is some comment on the slowness of specifications on steel which manufacturers were officially told several weeks ago must be put through at once, one such lot being 40,000 tons of rails for the Government's use abroad. No order for these has been received.

"It is estimated that 1,000,000 tons of iron and steel products for export, including machinery, are now on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts or in transit to shipping ports. With such congestion and the delays in export licenses, there has been some reselling of pig iron and of products rolled for export."

The Iron Trade Review says:

"A final answer to the transcending trade question as to how far Government action affecting iron and steel prices will extend, still is to be given. Conflicting reports and opinions, however, are being converted into a growing belief that no sweeping Federal policy is to be pursued. The defeat of a regulatory amendment pertaining to iron and steel in the Food Control Bill in the Senate has been an important factor in crystallizing sentiment along this line. Likewise, it suggests that Washington is not so anxious to undertake the unending complications of complete price control."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Underlying conditions in the wheat market were again very unsettled and price changes were irregular. Contract prices in Chicago experienced a sharp decline, with a less active demand from July shorts as well as larger offerings in that position. It was thought that shorts were about evened up and this left the market in a weaker position. The Price Current estimated the yield in the three Northwestern States at 100,341,000 bushels, compared with 88,000,000 last year and 283,000,000 in 1915. Cash prices were again nominal as far as the local market was concerned.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.44	2.37	2.41	2.54	1.17⅞
September	2.23½	2.15	2.19	2.25	1.19⅝

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.90, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market experienced a partial reaction, and while prices regained part of the early loss they closed ⅛ to ⅝c net lower. There was a less active demand from shorts in the new crop positions, and while cash corn was strong the demand was somewhat quieter. Crop accounts were highly favorable and indicated yields in the principal States were large. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.25 delivered spot.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	1.63¾	1.62½	1.63	1.63¼	78⅛
December	1.14¼	1.12⅝	1.14¼	1.14⅝	68
May	1.12⅝	1.10⅝	1.12⅝	1.12⅞	..

OATS.

The market for oats was unsettled and irregular. The local cash market was weak; standard quoted at 91c; No. 2 white, 91½c; No. 3 white, 90@90½c; No. 4 white, 89c; fancy clipped white, 91@92c, nominal; ordinary clipped white, 91@92c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
July	73¼	71¼	72¼	74¼	41¼
September	57⅞	56⅝	57⅛	57⅝	41
December	58¾	57¼	58¾	58⅞	42⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was more active and stronger, with quite active buying prompted by reports that the Belgian Relief Commission was in the market and would probably make quite liberal purchases. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 26,000; estimated for Thursday, 22,000. Kansas City received 7,000, and Omaha 15,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—					
July	20.85	20.62	20.65	20.80	13.70
September	20.77	20.70	20.72	20.47	13.70
Ribs—					
July	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.47	15.42
September	21.90	21.77	21.90	21.60	15.42
Pork—					
July	..	..	41.25	41.00	24.25
September	40.62	40.50	40.62	40.20	24.80

COFFEE.

Only a small business was done in the coffee market yesterday and the trade was generally downward with final prices 2 to 9 points net lower. In the spot market there was further easiness in Rios with 7s ½c lower at 9¼c, while Santos continued unchanged at 10½c. Cost and freight offers from Santos were easier, a sale of 5,000 bags No. 3s being reported Tuesday at 9¼c. No. 4s were offered at 9.30c and 6s and 7s at 9c, all London credits. Rio 7s were quoted 8¾c, American credits. Brazilian freights were irregular, being quoted from $1.30 to $2, the latter for first-half September shipment.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	7.65@7.67	7.67
August	..	..	7.70@7.71	7.75
September	7.80	7.80	7.78@7.79	7.82
October	..	..	7.81@7.82	7.85
November	..	..	7.84@7.85	7.88
December	7.90	7.90	7.89@7.90	7.92
January	7.95	7.95	7.93@7.94	7.96
February	..	..	7.97@7.98	8.00
March	8.03	8.02	8.02@8.03	8.04
April	..	..	8.07@8.08	8.09
May	8.15	8.15	8.12@8.13	8.14
June	..	..	8.17@8.18	8.19

COTTONSEED OIL.

A sharp upturn in lard and reports that the Belgian Relief Commission was in the market for both lard and compound brought about an active covering movement in cotton oil. As a result prices reacted sharply from Tuesday's break, and at the close were strong, with net gains of 47 to 57 points. Total sales for the day were 49,400 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	13.90@....	13.25
July	14.00	14.00	13.90@....	13.27
August	13.94	13.50	13.90@14.00	13.23
September	13.95	13.63	13.90@13.95	13.43
October	13.91	13.40	13.90@13.91	13.38
November	13.77	13.57	13.76@13.78	13.23
December	13.75	13.33	13.75@13.76	13.22
January	13.76	13.37	13.72@13.73	13.22
February	....	....	13.70@13.85	13.20

SUGAR.

There was an irregular opening in sugar futures, with first prices 8 points lower to 8 points higher. The strength which later developed in raw and refined sugar, with raw sugar sales going to record prices, caused heavy covering by shorts, mostly in the September position, and there were rapid advances, at one time prices being 10 to 13 points net higher on the active positions. The market closed firm at net advances of 1 to 10 points, with a little profit-taking. Sales amounted to 19,450 tons. The near positions showed the greatest gains, with late months holding steady and about 1 to 3 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.70	5.68	5.68@5.70	5.58
August	5.70	5.66	5.68@5.70	5.58
September	5.74	5.65	5.69@5.70	5.61
October	5.68	5.68	5.67@5.69	5.60
November	5.68	5.60	5.67@5.69	5.59
December	5.46	5.41	5.42@5.43	5.39
January	5.10	5.07	5.06@5.07	5.03
February	..	..	4.89@4.90	4.88
March	4.85	4.85	4.85@4.86	4.83
April	..	..	4.86@4.87	4.84
May	..	..	4.89@4.90	4.87

The market for refined sugar was firm, following the further advance in raws, and prices were to the basis of 8.50c for fine granulated by the Federal, while others remained unchanged at 7.50@8c for fine granulated. There was a good inquiry reported, but refiners were restricting orders, being already a few weeks behind in delivery. Raw sugar was active and higher, sales being made at record prices. The Federal bought 22,500 bags Cubas, August shipment, at 5¾c, cost and freight, equal to 6.77c, duty paid. The same refiner also bought 1,200 tons Cubas, out of store, at 6.77c, delivered. The American bought 28,000 bags Porto Ricos, August shipment, at 6.64c, cost, insurance, and freight, and 1,000 tons St. Croix sugar at the same price. Canadian interests bought 30,000 to 40,000 bags Cubas, August and first half of September shipment, at 5¾c, cost and freight. One small lot in this, however, reported sold at the close Tuesday at 6⅛c, cost and freight. These sales pretty well cleared the market of offerings at 5¾c, cost and freight. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.77c; molasses, 5.89c; cost and freight, 5¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 19,595 packages. Receipts were quite heavy, and the market on the whole was quieter than Tuesday. No out-of-town buying is in evidence as yet, and local trade for high grade creamery is quieter. Creamery, higher than extras, pound, 39½@40½c; extras, (92 score), 39½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38½@39½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 36@38c; thirds, 34½@35½c; unsalted, higher than extras, 41@41½c; extras, 40@ 40½c; firsts, 39@39½c; seconds, 36½@38½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 39@39½c; good to prime, 37@38½c; common to fair, 34@36c; renovated extras, 36½@37c; firsts, 35½@36c; lower grades, 33½@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35½@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33½@34c; lower grades, 32@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 33@33½c; lower grades, 31@32½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 14,806 cases. There is a continued scarcity of new-laid quality, and any offering is fair to large proportion of such are promptly salable at firm prices, with the tendency slightly in sellers' favor. Medium and undergrades are still overplentiful, urgently offered, dull and weak. There is a very wide range of values, and a large part of the Western fresh gathered stock is offering in range of 30@35c, seriously defective goods lower. Dirties and checks dull and weak. Nearby white eggs in light supply, and fancy qualities favor the seller under some difficulty to obtain enough for urgent orders; offerings are of irregular quality and value. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 38@39c; extra firsts, 36@37½c; firsts, 33@35c; seconds, 30@32½c; thirds and poorer, 25@29c; dirties, No. 1, 30@31c; No. 2 and poorer, 23@29c; checks, good to choice, dry, 28@28½c; undergrades, 23@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 44@45c; ordinary to good, 40@43c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@43c; poor to fair, 31@37½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 31@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 40@43c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 36@39c.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

WABASH—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
June gross	$3,881,519	$2,992,060	$2,820,510
Net	1,075,836	866,790	*128,858
6 mos. gross	19,283,128	17,827,018	15,809,445
Net	5,354,198	5,354,561	*1,668,380

*Net after taxes.

Public Utilities.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO. for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross earn	29,504,019	27,948,772	26,427,687
Oper. exp	16,741,417	16,893,908	14,960,381
Net oper. rev	12,762,602	12,254,864	11,467,305
Other inc	427,815	488,706	488,715
Total inc	13,190,417	12,693,570	11,906,020
Chgs. & tax	7,905,178	7,081,788	6,896,459
Balance	5,195,239	5,611,832	5,512,561

Sundry adjustments to profit and loss leaves the system's surplus on June 30, 1917, $11,907,273, an increase of $404,619.

CENTRAL STATES ELECTRIC CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June gross	*510,468	*374,898	135,569
Net aft. taxes	177,487	172,159	5,327
Sur. aft. chgs.	82,389	98,026	†15,636
6 mos. gross	3,261,848	2,530,698	731,145
Net aft. taxes	895,802	1,286,067	†340,265
Sur. aft. chgs.	201,575	765,500	†471,924

*Subject to rate adjustment. †Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

MANHATTAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY, INC. gross sales for the six months ended June 30, 1917, were $2,529,767, as compared with $2,211,273 for the same period last year, an increase of $318,494—

NEW YORK DOCK—

June gross	443,155	349,784	93,421
Net	221,445	183,121	85,824
Sur. aft. chgs & tax	111,682	40,986	70,746
6 mos. gross	2,285,543	1,636,891	648,156
Net	1,142,083	728,258	413,825
Sur. aft. chgs. & tax	584,284	274,459	309,825

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$11,329,198	$11,329,198
Ord. internal rev.	36,468,713	36,468,713
Income tax	7,604,135	7,604,135
Miscellaneous	6,718,195	6,718,195
Total receipts	$62,140,243	$62,140,243
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	108,407,280	108,407,280
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	557,486,149	557,486,149
Expenditures	165,547,523	165,547,523

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

For account of executor of estate of Elizabeth B. Estes, deceased:

25 shares Erie Railroad Company first preferred, $100 each, 39¾.

20 shares Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway Company preferred V. T. C., $100 each, 62.

11 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, $100 each, 26¼.

10 shares Southern Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 55¼.

$20 Southern Railway Company fractional dividend certificate, due Nov. 1919, at 4 per cent. interest from Nov. 1, 1914, $19.50.

80 shares Metropolitan Street Railway, $100 each; 10 shares Brooklyn Bank, $50 each, and 10 shares in the trust fund held by Robert M. Morse and others, as authorized by vote of the Directors of the International Trust Company of Boston, Mass., Jan. 26, 1914, $11 lot.

For account of executor of estate of George S. Lynde, deceased:

$2,500 Egremont Marble Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due April, 1918; April, 1909, and subsequent coupons attached, $500 each, and 27 shares Egremont Marble Company, $100 each, $7 lot.

8,000 shares Seward Gold Mining Company, $1 each; 24 shares Alaska Steamship and Exploration Company common, $100 each; 20 shares Alaska Steamship and Exploration Company preferred, $100 each, and 250 shares Lyncroft Realty Company, $100 each, $4 lot.

By order of executors:

$25,000 Chevy-Chase Great Falls Land Corporation 5 per cent. bonds, due 1925, $2,000 lot.

40 shares Real Estate Trust Company of Washington, D. C., $50 lot.

11 shares Lykens Valley Railroad and Coal Company, $20 each, $15½ per share.

25,783 shares Uvada Copper Company, $1 each, and 30,783 shares Uvada Copper Company, $1 each, $200 lot.

Certificate for 26,652½ shares Uvada Copper Company, standing in name of C. Weissfeld, not indorsed, $150 lot.

$15,000,000

Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company

One-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes

Dated September 1, 1917 *Due September 1, 1918*

Interest payable March 1 and September 1 at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The Notes are issued in coupon form, in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000

Authorized issue limited to.....$15,000,000
Redeemable, in whole but not in part, at 100½ and interest, on sixty days' notice

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

We summarize as follows from the accompanying letter addressed to us by the President of the Railroad Company:

These $15,000,000 notes are to be secured by the deposit of $21,000,000 Series "A" 5% Bonds of the Company, issued under its First and Refunding Mortgage, dated September 2, 1912 (and the supplements thereto). The First and Refunding Mortgage is a first lien on the Company's "clearing yard," which represents an actual cash expenditure by the Company of approximately $10,000,000, and in addition, is a junior lien on all the remaining property of the Company.

The real estate alone owned by the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company was recently valued as railroad property at $96,057,950.98; and the total valuation, including construction, additions and improvements, was $128,011,827.16. As against this valuation, the Company's total debt, including all prior liens and the notes (but excluding the First and Refunding Mortgage Series "A" Bonds, pledged as collateral security) amounts to $66,000,000.

The Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company has two principal divisions—its passenger terminal and the main tracks leading thereto, and its "Belt Railway" division, utilized entirely for freight interchange. This "Belt Railway" division, which includes the "clearing yard" above-mentioned, is controlled by and operated in the interest of the following companies:

Pennsylvania Company
Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railway Company
Illinois Central Railroad Company
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company
Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company of Indiana
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company
Erie Railroad Company
Grand Trunk Western Railway Company
Wabash Railroad Company

These twelve companies control the operation of the "Belt Railway" division, under a fifty-year exclusive lease, through an operating company, called the Belt Railway Company of Chicago, all of whose stock is owned by the twelve above-mentioned companies.

Of the twelve railroads mentioned above, the last five own all of the capital stock of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, and jointly use the station terminal properties of the company, including the "Dearborn Station" and its connecting tracks, for all their freight and passenger business to and from Chicago under nine hundred and ninety-nine year leases, which have been in force for many years. These leases require the payment of taxes on the Chicago & Western Indiana property and interest on its obligations issued from time to time as funds are expended for betterments and improvements.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE NOTES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT 99¾ AND INTEREST TO YIELD ABOUT 6¼ PER CENT.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, July 26, and will be closed at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, July 30, or earlier in our discretion.

The amount due on notes allotted and the date of payment will be given in the notices of allotment.

The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any event, to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Pending the preparation of the definitive notes, J. P. Morgan & Co. Trust Receipts will be delivered.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK *New York City*
NATIONAL CITY COMPANY *New York City*
HARRIS, FORBES & CO.

July 26, 1917.

Neglecting Your Investments

may result in loss if conditions affecting their value undergo a change.

The wise man undertakes periodically to determine their status.

Address Service Department

A. A. Housman & Co.

Members { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange / N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch. / New York Produce Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade

20 Broad Street, New York
BRANCHES:
5 East 43d St. 25 West 33d St.

EST. **W. E. HUTTON & CO.** 1886
New York Cincinnati

Members { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange / Cincinnati Stock Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade

THE RAILROADS
are apparently coming into their own.

WABASH A
Our letter on this stock as an investment should interest you.

"COMING EVENTS,"
Our weekly market letter, sent upon request.

Address Department E
60 BROADWAY NEW YORK

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CANADA TO BORROW $100,000,000 HERE

Loan to be Offered to American Public on Basis to Yield 6 Per Cent.

McADOO GIVES PERMISSION

Credit, Unsecured, to Run Two Years—J. P. Morgan & Co. Will Form Syndicate.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced yesterday that arrangements had been perfected for the flotation of a $100,000,000 loan of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, which will be offered to the American public upon a basis to yield approximately 6 per cent. The loan will be unsecured and it will run for two years.

The loan to Canada will be the first foreign Government transaction that has been undertaken since America's entrance into the European war. It was first thought that the United States might make advances to Canada just as it has given credits to Great Britain, France and other enemies of Germany, but when it was found that the Government at Washington was not disposed to lend money to Canada, New York bankers were asked to do the financing. They readily consented, but pointed out that in the circumstances it would be necessary to obtain Secretary McAdoo's consent. Sir Thomas White, the Canadian Minister of Finance, called on the Secretary to discuss the matter and upon the announcement by Mr. McAdoo that he had given permission, the Morgan firm issued the following statement yesterday afternoon:

We are authorized to state that the Dominion of Canada will shortly offer to American investors, upon approximately a 6 per cent. basis, $100,000,000 of its two-year notes; adopting this method of offsetting in part the trade balance in excess of $300,000,000 now existing against Canada and in favor of the United States. The comprehensive statement issued by Secretary McAdoo at Washington indicates clearly the attitude of the Federal Treasury in this matter.

The proposed loan is the third to be raised here by the Dominion of Canada since the outbreak of the war. The first loan was for $45,000,000, consisting of $25,000,000 of one-year 5 per cent. notes which matured in August, 1916, and $20,000,00 of two-year 5 per cent. notes which become due next Wednesday. The Dominion Government has made preparations for meeting the maturity irrespective of the new transaction. The second Canadian loan was for $75,000,000, and it was placed in April, 1916. It was in the form of 5 per cent. notes, $25,000,000 maturing in five years, $25,000,000 in ten years, and $25,000,000 in fifteen years.

The price at which the new loan will be offered to the public is higher than that of the earlier issues, none of which were sold on a basis higher than 5½ per cent.

J. P. Morgan & Co. sent out letters last night inviting participation in the syndicate that is being formed. While all the names have not been made public, it is understood that the list will include the National City Company, Harris, Forbes & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, and the Bankers Trust Company.

Dominion of Canada notes which fall due on Aug. 1 were quoted yesterday at 99⅞@100½. On the Stock Exchange yesterday the 5s of 1921, which were put out at 98.56, sold at 98⅛; the 5s of 1926, issued at 97.13, sold at 95⅝, and the 5s of 1931, issued at 94.94, changed hands at 96.

Besides the floatation of the Dominion loans referred to, various Canadian Provinces and municipalities have sold bonds and notes in the United States since the beginning of the war. In previous years all such financing was done in London.

According to Canadian statistics, Canada's purchases in the United States for the ten months ending April 30 amounted to $602,209,543, while the sales totaled $236,829,775, leaviing a trade balance against Canada of $365,379,768. New York exchange on Montreal is at a premium of $1.875 to $2.1875.

TO MEET BALANCE OF TRADE.

Secretary McAdoo Explains Necessity for Canadian Loan.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The approval of the United States Government to a Canadian loan of $100,000,000 was announced today by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, in the following statement:

Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada, called on me recently to ascertain if there would be any objection on the part of our Government to Canada's seeking a short-time credit of $100,000,000 in the American market. I stated to Sir Thomas that in view of the fact that the balance of trade between the United States and Canada was running strongly in favor of the United States, I realized that it was desirable for Canada to establish credits in our markets to meet these adverse balances. Therefore, there would be no objection on the part of this Government to the proposed offering, but that we should, of course, have to keep control over our own situation by determining each foreign offering on its own merits, and with reference to the financial condition prevailing at the time.

It is important that our commercial and financial relations with Canada shall be conserved in every reasonable way. The proposed transaction is intended for that purpose.

It was learned here that one of the reasons why the Treasury itself is not making the loan is that such a credit would have to be made in that case indirectly through Great Britain. Another reason is that heavy demands already have been made and are in prospect upon the $3,000,000,000 authorized by Congress as a loan to the Allies. A third reason is said to be that the injection at this time of a $100,000,000 bond issue into the domestic financial situation would not in any way disturb the Government's plans for its war financing, in which there is for the moment a lull.

Approval by Secretary McAdoo of the Canadian loan marks a departure from the previous policy of keeping the American money markets free from the bond offerings of other belligerents.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Justice	.01
Alta	.04	Mexican	.09
Andes	.12	Occidental	.65
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.09
Bullion	.01	Overman	.01
Caledonia	.08	Potosi	.02
Challenge Con.	.01	Savage	.06
Chollar	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.03	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Virginia	.21	Union Con	.09
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mexican dollars	.61½
Jacket	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.23	Goldfield Con	.52
Halifax	.25	Goldfield Merger	.05
Jim Butler	.71	Goldfield Ton	.07
McNamara	.13	Jumbo Extension	.24
Midway	.09	Jumbo Junior	.04
Mizpah	.12	Kewanas	.12
Monarch Pitts	.09	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.19	Spearhead	.06
North Star	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.20	Big Four	.05
Tonopah Ext	2.25	Consolidated	.28
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Morning Glory	.17
West End	.60	Un. Amalgamated	.14
West Tonopah	.16	White Cape	1.27
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.19
Booth	.07	Packard	.33
Daisy	.02	Rochester	.47
Florence	.15	Round Mountain	.30
Fraction	.04	United Eastern	4.00

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5⅛	5⅜	Granite	.50	.60
Dr. Jackpot	4½	5	Isabella	.10	10½
El Paso	.28	.40	McKinney	.16	.18
Fanny R.	.4	.8	Portland	.145	.150
Gold Cycle	.214	.215	Vindicator	.70	.78½
Gold Sov.	.4	.5	U. Gold M. Pf.	.21	.23½

ELECT ELLIOTT HEAD OF N. P. COMMITTEE

Will Have His Office in New York and Continue as Member of Railroad War Board.

Howard Elliott, formerly President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Northern Pacific yesterday. He was President of the Northern Pacific in 1913, when he left it to come to the New Haven. He resigned from the Presidency of the New Haven three months ago.

Mr. Elliott will have his offices in New York. As a member of the Railroads War Board he will continue to spend much of his time in war duties at Washington. He is also Chairman of a committee having to do with the intercorporate affairs of the New Haven.

Mr. Elliott was elected a Director and a member of the Executive Committee of the Northern Pacific last month. The Northern Pacific has not had a Chairman of the board since the death of Colonel W. P. Clough. J. M. Hannaford, the President of the road, had served as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Times for the Soldiers.

Relatives or friends with the American Expeditionary Forces abroad will be pleased to have the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times at domestic subscription rates. Order through your newsdealer or by mail; or telephone Bryant 1000, Circulation Department. Papers sent at once, bill mailed to you.—Advt.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	98	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	98	4s, coupon, 1925	106	106
3s, registered, 1918	98⅝	99⅛	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98⅝	99⅛	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

			Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917		100⅛	100⅜	100
4½s	June,	1965	101⅜	102⅛	102
4½s	Mar.,	1963	101⅜	102⅛	102
4½s	Nov.,	1957	101⅜	102⅛	102
4½s	May,	1957	101⅜	102⅛	102
4½s	Nov.,	1917	99½	99¾	99¾
4½s	April,	1966	97⅛	98⅜	97½
4½s	Mar.,	1960-80	97½	98⅛	97½
4½s	Mar.,	1964	97⅜	98⅛	97½
4½s	Mar.,	1962	97⅜	98⅛	97½
4½s	Sept.,	1960	97⅞	98	97¾
4s	May,	1959	94	94⅜	94⅜
4s	Nov.,	1958	94	94⅜	94
4s	May,	1957	94	94⅜	94
4s	Nov.,	1955	93	94⅛	94
4s	Nov.,	1938	95	95	95

			Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4s	May,	1919	99½	..	99¼
4s	Nov.,	1918	99½	..	99⅝
4s	Nov.,	1954	84	85¼	83½
3½s	May,	1954	83½	..	84

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	.. 4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	.. 4.50
4½s	1930-1939	4.50	4.25 4.55
4½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.25 4.55
4½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25 4.50
4s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20 4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.			High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
45	Cities	Service	276	275	275	275½
385	Cities	Service pf	85½	85	85¼	85½
1,900	Cities	Service new	29½	29¼	29⅜	29½

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22	Miss. River Power pf	33	37½
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf	70	74	Northern Ohio Electric	30	35
Am. Gas & Electric	113	115	Northern Ohio Elec. pf	73	78
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	49	50	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Light & Trac	310	311	North. Ont. L. & P. pf	56	60
Am. Light & Trac. pf	108	110	Northern States Power	90	92
Am. Power & Light	66	68	Northern States P. pf	98½	98
Am. Power & Light pf	98	99¾	Ozark Power & Water	33	45
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Pacific Gas & Electric	54½	55½
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	66	68	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	89	91
Am. W. W. & Elec	7½	9	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf	97	100
Am. W. W. & Elec. 1st pf	68	71	Puget Sound Traction	17	22
Am. W. W. & E. partic	22	24	Puget Sound Trac. pf	65	70
Am. W. W. & E. war	11	13	Republic Ry. & Light	32¾	33½
Carolina Power & Light	37	40	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	67	68
Carolina P. & L. pf	94	96	Southern Cal. Edison	97	98
Colorado Power	29	30	South. Calif. Edison pf	103	106
Colorado Power pf	98	101	Southwest. P. & L. pf	97½	100
Commonwealth P. & L	48	50	Stand. Gas & Electric	10	11
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	76	78	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	35	39
Consumers' P. pf	84	87	Tampa Electric	122	127
Dayton Power & L. pf	87	90	Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	6	6½
Duluth Edison	75	82	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	30	32
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60	Texas Power & Lt. pf	97	100
Eastern Texas El. pf	83	85	Tri-City R. L. pf	93	95
Electric R. & S. pf	98½	100	Tri-City R. & L. pf	70	75
Electric Properties	63	67	United Gas Improve	80	89½
El Paso Electric	102	106	United Light & Rys	40	42
El Paso Electric pf	95	98	United Light & Rys pf	68½	70
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	88	90	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	13	16
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	West. P. Tr. & W. P. pf	65	70
Fed. Light & Traction	12	13	Western Power	14½	15
Fed. Light & Trac. pf	44	48	Western Power pf	54	58
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310	West. Penn. P. pf	98	105
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	94	100	Wisconsin Edison	45	48
Lincoln Gas & Electric	49	52	Yadkin River P. 7% pf	99	100
Miss. River Power	11	12			

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	71	Nat. Secur. deb	48	53
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82	Nat. Secur. incomes	10	13
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	90	96
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	99	101	North. States P. 5s, 1926	97½	98½
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	89	Nor. States J. 5s, 1941	93	93½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Conn. Pow. 1st 5s, '63	93	97	Omaha & C. B. St. Ry. 5s, '30	95	98
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	Pac. P. & L. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	94	98	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	88	92	Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1935	..	90	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	97	Tenn. Pr. of N. & 5s, '45	94	96
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
E. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	92½	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	88	92
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	..	85	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	..	90	97	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	..	97	99
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84	Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96	United Util. Co. 6s, '43	95	98½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	91	Utah Sec. 6s	90	91
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Middle West U. 6s, '23	95	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	93½	96
Man. & S. H. & L. 5s	90½	100	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	95	98
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	70	71	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90	Yadkin River Pow. cfts.	83	87
Nat. Sec. prior lien 6s	89½	92			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Arund.S.& G. 3s	36	36	36
10	Balt. Tube	95	95	95
48	Con. Power	113¼	113	113
100	Cit. Nat Bk.	44	44	44
997	Cos.& Co.ctf.	13	12⅜	12⅞
742	Cos. O. & G. ctf. rcts.	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜
300	Do pf. ctf.	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
4	Equit. Trust	42½	42½	42½

Bonds.

$1,000	Con.Pow.4½s	89⅜	89⅛	89⅛
1,000	Cen. Ry. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
19,000	Cos. & Co. 6s, ctf. cos.	95	94⅞	95
55,000	Cos. O. & G. notes ctf.	98¼	98	98¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	5	5	5
10	Allouez	61	61	61
55	Am. Zinc	25	24½	24½
320	Ariz. Com	12¾	12	12
50	Cal. & Ariz.	62	62	62
11	Cal. & Hec.	535	533	533
70	Copper Rge.	58¼	58¼	58¼
255	Davis-Daly	5	5	5
6	East Butte	11	11	11
110	Franklin	6	6	6
100	Helvetia	35c	35c	35c
120	Lake	11	11	11
125	Mason Val.	7	7	7
80	Mass Con.	13	13	13
50	Mohawk	80	80	80

Railroads.

10	Bos. & Alb.	155	155	155
10	Boston Elev.	60	60	60
1	Boston & Me.	30	30	30

Miscellaneous.

10	Am.Agr.C.pf.	100	100	100
10	Am. Sugar	118¾	118¾	118¾
32	Am. Wool pf.	98	98	98
213	A. G. & W.I.	105⅛	104	104⅜
5	El. Bost. Ld.	8	8	8
5	Edison	175	175	176
167	Mass. Gas	91¼	91¼	91¼
5	Do pf.	77	76	77
24	Mergenthal	148	148	148
2	N. E. C. Y.	88	88	88

Bonds.

$1,000	Am.T.& T.5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1929	91	91⅝	91⅝

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Rad'r	283	283	283
20	Do pf.	133	133	133
170	Am. Ship	83	83	83
20	Booth Fish	24	24	24
5	Ch. Rys. Ser. 2	15	15	15
20	Cudahy	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
42	Com. Edison	123	121	121½
700	Lindsay Lt.	30	29⅝	30
22	M. Ward pf.	114⅝	115¼	115¼
15	Midwest pf.	72	72	72

Bonds.

$1,000	Booth F. 6s	91½	91¼	91¼
7,000	C.C.Ry.1st 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
18,000	C.Edis.1st 5s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
45	Am. Rys. pf.	90	90	90
166	Elec. Stor	60	59	59½
100	Gen.Asph.pf.	61	61	61
2,709	Lk. Sup. Cor.	16½	15½	16
18	Lehigh Val.	63½	63	63
40	L.V.Tran.pf.	46	46	46

Bonds.

$1,000	L.V.con.4½s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	L.N.con.4½s	98	98	98
1,000	Mar.St.El.4s	88	88	88
10,000	Phil.Elec.4s	90	90	90
1,000	Do 1st 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Generally the market on the Consolidated Exchange improved in tone in the afternoon, although the upward movement was of a slow character. It was evident that the Washington situation in its various aspects was continuing to exert a repressing influence upon the trading. The extreme uncertainty of the Russian outlook also had an effect. The market opened under the influence of a continuation of the selling movement which had gained impetus the day before following the announcement of further enormous impending Treasury requirements. United States Steel common sold late in the day at 121¼, its highest figure.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. B. Sug.	90½	90⅜	90½
20	Am. Can	48¼	48¼	48¼
150	Am. Linseed	26⅝	25½	26⅝
100	Am. Loco	70⅜	70¼	70½
200	Am. S. & R.	101½	100¼	101⅜
20	Am.St.Fdries	67⅝	67⅛	67⅝
100	Am. Sugar	120¼	119½	120½
500	Anac. Cop	76¼	75⅜	75⅞
1,550	Bald. Loco	71⅝	69	71
100	Balt. & Ohio	69¼	68¼	69¼
950	Beth.Steel B.	125⅞	124⅛	125½
550	Cent.Leather	86⅞	86	86⅝
10	Chand.Motor	80½	80¼	80½
80	Ches.& Ohio	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝
10	C., M.& St.P.	69	69	69
50	Chile Copper	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛
20	Col. F. & I.	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
500	Corn Prod	35⅝	34⅝	35¼
1,420	Crucible St'l	80⅞	78⅞	80⅝
450	Cuba CaneSu.	40	38½	40
40	Dist. Secur.	26¼	25¼	26¼
150	Erie	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
410	Gen. Motors	114⅝	112⅝	114
10	Goodrich Co	50	50	50
250	Inspir. Cop	54⅝	53¾	54½
200	Int. Mer. M.	29¼	28¾	29
1,950	Do pf	88½	87	88¼
450	Max. Motor	32¾	31½	32¼
390	Mex. Petrol	94½	93⅝	94⅜
190	Miami Cop	40	39¾	40
100	Mo. Pacific	32¼	32⅛	32¼

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Midvale Steel	58	57¾	58
40	Nat. Enam	44⅜	43¾	43⅝
50	Nev. Con	22	22	22
150	Ohio C. Gas	58⅝	57¾	58¼
50	Pan. Mail	26½	26¼	26½
10	Pit.Coal tr.r.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
50	Reading	93⅝	93½	93⅝
100	Rep. I. & S.	90¼	89¾	90
150	Sinclair Oil	44	42¾	44
10	So. Railway	27½	27½	27½
250	Studebaker	54⅛	53⅝	54⅛
60	Union Bag	10¼	10¼	10¼
110	Union Pac.	135⅝	135¼	135⅝
950	U. S. Ind. A.	161½	158¼	160¼
25,750	U. S. Steel	121¼	119½	121¼
180	Utah Cop	103	101¾	102⅞
100	Westing. El.	48¼	48¼	48¼
40	W. & L. E.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
50	Willys-Over.	30⅝	30	30¼

BOND.

99 45-50 99 45-50 99 45-50

$1,700 U.S.Lib.3½s

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	Atlanta	.10⅝	.10	.10
200	Florence	.19	.19	.19
500	Golf	.52	.52	.52
200	Indicator	.70	.70	.70
400	Jumbo Ex.	.26	.26	.26
300	U. S. SS. Co.	4⅜	4⅛	4¼
2,000	United Lead	24½	23⅝	24
20,000	Wright-Mar. Aircraft	13⅛	11½	13½
700	ZincConcen.	2⅝	2½	2⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

80	Ohio Oil	380	373	375	400 Un. Tank L. 105 100 104
90	St. O.,(N.Y.)	294	290	290	

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

3,500	†Allen Oil	.62	60	62	800 Do pf.	10½	10¼	10¼
1,200	Bar. O.& G.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	6,800 Lost C. Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
350	Bilton O. & G., (a pr.)	½	½	½	10,000 Merrit Oil	37⅞	36¾	36⅝
10,000	Bost.-Wyo. Oil, (a pr.)	18	17	17	8,000 Mex. Petrol	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	†C. Mex. Oil, (a prospect)	49	49	49	1,200 †Midw. Oil	81	75	80
2,000	†Caden S. & Gas, ctfs.	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	8,200 †Do Refining	175	165	171
2,000	†Cos. & Co. (Oil R.) cfs.	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	400 N.Oil & R.pf.	5½	5⅜	5½
1,650	†CrosbyPet., (a prosp.).	.57	.53	.57	500 N.Y.-Ok. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,100	Cumb.Pet.& R.	⅛

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

An indication of the expectant realty activity in the upper Manhattan section since the running of the Fifth Avenue buses to Fort George was given yesterday in the purchase of the six-story apartment house known as Highland Court, at the southwwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 192d Street, by the Cumbrae Realty Company from the Henry Morgenthau Company, Robert Simon, President. The new bus service has its present terminus at St. Nicholas Avenue and 193d Street, one block beyond, at the end of Fort George.

The apartment covers a plot 100 by 100. The buyers own the adjoining similar house, known as Bonny Castle, on a similar plot, giving them the ownership of the westerly block front on St. Nicholas Avenue between 191st and 192d Streets. The houses are well-rented, and were erected a few years ago, being among the first high-grade multi-family houses in that locality.

In part payment the Cumbrae Realty Company gave a five-story flat on the northeast corner of Brook Avenue and 158th Street, the Bronx.

Warren & Skillin were the brokers in the transaction.

Investor Buys Tenement.

Dora Felt purchased for investment from William A. McKenna, heir of the estate of Bridget C. Duffy, 209 East Twenty-eighth Street, a four-story tenement with stores, on a lot 18.4 by 98.9.

Recent Buyers.

Mrs. B. Tappin Fairchild is the buyer of the private dwelling 37 West Fiftieth Street.

Margaret J. Thompson is the buyer of the five-story flat 1,493 Amsterdam Avenue.

$400,000 Loan at 4 1-2 Per Cent.

Frederick Ayer has secured from the Bank for Savings a mortgage of $400,000 on the new sixteen-story loft on the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street. The loan is for five years at 4½ per cent. interest.

Long Island.

The Spartan Realty Company sold to J. P. Mehling the house and lots on the northwest corner of Ayling Avenue and Park Avenue, Jamaica.

W. H. Gahagan sold to M. Lamport a plot 60 by 100 feet on the east side of Ontario Street, 368 feet south of Washington Avenue, Neponsit Beach.

William F. Bebell sold to C. A. Geer the property on the southeast corner of Bandman Avenue and Allen Street, Jamaica.

The Utica Avenue Realty Company sold to the Brooklyn Ash Removal Company 178 feet 2 inches deep on the west corner of Wyckoff Avenue and Weirfield Street, Ridgewood; 200 by 206 feet on the south croner of Wyckoff Avenue and Weirfield Street; and 100 by 140 feet on the north corner of Wyckoff Avenue and Centre Street.

The Degnon Contracting Company sold to the Herman Homes Co., Inc., the cottage on the south side of Cedarcroft Place, 109 feet west of Kingston Road, Jamaica, 60 by 100.

Westchester County.

George Howe sold for H. W. Avis his farm situated at Fishkill, and consisting of 106 acres, to Allan C. Millholland of New York City.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the building at 4-45 White Street to Neuss Hesslein & Co. for a term of years, and in conjunction with the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, the store and basement, 245-249 West Fifty-fifth Street, to the Michigan Tire Company.

Huberth & Huberth rented the stores at 1,848 Broadway and 10 West Sixty-first Street to the Isotta-Fraschini Motors Company.

Crook & Livingston Company as agents, leased for the estate of George C. Boldt, the easterly street store at 6-8 East Thirty-seventh Street, to Charles Hats, Inc., for a term of years.

William A. White & Sons have leased the store at 1,702 Park Avenue to E. Marin.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. have leased the store and basement at 2,246 Seventh Avenue to Morris Schoen, tailor.

Horace S. Ely & Co. leased the southerly store, premises 784 and 785 Fifth Avenue, to Max Schling, florist, now located at 22 West Fifty-ninth Street.

A Semi-Fireproof Garage.

The Tekane Realty Company, Inc., S. D. Tomback, President, has obtained a twenty-one-year lease of the R. H. Macy Company's stable at 234-240 West 148th Street, on a plot 100 by 100, from Percy Straus of the Macy Company.

The premises have been used for a number of years by the Mutual Milk Company as their stable and uptown delivery station, and the new tenants have commissioned A. L. Libman, architect, to design a modern two-story and basement automobile building of the semi-fireproof type, recently legalized by the passage of the non-fireproof garage ordinance.

Fire retarding rules for buildings of this type will require fireproofing of all windows and doors, except on the front, and the covering with fire-retarding materials of the floors, walls, ceilings, and columns, so that all exposed surfaces will be virtually fireproof, and the most modern equipment will be installed.

Realty Notes.

No plans for new buildings were filed yesterday. An altering plan involving $20,000 was filed by Parish & Schroeder, as architects, for changes to the seven-story lodging house at 14 New Chambers Street, owned by the Children's Aid Society.

Franklin Simon & Co. took title yesterday to the building at 414 Fifth Avenue, 32.6 by 145, forming a part of the firm's department store. The purchase from the Duncan Realty Company was announced some time ago. The new owners gave a mortgage of $585,000 at 4 per cent.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Kinsley Twining his residence at 127 East Nineteenth Street, adjoining the corner of Irving Place, to Mrs. James Sibley Watson, Jr., of Whitinsville, Mass.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

8th Av, 871, n w corner of 52d St, 23.5x80; 4-story tenement and store; adjourned to Aug. 1.

By J. H. Mayers.

Monroe St, 265, s s, 75 ft w of Jackson St., 25x87.10, 6-story tenement and store; adjourned to Aug. 1.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

9th Av, 728, e s, 52.2 ft n of 49th St., 20.6x100, 4-story tenement and store; C. E. Neher against Charles Hahn et al.; Wendell, E. & R., attorneys; due, $5,469.42; taxes, &c., $237.60.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Tinton Av, 1,117, w s, 150 ft n of 168th St, 40x127.8, 5-story flat; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. against Louie Hasinsky et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $32,020.07; taxes, &c., $303.75; to Estelle Deitsch for $31,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, w s, 75 ft s of Vermilyea Av, 25x100, foreclosure July 18; John Reilly, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., July 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 170 Broadway.....$3,000

BROADWAY, 3,451-53, n w corner 142d St, 40.11x100; Thomas F. McLaughlin, executor, &c, to Mary K. Pernatt, Pittsburg, Mass., and another, mtg $94,000, all liens, July 17; attorney, John H. Rogan, 145 Nassau St.....$143,000

CANNON ST, 116, e s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 22x99.10, foreclosed July 17, 1917; Phoenix Ingraham, Referee, to Edna S. Fuerst, 321 West 92d St. July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

FORSYTH ST, n w s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Goldie Cohen to Jacob Cohen, 217 Clarence Av, Arverne, L. I., ½ part, a. t., all liens, July 25.....$100

FRONT ST, 206, n w s, 20x72.6; Julian A. Benjamin to William J. Stich, 1,842 Bryant Av, mtg $12,600; attorneys, Graves, M. & Y., 111 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY, William J. Stich to Etagloo Holding Co., 59 William St, mtg $12,600, July 24; attorneys, same.....$1

KENMAR ST, n s, 94 ft w of Elizabeth St, runs n 23.1x e 24x s — x w 12 to Kenmar St and hill w 12 to beginning; Abbate Realty Co., to Dominick Abbate, Jr., 59 South Washington Square, all title, July 19; address, 226 Lafayette St.....$1

KING ST, 46 to 50, s s, 139.8 ft e of Varick St, 74.11x100.5; Rector, Church Wardens, &c., of Trinity Church to William S. Coffin, 110 East 71st St, July 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LEONARD ST, 52, s s, 150.10 ft e of West Broadway, 25x101.2; Morris Weinstein of Washington, D. C., to 195 South Street Co., Inc., 2-3 parts, mtg $80,000, b. and a., June 25; attorney, Benjamin A. Hartstein, 290 Broadway.....$1

ORCHARD ST, 174, e s, 76.6 ft n of Stanton St, 26x87.9 Harry Wallfisch to 178 Orchard St., Inc., on premises, mtg $45,000, all liens, July 20; attorney, Isidor Lowenbraun, 116 Nassau St.....$1

MULBERRY ST, 248, w s, 143.1 ft s of Prince St, 25x100, foreclosure May 16, 1917; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Angelina Urgo, 857 East 187th St, ½ part, all liens, July 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,000

5TH AV, 414, w s, 66.8 ft s of 38th St, 32.6x145; Duncan Realty Co. to Franklin Simon & Co., Inc., 414 5th Av, mtg $585,000, July 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

10TH ST, 1 West, n s, 53.7 ft w of 5th Av, 13.10x48.4; 10th St, 3 West, n s, 67.5 ft w of 5th Av, 14x50.1x14.6x46.4, foreclosure; Morton Stein, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, July 25; attorneys, R. & R. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St..$11,000

12TH ST, 808 East, n s, 78 ft e of 2d Av, 21x51.9, foreclosure July 20, 1917; P. Lee Anderson, referee, to Milicent G. Crissman, July 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$9,000

17TH ST, 215 West, n s, 177.2 ft w of 7th Av, 17.2x44.5, partition sale, June 12, 1917; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Joseph W. Cushman, 59 West 51st St, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

28TH ST, 209 East, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 18.4x98.9; William A. McKenna to Dora Felt, 500 West 140th St, mtg $6,000, July 24; attorney, Abraham Felt, 51 Chambers St.....$100

44TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.4; Catherine Shaw to Elizabeth Gorgers, 557 West 44th St, July 25.....$1

50TH, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Francis J. Coffey to Mary K. Coffey, 417 West 50th St, ¼ part, July 20; attorney, James A. Beha, 233 Broadway.

123D ST, n s, 83.3 ft w of 8th Av, 16.9x50.2; Francis L. Armstrong et al., heirs, to James, Charles and Edward T. Armstrong of Rockville Centre, L. I., May 19; attorney, George V. Brower, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.$1

123D ST, 354 West, s s, 164 ft e of Morningside Av East, 10x100.11; William C. Hubbell, executor, &c., to Harry J. Krombach, on the premises, mtg $5,750, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,750

123TH ST, 23 East, n s, 90 ft w of Madison Av, 20x99.11; Joseph J. Corn to Benjamin G. Hull, 1,051 Lexington Av, all liens, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

135TH ST, 120 West, s s, 295.11 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Josephine A. Smith to Sadie Levy, 65 West 29th St, Bayonne, N. J., mtg $24,000, July 17; address Max Levy, 473 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.....$1

141ST ST, s s, 120 ft e of Broadway, 50x99.11; Service Realty Co. to Ida A. Decker, 2 Waterbury Av, Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens, mtg $7,000, all liens, May 20.....$100

144TH ST, n s, 316.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; Frederick Sellar to James Morrison, Stamford, Conn., mtg $12,500, May 16; attorney, W. H. Van Steinburgh, 10 Wall St.....$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, s e s, w ½ of lot 68, map property of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., 25x102; Koch Bldg. Co. to Robt. R. Koch, 2,116 Arthur Av, July 23; attorney, Salter & S., 149 Nassau St.....$100

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 75 ft n of 208th St, runs e 56.9 to Reservoir Oval West x n e 156.8x w 137.4 to avenue x 54 to Frank E. Linck et al. to Samuel Arons, 1,328 Madison Av, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BURNSIDE AV, n e s, 76.7 ft n w of Anthony Av, 25.3x77.7x25x75.9; Hannah Murphy to Mary V. Murphy and another, 211 Burnside Av, June 15; attorneys, Brooker & D., 4,205 8d Av.....Gift

CLAY AV, w s, 250 ft n of 165th St, 25x100; Mary A. O'Neill to Mary A. O'Neill, widow, 1,057 Clay Av, July 20; attorney, H. S. Cook, 38 Park Row.....$100

FAILE ST, s e corner Westchester Av, runs 50x102.7x4.11x28x w 100x91, also Faile St, e s, 91 ft s Westchester Av, 82x100; Wermac Construction Co. to Alice Pollak, 1,949 84th St, Brooklyn, July 23; attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway.....$100

INTERVALE AV, 1,120, e s, 212.6 ft n of Freeman St, 50x98.9x50.9x100.3; Chas. T. Jaeger to Mazda Realty Co., Inc., 561 5th Av, Brooklyn, July 20; attorney, Chas. T. Jaeger, 561 5th Av, Brooklyn.....$100

INTERIOR LOT, begins 590 ft e of White Plains Av, runs e 100x n 50x w 100x s 50, with right of way over strip to Morris Park Av; David L. Cohn, Referee, to Granville L. Burr, 811 St. Nicholas Av, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

INTERVALE AV, 112, e s, runs s e 50.6x e 44.9 to w s of Kelly St x s 18.4 x w 51.1x n w 55.11 to avenue x n e 20; Annie Arnold to Philip Roth, 1,120 Intervale Av, July 24; attorney, P. Roth, 1,120 Intervale Av.....$100

INTERVALE AV, 1,120, e s, runs s e 50.8x e 44.9 to w s of Kelly St x s 18.4x w 51.1x n w 55.11 to avenue x n e 20; Therese Roth to Annie Arnold, 1,120 Intervale Av, July 24; attorney, P. Roth, 1,120 Intervale Av.....$100

JACKSON ST, e s, 25 ft s from n s, Lot 421, map of Unionport, runs e 106x s 25x w 108x n 25; Elizabeth F. Hess to John Welcker, 2,064 Haviland Av, mtg $1,500; July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT 138; same to Frederick Bwona, 1,866 Lyman Place.....$500

LOTS 246-247; same to Alonzo Jersey, 1,875 Lincoln Place.....$1,575

LOT 741; same to Bruno Detlow, 1,875 Southern Boulevard.....$300

LOTS 1,356-1,357; same to Mary Galluzzo, 2,259 Adams Place.....$900

LOT 3; same to Fanny Wolf, 732 West State St, Trenton, N. J.....$525

LOT 227; same to Mary Syrocka, 135 Palisade Av, Garfield, N. J.....$400

LOT 2; same to William W. Rosenfield, 801 West End Av.....$850

LOT 67; same to Harry Miller, 219 East 32d St.....$500

LOTS 81 to 83; same to Vincent F. Fiala, 1,351 1st Av.....$1,100

LOT 127; same to Angelo E. Galluzzo, 536 East 183d St.....$925

LOT 179; same to Wallace Gilbert, 320 West 42d St.....$300

LOTS 978-979; same to Mary J. Grant, Paulding Av, near Allerton Av.....$650

LOT 4; same to Emil W. Oppenheim, 732 West State St, Trenton, N. J.....$500

LOTS 468 to 471, map of part of Trask Estate; Nettie Heller to Jonah J. Goldstein, 72 Madison St, mtg $1,000, July 19; attorneys, Goldstein & G., 366 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 185 to 187, map Moses Estate, Estate, Inc., to Maud C. Hooker, Avon-Road, Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1913; attorney, R. J. Landon, 123 State St, Schenectady, N. Y.....$100

LOTS 101 to 108, map of 123 lots of Wilkens estate; Jennie E. Brady to Otto Wagner, North Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., July 23; attorney, J. J. Hynes, 290 Broadway.....$100

LOT 10, Block 7, map of Morris Park; Richard J. McCarthy to Samuel T. McCarthy, 4,239 Byron Av, and another, mtg $270, July 25; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$100

LOTS 640, 641, and 1,029, map of Lorillard Spencer et al.; Lorillard Spencer, 3d, individually, and another, trustees, et al., to May L. Block, 885 Edgecombe Av, June15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$375

All following same map, date, and attorneys:

LOTS 1,146, 1,147, and 1,189; same to Pasquale Mucci, 3,610 Barnes Av.....$2,350

LOTS 96-100-101; same to Joseph C. Mucci and another, 3,610 Barnes Av.....$1,875

LOTS 412-413; same to Andrew J. Touart, 4,431 Matilda Av.....$950

LOTS 1,386, 1,387, and 1,159; same to Alfred Urbano, 375 Pleasant Av.....$925

LOTS 219-220; same to Frederick N. Knapp, 2,319 Morris Av.....$1,200

LOTS 323-324; same to Francis Kelly, 333 East 31st St.....$800

LOT 1,220; same to William Kandileros, 511 Lenox Av.....$1,000

LOTS 828 and 829; same to William A. Ellis, 4,706 Emerson Av.....$600

LOTS 448 and 449; same to Matilda Schlagel and another, 1,451 Rosedale Av.....$750

LOTS 228, 229, and 249; same to Stephen Dondero, 85 King St.....$1,675

PLOT begins at low water mark of Long Island Sound, adjoining land now or late of Gustavus F. C. Hillman, runs s 190 x w 266.6 x n 190 x e 306.6, being south part of Lots 5 to 7 on map of estate of Orvin F. Fordham; also plot, begins at common low water mark of Long Island Sound at line between land formerly of Ezra L. Waterhouse and another, runs n e 370 x s w 206.4 x s w 370 x n — to beginning, contains 1 67-100 acres of land under water; Edw. L. Parris, referee, to Rosalia A. Williams, July 25; attorney, J. E. Butterworth, 1,665 Nelson Av.....$1,000

RITTER PLACE, n s, 96.4 ft e of Union Av, 50x102; John J. Goldstein to Anthony Avenue Realty Co., Inc., 5 Beekman St, mtg $46,500, July 16; attorneys, Price Brothers, 271 Broadway.....$1

SOUTH ROAD, centre line at centre line of East Road, runs — to left 147.8 x s w 189.3x 41.6 x s w 383 x s e 36.5x171.3x95.2x63.4x 21.9x23.3 x n e 83.4 x — 236.6; also South Road, centre line at w s of Lot 7, map Country Club Land Association, runs — 75.6x s w 324.6 x s e 25.4x20.2x16.4 x n e 380; also South Road at n w corner of Plot 7 on said map, runs s e 324.7 x n w 78.5x190.6 x n e 257.3 x — 103.8; also South Road, centre line at dividing line of Lots 7 and 8, same map, runs s w 267.8 x n w 292 x n e 253.9 x s e 311.8; Caleb M. Van Hamm et al., executors, to Max B. Kasoche, 340 West 72d St, June 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$33,000

UNION AV, n s, 100 ft s e of Emmet St as on map of land, heirs of Rev. William Powell, 40x150; Kate A. Tracy to Mary A. Mannion, 35 Main St, Southport, Conn., June 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Mannion to Ulrick Kearin, 637 Park Place, Brooklyn, July 24; attorney, same.....$100

VIREO AV, s w corner og 284th St, 201.1x 79.5x149.4x156.6; Brooklyn Building Material Co., Inc., to Alfonzo Misseria, 2,444 Beaumont Av, mtg $6,500, July 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

137TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100, all title to strip, being 137th St, n s, 155 ft e of St. Ann's Av, runs n 100x w 2.9x s 100; Lillian A. Kleipper et al. to Kate Kirschberg, 419 West 129th St, Aug. 27, 1914; attorneys, Slensky & W., Richmond Hill, N. Y.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Harold Kirschberg to same, Aug. 29, 1914; attorneys, same.....$1

156TH ST, 736 East, s s, 27x90; Richard Stoll, executor, to Mertie Pierck, 654 West 161st St, mtg $15,500, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$21,500

161ST ST, s s, 71 ft e of Eagle Av, 27x110; Carrie B. Prentice to Mertie Pierck, 654 East 161st St, mtg $17,000, July 24; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 Third Av.....$1

204TH ST, n s, 26.1 ft w of Hull Av, 26.1x111.1x22x118.3; Agnes Viggers to Mary Viggers, 315 East 204th St, mtg $7,000, March 15; attorney, Mary Viggers, 315 East 204th St.....$100

213TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Holland Av, 50x100; Domenico Di Pasquo to Francesca Governale, 719 East 213th St, and another, mtg $15,500, July 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 26th St, runs n 105.9x e 116.4x s 40.9x w 27.6x s 58th to n s of 26th St x w 51 to beginning, July 24; Frederick Ayer to the Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St...$400,000

PRINCE ST, 153, n s, 25 ft w of Sullivan St, 25x75, July 13; Michele Germino and Domenico Albano to Vincenzo De Ciancia, 192 Spring St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $10,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,000

125TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Madison Av, 20x 99.11, July 24; Benjamin G. Hull and another to Meister Builders, Inc., 220 Broadway, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Kramer & B., 220 Broadway....$5,500

BROADWAY, 3,481 and 3,483, n w corner of 142d St, 49.11x100, one-third part, March 14; Charles J. Irvin to Thomas F. McLaughlin, 173 Alexander Av, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $94,000; attorney, John H. Rogan, 145 Nassau St.....$1,300

KING ST, 46 to 50, s s, 139.8 ft e of Varick St, 74.11x100.6, July 24; William S. Coffin to United States Trust Co. of New York, due Aug. 1, 1920, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St.....$22,000

5TH AV, 414, w s, 66.8 ft s of 38th St, 32.6x145, with rights to 12-foot alley, July 24; Franklin Simon & Co., Inc., to Duncan Realty Co., 241 West St, due Aug. 10, 1924, 4 p. c.; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland, 46 Cedar St.....$585,000

64TH ST, 247 West, n s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, July 25; Charles A. Carev to Union Dime Savings Bank, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$5,000

ORCHARD ST, 178, e s, 73.6 ft n of Stanton St, 26x87.9, July 20; 178 Orchard Street, Inc., to Bertha Wallfisch, 351 Van Brunt St, Brooklyn, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $35,000; attorney, Isidore Lowenbrann, 116 Nassau St.....$10,000

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, 3,040, e s, 25x100; John A. Fleckenstein et al., to Julius Wolf, 40 Edgecomb Av, July 23, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av..$1,000

CITY ISLAND, s s corner of Marine St, 100x200 to Horton St; Stephen D. Horton to Louise R. Horton, 183 Horton St, prior mtg $6,100, July 25, due July 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Louise R. Horton, 183 Horton St.....$900

CRESTON AV, e s, 332.11 ft n of 190th St, 25x94.1; Carl Hemmann to Oscar Hentschel, 1,416 Fort Washington Av, July 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

JACKSON ST, e s, 25 ft s from n s of Lot 421, map of Unionport, 25x108; John Welcker to Elizabeth Rees, 1,064 Odell St, prior mtg $1,000, July 25, due Feb. 1, 1919; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$500

LOT 18, map of Seton homestead; Charles Wetzel to Mary Kaiser, 3,044 East Tremont Av, July 24, due as per bond; attorney, E. J. Martin, 507 Tremont Av.....$3,000

LOTS 1,146, 1,147, and 1,189, map of Lorillard Spencer et al; Pasquale Mucci to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1,645

LOT 741, same map; Bruno Detlow to same, June 15, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same.$195

LOTS 828 and 829, same map; William A. Ellis to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c., attorney, same.....$360

All following same map, date, and attorney, and 5 years, 4½ p. c.:

LOTS 219 and 220; Frederick N. Knapp to same.....$720

LOT 138; Frederick Bivona to same.....$300

LOTS 246 and 247; Alonzo Jersey to same.$945

LOTS 412 and 413; Andrew J. Towart to same.....$475

LOT 67; Harry Miller to same.....$300

LOTS 99 to 101; Joseph C. Mucci and another to same.....$1,090

LOT 179; Wallace Gilbert to same.....$195

LOTS 81 to 83; Vincent F. Fiala to same.$660

All following same map, date and attorney, 5 years, 5 p. c.:

LOT 1,039; May L. Block to same.....$131

LOTS 1,386 and 1,387; Alfred Urbano to same.....$375

LOTS 978 and 979; Mary J. Grant to same.....$487

LOTS 448 and 449; Matilda Schlagel and another to same.....$562

LOTS 640 and 641; May L. Block to same.$525

LOTS 1,356 and 1,357; Mary Galluzzo to same.....$900

LOT 1,220; William Kandileros to same.$750

LOT 127; Angelo E. Galluzzo to same..$603

LOT 1,059; Alfred Urbano to same.....$318

RUTTER PLACE, n s, 96.4 ft e of Union Av, 50x102; Anthony Avenue Realty Co., Inc., to Jonah J. Goldstein, 72 Madison St, July 16, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Goldstein & G., 366 Broadway.....$6,500

131ST ST, n s, 29.11 ft e of Creston Av, 50x 134x50.1x131.1; Simon Gallusser to Elias Rosenbaum, 963 Prospect Av, prior mtgs $3,000, July 13, due as per bond; attorney, Ernest N. Adler, 1,508 1st Av.....$380

213TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Holland Av, 50x 100; Francesco Governale and another to Domenico Di Pasquo, 236 East 148th St, prior mtg $13,500, July 20, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

ESSEX ST, 137, so. s. and b.; Bernard Trusch to Morris Brook, on premises, and another, 8 years from May 1, 1916.....$780

8TH ST, 518 East, s s, 250 ft e of Avenue A, 20x82, for life; William W. Astor of London, England, to Morris Goldstein, 920 Whitlock Av, Bronx, 20 years from May 1, 1919; attorneys, Davis & D., 309 B'way.$850

SAME PROPERTY, assignment leases recorded May 27, 1899, and July 24, 1917; Morris Goldstein to Harry Siff, 1,420 Madison Av, ½ part, July 24; attorneys, same.....$3,000

8TH AV, 2,031-2,033, 2 stores and basements; Texas Realty Co. to Andrew Vergetakis, 2,117 8th Av, and another, 10 years from Sept. 1, 1917; attorney, J. I. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$8,500

48TH ST, 113 West, all, with option to purchase for $75,000; Societe Culinaire Philanthropique, N. Y., to Philip Friedman, 111 West 48th St, 5 years from July 6, 1917, 5 years' rental; attorney, Hy. Hetkin, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$8,000

Bronx.

JACKSON AV, 685-687, two stores; Joseph G. Patton to Joseph Kertesz, 643 Jackson Av, 2 years from Aug. 1, 1917, 1 year renewal; attorney, J. Neumark, 291 Broadway.....$600

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

EDGECOMBE AV, n w corner of 139th St, 99.11x121.5; Charter Construction Co. against Treblig Realty and Construction Co., Inc., et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

GOERCK ST, 19; J. Leo Honikman et al, against Loretta Corp, et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. C. Levi.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 415, Brooklyn Savings Bank against Wm. C. Savage et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Schanck & Bunnett.

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 75th St, 18x85; Gerald Cahill against John H. Hanshaw, executor, et al, action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, N. S. Zucker.

SULLIVAN ST, 96 to 100 and part of land beginning on n line separating lands formerly known as the Church Farm of Trinity Church from land formerly known as Nicholas Bayard's farm, between Sullivan and Macdougal Sts, runs n 20.8x w 21x s 16.8x s e, 25 ft to beginning; Geo. N. Kandeley et al against Thomas H. Steers et al, foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, G. H. Hyde.

WHITE ST, 24 and 26, and Walker St, 25; Abram M. Clonney against Rodeon Realty Co., Inc., et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark.

7TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 131st St, 50x 100; Minna G. Godlard against Jennie Brown et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. de P. Foster.

147TH ST, 612 East; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Elinore Realty Co., Inc., et al, foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

116TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x 100.11; Wm. L. Morgan against Celia Gordon et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. F. Stier.

117TH ST, n s

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

9-10-14 Rooms
Single and Duplex
(1, 2 and 3 baths)
$1600 to $4000
Large rooms, excellently arranged, with high ceilings.
121 Madison Ave. corner 30th Street
Eleven-story fireproof building. Apartments would bring $500 more further uptown.
New Management Will Lease
For 1, 2 or 3 years. Superintendent on premises, or
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd,
84 William Street.

3 Large Rooms
and bath.
Modern duplex apartments
Excellent arrangement.
25 East 30th St.
Rent $1200
Supt. on premises, or Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 William St.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 41TH ST.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette. Furnished, $50 to $97.50.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

75 East 81st St.
Northwest corner Park Av., high-class apartments; six, seven, eight rooms; $65, $75, $85, $95, $100, upward; service unexcelled.

BRONX.

MORRIS AVE. and 181st ST.
ONE BLOCK FROM NEW SUBWAY.
3-4 EXTRA LARGE ROOM APARTMENTS TO LEASE; UP TO DATE. **$25-$35**
NEW BUILDINGS
Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apts.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
4 ROOMS $29. 5 ROOMS $36.
6 ROOMS $45.
Class of tenants restricted.

REAL ESTATE.

Private Houses for Sale or Rent.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance,
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

GARAGE PLOT
on west side, containing 10,000 square feet, upon which owner will erect a garage to suit tenants. Apply Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, 11 Broadway, New York. Telephone 8580 Bowling Green.

RAILROAD SIDING.
Plot containing either 20,000 to 50,000 square feet on Manhattan for sale with railroad siding. Apply to Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., 11 Broadway, New York. Telephone 8580 Bowling Green.

Bargain, near Sheridan Square, Greenwich Village; 3-story and basement building, $8,500; possession. PEPPE & BRO., 40 Washington Square.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Corner lot for sale on 149th St., Bronx. The best business street. Address Owner, K 291 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FOR RENT.
New ten-room semi-detached brick house, Brooklyn, on subway, near station; parquet floors, steam heat, electric light, every modern improvement, sewers, streets asphalted, gardens, lawns, $60 per month; a bargain; also a few 7-room houses at $45. Schulman, 217 Broadway, New York. Phone 4585 Barclay.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Aves.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Handsome brownstone residence, Lincoln Road, near Prospect Park; parquet floors, electric light, and all modern conveniences; $9,000; small initial payment. Address 184 Lincoln Road. Phone 4364 Flatbush.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage; bathing, boating, fishing; investigate before buying elsewhere. Office, 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3556.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes, every city convenience, high elevation, no malaria, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and up. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Bronxville House.—9 rooms, 2 baths; large plot; rent $60 per month. O. W. Hall, Mohegan Heights, Bronxville.

Sacrifice beautiful estate less than cost of outbuildings. L. Birdsall, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME.
Large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath; porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, Box, 286 Times Downtown.

Cozy little home and two acres of fine farm land; some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350, complete; easy terms to right party. Write to Cozy Home, 248 Times Downtown.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs; near water and station; price $1,540, for $75 down and $10 monthly; write or call at once, B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SEASHORE HOME, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location, facing bay and ocean; garden plot; nice locality; improvements; near trolley, school, stores, &c. Write for further particulars. SHORE HOME, box 294 Times Downtown.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots, $350 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

MANHATTAN BEACH lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paved, can be bought now at $650 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Belle Harbor, Bayside Drive, corner 124th; modern house overlooking water; easy terms.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Caldwell.—Rent $45; 6 rooms, bath, sun parlor, 2 sleeping porches, gas, electric light, steam heat, open fireplace, garage, chicken house, fruit, 60-foot lawn, lot 50x240; sell on easy terms to responsible party. Owner, R. J. Black, care Broadway Trust Co., 92 West Broadway, N. Y.

COOL ON HOTTEST DAYS.
River view, large plot, 6-room semi-bungalow; new, modern, expensively finished; 35 minutes from New York; will sell to quick buyer $5,350; $700 cash, $50 per month. F. W. H., 310 Central Av., Leonia, N. J.

DANDY FARM,
110 acres, some woods, fine old-fashioned house; improvements; splendid outbuildings; price less than value of buildings.
LEWIS E. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

Factory to rent, 32x72, two stories, basement; railroad siding, one block railroad station; P. O. convenient. N. Meyers & Sons, Plainfield, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—New, modern residence, delightfully located; large living room, dining room, butler's kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch; every appointment; $7,500. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna.

MONTCLAIR.—Mountainside home 12 rooms, 4 baths, 8 bedrooms, large grounds, verandas, and garage; 550 ft. elevation; rental $166.66 per month. Frank Hughes Taylor Company, Montclair, New Jersey.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPEONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Sacrifice—8 minutes from Dunellen station; 12 rooms, bath, laundry, 2 toilets, 3 lavatories, gas, electricity, sewerage, quartered oak floors and trim; slate roofs; large garage; chicken run; lot 100x406; fronts two streets; plenty shade, shrubbery, berries, fruits; vegetable garden; inspection invited; moving South; must sell; $10,000; terms. Phone Worth 5334, or address R. L. Hallowell, Dunellen, N. J.

Exceptional Bargain. — six-room modern home, $5,200, worth $3,700; also 5-room bungalow, $2,700, worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly like rent. W. BUTSCHER, 21 Park Row.

Beautiful Jersey Palisades, two-family bargains, $12,950, $13,950; opposite 46th, 130th, Manhattan; fifteen, nineteen rooms; modern; separate conveniences, sleeping porches, extra land, garage facilities; required, $3,500 each. KRUSE, 60 Newark St., Hoboken. Telephone 1567 Hoboken.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

One of the most complete country homes in Connecticut, beautifully and conveniently situated; 25 acres elevated with extensive views; house 11 rooms and 2 bathrooms, 4 open fireplaces, hot water heat; stable, garage, and poultry plant; price $15,000. Folsom Bros., Inc., 127 East 34th St.

STAMFORD, Conn.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address E. S. H., (Suite 1938.) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful country estate at Sunapee, New Hampshire. For particulars write Hugo Nelson, Sunapee, New Hampshire.

Real Estate—For Sale or Exchange.

Want property in or near Chicago in exchange for 225 feet, S. W. cor. Nassau and Park Roads, Kensington, Great Neck; value $30 ft.; mortgage $4,500. Address Owner, L. J. Dodds, 530 South 5th Av., Chicago.

Real Estate Wanted.

Gentleman desires to rent country house with not less than five acres, with option of purchase; about 1½ hours from city; will pay $2,000 year and over. Send full particulars, including location, rent, number of acres, description of house, &c., to Bachelor, C 116 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS

Wanted, $8,000 six per cent. on 240 acres with 18-room house, Selden, L. I. Fisk, 140 Nassau St., New York.

FARMS,

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$50 DOWN and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

APPLE ORCHARD FARM—128 ACRES. Charming house, high elevation, fine views; 382 fruit trees; excellent pasturage; good barns; price $7,000, $3,000 cash. Farm and Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Good fruit and stock farm; 2,700 fruit trees, 10-room house and 5-room house, 7 good outbuildings painted; 83 acres in cultivation; 2 miles from main line station; price $7,000. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

For Sale.—11,000-acre grain and stock farm; will include 500 head of grade Hereford cattle at market price. For full particulars address the owner, H. K. Schuster, Wibaux, Mon.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

RIVER FRONT FARM OF 135 ACRES with modern 9-room house, very large barns; 60 acres of light, stoneless, sandy loam, capable of piling a 10,000-bu. potato crop; price $4,000. E. B. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Adjoining pretty lake in the Pocono Mts., 2½ hours from here, productive 60-acre farm; 16½ acres now in potatoes, corn, oats, rye, and garden truck; neat 7-room house; large barns; $5,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TWO SUNLIT OFFICES ON TOP FLOOR TO SUBLET.
Skylight in roof of larger office; total floor space 425 square feet; rent $125 per month, furnished; adapted for motion picture concerns, (Pathe Exchange in same building); architects, draftsmen, and other vocations where abundant sunlight is desirable. Address Room 1003, 25 West 45th St.; telephone Bryant 6596.

For rent, furnished and fully equipped, large, spacious offices; central location, two blocks from Broadway and 42d St.; switchboard, two trunk lines, six extensions; dictograph, with one master station; three substations; only responsible tenants considered. C 44 Times.

28th St., northwest corner of 1st Av.—Loft on plot 100x100; sprinklers, steam heat, power, light on four sides; complying all city departments; owner on premises; suitable for any manufacturing business; also ground floor and basement. Madison Square 5350.

Loft, 247-253 West 19th St., 7,500 sq. ft., modern building, sprinkler system; rent reasonable. Supt., or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

311 West 59th St., (Columbus Circle.)—Loft, 22x90; also store, basement; elevator, steam heat, good light. Risner, (Owner,) telephone Madison Square 5350.

46TH, 10 WEST.—Parlor store, 10 feet above sidewalk; fine window space; can give tenant trade from our shop; rent reasonable. Frank Gilman Co.

NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE, every facility; rent $20.50 monthly; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

1 Wall St., (corner Broadway.)—Desirable suite of offices containing 1,000 square feet. Apply Agent.

1,123 Broadway, Townsend Bldg.—Desk room to sublet, private office; stenographic services if desired; reasonable rent. Room 305.

46TH, 53 WEST.—Large, light loft. Inquire 14 West 47th St.

Desk or small room in builder's office; moderate. Room 504, 118 East 28th.

Parlor, 20x75; parquet floor; conveniences; must be seen to appreciate. 6 East 36th.

Loft, 44x77, at 630 1st Av. Apply 3015 Morningside.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Storage room for news print paper on Manhattan Island, near New York Central Railroad terminal; building must be dry and with low insurance rate. Address Z 294 Times Annex.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

93D ST., 257 WEST.—Five-story American basement, three-story extension; 8 baths; parquet floors; rent, $2,500. Caretaker.

Out of Town.—Unfurnished.

Owner, occupying double house, will lease select family adjoining 6-room modern dwelling; big verandas, growing gardens; plot available chickens, garage, barn, $30 monthly; near Erie, trolley; easy commuting; overlooking Palisades, Manhattan. Country Life, K 223 Times Downtown.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

For Rent—During August, an attractive old homestead, with modern conveniences, trees, garden, flowers, fruit, fresh eggs. Phone Bronxville 2923.

New York State.

Rye, N. Y.—Very beautiful, artistic house to rent for the rest of the Summer or until next May; 2 floors, 8 bed rooms, 5 baths, electric lights, furnished; one acre of ground, private beach, garage; $1,800. P. T., 348 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., (56th St.)—Langdon Hotel, Apartment 86; two rooms and bath, until Oct. 1, 1917. Call at hotel or phone 6260 Madison.

19TH ST., 132 EAST, (Gramercy Neighborhood.)—Large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; all outside; July and August. Stone.

38TH, 24 EAST.—THREE-ROOM APARTMENT, SUBLEASE. INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

60TH, 27 EAST.—TWO ROOMS, bath, telephone; furnished or unfurnished. SUBLET TILL LEASE EXPIRES.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

ALL or part beautifully furnished 7-room apartment; outside windows every room; eighth floor; overlooks Central Park; reasonable. Lenox 4978.

ATTENTION! — Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

THE WOOLSEY, 141 East 44th.—Desirable one room, kitchenette, bath; Aug. 1; greatly reduced rental. Call 8695 Murray Hill, 6C.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH STREET, 152 WEST.
STUDIO APARTMENT, FURNISHED.

47TH, 58 WEST, Hotel Patterson.—Furnished suites of two and three rooms with bath; all large outside rooms; Summer rates, $15 per week and up.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; beautifully furnished; suitable for two or more; caterer on premises. Dwyer, Circle 4137.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

60TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt. on premises. Open evenings.

70TH ST. AND BROADWAY, Sherman Sq. Hotel.—Sublet two beautiful large, light rooms, bath, maid service, $60 monthly; value $100. Apply Apt. 46, between 8-8.

72D.—Four charmingly furnished rooms; new building; sacrifice Summer, longer. Columbus 8974.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Two suites; piano; private baths, kitchenettes; $80, $90. Columbus 5685.

80TH, Corner West End Av.—Beautifully furnished six rooms and bath, year or longer. Capt. Hunt, Phone Columbus 7827.

81ST, 51 WEST.—To sublet, two large rooms and bath, Hotel Colonial, ninth floor; Summer rates. Apartment 903.

86TH, 309 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, hotel service; sacrifice. Apt. 10-C.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished 3 rooms and kitchenette; maid service, elevator; reasonable.

115TH, 507 WEST, (Apt 1A.)—Special Summer rates; 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; exquisite apartments; furnished complete, including silver and linen. Phone 8240 Morningside.

115TH ST., 620 WEST.—All or part, completely furnished; seven rooms, two baths; near Drive; piano, victrola; Summer rates. Superintendent.

118TH, 423 WEST. — Spacious two-room apartment, southern exposure, elevator, privileges. Reynolds.

119TH, 435 WEST.—One-room apartment; modern; August; seen afternoon, evenings. 8E.

168TH, 601 WEST.—4, 5, 6 rooms, overlooking Hudson; southern exposure; subway. Ellsworth.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates $60 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional); references. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

APARTMENTS SUBLET.
handsomely furn., any period; Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists, 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENTS.—Send for list. Call, consult Elite Renting Co., 25 West 42d.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette, 1 and 2 baths, $45 and up monthly, $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

ATTRACTIVELY Furnished private home apartments, Summer or longer; Summer concessions. CRESCENT CO., 547 West 110th, at Broadway, (upstairs.)

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, COOL, AIRY! Six room apartment, excellent, convenient location. CLAREMONT AVE., 39. APARTMENT 22.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK COMPANY, 30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102.—2, 3 room suite, baths, $60, $80 month; nonhousekeeping.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished apartments; subleases; Summer, Winter. Gray, 209 West 73d St. Columbus 3971.

SUBLET 7-room furnished apartment, 15th floor, Ansonia Hotel; cool; overlooking river; possession Aug. 1; very cheap. Telephone I. H. Gusdofer, Hanover 6294.

WEST END.—Seven rooms; modern; beautifully furnished; bargain Summer, longer. Columbus 3974.

Out of Town.

BEAUTIFUL, airy, furnished flats; view and location unsurpassed; five rooms and bath, $80.00; two rooms and bath, $45.00. The Toronto, Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.

Unfurnished—East Side.

80TH, 50 EAST.—Studio apartment, kitchen and bath, top floor, $35.

86TH, 50 EAST.—7 large, light, airy rooms, every modern convenience, $75.

Unfurnished—West Side.

46TH, 53 WEST.—Five large rooms; all improvements. Inquire 14 West 47th St.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building. Housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6, and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath. Rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration.
Renting agent on premises.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

77TH, 44 WEST, Opposite Manhattan Square Park, 1 Block from Central Park.—High-class, fireproof apartment, located on the 11th floor; 9 rooms, 3 bathrooms; living room 18x28 feet; bedrooms all face south; this is an unusual apartment; inspect now. Apply to Superintendent.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath, gas, electricity; immediate possession; $55.

114TH, 419 WEST. — Modern, sunny, six rooms, bath; lease, rent; concessions until Oct. 1. Room 1206, 115 Broadway. Rector 3634.

127TH, 619 WEST.—Five light rooms, modern improvements, elevator; immediate possession. Superintendent.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground floor apartment. Tenanted by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1047 Academy.

HAVEN AV., 110, (near 171st.)—Three, four, and five room apartments; all improvements; moderate rents; small families only. HUDSON RIVER VIEW.

HIGH-CLASS
Elevator apartments, 4-8 rooms, two baths; rents reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

SAVE money and housekeeping worry.—Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th, furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment hotel; high class service; references; few apartments to sublet to Oct. 1.

905 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Brooklyn.

11TH ST.,-682, (near Prospect Park West.)—Five rooms, all improvements; rents moderate. Apply Supt., 624 11th St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

LIST your apartments now. Vanderbilt 4416. Elite Renting Co., 25 West 42d.

Unfurnished.

WANTED at once unfurnished apartment, 7, 8 rooms; no objections to sublet moderate rent; west side. Address S. P., 448 Riverside Drive, Apt. 22.

WANTED—High-class apartment with four master bedrooms, lease or sublease, not above 94th St., Park or Madison Av. Address C. B., P. O. Box 957, New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

47TH, 307 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Large front room, bath; other rooms. Stuyvesant 2707.

48TH, 145 EAST.—Two large communicating rooms, with alcove; adjoining bath; hot water; furnished or unfurnished; $10 per week.

80TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable, optional; women only.

80TH, 122 EAST.—Large and small furnished rooms, all conveniences; refined.

81ST, 114 EAST, (80th, 39 East.)—All newly furnished; private bath; electricity.

86TH, 6 EAST.—Room, with private bath; electricity, telephone; $3 to $12.

80TH ST., (339 Lexington Av.)—Room in private house; references exchanged; gentleman.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, cool, comfortable room; breakfast if desired; Summer rates.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; square room, single room; telephone; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues, $3.25.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished room, with, without private bath; phone, electricity.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

West Side.

12TH, 33 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

18TH, 331 WEST.—Large, well furnished room in physician's house; references; telephone.

45TH, 159 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Newly furnished 3-room suite; electricity; elevator. Doyle.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Choice alcove, bath; conveniences; single room; hot water; electricity; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; also small rooms; gentlemen: Summer rates.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, baths; electricity; references.

55TH, 63 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; shower bath and all improvements; reasonable; gentleman; reference; attractive small room also.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Newly renovated; large, small rooms, kitchenette; hot water, telephone; conducted by trained nurse, insuring cleanliness, service.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; running water, electric light; Summer rates.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Studio, grand piano; large single room; electricity, telephone, elevator; references.

63D, 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, running water; private family; gentlemen; reference.

64TH ST., 8 W.—$4 a week; pleasant, medium-size room; good location. Rogers.

68TH ST., 47 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; every convenience; near "L," subway stations.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; private or adjoining baths; electricity; gentlemen; references.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive room, one flight; running water; electric light, phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE AND TWO ROOM SUITES; PRIVATE BATHS, SHOWERS, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Well-furnished large and small rooms; private bath; electricity, phone; convenient subway, L; first-class accommodations.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Single room for gentleman desiring exclusive private home; unusual appointments.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, outside, attractive rooms, for men; breakfast served; references.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Rooms, bath adjoining; single, double; electricity; phone.

73D, 140 WEST. — LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE, TWO, AND THREE ROOM SUITES; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES; ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTES.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms, with twin beds; electricity.

73D, 162 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; running water; between park and Riverside.

73D, 261 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium-sized room; bath adjoining; telephone.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, adjoining bath; electricity and telephone.

73D, 269 WEST.—Large, cool, second floor room, private bath, $10.

74TH ST.—Apartment two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; 74th St., eleventh floor, overlooking Broadway and Hudson; maid service; during month August. Telephone Audubon 2129.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; references.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Double or single rooms; private bath, electric light; exclusive house.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Rooms, singly, en suite; electricity, shower baths; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water; subway.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; private baths; electricity; kitchenette; tranquil; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette, en suite; single; maid service.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting; shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, bath; private house; gentlemen preferred; electricity; telephone.

80TH, 151 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; private, running water; mornings, evenings. Antoine.

81ST ST., 27 WEST.—Exceptionally large modern suite 2 or 3 rooms, (entire floor,) park view, spacious closets, dressing room; maid's service; private house; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient. Schuyler 7352.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, private bath; small rooms; near Riverside; references.

81ST, 3 WEST, (facing Park.)—Large room, single, suite; private bath; reasonable.

82D, WEST.—Desirable room; select apartment; conveniences; private family. Phone Schuyler 6595.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double or single rooms; hot and cold water in each room; all conveniences; private family. Telephone Schuyler 9642.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, baths, electricity; adjoining Drive.

86TH ST., (533 West End Av.)—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; every convenience; subway, "L"; references.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms; single and suite; southern exposure; reasonable.

93D, 308 WEST. (Near Riverside.)—Single room, adjoining bath; telephone, electricity, elevator. McIntyre.

95TH, 251 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large room; gentleman. Phone 2857 Riverside, Apt. 2W.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Single rooms, adjoining baths, $8.50-$4; elevator apartment. Bond.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure; elevator; New Englanders; fifth floor, south. Morningside 1095.

115TH WEST.—For two women, a suite of 2 charming rooms overlooking Hudson with private bath, if desired, in the apartment of two young business women. Phone Morningside 6950.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Comfortable, airy, large bedroom; small family; corner. Apt. 42.

121ST ST., 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—High, cool, near Riverside Park and Columbia University; attractively furnished rooms; light, airy corner room, five windows, alcove, suitable for three, $15 week; room suitable for two, three windows, $6, $7; other rooms, $4, $5; reception room; dancing; quiet dining room; excellent board, strictly optional, $8 week, meal tickets; Broadway subway, elevated, surface lines, Riverside bus. Chaperons: Mrs. Laken, Mrs. Young. Telephone Morningside 4887.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful house; gentlemen solely; various rooms from $2.50; showers; phone; subway; references; Southerners accommodated.

144TH, 600 WEST, (6B.)—Facing Hudson, $7; also front, $7; convenient location.

CLAREMONT AV., 15, (116th.)—Near Riverside, Columbia; attractive front room. Apt. 22.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (99th St.)—Delightfully cool, spacious room, suitable two, private high-class apartment. Phone Riverside 2748, Apt. 2-A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, (Corner 109th.)—Large, beautiful room, overlooking Hudson. Hurt, 10A.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39 WEST.—Bedroom, with kitchenette; also other rooms, large, small; bath; telephone.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations; single or suite. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 896.—Light, airy hall room, large closet; electricity; bath; $3.50; residence.

WEST END AV., 569.—Especially good rooms, single or double; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

WONDERFULLY COOL, large, light one, two rooms and bath. Tel. Riverside 1943.

Brooklyn.

CAN'T BE BEAT.
ROOM AND PRIVATE BATHROOM, $5.
211 SCHERMERHORN ST.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 90.—Three nicely furnished housekeeping rooms; every convenience; $8 week. Saxton.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

418T, 11 EAST. — Large room, with private bath; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 180.—One or two large connecting rooms; housekeeping; conveniences; telephone.

ROOMS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

BUSINESS WOMAN desires large, quiet unfurnished room, some kitchen privileges, with private American family; preferably in high-class apartment. C 104 Times.

TWO LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS or parlor floor, well located, between 70th and 90th Sts. C 119 Times.

Furnished.

70TH ST., W., (Above.)—Japanese gentleman desires sunny furnished room with breakfast; private family preferred. Write Room 610, 30 Church St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH ST., 29 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 38th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small; excellent board; all improvements.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; cool, clean; good board; telephone; reasonable.

50TH, 61 WEST.—Unusually appointed home; double, single rooms; baths; electricity; board optional.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

55TH, 16 WEST.—Table board, rooms with private bath and table board; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, private bath; electricity; house with owner; suit particular people; Southern cooking; also smaller room.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable for two or three; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 200 WEST, (OPPOSITE SHERMAN SQ.)—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; RUNNING WATER; ELEVATOR; BOARD. HUBBELL.

72D, 263 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9683.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Ideal Summer location; exclusive Pension; large room, private bath; also small room; excellent table.

72D, 267 WEST.—Double, single rooms, suite; private baths; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Single and double rooms with private bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; subway; references.

79TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

90TH, 124-128 WEST.—New and modern, cheerful rooms; good home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; delicious home cooking; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; large and small rooms; couple or gentleman; excellent table; references; table guests.

93D, 205 WEST.—EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ELEGANT HOME.

88TH, 63 WEST.—Board and rooms; private Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable two; excellent home cooking; references. Strauss.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.) — "Columbia." Cool rooms, good board, $8 up. Call 4021 Morningside.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Double rooms, private baths; excellent table. Brody, Morningside 2123.

126TH, 174 WEST, (The Norwood,) Corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—"Audubon." Bright rooms, good board. Telephone Audubon 2757.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (Corner 77th.)—Coolest and most desirable location in city; rooms overlook river; low rate until September; refined home; everything the best; references required.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, small rooms, floors, suites; board optional; Winter reservations.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

EDGEWATER LODGE.—Directly on Sound, delightfully cool, attractive accommodations

HELP WANTED—Female.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY OPEN ONLY TO AN UNUSUAL YOUNG WOMAN, preferably in the early twenties. Requisites: Energy and ambition, perfect physical health, tranquil disposition, tactful and impressive personality, discerning and logical mind interested in matters commercial and financial, dexterity in the use of English, and a thorough working knowledge of stenography. The position offered is one of dignity, carrying a liberal initial remuneration and the opportunity for rapid advancement. Address Look Box 826, Greensboro, N. C.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Must have experience with manufacturing concern and be able to keep full set of books; good opportunity for advancement with fast-growing concern; state experience and salary desired. Z 310 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, competent, and accurate; accustomed to trial balances for large publishing business; opportunity for advancement; state age, salary, and experience. Z 283 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Woman to assist on books and operate typewriter; accurate worker, good penman; state age, salary, references. C 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accustomed to loose-leaf bookkeeping with knowledge of stenography; salary $15. F. 325 Times Downtown.

CLERK for office; one familiar with Burroughs adding machine or Comptometer preferred, although not necessary. The Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

CLERICAL WORKER to keep stock books and order records; good writer and figurer; salary $8 to start; permanent position. F 350 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKERS (25) or assistants for cutting silk underwear; pleasant permanent position; good pay; capable young women. Boyd & Co., 2,159 Prospect Av., near 182d St., Bronx.

FILE CLERK.—Expert; experienced in special card index filing. Apply to Miss Tripp, American Red Cross, 105 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

FRENCH GOVERNESS wanted for a boy of 6. Apply to 56 West 75th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Must be neat; good home to right person; wages, $30; give references. Mrs. H. B. Siebrecht, Chappaqua, Westchester Co.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
SALESPERSONS
for the following departments:
ART NEEDLEWORK,
HOSIERY AND
SILVERWARE,
Apply Superintendent's Office,
Fifth Floor.

GIRL for general housework in family of two adults; good wages. Call Apt. 9D, 601 West 160th St., northwest corner Broadway.

GIRL wanted to address 10,000 envelopes. Call or phone Le Valley Carbon Brush Co., 231 West 23d St.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, refined, high-class French nursery governess for child of 4; good home and salary to right party. Call at 105 West 40th St., Room 513.

HOUSEMOTHER.—A school for girls near Boston wants housemother; nothing to do with housekeeping; must be a lady, preferably widow, under 45 years of age; work begins middle September. Z 311 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKER.—Competent woman wanted as general houseworker in Summer home near New Haven; 2 in family; must be good cook. Call, 9-12, Thursday or Friday, or Thursday evening, Goddard, 61 East 73d St.

JUNIOR CHEMIST.

SALARY $1,020 TO $1,380.

At least 18 years of age, who has received degree of B. S. or certificate from a reputable institution showing a two years' course in chemistry or its equivalent. Subjects and weights: Training and experience, 4; technical, 6. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until Aug. 9, at 4 P. M. For further information see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

LABORATORY WORKER.—College graduate, who has specialized in civics and mathematics; salary dependent on ability; good opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age and experience, A. H. C., 463 West St.

LAUNDRESSES.—Two, $22; at Seaside Hospital, Coney Island. Apply 12 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

LEDGER CLERK.—Young lady, experienced in making out bills by machine, typist, and comptometer operator; must be good penman, accurate at figures; state full particulars, age, and experience; salary, $12 to $15. Wholesale Silks, C 108 Times.

LITERARY researchers, both English and foreign languages. Tenth floor, 450 4th Av.

MAID.—Young white woman, orderly, intelligent, to assist physician and take care of office daily, excluding Sunday; steady employment; $14. With full particulars and references, address K 99 Times.

MILLINERS.—AITKEN, SON & CO. REQUIRE FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED TAILORED HAT MILLINERS. APPLY 218 EAST 26TH ST.

MODEL for photographer's studio to pose in fashions; must be good looking, size 36, and at least 5 feet 8 inches high; permanent. Call Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th St.

MODELS, SIZE 16, FOR MISSES' DRESSES; PERMANENT POSITION. SCHARLES & DEUTSCH, 7 EAST 37TH ST.

MODEL wanted in ladies' hat house; only experienced need apply. Abe N. Adelson, 3 East 37th St.

NURSE.—Wanted, a refined young woman as nurse or nursery governess for two boys, 3-6. Call Thursday, 2-4 P. M., and Friday, 9:30-11 A. M. Mrs. T. W. Harting, 22 East 68th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined young woman to care for two children, 3 and 6 years. Write, or call Thursday from 3:30 to 4:30, and Friday, after 10:30, at 22 East 68th St.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

OPERATOR wanted on comptometer to figure clothing cost; to one experienced first-class position is offered. K 92 Times.

SERVICE CLERK.—Bright, intelligent young woman, about 25, who has good business experience; must be capable of handling correspondence and detail work. Address, stating age, qualifications, and salary, A. H. C., 463 West St.

STENOGRAPHER.

ONE OF OUR DEPARTMENT MANAGERS NEEDS AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER. PREFERABLY ONE ACCUSTOMED TO THE OLIVER MACHINE; MUST TAKE DICTATION RAPIDLY AND ACCURATELY; GOOD SALARY AND SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY J. S. ELLIOT,
207 WEST 24TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, 18 to 20 years of age, in office of old established concern; good chance for beginner; hours 9 to 5:30; location downtown west side; prefer high school scholar; state full particulars and salary you desire. Permanent. L 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER, PREFERABLY ONE WITH JOBBING HOUSE EXPERIENCE, FOR PERMANENT POSITION. ADDRESS, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, P. O. BOX 1866, NEW YORK.

STENOGRAPHER for editor of a weekly class paper; good English education, earnestness, and alertness essential; permanent position, reasonable hours, and fair salary. Municipal Journal, K 110 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPEWRITER. — Good position for young lady of ability and refinement; state age, experience, religion, and salary; references essential; agencies not considered. C 107 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST. — Experienced; one with billing experience preferred; refinement and neatness essential; state experience, references, and salary expected. K 104 Times.

STENOGRAPHER required in architect's office; permanent position; state experience, references and salary. L 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and competent office assistant; references. Apply 5 West 56th St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEON SCHECHTER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 26, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,306 Park Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, men's & women's furnishings, counters, safe, fixtures, etc. HENRY BRADY, Receiver.
JULIUS FISCHER, Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.
A DESIRABLE POSITION WITH EXCELLENT FUTURE IS OPEN FOR AN EXCEPTIONAL YOUNG LADY; INITIAL SALARY, $15; STATE AGE, RELIGION, AND REFERENCES. P. O. BOX 1,844, NEW YORK.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, capable of taking testimony; good salary. Apply Mr. Hull, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 1324 St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, for export and import firm; permanent position; state experience and salary expected. L 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, at once, clean cut young woman, experienced and accurate; good salary to one qualifying for resident buyer's office. 303 5th Av., Room 1708.

STENOGRAPHER in cotton goods house, experienced help only; permanent position; state age and experience; salary $12. Z 306 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent high school graduate with some experience; hours 9:30 to 5:30; permanent; $14. Top floor, 1 University Place.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER — Excellent opportunity; only experienced need apply. Silk & Ullman, 142 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced stenographer in law office; salary, $12; opportunity for advancement. L 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in silk house; one who is competent and good at figures; fair salary. Call Rudolph Seenger Co., 239 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner preferred; state machine used, age, experience, salary. "Expert," L 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; permanent position. Call Thursday morning, 200 5th Av., Room 1178.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, experienced, 12th floor, 456 4th Av.

STORE DETECTIVE.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG LADY WHO IS THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AS DEPARTMENT STORE DETECTIVE AND CAN GIVE A CLEAN, SUCCESSFUL RECORD; MUST BE ABLE TO GRASP A SITUATION QUICKLY AND TO ANALYZE IT CORRECTLY; MUST ALSO HAVE EXCELLENT JUDGMENT AND TACT; DO NOT APPLY UNLESS YOU CAN FULFILL ALL THESE REQUIREMENTS; GIVE COMPLETE EMPLOYMENT RECORD; STATE AGE AND SALARY DESIRED; THE INFORMATION YOU GIVE WILL BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. D 432 TIMES ANNEX.

TYPISTS, experienced, rapid, and well-educated; salary, $12 to $15. Address, stating age and experience, A. H. C., 463 West St.

TYPIST.—Experienced, skilful typist; salary $12 to $15; a large downtown corporation; state age, nationality, religion, education and previous employers. F 349 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, Swiss, speaking French and German; $18. Z 312 Times Annex.

WANTED, BY THE PRESIDENT OF AN IMPORTANT UPTOWN MERCANTILE HOUSE, A YOUNG LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS STENOGRAPHY TO ACT AS SECRETARY; STATE EXPERIENCE IN FULL AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS K 109 TIMES.

WOMEN ATTENDANTS wanted, between the ages of 18 and 40, for the Central Islip State Hospital; $19 a week, $25 per month and maintenance; men also wanted; wages, $26 to $34 per month and maintenance. Call 11 to 1 Thursdays, 30 East 42d St., Room 409.

YOUNG LADY in showroom by manufacturer of children's hats; one accustomed to waiting on trade; state experience and salary requested. S. W., 273 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to learn special facial treatment; salary while learning. Call before 10 A. M., Dorothy Grey, 2 West 57th St.

YOUNG LADY wanted, bright, for clerical work; preferably one with some office experience. F 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, educated, for responsible clerical position requiring accuracy and judgment; permanent. Apply Thursday, 378 4th Av., Room 701.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER FOR SHANGHAI, CHINA!
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT YOUNG WOMAN; TRANSPORTATION PAID, BOARD AND LODGING, AS WELL AS INCIDENTAL ITEMS FREE.
CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH STREET,
ROOM 725, NEW YORK CITY.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 96 Liberty St.—Bookkeepers, $25; typists, $15; dictaphone operators, $15-$17.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency, supplies first-class service; 2,415 Broadway; 9463 Riverside.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS.—Numerous positions unfilled; registration free. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks, permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

BOOKKEEPERS, $12-$18; stenographers, $10-$24; switchboard, $10. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Permanent positions; other openings. Florence Bioch Agency, 47 West 42d.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 80 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

GET INTO THE MOVIES. New types, new faces wanted every day. Big salaries. We teach you by new French method. Courses $25 up. Call at once. Positions guaranteed if you qualify. E. Brunel Film Studios, 1,482 Broadway, cor. 43d St., New York. Now producing in Universal Studios, 100 episodes, "The Hand of God" (released in October.)

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course, Individual Instruction.
PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept.,
62 West 45th Street, N. Y.
$10
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING MAN WANTED.
Experience in circularizing, space and booklets, layout and style; able to keep records, figure costs, and do incidental correspondence; prefer man who is a college graduate or graduate of school of commerce and finance; state fully age, experience, salary, married or single, and give general personal information; answers confidential. Address "Broad," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

AGENCY CASHIER by general agent life company; must be a good correspondent, possessing diplomacy and knowledge of bookkeeping; excellent. F 351 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN.
Salary, $1,200 to $1,800.
20 years of age and over, who have had two years' experience in an architect's office, or completed a course in art, design, or architecture, or equivalent experience. Subjects and weights: Experience, 2; Technical, 8. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building until August 8 at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

ARTISTS.—Hiller Studios want best artists available to paint over original photographic prints in black and white or color; strong illustrative or decorative bent essential; whole or part time positions; rare opportunity for advanced students or artists with time to spare. 135 West 44th. Ask for Mr. Fangel.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, energetic, not afraid of work; familiar with cost accounts. Apply 32 South 9th St., B'klyn.

BANK CLERK.—State age, experience, and salary desired; old downtown bank. F 362 Times Downtown.

BANKER.—American-Italian banker, preferably from the North of Italy; knowledge of foreign exchange, able to act as manager; age 35 to 40; having ambition and initiative, with good presence; able to command a good salary. Reply, giving full details and references, K 883 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Office Man.—Thoroughly experienced, familiar with collections by correspondence and attending to pay roll; must be quick and efficient; only those meeting above requirements respond, giving full particulars and salary expected. Manufacturer, K 85 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—A man not looking for large things can secure a permanent position and fairly good salary in a retail coal dealer's office; must keep a single entry set of books accurately and neatly and operate typewriter; to the right man this is a good opening. Address Box 66, Leonia, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.—Charge factory office; experienced, good correspondent; married preferred. Call Mother's Friend Co., 135th St. and Willow Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer and typewriter; thoroughly experienced; give full particulars, age, salary, and religion. L 275 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and general office man, over 31 years of age, familiar with corporation work; location Pittsburgh district. Address R. D., Box L 206 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, garage; state experience, full particulars. Write B. L., 2,960 3d Av.

BOY WANTED.
YOUNG FELLOW, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, IN CONTRACTOR'S OFFICE, WHERE LOTS OF "PEP" AND INITIATIVE WILL RECEIVE QUICK RECOGNITION; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING AGE, RELIGION, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, &C.; SALARY $8 PER WEEK. F 334 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS WANTED.
Large insurance company has an opening for several clear-cut boys; excellent opportunity for advancement; no experience necessary; must be ambitious, of good address, quick to learn, and energetic. Address in own handwriting, corrected age, nationality, education, experience, if any, &c. F 348 Times. Downtown.

BOY WANTED IN SAMPLING DEPARTMENT OF WHOLESALE TEA AND COFFEE HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE A KNOWLEDGE OF TEAS, COFFEES, RICE, &C.; MUST BE OF NEAT ADDRESS AND WILLING. REPLY, L 269 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY in advertising office of large publishing house; an excellent opportunity for advancement to a bright boy. McCall Co., 236 West 37th St.

BOY wanted to assist in shipping department. Apply store, 45 Leonard St.

BOY wanted in architect's office. Apply Goodhue, 2 West 47th St.

BOY WANTED. APPLY ROOM 2010, 220 BROADWAY.

BRAKEMEN, firemen, signal maintainers, signal helpers, lampmen, boilermakers, and machinists; experienced. Apply Employment Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, foot Willis Av. and 132d St., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR. — Wanted, an experienced, careful, neat, punctual driver for a Stearns car, in New Rochelle, for one month, subsequently for permanent service in New York City. Address, with references, Z 293 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Wanted, a claim clerk who can fill a place that is growing bigger every day; must have tact and experience in wholesale dry goods business; others keep away. W. C., 287 Times Downtown.

CONFECTIONERY SUPPLY SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED IN CONFECTIONERY SUPPLY LINE; LEADS FURNISHED; SALARY AND COMMISSION; ANSWERS HELD STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. L 256 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DEPARTMENT STORE
CREDIT ASSISTANT
AND CHIEF AUTHORIZER.

ONLY THOSE EXPERIENCED AND NOW EMPLOYED IN SIMILAR CAPACITY NEED APPLY.

GOOD SALARY TO START.
CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY 7-9 CREDIT MANAGER,
8:30 TO 10 A. M. 12 TO 1 P. M.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.

INVOICE CLERK wanted; also assistant to bookkeeper; must be quick and accurate at figures; experience desirable but not essential, age 17 to 20. Address K 105 Times.

JUNIOR CHEMIST.

Salary $1,020 to $1,380.

At least 18 years of age, who have received degree of B. S. or certificate from a reputable institution showing a two years' course in chemistry or its equivalent. Subjects and weights: Training and experience, 4; Technical, 6. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until August 9th at 4 P. M. For further information see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

LAWYERS wanted for editorial work in law publishing house; familiarity with law reports, digests, &c., essential; give full particulars in regard to experience. L 268 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Handy man in apartment hotel, understanding care of boiler, carpentry, painting, and make himself generally useful, $25 month, board and room, with chance of advancement. Address or call, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange, N. J.

MAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN TAKING COMPLETE CHARGE OF STOCK ROOM AND SHIPPING DEPARTMENT. REPLY, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED, TO S. D., 168 TIMES.

MANAGER.—Prominent investment security house desires the services of a clean-cut man able to take hold branch office out of city; must have A1 reference and ability to build an organization; every co-operation and large earnings are assured right man; give complete record of former connection in confidence. L 230 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN. — First-class men, experienced in machine tools, piping, &c.; state experience in full, age, and salary. K 398 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS wanted by large manufacturing firm where there is a bright future for ambitious, snappy, clean-cut, accurate, and willing boys of education and good family. We consider only intelligent boys of neat appearance; no use for others to call. H. Lissner & Co., 295 Lafayette St.

OFFICE BOY who can operate a Burroughs adding machine or comptometer preferred, although not necessary. The Calculating Company, 50 Church St.

OPERATOR on Remington Wahl typewriter; knowledge of bookkeeping essential; salary $18-$20. Employment Dept., 374 Broadway.

ORDER CLERK—Young man wanted in office of importing concern; state age, nationality, experience; salary $12 to start. L 280 Times Downtown.

PORTERS wanted for general office cleaning; $13. Z 283 Times Annex.

PURCHASING AGENT familiar with buying for machine manufacturers; must have previous experience and be well recommended; excellent opportunity with fast growing concern for bright, active man; state experience and salary expected. Z 309 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Knowledge is power; present conditions demand that every business man be thoroughly posted on subjects heretofore unnecessary. A reference to the Encyclopaedia Britannica quickly supplies the desired information to the smallest details, and the man of business men have already bought it as a business proposition. A few experienced men, able to tell a straight story of what it contains, are needed. Quick promotion to managerial positions for men who can qualify. We give thorough training, drawing account against commissions, and pay all transportation expenses. Call 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED.
An established corporation with an expanding business must have three additional salesmen for Eastern States of proven ability; to men who can qualify we will give every assistance; railroad fare paid and drawing account against commissions arranged, but demand at least high school education and strong personality; to successful man we guarantee a managerial position this Fall. See Mr. Troth, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.
Specialty manufacturing concern has opening for salesman with proved selling record; must have following in electrical supply or office supplies trade; wholesale only; commission and drawing account; unless you are an intelligent, progressive man, with A1 references, do not apply. Apply in person only. Wellaphone, Inc., 376-380 Lafayette St., New York.

SALESMAN,
AGGRESSIVE, EXPERIENCED CONFECTIONERY SUPPLY LINE; TRADE IN N. Y. AND VICINITY; REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RELIABLE MAN; SALARY AND COMMISSION; ANSWERS TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. L 237 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN (young, active) wanted on salary and commission to call on New York export buyers of iron and steel products. Apply, stating full particulars as to age, experience, &c., L 270 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Leads furnished; no books or canvassing; evening work; good opportunity; commission or salary if qualified. United Land Developing Co., 132 Nassau St., Room 305.

SALESMAN. — High-class, experienced in [illegible] salary. K 80 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—BRONZE POWDERS FOR A HIGH-GRADE MANUFACTURING FIRM; STATE TERRITORY TRAVELED, SALARY EXPECTED. ALSO WHAT CLASSES OF TRADE BEEN SELLING; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS; ALL REPLIES STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. C 87 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Young man, who can qualify as a successful wholesale cigar salesman, metropolitan district and New York State; sterling line of merchandise; must possess ability, energy, and ambition; straight salary, no commission; state age, qualifications, and salary expected. L 239 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted (young men) to sell best motor truck proposition on market; drawing account against 5 per cent. commission. See Mr. Kottmeier, 9 A. M. to 12, Hudford Co. of N. Y., 1,700 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Experienced ladies' shoe salesman; must understand buying and window trimming; state particulars and references; salary, C 118 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced; one for Manhattan, another for Northern New Jersey; grocery, restaurant trade; salary, $18. L 244 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Commission men to carry specialty line of laces for retail trade; all territory open. L. G. Leronheim & Co., 3 East 16th St.

SALESMEN.—Those acquainted with the cut-up trade; commission, Royal Designing Service, 404 4th Av. See Mr. Shapiro.

SALESMAN.—Experienced selling; $16 to $30; coats and suits in city; commission. Wallach & Blum, 138 West 21st St.

SALESMAN.—Young man, to travel for novelty concern; state age, experience, salary. Novelties, 210 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted, familiar with the book and pamphlet line; salary and commission. B. W., 109 Times.

SALESMAN.—Stock; high-grade man, proven ability; can find opportunity; big money commission. L 267 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN familiar with brass manufacturing line; local territory; commission basis. Z 307 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Man experienced in decorating or furniture manufacturing; write particulars. K 100 Times.

SOLICITOR wanted for one of the largest contracting firms in New York to call on architects and engineers in New York City; must have large acquaintance, be of good address, and at least twenty-five references from reputable architects and engineers; salary. Answer in detail, Barb, K 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—EXPERT STENOGRAPHER AND CABLE CLERK, WITH AT LEAST TWO YEARS' PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY WITH A LARGE EXPORT AND IMPORT HOUSE; ONLY APPLICATIONS GIVING FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE CONSIDERED. F 346 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER - CORRESPONDENT. — Young man, with knowledge of Spanish preferred; assist in sales and advertising department of progressive concern; bright opportunity for advancement; write complete information. K 106 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, for office assistant; state wages, experience, age. C 89 Times.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office at 203 Broadway, ninth floor. Western Electric Co., Inc.

TRACERS for mechanical and structural drawings; must have had several years experience and must be good letterers; state experience in full, age, and salary. K 394 Times Downtown.

TREE TRIMMERS.—Experienced, inexperienced; give age, pay wanted. Address C 93 Times.

WANTED, BY THE PRESIDENT OF AN IMPORTANT UPTOWN MERCANTILE HOUSE, A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS STENOGRAPHY TO ACT AS SECRETARY; STATE EXPERIENCE IN FULL AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS K 108 TIMES.

WANTED
men with international commercial banking experience to take position in new banking institution with large resources which will engage only in this form of banking. Apply by letter, giving full details of past history, experience, and salary expected, Box 209 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MAN, BRIGHT, WANTED IN WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE AS SAMPLE CLERK IN COTTON YARN DEPARTMENT; A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS. L 215 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN experienced in general merchandising, buying and selling, and familiar with market conditions, for chemical and pharmaceutical department of large trading company. Apply with full details, Box L 247 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by company manufacting incandescent electric lamps, who has had some technical training, to assist in general testing work; state training, age, salary expected. C 86 Times.

YOUNG MAN, preferably experienced in retailing paints, to work in office and warehouse with prospect of becoming a traveling salesman; salary, L 283 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as office boy in large organization; state age, education, and experience; salary to start, $7; high school graduate preferred. Z 297 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, to start in Wall Street bank; liberal salary with lunches. F 332 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, stenographer and light office work; state salary; opportunity. C 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, office assistant, with knowledge of typewriting. W. S., 150 Times.

Employment Agencies.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.
SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK, over 20 years, and with experience in paper business preferred; $12 to $15 per week.
CLERK, with some knowledge of stenography and typewriting; $50 to $60 per month.

CALL 9 TO 2 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

CREDIT MANAGER, $1,800. Credit Clerks, $75-$100. Bookkeepers, foreign exchange, general, $900-$1,800. Stenographers, $75-$100. Rate Clerk, $22. Accountants C. P. A. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
CHAS. P. HASSON, MGR.

SECRETARY, $1,500. Stenographers, (5,) $100. Exp. Clerks. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANTS, (senior,) (cost;) 4 bank bookkeepers, (typist,) $20. Mighill, (Flatiron Building.)

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Bookkeeper, $25. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

Instruction.

DO YOU LIKE TO USE TOOLS?
Earn $23 to $75 a week and at the same time establish yourself in a profitable, permanent profession. Mechanical dentists are in great demand. No book study—just practical work. Three months' course. Easy payments. You can earn while you learn. School established 25 years. Professor Bodee is recognized as America's leading authority on mechanical dentistry. Ask any reputable dentist about this school. Write for free booklet No. 19. Bodee Dental Trade School, 15 West 44th St. Supervision of State University.

MEN OF ALL AGES, if you like to use tools, the quickest way to learn how is learn mechanical dentistry; no book study; just laboratory training; individually, any time of day or evening; remarkably short and thorough course; easy payments; big demand for mechanical dentists; salaries range from $25 to $75 a week. Investigate! Write or call; get free Booklet 59.
Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2946. Finest in America. First licensed by N. Y. State University.

BE A PHOTOGRAPHER
Earn $25 to $100 weekly. Big demand now for professionals, commercial, motion picture photography. Learn in 3 months. Day or evening classes; easy terms. Call or write for free booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography T-7, 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

$10
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS.—The easiest and fastest seller on earth; PURIFUME, a patented apparatus in great demand among moving picture houses, hotels, restaurants, offices, barber shops; carried in pocket; sells upon initial demonstration; guaranteed to give results or money refunded; retails $1; agents cleaning up $25 to $200 weekly. Call or write for complete outfit. American Germicide Corporation, 185 West 40th St., New York City.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 25. — Thunder showers were quite general from the Ohio Valley eastward and southward, except along the South Atlantic Coast, although the rainfall was not of much consequence, except in the District of Columbia, where 3.27 inches fell within a few hours.

Showers also occurred in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, North Dakota, Montana, and in a few other localities in the extreme Central West.

High temperatures continued over the interior districts.

Thunder showers will continue Thursday and Friday in Tennessee and the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and there will be showers Friday in Indiana and the upper lake region.

In the lower lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Temperature changes will not be of importance.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast to south, showers Thursday, fair Friday; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, mostly south, except east and southeast off the Florida Coast, thunder showers.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York and New England — Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

New Jersey—Unsettled Thursday. Friday, probably fair and warm.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair north, unsettled south portion Thursday. Friday, probably fair and warm.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M. ..71	73	4 P. M. ..77	83	
6 A. M. ..72	72	6 P. M. ..71	76	
9 A. M. ..76	77	9 P. M. ..70	72	
12 M. ..75	76	11 P. M. ..71	73	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 77; for the corresponding date last year it was 73; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 3:45 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 95 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.21 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.18 inches.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:45|Sun sets..7:19|Moon sets..10:29

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:00	12:19	6:00	6:43
Governors Island	12:00	12:28	6:30	7:30
Hell Gate	2:03	2:28	8:14	8:59

Fire Record.

P. M., (Tuesday.)	Loss.
11:30—453 6 Av.; Zewebick & Reichman.	Slight
A. M., (Wednesday.)	
3:10—261-267 Canal St.; Columbia Kid Curler Co.	Slight
6:15—82 Greene St.; Manhattan Supply.	Slight
6:30—1,621 Bathgate Av.; S. Deweden.	Slight
8:20—279 W. 113 St.; H. Jacobe.	Slight
8:30—40 3 St.; George Cohen.	Slight
8:30—1,332 Willis Av.; M. Rosen.	Slight
8:40—217 B'way.; Realty Co.	Slight
10:15—601 W. 191 St.; L. Greenfield.	Slight

THE TEACHING STAFF.

Licenses Granted for Positions in High and Elementary Schools.

Temporary licenses as teacher-in-training to teach in high schools the subjects respectively indicated, have been granted to the following:

CHEMISTRY.

Irene C. Diner, Irene M. Thun.
Evelyn Peary,

ENGLISH.

Samuel E. Friedrich, Gladys P. Smith,
Ruth M. Boehm, Jane H. Smith.
Mildred I. Freygang,

FRENCH.

Marie S. Crandall, Emilie Hoertel.

GERMAN.

Abraham Friedman, Elizabeth B. Reifler,
Frances Lewitus,

HISTORY.

Samuel D. Bierman, Florence E. Fraser,
Harold Wisan, Irma Hahn,
Gertrude Adelstein, Alice M. Herring,
Rebecca Brauman, Ella Munter,
Estelle Civic, Emma M. Strauss.
Helen Demarest,

LATIN.

Hyman Alpern, Sylvia S. E. Hecht,
Sarah T. Arthur, Alice R. Luckings.
Minna S. Gussow,

There has been placed, as of July 18, 1917, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of cooking or elementary schools, the names of the following:

	Rating.		Rating.
T. Armbruster	83.55	Jessie A. Knox	72.05
M. Keeler	79.35	T. M. Loeble	72
M. L. Fabregas	77.75	E. B. Close	71.95
Agnes C. Shields	77.35	Lillian Caplan	71.85
M. V. Canavan	73.6	K. A. MacAdams	71.55
H. L. Havens	75.5	Irene A. Lown	71.5
Sarah Starr	75.15	A. M. Turnbull	71.5
L. G. Vosanack	75.05	Marian A. Early	70.7
Myrtle Vine	75	M. G. Leary	70.25
M. C. Kyner	74.9	M. M. Malloy	70.05
M. Entelmann	74.5	Eleanor Grace	69.95
Minnie McKenna	74.25	G. d'A. Howell	68.45
Henrietta Cawl	74.2	E. S. Moore	68.45
A. E

MRS. MOONEY FREED OF MURDER CHARGE

Kisses All the Jurors, Who Had Deliberated Over Verdict Since Monday.

DRAMATIC SCENES IN COURT

Her Husband Has Been Sentenced to Die for Fatal Explosion in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Mrs. Rena Mooney, one of the five defendants in the murder case growing out of the bomb explosion here last July, was acquitted late today. After a trial that had lasted nine and a half weeks, the jury deliberated fifty-one hours before reaching its verdict of "Not guilty." Seven other indictments are pending against Mrs. Mooney, but it is uncertain, according to the District Attorney, whether she will be tried again.

Thomas J. Mooney, her husband, and Warren K. Billings have been convicted and sentenced respectively, to death and life imprisonment. Both have appealed. Israel Weinberg and Edward A. Nolan, the other defendants, remain to be tried.

"The bomb cases are at an end," declared Thomas O'Connor of Mrs. Mooney's counsel. "The next trial will be that of Oxman."

Frank C. Oxman, an Oregon cattleman, is acused of attempted subornation of perjury in connection with Thomas Mooney's trial, in which he was the chief witness for the prosecution.

Surprise to Prosecutor.

"I am surprised at the verdict," said District Attorney Charles M. Fickert, who, with his assistant, Louis Ferrari, prosecuted Mrs. Mooney. "We expected the jury to disagree. Our failure to convict Mrs. Mooney is similar to our other experiences in prosecuting women. Jurors hesitate to convict a woman, particularly if she is charged with first degree murder."

As the foreman announced the verdict, Mrs. Mooney, a comely young music teacher, jumped from her seat and kissed each juror. Friends, relatives, and her attorneys showered her with congratulations.

Mrs. Israel Weinberg fainted when the verdict was announced. Cheering and handclapping by a number of the spectators was stopped by the bailiffs and the courtroom was cleared. As the jurors filed out women relatives of the various bomb defendants seized and kissed their hands.

Mrs. Mooney made her way, smiling and bowing right and left to the County Jail, where her husband is confined. Entering his cell she threw herself into his arms. The other defendants and numerous relatives and friends crowded into the cell and a levee was held. After she left her husband's cell, Mrs. Mooney was taken to the women's quarters of the prison.

"It has been a terrific strain," said Mrs. Mooney. "But I knew from the beginning of the trial that justice would triumph. I cried bitter tears when I saw Miss Pearl Seaman, who had both of her legs blown off in the explosion, come into court. It was hard for me to understand that I was being charged with a crime of this nature. When I am free I will devote my life to giving Miss Seaman a musical education."

Jurors Decline to Talk.

No statements were forthcoming from the jurors as to their long deliberations. They said they would have nothing to say about the number of ballots taken and as to how they balloted, in accordance with an agreement made before they left the jury room. Superior Judge Emmet Seawell complimented the jurymen on the patience they have shown. He told them, however, that he would not comment on their verdict because of the fact that the defendant still had other indictments against her.

Attorneys for the defense sent a telegram to Bourke Cockran, the New York lawyer, who defended Thomas J. Mooney, advising him of the verdict.

That one of the other bomb defendants soon would be brought to trial, was indicated by District Attorney Fickert. He said he had not decided which one it would be. In addition to the five original defendants, Alexander Berkman, editor of The Blast, an anarchist publication, which was quoted in Mrs. Mooney's trial, recently was indicted for murder in connection with the bomb explosion. Berkman is now under sentence of two years imprisonment in the East for obstructing the operation of the selective draft.

TWO ACCUSE POLICE OF COCCHI BLUNDER

Witnesses Tell Prosecutor That Their Incriminating Information Was Not Acted Upon.

GRAFT INQUIRY PUSHED

Evidence Accumulating That Ruth Cruger's Slayer Acted as Middleman for Dishonest Policemen.

New evidence regarding the failure of the police to act, when they had information which placed it practically beyond doubt that Alfredo Cocchi had buried the body of Ruth Cruger in the basement of his shop, was yesterday given to Assistant District Attorney Dooling by Peter McEntee, a laborer, and Martin J. Donnelly, a private detective.

Donnelly said that he had seen Cocchi come out of his cellar at midnight on the night of Feb. 13, several hours after he had killed the girl. Donnelly said that he thought at first that it was a burglar, but that a second glance showed him that it was Cocchi, whom he had previously known through living in the same neighborhood. Donnelly said that Cocchi was covered with dirt and seemed to be very nervous. Peter McEntee said that he had seen Cocchi come out of the basement at midnight of the following night, and that Cocchi again was covered with dirt.

Donnelly said that he had laid these facts before Detective Lagarenne and Policeman Dillon two days after the murder, and that the two policemen did not appear interested. No report of the statements of Donnelly and McEntee appear in any of the police reports on the case, and Lagarenne and Dillon deny receiving this information.

J. J. Kron, the chief detective for Mrs. Grace Humiston, said a few hours after the body was discovered that it was the stories of Donnelly and McEntee which had finally led to digging up the cellar. Donnelly was asked why he had allowed the body to lie buried in the basement for four months before he caused action to be taken, when he had the most positive kind of proof that Cocchi had buried his victim in the basement. He said that, after the police had first refused to consider his story, he had told it to Mr. Cruger. The father of the girl, he said, asked Donnelly to assist some other private detectives who were working on the case, but Donnelly was not willing to do this. Later, when Mrs. Grace Humiston was engaged, Donnelly formed a partnership with Kron, who was working with Mrs. Humiston. Donnelly said that he had been positive that the girl's body had been hidden by Cocchi in a pit under the cellar of the basement, but that it had required weeks for him to convince others of this.

Donnelly and McEntee will be called before the Grand Jury today. Mr. Cruger and other witnesses may be recalled to find if the stories of the two men ever were transmitted to the police at second hand and, if so, why no action was taken. This testimony will go before the Grand Jury as the climax of a long series of instances in which the police, according to witnesses, refused to listen to evidence which pointed toward Cocchi or which indicated that Ruth Cruger had not eloped.

The District Attorney's office began yesterday to gather further evidence as to the bad reputation which Cocchi had borne in his neighborhood and of the failure of the police on the case to consider him as anything but a high-class citizen. Four girls, from 12 to 16 years of age, who had been attacked by Cocchi, were questioned at the District Attorney's office. One of these was Philippa Muréal, the fifteen-year-old girl who was decoyed into Cocchi's and was rescued from Cocchi by her mother, Mme. Muréal, when Cocchi had her by the throat. Several women who had been insulted or attacked by Cocchi previously had been questioned.

Assistant District Attorney Talley said yesterday that evidence was accumulating to show that grafting from chauffeurs and motorcycle drivers had attained considerable proportions among the police and that Cocchi collected large sums for policemen who arrested violators of speed regulations and sent them to Cocchi's shop instead of to the Magistrate's courts. Mr. Talley said that one man named a policeman who had told him that he might avoid appearance in court by "settling his case with Cocchi for $5. A number of chauffeurs have said that it was widely known among automobile drivers that Cocchi had the power to compromise cases for them. At least five or six repair shops had been centres for grafting of this description, Mr. Talley said.

District Attorney Swann has sent a memorandum to James W. Osborne, who is in charge of the Grand Jury hearing, calling his attention to evidence that motor cycle policemen and other members of the department acted as drummers for certain supply houses, and that automobile drivers who used tires and other equipment of favored brands were immune from arrest, as far as grafting policemen were concerned. The automobile supply houses which had this power to confer immunity made large gifts of supplies to policemen, according to this memorandum.

Several new orders regarding motor cycle policemen were issued from Police Headquarters yesterday. Policemen attached to the motor cycle squad under the new order hereafter will report at specially designated places, and not, as heretofore, at the station nearest their home. The order was made by Deputy Police Commissioner Lord, who requires that the motor cycle police in Richmond must come to Manhattan every morning and report at Traffic Station C on West Thirtieth Street. Motor cycle policemen of Manhattan and the Bronx also will report at the same station. Brooklyn and Queens motor cycle policemen will report at Brooklyn Headquarters.

Commissioner Woods yesterday announced the removal of five Police Lieutenants from detective bureaus and their assignment to duty in precincts. Commissioner Woods said there were no specific causes for these changes, but that they were made in the interests of efficiency.

Police Commissioner Woods yesterday appointed Fuller Potetr to assist Guy H. Scull, the Fifth Deputy Commissioner, in direction of the Detective Bureau. It is expected that he will succeed Nicholas Biddle, who has been assisting Mr. Scull for several months and who may resign because of the demands of private business. Mr. Biddle serves without pay. Mr. Scull had not received official information of the appointment of Mr. Potter last night, nor did he know that Mr. Biddle had thought of resigning.

Mr. Potter is a member of the brokerage firm of Potter, Prentice & Choate and is a nephew of the late Bishop Potter of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York. It is understood that his status will be like that of Mr. Biddle. Mr. Biddle was first an assistant to Colonel Alexander White in the work of organizing the Home Defense League, and when Colonel White took the honorary place of Sixth Deputy Commissioner Mr. Biddle went into Mr. Scull's office.

The regular Grand Jury, which is investigating the silk robberies, numbering more than 100, which have occurred since the first of the year, received a mass of new evidence yesterday. It is reported that several indictments are likely to be returned against receivers of stolen goods. The District Attorney's office is now investigating reports that some of the burglaries were perpetrated with police co-operation.

Barnett Geller of Elliman & Co., 715 Broadway, has written a letter to District Attorney Swann, in which he says that he reported last March that burglars had taken silk worth more than $10,000 from his shop, and that he was advised by the police to hire a certain private detective at $7 a day. Geller said that he employed the detective named by the police, and that a few weeks later he found that the detective had tried to inveigle a shipping clerk into helping in the commission of a new burglary. A few weeks later Geller said that he was robbed again, this time silk worth $8,000 being stolen. Another merchant wrote that his stores in West Forty-fifth Street had been robbed twenty-one times, that the police had paid no attention to his complaints, recovered none of his silk, and made no arrests.

Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein wrote to the District Attorney's office yesterday asking for the papers in the case against Charles M. Strauss, so that a new brief may be prepared arguing against the dismissal of one of the indictments against Strauss. Assistant District Attorney Dooling said that the papers would be forwarded.

The District Attorney's office began operations yesterday for a thorough investigation of the charge that the office of Commissioner Wallstein maintained an apartment where a supply of whisky was kept, so that the city employe, while intoxicated, might be caught in an attempt to collect graft. Frank Aranow, counsel for Strauss, said yesterday that he was going to write to the District Attorney's office asking for a Grand Jury inquiry into the conditions under which Strauss and other city employes were arrested.

MOB DEPORTS 31 I. W. W.'S.

Citizens of Bemidji, Minn., Roused to Action by Fire in a Sawmill.

BEMIDJI, Minn., July 25.—Thirty men and one woman, all said to be members of the I. W. W., were corralled by 150 citizens armed with clubs here today and sent out of town on a westbound train. The citizens were aroused by the fire which destroyed a sawmill on Saturday night.

Jess Dunning, Secretary of the I. W. W. local here, under bail on charges of displaying circulars advocating sabotage, was told he need not worry about his tail, and was put on the train with the others.



GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$2,750	5%	2 & Cellar.	Brick	Two Fam. Dwelling	$396	$5,000
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9,000	5%	4 & Bas't.	Brick	Stores & Apartment	1,800	14,000
23,500	5%	5 & Bas't.	Br. & Stone	Apartment	4,320	37,500

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Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 & up, paying 5%.

Free from Personal Taxation.

Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment," and July Investment List.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 6880 Cortlandt

203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phone 7100 Main

Saks Extreme Hot Weather Clothes for Men

—Nothing Cooler Under the Sun

¶ Monday of this week was the coldest July 23 ever recorded—but that was in Maine and not in New York. Maine is apparently a good place in which to cool off, but that particular spot has nothing on the man in a Saks' tropical weight suit. He is the coolest individual in town, correctly tailored in the lightest and most comfortable two-piece suit a tailor ever cut.

¶ In point of style Saks' Summer Suits are as individual as any that have ever appeared under a Saks label, and when it comes to selection of colors and patterns you never saw a better collection in your life.

Among Those Present:

Silk Suits.....$17.50, $20, $23, $25

"Summer-Weave" Suits, in Tan, Mixtures, and Smart Stripings—
Norfolks, $10; Sack models.....$9

Mohair Suits.....$15 and $17.50

"Breezley" Suits.....$9 and $10

Separate Sport Coats..$7.50, $10, $12.50

Flannel Trousers, in plain white and stripings on white or grey grounds.....$5 to $8.50

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

$19.50

A price made to move 2190 Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits at once

These are odd suits from our sales that had formerly been reduced to $32.50, $27.50, $25 and $22.50.

Among them are silk lined suits, suits of imported woolens, "Sport-Suits" or Pinch-back models. Not every size of every style but your size in many.

Every one a bargain at $19.50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers.
Broadway, cor. 29th.
246-248 West 125th.
3d Ave., cor. 122d.
Open Evenings.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—July 24, 10 A. M., Grand Central Station or subway, between station and 23d St., purse containing owner's cards; case gift of mother, and clerical permits valuable owner only; reward, no questions, for return of purse and permits. Room 501, 287 4th Av.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificates Nos. A38036 and A46694, each for 20 shares, in the name "Miss Isabel R. Harder." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicates should not be issued. Mrs. Isabel Harder Gebhard, Cornwall, N. Y.

LOST—Black leather bag containing money and pearl necklace, July 23, between Waldorf-Astoria and Saks. Finder keep money and receive liberal reward for return of necklace. Address K 113 Times.

LOST—On Friday last, between Wanamaker's and the Biltmore, gold brooch with small pearls and diamonds; reward. D. Davis, 55 John St., Commercial Union.

LOST—Two pins in fitting room Macy's, Tuesday afternoon; return and receive reward; no questions asked. C 79 Times.

LOST—Sunday night, gold nose glasses, opposite 440 Riverside Drive. Reward at above address.

LOST—Gold band bracelet, July 16; sentimental reasons attached; reward. K 62 Times.

LOST—Gold watch with monogram. Reward. Milligan, 210 East 125th St.

$250 REWARD
and no questions asked for return of pearl ring, lost Friday, July 13, at Scarsdale, N. Y. Dreicer & Co., Inc., 560 5th Av., N. Y. City.

$3 REWARD.—Three-piece fishing rod, brown canvas case. Fricke, 267 West 4th. Chelsea 1066.

$10 REWARD for return of gold watch and chain stolen from lady's sewing bag in Park (Central) to Emmett, 227 East 88d St.

Found.

FOUND—Change purse. Owner can have same by describing purse, contents, and paying cost of ad. C 120 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Light colored female Airedale, Washington Square, vicinity, July 23; inscription on collar plate "Flemington, N. J."; reward. Allen, 60 Washington Square.

Special Reductions That Are Worth Seeing

We are reducing yardage of all-wool fabrics, making the prices so attractive—the offerings so tempting that to see is to desire. There are reductions in every grade.

Styles	*Enough for*	*Formerly*	*Now*
27	157 Suits	$45 to $50	$35
36	174 "	$35 to $45	$30
117	377 "	$30 to $35	$25

SUITS TO MEASURE ONLY

Here is a chance to save from $5 to $15 on a suit—to have it made exactly to your liking. Fit, finish and satisfaction strictly guaranteed. Samples on request.

Army Officers' Uniforms to measure. Government regulations strictly adhered to. Special service stations at Plattsburg and at Madison Barracks.

Open Saturday until 1 P. M.

Arnheim

TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*Three yards of cloth and several thousand stitches may result in a meal bag or suit of clothes. It all depends upon the amount of brains employed in the work.*

Arnheim Axioms.



Watch !!!

For some years, various and sundry concerns have been making beverages which are grouped under the general description of "near-beer."

Then came Bevo—a cereal beverage, not a "near-beer," but offered purely for what it is—a delightful, wholesome and nutritious drink. Bevo met with instant and *complete* success. A whirlwind success.

Owing to Bevo's popularity, some beverages are now being offered in a way to make the appearance of the package look as much like the Bevo bottle as possible. The intention is obvious. But *you* don't taste the shape of a bottle—it's the flavor of the contents of the bottle that you must depend upon for enjoyment.

Then beware of impersonators—don't be satisfied to try to identify Bevo by the shape of the bottle alone—

Look !!

There are these certain identification marks that are your protection against imitations. Not just imitations of the product, remember—but those more insinuating imitations which try to deceive you by putting an old failure into a bottle similar to a new success. So look for these unmistakable marks of the genuine Bevo—demand that the bottle be opened in front of you, then—



Look for the Seal

See that it is unbroken covering the Crown Top
Look at the Crown Top, and see that it bears the Fox
Be sure the Bottle bears this Label

Listen !

Bevo is a pure drink. This means more than that it contains pure ingredients—it means that though you might often well be afraid of possible germs in milk or water, Bevo, being a pasteurized product in sterilized bottles, is absolutely free from bacteria.

Bevo is a nutritive beverage—the fine cereals from which it is made give it this quality.

Bevo is a delightful and refreshing soft drink—unlike any you have ever tasted—indeed a Triumph in Soft Drinks.

You can't get these good qualities in anything but Bevo—demand the genuine.

You will find Bevo at inns, cafeterias, restaurants, groceries, department and drug stores, soda fountains, dining cars, steamships, canteens, soldiers' homes, navy, and other places where refreshing beverages are sold. Your grocer will supply you by the case. Bevo is sold in bottles only—and is bottled exclusively by



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the all-year-'round soft drink

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GENERAL DISTRIBUTORS Families supplied by dealers

5-B

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The Sporting Goods Store of Expert Personal Service



A Timely Sale for the Vacationist

Nearly 200 Different Items of Out-of-Door Equipment Sharply Reduced

ALL this merchandise is from our regular seasonable stocks. Reductions have been made to average about a TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVING. Most of these lines are still so complete that very satisfactory selections may be made by those who give an early response to this announcement.

Bathing Suits, 95c to $3.95
The better grades are guaranteed all wool garments, and at their newly-marked prices are away above ordinary values.

25% Discount on All Baseball Goods
Including Catchers' Mitts, Basemen's Mitts, Fielders' Gloves, Masks, Body Protectors and other accessories.

Sport Hats, 50c to $4.50
Ranging from the white duck naval or tennis hats to the luxurious silk helmet which sold formerly for $6.00. Hats of Madagascar grass, silk, poplin, flannel and duck.

Baseball Shoes, $2.70 to $4.95
These sold originally from $3.25 to $6.00. All low cut professional models.

Tennis Shoes, $1.35 to $4.45
Sizes complete for both men and women. Best models are leather trimmed and very smartly designed.

Savings on Athletic Clothing
Shirts—65c to $1.15.
Pants—39c to 70c.
Jerseys—95c to $2.95.
Jersey Jackets—$2.95 and $3.30.

We Have Also Made Reductions Throughout the Following Lines:

Athletic Stockings—Bathing Caps—Bathing Shoes—Bathing Suit Bags—Bathing Tights and Trunks—Belts—Bicycle Shirts—Bicycle Shoes—Boys' Baseball Uniforms—Croquet Sets—Duck and Flannel Tennis Trousers—Goodrich Championship Tennis Balls—Hand Ball Gloves—Roller Skates—Running Shoes—Sneakers—Sweat Shirts—Tennis Marking Tapes—Tennis Nets.

10-15-17 WARREN STREET
(Just across Broadway from City Hall)

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably occasional showers today and tomorrow; wind southwest.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,734. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

RUSSIAN STAFF CANNOT STOP ROUT; GERMANS PIERCE FRENCH LINE ON AISNE; COMMONS SPURNS REICHSTAG PEACE

GERMANS PRESS PURSUIT

Muscovite Chiefs Admit They Are Powerless to Make a Stand.

UNITS CONTINUE MUTINOUS

Whole Division of 11th Army Said to Have Been Executed by Means of Artillery.

MANY MORE TOWNS LOST

But Rumanians and Russians in Moldavia Capture 2,000 Teutons and 33 Cannon.

PETROGRAD, July 26.—Such is the demoralization of the Russian armies in Galicia that the General Staff confesses its powerlessness to make a stand against the swiftly pursuing Teutons, and the Sereth River lines now are being abandoned. Several units continue to disobey orders and to give up their positions without a show of resistance.

Rumanian forces in Tuesday's and Wednesday's battle on the Rumanian front, however, captured more than 1,000 prisoners. The Rumanians also took thirty-three guns, seventeen machine guns, ten mine throwers, and much other military material. On the same front, the official statement says, the Russians also captured about 1,000 prisoners and twenty-four guns.

The official communication from General Headquarters tonight reads:

In the direction of Vilna there has been an artillery duel. In the region of Smorgon and Krevo the enemy's fire was more intense.

East of Tarnopol, under enemy pressure, our troops retired to the Gnizdiorzno and Gnina Rivers.

Counterattacks Made in Vain.

Northeast of Trembowla on Wednesday superior German forces attacked and penetrated our positions on the River Gnizna in the region of Loszniov. Efforts to restore the situation were unsuccessful.

At the same time, the enemy, penetrating our positions on the Sereth to the south of Trembowla and in the region of Zalavia and Podhaytse, began to develop his stroke in a northeastern direction, in view of which our troops occupying positions in the region of Trembowla retired eastward. Owing to the ineffective composition of our units and the state of their morale, our counterattacks brought us no definite results.

Developing his stroke toward the south along the western bank of the Sereth, the enemy occupied Janoff, Butznioff, and Zvieniacz, (south of Tarnopol,) the enemy's heavy artillery delivering an intense fire on the eastern bank of the Sereth and in the region of the village of Kabklovioki.

On Wednesday evening our troops began to retire from the Sereth eastward. Certain units are continuing to leave their positions voluntarily, without carrying out the military tasks they had been intrusted with. However, with these units there are others which are devotedly fulfilling their duty toward the Fatherland.

Between the Dniester and the Carpathians our troops, covered by rear guards, have continued to retire eastward. Nijniuv and Tlumacz have been evacuated by our troops.

Rumanian Front—On Wednesday the Rumanian and Russian troops continued to press upon the retiring enemy to the west of the Suchitza River and have moved to a line represented by Villatten-Sovela-Guerile-Vidra.

Caucasus Front—The situation is unchanged.

Carpathian Front Gone Now.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London.)—An official bulletin issued by the War Office tonight announces that further German successes in Eastern Galicia have compelled the Russians to abandon their Carpathian front as far as the Kirlibaba sector

The day statement told that the Galician towns of Bucaz, Tlumacz, Ottynia, and Delatyn had been captured and that the Russians were retreating in the direction of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina. Following is the text of the day statement:

Eastern theatre, front of Prince Leopold, army group of General von Eichhorn: South of Smorgon our concentrated artillery fire has partly closed up the breach in our lines made by the Russians. The enemy was compelled to retreat, and almost all of our former position again is in our possession.

Army group of General von Boehm-Ermolli: During stubborn engagements our divisions gained heights west of Tarnopol and the Gnizna River sector to the Trembowla-Husiatyn road. Further southwest Bucacz, Tlumacz, Ottynia, and Delatyn have been taken.

Front of Archduke Joseph: The Russian Carpathian front, owing to the pressure to the north of the Dniester, has now commenced to weaken to the south of the Tartar Pass. The enemy is retreating there in the direction of Czernowitz. During an attack yesterday the Russians were driven from the Babe and Ludowa heights.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: From midday until nightfall there was a lively artillery en-

Continued on Page 3.

Kerensky Hurt Stopping Soldiers' Fight; Foe Tells of Bravery of Women Warriors

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, July 26.—The correspondent of the Budapest journal Az Est, on the Galician front, telegraphs under date of July 22:

"On the Brzezany front for the first time we came in contact with 'death regiments' composed entirely of Russian women flying the red flag. They fought with extraordinary bravery, frequently counter-attacking fiercely, led by women officers.

"It was near Brzezany, on Hill Lysonie, according to prisoners, that Kerensky was severely wounded in the arm. A Russian infantry division refused to fight, and began retreating. The Russian artillery, furious at the desertion, turned their guns on the infantry. Thereupon Kerensky, in his automobile, drove between the crossfire and succeeded in stopping the fratricidal slaughter, though wounded himself."

BATTLE TO DEATH RAGING ON AISNE

French, After 24 Hours' Fighting, Regain Part of Lost Ground.

INFLICT HEAVY LOSSES

Paris Official Reports Emphasize Terrible Cost of the German Assaults.

PARIS, July 26.—Stinging under their defeat on the plateaus north of Craonne, the Germans launched a desperate attack last night on the French lines to the west of the Aisne sector where the French won their notable victory on Tuesday. The attack was delivered with great ferocity on a front of about two miles from La Bovelle farm to a point east of Hurtebise. The French poured a murderous fire into the Germans but were unable to stem the advance. The enemy, despite very great losses, penetrated certain parts of the French line south of Ailles.

Heavy fighting, accompanied by an intense bombardment, continued in this sector throughout the day, but the Germans were unable to advance their lines any further. At several points the French succeeded in regaining the ground taken by the enemy during the night.

A dispatch from The Associated Press correspondent at French Headquarters says:

"The Germans in a persistent effort to recapture at least some part of the Chemin-des-Dames, transferred their attention today to the region of Hurtebise, on which they launched a strong attack, supported by heavy artillery concentration. The infantry assaulted again and again, but, despite the heavy masses thrown into the action, they were unable to secure any advantage, other than entrance into a small section of advanced French trenches to the south of Ailles.

"The German storming battalions were caught by an intense barrage fire as they left their trenches and their ranks were rapidly depleted.

"Details of the attack on the California and Casemates plateaus, in which the Germans suffered the most complete defeat in the first half of the week, show that some of the Prussian regiments lost 50 per cent. of their effectives. They employed more than 100 batteries during the bombardment."

The Germans also made an attack in Champagne, but the resistance of the French prevented any progress on the part of their adversaries. North of Auberive, in the Champagne, the French penetrated the German trenches, and inflicted heavy losses on the Germans.

The statement issued this afternoon follows:

During the night German troops manifested a great degree of nervousness. Infantry attacks were resumed last night at 9 o'clock with intensity along a front of three kilometers, from a point to the east of Hurtebise to the southern boundaries of La Bovelle. The enemy, in spite of the fact that he made use of imposing numbers in this fighting, was able to penetrate certain portions of our first-line trenches south of Ailles only after unheard-of efforts and suffering very great losses. His repeated assaults at the Hurtebise Farm, as well as at a point further east of this location, were broken by our fire.

In Champagne a German attack was delivered with rapidity and violence on Mont Haut. It was preceded by an intense bombardment and it lasted all night long, but the determined resistance of our troops made German progress impossible. On the other hand, to the north of Auberive, during a successful operation, we penetrated certain unoccupied German trenches and continuing our advance we engaged in spirited fighting certain detachments of the enemy upon whom we inflicted perceptible losses.

On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery activity in which both sides participated has been maintained with violence.

Tonight's statement reads:

Engagements accompanied by an intense bombardment on the Hurtebise Plateau and south of Ailles continued throughout the day, but without enabling the enemy to make progress. At several points we recaptured the ground gained during the night by the adversary.

In Champagne enemy attacks were renewed unsuccessfully during the course of the morning, followed in the afternoon by a violent bombardment, which extended on the left from Mont Blond and on the right as far as the neighborhood of the Casque. Our artillery replied energetically, which rendered impossible a sortie by the German infantry.

On both banks of the Meuse the artillery was very active. The day was calm on the rest of the front.

Took 1,150 French Prisoners.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London.)—Dominating positions on the Aisne front northwest of Hurtebise were captured today by the Germans, the War Office announces. French trenches on a front of 1,400 meters and 400 meters deep, south of Ailles, were stormed, the statement says.

Violent artillery fighting continues on

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PACIFISTS ROUTED IN THE COMMONS

Vote of 148 to 19 Against Resolution of Sympathy with Reichstag Move.

ASQUITH CALLS HOPE FUTILE

Bonar Law Sees Victory, Although Allied Nations Are Staggering Under Russian Blow.

LONDON, July 26.—A little group of pacifists instituted a peace debate in the House of Commons, this afternoon, by introducing a resolution declaring that the German Reichstag resolution favoring peace by an understanding expressed the principles for which Great Britain stood throughout, and calling on the Government, in conjunction with the Allies, to re-state their peace terms accordingly. The resolution also set forth that the Allies should accept the Russian proposal that the coming allied conference on war aims should comprise representatives of the people and not solely spokesmen of the Governments.

The resolution was moved by James Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist and Labor Member for Leicester. It was supported by Charles P. Trevelyan, Hastings B. Lees-Smith, and Arthur A. Ponsonby, Liberals, and Philip Snowden, Socialist.

After a debate which consumed the whole of the evening session, the House defeated the resolution by a vote of 148 to 19. The announcement of the vote was received with some cheers and much laughter.

The smallness of the numbers in the House when the division was taken is an indication of the lack of interest shown by Parliament in any hope of a useful peace movement at the present juncture. The conviction was voiced in an important statement by Herbert H. Asquith, former Premier, that nothing was to be hoped from the present temper of the German Reichstag and people. Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader in the House, expressed complete confidence in victory for the Allies, although he said they were staggering under the blow of the Russian crisis.

Admits Pacifist Unpopularity.

Mr. MacDonald admitted that his resolution expressed the opinion of only a small minority, but he contended that this minority was ever growing. Stockholm, he said, had borne its fruit. The allied conferences would bear more, and the international conference would bear still more fruit. Such a conference would find out that the time had come for an active effort for peace, and it would find a peace that would not be disturbed by preparations for war.

Charles P. Trevelyan, who seconded the resolution, agreed in condemning the uncertainty in the speech of the German Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, and said that all were agreed that peace awaited the restoration of Belgium and France, without any economic or other conditions. He doubted whether there could be peace until all the Governments clearly and expressly repudiated the idea of conquest or annexations. While it might be the duty of the Government to reply to the German Chancellor, it was the duty of the House of Commons to reply to the Reichstag resolution. Dr. Michaelis's speech was made on that resolution, and the fact that he did not speak against it or try to disauade the Reichstag from passing it ought not to be overlooked.

Reichstag Impotent, Says Asquith.

Former Premier Asquith expressed the opinion that the previous speakers attached more importance to the Reichstag resoluton than it really deserved. They seemed to have forgotten the circumstances under which it was passed. After an obscure struggle in Berlin, in which for a time it seemed as if the advocates of a relatively moderate policy would have their way, the military chiefs appeared on the scene and secured the dismissal of the Imperial Chancellor, in whom the Emperor only a few days before had expressed his unbounded and undiminished confidence.

Peace, said Mr. Asquith, had become the supreme interest of mankind, but subject to an all-important condition—that it should be a peace which did not

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M. P. Challenges Colleague to Fight 20-Round Bout to Settle Dispute

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—Should Major Archer-Shee, M. P., accept the challenge of Pemberton Billing, M. P., to a twenty-round boxing contest at the National Sporting Club, there should be a gala night at that institution, while the championship of the House of Commons (presumably with belt) will no longer be in doubt.

The first meeting between the combatants has already taken place with indecisive result. It was a short, sharp affair. On Wednesday they had a set-to on the greensward outside of the House of Commons, when after a brief spar both fell to the ground. Then the police arrived and parted the gasping and disheveled tribunes. What damage the pugilistic M. P.'s suffered is not known, but neither was present at prayers today.

The affair arose out of an exchange of words in the Commons, during which Archer-Shee called Billing a cad. Billing invited the Major to repeat his charge outside the House, with the above result. The Major is said to be dissatisfied with the result, so Billing issued the challenge to him to fight twenty rounds at the National Sporting Club, the loser to pay a hundred guineas to the Red Cross Fund, while the management, if it thinks fit to charge admission to those who wish to witness the contest, must turn over the whole proceeds to the war charity. Manager Bettinson said he was sure the club committee would willingly entertain such a contest.

SENATOR RESENTS SPRING-RICE'S ACT

King of Utah Calls His Letter on Portland Harbor Improvement Impertinence.

KNOX CHECKS DISCUSSION

Quickly Shuts Off the Debate Just as the Senate Becomes Aroused.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—"That's an impertinence," exclaimed Senator King of Utah during the Senate debate today on the River and Harbor bill, when a letter was read by Senator Hale of Maine from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, approving the project of deepening the harbor at Portland, Me., to make it accessible to transatlantic steamers. The British Ambassador wrote that the contemplated improvement would be "of great service to Canadian vessels during the war."

The Senator from Utah resented what he characterized as an "intrusion" by the British Ambassador into Congressional affairs. Senator Knox urged Senator King to withdraw his aspersion upon Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, but the Senator declined to do it.

During the debate Senator Sherman of Illinois, backing up Senator King's viewpoint, compared the British Ambassador's "intrusion" to the Sackville-West incident during the Cleveland campaign of 1888, when Sackville-West, British Ambassador at the time, wrote a letter conveying the hint that the election of Grover Cleveland would be preferable, from the British standpoint, to that of Benjamin Harrison. This episode resulted in Sackville-West being recalled.

By stepping into the breach, Senator Knox turned off the debate on Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and his letter when it looked as if the whole Senate was about to plunge into it.

The project to improve Portland Harbor, which later was adopted as part of the River and Harbor bill, contemplates deepening it thirty-five feet beyond its present depth of thirty feet. $300,000 being appropriated for the purpose. Senator Hale, during the debate, said the Canadian Government would use Portland Harbor if it were made available for transatlantic vessels. Several Canadian steamers that recently tried to load at Portland, he said, had to abandon the attempt because the water was too shallow.

The letter from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice follows:

British Embassy,
Washington, May 14, 1917.

Dear Mr. Senator: I have informed the Canadian Government of the provision in the House River and Harbor bill relative to improved facilities for Portland Harbor. The Governor General informs me that the Canadian Government would be glad to make use of the facilities recommended by the Board of Engineers of the War Department during the continuance of the war, and that these facilities will be of great service during the time of navigation in the St. Lawrence being closed. They would be of great importance for the successful prosecution of the war. Yours sincerely,
CECIL SPRING-RICE.

"This is a piece of emergency legislation that will be of direct benefit to our allies in this war," said Senator Hale.

"I want to say," said Senator King, "that if the only ground upon which this appropriation can be defended is a letter from the British Ambassador, notwithstanding the English are our allies in this contest, I should not feel like voting for the measure. It seems to me that this is an impertinence on the part of the British Ambassador to intrude into this matter, although he is our ally."

PERSHING AT CONFERENCE.

Discusses Military Situation with Leaders at Balkan Meeting.

PARIS, July 25, (delayed.)—While the principal delegates to the conference of the Entente Allies today discussed political questions, Major Gen. Pershing, commander of the American expedition; General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the British Imperial Staff; General Smuts, Minister of Defense of the Union of South Africa; General Foch, Chief of the Staff of the French Ministry of War; General Count Cadorna, Chief of the Italian General Staff, and the other military representatives conferred lengthily on the military situation.

Montenegro has been invited to take part in the allied conference, and Eugene Popovitch, Premier and Foreign Minister, will represent his Government.

Kitchener's Sister Believes That He Is Still Alive

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 27.—According to The Morning Post, Mrs. Parker, sister of Lord Kitchener, at the opening of the charity fête at Hastings said she did not share in the general belief that her brother went down on the British cruiser Hampshire. It was the first time she publicly announced her opinion on the subject, but it is her firm belief that he is still alive and would one day return.

Ever since the loss of the Hampshire Mrs. Parker has tried to find out what happened to her brother.

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CALLS FOR CURB ON SOARING PRICES

Trade Board Finds Public Is Being Subjected to Indefensible Extortion.

500% PROFIT IN FLAGS

Orders Action Against Flagmakers' Association—Pushes Coal Cost Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Federal Trade Commission today recommended that Congress take up immediately the consideration of laws which would protect the public against "indefensible" and "extortionate" prices, which it is alleged are being charged for some commodities, the demand for which has been increased greatly since the United States entered the war.

Basing its charges on an investigation into the tremendous increase in the price for flags, which it was hinted had approached a national scandal in so far as some manufacturers and dealers were concerned, the commission concluded its argument with this statement:

"The demand and price situation existing as to flags is typical of a condition caused by the war. Unlawful agencies and acts contemplated by the anti-trust laws are not necessary to bring about hardship to the public and the industries of the nation.

"The public and the industries are not protected against sudden, unreasonable, and extortionate prices. Competition in selling has been practically suspended, and prices are made not merely to yield fair and generous profits based on producing and distributing costs, but are sent to an indefensibly high level made possible by the great demand and with only normal supply.

"The commission suggests consideration by Congress of immediate legislation adequate to afford prompt relief generally to the public and the industries in war times against unreasonable prices, not only when such prices result from unlawful agencies but also where they arise merely out of abnormal conditions in which an abandonment of the public to an unchecked working of supply and demand must result in extreme hardship and inequity."

Profits of 500 Per Cent.

The report was signed by the full commission. The question of extortionate prices for flags is dealt with at length by the commission in the text of the report. It is alleged that in some cases the profits reach 500 per cent., and that such a situation was made possible simply because certain agencies took advantage of the great demand for American flags when this country entered the war.

The Department of Justice, it is stated, has been notified of some of the practices which the commission discovered, and the commission has ordered proceedings against at least one association.

The report goes on to say:

"The prices of American flags charged by leading manufacturers have increased 100 to 150 per cent. since April, 1916. Scores of others, not regularly engaged in the manufacture of flags, but who are now so engaged, have secured during April and May, 1917, prices ranging from 100 to 500 per cent. higher than the prices current in April, 1916. On high-grade display flags the gross profits of the regularly established flag manufacturers on new business done in April and May, 1917, have run 75 to 100 per cent. based on the average cost. New flag-making establishments for the same period have made from 100 to 200 per cent. gross profits. Flags are sold generally by manufacturers direct to retailers, and these, of whom many have themselves paid excessive prices to the manufacturers, have secured from the public prices 100 to 300 per cent. higher than prevailing retail prices of a year ago.

"The total amount of money spent for flags at normal prices is about $5,000,000 each year. Of this amount probably not more than $500,000 has represented the gross profits to manufacturers. But in view of the recent great increase in demand and volume of sales at abnormally high prices the total profits received by manufacturers are not less than ten times the amount secured during 1916.

Manufacturing Cost Higher.

"The cost to flag manufacturers of wool and cotton flag bunting has not been greatly increased since Feb. 1, 1917, since which time the great increase in demand for flags occurred. Since April 1, 1916, the average cost of making flags, including cost of materials, has increased less than 50 per cent., while the average margin of gross profit to the manufacturers on new business has increased more than 500 per cent. Many of the older established flag manufacturers had not prior to May 1, 1917, benefited greatly by the advanced prices because of old orders filled at former lower prices.

"The greatest advantage of the sudden unprecedented demand for flags has been taken by the new establishments which have recently engaged in flag-making because of the prospect offered of excessive profits.

"An association has been in existence for some time among flagmakers controlling the major portion of the flag production. Prior to 1915 there was among members of the association an agreement fixing the prices at which wool flags were sold. Because of the unprecedented demand and runaway market, there has been no successful price fixing by this association or its membership recently, but attempts have recently been made to fix a new stand-

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ASK $2,500,000,000 FOR COAST DEFENSE; NATION NOT AWAKE TO PERIL, SAYS BORAH, BUT OFFICIAL WASHINGTON IS CONFIDENT

Germany Sending Many Secret Agents Here; Americans Resident in Europe in Her Service

COPENHAGEN, July 26.—Information obtained here shows that more effective measures than are now in force for supervision of Scandinavian liners plying to the United States must be put into effect if the passage of numerous German agents and couriers and the transmission of intelligence by German spies in America are to be checked. It is said authoritatively that German passport-forging bureaus are equipping German agents in Scandinavia with fraudulent Scandinavian passports. These are copied from genuine originals in the same fashion as American passports have been counterfeited photographically by the notorious Pass Bureau of the Admiralty.

New names and descriptions are substituted occasionally, but sometimes the only change is to attach a new photograph of the ostensible holder. Every liner now sailing to the United States carries 200 or 300 passengers, principally of Scandinavian nationality. There is little to prevent the Intelligence Department of the German Admiralty, now under the leadership of Captain Karl Boy-Ed, ex-Naval Attaché at Washington, from planting any desired number of agents, equipped apparently with genuine Scandinavian passports, among the passengers. There is reason to believe this is being done.

Various attempts to recruit neutrals for courier and information missions to the United States have been reported more or less definitely. The Scandinavian police also could tell a tale of unmasked Americans who are employed in the German secret service. They are working against the interests of their own country and of neutral States, whose hospitality they enjoy, as well as against the European Entente. It may be difficult to stop the activities of the two latter classes. It would be comparatively easy, however, to strike at the fraudulent Scandinavian passport people at the source.

WAR PESSIMISM WANES AT CAPITAL

Secretary Baker and Others Cheered by Reports of Officers Back from France.

SEE END TO RUSSIAN CRISIS

Doubt if Germans Can Drive Much Further in the East—Kaiser Short of Reserves.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The return to Washington of the group of army officers sent to France to make an inspection has been coincident with a marked revival of spirits in the higher official circles. These officers brought first-hand information as to conditions on the Western front, and it may be said that they came back with a decided feeling of optimism as to the final outcome of the great struggle.

It is realized here that out of the patriotic desire to make the American people appreciate the seriousness of the situation has grown a propaganda which promises to produce an effect not advantageous to the common cause. Since the war began groups of men in Washington of keen observation, some of them holding important places under the Government, have developed opposite views as to the conduct and the progress of the war. One group sees everything in a pessimistic way. The other, while it cannot be said to be filled with cheer all the time, takes a more complacent view of the military situation and does not regard every reverse as meaning that the conflict has ended in German victory.

To this second group much comfort has been brought by the army officers just back from the French front. They have returned with a supreme confidence in the ultimate defeat of Germany and have knocked down some preconceived notions of officials in Washington as to what was going on in the theatre of war. If any note of pessimism is found in what they say, it is in the horror over present methods of warfare. Treachery on the part of the Germans, cruel treatment of prisoners, and a merciless disregard of all the rules of chivalry have produced a situation where French and British troops know that when they have hand-to-hand encounters with the Germans it is to be a battle to the death. Surrender either means slaughter or worse. All the old-time consideration for the bravery of a foe has disappeared, and American troops will have to abandon any notion that war still has some romance or that mutual respect for courage among contestants still prevails. The Germans have destroyed all this.

Task Ahead of America.

As to the military situation, from a strategic point, however, the American officers are not cast down. They realize fully that a long, hard struggle is still ahead of the Allies and that the American forces will be obliged to do a great share of the work, with consequent heavy casualties. But that Germany cannot win is more than ever apparent to their minds. They have supreme confidence that the French and British line cannot be pierced by the Germans. They also believe that the German line is not impregnable and must give way before the assaults of the allied armies.

After interviewing all the officers who made the inspection tour in France, Secretary Baker has become imbued with the optimism imported from the war area, an optimism that had been lacking in certain quarters here lately. According to observers the pessimistic note has been given by visitors from abroad, each of whom has had his own little tale of woe which tales in the aggregate overshadowed the great outstanding facts of allied gains and German reverses. That Germany is in a bad way economically is now generally understood among the well-informed, and while German agents are seeking to create an impression that more than two million reserves are yet available to the Kaiser, it is the belief of those who have superior means of obtaining information that Germany has exhausted her reserve strength in men and can-

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AMERICA'S WAR NOW, SAYS BORAH

Idaho Senator Declares Nation Is in a Defensive Struggle and Should Know It.

WANTS OUR AIMS STATED

Believes People Should Be Apprised of Terms and Conditions for Which We Are Fighting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In an impassioned speech in the Senate today Senator Borah of Idaho sounded a warning that Americans were too complacent over the part their country was playing in this war, and that they must awaken to the stern reality that America faced a grave peril.

Senator Borah challenged the cry that America was fighting for the democratization of Europe. He insisted that the United States was waging war now for the preservation of its own democracy, and that this fact must be unmistakably impressed upon all Americans.

"There is no longer a European war; it is an American war," cried Senator Borah. And he urged that Americans view the struggle as if the enemy were at her own gates. He insisted that the time to talk peace was not at hand and would not come until Germany was vanquished. And Germany, he said, will not be conquered until America has thrown the whole force of her power into the conflict.

Senator Borah made his speech during the debate on the Rivers and Harbors bill, cautioning the Senate not to spend time in the passage of measures that did not vitally affect the one interest of America winning the war.

"There never has been a time in this struggle from the first of August, 1914, until this present hour when the outlook was so serious and menacing to the Allies as it is at this time," he said. "There has never been an instant so calculated to call forth patriotism and enlist the unselfish effort of those who have to do with the guiding of their country's affairs as this present time. Russia has, for all practical purposes at this hour passed out of the conflict. Her internal difficulties have made it practically impossible for her to be of effect upon the fighting line between the allied powers upon the one side and the Central powers upon the other. That tremendous body of people upon whom all interested in this war upon the side of the Allies depended so much and from whom they expected so much, has by reason of the situation at home practically left the fighting line.

Means Millions of Lives.

"What does that mean to the people of the United States? Could a more serious message come over the wires at any time, one involving more nearly the lives of millions of our boys than the fact that Russia is breaking down? If there is any power to be exerted in prayer, the American people may well offer up a prayer at this hour for the guidance and preservation and success of Kerensky. If this gallant leader, standing at the head of his disorganized forces, meets either the assassins' bullets or failure, it means a leaven which will disorganize and demoralize the situation beyond any power that language could portray.

"It means, Mr. President, that in all probability a million American boys in addition, will find graves upon European soil. No more serious situation, Sir, could confront a war condition than that which confronts the Allies at this hour. It may not be considered, in the minds of some, wise to say so, but the situation is here, and the best thing that the American people can know is the fact that the situation is here, and that the hour of sacrifice has arrived, and being here, will the Senate of the United States

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M'ADOO GIVES ESTIMATES

Proposal to Spend Half of Army Budget for Forts Causes Surprise.

BILL MAY BE 10 BILLIONS

War Department Only Has Reported and Allies Need Further Credits.

BIGGER ARMY TO EUROPE

Pay Item of Nearly $750,000,000 Indicates Million Men Will Go in Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary McAdoo formally submitted to the Speaker of the House today the estimates for additional appropriations amounting to more than $5,000,000,000 for the army. The estimates are entitled "deficiency and supplemental estimates, War Department, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1918."

In addition to the War Department estimates totaling another $1,000,000,000 or more are expected tomorrow when the other departments report their needs. Secretary McAdoo has indicated that before the year is out Congress will be asked for a $2,000,000,000 appropriation to increase the fund available for loans abroad, so that the war budget to carry the Government through to next July and to include credits to the Allies promises to exceed $8,000,000,000, and may mount to $10,000,000,000.

Although the estimates do not go into details regarding the plans of the War Department and these plans will probably not become public even during debates on the forthcoming deficiency bill, Secretary McAdoo lists the lump sum amounts required for the several activities of the army. The greatest item is that of $2,468,613,000 for "armament of fortifications." This represents approximately one-half of the record-breaking request for war expenditures.

The magnitude of the estimate for fortifications indicates that the War Department has the most comprehensive plans for making this country safe from attack. The appropriations for fortifications heretofore have been comparatively modest. The totals of such budgets have run ordinarily from $16,000,000 to $25,000,000 per annum. When a sixty odd million dollar bill was put through at the last session it was regarded as a most liberal measure. The request at this time for more than two billion dollars for armament of fortifications both alarms and staggers members of Congress.

In the minds of some members there has arisen the conviction that the War Department is preparing either for an extraordinarily long war or proposes now to make the coasts of this country invulnerable for years to come.

That the War Department is preparing to send fully a million men to Europe within the current fiscal year is the conclusion which may be drawn from another large item in the supplemental estimates. This calls for nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars for "pay, &c., of the army." An additional sum of $329,000,000 is wanted for subsistence of the army. These sums are in addition to the regular army supply bills and the emergency appropriation of $5,000,000,000 authorized two months ago for the army and navy, the army getting the bulk of the lump sum appropriation.

The grand total of the deficiency estimates submitted today by Secretary McAdoo is $5,275,753,756.98. Supplemental estimates, submitted evidently as a matter of record, call for $642,124,591, but it is explained in a footnote that of this amount, $339,241,452, was made available in the aviation bill recently signed by the President, this latter amount included in the supplemental estimates is for the signal service. This leaves only about $2,000,000 to be appropriated, and this is desired for the extension of barracks, buildings and grounds, salaries, acquisition of land and other military incidentals.

The items in the estimates going to make up the $5,275,000,000 (in round figures,) concerning which Secretary McAdoo made a statement to the Senate Committee on Finance, and which he promised to submit in regular form to Congress, are as follows:

Office of the Chief of Staff, contingencies, military information section, general staff corps, $489,000,000.
Signal corps, signal service of the army, $3,000,000.
Commercial telephone service at coast artillery posts, $5,000.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Pay, &c., of the army, $715,828,440.98.
Subsistence of the army, $329,675,218.15.
Regular supplies, $165,917,925.
Incidental expenses, $11,010,790.
Transportation of the army and supplies, $450,490,305.
Water and sewers at military posts, $24,327,500.
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage, $357,506,097.85.
Horses for cavalry, artillery, and engineers, $61,751,486.
Barracks and quarters, $92,118,000.
Shooting galleries and ranges, $2,514,000.
Military post exchanges, $1,000,000.
Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage,

$17,270,000.
Construction and repair of hospitals, $73,-000,000.
Target range, Fort Bliss, New Mexico, $19,340.
Claims for damages to and loss of private property, $10,000.
Civilian military training camps, $2,119,-000.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical and hospital department, $100,-000,000.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Engineer equipment of troops, $4,800,000.
Engineer operations in the field, $100,-000,000.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ordnance service, $1,825,000.
Ordnance stores, ammunition, $39,520,000.
Small arms target practice, $2,000,000.
Ordnance stores and supplies, $70,000,000.
Auto machine rifles, $170,277,000.
Armored motor cars, $21,750,000.
Armament of fortifications, $2,468,613,-000.
Submarine mines, $700,000.
Proving grounds, $3,000,000.
Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., $91,500.
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., $2,830,000.
Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., $40,000.
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., $1,645,200.
San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas, $155,000.
Springfield Arsenal, Springfield, Mass., $443,000.
Storage facilities at armories and arsenals, $500,000.
Terminal facilities, $25,000,000.
Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., $741,500.
Testing machines, $10,000.
Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., $756,500.
Ordnance Depot, Panama Canal, $59,700.

PANAMA CANAL.

Protecting Panama Canal and canal structures, $602,900.
Submarine base, Canal Zone, Panama Canal, $902,625.
Total, $5,275,753,756.98.

How much of the new war expenses should be raised by taxation and how much by bonds or Treasury indebtedness certificates is a warmly debated question. Secretary McAdoo may advise personally with the Finance Committee on the subject. Committee sentiment tonight seemed to be in favor of increasing the $1,670,600,000 War Tax bill only to about $2,000,000,000 with authorization both for a new bond issue, possibly at a higher interest rate and in serial form, and for issuance of Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

Secretary McAdoo is said to favor a much larger levy of taxes, and a few committeemen favor increasing the bill's total by $1,000,000,000 or at least to $2,225,000,000.

Whether the interest rate on the new bonds shall be increased also is causing much discussion. Some committee leaders fear it may be necessary to issue 4 per cent. securities. Such action also would increase the 3½ per cent. rate on the recent issue of Liberty bonds, as the law provides that if bonds subsequently issued shall bear a higher rate the first issue also shall bear the increased rate. There is a strong sentiment that the new bonds shall be in serial form, instead of running for twenty years.

As to the sources of the new taxes, sentiment in the committee apparently is tending toward securing the bulk of the increase from war excess profits and incomes. Excises or consumption taxes and a few other minor new levies also are being considered.

SIAM FOLLOWED WILSON.

Moved by His State Papers to Enter War, W. H. Pitkin Declares.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 26.—Siam, proud of her neutrality in the world war, abandoned it to oppose the Teutonic invasion of the rights of small peoples and free peoples largely because of President Wilson's state letters on the German crisis, Wolcott H. Pitkin, adviser in foreign affairs to the Siamese Government, said today.

Mr. Pitkin, who is on leave of absence from his post, had just finished a long conference with the Siamese Minister at the Summer Legation here. The official advices from Siam, he said, did not greatly amplify The Associated Press dispatches regarding the declaration. They left still open the question of the extent of Siam's participation in the war, but this, in the opinion of Mr. Pitkin, will not be great.

"It may be that it will lead directly to releasing the troops which Great Britain has in Burma and the forces which France has retained in the French States, which adjoin Siam on the northwest and on the east, respectively, but there is little likelihood that Siam will send any soldiers into the European fields.

"Siam is kept in touch with the attitude of other neutrals, following closely the letters of President Wilson and the long suffering of the United States, and the declaration of Siam, to my mind, came as a direct consequence of President Wilson's message to Congress and America's entry into the war."

SENATE TO VOTE ON PROHIBITION AUG. 1

Debate on Resolution for Nation-Wide "Dryness" to Begin Monday.

"WETS" PREDICT DEFEAT

But Sheppard, Its Author, Says He Has Pledges of 66 Votes, Enough to Pass It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Senate agreed today to vote next Wednesday afternoon on the resolution of Senator Sheppard of Texas, proposing to the States a constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition. General agreement was reached after Senator Sheppard had sounded sentiment on both sides of the Chamber. Under unanimous consent agreement the resolution will come up for debate on Monday morning, each Senator being limited to one hour of debate, speaking only once, until Wednesday, when a ten-minute limit on speeches will be in effect.

Senator Sheppard, highly elated over the general consent agreement, said tonight that he was confident that the resolution would be adopted. But among the "wets" in the Senate the prediction was made that the resolution would be defeated. It will require a two-thirds vote to put it through. Senator Sheppard says he has sixty-six votes promised, or two more than the necessary number. He has prepared an amendment to his resolution providing that unless it is ratified by the States within six years after adoption the resolution shall die automatically. This will be resisted by some of the "wets," who insist that four years is sufficient time.

To adopt the Constitutional amendment would require the votes of three-fourths of the States. There are now twenty-five "dry" States. Advocates of nation-wide prohibition must hold all of these in line and gain eleven more if they are eventually to win the "bone-dry" fight. All the "wets" have to do in order to defeat the amendment, should the resolution be adopted by Congress, will be to hold thirteen of the States now in the "wet" column. It was pointed out today that among the twenty-five "dry" States there were some that might not vote for nation-wide prohibition, the liquor issue in those States being merely a local one.

In agreeing to the general consent arrangement Senators Underwood, on the Democratic side, and Penrose, on the Republican, explained that they would vote against the resolution on Wednesday.

"I do not want to block consideration of the resolution," said Senator Underwood. "I understand the majority of the Senate wants the matter disposed of, and that is why I am willing to have it come to a vote."

"My reasons are exactly the same as those of the Senator from Alabama," said Senator Penrose. "I simply want the resolution voted on. I do not think this is the time to pass drastic legislation."

Senator Sheppard's resolution reads:

"The manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes are hereby prohibited. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

3,200 COOKS ARE NEEDED.

Government Calls on Hotel Men to Aid the Army.

The United States Government will draft an army of some 650,000 men next week, and it needs cooks for them. The hotel men of the country have been asked to supply most of the 3,200 men required. Joseph Beifel, proprietor of the Hotel Sherman of Chicago, has been asked by Quartermaster General Harpe to see that what we have breakfast ready on the first day the members of the national army reach the cantonments. He in turn, it was announced last night, has named a hotel man for each of the sixteen cantonments. John McGlynn, President of the New York State Hotel Men's Association, will look out for the cantonment at Bridgeton, N. J., and L. M. Boomer, proprietor of the McAlpin, for the camp at Yaphank, L. I.

The cooks are to be divided into two classes—A and B. The men of Class A will be chefs who can act as instructors. The men of Class B will be those who merely can cook. Class A men will receive $125 a month, Class B men $90. The Hotel Association of New York City has undertaken to supply 240 cooks for Yaphank. The city is expected to supply 1,000 cooks in all for the new army.

UDINE THANKS PRESIDENT.

Says King Was Impressed by Reception of Italian Mission Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Telegrams exchanged between the Prince of Udine, who headed the Italian War Mission to the United States, and President Wilson, on the return of the former to Italy, were made public today by the State Department. Under date of July 15 the Prince stated that he had gone to Italian General Army Headquarters and personally reported to the King of Italy, his cousin, the results of the Italian mission's visit to this country. The message from the Prince to the President read as follows:

Rome, July 15, 1917.

On our arrival in Italy I and my colleagues of the mission are seized with the desire of expressing to you and the noble American Nation the sentiments of our deepest gratitude for the reception given us in the United States. Not later than yesterday we repaired to the General Headquarters and reported to the King the results of our visit and the reception extended to us in your country.

We believe that we are faithfully voicing his sentiments in saying that not only has he appreciated all the courtesies lavished upon us, but he is full of admiration for the great effort which, under your wise guidance, the United States is putting forth in the cause of civilization and humanity. Engaged in this war for the same ends, united in the same ideals, the United States and Italy are now forging ahead to the same goal of greatness and progress.

We shall never forget the reception that awaited us in the United States of America. It has echoed far and wide in our country, and has left in our souls a memory that nothing will efface. May the humane understanding mapped out in your message, Mr. President, be accomplished. My colleagues and I cannot express our earnest and deep sympathy better than in this wish.

FERDINANDO DI SAVOIA,
Prince of Udine.

President Wilson's reply to the Prince read:

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 21, 1917.

It is with a feeling of great satisfaction that I learn of the safe arrival of the Italian Commission in Italy, and I beg to express to your Highness the heartfelt pleasure which the Government and people of the United States have had in receiving you and the other members of your distinguished party, representatives of a great and friendly nation bound to this country by the strongest ties and fighting together in a great war for independence and justice.

I trust that you will retain memories of your visit as delightful as those you left with us, and I earnestly hope that at some future day I may have the pleasure of renewing our acquaintance.

I extend my best wishes for your future welfare and happiness.

WOODROW WILSON.

HOPE TO WIN OVER TURKEY.

Italians Also See Possibility of Detaching Bulgaria.

ROME, July 26.—The Italian press is displaying intense interest in the Paris conference of the Entente Allies, from the political viewpoint.

Italy's only concern in this connection, says the Giornale d'Italia, is to secure a permanent settlement of Balkan politics. It denies that any territorial expansion is desired by Italy in that direction and expresses hope that Italy's counsels will prevail regarding the possibility of a federation of the Balkan States on a just basis for the Serbs, the Rumanians, and the Bulgars, thus insuring future internal peace in the region and also a strong federation in opposition to the Central Empires.

The contention in many quarters here is that it is not too late now to win back not only Bulgaria, but particularly Turkey, to the Entente Allies.

EDUCATORS DISCUSS WAR.

Arrange for Speaking Campaign with National Security League.

Leading educators of the country met at the Hotel Astor yesterday and formulated plans for co-operation with the National Security League's campaign to arouse the people to a realization of the meaning of the war. Those present included Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of New York State; Dr. Henry W. MacCracken, President of Vassar College; Dr. Robert M. McElroy of Princeton, and Major Francis G. Landon of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

Dr. MacCracken explained the educational campaign which he has organized in this city in conjunction with the National Security League. Beginning Sept. 15, he is to send throughout the State ten teams of four speakers each.

The educators from other States declared they would organize similar campaigns.

DUTCH SHIPS HERE MUST NOW UNLOAD

Export Licenses Refused to 50 or More Which Have Been Waiting to Sail.

CARGOES OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Tonnage of Nearly 300,000 Affected Freight Must Be Discharged Promptly.

Between fifty and sixty cargo steamships flying the Dutch flag, which have been lying in New York Harbor several weeks waiting for permission to sail for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, will now have to discharge their cargoes because export licenses have been refused to their local agents by the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce at Washington under the embargo law.

This action has been taken because it was suspected by the Federal Government that the cargoes of flour, grain, oil cake, lard, and bacon would be used in Holland to replace Dutch products that had been previously sold to Germany at high prices. The oil cake was intended to be used in feeding Dutch cattle, it was said, in order that quantities of cheese and butter could be obtained for sale in Germany.

The total tonnage detained in the harbor amounts to nearly 300,000. Demurrage is mounting to such an extent that the owners are compelled to unload promptly.

Most of the vessels were held here by the British Admiralty waiting for letters of assurance to be received in London from the Dutch Government to the effect that none of the wheat or other foodstuffs in their holds would be used for the relief of Germany. As the time approached for the American embargo law to come into operation about thirty-two of the steamships flying the flag of the Netherlands moved up into the North River as high as 155th Street and anchored, as their agents had given up all hope of getting away to Holland with their cargoes.

It has been stated that Holland offered to give up a certain amount of her tonnage to carry foodstuffs for the Belgian Relief Commission if she were allowed to bring her grain ships from America, and that the British Admiralty refused the offer.

Just before the Embargo act took effect eleven ships flying the Dutch flag sailed from an American port and are now at Halifax awaiting the orders of the British Admiralty to proceed. The agent of one of the big Dutch lines in New York said yesterday that none of his company's vessels, more than twenty-five in all, would attempt to leave New York and in the upper and lower bay, which will take a long time, on account of the scarcity of lighters and tugboats and the difficulty of procuring labor. At the present time the longshoremen charge $1 an hour for working on ships down the bay, and frequently earn $24 from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday on ships which take in cargoes after leaving their piers.

SCANDINAVIAN EMBARGO TIGHT

Some Cargoes for Dutch and Swiss Are Still Being Licensed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26. — Information here tonight is to the effect that the Exports Council has placed a complete embargo on the shipment of fodder, grains, and other war time commodities to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, pending further diplomatic negotiations. It is stated that some, but not all, cargoes are being licensed for Holland, and that Switzerland, of all the neutrals which might feed Germany, is being treated with the greatest leniency.

The State Department has communicated with all the neutrals, explaining at length the attitude of this Government in connection with shipments to the neutral countries contiguous to Germany. It has been reported that the United States was preparing to put these countries on rations, and that the embargo on exports to the Scandinavian countries would remain in effect until these plans were perfected.

It was admitted at the State Department today that Holland and the Scandinavian countries were continuing their commerce in foodstuffs with Germany. These neutral countries, it was also learned, are not yet suffering as a result of the denial to them of foodstuffs from the United States.

Officials decline to indicate how long the embargo will last, but there is a belief that the resources of the neutral countries affected are sufficient to support them for a considerable time. This fact gives the United Staes a fair opportunity to take stock of its food supplies and also to check up on the available supplies in the neutral countries desiring to purchase here.

The State Department has asked all the European neutrals to furnish it with information concerning their supplies of foodstuffs, and some of them have submitted figures, but others professed not to have them. The Swiss Government has organized a special body for the control of imports, and satisfactory guarantees have been given by Switzerland that commodities bought in America will not be re-exported to Germany. France and Switzerland have negotiated an agreement by which Switzerland enjoys a free port in France. The arrangement prescribes the quantity of Swiss products that may be exported to Germany in exchange for German coal.

The statistics furnished by the other neutral countries will be compared by the Exports Council with the figures in its possession and others furnished by the allied Governments. It was thought probable today that there would be no settlement of the exports problem satisfactory to America until the neutrals entered into "air-tight" agreements with this country respecting their trade with Germany.

When the export problem is worked out it is expected that the British Government will discontinue the issuance of letters of assurance to cover American exports for which export licenses are issued by this country.

OUR ARTISTS AT THE FRONT.

Two Americans Get Special Permission from France to Sketch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 26.—For the first time since the beginning of the war American artists received official permission to make drawings at the front. Although one or two prominent French painters have been allowed to approach the firing line the privilege has been jealously withheld from others hitherto. Now two Americans, Waldo Pierce of Bangor, Maine, and Eben Given of Chicago, have been notified they have the right under the auspices of the American Red Cross to tour the French front in an automobile unrestricted even by the presence of a French officer as is the case with newspaper correspondents.

Pierce, an ex-Harvard football guard, has studied at Julien's in Paris and more recently with the Spanish master Zuloaga, being the only pupil the latter ever received. He has exhibited at the Salon here and in New York. He spent two years in the American Ambulance in the famous Section Three, engaged in the Vosges offensive in December, 1915, and which was the first American section sent to Verdun. For his brilliant services therein Pierce was decorated with the War Cross.

Given, who is chiefly known as a portraitist, Given has specialized in battle pictures and war subjects as applied to interior decoration. An imposing picture by Pierce, illustrating the American Red Cross work in France, has been hung in the private room of Grayson Murphy at Red Cross headquarters here.

'PORK' BILL PASSES BY VOTE OF 50 TO 11

River and Harbor Appropriation of $25,000,000 Wins in Senate After 4 Days' Fight.

$1,250,000 FOR EAST RIVER

$90,000 for New York Harbor and $810,000 for Improvement of Hudson River Channel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—After a bitter debate lasting four days the River and Harbor bill, carrying an appropriation of $25,000,000, was passed by the Senate tonight by the vote of 50 to 11. The opposing Senators were Ashurst, Gore, King, Shafroth, Democrats, and Borah, Brady, Kenyon, La Follette,, Smith of Michigan, and Smoot, Republicans.

All day the bill had been attacked by its opponents as a "piece of reckless extravagance," an "indefensible measure," or a "rank hypocrisy." Senator Kenyon of Iowa led the fight against it on the Republican side, Senator King of Utah taking up the cudgels against it on the Democratic side, both assailing it as a measure intended only to serve the purposes of the "pork barrel."

Senator Kenyon made futile attempts to have an amendment adopted to put power exclusively in the hands of the President to expend the money appropriated and to confine expenditures to projects directly related to the war. Another amendment by Senator Kenyon, which was also defeated, provided for an appropriation of $15,000,000 instead of $25,000,000, and to confine the expenditures to war projects.

Before final vote was taken, Senator King made one last assault upon it, saying that it was "iniquitous" and "enough to make the American people ashamed."

"The existing system of fixing these pork-barrel appropriations is vicious," declared Senator King. "This bill is a rank hypocrisy. It is beyond expression. It is not a war bill, as its advocates have tried to tell us. It's just the same old scheme to loot the Treasury in behalf of unworthy objects. I intend to fight as long as I am in the Senate against such scandalous legislation as this."

Senator King commended Senator Kenyon "in having exposed the glaring outrages of the bill." The Iowa Senator, he said, had analyzed various appropriations, showing clearly that they were only intended to provide "political spoils for the sponsors of the measure."

Among the few changes made by the Senate in the bill as it came from the House was authorization to the Secretary of the Navy to condemn and take over the Cape Cod Canal. The House provision to similarly take over the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal was retained.

Appropriations in the bill affecting York Harbor, $90,000; improvement of York Harbor, $90,000; improvement of the Hudson River channel, $810,000; to deepen the East River from Hell Gate to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, $1,250,000.

PACIFISTS ROUTED IN THE COMMONS

Continued from Page 1.

defeat the purpose for which the great nations entered and had continued the war and that it did not turn to waste the immeasurable loss and suffering which they had shared and were sharing.

He welcomed the news that a conference would be held early in the Autumn on the invitation of the Russian Government. Nothing but good could come of a plain restatement of the Allies' aims in a good cause. Two new facts of the present year, first, that Russia had ceased forever to be autocratic, and, second, the appearance, with all her moral and material forces, of the United States in the struggle, had a direct and practical bearing upon the opinion of the world as to the sincerity of the Allies' aims.

"They mean," continued the former Premier, "that the allied nations now include an overwhelming majority of the free peoples of the world. The Allies are fighting for nothing but freedom and nothing short of freedom. That is the policy of this great and unprecedented aggregation of free peoples.

"Earnestly as we desire peace, no peace is worth having which would restore, under some thin disguise, the precarious status quo ante bellum, and would leave countries like Belgium, Serbia, and Greece at the mercy of dynastic intrigue or under the menace of military coercion. It would be premature and futile to grapple in detail with the geographical problems eventually to be solved.

"The principle clearly agreed to by every one of the Allies is that in any rearrangement made the governing principle ought to be the interests and the wishes of the populations affected. But is that principle acceptable to the Central powers? Is Germany prepared not only to evacuate Belgium, but to make reparation for the colossal mischief and damage which accompanied her devastating occupation and the practical enslavement of a large portion of the Belgium people? Is she prepared not only to do that, but to restore to Belgium, not a pretence of, but absolute independence?

"I should like to know the German answer to these questions. I find no answer in the vague, indeterminate formulae of the Reichstag. I have no desire to say that peace is impossible, but I cannot see from what has recently occurred in Berlin any real approximation of a practical kind to the aims and objects of the Allies."

Mr. Asquith thought that the German people were the greatest obstacle to peace, but said that was a matter for the German people themselves. So far as the Allies were concerned the best hope of peace, he said, was a frank and open statement, both by way of avowal and disavowal of objects for which they were fighting, and as a means to that end he welcomed the fullest use of all opportunities for an interchange of views among representatives of the great democracies. It could not be too clearly stated that this was a matter for the peoples, rather than the Governments.

"Once that is realized by the democracies of the world," continued the former Premier, "we shall be within measurable sight of an honorable and lasting peace. Meanwhile we shall not be helping the advent of peace if we give the impression that there is any faltering in our determination or doubt in our ability to carry on the burden. We look up with clear conscience until our ends are achieved."

George James Wardle, Chairman of the Labor Party in the House, speaking in behalf of his party, frankly agreed with Mr. Asquith's remarks and said that he was unable to support the resolution. The Reichstag did not represent the German people, and any negotiations could only be with the German Government: Therefore an international Socialist conference would be useless. He saw no sign of repentence on the part of the German Socialist majority, nor any desire to come to such an understandings as the movers of the resolution suggested.

Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader, also opposing the resolution, said that if the views of the movers of the resolution were right, then this country had been guilty of the greatest crime ever committed in the history of the world. He contended that it was useless to base anything upon the resolution passed by the Reichstag, which did not have the smallest power. Germany never had stated her aims because she knew she would be found out directly she put peace terms down in black and white.

The speech of Bonar Law dealt largely with the Russian crisis. He said that all the nations engaged were staggering under the blow, but that the resources of the Allies were sufficient to make it absolutely certain that, unless their hearts failed them, they must secure the results for which they had entered the war. The struggle had reached a point where it was a question of staying power, and in this matter he had absolute confidence in the Allies. He was equally certain that if anything could delay peace it would be any sign of faltering.

Philip Snowden, Socialist, said the debate disclosed that the British Government, more than any other belligerent, was standing in the way of an early settlement. He protested against more blood being shed to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France.

Says We Are Fighting for Greed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 27.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent, describing the peace debate in the Commons, says Bonar Law's military tone drew from Snowden an impassioned speech which called forth many angry cries of protest.

"Characteristic of Snowden's perversity of mind," says the correspondent, "was his reply to the query, 'Why did America enter the war?' His answer was: 'Ask the capitalists and financiers of the United States.' This monstrous innuendo so dishonoring to President Wilson was very keenly resented by the House."

WILL SEND DELEGATES.

Socialist Party Decides to Take Part in London Conference.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The Executive Committee of the National Socialist Party has decided to send delegates to the Socialist conference of the allied countries to be held in London Aug. 8 and to a Socialist conference in Russia, it was announced tonight by Adolph Germer, Secretary of the party. Notices have been sent to all local committees to begin the election of delegates at once.

The American Federation of Labor also has been asked to name delegates to the London conference, Mr. Germer said. He quoted a letter received yesterday from J. Ramsay MacDonald, Secretary of the United Socialist Council of Great Britain, asking that the Socialists divide their delegations with the American Federation of Labor.

The Socialist Party will ask that the London conference be set for a later date than Aug. 8.



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CALLS FOR CURB ON SOARING PRICES

Continued from Page 1.

ard basis list at 100 per cent. above the old price list as a means of preventing prices from declining when the supply again overtakes the demand. The commission has ordered proceedings commenced against said association to prevent the continuance of its illegal activities."

Looks Into Cost of Coal.

Determination of the cost of producing coal is progressing rapidly, according to another statement authorized by the Federal Trade Commission.

A large number of expert accountants are busy at the task of ascertaining coal costs in the different localities. The statement follows:

"The report that will be sent to the President will be based on careful cost determination of wages, maintenance, overhead, and material charges. Depreciation is carefully considered, as are investment and other factors. Due attention is being paid to the primary factor of maintenance of maximum production.

"The work entails careful study of many sets of books, and inspection at the mines frequently of special factors bearing on costs. As the reports come to the commission the information is corrected, and each report is carefully analyzed and checked up. All apparent exceptions are investigated.

"The result will be that when the report is sent to the President it will have been done with such complete thoroughness that a 'fair and just' price can be determined on the basis of cost determination. It is the cost determination only, not the price determination, that the commission is concerned with."

The Federal Trade Commission is the agency to which President Wilson intrusted the task of determining the cost of production of steel, coal and other commodities, to that a fair price to the Government and to the consuming public might be determined. All of these investigations are now in progress, including an analysis of the food situation.

PRICE OF FLAGS FALLING.

Manufacturers Say the Government Bought Up Wool Bunting.

Flagmakers here were indignant yesterday over the report of the Federal Trade Commission accusing them of fixing flag prices at what was termed an "indefensibly high level." A large share of the blame for the high cost of flags, they maintained, should be laid on the Government, which had gone into the market for wool bunting on its own account.

"There are two mills in the United States which supply all of the wool bunting now used in flag manufacture," said a flagmaker yesterday. "These mills have simply been unable to meet the demand for the bunting. The Government has bought about two-thirds of the wool bunting for the manufacture of battle flags for army and navy and for signal flags. This factor has contributed more than anything else to raising the price of flags. We used to get a roll of wool bunting for $5, now that roll costs $15 or $16. And it must also be remarked that while the price of flags was very high when the Trade Commission made its investigation last April, the investigation on which they base this report, that price has fallen considerably since then. It has fallen, first because we are not so badly off now as we were then in the matter of material, though we are still short of wool to meet our orders. Then, it must be remembered, that when war was declared last April, everybody wanted a flag, and a lot of people went to making flags on an unlimited profit who had never made a flag before. Cloak and suitmakers, and those in the waist trade started making flags. People would pay anything, and so they charged them anything."

It was denied that there was anything like a price-fixing agreement among flagmakers. The Flagmakers' Association in New York, of which Spencer Turner of Turner-Halsey at 62 Leonard Street is President, is described as an organization designed to "promote goodfellowship" rather than to do anything to restrain trade or fix prices.

WAR PESSIMISM WANES AT CAPITAL

Continued from Page 1.

not send reinforcements to either front.

No disposition exists here to minimize the apparent fact that the Spring offensive of the French and British forces has been a failure. But there is so much confidence in American vim and vigor that officials are confident that a new order of things will be inaugurated when any considerable force of American troops has been concentrated on the French front. In this connection it is betraying no confidence to say that the German General Staff will be surprised when it learns that the United States has already placed in France not merely as contingent of troops of the line, but thousands of skilled men, who are already doing construction work that will begin to tell when the American troops join in the fighting.

Cannot Go Far into Russia.

The Russian situation does not worry officials as much as might be supposed. There is a feeling of complacence among certain of the best informed officers of the Government that Germany's offensive against the Russians will become weaker as the Russians fall back. Even among the most pessimistic military observers it is admitted that the Russian situation, from a military standpoint, is not approaching a crisis. Germany has tried on several occasions to force Russia out of the war, it was said today, and each time she has failed. Military experts are agreed that as long as Russia remains in the war Germany will be obliged to maintain enormous forces on the Eastern front. Germany, it was pointed out, lacks sufficient troops to penetrate Russia far enough to compel that country to seek peace.

Altogether the situation at the moment when the United States is preparing to take an active part in the war with all the resources at its command presents a favorable aspect. Nobody in authority here shuts his eyes to the knowledge that once the American troops get into action the country will wake to a shocking realization of what modern warfare means. But the Government is prepared to fight with all the vigor of which its great resources of men and money make it capable, and is not blind to the knowledge of the great task ahead of it.

If any general note of criticism is found in the capital, it is that the Government should adopt measures to stir the people in the effort to make them understand that this is their war and not a war conducted in confidence.

Tributes to Adolph Lewisohn.

The American Hebrew this week publishes a large number of tributes to Adolph Lewisohn on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his coming to America. He was born in Hamburg in 1849 and came to the United States on Aug. 1, 1867. Among the contributors are William Howard Taft, Charles S. Whitman, John Purroy Mitchel, Governor Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. John H. Finley, Dwight W. Morrow, Daniel Guggenheim, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and George McAneny.

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AMERICA'S WAR NOW, SAYS BORAH

Continued from Page 1.

stop and parley, Sir, over the money going into this creek, Fish Creek, Tombigbee Creek, or some other creek?

"Will the American Senate delay for a single hour in cutting away all unnecessary and idle things which impede progress and meet this situation as it is absolutely necessary for us to meet it in order to solve the problem? It is no longer a European war, Sir; it is an American war, and with that condition of affairs confronting us it is necessary that we proceed to legislate here upon these respective measures as if the enemy were at our gates.

"Mr. President, something was said a few days ago in the Senate about peace. Peace was discussed. This is not an appropriate time generally to discuss peace or to propose peace. If we propose to have that peace which is permanent, and we can do it with an enemy that is apparently marching on to victory. Does any one suppose that Germany at this hour could consider any proposition of peace other than the peace which takes care of Germany's interest as Germany alone sees that interest? Does any one suppose that the Central Powers, with Russia caving in, with the submarine war growing stronger and more effective apparently every day, with France apparently at the height of her fighting power and not able in all probability to go beyond the point which she now holds; with these conditions presented to the German mind does any one suppose that we could discuss peace with them upon any basis whatever other than terms Germany would practically dictate?

Wants Our Aims Stated.

"No, Mr. President, we have not arrived yet at the time when we can discuss peace with these powers against which we are arrayed as enemies, but I think this much ought to be said, lest I be misunderstood. I am not so sure but that the time has come when the American people should have presented to them more definitely and specifically the terms and conditions upon which we are fighting the war, and the terms and conditions upon which we would cease to fight it. I believe there ought to be laid before the American people a more specific program of what we propose to attain, as to what we propose to accomplish and as to the terms and conditions upon which the war so far as America is concerned, can end, and upon those terms and conditions only.

"I say that, sir, not with the view of having Germany accept from us at this time any proposition which we might submit, but I say it for the purpose of arousing the interest of the American people and of permitting them to know definitely and specifically one things for which they are expected to fight and the things for which they are expected to die. We cannot carry on this war, in my judgment, without a thoroughly aroused and sustained public opinion in favor of the war, which does not at this time exist, and one of the reasons, in my opinion, why it does not exist is because of the nebulous and uncertain terms and conditions upon which we are supposed to be in the war and the utter want of knowledge as to what conditions will take us out of the war.

"Mr. President, René Viviani, in that remarkable address of his bidding farewell to the American people, told us that the great mistake which the German Government had made was in not understanding or knowing the French and English people; that Germany sent her ambassadors to France and to England to study government and practice the arts of diplomacy, but that they wholly failed to understand the virtues of the English and the French peoples.

Avoid the Same Mistake.

"Let us not make that same fatal mistake as a Government with reference to our own people. Let us bear in mind that the ways of Government and the arts of diplomacy are often far from the industrial lines down which a people march to war. The Government and diplomacy may be interested in Constantinople or the Bagdad Railroad; but our youngster in the open, where every move toward war means toil and suffering, where families are to be separated and roken up, where fathers and brothers and sons and husbands are to be offered upon the altar—that altar must be our country. You must speak to them of things at home and of the flag. You must give them an American issue for which to die.

"After the declaration of war has been made and those other steps taken which necessarily follow, then you come to deal with another world entirely. You leave the world of form and formality and enter at once into the world of the concrete, of the real, where men prepare to suffer and die and where hearts throb with grief. From that time forward you must deal with the man on the street, in the factories, in the field, the man of simple but fixed and noble national instinct; the man, bless God, in whose intellectual and moral fibre are ingrained the teachings and the traditions and the aspirations of a century of national life.

America Not a Satellite.

"You cannot change these things overnight. The American citizen must live his character. You cannot transplant in a few weeks the ideas and ideals, the methods and ways, the customs and habits, and the interests of other nations. We may have our allies and with them a common purpose; but America is still America, with her own individuality, with her separate and distinct and noble institutions, with the intellectual and moral conceptions of her own people. She is still a sun and not a satellite.

"If this war does not involve our institutions, if the security and dignity and safety of our own democracy is not involved, if we are not fighting this war for the defense of our own rights and for the protection of our own citizens, then this declaration of war was a bold and impudent betrayal of the rights of the whole nation, and its continuance for a single hour is a conspiracy against every home in the land."

"I understand from the Senator's remarks," interrupted Senator Poindexter of Washington, "that he is of the opinion that any attempt to arrive at such a basis of peace as he is now advocating, would be perfectly futile because of the victorious position Germany is in. If that is true, does it not follow necessarily that the only peace basis upon with the United States can proceed, is to change that victorious position of Germany?"

"Of course that constitutes the issue," replied Senator Borah. "That is what I am talking about. The Senator is greatly in error if he supposes that I advocate peace on any basis. I have simply advocated that the American people be advised as to the issues in this war from the American stand point, and the issues which would have to be determined from the American standpoint before this war is closed."

Senator Poindexter said he assumed from the remarks of Senator Borah that the latter felt that but for the United States having entered the war Germany would be "completely victorious."

"Assuming that is the case," pursued Senator Poindexter, "the American people would have very little difficulty in finding out what the issue of the war really was. It seems to follow as a very obvious deduction that if Germany conquers Europe, as the Senator apprehends she would do but for the presence of the United States in the war, Germany, through the consolidation of resources of England and France, with a navy far superior to ours, could transfer the war from the plains of France to the territory of the United States, and we would then have an issue that the youngest child in the land could understand. We would have to fight this war then on our own territory. It would be a defensive war. Some people are not in favor of sending our soldiers abroad, but seem to prefer that the situation I have described should come about. They are short-sighted."

Thinks Public Is Muddled.

"I say," resumed Senator Borah, "that this is an American war, as the Senator has just said, but I say that is not the manner in which it heretofore has been presented to the American people.

"We have been supposed to be fighting for the rehabilitation of certain nations in Europe, for the redistribution of European territory, for the establishment of democracy, and for humanity, and for this and that in Europe, and so forth. But the peril which confronts the American people, immediate and imminent, has not been presented to the American people. And the Senator's correspondence, if it is like mine, will disclose that the American people do not understand it.

"I venture to say that, if the American people realized that this is an American war in the sense that it would be if France and England should break down, the Senate would not be sitting here passing upon the advisability of appropriating millions for creeks on which ducks couldn't float. There is no better proof anywhere to be found that we have not yet realized that this is an American war, and that we are fighting for our own institutions, than the method in which we are doing business here in the Senate at this time."

Senator Fletcher of Florida, in charge of the River and Harbor bill, interrupted to ask Senator Borah to particularize as to items in the measure which he had characterized as "trivial." The Idaho Senator retorted that Senator Kenyon of Iowa had sufficiently pointed them out in a four-hour speech in the Senate yesterday and that it must be evident to all the Senators that the bill was loaded down with indefensible items of wasteful expenditure.

"In this bill," said Senator Borah, "its framers have aggregated and collected together these questionable items, and in my humble judgment it was done for the specific purpose of covering up those which are indefensible. I think there are many items in here which are absolutely indefensible.

"As I said a moment ago, if our institutions, our country, our liberties are not involved, this declaration of war was wrong. And yet I venture to say that you may go before a popular audience in this country anywhere, and they will say to you that thus far this war has been treated as a European war to settle and establish certain principles of government in Europe with reference to certain propositions on that Continent.

Favors Russia's Terms.

"Let me call your attention to an illustration. A few weeks ago Russia made a declaration in favor of peace based upon no indemnities and no annexations. It found no response from any one of her allies. In my humble judgment the United States could not have taken a more important and effective step than to have indorsed that proposition which Russia at that time put out to the world. It is my opinion that if the United States had taken the bold stand at that time in favor of that same principle, Russia would be 100 per cent. in better condition as a fighting force today than she is; but the impression has gone abroad that certain influences prevented the United States from defining its position, waiting upon other powers which were directing the course of the war.

"Mr. President, I can only speak for myself, and myself alone. But speaking for myself I did not vote for war out of sympathy for France, much as I sympathize with and greatly as I admire that brave and chivalrous people. I voted for war because our own people had been murdered and because we were warned that the slaughter was to be renewed. Under that condition of affairs I could not see anything in the future other than continued wrongs and outrages, humiliation, and a complete national degredation. I didn't vote for war, Sir, to spread democracy throughout Europe, although in common with my countrymen I presume I should be glad to see every King and Emperor and Prince exiled from among men, and the last vestige of dynastic power swept into the refuse of history. I voted for war to make safe our own blessed republic, to give dignity and honor and security of this democracy of ours. I believed that self-respect was indispensable to the life of a democracy; that while other nations might continue on in humiliation and degradation, a democracy without self-respect could not long endure.

"I believed that a republic which exists alone and only in the affections of its citizens could not long survive the day when it refused to defend the rights and protect the lives of its citizens, and for that reason and for no other under the sun I voted for war; and from that hour, in my judgment, it became an American

ITALY'S WAR AIMS EXPLAINED TO US

Absolute Control of the Adriatic Necessary for Future Peace, Says Admiral.

TO REUNITE ALL ITALIANS

Rome Chose War for Freedom of Oppressed Brothers Rather Than Conquest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 26.—The allied conference which opened yesterday will adhere to the original program of the Balkan question as the centre of its deliberations. While the leaders will naturally take the opportunity of discussing the general situation in relation to the recent events in Russia and Germany, it is semi-officially announced that nothing beyond an exchange of views is contemplated in that direction. Conviction is thus given to one of a crop of rumors circulated by pacifist propagandists to the effect that the Balkan question was merely a screen to hide a consultation in view of a speedy peace on the best terms possible.

Once the Balkan sky is cleared of the Greek stormcloud, it is obvious to the allied statesmen that the key to the whole problem must be sought in the Adriatic rather than in the Aegean Sea. Although America is not directly concerned, no question of such importance to the allied body can fail to interest us greatly. I have procured for publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES a statement made to Whitney Warren in this connection by an eminent Italian Admiral—made as a presentation of Italy's case before the American people:

"What meaning have the words Trentino, Trieste, Istria, Dalmatia, and Adriatic for the average American outside of their geographical acceptation? Judging by the vagueness of Italian knowledge regarding the particular problems of America, it is permitted to suppose, without offending any susceptibility, that in the United States the greater part of the nation ignores the vital problems of Italy. Yet when an entire people rushes to arms, fights, and dies uttering these words, when it raises them to the height of a symbol, then, besides the geographical signification, they have a wider meaning and express the spiritual and material aspirations of a whole race. They express sentiments and facts which every thinking Italian owes it to himself to explain to his friends and allies, to every man with a conscience, that they may judge rightly the actual and hopes and the contestable rights of a people struggling for the same ideals of humanity and justice for which America has taken up arms.

What War Means to Italy.

"I will explain the meaning of those five magical words which for Italians all over the world justify the confidence on which the life and action of new Italy are founded. Italy after long years of bondage has been able to reunite scattered pieces of her territory by wresting them away after long and bloody wars of independence from foreign usurpers. But Italy is not yet completely united and cannot feel secure as long as her gates remain open, as long as she has not brought back to her arms her sons still under the foreign yoke.

"In centuries of servitude we learned to suffer, but not to submit. We are fighting to complete our union, and rather than forego it we prefer to die. The Trentino and Trieste are doors to our home whereof the foreigner has taken possession that prevents us from closing them against robbers. If New York and San Francisco were occupied by the Germans, would Americans have acted differently from the Italians? And what is represented by the Trentino and Trieste on land is represented by the Adriatic on the sea, for the sea frontiers of Italy are greater than her frontiers on land. By sea Italy breathes and lives. The Tyrhenian and the Adriatic are her two lungs. If you take a lung from a man he may not die immediately, but he will be phthisic. If you take the Adriatic from Italy she will die of phthisis.

"It is only necessary to glance at the map to see that without Dalmatia and the chain of islands along the coast Italy can never be secure on the Adriatic. Dalmatia and those islands belonged to Venice. By their possession she assured herself and Europe against the Turkish pirates in the sea. When Venice fell and Austria ravished the heritage of Saint Mark Italy was not yet freed from her long bondage. This heritage in the hands of the usurpers formed an integral and indivisible part of the great Italian motherland too feeble to break the bonds asunder.

Italian Civilization Destroyed.

"Everywhere Austria found traces of Italian culture on the coasts and among the islands. Ancient monuments and modern houses, churches of old and cluttered up by Slavic language, customs, civilization—all is Latin, all part of the Italian motherland. But little by little Austria by persecution and confiscation replaced the Italians of these regions by Germans or Croatians from the interior. Our houses, our altars, our monuments are now occupied in great measure by foreigners of another tongue and another civilization, who do not realize what they have torn from us, who understand neither the language of our country nor its ruins. They only know they are there because there is the key to the sovereignty of the Adriatic. The Italians left in Dalmatia struggle still to save what remains of their country and invoke her aid, but their voices become more feeble as their numbers decrease. 'We must strike now, for soon it will be too late, our thousand-year-old Latin civilization will be abolished by these spoilers.

"To these reasons must be added another of military order. Our dreadnoughts are shut up in Tarento because we do not possess a harbor large or deep enough on the Adriatic to hold a large squadron, whereas Austria dominates the whole upper Adriatic from Pola, the middle Adriatic from Setenco and Spalato, the lower Adriatic down to Corfu from Cattaro, and every channel, every isle affords excellent shelter for a large and powerful fleet. Thus Austria can overcome the inferiority of her fleet to those of Italy, France, and England. At any moment she can bring out her vessels from any point of the magnificent coast she has stolen from us, and we have no port at all to harbor our big ships.

"I have spent all my life on the sea and now I have the honor to command all the mobilized navel forces of my country. I can therefore speak with full knowledge of the subject, as I base my arguments not on theory, but on experience. Whereas the Italian coast from Venice to Otranto is entirely lowlying, without ports, and without anchorages, and wholly exposed to the north wind, the Curzolari islands and Dalmatia offer vast and numerous points of refuge both from the enemy and from bad weather. No matter where the Austrian ship is in the Adriatic, she can always find shelter by steaming a few miles and reaching one of the numerous channels to the interior. But our vessels can only take refuge at Venice or Brindisi, our only natural naval ports. Brindisi and Venice are 800 miles apart and impracticable for great modern warships. So that the enemy can use the islands as a bridge between Dalmatia and Italy and cross it to attack us just as he can choose his own moment and withdraw before we can pursue him, because Brindisi and Venice are too distant for us to arrive in time. Besides, each lofty peak of the Cursolari island mountains is an excellent signaling station to sweep the whole surrounding ocean. On the Italian side the reverse is the case; our view extends but a few miles.

Italy Demands No Conquests.

"For these reasons the words Dalmatia and Adriatic evoke the following thought in all Italians today. We cannot use the sea which bathes half of our country because all advantages are on the opposite coast. Austria was for many centuries without the Adriatic, yet she was powerful and prosperous because she was not a seafaring but essentially a continental nation. We, on the contrary, by our geographical situation are exclusively a maritime nation. We never have been able to live without the Adriatic, and now that we are threatened to be deprived of it forever we will fight for it to the death.

"Italy does not demand territorial conquests; she wants simply to get back what belongs to her, what is necessary for her existence. If we had nourished the idea of conquest would we not have joined our former allies to profit by the advantages they held out? A vast colonial empire, the riches of Corsica, Nice and Savoy—was not that a tempting bait for our ambition? And remember that at the time Italy entered the war everything pointed to a victory for the Central Powers. But these promises Italy preferred, the Carso, the Trentino and the Curzolari Islands. We're not waging a war of conquest, but struggling to turn out the intruder in our home, to deliver our own sons, to save Latin civilization.

"You Americans, why are you fighting? To conquer and destroy life and all that makes life worth living? No, you entered the war to contribute your part to the liberty of those who deserve it so that never again shall a war of greed and injustice be repeated. Those are the aspirations of Italy also, and we need America to help us free ourselves, to make us masters of our own house, to uphold with all her conscience our rights in the Trentino and Trieste, Dalmatia and the Curzolari Islands when the peace negotiations begin. Those are the only conditions for us of a real and lasting peace."

GREECE NEEDS OUR AID, DECLARES VENIZELOS

Convening of Parliament Means Resumption of Rule by the People, Premier Says.

ATHENS, July 26.—The Chamber of Deputies convened yesterday, heard Premier Venizelos read the decree of convocation, and then adjourned for a few days for the election of officers.

The meeting of parliament was signalized by a complete resumption of popular rule and the end of autocracy in Greece. King Alexander did not take part in the function, the speech from the Throne having been abandoned on the ground that it would involve criticism of a father by his son.

The Chamber presented a picturesque scene, with Greeks, Mussulmans, and Islanders dressed in their quaint native costumes. Premier Venizelos was acclaimed by a large majority of the Deputies. The new régime completely controls the situation and is in full accord and co-operating with the Entente.

Garrett Droppers, the American Minister, sat in the diplomatic gallery during the session.

On the eve of the assembling of Parliament Premier Venizelos received a correspondent of The Associated Press and made the following statement:

"The reassembling of Parliament, which was discissed by the arbitrary action of Constantine, is the formal resumption of democratic government and the rule of the people, in line with the ideals and principles of which the United States gives a conspicuous example. No longer have we a royal autocrat ruling by the divine right of kings and not responsible to the people, but ratherf a constitutional monarchy in which authority is exercised within strict limits.

"We look o the Unted States for continuance of powerful support in working out our own destinies. Greece is now aligned with the Entente Allies. Relations with the Central Powers have been broken and a state of war now actually exists, as Greek troops are fighting against the Central Powers in Macedonia. A formal declaration of war was made by the Provisional Government, and it is unnecessary to renew it.

"The increase of the Greek army and co-operation with Serbia will restore the Balkan forces to their proper rôle of defenders of the integrity of the Balkans. France and the other protecting powers are leaving us a free hand, and all the Allies recognize Greece's position as a covereign and independent nation."

CORFU, July 26.—The Serbian Government contemplates an early re-establishment of the seat of government on Serbian soil. The first move will be to Salonika, where King Peter and Crown Prince Alexander and the Serbian Ministers of Finance and Interior already have established themselves. Th other members of the Government will follow soon and later the seat will be established in one of the Serbian provinces near Monastir, from which city the enemy has been expelled. The change is welcomed as the first move to reconstitute new Serbia.

GERMANS SUPREME IN AIR.

Electrician and Two Ambulance Drivers Say Allies Are Behind.

Arriving yesterday from France, Lee A. Warwick of the Westinghouse Electric Company said that he had spent several months behind the lines in France installing electric power in the reconquered districts.

"During my visit along the entire western front," Mr. Warwick said, "I have conversed with more than 100 French and British officers. They all agreed that the Germans have regained the supremacy of the air. These officers told me that what the United States could do to save the situation is to send over 1,000 airplanes at once, as the French have plenty of skilled airmen, but not enough machines. If America will send over 5900 airplanes before Jan. 1, it will do more good than the arrival of 100,000 troops by the same period."

J. G. Wells of St. Louis and F. T. Walker of Boston, who returned on the steamship with Mr. Warwick after driving ambulances at the French front for a year, confirmed Warwick's statements. They said the Germans had a new type of tri-plane of 240 horse power carrying a Benz motor, with two machine guns and an automatic rifle, which are manipulated by three men. The sides of the airplane are made of heavy steel which easily wards off anti-air craft shells.

Prince Poniatowski, who came over to purchase airplanes for the French Government, said that things were not so bad as they were depicted in the aviation resources of the Allies. The new German tri-plane, he added, had been in the field two months and the French Government was constructing a machine to cope with it which will be ready shortly. The talk of German supremacy of the air, he said, did not mean very much, as it was one of those conditions that were liable to change frequently.

DARTMOUTH STUDENT CITED

French Order Praises C. M. Ashton, Jr., for Bravery Under Fire.

PARIS, July 26.—Charles M. Ashton, Jr., of Philadelphia, a Dartmouth student, who is a volunteer driver in the American Field Service and who was wounded while on service on July 15, is cited in orders today for his conduct in proceedings to advance positions under violent bombardment to search for wounded soldiers. It was while engaged in this work that he was seriously wounded.

The citation adds that Ashton had already given proof under similar circumstances of his courage and coolness.

RISE FOR FRENCH WORKERS.

Government Orders $84 Minimum Yearly Increase for Railway Men.

PARIS, July 26.—The Government has given orders that all employes of the State railroads shall receive increases in salaries of at least $84 annually.

The ruling takes effect as from June 1. It was decided upon after the receipt of a report from Georges Desplas, Minister of Public Works, that conditions of railroad workers must be ameliorated immediately by increased pay to meet the high cost of living.

DOOMS A WOMAN AS A SPY.

French Military Court Decrees Death to Mata Hari, Dutch Dancer.

PARIS, July 25, (Delayed.)—A military court today condemned to death for espionage a dancer known as Mata Hari, who before her marriage was Marguerite Zell. She was born in the Dutch East Indies and claims Dutch nationality.

STATE FILLS QUOTA FOR REGULAR ARMY

Yesterday's Enlistments Here More Than Enough to Complete Allotment.

OFFICIALS ACCEPT 144 MEN

New York Now Has Clean Slate for All Branches of Volunteer Service Except the National Guard.

New York joined the ranks of the States which have filled their quota for the regular army yesterday, and added a few more for good measure, when 144 men were accepted at the New York recruiting stations and sent to Fort Slocum. Tuesday night there were still 268 men needed to fill the State's quota, but on Wednesday 188 men and yesterday 144 men were enlisted in New York City alone, so that even without the enlistments from up-State, which are not reported to the local recruiting headquarters at 280 Broadway, there is no question that the quota has been filled.

Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of recruiting in New York, expressed himself as much pleased with the manner in which volunteers had come forward in the last few days, and with the fact that the quota had at least been filled. He also gave out some detailed figures regarding the progress of the local recruiting campaign.

"In the period from April 1 to July 25, inclusive," he said, "12,129 applicants were accepted in the New York City recruiting district, which includes Hudson County, N. J. Of this number 706 were accepted in Hudson County, whose quota is 1,078. The quota for New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, Nassau, Suffolk, and Richmond Counties was 9,893, and 11,423 men were obtained, 9,187 of whom were accepted in Manhattan and the Bronx, and 2,286 in Brooklyn and the Long Island offices. These counties have therefore obtained 1,530 men more than their quota.

"It is probable, when the up-State reports are known, that it will be shown that the New York State quota was actually filled on Wednesday, but to make matters sure, it was more than filled today. Every one should understand, however, that recruiting will still continue as heretofore, and that all men of draft age are eligible for voluntary enlistment until they have been notified to appear before their local boards for physical examination."

Militia Being Rapidly Filled.

New York now has a clean slate in respect of its quota for all branches of the service which are filled by volunteers, with the exception of its own National Guard division, and its ranks are rapidly being filled and will probably be complete in a few more days. The Navy and Marine Corps quotas from New York were filled months ago, and have now been far exceeded. Colonel C. B. Hatch, U. S. M. C., who visited the local Marine Corps recruiting office at 24 East Twenty-third Street yesterday, said that New York led all the cities of the Eastern Division by enlisting 112 men in the corps from July 1 to 24.

It was announced yesterday that the only remaining vacancies in the Signal Corps, U. S. A., except in the aviation section, were in the telegraphers' and wireless men's ranks. However, a new opportunity was also opened yesterday by the announcement of Captain Richard I. McKenney of the Chief of Staff's office of the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., that he had been authorized to enlist 200 men for the non-commissioned officers' school of the corps at Fortress Monroe, Va.

Men enlisting in this branch will not, in all probability, be sent abroad, but will be trained for positions of responsibility in manning the coast defenses of the United States, taking the places of trained men of the Coast Artillery Corps who have been sent to France or soon will go thither. They will be trained as skilled electricians, gunners, photographers, clerks, &c., and will on graduation be ranked as non-commissioned officers. Captain McKenney's office is on Governors Island.

Scarcity of Cooks Continues.

Not only the army and the navy, but the Coast Defense Reserve, and in fact every branch of the service, continue to find greater difficulty in getting enough cooks, bakers, butchers, and wireless men than men for any other duty. Apparently the demand for trained men along these lines far exceeds the supply.

Major General John F. O'Ryan, commanding the Sixth, or New York, Division of the National Guard, which is soon, it is reported, to become the Twenty-seventh Division of the National Army, has received a letter from the Episcopal Church of the Advent, Spartanburg, S. C., where the division is to go for training camp, assuring the New York soldiers of a hearty welcome from Spartanburg, and offering the use of the Parish House to officers and men as a headquarters during their leisure hours.

The Headquarters of the British Recruiting Mission at 280 Broadway yesterday gave out some detailed figures on the progress of British recruiting in this country. They show that from June 6 to July 21 they enlisted 3,601 men, of whom 903 went into British units and the remainder into the Canadian army. Of these 1,845 came from New York City, 1,155 of these for the Canadian Army, and San Francisco was second, with 186 men, 136 of them for the Canadian forces.

NEEDED ONLY 31 RECRUITS.

New York Had Enlisted 18,195 Men with Wednesday's Total.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—New York State lacked only thirty-one men to fill its quota for the army when recruiting closed on Wednesday. During the day 2,370 new recruits were obtained throughout the country. A total of 161,377 men have been enrolled since April 1, leaving the army only about 22,000 short of its full war strength. The daily statement on regular army recruiting issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

State.	Obtained July 25.	Total Since Apr. 1.	State.	Obtained July 25.	Total Since Apr. 1.
Alabama	36	1,683	*Nebraska.	11	2,714
Arizona	3	226	*Nevada.	4	753
Arkansas	20	968	N. H'psh'e.	1	483
*California	64	5,642	*N. Jersey.	76	5,541
Colorado	18	1,433	N. Mexico.	1	255
Conn.	49	1,823	N. York.	237	18,195
Delaware	5	367	N. Caro.	12	1,180
Dist. ofCol.	6	376	N. Dakota.	5	591
Florida	24	1,288	Ohio	129	7,461
Georgia	75	4,005	Oklahoma.	39	2,078
*Idaho	4	373	*Oregon	15	2,328
*Illinois	162	14,438	*Penn.	279	18,347
*Indiana	187	8,341	Rhode Isl.	21	655
Iowa	46	4,194	S. Caro.	10	903
Kansas	40	2,573	S. Dakota.	7	857
Kentucky	31	2,900	Tennessee.	50	2,202
Louisiana	36	1,684	Texas	68	5,623
Maine	24	761	*Utah	14	1,504
Maryland	28	1,367	Vermont	0	96
*Mass.	119	7,248	Virginia	18	1,220
*Michigan	34	2,093	Washingt'n	31	2,028
Minnesota	55	3,293	W. Virginia	16	1,588
Mississippi	18	929	Wisconsin	19	1,736
*Missouri	96	6,867	*Wyoming	3	565
*Montana	10	1,300			

*Quota obtained.

Total quota 183,808.
Total obtained July 25, 2,870.
Total obtained since April 1, 161,377.

DISLOYAL SOLDIER SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS

Private Otto Ludwig, U. S. A., Spoke Disrespectfully of the President and the Flag.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 26.—Seven years at hard labor in the United States disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth is the sentence Private Otto Ludwig, Third Aero Squadron, must serve for making disrespectful remarks about President Wilson and the American flag, and for threatening to desert to the Germans if sent to France.

Ludwig was found guilty by court-martial at Fort Sam Houston recently and the sentence of the court was approved by General Parker today.

IRISH CONVENTION ADJOURNS TILL AUG. 8

Preliminary Procedure Committee Preparing Proposals—Duke Praises Delegates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, July 26.—The second day's proceedings of the Irish convention have confirmed the good impression of the opening day. A practical and business-like complexion has been given to the assembly, and while nobody underestimates the hardness of the various nuts which will have to be cracked before a sound and satisfactory kernel can be found there is general agreement that the difficulties will be approached in the right spirit.

Henry E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in a conversaton with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today, laid emphasis on the practical side of the Irish character, and said that the delegates to the convention were in the main men who had a large experience of affairs. Mr. Duke naturally would make no prediction as to the ultimate results of the convention, but he was evidently impressed by the spirit in which the assembly met.

The population of Dublin again displayed little interest in the gathering of delegates, and, truth to tell, there is nothing spectacular to attract attenion. People here appear to think that the absence of any popular demonstration is all to the good.

By The Associated Press.

DUBLIN, July 26.—At today's session of the convention the official report announces a Preliminary Procedure Committee was appointed to prepare proposals, and it was agreed that the convention adjourn until Aug. 8, to enable the Chairman, in conjunction with the secretaries, to prepare and issue to the members in circular form the material necessary to enable the convention to proceed with its task.

The Preliminary Procedure Committee then held its first meeting, continues the official account, and decided to have a draft of the standing orders for the convention at once drawn up. The Committee also asked that Sir Francis Hopwood, the convention's secretary, should submit to the members of the committee information in regard to the procedure adopted by the convention that drew up a Constitution for the Union of South Africa.

The committee will meet again next Tuesday.

COMMONS EJECTS GINNELL.

Irish M. P. Had Accused the Government of a Bomb Plot Against Him.

LONDON, July 26.—Laurence Ginnell, the Irish member who has so often threatened to follow the example of other Sinn Fein members and abstain from attending Parliament, was suspended by the Speaker in the House of Commons this afternoon for refusing to obey a ruling of the chair.

At the conclusion of the question period, Mr. Ginnell accused the Government of having sent secret service men to the House yesterday to discredit the Sinn Feiners, and, amid roars of laughter, he said that if these men had been searched bombs would have been found in their pockets. In reading a number of threatening and abusing letters which he had received, he declared dramatically:

"I believe my life is in danger in this country. If my life is taken my death will be a death for Ireland, and I consider it cheap."

He refused to resume his seat when ordered to do so, and the Speaker instructed the attendants to remove the unruly member. The House adjourned while the attendants hustled Mr. Ginnell from the chamber.

Sinn Feiners Contest Election.

LONDON, July 26.—Another electoral contest between the Nationalist and Sinn Feiners is impending. Ex-Mayor Magennis of Kilkenny has been chosen by the Nationalists to oppose William Gosgrave, recently selected by the Sinn Feiners as their candidate for the Kilkenny seat in Parliament.

TO UNIFY ARMY RESERVE.

Vacancies in All Branches to be Filled from a Single "Reservoir."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—All the units of the army will be kept up to fighting strength, it was announced today, through a single "reserve reservoir," as it is technically called.

Vacancies in the National Guard, the national army, and the regular army will be filled by men drawn from the one reserve organization. Plans for this are being worked out by the Army War College. Along with it will come a scheme for recruiting for all three bodies through a single recruiting service as a part of the general policy of consolidating State troops, the national army, and the regulars.

Details of the plan are not ready for announcement, but it is already considered clear by army officials that a single reserve organization is the only practicable way to handle the problem presented by two arms of the service—the National Guard and the national army, with State affiliations and local pride—and the regular army.

This problem of unification is assuming importance now that recruiting is about to be reduced with the completion of the draft. Drafted men will be used to give the regular army and the National Guard the men needed to bring each to its war strength. State identity will be preserved as carefully as possible. It may often be impracticable to preserve it absolutely. Maine, for example, has one National Guard regiment. If there are vacancies in this regiment they will be filled by men from Maine if the reserve contains enough men from Maine ready for service, but keeping the regiment up to reasonable strength is more important than keeping it strictly a Maine regiment. This general policy will apply to all National Guard and national army units.

BATTLE TO DEATH RAGING ON AISNE

Continued from Page 1.

the northern end of the Franco-Belgian front, from the coast as far as Lys.

The text of the statement follows:

"Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The artillery battle between the coast and the Lys continues to rage with undiminished intensity and on several occasions has increased to drumfire. At night the firing engagement slackened but to-day and near Hellwerden it again rose to very great intensity. English reconnoitering thursts continued, but they met with no success.

In Artois strong artillery fire again is being directed against positions near Lens. By the use of flame throwers our Landwehr storming troops near Monchy-le-Preux captured an important trench sector, which the enemy thrice vainly endeavored to recapture.

Army of the German Crown Prince—After excellent artillery preparation detachments of the Westphalian Regiment stormed during the evening a French position south of Ailles over a width of 1,800 meters to a depth of 400 meters. This morning northwest of Hurtebise Lower Rhenish battalions went forward for a surprise attack and wrested from the enemy dominating portions of a high ridge.

In Champagne Schleswig-Holstein and Brandenburg storming troops carried out a raid. They captured the remainder of the terrain on the Hochberg, which had remained in the hands of the French since the 14th.

On all three battlefields the enemy made futile counterattacks, thus increasing his sanguinary losses. Altogether 1,150 prisoners, including 46 officers, and numerous trench pieces have been brought in.

The supplementary official statement issued this evening says:

In Flanders there was a slight slackening today of the artillery duel.

Quiet, on British Front.

LONDON, July 26.—The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads:

Owing to a thick mist, there was little activity in the air yesterday. One German machine was brought down in an air fight. One of ours is missing.

There is nothing further of special interest to report.

The early statement said:

We made a successful raid last night southeast of Armentieres. There is nothing else of special interest.

GUNFIRE GREATER IN FLANDERS

Ruins of Nieuport Subjected to an All-Night Bombardment.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, July 26.—The enemy's gunfire is increasing in violence at more than one part of the British front. Last night the town of Nieuport, which was in ruins as long ago as October, 1914, was bombarded from 9 o'clock until 5 this morning with every calibre up to 5.9., the British artillery replying with equal violence so that for miles around the air is vibrating day and night with the heavy shock of this great gunning, and in quiet harvest fields remote from all the scenes of war peasants lift their heads to listen to this thunder in the blue sky and know that away there the sledge-hammers of death are at work again.

Yesterday there was a storm lasting until midday, but afterward hot sunshine, so that flights of airplanes went across the enemy's lines again and had many fights.

The flame of war broke out also to the east of Monchy, where 400 Germans advanced upon the line of British trenches already smashed down by artillery concentration and attacked with flammerwerfer, which spread a line of scarlet fire before them. Some posts were driven in and there are a few men missing. It is clear the enemy is preparing for very desperate fighting and has massed a great number of men and guns against the British lines.

Belgians Repulse an Attack.

HAVRE, July 26, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

A surprise attack attempted by the Germans during the night against our trenches north of Dixmude failed completely, the enemy being repulsed by grenades. The usual artillery action took place.

RUSSIAN ROUT STILL UNCHECKED

Continued from Page 1.

gagement on the lower course of the Sereth.

VIENNA, July 26, (via London.)—The official communication issued today dealing with the fighting in Galicia says it was the army of General von Koevess which captured the Baba and Ludowa heights, and that the Budapest infantry regiment named after Maria Theresa, once Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, especially distinguished itself in overcoming the Russian resistance at the Tartar Pass.

WHOLE DIVISION SHOT FOR ITS TREACHERY

Regiments Made Up Wholly of Officers Fight in Effort to Inspire the Rest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—General Korniloff, Commander in Chief of the southwestern front, although only three or four days in occupation of this responsible position, lost no time in dealing with the defaulting soldiery of the Eleventh Army. Unable to get timely authorization from Petrograd to ignore all recent regulations, including the famous "rights of soldiers" document, Korniloff did the best possible with the means at hand.

The active clause of the latter, the only one of any use to Korniloff, is that about the uttermost extremities of severity being employed, and upon this Korniloff acted. I am not at liberty to mention the number of the division concerned, but one whole division of this Eleventh Army of politicanting wearers of the uniform has been blown to pieces by its own artillery, eager to avenge upon the traitorous rascals the insults which all the loyal troops, and the artillery first and foremost, have been silently enduring for four months past.

It is evident that Korniloff has taken a firm hold, and his drastic measures may prevent the Petrograd cancer from spreading to the neighborhood of the armies.

About the advance on the western front at Baranovichi, Smorgon, and generally in the direction of Vilna, the less said the better for the present. The first announcement is that in one place the German lines were penetrated to a depth of two miles, but that the losses in officers was very considerable. The bulletin says they fell in masses, which is a pretty clear indication of what happened on this front, namely, the same as on the southwestern front, that is to say, whole regiments were made up of officers only, gladly serving as privates in the, hope of giving the lead to the armies.

YIELD TO ARMY CHIEFS ON DEATH PENALTY

Korniloff Threatened to Resign Unless This Punishment by Courts-Martial Were Restored.

PETROGRAD, July 26.—Yielding to the demands of the Commander in Chief and the various commanders at the front, the Provisional Government today unanimously agreed to restore capital punishment and to establish on all fronts courts-martial composed of three officers and three soldiers. General Korniloff telegraphed from Galicia threatening to resign if this were not done. "It is the only means of saving my army," he said.

It was decided also to convoke in Moscow soon a conference of the principal representatives of the Russian social organizations and place before it the facts in the country as they actually are.

In an order modifying the decree relating to press restrictions the Government authorizes the Minister of the Interior to suspend the publication of periodicals that incite to insubordination or disobedience to orders given by the military authorities, or the non-execution of military duties, as well as to acts of violence and civil war. Editors responsible for the publication of articles of this character will be brought to trial.

The inquiry into the recent disorders here is being continued energetically under the supervision of the Public Prosecutor. The authorities are taking measures to discover and bring to justice all organizers of and participants in the revolt.

Another proclamation has been issued on behalf of the Executives of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Peasants' Congress. It is signed by N. C. Tcheidse, President of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and Socialist member of the Duma, and is addressed to all committees of the army and fleet, and declares that the revolution is being endangered.

"Lack of discipline and open treachery at the front," says the proclamation, "are facilitating Field Marshal von Hindenburg's new offensive. The serious defeats inflicted on our army are opening the way to the enemy for increasing the general panic and preparing the soil in which the poisonous seeds of counter-revolution may come into full bloom. Already an attack is being organized by the strong bourgeoisie; already the jackals and hyenas of the old régime are howling."

Then, outlining the measures adopted and the powers conferred upon the Government to deal with the situation, the proclamation continues:

"We turn to you, our representatives, with a passionate appeal. . . . Support the revolutionary authority; try to secure the full submission of working men, soldiers and peasants to all the decisions of democracy's majority. Inspire them; awaken enthusiasm in them. Exert your entire will, your entire energy. Rally round our All-Russian centres and we will show the country and the world that the nation which created the greatest revolution in the world cannot and shall not perish."

In an interview today Premier Kerensky said the fundamental problem of the Provisional Government lay in providing for immedate safety of the country and the revolution, whatever the cost might be. The Government was thoroughly conscious of the duty before it, he said, and was determined to make a resolute stand against anything which threatened the ruin of the State.

The Premier stated that re-establishment of the death penalty at the front was necessary in view of the fact that the Government was faced with the alternative of sacrificing the army to a body of traitors and cowards or having recourse to the only possible means of inspiring terror.

The Provisional Government, in complete agreement with the entire army, took the burden of heavy reponsibility solely in order to save the lives of heroes who were perishing in the execution of their duty for the sake of their country, and to remove the reproach threatening the good name of Russia.

A telegram from Helsingfors says that the Russian warships Slava, Republika, and Petropavlosk, which were involved in the recent disaffection of men in the Baltic fleet, have been recalled to favor in consequence of Premier Kerensky's order concerning the dissolution of the Central Committee of the Baltic fleet. The committee's flag on the yacht Polar Star, which formerly belonged to Emperor Nicholas, has been lowered.

LONDON, July 26.—The new Russian Minister of Justice, M. Efremoff, has publicly declared that he is resolutely opposed to the Socialist Minister of Agriculture's proposal that all land transactions be prohibited immediately, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. The Minister of Justice contends that the whole land question is one for the constituent assembly.

BRITISH COVERED RETREAT.

Korniloff Thanks Armored Car Crews and Decorates Them.

LONDON, July 26.—Special dispatches from Petrograd ascribe to British armored cars a gallant part in covering the Russian retreat in Galicia. The infantry deserted them, hence their stand was unavailing, but the German advance was held up some time.

The Commander in Chief personally congratulated the British commander, Locker Lampson, and presented twenty-six crosses of St. George to his men. The British casualties were only five wounded, and the cars later co-operated with the Russian cavalry in front of Tarnopol.

EMBASSY HERE HOPEFUL.

Thinks Press Reports of Situation in Russia Are Exaggerated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—At the Russian Embassy today it was stated that the pessimistic reports regarding the Russian situation cabled from abroad were believed by members of the embassy to be exaggerated. It was believed that when the real situation in Russia became known it would develop that there was ground for much greater optimism than the press dispatches had indicated and the facts would be more encouraging.

The embassy's reports did not deal with the military situation today, but were reassuring regarding the political situation. They stated that the Provisional Government had the political situation well in hand, was carrying out measures for the prevention of future disorders, and that steps were being taken to improve conditions in the army.

SAW "PACIFISTS" BOUGHT.

Mrs. Lodyguine Says German Agents Scattered Money in Petrograd.

According to Mrs. Alexander Lodyguine, wife of a Russian civil engineer, who returned yesterday to America on a Danish liner after spending ten years in Petrograd, German agents disguised as Socialists and anarchists have been openly engaged in spreading revolt against the Provisional Government.

"I have seen," Mrs. Lodyguine said, "German agents circulating money among the crowds in the streets and giving ten ruble notes to all those who shouted loudly for peace. Their propaganda is aided by the shortage of foodstuffs which is owing to the existing disorder in the country.

"We are confident, however, that Premier Kerensky will restore order in Russia. He is a wonderful man and the best people in the country are ready to follow and obey his orders."

Mrs. Lodyguine, who was born in New York, was accompanied by her two daughters, Marguerite, 16, and Vera, 14 years, whom she is bringing here to be educated. The girls were members of the Girl Scouts of Petrograd, numbering about 100, and during the exciting days of the revolution they were employed in carrying messages between the various foreign embassies on the Nevsky Prospect.

"One night," said Miss Marguerite, "we stood guard with carbines and sword bayonets at one of the Government buildings while the rioting was going on so that the tired guards could get a little sleep."

ANTI-JEWISH CAMPAIGN.

Russian Extremists and Reactionaries Join in Propaganda.

A Petrograd cable to the New York Warheit says that anti-Semitic propaganda is being actively carried on in Russia by both the Bolshevikis, or extreme radicals, and by the reactionary groups which are striving for a counter-revolution. The dispatch reads in part:

"The Jews in Russia will have much to suffer from the counter-revolution of the Bolshevikis and the Maxmalists. Unfortunately many Jews are themselves Bolsheviks, or leaders of the Bolhevikis. The general cry at this moment is that the Jews, who claim to be internationalists, are working for peace.

"The reactionaries of all groups have seized on this weapon and are using it to conduct a general anti-Semitic agitation over the whole country. They are spreading everywhere the false and treacherous charges that the Jews are German agents and that they have brought about the uprising of the Bolsheviks. The reactionaries, who strongly oppose the Bolshevikis, but who agree with them in their anti-Semitic propaganda, are working together in this matter."

RUSSIAN WOMEN FOR NAVY.

Offer to Train for Battleships Accepted by Kerensky.

LONDON, Friday, July 27.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Petrograd says that Russian women have offered to train themselves as crews for battleships and that Minister of Marine Kerensky has accepted their offer.

GREETS STEVENS MISSION.

Russian Association of Railroad Engineers Holds Reception.

PETROGRAD, July 26.—The American Railroad Commission to Russia, headed by John S. Stevens, was received today by the Association of Engineers of Railroads and Waterways. David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, and representatives of industrial and other organizations were present at the reception.

After speeches had been made by members of the Russian engineering organization, welcoming the commission, the Americans, in addresses, expressed their ardent desire to assist Russia in the solving of her problems. Ambassador Francis in his speech alluded to the unity of Russia and America in the struggle against Germany.

The Chairman of the meeting, speaking for the Russians present, requested Ambassador Francis to send President Wilson a cable message expressing Russia's gratitude for American cooperation.

Russian Governor of Finland Goes.

PETROGRAD, July 26.—Michael Stakovich, Governor General of Finland, has resigned.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst



New Bedford Storage Warehouse Co., New Bedford, Mass.
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"Turner for Concrete"

We have executed 627 concrete contracts in 15 years. In that time we have learned things which only *experience* can teach.

TURNER Construction Co

Still Going Strong!

The Big Half-Yearly Sale of Saks-Made Suits for Men

Former Prices $25, $23 and $20

Reduced to $17

¶ Men who take advantage of this reduced price will find the assortments of models and fabrics as equally attractive as the reductions. Only suits of Saks' creating are included, exhibiting in their graceful lines all those elegancies of finish which in most popular priced clothes are conspicuous by their absence. In the face of the present woolen shortage such values will move in rapid-fire order. Take advantage of this offering today.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company
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Thermometer Going Up
Tropi-Cools Coming Down
$23.50
Reduced from $28.00

With every prospect that Summer will lap over into Fall months, these are the most interesting clothes of the moment.

Tropi-Cool Suits—made from the finest spun worsted yarn—feel like a mere flirtation with clothes, but a perfectly proper one.

They are of the lightest weight worsted fabrics, which call for, and have received, the highest gr

GERMAN PRISONERS DESPAIR OF VICTORY

Say Germany Can Hold Out, but Look for Peace Only Through Diplomacy.

DON'T FEAR OUR ARMIES

Captives in England Believe Peace Will Come Before They Are Put in the Field.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 12.—Germany's dream of world conquest has been shattered, and the belief among all classes there now is that the war must end through diplomacy rather than by a brilliant German victory, according to German prisoners in England. But the prisoners generally appear to attach little importance to America's participation in the war.

A representative of The Associated Press, who has just returned here after a visit to the large internment camp at Dorchester, where approximately 1,900 German prisoners are quartered, is enabled to present many interesting sidelights on the German point of view as represented by men of all types who have fought with the German forces on land and sea and in the air. These may be summarized as follows:

Germany, having held out thus far, is prepared to hold out to the end.

The economic situation in Germany is not so bad as it has been represented, either by the belligerent or neutral press.

Contrary to reports, there is no visible shortage of materials actually needed for the prosecution of the war.

America's entry into the war will prolong rather than shorten it.

The United States, being essentially a commercial nation, she cannot make her great man power felt soon enough to change the course of events.

The submarines are doing all that was expected of them.

There is a surprising lack of concern manifested by the prisoners because of the United States being arrayed against their country. The correspondent was allowed to mingle with them freely, at times without any of the British officials in charge of the camp being present. A young German airman who was brought down recently off Dover, and who exhibited an iron Cross which he said he had won for many daring feats over the Anglo-French lines, seemed to express the view of the more intelligent class of prisoners by asserting there had been "so many declarations of war" against Germany when the United States came in that any more did not matter. Asked whether the German people if the United States should actually place 1,000,000 men in France within a year, the airman smiled as one amused and replied: "I should like to see them there first."

Think the Kaiser's Throne Safe.

A tall, distinguished-looking fellow who has been a prisoner of war since the battle of the Marne, and who said he was formerly a lawyer in Bavaria, expressed the belief that the war would undoubtedly result in giving the German people a more democratic form of government. He doubted, however, whether any attempt to remove the Emperor would succeed. Germany, he said, was so accustomed to an imperial head that he did not think it would be advisable for her to follow Russia's example. Others, including a former chemist, a Government official from West Africa, and a young man who said he had been a professor of English in a German university laughed heartily when the thought was suggested to them.

Three Prussian youths, who were taken prisoners by the British in the recent Messines "push," were believed to have represented the attitude of the peasant classes when they asserted that they did not even know the United States had entered the war. They were each 20 years of age and had been called to the colors a year ago much against their will, they said. They had received nine months' training prior to being sent to the front.

The remarkable training of the Germans is shown in the discipline maintained at the Dorchester camp. Although more than 20,000 prisoners have been interned there since the war started, only two have attempted to escape. Almost without exception the Germans say they are contented with their surroundings and are well treated.

Prisoners are Well Fed.

The prisoners do their own washing and cooking. Their rations consist of thirteen ounces of bread daily, six ounces of meat five days a week, three-quarters of an ounce of coffee daily, one ounce of sugar daily, two ounces of turnips daily, two ounces of beans or peas daily, two ounces of oatmeal daily, one ounce of jam daily, two ounces of cheese daily, ten ounces of fish two days a week, four ounces of rice daily and meal, pepper and salt. There is a slight reduction of bread, cheese, and meal in the ration of those who do no work.

Except for their confinement, the German war prisoners are not much differently situated than any ordinary party of campers. Perhaps the one thing which impresses an American most is the spirit of sympathy which seems to exist between the British officials and their German charges and is shown not so much in their military salutations as by the care the one has taken not to contribute any more than is necessary to the discomfort of the other, while the prisoner himself smilingly accepts his lot as one infinitely better than that of his former comrades in arms.

NO ASSAULT ON KAISER.

Bremen Newspaper Is Authorized to Deny Current Rumors.

AMSTERDAM, July 26.—The Weser Zeitung of Bremen prints prominently "stories, with more or less elaborate particulars, that have gained currency of an attempt made recently on the life of Emperor William." The "details" include one report that the Emperor's jaw was smashed. At the conclusion of the article the newspaper says:

"The general command at Altona in reply to our inquiry authorizes us to make the following announcement:

"'As the result of inquiries made in proper quarters it may be stated that the rumor of an attempt on the Kaiser is wholly untrue.'"

WOULD EXPLOIT MEXICO.

German Paper Cites It as Source of Raw Materials After War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 26.—Die Post of Berlin has an article on Mexico as "the Land of the Future," otherwise the land Germany hopes to exploit in future. This is only one more sign of Germany's growing anxiety about procuring raw materials after the war.

The article points out how tremendously rich Mexico is in raw materials of all kinds, adding that of the oversea countries it is perhaps the only one that will not be influenced by the Entente's economic policies, and so will be able to enter into immediate negotiations with the Central Powers.

"Mexican raw materials," continues Die Post, "have therefore a special interest for German merchants and industrialists. The country is extremely rich and its prosperity could be increased a hundredfold if it were more thickly populated."

The paper continues by pointing out how rich Mexico is in water power, coal, petroleum, and iron ore, that labor is cheap, and the climate favorable at all seasons, but nevertheless, in spite of cheap raw materials, Mexico is very backward.

"There is actually no chemical factory in Mexico," continues Die Post, "but numerous industrial enterprises which are connected with the chemical industry are in German hands, such as enterprises in oil, starch, soap, scents, and bleaching factories."

Die Post proceeds to say that the Mexican rubber output is increasing in importance, and already many important plantations are in German hands, as at Saltillo. Cattle breeding and the leather industry are also of importance, but unexploited. The paper concludes with the statement that Mexico is one of the richest countries in natural water power and electrical energy.

ASSAILS EX-KING MANUEL.

London Chronicle Says He Should Be Fighting at Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 27.—The Daily Chronicle this morning complains editorially that the London newspapers continue to describe ex-King Manuel as "King Manuel." It says:

"It is not very complimentary to our gallant republican ally Portugal to describe its ex-King as if here were still a ruling monarch."

After declaring that the deposed King "ran away from his throne and his country" The Chronicle adds:

"Ex-King Manuel would prove himself more of a man and patriot if he were to take some part in the war, fighting, for instance, with the Belgian Army, (he is fit and 28.) He was wounded last year—playing tennis at Eastbourne."

KERMIT ROOSEVELT LANDS.

Reaches British Port to Join the Forces of General Maude.

A BRITISH PORT, July 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt have arrived here. They were met by Joseph E. Willard, American Ambassador to Spain, and Mrs. Willard, the parents of Mrs. Roosevelt.

Kermit Roosevelt, who was in training at Plattsburg, left there on July 9, having accepted an offer to serve in the British Army on the staff of General Maude, commander of the Mesopotamia forces.

TYROLEAN AMAZON HURT.

18-Year-Old Girl Cited for Bravery on the Italian Front.

COPENHAGEN, June 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Victoria Sanz of Meran, an 18-year-old Tyrolean girl who has been fighting in the trenches on the Italian front for the last two years, was seriously wounded in a battle a few days ago, says a dispatch to a Berlin newspaper. She was operated on and later pronounced out of danger, although it was said that she would be incapacitated for further service.

The girl is the holder of a bronze medal for bravery and is on the list for further decoration.

SHIPS IN SIAM DAMAGED.

Teuton Vessels Seized After War Declaration Are Out of Order.

BANGKOK, July 26.—The machinery of the Austro-German steamers which were seized after Siam had declared war against the Central Powers on July 22, was found to be damaged. All male subjects of enemy countries have been interned and all enemy business will be wound up.

Nine steamers, aggregating 19,000 tons, were seized by the Siamese Government with its entrance into the war. They were owned chiefly by the North German Lloyd Company.

THE MASSES AGAIN HELD UP.

Stay Halts Operation of Writ Against Postal Authorities.

The operation of the injunction granted on Tuesday by Judge Learned Hand of the Federal District Court, restraining the Post Office authorities from further refusing to send through the mails the August issue of The Masses, a Socialist magazine, was stopped yesterday by a stay of proceedings granted by Judge Hough of the United States Circuit Court.

Early yesterday morning Judge Hand filed the injunction order. Then United States District Attorney Caffey, through his assistant, Earl B. Barnes, obtained from Judge Manton the right to appeal from Judge Hand's decision. For the purpose of stopping the mailing of the distribution of the magazine through the mails pending the time it would take to prepare papers in the appeal, Judge Hough was communicated with at his country home in Hanover, N. H. He consented to grant the stay on the claim of errors having been made. He will hear argument on the stay at Windsor, Vt., on Aug. 2.

It is not likely that the Circuit Court of Appeals will hear the case before October when the number of the magazine, now being held, will be several numbers behind orders to be issued. The Government officials argued that if the magazine was circulated any harm it might do would have been accomplished, and that further legal proceedings would be useless. The only way the alleged harm could be avoided, therefore, was to keep the magazine out of the mails until a final decision of the courts was obtained.

BAR ENEMY ALIENS FROM EXCURSIONS

Order Prohibits Them from Boarding Coney Island or Glen Island Boats.

SPY BARRIER MORE RIGID

Steamboat Companies Notified by United States Marshal That Suspected Persons Will Be Arrested.

The Department of Justice in Washington called Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy on the telephone yesterday afternoon and instructed him to put into effect a new war regulation which will in the future forbid any alien enemy to travel by boat to Coney Island, the Rockaways, Glen Island, or any of the other seaside or Sound resorts. Marshal McCarthy announced that official notice would be given today to the owners of all excursion craft plying New York waters.

The reason for the issuance of the order was that under the regulations as they existed it was possible for any enemy of the United States to travel at will up and down either of the rivers and anywhere in the harbor without running the chance of being interfered with by Federal, State, or city authorities.

For instance, if a number of American or allied military transports happened to be in New York harbor and a German spy desired to get the names of those ships all that he had to do was to buy an excursion boat ticket to Coney Island and go on board the boat at 129th Street and the North River. On the way to Coney Island that boat passes every transatlantic pier as well as all the Government piers on both sides of the river. By taking the same trip he could keep track of practically every improvement, in the way of armament or otherwise, at all of the forts guarding the Atlantic entrance to New York harbor. On the other hand if the German agent wanted to find out what was going on in the East River all he had to do was to take a trip to Glen Island or any other Sound resort.

On the day that the Pershing expedition set sail for France it was possible for German spies to get the name of all the transports, the approximate number of troops on board of each, and the hour of sailing of every ship, by traveling to and from Coney Island, the Rockaways, or the Highlands. Secret Service agents have stated that this may have been one of the plans followed by the German spies to get the news of the sailing of the first American overseas force.

Marshal McCarthy stated last night that hereafter any German subject found on board any excursion or other pleasure craft in the waters of New York harbor will be immediately taken into custody, and will be liable to internment. The new orders from Washington have been transmitted to the police as well as the agents of the Federal Secret Service agencies.

"It is the duty of all good citizens," said Marshal McCarthy last night, "to notify the office of the United States Marshal of any violation of this and the other regulations which forbid enemies to enter the waterfront zones, or to go aboard any craft."

FRENCH RESCUER HONORED.

Private Gaulet, Hero of Torpedoed Ship, Gets a Decoration.

PARIS, July 26.—The newest member of the Legion of Honor is Private Charles Gaulet, who, despite the amputation of his leg, risked his life to save a child who was drowning when the steamer La Madjerda was torpedoed. Gaulet plunged into the water, rescued the child, and, by his coolness and courage, set an example for others that materially aided the rescue work.

The French passenger steamer La Madjerda was sunk by a submarine while on a voyage from Oran, Algeria, to Marseilles. The survivors were picked up and taken to various ports. La Madjerda was a vessel of 1,918 tons gross.

AMERICAN AIRMAN HURT.

Bennett Moulter, Who Fought in Mexico, Is Injured in France.

PARIS, July 26.—Bennett Moulter, an American aviator in the French service, has been injured, but not dangerously, on the Belgian front by being pitched out of his machine on landing, after a night flight over the German lines.

Moulter fought for and against General Villa in Mexico.

Italian Airship Raids St. Lucia.

ROME, July 26.—Today's War Office statement regarding military operations on the Austro-Italian front reads: "On the whole front the artillery and patrol activity was normal. During the night an isolated attack by the army southwest of Castagnevizza was broken up by our fire. One of our airships paid a surprise visit, under adverse atmospheric conditions, to St. Lucia-Tolmino, dropping a ton of high explosives on the railway works and doing considerable damage."

3 KILLED, MANY HURT IN CHESTER RACE RIOT

Whites Invade Negro Settlement After One of Their Number Is Slain—A Policeman Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., July 26.—Race rioting broke out anew here tonight after a day of comparative quiet, and before a posse, established earlier in the day by Mayor McDowell, could restore order two whites and a negro had been killed and several persons wounded. The rioting reached its climax early in the evening, when a mob of 500 whites invaded the districts inhabited by the negroes. They brushed past the city police and loudly proclaimed their intention of avenging the white men who had been injured last night.

Joseph McCann, 28 years old, was the white man killed. He was in a mob that gave chase to a negro whom they suspected of having been implicated in last night's riot. At Third and Lloyd Streets the negro turned, drew a revolver, and fired three times. McCann dropped in his tracks and died two minutes later.

It was in revenge for this killing that the same mob, augmented by new arrivals until it contained more than 2,000 men, pulled two negroes from a street car and shot one of them to death. The other escaped amid a fusillade of bullets.

McCann's murderer was chased to a house at 1,017 West Third Street, but made his way to a house at Front and Lloyd Streets, where he attempted to intrench himself. The mob set fire to the building. As the flames began to gain headway the Mayor's posse arrived and ten policemen who broke through the crowd made their way to the third floor, where they found the negro.

When they reached the street the crowd began to push forward, but the posse, with revolvers pointed at the mob, took the negro to a patrol wagon amid a shower of bricks and other missiles. The prisoner was taken to the City Hall and the mob followed.

Turning from the station house, the rioters pulled poles from two trolley cars in Third Street, between Howell and Broomwall Streets. As the third car came up, they saw two negroes mingling with the white passengers. Bricks and stones were thrown at the car, slightly injuring several of the passengers.

The negroes, frightened by the mob, who paid little attention to two members of the State Constabulary, dashed into the street. One of them escaped, but the other was shot down as he was running along Third Street. He got a bullet in his head, and died instantly.

The third fatality occurred shortly before midnight, when Policeman James Jarrett was shot and instantly killed by a bullet fired by a negro. The police-man was trying to quell an outbreak along the "black belt" when he was killed. Mayor McDowell ordered all citizens to get off the streets of Chester by midnight.

MEXICAN OIL PRODUCTION.

Carranza's News Bureau Says Lack of Ships Hampers It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A statement in explanation of the Mexican oil situation from the Mexican point of view was issued tonight by the Mexican News Bureau, which is the agency through which the Carranza Government makes its announcements in this country.

"There is a widespread misunderstanding," says the statement, "regarding the production and use of Mexican petroleum, as evidenced by many publications upon the subject. Some very interesting light is thrown upon the matter by the printed hearings before the Senate Committee on Public Lands which were recently held and during which the oil and coal questions were discussed at length.

"From statements made before the committee it appears that it is a surprising fact that while the English and the American navies the fuel specifications now in force forbid the use of Mexican oil. They distinctly provide that 'Mexican oil will not be accepted.' This prohibition was first made by the English Navy and was followed by that of the United States. The manner in which Mexican petroleum goes into use in the British Navy is by having it shipped to the United States, where it goes into a common pool, after which it is shipped abroad and supplied to the navy as the 'purely American product.' The fact was brought out that the potential production of the Mexican oil fields was in round numbers 1,000,000 barrels daily, but that because of lack of transportation facilities the actual production was much less—less than 1,000,000 barrels per week. Thus, the Huasteca Petroleum Company, with a potential capacity of 300,000 barrels daily—that is, with wells already driven and able to produce that amount, but shut down—is only producing 50,000 barrels, that being the amount that can be exported.

"We are producing all we can move," said the manager of the company. This applies to other companies as well. There is no difficulty in getting the oil to the coast, as the wells are located at no great distance from shipping points, and all are provided with pipe lines, there being something like 500 miles of such lines in the comparatively limited area in which are included the greater number of the producing wells of the republic. Ocean transportation is the difficulty, and this is being met by the construction of oil-carrying steamers as rapidly as possible."

ROOSEVELT SNUBS MAYOR THOMPSON

Refuses to Breakfast with Him at Pittsburgh's Convention of Moose.

BARS HIS SPEAKING, TOO

Keeps Him from Figuring at Big Open-Air Meeting—Mayor Addresses the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 27.—The Herald prints the following dispatch from its correspondent in Pittsburgh, under date of July 26:

William Hale Thompson, Burgomaster of the "sixth largest German city in the world," had a rough time in Pittsburgh today.

The Mayor of Chicago came here to attend the world convention of the Loyal Order of the Moose, bringing with him a delegation of children from the Moose Home at Mooseheart.

Theodore Roosevelt also was a guest, and the presence of the ex-President was the thorn in the chaplet that Big Bill expected to place on his own brow.

In the first place, the Burgomaster wanted to eat breakfast with the Colonel at the William Penn Hotel. The Colonel said no—and didn't stop at that. He served notice on the convention managers that if Thompson was allowed to talk at the big open-air meeting in front of the Allegheny Court House they would have to get along without him. The Colonel spoke. Big Bill didn't.

This inclination to break bread with him did not, apparently, have any effect on the Burgomaster. He made a call at Mr. Roosevelt's hotel, but found T. R. "out." He declared he would make another effort to see Teddy, but didn't succeed, much to the deep regret of a number of persons who were seeking "listening posts" in the hall, just under the opened transom of the Colonel's apartments.

The officers of the convention had a hard time explaining Thompson's presence to the delegates. The explanation given was that the invitation to him was extended three months ago, before Big Bill's pro-German tendencies became known.

The Burgomaster attended the convention. He may not know it, but a "committee of safety" was on the job, prepared to stop him instantaneously if he should give utterance to any expression that might be regarded as unpatriotic. He didn't offend. He simply read a semi-historical essay, bringing in George III., John Hancock, and other celebrities.

Chicago's Mayor made several references to the Deity and quoted at odd times from the Scriptures during his address. He praised the work of the Loyal Order of Moose, and around the tenets of humanity and brotherly love of the Moose he constructed his arguments.

"Having secured religious liberty," he said, "this great and growing people next turned their thoughts to political liberty, or the right of self-government. It is not necessary for me to recite here in detail the early history of our country, which culminated in the American Declaration of Independence. That historic document was written around the central idea that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"In connection with the inane claptrap being indulged in lately in certain quarters about how we are to revolutionize the Governments of the Old World, it is well to remember this fundamental principle upon which our nation was built. We should not be justified, no matter how benevolent were our intentions, to attempt to impose our will on other peoples in the matter of their forms of government.

"Who can forget the patriotism of John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, who, with a price on his head, said: 'I will sign so George III. can read my name without his spectacles.' Blood and treasure were poured out freely to give life to our declaration, and the story of the grim, cruel Winter at Valley Forge is now a part of the immortal glory which shines above the name of Washington. Those were real patriots. If by patriot is meant a person devoted singly to the welfare of his own country. The issue was clearly defined. It did not require reams and reams of paper to set forth the object of that war."

TRAIN FOR NEW WAR, ROOSEVELT DEMANDS

Hopes America Will Never Again Show "Miracle of Inefficiency" for Action.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.—A reception said to be greater than any before accorded to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in Pittsburgh was given to him when he arrived here today to deliver an address at the biennial international convention of the Loyal Order of Moose. Crowds which lined the downtown streets cheered loudly as Colonel Roosevelt was escorted by a reception committee of city and Moose officials from the station to his hotel, and later to a flag raising at the quarters of a division of Pennsylvania National Guard.

The ex-President was the guest at noon at a luncheon given by the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, but made no address there. He addressed an open-air session of the Moose convention at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, speaking on "Americanism." Colonel Roosevelt is an honorary member of the Moose.

In his speech Colonel Roosevelt advocated preparation for the next national emergency by introducing the principle of obligatory, universal military training for young men in time of peace and universal service in time of war. As compared to the other great nations of the world, he said, Americans in this war had exhibited a miracle of inefficiency. He said the United States Government announced that the measures of preparedness now in progress were temporary and would be stopped as soon as the emergency was over. Colonel Roosevelt characterized this as a "criminal refusal to provide for the future."

He summed up what America had accomplished since the declaration of a state of war with Germany by saying that the United States did not now have a single airplane fit to send across the German lines, and that months must pass before one could be manufactured; that America had no heavy artillery to put in the battleline, and that Major Gen. Pershing and his soldiers would have to trust to French and English guns. American submarine chasers operating with the British fleet constituted, he said, only a tiny fraction of the total force. It would be a year after the declaration of war, he predicted, before America would have a fair number of big cargo ships.

"We have not enough rifles for our men," said Colonel Roosevelt. "We are painfully short in equipment. We have not yet begun to assemble the draft army, the first elementary officers' training camps have not been finished, and the National Guard has only just begun to mobilize. We have put a fragment of our fine little regular army into France, and, as it is composed almost exclusively of infantry without artillery, it would be helpless against any well equipped enemy were it not aided by our allies.

"This is the sum total of the activities of a nation of 100,000,000 people, and in possession of incalculable wealth and boundless resources, during the six months following its entry (after two and one-half years' warning) into the greatest war in history. The simple truth is that, relatively to the other great nations of the world, we have in this war exhibited a miracle of inefficiency; and we shall always be inefficient during the first vital months of any war until we learn to prepare in advance.

"It is this utter unpreparedness which should convey the real lesson to us of this war. And remember that as yet we, as a people, acting through our governmental authorities, have not taken one step to avert disaster in the future by introducing a permanent policy of preparedness. The measures under which we are now acting are temporary makeshifts, announced to be such. We have been caught utterly unprepared in a terrible emergency, because we did nothing until the emergency actually arose, and now our Government announces that what we are doing is purely temporary; that we shall stop doing it as soon as the emergency is over, and will then remain equally unprepared for the next emergency.

"It is this blind refusal—from the nation's standpoint I can only call it the criminal refusal—to provide for the future that forces every honest and far-sighted lover of America to speak. We cannot afford to count for our safety on anything but our own armed strength. The only way to make our strength effective is to make it ready in advance; and the only way really to make ready in advance is to introduce the principle of obligatory universal military training in time of peace for our young men, and universal service in time of war for every man and woman in the country, in whatever position that man or woman can do most effective work. This is the only democratic system."

$35,000 FOR NEW UNIFORMS.

Gov. Edge Orders Immediate Expenditure for Militia.

In order to facilitate the equipping of the new National Guard units which are being recruited in New Jersey, Governor Edge of that State yesterday ordered through the State House Commission the immediate expenditure of $35,000 for new uniforms. The Governor indicated that he would ask the War Department later to reimburse the State. Last Fall, when several regiments of militia were called out for police duty, the Governor took similar action in directing the expenditure of $40,000, which was used in purchasing shoes for the soldiers.

Governor Edge will join Governor Townsend of Delaware in asking the War Department to assign Major Claude Fries, now in Manila, as commander of the brigade which is to be composed of the Second and Third Regiments, New Jersey, and the First Regiment, Delaware.

4,000,000 TONS SUNK SINCE FIRST OF YEAR

Lord Beresford Says Shipping Situation Is More Serious Than Public Realizes.

URGES FULLER PUBLICITY

Does Not Believe in Possibility of Starvation, but Sees Great Danger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 27.—The shortage of shipping is far more serious than the public realizes, said Lord Beresford in the House of Lords yesterday.

"From August, 1914, to January, 1917," he said, "British, allied, and neutral losses were 4,000,000 tons. From January, 1917, 4,000,000 tons more have been lost. This rate of loss is equivalent to 8,000,000 tons a year.

"At the beginning of the war there were in the world 49,000,000 tons of shipping, of which the British and allied nations had 30,000,000 tons. As that has been reduced by 8,000,000 tons, there are not more than 22,000,000 or 23,000,000 tons."

Against this it has to be considered what the Americans could put into the water and the number of German ships which have been seized. He estimated that at 2,000,000 tons.

In the first years of the war shipbuilding went down terrifically, and the Allies had "nowhere near begun to make up the deficit." He did not think the Allies could make up more than 4,000,000 tons a year, and he thought the position was "very dangerous." Once again he appealed to the Government to alter the returns of shipping sunk by submarines. In their present form they were most misleading. Tonnage was the whole question. He did not believe that starvation was possible, but he believed that by March and April there would be a very great shortage of tonnage, and that would be the difficulty the Allies should have to face.

NOT TO SEPARATE MILITIA.

New York's Unattached Regiments to Stay with State Division.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The three New York unattached regiments, the Tenth, the Fourteenth, and the Forty-seventh, are not to be separated from the New York National Guard division, but will be ordered to Spartanburg, S. C., with the complete division of State troops. Brig. Gen. Mann of the Militia Division of the Army General Staff has withdrawn his recommendation that the three additional New York regiments be assigned to a division composed partly of National Guard organizations of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, which are to be trained at Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La., and has recommended that these regiments be formed into a separate brigade at Spartanburg.

While the General Staff has adopted as a policy the formation of field artillery commands out of cavalry troops of the National Guard, it was said at the War Department today that no decision had been reached as to whether Squadron A and other New York cavalry contingents should be reorganized as field artillery.

Protests came both from the South and New York over the proposal to place the Tenth, Fourteenth, and Forty-seventh New York regiments in a division composed of troops from the far South. The Southern protest came from Senator Vardaman and other members of the Mississippi delegation in Congress, and was based on the erroneous belief that one of the New York regiments was composed of negroes. There was objection to separating the three regiments from the New York division and this appealed to General Mann.

Dr. Mabon's Estate $39,335.

Dr. William Mabon, Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital and well-known alienist, who died on Feb. 9 last, left an estate of $39,335, which went in equal shares to his wife and daughters, Rosa V. and Margaret V. V. Mabon. He had insurance amounting to $17,200, and forty-eight shares of stock in the Mabon Land Improvement Company, worth $16,800. The corporation was formed as a holding company for real estate owned by Dr. Mabon's father, the Rev. Dr. William V. V. Mabon.

GERMANS ARE BUILDING NEW MERCHANT SHIPS

Also Sending Emigrants Here from Poland by Way of Dutch Ports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 26, (via Copenhagen.)—In his annual review for the fiscal year 1916-17 Director General Heineken gives interesting data concerning the activity of the North German Lloyd during the war. Some of its ships are being used as auxiliary war vessels and others are employed in the coasting trade, carrying iron ore from Sweden. One of these latter struck a mine and was destroyed.

The insurance seldom covers the value which ships possess nowadays. Large insurance premiums are being paid for the transfer of ships from neutral ports to home waters, in some cases the object of insurance reaching 10,000,000 marks, for which the rate was 6 per cent., 2 per cent. being repaid on safe arrival at a home port. Emancipating itself from the London insurance market, the North German Lloyd maintains its own insurance company with the aid of large Bremen banking firms.

In agreement with the chief command in the east and in company with the Hamburg-American Line, the North German Lloyd has opened emigration bureaus at Kovno and Warsaw recently to facilitate emigration from occupied districts for persons wishing to go to America. These persons are being transported to Holland, where they take Dutch steamers to the United States. Of late, many seem to prefer South America, for which continent they leave from Amsterdam. A similar bureau has been established at Myslowicz to facilitate emigration from districts occupied by Austrian troops.

The receipts of these bureaus cover only their maintenance and serve to give employment to thousands of otherwise unemployed servitors of the two steamship companies. For this reason the North German Lloyd is also undertaking the catering for about twenty large camps for war prisoners.

The company has built and is building many new ships, some at pre-war prices, others much dearer. Two new mammoth steamers have a capacity of 33,000 tons each. The new passenger steamers Munich and Zeppelin are of 17,000 and 18,000 tons respectively. Besides these, numerous freight ships are building. Herr Heineken does not believe that a mercantile war will follow the present one, but he warns against too much optimism.

"The honorable merchants" of Hamburg protested in a meeting yesterday against any bureaucratization of import and export trade during the so-called transition period after the war. Only commercial circles, the society says in its resolution, are, by their experience in a position to deal to advantage with the mercantile situation after the wa

MATERNITY

Every Thing for Mother and Baby Designed by Lane Bryant



CLEARANCE SALE

Summer Dresses, Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Negligees Corsets Underwear

Unusual Bargains for the Expectant Mother

Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th

Store Open Saturday Till 1 P. M.

Cool Food on a Hot Day!



Bobby SAYS TRY Post Toasties for lunch!

THE NEW CORN FLAKES

FOUNDED 1856



COMFORT reminders for vacationists and periodical week enders.

Mohair and silk coats and trousers, flannel trousers, Norfolks, silk and zephyr flannel shirts, underwear and pajamas, bathing suits, soft collars, straw and Panama hats, silk and lisle hosiery, Oxfords and shoes, sporting goods, bags, suit cases and trunks.

United States Army Uniforms
Officers' regulation outfits

Samples and measurement forms mailed on request.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Brill Brothers

Annual Sale of High Grade Summer Suits for Men

Including the Famous Kuppenheimer Suits

For years this sale has been one of New York's most noteworthy Clothing events and thousands of men wait for it. This year, with our wonderful Kuppenheimer Suits included for the first time, and with clothing prices headed straight for a new high water mark, this annual sale offers men and young men bigger saving opportunities than ever before.

$18.00 and $20.00 Suits Now Reduced to $14.50
$22.50 and $25.00 Suits Now Reduced to $17.50
$30.00 and $32.00 Suits Now Reduced to $23.50
$35.00 and $38.00 Suits Now Reduced to $27.50

$25.00 Shantung Silk Suits Now $17.50
Genuine Palm Beach Suits Now $6.50
White Flannel Trousers Now $5.00

$2.00 and $3.00 Straw Hats Now Reduced to $1.15
$5.00 and $6.00 Panama Hats Now Reduced to $2.65

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF SHIRTS FOR MEN

$7.00 Silk Shirts Now $5.85 — $3.00 Madras Shirts Now $1.85
$5.00 Silk Shirts Now $3.65 — $2.00 Madras Shirts Now $1.35

Exclusive Kuppenheimer Dealers in New York and Brooklyn

44 East 14th Street — Broadway, at 49th Street — 1456 Broadway, at 42d St. — 2 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn
47 Cortlandt Street — 125th Street, at 3rd Ave. — 279 Broadway, at Chambers

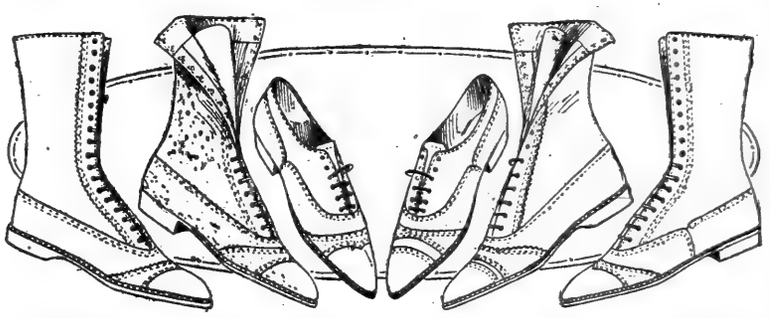
Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Will Offer Remarkable Values Today in the

Extraordinary Sale of White Washable Kid Sport Shoes

For Women and Misses

Oxfords reduced to $2.95 Boots reduced to $3.95



¶ These shoes are not the kind made expressly for sales purposes, but are of the very highest order in both make and finish. New York women have been quick to take advantage of this offering, realizing as we do that footwear of such a superlative character has never before been seen in New York at these low prices.

For Golfing, Tennis, and for Walking

the selection of models is most unusual. Made of White Washable Kidskin with soles and heels of White Ivory Leather or Neolin. Not all sizes in every model, but sizes 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 in the lot.

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

BLAMES HOUSEWIVES FOR HIGH FOOD PRICE

Wholesale Grocer Tells Legislative Committee That Hoarding Is Cause.

STORAGE PLANTS DEFENDED

Resolutions Adopted by 32 Organizations Favor Direct Sales to Consumer—Hearings Close.

Walter B. Timms of the Wholesale Grocers' Association yesterday told the Joint Legislative Committee, sitting in the City Hall, that the high cost of food was chiefly due to hoarding by overanxious housewives, and that prices were now beginning to decline.

"By Fall prices will be much lower," he said. "I am sorry that some of the women who have been here for the last two days are not here to hear that statement. They may not believe it, but it is true, nevertheless."

At the conclusion of the hearing, which was the last which the committee will hold before preparing the Food Control bill to be introduced into the special session of the Legislature, Senator Elon R. Brown, the committee's Chairman, said that he had been impressed by Mr. Timms's statement and was inclined to believe that living conditions were tending to get better rather than worse.

Mr. Timms said that the retail grocers had had a hard time recently and that, because of hoarding in homes, the supply of the wholesalers had been diminished. He thought that wholesale terminal markets operated in connection with retail public markets might help some, but he expressed the fear that a State law contemporaneous with a Federal food control law might do more harm than good.

Most of the time of the committee was given yesterday to wholesale and retail dealers, distributers, and storage men, and they were practically unanimous in warning the State against adopting food control legislation that might interfere with a Federal law. They wanted Washington, and not Albany, to play any important part that was played in Governmental food regulation.

Committee Gets Resolutions.

A decidedly contrary opinion was placed before the committee, however, in resolutions adopted on Wednesday by thirty-two leading charitable, philanthropic, and settlement organizations, and filed with the committee yesterday morning by Kenneth Widdemer of the Bowling Green Neighborhood Association.

These resolutions urged "that the State should give to each municipality or to some duly appointed commission the right to buy food direct from the producer or maker and sell it direct to the consumer through such channels as may seem best for the purpose, and that the State should either own or control storage warehouses (both cold and dry storage) located at various points through the State, where surplus crops may be stored and kept for use during periods of the year when such crops are scarce—in this way avoiding the frightful waste that now occurs."

Also the resolutions adopted on Wednesday afternoon at the meeting of housewives held in the Aldermanic Chamber of City Hall were presented, with arguments in their support, by Miss Sophie Irene Loeb. They urged strict State supervision of storage warehouses, municipal terminal markets, municipal control of milk distribution, and the authorization of a public commission to buy and sell food in the interest of the public. Miss Loeb predicted the conscription of men for farming as a means of guaranteeing the food supply.

W. T. Gerow, a fruit and vegetable dealer, challenged the statement said to have been made by George W. Perkins on Wednesday that food speculators had hoarded potatoes in freight cars in the Jersey City yards. He produced railroad reports to show that, between June 15 to 30 last, the period mentioned by Mr. Perkins, no cars of potatoes had been held in Jersey City at the request of receivers. He said that the potatoes had remained in the cars simply because of congestion in the yards and the inability of the railroad to unload them. Prices of potatoes did not rise during this period, he said, and some of those who owned the potatoes in cars lost money because of failing prices.

Cold Storage System Defended.

Frank A. Horne, President of the Merchants Refrigerating Company, who appeared as the representative of the New York State Cold Storage Association and the American Association of Refrigeration, defended the cold storage men from the popular charge that they were a party to price manipulation. Mr. Horne read a statement which was, in part, as follows:

"The public cold storage warehouses store for hire and do not own the products stored therein. The facilities of the cold storage warehouses of the State are open to all persons who may wish to avail themselves of the services of the storage companies, whether the quantity be large or small. The patrons of the cold storage warehouses of the State are competitors in handling food stuffs, reside in all parts of the United States and include all classes interested in the food supply.

"The vital and important function of cold storage is to preserve the surplus production of a given season so that the foods produced in flush abundance can be carried throughout the period of scant or no production, thus distributing the products throughout the year and lowering the average price to the consumer. In view of the present necessity for increased production of all our perishable foods, it is highly important that storage facilities should be developed and protected and not curtailed by drastic regulation."

Sanford T. Church, Chairman of the New York State Cold Storage Association, testified about the function of warehouses in producing centres, and opposed State regulation except as supplementary to Federal regulation of food and its distribution.

I. Elkin Nathans of the Milk Dealers' Conference Board, represented the milk distributers before the committee. He said that State legislation was not desirable except to permit the milk companies to co-operate in distribution under the supervision of a Government authority. He admitted that this co-operation of companies would, in his idea, include price fixing, but he insisted that all would be done under the Government's eye.

RAILROADS 'BIT' IN FOOD PLAN.

Millions of Acres Leased at Nominal Rates to Farmers and Stockmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26. — Fairfax Harrison, Chairman of the Railroads' War Board, announced today that the railroads of the West and Middle West, owning millions of acres of land, had leased it all at nominal rentals for grazing purposes to aid the nation's food supply.

"To help increase the nation's food supply by utilizing as much idle ground as possible for grazing and agricultural purposes, the railroads of the West and Middle West are leasing at nominal rentals millions of acres of land which they own," Mr. Harrison's statement said. "Reports just made to the Railroads' War Board show that virtually all of the land owned by these roads which is not being used for operating purposes is now under cultivation or being used by live-stock owners for cattle grazing.

"In addition to leasing their land to farmers and cattlemen at a nominal rental, a number of railroads are offering garden plots, rent free, to families along their right of way. Others roads have offered big tracts of their idle land to States in which they operate. The Federal Government has also been offered 200,000 acres of 'cut-over' land in Wisconsin by the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad.

"Among the Western roads that are leasing all suitable land in their possession for agricultural and grazing purposes are the Northern Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Great Northern, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The Illinois Central is permitting free use of its land to all who wish to raise crops."

REPUBLICANS GIVE UP WAR COMMITTEE PLAN

Party Gathering Shows Marked Divisions—Conferees Begin on Food Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Republican members of the House practically abandoned today their fight to force the retention in the Food Control bill of the Senate amendment creating a joint committee of the two houses to supervise war expenditures. Republicans individually will oppose the striking out of this item by the conferees, but as a party the minority members of the House will take no stand upon it.

Following the brief session of the House today Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, called a conference of Republican members to discuss party action on this Senate amendment to the bill. No formal action was taken, but the minority members were so divided in their views that the program for concerted action in behalf of the amendment fell through.

Representative Miller of Minnesota told the conference that no credit or partisan advantage would accrue to the Republican Party should it delay final approval of the food control measure. He is said to have piqued Mr. Mann by contending that Republican opposition so far had done the party no good.

Senate and House conferees on the bill began meetings today with each conferee pledging himself not to discuss the action taken until a report is ready. There is little doubt of the elimination of the amendment for a supervisory committee on war expenditures. In the first session general sentiment was said to be for disposal of the prohibition question first in order that the Finance Committee may be advised of any action which may affect revenues in connection with the War Tax bill.

In the House Representative Longworth of Ohio, Republican, dissented from President Wilson's statement that a Congressional committee during the civil war hampered President Lincoln.

"The President is unhappy in his comparison," said Mr. Longworth. "The civil war committee appointed by Congress dealt with broad matters of policy. We do not propose a partisan committee to deal with military operations and matters of policy, but to look into expenditures. Why should not Congress keep advised as to war expenditures? We have appropriated something like nine billion dollars for war, and now are asked for $5,000,000,000 more!"

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin said that "Congress has duties to perform as well as the President. He is mistaken in saying the creation of such a committee on expenditures would be a reflection upon him."

BRITAIN WILL JAIL FOOD PROFITEERS

Controller to Fix Prices on the Basis of Pre-War Margins of Gain.

MILLS TO BE TAKEN OVER

Subsidies Will Provide Cheaper Bread—Communal Kitchens to be Established.

LONDON, July 26.—Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, outlining today the policy he intended to follow to regulate food prices and eliminate profiteering, said he would fix the prices of commodities of prime necessity over which he could obtain effective control, at all stages, from the producer to the consumer. Every effort would be made to prevent speculation, and unnecessary middlemen would be eliminated. Existing agencies would be utilized for the purpose of distribution under license and under the control and supervision of local food controllers to be appointed by the local authorities.

Where profits were made illegally, Lord Rhondda said, he would press for imprisonment in all cases of sufficient gravity. He proposed to eliminate profiteering by fixing prices on the basis of pre-war profits.

All flour mills, he announced, would be taken over and worked on the Government account, the flour being sold to bakers at a uniform price, and the bakers being expected to sell loaves over the counter at a maximum of 9 pence retail price and flour at a corresponding rate.

British wheat is to be purchased by millers at prices determined by the Government, these prices over the year averaging 72 shillings per quarter. The prices charged to millers for both home and imported wheat will be lower than the cost to the Government, and the difference will be made up by a subsidy from the Exchequer. The policy of subsidies is considered justifiable only because of the impossibility otherwise of reducing the cost of food to the poor.

Maximum prices of cattle will be fixed —74 shillings per hundredweight in September, 72 shillings in October, 67 shillings in November and December, and 60 shillings in January. This will enable the farmers to realize without serious losses and will reduce prices to the consumer. Dealers' and butchers' profits will also be controlled.

Retail prices will be fixed by local committees, and arrangements will be made for equitable distribution. The local authorities will be asked to appoint food control committees, including at least one representative or labor and one woman, these committees to be responsible for carrying out the regulations of the Food Controller.

A new scheme of sugar distribution, Lord Rhondda announced, would be put in operation, and another important feature of the economy campaign would be the establishment of communal kitchens.

SPAIN BECOMING QUIET.

Valencia Again Under Civil Law—Strikers Resuming Work.

MADRID, July 26.—Quiet is gradually being restored throughout Spain, which has recently been in a state of unrest due to strikes and other causes. An official dispatch from Valencia says martial law is no longer in force, and that the situation is absolutely normal in the entire region. Striking workmen will resume labor tomorrow in other cities.

NANSEN HERE TO PLEAD NORWAY'S FOOD NEEDS

Hopes Pledges Against Re-exportation Will Result in Lifting the Embargo.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, former Norwegian Ambassador to London, and known to all the world as an Arctic explorer, arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from Christiania, accompanied by eight other prominent Norwegians, appointed by their Government as a special commission to the United States to discuss questions of food importation and exportation and to inform this Government of existing conditions in Norway.

Dr. Nansen said that the members of the commission were experts on foodstuffs, grain, and agriculture and were going to Washington in the hope of prevailing upon the Government to modify the embargo laws regarding Norway. He hopes to make an agreement similar to the one in effect with Great Britain for the exchange of commodities and tonnage.

"Norway is entirely dependent," he said, "on the United States for grain, fats, and sugar which were formerly supplied by Russia and Germany. The situation in Norway threatens to become serious. The prices of foodstuffs have gone up 300 to 400 per cent., and coal is $80 a ton. We must get from the United States 450,000 tons of wheat, rye, and barley yearly until normal conditions return, and coal from England and America.

"Norway is prepared to guarantee that she will neither export any of her own products nor re-export any products received from the United States to Germany, Sweden, or Denmark. The only foodstuff that is being exported now to Germany from Norway is fish, which is shipped with the consent of the British Government."

The other members of the commission are T. Nieling, T. Throne-Holst, J. Bauman, Ingrid Berg, C. Vogt, C. Borjer, A. Utret, and W. M. Morgensterner.

TO AID FRENCH FARMERS.

Academy of Agriculture Urges the Adoption of Motor Culture.

PARIS, July 26.—With the object of assuring France's agricultural development and preventing a labor crisis, the Academy of Agriculture has unanimously demanded of the authorities that vessels which are being used to carry food to the army in the Orient shall be employed on their return to bring phosphates from Algeria and Tunis.

The academy further requests that motor culture be introduced on large as well as small estates, that war material factories be instructed to employ their resources in labor for the construction of tractors as soon as an armistice is declared, and that schools of motor culture for the benefit of farmers be instituted in all districts.

SOLDIERS MAY BE LINGUISTS

French Deputy Plans Language Schools for the Allied Armies.

PARIS, July 26.—A bill was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today asking the Government to organize reciprocal instruction in languages among the Allies.

Convalescent officers and soldiers, if the bill is put through, will be utilized as tutors.

CHARGE CUSTOMERS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES, HAVING PURCHASES BILLED SEPT. 1ST.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Will Close Out Today—and until noon Saturday,

Special Groups of Smart Apparel Scheduled for Prompt Clearance

SILK WRAPS—Regularly to $125—$25 & $50
Of taffeta and satin in various shades, suitable for wear now.

SUMMER FROCKS—Regularly to $85—$18 & $25
Of voiles, batiste, linen and gingham, including hand-made styles.

DAY DRESSES—Regularly to $95—$25 & $35
Tailored models and semi-dress effects, of taffeta, foulard, satin, Georgette crepe, chiffon, etc., including sheer Summer frocks.

COATS—Regularly to $65—$15 & $25
Street and sports styles, in various shades and materials.

LINEN COATS—$15 **SHANTUNG COATS—$35**

WASHABLE OUTING SKIRTS—special at— $5

SHEER SUMMER BLOUSES—Regularly to $18—$5 & $7
Of voile, batiste and organdie.

SUMMER HATS—especially priced at $10 & $15
Mid-season styles of gingham, organdie, tulle, leghorn, hair, etc.

B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES are being offered in

MEN'S SHANTUNG SILK SUITS

with Norfolk or sack coat; made of fine quality silk, imported from China by B. Altman & Co. $18.50

MEN'S MOTOR DUSTERS

Of Shantung silk (same quality as the Suits) . . $14.50
Of gray mohair 5.75

MEN'S OUTING TROUSERS

Of striped white flannel or serge $4.25
Of gray flannel 4.00

(This Sale will take place on the First Floor)

A Clearance Sale of MEN'S SUMMER OXFORDS

to be continued to-day

comprises several smart styles about to be eliminated from stock, offering unusual values at the prices quoted below.

MEN'S OXFORD SHOES

Black or tan calfskin . . . . . per pair $4.85
Black or tan calfskin; wing tip model . . per pair 6.75
White buckskin . . . . . per pair 7.25

(Men's Shoe Department, Sixth Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street
TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

B. Altman & Co.

It is a Patriotic Duty

to eliminate waste—to spend one's money wisely, and with intent to retain that which is purchased.

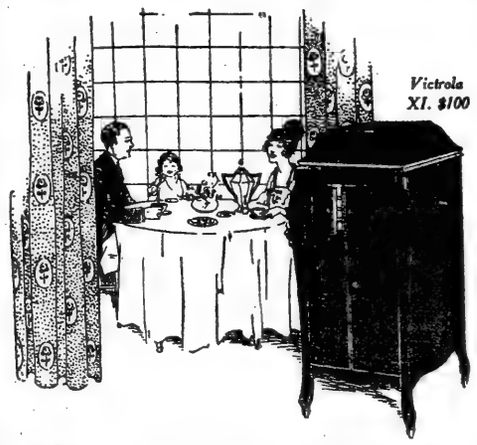
Merchandise selected thoughtlessly, only to be returned later, involves waste of time and effort, decreased efficiency, and, ultimately, financial loss to the public as well as to the merchant.

In support of the plan of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense,

B. Altman & Co. request that Merchandise for Credit or Exchange be Returned within Seven Days.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.



Music With Your Meals

With a Victrola in the Home

Music of the character the Victrola plays was once a luxury which only kings could afford.

Today, every American is a king in his own modest little home.

For music as wonderful as was ever played before a ruler can be heard on the Victrola for the price of a record.

Nor is music with one's meals only within the reach of the moneyed few who can attend the fashionable cafes.

At home, 'mid the comforts that you know are your own, and the satisfaction of home cooking, you, too, can enjoy music with your meals if you have a Victrola in the home.

Victrola XI (Illustrated) $100

together with $5.00 worth of Victor records, your own personal selection, a total of $105, on terms as low as

$5 Down and $5 Monthly

Other Victrolas $15 to $350

Victrola Salons—Eighth Floor.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Men's and Young Men's Genuine Palm Beach Suits

$5.75

None genuine without this label.

No man knows real Summer comfort till he slips into a Palm Beach Suit.

Palm Beach Suits are light in color, as well as in weight, and therefore do not absorb the heat.

They're washable, which means you can send them to the laundry as often as is necessary.

The genuine always come back in perfectly good shape.

Because Palm Beach Cloth goes through several processes of shrinking before it goes into suits.



Other Palm Beach Suits

$8.75
Tan or Grey, Pinch Back Styles. In All Sizes.

$9.75
Grey, Tan and Dark Shades, Plain or Pinch Backs.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Stern Brothers
West 42d and West 43d Streets

Stop the Returned Goods Abuse and Eliminate Waste

In supporting the plan of Mr. A. W. Shaw, Chairman of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, we ask our patrons to endeavor to return as few goods as possible. Merchandise thoughtlessly and carelessly bought, and afterwards returned, means

Waste, Decreased Efficiency, Loss to the Merchant, Higher Cost to the Public.

The following rule will be absolutely enforced on and after August 1st, 1917

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



We Make Lists Become Realities

Bring your list to this store and see for yourself how fighting men can save money on every purchase they make. Lest you may overlook them we suggest the following:

A Kit of Camp Necessities, $2.84

A rubberized Khaki Cloth Kit, fitted with all the toilet articles necessary to a man's comfort and good appearance. Included are: Barber's Comb, Hair Brush, Tooth Brush, with aluminum case, Shaving Soap Stick, Shaving Brush, Safety Razor, with six extra blades, Tooth Paste, Soap Box, with cake of soap, Metal Trench Mirror.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Officers' Trunks, $13.49

Of three-ply basswood veneer, fibre covered and fibre lined, all riveted. Brassed trimmed regulation army lock. Fibre tray divided into three parts. Size 31x17x13 in.

Macy's—Fifth Fl., Centre, Rear.

Vest Pocket Cameras at $4.49 to $71.25

Just the thing for the fighting man. Dependable, easy to carry and inexpensive to maintain. Twenty-two different models to choose from—all of them at prices less than elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

For Notes to the Folks at Home

Red Star Writing Tablets, 100 sheets, 27c
100 envelopes, 24c
Fountain Pens, 14-kt. points, self-filling device, 94c
Fountain Pen Ink, in wooden case to prevent spilling. 21c

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Service Watches

Worn on the wrist, nickel cases, 15 jewel movement. Some with unbreakable crystals, others with luminous dials and hands.
Swiss make $9.49 to $24.89
American make, $10.49 to $29.50

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St. B'way.

Sewing Kits, 89c



No soldier should be without one of these handy sets. Each one contains comb, pencil, buttons, thimble needles, safety pins, shoe laces and thread.

Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Woven Names on Tape

Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes furnish a good method. We require from 10 days to 2 weeks to complete orders. Gross, $1.84; half gross, $1.19.

Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.



Last year we said SAVE THE FRUIT CROP

This summer the need is most urgent. Preserved fruits are low in cost -high in food value

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

Domino Granulated Sugar is sold in 2 and 5 lb. cartons and in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags.



PROMOTES GUNNERS WHO FOUGHT U-BOATS

Daniels Announces Reward for Men in Charge of Crews That Have Been in Action.

TWO OF THEM NEW YORKERS

Have Upheld All Traditions of Our Navy, Secretary Says In Commending Sailors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26. — Secretary Daniels announced today that the Navy Department, after considering the reports of engagements between American armed merchant ships and German submarines, has decided to substantially reward the chief petty officers in charge of certain gun crews. The men to be so rewarded immediately are Andrew Copassaki, Harry Waterhouse, and William J. Clark. They will be tendered temporary warrants as gunners and boatswain in the navy, in addition to having received from the Navy Department letters of commendation for their gallantry in action. They commanded the naval gun crews of the American merchant vessels Moreni, Petrolite, and Silver Shell. Clark and Copassaki have their nearest kin living in New York. Waterhouse is a Pennsylvanian.

Andrew Copassaki, chief boatswain's mate, recently was transferred from the dreadnought Arizona to take charge of the gun crew of the steamship Moreni. He commanded its gun crew when that ship was sunk by a German submarine on the morning of June 12 last. This is the crew that put up such a splendid fight that they elicited words of admiration from the officer of the German submarine. Copassaki himself, when the ship was in flames fore and aft, rushed through the fire to the forward gun and continued to fire against the submarine until this gun was completely put out of commission. Copassaki was born in Greece, and has been in the navy about twenty years. His wife lives at 2,096 Daly Avenue, the Bronx. Secretary Daniels has sent this letter to Copassaki:

"The department has read with deep interest your report of July 16, 1917, reciting the details of the engagement between the steamship Moreni and a German submarine on the morning of June 12, 1917.

"The splendid fight you and the men under your command made against the submarine and your personal courage in going through the flames to the forward gun and continuing to fire against the submarine while the entire ship was in flames, and until the gun was placed out of commission, is worthy of the best traditions of the service, and it is with great pleasure that the department extends to you its hearty commendation for your gallantry in action.

"I feel that you are deserving of every advantage that the service can offer you, and I am glad to tender you herewith a temporary warrant as a boatswain."

Harry Waterhouse, a chief turrent Captain, recently was transferred from the dreadnaught New York. He was in charge of the armed crew of the Petrolite, which was sunk by a U-boat on June 10, 1917. The merchant ship sank so rapidly that the guns could not be used. The navy men, however, under the command of Waterhouse, assisted in getting out the boats and lowering them and getting the crew to safety, although the ship went over on her beam ends in less than a minute. No member of the armed guard left the sinking ship until ordered to do so by Waterhouse. Waterhouse has been tendered a temporary warrant as a gunner.

Waterhouse was born in Sunbury, Penn., and has been in the navy about seventeen years. His mother, Mrs. Emma Waterhouse, lives at Catawissa, Penn.

William J. Clark, a chief turret Captain, recently was transferred from the Dreadnought Arkansas. He had charge of the armed guard on the Silver Shell, which is credited with having been the first American ship to sink a German submarine.

The Captain of the Silver Shell reports that the deliberate shooting and accuracy of the last shots were due entirely to the perfect control that Clark had over his gun crew. The twenty-fifth shot fired by Clark's crew is said to have been the one which ended the career of the submarine. Clark will be advanced to acting Warrant Gunner. He was born in Peabody, Mass., and has been in the navy about eight years. His wife, Mrs. Nellie Clark, lives at 100 East 119th Street, New York City.

Secretary Daniels has sent this letter to Waterhouse:

"The department has read with interest your report of July 4, 1917, reciting the details of the sinking of the steamship Petrolite by a German submarine on June 10, 1917. The department has particularly noted your statement that the navy crew which composed the armed guard of that vessel acted in all particulars as they should, and that the navy men all worked to get out the lifeboats, and not withstanding the ship went over on her beam ends in less than a minute, no enlisted man of the navy was lowered into the boats nor could they leave the vessel until you had given the orders to abandon ship. The conduct of yourself and the crew under your command shows that the department's trust in your ability was not misplaced.

"It is with great pleasure that the department extends to you its hearty commendation for your gallantry in action, and I am glad to tender you herewith a temporary warrant as a gunner."

Secretary Daniels has sent this letter to Clark:

"The department has received the report regarding the engagement between the merchant ship Silver Shell and a German submarine on June 30, 1917, and heartily commends you for your conduct during this engagement, in which, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, it seems sure that the submarine which attacked the Silver Shell was sunk by a shot from the gun under your command.

"The Captain of the Silver Shell reports that you controlled the fire of your gun absolutely, and the deliberate shooting and accuracy of the last shots, which sunk the submarine, where entirely due to the perfect control you had over the gun crew.

"I take great pleasure in offering to you herewith a temporary warrant as a gunner."

HOW TO DEFEAT U-BOATS.

American Observer in London Urges Us to Rush a Host of Chasers.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—In considering methods to combat the U-boats, both the submarine losses and the new tonnage should be definitely known. The real point is the disparity between the two. The Washington Government has all the facts and figures, but is disposed to put the situation up to the British Navy, which is already using all its resources.

We should send immediately the destroyers now uselessly patrolling the Atlantic seaboard, and every ocean tug and craft of every kind with a speed of twenty knots and over and capable of carrying two or more guns. Such help might enable the Allies to organize and maintain a protecting lane across the Atlantic that would hold the losses below the figures of new construction.

If the submarine is thus checked Germany is defeated, because the way is opened for transporting an American Army as well as food and supplies for the armies and the civilian population. Germany will probably weaken if hit hard on the submarine spot, despite the showing she is now making under the Michaelis Government.

ENTERTAIN OUR SAILORS.

Caperton Is Honored by the Chief of Argentine Navy.

BUENOS AIRES, July 26.—The chief of the Argentine Naval Division, Rear Admiral Martin, gave a banquet today aboard the cruiser Buenos Aires to Admiral Caperton, commanding the American squadron, and his staff officers.

The Argentine students are arranging a great demonstration in honor of the American visitors.

INQUISITIVE SAMMY LOSES RIGHT HAND

Soldier at American Camp in France Injured When a Live Bomb Goes Off.

TROOPS TRAIN TOGETHER

Men in Khaki and Men in Blue Drill and Dig Side by Side.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, July 26.—The first field casualty among the American forces occurred yesterday. A soldier became too inquisitive in regard to the construction of a live French bomb among the supplies brought to camp for training purposes. He extracted the safety pin in some manner, and very soon thereafter a loud explosion occurred. Fortunately for the soldier, the bomb did not contain a charge of full battle strength, or he would have been blown to pieces. As it was, he escaped with the loss of his right hand.

At every vantage point near the camp men in khaki and men in blue could be seen today, drilling, marching, and digging side by side. Field manoeuvres were in progress at several places, while from more secluded spots came the rattle of machine guns. Musketry practice was being held, and on every hand was activity which was most impressive. The French and American soldiers seem to enjoy their association thoroughly. The French frankly admire the aptitude of their enthusiastic pupils.

Visits to the French front undoubtedly will be quite frequent in the future, in order that American officers may acquaint themselves with conditions of life on the front line in its various phases, including routine as well as the actual working out of offensive and defensive plans.

The French Government has extended to the American soldier free use of the French mails. So, if similar arrangements are made in America the members of the United States expeditionary force can send letters or postcards home without any charge whatever. If it is desired, there is no doubt that similar postal arrangements can be made with Great Britain, for such reciprocity exists between Great Britain and France already.

The soldiers rejoiced today over the arrival of a large consignment of tobacco from America. French cigarettes, cigars, and smoking tobacco have not appealed strongly to the American soldiers, and there was a temporary shortage of the familiar brands from home.

Y. M. C. A. headquarters have been established near the base, and it is expected that the work of this organization will be expanded rapidly, the need of amusement for the men being already marked. The Red Cross has sent over large supplies of baseballs, bats, and gloves, and is also making provision to furnish the men with moving picture machines and films.

Rest Stations for Americans.

PARIS, July 26.—Officials of the American Red Cross expect before the end of this week to complete the installation of some dozen infirmaries and rest stations along the route followed by American troops between the port of debarkation and the permanent training camps.

The process of moving troops under present conditions occupies hours, and the Red Cross reports that diseases are apt to develop. It will, therefore, be its policy to station a nurse at each of the stations, which will be equipped with ten beds apiece and designated by the Quartermaster's Department as food and rest points.

Officers in charge of shifting troops will turn over to the nurses all soldiers who become ill and the men will be placed in French hospitals, visited daily, and given attention and small luxuries until they are able to rejoin their companies.

SAYS HE LANDED FIRST.

East Orange Lad Asserts He Dived from Transport in French Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 26. — Herbert MacLusky, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rupert MacLuskey of East Orange, says he was the first member of the American Expeditionary Force to reach French soil when the transports steamed into a French harbor on June 19. He dived overboard from the lower deck of his ship and swam ashore.

The young man, who is 27 years old, enlisted in the Naval Reserve Corps. Just before the transports sailed from this country the third engineer of a liner which had been taken over by the Government quit, and MacLusky received the berth.

TWO GERMAN SHIPS SUNK.

Two Others Taken to England by British Destroyers.

AMSTERDAM, July 26.—Two German vessels have been sunk and two German steamers have been taken to England by British destroyers, according to the correspondent at Texel, one of the Frisian Islands, of the Amsterdam Telegraaf. A German steamship which had been torpedoed, the correspondent adds, has arrived at Denhelder.

A dispatch received here on Wednesday from Amsterdam said that the German steamer Norderney had been torpedoed in the North Sea and was aground off the Frisian Islands.

PLATTSBURG MEN MAY ENTER REGULAR ARMY

Adjutant General McCain Decides Students May Go as Reserve Lieutenants.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, July 26. — Although the situation concerning the number of commissions to be awarded Plattsburg candidates was cleared somewhat today by a telegram from Adjt. Gen. McCain, there still will be several hundred men who will be crowded out unless additional commissions are authorized. By allowing the 600 applicants for the 120 provisional second lieutenancies in the regular army to select to go with the regular army as reserve lieutenants, the Adjutant General's telegram brings the total number of commissions to be filled by Plattsburg men up to about 3,450. The following is a part of General McCain's telegram to Colonel Wolf:

"All men recommended for provisional second lieutenants, regular army, after the first sixty, may select to go to the regular army as reserve lieutenants with the contingent of sixty. Those who so elect, but ultimately fail to be appointed in the regular army because of lack of sufficient vacancies, will nevertheless continue with the regular army as extra officers for duration of the war and eligible for promotion."

The telegram also gives officers' boards the authority to list additional recommendations of men qualified for appointment as reserve officers who otherwise would be sent to aviation schools, or to second training camps for further instruction or discharged, but the telegram concludes "No assurance of commissions or active service can be given at present time."

With 3,450 commissions now open to the 4,600 men in camp and the possibility that a maximum of 200 men may be discharged as lacking an officer's qualifications, there remain about 950 men who must either take up aviation or take their chances of being discharged.

It was announced at the beginning of the training camp that all men who qualified would receive reserve commissions, but with the exception of those designated to officer the first draft of the national army, they would return to civil life until called to active duty. Adherence to this first announcement, in the opinion of company instructors, would give the remaining eligibles chances for reserve officers' commissions.

Seventeen candidates have been detailed to leave Saturday for the ground school of aviation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They are: S. R. Chatfield, K. E. Dimick, J. G. Strobridge, A. Sedgewick, P. S. York, H. B. Caldwell, Battery 1; L. Q. Clowes, Battery 2; L. H. Graham, Battery 3, and H. R. Clapp of the New England Regiment, and J. C. Millard of 600 West 140th Street, J. Coletti, 242 East Thirty-second Street; G. Finnie, 227 East Fifteth Street; M. Crummey, 110 West Seventy-first Street; S. W. Butter of Poughkeepsie, E. S. Foster, 1 Madison Avenue, P. E. Hassinger, Mount Vernon, and W. S. Callaghan, 229 East Fifty-fifth Street.

Saturday night Bennie Leonard, lightweight champion of the world, and Johnnie Dundee will appear in the training camp amphitheatre to spar all comers from the guardsmen and members of the training camp.

U-BOAT VICTIMS ARRIVE.

111 Officers and Men of Sunken Ships—13 Escaped Fire at Sea.

One hundred and twenty-four officers and seamen from five American vessels which had been torpedoed or bombed by German submarines and the crew of one schooner that had caught fire and been beached in France arrived last night at an American port with very little clothing except what they walked ashore in.

They were: Captain E. A. Forsyth and eighteen of the crew of the steamship Kansan, which was sunk on July 9 off the French coast with the loss of four men; Captain Allan Tucker and thirty-two of the crew of the steamship Orleans, torpedoed on July 6 in the Bay of Biscay, near the mouth of the Gironde, with the loss of four men; the Captain and thirty-one of the steamship Massapequa, torpedoed on July 7; Captain Johansen and fifteen of the crew of the schooner Addie M. Lawrence, sunk off the French coast on July 7; eleven of the crew of the schooner Mary V. Bowen, sunk by shell fire on July 12 off Brest, and Captain H. G. Newcombe and twelve of the crew of the six-masted schooner Edward B. Winslow, which caught fire and was beached on the rocks off Ste. Nazaire, on July 10.

Captain Newcombe felt his loss keenly. He said that it was the hardest luck, after escaping the submarines and making a twenty-four-day passage across to France, to find the hold full of blazing cotton, with the French pilot on board and the harbor in sight.

"I believe that the fire was caused by a time fuse placed in the hold among the bales of cotton in Boston," he said, "because it must have been burning for over a week before we discovered the blaze. There is, of course, the usual theory of spontaneous combustion; but I am inclined to the other opinion. She was a splendid vessel, and will be a total loss. Some of the cargo may be salvaged."

FEES

A contractor who submits an absurdly low fee has not a very exalted opinion of his services—but he probably knows what his services are worth!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

The Vermin Problem IN APARTMENT HOUSES—No. 12

The Nehring Co. says:

"The Exterminator Service for the entire building is no longer a luxury in the modern apartment house. It is a sanitary necessity. The appreciation of this service by our tenants is worth far more to us than its small actual cost. Bliss Exterminator Company does our work because 'Bliss Service Satisfies.'"

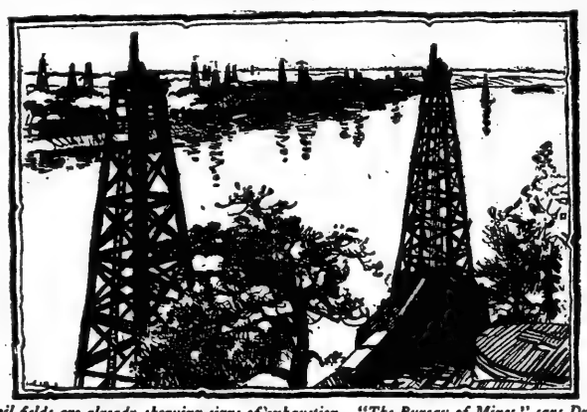
Free Demonstration to owners or agents. No money in advance—Satisfaction guaranteed. Full Details on Request.

"Bliss Service Satisfies"

BLISS EXTERMINATOR CO. INC.
NEW YORK, BLISS BLDG 20th ST. & 15th ST. Tel. Chel 9170
BROOKLYN, BUSH TERM'L Tel. Sunset 5345

PROTECTION FROM AIRPLANES.

Beautiful buildings in Venice being covered to preserve them from destruction by airplanes, shown in THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL this week. 10 cents on all news stands—$5 a year by mail. Beautifully printed in rotogravure. Times Square, New York.—Advt.



America's oil fields are already showing signs of exhaustion. "The Bureau of Mines," says Dr. Manning, "has for a number of years appreciated the seriousness of the motor-fuel problem."

America without gasoline in 27 years?

More efficient use of nation's crude oil supply imperative

"According to the United States Geologic Survey, our future supply of petroleum will only last us from twenty-seven to thirty years. In order to supply fuel for future automobiles, it will be necessary to make *better use* of our crude oil production than we have in the past." (From a recent speech by Dr. Van H. Manning, Director of U. S. Bureau of Mines.)

The Tide Water Oil Company announces that it has *succeeded* in making *better use* of crude oil. Their Production Expert has perfected a new gasoline that vaporizes fast. It gives increased mileage and added power. It is called Tydol.

Why low-grade or sluggish gasoline wastes fuel

Sluggish gasoline *vaporizes slowly*. There are three kinds of sluggish gasoline on the market.

(1)—Common, low-grade gasoline of 56° to 58° gravity.

(2)—Low-grade gasoline, blended with very light casinghead gasoline to improve gravity.

(3)—Gasoline mixed with kerosene.

A large percentage of such gasoline *never* becomes vapor at all. That unvaporized gasoline cannot explode and cannot help drive your engine. It is waste fuel. To produce even fair results, sluggish gasoline requires a "rich," wasteful mixture. Generally only 8 parts of air to 1 part of fuel can be used.

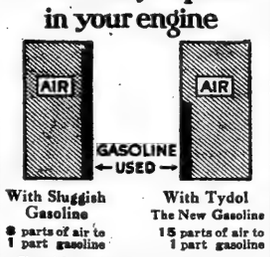
Unvaporized gasoline means low gasoline mileage and wasted money. It also means excess carbon, sticky piston rings, gummed-up valves and diluted lubricating oil. It is the principal cause of a sluggish engine.

The new economy gasoline —uses 15 to 1 mixture

Tydol, the new economy gasoline, *vaporizes fast.*

It is *made* to give best results in a 15 to 1 mixture of air and fuel. *15 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline.* That is the most efficient mixture for every automobile. The February 1917 Bulletin of the Society of Automobile Engineers shows that 15 to 1 is scientifically correct for all speeds and all loads.

What really explodes in your engine



With Sluggish Gasoline	With Tydol The New Gasoline
8 parts of air to 1 part gasoline	15 parts of air to 1 part gasoline

Sluggish gasoline requires a rich, wasteful mixture—only 8 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline. This rich mixture causes low gasoline mileage, soots up spark plugs and forms excess carbon deposits.

Tydol is made to work best in a mixture using 15 parts of air to 1 part of Tydol. Notice that with Tydol you can use less gasoline and more air.

Tydol works best at 15 to 1. *That means maximum power and mileage and easy starting.* It burns up clean and reduces carbon. Thus it eliminates many engine troubles.

How motorists can save gasoline

The diagram shows how Tydol saves fuel. On the left is an 8 to 1 mixture of air and sluggish gasoline. On the right, the Tydol economy mixture—15 parts of air to 1 of gasoline. Notice the marked saving.

With Tydol and a proper adjustment of your carburetor you will use *less* fuel and *more* air than with low-grade gasoline.

Tydol has these unique properties because it is made by the Edwards System, a series of processes developed and used by the Tide Water Oil Company.

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OUR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

Arrival of transport at French port and our troops on the march illustrated in THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL this week. 10 cents on all news stands—$5 a year by mail. Beautifully printed in rotogravure. Times Square, New York.—Advt.



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FIRST DRAFT QUOTA TO REPORT IN WEEK

Master Lists for Use of Exemption Boards Expected to Reach New York Today.

GUARD AGAINST SLACKERS

U. S. Army Recruiting Officers Find 100 Fictitious Names and Addresses on Registration Cards.

The official master lists to be used by the local exemption boards in making up their first quotas of men called for examination as to their fitness for the military service of the United States are expected to reach New York this afternoon. The notifications to the men called for examination will then be mailed, the first third of those called for examination being ordered to appear Friday morning of next week, the second third Saturday, and the last third Monday morning.

Roscoe Conkling, Deputy Attorney General, and his assistants were kept busy yesterday explaining the regulations to board members in all parts of the city. Many registrants called for information, as did also a large number of women, the latter, as a rule, calling to ascertain what procedure should be followed in claiming exemption for husband, brother, or son. Mr. Conkling told all the women that every man called must appear for examination and that the question of exemption would be settled by the board, and that in no case would any favoritism be shown to any man.

Mr. Conkling's attention was called to a report that an organizatoin has been formed by a number of men who style themselves "conscientious objectors" and that it is the intention of this organization to make the case of the first of their number called for service a test case in the courts.

"The function of this office," replied Mr. Conkling, "is merely to supervise the work of the local boards. Of course, no obstruction or hindrance of the work of any board will be tolerated. I want to say, however, that I do not believe there will be any serious opposition to the enforcement of the provisions of the selective draft law in this city."

Not Easy to Gain Exemption.

"Have you heard of any districts in which the exemption claims may prove to be so many that the entire available list in that district may be exhausted before the required quota can be supplied?" Mr. Conkling was asked last night.

"No, I have had no such case as that brought to my attention," Mr. Conkling replied, "but don't lose sight of the fact that it is one thing to claim exemption and a very different thing to get exempted. Before a man can be exempted he will have to prove his case. It might be well to call attention to the fact that, from the time a man's name is posted as among those called for examination, that man becomes a member of the United States Army.

"Does that mean that a man who fails to report when called will be court-martialed?"

"Yes, it means just that. I may also add that a man who makes a false affidavit in seeking exemption will be guilty of perjury, and the punishment for that crime is five years in prison or $2,000 fine, or both. Any persons who aids, counsels, or in other ways assists a man of draft age to avoid the service will be guilty of the same crime. As for a man failing to report when called, that man will be a deserter, and desertion in time of war is a very serious thing."

For the benefit of medical examiners attached to the local boards Mr. Conkling announced that three well-known physicians have volunteered to act in an advisory capacity in aiding the examiners to solve perplexing questions. These physicians are Dr. Victor C. Pedersen, President of the New York Branch of the American Urological Society; Dr. Frederick W. Smith, Secretary of the Urological Society, and Dr. J. T. Krause, Medical Examiner of the Board of Education.

"Indispensable" City Employes.

Mayor Mitchel has taken up with the heads of departments the question of exempting city employes who are subject to the Federal draft. In a letter to the department heads he asked that a list of employes who are deemed "indispensable" be submitted immediately. The letter states that there is obvious danger that some employes will themselves urge their indispensability as a ground for exemption and that the responsible heads of departments must decide this point. The letter reads:

> The Mayor will approve applications under the Fenner law for permission to enlist by employes likely to be drafted even though they must be replaced by substitutes, provided they are unwilling to or cannot urge grounds for exemption by reason of dependents and provided they are not indispensable to the city service. Will you please submit immediately a complete list of all officers and employes of your department, bureau, or office who have been drawn under the Federal conscription law in the serial order of their draft in their respective exemption districts.
>
> No applications for discharges will be committed to exemption boards on behalf of employes by the Mayor or by department heads unless such employes are indispensable to the city service. The fact that the services of a given employe must be rendered by a substitute if not by him does not establish the indispensability of the employe. The indispensability must be personal to the employe and not applicable merely to the service which he renders.

Work of the Mayor's Committee.

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense yesterday gave an accounting of its stewardship of the draft in New York City. It told of many difficulties encountered and of changes that had to be made in the original Federal plans to deal with the problems arising peculiarly in this city.

Outlining the work accomplished by the committee, Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., the Chairman, said yesterday:

"The Mayor's Committee on National Defense has been assisting in the work connected with the Federal draft since its inception. The work of registering was done entirely by volunteer city employes, selected by the department heads. The City of New York is proud to record the services of these men, of whom there were about 6,000 or more, and who, as registrars or members of the Assembly district, borough and city boards, were furnished without expense to the city.

"We warmly appreciate the self-sacrificing labor of all of them. Not only did the municipal employes engaged work day after day and night after night, beyond their office hours, but their fellows who remained at their desks were compelled to perform double duties. The functions of the various boards of registration terminated under the law when the cards were turned over to the exemption boards."

Army officers at the recruiting headquarters, 280 Broadway, within the last week or so have found that more than 100 men liable to draft have given fictitious names or addresses when they registered. This was discovered in this way: Men have come in to the offices to talk about recruiting; they have said that they would come in within a few days to enlist, and have left their registration cards. These cards have been kept until the specified time was up, and then mailed to the address given on them. More than 100 have been returned with the information that the person whose name appeared on the card did not live at the address.

Major Hughes of the recruiting staff said that it was hard to explain just what these men were after in the recruiting office. He thought perhaps in some cases they were seeking rejection so as to obtain a card or document stating they were unfit. Major Hughes said that the recent demand for buttons or cards stating that men were disqualified for service had been suspiciously large and that he had refused to issue any such credentials.

GOVERNOR'S DRAFT BOARDS.

Four Democrats, Four Republicans, and Two Independents Named.

Four of the ten Brooklyn men named by Governor Whitman as members of the Draft Boards of Appeal for the State are Republicans, four Democrats, and two independents in politics. The Republicans are the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, Meier Steinbrink, Howard O. Wood, and Dr. Edward E. Hicks. Edgar M. Cullen, Colonel William N. Dykman, William B. Davenport, and Justice Edwin L. Garvin are the Democrats.

Edgar M. Cullen was formerly Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and is one of the best-known lawyers in the State. He lives at 144 Willow Street. Colonel Dykman is a law partner of Judge Cullen, and one of Brooklyn's most prominent citizens. His home is at 171 Washington Park.

William B. Davenport is a lawyer and was formerly Public Administrator of Kings County. He lives at 201 Washington Park. Edwin L. Garvin is a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, and lives at 149 Halsey Street.

Dr. S. Edward Young is pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church and Chairman of the "Go-to-Church-Sunday" movement in this city. His home is at 1,273 Pacific Street. Meier Steinbrink is a lawyer, and was the Republican nominee for Attorney General in 1912. He lives at 18 Fuller Place. Howard O. Wood is a lawyer, and is President of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society. He lives at 831 St. Mark's Avenue. Dr. Hicks is well known as a physician in Brooklyn. He lives at 1,168 Dean Street.

William H. English is Vice President of the Empire Trust Company and President of the Montauk Club. His home is at 271 Berkeley Place. Dr. Waterman is a physician and is connected with a number of hospitals in the borough. He lives at 676 St. Mark's Avenue.

STILL CONSIDER STATUS OF ALIENS IN THE DRAFT

Authorities Fear Reciprocal Drafting in Foreign Armies — State Department Gives Opinion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It was officially admitted today that the State Department had submitted an opinion to the War Department regarding the question of whether the foreign residents of the United States, other than German and Austrian born subjects, are to be included in the draft for the national army.

But officials declined to say whether the State Department was in favor of or opposed to the pending measures of legislation which would call for the drafting of aliens who had not taken out their first papers to become naturalized American citizens. It is understood that at least three countries—Japan, Serbia, and Italy—are already protected by treaty from the drafting of their nationals in this country and that the State Department has deemed it wise and proper to institute negotiations with the Governments whose citizens and subjects might be affected before proceeding to enforce the proposed legislation if it is enacted. No such negotiations have yet been begun.

Should the United States draft the nationals of other countries now at war who are residents of this country and have not taken out first papers, it is asserted that it would then be difficult to stop those countries from drafting American citizens for service in their armies unless there is a specific treaty agreement to the contrary.

Brig. Gen. Enoch Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, tonight issued a statement for the purpose of correcting some erroneous notions regarding the procedure to be followed by those who are called for examination under the draft.

"Complete instructions," said General Crowder, "for the guidance of persons registered may be obtained from any of the several exemption boards. The questions most usually asked relate to a change in the place of physical examination and discharge claim hearing. As soon as a person who expects to continue absent for some time from his place of registration learns that he has been called on the first draft, he should apply in writing under Section 29 of the Exemption Regulations to the local board having present jurisdiction over him and request that on account of his necessary absence an order issue from that board directing him to appear for physical examination and exemption or discharge claim, if any, before the board in whose jurisdiction he now is. This request should designate definitely the board before which he wants to appear, for instance, Local Exemption Board for Division No. 3, Washington, D. C.

"Another question commonly asked relates to the procedure in case of claim for discharge on the ground of industry or agriculture. The regulations are explicit that only the upper or district board has jurisdiction over an industrial or agricultural claim for discharge. Before one has a standing before the district board, however, he must first be certified to it by the local or lower board as held for service—that is, he must have been found physically qualified for service and must have had any discharge claim made before the lower board decided adversely to him. He has five days after he is certified to the upper board in which to file claim for discharge on industrial or agricultural grounds, and five days after the filing of the claim in which to file proof of his claim. It should be remembered that all claims for exemption or discharge, except claims for discharge on industrial or agricultural grounds, are decided originally by the local or lower board."

Reports of the first selections boards to fill their quotas are eagerly awaited by Washington officials, because they will give the first definite information as to the probable percentage of rejections to be expected among the 10,000,000 registrants for physical reasons or for dependents.

All available statistics indicate a probable rejection of one in every four for physical disability. In particular localities this will vary greatly, but the average for the whole country is expected to be between 25 and 30 per cent. There are no available data as to dependents, however, or as to how many must be excused under industrial exemptions.

YOUNG WIFE ALSO ENLISTS.

Husband Drafted, So Mrs. Anshen Joins Naval Reserve.

Mrs. Harold Anshen, twenty-two years old, of 398 Clinton Avenue, Newark, has joined the Naval Reserve as clerk. Mrs. Anshen decided to be of service to the Government after it became known that her husband had been drafted. The young woman asserted that if her husband could be of service to the country, she could too. Accordingly she applied to the Third Naval District in New York.

After her husband's draft number, "504," was published Mrs. Anshen was informed that she had been appointed a clerk in the Navy Department. The young woman is a graduate of the New Brunswick High School and her husband, who is manager of the Newark branch of a large printing concern, is a graduate of Rutgers College.

PRO-GERMAN PAPER RIDICULES AMERICA

President and Leaders of the Allies Lampooned in "Bull," Issued in This City.

O'LEARY WRITES FOR IT

Attention of Federal Authorities Called to Publication Attacking Government's War Policy.

The attention of the Federal authorities was drawn yesterday to a publication bearing the name of "Bull," which is published from 50 Fifth Avenue, the building containing the office of the American Truth Society, an organization which was active in the last campaign in putting forth documents favorable to Germany. The publication sells at 15 cents a copy, and the principal article in the August issue was written by Jeremiah A. O'Leary, head of the American Truth Society.

In the August issue the United States and President Wilson are cartooned and attacked in articles, while all of the allied nations are made the subject of ridicule. Those Americans of German origin who have advised their fellows to stand by the United States in this war are denounced, Herman A. Metz being the object of the most bitter of these attacks.

On the first page is a cartoon entitled "The United States Pawnshop." Over the door appears this sign, "Democratic money exchanged for monarchical securities," while another sign, posted on the door reads: "American independence exchanged for royal bunk and junk."

In the door stands "Uncle Sam," while just about to enter is King George in tattered clothing. King George is leading a dog labeled "Arthur," the head of the animal being that of Mr. Balfour.

Another cartoon shows a ship at sea, named "American Independence." A submarine is about to sink the ship, and the words on the torpedo which is shown on its way are "British influence."

Another cartoon is directed against President Wilson and the American people, the latter represented in the picture by a rat. The cartoon shows President Wilson standing between a lion and a rat. The lion is eating all the "American food in sight," while President Wilson with a stick keeps the rat away.

"Do I get any?" the rat asks the President.

"You must wait until the lion is fed," the President tells the rat.

Another cartoon shows Vice Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., the American naval commander in European waters, prostrate before King George, while still another is captioned "On Thin Ice." This picture showed the President skating on a field of ice and cutting a figure which spells "autocratic rule." From a hole in the icefield protrudes the head of the late Czar of Russia, the intimation being that the fate of Russia's late ruler awaits President Wilson.

Herman A. Metz is denounced because he refused to have anything to do with the Bull and denied it his support when an agent called upon him. Asked why he refused, Mr. Metz said that in this war he was for the United States and against Germany. Carl Schurz is also the subject of denunciation and is referred to as a "counterfeit" who is supporting Mayor Mitchel for re-election.

The Union News Company and Ward and Gow are also attacked because they refused to handle Bull.

'FAUST' AGAIN AT COLUMBIA.

Gounod's Opera Repeated, with Henry Weldon and Maggie Teyte.

Gounod's "Faust," the opera above all others that Metropolitan audiences delighted to honor in the days of the De Reszkes, Melba, Calvé, and Eames, and a work worth its place beside some others more recently sung by Farrar and Caruso, drew a fine attendance at Columbia University's gymnasium last evening in the second half of the current Summer opera season. This was the second and last hearing as far as "Faust" is concerned.

Henry Weldon, a Mephisto on whom the mantle of Plançon has fallen, was in better voice than last Saturday, when his distinguished treatment of the "perfect gentleman" in red tights and cock's plume had won praise in spite of an unseasonable cold. Maggie Teyte again was a winsome Marguerite, appearing for the last time in this series. Gaudenzi, Bouillez, Miss Wakefield, and others assisted, as did the Metropolitan chorus, the orchestra under Charlier, and a troupe of supernumeraries drilled to the hour by Albertieri.

Marie Valle, it was announced, will sing Tonio in "Pagliacci" on Saturday night, when Claudia Muzio appears as Nedda, and a young American girl, Helena Rogers, is to make her operatic début as Lola in "Cavalleria." Repetitions of both "Tosca" and the double bill will end the series next week.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The date for the first performance of "The Inner Man," Abraham Schomer's new drama, in which Wilton Lackaye has the principal role, has been changed from Monday, Aug. 6, to the following night to avoid conflicting with the premiere of "Mary's Ankle" at the Bijou.

The Screen Club, whose membership consists of men engaged in all branches of the motion-picture industry, will give an entertainment Sunday night at the Casino for the benefit of its clubhouse fund. The entertainment will be an annual event, and will be known as a "Reel." Many players of the screen and stage will contribute to the program.

The Columbia Theatre will begin its season Monday afternoon, Aug. 6, with the presentation of a new burlesque show called "The Burlesque Review." The regular policy of weekly change of attraction will be adhered to.

Anton Heindl has been engaged by Edward B. Perkins to conduct the orchestra for his forthcoming musical production, "The Red Clock." Mr. Heindl was musical director at the Century last season.

The title of the operetta adapted from the German "Wie Einst Im Mai" has been changed from "Twas Once in May" to "Maytime."

The 400th performance of "The Man Who Came Back" will be reached tonight at the Playhouse.

Laura Williamson, dramatic soprano, has been engaged by Henry W. Savage for the role of Conscience in "Everywoman."

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PASSING SHOW OF 1917
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:20
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
Thea. E. of B'way. Mts. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20. Evgs. 8:20.
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Tomorrow Night, SATURDAY, JULY 28.
Rain or Shine.
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CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA
With Luca Botta and Luisa Villani,
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PAGLIACCI
With Claudia Muzio, Giuseppi Gaudenzi and Mario Valle (American debut.)
MMon. Eve., July 30—Positively last performance of Tosca.
Mon. Eve., July 30—Positively last performance of the season, Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci.
Tickets at Columbia University; 1425 Broadway, Metropolitan Op. Hse. Bldg., and all ticket agencies.

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For Mothers, Babies and Disabled Aviators
SPECIAL PERF. NEXT MON. EVE.
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Winifred Gilrain and Girls, All Seats Wood, Melville and Phillips, Reserved Rucker & Winifred, 6 others. 25, 35, 50

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1917.

THE RUSSIAN DANGER.

The behavior of the Russian troops in Northern Galicia presents the picture of man in about his lowest degradation. Individual man can bring himself to the gutter by his vices, but that is a very different matter. Here an entire army either refused to obey the orders of its officers to advance against the enemy, or deserted and fled before the enemy approached, leaving guns, ammunition, immense stores of material of war to fall into the hands of the Germans, and shooting down comrades who attempted to check its flight. This is unsurpassable degradation, because these creatures had lost all sense of shame; they yielded in a body to the solicitation of cowardice, the unpardonable sin for a soldier.

Perhaps the responsibility might justly be placed upon the old imperial régime, which was so much concerned with the foreign and dynastic policies that it never took thought about improving the condition of the Russian people, certainly not about establishing public schools where they could get the rudiments of an education. This enormous mass of Russian ignorance has been played upon by Socialists, anarchists, terrorists, and all sorts of agitators who were apt students in the German school of social overthrow; it has been fed upon the senile vaporings of TOLSTOY; and the agitators who influenced it have been imbued with the doctrines of internationalism, the deadly foe of national character and patriotism. The whole brood of socialistic doctrines comes here to a supreme test that has proved their falsity and hollowness. Professing desires and principles for the uplift and happiness of the masses, these doctrines have brought the Russian people perilously near to complete social disorganization, anarchy, and ruin.

The danger may be averted, the damage may not be beyond repair, but if KERENSKY can turn the tide he will prove himself worthy of the hero's crown, he will become one of the world's great men. The danger to Russia, whose revolution came much too soon for her good, is great and obvious, but the disaster to the cause of the Allies is one that can be repaired only by giant efforts and at enormous cost. It will be repaired. Whatever advantage Germany may temporarily gain must in the end be overcome, for short of her defeat there is no end to the war.

The Paris conference of the representatives of the Allied Powers may make decisions intended to meet the new danger. That the great British and French forces holding the line from Saloniki westward may be withdrawn to reinforce the troops holding the Germans in check in France and Belgium is at present merely a surmise. There are some indications that this course will be taken. It would bring more than half a million men to the west front, where the Germans are already overmatched in numbers. This would serve to offset any transfer of forces which Germany, because of the Russian failure, might feel free to make from the eastern line to the west. Moreover, it would release for other use a great deal of shipping now employed in transporting supplies to Saloniki.

Since the Russians began to give way, the plan of the northern advance to relieve Rumania has had to be abandoned. Serbia is already for the most part in possession of the enemy. Greece, VENIZELOS declares, is at war with the Central Powers. The Allies, of course, would not leave her undefended. She has an army of some 300,000 men, and of the British and French forces enough would be left in the east to co-operate with the Greek Army against any Austrian or Bulgarian attack in that quarter. The position would not be very secure, but nothing has so far been accomplished by the large allied forces dispatched months ago to Saloniki, and the need upon the western front is probably felt to be urgent. Germany already knows that we have troops in France, she knows that their number will be rapidly increased until our contributions to the British and French lines from the sea to Switzerland will be substantial, a reinforcement to be reckoned with. Fortunes of every great war are changeable. Just now we are passing through a time of disappointment and trial for ourselves and our allies, but it brings no discouragement. In us and our allies it inspires a sterner resolve to meet every demand, to be unsparing in effort and sacrifice until victory be assured.

IN THE LAST STAGE.

The action of the House of Representatives in sending the Food Control bill to conference without any other delay than that caused by Mr. MANN'S motion was most commendable. We say this in face of Mr. LENROOT'S complaint that the prevention of debate by the Rules Committee was unprecedented. We fancy that so good a parliamentarian as Mr. LENROOT, and so competent a politician, will make up his mind, now that he has relieved himself of his argument in the form of a statement to the press, that there has been enough debate already on a measure which ought to have had the President's signature a month ago. He will probably be thankful that his emotions were not permitted to transform him temporarily into an obstructionist. He should be willing to leave to the Senate the odium of "holding up" a war measure. To be sure, there were able arguments made in the Senate in favor of the immediate acceptance of the bill. A speech by Senator PAUL O. HUSTING of Wisconsin on July 17 was clear enough to move all but the Senators bent upon delay. It covered the whole ground. But under the Senate rules the objectors were able to keep up the fight four days longer, and then to return the bill to the House in a crippled condition. The country is to be congratulated on the refusal of the House to be caught in a trap.

Its conferees have not been held down by instructions, as it was feared they would be. They are empowered to make compromises, if the bill cannot be put through without compromise. They will first settle the liquor dispute, so that the Finance Committees may know how to proceed with the Revenue bill. They will endeavor to eliminate that objectionable rider, acceptance of which the President will take as an expression of lack of confidence, and they will try to restore one-man control. The ridiculous amendment providing for a high minimum price for wheat can hardly stand. Nevertheless, the conference should not be unduly prolonged. If the conferees are willing to work over the bill night and day, they should finish quickly. The country needs a workable food control law.

CONGRESS IN WAR.

The proposed joint committee upon war expenditures is fit for the fate which met a similar proposal to the British Parliament. The Government declined even to discuss the matter, and it did not reach debate, still less a vote. It is as much the business of the Executive Department to spend money as it is of the Legislative Department to provide it. If the money is wrongly spent, there is a remedy in the punishment of the responsible official, whatever his grade. But if the money is provided badly, either in excess or deficiency, or raised in poor methods, the country has no recourse. As the matter stands now, the money is being spent better than it is being provided. The proposal, therefore, to oversee the functions of the Executive is a proposal to meddle with matters which do not belong to the Legislature without cause shown. And the Legislature is discharging its own duties in a manner open to criticism.

If the conference should turn the Committee on Expenditures into a Committee on Appropriations, the country would applaud a proposal so necessary. There is a Committee on Appropriations, but it is so shorn of its rightful duties that its Chairman the other day offered to resign in order that it might be reorganized. Its original and proper work is now divided among eight committees, and no committee which appropriates money has charge of raising the money. It is not possible to place responsibility for such a bill as the River and Harbor bill, which contains all sorts of proposals brought together in a manner known to nobody. It is no wonder that Congress is never able to trust anybody with power to spend money when it is aware of its own deficiencies in the matter of raising money. The history of the deterioration of the House in the matter of appropriations is well known. It is a matter of politics, not of finance. It was desired to take control of legislation from the Speaker, and it was done with full foresight of what the result would be. Speakers of both parties said in debate that it would cost millions, and the record shows that has happened. Comparison of the periods before and after the change of method shows that the growth of appropriations has been several times the rate of growth of the country. Now arises a situation when there is the greatest need of large appropriations in the most skillful manner, and the House is considering supervising expenditures without reforming its own procedure.

If the country is to raise twenty billions without discomfort, there is need of a plan which shall prevent such disorderly procedure. There cannot be well balanced appropriations by eight committees, modified by freedom for the adoption of personal eccentricities of proposals. It is scandalous that any individual should be allowed to make proposals affecting the country's revenue by hundreds of millions, and with freedom to hide his personal accountability behind the votes of his colleagues. It is beyond patient endurance that there is no authoritative adjustment of the proportion between the billions which must be raised by taxation and the billions which must be borrowed. There should be an authority beyond dispute to decide upon principles and formulas and control action by minor bodies. The right of initiative in this matter lies with the House. There is not the least objection to the House's rivaling the Senate in competition for public approval and taking back the prestige of the House by the excellence of its proposals.

Our Executive is not responsible to Congress, like the British Executive. Our Executive is responsible to the law for misconduct and to the country for errors of policy. Congress does not appoint the officials who spend the money it appropriates. In England the similar proposal was rejected for fear that it would "slow down the administrative machine," in Mr. SAMUELS'S words. Our effort should be rather to quicken the legislative machine into the better performance of duties now so supremely important.

GERMANY AND THE NEUTRALS.

The British Prize Court has released two cargoes, nearly 4,000,000 pounds, of American dried fruit seized on their way to Sweden, which has been importing such fruit from the United States for the benefit of Germany. It is a part of the German standard army ration. The court's decision and the arguments which preceded it point to the difficulties encountered by the British Government whenever it has attempted to control the exports from neutral countries to Germany. This fruit was released because it was consigned to Sweden's Victualing Commission, which, the court said, was striving to prevent the exportation of products so received. But the sale of other similar cargoes to Germany was not ignored in the decision, and it is expected that this fruit, if retained in Sweden, will take the place there of a similar quantity which will be sent to Hamburg from the warehouses where it is stored.

Great Britain cannot interfere with Sweden's German trade, which is mainly in territorial waters. The British Government has been obliged to make concessions. It relies upon Sweden for the safe passage of its goods and envoys to Russia, and it needs the Swedish high-grade iron ore, the annual sales of which to Germany have been 1,500,000 tons, or nearly one-quarter of the quantity required for that country's shells and guns. For similar reasons there have been concessions in agreements with other neutrals. Great Britain for a long time has imported food from the adjoining continent. She is not self-supporting in many necessaries and essentials. And so the neutral countries' dairy products, vegetables, meat, cattle, fish, ore, copper, nickel, and timber have been going to Germany, and this trade has been related to exports which Great Britain has received and could not afford to lose. Agreements concerning this trade have been broken, but Great Britain's own wants prevented effective protest and punishment.

We are not dependent upon these neutrals for supplies, and now, when they plead for exports of wheat, corn, and oilcake, our Government can apply the pressure which will cut down and possibly suppress this trade with our enemy. Germany sees that we have power to do this. Herr ERZBERGER, head of the Catholic Party in the Reichstag, according to trustworthy reports, recently predicted at a committee session that Germany would soon be deprived of supplies from neutrals by our export policy. "The terrible fact had to be faced that the military authorities in their estimates had relied upon these supplies, and that nobody in authority could now say how the gap would be filled." Great Britain expects that we will do what she has been prevented from doing. We can, and should, withhold grain and fodder from these neutrals. It may be true that such imports are needed now for their own people. But hardship on account of food shortage will be a just penalty for their greed, and we could not be sure that exports intended for home consumption would not go to Germany. Their exporters are robbing the people now; probably they would continue to rob them. As for wheat, we have not enough for our allies; and any surplus of fodder grain should be used for our friends. No American product which can help Germany, even indirectly, should be sent to those whose aid to her has prolonged the war and even now is supporting armed men who will attack our soldiers.

THE UNIFORM IS FOR SOLDIERS.

The action taken under the authority of the United States Government to prevent the wearing of the uniform of our soldiers by any persons not connected with the military service is prudent and it has probably been too long deferred. No civilian should be permitted to wear a uniform similar to that of the soldier. Without the regulation buttons and insignia, such a costume would not deceive an army man, of course, and it might be worn without intent to deceive anybody. But actual intent to deceive should not be considered in the enforcement of this wise rule. There are doubtless some well-meaning men of patriotic instincts who have been misled into wearing uniforms similar to those of the regular army and National Guard. By nearly every civilian who sees them, they are taken for members of the military service. That amounts to deception. Nobody is permitted to impersonate a policeman or a fireman. To impersonate a soldier is surely as bad. That the uniform has been worn lately with the intent to deceive is a matter of record. Its employment as a commercial advertisement is shameful, and it is no wonder that the soldiers protest.

We are raising an army of 2,000,000 men. It will have use for all the army cloth that can be manufactured. The soldier's uniform is the token of his service. Civilians should not wear it on any pretext.

"THE BUREAUCRATIC INKPOT."

The approval of the German Chancellor's speech by the Hungarian Premier, Count ESTERHAZY, in an address to the Hungarian Parliament, must be deeply appreciated by the German friends of internal reform. Count ESTERHAZY, so much more "liberal" than the irreconcilable reactionary TISZA—who likewise lauds the speech—whom he succeeded, has been an advocate of "Magyarization," which depends upon Germany for success, ever since he was a freshman Deputy. The fervor of his passion for democracy may be judged from his first utterance after taking office:

> I desire to work on democratic lines, but naturally democracy in Hungary can only be a Magyar democracy.

That is, the Magyar minority, controlled by the Magyar oligarchy, must continue to rule in Hungary. Such a "reformer" must be sympathetic to Dr. MICHAELIS. "We are "waging this war," the Premier said, "as a defensive war, and our goal at "the conclusion of peace will not be "conquest." The official German-Austro-Hungarian theory. Count ESTERHAZY used almost the same words a week before Dr. MICHAELIS'S speech. It was in self-defense, of course, against the gigantic encroachments of Serbia that Austria began the war. Count CZERNIN'S ingenious theory of "peace without annexations or indemnities" from Russia was brilliantly interpreted by official "public opinion" as not including the restoration of Serbia or the return of the Montenegrin mountain fortress of Lovchen, commanding Cettinje and Cattaro. Various other Austrian "peace aims," an autonomous Albania dependent on Austria-Hungary, control of navigation in the Danube, a Balkan customs union, were seriously asserted last month.

Stop-gap changes in the Governments of Austria and Hungary mean no more than they mean in Germany. In spite of serious troubles and demands of long-oppressed nationalities in Hungary and Austria, there is no evidence that the ruling classes of either State contemplate other than a German peace. The divorce of words and realities which Austrian critics long ago worked as a characteristic of the Hapsburg Monarchy has seldom been more grotesque than in the statement of Dr. VON SEYDLER, the Austrian Premier, the other day, that the Reichsrat would strive for "the aim for which Austria is fighting, the unassailable, sacred right "of her peoples to decide for "themselves their internal destiny." Czechs, Poles, Croatians, Ruthenians, among the Deputies, must have felt that the force of official impudence could no further go. A Polish member of the Reichsrat, Mr. DASZYNSKI, told not long ago of the time "when "gallows and murder made their entrance into Galicia. Some speak of "30,000 executions; others say there "were twice that number. They "hanged people without in the least "knowing why." A Czech Deputy, Mr. STRIBRNY, told of the persecution of Czechs interned on suspicion. A detachment of Magyar militia murdered forty-three persons. Prisoners were beaten and tortured. In Talerhof 1,500 died of an epidemic. Men, women, and girls, huddled together, had to sleep in the open. One thinks of Turks rather than of men fighting for the unassailable sacred right of peoples to decide for themselves their internal destiny.

In official Austrian or Hungarian talk, this sharp contrast between phrases and facts must be kept in mind. What a young Czech Deputy, Dr. STRUNSKY, said of the young Emperor's pretty vaguenesses at the opening of the Reichsrat, applies to all the fine, insincere, empty asseverations of Austrian and Hungarian officialdom:

> The speech from the Throne comes from the bureaucratic inkpot, not from the red blood of reality.

The description fits the speech of Dr. MICHAELIS also. The honest German reformers are getting bolder and bolder in their criticisms of it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Training and Visiting Incompatible.

It is with the best of intentions, of course, that the mothers, wives, and actual or potential sweethearts of the young men who are learning at Plattsburg the arts of war go there as interested and affectionate visitors with considerable frequency and make stays there of considerable length. Both their interest and their affection are highly commendable, but if they would give a little thought to the purpose for which the young men are in camp, these estimable ladies would see that, underlying the warmth of the welcomes they receive and the courtesies extended to them, is a feeling on the part of the chief officers and of the more earnest members of the Reserve Corps that even these most loved of all visitors should not come.

For the men it is almost impossible even to hint the existence of this feeling, but that only makes it the more necessary to perform the unpleasant task for them. The work doing at Plattsburg, if well done, is nothing less than an earnest effort to obtain in a few months as much as possible of the military training given at West Point in almost as many years. A reasonable degree of success in this can be achieved only when all the time not required for rest, and all the energy possessed by the men, are devoted to the lessoning of body and mind. For the activities called social they have no leisure whatever, and they can make or take it only to the detriment of their preparation for service in the field.

What that detriment means can and should be realized best of all by those who care most for them. The lives of these young men, as well as the lives of the men whom they are to command, will depend in no small measure upon the extent to which they profit from the teaching now given. The more competent they are, the more they know, the better will be the chances in battle for themselves and for their subordinates, and—to offer a still stronger, though less personal, argument against the diversion of their attention from their present work—the better will they be able to protect their country from the perils that menace it and the more effectually will they contribute to the success of its causes.

In short, the training camp is no place for visitors and they should keep away.

Disease as Enemy of Soldiers.

In neither House nor Senate has there been manifested, as yet, full appreciation of the importance that lies in providing for our new armies the number of well-trained medical officers requisite to assure them the protection so freely and eagerly offered by modern science. A bill which, if passed, would do this to some extent has, indeed, been introduced by Senator OWEN—it was erroneously credited to Senator GORE in remarks on the subject recently made in this column—but it has not attracted the attention it deserves, and there is some reason for fearing, not that all the terrible experiences of the Spanish war camps are to be duplicated, but that the reforms and improvements will not be carried as far as they should be.

For the advance to be fully up to "the present state of the art," it is necessary that the question be most carefully considered, and that the advice of the real experts be asked and heeded. This would not decrease military efficiency in the slightest degree, though too often there is an inclination on the part of the older line officers to resent and resist what they call and honestly think the impertinent meddling of the army surgeon with the placing and managing of camps. On the contrary, the fighting power of an army is largely dependent on the health of the soldiers, and the preservation of health is almost as essential to the winning of campaigns as is courage.

Indeed, the competent medical officer in an army of today is at least as much a sanitarian as a surgeon, and it is no less his duty to keep disease out of the regiments than it is to care for the men when they are sick or wounded. Prevention rather than cure is his first task, and it is his ability to protect the soldiers from the infections to be feared as a result of the abnormal conditions of military service that distinguishes—or should distinguish—him from the civilian physician.

It is well, therefore, that the men should think of him, and speak to him, not as "Doc," but as General, Colonel, Major, Captain, or Lieutenant, as his rank in the Medical Corps may be. Thus only can he get obedience to his orders and enforce discipline. The Owen plan would give seven medical officers for each thousand soldiers. That is better than four or five, but ten would be better still, and would save both lives and money.

Instruction in This Misfortune.

Among the most interesting of yesterday's dispatches was a brief one from Berlin stating that a British submarine had been sunk by a German boat of the same sort. No details as to the nature of the encounter were given, so we do not know, as yet, whether the two boats had their fight in what may be called their own domain, or whether, abandoning for once the supposed safety of submersion at the approach of an armed enemy, they both remained on the surface and used their guns on each other in open battle.

It is of the utmost importance that this uncertainty should be cleared up if possible, and that all obtainable details of the novel combat be secured. The general assumption, hitherto, has been that submarines could not be fought with submarines, and the world has learned only too well that their destruction in any other way is slow, difficult, and terribly expensive. But if it be true—not everything coming from Berlin can be accepted at face value—that there has been such a combat, and not a mere accidental collision ending fortunately for the German boat, then the old assumption was wrong.

Whatever a German submarine has done can be done by those of Great Britain, France, and the United States. The difficulties of pursuit under water are enormous, but perhaps they are not insuperable. The bigger fish have all overcome them, and so have not a few of the diving birds. Man ought to do as well in time—and he cannot be too quick in his successful emulation of his humble neighbors.

Aliens In Our Armies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are many men not yet citizens of the United States who, through their residence in America, have formed new affiliations and have lost the touch of the old ones, who want to do something to show a lively appreciation of the benefits of living in America.

In the cases where such men are over the military age set for enlisted men, they are denied the right by law or departmental regulations to hold commissions and are also denied the right to enlist because of the age limit. Many such men, while being ready to become citizens, put off the matter from day to day, since August, 1914, because they did not want to look like quitters by turning their backs on their countries while their countries were at war. After the United States declared war, many of these men then filed first papers with the ultimate view of becoming citizens and with the immediate view of having their services accepted by this Government. As a matter of course, they may be advised in cold blood to pull up stakes and join their own country's forces, but sometimes such men find themselves strangers in their own countries. Anyhow, it may seem to them more agreeable to enter the conflict side by side with their new-found friends in a new country which they have learned to love.

SOUTHERN CROSS.

Baltimore, July 25, 1917.

Patriotic Sparrows.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning, in unfastening a shutter at my home, I was pleased and amused at seeing behind the shutter our colors interwoven conspicuously in a sparrow's nest. Shame to the slackers when even the birds take to patriotism!

E. EUGENIE GIBB.

New York, July 22, 1917.

MEETING THE DRAFT.

They Will Be Proud and Happy Who Answer in Washington's Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The draft will be received with varying emotions by those who are fortunate enough to be called into the service of the nation. Some will go gladly, some reluctantly. They will be the happy ones who go like Washington, saying, "I am ready."

It is a proud privilege to be among those chosen ones. In after years they will say with just pride, "I responded to the call of my country." Their descendants, for generations to come, will acclaim them, saying, "He fought in France!" That is enough; it tells the story. Or they may say, "He fought in the great war for the liberty of the world, for the real freedom of the seas, and to make secure the blessings of peace, with honor, which we inherit!"

Their names will remain on the roll of honor for all time. They and their comrades in the military service of the nation will be among the real Americans, no matter from what race or nation they may have sprung.

What a great inheritance have those Americans whose ancestors crossed the ocean in their little ships, amid dangers infinitely greater than now, to found a new civilization in a wilderness, among savage men. And those others whose "patent of nobility" lies in the fact that their ancestors fought at Lexington, at Bunker Hill, or at Yorktown, or were of that band of heroes who endured, under Washington's leadership, the hardships of Valley Forge, or of those who in yet later years fought at Gettysburg.

Many a man can say today with pride, I was with Leonard Wood, or Theodore Roosevelt in Cuba, or with Dewey at Manila! Those who can say it hold their heads a little higher and step out a little firmer, and are respected a great deal more than those who cannot.

When the boys come home, as most of them will, better, stronger, nobler men in every way, they will lift the nation to new and higher standards of life and government and confer immeasurable benefits upon the world, for they will establish liberty.

Who would not be glad to serve in such a cause? The cause of freedom and peace. Our own country's cause! We did not seek the war. We did everything we could to avoid it. It was forced on us by Germany. Our country was infested with spies and plotters, our ships sunk at sea, our people killed, our territory actually bartered to induce Mexico to attack us; we had no alternative but to submit or fight.

If there ever was a just war, a war for freedom, a war that would claim the best that is in us, the utmost we can give or do, *this* is it!

We all may well say, "All that I have and am I freely give in this cause." To you—parents and sons alike—who would seek "exemption," take new thought. Don't do it! Don't for your own sake. Don't for the sake of those you love. Don't for the sake of those who come after you. Don't let your neighbors and associates now say, or your descendants after you, "He sneaked out of the draft."

If a man is not able to go, let him count it a great misfortune. He is the one to whom sympathy is due. He will spend the rest of his life explaining "why." Above all, don't shrivel your soul, don't lower your whole life by cowardly reluctance. Timid parents, brace up! Your son is not in half so much danger in war as an honorable soldier as he is in peace as a dishonorable coward. Americans are not cowards; don't think you will have any comfort in any kind of cowardly avoidance of duty.

Therefore, for every reason, for honor, for duty, for safety, and, before God, because it is right, "Go and Give."

Know the calm happiness and joy of sacrifice. Know the peace that comes with it. Know the joy of service. Then throw your whole hearts into the cause and let no one even shake your confidence in the conviction that you have done just right. Stand by the Government. Be ready to serve. Be proud and glad to be called. Rejoice if you or your son "has drawn the lucky number."

Send the boys out with courage and they will come back with honor!

CASS GILBERT.

New York, July 21, 1917.

Gasoline Cards Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the statement made by one of the heads of the Standard Oil Company in your issue of even date in re the waste of gasoline: I am an automobile owner and would be delighted to do my bit in this respect also, providing no shirkers or slackers profited by my sacrifice. Would it not be fair to all, and easily enforced, if the Government would issue gasoline cards entitling automobile owners to a given number of gallons a month a car? I decline, however, to deprive myself and my family of the pleasures they get from motoring, when no real effort is made to check waste by the authorities.

A SUBSCRIBER.

New York, July 23, 1917.

Magistrate Marsh's Reappointment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Mayor has done himself credit by reappointing Magistrate Norman J. Marsh, in defiance of the usual considerations, to a full term of ten years. It is a hopeful sign that the eminent judicial qualities of that excellent Magistrate have been of themselves sufficient to overcome the special appeals for the numberless aspirants for a much desired but not too often acceptably filled office.

LAWYER.

New York, July 20, 1917.

ON THE TURNING UP OF THE KAISER'S SKULL.

(By a Hamlet of the Twenty-first Century.)

Within this clod flared hell!
Through this shard kingdoms fell
And toppled thrones—this thing
Of mold about which cling
Unwholesome damps!
And yet
No pity ever came,
No smoldering regret,
No twinge of human shame
For what it shed of blood,
For what it razed by flame.
And now—a mud-caked grin!
What furies ruled within?
What demons, mad with lust,
Who spurred it on?
Vile dust,
Lie there! Your swords are rust,
Your gases, planes, and guns,
Your mighty war machines,
Your regiments of Huns,
Your skulking submarines
Are gone; for all were hurled
To Time's profound abyss
When Death's last flag was furled.

Half truths loomed big to you.
To crush, you planned, to strew
The earth with doom until
All bowed before your will.
God said it should not be;
He knew your blasphemy,
Your sin, your vandal dreams.
To man came back the gleams
Of lost divinity
That guided him of old.
He rose up fearlessly
And smote your devil's hold.
You deemed God but a tool
To work your best.
Poor fool!

ELIAS LIEBERMAN.

MR. PENROSE'S DISPATCH.

Central News Denies Filing It, but Senator Replies He Has It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES issue of July 25 considerable prominence was given to a statement, made on the floor of the United States Senate by Senator Penrose, that the manager of the Central News, Ltd., of London and New York started a story on the transatlantic cables a few nights ago, and further states that the censor in the cable office in New York strongly objected and demanded information as to how the Central News, Ltd., got the story.

We beg to inform you that the censor in the cable office never objected to the story because it was never filed, as we can find no record in our office, either in New York or in Washington, and have no information of any kind whatever as to the filing of this message.

Will you be kind enough to correct the statement as made in your paper, and oblige,

EDWARD RASCOVAR,
President Central News of America.

New York, July 26, 1917.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Senator Penrose said tonight that he had seen the Central News dispatch to which he referred in his speech of yesterday, and that there is no doubt as to the correctness of his statement concerning it. The Senator has the dispatch at his office at the Capitol, he said, and would be glad to show it to THE TIMES tomorrow.

"In the meantime," he said, "you may say that I am sure of my facts. Such a dispatch was sent and I am able to produce the proof of it."

SCOTT FOR WAR BUYER.

President Expected to Make Him Head of Purchasing Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Complete plans for the reorganization of the advisory branches of the Council of National Defense and for the selection of a war industries committee, or central purchasing body, are now in the hands of the President. It is expected that a formal announcement regarding them will come from the White House tomorrow after a meeting of the council.

It is understood on the highest authority that Frank A. Scott of the Warner-Swazey Company, Cleveland, Ohio, Chairman of the General Munitions Board, has been recommended to President Wilson by the council as the man who should head the purchasing committee. The President, it is said, has the highest regard for Mr. Scott and is prepared to place the important duties in his hands.

Bernard M. Baruch of New York and Julius Rosenwald, who head committees which have been investigating prices of iron and finished materials, will also be on the committee, it is said, along with a representative of the War Department and a representative of the navy and at least two civilians not at present connected with the Council of National Defense.

It is understood also that the reorganization, or as some have termed it, the readjustment of the advisory bodies of the council, will in no way eliminate men valuable to the Administration but will be directed toward bringing them into closer co-ordination where their services may be of the greatest value.

There has been much discussion concerning the advisability of placing Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, on the Central Committee. Mr. Coffin has the full confidence of the President, and the question involved was whether he would have time to perform other duties in connection with the great task ahead of him in working for the development of the airplane program. It was said tonight that this was one of the points still undecided.

BRING A BIG FRENCH GUN.

Major Reiffe and His Colleagues Here to Instruct Our Artillerymen.

Major Reiffe of the French Field Artillery, accompanied by five Captains and a lieutenant of the same branch of the service, arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port. The French officers will be attached to the United States Army as instructors. They brought with them in the hold of the ship a 350-millimeter gun, which has already seen service in the defense of Verdun, and is known in this country as the French 12½-inch field gun. It has a range of twenty miles and scatters nearly a ton of metal every time it is discharged.

The officers were met on their arrival by artillery officers of the United States Army, who informed them that quarters had been prepared for them at Sandy Hook, where the demonstration of the big gun's capabilities will take place.

Major Reiffe said that he was under the orders of the War Department at Washington and could not give out any details regarding the gun he had brought over.

BRENT OUT OF SHIP BOARD.

President Accepts His Resignation —Hurley Takes Up Reins.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Edward N. Hurley, selected by President Wilson to head the United States Shipping Board, took the oath of office at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and, with a smile, announced that he was ready to build ships. He wouldn't talk about his plans or discuss the question of wood versus steel. Instead he hurried to the offices of the Shipping Board, where he held a long conference with William Denman, the former Chairman, and Rear Admiral Capps, who has been named to succeed Major Gen. Goethals as General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which will build the ships for the Government.

There will be a meeting of the Shipping Board tomorrow morning, at which Mr. Hurley will be formally elected Chairman. As soon as that is done, Admiral Capps will be "hired" by the Board of Directors of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. With the formalities out of the way, they will get to work.

The resignation of Theodore Brent, close friend of Mr. Denman, as a member of the Shipping Board, was accepted today by President Wilson, but there was no intimation as to the identity of his successor.

Mr. Hurley was full of enthusiasm today, and let it be known that it was his intention to put into the shipbuilding program every ounce of energy and ability he possessed. He is sure that from this time things will move without a hitch. He has the highest regard for Admiral Capps, and there is every indication that they will work together without friction.

The scenes at the offices of the Shipping Board today were cheering ones which spoke for concentration of effort. Everybody was busy and everybody was talking about building ships, and not about controversies.

The only thing approaching a hitch was the fact that the Senate had not confirmed the nomination of Bainbridge Colby as a member of the Shipping Board, but it is believed that this action will soon be taken.

Exporting Firm Sells Ships.

The exporting firm of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore has sold two ships now under construction by the Great Lakes Engineering Corporation of, 5,000 tons dead weight each to a private corporation. The ships will be finished within a few weeks. In place of these vessels the firm will place orders soon, according to information obtained yesterday, for two others of 10,000 tons each. The new ships, to be delivered late next year, are to be used in the North Atlantic trade.

CHARGE ESPIONAGE OF CONGRESS MAIL

Representatives Tague and Dallinger Complain to a House Committee.

BURLESON ENTERS DENIAL

Says No Post Office Inspectors Have Been Employed to Shadow Legislators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Charges that some one connected with the postal service had repeatedly tampered with their mail were made before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department today by two Massachusetts members of the House, Representative Peter Tague, Democrat, and Representative Frederick Dallinger, Republican, brought the accusations against the department.

The charges were a sequel to those recently made before the committee by Thomas F. Flaherty, Secretary of the Association of Postal Employes, who alleged that the Post Office Department had sent inspectors into the district of a member of Congress to "get something on him." Mr. Tague said today that he was advised that he had been trailed by the post office inspectors or detectives. It was indirectly and inferentially alleged that this had occurred because Mr. Tague had opposed legislation wanted by the department—particularly that for the abolition of pneumatic mail tube service in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other cities.

Chairman Keating of the House Committee read a letter today from Postmaster General Burleson referring to the Flaherty charges as coming from "a discharged employe," and saying that ordinarily the Post Office Department took no notice of such matters. However, Mr. Burleson denied the various allegations and offered to send the records of the department to the committee.

Mr. Tague said that recently a number of letters both to and from him had been opened and resealed before delivery. He also testified that he had been informed that Post Office inspectors were trying "to get something on me." One of his informants, he said, was Michael O'Leary, Democratic State Chairman for Massachusetts.

Mr. Tague said that up to the time he had taken issue with the department on the pneumatic tube matter his mail had never been tampered with, but there were numerous instances of tampering more recently.

"This is no hearsay," said Mr. Tague. "I saw the letters that had thus been opened."

Mr. Tague said the tampering was confined largely to letters going to Boston and containing his frank. Representative Tague exhibited a letter mailed by him on June 6 which had been received at the Scituate Post Office in opened condition. The Scituate Post Office had affixed the customary notice attached to letters received in bad order. Mr. Tague's clerk testified the letter when mailed here was in good condition and well sealed.

Representative Tague said even special delivery letters had been opened in transit. He had been aware of the tampering, he said, for some time, but had said nothing about it because of a desire to locate the responsible parties.

Dallinger Makes Similar Charges.

Similar testimony was offered by Representative Dallinger. He said he had engaged in a controversy with Postmaster Murray of Boston over the alleged bad service given the Cambridge station. He wrote an account of this controversy to a newspaper friend, he said, and the letter was never delivered. A second letter, registered, was received after having been opened in transit.

"As a member of Congress," said Mr. Dallinger, "I believe that my mail has been tampered with, and I would no more think of sending a confidential letter to my district which could be identified than I would cut off my hand."

The registered letter, said Mr. Dallinger, had been clumsily resealed with tissue paper and delivered after a delay of a day or two.

Mr. Flaherty said today that he severed his connection with the San Francisco Post Office soon after being elected Secretary of the Postal Association. The department, he said, instead of granting the customary leave of absence to an employe so elected, had taken exception to his activities.

Representative Tague said that in his conversation with Mr. O'Leary, the latter had told him that Post Office Inspectors were investigating him. O'Leary was quoted as saying that he had been visited by one of these Inspectors, whom he had advised that "You are investigating the wrong man. Tague's record is unassailable."

Postmaster General's Letter.

The letter of Postmaster General Burleson sent to Chairman Keating today, after the original Flaherty charges, reads:

> Since I have been Postmaster General it has been the rule to give no attention to statements made by discharged postal employes or irresponsible persons. I have read that a charge was made yesterday before your committee by a discharged postal employe that inspectors have, by my direction, been sent into the districts of members of the House who voted against certain legislation urged by the department for the express purpose of "getting something" on the member which would be of future service to the department.
>
> Of course, this charge is without the shadow of truth upon which to rest, and whereas your committee is without jurisdiction to deal with such matters, I feel that in justice to the members of Congress and the inspection service that it should be not only promptly denied, but, inasmuch as your committee has allowed the false statement to be made, you should not rest content with permitting the name of the injured member to be imparted in confidence, but the whole matter should be fully exposed, so that its falsity can be at once established. There is a record in the department of every investigation made by the inspectors, which includes those ordered by me, as well as those originating from other sources, and this record is open to you as a member of Congress.
>
> The committee has not fixed a date for another hearing.

WOMEN'S WAR WORK CENTRE

Clearing House for Training to be Established Here.

It was voted yesterday at a conference called by Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College, under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, at the Women's University Club, 106 East Fifty-second Street, to establish a clearing house in this city for the training of women for war service. Representat

MAY UNITE FORCES FOR FRENCH RELIEF

Judge Lovett Forecasts Agreement Between Red Cross and American Fund.

PLANS OF INDEPENDENTS

May Make Their Own Arrangements for Shipping Supplies Abroad, Secretary Moffat Asserts.

Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Red Cross Committee on Co-operation, announced yesterday that the committee had about reached an agreement with the American Fund for French Wounded to centralize the distribution of relief supplies in France. The fund, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, has 500 collecting committees in the United States, and operates fourteen supply motors and furnishes supplies to 3,000 hospitals in France. It is the first of the independent organizations in the Federal Council of Allied War Relief Charities to treat individually with the Red Cross following its failure to arrange a general peace with the council on Wednesday. The Surgical Dressings Committee, another of the independents, that had been furnishing surgical and medical appliances to the hospitals of Europe, has also affiliated with the Red Cross, but did so before the Wednesday meeting.

Judge Lovett would not disclose the basis of the contemplated agreement with the American Fund for French Wounded, but it was learned from another source that it sought to permit the fund to retain its identity by permitting it to continue its distribution service under the general direction of the Red Cross. Any agreement made by the Red Cross Co-operation Committee with any independent organization must be ratified by the War Council, of which Henry P. Davison is the head, and it will probably be a day or two therefore before a definite statement of the outcome of the negotiations can be made.

John Moffat, Executive Secretary of the Federal Council, again asserted yesterday that the impression in some quarters that the Red Cross had broken off negotiations with the council was unfounded. The council, Mr. Moffat said, would continue to treat with the Red Cross as long as there was any possibility of establishing a co-operative basis of agreement, but he asserted that it was a mistake to suppose that the seventy or more relief organizations identified with the council were solely dependent on the Red Cross for means of transporting supplies to Europe. The members of the council met yesterday to discuss the outcome of the meeting in Judge Lovett's office on Wednesday, and following adjournment, Mr. Moffat said:

"The Red Cross at Wednesday's conference pointed out that it was quite practicable for the individual charities to make their own arrangements for shipping goods to Europe, and it is possible that some such arrangement may be carried out."

Mr. Moffat did not say what assurance he had that cargo space to care for independent shipments would be available, but intimated that there were enough wealthy persons in the various organizations represented by him to make such an arrangement possible.

"We heartily agree with the Red Cross that centralization of effort is desirable," he said, "so that in many instances a greater efficiency can be secured through such instrumentality as the Red Cross shall devise. Our only fear—absolutely the only point at issue—is the matter of distribution of supplies collected in this country for specific purposes. At our first meeting with the American Red Cross, Judge Lovett laid before us a plan of affiliation which left to us our autonomy, our separate identities in this country, and it was very satisfactory in every respect but one.

"The situation was that the American Red Cross insisted on absolutely controlling distribution in Europe, and upon the right to distribute supplies to other objects than those for which they were specifically given, or for which money was specifically given. In the interests of efficiency it is possible that such an arrangement is wise, but, unfortunately, it would probably be illegal to divert goods in this manner, and the effect upon the givers of money and supplies would [illegible] but sections in this country for relief would be made extremely difficult—we fear in many cases might be rendered impossible."

Mr. Moffat added [illegible] to his argument that whereas American women might exert every effort to furnish relief supplies for American troops, they might object if what they sent were diverted to the relief of Belgians, Syrians, and Russians. Similarly, he said, with the Italians, who might object to a deflection of their goods to the Greeks, and with the British, who would not like to have supplies intended for their own kin sent to ameliorate conditions in Serbia.

Mr. Moffat asserted that far from having been eliminated from the situation the Federal Council was as active as ever, and would pass on the agreements made by the Red Cross with the independents as individual bodies. The council, he said, favored audited financial statements by all charity organizations and expected to become a permanent organization, retaining most of its affiliated societies.

Judge Lovett, when Mr. Moffat's statement was shown to him, said that the only comment he had to make was that the statement as to the attitude of the Red Cross toward gifts made for special objects might be misleading, although Mr. Moffat didn't so intend it.

"The Red Cross has, I think, as much regard for trust obligations as anybody," said Judge Lovett. "It would not think of diverting gifts from a specified object without the consent of the donor. It realizes, in spite of the existing difficulties of ocean transportation, due to the submarine warfare and conditions of rail transportation in France, the Red Cross itself will not assume the burden of transporting and delivering articles consigned to any particular destination. Many articles, comparatively unimportant have been sent in the past, but the present extraordinary difficulties of shipping makes a continuation of this impossible.

"All available space is required for foodstuffs, medical and hospital supplies, munitions, &c. It is quite possible that the Red Cross will be able when shipping conditions improve, to undertake the transportation of gifts to particular destinations, and when that time comes, announcement will be made, and the articles it will undertake to deliver will be enumerated.

"We don't propose to divert shipments, but merely and only to decline to assume responsibility to deliver special shipments."

RED CROSS POSTERS SHOWN

Many Made by High School Pupils to be Used in the Service.

Red Cross and thrift posters made by high school pupils of the city under the auspices of the School Art League are being exhibited at the Knoedler Galleries. Sixty were chosen from several hundred made for a prize contest conducted by the league under the auspices of Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Art in the city high schools. Many of the posters will be used in the service, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Red Cross, and the School Garden Association having made selections from them for their own use.

The posters may be obtained for use at a nominal cost by applying to the Secretary of the School Art League, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, Manhattan. The group of posters will be exhibited in other cities, going first to Washington, D. C., upon invitation of Mr. Hoover's publicity department.

RULES OF CABLE CENSORS.

Western Union Announces Regulations for Outgoing Messages.

In announcing the censorship of outgoing cable messages, which took effect at midnight on Wednesday, the Western Union Telegraph Company made public last night the following regulations:

Cablegrams to all transatlantic points may be written in English or French. To Italy and Italian territory, Italian may be used. Cablegrams to Central and South America, to the West Indies, Mexico, and to points reached by the Pacific routes may be written in plain English, French, or Spanish.

The following authorized codes may be used, conditioned on their acceptability under the censorship regulations in effect in the foreign countries concerned. The name of the code shall be written in the check and will be signaled free: A. B. C. 5th, Scott's 10th Edition, Western Union, (not including five-letter edition.) Lieber's, (not including five-letter edition.) Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, (not including the Oil and Mining Supplements.) Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code, Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code, Rubber Edition; Meyer's Atlantic Cotton Code, 39th Edition; Riverside Code, 5th Edition, and A. Z.

Addresses must be complete, but properly registered code addresses may be used, where permitted by the censorship abroad. The sender must place the full name and address of the addressee on the face of the message and likewise his full name and address. In the case of code addresses which are permitted by the censorship abroad the above information will not be transmitted, but is for the use of the censor solely.

Cablegrams without text or with only single word text will not be passed. Single code words will be accepted when they translate into two or more words which are clear to the censor.

All cablegrams must be signed; in the case of individuals by the surname at least; in the case of a firm or organization, by the name of the firm or organization, or at least by the surname of a responsible member of the firm or officer of the organization when satisfactory information regarding him is on file with the censor. Code addresses as signatures are not permitted.

If the message refers to a shipment or to a voyage the name of the vessel concerned must appear on the message, but will not be considered a part of the cablegram.

Coded cablegrams filed directly at cable offices where a translation is required should be accompanied by a translation, and if it is certified by some responsible member of a firm it will tend to expedite the transmission of the message.

Unrelated numbers, or code words which translate into unrelated numbers, prohibited.

Test words are permitted when senders comply with regulations which will be furnished on application to the censor or telegraph and cable companies.

Serial numbering to the West Indies, Central and South America, Mexico, and Pacific points will be permitted by numbering from 1 to 999, but the serial number must begin with No. 1 on the first day of each month. At option of the sender, two additional figures may be added to serial number, indicating the day of the month, and these figures may be in plain figures or in authorized code translating into figures, but on the first nine days of the month the numeral shall be preceded by a zero. The serial number, when used, shall be the last word in the message preceding the signature. Nothing herein requires any cablegram to have a serial number. The rules re serial numbering and test words do not as yet apply to transatlantic traffic, as censorship authorities abroad have not yet agreed to the arrangement. Serial numbers and test words therefore should not, for the present, be used in transatlantic traffic.

The regulations conclude by listing the following information as prohibited: Military information, aid to the enemy, numbering cablegrams, except as specified, information of movements of all vessels to submarine zone, private codes, and serial numbers, except as specified.

ASSAILS PICKETS' JAILERS.

Mrs. Brannan Says Story of Their Imprisonment Shocked Senators.

Mrs. John Winters Brannan, wife of the President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, who has just reached her home in New York, at 125 East Fifty-seventh Street, following a short term of service at the workhouse at Occoquan after her arrest as a suffrage picket in Washington, told of her experiences yesterday.

"We were taken to the Occoquan workhouse in a car marked 'Whites only,'" Mrs. Brannan said, "but when we reached the place we found that we were quartered in a dormitory with the colored women, and their beds were close to ours. We would not have complained of their presence except for its significance. We sang with them, worked with them and talked with them, and nothing could exceed their kindness to us. They were anxious to do anything they could for us, and they were indignant when they heard that we had been sentenced for sixty days for a first offense, when they, who had been there before ten or a dozen times, had ten, twenty-five, or thirty days. They did not do or say anything that was objectionable while we were there.

"Every one knows that it is the small necessities of life which women in our position would feel the loss of most. We were not allowed combs, toothbrushes, or even handkerchiefs. We were told we must even remove our wedding rings. 'I can't take mine off,' I said. 'It has not been off for thirty years, you would have to file it.' 'We will see about that in the morning,' said a keeper.

"Then we noticed that our colored companions had their hands covered with gay rings, they had combs that they wore in their hair, and one of the women had a toothbrush in a pocket of her dress.

"I think this will open the eyes of many people. I talked with Senator Colt of Rhode Island about our treatment and with Senator Newlands, who was an old friend of my father, and they were both shocked. We have all been inundated with letters, and the President must have been flooded with letters and telegrams which caused him to pardon us."

CAPTAIN RAIMONDO WEDS MISS TINEDO

Naval Officer's Romance Began During Recent Visit of the Italian Mission.

CEREMONY AT BILTMORE

Bride is a Daughter of the Late Gen. Velasco, Once a Candidate for President of Venezuela.

A romance which began during the recent visit of the Italian Mission to this city culminated last evening in the marriage at the Hotel Biltmore of Miss Ana Louisa Tinedo of this city, formerly of Maracaibo, Venezuela, and Captain Sebastiano Raimondo of Genoa, Italy, a director of shipbuilding of international reputation.

Captain Raimondo was a member of the committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel for the reception of the mission, headed by Prince Udine, and it was during one of the social gatherings in honor of the royal visitors that he first met his bride.

Mrs. Raimondo has become popular in society on the west side of town since coming to New York, and is a daughter of the late General Bernardo Tinedo Velasco, who was once a candidate for the Presidency of Venezuela, having held several high civic and military positions in the South American republic.

The wedding ceremony at the Biltmore was performed by Supreme Court Justice Charles L. Guy. The bride wore a gown of white satin, with a veil of rare Spanish lace, an heirloom in her family.

Later the couple left on an extended honeymoon, and as they first met and were married in this country, they have planned to "see America first." On their return they will reside at Kew Gardens, L. I.

Captain Raimondo holds a commission in the Italian Army, and came here about a year ago to take charge of the purchasing and shipping interests of Gio Ansaldo & Co. of Genoa, the largest munitions and engineering construction concern in Italy. Before coming to this side he was in charge of the building of warships for the Italian Navy.

FRIARS GET FREEPORT KEY.

Enjoy Field Sports and a Clambake at The Lights Club.

The Friars left their monastery in West Forty-eighth Street yesterday and journeyed to Long Island for a field day and clambake, as is their custom. The pilgrimage was made in motorbuses and cars, and the destination was Freeport, the home of Frank Tinney and other stage celebrities. Freeport was chosen because The Lights, a theatrical organization of stags folk who live in the vicinity, have a clubhouse there, and they invited the Friars to make it their rendezvous for the event.

The hospitality of The Lights was not carried to excess, however, for in the baseball game between the two clubs that followed the presentation of the key to the city to Raymond Hitchcock the hosts trimmed their guests by the score of 1 to 0. The game was suspended in the fifth inning to permit the players to partake of refreshments, which were needed badly on account of the heat, and was not resumed.

Jack Gleason and his trusty megaphone kept the thirty motor loads of Thespians in action throughout the day. The first stop en route was made at Lynbrook, where a light luncheon was served at Blossom Heath Inn. After the field contests there was a clambake, and then those who had not straggled back to the city to take part in the evening performances retired in a body and finished the celebration at the clubhouse.

AGREE WITH MUSICIANS.

Managers Eva.e Clash by Granting Wage Advance of 10 Per Cent.

The threatened clash between the musicians and the theatre managers over the adoption of a new scale of higher wages demanded by the former was obviated yesterday by a compromise by which the wages of the musicians will be raised approximately 10 per cent. The agreement was reached at a meeting of representatives of the Managers Mutual Protective Association and of the Musicians Mutual Protective Union held at the offices of the former in the New York Theatre building. Marc Klaw, President of the managers' organization, and D. Edward Porter, President of the musicians' union, headed the two delegations.

Under the new schedules the musicians will receive the following weekly wages: Musical comedy, $33; dramatic, $26; Winter Garden, $35.25; Hippodrome, $39.75; vaudeville, $35. The last named musicians are to be employed a maximum of six and one-half hours at two shows daily, and are to receive pay for overtime. The vaudeville managers also agreed not to reduce the size of their orchestras. The new schedule will become operative Aug. 1.

Corporal Turley Marries Miss Tagg.

Miss Beatrice Ann Tagg of this city and Corporal William Burns Turley of the Seventh Regiment, who resides at 146 East End Avenue, were married yesterday morning at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola by the Rev. Daniel J. Quinn. A squad from the Seventh Regiment acted as an escort of honor, and after the ceremony a breakfast was served in the Louis XVI. suite at the Hotel Majestic. The couple have gone to Atlantic City on a ten days' honeymoon.

Snook-Wright Wedding on Aug. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Joseph Wright of 420 West End Avenue have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Virginia Dabney Wright, and Lieutenant Thomas Edward Snook, Jr., Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A., which is to be celebrated on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 15, at 4 o'clock, in All Angels' Church, with a reception following at the Hotel Plaza. Miss Wright's engagement was announced about a fortnight ago.

Luther Burbank Out of Danger.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., July 26.—Luther Burbank, noted horticulturist, ill at his home here with an inflamed appendix, was pronounced out of danger today.

MRS. H. A. SCHEFTEL WEDS G. A. DIXON, JR.

By Her Remarriage $566,555 Estate Left by Her Late Husband Goes to Their Two Sons.

George A. Dixon, Jr., the only son of Dr. George A. Dixon and Mrs. Dixon of 15 West Forty-ninth Street and Bytheway, Southampton, L. I., and Mrs. Vivian Straus Scheftel, widow of Herbert A. Scheftel and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, who lost their lives in the Titanic disaster, were quietly married at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the New York home of the bride, 820 Park Avenue, by the Rev. Percy Gordon, assistant rector of St. Bartholomew's Church.

Only the immediate families and a few friends were present. The bride, in a blue traveling gown and hat to match, was unattended. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon have gone on a motor tour before returning to Southampton.

Mrs. Dixon is a niece of Nathan and Oscar Straus and a sister of Jesse, Herbert, and Percy S. Straus, Mrs. C. F. Hess, and Mrs. Lazarus Kohns. She was married to Herbert A. Scheftel, a member of the firm of J. S. Bache & Co., in 1907. He died in 1914, leaving his widow a life interest in his estate of $566,555, which on her death or remarriage was to go to their two sons—Herbert A. Scheftel, Jr., and Stuart Straus Scheftel.

Mr. Dixon is a broker with the firm of Pyne, Kendall & Hollister, and is a brother of Mrs. William May Wright. He was graduated from Yale in 1913, and is a member of the Union Club and the Nassau Country Club.

MRS. DRUMMOND MARRIED.

Widow of Ex-Charity Commissioner Wed Dr. Bruce Weaver May 16.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 26. — That Mrs. Helen M. Drummond, widow of Michael Drummond, once Charity Commissioner of New York City and head of the Drummond Iron Company, was married on May 16 last to Dr. Bruce Weaver of Stamford and New York, Pathologist of the Stamford Hospital and City Bacteriologist here, was announced today at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Weaver in Noroton, Conn.

The ceremony was performed quietly in St. Luke's Episcopal Church at Darien, Conn., by the Rev. Dr. Hiram Vankirk.

Mrs. Weaver is a daughter of the late Captain Robert Bissett of Brooklyn, who was in command for several years of George J. Gould's yacht. She is a sister of Mrs. Mark V. Brady, who was married on July 11.

MRS. BRUCE TO WED AGAIN.

Former Camille Clifford to Marry Capt. J. M. J. Evans in London.

Word comes from London that Mrs. Henry Lyndhurst Bruce, formerly Camille Clifford, the actress whose husband was killed at the front in December, 1914, is to marry again. On Aug. 9 she will become the bride of Captain John M. J. Evans of the Royal Welch Fusiliers in St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, London.

As Camille Clifford she won renown in Broadway and London musical comedy on account of her beauty. Her first husband was the eldest son and heir of Lord Aberdare and was a Captain of the Third Battalion, Royal Scots.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. BARNEY.

Master Recommends Freedom for Wife of Former New York Lawyer.

Master in Chancery Nathan Prendergast of Jersey City recommended yesterday that Mrs. Claire Barney of Jersey City should receive a divorce from Marshall A. Barney, formerly a lawyer of New York, who is now in Honolulu "or thereabouts." Mrs. Barney is a cloak model in a Manhattan store.

The troubles of the Barneys first became public in 1914 when Barney sued Alexander S. Chessin, a consulting engineer and former professor in Johns Hopkins and Columbia, for $100,000, alleging alienation of his wife's affection. He charged that when Professor Chessin played sweet music to his wife she lost all thought of her husband. He also charged that Professor Chessin taught his wife improper ideals of life. In January, 1915, on the day the suit was to have been tried, Barney withdrew the action and in a public statement took back all the unkind things he had said about Professor Chessin.

According to the papers in the divorce suit, Barney shortly afterward went to Alaska and thence to Honolulu. Mrs. Barney charged that not only had he deserted her, but that he had been cruel. She said he spanked her, and one time when she was sick upbraided her for not going to bed early so he could go walking with her nurse. To show the court the attitude of her husband toward her, Mrs. Barney introduced in evidence the last letter she received from him in which he said:

"Perfidious Heart: Your cowardly mentality, your obtuse insults, your lying vituperation are not going to be left unanswered. I am going to have one last laugh at you. You have a pretty face and I love you so well that I cannot live normally without you. I hereby adopt alcohol and stick to it. With my last breath I will curse your deceitful lying heart."

There was much more such evidence which led to the decision of the Master that the Barney family should be dissolved.

SEE GERMAN RUIN OF FRANCE

Vandalism of Retreating Armies Pictured Before Architects.

Lantern slides, the property of the French Government, showing the condition of the devastated areas of northern France, recently retaken by the Allies, were shown for the first time in this country at a meeting held last night in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, under the auspices of the Food Battalion of the Architectural League of New York. The most interesting of the views were those showing the remains of the orchard district, which the Germans ruthlessly destroyed in their retreat.

Many of the pictures were explained by Charles Butler, designer of one of the large hospitals in France, who had made a tour of the region. He said that the cannon had plowed up the top soil of much of the land to such an extent that it would be years before anything could be grown on it again. Mr. Butler told of the efforts of the French Government to help the peasants to rebuild their ruined homes in the very spots where their houses had stood.

Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, in a brief address, said that the Germans displayed lack of judgment in destroying the orchards and farms of the French peasants. He said it gave them no military advantage and earned for them the increased hatred of the French.

Several members of the league also spoke on the work which the battalion is doing on its twenty-acre farm at Forest Hills.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Red Star Animal Relief.

More than $100,000,000 subscribed for the Red Cross, destined to relieve human suffering and distress! It is indeed a munificent sum.

And now that our human soldiers have been most liberally provided for, how about relief for our four-footed soldiers, whose humane needs should be also considered?

The Red Star Animal Relief, founded at the request of the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, (the Director of which is Dr. W. O. Stillman of the National Humane Association of Albany,) is appealing for $250,000 for immediate use.

Thousands and thousands of horses sent to the front will be lost to our country unless this branch of patriotic service can be made financially efficient to provide hospitals and other equipment for these dumb servitors of war.

As Chairman of the New York Branch of the Red Star, I have already received several checks, but I wish that the columns of your widely read paper would make special mention of the urgent needs of this organization. Checks may be sent to Mrs. R. K. Cutter, Treasurer, 1,058 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ELLEN P. SPEYER,
(Mrs. James Speyer,)
Chairman New York City Branch, American Red Star Animal Relief.

MEXICANS DEPLORE PRESS ATTACKS HERE

Officials Say Certain American Papers Are Playing Germany's Game.

SEE CLOSE CO-OPERATION

Anti-Mexican Articles Reprinted in Mexico, to Influence Peons Against America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 26.—Mexicans high in authority whose sympathies are known to be with the Allies express themselves freely regarding the recent attacks upon the Mexican Government published in American papers and reprinted here in El Democrata, a German subsidized organ. They say that these attacks show clearly that German propagandist agents in the United States are working in close harmony with German agents here in the hope of forcing Mexico to break with her northern neighbor.

These officials say that Mexico has a hard road to travel, owing to the attitude of the lower classes, who in the time of Diaz were taught to remember the war of 1847 and to hate foreigners, especially Americans. Local politicians, when the peons grow restive, find the anti-American cry a very efficient means of taking the minds of the lower classes off their troubles.

The campaign waged by El Democrata only serves to stir up the illiterate masses, who follow the leader who makes the most violent speeches, which appeal to the passions of the uneducated.

"It is strange," said one official, "that these attacks have been made by a certain group of papers and only after the Mexican Government has demonstrated its friendship by its policy of benevolent neutrality toward the American Government. Apparently a determined campaign has been prepared by the Germans in the United States. Co-operation with agents here has been arranged, as these articles, written in the United States, are forwarded to the German-owned paper here and used to incite the lower classes against Americans and turn them toward the Germans.

"Taking advantage of our situation during the period of reconstruction, which makes it difficult to enforce ordinary laws, the Germans in Mexico have made every effort to force Mexico to assume an attitude of hostility to the United States. These attempts will fail, but they show not only the lack of patriotism on the part of certain newspaper owners in the United States, but their almost criminal complicity in aiding the German propaganda, which seeks to entangle the United States in order to relieve its efforts in Europe.

"A complete understanding which will establish closer relations, benefiting both countries, cannot be reached if irresponsible newspapers continually distort the true state of affairs in Mexico to further their selfish interests. Mexico will maintain her policy of benevolent neutrality toward the United States in spite of the efforts of German agents and a certain section of the press of the United States.

"While we cannot allow our names to be published, owing to our official connections, you may assure the American people that we are working with all our power to make Mexico's relations with the United States closer than ever. We realize that the United States can teach many things which benefit our country, especially in agriculture, as it possesses many modern improvements which, when introduced in Mexico, will develop our fields to the fullest extent, allowing Mexico to enter the ranks of cereal-exporting countries."

William Harrison Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., July 26.—William Harrison Brown, an importer, who has had a Summer home here for several years, died late this afternoon in his sixty-fourth year. Mr. Brown had been ill three weeks and a specialist had been in constant attendance. Mr. Brown came here several years ago and bought the Creyfeld property.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANNIE GRAVES, widow of Dr. Chandler F. Graves, a Brooklyn dentist, died on Wednesday at her home, 34 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eightieth year. She had been a resident of that borough for fifty-five years and is survived by two sons, Clarence T. and A. Lewis Graves.

Mrs. CHRISTINA GLOVER, 66 years old, wife of George Glover and a resident of Patchogue, L. I., for the last thirty-two years, died on Tuesday.

WILLIAM F. CONNAIR, a hotel man of Flushing, L. I., and one of the organizers of the Third Ward Hygeia Ice Company, of which he was President for seven years, died in the Kings County Hospital on Tuesday. Mr. Connair was 57 years old and had lived in Flushing since 1902.

GEORGE A. DIETRICK, 37 years old, a letter carrier attached to the Whitestone sub-station, died at Liberty, N. Y., on Tuesday. He was a native of College Point and belonged to Marvin Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Adelphi Social Club.

Mrs. MARGARET McGUIRE, wife of City Marshal Thomas Maguire of Queens, died at her home in Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday.

WILLIAM C. BAILEY, a civil war veteran and for thirty-five years employed as a night guardian in the Seamen's Bank for Savings in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his home, 748 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-ninth year. He was a member of Rankin Post, G. A. R., and left a widow, two sons, and three daughters.

THOMAS G. HENDERSON, a real estate broker for many years in business in Brooklyn and active in church and political circles, died from Bright's disease on Tuesday at his home, 1,983 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, aged 72 years. Mr. Henderson was one of the organizers of the Grace Reformed Episcopal Church.

CHARLES WILLIAM DAHL, a contractor and builder of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 242 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, aged 62 years. Mr. Dahl was a native of Sweden and had lived in the Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn for thirty years.

CHARLES GRAF, 75 years old, a retired butcher and one of the first members of the Brooklyn Arion Singing Society, died at his home, 82 Linden Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was 75 years old.

GEORGE S. BROWN, a lifelong resident of Babylon, L. I., died at his home there on Tuesday in his eightieth year. He was a member of Sampwams Lodge, No. 104, I. O. O. F., and of Farmingdale Lodge of the American Knights of Protection.

CHARLES HAGEN, a painting contractor of Orange, N. J., died on Wednesday night at the Orange Memorial Hospital from lead poisoning. He was 70 years old.

CHARLES L. GRIESSE, a retired butcher and a resident of Orange, N. J., for more than fifty years, died at his home there yesterday. He was a native of Germany and a member of the First German Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. ADELAIDE LEMAN, widow of Abram Leman, died on Wednesday at her home, 31 West Eighty-second Street, in her eightieth year. Mrs. Leman was born in England and came to this country when very young.

THOMAS DOOLEY, for many years employed as a hostler for Troop C, which was later incorporated with the First Cavalry, died on Tuesday at his home, 18 East Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn.

EDWARD GARRIGAN, formerly in the sheet iron business in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,290 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn. He came to this country from Ireland in 1864.

Mrs. LENA WOODWARD SWINBURNE, wife of Dr. G. K. Swinburne and a member of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., died yesterday at her home, 64 East Fifty-sixth Street. Mrs. Swinburne was the daughter of Harrison Ely Woodward of Boston and Julia Smith Woodward of Hadley, Mass.

Dr. SARAH A. FRENCH BATTEY, a specialist in the diseases of women, died yesterday at her home, 700 West 179th Street, in her fifty-sixth year. Dr. Battey was a native of New Hampshire and was graduated at the Women's Medical College here in 1885. She was married in 1884 to Dr. S. B. Battey, by whom she is survived with one son. Before she retired from active practice seven years ago, Dr. Battey was a member of the Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, and several other medical organizations.

Mrs. ELLEN J. GILMORE, widow of Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, the famous musician and bandmaster, who died Sept. 24, 1892, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Carter, 171 Beverly Road, Flatbush, in her eightieth year. Mrs. Gilmore had been an invalid for several years. At her husband's death both military and civil honors were paid him.

URGES SCOTS TO UNITE.

Committee Plans Wide Propaganda in Favor of Nationalism.

The Scottish Nationalist Committee, an organization "devoted to the cause of the independence of Scotland," announced last night through its Secretary, Marion A. Smith, the beginning of a nation-wide propaganda to interest people of Scottish ancestry living in the United States in the movement. It is hoped to perfect an active organization in every State and large city in the country to carry on the work, according to the Secretary, who is the honorary President of the International Scots Home Rule League and Vice President of the Highland Land League of Scotland.

"Our purpose," said the Secretary, "is to associate ourselves whole-heartedly with Scots in the homeland who have for their common object the reassertion of the sovereign rights of the ancient Scottish nation. It is planned to present a national protest at the International Congress to be held after the war, which will embrace the following:

"Protest against the exclusion of Scotland, which, notwithstanding any pretended act to the contrary, is now, as she ever was, a sovereign State, and, as such, has an indefeasible right to send her own representatives to any international congress.

"Protest against the pretended right of England to appear, and speak, in name, and in behalf of Scotland at any international congress."

HELD AS BOGUS OFFICER.

Undertaker's Assistant Accused of Posing as Aviation Lieutenant.

A cap in which he had written "Lieutenant, United States Aviation Corps," led to the arrest yesterday of John Levens, 21 years old, of 54 Orange Street, Brooklyn. The complainant was William A. Boggs, a student in the Aviation Corps on Governors Island, who asserted that after becoming acquainted with Levens in Central Park he became suspicious of him. Levens asserted that he was a Lieutenant in the Aviation Corps, and readily accepted an invitation to accompany Boggs to the Elks Club to inspect some literature on flying and military matters.

At Forty-seventh Street and Broadway, Boggs called Policeman Patrick McDonald and had Levens arrested for impersonating an aviation officer. Levens was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where he explained that he was employed as undertaker's assistant at 54 Orange Street, Brooklyn; that he was married and had one child. He said that he did not mean to convey the impression that he was an officer in the Aviation Corps, but was locked up for arraignment in a Federal court today.

Henry A. Lloyd.

Henry A. Lloyd, former President of the Brazoria Land and Cattle Company of Texas and a widely known business organizer, died on Wednesday at Belfast, Me., in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Lloyd was a native of Doylestown, Penn., and was graduated at Princeton in 1869. He organized the Brazoria Rice and Irrigation Company in Brazoria County, Texas, and was one of the organizers of the Atlantic Export Company of New York and Wisconsin. He was also one of the organizers of the Cleveland Grains Drying Company and the Guardian Trust Company of Kansas City. Mr. Lloyd was a member of the New York Produce Exchange, the New York Athletic Club, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Pennsylvania Society.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

COX—GIEGERICH.—On July 25, Church of Ascension, Miss Kitty Giegerich to Mr. John J. Cox. The bride's sister, Miss Anna Giegerich, was bridesmaid and Mr. Henry A. Maurer, Jr., best man. A noon wedding luncheon followed at Churchill's.

CROWELL—GRIDLEY.—Thursday, July 26, 1917, at the First Presbyterian Church, Perth Amboy, N. J., by the Rev. Harlan G. Mendenhall, D. D., Mary Aitken Gridley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Gridley, to James Malcolm Crowell.

DIBBLEE—BABER.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baker of Elm St., New Rochelle, N. Y., announce the marriage of their daughter, Ruth, to Mr. Louis J. Dibblee of 13 East 49th St., New York City. Mr. Dibblee is connected with the firm of Hallgarten & Co., bankers, of 5 Nassau St.

DIXON — SCHEFTEL. — On Thursday, July 26, at 320 Park Av., by the Rev. Percy Gordon, assistant rector of St. Bartholomew's, Vivian Straus Scheftel, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, to George A. Dixon, Jr.

HULSE—CARTON.—On Wednesday, July 25, Ellen Carton to Frederick Hulse.

WOOD—SCHEIDELER.—On Thursday, July 26, in the Reformed Church at Piermont, N. Y., by the Rev. John Muyskens, Olga Schedler to Lawrence Van Dein Wood.

DARCY—EMMERICH.—July 26, Ruth Emmerich to Benjamin Darcy.

Brooklyn.

FAHR—OSGOOD.—July 23, Edna D. Osgood to Cornelius A. Fahr.

Died.

ABRAHAMS.—Mary, wife of Dr. Robert Abrahams and mother of Walter R., Chester L., and Eleanor R. Funeral private on Friday, July 27, at 10:30 A. M., from her late residence, 336 West 88th St. Kindly omit flowers.

BATTEY.—Thursday, July 26, 1917, Sarah A. French Battey, M. D. Services at 700 West 179th St., Saturday afternoon, July 28, 2:30 o'clock.

BISSELL.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, July 26, 1917, Sarah S. Bissell, in her eighty-first year. Services at her late residence, 35 Grove St., Plainfield, on Saturday, July 28, at 2 P. M.

BOSTWICK.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., July 25, Colonel Henry Anthon Bostwick. Funeral services will be held at All Angels' Church, West End Av. and Eighty-first St., on Friday, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BOSTWICK.—New York Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, New York City, July 27, 1917.—It is with deep regret that the Commander announces the death of Lieut. Col. Henry A. Bostwick on Wednesday, July 25, 1917. Companions are requested to attend the funeral services at the Church of All Angels, West End Av. and 81st St., on Friday, July 27, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM GRAVES BATES, Commander. RENE DE RUSSY, Secretary.

BOSTWICK.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y.—Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Colonel Henry A. Bostwick, (Company B,) at All Angels' Church, 81st St. and West End Av., on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, July 27, 1917.

THOMAS DIMOND, President.

BOSTWICK.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York: It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the society of the death on July 25, 1917, at Clifton Springs, N. Y., of their late associate, Lieut Col. Henry Anthon Bostwick, No. 691 on the Roll.

DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

BOSTWICK.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York: The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Henry Anthon Bostwick, at All Angels Church, 81st St. and West End Av., on Friday July 27, at 3 P. M.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

BOYD.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, July 26, 1917, after a lingering illness, Elizabeth M., widow of James M. Boyd of New York City and mother of Mrs. Paul Gadebusch of Summit, N. J., and Mrs. Theodore Heinold, and James M. Boyd of Newark, N. J. Funeral private.

BROWN.—On Thursday, July 26, 1917, William Harrison Brown, at his late residence, in Briarcliffe, N. Y. Interment in Philadelphia.

BUNT.—Mary E., beloved wife of James Bunt, July 25, 1917, aged 52 years. Services at her late residence, 410 East 141st St., Saturday, July 28, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BURNS.—On July 26, Marion C., daughter of the late John T. and Mary Q. Burns. Requiem mass on Saturday, July 28, Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., at 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary. Chicago papers please copy.

CHRISTIE.—Emma Augusta, beloved wife of Thomas Christie, at her late residence, 194 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, July 26, 1917. Funeral service in the parlors of the Church of the Pilgrims, Remsen and Henry Sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, July 29, at 2 o'clock.

COPMANN.—On Thursday, July 26, 1917, Annie Julian, beloved wife of Jules W. Copmann. Funeral from her late residence, Beach 48th St., Sea Gate, N. Y. Harbor, Saturday, July 28, at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

Died.

COUGHLIN.—Suddenly, on July 26, at her home, 137 West 127th St., Annie M., niece of the Misses Bridget and Mary A. Coughlin and sister of Catherine Coughlin. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRICK.—Sarah Robinson, beloved wife of Frederick J. Crick, at Allendale, N. J. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, Friday, July 27.

CUMMINGS.—James Fulton. Services at his late residence, at 135 Central Park West, at 2 P. M., Sunday July 29. Interment at Brattleboro, Vt.

DOOLEY.—July 26, 1917, Helen M., beloved daughter of the late Thomas F. and Anna C. Dooley. Funeral services at her late residence, 320 East 103d St., Saturday, at 8 P. M.

FINK.—July 26, at 6 A. M., Nathan, beloved father of Jacob, Louis, Anna, Rose, and Milton Fink. Funeral Sunday, July 29, at 10 A. M., from 315 West 116th. Omit flowers.

GERHARD.—On Tues

HUTCHINSON WRESTS GOLF VICTORY FROM TRAVERS IN A THRILLING FINISH

HUTCHINSON'S GOLF MASTERS TRAVERS

Jersey Amateur, After Being 1 Up with 2 to Play, Loses to Scotch Pro. on Home Green.

BRADY MAKES ROUND IN 71

This Defeats Long Jim Barnes—Homebred Professionals Now Have Big Lead in Team Matches.

Another exceptional display of golf was provided in the second day of the international team matches over the Siwanoy Country Club's links yesterday, where Westchester's army of enthusiasts elbowed each other and tried desperately to see some of the sensational shots of the day. Homebred professionals, led by Walter B. Hagan of Rochester, managed to get a big lead on the field at the expense of the English and now have a total of 80 holes to their credit, with the English second at 59 holes, the Scots third with 55, and the amateurs a poor fourth with 24.

The attraction of the day was the match between Jerome D. Travers and Jock Hutchinson, amateur and Scotch professional respectively. Hutchinson, according to experts, is playing the best game of any golfer in this country, and he had to be at the top of his ability to overcome the marvelous short game of Travers. The foremost amateur was 1 up and 2 to play on Hutchinson, but was defeated at the home green, more through the uncanny long driving of Hutchinson than anything else.

Hutchinson's efforts on the greens were hardly comparable to those of Travers, but at the long holes, which abound at Siwanoy, the Scot made up for the ground lost. He finished and won the match with two wonderful shots, which left the onlookers gasping in amazement and hardly could be believed by the professionals who were not watching and who had played that eighteenth hole.

Amazing Play by Hutchinson.

With the tees moved back it was fully 565 yards from the tee to the green, yet Hutchinson was on the green, thirty feet from the cup, on his second shot. He drove more than 330 yards off the tee and carried the rest of the way over bunkers, a ditch, and to the top of a short hill on his second. He was down in 4 easily, but Travers needed the customary three shots to reach the green and was unable to sink a thirty-foot putt for a half in a stroke under par.

Travers really lost the match at the seventeenth. He drove poorly and was short on his iron shot, and needed a long approach to get on the green and then two putts. Hutchinson was on the green in 2 and down in 4 to square the match.

Although defeated, Travers was by no means disgraced. Spectators voted it one of the greatest matches ever played. Hutchinson won the first and seventh holes of the outward journey, and Travers squared matters by taking the second and fourth. They reached the turn in 39 each. Hutchinson had a 7 on the long fourth, where he found the rough off the tee, was still in trouble on his second, and was behind a tree on his third.

Fine Recovery by Travers.

Travers made a spectacular shot at the fifth to halve the hole. He was in a ditch on his second shot, but dug the ball out and lifted it to a raised green in position to get down in two putts. Hutchinson took three putts after getting on the green in 2.

Hutchinson won the tenth, then missed a putt and lost the eleventh, but won the long twelfth with the aid of another prodigious drive. The next two were halved. Travers appeared to clinch the match when he cut under par to win the fifteenth, 4—5, and again was under par at the sixteenth to win that hole, 3—4. Then came the last two holes, and Hutchinson's unbelievable distance on his drive. Their cards were:

Hutchinson—										
Out	4	5	3	7	5	3	4	4	4	—39
In	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	—36—75
Travers—										
Out	6	5	3	5	5	3	5	4	4	—39
In	5	5	3	5	4	4	3	5	5	—37—76

The youngsters of the amateur team each displayed their best golf ability. Bobby Jones won everlasting fame by defeating the veteran Fred McLeod of the Columbia Country Club by two holes. Jones had an approximate 76 and was 3 up on McLeod, only to lose the seventeenth by utilizing three putts. Perry Adair took the measure of George Simpson of Chicago by one hole. Adair had a card of 78, but played exceptionally well when necessary to hold his scant lead over this Chicago professional. Norman Maxwell finished all square with Jack Hobens, the Englewood professional, after each had gone around in 78. Maxwell was 2 down at the turn, but came home in 37 to square the contest.

In their foursome match Jones and Adair snowed under Alex Cunningham and George Simpson by a six-hole margin. The Atlanta youngsters had 75 for the morning struggle, and managed to win two holes through the fortunate use of stymies. Playing with J. S. Worthington against James Maiden and George Fotheringham, Maxwell held the professionals to a decision at the home hole, and that Fotheringham sank a long putt and took the match by one hole brought no discredit upon the youthful Philadelphian.

Best Round Made by Mike Brady.

Mike Brady, the Massachusetts open champion, gave the best exhibition of golf of the day in defeating Jim Barnes, the professional champion, by five holes. Brady had a 71 and sank so many long putts Barnes decided the Boston homebred was unbeatable. Brady's card was:

Out	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	—36
In	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	—35—71

Travers and Oswald Kirkby had a one hole margin at the finish of their foursome with Hutchinson and McLeod. All played badly in this affair, which the amateurs decided by winning the seventeenth, thus starting for the home hole 2 up. Hutchinson and McLeod won the last hole and saved that much glory out of the wreckage.

Emmett French had a narrow escape and was forced to make a picturesque shot in front of the gallery at the home hole to win his match from James West. West laid French a perfect stymie, but French pitched over the obstacle with his mashie and holed out to take the match by 1 up.

George McLean had a 72 in defeating Arthur Reid by 7 holes. Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy professional, had his work cut out to dispose of Wilfred Reid by 2 up. Kerrigan played the course in 78 at that.

It was announced that the gallery at Baltusrol Wednesday had contributed $784 toward the war relief fund being raised by the Professional Golfers' Association. The sale of programs and other helping things has brought the sum above $2,000. The professionals hope to have a record gallery tomorrow at Garden City.

The summaries:

Foursomes.

AMATEURS VS. SCOTCH.

AMATEURS.	
D. F. Sawyer and J. G. Anderson	0
J. D. Travers and Oswald Kirkby	1
Bobby Jones and Perry Adair	6
Norman Maxwell and J. S. Worthington	0
C. R. Van Vleck, Jr., and R. Gwathmey	0
G. F. Tiffany and Grantland Rice	1
Total	8
SCOTCH.	
Jock Hutchinson and Fred McLeod	0
W. MacFarlane and Alex Smith	2
Alex Cunningham and G. Simpson	0
James Maiden and G. Fotheringham	1
Jack Hobens and Isaac Mackie	10
George Low and Alec Campbell	0
Total	13

HOMEBRED VS. ENGLISH.

HOMEBRED.	
M. J. Brady and Jack Burke	0
Walter Hagen and H. Lagerblade	0
Tom McNamara and Otto Hackbarth	0
Tom Kerrigan and George McLean	2
Jack Dowling and Charles Hoffner	5
Emmett French and Edward Loos	9
Total	16
ENGLISH.	
Jim Barnes and James West	1
Gil Nicholls and Cyril Walker	4
George Sargent and Herbert Strong	1
Wilfred Reid and Arthur Reid	0
A. J. Sanderson and Frank Belwood	0
Harry Harris and Gordon Smith	0
Total	6

Individual Matches.

AMATEUR VS. SCOTCH.

Travers	0	Hutchinson	1
Kirkby	0	MacFarlane	3
Sawyer	0	Cunningham	3
Anderson	0	A. Smith	3
Jones	2	McLeod	0
Adair	1	Simpson	0
Maxwell	0	Hobens	2
Worthington	0	Mackie	2
Van Vleck	0	Fotheringham	3
Gwathmey	0	Maiden	3
Tiffany	0	Campbell	1
Rice	0	Low	6
Total	3	Total	28

HOMEBRED VS. ENGLISH.

Brady	5	Barnes	0
Hagen	3	Nicholls	0
McNamara	0	Sargent	3
Kerrigan	2	W. Reid	3
Dowling	0	Walker	3
French	1	West	0
Loos	7	Sanderson	0
Hoffner	2	Strong	0
McLean	7	A. Reid	0
Hackbarth	0	Harris	3
Burke	2	Belwood	0
Lagerblade	5	G. Smith	0
Total	34	Total	9

POINT RECAPITULATION.

First Day—English 44, Homebred 39, Scottish 14, Amateur 13.

Second Day—English 15, Homebred 50, Scottish 41, Amateur 11.

Total—Homebred 89, English 59, Scottish 55, Amateur 24.

Most of the contestants will have a day off today resting up for the final team matches at Garden City tomorrow. The existing ties for first and second places in the thirty-six-hole medal play affair at Englewood last Tuesday will be played off at Englewood today. George McLean and Willie MacFarlane, both of whom scored 76, will play eighteen holes this afternoon to decide first and second, and George Fotheringham and Emmett French, who scored 147, will play off for third prize.

HARNESS MEET CUT SHORT.

Grand Circuit Meeting at Detroit Ended, One Day Early.

DETROIT, July 26.—The annual Grand Circuit meeting here was cut one day short by the management, presumably to prevent further loss, and so ended with today's racing. The last-day crowd saw a splendid race in the free-for-all pace, in which the season's speed record was established by Hal Boy, although Single G. won the race.

Ben Earl set the pace in the first heat, but Single G. overhauled him in the stretch and stayed there until the last eighth, when Hal Boy, who had been trailing close, came fast, carrying Single G. to a break and winning in 2:01¼, the record heat of the year, with the last half in 0:59¼.

The summaries:

2.16 TROT.
Purse $1,200.

Peter Chenault, br. h., by Peter the Great, (Murphy)	2	1	1
Bessie G., b. m., by Duke Ideal, (Gamble)	1	2	3
Frances Belmont, b. m., (Ervin)	3	4	2
Ralla Hall, b. m., (Lee)	4	3	6
Jeanette Speed, blk. m., (Cox)	5	6	4
Minnie Arthur, blk. m., (White)	6	5	5
Dell Jolla, blk. m., (Erskine)	8	8	7
Forrest Bingen, b. h., (Shuler)	7	dr.	
Mayor Todd, blk. h., (Tallman)	dis.		
Top Notch, b. h., (Taylor)	dis.		

Time—2:09¼; 2:07¼; 2:09¼; 2:10.

FREE-FOR-ALL PACE.
Purse $2,000.

Single G., b. h., by Anderson Wilkes, (Jamison)	1	2	2
Hal Boy, b. g., by Hal B., (McMahon)	2	1	4
Ben Earl, b. h., by The Earl, (Childs)	3	8	1
Russell Boy, b. h., (Donahue)	4	4	3
Time—2:02; 2:01¼; 2:06½ 2:04.			

2:10 TROT.
Purse $1,200.

Brescil, b. m., by Bingara, (Rodney)	3	2	1
Stephen, b. g., by Beisire, (Pierce)	1	2	3
The Guide, b. h., (Geers)	5	5	4
Colorado Range, b. h., (Graves)	2	4	3
Grand Marshal, blk. g., (Hopkins)	4	3	dis.

Time—2:08¼; 2:09¼; 2:08¼; 2:11; 2:11.

TAKES FOUR BLUE RIBBONS.

Miss Isabella Wanamaker Has Good Day at Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 26.—Miss Isabella Wanamaker of Philadelphia won four of the sixteen blue ribbons distributed at the second day's exhibition of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association this afternoon. It was an ideal afternoon and while it rained hard further inland, just a sprinkle touched the quarter-mile track.

Miss Wanamaker excelled in tandems and triumphed twice over horses owned by A. W. Atkinson of Merchantville. She won first in the class for harness horses over 14.2 with Eve, and again with Eve in the harness class for horses over 15 hands, this time defeating Mr. Atkinson's Polonius. In a saddle class Miss Wanamaker won with Cherry Stone over Mrs. Garvan's Fannie Frances.

Walter H. Hanley won the biggest class judged during the afternoon, the combination saddle class for the B. B. O'Donohue prize, in which fifteen of the sixteen horses entered were shown. It was a nip and tuck contest, Driftwood Blaze winning over A. W. Atkinson's Sparkling Moselle.

In the harness class won by Miss Wanamaker's Suave two of the twelve horses entered were shown. In the saddle class for 15 hands and over Miss A. J. Lindsay of New York won with Nancy Bright.

TO HOLD GRENADE CONTEST

N. Y. A. C. Arranges Novel Event for Games Tomorrow.

A hand grenade throwing contest, in which soldiers will compete in full military uniform, stands out as the chief event of interest at the military athletic meet which will be held by the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island tomorrow. The soldiers competing will be allowed three throws from behind a fence, so that the conditions of the event will be as near those of trench conditions as possible. The object will be a point ninety feet from the centre of the place from which the throw is made, and the participants will make their throws straight out, to the right and to the left, the points being judged according to the accuracy of the throw to the objective point.

This event is only one of a number of competitions arranged for the benefit of the soldiers stationed at the various posts around New York City. The program contains the biggest set of events the Winged Foot club has undertaken since starting its campaign to keep alive interest in track and field sports, rowing and swimming during the war. Entries have been received from soldier-athletes stationed at Forts Totten, Jay, and Slocum, and to add to the gaiety of the occasion the Fort Slocum band will be on hand to render a concert.

Other events for soldiers on the program are:

100 yards dash, in athletic costume; a litter race, in uniform; a two-lap intercompany relay race, in light marching order; an equipment dressing race; a running high jump, in athletic costume, and a one-half mile run, in athletic costume.

In addition there will be a javelin throw open to the men stationed at Fort Slocum and a one-half mile walk, in light marching order and carrying a gun, for the men of Fort Jay. The swimming races, which will start after the last of the athletic events has been decided, will consist of a 110-yards handicap race, a 440-yards scratch race, a 55-yards novice race, open to enlisted men, and a fancy diving handicap competition.

The chief rowing races will be a junior eight-oared shell and a centipede race, in which the crews must contain two juniors. There will also be several rowing races closed to members of the New York A. C. The athletic events are scheduled to start at two o'clock.

YANKS TAKE GAME AS SHADOWS FALL

Battle with White Sox Until Baker's Bat Saves Day in Fourteenth Frame.

The Yanks played ball all afternoon and part of the evening at the Polo Grounds yesterday to beat the White Sox in a 14-inning tussle by a score of 6 to 5. The Sox, imbued with pennant ambitions, made strong objections to everything the Yanks did from the start. Donovan's lads have become very superstitious about losing so many ball games, so they decided to change their luck and get a new mascot.

This new mascot is a real innovation in baseball. His name is Harry Walker, and his color is pale mahogany. The little darky wears a perpetual grin, which serves to counterbalance the grouchy appearance which frequent defeat has carved on the faces of the Yanks. The grin isn't the good omen which has brought a ray of sunshine into the club, but the fact that Walker has six toes on his left foot, is, according to the soothsayers, the real reason that the Yanks' luck has changed. Now that they have a mascot with six toes, the Yankee scouts have their eyes open for some pitchers with three arms and base runners with three or four legs.

For a time it looked as if the new jinx dispeller's charm wasn't going to work, for after the Yanks got a four-run lead in the first inning the White Sox came back and tied the score in the second chapter. Egged on by Clarence Rowland and Kid Gleason the Sox tried everything in their repertoire to squeeze over anything which resembled a run, but the Yanks held them off until the fourteenth and annexed the spoils.

With the score tied at 5 to 5 in the fourteenth, Paddy Baumann got an infield hit, which hopped merrily out of every one's way at second base. Peckinpaugh raised the Yank hopes to a high plane by poling a long hit to left, which looked like a home run, but the ball sliced off into foul territory. Peck then spilled the ball to the infield rug, and Williams fielded it.

He threw the ball to second to force Peck, but the ball bounded off Peck's back and all hands were safe. Pipp then laid an infield tap out of everyone's reach at third base and filled the bases. Frank Baker and his dangerous bat were received with loud welcome at this point. What Baker intended to do was to wallop a home run into the right field stand and while he didn't accomplish this particular purpose, he did something just as good by hoisting a high sacrifice fly to Joe Jackson in right field, which sent Baumann home with the winning run.

The Yankees had a high old time with Joe Benz in the first inning. High walked and Baumann cracked a single to right. Peck's sacrifice sent the runners along a station and Pipp's sacrifice fly sent High home, Baumann going to second after the throw of Baker was then passed intentionally, the third time he had been accorded this flattery in two days.

A wild pitch by Benz pushed Baker to second and Baumann to third. Marsans, the Cuban stogie, clicked a single to centre and Baumann and Baker scored, the Cuban going to second when the ball was thrown home. Miller sent a single to centre and scored Marsans.

With that generous four-run lead it looked like easy picking for Nick Cullop, who was pitching for the Yanks. In the second inning, however, the White Sox bats got the measure of Cullop's left-handed wares and they were smashed over the hills and far away. After Joe Jackson had flied to Peck, in the second, Happy Felsch was safe on Baker's low throw to first.

Gandil rapped a single to right which sent Felsch to third. McMillan struggled to right and scored Felsch, while Gandil romped home on Miller's error in trying to corral the ball and McMillan went around to third on the mishap. Ray Schalk smacked a three-bagger to left centre, scoring McMillan.

With a chance to tie the score within his grasp, Manager Rowland's excitement reached fever heat, and he sent in Tom Jenkins as a pinch hitter for Benz. This bit of strategy resulted in nothing, because Jenkins fanned. John Collins got an infield hit at the third station, and Schalk went over the pan with the tying run. Weaver's strike-out cut short any further destruction by the Sox.

Cullop weathered that inning all right, and was going along respectably until the sixth. Eddie Collins beat out a roller to short, and Jackson sacrificed. After Felsch lifted a high fly to Marsans, Gandil rammed a single to left which sent Eddie Collins home and put the Sox in front. Unexpected generosity on the part of Danforth, who had succeeded Benz, made it possible for the Yanks to tie the score in their portion of the same inning.

Nunamaker, the first batter up, filed to Jackson, and Cullop walked. Danforth couldn't find the plate and High got a pass. Baumann also got a walk, and filled the bases. Danforth was taken out and Williams hurried to the rescue. Peckinpaugh shot a hot grounder to Weaver, who forced Baumann at second, and while Eddie Collins was trying in his level best to make a double play at first, Cullop romped home with the run which locked up the game again.

The two teams then struggled along far into the night, both pitchers being accorded the snappiest kind of support when they were in any kind of trouble. It was now a simple question whether the Yankees' new pickaninny mascot would work or whether he wouldn't. His mystic spell finally reached Williams, the Sox pitcher, in the fourteenth, and after loading up the pillows, Baker's sacrifice sent the assembled citizens home happy.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)

	AB	R	H	Po	A
High,lf	5	1	1	2	0
Baum'n,2b	6	2	2	4	3
P'paugh,ss	4	0	1	2	7
Pipp,1b	6	0	1	11	1
Baker,3b	5	1	2	3	1
Marsans,cf	5	1	3	5	0
Miller,rf,lf	6	0	2	4	0
Nunam'r,c	6	0	2	2	0
aGilhooley	0	0	0	0	0
Walters,c	0	0	0	0	1
Cullop,p	3	1	0	0	4
Shawkey,p	0	0	0	0	0
Hendryx,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Total	46	6	13	42	19

CHICAGO. (A.)

	AB	R	H	Po	A
J. Collins,lf	6	0	2	3	0
W'ver,ss,3b	6	0	2	5	4
E. Collins,2b	6	1	1	6	3
Jackson,rf	5	0	1	3	0
Felsch,cf	6	1	2	1	1
Gandil,1b	6	1	3	11	0
M'Mullin,3b	5	1	1	2	2
Risberg,ss	0	0	0	0	0
bSchalk,c	1	1	1	7	0
Benz,p	1	0	0	0	1
bLiebold	1	0	0	0	0
cJenkins	1	0	0	0	0
Danforth,p	1	0	0	0	0
Williams,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	51	5	12	*40	13

*One out when winning run was scored.
a Ran for Nunamaker in thirteenth.
b Batted for McMullin in fourteenth.
c Batted for Benz in second.

Errors—Baker, Miller, Nunamaker.

New York	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—6
Chicago	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hit—Nunamaker. Three-base hit—Schalk. Stolen base—J. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh (2,) Jackson. Sacrifice flies—Pipp. Baker. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Bauman and Pipp; E. Collins, Weaver and Gandil; Baker, Bauman and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 12; Chicago, 8. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Benz, 2; Danforth, 5; Williams, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Benz, 3 hits 4 runs in 1 inning; Danforth, 4 and 1 in 4 1-3; Williams, 6 and 1 in 8 2-3; Cullop, 10 and 3 in 13; Shawkey, 2 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Cullop, 2; Danforth, 2; Williams, 2. Wild pitch—Benz. Time—2 hours 55 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Moriarty.

SOLDIERS WILL SEE BOUTS.

N. Y. A. C. to Hold Amateur Contests at Fort Slocum Tonight.

The soldiers of Uncle Sam in training at Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, will be entertained this evening with a program of amateur boxing contests which will be conducted at the fort under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club. The boxing will be confined to two classes, 110 and 135 pounds, and in each class the metropolitan district champion is scheduled to appear.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

New Polo A. A.—Young Joe Dundee vs. Eddie Fletcher; Eddie Seigel vs. Jerry Murphy; Jimmy Kirk vs. Joe Malone. Three ten-round bouts.

Freeport S. C., Freeport, L. I.—Jim Savage vs. Jack Hanlon. Ten rounds.

Brown's Far Rockaway A. C.—Eddie Fitzsimmons vs. Johnny Drumgin; Red McDonald vs. Dummy Burns. Both ten-round bouts.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Chicago, 5. (Fourteen innings.)
Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 3. (First game.)
Philadelphia, 4; Detroit, 2. (Second game.)
Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1. (First game.)
Cleveland, 5; Washington, 2. (Second game.) (Called in fifth; darkness.)
Boston, 11; St. Louis, 2. (First game.)
Boston, 8; St. Louis, 3. (Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 7; New York, 1.
Pittsburgh, 4; Brooklyn, 1. (First game.)
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 1. (Second game.)
St. Louis, 2; Boston, 0.
Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	60	33	.645
Boston	55	35	.611
Cleveland	50	44	.532
Detroit	47	45	.511
New York	45	44	.506
Washington	37	53	.411
Philadelphia	34	52	.395
St. Louis	36	58	.383

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	53	28	.654
Cincinnati	53	43	.552
St. Louis	49	40	.551
Philadelphia	42	38	.525
Chicago	45	46	.495
Brooklyn	40	45	.471
Boston	36	48	.429
Pittsburgh	29	59	.330

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

DODGERS LOSE AND WIN.

Pirates Capture First Game, but Are Beaten in Second.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.—Brooklyn and Pittsburgh divided the honors today, the Buccaneers taking the first by a score of 4 to 1, while the Dodgers walked away with the second, the score being 5 to 1. In the first game Harold Carlson, the Three I League recruit, pitched better ball than Ed Pfeffer, the veteran twirler of the Dodger crew. Pfeffer was wild, nicking three batsmen, and also passed three men. He was reached safely seven times.

However, he managed to weather the danger until the eighth inning, when the game was tied at 1 to 1. Then the Pirates settled the contest beyond doubt. The Dodgers were the first to score.

In the fourth inning Daubert shot a triple to left centre, and scored when Hi Myers duplicated his Captain's feat by smashing out another three-bagger. Stengel filed to King in right and Myers refused to come home after the catch, but when Johnston hit to Debuc, Hi was caught at the plate. The Dodgers never had a chance after that, only three men reaching first.

Cadore and Jacobs faced each other in the second game, and both went the whole distance, the former because he was never in danger, and the Pittsburg twirler because the Dodger hitting did not come until the ninth inning, when it was too late to rescue him. The Pirates started off on Cadore as if they meant to store up several runs, the first three men beating out infield hits, and filling the bases. Hans Wagner hit into a double play, Bigbee scoring, and the next man was easy.

Pittsburgh got two more safeties in the second, but failed to push a run across. The same was true in the fourth. At no other time was Cadore in trouble, and pitched himself out of bad places like a veteran.

The Dodgers made the game sure in the ninth when they turned back the offerings of Elmer Jacobs for three more runs. With one man gone, O'Rourke, who was subbing for Mowrey at third, beat out a hit, went to third on Mack Wheat's hit, the latter taking second on the throw to third. O'Rourke scored on Cadore's sacrifice fly to right. Wheat taking third. Olson was passed, and he and Wheat worked the double steal, the latter scoring and Olson taking second. Daubert's third hit scored Olson.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH. (N.)

	AB	R	H	Po	A
Bigbee,lf	3	0	0	0	0
King,rf	3	0	0	5	2
Carey,cf	4	1	1	0	0
Wagner,1b	2	0	1	11	0
Boeckel,3b	3	1	2	1	1
Debus,ss	3	1	2	2	5
Pitter,2b	1	0	0	2	1
Ward,2b	1	0	0	2	1
Fischer,c	3	1	1	3	1
Carlson,p	2	0	0	2	4
Total	25	4	7	27	14

BROOKLYN. (N.)

	AB	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Daubert,1b	4	1	2	8	1
Myers,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Johnston,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	3	3
O'Rourke,3b	4	1	1	2	0
M. Wheat,c	4	1	2	4	4
Cadore,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	31	5	10	27	12

Error—Stengel.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Fischer. Three-base hits—Daubert, Myers, Debus. Stolen bases—Johnston, Bigbee, Fischer. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Boeckel, Ward, Carlson. Double plays—Stengel and Daubert; King and Wagner. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh, 7. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 3; Carlson, 2. Earned runs—Off Pfeffer, 4; Carlson, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, (Bigbee); Wagner, (Ward.) Struck out—By Pfeffer, 3; Carlson, 2. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	4	1	1	5	5
Daubert,1b	4	2	3	9	0
Myers,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Johnston,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	3	3
O'Rourke,3b	4	1	1	2	0
M. Wheat,c	4	1	2	4	4
Cadore,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	31	5	10	27	13

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Bigbee,lf	4	1	1	3	0
King,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Carey,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Wagner,1b	3	0	0	10	1
Wilhoit,1b	0	0	0	2	0
Boeckel,3b	3	0	0	3	0
Pitter,2b	3	0	0	2	3
aFischer	1	0	0	0	0
Debus,ss	4	0	1	0	2
Ward,2b,3b	3	0	2	0	3
Ritter,p	0	0	0	0	0
Schmidt,c	2	0	2	1	1
Jacobs,p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	33	1	8	27	14

a Batted for Pitter in ninth.
b Batted for Ward in ninth.
Errors—Olson, (2.)

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	—5
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Olson, M. Wheat. Sacrifice hits—Myers, (2,) Cadore. Sacrifice flies—Cutshaw, Cadore. Double play—Olson, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cadore, 1; Jacobs, 3. Earned runs—Off Cadore, 1; Jacobs, 5. Struck out—By Cadore, 4; Jacobs, 1. Time—1 hour 44 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 7; Elmira, 2.
Wilkes-Barre, 3; Scranton, 1.
Binghamton, 2; Reading, 1.

American Association.

Kansas City, 5; Toledo, 2.
Milwaukee, 2; Indianapolis, 1.
St. Paul, 6; Columbus, 5.
Minneapolis, 3; Louisville, 2.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 4; New Haven, 2.
Bridgeport, 5; Portland, 2.
Hartford, 8; Springfield, 0.
Worcester, 4; New London, 3.
Worcester, 17; New London, 5.

BASEBALL TO-DAY. 1:00 P. M.—N. Y. Amateur A. Games. Polo grounds. Adm. 50c. 4:30

GIANTS SUCCUMB TO CUBS' ATTACK

McGraw's Clan Starts Tour in the West at Short End of a 7 to 1 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Playing bush ball, the Giants lost a one-sided and uninteresting contest to the Cubs this afternoon, 7 to 1. There never was a time during the game when the National League leaders were in the running or showed a semblance of the class that has given them a seven and a half game lead.

Tesreau, who was allowed to go the full nine innings, even though he was hit opportunely by the Bruins, was only in part responsible for the New York defeat. The four errors his mates made behind him played a big part in the final count. The Cubs touched Jeff for eight blows, three coming in the fourth, with a wild pitch and boot to clinch the game for the North siders. A hit, walk, and a couple of mistakes added two more in the sixth, while two hits, following a pass, manufactured the initial tally of the contest in the first.

The Giants had Vaughn alarmed in nearly every round, but he always managed to revive when things looked darkest. Charley Herzog was the only visitor who delivered in a pinch, for it was his single that counted Burns in the fifth with the only New York run. This did not cause any worry, for the Cubs were leading by five runs when this session rolled around. Kauff, Zim, and Robertson experienced all sorts of trouble solving the home left-hander, Heinie's only hit being a bunt toward second, which he beat out.

Cy Williams put the Cubs in the lead, after two were out in the first inning, by swatting a double. Flack walked and reached second when Wolter beat out an infield tap. Doyle and Merkle raised easy infield pop-ups, but Long Cy poked out a double which registered Flack. Zeider's foul to the catcher closed the chapter. The Giants got men on base in each of the next three frames but couldn't get them over.

In the fourth, Zeider put a Texas leaguer back of third and Wortman followed suit. Dilhoefer sacrificed, and when Vaughn hit to Fletcher, Rariden dropped the throw, letting Zeider count. Flack's single marked up Wortman and after Wolter went out via the pitcher, Tesreau uncorked a wild pitch with Doyle at bat, permitting both Vaughn and Flack to scoot home.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	4	2	1	3	0
Wolter,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	4	4
Merkle,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Williams,cf	3	0	2	1	1
Zeider,3b	4	1	1	2	4
Wortman,ss	3	2	1	1	1
Dilhoefer,c	3	0	1	4	3
Vaughn,p	3	2	1	2	5
Total	31	7	8	27	18

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	3

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323 P. O. Bldg. Bankruptcy.—Re Camille Weidenfeld.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Weitzenkorn<Weitzenkorn. | Orlando<Orlando.
Gurdik<Del & Hud Co | Hannan<Hanan.
Babiczak<same. | Quagliotti<Quagliotti.
Milaw<Milaw. | Lippman, Inc<Levinson.
Sheldon<Sheldon. | Re Beatty.
S Raines & Co, Inc< | De Beixedon<Schrenkeisen.
Ciner Mfg Co. | Helburn-Thompson Co<All American Mercantile Co.
Re Walsh. | Freygang<Indep Elec Supply Co.
Nulle<Hardware & Peck Co. | Re Gold. (Kutner.)
Jacob Lippman, Inc<Levison. | Oakes<Oakes.
Kenny<NY Homeopathic Medical Co. | Thomsen<Thomsen.
Saperston<Goldsmith. | Bancus<Weatherall.
Zander<Mint Products | Preaton<Murray.
Re Martens. | Spiegel<Stokes.
Rowe<Rowe. | Cook<Kane.
Brody<Brody. | De Gonzalez<Gonzalez
Jamieson<Jamieson. | Fogarty<Stange.
Re Cont Supply Co. | Goldberg<Klein.
Derrico<Diano. | Ruff<Rosendorf.
Bigham<Bigham. | Roosevelt<Roosevelt.
Jamesburg Pk Rty Co<Jamesburg Dev Co. | Fogarty<Stange. (4.)
Denton<Denton. | Savarese<I O U Co.
Mathews<Mathews. | Miller<Prince. (2.)
Kegerreis<Van Zile. | McLaren<Adair.
Hall<Cesmer. | Kusmicz<Richards.
Harlem Sav Bk<Henale Const Co. | Cunningham<Schenck.
Abrahams<Abrahams. | Brightwood Motor Mfg Co<Judson.
Howell<NY Rys. | Lubitz<Hellman.
Abt<Klugman. | Rosenberg<Spitzer.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Utility Rty Co. | Aranack<Black & White Cabinet Co.
McHugh<Del & Hudson Co. | Irving<Town Taxi Co, Inc.
Kegerreis<Van Zile. | Steele<same.
Union & N H Trust Co<Ketcham. | Alexander<same.
Cornell<Allen. | Bayard Products Co<Gross.
Re Int R T<Weinstein | Re CNY. (E 63d St.)
CNY<Smith. | Gottlieb<Gottlieb.
Re Adamczyk. | Spooner<Spooner.
De Forest Sheet & Tin Plate Co<Loeb. | Jobin<Lawrence.
De Beixedon<Schrenkeisen. | Re Lequin.
Purdy<Edelson. | Cent Park Pickle Wks, Inc<Duecksel.
Nealis<Nealis. | Jackson<Jackson.
Re Edw'd Thompson Co<Lash.

PART II.—Ordway, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Excise cases: | Re Sisson, (6.)
Re Dexter, (7.) | Re Stiller.

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 509, at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: | Richard B Schoeler,
Margaret Ackerman, | Mary A Reilly,
George G Dewsnap, | French E Evans.
Addis H Wentzel,

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Martin & Martin<Dalberg. | Buonomo<same.
Thorn & Co<Nista Const Co. | Margolies<same.
Same<Bolognese Inv. | Cohen<same.
Janach<Friedland. | Hoar<same.
Diamond<Progressive S & M Corp. | Kennedy<same. (2.)
Coghlan<Dowling. | Halligan<Beaver.
Brandt<Sussman. | Cleary<Linch.
Silver<Mendelsohn Co. | Bell<same.
Schlanger<Am Vienna Roll Baking Co. | Germano<same.
Love<Muller. | Bank<same.
Barr<Cahill. | Pappas<same.
Rothman<Kamber & Co. | Nitzberg<same.
Herrman<Ullman. | Johnson<same.
Sharp<Samuels. | Connell<same. (2.)
Nichols & Co<Blahoff. | Cronin<same.
Richards & Hirschfeld<Runkle. | Breitweiser<same.
Hornstein<Krasney. | Lazinsky<same. (2.)
Palmer<Siebert. | Kiel<same.
Libman<Lash. | Cassolara<same.
Colonial Bk<Stoddard. | Chasin<same.
Cohen<Goodstein. | Cerney<same.
Nikra Rty Co<Lachman. | Moritz Excel Shrink Wks<Malitzky.
Mucci<Linch. | Claiborne<Wheeler.
Scanlan<same. (2.) | De Fevre<East Rockaway Imp Co.
Edelman<Beaver. | Ellers & Becker Leather Co<Krautman.
Smith<Linch. | Volaskowitch<Starr.
Larin<same. | The Arco Co<Rosenhaus, Inc.
Tannenbaum<same. | Elec Wiring, &c, Co<De Carli.
Morello<same. | Savage<Wachsman.
Bruno<same. | Krieger(6 & 8 Rutgers Place Co. (2.)
Rabinowitz<same. | Zimney<Dworsky.
Steingold<same. | Wiener<Kirsch.
Farbman<Beaver. | Winter<Pass.
Brettschneider<Linch. | Ipprer<Blumenfeld.
Rowe<Beaver. | Miller<Greevklong.
Wolfer<same. (2.) | Harrison<May.
Carr<Linch.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ordway, J.—Re Sagendorf—Philip J. McCook. Re Hannon—Stanley M. Isaacs. Gerth(Isenberg—William Weiss. Haskin(McIntosh—Louis J. Schwartz. Morrison(Weingarten—Louis Jacobson.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Appley(Totero—Maurice S. Cohn. Pancoast(Schriebersdorf—Joseph P. Morrissey.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Jesse S. Phillips(Clarence F. Birdseye—Edward E. McCall. J. D. O'Neill(Same—Edward E. McCall.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Re Old Kingsbridge Road. | Re Knapp & French. Lawyers Mtg Co<Bregman.
Bramer<Kleinberg. | Am R Estate Co<Levine.
Frazier<Cottage Rty. | Sommerfeld<Sommerfeld.
Re Lichtenberg. | Loewy<Loewy.
Dooling<Ventorola. | Kossoy<Kossoy.
Carlucci<Giordanto. | Re Bassi.
Noble<Noble. | Larson<Hart.
Thompson<Santani. | Long & Bros<Quin.
Island Inv Co<Erickson. | D'Aniello<Bruno.
Horn<Davey. | Meskin<Winkel Bldg.
Meed<Panessa. | McNamara<Levy.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan J.

Wilson<Barry. | Zarato<Galano.
Johnston<Lehrman. | Loewns<Colonna.
Olson<Morningside Const Co. (2.)

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Fairchild(Willis Avenue Realty Company. (2.)—Joseph R. Truesdale. Hewlett(Sussman—Enos S. Booth. Rogers<same—Julius D. Tobias.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Bruggner<Bruggner. | McDermott<McCabe.
Lundquist<Lundquist. | Morton<Smith Hoisting Machine Co.
Selander<Johnson. | Re New Utrecht Av RR Line. (Zimmermann.)
Kripatten<Bender. | Goldschmidt<Fuchs.
Linker<Jamison. | McGuire<McGuire.
Waller<Waller. | Cromwell<Synner.
Andereya<O'Hare. | Vitale(G. Schirmer.
Dennin<Remsen. | Terino(B H R R Co.
Hauseiter<Hauseiter. | Sapolsky<Rooney.
Re Gold & Taylor Cut Stone Co. | Turner<Parsons.
Stevenson<Ennis. | Roth<Nassau & Queens Land & Imp.
Wiltshire<Wiltshire. | Freedman<Chautauqua & Erie Grape Co.
Hinton<Patrick Ryan Cons Corpn. | Runnell<Mooney.
People N Y<Faggello. | Kiely(Glenn.
Huskay<Ackers. | Healy<Hunt.
Moulden<Moulden. | Schmidt<Frederickson.
Rothman<Silovitz. | Re Altman.
Re East 95th St. (Ginsburg.) | Re Knapp & French. Lawyers Mtg Co<Bregman.
Nubel<Nubel. | Am R Estate Co<Levine.

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Part I.—Hylan, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Silverman<Simon. | Meskin<Winkel Bldg.
Marcovits<Sullivan. | McNamara<Levy.
Richardson<Paragon Const Co.

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Police Surgeons Nucleus for Corps to Meet Sudden Demands.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Payne Whitney, Chairman, Mrs. Graham Blandy, Mrs. C. N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. David Stevenson, and Mrs. Arthur Woods, members of the Women's War Auxiliary of New York Hospital, a police surgeon auxiliary medical corps has been equipped and 300 surgeons of this city, including the police and fire surgeons, organized into units to handle surgical cases in any emergency that may arise within the city.

The original amount raised by the women managers was $1,500. Some of the money came from the Hospital Social Service Association and some was given by Southern women now living in New York.

The equipment for the field dressing station is kept at the chief surgeon's office at Police Headquarters and can be delivered quickly to any part of the city by its automobile transport. The emergency bags containing the surgical and medical supplies are kept in each police inspection district office for the use of the medical officers, and may be reached quickly. This equipment will provide means for quick field dressing of wounds and makes possible the successful handling of large numbers of injured, in case some catastrophe should visit the city.

Dr. Edward T. Higgins, chief surgeon, Police Department, is the commanding officer. Each borough of the city has its own unit, in charge of a borough chief, elected by the members forming the unit. Borough units are sub-divided into zones, each zone having its own lieutenant medical officer in charge.

The borough chiefs who have been elected by the various units are: Manhattan, Dr. Harold Barclay; Bronx, Dr. Alvin E. Munson; Brooklyn, Dr. Walter A. Sherwood; Queens, Dr. William T. Scoville; Richmond, Dr. Alfred H. Thomas.

GLEN COVE PROTEST FAILS.

Court Gives No Comfort to Opponents of New City.

MINEOLA, July 26.—Judge Lewis J. Smith in the County Court here this morning dismissed the appeal, taken by those opposed to the formation of a city out of the village of Glen Cove, from the election which was held there on the question on June 30. Judge Smith held he had no jurisdiction. It was alleged that spoiled ballots were thrown on the floor and swept up, and that there was illegal voting. Counsel for the petitioners announced that he would institute a taxpayer's action in the Supreme Court for a writ to prevent the organization of the city government. The city advocates carried the election on June 30 by 7.

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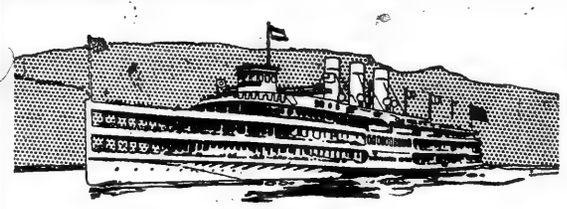
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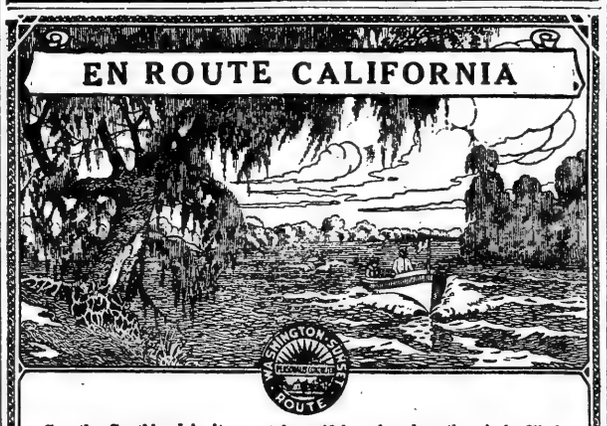
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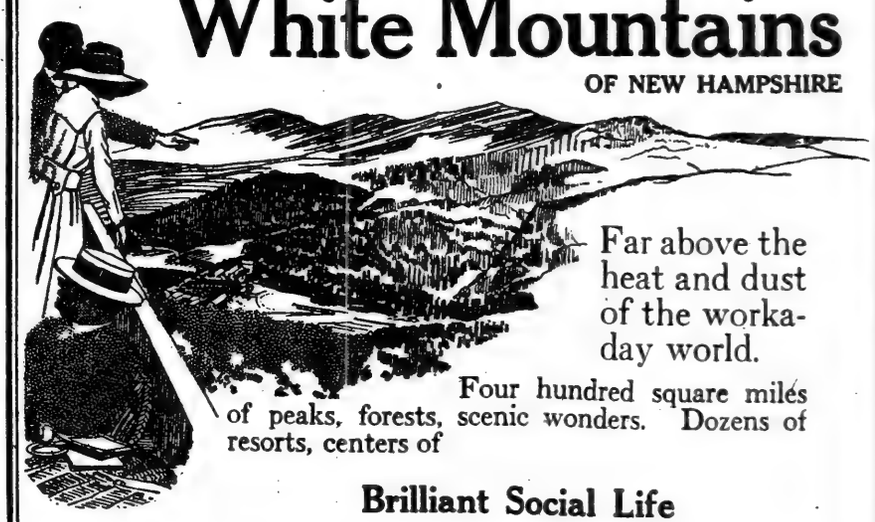
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The Sinclair, BETHLEHEM, N. H. CAPACITY 225
Mountain View House, WHITEFIELD, N. H. CAPACITY 200
Forest Hills Hotel, FRANCONIA, N. H. CAPACITY 150
Twin Mountain House, TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H. CAPACITY 50
New Waumbek Hotel, JEFFERSON, N. H. CAPACITY 500
New Profile House and Cottages, FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 450
Sunset Hill House, SUGAR HILL, N. H. CAPACITY 225
Fabyan House, FABYAN, N. H. CAPACITY 300
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Activity at a New Low Level as Uncertainties of Situation Increase.

Dealings on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday were in the smallest volume for any five-hour session in more than four months. In this way the Street reflects its inability to gauge the ultimate effect of momentous changes in the business world growing out of the necessities for a much broader participation by the United States in the war than any one visioned in early April. The Russian situation is so bad that no one attempts nowadays to minimize its serious bearing on the probable lengthening of the war. There is still a feeling in banking circles in closest touch with Petrograd that Russia will prove true to her obligations to the Allies and will soon give a better account on the eastern battlefront, but the loss of priceless guns and ammunition obtained with so much difficulty has proved discouraging. Exports from this country to Russia have almost stopped, owing to the railway congestion, which is now so bad that it is estimated that a full year will be required to transport materials now at Vladivostok to their destination. The latest report on submarine sinkings has also served to unsettle further the hope that Great Britain had increased the effectiveness of her protection of the sea lanes to such a point that Germany would have to admit the futility of depending upon the U-boats to win the war.

However, the market takes each piece of bad news philosophically, and prices have held up remarkably well. This is taken to indicate a strong technical position which has made sellers more cautious in working for declines. For most of the day yesterday prices were firm, but they yielded in the final hour upon receipt of news that Secretary McAdoo had increased his tentative war budget to $6,000,000,000. No one deceives himself as to the size of the job that the United States has undertaken. It must make up within a few months for its lack of preparedness expenditures for several years back, and at the same time must shoulder a large part of the burden of carrying the weaker Allies to relieve Great Britain. In some quarters encouragement is derived from this situation on the ground that the Government will move very guardedly in adopting measures for price-fixing or for raising additional revenues in order not to slow down the production of needed supplies.

The Denman-Goethals deadlock was not broken a moment too soon, and it is of the utmost importance that every effort be bent to the production of new ships of all kinds as rapidly as possible. The scarcity of available tonnage has begun to choke export business, and very large foreign orders which were offered regardless of price have been refused by commission men and manufacturers because of their inability to engage cargo space. The movement of supplies for the American troops on the Continent will itself absorb a considerable part of shipping accommodation hitherto available for export business.

Action of the St. Paul Directors yesterday in reducing the annual dividend from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent. was well received. The company's shares moved up to 69½ from the price of 68 made before the meeting, and the belief was encouraged that the company sees no reason to believe that future earnings will not be sufficient to maintain this modest rate. Advance inquiries indicate that the offering of $100,000,000 of Canadian Government two-year notes which is to be made on a basis to yield 6.07 per cent. will be well received. There is ample money for investment in short-term issues which is not available for long-term bonds, and it is not expected that the offerings now being made will interfere to any extent in the success of the next big loan by this Government.

Guaranty Securities Co. Dividend.

The Guaranty Securities Company, which was formed two years ago to promote the sale of automobiles on the partial payment plan, has declared a dividend for the quarter ended June 30 at the rate of 2 per cent. per year. A statement issued yesterday showed that the company's surplus increased in the quarter from $86,415 to $210,078. The balance sheet set forth notes and acceptances amounting to $10,006,726 among the assets which were pledged to secure collateral trust notes, debentures, and bank loans. The amount of collateral notes and debentures outstanding was $7,554,500 on June 30. The total assets amounted to $12,881,269.

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Low 2½ | Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....4¼@4½ Sixty days.....4¾@5
Ninety days....4¼@4½ Ninety days....4¾@5
Four months....4¼@4½ Four months.....5
Five months....4¼@4½ Five months.....5
Six months....4½@4¾ Six months.....5@5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3 @3¼
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 3¼@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3¾@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days 4¾
4 to 6 months 4¾@5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	...
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.76¼	...
Cables	5.75⅜	5.75⅜	5.75⅜	+.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	21.35	21.20	21.55	+.35
Cables	21.35	21.30	21.65	+.35

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7555	4.76⅞
5.1825 Paris	5.76¼	5.75⅛
China—		
Hongkong	63.00	63.10
Peking	99.00	99.125
Shanghai	98.00	98.125
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.90
40.10 Holland	41.37½	41.50
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.22½	7.21½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.25
Yokohama	51.25	51.25
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.50 Russia	21.55	21.65
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	31.90	32.00
Copenhagen	29.20	29.50
Christiania	29.80	29.90
19.295 Spain	22.85	23.00
South America—		
32.41 Rio	25.25	25.375
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.75	43.875
5.1826 Switzerland	4.39	4.55

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $542,049,650; balance, $42,698,945; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $262,804; Federal Reserve credit balance, $22,453,034.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.1875@$2.50 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39¾d, unchanged; in New York, 78⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 61½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	306,876	244,760	1,334,872
Year to date	112,689,890	93,646,120	75,496,740

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
66¼	67½	200	Ajax Rubber	67	67	67	67	— ½
3⅞	4⅜	200	Alaska Juneau	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	...
25¾	29	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28½	...
83½	88⅜	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	83¼	88¼	83¼	83¼	...
100	100⅞	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
92½	92⅞	4,500	Am. Beet Sugar	91⅞	93¼	91⅝	92¾	+1⅝
47½	48	1,200	Am. Can	48¼	48	48	48	...
75	76	700	Am. Car & Fdry	76⅝	76	75¼	75¾	+ ⅛
98	100	200	Am. Express	98	98	98	98	+8
13	13½	300	Am. H. & Leather	13	13¼	13	13	— ¼
57	59	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	57	58⅝	57	58¼	+ ⅝
12	13	800	Am. Ice	13	13	13	13	+1
57	57½	1,400	Am. International	58	58¼	57	57½	+ ⅛
27	27¼	14,300	Am. Linseed	27	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
62¾	63	500	Am. Linseed pf	63½	63¾	63	63	— ⅜
71	71½	900	Am. Locomotive	71½	71⅞	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅜
15	15½	100	Am. Malting	15½	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅜
68	69¾	200	Am. Malting 1st pf	68	69¼	69	69¼	— ⅛
102¼	102¾	2,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101	102¾	101	102⅝	+1¼
120⅝	121¼	900	Am. Sugar Ref	121¼	121¾	121	121	+ ¼
40¼	49⅝	3,100	Am. Sumatra Tob	48¾	50	48¾	49⅜	+1½
110¼	119⅜	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	+ ⅛
200	203	500	Am. Tobacco	201	204	201	204	+4
53	54	500	Am. Woolen	52⅞	53½	52⅞	53½	+1
24½	25	300	Am. Zinc L. & S	24⅜	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
76¼	76¾	4,600	Anaconda Copper	76¼	76⅞	76	76	+ ⅛
58	59½	100	Associated Oil	59	59	59	59	—1
100⅛	100¼	600	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
100½	100¼	500	Do., odd lot	100½	100½	100½	100¼	...
104½	105	1,200	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	105¼	105¼	103¾	104⅞	—1⅛
61	62	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	61	61	61	61	...
70¼	70½	5,900	Baldwin Loco	71½	72¾	70¾	70⅝	— ⅝
69¼	69½	100	Baltimore & Ohio	69½	69½	69½	69½	— ⅛
68	69	100	Baltimore & O. pf	68¼	68½	68¼	68½	— ⅛
126	129	300	Bethlehem Steel	127½	128	127½	128	—2
125⅛	125½	12,600	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	120	126⅝	125¼	125¼	+ ¼
59	61	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ⅛
101	115	100	Bklyn Union Gas	101½	101½	101½	101½	—3½
...	...	100	Brown Shoe	67	67	67	67	—4
10¾	11⅜	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
100	100⅛	200	Burns Brothers	100½	100½	100½	100½	+2½
36	36¾	300	Butte & Superior	36¾	36¾	36	36	— ⅞
150½	161	100	Canadian Pacific	160	160	160	160	+ ½
80½	86⅞	1,700	Central Leather Co	87	87¼	86¼	86⅜	+ ⅝
112⅝	114¾	1,100	Central Leather pf	112¾	112¾	112½	112½	— ⅜
78½	80	1,400	Chandler Motor	80⅛	80½	78½	80	— ⅝
59¼	59½	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅝	60	59½	59¼	— ⅜
10¼	11¼	100	Chi. Great Western	11	11	11	11	...
33⅛	34	200	Chi. Gt. Western pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅝	—1¼
69⅜	69¾	7,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	68⅜	69¼	68	69⅜	— ⅛
102⅞	110⅛	400	Chi., R. I. & P. pf	110	110	110	110	+ ¼
109	110	200	Chi. & Northwest	108⅞	109	108⅞	109	...
34½	34¾	200	C., R. I. & P. t.cfs	34½	34½	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅝
71	72	720	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. cfs	72¼	72½	72	72	— ½
58¾	59¼	1,100	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. cfs	59¼	59½	59	59	— ⅛
19⅞	20	510	Chile Copper	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
54	54¼	400	Chino Copper	54	54⅝	54	54⅜	+ ⅛
48*	49½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	49	49	49	49	+ ⅞
40	47	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	46	46	46	46¼	+2
40	40⅝	200	Columbia Gas & El	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¾
39	40½	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
34⅞	35	3,300	Corn Products Ref	35¼	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
97	98	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+ ⅛
80¾	80¾	3,000	Crucible Steel	80¾	81¼	80¼	80¾	+ ⅜
102	103	100	Crucible Steel pf	102¼	102½	102½	102½	...
39¼	40⅜	3,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	40¾	41	39½	40¼	+ ⅛
16	16¼	800	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	16	16½	16	16	—1½
26⅞	27	8,900	Distillers' Secur	26½	27⅜	26	26⅞	+ ⅝
24⅞	24⅞	300	Erie	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
36	37	250	Fisher Body	36⅞	36⅞	36¼	36¾	— ¼
34⅜	35¼	800	Gaston, W. & W	35¼	35¾	35	35	— ¼
33⅝	40	600	General Cigar	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+1¼
111¼	111½	19,700	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	113¼	113¼	110⅝	111⅜	—2½
50	51¼	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	51	51	51	51	— ½
104	104½	700	Great Northern pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	...
32¼	32½	800	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	32¼	— ¼
41½	43	300	Greene-Cananea	42	42	42	42	+ ½
54⅜	55	1,200	Inspiration Copper	54⅜	55	54⅛	55	+ ¼
9¼	9⅝	400	Interboro Consol	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
19¼	19⅝	100	Int. Agricultural	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¾
58	58¼	200	Int. Agricultural pf	57⅝	58	57⅝	58	...
28⅜	28½	2,200	Int. Mer. Marine	29¼	29¼	28¼	28½	— ¼
86⅝	87	15,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	88¼	88¼	86⅝	86⅞	—1½
38⅝	39	900	Int. Nickel	38⅞	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅝
34	34½	400	Int. Paper	34¾	34¾	34	34½	— ⅛
68	69	114	Int. Paper pf. sta	69	69	69	69	— ⅛
41	44	300	Jewel Tea	44	44	44	44	+1
42¾	47⅞	700	Kennecott Copper	42⅞	42⅞	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
91	91⅞	800	Lackawanna Steel	90½	92	90½	91¼	...
21	21½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	...
113¼	117	100	Manhattan Elev	115	115	115	115	...
32⅛	32¾	1,600	Maxwell Motors	32⅜	33	32¼	32¼	— ¼
51⅜	53	100	May Dept. Stores	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	—3¼
93½	94½	700	Mexican Petroleum	94	94¼	94	94	— ⅛
40	40¼	400	Miami Copper	40	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
57⅜	58	1,100	Midvale Steel	58½	58½	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅛
6	6¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
32	32¼	1,100	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	32¼	32⅜	32	32	— ⅛
89½	90	100	Montana Power	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
109	113	100	Montana Power pf	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
33½	34	200	National Acme	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
108*	112	200	Nat. Biscuit	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ⅛
35⅜	36¼	200	Nat. Conduit & C	36	36¾	36	36¼	+ ⅛
43¼	43⅝	1,900	Nat. Enam. & St	43¾	44	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅝
54	56	100	National Lead	55	55	55	55	...
22	22½	500	Nevada Con. Cop	22	22½	22	22½	+ ⅝
31½	31⅝	800	N. O., Tex. & Mex	31½	32	31	31½	+ ⅛
88¼	88⅞	600	N. Y. Central	88⅞	88¾	88¼	88¼	— ⅝
35¾	36½	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	36½	36½	36	36	— ⅝
100½	101½	500	Northern Pacific	101¾	102	100½	100½	— ⅛
57⅜	58	8,700	Ohio Cities Gas	58⅝	59	57	57⅝	+ ⅛
5½	5¾	100	Ontario Mining	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
89½	90½	300	Owens Bottle Mach.	90	90	90	90	— ¾
26	27	200	Pacific Mail	26	26	26	26	...
53	53¼	2,900	Penn. R. R.	53¼	53¾	53	53¼	...
77¼	78	300	People's Gas, Chi	77	77	77	77	...
33½	36	1,000	Philadelphia Co	33	35	33	36	—1
39½	40⅞	300	Pierce-Arrow	40¾	40¾	40½	40½	...
39½	40⅞	20	Do., odd lot	39½	39½	39½	39½	...
53⅜	54	700	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	54¼	54¼	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
31⅜	31⅞	800	Pitts. & West Va	32	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
72½	73½	600	Pressed Steel Car	73	73⅞	73	73	...
51½	52	500	Railway Steel Sp	51½	52	51½	52	+ ⅛
26⅞	27	1,600	Ray Con. Copper	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
93¼	94	1,500	Reading	93½	94	93½	93⅝	+ ¼
90¾	90¾	5,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	...
64½	64⅝	400	Royal Dutch t r	64⅞	64⅞	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅛
30	32	100	St. Louis-S. F. pf	30	30	30	30	+1
95	96	300	Savage Arms	96	96	96	96	—1½
12	12½	1,100	Seaboard Air Line	12¼	12¼	12	12	— ⅞
168	170	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	169¾	169¾	169¾	169¾	+1¼
23½	24¼	100	Shattuck-Arizona	24	24	24	24	+ ⅜
43½	43⅞	800	Sinclair Gulf & Ref	43¾	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	— ¼
93	93½	800	Southern Pacific	93⅜	93⅝	93⅛	93½	...
26⅜	27	2,300	Southern Railway	26⅞	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
55	56	300	Southern Ry. pf	55	55	55	55	— ⅛
84	90	100	Standard Milling pf	84	84	84	84	—1⅝
52⅞	53	8,600	Studebaker Co	54⅞	54⅞	52	53	—1⅝
17⅛	17¼	600	Tenn. C. & C	17¼	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅜
188½	190½	100	Texas Co	190	190	190	190	+ ⅛
...	...	2,017	Texas Co. rights	20¾	21	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
16¼	17	200	Texas & Pacific	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	...
64½	64½	16,800	Tobacco Products	63	65	63	64½	+1⅝
103½	105	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	103¾	104¾	103¾	104¾	+1⅝
85	88	100	Twin City R. T	86	86	86	86	+ ⅝
135⅜	135¾	700	Union Pacific	135½	135⅞	135¼	135¼	— ⅝
79½	80	200	Union Pacific pf	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	+ ⅛
116¾	117	6,800	United Cigar Stores	115¾	117⅜	115¾	117	+1⅜
85	88	5	United Dyewood	88	88	88	88	...
94	97	100	United Dyew. pf	95	95	95	95	— ½
133½	135	100	United Fruit	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼	—1⅜
28	29	300	United Paper Board	29	29	29	29	...
162¼	162¾	6,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	160¼	162⅜	160½	162½	+2½
60⅞	61¾	1,800	U. S. Rubber	60¼	61½	60¼	61	+ ⅞
121¾	121¾	60,500	U. S. Steel	121¼	122	121¼	121⅝	+ ⅛
117½	118¼	900	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛
102¼	102¾	1,300	Utah Copper	103	103⅜	102¼	102½	+ ½
18¼	19¼	100	Utah Securities	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	+ ½
39⅞	40¾	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	40	40	39¾	39⅞	— ⅜
109	114	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	109	109	109	109	—1
49¼	49¾	400	Wabash pf. A	49	49½	49	49½	+ ½
49½	49½	50	Do., odd lot	49½	49½	49½	49½	...
20¼	20¼	100	Wabash pf. B	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¾
20½	20¾	200	Western Maryland	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¾
92⅞	93¼	300	Western Union Tel	93	93	92⅞	92⅞	...
48¼	48¾	600	Westingh. El. & M	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
15½	16	1,000	Wheeling & L. E	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	— ¼
67	68	100	Wilson & Co	67¼	67¾	67½	67½	+ ⅛
29⅞	30¼	9,100	Willys-Overland	30⅜	30½	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅛
95½	96	300	Willys-Overland pf	95¾	96¼	95¾	96¼	— ⅛
48	49	300	Wisconsin Central	49	49¾	49	49¼	— ⅛
125	130	100	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	126	128	128	126	...
35	36	200	Worthington Pump	35	35	35	35	+ ½

FIRM TONE IN LONDON.

Foreign Issues Neglected, with Exception of Swedish Bonds.

LONDON, July 26.—The tone of the stock market was generally firm today, though there was some irregularity, the taxed war loan being sold to invest in the tax free issue. The latter hardened appreciably. Home rails were neglected despite dividend payments. Industrial, oil and shipping shares were more active and steadier.

Foreign issues were firm on the improved exchange situation. American securities barely moved after adjustment to parity.

Money was in better demand and discount rates were firmer.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 26.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 65 centimes.

Canadian Notes to Yield 6.07%.

The $100,000,000 two-year notes of the Dominion of Canada will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. and will be offered to the public at 98, at which price the yield will be 6.07 per cent. These details were announced yesterday, and it was said that the public offering would probably not be made until next week.

B. F. Goodrich Co. Earns $5,200,000

The B. F. Goodrich Company, rubber manufacturers, earned a net income of $5,200,000 in the half year ended June 30, a gain of $400,000 over the same period last year. The result reported yesterday was over and above the reservation for excess profits taxes. The profit was equal to approximately 7 per cent. on the common stock, after allowing for the preferred stock dividend.

WELCOMED BY EXCHANGE.

William A. Wallace Back from Driving Ambulance in France.

Stock Exchange members welcomed William A. Wallace back from France yesterday, where he had served with honor with the American Ambulance. The welcome was none the less warm for the reason that Mr. Wallace entered the ambulance service immediately after being suspended from the Exchange last year for violation of one of the trading rules. Because of his distinguished record the Governors of the Exchange a few months ago remitted part of the penalty.

The Governors expelled James A. Taylor from membership yesterday for conduct "inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade." Discipline, according to a Governor, resulted from proof that the broker had acted both as principal and broker in certain transactions. Mr. Taylor joined the Exchange on March 22, 1894, and for years was known as a specialist in Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé shares.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, July 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£283,000
Circulation increased	219,000
Bullion decreased	65,905
Other securities decreased	1,269,000
Other deposits increased	2,128,000
Public deposits decreased	1,140,000
Notes reserve decreased	252,000
Government securities increased	2,640,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.36 per cent.; last week it was 18.62 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, July 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	3,521,000
Silver in hand decreased	287,000
Notes in circulation decreased	2,962,000
Treasury deposits decreased	52,503,000
General deposits increased	51,427,000
Bills discounted decreased	18,909,000
Advances decreased	1,517,000

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	79.45	79.20	79.29	— .25
25 industrials	80.41	79.49	80.13	+ .02
50 stocks	80.43	79.80	80.01	— .11

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 26	80.43	79.80	80.01	— .11
July 25	80.33	79.64	80.12	— .10
July 24	81.03	80.07	80.22	— .21
July 23	81.01	80.17	80.43	— .71
July 21	81.31	80.58	81.14	+ .68
July 20	80.62	79.76	80.46	+ .49
July 19	80.53	79.55	79.97	— .49

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1917	82.44 July 2	79.55 July 19	80.01
1916	87.04 July 6	82.91 July 14	84.38
1915	75.34 July 20	66.98 July 10	73.55
1914	69.08 July 7	57.41 July 30	57.77
1913	70.24 July 28	66.80 July 9	69.34
1912	82.76 July 3	79.75 July 12	81.80
1911	83.75 July 19	81.50 July 5	82.49

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1917	90.46 Jan. 4	75.77 May 9	80.01
†1916	91.85 Jan. 3	80.91 Apr. 22	83.80

Full Years.

1916	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.18 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913	78.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.06
1912	83.92 Sep. 7	75.24 Feb. 1	79.30
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July 20	82.69 —.06	July 19	82.89 +.04
July 25	82.75 —.11	July 18	82.85 +.17
July 24	82.86 —.03	July 17	82.68 —.03
July 23	82.89 —.07	July 16	82.65 —.09
July 21	82.96 +.0	July 14	82.74 +.10
July 20	82.92 +.01	July 13	82.64 —.07

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1917	89.48 July 26	82.61 July 9	82.89
†1916	87.45 June 17	80.19 Apr.

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ST. PAUL ROAD VOTES A REDUCED DIVIDEND

Semi-Annual Disbursement on Common Stock Cut from 2½ to 2 Per Cent.

NOT UNEXPECTED IN STREET

Company Has Spent Many Millions in Expansion, Which Are Counted On to Yield Good Returns.

Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at their meeting in New York yesterday, reduced the semi-annual dividend on the common stock from 2½ to 2 per cent. The usual 3½ per cent. semi-annual dividend on the preferred was declared.

The cut in the dividend on the common had been expected, the price of the stock having declined sharply in recent weeks. It sold at 92 at the beginning of the year and went down to 65½ three weeks ago. Yesterday it closed at 69¾. With the payment of 2 per cent. the year's dividends on the common will amount to 4½ per cent., compared with 5 per cent. for 1916; 4½ per cent. in 1915; 5 per cent. from 1912 to 1914, and 7 per cent. from 1902 to 1911.

The reduction of the dividend directed attention to the St. Paul's earnings in recent months. While the gross income since Jan. 1 has been running at a high level, increased expenses steadily have eaten into the receipts. In the five months ended May 31 the road reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission a gross revenue of $42,871,971, an increase of $791,978 over the same period last year, but the net earnings, after taxes were paid, were $1,806,380 less than a year before, with a total of $8,528,447.

Last year the company earned its 5 per cent. dividend on the junior stock issue with only a moderate margin to spare. The profit available for dividend disbursement was equal to 6.77 per cent. per share, compared with 7.11 per cent. in 1915. The company in recent years has spent many millions of dollars in expanding its facilities and maintaining the existing properties. A few months ago the electrification of more than 400 miles of the system through the Rocky Mountains was completed at heavy expense, which is expected to make an excellent return in the future through the reduction of operating costs by the use of electric power. The burden put upon earnings in the current period of improvement work presumably has found reflection in the income account, promoting a conservative attitude toward dividends on the part of the Directors.

The Directors decided to comply with the request of A. J. Earling, the President, that he be relieved of some of the duties of his office. The Board authorized the appointment of a committee which is to co-operate with the President in making the changes in the by-laws and organization of the company necessary to carry out his wishes. It is understood that the plan proposed is to create the new office of Chairman of the Board and to elect Mr. Earling to that post.

It was definitely stated that Mr. Earling had not handed in his resignation, and after adjournment he told newspaper men that he did not cotemplate severing his connections with the road. Mr. Earling is nearly seventy years old, and has been with the St. Paul for the past fifty years, having started in as a telegrapher.

The committee appointed to attend to the changes in the bylaws consists of P. A. Rockefeller, John D. Ryan of New York, and J. Ogden Armour of Chicago. All of the Directors, excepting Samuel McRoberts of New York and L. J. Petit of Milwaukee attended the meeting.

The dividends declared yesterday are payable Sept. 1 to holders of record on Aug. 7.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.08
Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Andes	.11	Mexican	.09
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.09
Bullion	.01	Overman	.01
Caledonia	.08	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con	.01	Savage	.07
Chollar	.04	Sierra Nevada	.09
Confidence	.05	Union Con	.09
Con. Virginia	.21	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.61¾
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	Goldfield Merger	.05
Halifax	.28	Great Bend	.07
Jim Butler	.70	Jumbo Exten	.24
McNamara	.15	Jumbo Junior	.04
Midway	.09	Kewanas	.12
Mizpah	.10	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts	.09	Spearhead	.09
Montana	.19	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.10	Big Four	.05
Rescue	.19	Consolidated	.23
Tonopah Exten	.29	Morning Glory	.18
Tonopah Nevada	9.00	Union Amalg	.14
West End	.85	White Caps	1.27½
West Tonopah	.16	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.65
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.20
Booth	.01	Packard	.32
Daisy	.02	Rochester	.47
Florence	.14	Round Mountain	.29
Fraction	.03	United Eastern	4.12½
Goldfield Con	.53	United Mines	.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¾	5¾	Granite	50	60
Dr. J'pot	4¾	5	Isabella	10¼	10½
Dayton	8½	9	McKinney	16½	17½
El Paso	26	28	Portland	140	150
Fanny R.	4	5	Vindicator	70	79
Golden C.	214	215	U. Gold M.	21¼	21¾
Gold Sov.	4¾	5			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Southern Illinois Railway and Power Company has been sold to the Middle West Utilities Company.

The Guaranty Trust Company began yesterday to exchange the outstanding temporary Series 11 6 per cent. first lien gold bonds of the United States Public Service Company for the definitive engraved bonds.

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that transactions on Sinclair Oil and Refining today, unless made specifically for cash, shall be ex-rights; that rights may be dealt in beginning yesterday; that transactions in rights must be settled not later than Aug. 1, 1917, after which date dealings shall be as in securities. The right to subscribe expires Aug. 15.

John Bolinger, assistant manager of the foreign exchange department of the Guaranty Trust Company, has been elected Vice President of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

The City of Chelsea, Mass., has sold a temporary loan of $230,000 in anticipation of revenue to Edward L. Stokes, Philadelphia, at 4.39 per cent. discount.

The City of Worcester, Mass., has sold $200,000 temporary notes, dated July 27 and maturing Nov. 17, 1917, to Morgan & Bartlett, New York, at 4.68 per cent. discount.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list American Smelting and Refining Company $46,256,400 first mortgage, 30-year, 5 per cent. bonds, Series A, due April 1, 1947.

Hendrick Hudson has been elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange. The seat of James Seligman, deceased, has been posted for transfer to Robert C. Mhes, Jr. The Committee on Admissions has authorized John F. E. McCann to substitute for Roger M. Poor of the firm of Richard Whitney & Co.

The Gulf States Steel Corporation reports for the half year ended June 30 net operating income of $2,083,883, a gain of $1,063,679 over the same period last year.

The Pearlman Company and the Clarksburg Zinc Company announced yesterday that the ownership and management of their plants at Clarksburg, W. Va., would be taken over by the United Zinc Smelting Corporation on Aug. 1.

The Handbook of Securities has been issued for the current year by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, containing statistics of stocks on the exchanges of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Pittsburgh for the year ended July 1.

Robert H. Delafield has been appointed metropolitan district sales manager of the National City Company.

Lee, Higginson & Co. are offering to investors $2,000,000 cumulative 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Simmons Company at 95, yielding about 7.35 per cent. on the purchase price.

Spencer Trask & Co. have issued a special circular describing the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	96	96⅝	7.00
Argen. Gov. Dis.	6	Dec. 15, '17	99⅞	100⅝	5.10
Argen. Gov.		May 15, '20	98⅛	99	6.20
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100¼	5.00
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100⅝	4.90
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	97⅛	99	6.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	96	97	5.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	95¼	96¼	5.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	99⅞	100½	3.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	97⅛	98½	5.25
Dom. of Can.	5	Mar., 1937	94¼	94⅝	5.50
FrenchGov. Con.		Apr., 1919	98	98⅜	6.40
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	6.60
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	99⅞	100¼	5.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	99⅛	100⅛	4.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100⅛	102	5.40
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Gov. of France	5	Is. of 1916	$145	$150	..
Rep. of China	6	Nov., 1919	94½	96½	7.50
Russian Gov.	5½	July, 1919	82	84	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	72	75	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '28	$210	$218	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	98½	100	5.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99	100	6.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.05
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	97¾	98¼	5.15
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	99	100	6.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98⅞	99⅝	5.70
Beth. St. Cor.	5	Feb. 15, '19	98¼	98½	6.15
Braz. L. & T.	6	Nov., 1919	95	97	7.60
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	98⅝	98⅞	6.15
Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
C., B. & Q.		July, 1921	95⅞	96¼	5.00
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.25
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '25	101⅝	101⅝	5.65
Curt. A. & M.	6	Serial	103	105	..
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.95
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	97	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	3½	Apr., 1919	97⅞	98¼	5.05
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	100⅝	100⅞	5.65
Gen. El. Co.	6	July, 1920	101⅝	101⅝	5.60
Gen. Rubber.	5	Aug., 1918	98¾	99½	5.15
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	97	99	5.80
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.00
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15, '18	99⅞	100¼	4.55
Kan. City Ry.	5½	July, 1918	98¾	99¼	6.00
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	98½	99¼	4.90
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19, '21	97½	99	4.80
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May 3, '18	99	99⅝	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	92½	97	7.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.60
N. Y. C. R.R.	4½	May, 1918	99⅛	99⅜	5.00
N.Y., N.H. & H.		Apr. 15, '18	95½	96⅛	3.95
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	97	99	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	98⅛	99½	4.80
P. S. C., N. J.		Mar., 1919	98	99¾	5.30
Rem. A. Us. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	78	82	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 2, '19	98½	98⅝	6.00
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.65
Utah Sec. Cor.	6	Sep. 15, '22	90¾	91½	8.10
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1920	92	95	5.80
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	99⅞	100⅞	3.70
Wm. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	97½	98	..
W. Y. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	97½	99½	6.75
W. S. G. & E.	6	June, 1927	97	98	6.25
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	98½	100	5.50

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	62.62½	....	62.25	....
Lead	10.50	11.00	10.12½	....
Speiter	8.62½	....	8.75	....
Antimony	....	*15.00	....	*15.00
Quicksilver	115.00	....	115.00	....
Aluminium	*52.00	....	*52.00	....
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	53.75	54.75	53.75	55.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28½@27c, carload lots, spot delivery; 24½@26c, third quarter; 23½@24½c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	123	0	0	125	0	0
Copper, futures	124	10	0	124	10	0
Tin, spot	241	10	0	239	10	0
Tin, futures	238	10	0	236	10	0
Speiter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	27	29	Iron Cap	15	16
B S Gas	8	10	Iron C pf	15	16
Bingham	12⅜	12¾	Iron Blos.	60	90
Begole	50	75	Jerome V.	2½	2⅝
Bohemia	1¼	1⅜	La Rose	40	50
Bost Ely	40	50	Majestic	40	45
Bost & M.	61	63	Mex Met	28	29
Butte & L.	14	15	Mojave T.	58	60
Butte & D.	25	50	New Balt.	1½	1¾
Bost & Ar.	1¾	3	New Doug.	1¼	1⅝
Calaveras	3	4⅛	N U Bing	..	50
Chief Cons.	2⅜	2½	Nixon	30	32
Crown Res.	28	32	N Cornelia	17½	18
Cons Ariz.	2	2¼	N Z & L.	55	60
Cortez	20	25	Oneco	..	50
Champ C.	7	8	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1½
Cal Corb.	1	2	Onondaga	30	50
E & B B.	2⅜	2½	Pioneer C.	1½	1⅞
Earl Eagle	15	18	Rilla	2	3
Fortuna	5	6	Ray Herc.	3⅜	4
Gold Lake	2	5	*S W M.	1	2
Gila C S.	14⅜	15½	†S W M.	1	1⅜
Houghton	75	95	Truro	1¼	1½
Homa	1¼	1⅝	U V Ext.	36	37
Humboldt	88	90	Yukon G'd	1¾	2

*Full paid. †Part paid.

THE COTTON MARKET

Undertone Firm, with October Up to 24.61 — Final Prices 7 to 21 Points Net Higher.

For the most part the cotton market yesterday showed a firm undertone, and October contracts sold at one time about 36 points net higher, at 24.61c. Houses connected with Japanese interests were the chief buyers of October, while English houses sold Winter months, presumably against buying which they have done recently in the South. The advance brought in more covering for Wall Street and other accounts, but near the close, following a subsidence of trade demand, a good deal of realizing took place and offset part of the advance. Final prices were only 7 to 21 points net higher, with the tone barely steady.

Advices from Liverpool stating that the British Shipping Controller hoped to provide space for the importation of 30,000 bales of new crop American cotton each week, while regarded as of much importance, was not altogether understood, some asserting that it was a practical guarantee that a minimum of 30,000 bales would be imported weekly, with the possibility that the amount might run much higher, while others took it to mean a restriction to 30,000 bales of American cotton weekly in Lancashire or about half their normal requirements, and that the cotton would be used on Government orders and in goods for home consumption.

Some of the Japanese buying has been understood to be for mills which have been getting far eastern markets that were formerly supplied by Manchester.

The opening of the local market was steady, with a decline of 13 to 16 points. It resulted from bearish crop news from the Southwest and from indications that clearing weather was likely in the Eastern belt, this view getting later confirmation from the official forecast. The bear theory was that the plant had not been injured to any extent by the rains thus far in the Southeast and, that with a period of clear weather from now on, would make very rapid progress. A number of private crop reports contained favorable references to the outlook in the Southeast, while exporters here from San Antonio said the crop in Texas had been vastly improved by recent rains. Other advices said it would not be surprising to see the next Bureau report indicate a condition of 76 or better for Texas, as North Texas and parts of Central and East Texas will show big improvements.

In its monthly canvass of cotton crop conditions, a local newspaper indicated improvement in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, where the plant is small but strong and healthy, with good cultivation and clean fields. Boll weevils, widely scattered, have done but little damage thus far, and no shedding was reported. The crop is well fruited, but still fully two weeks late. The Alabama condition was reported slightly better, and Louisiana about unchanged.

Exports today were 5,727 bales, making 6,391,616 bales so far this season, against 5,969,740 last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
Aug.	25.10	25.50	25.05	25.27 bid	25.20
Sept.	24.68	24.78	24.60	24.58 bid	24.41
Oct.	24.15	24.61	24.07	24.42@24.47	24.25
Nov.	....	....	....	24.30 bid	24.09
Dec.	23.90	24.40	23.90	24.23@24.28	24.06
Jan.	23.85	24.27	23.82	24.10@24.13	23.96
Mar.	24.03	24.48	24.03	24.28@24.30	24.12
May	24.11	24.55	24.11	24.43@24.44	24.26

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 25 points higher, at 25.80c. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 25.25c; Savannah, 25c; Augusta, 24.63c; Galveston, 25.95c; Memphis, 25.50c; Houston, 26c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Thursday.	Last wk.	Last yr.
Port receipts	2,408	4,307	6,118
Exports	5,727	....	22,849
Port stocks	617,902	658,847	539,131
New York arrivals	3,674	1,200	2,648
New York stocks	53,788	52,207	106,382

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in moderate demand at 15 points advance; middling upland, 19d. Sales, 2,000 bales, all American. Imports, 7,000 bales, all American. Futures 15 points higher; July-August, 17.65d; October-November, 16.60d; January - February, 15.95d; March-April, 15.77d; May-June, 15.61d.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The most conspicuous feature in the wheat market yesterday was an advance of 17 cents in the July position in Minneapolis, which served as a stimulating influence on the entire market. The advance there, however, was apparently due to covering on the part of belated shorts, and the July position moved up to an even parity with the cash markets, which was only natural with only five days more before the expiration of July contracts. There was still a scarcity of offerings of cash wheat in the local market and prices were nominal.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.40½	2.42	2.46½	2.41	1.21
Sept.	2.23	2.17	2.22	2.19	1.23½

Rye.—Market easy; No. 2 Western, $1.88, c. i. f. New York.

CORN.

Commission houses were good buyers of new-crop corn yesterday and, in consequence, prices were firm and higher. The demand was inspired by strength in the Southwestern markets and by reports that the crop was suffering in the Southwest as a result of heat and lack of moisture. Otherwise the crop accounts were very favorable, and the action of the market again gave evidence of an oversold condition. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.37½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.63¼	1.62½	1.63¼	1.63	73⅞
December	1.16¼	1.14¾	1.16	1.14¼	68⅜
May	1.14½	1.12¼	1.13⅝	1.12½	..

OATS.

The oats market was again firm, with an active demand from July shorts and a fair commission house trade in the new crop months. There seems to be little probability of getting much new oats before the middle of August, but reports on yields were flattering. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 91¼@92c; No. 2 white, 92½c; No. 3 white, 91@91½c; No. 4 white, 90¼@91c; fancy clipped, 92@93c; ordinary clipped white, 86@92c; all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	77	73½	76¼	73½	41¾
September	57¼	56¼	58⅛	57½	41¾
December	59⅝	58⅛	59⅝	58⅜	43⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed further strength early with more or less buying by commission houses, but eased off late and closed at the lowest, with prices under the previous night. It seemeds to be the prevailing impression that too much bullish importance was attached to the buying by the Belgian Relief, although it was said that bids would be open and would be quite extensive. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000 head; estimated for Friday 16,000. Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 2,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—July	20.47	20.35	20.42	20.55	12.62
September	20.77	20.65	20.65	20.72	12.62
Ribs—July	....	....	....	21.70	21.75	13.37
September	21.82	21.82	21.82	21.90	13.37
Pork—July	41.45	41.15	41.15	41.25	28.30
September	40.75	40.35	40.40	40.62	24.62

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was feverish and reflected a feeling of uncertainty in the minds of operators. There was an early decline followed by a sharp advance, while subsequently the market closed heavy, with prices net unchanged to 9 points lower. Total sales for the day were 36,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	13.60	..	13.90
July	..	..	13.65	..	13.90
August	13.75	13.75	13.81@13.90	13.90
September	14.07	13.77	13.90@13.93	13.90
October	14.05	13.70	13.89@13.90	13.80
November	13.75	13.59	13.67@13.70	13.70
December	13.75	13.60	13.68@13.70	13.75
January	13.85	13.62	13.69@13.71	13.72
February	....	..	13.70@13.80	13.70

COFFEE.

Dullness prevailed in the coffee market throughout the session, prices having only a narrow range, with the trend somewhat easier as a result of bearish political news from Europe, more inclination on the part of Brazil to sell, and an absence of any trade demand. The later selling made the market a trifle easy at the close, and final prices were generally unchanged to 2 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	7.68@7.70	7.65
August	....	....	7.68@7.70	7.70
September	7.78	7.77	7.78@7.79	7.78
October	7.81	7.81	7.81@7.83	7.81
November	....	..	7.84@7.86	7.84
December	....	..	7.88@7.89	7.89
January	....	..	7.93@7.94	7.93
February	....	..	7.97@7.98	7.97
March	8.06	8.01	8.01@8.02	8.02
April	....	..	8.06@8.07	8.07
May	8.13	8.13	8.11@8.12	8.12
June	....	..	8.16@8.17	8.17

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened firm, in keeping with the unusually strong spot situation, and on the call prices showed advances of 1 to 8 points. Prices later showed further gains of a few points on support from operators and Wall Street, but late in the afternoon values sagged a little on liquidation of long accounts. The market is particularly free of speculative interest at this time. The close was 1 to 7 points net higher, with total sales of 13,900 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	....	....	5.75@....	5.68
August	5.72	5.72	5.74@5.75	5.68
September	5.73	5.72	5.74@5.75	5.69
October	5.76	5.72	5.70@5.72	5.67
November	5.76	5.72	5.70@5.72	5.67
December	5.48	5.41	5.43@5.45	5.42
January	5.13	5.10	5.12@5.14	5.08
February	4.90	4.88	4.90@4.92	4.85
March	4.89	4.86	4.89@4.90	4.85
April	....	..	4.90@4.92	4.86
May	....	..	4.93@4.95	4.89

The market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged at 7.75@8.50c for fine granulated. The inquiry continues good, but owing to the oversold condition of refiners they were inclined to limit new business. While the volume of business in raw sugar was not very heavy the undertone continued firm, with prices advancing 1-16c and making new high records. The business amounted to 200 tons of Cubas from store to a Canadian refiner at a equal to 6.88c for centrifugal. Local refiners would also pay this price, and at the close it was rumored that 5¾c was bid by local refiners without response from holders. The close was firm at 5 13-16c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.83c for centrifugal and 5.95c for molasses. The Porto Rico crop is practically over and the Cuban crop is rapidly being brought to a close. It is said that refiners have sold heavily for export, and the domestic demand has also been good, and in some quarters there is fear that there will be a shortage of raw supplies.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,536 packages. With less buying support and some increase in the pressure to sell, the market has weakened and the tone at the close was unsettled on all qualities from firsts up. Cheaper grades of butter are held steady, but demand more restricted than yesterday. Creamery, higher than extras, pound, 39½@40c; extras, (92 score,) 39c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 37@38c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 36@37½c; thirds, 34½@35½c; unsalted, higher than extras, 40½@41c; extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38½@38c; seconds, 36½@38c; State dairy tubs, finest, 38½c; good to prime, 37@38c; common to fair, 34@36c; renovated, extras, 36½c; firsts, 35½@36c; lower grades, 33½@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35½@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33½@34c; lower grades, 32@33½, packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 33@33½c; lower grades, 31@32½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,797 cases. While new-laid qualities continue scarce and wanted to the full extent of the supply at steady to firm prices, the market for the bulk of the offerings is in a somewhat demoralized condition, qualities are extremely irregular and largely defective. There is a strong pressure to sell, with a disposition to accept any reasonable offers. Dirties and checks lower and weak. Nearby white eggs in light supply and fancy qualities firm, with a prompt demand. Under grades irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 38@39c; extra firsts, 36@37½c; firsts, 33@35c; seconds, 29@32c; thirds and poorer, 23@28c; dirties, No. 1, 29@30c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@28c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27@28c; under grades, 20@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western henery whites, fine to fancy, 44@45c; ordinary to good, 40@45c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@43c; poor to fair, 31@37c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 31@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@39c.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement, July 21, 1917.

Cash action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding July 14	$59,108,500.00	$50,001,000.00	$4,629,400.00
Net decrease	1,263,500.00	2,000,000.00	*500,000.00
Outstanding July 21	$57,850,000.00	$48,001,000.00	$5,029,400.00
Cash balance	22,912,877.95		
Net obligation	$34,937,122.05		

*Increase.

$2,000,000

SIMMONS COMPANY

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Callable as a whole, or in part for Sinking Fund, on any Dividend date upon 60 days' notice at 110 and accrued dividends.

From letter of the President, copy of which will be sent upon request, we summarize as follows:

The company has been in business for more than 30 years, with gross sales in 1916 amounting to more than $10,450,000.

Total net assets $8,830,000, or $441 for each share of preferred stock, includes no valuation for good will, patents, etc.

Net quick assets alone $4,750,000, or $237 per share of preferred stock.

Annual preferred dividend requirement $140,000. Net earnings in 1916 available for dividends $1,815,000, and for the last five years have averaged $822,000.

Sinking Fund beginning July 1, 1919, of at least 10% of annual net profits after preferred dividends.

We recommend this Preferred Stock for Investment

Price 95 Yielding about 7.35 per cent

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The statements contained herein are not guaranteed, but are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable, and upon which we have acted in purchasing these

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7% Cum. Preferred Stock

The Government appropriation of $640,000,000 for the purchase of aeroplanes, etc., has been signed by the President of the United States.

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Interesting details may be had on request.

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50 Washington Steel & Ordnance.
100 White Rock M. Spgs. Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 Germania Insurance
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35 Thompson-Starrett Com.
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Kans. City, Clinton & Spr'g. 1st 5s, 1925
Pere Marquette 1st 4s, 1956
Pere Marquette L. E. & D. R. 4½s, 1932

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NEUTRALS SELL LESS COTTON TO GERMANY

Department of Commerce Gives Figures to Council of National Defense.

ALLIES ADD TO STOCKS

Entrance of United States Into War Said to be Responsible for Big Shift in Shipments.

Germany received less American cotton through the medium of neutral European countries in the ten months of the Government's fiscal year 1917, ended with April, than in the corresponding period of the year before, according to figures prepared by the Department of Commerce, which are supplemental to the statistics covering the fiscal years 1915 and 1916, already in the possession of the Council of National Defense and its Advisory Board.

The statistics, which are the latest to be compiled for the closing months of the fiscal year 1917, also reveal that whereas the neutrals of Europe were in the period getting less cotton, this country's allies, with the exception of Italy and Russia, were adding to their stocks when compared with the corresponding ten months of 1916. Spain, however, in the comparative period of 1917, appeared to be the only European neutral taking more American cotton than in the period immediately preceding. The strict supervision of cotton exports from this country to Europe by Great Britain in the months of the fiscal year preceding the entrance of the United States into the European struggle, was thought at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to be responsible for the slump to neutrals on the Continent.

A significant thing about the ten months' figures covering exports to Sweden, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, and Switzerland was that, although these countries paid more for cotton in the latest period when contrasted with the like period of 1916, they actually imported less American cotton and linters in the ten months' period of 1917, due to the advance in the price of the commodity.

The Department of Commerce report, while not making separate enumerations for the European neutrals, grouped them under the head of "other Europe," as differentiated from the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia, and Spain, the last-named being the only European neutral to be given a distinct classification.

According to the Government report, American cotton shipments to Scandinavia, the Netherlands, and Switzerland in the ten months of the fiscal year 1917 totaled 340,076,460 pounds, against 118,543,546 pounds in the same period of 1916. Summarized, these neutrals in the 1917 period received 16,467,086 pounds less than in the corresponding period of 1916, while their loss when compared with the 1915 period footed up more than half a billion pounds, the exact figures being 602,210,456 pounds.

Spain, the report showed, appeared to have a pretty free hand in the buying of American cotton in the ten-month period of 1917, as exports from here aggregated 176,025,203 pounds, valued at $31,765,949, compared with 141,826,806 pounds, worth $17,420,806, in the like period of 1916. In the ten months of 1915 Spain's purchases of the commodity here totaled 192,007,931 pounds, valued at $16,288,310.

The United Kingdom's purchases of American cotton in the ten months of the fiscal year, ending with April, approached the quarter-billion-dollar mark, the exports having been 1,327,513,181 pounds, valued at $239,001,924. This, compared with 1,137,949,630 pounds, worth $138,626,863, in the 1916 period, and 1,710,866,811 pounds, valued at $141,390,393, in 1915.

French purchases in the 1917 period totaled 461,283,902 pounds for which $69,680,352 was paid. This compared with 377,953,670 pounds in 1916, and 292,060,948 pounds in the 1915 period. Italy in the ten months' period of 1917 bought 295,180,803 pounds, totaling $49,859,556. Italian purchases in the 1916 period amounting to 353,625,052 pounds, while in 1915, 515,145,901 pounds were taken for Italy's account. Cotton for Russia in the 1917 period totaled 24,276,638 pounds, the value of which was $4,134,155. This was a big falling off compared with the ten months of 1916, when cotton exports to Russia in Europe aggregated 73,228,295 pounds. Belgium, which before the war was a good-sized buyer of American cotton, did not figure as a buyer in the latest report.

Other principal shipments of cotton in the ten months' period were: Japan, 252,714,728 pounds; Canada, 67,715,223, and Mexico, 2,238,965 pounds. The rest of the world was credited in the period with taking 61,404,372 pounds of the commodity.

Counting Sea Island, upland and other cotton and linters, the 1917 period's exports reached 2,770,429,568 pounds, or 5,325,634 bales, valued at $478,755,351. In the corresponding ten-month period of 1916 the exports were returned at 2,537,712,405 pounds, or 4,895,827 bales, worth $302,829,085. The statistics for the like period of 1915 were 3,915,876,237 pounds, or 7,487,867 bales, the value of which was placed at $330,498,344.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Hold of Rec.
Am. H. & L. pf.	2½	SA.	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
C., M. & St. P..	2	SA.	Sep. 1	Aug. 7
"Do pf.	3½	SA.	Sep. 1	Aug. 7
Consol. Gas	1¼	Q.	Sep. 15	Aug. 9
Con. Co. Chi. pf.	3½	SA.	Aug. 20	Aug. 10
Cont. P. B. c.&p.	1½	Q.	Aug. 15	Aug. 3
Diamond Match.	2	Q.	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Goodrich (B. F.).	$1		Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Do	$1.75		Oct. 15	Sep. 21
Gr.-Cananea Cop.	$2	Q.	Aug. 27	Aug. 15
Hamilton Mfg.	4	SA.	Aug. 10	July 28
Liggett & M.	Tob 3	Q.	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Nat. Cot. Mills.	1¼	Q.	Aug. 1	July 24
Narr. Cot. Mills.	1½	Ex.	Aug. 1	July 24
Nat. Lead	1	Q.	Sep. 15	Aug. 24
Do pf.	1¾	Q.	Sep. 15	Aug. 24
Salvay Process.	2	Q.		
Salvay Process.	2	Ex.		

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$11,982,667	$11,982,667
Ord. internal rev	37,712,953	37,712,953
Income tax	7,775,735	7,775,735
Miscellaneous	6,795,953	6,795,953
Total receipts	$64,270,309	$64,270,309
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	109,689,899	109,689,899
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	567,201,878	567,201,878
Expenditures	173,960,208	173,960,208

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Fri. Sat., fair; gentle to moderate s. and s. w. winds.

S. Car., Ga., and Ala.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle e. winds, except variable over n. w.

Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except thunder showers Fri. in n.; gentle s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.

Ind.—Thunder showers Fri. in s., fair in n. Sat., thunder showers; gentle shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler Fri. in n. and w.; gentle to moderate n. w. to n. winds, becoming variable Sat.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

Ohio—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat., except fair Fri. in extreme n.; gentle to moderate s. and s. w. winds, becoming variable.

Okla. and W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

La.—Fair in n. Fri.; cloudy in s. Sat., probably fair.

E. Tex.—Fair Fri., except scattered showers in the Lower Rio Grande. Sat., fair in n. and w.; cloudy in s. e.

Ark.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill.—Fair and continued warm Fri. and Sat., except cooler near Lake Michigan Fri.

Mo., Kan., and Iowa—Fair and continued warm Fri. and Sat.

Wis.—Fair and cooler Fri. Sat., fair and warmer.

Minn.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer in n. w. Fri. and in n. e. Sat.

N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat., cloudy and cooler, possibly thunder showers

Neb.—Fair and continued warm Fri. and Sat., followed by cooler Sat. afternoon or night in w.

S. Dak.—Fair and continued warm Fri. Sat., cloudy in w., and by night in e.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, August 1, 1917, for furnishing oats and motor gasoline at this post during remainder of fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. Information furnished on application to Quartermaster.

NATION NOT IN PATENT DEAL

Cross-Licensing in Airplane Industry Between Companies Only.

Leading airplane manufacturers have entered into an agreement fo the mutual use of patents, of which the most important are owned by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation and the Wright-Martin Company. Details which came to light yesterday bore out the reports in respect to the arrangement heard on Wednesday, with the exception that the Government does not appear as a principal in the matter.

"An agreement has been reached for cross-licensing in the air industry," said an officer of the Curtiss Corporation, "similar to the agreement existing in the automobile industry. The Government has bought no airplane patents and shows no signs of buying them. Royalties will be paid on all airplanes manufactured, but these royalties will be paid by the manufacturers and not by the Government.

"The group of patents owned by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation and the Wright-Martin Company fo into the agreement at an identical caluation, both companies, during the life of their patents, to receive royalties to aggregate the same amount, not to exceed, $2,000,000. All patent litigation between these two companies, or between the companies in the cross-licensing association, ceases automatically. The airplane indstry is free from the restrictions of patent litigation for the duration of the war."

For Our Sailor Boys Abroad.

You may send the Daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times to any relative or friend with the American Expeditionary Forces abroad at domestic subscription rates; $1.00 per month.—Advt.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers.

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	98
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	98
2s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾
2s, coupon, 1919	98¾	99¾
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	103	106
4s, coupon, 1925	106	106
2s, coupon, 1936, reg	96	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's-day. bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	100
4½s	June, 1963	101⅜	102⅛	102
4½s	Mar., 1963	101⅜	102⅛	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅜	102¼	102
4½s	May, 1957	101⅜	102¼	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞
4½s	April, 1966	97½	98⅜	97½
4½s	Mar., 1960-80	97½	98¼	97½
4½s	Mar., 1964	97⅝	98¼	97½
4½s	Mar., 1962	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅝	98	97¼
4s	May, 1959	94	94⅝	94¾
4s	Nov., 1958	94	94⅝	94
4s	May, 1957	94	94⅝	94
4s	Nov., 1955	93	94½	94
4s	Nov., 1936	95	93	96
4s	May, 1919	99½	..	99¼
4s	Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
3½s	Nov., 1954	84	85½	83½
3½s	May, 1954	83½	..	84

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1918 1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
3½s	1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s	1925-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
2s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Aetna Expl.	7⅞	7	7⅞
300	‡Air Reduc.	93	93	93
200	Am. Writ. Pa.	3½	3½	3½
500	Br.-Am. Tob. Ord. B	18	18	18
500	‡Car L. & P.	3½	3½	3½
1,455	Carwen Steel	11¾	11⅝	11¾
500	‡Cities Serv. w. i.	29½	29¼	29⅜
20,000	Curtiss Aero.	51	48	50
800	Emer. Phon.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	Ev.-Hea., Inc.	22	22	22
200	Int. Rubber.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
600	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	7	6¾	7
800	Marc. of A.	27⅛	23⅝	2⅝
8,000	‡Maxim Mu.	2	1⅞	2
100	N. Y. Ship.	43	43	43

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

3,000	Anglo-Am. Oil	19	18½	19	30	Std. Oil, N.Y.	293	292	292
30	Ill. Pipe Line.	220	218	218	355	Union Tank.	105	102	103

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

3,200	‡Allen Oil	65	56	65	1,300	‡ Do pf	10¾	10¼	10¾
800	‡Barn't'n-A.G.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1,950	‡Lost City	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
30,000	‡Bos. - Wyo., (a pros.)	20	18	20	15,000	‡Merritt Oil	38¾	38⅛	38⅝
300	‡Con. Mex. (a pros.)	49	49	49	2,500	Met. Petrol.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	‡Cosden O. & G. ctfs	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13,000	‡MidwestOil	84	80	84
3,000	‡Cos. & Co. (oil lse)	13¼	13⅛	13⅜	5,000	‡ Do pf	105	99	102
2,165	‡Crosby Pet., (a pros.)	56	53	54	1,500	‡Midw'st Ref.	177	174	174
2,500	Cumb'l'd P. & R.	⅛	⅞	⅞	300	Nat. O. & R. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,500	‡Elk Basin	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	2,000	‡N. W. Oil	62	61	62
12,000	‡Elk'd'O. & G., (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	10,000	‡Okla. Oil	8	7	7⅛
2,700	‡Esmeralda	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	3,200	Okla. P. & R.	8⅞	8½	8⅝
400	‡Federal Oil	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	8,000	‡ Do rights	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	‡Int. Petrol.	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	2,500	‡Omar O. & G.	27	25	27
5,000	Kenova Oil. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	2,100	Osage-Hom.	9	8⅝	8⅝
1,250	Keystone Con.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	2,000	‡Pawhuska	37	36	37
4,000	‡Knick.-Wyo.	6¾	5⅝	6¼	3,100	‡Penn.-Ky.	6	5⅝	6
					900	‡Sapul. O. & R.	11½	11¼	11½
					5,400	Sequoy. O. & R.	1⅛	1	1
					12,000	‡Tuxpam Star	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
					950	‡Victoria Oil, new stock.	9¼	9	9¼
					2,100	‡W. States Pet.	⅞	⅞	⅞

MINING STOCKS.

2,100	Acme C. H.	2	1⅞	1⅞	100	‡McK.-Dar	55	55	55
5,000	A.-Br. C.-M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	9,000	‡Mil. Cop	2	1⅞	2
2,800	‡Alas. S. C.	35	34	35	14,500	‡M. M. Co.	82	68	82
3,500	‡Atlanta	10	10	10	1,000	‡ M. C. Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,000	‡A.-C. (a pr.)	½	½	½	5,000	‡Moth. Lode	28	27	28
10,600	B. C. Co.	2	1½	2	100	‡Nan. Hanna Montana	1	1	1
3,700	‡B. G. (a pr.)	¼	¼	¼	3,000	‡Nat. Z. & L.	58	54	55
4,000	‡Bos. & Mon.	64	62	64	100	Nip. Mines	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
200	B. C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	9¼	9⅛	9¼	1,200	‡Nixon Nev.	32	30	30
500	Butte Det.	⅝	⅝	⅝	4,800	‡Ohio Copper new, w. i.	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Butte & N.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	5,700	‡Port. Con. C.	33	33	33
10,500	‡Caledonia	66	61	62	2,500	‡Rex C. M.	25	24	24
12,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	3,700	‡Rich. M. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
16,000	Can. Cop.	2½	2¼	2½		Co. R.	55	53	55
4,500	‡Coco R. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1,000	‡San Toy. C.	18	18	18
4,500	Con. A. S.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	300	‡SantaR. Dev.	¼	¼	¼
10,000	Cons. C. M.	8¼	7	8⅜	1,000	Silver Ky. of Arizona	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Con.-Home.	⅝	⅝	⅝	400	Std. Sil.-Ld.	11	11	11
500	Cres. C. G.	6	6⅛	6⅛	200	Super. Cop. (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
12,070	‡Emma. Con.	1	1	1	100	‡Ton. Belm.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
5,000	‡Green. Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	200	‡Tonopah	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
750	Hecla Min.	8½	8¼	8⅝	2,200	‡‡Troy-Ariz.	22	20	20
900	H. B. Z. M.	1	1	1	325	Un. Eastern	4⅝	4½	4⅝
1,500	‡Iron Blos.	⅞	⅞	⅞	1,150	Un. M. of Ariz.	½	½	½
2,500	‡Jim Butler	72	70	70	800	‡U. S. Tung.	24	23	24
1,000	‡J. V. (a pr.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	500	Unit. Gt.	4	3⅝	4
1,000	J.-K. (a pr.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	1,000	‡Utah N. M.	2¼	2	2
1,200	‡Jumbo Ext.	26	25	26	3,000	‡Utica Min.	22	21	22
2,200	‡J. M. of N. Mex.	2¼	2¼	2¼	1,200	‡W. E. Con.	68	67	67
4,000	Magma Cop.	54	51	52	1,500	‡Wilbert M.	25	24	24
300	‡‡M'matic C.	24	24	24	2,500	‡Yering. M. C.	27	26	26
2,600	‡Mag'e Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛					
1,000	Mason Val.	7¼	7	7					

BONDS.

$12,000	‡Beth. St. 5s, 2-yr. notes	98⅛	95⅝	98⅜	$50,000	‡Gen. El. 6s notes, w. i.	100%	100%	100%
10,000	‡Erie 5s, nts.	98	98	98	12,000	‡Russ. Gov. 6½s	84½	83	83
13,000	‡Ch. & W. I. 6% notes.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	7,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s.	74	73	73

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note—All sales of Unity Gold Mines Co. Wednesday were at 3⅝.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Ask.
INDUSTRIALS.				
Am.-B. Mfg.	9	10	9	10
Do pf.	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug S.	10	15	10	15
Am. Tin & T.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Am. Stores	34	37	34	36½
Do 1st pf.	98	98	96	98
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Boyd Motors	3¾	4	3¾	4
Brit.-A. Tob.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Cent. Fdy.	17	18	17	18
But. Judson	60	65	60	65
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Carbon Steel	92	98	92	98
Central Fdy.	33	35	33	35
Cen. Fdy. pf.	50	52	45	52
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
Char. Iron pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
Chev. Motor	92	93	94	96
Cramp Ship	80	90	80	90
Curtiss A. pf	70	80	70	80
Eastern Steel	122	127	122	127
Electric Gun	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Free. T., new	47	50	43½	45
Grant M. Car	4½	5½	3½	3½
Hall Sig. pf.	12	20	12	20
Holly Sugar	55	56	55	56
Do pf.	99	101½	99	101½
Hendee Mfg.	27	31	27	31
Int. A. & F.	27½	..	27½	..
Int. T. of Corp.	⅛	⅜	¼	⅜
Do pf.	1	¼	1	1⅛
Kath. Bze. pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Key. T. & R.	14½	15½	14½	15½
Do pf.	14½	15½	14½	15½
Kresge	97	102	97	102
L. T. B. 1st pf	7⅛	8½	7⅛	8½
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	75	80
Lima Loco.	55	57	55	57
Lukens Steel	42	47	42	47
Do pf.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Man. Transit.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mar. of Am.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
Marlin Arms	93	100	93	98
Mitchell Mot.	40	50	40	50
Motor Prod.	38	40	38	40
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Transp.	16½	17	16½	17
Peerless T. M.	14	16	14	16
Poole Engine	75	90	75	90
Redden M. T.	13	14	13	14
Rep. Truck	66	68	66	68
Rep. Truck pf	93	95	93	95
Smith, (A. O.)	34	35½	34	35½
S. (A. C.) pf.	94	95	94	95
INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*				
St. L., Rky. Mt. & Pacific	32	35	32	34
St. Jos. Lead	19¾	20¼	19	20¼
Stand. Motors	11	11½	11	11½
Stromb. Carb.	28	34	28	30
Todd S'yards	81	84	81	86
U.S. Aeroplane	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
U. S. L. & H.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
United Z. S.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
West L. Sug.	40	45	40	45
World Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Wright-M. pf.	50	60	50	60
OIL STOCKS.				
Am. Oil.	42	44	43	44
Am. Ventura	12	16	12	16
Blit. O. & G.	½	⅝	½	⅝
Houston Oil	20	22	20	22
Nat Oil & R.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
N. Y. & O.	2	2½	2	2½
N.Y.& Tex. Oil	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Okla. Oil pf.	52	57	52	57
Penn. Gaso.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Penn.-Wyo.	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅝
Pierce Oil	13	13¼	13	13⅛
Sin. Gulf C.	25	27	25	27
Un. West O.	½	¾	½	¾
Vac. O. & G.	30	40	30	40
MINING STOCKS.				
Big Jim	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Bingham Min.	12¾	13½	12¾	12½
Booth	7	8	7	8
Buffalo Mines	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Cashboy	6	7	6	7
Dome Exten.	17	19	17	19
Dundee Ariz.	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Goldf. Con.	51	53	51	55
Goldf. Merger	5	6	5	5½
Howe Sound	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Int. M. M. D.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Kewanaa	12	14	12	13
Louis. Con.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Lucky Girl	14	16	14	16
Marsh Min.	12	13	12	13
Mojave T'n	¾	1	¾	1
Nev. Rand.	9	12	9	13
N. Y. Zinc	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Ray Hercules	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
Red Warrior	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Seneca Copper	10	10¼	10	10¼
Silver Pick	9	11	9	11
St. Nich. Z.	16	18	16	18
Success Min.	26	28	26	28
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s	82	84	82	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wednes-day. bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18¾	19¼	19¼
Atlantic Refining	990	1000	990
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	101	100
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	585	600	580
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38
Cumberland P. L.	160	170	160
Eureka Pipe Line	207	212	207
Galena Signal Oil	113	120	113
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	139	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line	220	225	220
Indiana Pipe Line	96	99	96
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¼	13¾	13¼
National Transit	14	16	14
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe Line	100	104	100
Ohio Oil	373	377	373
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	53	47
Prairie O. & G.	520	530	520
Prairie Pipe Line	283	287	283
Solar Refining	345	360	345
Southern Pipe Line	195	200	195
South Penn. Oil	360	365	363
S. W. Penn.	108	113	108
Stand. Oil, Cal.	262	265	260
Std. Oil, Ind.	755	765	755
Std. Oil, Kan.	475	485	475
Std. Oil

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

THURSDAY, JULY 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,865, s s, 188 ft s of 153d St, 19.6x100; William Kleinman, Inc., et al, to Walter D. Strauss, 165 West 165th St, mtg $12,500; attorney, Benjamin Berger, 299 Broadway $100

ELDRIDGE ST, 197, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Yetta Nemet to Selma Siegel, 200 Springfield Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $28,-750, July 20; attorney, Isaac Allen, 152 Nassau St. $1

MADISON ST, 311, n s, 154.10 ft e of Montgomery St, 20.6x87.wx26.6x88.9; John Meyer to David Keane, 124 West 75th St, and Cortlandt E. Taylor, 420 West End Av, all liens, b. and s., c. a. s., May 9; address, David Keane, 120 Broadway $1

MADISON ST, 389, n s, 25x100; Benjamin and Scelia Cohen to Hannah Manheimer, 574 St. Nicholas Av, all liens, July 9; attorney, William R. Hill, 141 Broadway $1

PARK AV, s e corner 111th St, 100.11x52.6; William Shore to Shawleine Realty Co., 1,123 Broadway, July 9; address, 128 Broadway. $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 234 ft s of 127th St, 106.2x95x irregular; James S. Lawson to George Rugge, 15 Harrison Av, Jersey City, all liens, June 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

7TH ST, 26 East, s s, 145.4 ft e of Lafayette Place, 20.4x84.2; Martin Dienst to Rose M. Froehly, 244 West 113th St, ½ part, b. and s., c. a. g., June 1; attorney, Albert J. Appell, 51 Chambers St. $1

8TH AV, 2,549, w s, 75 ft n of 155th St, 24.11x 85; Rose M. and Bertram L. Froehly to Martin Dienst, 244 West 113th St, ½ part, mtg $18,000; attorney, A. J. Appell, 51 Chambers St. $1

12TH ST, 142 East, s w s, 158 ft s e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Samuel Gold to Molie Rabinowitz, 1 723 Fulton St, Brooklyn, all liens, July 25, attorney, Charles B. Barfield, 425 Miller Av, Brooklyn $1

12TH ST, 244 West, s s, 333.4 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100; Rose M. and Bertram L. Froehly to Martin Dienst, 244 West 113th St, mtg $9,000, ½ part, b. and s., c. a. g., June 1; attorney, Albert J. Appell, 51 Chambers St. ..

23D ST, 254 West, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9, foreclosure June 27, 1917; Edson B. Samuis, referee, to George A. Parker, 584 Park Place, Brooklyn, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $19,000

37TH ST, 181 West, n s, 74 ft e of 10th Av, 26x100.11; Jacob Hertzberg to Leonard Weill, 155 West 163d St, mtg $14,000, July 20; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway. $100

41ST ST, 464 East, s s, 24.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 24.10x76.7, foreclosure Jan. 25, 1917; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, July 25; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St. $13,700

SAME PROPERTY; American Mortgage Co. to Emma H. Ellsworth, Rahway, N. J., July 25; attorneys, same. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Emma H. Ellsworth to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, mtg $4,000, July 25; attorneys, same. $100

122D ST, n s, 152 ft e of Madison Av, old line, and 253 ft w of Park Av, 27x100.11; John W. Vackier to Emma F. Garnsey, 273 West 132d St, mtg $18,300, b. and s. and c. a. g., July 23; attorney, Edw. D. C. Sperry, 233 Broadway $1

125TH ST, 402 East, s s, 75 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Fannie M. Porter and another, executors, &c., to Frederick L. Bingham, 600 West 113th St, mtg $5,750, 1-5 part; attorneys, Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret L. Bingham to same, 1-5 part, mtg $5,750, b. and s., June 21; attorneys, same. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary L. Briggs to same, 1-5 part, mtg $5,750, b. and s., May 21; attorneys, same $1

SAME PROPERTY; Anna L. Paine to same, 2-5 part, May 23; attorneys, same. $1

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,478 and 1,478, s e corner of Bristow St, runs s 112.8 e 100x n 75x e 100; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Edgar A. Appleby and another, Glen Cove, L. I., July 24; attorneys, Cannon & C., 135 Broadway $38,000

EASTERN BOULEVARD, w s, 100 ft n of Bronx River Av, runs w 200 ft to Gainsborough x n 150x e 100x n 25x e 100 to Eastern Boulevard x s 175 ft; also Eastern Boulevard, s w cor Buhre Av, 100x200 to Gainsboro Av x100x202.1; also Gainsboro Av, e s, 100 ft n of Buhre Av, runs e 86.6 x s 50.1x e 100 to Recker St x s 50.1x w 93.11; Helen H. Jenkins to Jas. S. Lawson, 7,211 Shore Road, Brooklyn, July 2; attorney, L. T. & T. Co., 160 B'way $1

LOT 46, map of Hunter estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Antonio Parachini, 121 Clinton Av, West Hoboken, N. J., July 24; attorney, A. Parachini, 121 Clinton Av, West Hoboken, N. J. $1

LOT 6, map of Harrington estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to William C. Hettler, 2,124 Glebe Av, mtg $2,900, July 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

LOTS 180-407 and 408, map Lorillard Spencer et al.; Lorillard Spencer, 3d, individually, and another, trustees et al., to Arthur W. Lawson, 820 West 42d St, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $1,375

All following, same map, date, and attorney:

LOTS 671 and 672; same to Peter J. McGuire, 520 West 175th St. $700

LOTS 277 to 280, 1,058 to 1,060; same to Bluma Satvesky and another, 1,233 Franklin Av $5,300

LOT 1,093; same to Regina Mensch, 240 East 21st St. $1,000

LOT 1,266; same to Benjamin Weintraub, 718 East 176th St. $375

LOTS 204 to 210, 960 to 971, 973-1,187-1,189-1,256, and 1,267; same to Isidor Weintraub, 230 West 95th St. $4,575

LOTS 154 to 166; same to Martin J. Sennlon, 4,164 3d Av $1,450

LOTS 230, 231, 543 to 546, 554, 555, 710, 717; same to Frank Pergola and another, 141 Hester St. $3,950

LOTS 340, 341, and 1,075; same to Lewis Leining, 355 East 19th St. $1,200

LOTS 399 and 400; same to Jacob Rosenthal and another, 46 Avenue B. $400

LOT 1,042; same to Edw. McKenna, 297 10th Av $300

LOTS 480 and 481; same to Ernest A. Mule and another, 2,403 Crotona Av $2,050

MAIN ST, e s, 26.8 ft n of Grant Av, 26.8x 110x25x100, and Grant Av, n s, 100 ft w of Franklin Av, 50x100; William A. Mallett to Marie F. Gerz, 732 Van Nest Av, mtg $17,650, July 23; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St. $1

SPRUCE ST, 1,733, West, s e s, or junction of Cedar Av, 123.8x74.3x100.1x15.1; Joseph P. Hennessy, referee, to American Savings Bank, 115 West 42d St, July 25; attorney, J. V. Irwin, 280 Broadway. $46,000

WALTON AV, s w corner of St. Mary's St, runs w 127x s e 150.6 to avenue x n 80.9; Arthur or Arthur C. Byrne to Ward Baking Co., 143d and Southern Boulevard, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,056, e s, 25x200; Michael J. Egan, referee, to John A. Hagmayer, 2,931 Valentine Av, July 23; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St. $7,500

WEBSTER AV, w s, 220.2 ft s of 182d St, 250.2x100.1; Harborn Realty Co., Inc., to Mountain Garage Co., Inc., 15 Broad St, mtg $10,000, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

WOODYCREST AV, 1,098, s e corner of 168th St, 50x100x62.8x100.9; Henry Morgenthau, Co. to West Farms Construction Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $12,500, July 23; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St. $1

233D ST, s w s, 94.4 ft s e of Doon Av, 32.1x -x25x163.10; Land Co. C of Edenvald to Michael Letasi, 980 East 180th St, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,865, e s, 138.11 ft s of 153d St, 19.6x100; July 25; Walter D. Strauss to William Kleinman, Inc., on the premises, due and mtg as per bond; attorney, Leo Cohen, 299 Broadway $1,500

LUDLOW ST, 79 East, n s, 98 ft e of 180th St, 37x 96; July 25; William Moller to Minnie Schluter, 79 East 124th St, due and mtg as per bond, attorneys, Eilers & A., 277 Broadway $2,000

HUDSON ST, 599, e s, 28.8x16x irreg, July 25; Ellen, wife of Michael Donnelly, and Catherine V., wife of Thomas Donnelly, to Hattie Kalman, 911 Park Av, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway $2,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 224 ft s of 127th St, 108.2x5x irregular, June 29; George Rugge to James T. Lawson, 7 The Shore Road, Brooklyn, due Jan. 1, 1922, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $145,000

WEST END AV, 288, e s, 84.4 ft n of 73d St, 20x100, July 22; Ninth Av. Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and mtg as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $2,500

197TH ST, n w corner of Pond Place, 125x 150; William Kaufmann Construction Co. to Samuel Blumner, 350 Van Cortlandt Park Av, prior mtg $40,000, July 25, due Jan. 25, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $6,000

239D ST, s w s, 64.4 ft s e Doon Av, 32.1x 25x16.10; Michael Letasi to Land Co. C of Edenvald, 209 Madison Av, July 9, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust C., 176 B'way $500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, 469, street floor, front basement, and rear n ½ basement; John Vaets to Hans M. Harder, on the premises, 5 years, from May 1, 1917. ..... $2,200

152D ST, 259 to 263 West, 2 buildings, all; Millie Rosenberg to Benjamin Melcher, 386 South 8th St, Brooklyn, 5 years, from July 15, 1917; attorneys, Rheel, O. & K. $225

5th Av. $10,000

Bronx.

148TH ST, 246 and 248 East, all; Henry Strauss to Pasqualina Zoccano, 246 and 248 East 148th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, F. Andreoli, 3,643 Bay 13th St, Brooklyn $6,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BARCLAY ST, 94; Lincoln Trust Co. against Isabel T. Price et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Edwards, O'Loughlin & George.

MONROE, ST, s s, 50.5 ft w of Scammel St, 25.2x69.10, and 75th St, 242 East; Ida J. Neal against Meyer Greenberg et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. I. Smolens.

SUFFOLK ST, 57; Christine G. Openhym et al. against Sarah Tans et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

2D AV, n w corner of 14th St, 50x79.8; Herman Rosenberg against Evarts Holding Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. M. Mittlemann.

8TH AV, w s, 60.4 ft s of 84th St, 20x98; Excellent Realty Co., Inc., against Elizabeth M. Mueller et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wendell, Elliott & Robeson.

76TH ST, n s, 470 ft w of 9th Av, 19x102.2; Emma Bartholomew against Eleanor P. Gage, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

105TH ST, s s, 237.6 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x 100.11; Robert G. Mead, Jr., against Harry Gordon et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise.

119TH ST, 103 West; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Thomas M. Fanning et al., foreclosure of mortgage, attorney, F. L. Allen.

143D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Marie Kahrs et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Auerbach.

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 723; Hortense R. Pitman et al. against Bronx County Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Chedsey & Rosenblum.

HAMPDEN ST, s w corner of Loring Place, —x— being premises conveyed to Grace Smith by Alfred J. Taylor on July 21, 1896; George B. Weaver, as trustee, against Clarence L. Smith et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Otis & Otis.

LOT 20, map of property known as Flanagan Estate at Throggs Neck; Daniel Schatz against Arthur R. Decker et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. D. Zahm.

156TH ST, s w corner of Prospect Av, 25.2x 89.5; Neils Molbeck against Pauline Muller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. A. Eberhardt.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

192D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x 100, and 192d St, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; Indiana Flooring Co. against Audubon Building Corporation, owner and contractor $1,665

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,651 and 1,653; Bronx Tin and Tar Roofing Co. against Lissy Realty Co., Inc., owners; Joe Block and Dora Pfleg, contractors $800

181ST ST, n s, extending from Valentine Av to Ryer Av, 62.8x185; Parisi Tile and Mosaic Works, Inc., against Ensign Improvement Co., owners and contractors. $406

238D ST, 591 East; John Oehrlein against Gus Oetjen, owner; John Nickish, contractor. $53

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 171st St; Architectural Tile Co. against Elo Building Co., Inc., et al., July 5, 1917, by bond $928

78TH ST, 214 East; Abraham Rosenberg against Hermine Wohl et al., Jan. 10, 1917 ..... $30

78TH ST, 212 East; same against same, Jan. 10, 1917 ..... $30

1ST AV, 233; Israel Lazar against Jacob Lurrie et al., June 20, 1917. ..... $600

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,285; Rubin Kruger against Paul F. Burde et al., July 10, 1917 ..... $900

RUINING BERLIN LAWNS.

Thieves Pilfer Hose and Other Sprinkling Apparatus.

German newspapers recently received in London report that in Berlin lawns, flower beds, and shrubberies are being almost ruined by the thieving and destructive propensities of the people. Hose has been cut up or carried off, sprinkling apparatus demolished, and brass, copper, or zinc utensils and tools have been stolen.

The oak trees of the Tiergarten have been eaten almost "bald" by a plague of caterpillars. According to the Vossische Zeitung, hardly a tree in the park has a leaf left.

Depreciation of Dollar Hurts.

The depreciation of the dollar in Switzerland, as a result of the entry of this country into the war, is not making any lighter the burdens of the firms which import laces and embroideries from the Swiss markets. According to one well-known importer, it now takes approximately $1.15 to pay for a dollar's worth of goods in St. Gall, which condition is causing some houses to hold back remittances. The question is raised in other quarters, however, whether this is a wise thing to do in view of the possibility of still further depreciation. At the present rate of exchange, it is said, about $5,750 would be required to pay, in francs, an invoice that on this side of the Atlantic calls for $5,000 in American money.

***

May Sell to Consumers.

With the discount controversy that has been the main topic in the women's wear trade, brought to Washington by the manufacturers who desire to find out if some action cannot be brought against the retailers who threaten to place their business only where they can get the old terms, the first step at retaliation has been taken by the manufacturers. Even among the garment makers not much reliance toward helping their cause is placed in such action. Reports now going the rounds of the trade, however, have it that, if some of the larger houses find themselves up against damaging discrimination, what they will do is to start in selling the consumer direct, as several in the industry are already doing successfully.

***

Raw Silk Prices Higher.

Reports from the Yokohama raw silk market say that another sharp advance in prices has taken place in the last week, and also that the market continues excited, with buyers hard after silks available for spot and nearby shipments. Little news is coming from the Canton and Shanghai markets, where the abnormally high exchange is seriously interfering with business. Tussahs are quoted at record levels, but in spite of this sales are reported for shipment as far ahead as January. Little buying for American account is being done in Milan. Locally, buying is active and prices are advancing rapidly. Stocks in the hands of importers are the lightest ever known, and are poorly assorted.

***

Says It Will Delay Shipments.

One bad effect of taking from business the men drafted for the National Army will be the delaying of shipments of Fall merchandise. "While it will not be nearly so hard to get new help as some men think," a local wholesaler said yesterday, "one place where this house will feel the withdrawals will be in the shipping department. Other houses are going to have the same trouble. The trouble will not consist of getting workers to take the places of those who have gone, but of getting experienced workers to replace them. Calling the men to the colors while the Fall season is virtually at its height will doubtless be one of the heaviest burdens the draft will put on wholesale business."

***

Piece Goods Sold by Brokers.

The business built up during the last few seasons by brokers in piece goods has attained quite respectable dimensions. With prices so high in the primary market, the clothing manufacturers find the opportunities afforded them through the purchase of goods through brokers quite satisfactory results. It is said that the buying done in this way will reach record proportions for the season just starting. This is due to the fact that there seems to be a good surplus of merchandise that the smaller manufacturers are unable to carry on hand are, therefore, willing to sell. Furthermore, these goods are offered at quite a saving below the market.

***

Parasols in Better Favor.

The extremely hot weather has helped the sale of the parasols in a more active way than such merchandise has been affected in some time. There is quite a wide variety in the styles of parasols being offered. Among those featured are the plain as well as the ruffled designs in combinations of brilliant colorings. For the most part, however, the manufacturers seem bent on providing a useful article, as most of the parasols give a fairly large "spread" and are not the dainty and somewhat impractical patterns that were formerly the vogue.

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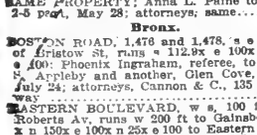
Silks Still Geometrical.

Although predictions were made some time ago that silks in geometrical designs had run their course in the demand, goods of this description still find a fairly active call. According to buyers the novelty of these goods has proved the main attraction, as they are unlike any other patterns that are sold. The manufacturers understand, of course, that the sale of these goods is limited to use in semi-sport costumes, principally skirts, and consequently do not figure the vogue to remain for any length of time.

INSTRUCTION.

"Camp Ethan Allen"
A Junior Training Camp
Established by Authority of the
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On North Hero Island, in a healthful region sparsely populated and far removed from chances of contagion or disease. The buildings are of the cantonment type and are the result of scientific study of modern military camp construction. The equipment is sanitary and complete in every particular.
The table is exceptionally good.
The cadets are supplied with the most approved rifle and equipment.
The camp is under the supervision and command of Brigadier General Wm. Verbeck, N. G., N. Y., who has surrounded himself with a complete military and tutorial staff.
There are eighty carefully selected cadets now in attendance.
Opportunity is now given to a limited number of young men of certified character between the ages of 14 and 21 to join the camp for a five weeks' course between August 1st and September 10th. Apply to
Genl. Wm. Verbeck
Camp Ethan Allen, North Hero, Vt.

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In January, 1917, a boy of 16 (a Clark School student) earned 11 of the 15 points required to enter college by passing the following subjects:
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Algebra, Quadratics, and Beyond.
Cicero and Slight Translation.
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Write for Booklet T
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BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

BEAVER.—Raritan 1273 navy, brown and green. Hanauer-Arnstein, 136 Madison Av.

CHARMEUSE.—Best quality 40-inch black taupe, beige, &c., $1.47½. Madison Square 9388.

CHEVIOT, velour; open for quantity brown, green, taupe; cash, cheap. Farr, 2388.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at coats and suits placing stock orders. Call with samples, 9 to 11 and 4 to 5:30, sixth floor, 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade ladies' and misses' coats. 8d floor, 22 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exclusive jobber will look at snappy styles. 11 East 51st, fourth floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing quantity orders ladies' mixture cloth coats. 467 Broadway, Room 211.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Good quality, 3 thread; quantity for cash. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors making satin and serge dresses of better kind. Call with samples between 4 and 6 P. M., orders given immediately, 9th floor, 6 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing quantity orders serge, silk dresses. Call with samples, 467 Broadway, Room 211.

DRESSES.—Will buy for cash jobs, any quantity of taffeta dresses. Wiener, 63 West 38th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serges and satins. 134 West 26th, 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serge and satin dresses. 4th floor, 129 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Smart models in serge dresses. Jobber, 7th floor, 6 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on serge dresses submit samples. S. Simon, 135 West 27th St.

DUVET DE LAINE.—Open for all shades of F. & H., No. 7575. Mad. Sq. 9415.

GABARDINES AND SERGES.—Open for all shades. Greeley 5653.

GEORGETTES.—2 and 3 thread domestic Georgettes; also Georgias; will buy several hundred pieces; spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

GEORGETTE.—Open for any quantity, good quality. Esco Waist, 151 West 19th St.

MACHINERY.—Snap fastener machinery or complete factory. C 134 Times.

PIECE GOODS.—Open for quantity of serges and satins at a price. Royal Mfg. Co., 35 West 35th St.

POM-POM.—Will pay cash for all colors. Madison Square 7559.

POPLIN.—Wanted, for cash, American poplin, navy and black or similar quality 90610. Madison Square 4362.

POPLINS.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Telephone Gram. 6552.

SERGES.—U. S. worsted 235; also pompoms; any quantity; will pay cash. Sterling Cloak and Suit Co., 99 Madison Av.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 6122 in quantity for cash, all colors. Butterfly Dress Company, 142 West 24th.

SERGES.—Open for 100 pieces 50-inch Amoskeag French serge, all colors. Broder, 48 West 25th.

SEWING MACHINES.—Wanted, four or five second-hand Merrow sewing machines, Style 60-W, with table; state price and where they can be seen. K 116 Times.

SILKS.—Open to buy silks of all descriptions up to 85 cents a yard. Store, 423 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing large Fall order. Tip Top, 52 West 21st St.

SOL SATIN.—Open to buy any quantity for cash. Z 317 Times Annex.

SUITS.—Will place stock orders on snappy styles and suits. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on new, smart suits and coats. 32 West 27th St., tenth floor.

TAFFETA.—Toque and plum at 85c. Congress Waist and Dress Co., 32 West 20th St.

VELOURS.—All shades F. and H. Botan or similar. Revera Co., 127 Madison Av.

WAISTS. — Open to buyers, a job of silk waists for cash. S. Simon, 135 West 27th St.

WOOL VELOUR.—25 pieces Pekin and 25 pieces taupe, American or any other good mill, medium weight. S. Karp, 104 West 27th.

WOOLENS, Poplins, Gabardines, Serges preferred; cash paid; state quality, price. C 125 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

CLOTH.—White flannels and white broadcloths; Deering, Milliken, 42 per yard net. L. M. & L., 286 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 7499.

COATS.—Silk plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery; very reasonable prices. Ull'n Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—Job in fine plush coats; also velours, Copeland Cloak and Suit Co., 58 West 26th St.

COATS.—Job of Spring coats at very low prices. Kapian Bros. & Lisk, 50 East Broadway.

COATS.—The Broadcloth House. Marvelous values, wonderful styles. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job of children's white dresses; sizes 2 to 6 and 8 to 14; to close out; opportunity for basement buyers. Phone Williamsburg 712.

DRESSES.—To close out 200 tussah silk dresses, 150 taffetas; also 75 dozen wash skirts, at a price. Diana Dress Co., 38 West 26th St.

DRESSES, Silks, Ginghams, White and Fancy Voiles, immediate delivery. Glockler, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and party, $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Butterfly Dress Mfg. Co., 142 W. 24th St.

DRESSES.—Taffetas and some serges; a few wash dresses at sacrifice. Balsam Dress Co., 19 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Children's, jobs to close out; Spring and Fall merchandise. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Satin, serges, Shantungs, Georgettes, close out. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway, Room 614.

DRESSES.—Gingham, voiles, closing out cheap; good assortment. Superior, 118 East 28th St.

DRESSES.—Job of 150 wash dresses, cheap. Windsor Manufacturing Co., 148 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—200 high-class wash dresses; will sell cheap. Greeley Dress Co., 501 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Gingham, voile, wash dresses; immediate delivery. Nivel, 31 West 36th.

FELT.—Best grade, all wool, 72 inches wide; all colors; at prices considerably under the market. Arthe Levy & Barnard, 37 Union Square.

GEORGETTES, crepe de chine, colors, immediate delivery. Marks Senner, 354 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Sq.

MERCHANDISE.—Resident buying office of highest character for $600 a year. K 125 Times.

MIDDIES.—We have still middies in cotton, silk, smocks, and sport coats, for immediate delivery, at low market prices. 446 Broadway, G. & L. Middy Blouse Co.

PLUSH COATS.—Our line, consisting of seal plush and other pile fabric coats of the better grade, is ready. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

SERGES.—Have 50 pieces men's blue serge, botany, quality No. 13192; spot cash. Phone 692 Vand.

SKINS.—Cloak manufacturer has for sale 1,000 dyed skunk opossum skins; prime goods. K 101 Times.

SKIRTS.—Big lot of white and colored wash skirts and dresses to close out at sacrifice. Teitlebaum, 43 West 27th.

SKIRTS.—500 corduroy skirts; must close out at $1.40 net. H. & B. Schwarts, 127 West 26th.

SKIRTS, 700 assorted in wool and fancies, $1 up. Ford, 149 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Silks, fancies, and plain, to close out at sacrifice. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—O and OO bulk, B 25, carded 350. 3358 Madison Square.

SUITS. — Genuine Palm Beach and Ramie linen suits to close out; cheap. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st.

SUITS, ladies' genuine Palm Beach, to close out. Sol. Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

TRIMMINGS. — Chase's mole trimmings, three-inch, eight strips; four-inch, six strips, for sale at opening price, $5.50 net. Call Madison Square 1557.

SUITS.—American poplin, braid trimmed, silk tussah lined, $8.90. Merit, 22 West 27th St.

VELOUR.—Holden-Leonard Silverstone velour, 602; Salts colored esquimette. Greeley 4876.

WAISTS AND DRESSES, silk and cotton, to close cheap; also skirts. Bronner Manufacturing Co., Room 702, Oppenheim Collins Building.

WOOLEN CLOTH.—Wanted, quick cash buyer; have $685 worth staple plain color woolens, assorted weights; will sell entire lot $480 cash. Wavertly Place, Room 258.

WOOLENS.—We have American 09058, Stevens 6091, Walworth 3777, all shades. Phone Madison Square 9240. Call Jesse.

BUYER TO SELLER.

Out-of-town buyers needing goods should send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times stating requirements. Next morning a short advertisement will appear on The Times Business Page and be read by the parties for whom it is intended. Cost, 50 cents for each line of 6 words. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4¾@5 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.4¾@5 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Gems Are Seasonably Active.

While the call for gems in the local market is no more active than it ever is at this time of the year, it also is no lighter. Reports from certain quarters indicate that fine Chinese jade is about as free a seller as anything, in spite of the fact, that the rapid rise in the cost of Mexican dollars, with which it is paid for, has increased their purchase price. The diamond dealers have absolutely no fault to find with the condition of business, but there are indications that a larger supply of these stones would come in handy. Some of the jewelry manufacturers are said to be held back in their work by the lack of them. Prices are extremely firm, but the dealers say there is no merchandise in the world that represents greater values than diamonds at their current cost.

***

Velour Hats Active Here.

Local manufacturers report considerable activity at the moment on velour hats in tailored and sport effects, principally in white, black, brown, navy, purple, gold, and emerald green. Most of the orders are coming from retailers in the South and West. Eastern buyers having bought these goods earlier in the season. Velvet tams, banded velvet hats with soft brims, and small ready-to-wear hats of hatters' plush are among the other good sellers, especially in the popular price ranges.

***

An Idea in Corsets.

A Fifth Avenue specialty shop is showing a style of corset that includes a brassiere feature. The model on display is cut high with a fairly long skirt. To provide comfort for the wearer, even though the corset does run higher than in the usual styles, gussets are placed in front so that around the bust line the design is a combination of corset and brassiere. The gussets are made of rubber webbing.

***

Second-Hands Sell Gray Goods.

While little was heard yesterday concerning the business done by first hands in the local gray goods market, considerable selling was done in a quiet way on printcloths offered from second-hands at prices slightly under those quoted below. The day's sales included practically all of the staple constructions and, while some nearby business was put through, most of the purchases were for late deliveries. Mill prices agreed more yesterday than for some time, spots being quoted more or less generally on these bases:

39-inch, 50-80s	14c	39½-inch, 64-60s	*10½c
39-inch, 72-72s	12¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*10¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	11¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	*8¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	8¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	10¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	7¼c

*Asked.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, Ga.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; L. J. Hofmayer, furn. goods, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman Co.; M. Aizy, women's broadcloth coats, children's coats; 1,140 Broadway.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; H. T. Craft, rugs; 170 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Rikey, Williamson, Wyatt Co.; A. H. Spain, dry goods; New Strand.

BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. Co.; A. Blumberg, knit goods, underwear; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. M. Armstrong, waists; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; New Strand.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazer, laces, neckwear; 354 4th Av.; Herald Square.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Parisian Co.; Miss Newman, millinery; 353 4th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; L. Joseph, shoes; 220 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; W. E. Tiffney, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen Dry Goods Co.; A. B. Chamansky, jobs wash dresses, silk waists; 244 5th Av.

BUENOS AIRES, S. A.—M. Soto, wearing apparel, metal mesh novelties; 377 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Kleinhaus Co.; F. A. Cady, furn. goods; Imperial.

CHATTANOOGA—Model Store; M. Feld, millinery; Aberdeen.

CHICO, Cal.—W. Lee & Son; L. W. Lee, rugs; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; F. O. Perry, women's, misses' dresses; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. P. Tracy, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—D. Bezark; M. J. Keller, coats; 15 E. 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Ames Co.; Mr. Weinstein, furs; 116 W. 32d.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; Miss H. Block, dresses, gowns; 470 4th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse, Martens Co.; Miss Donovan, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 1,170 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Clarke-Davis Co.; H. M. Clark, suits; Marlborough.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—W. H. Kelly Co.; Miss M. Sullivan, corsets, muslin underwear; Grand.

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; P. J. Sullivan, gloves; 23 E. 26th; Flanders.

DENVER, Col.—N. Weinberg, coats; 15

REAL ESTATE FIELD

An important transaction in the Lenox Hill section that will result in the demolition of a fine old brownstone dwelling and the erection of a modern English basement structure was reported yesterday by William B. May & Co., who sold for Albert G. Morgenstern 14 East Seventy-eighth Street.

The property, which consists of a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 20 by 102.2, was sold to G. Saunders Miller, who will immediately improve the site.

It is opposite the J. B. Duke residence and has been held by the seller for over twenty-five years. The city assesses the property for taxation purposes at about $70,000.

Greene Street Building Sold to Investor.

H. Swanson, an investing client of L. Tannenbaum, Strauss & Co., purchased the six-story mercantile building, 170 Greene Street. The structure occupies a lot 24 by 100, located between Houston and Bleecker Street, the owner of record being the Etagloc Holding Company, R. Colgate, President.

$140,000 Manhattan-Jersey Trade.

A trade involving properties valued at about $140,000 was closed yesterday by Frederick Brown, operator, who purchased from Mrs. Sarah Punderford the southwest corner of Naegle Avenue and Arden Street, a five-story thirty-one family apartment house, with three stores, on a plot 50 by 120 by 129.6, held at $100,000.

The buyer gave in part payment the former Myron Robinson country estate of twelve acres, mansion, and out-buildings, on Teaneck Road and Robinson Avenue, Englewood, N. J., and was held at $40,000. Slawson & Hobbs and Nehring Brothers were the brokers.

Bronx Sales.

Steinman & Steinman sold for the Estates Company 590 East 138th Street, a three-story new law apartment, on a plot 37.6 by 100, to Dora Steinman for investment.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza sold for Bridget Astorino the three-story brick new law tenement, with store, 6,604 Fourteenth Avenue, on a lot 20 by 100.

I. Salzberg sold for J. Connelly to I. Krumholz the one-family stucco cottage 1,651 Forty-seventh Street, on a plot 30 by 100.

E. T. Newman sold 507 Seventeenth Street, near Tenth Avenue, a two-story and basement two family brick dwelling on a lot 20 by 100, for H. London; also 245 Prospect Park West, near Seventeenth Street, a four-story double flat and store property, for D. Kelly. Both purchases were made for investment.

James L. Meeks sold in the Red Hook section the tenement buildings 37 and 39 Sullivan Street to Mathais Costello for investment.

Long Island.

Baker Crowell, Inc., sold the acreage tract of Irene A. Mott facing Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, L. I., to Wm. E. Lewis.

Staten Island.

Moffatt & Schwab, in conjunction with H. C. Horton, sold for Wilfred J. Funk the new stucco residence on Lathrop Avenue, Westerleigh, to Mrs. Julia Verner.

Westchester County.

George Howe sold for M. J. Wilbur Whitson his fruit farm and suburban estate, situated on the Pines Bridge Road, in the North Briarcliff district, near Millwood, to a New York client. The property consists of about 125 acres and is one of the most famous peach farms in New York State.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., sold for Archibald W. Ferguson, General Manager of R. G. Dun Company, the balance of his water front estate at Larchmont, N. Y., to Thomas L. Watt. The property was held at $75,000. Mr. Watt recently purchased the Ferguson Homestead, but this additional parcel of water front was not included in the sale. The property adjoins the Schaefer estate.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold an additional plot on Kelbourne Avenue, in the Philipse Manor section of North Tarrytown, N. Y., to D. E. Gore of New York City.

Commercial Leases.

The United States Cigar Stores Company of America has leased the corner store, from the Broadway and Forty-Sixth Street Realty Co., at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-sixth Street (Gaiety Theatre Building.) Extensive alterations are to be made to the premises, after which one of the United stores will be opened and the remaining space offered to let.

Cross & Brown Company leased the store and basement at 7 East Thirty-eighth Street to W. H. T. Tierney for a term of years.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., leased the store and basement at 30-32 East Thirty-third Street to L. Bischofsheimer & Sons, Inc., silks.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Willett St, 26, e s, 112.6 ft n of Broome St, 25x100, five-story tenement and store; Thomas Manahan and another, executors, against Nathan Ulman et al.; J. T. Booth, attorney; due, $20,381.74; taxes, &c, $1,839.98; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Henry Brady.

120th St, 66 East, s s, 135 ft w of Park Av, 26x100.11, five-story flat; C. B. Washington against Richard Fleischhauer et al.; Huntington, R. & S., attorneys; due, $19,606.33; taxes, &c., $540.20; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Academy St, 674, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 50x129.7x irregular, five-story apartment house, subject to mtgs $44,000, dissolution sale; Nathaniel Phillips, receiver; Henry Marx, attorney; to Frederick M. Gilbert for $49,425.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Cromwell Av, 1,441, w s, 179 ft s of Davee St, 26x125, two-story frame dwelling; L. J. Brock against C. A. Belcher et al.; W. B. Hopping, attorney; due, $931.01; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Glebe Av, o s, 145.4 ft s of St. Peter's Av, 50x95; M. A. O'Neill against Minnie Zimmerman et al.; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; due, $1,509.33; taxes, &c., $428.03; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

By George Price.

River Av, w s, 86.9 ft s of 150th St, 96x115.2 to Exterior St x114x59, vacant; H. L. Morris against Hamilton Carhartt et al.; Morris & M., attorneys; due, $14,846.82; taxes, &c., $1,564.01; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

120th St, 142 and 144 East, for a two-story garage, 111x100.11; V. Valentine, 2,463 Crescton Av, owner; F. E. Vitolo, architect; cost, $35,000.

148th St, s s, 105.29 ft e of Park Av, one-story brick stable, 11x20; Marie Reinhardt, 208 East 148th St, owner; Caitano Coppolo, 206 East 148th St, lessee; Robert Skrivare, 4,436 Carpenter Av, architect; cost, $1,500.

Fordham Road, n w corner Valentine Av, three-story brick theatre, stores and offices, 103.10x216.1; B. F. Keith's New York Theatres Co., Inc., A. Paul Keith, 1,564 Broadway, President, owners; William H. McElfatrick, 701 7th Av., architect; cost, $350,000.

Shakespeare Av, n w corner Boscobel Av, 6-story brick tenement, 118x75x88.75; Filrose Construction Co., Inc., Phillip Krulewitch, 92 Haven Av, President, owners; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av., architects; cost, $96,000.

Cruger Av, e s, 325 ft s of Astor Av, 1-story brick dwelling, 35x45.8; Luis Cascio, 102 East 113th St, owner; Moore & Landseidel, 2d Av and 14th St, architects; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

45th St, 57 to 63 West, to a 9-story hotel; U. S. Trust Co., 45 Wall St, owner; C. E. Nast, 546 5th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

WANTED

Storage room for newsprint paper on Manhattan Island, near New York Central Railroad Terminal. Building must be dry and with low insurance rate. Address Z 295 Times Annex.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DWELLING AT BARGAIN PRICE

257 West 97th Street, bet. Broadway and West End Avenue; size 18' x 100', 3 story and extension; hardwood floors, 2 baths; good block. Apply to Owner, KENNETH MYGATT, 1 W. 34th Street. Phone 949 Greeley.

Valuable Water-Front Property

A highly desirable Long Island City water-front property (formerly the John Goode Cordage plant), opposite 72nd Street, Manhattan, is for sale.

Property fronts 200 feet on East River and extends, of an even width, 600 feet to Vernon Avenue.
121 feet of open dock, and 50 feet enclosed.
Four-story building, brick and stone, 197x59 feet.
Three-story brick building, 100x40 feet.
Three-story frame building, tin roof, 180x56 feet.
Power plant, shafting, elevators and some machinery.
Two artesian wells.

Peculiarly adapted to storage, assembling or manufacturing purposes.

This valuable and highly desirable property may be bought at a reasonable price and on convenient terms.

Apply to

GEO. E. PAYNE,

Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

Telephone, Astoria 1221.

To Ship Builders

There is a wonderful site in the Bronx for a plant. All the space you require—258 acres. Large water frontage. Excellent lighteragе facilities. Labor and transportation close at hand. The price has been fixed with the intention of selling quickly.

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$4,500—Payments Like Rent—$6,500

7 rooms, steam heat, electric light; beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4565.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$1,000 Cash Buys Beautiful New Colonial Home

Highly restricted neighborhood; 27 minutes from Penn. Station or Flatbush Ave.; contains eight rooms and tile bath; built by owner; centre hall entrance; extra large rooms; parquet floors, steam heat, brick fireplace; up to date in every particular; plot 60x100; five minutes' walk to station; golf, tennis and Country Club on property; price $8,500; carrying charges $43.75 per month. An unusual opportunity for a discriminating homeseeker. Call, write or phone JOHN J. BRITTON, 1146-8 Marbridge Bldg., 1328 Broadway, N. Y. City. Phone Greeley 686.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN
LARCHMONT MANOR.

Gentleman's Country Home; 14 rooms, 3 baths, open fireplaces, all improvements; corner plot, 100x150; beautiful, restricted neighborhood; appraised $24,000; price $15,500, cash $1,000. OWNER, Box 15, Jamaica. Phone Jamaica 602.

Superbly Located Chester Hill Residence.

Finest neighborhood; high ground; large well-kept grounds all about. Eleven rooms, three baths. Ready for occupancy. Rent $135 per month.
Anderson Realty Co., Near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW MODERN HOUSES
FOR SALE OR TO RENT

with steam heat, tile bath, paneled dining room, beam ceiling, parquet floors, large front and back porches; lot 157 ft. deep, on nice street; only 40 min. from New York City; 5 min. from trolley and railroad station. Price $4,750; small cash payment down; balance on easy terms.

THOS. E. PALMER.
1,482 Broadway, N. Y. C. Room 911.

A Little Earnest Money Down, and $50 monthly will own beautiful home, brand new, latest colonial type; 8 rooms, tile shower room; 2 tiled baths; sun parlor; sleeping porch; centre hall; large grounds; finest proposition ever offered; best location in the Oranges. $10,000. T. J. Coyle, Broker, 46 Cleveland Ter., Bloomfield, N. J. (Ph. 2753 W. Orange)

FOR REAL ESTATE,

Sale, rent or exchange, in the Oranges, Maplewood, Summit, Madison, Morristown and Bernardsville, consult

EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO.
96 B'WAY, N. Y., and ORANGE, N. J.
Since 1868.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A HOME CONSULT **ADAM DAY,**
Short Hills, N. J. Phone 382.

New Houses for sale, to rent, furnished or unfurnished.

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BOGOTA—TEANECK—LEONIA
Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, INC.
Bogota, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

TWO OF THE CHOICEST

pieces of country property ever offered; water frontage, views, trees, &c.; 30 minutes from N. Y.; surrounded by large estates. A. 2¾ acres; ideal building site. B. 35 acres; cottage, stable, garage, &c. At attractive prices. Never been offered before.
W. G. BUXTON, 206 W. 14TH ST., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

For Sale, Furnished Cottage, eleven rooms, fronting on lake. Boat house with two slips. One mile from village by road or water. Ideal summer home. Particulars M. P. Ferris, 303 Canal St., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

BUCKINGHAM COURT
310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6290—Barclay.

BROCKHOLST
101 West 85th St.
Elevator Apartments. 8 Rooms.
$900 to $1,500
Superintendent on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Responsible management of the house you live in means Service, Comfort and Fair Rental. The following houses are under the management of

A.L.MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42nd ST.

ASPINWALL APARTMENTS
399-403-407-411
Audubon Avenue
185th to 186th St.

The most unusual apartments in the city. Splendid construction. Awarded prize by the American Institute of Architects. A short walk from 181st St. Subway Station. A few apartments to let from next October.

Suites.	Per Month.
3-room—	$28 to $31
4-room—	$29 to $40
5-room—	$37 to $47

The HUDSON-FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway
One block from Subway.

A few light suites to let from October in this elevator apartment house.

6, 7 and 8 rooms—rental $840 to $1,050 yearly.

140 WEST 71st STREET
Doctor's Apartment
3 rooms, $800.

3 and 4 Story
Private Dwellings
Nos. 105-111-121-125-129-143
West 73d St.

A rare opportunity for those seeking well-located houses in New York. These dwellings to let from October 1st will prove most attractive.

Rentals $1,600 to $1,800.

Apply on premises or to above management.

8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.

805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)

W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

Corner Apartment

7TH AVE., 1919, Corner 116th; one block to subway & L; express station; don't miss this opportunity to select now a desirable 8-room corner apartment; ready for occupancy Aug. 1; $1,000.

6 ROOMS
565 West 148th Street,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south.
View of river.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 Broadway.

242 W. 104TH, Near Broadway
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,000-$1,100.
Elevator; modern. Apply on premises.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

A---640 Madison Av. "Hoffman Arms" N. W. Cor. 59th.
6 to 10 LARGE ROOMS
$1,300 to $2,000.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $30 to $97.50.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
Brooklyn.

OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK

Beautiful large corner apartment, Kingston Ave. & Park Pl., monthly rental $65. Heat, hot water and janitor service. Four families in house. Other desirable apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, from $36 to $47.50. Apply to
KINGS & WESTCHESTER LAND CO.,
350 Fulton St., Brooklyn,
or 230 Kingston Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.
FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.

5 rooms	$750 to $780	Per Annum
7 rooms	$1100 to $1300	Per Annum
8 rooms	$1400 to $1500	Per Annum
9-10 rooms	$1600-$2000	Per Annum

with two or three baths.

Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager, on Premises, Audubon 5400, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6290—Barclay.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
(FORMERLY NAVARRO)
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

315 W. 94th St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE
5 rooms and bath;
will sublet, unfurnished, $42.50.
$30 per month for balance of season.
La Mond's apartment. Agent on premises.

REAL ESTATE

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Fordham Road choice 2-story business building, near Concourse, 37x67, 34x36, in a growing section; price $18,000, rent $2,000. Eugene J. Busher, 149th and Courtland Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FOR RENT.
New ten-room semi-detached brick house, Brooklyn, on Subway, near station; parquet floors, steam heat, electric light, every modern improvement, sewers, streets asphalted, gardens, lawns, $60 per month; a bargain; also a few 7-room houses at $45. Schulman, 217 Broadway, New York, phone 4885 Barclay.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square.
Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

FINE modern house with seven rooms and sleeping porch comfortably furnished overlooking the bay, near beach; rentable August, only, $100. Bramwell Davis, Bayside, L. I.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy little home and two acres of fine farm land; some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350, complete; easy terms to right party. Write to Cozy Home, 248 Times Downtown.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs; near water and station; price $1,640, for $75 down and $10 monthly; write or call at once, B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SEASHORE HOME, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location, facing bay and ocean; garden plot; nice locality; improvements; near trolley, school, stores, &c. Write for further particulars. SHORE HOME, box 242 Times Downtown.

Sage Foundation, Forest Hills; must sacrifice contract for 2½ exceptionally fine lots, 4½ years' payments made. Benson, Room 906, 88 Wall St.

Beautiful Hollis.—Eight rooms, stone residence; selected neighborhood; $50 monthly for yearly tenant. Phone for particulars 8475 Lenox.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AUCTION SALE
of fine seashore residence in Avon, N. J.
White stucco house and garage, Washington and Third Avenues.
Eleven rooms and three baths. Grounds about 82x115.
Will be sold to the highest bidder,
SATURDAY, AUG. 4, at 2 P. M., without fail. Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, Piano, &c., will be sold at 3 P. M. A fine home, overlooking the ocean and river. Can be seen any time. Not a great deal of cash required.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Exceptional Bargain. — six-room modern home, $3,200, worth $3,700; also 5-room bungalow, $2,700, worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly like rent. W. BUTSCHER, 21 Park Row.

Caldwell.—Rent $45; 6 rooms, bath, sun parlor, 2 sleeping porches, gas, electric light, steam heat, open fireplace, garage, chicken house, fruit, 60-foot lawn, lot 50x240; sell on easy terms to responsible party. Owner, R. J. Black, care Broadway Trust Co., 92 West Broadway, N. Y.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lacka. R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; I pay taxes, int., ins., you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

Factory to rent, 32x72, two stories, basement; railroad siding, one block railroad station; P. O. conveniences. N. Meyers & Sons, Plainfield, N. J.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful country estate at Sunapee, New Hampshire. For particulars write Hugo Nelson, Sunapee, New Hampshire.

Real Estate.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.
Best stripping propositions in Ohio, situated on railroad, Pittsburgh No. 8 vein; prices reasonable; small and large tracts. If interested act quickly. Heskett-Piper Company, Bethesda, Ohio.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange elegant located building plot, excavated, Bronx; price $14,000; unincumbered; want private house, same value. Tenney, 165 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Want private house, same value as choice excavated building plot, Bronx, $14,000, unincumbered; submit details. Tenney, 165 Broadway.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$30 DOWN and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Dairy and vegetable farm, 25 acres; ten minutes from station, Boonton, N. J.; fully equipped; milk returns alone $250 per month; fine brick house; steam heat and electric light; great bargain; occupant called for military duty. Apply to E. F. Callan, 17 Battery Place, N. Y.

For Sale.—11,000-acre grain and stock farm; will include 500 head of grade Hereford cattle at market price. For full particulars address the owner, H. K. Schuster, Wibaux, Mon.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

Very pleasant home and productive farm at bargain; 105 acres, tillage, pasture, woodland; good for stock, poultry, and vegetable farming; fine markets; buildings in best repair, sightly; fine shade trees bordering river, near large lake; close to town; main line, N. Y. to Boston. Price $6,000, easy terms. Address owner, George Ellison, East Brookfield, Mass.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

SPLENDID orchard and hay farm for sale; situated in famous Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia; river and mountain scenery; fishing, shooting. B. Wiltshire, Round Hill, Nova Scotia, Canada.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

For rent, furnished and fully equipped, large, spacious offices; central location, two blocks from Broadway and 42d St.; switchboard, two trunk lines, six extensions; dictograph, with one master station; three substations; only responsible tenants considered. C 44 Times.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

46TH, 19 WEST.—Parlor store, 10 feet above sidewalk; fine window space; can give tenant trade from our shop; rent reasonable. Frank Gilman Co.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, with reception and operating room; maid service; fully equipped and furnished; may be seen any time. 123 West 75th St.

NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE, every facility; rent $20.50 monthly; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

1 Wall St., (corner Broadway.)—Desirable suite of offices containing 1,000 square feet. Apply Agent.

Deskroom to rent, corner 27th St. and 5th Av.; second loft. Address B. S., K 382 Times Downtown.

Loft, 44x77, at 630 1st Av. Apply 3015 Morningside.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Storage room for news print paper on Manhattan Island, near New York Central Railroad terminal; building must be dry and with low insurance rate. Address Z 294 Times Annex.

Desk room or part of office wanted; state price. C 145 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

Wanted—Unfurnished.

Small house or half of two-family house; commuting distance Grand Central; not over six rooms; Westchester preferred. K 120 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Attractive furnished bungalow at Millers Place, N. Y.; fine view of L. I. Sound; bathroom, 4 bedrooms; large screened veranda; fireplace; electric lights; surf bathing, boating, fishing; 2 hours from N. Y.; $100 month. Write owner, M. J. Hopkins. Tel. Port Jefferson 14F6.

New York State.

Rye, N. Y.—Very beautiful, artistic house to rent for the rest of the Summer or until next May; 2 floors, 8 bed rooms, 2 baths, electric lights, furnished; one acre of ground, private beach, garage; $1,500. P. T., 348 Times Annex.

Massachusetts.

To rent for the Summer, ideal cottage, seven rooms and bath, running water, toilet, furnace; some fruit; place to keep auto; this place also for sale. Theo. Roessle, Brookfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., (56th St.)—Langdon Hotel, Apartment 86; two rooms and bath, until Oct. 1, 1917. Call at hotel or phone 6260 Madison.

19TH ST., 132 EAST, (Gramercy Neighborhood.)—Large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; all outside; July and August. Stone.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

ALL or part beautifully furnished 7-room apartment; outside windows every room; eighth floor; overlooks Central Park; reasonable. Lenox 4078.

ATTENTION! — Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 58 WEST, Hotel Patterson.—Furnished suites of two and three rooms with bath; all large outside rooms; Summer rates, $15 per week and up.

56TH,, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

59TH.—Beautifully furnished 8 rooms, 2 baths, bargain; August, September. Vanderbilt 1450.

72D,—Four handsomely furnished rooms, new building, sacrifice Summer, longer. Columbus 3974.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Two suites; piano; private baths, kitchenettes; $80, $90. Columbus 6685.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive apartment, three rooms, bath, telephone, $100 monthly.

80TH, Corner West End Av.—Beautifully furnished six rooms and bath, year or longer. Capt. Hunt, Phone Columbus 7627.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Five beautifully furnished outside rooms; every convenience; sacrifice. Apt. 5 W.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished 3 rooms and kitchenette; maid service, elevator; reasonable.

95TH ST., 310 WEST.—For rent until Oct. 1, nicely furnished apartment of five rooms and bath, or might arrange for shorter period. Phone Riverside 2632. Jeffords.

118TH, 423 WEST. — Spacious two-room apartment, southern exposure, elevator, privileges. Reynolds.

168TH, 601 WEST.—4, 5, 6 rooms, overlooking Hudson; southern exposure; subway. Ellsworth.

181ST ST., 720 WEST.—Completely furnished two-room kitchenette; rent reasonable. Shattuck.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates, $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional); references. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET.
handsomely furn., any period; Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists, 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$36 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concession lease or not furnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

FOR FURNISHED apartments, consult Katharine Martin, 245 West 76th St. 8522 Schuyler.

HANDSOMELLY FURNISHED APTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY
90 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (64th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished apartments; subleases; Summer, Winter. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WEST END.—Seven rooms, modern, exceptional furnishings, sacrifice, Summer, longer. Columbus 3974.

WEST END, 740.—High-class apartment, 8 rooms; cool, spacious. Apt. 9d.

Out of Town.

BEAUTIFUL, airy, furnished flats; view and location unsurpassed; five rooms and bath, $80.00; two rooms and bath, $45.00. The Toronto, Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.

Unfurnished—East Side.

86TH, 50 EAST.—Studio apartment, kitchen and bath, top floor, $35.

86TH, 50 EAST.—7 large, light, airy rooms, every modern convenience, $75.

Unfurnished—West Side.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.
Washington Square Section.
New nine-story fireproof apartment house, 3, 4, 6 rooms, open fireplaces; separate maids' rooms. Apply on premises. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.
—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of LEVY & FRANKEL, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Friday, the 27th day of July, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 31 West 21st Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of dresses, silks, piece goods, trimmings, laces, ribbons, machines, fixtures, etc.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 299 Broadway, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 15 WEST.—Studio apartment from Aug. 1; two rooms, bath, large hall, and closets; all conveniences; maid service.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block; "The Chimes;" 5 rooms, bath, steam, $38-$40; for people of refinement; no small children.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building. Housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6, and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath. Rents $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration. Renting agent on premises.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath, gas, electricity; immediate possession; $55.

86TH ST., 310 WEST, (between West End and Riverside Drive.)—Splendid, seven-room; immediate occupancy.

127TH, 619 WEST.—Five light rooms, modern improvements, elevator; immediate possession. Superintendent.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground floor apartment. Tenanted by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1647 Academy.

HIGH-CLASS
Elevator apartments, 4-8 rooms, two baths; rents reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 644.—Sublet from Oct. 1 or before, 5 rooms and 2 baths; high-class apartment; reasonable rent; overlooking Hudson. Can be seen by appointment or phone Gramercy 3981.

Brooklyn.

OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK.
Beautiful large corner apartment; Kingston Av. and Park Place; monthly rental, $65; heat, hot water and janitor service; four families in house; other desirable apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, from $36 to $47.50. Apply to Kings & Westchester Land Co., 350 Fulton St., or 220 Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

Queens.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,
$35 to $45 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION,
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

Westchester County.

MOUNT VERNON, 315 Gramatan Av., (Opposite High School.)—To let, unfurnished, three rooms, apartment; nice grounds surrounding house; electricity, bath, conveniences; $20 monthly; another, $28.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Two young business men, accustomed to fine home surroundings, seek comfortable bachelor's quarters; two or three rooms and bath; exclusive neighborhood; price must be moderate; give full particulars in letter. F 354 Times Downtown.

LIST YOUR furnished apartments. Katharine Martin, 245 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

Unfurnished.

Apartment wanted, near Columbia University, Oct. 1, four or five rooms, including kitchenette; elevator, grille in same building. M. D. Ellison, 548 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

18TH, 145 EAST.—Two large communicating rooms, with alcove; adjoining bath; hot water; furnished or unfurnished; $20 per week.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable, optional; women only.

30TH, 122 EAST.—Large and small furnished rooms, all conveniences; refined.

31ST ST., 114 EAST, (30th, 39 East.—All newly furnished; private bath; electricity.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity; private bath; $6; another $5.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, cool, comfortable room; breakfast if desired; Summer rates.

53D, 65 EAST.—Two large, light rooms; private bath, electricity; Summer rates; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

64TH, (735 Madison Av.)—Large airy rooms, nicely furnished; private bath; $7-$8-$9; cool small rooms, $2.50-$3; running water; Summer rates.

86TH, 153 EAST. (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues, $3.25.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished room, with, without private bath; phone, electricity.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large cool room, with private bath; also single rooms; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

18TH, 331 WEST.—Large, well furnished room in physician's house; references; telephone.

45TH, 159 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Newly furnished 3-room suite; electricity; elevator. Doyle.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Three-room apartment; other nice rooms; elegant location.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Choice alcove, bath; conveniences; single room; hot water; electricity; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exclusive bachelor apartment; handsomely furnished; one, two, or three rooms, baths; kitchenette, electricity; maid service.

52D, 254 WEST, (The Keating.)—Exceptionally clean, cool roms. Tel. Circle 1866.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; running water, electric light; Summer rates.

67TH, 260 WEST.—Studio, grand piano; large single room; electricity, telephone, elevator; references.

63D, 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, running water; private family; gentlemen; reference.

64TH ST, 8 W.—$4 a week; pleasant, medium-size room; good location. Rogers.

68TH,

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

MUST BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE,
10 BEAUTIFUL USED HIGH-CLASS CARS.
1916 CHANDLER limousine.
1916 CHANDLER, Winter and Summer top.
1917 CHEVROLET touring car, like new.
1918 OLDSMOBILE 8 cylinder touring car.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH runabout, painted royal blue.
6-PASSENGER PAGE touring car.
1915 BUICK runabout.
1916 MAXWELL touring car, like new.
1917 FORD touring car.
125 twin 6 PACKARD touring car.
These cars must be closed out at once and no reasonable cash offer will be refused. 1,020 Broadway, between 64th and 65th Sts.

PACKARD, 38, TOURING CAR.
PRICE, $550.
Five-passenger; in exceptional condition; mechanically O. K.; shoe equipment very fine; two extra, mounted spares; nicely painted; every equipment; 1917 license; nothing to buy; ready to be used immediately; open for mechanical inspection day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. Can be seen at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1916, seven-passenger Twin-Six, almost new; bargain.
PACKARD, 1915, five-passenger touring, 3x38, perfect condition; $1,400. Doty-Demos Co., 222-226 West 65th St.

PACKARD (1917) LIMOUSINE, FLEETWOOD, BRAND NEW, AT A DISCOUNT. TURNER, 1476 BROADWAY, BRIDGE.

REGAL coupe, running condition, $200. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

ROLLS ROYCE.—Special chassis, $1,600, perfect running order; also $850 1914 small Packard landaulet, 6; self-starter, electric lights, shock absorbers; in perfect running order. Owner's private garage, 16 East 39th St., near 5th Av.

ROLLS ROYCE landau brougham; also coupe and touring. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT "8" 1916 TOURING, VERY EXCEPTIONAL,
PRICE $1,000,
is practically new; has had very little use; mechanically absolutely O. K.; paint—looks like it was still on the showroom floor; tire equipment—all shoes practically new, and there are two extra inflated non-skid Firestone for spares; has every equipment and is ready to be used immediately without an expenditure of any kind; is open for mechanical inspection or demonstration at any time, day, evening, or Sunday, till 1 P. M., at exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn; might consider a trade on a touring car or runabout.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; sun-man at top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 little four touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

STUDEBAKER touring, 1917, $500. Columbus 4390 or 312 West 52d Av.

STUTZ 1917 "16 VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
FIAT "55" RIVIERA TOURING.
LIBERTY 1917 TOURING; Wire Wheels.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
SIMPLEX "75" 4 PASS.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916.

NATIONAL "Series V" Speedway Roadster, MERCER 1913 RACEABOUT; Wire Wheels. SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,709 B'way.

STUTZ for sale, 11 months old, has run 8,000 miles; specially built; cost $5,000; most beautiful car in America; known as Voyce's White Stutz; guaranteed perfect condition; demonstration to Albany. Car can be seen at Post Street Garage, 43 Post St., Yonkers, N. Y.

USED CARS.
1917 Packard Twin-Six "35" touring.
1917 Packard Twin-Six "25" touring.
1916 Packard Twin-Six limousine.
1916 Packard Twin-Six salon phaeton.
1916 1-25 Packard phaeton chassis.
14-48 Packard limousine.
14-88 Packard coupe and Berlin.
1913 48 Packard touring.
1910 Marmon club roadster.
1915 Cadillac limousine.
Mercedes inside drive limousine.
1914 De Dion inside drive limousine.
1916 Oldsmobile 8-cylinder.
1915 Overland limousine.
1915 Chalmers touring.
One 3-ton Packard truck chassis.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 472 Malbone St., Brooklyn.
Near Bedford Av.....Phone Flatbush 8384.

WINTON six, 1914 model; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

BUICK 1917 touring car, expert chauffeur; hour, day, trip; reasonable. Phone Circle 88.

CHANDLER.—Touring next month, owner driving; new 7-passenger Chandler, with mother and sister, will accommodate two congenial persons sharing expenses. Write Owner, 324 West 107th.

FORD car for hire; reasonable, by hour or day; owner drives. Call 7292 Harlem.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3330 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; month-ly terms offered; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5813 Riverside.

PACKARDS for hire; hour, day, month; special rates to races and Island. St. Urban's Garage, 121 West 58th. Riverside 3237.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC phaeton or roadster wanted, 1916-17; must be mechanically perfect; cash; no dealers. W. Coughlin, 127 West 90th St., Krauss garage. Telephone 6410 Riverside.

CADILLAC, 1917, 4 or 5 passenger preferred. Halle, 139 Bank St.

LANCIA runabout or four-passenger, or similar car; must have starting and electric lighting systems; give full description, year, mileage, &c. Y 340 Times Annex.

PIERCE or PACKARD 1916 or 1917 wanted; town car brougham; will purchase for immediate cash. Miss 21, 135 Times.

WANTED, late model 5 or 7 passenger touring car; must be in perfect condition; full particulars; no dealers. Z 289 Times Annex.

WANTED—CARS; CASH PAID.
Fifth floor, 1,700 Broadway, cor 54th.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. 225 W. 57th St. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway, 1899. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass by M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W.57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, clerk; experienced, reliable; best references from former employers. B X 75 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Lady recommends governess she had five years; English, French, German, music., Pedagog, 55 West 70th St. Col. 9109.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Refined middle-aged woman, housekeeper or care invalid lady. Murray, 74 West 68th St. Phone 5228 Columbus.

NURSE.—To take care of baby; good references; country preferred. L 287 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience figuring; neat; American; $10. L 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY. — Many years' business and banking experience, seeks permanent position with reliable firm; first-class references; nothing less than $20 considered. C 124 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.—Experienced, accurate, executive ability; all office detail, particularly export metals; permanent; salary $25. L 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly efficient; exceptional ability; educated, accurate, clean-cut; $18. C 133 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, English speaking, French, desires work evenings. Foster, 541 West 156th St.

YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN wants to take full charge of children. Klein, 201 East 14th St. Tel. 4081 Stuyvesant, Room 5.

YOUNG WIDOW, 24, French, of refinement, desires housekeeper's position; only most select places considered; unquestionable references. C 22 Times.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $3 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 3653.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, (38); college graduate; 16 years' experience, 13 one concern; competent take full charge. C 100 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 10 years' experience, auditor, cost accountant, age 34. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

AGENT, &c.—Young man, merchandise expert, sailing to Japan, would like to act as agent or representative in buying or selling capacity. Communicate with L 245 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, '26, married, eight years' reference; manager, correspondent, bookkeeper, automobiles, supplies, storage batteries; start moderately. C 122 Times.

AUDITOR, efficient office manager, long experience, desires position with progressive concern. A. L., 210 East 21st.

BANK OFFICIAL, seventeen years' experience, desires to make change; references on request; personal interview preferred. Address Room 8, Arlington Hotel, Virginia Beach, Va.

BOOKKEEPER.—84; long, varied experience; thoroughly understands controlling accounts, prepares financial statements, general office work, foreign exchange, credits; excellent references; moderate salary. L 285 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT.—Experienced, wishes to connect with reliable firm; moderate salary. John Juessie, 87 East 58th. Plaza 2393.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wide experience; commissioner accounts, Bloomingdales'; exempt draft; moderate salary. L 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, executive ability, initiative; local or foreign position; knowledge Spanish; salary $25. M., 163 East 125th.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, efficient office manager, long experience, desires position with progressive concern. L. M., 210 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 20, four years' experience, for difficult position; $16. L 261 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; high school graduate; four years' experience; credit experience. C 144 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (20;) experienced double entry; capable taking charge. G. N., 100 Times Downtown.

BUTLER-HOUSEMAN.—Young German wants position as butler-houseman; best references. Klein, 201 East 14th St. Tel. 4081.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Sides, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, nine years' driving and shop experience; references. Carl Lagergreen, 170 West 85th St., care of Dean, 5634 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored man, married, careful driver, wishes position, private or commercial; reference. Dean 7 West 131st St.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC wishes position; careful driver; useful. Chauffeur, 820 42d St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young Irishman, 25, desires position; 2 years' experience; good mechanic; reference. R. Tynam, 306 West 114th.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, for party appreciating careful, honest driver; references. Corbett, 28 West 98th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, reliable, sober, wishes position, private or commercial. K 73 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private or commercial; A1 references. 1,158 1st Av. Schick.

CIVIL ENGINEER, graduate, seeks employment with firm where experience is a factor rather than salary consideration. C 87 Times.

COOK.—Japanese, first-class, wants position; references. M. T., 177 West 96th St.

COUPLE, German, wife cook or chambermaid, man butler or houseman; best references. Klein, 201 East 14th St. Stuyvesant 4081.

COUPLE, English, butler, valet, excellent cook; highly recommended. Humphries, 383 West 46th.

DRAFTING wanted, of all descriptions; neat, accurate, and promptly done. L 252 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, young, refined, wishes position in the line of English, and a thorough working knowledge of stenography. The position offered is one of dignity, carrying a liberal initial remuneration and the opportunity for rapid advancement. Address Lock Box 825, Greenboro, N. C.

IF you need a capable man, 24, whose abilities as office manager, combined with salesmanship, are unquestionable and who seeks work at moderate salary, thoroughly experienced, won't you grant me an interview? C 127 Times.

MAN, age 38, clean-cut, healthy, desires position of any kind where ability and hard work will be rewarded; have held executive positions over various kinds of labor and can dig in myself; mechanical training; best references. L 281 Times Downtown.

MAN desires steady position; handy all kinds of tools. Weinstein, Tel. 8156 Bedford.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, capable designer of automatic, hydraulic, and electrical machinery and apparatus, and some shipbuilding knowledge, 17 years' experience as efficiency shop executive, chief draftsman, and Superintendent, 37, A1 references, desires change; will go anywhere. Z 313 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER, 10 years' experience, auditor, cost accountant, age 34. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, (22,) bookkeeper, cost accounting, &c.; unquestionable references. C 95 Times.

PAY CLERK.—Young man, sober, honest, wants position as pay clerk with a large manufacturing concern; two years' experience; will furnish necessary bond. L 241 Times Downtown.

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR seeks new association; recently conducted national campaign for huge organization; Columbia alumnus; three years' newspaper training; highest recommendations; now employed. C 124 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE, now with importing house, Japanese goods, desires change; any good line or proposition considered. C. M., 101 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGER is open to engagement in executive capacity; age 35; married; ten years' industrial traffic experience; two years' university training in interstate commerce; familiar with classification, rates, routing, interstate commerce law. Z 300 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, offering unquestionable recommendations as to ability and integrity, desires position; salary moderate; thorough business training; an interview earnestly sought. C 126 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, two years' bank experience, wishes position where hard work means future. L 276 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY OPEN ONLY TO AN UNUSUAL YOUNG WOMAN, preferably in the early twenties. Requisites: Energy and ambition, tact, physical health, tranquil disposition, tactful and impressive personality, discerning and logical mind interested in matters commercial and financial, dexterity in the use of English, and a thorough working knowledge of stenography. The position offered is one of dignity, carrying a liberal initial remuneration and the opportunity for rapid advancement. Address Lock Box 825, Greensboro, N. C.

BOOKKEEPER for suburban gas company, to assist on consumers' ledgers; applicant must be willing to live out of town; state age, experience, and salary requested. F 361 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, for high-class waists and dress house; references; state salary expected. Address G. S., 293 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—First-class bookkeeper and stenographer; references. Meigs Pulpwood Co., 10 East 43d St.

BOOKKEEPER for customers' ledger; salary, start, $12. Cushman's Sons, 49 Manhattan St.

CASHIERS.—$2 day as extra Saturdays; tube system; experience necessary. Call Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th.

CLERICAL work and typewriting in law office, hours 4 P. M. to 11 P. M., $12 per week to start; give age and references. Z 326 Times Annex.

CLERK for office; one familiar with Burroughs adding machine or Comptometer preferred, although not necessary. The Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

COOK.—Good; small hotel; good wages. New Main Hotel, Haverstraw, N. Y.

DRESSMAKERS (25) or assistants for cutting silk underwear; pleasant permanent positions; good pay; capable young women. Boyd & Co., 2,100 Prospect Av., near 182d St., Bronx.

FILE CLERKS.—Previous experience necessary; wanted by large corporation in the Bronx; salary $8. G. H., Times Harlem.

FRENCH GOVERNESS wanted for a boy of 6. Apply to 56 West 75th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Must be neat; good home to right person; wages, $20; give references. Mrs. H. B. Siebrecht, Chappaqua, Westchester Co.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, refined, high-class French nursery governess for child of 4; good home and salary to right party. Call at 105 West 40th St., Room 513.

LABORATORY WORKER.—College graduate, who has specialized in physics and mathematics; salary dependent on ability; good opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age and experience, A. H. C., 463 West St.

MILLINERS.—AITKEN, SON & CO. REQUIRE FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED TAILORED HAT MILLINERS. APPLY 218 EAST 26TH ST.

MODEL, size 16, coat house; good position for right party. S. Karp, 104 West 27th St.

MOTION PICTURE FILM EXAMINERS.—THREE FOR EXCHANGE WORK; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. C 143 TIMES.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be able to operate typewriter; state age, salary, and references. F 355 Times Downtown.

OFFICE GIRL.—Good penman, knowledge typewriting. Herman Kienzler Co., 45 West 17th St.

OPERATOR wanted on comptometer to figure clothing cost; to one experienced first-class position is offered. K 92 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER. — COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER, PREFERABLY ONE WITH JOBBING HOUSE EXPERIENCE, FOR PERMANENT POSITION. ADDRESS, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, P. O. BOX 1865, NEW YORK.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in executive offices, motion-picture company; must have had experience on dictaphone; state experience, age, and salary expected; permanent. C 142 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST. — Experienced; one with billing experience preferred; refinement and neatness essential; state experience, references, and salary expected. K 104 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT with knowledge of general office work, manufacturing business; state experience and salary. C 148 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent, and intelligent wanted for an export office. Apply at once, with references, to Room 1017, 50 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER required in architect's office; permanent position; state experience, references and salary. L 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER; must have experience; also do own corresponding. Geoffrey & Burge, 549 West 53d.

STENOGRAPHER in silk house; one who is competent and good at figures; fair salary. K 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in silk house; one who is competent and good at figures; fair salary. K 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, as substitute for 3 to 5 weeks. Room 1826, 165 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and competent office assistant; references. Apply 5 West 56th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST for all forms of office work. 23 Jane St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; $8; law office. Apply Room 702, 85 Nassau St.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

WANTED, BY A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE, SEVERAL TELEPHONE OPERATORS WITH AT LEAST ONE YEAR'S DAY CENTRAL OFFICE EXPERIENCE, ALSO DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE. PERMANENT POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARIES. K 127 TIMES.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR in office, motion-picture company; plug type switchboard; pleasant personality; experience required; permanent; state salary expected and if able to operate typewriter. C 141 Times.

TYPIST, experienced, for interesting work in pleasant office, where intelligence and care will bring promotion; state age and initial salary desired; give telephone number if possible. K 130 Times.

TYPIST, Swiss, speaking French and German; $16. Z 312 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY to take charge of marking room of high-class woman's specialty shop; must have reference in marking goods, checking invoices against orders, and must be quick at figures; excellent opportunity for wide-awake young woman with ambition to make good. K 115 Times.

YOUNG LADY to learn special facial treatment; salary while learning. Call before 10 A. M., Dorothy Grey, 24 West 57th St.

YOUNG WOMAN, white, to help in employes' lunchroom for girls; salary $7 a week to start. F 357 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN to operate switchboard and general office work. Call, U. S. Specialty Co., 458 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

SECRETARY, $1,500; stenographers, (5,) $100; exp. clerks. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS; hundreds preferred positions; law, commercial; bookkeepers, typists. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Register free, many superior office positions.

STENOGRAPHERS, permanent positions; other openings. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS—$8-$25; also French, Spanish. Pan-American Agency, 24 Broad Street.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Write for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. Graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT.
35 West 42d Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, energetic, not afraid of work; familiar with cost accounts. Apply 32 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

AUDITOR for large hotel in Central West; must be thoroughly experienced; state age, experience, and salary expected; interview in New York. Address C 130 Times.

BANK CLERK.—State age, experience, and salary desired; old downtown bank. F 333 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK.—PROMINENT ADVERTISING AGENCY REQUIRES SERVICES OF BILLING CLERK WITH ADVERTISING AGENCY EXPERIENCE. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY AND GOOD PAY. CALL AT FEDERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY, 6 EAST 39TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

BOOKKEEPER.—A man not looking for large things can secure a permanent position and fairly good salary in a retail dealer's office; must keep a single entry set of books accurately and neatly and operate typewriter; to the right man this is a good opening. Address Box 66, Leonia, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, competent, and accurate; accustomed to trial balances for large publishing business; opportunity for advancement; state age, salary, and experience. Z 293 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with thorough understanding of modern bookkeeping methods; salary to start $22; in fast growing and progressive business; state experience in full. F 359 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for suburban gas company to assist on consumers' ledgers; applicant must be willing to live out of town; state age, experience, and salary requested. F 360 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, age 30 to 40; capable opening corporation books; state experience and salary; references. F 131 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for manufacturing concern, College Point, L. I.; salary $15-$18. Apply Room 451, 200 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Reliable, competent, and willing; state age, salary, and references. F 356 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — SALARY $15; PERMANENT POSITION; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. C 150 TIMES.

BOYS WANTED.
Large insurance company has an opening for several clear-cut boys; excellent opportunity for advancement; no experience necessary; must be ambitious, of good address, quick to learn, and energetic. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, experience, if any, &c. F 348 Times. Downtown.

BOY wanted, 16 to 18 years old, for general office work by cotton goods firm. F 358 Times Downtown.

BRAKEMEN and FIREMEN.—Apply employment car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, foot of Willis Av., 132d St., Bronx.

BUTCHER Wanted.—Must be between 21 and 45 years of age, without dependents. Report to Squadron A Recruiting Officer, 93d St. and Madison Av., any day between 9:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

BUYER.
MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS HAS AN OPENING FOR A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT BUYER; $25 PER WEEK; APPLICANT PLEASE STATE AGE AND PAST EXPERIENCE. K 120 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR Winton car; experienced driver and thorough mechanic; others not considered; wages; references. Box 35, 1,315 3d Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, ENGAGED IN the profession of journalism in London, England, and in New York, hereby give notice that I have abandoned the surname "Rosenberg" and will in future be known as Adolphus R. Ross.
July 26, 1917.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I will not be responsible for debts unless contracted by myself. JAMES HURLEY.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR. — Wanted, an experienced, careful, neat, punctual driver for a Stearns car, in New Rochelle, for one month, subsequently for permanent service in New York City. Address, with references, Z 293 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, high class, mechanic. Apply Herbert Brenon, 729 7th Av., Saturday morning, 9 A. M.

CLERK.—A large corporation moving shortly to Newark wants at once experienced clerk, military exempt, to handle credits, collections, orders, and supervise billing; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired; splendid opportunity. K 118 Times.

CLERICAL, by downtown banking institution, young man, 19, high school training. Address Box 36, Wall St. Post Office.

CLOTHING FITTER.—ONLY THOSE HAVING HAD EXPERIENCE IN HIGH-GRADE, READY-TO-WEAR LINE; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT PARTY. APPLY FRIDAY, 10 TO 12, WEBER & HEILBRONER, 241 BROADWAY.

COAL PASSERS.
Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require several coal passers; 30 cents per hour. Apply to Superintendent.

DENTIST.—First-class mechanic; none other need apply; write to Hall Dental Laboratory, 214 West Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.; salary no object.

DRAFTSMEN wanted; outside of New York City; six mechanical draftsmen, men of integrity, reliability and industry, 25 to 35 years of age; at least eight years' experience as machinery detailers and designers, including experience in general drafting, design and layout work; must be capable of developing machinery from rough sketches or preliminary data, and of making finished layouts of apparatus from preliminary plans, also able to sketch existing operating machinery for making additions or improvements; education at least sufficient to figure and sketch strengths of different classes of machinery and material; in applying, state age, experience and salary expected. Z 322 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—Designer on aeroplane engines; state previous experience, salary, and other particulars. K 119 Times.

DEPARTMENT STORE
CREDIT ASSISTANT
AND CHIEF AUTHORIZER.

ONLY THOSE EXPERIENCED AND NOW EMPLOYED IN SIMILAR CAPACITY NEED APPLY.

GOOD SALARY TO START.
CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY TO CREDIT MANAGER,
8:30 TO 10 A. M. 12 TO 1 P. M.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.

FOREMAN.

A prominent organization requires the services of a man possessing a thorough and practical knowledge of chemistry; one who is able to handle men; an unusual opening for a man between 31 and 37. Reply, stating age, education, experience, and salary expected, R. S., Box 224, Times Downtown.

GARDENER.—Wanted married man who understands gardening, care of stock, and lawns on private place. Answer, with list of references and wages, Box 1,449 General Post Office, Downtown, New York City.

LITHO. PRESS TENDERS.—Atlantic Litho. Co., 438 West 37th St.

MANAGER.—Capable, experienced executive preferred; one familiar with bank and financial matters; good correspondent, with knowledge of credits and bookkeeping; excellent opportunity for the right party; state qualifications, age, and salary desired. K 121 Times.

MANAGER. — Competent business manager for corset factory; state experience and salary expected. C 147 Times.

MECHANICALLY TRAINED MAN, between 25 and 30 years, to demonstrate practicability of anti-friction bearings; must travel; big opportunity for the right man; send photo and particulars regarding education and training. Individual Division, Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Box 476, Newark, N. J.

OFFICE BOY who can operate a Burroughs adding machine or comptometer preferred, although not necessary. The Calculating Company, 50 Church St.

OFFICE MANAGER of manufacturing corporation in New York City needs competent assistant; one familiar with orders, credits, and general office routine; state age, experience in detail, and salary desired. K 117 Times.

PACKER wanted, active man, experienced in hardware line preferred. Apply at John H. Graham & Co., 95 Reade St., city.

PORTER.—By large mercantile house; only those who wish permanent position need apply; state age and experience. P. O. Box 3, Station A, New York City.

PORTERS wanted for general office cleaning; $13. Z 288 Times Annex.

PORTERS, colored, to do porters' work in pressrooms. Call S. P., 421 Hudson St.

SALESMEN.
AN UP-TO-DATE
PROGRESSIVE FIRM

WANTS THREE SALESMEN, CAPABLE OF SELLING LOW-PRICED REAL ESTATE IN A LIVE COMMUNITY. MUST BE HUSTLERS AND STRAIGHT CANVASSERS. EXPENSES AND GOOD COMMISSIONS PAID. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING PAST EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY. APPOINTMENT WILL BE MADE FOR INTERVIEW. ADDRESS W. H. REDDY, 507 MARKET ST., CHESTER, PA.

SALESMAN, HIGH CALIBRE, MUST BE KEEN, AMBITIOUS, AND WIDE AWAKE AND USED TO EARNING FROM $4,000 TO $8,000 A YEAR; TO SUCH A MAN WE HAVE A FIRST-CLASS POSITION TO OFFER PROVIDING HIS REFERENCES WILL BEAR THE STRICTEST INVESTIGATION. TRAVELING EXPENSES PAID AND LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT ALLOWED. ILLUSTRATED LITHOGRAPHING CO., 141 EAST 25TH.

SALESMAN (young, active) wanted on salary and commission to call on New York export buyers of iron and steel products. Apply, stating full particulars as to age, experience, &c., L 270 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to handle line of ladies' neckwear and silk underwear on the Coast; only those with former experience in either line need apply; commission basis. Freydberg, 160 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Leads furnished; no books or canvassing; evening work; good opportunity; commission or salary if qualified. United Land Developing Co., 132 Nassau St., Room 305.

SALESMAN.—In New York, live, ambitious man can earn large salary (commission) selling outdoor advertising; state particulars, experience, reference. Z 318 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, for a coat house; must be acquainted with jobbing and retail trade; proposition right party; salary and commission. K 128 Times.

SALESMEN.—Commission men to carry specialty line of laces for retail trade; all territory open. L. G. Leronheim & Co., 5 East 16th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted, familiar with the book and pamphlet line; salary and commission. B. W., 109 Times.

SALESMAN.—Stock; high-grade man, proven ability; can find opportunity; big money commission. L 267 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for coats, suits, to call on jobbing trade only; strictly commission basis. Horowitz & Schuster, 144 West 27th.

SALESMAN familiar with brass manufacturing line; local territory; commission basis. Z 307 Times Annex.

SALESMEN handle automatic auto gasoline device, saving 25-40 p. c.; commission basis. Profitable, 46 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Man experienced in decorating or furniture manufacturing; write particulars. K 100 Times.

SOLICITOR wanted for one of the largest contracting firms in New York to call on architects and engineers in New York City; must have large acquaintance, be of good address, and at least twenty-five references from reputable architects and engineers; salary. Answer in detail, Barb, K 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—EXPERT STENOGRAPHER AND CABLE CLERK, WITH AT LEAST TWO YEARS' PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY WITH A LARGE EXPORT, IMPORT HOUSE; ONLY APPLICATIONS GIVING FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE CONSIDERED. F 346 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Rapid and irregular changes in pressure distribution continue, with the result that thunder showers persisted from the Ohio Valley and Tennessee eastward, and there were also scattered thunder showers in the central Rocky Mountain region, New Mexico, and Arizona. In the South there were only local thunder showers, the first relief from the general rain conditions that have prevailed during the preceding ten days. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair.

Temperatures remain high except along the North Pacific Coast.

The weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday from the lake region eastward, but elsewhere east of the Mississippi River unsettled, showery weather will continue.

There will be no decided changes in temperature.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south and southwest; fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest, showers Friday, fair Saturday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south except east off the Florida Coast, generally fair weather.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; probably occasional showers in south portion.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; probably occasional showers.

New England and Western New York—Generally fair Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M. taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1916.		1917.	
8 A. M.	71	4 P. M.	75
6 A. M.	71	6 P. M.	75
8 A. M.	76	8 P. M.	75
12 M.	80	11 P. M.	72
			75

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 76, at 8 P. M. it was 76. Maximum temperature 85 degrees at 12:30 P. M., minimum 72 degrees at 1 A. M. Humidity 89 per cent. at 8 A. M., 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:46 | Sun sets..7:18 | Moon sets..11:04

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:28	1:10	6:46	7:43
Governors Island	12:33	1:19	7:12	8:21
Hell Gate	2:52	3:17	9:02	9:56

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.
12:30—49 Washington St.; J. Berg.....$500
3:35—Front 139 W. 49 St., (auto.); Max Weinstein.....Not given
6:50—133-135 E. 73 St.; Dr. ——; Irwin.....Not given
8:55—9 E. 45 St.; Charles Squire..Not given
11:45—Bailey Av. & 192 St.; Gryphone Rubber Tire Co.....Slight

P. M.
1:00—2,428 Cambreling Av.; John Bolfman.....None
2:55—1,764 B'dway; Colt-Stratton Co.....None
3:25—838 1 Av.; John Cherotte.....Slight
3:45—169 W. 21 St.; A. Christensen & Sons.....Slight
4:20—Harlem River & Dyckman St.; not given.....None
6:10—2½ Coenties Slip; G. Price.....None
9:00—238 William St.; Rhinelander estate.....Slight
9:30—18-20 W. 100th St.; Francis Nobel.....Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man in advertising department of publishing house; must be quick, accurate, and willing; don't apply unless you can meet these conditions; salary to commence, $12 per week; good chance for advancement. Address, stating age, experience, reference, Z 325 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER for credit department of a New York bank; experience in credit work preferred, but not essential; state age, experience, and salary expected, Z 320 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, English, and general office man; familiar with railroad work preferred. 3506 Woolworth Building.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, not over 20 years old, as substitute for 3 to 5 weeks. Apply Room 1326, 165 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and correspondent; young man; state age, experience, and salary expected. K 126 Times.

STOCK RUNNER wanted. Address Box 84, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

TECHNICAL MAN, preferably M. E., aged 24 to 28, with machine shop or mechanical experience, to enter industrial bearings sales department; bearings for machine tools, steel mills, &c., not automobiles; salary, $100 a month to start; big opportunity for man with the right experience, who is aggressive and has ability to grow; send photograph, training, and experience. Address replies to Sales Dept., care Box 476, Newark, N. J.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office at 203 Broadway, ninth floor. Western Electric Co., Inc.

TREE TRIMMERS.—Experienced, inexperienced; give age, pay wanted. Address C 93 Times.

Wanted.—8 men, $1,000 stenographer-clerks; 2 men, $1,600, shipping or stock men; must come well recommended. Apply Saturday, 10 A. M. Medical Supply Depot,

JURY WILL ATTACK DETECTIVE METHODS

Will Urge Also Administrative Reorganization at Police Headquarters.

AID TO COCCHI UNPROVED

Only Meagre Reports Reached the High Officials Regarding the Work of the Precinct Men.

The District Attorney's office gathered further information yesterday to be presented to the Extraordinary Grand Jury showing that the information gleaned by detectives working on the disappearance of Ruth Cruger and the escape of her murderer, Alfredo Cocchi, filtered through to Police Headquarters in the form of meagre reports, so that Deputy Commissioner Guy H. Scull and Police Commissioner Woods, who assumed personal direction of the case, became only remotely acquainted with the work the detectives were doing.

The testimony introduced thus far indicates that Deputy Commissioner Guy H. Scull completely reversed the policy introduced by George S. Dougherty, who, when he was Deputy Commissioner in charge of detectives, examined witnesses and required detectives to tell him personally about the work they had done and to receive orders directly from him. The statements of policemen and detectives who worked on the Cruger case thus far is to the effect that they never talked to Deputy Commissioner Scull, even after he was directed to take personal charge of the case, and that all information forwarded to him was in the form of reports from detectives or from Acting Captain Alonzo Cooper.

These reports were in most cases extremely bare of detail, so that the superior officers who received them could only form a general notion of the work of detectives. For instance, Detective John Lagarenne merely wrote, "I searched the cellar," after he had paid a visit to the basement of the Cocchi premises. He was never questioned by his superiors to ascertain whether his search had been thorough or superficial, and never was asked to tell the condition in which he found things there. No means of testing the efficiency and completeness of the work of any of the detectives were employed, and it was not until the Wallstein inquiry was held that the crude and perfunctory methods of the detectives were placed on record.

It was reported yesterday that, although it was doubtful whether anything that could be construed as indictable negligence would be found against any one at Police Headquarters, it was a certainty that the investigation would result in a finding that a complete reorganization of the administrative force at Police Headquarters was essential and that an entire revision of detective methods was necessary. While there is evidence of laziness and mental limitations in the cases of individual detectives and patrolmen, it was said yesterday that no indications had been found that any of the detectives on the case had tried to aid Cocchi. The most glaring fault in the police management of the case revealed thus far, it was reported yesterday, was not these delinquencies of men in the lower grades, but the failure of those of higher rank to discover that the detectives were using haphazard methods and disregarding valuable evidence.

Arthur Cocchi, the nine-year-old son of Alfredo Cocchi, said yesterday at the District Attorney's office, that he had heard his father's voice and the voice of another man in the basement at about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Feb. 13, the afternoon when Cocchi killed Ruth Cruger. This was not taken, however, as indicating that Cocchi might have an accomplice, because at the time the body of the girl was in the rear room of the shop, and Cocchi, who was still carrying on his business, might have had a customer in the cellar. Arthur said that the back room in Cocchi's shop, in which the girl's body lay, was locked at the time.

Commissioner Woods said yesterday that he had made four transfers of Captains, but that these changes had nothing to do with the police failure in the Cruger case. The transfers are as follows: Captain Charles H. McKinney, from the Macdougal Street Station to the Richmond Hill Station, Queens; Captain Patrick Corcoran, from the Richmond Hill Station to the Atlantic Avenue Station in Brooklyn; Captain Michael R. Kelly, from the Atlantic Avenue Station to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and Captain Edward J. Dempsey, from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station to the Macdougall Street Station.

Mr. Rosenberg Now Mr. Ross.

Adolphus Rosenberg, a newspaper writer, living in this city, who was formerly editor of newspapers in London, announced yesterday that he had dropped the surname "Rosenberg" and taken that of "Ross," and that he will be known hereafter as Adolphus R. Ross.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—July 24, 10 A. M., Grand Central Station or subway, between station and 23d St., purse containing owner's cards; case gift of mother, and clerical permits valuable owner only; reward, no questions, for return of purse and permits. Room 801, 287 4th Av.

LOST.—Tan leather dress suit case, containing lady's apparel, lost from taxicab either on Surf Av., Ocean Parkway, Kings Highway to East 18th St., Coney Island; liberal reward. Notify E. C. Bouyon, 1,925 East 18th st., Brooklyn. Telephone 143 Coney Island.

LOST—Strand of about 85 pearls with diamond clasp; probably lost in or about shopping district Thursday afternoon. Liberal reward. Hyman, 61 Broadway, Room 1001.

LOST—Wallet containing money, jewelry, and papers; gold monogram "S. S. B." Return to S. S. Boyd, Room 439, 200 5th Av., and receive most liberal reward.

LOST—Reward for return of bunch of keys attached to gold ring; initials are S. R. If found, return to Bonwit Teller & Co., 5th Av. and 38th St.

LOST, 45th to 41st St, 5th Av., lady's gray enameled wrist watch; liberal reward. Havemeyer; phone 1396 Irvington, or 42 Broadway.

LOST — Pocketbook, Wednesday night, on "L" or in Endicott's; finder keep money, return registration card, &c. Travis Browne, 1 West 83d.

LOST—Silver meshbag, red car, 42d-Broadway, Wednesday night, 7 o'clock; $10 reward. Return 807 Longacre Building.

LOST—A. V. U. Fraternity pin, "W. V. Killion, Tufts, '12," on back. Return to 440 East 26th.

LOST—Unset diamond between 43d and 44th Sts. on Broadway; reward. C 149 Times.

LOST—Gold watch with monogram. Reward. Milligan, 210 East 125th St.

$250 REWARD

and no questions asked for return of pearl ring, lost Friday, July 13, at Scarsdale, N. Y. Dreicer & Co., Inc., 560 5th Av., N. Y. City.

Tires, Tubes, By the Carload
All Styles and All Sizes.
SAVE BIG MONEY
"CLEAN UP WEEK."
Ford Sizes, $6.00 Up
Also Soiled & Used Tires—Big Bargains.
Sundries at Cut Prices
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1761, 1764 Broadway, near 57th St.



Army Auction Bargains
Immediate Delivery.
Rifles (20,000), with ctgs. $4.75 up
Rifle Equipments (150,000) .90c set
Summer Uniforms (20,000) $1.25 up
Colt's Revolvers ($3,500), with ctgs. $7.50 up
50 Naval Cannon, with ammunition.
100 Field Cannon, with 30,000 shells.
250 Machine Guns, with 1,750,000 ctgs.
Francis Bannerman, 501 B'way, New York

PUT BERKMAN IN THE TOMBS

Prosecutor Wants Cash Bail—Emma Goldman Expected Today.

Alexander Berkman, Morris Becker, and Louis Kramer, the last named the anarchist who recently asserted that it would be a good thing for the United States if the President were dead, were brought back to New York from the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta yesterday afternoon, and, failing to furnish bail, all three were locked up in the Tombs. The three stand convicted of conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws of the United States, and have been brought back to New York to await the outcome of an appeal from the decision of the Federal District Court of New York to the Supreme Court of the United States. Emma Goldman, the fourth anarchist sent to the penitentiary for the same offense, will arrive in New York this morning from the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo.

Harry Weinberger, a lawyer who sometimes speaks at anarchist meetings in New York, went before Judge Martin T. Manton in the Federal Court yesterday and sought an order directing Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content, who is in charge of the case for the Government, to accept real estate security for the anarchist prisoners. Mr. Content is insisting on cash bail, which for the four prisoners amounts to $72,000. The real estate offered as security for the anarchists, Mr. Content said, was assessed for about $150,000. Mr. Weinberger, he added, had informed him that it was assessed for $17,000 in excess of that sum. The property offered as bail was said to be owned by Emil Selig.

Mr. Content told the court that Mr. Weinberger had on several occasions made remarks to him about taking various phases of the case to Justice Brandeis for decision. Mr. Content said that he was rather tired of Mr. Weinberger's continual talk about taking this or that point in the case to Justice Brandeis.

When Miss Goldman arrives this morning Mr. Weinberger again will try to get his clients out on bail. Mr. Content still refuses to take other than cash bail. It was pointed out, however, that in the event Berkman gets bail he will be rearrested immediately on a California warrant charging him with murder in connection with the Preparedness Day bomb outrage in San Francisco last year. It was said that Berkman would fight extradition to California and would allege that he was the victim of a "frame up."

Immigration Commissioner Howe notified Mr. Content yesterday that in the event Berkman, Kramer, and Becker were liberated the immigration authorities were ready to give prompt consideration to a proposal to deport them to the country whence they came to the United States. They are aliens, and as such can be deported after conviction of crime in this country. Miss Goldman, being the daughter of a naturalized citizen, cannot be deported under the American law.

BAFF PROSECUTOR SUMS UP.

Poultry Market Murder Will Go to the Jury Today.

Deputy Attorney General James O'Malley, who replaced District Attorney Swann in the prosecution of the indictment charging Joseph and Jacob Cohen, Abraham Graff and David Jacobs with joint complicity in the murder of Barnet Baff, occupied nearly the entire session yesterday in summing up for the people. Justice Tompkins, who presided at the trial, will charge the jury today.

Mr. O'Malley declared at the outset that the District Attorney was in possession of many important clues and damaging evidence against the four men long before Antonio Cardinale, who, it is alleged, hired the gunmen, returned from Italy with Assistant District Attorney Black and turned State's evidence.

"We knew of the hatching of the murder plot in a Harlem saloon and Abraham Graff's participation in it," he said. "We were on the trail of the defendants long before we were able to get Cardinale back from Italy. Before this man would tell us his story he demanded immunity, and then he said that Arichiella, the man convicted on his testimony of having fired the fatal shot, was not guilty of the crime.

"The District Attorney and myself were shocked, but after investigation and after Frank Ferrara, who drove the murder car, now awaiting death in Sing Sing, had corroborated Cardinale, we realized that a mistake had been made. Arichiella did not fire the fatal shot, but he cannot escape the consequences of having been one of the murder conspirators."

NEW YORK LOSES ITS LAST HORSE CAR

Bleecker St. and Fulton Ferry Line Abandons Franchise and Will Tear Up Tracks.

NOTABLES MAKE FINAL TRIP

Antiquated Vehicle, with Smoke Pouring from Stovepipe, Rattles Lazily to Its Barn.

Fifty-three years ago, when George Opdyke was Mayor of New York and goats browsed along what is now Riverside Drive, the people were startled to learn that a company had been incorporated to operate a car line through the most populous and select streets. When the first car of the Bleecker Street & Fulton Ferry line pulled out and went gliding along behind a team of horses caparisoned with bells even the most pessimistic admitted that New Yorkers were up and doing. It would take a lot of space to print the route of that wonderful line.

It began on the west at Eleventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, traversed Greenwich Village, passed through Crosby Street, and finally reached Park Row and Fulton Street. Part of the distance of many miles there was a double track, but mainly the track was single. Passing through many changes, the line kept its honored place in the municipal railroad world until yesterday morning, when the last of the dirty old cars, with their faithful horses and husky drivers, were withdrawn, never again to reappear. What glory, therefore, that came to this giant and progressive city for maintaining the last horse-drawn car disappeared forever. We are now no more notable in transportation than Chicago or Philadelphia.

The men who did this thing were the officials of the New York Railways Company, aided and abetted by the Public Service Commission. The reason they gave was the sordid one of lost money and lack of public necessity. For many months only one car has been operated on the line in West Street and thence by devious ways to Broadway and Bleecker Street. The car used was a sight, but it was as good as any that drooped in the car barn. The purpose of keeping it going was to save the franchise. One day, July 17 last, it earned 10 cents on the single trip it made. During 1916 the line carried only 3,576 passengers all told, and the total of receipts was $178.80. In the present fiscal year the line earned only $103.60. But the upkeep cost the company $4,000 a year.

The fact was, nobody would wait for the car, and they wouldn't ride on it anyway because it was far from clean, comely, or fast, and by walking a short distance in any direction one of the new-fangled cars could be found. General Manager Hedley of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company rode on the last trip yesterday, with several other officials of his company. There were also present Public Service Commissioners Whitney and Hervey and Secretary James B. Walker and Assistant Secretary Daggett of the commission.

Two cars were waiting at Bleecker Street and Broadway, but all of those mentioned got into the first car, which was in charge of James Cusack, driver, who has held the same job for forty years, and Conductor Thomas O'Brien, who has been on the job more than thirty years. Those inside gazed with awe at the rusty old stove. But the stove was all right. A lot of paper was thrust into it and set afire, and the car trundled along with smoke pouring out of its battered pipe, to the wonder of the populace. If everybody on the car had paid fare the trip would have been one of the most profitable in several years. But nobody paid, and so it cost more than the usual average of $1.50 a passenger.

In a few days the Public Service Commission will permit the tearing up of the tracks, new jobs will be found for the old employes, and the horses—ah! who knows what will become of those faithful beasts? A movie concern was on hand, and pretty soon rural communities will sit in their favorite theatres and see what this city has lost.

SOLDIER WEDS HIS NURSE.

Guardsman of the 71st Loses His Heart in Up-State Hospital.

His heroism in rushing into a burning building on April 3 and extinguishing the blaze may result in Leo Heck, a member of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, New York National Guard, having to undergo an operation at Bellevue Hospital, as also will him a bride. The girl is Miss Helen Maud Lymer, a nurse, of Toronto, and they were married at Hamilton, Ontario, on Monday night.

Heck was in a military camp up-State when the fire broke out in a big dwelling house. While fighting the blaze in the third story the floor gave way and he was injured by the fall. He was taken to a nearby hospital, and Miss Lymer, who was employed there at that time, was assigned to nurse him. Under her care he improved and was able to leave the hospital on May 6, but not before patient and nurse had fallen in love.

Recently Heck obtained a furlough and came to Bellevue Hospital to consult doctors, and was told that an operation probably would be necessary. He was at the hospital on Sunday morning awaiting an X-ray examination when he learned that his fiancée had left the up-State hospital the previous day for Hamilton, where she had joined a hospital maintained for wounded British soldiers. He left for Hamilton on the next train, arrived there Monday, and they were married on Monday night by the Rev. W. B. Figie of the Hamilton Baptist Church. Heck has returned for the X-ray examination.

Special—Bathing Suits

$2.35

Friday and Saturday Only.

Our furnishings buyer scratched his head when we asked for a bathing suit Special.

But he was game and here it is, though he says "never again."

Mind you, these are pure worsted bathing suits, in Black, Navy Blue, and Heather Mixtures.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

ADVERTISEMENT.

Napoleon Once Said:

"A Footsore Army Is An Army Half Defeated."

In every community men are drilling for National Preparedness. For all these men the frequent use of **ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE**, the antiseptic powder, shaken into the Shoes and sprinkled in the Foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. The British and French troops in Europe, and the American troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. The Plattsburg Camp Manual, chapter on General Advice, states: "Every morning shake a little talcum powder or Foot-Ease in each shoe." Why not order a dozen or more 25c. boxes to-day from your Druggist or Dept. store to mail to your friends in training camps and in the army and navy?

SHIRES ADOPT BOY SOUGHT BY MOTHER

She and the Father Finally Renounce Claims to Little Joseph Petszonk.

CHILD'S WANDERINGS END

Finds Permanent Home with Foster Parents Who Had Taken Him from an Institution.

The final chapter in the wanderings of Joseph Petszonk, who was abandoned by his mother at the age of 6 months, was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Leo D. Shire of 41 West Eighty-second Street, then given up by them after the mother had found the boy, following a long search, and had started court proceedings, again given up a few days later by the real parents and subsequently returned to them again by the Shires because the Shires decided that the boy was dissatisfied in their home, was written in the Surrogates Court yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Shire, who had decided to give the boy another chance in their household, found that he again was happy and contented with them, and got permission from Surrogate Cohalan to make him their legal son, giving him the name George Bernard Shire.

The application for the court order legalizing the boy's adoption was made to Surrogate Cohalan by the State Charities Aid Association, which submitted affidavits by Mr. and Mrs. Shire as to their ability and willingness to rear the boy in comfort as their own son, and also a general release of all claims on the boy by his parents, Joseph and Hannah Petszonk, each of whom "voluntarily and unconditionally" surrendered him and signed an agreement saying, "I pledge myself not to interfere with the custody or management of the child in any way, nor to encourage or allow any one else to do so."

The child first figured in the newspapers last March when Mrs. Petszonk, after a long search, found that the boy she had abandoned at the Madonna Day Nursery in Cherry Street on Aug. 19, 1911, because her husband was out of work and she was unable to care for a six months' old infant while she was supporting her family, had been in the Shire household since Jan. 13, 1913, when he was sent there by the State Charities Aid Association. Although the testimony in the case before Justice Guy at that time indicated that the boy's welfare would not be promoted if he were returned to his parents, the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Petszonk had never surrendered their claim to the boy gave them the legal right to his custody, and Mr. and Mrs. Shire gave him up regretfully.

The boy was so unhappy in the home of his blood relatives at 898 Union Avenue, The Bronx, that the parents offered to return him to the Shires pending arrangements for his formal adoption. The parents then objected to signing a release of all claims, and Mr. and Mrs. Shire sent the boy back to his father, mother, and younger brother about three months ago. In the meantime those concerned agreed to take the action culminating yesterday in the legal adoption.

HALTS PANAMA EXTRADITION

Commissioner Matthews Decides That the Batailles Need Not Return.

United States Commissioner John A. Matthews in Newark yesterday decided that under the treaty of 1904 with the Republic of Panama Eugenio C. and Emilio Bataille of Hilton, N. J., could not be extradited from this country to Panama, where they are wanted on a charge of accepting deposits in the Continental Loan and Trust Company when they had knowledge that the bank was about to close.

Commissioner Matthews based his finding on Article 5 of the extradition treaty, which reads: "Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this treaty."



Between dances on a sultry summer's night, smoke IN-B-TWEEN. Settle your nerves and satisfy your palate. A compliment to pass around, because of their known quality. Long Havana Filler, hand-made.

Box of 12 cigars, 60c
Box of 25 cigars, $1.25
Box of 50 cigars, $2.50

The finest little cigar in the world.

At your Hotel, Club, Dealer, Everywhere.
KRAUS & CO., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

IMPURE FOODS CONDEMNED.

Spoiled Fruits Principal Item in Week's Confiscation.

Impure foodstuffs weighing 219,968 pounds and having a retail value of more than $30,000 were condemned and confiscated by the Department of Health in the last week. It was announced yesterday by Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Pure Foods and Drugs.

The foodstuffs included 79,320 pounds of grape fruit, 71,120 pounds of lemons, 10,922 pounds of ham, 18,500 pounds of salt herring, 9,543 pounds of beef, 8,780 pounds of potatoes, 2,100 pounds of eggs, and 370 pounds of poultry. In addition, the Health Department also condemned 4,440 pounds of impure jelly that was found at preserving plants.

The loss of all this food, it was said at the department, was due chiefly to faulty packing and poor transportation arrangements. There has been a perceptible falling off in the quantity of potatoes lost by spoiling, because of the fidelity with which shippers have begun to follow the instructions for packing issued by the department, it was said. The loss of eggs and poultry is also reported to be diminishing.

An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $2 from "M. B. H." for Mrs. Margaret Madden and family.

Swedish Firm

starting July 15th a Scandinavian import and export business in all branches, wants connections with American commercial and industrial firms, particularly grain and fodder dealers, provisions, &c. Exporters and importers should send offers and particulars to

FIRMAN JOHAN NILLSON,
Halmstad, Sweden,
Member General Export Ass'n of Sweden, Halmstad, Merchants' Ass'n.

MORE LIBERAL LOANS

Than Other Loan Companies on DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY.
OUR RATE 1% PER MONTH
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

A KING IN A SUBMARINE.

King George V. descending into a British submarine, in the Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

At $19.50 These Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits are Unheard-of Values

The reduced prices of many of these Suits were $32.50, $27.50, $25 and $22.50, the original prices were much higher.

Among them are silk lined suits, suits made from imported woolens, and Pinch-back models or "Sport Suits."

All are higher value suits than to-day's price indicates; they are odds—"few sizes of a kind"—suits that we have left from lots in our great reduction sale, now in full swing.

Your size is surely in the collection, but not in every pattern.

Every Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suit at Reduced Prices Now

We suggest that you buy now—even for next year—for prices, already away beyond what these suits are marked, are still going merrily upward.

In addition to the suits offered at $19.50, we have a splendid assortment at reduced prices.

Every Fancy Suit $22.50 or less	$19.50	Every $30 and $32.50 Fancy Suit	$27.50
Every $25 Fancy Suit	$22.50	Every $35 and $40 Fancy Suit	$32.50
Every $28 Fancy Suit	$25.00	Every $45 and $50 Fancy Suit	$38.50

No Charge for Alterations.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Corner 29th
3rd Ave., cor. 122d } Open
246-248 West 125th } Evenings.

Where You Can Get Rinex Soles

The completion of new factory extensions necessitated by the enormous demand for Rinex Soles has now made it possible to supply stocks of Rinex Soles to dealers in this city.

You can now get Rinex Soles—

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES.
NEW YORK CITY.

Walk-Over Shoe Store, 179 Broadway.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 1173 Broadway.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 1459 Broadway.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 252 W. 125th St.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 144 Bowery.
Graham & Co., 11 Barclay St., Woolworth Bldg.
Friedmán's Famous Footwear, 2188 Third Ave.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 2935 Third Ave.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 643 Eighth Ave.
D. Lowenthal, 2180 Third Ave.
D. Lowenthal, 2032 Second Ave.
Fulton Shoe Shop Co., 62 Fulton St.
L. M. Blumstein, Inc. 280 W. 125th St.
I. Weinberger, Inc., 48 Catharine St.
J. Braff, 236 Rivington St.
R. Vogel Sons, 61 Avenue A.
L. Finkelstein Shoe Store, 520 Tenth Ave.
Stern's Custom Shoe Place, 1188 Third Ave.
Crown Shoe Store, 53 First Ave.
S. D. Burnett, 1896 Third Ave.
V. Aufieri, 2234 Second Ave.
Dave's Sample Shoe Shop, 14 Avenue B.
Dave Knopp, 837 Ninth Ave.
Rosenbach Co., 11 W. 34th St.
Charles B. Gluck, 87 Avenue C.
Hackett's, cor. 158th St. and Amsterdam Ave., New York.
Morris Goldberg, 47 Catharine St.
Drake's Shoe Stores, Eighth Ave., at 51st St.
Drake's Shoe Stores, Broadway, at 66th St.
Drake's Shoe Stores, St. Nicholas Ave., at 191st St.
Herver's, 416 W. 125th St.
M. Klein, 1808 Third Ave.
The Roth Shoe, 140 Lenox Ave.
The Schleifstein Shoe, 550 E. 180th St.
Charles Sam, 852 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx.
The Lion Shoe House, Tremont Ave., cor. Prospect, Bronx.
A. Silber & Son, Inc., 536 E. 138th St. Bronx.
Lewando & Co., Westchester Sq., Bronx.
The Oval Shoe, 943 So. Boulevard, Bronx.
Union Shoe Store, 3032 Third Ave., Bronx.
A. Finkelstein, 3547 Third Ave., Bronx.
Kaufman Shoe Co., 106 E. 14th St.
Kaufman Shoe Co., 975 Eighth Ave.
Kaufman Shoe Co., 113 W. 125th St.
S. & A. Shoe Co., Inc., 1159 Broadway.

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES.
BROOKLYN.

Walk-Over Shoe Store, 555 Fulton St.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 1355 Broadway.
M. Glucksman, 50-52 Fifth Ave.
Markell's Shoe Shop, 5414 New Utrecht Ave.
Mayer's Department Store, 1717 Broadway.
Economy Shoe Co., 143 Myrtle Ave.
Nelson Shoe Co., 1257 Fulton St.
B. F. Kane & Bro., 49 and 51 Columbia St.
Fred S. Haslach, 341 Knickerbocker Ave.
Harry Lippman, 340 Grand St.
Whitehouse Shoe Store, 680 Fifth Ave.
Gabe Levy's Shoe Stores, 1429 Nostrand Ave.
Gabe Levy's Shoe Stores, 529 Rockaway Ave.
Greenblatt's Wearwell Shoe, 1155 Myrtle Ave.
Guarantee Shoe Store, 262 Columbia St.
Rosenbach Co., 519 Fulton St., cor. Duffield.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 1327 Broadway.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 399 Knickerbocker Ave.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 5320 Fifth Ave.
A. Sonnenschein, 2689 Atlantic Ave.
Graham & Co., 311 Montague St.

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES.
QUEENS.

The Rex Shoe, 3215 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Henke's Shoe Store, 2817 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Benj. Chodes, 415 13th St., College Point, L. I.
Richnet & Brenner's, 215 13th St., College Point, L. I.
Chas. Spitzer, 647 Steinway Ave., Long Island City, L. I.

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES.
NEW YORK.

N. Del Re, City Island, New York.
J. Welinsky, 435 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Eagle Shoe Store, 225 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
John Villani, 494 West 3d St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 9 North St., Yonkers, N. Y.
National Quick Shoe Repairing, L. Feinberg, 153 Riverdale Ave., Yonkers.
Cooper's Shoe Store, 2 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
Jacob Cantor, 44 Palisade Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
C. M. Buse, 109 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
The Fair Store, 95 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
White's, White Plains, N. Y.

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES.
NEW JERSEY.

Walk-Over Shoe Store, 191 Market St., Paterson, N. J.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 795 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
M. Weisfeld's Department Store, 112 Elizabeth Ave., Newark.
M. Roth, 69 Pacific St., Newark, N. J.
Fred Schlesinger, 369 Bank St., Newark.
Schlosser's Shoe Shop, 498-500 Orange St., Newark.
Jas. Farici, 111 Seventh Ave., Newark.
Stoutenburgh & Co., Newark.
Joseph May & Co., 593 Orange St., cor. 13th, Newark.
A. A. Eisele & Sons, 653 Broad St., Newark.
Hahne & Co., 609 Broad St., Newark.
B. Grossman, 242 Central Ave., Jersey City.
Kelligan's Boot Shop, 596 Newark Ave.
Regent Shoe Co., 452 Jackson Ave. and 426 Central Ave., Jersey City.
George A. Stanford, 643 Newark Ave., Jersey City.
M. Freeman, 355 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES.
NEW JERSEY.

Star Shoe Shop, 253 Newark Ave., Jersey City.
B. Hyman, 480 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
R. Sachs & Sons, 453 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
Phillipe Mazzola, 927 Broadway and 44th St., Bayonne.
J. B. Gartley & Sons, 213 Broadway, Bayonne.
R. Lewitsky, 402 First St., Hoboken.
Fox Shoe Store, 258 First St., Hoboken.
Packard Shoe Store, J. Goldsmith, Prop., 353 First St., Hoboken.
Jefferson Shoe Shop, 464 First St., Hoboken.
Guarantee Shoe Co., 232 Harrison Ave., Harrison.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 13 West Palisade Ave., Englewood.
Max Jordan Regal Store, 568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair.
I. Fisher, 136 Bergenline Ave, Union Hill, N. J.

RE-SOLED (FULL OR HALF SOLES) AT THESE REPAIR SHOPS. MANHATTAN.

Boston Shoe Repairing Co., 2492 Eighth Ave.
Boston Shoe Co., 908 Sixth Ave.
Nunzio Barbaria, 2052 Eighth Ave.
Rocco Bartilucci, 500 West 145th St.
P. Capotosto, 47 Church St.
Simon Christina, 163 East 72d St.
Central Shoe Repairing Co., 1585 Third Ave.
Carrion & Manfre, 984 Sixth Ave.
B. Contese, 160 West 100th St.
Central Electric Shoe Repairing Co., 1098 Second Ave.
Central Shoe Repairing Co., 2317 Eighth Ave.
Chappetta, Orthopaedic Boot Maker, 394 West 145th St.
De Grove, Inc, formerly Reid Co., 190 William St.
Eagle Shoe Repairing Co., 1970 Amsterdam Ave.
Fulton Shoe Shop, 62 Fulton St.
Frank Forgione, 4011 Broadway.
G. Forno, 1785 Amsterdam Ave.
Joseph Fiscella, 27 Lafayette St., cor. Pearl St.
Falica Cottone Co., 1312 St. Nicholas Ave.
Frank & Co., 2574 Eighth Ave.
Frank's Shoe Repairing, 162 Sixth Ave.
Grasso Shoe Repair, 801 Ninth Ave.
Thomas & Co., 3421 Broadway.
Harlem Shoe Repairing Co., 55 West 125th St.
Hy Grade Shoe Repairing Co., 1695 Third Ave.
Louis Lupo, 2016 Amsterdam Ave.
John Losinski, 1277 Third Ave.
A. Manfredi, 176 Greenwich St.
Joe Marzano's, 167 Madison Ave.
S. Mardiros, 85 Lenox Ave.
M. Marx, 907 Third Ave.
Naples Co., 672-674 Columbus Ave.
National Shoe Repairing Co., 98 Fulton St.
New Central Shoe Repairing Co., 708 Third Ave.
New Central Shoe Repairing Co., 846 Third Ave.
Chas. N. Ott, 82 Nassau St.
Victorio Pietropaoli, 556 West 181st St.
Patsy & Co., 3385 Broadway.
Quick Shoe Repairing Co., 99 Third Ave.
Quick Shoe Repairing Co., 632 Third Ave.
Quick Shoe Repairing Co., 783 Columbus Ave.
E. Ritto, 305 Bleecker St.
Robertson & Sons, 7 West 14th St.
Robertson & Sons, 38 Beaver St.
Robertson & Sons, 118 William St.
Robertson & Sons, 109 Nassau St.
Robertson & Sons, 42 Maiden Lane.
M. Sayranian, 2264 Amsterdam Ave.
S. Sylvester, 58 East 125th St.
J. Seraydarian, 201 Audubon Ave.
S. & S. Shoe Repairing Co., 223 Fulton St.
G. Stanzione, 195 Columbus Ave.
Chas. Tarzian, 2128 Amsterdam Ave.
The Tompkins Square Shoe Repairing and Hat Cleaning Co., 143 Avenue B.
James Zadigian, 1253 St. Nicholas Ave.
James Zadigian, 109 Eighth Ave.
Jacob Tiplitzky, 382 Third Ave.
The Famous Shoe Repairing Co., 909 Sixth Ave.
U. S. Shoe Repairing Co., 148 Third Ave.
U. S. Shoe Manufacturing and Repairing Co., 159 Muiberry St.
The United Shoe Repairing Co., Serabian Bros., Props., 1521 Amsterdam Ave.
United Shoe Repairing, 371 Lenox Ave.
Boot and Shoe Maker, 248 East 116th St.
G. Bibbo, 250 West 107th St.
Shermany Practical Hatter, 561 West 207th St.
G. Molitelli, 5 Hudson St.
G. Ottomanelli, 173 Sheriden Ave.
The Tremont Shoe Repairing Co., 3792 Broadway.
Benedetti Bros., Broadway, near 121st St.
Peter Sebald, 3340 Broadway, cor. 135th St.
C. Savoy, 1089 St. Nicholas Ave.
Franco Bros., 3535 Broadway.
T. Marabello, 3366 Broadway.
Milone Co., 3592 Broadway.
N. Fiorenza, 3854 Broadway.
National Shoe Repairing Co., 1593 St. Nicholas Ave.
Ernest Catalano, 3868 Broadway.
Pasqualino Bros., 136 Hamilton Place.
University Electric Shoe and Hat Renovating Co., 1623 Amsterdam Ave.
A. Manfre, 295 Madison Ave.

RE-SOLED (FULL OR HALF SOLES) AT THESE REPAIR SHOPS. BRONX.

James Bros., 703 Tremont Ave.
Eustachio Frascati, 506 East 174th St.
The Bronx Modern Shoe Repairing Shop, 3899 Third Ave.
Mike Smith, 490 East 174th St.
Bruno Bros., 2635 Third Ave.
Star Shoe Repairing Factory, 480 East 151st St.
Rapid Shoe Repair Shop, 426 Willis Ave., cor. 145th St.

RE-SOLED (FULL OR HALF SOLES) AT THESE REPAIR SHOPS. BRONX.

Original Shoe Repair Shop, 225 Willis Ave.
Willis Shoe Repairing Co., 147 Willis Ave.
E. Squasso, 1060 Westchester Ave.
The Simpson Electric Shoe Repairing Co., 1022 Simpson St.
The Home Shoe Repairing Co., 959 Home St.
Manhattan Shoe Repairing Co., 1043 Westchester Ave.

RE-SOLED (FULL OR HALF SOLES) AT THESE REPAIR SHOPS. BROOKLYN.

Nelson's Shoe Repairing Co., 78 Fleet St.
Metropolitan Shoe Repairing Co., 168 Flatbush Ave.
Metropolitan Shoe Repairing Co., 1284 Fulton St.
Tip Top Electric Shoe Repairing Store, 1804 Coney Island Ave.
The Foster Electrical Shoe Repairing Co., 1071 Coney Island Ave.
Midwood Shoe Repairing Shop, 1417 Avenue J.
L. Viterritti, 1946 Coney Island Ave., near Avenue P.
Kings Highway Hand and Electric Shoe Repairer, 1503 Kings Highway.
United System Shoe Repairing Co., 1329 Flatbush Ave.
Myrtle Electric Shoe Repairing Store, 507 Myrtle Ave.
The Empire Shoe Repairing Co., 595 Franklin Ave.
Manhattan Shoe Repairing Co., 1254 Fulton St.
The National Shoe Repairing Co., 75 Hoyt St.
The United Shoe Repairing Co., 329 Fulton St.
The Flatbush Shoe Repairing Shop, 842 Flatbush Ave.
De Cola Bros., 85 Smith St.
Champion Quick Shoe Repairing Co., 1378 Myrtle Ave.
J. Pastore, 1683 Flatbush Ave.
Charles Amodeo, 733 Nostrand Ave.
The Shoe Hospital, 780 Manhattan Ave.
J. Molinaro, 788 Flatbush Ave.
Louis Russo, 653 Flatbush Ave.
The Beverly Shoe Repairing Co., 1053 Flatbush Ave.
The Taub Shoe Repairing System, 402 Manhattan Ave.
Bay Ridge Goodyear Shoe Repairing, 7406 Third Ave.
Atlantic Electric Shoe Repairing Co., 5107 Seventh Ave.
Andrew Russo & Brother, 563 57th St.
G. Tristano, 123 Tompkins Ave.
New Electric Shoe Repairing Co., 95 Flatbush Ave., opposite Casino.
Lincoln Shoe Repairing Co., 158 Fifth Ave.
Shoe Electric Repairing Establishment, 427 Stuyvesant Ave.
Automatic Shoe Repairing, 349 Fifth Ave.
The Plaza Electric Shoe Repairing, 349 Roebling St.
The 20th Century Shoe Repairing Co., 231 Fifth Ave.
Unique Shoe Repairing Co., 1542 Broadway.
Antonio Barrea, 691 and 749 Washington Ave.
The Court Shoe Repairing Co., 121 Court St., near State St.
J. Schneider, 860 Fulton St.
Sam Siebenburg, 1019½ Fulton St.
L. Altomari, 759 Flatbush Ave.
New Electric Shoe Repairing Shop, 1485 Fulton St.
The Eagle Shoe Repairing Co., 864

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and Sunday; cooler Sunday; wind northwest.
For full weather report see Page 13.

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ALLIES TO END BALKAN MENACE BY PUSHING WAR

Paris Conference Resolves Not to Lay Down Arms Until Object Is Attained.

TROOPS TO QUIT GREECE

Occupation of Thessaly and Epirus Abandoned Since Venizelos Is Now an Ally.

SALONIKI NOT AFFECTED

Macedonian Front Will Be Maintained by Sarrail—Corfu to Remain a Naval Base.

PARIS, July 27.—Thr allied powers yesterday concluded their conference after announcing a decision to continue the war until the object for which they are fighting is attained. Their declaration, which was made unanimously before separating, reads:

"The allied powers, more closely united than ever for the defense of the peoples' rights, particularly in the Balkan Peninsula, are resolved not to lay down arms until they have attained the end which in their eyes dominates all others—to render impossible a return of the criminal aggression such as that wherefor the Central Empires bear the responsibility."

There was unanimous agreement on all decisions reached during the meetings. The Ministers of departments affected will meet in London to draw up the executive measures.

The Entente Powers decided to withdraw their troops as soon as possible from ancient Greece, Thessaly, and Epirus.

The following announcement respecting the decision of the Allies concerning Greek territory now occupied by their military forces was published today:

"France, Great Britain, and Italy, simultaneously and as soon as possible, will end the occupations they have been obliged to make in ancient Greece, Thessaly, and Epirus. Military occupation of the triangle formed by the Santi Quaranta road and the Epirus frontier will be maintained provisionally as a measure of security, Italy and Greece to agree as regards re-establishment of the civil administration under a commissioner appointed by Greece.

"France, Great Britain, and Italy will preserve during the war a naval and military base on the island of Corfu, the island remaining under the sovereignty of Greece."

This withdrawal of troops will not affect the status of military operations on the Macedonian front. The detronement of King Constantine and the entrance of Greece into the war have relieved the Entente Allies of the necessity of maintaining troops in Athens and elsewhere in old Greece to prevent an attack from the rear, and it is these forces which are to be withdrawn. Entente troops have been sent to Epirus, to Thessaly, to protect the grain fields, and to several other points, as well as Athens. Italian troops have been penetrating Epirus, in Northwestern Greece, and Italy was credited in some quarters with aspirations to retain control of this territory, although the Italian Government said that it merely desired to maintain order. This source of friction between Italy and Greece has been removed by the Paris agreement, providing for the evacuation of all Greek Epirus, with the exception of the small triangle designated opposite the island of Corfu.

The fighting front is in Greek Macedonia and Southern Serbia, to the north of the districts affected by the Allies' decision.

THINKS CONFERENCE FAILED.

Berlin Paper Says Balkan Meeting in Paris Broke Up Too Soon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 27, (via Copenhagen.)—The Lokal-Anzeiger is convinced the Paris conference ended without any results whatever, except an empty declaration It says:

"Everything points to that effect. First of all, the announcement of a meeting of Ministers in London and the fact that the conference ended after twenty-four hours, when to discuss its object at least a full week had been reckoned with; secondly, the phraseology of the declaration is of such a general character that it might comprehended the most divergent opinions. Far from giving an impression of unity, it reveals the intention to conceal deep-rooted contrasts, the bridging over of which seemed so impossible that it was not even attempted, and that it was thought wiser to part before the breach should widen still more."

The Vossische Zeitung, quoting the Entente's declaration, says "to make impossible a repetition of the criminal aggression of 1914" is also one of the principal aims of the Central Powers. It adds:

"On that point our wishes coincide with those of the others. Only about the end of the sentence which is really the most important part we fear we shall not be able to agree. If, therefore, this declaration really expresses the policy of the Entente, if it is the answer to the peace resolution of the Reichstag, it will receive due attention here. It is no use discussing it on paper."

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville; finest summer resort in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted. ad.

German Cities Menaced by Serious Epidemic

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 27.—Mannheim papers publish admissions of serious public uneasiness occasioned by the spread of dysentery. Official notice has been issued that an epidemic is threatened, and elaborate precautions are ordered.

Berlin and Bremen papers have previously hinted at a dysentery epidemic. It is now admitted that conditions look serious in both of those cities.

ONLY 200 U-BOATS OFFICIALS LEARN

Reports to Washington Indicate That Numbers Have Been Much Overestimated.

AVERAGE LOSS ONE A WEEK

Germany Adds Three or Four Weekly — Destroyer Is Still Most Effective Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In a well-informed official quarter the statement was made today that the best available information in the possession of the Government, based on reports from abroad, indicates that Germany now has in operation against Entente and American shipping not more than 200 submarines.

This estimate is below that of laymen who have been studying the situation, and is 100 submarines lower than the total number of U-boats that Count von Bernstorff predicted Germany would have on the firing line of the submarine zone. He asserted that within a month after the beginning of submarine warfare on an unrestricted scale the German Admiralty would send 300 U-boats to the waters around the British Isles, and that these would be sufficient to starve England within a month. This prediction of the former German Ambassador, made in the presence of a number of newspaper men toward the end of last February, has gone woefully wrong.

U-Boats Slowly Increasing.

The source of the official statement as to the number of Germany's submarines cannot be disclosed, but is highly reliable. From the same source the statement was obtained today that Germany is turning out three or four new submarines a week, and that the number of submarines destroyed or put out of commission by the Entente Allies is about one a week. Every effort is being made to co-ordinate the plans of the British, French, and American Navies for checking this increase in the number of U-boats, while plans are being made for coping with the entire menace.

Germany is building six several kinds of submarines. Reports that 5,000-ton U-boats are being used are not regarded seriously by naval officials. The largest German submarines thus far encountered are of the 1,200-ton type. They are armed with two five-inch guns and operate in the Atlantic and off the Irish coast.

A smaller type of submarine is being used in operations along the trade routes of the North Sea from bases at Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast, and German naval bases. There is an intermediate type, like the U-53, and a special type of mine-laying submarine. The U-53 class is speedy and is employed mainly on the steamer lanes between this country and Europe, between the British Isles and Russia, and in the Mediterranean.

Rely on the Destroyers.

The general opinion among naval officers is that the destroyer is the most effective weapon that has yet been used against the submarine and that it is the most effective that can be used until some better method of coping with U-boats is discovered. The destroyer has been found to be the type of war vessel that the submarine most fears. On account of its speed, it is difficult for submarines to hit, while the armament with which the modern destroyer is equipped is difficult for the submarine to avoid when within range.

For this reason the Navy Department has been concentrating on the construction of destroyers, and proposes to lay down a considerable number of new ones with an appropriation of $100,000,000, for which Secretary Daniels has just asked Congress. The department is now able to obtain contracts for the construction of destroyers within ten months. None of the new vessels of this class when laid down can be ready for use until next Spring. They will be used in a combined offensive against the U-boats in the Spring, but meanwhile the destroyers under construction are being speeded up as rapidly as possible, so as to increase the number available for use until broader and more effective plans can be evolved.

Secretary Daniels said today that destroyers were being constructed more rapidly than it had been thought possible to build them in this country, and that the Navy Department was prepared to award contracts for the construction of more destroyers to any concern willing to undertake the work of rapid and efficient construction.

DENMARK TO EXPEL GERMAN AGENTS

Men Held for Giving Information to U-Boats Will Be Sent Away.

COPENHAGEN, July 27.—A local newspaper says that the men recently arrested here for espionage, their leader being Walter Westedt, alias Wilhelm, who used his ostensible position as correspondent of the Hamburg Fremdenblatt to report ship movements to German submarines, probably will be expelled from Denmark. Such procedure has been frequently employed in similar cases.

Among those who probably will be released is a German-American sailor, Alexander Walter Kircheim, who when arrested had a passport made out in the name of Stuart, issued in New York. Kircheim was arrested when calling at Westedt's office to report to Westedt's superior, a German naval officer he expected to find there. Kircheim came here from Holland by way of Germany, visiting Heligoland on the voyage. He is considered to be highly intelligent and says he was naturalized in San Francisco in 1914.

RUSSIANS RETIRING FROM CZERNOWITZ; RUMANIANS GAIN

Latter Continue Their Advance Toward Transylvania, Taking Many Prisoners and 6 Guns.

GALICIAN RETREAT GOES ON

Germans Capture Kolomea and with Austrians Press On Through Carpathians.

KERENSKY CALLS A COUNCIL

Summons Notables to Moscow Conference—Will Show No Mercy to Traitors.

COPENHAGEN, July 27.—Reports from Vienna say that the evening newspapers in the Austrian capital assert that the Russians are evacuating Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London, July 28.)—The Tageblatt correspondent with the Austro-Hungarian armies in Southern Galicia reports that vital railroad communication from Kolomea to Czernowitz is now seriously menaced and threatens to cut off the Russian Eighth Army and remnants of the Seventh, which escaped across the Dniester. German advance troops are said to be only a day's march from the river's loops. The evacuation of the forest of the Carpathians is already taking on the character of a panicky flight.

The capture of the important bridgehead at Halicz, north of Stanislau, forced the Russian army corps to retreat before the Seventh Army and an opportunity to seek safety across the Dniester.

Large stores of military supplies and foodstuffs were scattered along the path of retreat. The civilian population, which had taken refuge in the forests, is now returning home.

Since the fall of Tarnopol sixteen towns north and south of the Dniester and more than a hundred villages have been cleared of Russians.

Czernowitz was captured by the Russian General Letchetzy on June 17, 1916, the thirteenth day after Brusiloff began his famous offensive. It had originally been taken in August, 1914, in the first few weeks of the Russian drive through Bukowina and Galicia; then, in the Russian retreat of 1915, it again fell into the hands of the Austrians in September of that year, and soon changed hands twice, and was finally left to the Austrians, who demolished the once formidable fortifications of the place, until Letchetzy's victorious advance.

Situated deep in the valley of the Pruth, its present importance is due to its railways and the probability that the Russians have vast military stores there for the campaign in the Carpathians and for the relief of Rumania.

Russians Retire in Galicia.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—Russian cavalry threw back the pressing Austro-German infantry on Wednesday in the region southwest of Monasterzyska, in Eastern Galicia, says the official statement issued today by the Russian War Department.

The same announcement says the Rumanians have advanced toward the upper reaches of the Suchitza River and are consolidating their gains. The Rumanians took many prisoners and captured six guns.

Between the Dniester River and the Carpathians the Russians continue to retire in an easterly direction.

Southeast of Trembowla, in Galicia, near the Russian border, the Russians retired a short distance to new positions. The Austro-Germans have occupied the Galician towns of Plotycy and Czystylor, on the Sereth River.

The text of the Russian statement follows:

Western (Russian) Front.—North of the Pripet River there have been fusillades, particularly animated between Smorgon and Krevo.

North of Tarnopol the enemy has occupied Plotycy and Czystylor, on the Sereth. His attacks southeast of Tarnopol, on the Lozova-Smykovce front, have been repulsed.

Southeast of Trembowla our troops retired a short distance eastward to new positions.

Enemy attacks in the region of Tudurov, to the north of Czortkov, were repulsed by us.

On Wednesday our cavalry had a series of successful engagements in the region of Korosmiatin and Komarohka, to the southwest of Monasterzyska, in which the enemy infantry which was pressing them was thrown back in a northwesterly direction. In the course of these cavalry attacks, Khetaguroff, the gallant commander of the Osetinsky Regiment, was killed.

Between the Dniester and the Carpathians our troops continue to retire to the eastward.

Rumanian front. — The Rumanian troops advanced toward the upper reaches of the River Suchitza and are consolidating their positions. Advanced detachments moved forward upon the heights to the west of Soveia and took many prisoners.

In the course of the fighting yesterday the Rumanians captured many prisoners. They also took six guns, three machine guns, three mine-throwers, and a large quantity of stores and military material.

Rumanians Take Ten Villages.

JASSY, Rumania, July 26—(Delayed.)—The occupation of ten villages by the Rumanians in their new offensive is

Continued on Page 8.

German Toy Makers Want Payments in Neutral Money

COPENHAGEN, July 27. — The Frankfurter Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, says the German toy makers have agreed that on future contracts with neutral purchasers of their toys they will insist on payment in neutral currency.

The decision was arrived at, the newspaper says, in an attempt to improve the German exchange rate.

DECIDE TO DROP 3-MAN FOOD BOARD

Conferees Said to Have Agreed to Accept Wilson Plan of Undivided Control.

COMPROMISE ON LIQUOR

Drop Smoot Commandeering Section and Merely Authorize President to Seize Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Senate and House conferees appointed to harmonize the differences between the two houses over the Food Control bill are reported to have reached an agreement in part which will reject the Senate amendment for the administration of food control by a board of three persons and retain the House provision for one-man control.

There have been suggestions that President Wilson would veto the measure if the board provision was retained, and it is generally understood that if this provision is not eliminated Herbert C. Hoover will refuse to serve in the food administration.

The conferees declined to make any statement as to their work other than that they expected to reach a complete agreement by tomorrow night. They said they had been bound to secrecy as to what they had accomplished. In the face of this, however, it was said that they had agreed to eliminate the Smoot liquor commandeering section and insert in its stead as a war measure a provision authorizing the President to commandeer not only stocks of liquors in Government bonded warehouses but such stocks elsewhere. Under such a provision the stocks of wholesale liquor houses could be seized by the Government. At the same time discretionary power would be given to the President to stop the manufacture of beer and wine during the war if he deemed it necessary to do so.

These two tentative decisions were arrived at, it was said, to carry out a compromise agreement reached earlier in the week between the conferees, by which the House members agreed to amend the liquor section to as to put discretionary power up to the President if the Senate would consent to put back the original administration feature as passed by the House.

Whether the conference changes as to liquor control in the bill will be upheld by the House is problematical. One leader among the "drys" in the House today said that the prohibition advocates would fight against anything but the "bone dry" legislation as put through when the House passed the Food bill six weeks ago. Other House leaders insist, however, that the majority of representatives will back up the President in his insistence that there be no tampering with the manufacture of beer and wine at this time. The President is understood to be as firm as ever in his attitude against having discretionary power passed along to him to commandeer whisky in bond, but it is believed he would accept the tentative agreement reached today as to distilled spirits wine and beer if the House and Senate agreed to it.

The House conferees insisted that the House would never accept the Senate's provision of a food administration board of three and that if the Senate conferees persisted in keeping it in the bill it would mean the prompt rejection of the measure. After a long debate the tentative agreement was reached, both as to the food control feature and liquor. Final action on both will be taken tomorrow.

The $2 a bushel minimum price for wheat in the bill as passed by the Senate came in for considerable argument by the conferees today. Most of the House conferees insist upon its elimination, or at least fixing a lower price. The House members argue that there is danger of a high price for bread if a minimum of $2 a bushel is fixed for wheat. The Pomerene amendment authorizing the President to fix coal prices also was taken up. House members insisted that it ought to be eliminated. The Senate conferees maintained that it must stay.

The conference sat until late this evening thrashing out the points of difference in the bill.

ENGLISH CROP ACREAGE INCREASES 6 PER CENT.

In Addition, Area of Gardens Under Cultivation Has Been Quadrupled.

LONDON, July 27.—In England and Wales the increased acreage in wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes this year is 347,000, or about 6 per cent., according to official returns published today. These figures do not include any allowance for the enormous efforts made by small growers, on the results of which it is impossible to collect accurate figures.

The official estimate is that "the area of small cultivation has been quadrupled and this estimate probably is below the mark, as the number of small vegetable gardens in England and Wales has been increased by more than half a million and the displacement of flowers by vegetables has been general in gardens throughout the country."

The figures show this year's acreage in England and Wales to be:

	Acres.		Acres.
Wheat	1,811,000;	decrease	1,000
Barley	1,459,000;	increase	127,000
Oats	2,230,000;	increase	145,000
Potatoes	504,000;	increase	76,000
Total	6,104,000;	increase	347,000

Unofficial estimates had placed the increased acreage at about 300,000. That these estimates were exceeded by 47,000 was due largely to the assistance given by the War Office in lending soldiers for work on the land. Without such help it would have been impossible to avert a decrease from 1916 of at least 200,000 acres.

FIRST DRAFT CALL FOR NEW YORK CITY EXPECTED TONIGHT

Master Lists Arrive and Fast Automobiles Deliver Them to Exemption Boards.

WORK BEGINS THIS MORNING

Hope to Post Names of First Quota in 189 Districts Before Sundown.

RUMORS OF EVASION PLANS

Bellevue Offers Free Operations to Those Who Want to be Made Fit for Service.

At 10:42 o'clock last night the first of a fleet of twenty-five fast automobiles having on board the master lists for six exemption boards in the northernmost parts of the Bronx left the Arsenal at Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. Ten minutes later the other twenty-four were speeding away, some bound for far districts in Queens, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, and others for points in Manhattan and Richmond.

These twenty-five machines carried the master lists for the 189 exemption boards of New York City and the delivery by automobile last night was made for the purpose of getting every board in New York City down to work first thing this morning and if humanly possible to have posted the names of the men called for examination before sundown today. If this is accomplished, and the authorities who are directing the draft in New York believe it will be, it means that the first third of the 80,000 New Yorkers to be called will report to their district headquarters next Thursday morning, the second third on Friday, and the last third on Saturday.

For several days the New York City boards have been ready to start work in earnest, and have been held back by the failure of the master lists to arrive from Washington. The lists were mailed to Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury in Albany on Wednesday, but did not arrive in Albany until 6:05 o'clock yesterday afternoon. When Captain Hutchinson of the Federal Bureau in Albany received the lists—the mail packets contained the lists for all the districts in New York State—he decided not to trust to the mail so far as New York City was concerned, and ordered New York City's part sent down by special messenger on the first fast train.

Fast Work for Forty Minutes.

"What's the next train for New York?" Captain Hutchinson shouted, as the mail carriers began dumping sack after sack filled with lists into his office.

"We have about forty minutes to get the Empire State," a clerk answered.

"All right, get it," said Captain Hutchinson.

A dozen clerks started to work getting New York City's lists together, and ten minutes later an automobile with the lists on board was speeding for the New York Central Station in Albany.

The messenger reached the train with seven minutes to spare, and at 10:10 o'clock the lists arrived at Grand Central Terminal. There fast automobiles, each bearing the sign, "Adjutant General, Emergency Service," were waiting, and ten minutes later the lists were in the hands of Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling, the representative of the Federal Bureau in Albany, whose headquarters are in the Arsenal.

Mr. Conkling had everything ready. Each chauffeur knew exactly what part of the city he was to speed to, and he had mapped out the shortest route leading to the board headquarters in that district. Policemen throughout the city had instructions to expedite the journeys of the automobiles, while every machine carried on its wind shield the war emergency signs, the red letters being of a size to make it possible for a policeman to read them a quarter of a block away.

The automobile fleet was made up of machines ranging from fast touring cars to speedy little roadsters. In twenty-three of the machines were soldiers who carried the lists, while the other two machines were manned by bluejackets from the U. S. S. Recruit. The automobile squadron was mobilized by Mayor Mitchel's Committee on National Defense.

In a desperate effort to get the master lists, Mr. Conkling, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, called the office of Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, in the War Department at Washington. Major Hugh Johnson, U. S. A., General Crowder's aid, answered the telephone.

Sent by Slow Mail.

"Look here, Johnson," said Mr. Conkling, "I want some action and I want it quick. Do you realize that New York City has been ready for days and is being held back by the failure of these master lists to arrive. We are tied hand and foot and are losing precious time. Now, why don't you put a duplicate set of those lists for the 189 New York City boards on the Congressional Limited and hustle them here by special messenger? You do that and I will do the rest."

"I am awfully sorry," replied Major Johnson, "but the lists for your boards were sent to Albany by registered mail, and registered mail is slower than regular mail."

"All right, but let's forget that sad story. Let's get back to the original proposition. You put a messenger on the Congressional Limited with those lists and I will see to it that every board has its list before 1 o'clock tomorrow morning," replied Conkling.

"Wait a minute until I see the General," said Johnson.

A few minutes passed and Johnson re-

Continued on Page 2.

YEAR'S WAR COST TO US $11,651,194,000; LOANS MAY SEND IT TO $17,000,000,000; $5,000,000,000 BONDS IN LIEU OF TAXES

American Flag Now Over the Vaterland; 15 Other German Ships to Be Used as Transports

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary Daniels announced tonight that the American flag was hoisted on the great German liner Vaterland today. He also stated that fifteen other German ships had been taken over by the Government and the work of fitting them out for transport service would be rapidly pushed to completion. The work on all these ships was begun some time ago by contract under the Shipping Board. The Navy Department has now taken over this work under its direction.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The big German steamship Vaterland, seized at New York by the American Government when America declared war on Germany, will be ready for service shortly. Repairs to the ship have cost slightly less than $1,000,000.

More than half the German vessels taken over by the United States have been repaired and put on the seas. All those taken in American continental ports will have been repaired in a few weeks.

Captain Hans Ruser, formerly of the liner Vaterland and senior commander of the Hamburg-American Line fleet, left New York yesterday with a contingent of forty-nine officers and men from Ellis Island for Hot Springs, N. C., where they will be interned for the duration of the war.

WILSON TO IMPOSE STRICT RATIONING

Early Decision Likely to Lay a Rigid Embargo Against Northern Neutrals.

NOTES ARE REPORTED READY

Advocates of Ban Think It Is Equivalent to Sending of Half a Million Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—All of the facts in connection with the exports problem, including arguments for and against a strict system for placing the northern neutral nations on rations, which would make it impossible for them to send any considerable quantity of foodstuffs and other war-time commodities into Germany, are now before President Wilson, and a decision of far-reaching consequence is expected soon from the White House.

The policy of the Exports Council has been to withhold from the public so far as possible specific information in regard to the steps which it has taken, and this may be followed out in the future. It can be stated, however, that great pressure has been brought to bear in some quarters to shut off the flow of supplies from the United States to the neutrals, and that unless he receives convincing evidence to show that such a plan is fallacious President Wilson probably will remain firm in the position he is said to have taken in favor of it.

The President has the whole-hearted backing of Herbert Hoover, head of the Food Administration; Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, both of whom are members of the Exports Council, and Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Advisory Board. The State Department, it is said, has viewed with some alarm the likelihood of a policy that would treat harshly with neutral countries which have been accused of feeding and arming Germany.

Up to the present time the attitude of the Government has been pleasing to the men who favor a strict rationing system, and they are urging that there shall be no let up, despite the many protests which have been voiced by certain neutral diplomats. That is the point which the President must decide finally.

There have been prepared, it is said, notes to the various neutral countries outlining the attitude of the United States, and the policy which it intends to carry out, and the dispatch of these, which would mean the adoption of a permanent policy for rationing the neutrals, awaits only the approval of the President.

The general belief here is that the President will remain firm in the position taken, which, for the present, has resulted in practically a complete embargo on exports to the Scandinavian countries and an embargo on cattle fodder and some other exports to Holland, one of the countries accused of pouring fats into Germany.

Meantime, representatives of the neutral countries affected, who have seen the possibility of their supplies from this country being cut off, have raised violent protest, and have asserted that the charges made against them of aiding Germany in the war are untrue.

It is conceded here that the policy which the United States shall adopt in dealing with these neutral countries is of momentous importance. It has been stated by some who favor imposing a strict embargo on war supplies, foods, and fodder to neutral nations that the powers of the Exports Council, exerted to the full, were equal to an overseas expedition of half a million men. These embargo advocates assert that, despite the lamentations of certain neutral agents, Germany is profiting by their trade with America to an extent that is plainly hurtful to the cause of those who are fighting against German autocracy.

70 DUTCH SHIPS WAITING.

Other Neutral Vessels in America Also Require Licenses.

The agents of the Dutch steamship companies in New York declined to make any comment yesterday regarding the unloading of the cargoes of grain, oilcake, and foodstuffs, or whether they still had any hope that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington, through its New York branch at the Custom House, would grant them licenses to sail for Holland.

There are seventy steamships from

Continued on Page 2.

OUR ARMY TO USE BIGGEST SIEGE GUNS

$2,500,000,000 Not for Coast Defense Alone, but for Artillery to be Sent to France.

CAVALRY TO MAN BATTERIES

Mounted Regulars and Guardsmen to Become Artillerists—To Make All Types of Cannon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The agitation over the supposed plan of the Government to place the fortifications of the country in a better condition for defense was short-lived. Today the War Department explained that its estimate of nearly two and a half billion dollars "for armament of fortifications," submitted yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate Committee on Finance, was not to be utilized for the apparent purpose stated, but would be devoted to the manufacture of heavy and field ordnance to be sent to France and wherever American artillery was to be employed against the enemy.

The War Department plans to employ artillery on the fighting fronts on a huge scale. On the highest authority the statement was made at the department today that there was no truth in a report that no American heavy artillery would be employed in France. It was the intention, according to what was said by this authority, to utilize all classes of artillery manned by American gunners with the American troops in the fighting area. Brig. Gen. Peyton C. March, who is now in France, has been designated as Chief of Artillery for all the American military forces, and he will have under his command every class of ordnance capable of being used in mobile operations, from the heaviest siege guns to small mountain cannon.

As none of the two and a half billion dollars asked for yesterday for ordnance purposes is to be expended except in furnishing guns to be used by American troops in the theatre of war, it is evident that the Administration contemplates the formation of an army of artillerists. To provide enough men to handle the guns to be sent abroad cavalry commands of the regular army, the National Guard, and the National Army are to be employed as artillery. Practically no American cavalry sent to France will be equipped for cavalry duty, and such cavalry as is retained for mounted work probably will be sent to the Mexican border.

It is evident from what was said at the War Department today that arrangements are being made for employing the very heaviest siege rifles against the Germans. These, it is supposed, will be manned by men of the Coast Artillery.

Surprise was expressed in the highest quarters at the War Department today when questions were asked concerning the understood purpose of the department to model all American field ordnance along French lines, and to have the new ordnance manufactured in French factories. It was said that such an impression was erroneous. When it was explained that the purpose of the department in this respect was gathered from a formal statement given to the press by the Committee on Public Information the surprise deepened. Department authorities said they knew nothing of the announcement, which, it was added, contained information not in accord with the department's intentions. The mystery was not cleared tonight, but the fact remains that the Committee on Public Information gave out a long article, accepted as authoritative, which said not only that the French were to make the ordnance for the American army but that, as American guns now in use became in need of relining, they would not be relined but would be changed in calibre to fit French ammunition. The statement of the Committee on Public Information was issued on July 20.

3 Years of World War reviewed in to-night's N. Y. Eve. Post. Accurate and fair. A compendium of universal importance, by Arthur H. Warner. Adv.

HOPE TO KEEP DOWN TAX

But May Be Forced to Add $330,000,000 to the Revenue Bill.

NEW LEVY ON WAR PROFITS

New Allied Loan of $3,000,000,000 to be Made Soon and Further One Contemplated.

McADOO GIVES ESTIMATES

Senate Finance Committee Surprised at Magnitude of Administration's Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Government requirements for war and other purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, will reach $10,735,807,000, according to an estimate submitted by Secretary McAdoo today to the Senate Finance Committee. Appropriations already made, pending, or proposed aggregate $11,651,194,000, the Secretary figured, leaving a margin of nearly $1,000,000,000 to take care of any unexpected emergency.

These figures, showing the huge scale of war expenditures, surprised the Finance Committee, which had not expected any such demand upon the nation's financial resources for the year. The estimates were submitted to the committee in response to its request to Secretary McAdoo to let it know precisely what was needed.

The committee had been asked by the Secretary of the Treasury to provide additional revenues of $5,000,000,000 beyond the $1,670,000,000 carried in the War Revenue bill. The estimate given today convinced the members that the $5,000,000,000 must be provided.

Of the $11,651,194,000 given by Mr. McAdoo as the aggregate of appropriations made, pending, or contemplated, $8,673,000,000 was mentioned by him as having been set aside for uses of the army and $1,324,000,000 for use of the navy. For the conduct of various other Governmental departments $1,200,000,000 has been appropriated.

The estimated receipts of the Government from ordinary sources and from the sale of Liberty Loan bonds, Mr. McAdoo said, reached a total of a little more than $3,000,000,000, leaving $7,000,000,000 to be raised otherwise this year. Of this $7,000,000,000 the War Revenue bill, as originally drafted, makes up $1,670,000,000, and this, according to the tentative decision reached today, will be increased to $2,000,000,000. That will leave the $5,000,000,000 wanted by Mr. McAdoo to be taken care of, and to do this the committee is expected to arrange for long-term bonds.

Increase Profits Tax.

To get the $330,000,000 needed to raise the War Revenue bill levy to $2,000,000,000 the Finance Committee, it was said tonight, will apply a higher tax upon excess corporation war profits, and, in addition, probably will raise the normal corporation income tax by 1 per cent.

The Finance Committee talked with experts from the War and Navy Departments today before Mr. McAdoo's estimate came in, and received assurances that the appropriations already made or contemplated were essential in carrying out the war policy of the Administration. The committee heard Brig. Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Brig. Gen. Black, Chief of Engineers; Quartermaster Gen. Sharpe; Brig. Gen. Squier, the Chief Signal Officer, and Major Gen. Gorgas, Surgeon General. All agreed that it would be unwise to attempt to curtail any of the appropriations asked by the War and Navy Departments.

It was pointed out tonight that the estimate of Secretary McAdoo did not include fresh loans to the Allies contemplated by the Administration. One loan of $3,000,000,000 is expected to be issued soon, while there is talk that another of $2,000,000,000 will follow within a few months. The $5,000,000,000 of prospective loans would raise the aggregate of appropriations for the fiscal year approximately to the $17,000,000,000 estimated by Senator Smoot, one of the Finance Committee, in a speech in the Senate this week.

The $5,000,000,000 asked for by Mr. McAdoo, it was said tonight, would probably be made up of twenty-year bonds, bearing 4 per cent. interest.

Consumer's Burden Heavy Now.

Senator Penrose of the Finance Committee said the committee was opposed to putting any additional tax upon the consumer, whose war burden would be heavy enough with the taxes carried in the War Revenue bill, besides the increased cost of necessities in the market. "The majority of the committee favors raising by bonds almost all of the $5,000,000,000 asked by Mr. McAdoo," said the Senator. "The Revenue bill cannot, with reason, be increased beyond $330,000,000 or $400,000,000 at the outside. If we attempt to put too much

strain upon it, we will only injure the industrial activities of the country. The view of the committee is that the basic structure of the bill, written after two months of deliberation, shall remain unchanged, and that the increase of $330,000,000 to make up the $2,000,000,000 aggregate for the War Revenue bill be met by a tax on war profits.

"Congress must be careful how heavily it imposes a direct tax, and yet it has to meet the war demands. The Finance Committee will have to scrutinize the estimates submitted to it by the Secretary of the Treasury. If they are found, after due deliberation, to be essential, of course the money will be forthcoming.

"In any event, the committee is convinced of one thing, and that is that it is unwise to increase the tax to the householder beyond the levy fixed in the War Revenue bill as it now stands."

The Finance Committee expects to have its report on the War Revenue bill ready for the Senate by the middle of next week.

51 PROMOTED IN MARINES.

Noncommissioned Officers to be Temporary Second Lieutenant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary Daniels today announced the promotion and temporary appointment of fifty-one noncommissioned officers of the United States Marine Corps to be Second Lieutenants in that corps. Those receiving the appointments follow:

Sergeant Majors—Walter J. Eddington, Jr., Chicago; Kirt Green, Baltimore; Charles S. Beale, Fredericksburg, Va.; Charlie Hansen, Chicago; Edwin H. W. Holt, Los Angeles; Bror G. Brodstreen.

Quartermaster Sergeants—Oliver A. Dow, Langley, Wash.; Frank E. Verner, Annapolis, Md.; Jean P. Harvis, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Norman M. Shaw, Morgan Park, Ill.; James P. Smith, Troy, N. Y.

First Sergeants—Stephen F. Drew, Fort Wayne, Ind.; William J. Holloway, Smithfield, Texas; Hans G. Madin, Virginia, Minn.; Clarence H. Medsker, Phoenix, Ariz.; Robert J. Woodward, Lidgerwood, N. Dak.; William R. Perry, Old Town, Me.; Fink H. Stone, Chico, Texas; Ray W. Jeter, Carlisle, S. C.; Alvin J. Deigler, Buffalo; John P. Evans, Aurora, Ill.; James H. McCuen, Selma, Ala.; Harry Paul, Trinidad, Col.; Bert Pearson, Auburn, Mich.; John Kearns, Helena, Mont.; Harry H. Converse, Syracuse, N. Y.; Charles E. Merkel, Paterson, N. J.; James L. Acree, Elon, N. C.

Gunnery Sergeants—William J. Borden, St. Louis; Max Cox, Paterson, N. J.; Joseph M. Swinnerton; Claude C. Snyder, Fremont, Ohio; Sidney G. Thompson, Pleasant Mills, Ind.; Frank F. Zilsa, Augustus, Texas; Augustus Aikon, Boston; Martin J. Kelleher, Brockton, Mass.; Robert W. Winser, Trenton, N. J.; Edward L. Oliver, Deerfield, N. Y.; William Morrill, Philadelphia; Walter J. White, Rome, Ga.

Sergeants—Charles McL. Lott, Vallejo, Cal.; William F. Becker, Portsmouth, N. H.; William J. Flanagan, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Ernest L. Russell, Athens, Penn.; Russell A. Presley, Lansing, Mich.; Roland A. York, Stanford, Texas; James F. Robertson, Haddingtonshire, Scotland; Charles E. Rice, Spokane, Wash.; Earl R. Hammond, Los Angeles; Charles F. Kleinast, Philadelphia; Harvey B. Mims, Greenville, S. C.

FOOD PLEDGE FOR CHILDREN

Iowa Woman Suggests That They Agree Not to Complain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A plan to organize the children of the country in a food conservation movement has been suggested to the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense by Mrs. Charles Harl of Council Bluffs, Iowa. She wants to form a "Junior Army of Food Release," and would ask all of the children to sign a pledge not to complain of the restrictions which may be placed upon their food supply during the war.

"I do not think this plan can fail to appeal to any woman who knows the freedom of the American child in criticising his elders," says Mrs. Harl in a letter to the Women's Committee, "nor can it fail to appeal to those who know of the difficulty of enforcing food regulations in the average American household. Not the least of the benefits of such a pledge would be that the head of the household would doubtless be ashamed to complain while the children bear the burden meekly. In the meanwhile the children have been made to feel that they bear a direct responsibility in a war measure and the lessons of self-denial and self-control which they have learned will be of immense value long after the war is over."

RECRUITS CONTINUE TO JOIN THE ARMY

Yesterday's Enlistments from Entire New York District Nearly 200 Men.

WALSH PRAISES PATRIOTISM

More Than 100, Most of Whom Are Subject to Army Draft, Seek to Join Navy Here.

Although New York State has more than completed its designated quota, the regular army continued to recruit yesterday in all parts of the city. Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of regular army recruiting for this branch of the service, declared that many young men, knowing that they were likely to be taken in the draft, were hastening to get into the regular army while they still had a chance. The enlistments from the entire New York district in the regular army yesterday numbered nearly 200 men.

"I notice a fine tone of patriotism among the recruits," Colonel Walsh declared. "They seem to realize that the country is confronted by a serious situation, and that if victory is to be won they and every other able-bodied man must take off their coats and help win it."

Colonel Walsh said the regular army would continue to recruit as many men as possible until further orders were received from Washington. A big detachment of raw recruits were sent yesterday from New York to Fort Slocum, where they will receive their preliminary training.

More than 100 men, most of them subject to the army draft, applied for enlistment in the navy at the naval recruiting headquarters at 34 East Twenty-third Street. Not more than sixty of these will probably be accepted. Captain Charles Adams, in charge of the headquarters, has received orders to send 100 seamen and one yeoman to Newport, R. I. Since their enlistment these men have been staying at their homes. Arrangements have been made for their transportation next Wednesday.

Recruiting for the United States Marine Corps continued at a lively pace. Among the men enlisted in this branch of the service yesterday were Howard H. Stent of Salisbury, Conn., and Francis Bond Reed, a broker living at the Hotel Martin. Both of them have applied for a commission of Second Lieutenant in the corps. Pending their examinations, they have decided to serve as privates. Stent was ten pounds under the required weight when he first applied for enlistment a month ago. He followed the advice of some of the medical examiners and increased weight so rapidly that yesterday he tipped the scales at the required figure and was accepted.

Lieutenant Gardner of the Marine Corps sent a letter of thanks yesterday to Mrs. H. C. Raynes, as the representative of a number of women in Englewood, N. J., who recently donated 600 books for the marines going to France. The books have already been forwarded to Quantico, Va., where the marines are training.

Eight Indians from Pawnee Bill's Wild West show at Luna Park, Coney Island, in charge of Chief Bald Eagle and decked in their war paint and feathers, took part in the recruiting rally on board the landship U. S. S. Recruit, in Union Square, yesterday. The Indians made the trip from Coney Island in an old-fashioned stage coach draw by four mules. Chief Bald Eagle made an address in the Sioux tongue, in which he said that he had one son in the United States Army now and regretted that he was too old to go to France to fight for America. However, he said that there were 8,000 braves on the reservation who would be willing to put on feathers and war paint for the United States.

A big recruiting rally for the Brooklyn National Guard regiments will be held today at Prospect Park. Job Hedges will be the speaker. Both the Forty-seventh and Twenty-third Regiments are rapidly nearing war strength. On next Tuesday evening there will be a review of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command, now at war strength, at the armory, 1,357 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn. The reviewing officers will be General Thomas H. McGrath, retired, who rose from a private in the Thirteenth through all grades to the rank of Adjutant General in New York State.

A call was issued yesterday for 200 pupils to learn seamanship at the Hudson River Squadron Nautical School. There is no charge for admission, the aim of the school being merely to prepare young men for active service by teaching them seamanship, piloting, signaling, first aid, and boat handling. Classes are held nightly at the Hudson River Yacht Club at Ninety-second Street and Hudson River.

Dr. Michael J. Thornton, Assistant Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, has been appointed Captain and assistant surgeon in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. Dr. Thornton has relinquished his post at Bellevue and is under orders to report for duty at Governors Island.

In order to provide New York State with an armed body of troops to take the place of the guardsmen in Federal service and soon to be in France, Colonel Denny and officers of the Twelfth New York Infantry have started a recruiting campaign at the request of Governor Whitman at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue. A battalion has already been raised, and recruiting is now going on to complete a regiment. Enlistment in this organization is for two years, or the duration of the war, but the regiment is to be held in New York State. Companies A, B, C and D of the new State regiment have already been formed and officered. Recruits will be received on Wednesday night by Recruiting Officer Jaliade at the depot battalion headquarters of the Twelfth Regiment.

In New Jersey, Governor Edge plans to create two types of State troops, one composed of unpaid men ready to serve in case of need in their own municipality or county, and the other a paid force which can be moved from one part of the State to another in case of public danger. The experience of the State Government so far has been that men will not volunteer in Home Guard units to protect munitions plants and railroads is a matter to be dealt with by the Federal authorities. A conference will be held at Trenton, probably next week, to consider plans of assuring safety to State interests, in the absence of State troops.

ANSWERS HALL CAINE FOR GERMAN MOTHERS

Frau Viebig Says London Ought to be Evacuated and Cites Karlsruhe Raid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch from Amsterdam says that the Cologne Gazette publishes a letter from Frau Clara Viebig, Germany's greatest woman novelist, addressed to Hall Caine, in reply to his recent appeal "To the Mothers of Germany." The letter, which is written in the name of Germany's motherhood, deals with the war generally, and with the air raids on London and Karlsruhe especially.

According to Frau Viebig, German mothers have no responsibility for either the outbreak or prolongation of the war. The same remark, she says, applies to the German Government, which can "appear with clean hands before Germany's motherhood." All German mothers, she holds, believe the war was caused only by England's lust of conquest.

Referring to the bombing of Karlsruhe, Frau Viebig remarks that 200 children were killed, although Karlsruhe is not a military centre and has only two large barracks, like every other German town. She adds:

"The Karlsruhe victims cried to heaven, while the London victims cried against the English Government," for, according to Frau Viebig, London ought to have been evacuated years ago by the civilian population, since it is the very heart of England at war.

BRITAIN TO DOUBLE HER SHIPBUILDING

Lloyd George Says 4,000,000 Tons Will Be Constructed During Year.

HOST TO PARIS EDITORS

Tells Them Allies Owe Gratitude to Our Navy for Fight Against U-Boats.

PARIS, July 27.—David Lloyd George, the British Premier, gave a breakfast today to a number of editors of important French newspapers, during which he conversed fully with them on the military situation and replied to questions. The Temps this afternoon gives a summary of his talk.

Lloyd George said that Great Britain now had between 5,000,000 and 5,500,000 soldiers enrolled, without counting between 400,000 and 500,000 belonging to the navy or nearly a million men from the dominions and colonies.

Great Britain had placed at the disposition of her allies, he added, from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 tons of merchant ships. Next year's building program for merchant ships, which already has begun, amounts to 4,000,000 tons, or twice as much as in a good year during peace time. Alluding to the campaign against submarines, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"The diminution in shipping losses is incontestable. It is impossible to abandon this subject without paying homage to the aid given by the American Navy, both regarding the organization of convoys and by torpedo boat destroyers, which have rendered an invaluable service."

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said that 5,000,000 men and women now were engaged in war work in the United Kingdom. More women could be employed if the trade unions did not fear the competition of women after the war, but other countries seemed to have experienced the same difficulties. It could be said that at the present time no English industry is working for individual interests, except in agriculture.

Although the English people sincerely hoped that the present war would be the last war, Mr. Lloyd George continued, the country intended to avoid its previous error and in the future would be able to support itself.

He said he recognized that the latest news from Russia was not good news, but that Russia already had shown that she possessed infinite resources and was the land of the unexpected.

In bidding farewell to his guests, Mr. Lloyd George said the world's future depended on Great Britain and France acting together.

ENGLAND SACRIFICING SHIPPING TO END WAR

Lord Robert Cecil Tells of Loss of Foreign Trade and Diversion of Tonnage.

LONDON, July 27.—Discussing the shipping situation today, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, touched particularly on the sacrifices incurred by Great Britain owing to the obligations imposed upon shipping as a result of the war.

"Ocean going vessels of British registry before the war were between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 tons," he said by way of introduction. "At present the total, inclusive of prizes and new ships, is slightly over 15,000,000 tons.

"The country generally has had to suffer great and increasing sacrifices through the shortage of tonnage caused by war requirements and submarine losses.

"I wish particularly to point out how we have sacrificed ruthlessly the needs of industry and commerce to war requirements."

Lord Robert said that about 6,500,000 tons of British merchant shipping had now been allocated entirely to the needs of the navy and army, the Allies, and the dominions, while a further million tons were being used similarly on the outward journey, and therefore were lost to the export trade.

"The services rendered by these ships are varied," said Lord Robert. "Some of the speediest and most efficient of them have been converted into auxiliary cruisers, and others into hospital ships. Many of them are engaged in taking coal and oil to the navy, others constantly are carrying troops, and others supplies to the army and navy; others are engaged in mine-sweeping and patrol work; others are assigned to our allies to supply urgent needs for munitions and other imports, and others are carrying wheat and other foodstuffs for our allies.

"From the beginning of the war British ships have been requisitioned on a large scale by the Government, and run in national instead of private interest. The rates paid to shipowners soon became much lower than could be earned by free ships, and British owners therefore were unable to earn the same freights as competitors. Now the situation has reached a stage at which it has been necessary to take complete control of all British shipping, first, to insure the employment of every vessel in the manner most consistent to the national interest, and, second, to divert from private pockets to the national treasury the high freights prevalent.

"The result may be summarized as follows:

"First, the British Government has requisitioned about 97 per cent. of the ocean-going tramps on the British register; second, all British liners have been requisitioned and are being run for Government account; third, every ocean-going voyage of British steamers is now directed by the Government with regard only to how it can obtain essential imports from the needy countries, disregarding the interests of shipowners and exporters alike; fourth, many trades built up in distant waters and sustained by British industry have been abandoned to neutrals, who gladly seek employment for their vessels in areas immune from war risks; fifth, coastal traffic around the shores of Great Britain is now being subjected to a searching review for the purpose of withdrawing all vessels which can be utilized for ocean-going work.

"One effect of the requisitioning is seen in the fact that the current market value of neutral ships is double that of British ships.

"It also must be borne in mind that officers and crews of British merchant vessels have to run extraordinary risks in bringing necessary commodities hither. The areas around the British Isles have been singled out by the enemy for special attack, but, notwithstanding the risk, the officers and men have never made any difficulties about taking their ships through the most dangerous routes."

Touching on the sacrifices which the country generally has had to suffer, Lord Robert said:

"The diversion of liners from long-distance to short-distance trade has inflicted injury on many British export trades, particularly to India and the Far East, and also upon the interests of our distant exporting colonies.

"Second—A far-reaching system of restrictions of imports has been effected—luxuries have been excluded, and the import even of essentials has been reduced to the lowest level.

"Third—The restrictions on coasting facilities will create serious hardship for coast towns which hitherto have relied on seaborne supplies.

"As to import curtailment, before the war we imported 58,000,000 tons yearly, last year 43,000,000 tons, and the present year considerably less. Even this large reduction does not exhibit the full amount of our sacrifices of commodities for use in manufactures or for sale to our world customers. Of the pre-war imports less than a quarter were foodstuffs. Last year more than two-thirds were foodstuffs or munitions, leaving less than a third of the greatly reduced total for productive industries.

"As to exports—we have reduced our export trade by about 25 per cent. Exports to our allies have increased to some extent, as naturally would be expected, though this increase, representing the special and transient feature of the present situation, affords no substitute for the loss of permanent trade. Our exports to other foreign countries and to the dominions overseas have fallen off nearly one-third.

"The foregoing figures as to imports and exports relate to our whole trade. If it were possible to analyze separately the carrying trade of British ships, the comparison would be still more striking. Fifty per cent. of the British tonnage which formerly contributed to the national revenue by its earnings in distant trades now has been brought home.

"The gap thus created is being filled to some extent by neutral shipping, which has been withdrawn from the European trade to take advantage of the profitable opportunity to obtain business which the British for the time being at any rate, are compelled to surrender."

CECIL SAYS AMERICA IS JUSTIFIED IN ACTING

Loss of Allied Lives at Issue in Embargo, Says British Blockade Minister.

LONDON, July 27.—Lord Robert Cecil, the Minister of Blockade, emphasized in an interview today the vital importance to the Allies of stopping the trade in iron ore and wood pulp which the Scandinavian countries now are carrying on with Germany.

"You ask me," said Lord Robert, "if the United States is justified in threatening the Scandinavian countries with a stoppage of food supplies unless the ore trade is stopped. There is no question at all that the United States is entitled to act as she does whether your country will be justified in so doing is a question which will have to be decided at Washington.

"Certainly it seems here that the United States very properly may ask Sweden whether she wants American products so much that she is willing to forego her profits on trade with Germany.

"Iron ore and wood pulp traffic between Scandinavia and Germany is so important that it is hard to overestimate it. Our military and naval people tell me that without Swedish iron German munition factories would be in a very difficult position. Sweden is exporting directly to Germany the fundamental materials for shells to kill our soldiers and yours.

"It certainly would be a great mistake to neglect any step which might put a halt to a traffic which means, every ton of it, the loss of allied lives."

LORD ABERDEEN AT CAMP.

Addresses and Reviews the Students at Madison Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 27.—Lord Aberdeen, former Governor General of Canada, accompanied by Lady Aberdeen, James K. Hackett, the actor, and Mrs. Hackett, were visitors at the officers' training camp at Madison Barracks today. The candidates passed in review before Lord Aberdeen, who appeared on the field in the uniform of a Canadian General. He addressed the candidates after the review, telling them that he was somewhat surprised at their progress in such a short training period. The visitors came here from the Summer home of Mr. Hackett near Clayton. They were entertained by Colonel and Mrs. William R. Sample during the afternoon.

The hot wave was broken by a stiff breeze from the lake early today.

Secretary of State Lansing will arrive at Madison Barracks from Henderson Harbor late Sunday afternoon and will speak in the evening.

PRIZES FOR WAR ESSAYS.

Competition for Teachers Arranged by Historical Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The National Board of Historical Service has arranged for a series of prize competitions for teachers in the preparation of essays on the subject "Why the United States is at War." Provision has been made so far for prizes in the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, Tennessee, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

In each of these States $150 is offered for the best essays by high school teachers and the same amount for elementary teachers, the first prize in each group being $75. The first prize essays in all the States will be considered in a national competition, and a national prize of $75 will be awarded for the best essay in each of the two groups.

The committees of award for each State will be made up of well-known citizens of the State, and preference will be given to teachers whose essays are so written as to be intelligible and interesting to the pupils under their charge. Circulars for the various States and additional information may be obtained on application to W. G. Leland, Secretary National Board of Historical Service, 1133 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

RINTELEN WANTS TO LEAVE TOMBS

Convicted Plotter Seeks to Serve Term in New State Penitentiary.

SAW MEXICAN USE CAMERA

Feller Said He Wanted Picture of Castle Williams as Souvenir, but Agreed to Destroy Film.

Franz Rintelen, the German plotter, who came to the United States in April 1915, to instigate strikes in American munition factories, and who according to the Federal authorities also tried to stir up trouble between this country and Mexico is not enjoying the best of health. Rintelen, who is serving a year's sentence in the Tombs following his conviction for conspiracy, now wants to be transferred to the new State penitentiary at White Plains. George Gordon Battle, attorney for Rintelen, has applied to the Washington authorities for permission to have him transferred. Rintelen is held in the Tombs pending his trial on another indictment charging him with a violation of the Federal passport laws.

Suspected of being the agent of a foreign Government, Francisco J. Feller, a Mexican, who is visiting in this city, was taken before Assistant District Attorney John C. Knox, yesterday, after he had been seen to take photographs of Castle William and other structures on Governors Island. He was released on $5,000 bail. Feller and two companions, a Cuban and a Spaniard, were seated in an automobile on a Staten Island boat when Louis Keller of the Hotel Empire, saw the former taking snapshots of the Government buildings. He thought it suspicious, and when the boat arrived at the Battery he notified Traffic Policeman Frank M. Roth, who took Feller to the Federal Building. His two companions going along with him. Feller told Mr. Knox that he and his companions were students in a private school in Pennsylvania, and were here on a vacation. They wanted the pictures merely as souvenirs, he said. Feller promised to destroy the film.

A man describing himself as Stephen Kerr, 25 years old, a printer, of 1,416 Stebbins Avenue, the Bronx, was fined $10 by Magistrate Krotel in Essex Market Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. Kerr was arrested Thursday night by Captain Sweeney of the Fifth Street Station, who testified Kerr had addressed a crowd at Houston Street and Second Avenue, in which he said that he wanted to fight the people who are trying to spill the blood of young Americans of this country upon the battlefields of France and Russia. Kerr also said that Kerr further stated that "there are a lot of us boys who have been in jail and we are going again." Captain Sweeney said that Kerr then said he was going to sell a book, and that the purchasers could give from one dollar to twenty for it, and then added that anybody who left the crowd was in favor of war.

John E. Levens, 21 years old, an undertaker, of 54 Orange Street, Brooklyn, was held for trial yesterday by United States Commissioner Hitchcock for wearing the uniform of a United States officer. Levens was arrested Thursday night at Broadway and Forty-third Street on complaint of William Boggs of the Elks Club, 108 West Forty-third Street, who said that Levens had represenetd himself as an officer in the aviation corps. Levens, who is married, said he had no wrong intentions in wearing the uniform, and had made no attempt to defraud any person.

The Federal regulation which forbids enemy aliens to travel on excursion and all other boats, save ferries, that navigate waters in the southern district of New York, which takes in all Hudson River counties, as well as New York and Bronx counties, went into effect yesterday morning.

Marshal McCarthy said the regulation applies only to male Germans of and above the age of 15 years. As the war regulations now stand women and children, who are enemy subjects, are permitted to go anywhere an American or any of their allies may go.

In order to prevent any German or Austrian spies escaping from the United States on a neutral ship by signing as a member of the crew, the Immigration authorities board the ships down the bay after they have left their piers and examine every person on board. Any man suspected of being an enemy alien is detained and brought by the officials to Ellis Island, where he is locked up and kept for further investigation.

This order went into force this week in New York Harbor on account of reports being received by the authorities that several spies had got away to Northern Europe in neutral vessels disguised as members of the crew. The crews of all inbound vessels under the neutral flag have been subjected to severe examination before the pier is reached by an order from Washington, which has been in operation since the first of last May.

More American Officers Abroad.

LONDON, July 27.—Generals R. M. Blatchford and John Biddle of the American Army, with their staffs, have arrived in England.

ROADS WILL AID SOLDIERS.

Plan a System to Employ Old Hands Disabled in Battle.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—C. W. Egan, general claim agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has launched a plan for the aid of those railroad employes who may be permanently disabled in the war, so that they may be taken care of after their return to civil life. In this he has the backing of all other railroad systems, and the roads of the country will act as a unit in this work.

The movement is to educate disabled soldiers to become self-supporting. This work will be undertaken by a committee of five members representing 115 American and Canadian railroads.

It is planned that all railroad employes who have enlisted or who may be drafted will receive leave of absence until they are ready to return. When they come back the posts they left will be open to them, or their company will provide them with places which will be congenial and will produce approximately the same pay.

SIXTY WIN COMMISSIONS.

Fort Myer Students Pass the Regular Army Examinations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Sixty men, and probably 100, from the training camp for reserve officers at Fort Myer are to get commissions as provisional Second Lieutenants in the regular army, having passed examinations before a special board of regular army officers.

The orders originally permitted 240 men to take the examination, but the number was reduced to 140, and after that number had been designated by the Board of Camp Officers, notice was received from the War Department that the Fort Myer camp quota had been reduced to sixty. Candidates and camp officers believe that as many as 100 will be commissioned in the regular army service as a result of this examination.

The candidates have been passed in the following order of merit:

1—Larkin W. Glazebrook, Washington, First Battery.
2—William MacG. Hall, New Martinsville, W. Va., Fourth Infantry Company.
3—Fairfax S. Landstreet, Southampton, L. I., Second Battery.
4—Robert E. Wyser, Dublin, Va., First Infantry Company.
5—Fairfax D. Downey, Washington, Second Battery.
6—Bell W. Foster, Princeton, N. J., First Battery.
7—Paul S. Roper, Fort Monroe, Va., First Infantry Company.
8—Nelson R. Perry, Newark, N. J., First Cavalry.
9—G. W. Downey, Jr., Washington, Second Battery.
10—Stewart M. Firth, South Orange, N. J., First Infantry Company.
11—R. J. Workingdyke, Jersey City, Third Infantry Company.
12—George Ewing, Jr., Baltimore, First Cavalry.
13—Kirkwood D. Scott, Lynchburg, Va., Fourth Infantry Company.
14—Harry N. Blue, New Brunswick, N. J., First Battery.
15—Carter Glass, Jr., Lynchburg, Va., Seventh Infantry Company.
16—Walter Rompel, University of Virginia, Third Battery.
17—Robert T. La Barron, Princeton, N. J., Third Battery.
18—Winfield H. Scott, Washington, Ninth Infantry Company.
19—David FitzGerald, Charlottesville, Va., Second Battery.
20—James A. O'Neil, New York, Fifth Infantry Company.
21—Harry H. Semmes, Washington, First Cavalry.
22—Bryan G. Dancy, Baltimore, Md., Sixth Infantry Company.
23—Andrew S. Messick, Washington, Seventh Infantry Company.
24—Philip H. Conely, East Orange, N. J., Third Infantry Company.
25—William B. Jones, Suffolk, Va., Sixth Infantry Company.
26—Myron E. Bagley, Baltimore, Md., First Infantry Company.
27—Allen H. Snowden, Princeton, N. J., Ninth Infantry Company.
28—J. R. Boatwright, Lynchburg, Va., Fifth Infantry Company.
29—William H. Yancey, Harrisburg, Va., Seventh Infantry Company.
30—Harrison B. Beavers, Washington, Seventh Infantry Company.
31—Joseph H. Hinwood, Jr., Washington, Sixth Infantry Company.
32—Raphael Semmes, Baltimore, Md., Second Infantry Company.
33—George F. Dashiel, Smithfield, Va., Fourth Infantry Company.
34—Fenton S. Jacobs, Raleigh, N. C., First Cavalry.
35—W. C. Herbert, New Brunswick, N. J., Sixth Infantry Company.
36—W. I. Truitt, Suffolk, Va., Eighth Infantry Company.
37—Henry K. Miller, Jr., Richmond, Va., First Cavalry.
38—Joseph P. Cromwell, Lynchburg, Va., Fifth Infantry Company.
39—Harrison M. Robertson, New York, Third Battery.
40—Terre N. Hendricks, Washington, Second Battery.
41—William R. Silvey, Richmond, Va., Ninth Infantry Company.
42—Catesby C. Jones, Richmond, Va., First Cavalry.
43—Alex L. Schiessenger, Newark, N. J., Third Battery.
44—William P. Driskell, Staunton, Va., Fourth Infantry Company.
45—Lloyd S. Partridge, Norfolk, Va., First Battery.
46—William C. Stettinius, Charlottesville, Va., Ninth Infantry Company.
47—Andrew H. Hilgartner, Baltimore, Md., Sixth Infantry Company.
48—Junius B. Peake, Norfolk, Va., Seventh Infantry Company.
49—Lawrence M. Tharp, Chicago, Fifth Infantry Company.
50—C. J. Taylor, Hopewell, Va., Third Battery.
51—Merrill S. Bemiss, Richmond, Va., First Infantry Company.
52—Milton Whitney, Jr., Takoma Park, D. C., Seventh Infantry Company.
53—Louis R. Cox, Lexington, Va., Third Infantry Company.
54—Herbert L. Earnest, Richmond, Va., First Cavalry.
55—Thomas H. McKay, Jr., Baltimore, Md., First Cavalry.
56—N. S. Daniels, Jr., Newark, N. J., First Cavalry.
57—Blank.
58—Robert J. King, Wilmington, Del., Eighth Infantry Company.
59—H. P. Gray, Eighth Infantry Company.
60—Chester F. Price, Washington, Sixth Infantry Company.

The foregoing men passed for commissions. It is believed that the following forty will also be commissioned in the regular army:

61—Raymond G. Clark, Washington, First Battery.
62—Harry J. Rockefeller, Jr., Asbury Park, N. J., Seventh Infantry Company.
63—Morris C. Handwerk, Baltimore, Md., Second Battery.
64—John W. O'Daniel, Newark, Del., Sixth Infantry Company.
65—Edgar C. Outten, Hampton, Va., Second Battery.
66—H. Morrison, Jersey City, N. J., Third Battery.
67—Malcolm H. Ross, New Haven, Third Battery.
68—J. Loveleland, Englewood, N. J., Second Battery.
69—L. Merton Gaines, Blacksburg, Va., Second Infantry Company.
70—A. P. Terry, Hopewell, Va., Eighth Infantry Company.
71—Kenneth O. Spinning, Newark, N. J., First Cavalry.
72—Samuel White, Jr., Norfolk, Va., Third Battery.
73—William A. Gray, Jr., Third Infantry Company.
74—T. McP. Glasgow, Lexington, Va., First Battery.
75—Francis X. Callahan, Newark, N. J., First Battery.
76—George E. Ambrams, Washington, Third Infantry Company.
77—Charles C. Stalter, Paterson, N. J., Third Battery.
78—Gooch Myers, Washington, Eighth Infantry Company.
79—Frank M. Wray, Martinsville, Va., Eighth Infantry Company.
80—Edward Thorp Lane, Jr., Fort Defiance, Va., Fourth Infantry Company.
81—Julian R. Hume, Norfolk, Va., Second Battery.
82—Walton W. Cox, Short Hills, N. J., First Cavalry.
83—I. H. Zeliff, Newark, N. J., Sixth Infantry Company.
84—Lyman Potter, Suffolk, Va., Sixth Infantry Company.
85—W. M. E. Sullivan, Washington, Second Infantry Company.
86—S. L. Bertschley, First Infantry Company.
87—G. Stanley Clark, Richmond, Va., First Battery.
88—Robert W. Patterson, Washington, Seventh Infantry Company.
89—John F. Farnsworth, Washington, Ninth Infantry Company.
90—John S. Cromelin, Hackensack, N. J., First Battery.
91—Leonard Ober, Baltimore, Second Battery.
92—William D. Morrow, Roland Park, Baltimore, Eighth Infantry Company.
93—Frazier Groff, New York, Second Battery.
94—Aubrey R. Bowles, Richmond, Va., First Cavalry.
95—Talbot T. Speer, Baltimore, Third Battery.
96—John Randolph, Sparrows Point, Md., Fourth Infantry Company.
97—Clark O. Kimberly, New Haven, First Battery.
98—Marcel H. Mial, Paterson, N. J., Third Battery.
99—Emerson W. Jarman, Farmville, Va., Second Infantry Company.
100—Douglas O. Mead, Rutherford, N. J., Seventh Infantry Company.

KANSAS ALSO FILLS ITS QUOTA FOR ARMY

Joins New York in Honor List—2,256 More Recruits Were Obtained on Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The States of New York and Kansas have filled their quota for the regular army. New York has 231 men to spare. Recruiting, however, will not stop, but will continue there as in other States whose quotas have been filled. The regular army war quota needed from New York on April 1 was 18,226. By recruiting 262 men on Thursday the State raised 18,457 men since April 1, or 231 over its quota. Kansas's quota was 3,300.

In the first draft New York, like other States, is being credited with the men it furnished to the National Guard and regular army up to June 30. When there is another force of 500,000 drafted New York and other states probably will be credited with the men that have been furnished by them to the regular army since June 30.

Pennsylvania still leads in regular army recruiting with a total of 15,396 enlisted since April 1, and is still going strong. New York stands second with a total of 18,457. Illinois is third with 14,611.

The spurt in recruiting continued Thursday, a total of 2,256 men having been obtained throughout the country, making the total 165,633 recruited since April 1, and leaving 30,000 men to be supplied to fill all units of the expanded army to maximum war strength.

The daily statement issued by Adj. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained July 26.	Total to July 26.		Obtained July 26.	Total to July 26.
Alabama	44	1,727	*Nebraska	40	2,754
Arizona	2	229	*Nevada	1	760
Arkansas	23	981	N. Hamp.		453
*California	74	5,716	*N. Jersey	63	5,004
Colorado	13	1,468	N. Mexico	2	257
Connecticut	36	1,861	*New York	262	18,457
Delaware	7	474	N. Carolina	2	1,182
Dist. of C.	8	384	N. Dakota	16	607
Florida	22	1,310	Ohio	90	7,551
Georgia	52	4,057	Oklahoma	37	3,115
*Idaho	19	884	*Oregon	8	2,340
*Illinois	153	14,611	*Penn.	249	18,396
*Indiana	128	8,469	Rhode Isl'd	15	670
Iowa	49	4,283	S. Carolina	21	924
*Kansas	32	3,306	S. Dakota		827
Kentucky	36	2,945	Tennessee	49	2,251
Louisiana	22	1,706	Texas	73	5,686
Maine	3	764	*Utah	16	1,521
Maryland	35	1,402	Vermont	1	100
*Mass.	208	1,455	Virginia	21	1,231
*Michigan	87	7,117	Washington	38	2,963
Minnesota	46	3,339	West Va.	20	1,578
Mississippi	4	933	Wisconsin	12	1,748
*Missouri	82	6,949	*Wyoming	8	373
*Montana	20	1,320			

*Quota obtained. $

Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained for July 26, 2,256.
Total obtained since April 1, 163,633.

CLEARWAY FOR WAR FREIGHT

Government to Order Cars in Advance for All Big Shipments.

WASHINGTON, July 27. — After a series of conferences with the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Shipping Board, the Railroads' War Board today announced its plans for the prompt movement of all cars carrying Government supplies for army cantonments, mobilization points, and shipbuilding yards.

The Government will give advance notice whenever orders are placed for more than ten carloads of materials or supplies. It will also issue orders to the railroads on which the supplies are to be shipped, instructing them to provide the number of cars ordered within the time specified and at the shipping points designated.

A statement issued by Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway and Chairman of the Railroads' War Board, said:

"To prevent shippers from utilizing for Government service, the Railroads War Board has issued strict orders to all the railroads absolutely to forbid shippers the use of any of the Government-ordered cars for any purpose except the loading specified in the Government order.

"To assist further in the campaign to keep the cars bearing Government supplies moving, a new form of envelope in which the waybills are to be carried has been designed. These envelopes will be supplied to all persons or firms making shipments of materials for the use of the army, the navy, and the Shipping Board."

OFFICERS TO GET VACATION.

Twelve Days for Plattsburg Men Who Go Into National Army.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 27.—A twelve days' vacation after the end of the training camp is assured all reserve officers assigned for duty with the National Army, according to a telegram from Adjutant General McCain. The telegram reads:

Inform reserve officers and candidates at training camps that at close of training camp all reserve officers heretofore appointed and recommended by local boards for retention in service as officers of national army will be ordered to their respective divisional cantonments, reporting not later than Aug. 27. Successful candidates will be commissioned at close of training camp, placed on active duty at the training camp on Aug. 15, and then ordered to divisional cantonments, reporting not later than Aug. 27. This arrangement will give all concerned about twelve days' delay, enabling them to visit their homes and procure uniforms and equipment.

Military tailors and outfitters have been active at Plattsburg measuring the men for their uniforms. Along United States Avenue, just outside the military reservation, branches of twenty-six metropolitan uniform and military equipment establishments were counted today, and the number grows almost daily.

Robert Aitken, the sculptor, who is a candidate for a commission in the Third New York Company, has executed a plaster of paris group for the camp amphitheatre, representing "Ancient and Modern Warfare." The group measures 6 by 10 feet, and was fashioned by the sculptor in his spare moments, using the intrenching tools supplied him in his infantry kit. The piece has the inscription, "Dedicated to the National Army of the United States."

ACCUSED OF HIGH TREASON.

D. H. Wallace, British Deserter and Pacifist, Arrested in Iowa.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 27.—Daniel H. Wallace, one of the organizers of the League of Humanity, composed of men and women who styled themselves conscientious objectors to war, was arrested here early today by Deputy United States Marshals on a charge of high treason. He will be taken to Ottumwa for a hearing.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Daniel H. Wallace, author of "Shanghaied Into War," who was arrested at Davenport, Iowa, is, according to his own statement and that of fellow members of the League of Humanity, a deserter from the British Army. According to an official of the league, the British Government has set a price upon W

FRENCH REPULSE 5 NEW ATTACKS

Germans Fail in Determined Attempt to Seize Heights in Champagne.

BRITISH WIN, THEN LOSE

Capture Village in Belgium, but Are Forced to Give It Up Again.

GUN DUEL STILL RAGES

Berlin Says It Halted Owing to Bad Weather, but Has Now Been Resumed.

PARIS, July 27.—The Germans shifted their infantry attacks last night to the Champagne district, at the same time continuing a very heavy bombardment in the Aisne region. Five successive attacks were delivered on the French positions on the heights south and west of Moronvilliers. All attacks failed utterly under the strong French artillery fire.

Further details of the violent fighting yesterday on the Hurtebise front were given by the War Office this afternoon. A full division, or about 20,000 men, were employed in the attacks on a short stretch of front with another division in reserve. The small success gained, the War Office says, emphasizes the costly check the Germans received.

The text of this afternoon's statement follows:

Very heavy artillery fighting continued through the night on the entire front between Cerny and Hurtebise Farm, (Aisne front,) with no infantry actions.

Supplementary information in regard to the attack carried out by the Germans on July 25 from the region east of Hurtebise as far as the positions south of La Bovelle shows that the enemy made the assult with successive waves of troops amounting to one division. This division was brought to its maximum strength with another fresh division as reserves. The small importance of the results obtained emphasizes the check which the Germans received in this effort.

In Champagne the Germans, after an intense bombardment, made five successive attacks in the vicinity of the heights south and west of Morcnvilliers. These attacks were broken up by our fire. East of Auberive, after brief but violent artillery preparation, several groups of Germans, led by an officer, made a surprise attack. A sanguinary combat followed, as a result of which the enemy left on the ground numerous bodies, including that of the officer.

The artillery fighting was less violent on both banks of the Meuse (Verdun front.) On the remainder of the front the night passed in calm.

The War Office communication issued this evening says:

Intermittent artillery fighting took place today on the greater portion of the front. The cannonading was especially violent in the sector of Ailles and Hurtebise, in Champagne, in the region of Mont Haut, and on both banks of the Meuse.

Last night a surprise attack by the Germans at Hartmanns Weilerkopf failed completely under the fire of our machine guns. The enemy left many dead on the ground.

British Gain, Then Lose.

LONDON, July 27.—The British last night captured La Bassé Ville, in Belgium, near the French border, but subsequently withdrew in the face of a German counterattack in force, the War Office announces. The statement follows:

There was local fighting last night in the neighborhood of La Bassé Ville, southwest of Warneton, in which our troops drove the enemy from the village and captured several prisoners. This morning the enemy counterattacked in force, and our detachments in the village withdrew to their own line.

We captured a further twenty-nine prisoners last night as a result of successful raids in the neighborhood on Monchy-le-Preux, southwest of La Bassée and northeast of Ypres.

Yesterday morning a German raid against our positions southeast of Gouzeaucourt led to sharp fighting. The enemy suffered considerable loss. A few of our men are missing.

The official statement issued tonight reads:

The enemy artillery was more active than usual during the day in the neighborhood of Armentieres.

But little flying was possible yesterday until the evening, when sharp fighting took place for about two hours. One hostile machine was brought down and another was driven down out of control. Two of our machines are missing.

Short Halt in Big-Gun Duel.

BERLIN, July 27. (via London.)—Because of the unfavorable sighting conditions, the artillery duel on the western front decreased yesterday, today's German official statement says, but it increased to great intensity last evening. The text of the statement reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—The artillery duel in Flanders temporarily declined in intensity yesterday under the influence of unfavorable observation conditions, but rose again to very great intensity in the evening. Renewed and powerful reconnoissances by the British of our defensive zones failed everywhere.

In Artois the artillery activity revived considerably during the afternoon. During the night raids by enemy reconnoitring parties were repulsed along the whole front.

Near Hoenecourt, north of St. Quentin, Württemberg shock troops brought back a large number of British prisoners as a result of a raid.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince.—On the Chemin-des-Dames, to the south of Ailles, and near Hurtebise Farm, and on the Hochberg, in Western Champagne, the French made futile counterattacks, suffering heavy losses.

The number of prisoners and booty was very considerably increased. In the Ailles sector the prisoners captured increased to more than 1,450, and the booty to sixteen machine guns and seventy quick-firing rifles.

East of Suippes, during a surprise attack upon enemy trench sectors, numerous French prisoners fell into our hands.

Tonight's statement says:

The artillery battle in Flanders continues.

CANADIAN GUN SUPERIORITY.

Germans Endeavor to Batter Down Growing Opposition of Artillery.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 27.—Canadian guns have at last definitely secured the upper hand on the western part of the front. The artillery actions by which this has been done have been in progress for several days.

With the object of challenging the British ascendency in guns, the enemy recently brought up a battery of artillery attached to a Prussian Guard division. These additional gunners were given practically unlimited supplies of ammunition, which they used for the bombardment of British heavy artillery positions.

They were good men, and a duel took place in the Loos and Avion sector. It has ceased now. The counterbattery work of the British and Canadian gunners proved too much even for the highly trained artillery men of the Prussian Guard, and their activity is now subnormal.

Artillery Busy in Belgium.

HAVRE, July 27, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement this evening:

During the course of the night the German artillery violently bombarded the environs of Het Sas, Steenstraete, and Pypegaarde. It directed an intermittent fire on our communications at the front.

In the morning the German artillery bombarded the regions of Pervyse, Dixmude, Oordecapelle, and Nieucapelle. In the afternoon the customary activity of the artillery was resumed. We carried out a counter-battery fire and a fire of destruction against an enemy observation post.

FRENCH ASSETS IN DANGER.

American Help Wanted in Protecting Investments in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 27.—In financial circles here it is hoped that one of the fruits of the American entry into the war will be a declaration of the solidarity of the principal allies in respect to allied capital invested in Germany and German capital invested in allied countries.

Not long ago England, which has comparatively little capital invested in Germany, began to realize on German capital in England. Germany replied by attacks on French capital invested in Germany, amounting to 13,000,000,000 francs, exclusive of floating capital amounting to 2,000,000,000 francs engaged between French and German banks. France has not molested German capital of 3,000,000,000 francs invested here, but if forced to take reprisals, faced by a net loss of 10,000,000,000 francs.

If America would declare for allied solidarity in this respect, the French feel that Germany would be forced to relinquish her predatory intentions under the pressure of the huge sums of German capital in the United States.

AIR RAIDERS KILLED 59.

London Issues Revised List of Fatalities Caused on July 7.

LONDON, July 27.—The number of deaths caused by the German air raid over London on July 7 totaled fifty-nine, according to an official revised list made public today.

An official statement on July 7 reported 43 killed and 197 injured in the German airplane raid that day. Three German airplanes were brought down and seven other raiders were destroyed.

More Political Pardons in Austria.

COPENHAGEN, July 27.—A semi-official dispatch from Vienna to German papers says an imperial order has been issued permitting reserve officers who were cashiered for participation in political demonstrations in Vienna, Prague, and Gratz to regain their commissions.

AMERICANS SAVE 150 FROM A LINER

Destroyer Drives U-Boat Off as Germans Are Making the Captain a Prisoner.

CHEERED BY THE RESCUED

Crew Reject Purse Because They Only Did Their Duty—Now Hold Life-Saving Record of Flotilla.

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, July 27.—The Captain of a liner recently torpedoed, from which sixty passengers and ninety members of the crew were rescued by an American destroyer, today asked The Associated Press to convey to the American people a letter of thanks and heartfelt appreciation on behalf of himself, the passengers, and the crew for the gallant rescue by the Americans.

The Captain's letter follows:

"To the American Public: I wish to express through The Associated Press, on behalf of myself, the passengers, and crew, our heartfelt thanks and deepest gratitude for the gallant rescue of all of us by Americans who are fighting for humanity and civilization.

"But for the prompt appearance of the Americans I would now be a prisoner on board a German submarine, the crew of which already had thrown a line to my boat preparatory to making me prisoner. Your destroyer, racing to the rescue, caused the Germans to change their mind and to make a hasty retreat under water.

"We all feel that we owe to the crew of the American destroyer an everlasting debt of gratitude for our safety, and we wish to thank the great American nation for the action which made it possible, namely, the sending of their gallant men into this great struggle to make the world a fit place for a decent man to live in."

The commander and men of the American destroyer, who after the rescue refused a substantial purse from the grateful passengers with the general agreement that they were merely doing their duty, today also received a letter of thanks from the Captain.

Upon their arrival here the passengers and crew, still clinging to their lifebelts, gathered on the pier and gave repeated cheers for the Americans. The fact that the Americans were able to pick up all the persons from the ship without mishap establishes a record for the largest number of rescued from any one ship by an American destroyer since the arrival here of the flotilla.

KILLED GERMAN SPY CHIEF.

Unknown Assassin Escaped—Seven Belgians Executed Earlier.

AMSTERDAM, July 27.—Les Nouvelles of Maestricht reports that one of the chiefs of the German espionage service in Belgium was assassinated last Friday at Lommel, Belgian Limburg. No trace of the assassin has been found. A reward of 3,000 marks has been offered in notices posted everywhere.

The newspaper also reports that seven Belgians were shot at Liège July 12, including the Swiss curate of St. Lambert's Parish at Herstal, a Swiss living in the same parish, and a Commissioner named Lejeune. The priest is reported to have been deprived of food on three occasions for three days at a time in an attempt to compel him to incriminate others, and his assistant was tortured for the same purpose. The Germans compelled them, the newspaper says, to drink a drug which affected their nerves, but they refused to speak.

FEDERAL INSURANCE HIGHER

Sea Risk Rate Increased to 6 1-2 Per Cent. for War Zones.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Another increase of 1½ per cent. in Government insurance rates for vessels and cargoes sailing from American ports for Europe and for African ports on the Mediterranean was announced today by the War Risk Insurance Bureau. It will be effective Aug. 15.

The present rate is 5 per cent.

KUEHLMANN GOES TO BERLIN

Rumor Revived That He May Be Appointed Foreign Minister.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 26, (via London, July 27.)—The Wolff Telegraph Agency reports that the German Ambassador to Turkey, Baron von Kühlmann, has left for Berlin. It will be remembered that von Kühlmann has been named repeatedly for the Foreign Office.

The Chancellor conferred today with leaders of various factions of the lower house of the Prussian Diet, the Berlin papers report, regarding closer relations of the legislative body with the Government, otherwise called parliamentarization, and the introduction of ballot reform. There are all kinds of rumors regarding the situation which, however, are too vague to deserve serious attention.

COPENHAGEN, July 27.—A well informed German who arrived here last night from Berlin says that the only retirement now expected from the Imperial Cabinet as a result of the recent political crisis is that of Foreign Minister Zimmermann. The most probable successor to Zimmermann, he said, is either Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Minister here, or Dr. von Kühlmann.

From other sources it is learned that two resignations from the Prussian Ministry are expected. Those likely to retire are Dr. von Schorlemer, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. von Trot zu Solz, Minister of Instruction.

BERLIN, Wednesday, July 25, (via London, July 27.)—Dr. W. S. Solf, the Colonial Secretary, in a communication to friends in Hamburg denies a rumor that he is contemplating acceptance of a Foreign Office appointment. He says he will continue to serve in his present capacity, as he is thoroughly convinced of the future of the German colonies.

2 JAPANESE SHIPS SUNK.

Word Received Here of Their Destruction in the Atlantic.

The Japanese freight steamships Kageshima Maru, of 4,566 tons, and the Shigozan Maru, of 2,827 tons, were sunk by German submarines in the Atlantic Ocean on July 20, according to cable advices received by marine underwriters here yesterday. The Kageshima Maru was on her way from an American port to Europe and was lost about seventy miles off the French coast. The other ship was on her way back to this country from Genoa.

The Shigozan Maru, before her purchase early this year by the Japanese, was the Mexican steamship Pesquiera, and was built in Flushing, Holland, in 1892. The Kageshima Maru was built in 1898 in England and was formerly the steamship Wilhelmina. The crews on both vessels were saved.

CREW DESTROYS A U-BOAT.

Set Fire to Vessel When It Runs Ashore on French Coast.

PARIS, July 27.—A German submarine was destroyed on Thursday on the French coast west of Calais. The undersea boat went ashore and the crew, unable to free her, opened the gasoline tanks and set fire to the vessel.

The members of the crew reached the shore, where they were made prisoners.

PARIS, July 27.—The French War Office tonight issued the following:

A Belgian detachment has captured the crew of a German submarine stranded on the shore.

300 BRITISH SHIPS ARMED.

Guns Being Put on Others Quickly as Possible, Commons Is Told.

LONDON, July 27.—Three hundred British merchant vessels already have been armed and a large number are being armed each week, said T. J. MacNamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, in reply to a question in the House of Commons today.

He added that the Government was making great efforts to get a maximum number of merchantmen armed as soon as possible.

URUGUAYAN SHIP SUNK.

Holland Speculates on Result of Sinking of South American Vessel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 25, (Delayed.)—A floating grain elevator and tug belonging to the State of Uruguay was sunk today off the Hook of Holland by a German submarine. As Uruguay is the only remaining neutral South American country, the sinking has caused considerable speculation here as to the possible consequences.

FOUGHT UNTIL SHIPS SANK BENEATH THEM

Crews of Drifters in Straits of Otranto Refused to Surrender to Austrian Cruisers.

FEW OF THEM SURVIVED

Gunner on One Returned After Boiler Explosion to Man His Weapon and Was Killed.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 27.—An attack by three Austrian cruisers on a line of British drifters employed in guarding anti-submarine nets in the Straits of Otranto on May 15 is described in a London dispatch to Reuter's Limited Ottawa Agency. The account of the engagement follows:

"The drifters, in eight divisions of about six boats each, were formed along a line running roughly east and west. Each carried a crew of ten men and one small gun. In one case the enemy appears to have acted with chivalry toward the little craft, signaling by means of blasts of the siren and by dipping the flag that the crews must abandon their vessels. This cruiser approached to within 100 yards of the Gowanlea and ordered her crew to take to the boats.

"Skipper J. Watt, shipping the nets, replied by ordering full speed ahead, and calling on the crew for three cheers, commanded them to fight to a finish. They manned the gun and fired with good efect until a shot from the cruiser disabled the gun. They hung on under heavy fire, endeavoring to repair the damage, until the cruiser passed out of range.

"The Gowanlea then proceeded to the assistance of the badly damaged Leondia, which had four men killed and three wounded, but whose skipper, though three times wounded, remained at his post throughout the action. Meanwhile the remaining cruisers had opened a devastating fire on the centre of the line.

"The crew of the Admirable only abandoned their vessel after her boiler exploded and her whole house had been shot away. Even then A. Gordon, a second hand, scrambled back on board with the evident intention of firing the gun single-handed, but was killed.

"The Girl Rose, Cora T. Haven, and Selby were not abandoned by their crews until they foundered under them. The crew of the sinking Taits on taking to the boats discovered one of their number to be missing. They returned to the vessel through a heavy fire to search for their shipmate. Second hand Joseph Hendry of the Serena remained on board until the ship sank, rather than be taken prisoner. He was picked up an hour later. The crews of the Garrigill, Bonespoir, Christmas Day, and British Crown refused to leave their vessels, even when outranged and under broadside fire from the enemy, and brought them through the action.

"The enemy displayed an anxiety to destroy the wireless telegraphy of the drifter in each group. The wireless operator of the Leondia was found dead in his chair at the conclusion of the action, having collapsed over the wireless log in which he was writing at the moment of his death.

The British Admiralty on May 18 announced that fourteen drifters had been sunk in a raid by Austrian cruisers in the Adriatic Sea, and that the British cruiser Dartmouth was torpedoed in a subsequent engagement, but reached port safely.

MANY POLES ARRESTED.

Suspected of Treasonable Dealings with General Pilsudski.

COPENHAGEN, July 25, (Delayed.)—A large number of persons in Warsaw, Lodz, and other places in Poland have been arrested by the Germans on suspicion of being connected with the alleged treason of General Pilsudski. General Pilsudski was the organizer and former commander of the Polish Legions and was arrested by the German authorities while attempting to leave Poland on a false passport.

ZURICH, July 27.—Advices from Warsaw, by way of Cracow, say that the Polish Deputies are making strenuous efforts to obtain the release of General Pilsudski.

GERMANS CONFISCATE GOLD AND DIAMONDS

Appeals for Voluntary Surrender by the Holders Prove Insufficient.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 27.—According to reports from the Dutch frontier, all gold and diamonds in private possession will be confiscated by the authorities in Westphalia this week.

For months there have been increasing indications in the German papers of the immediate necessity for gold. Up to the present time the Government has considered urgent appeals in the press sufficient, but it is evident that fresh supplies of gold are now imperative in order to keep up the steadily diminishing reserve. The situation has become more serious owing to large gold exports to Holland.

Today's Weser Zeitung has an article beseeching the people to deliver up all their gold and diamonds to the State, arguing that a large gold reserve insures better credit both at home and abroad. The paper points out that it has been estimated that gold to the value of 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 marks is being hoarded by persons hoping to profit by it later. "Gold is needed," says the paper, "for victorious ending of the war." It proceeds to point out the "glorious example" set by the Empress and other royal persons, arguing that it is a duty to sacrifice even family heirlooms for the Fatherland, and that by so doing the dead are honored.

KAISER INVITES DESERTERS.

Imperial Decree Promises Amnesty to Those Who Rejoin Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27. — Germany has been making an appeal recently to deserters from her army to return for service under a promise of amnesty, according to information reaching the State Department today in a mailed dispatch saying that the following notice had appeared in the newspapers of Holland:

NOTICE.

An imperial decree insures all German deserters sojourning in foreign countries defered punishment, with prospects of pardon should their conduct during the further course of the war warrant it, in the event that they return to Germany without delay, at the latest by July 15, 1917. Through this imperial decree the German deserters are offered an opportunity of returning of the Fatherland under very favorable conditions. Deserters residing in Rotterdam or the vicinity are requested to apply in person to the Imperial German Consulate, Nieuwehaven 131, for further information concerning their return to Germany.

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE.

LABOR SUPPORTS REICHSTAG.

German Trades Unionists Declare for Peace by Compromise.

AMSTERDAM, July 27.—According to the Berlin Vorwärts, a resolution has been unanimously adopted at a conference of the free trades unions of Germany, recording satisfaction that the Reichstag on July 19 in the name of the German nation voted peace by compromise.

The resolution also declared that the workers of Germany are willing and determined to hasten the end of the war on that basis.

PETERS OPPOSES PEACE BID.

Explorer Advises Germany to Adopt Horse Dealer's Tactics.

AMSTERDAM, July 27.—Dr. Carl Peters, the German explorer and publicist, in the Tägliche Rundschau, inveighs violently against further German peace overtures, and asks: "Is not England's scornful refusal of Germany's peace offer last December enough for our statesmen?"

Dr. Peters pleads for "horse sense" in dealing with the peace question. He writes:

"A horse dealer never shows anxiety to buy nor does he at once state the highest price he is prepared to pay. Let the other party make the next bid. Shall we fail in the biggest business deal in history, which involves the future of our race?"

KITCHENER'S SURVIVAL LONG RUMORED ABROAD

Sister Declines to Explain Basis of Her Belief in It—Hinted in Prisoners' Letters.

LONDON, July 27.—The statement by Mrs. Parker, sister of Lord Kitchener, that she believes her brother to be alive and did not go down with the cruiser Hampshire, has revived a rumor which has recurred in England during the year past. Asked by an interviewer today on what grounds she based her belief, Mrs. Parker replied:

"I cannot tell you on what grounds I believe it. In fact, I do not want to go into any details whatever."

The original rumor was that a letter had been received from a British prisoner in Germany saying that Lord Kitchener was a prisoner there. The letter was never traced and the rumor was considered a canard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the belief of the sister of Lord Kitchener that he is still alive: When recently in Australia I was shown letters from Australian soldiers, imprisoned in Germany. There were vague references to some big British personage being held by the Germans, such as "'K.' is here!" and "The world will be astounded when it is known who is a prisoner here."

Therefore, the idea has taken hold in Australia and is growing stronger that Kitchener was not drowned with the sinking of the Hampshire.

KATE ROONEY.

Douglaston, L. I., July 27.

AGREE ON WAR PRISONERS.

British and German Conferees Reach Terms Governing Exchanges.

LONDON, July 27.—The agreement reached by the British and German delegates, at their recent conference at The Hague, regarding the exchange and treatment of civil and military prisoners has been ratified by both Governments, according to a statement made by James Fitzalan Hope, Unionist member for Sheffield, in the House of Commons.

The agreement provides that direct repatriation shall be resumed, that the qualifications on medical grounds for repatriation or internment in neutral countries be made more lenient, and that the more seriously ill and wounded now interned in Switzerland shall be returned to their own countries to make room for others.

In addition to those sent to Switzerland, Holland has agreed to accept 7,500 persons, while all commissioned and non-commissioned officers, whether in health or not, who have been in captivity for eighteen months or more, shall be eligible for internment in neutral countries. Holland has agreed to accept 6,500 of these.

The Dutch Government will further provide for 2,000 civilian prisoners, invalids receiving the preference.

Punishment for attempts to escape and for other offenses also have been regulated, while reprisals against individuals have been canceled.

GERMANS PILLAGE GARDENS.

Farmers Organize in Bands to Shoot Suspicious Characters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 27.—There are reports of increasing danger of the robbery of fields, crops, and gardens in Germany. Notices have already appeared in the German press forbidding work in fields and gardens between 10 o'clock in the evening and 6 in the morning on account of persistent robberies.

A corps of volunteer help has been organized in country districts as protection against this menace, but conditions are getting so serious that farmers have been provided with rifles, bayonets, and ammunition by the State with orders to place themselves under the military for practice in firing. These men are then to form armed bands and scour the country by night for culprits hiding behind hedges and in ditches and lanes and are to fire at any suspicious characters.

Some of the stealing is evidently done with the connivance of the owners. Mounted patrols have been used in the Province of Brandenburg.

POLAND MAY HAVE CABINET.

Tarnowsky Mentioned for Minister-President in New Arrangement.

ZURICH, Switzerland, July 27.—Count Adam Tarnowsky von Tarnow, who was sent as Ambassador of Austria-Hungary to the United States after the recall of Dr. Dumba, has arrived at Warsaw, according to a dispatch received here from Cracow, to participate in conferences for the formation of a Polish Cabinet.

Count Tarnowsky is mentioned as a candidate for the post of Minister-President.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

PICTURE BEAT THE CABLE.

Kerensky's Wound Shown in Times Pictorial Before the News Arrived.

A curious instance of war news reaching this country by mail before the cables carried it was seen in the Sunday TIMES Pictorial Section of July 15 and THE TIMES special cable from Geneva printed yesterday morning, telling how Mr. Kerensky was severely wounded in the arm near Brzezany on one of his early visits to the front.

A picture showing the new Russian Premier with his right arm in a sling was printed in the Sunday Pictorial Section two weeks ago. A footnote to the picture said: "As far as known, no dispatches announcing that he had been wounded have reached this country."

Yesterday news of the incident reached here in a special dispatch to THE TIMES from Geneva quoting the correspondent of the Budapest newspaper Az Est as telegraphing from the Galician front on July 22 a description of the heroism of the "death regiments" of Russian women near Brzezany. He mentioned incidentally:

"It was near Brzezany, on Hill Lysonie, according to prisoners, that Kerensky was severely wounded in the arm. A Russian infantry division refused to fight, and began retreating. The Russian artillery, furious at the desertion, turned their guns on the infantry. Thereupon Kerensky, in his automobile, drove between the crossfire and succeeded in stopping the fratricidal slaughter, though wounded himself."

HAVANA A HOSPITAL SHIP.

Ward Liner Will Be First of Fleet of Three Similar Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Ward liner Havana, a 6,391-ton vessel, is to be transformed into a navy hospital ship and will be the first of a fleet of three similar vessels and a number of smaller ambulance ships to be added to the expanded naval establishment. The names of the other vessels have not been revealed.

When the new vessels are available, which means after they have been refitted, the Solace, now the navy's only hospital ship, will be transferred to the group of ambulance ships. She is too small for hospital purposes.

TRAILED GERMAN AGENTS.

Major Smith Returns from a Mission to Colombia and Venezuela.

Major C. A. Smith, U. S. A., formerly Military Attaché at Bogota, Colombia, returned to an Atlantic port yesterday after visiting Colombia and Venezuela on a special mission for the Government. He started at once for Washington to make his report.

The Major has made a thorough investigation of the German propaganda in the two South American republics, and inquired into the repeated reports that there were German submarine bases along the coast of Colombia near the Magdalena River and among the islands at the mouth of the River Orinoco in Venezuela.

While he declined to make any statement regarding his mission, it is understood that he has collected many facts concerning the work of German Government agents in both countries and of those of other nationalities acting in sympathy with them and against the United States.

ITALIAN PATROL SKIRMISHES

Artillery Duel on the Julian Front Is Still Violent.

ROME, July 27.—Today's official statement on military operations on the Austro-Italian front reads:

At Malga-Zurez, east of Lake Garda, and in the Gordevole and upper Boite Valleys our patrols successfully engaged in minor attacks. Attempts by enemy detachments at the head of the Degnal Valley on Mount Rombon and at Dos Vo Faiti were repulsed by our advanced posts.

The artillery duel, which was not very active on the Trentino front, continued violent yesterday at certain points on the Julian front, especially at Dosso Faiti and Castagnavizza.

JEWS TO HAVE A REGIMENT.

British Announce Its Badge Will Be Copy of David's Shield.

LONDON, July 27.—The War Office has announced the formation of a special Jewish regiment of infantry, with experienced officers in the higher commands. Jewish soldiers with knowledge of the Yiddish or Russian languages already serving with British regiments will be transferred to this unit.

The regimental badge will be a copy of King David's shield.

PRO-GERMAN ORGAN SEIZED.

Costa Rican President Checks Propaganda in San Jose.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 27.—The plant and offices of El Imparcial, a pro-German newspaper, were seized yesterday by order of President Tinoco after an investigation had shown that the newspaper belonged to the Government, having been paid for with money out of the treasury during the Gonzales administration. The seizure of El Imparcial deprives the Germans of their only means of propaganda here.

Public opinion sides with President Tinoco in the seizure of the newspaper.

New Peruvian Cabinet.

LIMA, Peru, July 27.—The new Peruvian Cabinet has been organized as follows: Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Francisco Tudela; Home Affairs, Dr. German Arenas; War, Colonel Cesar Lafuente; Finance, Dr. Baldomero Maldonado; Justice, Dr. Ricardo L. Flores.

RUSSIANS RETIRING FROM CZERNOWITZ

Continued from Page 1.

announced by the War Office. The Austro-German forces retired in disorder.

The official statement follows:

We continued our advance as far as twelve kilometers (7½ miles) from our old front, occupying all our objectives and taking possession of ten villages. We captured 450 prisoners, many guns, and much war material. The enemy is retiring in disorder."

Kaiser Sees Sereth Victory.

BERLIN, July 27, (via London.)—Near Tarnopol, in Eastern Galicia, Emperor William yesterday watched the German troops extend their gains at the Sereth bridgehead, says the official statement issued today by the German War Office.

The German troops are rapidly advancing on both sides of the Dniester River and have captured the Galician town of Kolomea, on the railroad between Stanislau and Czernowitz.

The Austro-German forces are pursuing the Russians, who are retreating through the wooded Carpathians in the direction of the River Pruth.

Admit Retreat Before Rumanians.

Troops under command of Archduke Joseph have retreated on the Rumanian front. The statement given out today by the German War Department says that they left to the Russo-Rumanians the territory in the Suchitza Valley as far as the upper course of the Putna River.

Following is the text of the official statement:

Front of Prince Leopold, Army Group of General Boehm-Ermolli.—In a bitter struggle on the battlefield near Tarnopol, while the Emperor was a spectator, our divisions extended their gains by a powerful attack at the bridgehead on the eastern bank of the Sereth, which recently was contested hotly. Further south, in spite of stubborn resistance of Russians, who were sent forward regardless of the fact that thousands upon thousands of them were being mowed down under our destructive fire, we captured the Gniza and Sereth crossings from Trembowla to Skomorocze. We are advanving rapidly on both sides of the Dniester. Kolomea has been captured by Bavarian and Austro-Hungarian troops.

Front of Archduke Joseph.—In the northeastern portion of the wooded Carpathians our troops are following on the heels of the enemy, who is in retreat in the direction of the Pruth.

In the mountains east of Kezdi-Vasarhely (Transylvania) fresh engagements developed yesterday. We have left to the enemy the Soveja (Suchitza?) Valley as far as the upper course of the Putna.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—The fighting activity on the Lower Sereth was less violent than on the preceding days.

The supplementary official statement issued by the War Office this evening says:

In Eastern Galicia and in the wooded Carpathians the enemy is yielding before our advance, which continues to make progress.

Article by Kerensky.

Early in the year the Russian Premier contributed an article on Russian Demagogy to a Russian radical magazine. This is reproduced in the Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

RUSSIANS NOW DEMAND RESTORATION OF ORDER

Revulsion of Feeling Supports Severe Measures by the Provisional Government.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 26, (Delayed.)—In this hour of national disgrace and disaster, when the flower of the Russian Army becomes a rabble that flees headlong from an enemy inferior in strength and equipment; when the results of years of toil and effort are thrown to the winds; when the very existence of Russia as a nation is jeopardized by blind infatuation, by delirium of reason, only one thought burns in the minds of Russian patriots. Their one thought is: "How can Russia be saved?"

They are overwhelmed by a bitter sense of humiliation, made more poignant by personal remorse. They feel now that they ought to have protested more strongly; that they ought to have been far more active in organizing their forces against the impudent lie, the gross falsification of national will. They were too optimistic. The Russian intellectuals as a whole have not realized their responsibility. Some groups fought bravely against the general disintegration, but too many have joined in the race after false values, and, conscientiously or unconscientiously, have helped to mislead the people. There has been far too much pandering to a rudimentary sumbiance of power, and far too little care for the real interests of Russia.

But, now that disaster is driving some cruel lessons and the turning point has come, there is a resurgence of patriotism. The delusion has been frightfully exposed. The whole question now is whether strong and intelligent forces can be found to guide this new wave of elemental feeling. To maintain order and preserve liberty, to crush anarchy and prevent the return of despotism, is the task to which true patriots are setting their hands.

The task is very difficult, but there are certain favoring conditions. First, there is a revulsion of popular feeling in Petrograd, which must be carefully watched and forestalled lest it should become reactionary; but, unless the Government takes very strong measures and satisfies the insistent demands for order and for the punishment of traitors, popular feeling may swing further to the Right.

The present temper is shown by the resolution adopted by the cavalry division brought here to quell disorders. It demands complete submission to the Provisional Government and inexorable repression of anarchy and counter-revolution, and declares that the presence of Maximalists in the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates lowers the authority of that organization. An almost identical resolution was passed by a meeting representative of the Petrograd garrison, but on the demand of a speaker from the council, a clause was reluctantly inserted expressing confidence in that body. The revulsion of feeling has extended to the provinces. From Rostoff, for instance, come reports of violent attacks upon Maximalists.

If the Government seizes its opportunity, it will control the movement in the interests of real and not sham democracy. So far it has acted with vigor. In response to a despairing telegram from the brave commander on the southwestern front, General Kornikoff, whose heroism was never more splendidly displayed than in the midst of the shameful collapse of his armies, the Government has re-established the death penalty in the army and instituted field courts-martial. Other severe measures are being taken to restore discipline in the army and prevent further demoralization.

It is characteristic of the time that Kerensky, who abolished the death penalty, has been compelled to re-establish it to save Russia. But this is not all; Kerensky has broad powers, and he may be expected to use them with firmness.

KERENSKY CONVOKES A COUNCIL AT MOSCOW

Calls "Extraordinary" Session to Save Russia from a Counter-Revolution.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—The extreme gravity of the country's position in the front and rear impels Premier Kerensky to take the exceptional decision, without waiting for the Constituent Assembly, to convoke July 31 at Moscow the "Extraordinary National Council." All members of the Duma, prominent men from chief centres of the empire, representatives of the zemstvos, municipalities, labor unions, and universities will participate therein.

The council will hold two sessions, at which the Government will be asked to make an exhaustive report on the condition of the country, answer questions and ask authoritative opinions on how best to save the Fatherland from ruin.

Explaining the scheme today, Premier Kerensky declared that attempts to move the revolution backward were impossible. Conspiracies to restore monarchical government "will be suppressed in the most determined and merciless way."

As an indication of the new policy and firm measures to be taken, Kronstadt received an ultimatum to hand over three of the chief Bolsheviki agitators, including the notorious Roschal. In case of a refusal the island will be declared blockaded.

The evening newspapers say that the position at the front is somewhat improved. As the evacuation of Tarnopol is considered to have been premature, Russian Generals have been ordered to recapture the town.

LONDON, July 27.—Fresh and violent fighting occurred in the streets of Petrograd in the last two days, according to a dispatch from Petrograd to the Copenhagen Berlingske Tidende, transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company yesterday. The extreme Socialists organized a great revolt, the dispatch adds, but the Government troops immediately interfered, and the riot was completely suppressed after lively fighting. No details were received.

RUSSIAN DEFENSE STIFFENS.

Francis Reports Government Stronger and Outlook at Front Hopeful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Chaotic conditions in Russia have again produced a paradox. Having paved the way for defeat, the radical revolutionists have been made to realize that the menace of German autocracy is at Russia's doors, and that it is necessary to reorganize the shattered armies in order to prevent the ruin of the nation.

From David R. Francis, the American Ambassador at Petrograd, the State Department has advices by cable that the defeat of the Russian Army on the Galician front has had a wholesome effect in Petrograd. Even the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has been made to realize that the disorders and lack of discipline in the Russian Army might destroy everything that the revolution has accomplished. Military disasters have brought home to the Government the necessity of putting down mutiny, insubordination, and disorder.

Dispatches received at the Russian Embassy from Petrograd today say that the Provisional Government has considered the advisability of consulting all the political parties and elements for the purpose of creating a unity of purpose and effort in behalf of the revolutionary Government and for the success of the democratic régime. The dispatches add that the Provisional Government is still in complete control, with all parties subordinating themselves to the Government.

The various political elements, it is indicated, will be consulted in regard to the proposed Governmental reforms and upon measures deemed necessary for the preservation of the democracy. The embassy was advised that the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates had made several direct appeals to all classes of the Russian people, asking them to make supreme efforts to save the country by supporting the Provisional Government and discouraging hostile manifestations.

The embassy asserted that the situation in Petrograd was even better than appeared in the press reports, as the Russian authorities had permitted the widest freedom of publicity, and correspondents had taken the gloomy rather than the promising view of the situation.

Other dispatches received by the embassy today explained the causes of the defeats successively inflicted upon the Russian Army on the Galician front and referred to victorious Russian military operations further south on July 23. These dispatches said there was strong German pressure on one part of the Galician front occupied by the Grenadiers Division, or heavy infantry, which did not resist, but gave way to the enemy, who, taking advantage of the Russian non-resistance, penetrated twenty-five miles into the Russian lines.

The first thing done to counteract the disaster, the dispatches stated, was to send two divisions to arrest the advance of the Germans, but these failed to stem the avalanche. Owing to the heroic efforts of a few Russian regiments, however, these impeding the German advance by stubborn resistance, the evacuation of Tarnopol was delayed several hours, which gave the Russians opportunity to remove the great stores of supplies, to destroy whatever it was found impracticable to transport, and to raze bridges and other structures which might have been of military value to the Germans. The Germans, on entering the town, found an empty shell.

All later German attacks were said in the dispatches to have been directed to the south, and they threatened for a time to envelop the Seventh and Eighth Russian Armies. Facing this situation, the Russian higher command ordered withdrawal from the entire Galician front, and the two armies were saved. Their envelopment by the Germans was declared to have been rendered impossible by the retirement.

Efforts were said to be in progress to dispatch fresh troops to the Russian front for the purpose of organizing a new defense and stopping the Germans. Optimistic views were taken of its possibilities, especially in view of the Russian successes further south.

The embassy's dispatches stated that the Russian offensive in the Smorgon-Krevo region was making satisfactory progress. Large numbers of German prisoners had been taken, some of whom had been recently thrown as reserves into the battle after having been transferred from the northern Russian front. The fight is said to be continuing, with prospects bright for the Russians.

COSSACKS DIED LIKE HEROES.

Held the Sereth Line While Infantry Deserted the Artillery.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—Accounts

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Club Cocktails

are on the ice. If you could see what goes into 'em, and how—you'd know why they taste like more.

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SUMMER'S HOTTEST DAY FATAL TO TWO

25-Year-Old Record for July 27 Broken with High Humidity.

MERCURY TO DROP TODAY

90 Degrees at 2 P. M. and an Average of 82 for Day Brought Prostrations and Much Suffering.

Two deaths and seven prostrations were reported by the police yesterday, the hottest July 27 known in 25 years. It was reported by the Weather Bureau that the record temperature for the Summer, 90 degrees, had been reached, with an average of 82 degrees for the day. The excessive heat, together with a high percentage of humidity that decreased toward the middle of the day, and then increased again, caused much suffering throughout the city, but it was reported that the number of prostrations was small in comparison to the temperature. Cooler winds brought relief, and it was predicted by the Weather Bureau that a lower temperature would be recorded today, with moderate northwest to north winds.

The temperature at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was 75, but 90 degrees was reached at 2 o'clock, and the thermometer remained at that mark for an hour and a half, when it began dropping a degree an hour until 6 o'clock in the evening. There was no precipitation reported. Williston, N. D., reported a temperature of 106 degrees, the highest July temperature on record there, while heat waves were reported in all parts of the country, with no possibility of relief, except in the Northeast.

Deaths.

TUPERIELLO, Seppelo, aged 4, 324 East 114th Street, prostrated at 113th Street and Second Avenue. Died in Harlem Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 45 years old, a Pole, prostrated at Vyse Avenue and Boston Road, the Bronx. Died in Fordham Hospital.

Prostrations.

FARLOW, Mrs. Fannie, 4,058 Williams Street. Prostrated in the street and taken for treatment to the West Twentieth Street Police Station.

FREDERICKS, John, aged 45, painter, 2,142 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. Prostrated at 80 Sheriff Street and taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

FRITZ, FREDERICK, aged 62 years, 118 East 122d Street, druggist; prostrated at 1,880 Park Avenue and taken to Harlem Hospital.

KASSE, JOHN, aged 50, engineer, 512 West Fiftieth Street, prostrated at 127 West Forty-third Street and taken to Polyclinic Hospital.

SCOTT, WINFIELD, aged 50, messenger, 20 Elmira Place, Richmond Hill, L. I.; prostrated near Municipal Building and taken to Volunteer Hospital.

WALSH, KATHERINE, aged 14, 2,674 Ryder Avenue, the Bronx; prostrated in 110th Street subway station and taken to Harlem Hospital.

WARSHEFSKY, ALBERT, aged 42, barber, 16 Rivington Street; taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

It was reported by the Weather Bureau that the temperature reached was the highest on July 27 since 1892, when the average was 92 3-10 degrees. The average for the day last year was 78.

COMPANY MUST PAY CITY.

Justice Lehman Decides $400,000 Is Due Under Garbage Contract.

Supreme Court Justice Lehman handed down yesterday his decision in a suit brought by the City of New York against the New York Disposal Corporation and others to recover about $400,000 due under a contract made in 1913 by which the defendant agreed to buy the city's garbage for five years at $82,500 the first year, $87,500 the second, and $112,500 for the last three years. The defendant paid nothing after October, 1914, on the ground that the city had represented that 340,000 tons of garbage was disposed of in 1912, whereas the amount was only 270,000 tons, and that the city also permitted others to take some of the garbage that should have been delivered to the defendant. A counterclaim for $986,000 against the city because of shortage in the amount of garbage to which the defendant was entitled was made.

Justice Lehman ruled that the city had made no representations and that it was not responsible for the failure of the defendant to get all the garbage collected. He decided that the defendant must pay the full amount sued for.

IMPORTERS HELD FOR THEFT

Alleged to Have Gotten $38,000 Through Misuse of Invoices.

Neponiseco Martinez and Enrique Paats, President and Treasurer of the All America's Mercantile Corporation of 17 Battery Place, were held in General Sessions yesterday under indictments charging the larceny of $12,000 and $26,000 belonging to Lichtenheim & Stern, brokers of 26 Exchange Place. Judge Rosalsky fixed Paats's bail at $7,500, which he furnished. Assistant District Attorney Emmet Murphy asked $20,000 bail for Martinez, but William Rand, Jr., who said Martinez was a duke, pleaded that the amount was exorbitant. Judge Rosalsky said he would decide the matter on Tuesday next.

According to Mr. Murphy the All America's Corporation was in the coffee importing business until a month ago, when a receiver was appointed, who found liabilities $183,000 in excess of the assets. Mr. Murphy said the alleged larcenies were accomplished by means of invoices of goods supposed to have been sold to several patrons.

GRATEFUL TO LANDLORD.

Children Look Forward to Outings Given in Sinnhold's Will.

The children living in the four-story tenement at 1,004 Avenue A were envied by all the youngsters in the neighborhood when it was learned yesterday that their landlord, Rudolph Anton Sinnhold of Hackensack, had provided in his will that they should have yearly outings. Mothers discussed the matter all day long on the stoops, in the back yards, and across the windowsills.

Being poor people, an outing, with its promise of the seashore, merry-go-rounds, and popcorn was an event in the lives of their children—something to yearn for in the heat of the Summer months, and something to remember for many days after it was over. In the other houses in the block was many a child who wished that Mr. Sinnhold had owned the whole block.

Mr. Sinnhold was not only the owner of the house at 1,004 Avenue A, but at one time, more than fifteen years ago, he lived there with his wife. In all that time the house never passed out of his hands. For the children of his tenants he developed an affection which would express itself in gifts and little sums of money that he would send them through the janitress, Mrs. Annie Keckler, on Christmas and at other festal seasons. The tenants in the neighborhood always spoke of him as the "good landlord."

He died at Rochelle Park, Hackensack, on June 30. According to his will, which was admitted to probate on Thursday, $1,000 will be set aside as a trust fund to pay the expenses of a yearly outing for the children in his house in Avenue A. The will specifically states that the participants in these outings shall be the children in the house under 12 years of age and their parents or guardians.

There are twelve children in the house that come within the age, but the tenants were of the opinion yesterday that the trustees would not enforce the age limit too rigidly, and that all the children in the house probably would be included in the outings.

The outings will continue only as long as the house exists. After that the fund is to be transferred to the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled at 321 East Forty-second Street.

HEAD HIT ELECTRIC RAIL.

Subway Employe Killed as He Was About to Quit His Work.

Henry Leonard, 45 years old, a bricklayer, at work in the scant space between the top masonry of the new Broadway subway and the currents carrying rails of the Broadway surface lines, straightened up last night at the sound of the 6 o'clock call to cease work. As he did so his head struck a heavily charged channel rail and he was killed instantly. The body was removed to the West Thirtieth Street station, where it was identified by a son. Leonard lived at 334 East 154th Street, and left nine children, all below the self-supporting age.

Earlier in the day a sudden check in the speed of a work train going south jolted two cans of oxygen and acetylene to the subway tracks near the construction in progress near Canal Street. The sharp report of the explosion that followed was heard by John Nugent, a watchman stationed at Baxter and Canal Streets, and when he saw a group of well-dressed men come from one of the emergency exits he promptly halted the party. His suspicions that they were bomb planters was dispelled when Inspector John F. Dwyer called Policeman Bruns to prove his identity.

BOY WATCHES SISTER DYING

Fears to Call Aid Because She Had Threatened to Leap from Window.

When Edward Chambers, 10 years old, of 158 Kingsland Avenue, the Bronx, arrived at the home of his sister, Mrs. Thelma Skirillow, at 200 Manhattan Avenue, yesterday, to visit, she told him she had taken poison, but that he was to play quietly in the front room and not tell any one. She told him she would leap from the window if he ran out to get a doctor or to tell a policeman.

Edward was afraid to leave the apartment, and his sister remained without medical attention until Mrs. Mary Vincent, who lives in an adjoining apartment, heard groans and came to find out whether her neighbor was ill.

Mrs. Vincent ran to the street and called a policeman, but Mrs. Skirillow died before the ambulance surgeon could give her treatment. She gave no explanation of her act.

FUSION MAY TAKE CONNOLLY

Mitchel's Friends Demand That Queens President Be Considered.

To unravel the political tangle in Queens, where the Fusion Committee is having trouble selecting a candidate for Borough President, it was said last night that the leaders seriously consider indorsing Maurice Connolly, the present incumbent. Mr. Connolly is an organization Democrat, but has shown considerable independence in office.

Queens fusionists were to have chosen a Borough President candidate and men for county offices last night, but adjournment was taken when friends of Mayor Mitchel demanded that Connolly be considered.

The Mitchel administration has not been very friendly to President Connolly, but the President has succeeded in getting large appropriations for borough improvements. He is popular, and as the borough is nominally Democratic by about 14,000, the fusion leaders believe it good politics to indorse him.

Emory R. Buckner, a Republican of the Bronx, was chosen yesterday to be Chairman of the Committee on Judicial Nominations. The committee will consider three Supreme Court Justiceships, six City Court Judgeships, seven Municipal Court Judgeships, and candidates for District Attorney of New York, Bronx and Queens Counties. Mr. Buckner was counsel to the Aldermanic Police Investigating Committee in 1912 and 1913.

Bird S. Coler, who has announced his candidacy for Controller, outlined his platform yesterday. After declaring in favor of municipal ownership he attacked the Mitchel administration.

OUR SAILORS IN ARGENTINA.

Greeted Everywhere with Applause —Caperton Is Entertained.

BUENOS AIRES, July 27.—Rear Admiral Caperton and the officers and men of the American squadron were honor guests today at an entertainment given by the Grenadier Regiment. The Admiral and his staff were the guests of Minister of War Gonzalez and the Argentine General Staff at breakfast.

The Americans also visited the various parts of the city and historical monuments. Everywhere the visitors went they were greeted with applause.

ARGENTINA IS SHAKEN.

Slight Earthquake Is Felt Throughout the Country.

BUENOS AIRES, July 27.—A slight earthquake was felt last night throughout the country.

Earthquake shocks of varying intensity, continuing for nearly two hours, were recorded here Thursday night on the seismograph at the American Museum of Natural History. The general direction of the tremors was southeast and the distance was estimated at 1,000 miles.

NEW OUTBREAK IN CHINA.

Provincial Troops Clash for the Possession of Cheng Tu.

SHANGHAI, July 27.—A correspondent of the North China Daily News reports that serious fighting has broken out again at Cheng Tu, capital of the Province of Sze Chuen, where Kwei Chow and Yun Nan troops have resumed their quarrel for mastery of the province.

The city is in flames and the people are fleeing in panic.

$100,000 FIRE ABOARD SHIP.

1,000 Bales of Cotton Destroyed by Spontaneous Combustion.

Fire in the forehold of the Italian steamship Susanna, lying alongside Pier 26, at the foot of Warren Street, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning destroyed 1,000 bales of cotton and did damage estimated at nearly $100,000 before it was brought under control by two fireboats, five engines, and three hook and ladder companies.

The fireboats New Yorker and Zophar Mills were soon playing tons of water on the blazing cotton, but the heat was so intense that it was almost impossible for the firemen to stand on the decks. Many of them jumped overboard at intervals to cool off. Thomas Kinney of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was overcome by the smoke and taken to the Holy Family Hospital.

Officials of the Fire Department who investigated the hold decided that the fire had been caused by spontaneous combustion. The Susanna was to have sailed shortly for an Italian port with a cargo of cotton, copper, and steel, and was chartered by Furness, Withy & Co. of 32 Broadway.

Increased Tax Receipts in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 25, (via London, July 27.)—Greater Berlin will contribute slightly more than 104,000,000 marks to the State income tax this year. This is an increase of 11,000,000 marks over 1916.

BENNETT FIGHTS FUSION.

Declares Straight Republican Ticket Will Be Offered in the Primaries.

William M. Bennett, ex-State Senator, told a sub-committee of the Federation of Independent Voters, at 40 West Thirty-third Street last night, that there would be a complete Republican ticket in the Republican primaries to oppose Mayor Mitchel and the fusionists if he "had to pay the entire expense" himself. Attacks upon the administration of Mayor Mitchel were also made by Alphonse G. Koelble, President of the United German Societies, and by Ernest Harvier, who asked for the indorsement of a Democratic candidate. It was finally decided that the Federation should announce its candidate and platform on Monday.

Attacks upon the Police Department, the plan for snow removal, the marginal railway plan, the projected Court House site, city loans, and city contracts were made by Mr. Bennett.

Hurley and Capps.

Portraits and character sketches of the two efficient men who will provide freight ships for the United States, in the Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

BOHM DENIES SPY STORY.

Tells Federated Union He Knows of No Espionage in Labor Unions.

At a heated meeting of the Central Federated Union at 243 East Eighty-fourth Street last night, Secretary Ernest Bohm denied vehemently that he was responsible for a published statement that German spies were operating in this city in the labor movement.

The union, in a resolution, unanimously placed itself on record as favoring the war policy of President Wilson and the position of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. A number of patriotic speeches were made. During the debate James Bagley, delegate from Pressmen's Union No. 23, jumped up and said:

"Inasmuch as Ernest Bohm came near to being indicted as a German spy, himself, I move that we pay no attention to anything he says."

Mr. Bohm said that he took exception to this statement. He said that he had admitted to reporters that it was possible that German spies had entered labor organizations, as they were said to be everywhere else, but he said he knew of no instance in which it had been done.

Inspector Schmittberger Must Rest.

Chief Inspector Max F. Schmittberger is confined to his home at 237 East Sixty-first Street, suffering from a nervous breakdown due to overwork and the heat. Chief Surgeon Higgins of the Police Department and Inspector Schmittberger's own physician ordered him to take a long rest. During his absence Inspector Dillon of Brooklyn will be the acting Chief Inspector.

Maxim Gorky

has written the second volume of his autobiography. Critics all over the world have hailed the great Russian's story of his own life as his supreme achievement. It is not only a marvelous picture of a genius in process of development; it is also a character sketch of the perplexing, potentially powerful, fascinating Russian nation itself. The new volume, which tells of the boy Gorky's venturing forth to make his own way, is entitled

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SUMMER FROCKS—Regularly to $85 at $18 & $25
Of voiles, batiste, linen and gingham, including hand-made styles.

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Of taffeta and satin in various shades, suitable for wear now.

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Mid-season styles of gingham, organdie, tulle, leghorn, hair, etc.

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In any line of duty in France, or on board any ship patrolling the submarine danger zone, soldiers and sailors of the United States will welcome The New York Times. Send The Times regularly to relatives and friends who represent you on the firing line. Subscription rates, including postage, are the same as the domestic rates, as follows:

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The New York Times
Times Square, New York



G. B. S.

George Bernard Shaw can write interestingly about anything under the sun.

But now he writes on the subject that is probably closest of all things to his heart—

IRELAND!

In a very witty and illuminating one act play, Shaw lays bare the souls of an Irish hero, an Irish mother, and a pompous British Major-General.

It has never been acted, or published elsewhere.

Read "O'FLAHERTY V.C." in the August Number of

All Newsstands **Hearst's** A MAGAZINE WITH A MISSION *Out Today*

YANKEES TOPPLE AGAIN BEFORE THE PENNANT-CHASING WHITE SOX

FOUR YANK BOXMEN FAIL TO CHECK SOX

Chicago Batsmen Make It Warmer Than the Weather for Donovan's Pitchers.

DISPUTE ENLIVENS PASTIME

Rowland's Lads Win by 9 to 5, but Argue Anyway When Decision Deprives Them of Extra Run.

The Chicago White Sox took another hop toward the American League pennant at the Polo Grounds, getting in a good afternoon's batting rehearsal and reducing matinée, in addition to beating the Yanks by a 9 to 5 score. After being on the job one day the new Yankee mascot, Snowball Walker, showed a big reversal of form and his charm didn't work. The latest voodoo chaser of the Donovan troupe said that he would stick to his task and mascot for the Yankees until they won a pennant. Some one remarked that the young darky will look like poor old Uncle Tom before that happens, if the Yanks don't improve.

At all events, the Yankee pitching staff got a good airing yesterday. Slim Caldwell, Slimmer Love, Shocker, and Mogridge all took a hand at serving up the ball for the Sox to hit. The Yanks did as much hitting as the Sox, but their slams were permitted to go to seed. Elmer Miller led the Yankee attack with four hits, while Terrible Tim Hendryx soaked out three hits, two of which were three-baggers.

The latest edition of umpires, George Moriarty, got into a jam with the Sox players in the eighth inning when he made a decision calling Eddie Collins out at the platter. On this play Shocker was sprawled across the base line as Collins came sliding home. He dropped the ball, a throw from Walters, but as he had Collins blocked he recovered the ball and tagged him. It seems that a short time ago Billy Evans had a play like this in Chicago and called the runner safe because Schalk had blocked the runner by occupying all the available space on the base line, thereby halting all traffic.

Manager Rowland and Kid Gleason, his first assistant, tried to point out to Moriarty that his decision was just opposite to the precedent established by his partner in umpirical crime, Evans. Although Moriarty has been umpiring only a short time he has already acquired a tin ear, and all the Chicago conversation went for naught. The White Sox executives insisted that it wasn't because they lost the darned old run that they were kicking, it was the principle of the thing.

Cicotte Replaces Russell.

Rebel Russell pitched six innings for the White Sox and Eddie Cicotte, the famous trick pitcher, finished the game. Cicotte leads the American League tossers, and he has been accused of using everything under the sun to make his pitching more effective. One day Eddie is accused of using sandpaper and the next day he is charged with rubbing the ball with the left hind foot of a rabbit. The only things that Cicotte hasn't been accused of using are a dark lantern and a jimmy.

The White Sox nibbled at Caldwell for a run in the first, when Neal Leibold got a pass and Weaver sacrificed. Eddie Collins got a hit through third and sent Nemo to third. He scored on Jackson's sacrifice fly to Marsans. The Yanks tied the score as the next episode. With two men down, Marsans pickled a double to left and scored on the first of Elmer Miller's four hits.

The Sox gave Caldwell to understand that he wouldn't last very long in the third. Russell soaked a triple to left and Leibold grounded out to first. Buck Weaver then smashed a homer to the fence between centre and right, sending Russell in ahead of him.

Caldwell's finish came in the next inning. Felsch was safe on Peckinpaugh's error, and he scooted around to third on Gandil's hit to left. After Caldwell had fanned Swede Risberg, Lynn hit to centre and scored Felsch. Donovan then subtracted Caldwell from the game, and Love, the human bamboo pole, took up the pitching. He started out well and fanned Russell. Shamus Collins was rushed in to hit against the left-hander for Leibold, and he forced Lynn at second.

The Sox reached Love in the fifth, when, with one gone, Eddie Collins drew a pass and Jackson ballooned to Hendryx. Felsch's single to right sent Eddie to third, and when Chick Gandil pumped a double to right Eddie Collins scored. Felsch was romping around to third when Peckinpaugh muffed Hendryx's throw from right and Felsch scored.

Yanks Get a Tally.

The Yankees got another in their portion of that session. Miller doubled to right and Walters fanned. Nunamaker, batting for Love, skied to Jackson, and Hendryx smacked a single to left, scoring Miller.

Shocker was the next Yankee pitcher to try his luck against the Sox, and he fared just the same as the others. In the eighth, Risberg got a walk and stole second unmolested, Walters not even attempting to throw the ball to catch him. Lynn and Russell went out by the sky route, and John Collins smashed a single to left, scoring Risberg. Weaver's single to third sent J. Collins to second, and Eddie Collins jammed a three-bagger to right field, sending J. Collins and Weaver home.

With Jackson at the bat, Shocker unwrapped a wild pitch which rolled to the back stop. Collins started for the plate, where Schacker had also hurried to guard duty. Walters threw the ball to Shocker, who was sitting astride the base paths. He dropped the ball, picked it up again, and touched Collins out. This is the play which caused so much commotion.

The Yankees were again greeted by opportunities in their half of the eighth, but they failed to take advantage of them. After Marsans fouled to Gandil, Miller singled, and Walters was thrown out at first. High, batting for Shocker, walked, and Hendryx also got a pass, filling the bases. Baumann was up, and he was unanimously requested to jolt the ball into the Harlem River. All that Paddy did was to lift a high, inoffensive fly to Happy Felsch.

The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,lf	1	1	0	0	0	Hendryx,rf	4	0	3	2	0
J.Collins,lf	3	1	1	6	0	Baumann,2b	3	0	1	3	1
Weaver,3b	4	2	2	3	3	Peck'p'gh,ss	4	2	0	2	2
E.Collins,2b	3	1	2	2	2	Pipp,1b	4	1	1	6	0
Jackson,rf	4	1	2	1	0	Pelty,3b	5	0	1	4	1
Felsch,cf	5	2	1	5	0	Marsans,cf	5	1	1	5	0
Gandil,1b	5	0	2	9	1	Miller,lf	4	1	4	2	0
Risberg,ss	3	1	1	2	3	Walters,c	4	0	2	5	2
Lynn,c	4	0	1	2	2	Caldwell,p	1	0	0	0	0
Russell,p	3	1	1	1	1	Love,p	0	0	0	0	0
Cicotte,p	1	0	0	1	0	Shocker,p	1	0	0	1	1
						Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aNunamaker	1	0	0	0	0
						bHigh	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	9	13	27	12	Total	35	5	13	27	8

a Batted for Love in fifth.
b Batted for Shocker in eighth
Errors—Peckinpaugh, (2.)

Chicago	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	3	0	—	9
New York	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	—	5

Two-base hits—Marsans, Gandil, E. Collins. Three-base hits—Russell, Hendryx, (2.) Home run—Weaver. Stolen base—Risberg. Sacrifice hit—Weaver. Sacrifice fly—Jackson. Double play—Baker, Baumann and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 10; Chicago, 6. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 1; Love, 1; Shocker, 2; Russell, 2; Cicotte, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Caldwell, 6 hits, 3 runs in 3 1-3 innings; Love, 2 and 1 in 1 2-3; Shocker, 4 and 3 in 3; Mogridge, 1 and 0 in 1; Russell, 3 and 4 in 6; Cicotte, 4 and 1 in 3. Struck out—By Caldwell, 2; Love, 1; Shocker, 2; Mogridge, 1; Russell, 1. Time—2 hours 28 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty and Evans.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 8; Reading, 3.
Wilkes-Barre, 2; Scranton, 1.
Syracuse, 5; Elmira, 0.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:30 P. M. New York Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 9; New York, 5.
Detroit, 11; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis at Boston.
(Postponed; rain.)
Cleveland, 3; Washington, 2.
(First game.)
Washington, 5; Cleveland, 2.
(Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Chicago, 1.
Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 3.
(Eleven innings.)
Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	61	33	.649
Boston	55	35	.611
Cleveland	51	45	.531
Detroit	48	45	.516
New York	45	45	.500
Washington	38	54	.413
Philadelphia	34	53	.391
St. Louis	36	58	.383

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	54	28	.659
Cincinnati	54	43	.557
St. Louis	50	40	.556
Philadelphia	42	39	.519
Chicago	45	47	.489
Brooklyn	40	46	.465
Boston	36	49	.424
Pittsburgh	30	59	.337

Where They Play Today.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

SENATORS SHARE SPOILS.

Drop First Game to Indians, 3 to 2, but Win Second by 5 to 2.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Cleveland and Washington broke even in a double-header today, the visitors winning the first, 3 to 2, and the locals taking the second, 5 to 2.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	5	1	1	2	0	Judge,1b	3	1	2	10	3
Chapman,ss	4	0	1	2	2	Foster,2b	4	0	0	6	4
Speaker,cf	4	1	2	4	0	C. Milan,cf	3	0	3	1	0
Roth,rf	4	0	2	1	0	Rice,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Harris,1b	3	0	1	11	1	Shanks,ss	4	0	0	1	1
W'gans,2b	2	1	1	0	2	H. Milan,lf	2	0	0	2	0
aSmith	1	0	0	0	0	Menosky,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Turner,2b	0	0	0	0	0	Leonard,3b	4	1	1	0	4
Evans,3b	2	0	0	1	4	Henry,c	4	0	0	4	1
Billings,c	4	0	1	2	0	Gallia,p	4	0	0	0	1
Boehling,p	2	0	1	0	0						
Lambeth,p	0	0	0	1	0						
Total	31	3	9	27	10	Total	33	2	7	27	14

a Batted for Wambsgans in eighth.

Cleveland	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	3
Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Judge, (2,) Wambsgans, Harris, Billings. Stolen bases—C. Milan, (2,) Roth, Judge. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Evans, Lambeth. Double play—Roth and Harris. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Washington, 6. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 4; Boehling, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Boehling, 4 hits and 2 runs in 5 innings; Lambeth, 5, and 0 in 4. Hit by pitcher—By Boehling, (C. Milan.) Struck out—By Boehling, 1; Lambeth, 1; Gallia, 2. Balk—Boehling. Passed ball—Henry. Time—2 hours 12 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	1	1	14	1	Graney,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Foster,2b	3	1	1	0	7	Chapman,ss	4	0	0	4	2
C.Milan,cf	3	0	1	2	0	Speaker,cf	3	1	1	3	1
Rice,rf	4	1	2	1	0	Roth,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Shanks,ss	3	2	1	1	5	Harris,1b	3	0	1	9	1
Leonard,3b	3	0	0	0	0	Wambs'gs,2b	4	0	2	2	4
Menosky,lf	1	1	1	1	0	Evans,3b	4	0	1	1	1
aGharrity	0	0	0	0	0	Deberry,c	4	0	0	3	3
H.Milan,lf	0	0	0	1	0	Morton,p	1	0	0	0	1
Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	3	0	bCoumbe,p	1	0	0	0	2
Shaw,p	4	0	0	0	1	bSmith	1	0	0	0	0
						Gould,p	0	0	0	0	0
						cGuisto	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	5	8	27	14	Total	34	2	7	24	15

a Batted for Menosky in fourth.
b Batted for Coumbe in eighth.
c Batted for Gould in ninth.
Errors—Shanks, Chapman, Roth, Wambsgans.

Washington	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	—	5
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Menosky, Shanks. Three-base hit—Graney. Stolen bases — Speaker, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Milan. Sacrifice fly—Gharrity. Double plays—Shaw, Shanks, and Judge; Judge, Shanks, and Judge; Wambsgans and Harris. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Washington, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 2. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 2; Shaw, 3; Coumbe, 2; Gould, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Shaw, 7 hits, 2 runs in 9 innings; Morton, 4 and 3 in 3 1-3; Coumbe, 3 and 0 in 3 2-3; Gould, 1 and 1 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Coumbe, (Shanks.) Struck out—By Shaw, 2; Coumbe, 1. Time—2 hours 6 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Hildebrand.

TIGERS DOWN MACKMEN.

Cobb Negotiates Trap Ball Trick as Part of 11 to 3 Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Detroit hit the deliveries of Johnson and Anderson hard and easily won today's game from Philadelphia, 11 to 3. Cobb, who made a double and a single and was robbed of a triple by Jamieson in five times at bat, pulled the trap ball trick in the third inning.

With one out, Bodie on second and Bates on first, Cobb trapped McInnis's fly to short centre field and threw to Young, forcing out Bates. Young then threw to Vitt and Bodie was doubled up at third.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.(A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	2	2	2	4	Jamieson,rf	5	0	3	4	0
Vitt,3b	4	2	3	1	1	Strunk,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Cobb,cf	5	3	2	4	1	Bodie,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Veach,lf	3	1	2	6	0	Pratt,2b	4	1	1	4	2
Heilmann,1b	3	0	1	9	0	McInnis,1b	4	0	2	11	1
Harper,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Meyer,c	3	0	0	2	1
Young,2b	2	0	1	2	3	Chapman,ss	4	0	1	3	2
Stanage,c	4	1	0	3	0	Bruggy,2b	4	0	0	1	5
Ehmke,p	3	2	1	0	2	Johnson,p	1	0	0	0	3
						Anderson,p	1	0	0	1	0
						aOeschger	0	0	0	0	0
						bWitt	1	0	0	0	0
						cGriffin	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	11	12	27	10	Total	33	3	8	27	15

a Batted for Johnson in fourth.
b Batted for Anderson in ninth.
c Batted for Strunk in ninth.
Errors—Bodie, McInnis, Grover, Anderson.

Detroit	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4	—	11
Philadelphia	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	3

Two-base hits—Cobb, McInnis. Three-base hit—Bodie. Home run—Veach. Stolen base—Vitt. Sacrifice hits—Harper, Young, Witt, Schang. Sacrifice fly—Veach. Double plays—Cobb, Young and Vitt; Grover, Dugan and McInnis; Grover and McInnis. Left on base—Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ehmke, 3; Johnson, 2; Anderson, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Ehmke, 8 hits, 3 runs in 9 innings; Johnson, 3 and 6 in 4; Anderson, 4 and 2 in 5. Struck out—By Ehmke, 3; Johnson, 1. Time—1 hour 34 minutes. Umpires—Owen, McCormick, and Nallin.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 7; Louisville, 6.
Milwaukee, 4; Indianapolis, 2.
Toledo, 6; Kansas City, 6.
St. Paul, 1; Columbus, 0.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 9; Hartford, 5.
Springfield, 4; Hartford, 1.
New London, 4; Worcester, 1.

Fall Enlists in Navy.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Edwin H. Fall of Oberlin (Ohio) College, holder of the Western conference record of 4:15 4-5 for the mile run, enlisted in the navy here today.

SALLEE EXERCISES CHARM OVER CUBS

Demaree's Jinx Fails to Daunt Giants, Who Tuck Game Away at 3 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Slim Sallee held the Cubs to four hits this afternoon, and the Giants took the second game of the series, 3 to 1. Sallee made a lot of difference in the New York showing. The Giants hit and fielded like a title combination, completely dazzling the home club by their superior work.

Al Demaree's jinx, which usually works overtime against the Giants since he was dropped by McGraw, took a day off, and the leaders scored all their runs by pommeling the ball when it did the most good. Al was touched for eleven clean-cut hits, three in the first and three in the seventh accounting for the three visiting tallies. He was accorded fine support in the other sessions, otherwise the count would have been one-sided.

In direct contrast to the Gotham stick work was the home-hitting exhibition. Old Slim Sallee let the Bruins down with four safetics, half of these coming in the ninth to save the Mitchells from a shutout. Even this tally was more or less of a horseshoe affair, for the wind carried Wolter's Texas leaguer out of George Burns's reach for a double. This was followed by a healthy single by Larry Doyle.

As a side attraction to the ball game the Forty-eighth Canadian Highlanders, together with their bagpipe band, in Chicago on recruiting duty, gave an exhibition drill to the tune of their own music prior to the game. They occupied boxes during the contest.

Sallee's control was almost perfect. He passed only one Northsider, so he was in few holes. An error by Zim gave the Mitchells their best chance in the early innings. They lacked the punch in this pinch, for two batters couldn't get a runner home from third.

The Giants gave Sallee a one-run margin in the first and he had to nurse this along for the next five innings, for they didn't get at Demaree again until the seventh. Herzog began the first assault on Al, busting a single past third after Burns had skied out. Kauff skied also, but Zim poked a single through short on the hit and run, Herzog going to third. Fletcher followed with a single, counting the Captain.

Few innings passed in which the Giants did not get a runner or two on base, but Demaree, aided by fast support, succeeded in holding them off until the seventh. The Giants wasted two bingles in the third, and one each in the fifth and sixth, but the next inning brought the decisive markers.

Gibson got a single, and when Merkle ran in for Sallee's bunt Slim popped the ball over his head for a two-bagger. Doyle backed up the play, but fumbled long enough to let the catcher reach third. Jack Murray was put on to run for Gibson, and Red stuck to third while Burns was forcing Sallee on a bounder to Doyle. Herzog's single scored Red, Burns going to third and then coming home on Kauff's fly to centre.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	1	1	4	0	Wolter,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Herzog,2b	5	1	2	2	2	Mann,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Kauff,cf	3	0	1	0	0	Doyle,2b	4	0	1	1	4
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	0	3	Merkle,1b	4	0	1	9	1
Fletcher,ss	2	0	1	0	3	Williams,cf	2	0	1	2	0
Rob'tson,rf	4	0	2	5	0	Zeider,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Holke,1b	4	0	0	10	0	Wortman,ss	3	0	0	2	6
Gibson,c	3	0	1	5	1	Dilhoefer,c	3	0	0	2	0
aMurray	0	1	0	0	0	Demaree,p	2	0	0	0	2
Rariden,c	1	0	0	0	0	bElliott	1	0	0	0	0
Sallee,c	4	0	2	0	3						
Total	35	3	11	27	12	Total	29	1	4	27	14

a Ran for Gibson in seventh.
b Batted for Demaree in ninth.
Errors—Zimmerman, Doyle, (2.)

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1

Two-base hits—Robertson, Wolter. Stolen bases—Robertson. Sacrifice hit — Williams. Sacrifice fly—Kauff. Double plays—Sallee, Herzog and Holke; Wortman, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 8; Chicago, 3. First base on error—New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Demaree, 2; Sallee, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Demaree, 11 hits, 3 runs, in nine innings; Sallee, 4 and 1 in 9. Struck out—By Demaree, 1; Sallee, 2. Time —2 hours 3 minutes. Umpires—Harrison, O'Day and Bransfield.

REDS START WITH A RUSH.

Gather Five Runs First Inning, Beating Phillies by 6 to 4.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—The locals had much the better of two batting bees in the first inning of today's game, and accumulated enough runs to win within that round. The final score was 6 to 4.

Mayer was knocked out of the box when five of the first six men to face him in the initial inning hit safely. Bender, who relieved him, did much better, but his team-mates were unable to connect with Toney frequently enough to win.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.(N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	2	1	1	0	1	Paskert,cf	4	1	0	2	1
Kopf,ss	4	2	2	2	5	Bancroft,ss	3	1	0	2	2
Roush,cf	3	0	1	5	0	Stock,3b	4	1	1	7	2
Chase,1b	3	1	1	7	0	Cravath,rf	3	0	1	6	0
Griffith,rf	4	1	2	3	0	Luderus,1b	3	0	1	7	0
Neale,lf	4	1	1	4	0	Whitted,lf	4	0	1	4	0
McK'nie,2b	2	0	0	3	1	Byers,2b	3	0	0	0	1
Wingo,c	3	0	1	3	0	Niehoff,2b	1	0	0	0	1
Toney,p	3	0	0	0	1	Burns,c	3	0	1	2	4
						aSchulte	1	1	0	0	0
						Mayer,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Bender,p	3	0	0	0	1
						bDugey	1	0	1	0	0
Total	28	6	9	27	8	Total	33	4	6	24	12

a Batted for Burns in ninth.
b Batted for Bender in ninth.
Errors — McKechnie, Wingo, Whitted, Mayer.

Cincinnati	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	6
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	4

Two-base hits—Cravath, Dugey. Three-base hit—Chase. Sacrifice hits—Roush, Chase. Sacrifice fly—Cravath. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 3. First base on error—Cincinnati. Bases on balls—Off Bender, 2; Toney, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Mayer, 4 hits, 4 runs, in 1-3 inning; Bender, 4 and 3 in 7 2-3; Toney, 6 and 3 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Bender, (McKechnie); Struck out—By Bender, 2; Toney, 2. Wild pitch—Bender. Time—1 hour 41 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Hart.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

			R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0 0 4 2 0 1 0 .. —	7	11	0
Newark	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	0	2	1

AT BUFFALO.

			R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 5 —	5	8	1
Baltimore	0	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 —	2	8	2

AT MONTREAL.

			R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0 0 0 2 0 6 .. —	8	8	3
Richmond	1	0 0 1 0 0 1 2 1 —	6	8	2

AT ROCHESTER.

			R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 —	3	6	1
Rochester	0	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 —	1	7	5

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. ct.
Newark	57	34	.626
Providence	53	38	.591
Toronto	52	41	.559
Baltimore	51	41	.554
Rochester	45	48	.484
Buffalo	40	50	.417
Richmond	36	55	.396
Montreal	34	57	.374

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Baltimore at Newark.
Richmond at Providence.
Rochester at Montreal.
Buffalo at Toronto.

Southern Association.

Mobile, 5; Nashville, 2.
Atlanta, 4; Memphis, 3.
Little Rock, 2; Birmingham, 0.
New Orleans, 4; Chattanooga, 3.

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PIRATES HUMBLE DODGERS.

Odd Play in Game Which They Win, 5 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 27.—Jack Coombs, who was sent in to pitch against Wilbur Cooper in today's game between the Dodgers and the Pirates, found the local twirler at his best, and consequently the Dodgers had to be content with the short end of a 5 to 1 score. Cooper never worked smoother than he did today. He had fine control and seemed to be able to guess the weak points of the opposing batsmen in a manner that left no doubt as to the final outcome. He refused to issue any passes and only three Brooklyn men saw first base.

Daubert tripled in the first, and scored on a long fly to Bigbee by Hy Myers. The other two who reached the initial sack, Mack Wheat and George Cutshaw, both died stealing second. That explains why the box score says "left on base—Brooklyn, 0."

The game was marked by a peculiar play in the second inning, which made Byron the centre of a shouting group of players, until he waved them all aside and made his decision in favor of the visitors. Ward, first up in this inning, was hit by Coombs and ambled to first. He went to second on a sacrifice by Debus. Pitler was passed, and Fischer flied to Myers, Ward being held at second. Cooper hit sharply to right field and Stengel made a perfect pickup and throw to the plate, the ball beating Ward by several feet.

Wheat had the runner blocked off at the plate, but he dropped the ball and it rolled away several feet. Ward went on to the bench and Pitler raced across the plate while Wheat was trying to tell the umpire that Ward had knocked the ball out of his hands. Byron said nothing, but it suddenly dawned on Ward that he had not touched the plate. He ran in from the bench, but Wheat tagged him out and the umpire waved him out. Then the Pirates wanted Pitler's run scored, and for a while it seemed as if Byron was going to allow this. He finally decided that Pitler could not score behind a man who was finally tagged out, especially when this made the third out, and the rumpus died down.

The Buccaneers tied the score in the first inning on singles by Bigbee and Carey and Wagner's sacrifice fly. In the sixth inning the defense of the visiting pitcher crumbled before the onslaught of the Buccaneers, and the game was lost for good right there.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,lf	3	1	2	2	0	Olson,ss	4	0	0	4	1
King,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Daubert,1b	3	1	1	4	2
Carey,cf	3	1	2	1	0	Myers,cf	2	0	0	2	0
Wagner,1b	3	0	1	12	0	Stengel,rf	3	0	0	3	1
Ward,ss	3	1	1	0	4	Johnston,lf	3	0	0	2	1
Debus,ss	2	1	1	3	2	Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	1	1
Pitler,2b	3	0	1	2	1	O'Rourke,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Fischer,c	4	0	1	7	2	M.Wheat,c	3	0	1	7	2
Cooper,p	3	1	2	0	4	Coombs,p	2	0	0	1	2
						aHickman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	5	11	27	13	Total	27	1	3	24	11

a Batted for Coombs in ninth.
Error—Cutshaw.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	—	5
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Three-base hits—Daubert, Pitler. Stolen bases—Carey, Archer. Sacrifice hits—Bigbee, Debus. Sacrifice flies—Myers, Wagner. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh; 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 3. Earned runs—Off Coombs, 5; Cooper, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Coombs, (Ward.) Struck out—By Coombs, 1; Cooper, 7. Time—1 hour 32 Minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

CARDS WIN IN ELEVENTH.

Beat Braves in Second Extra Inning by Score of 4 to 3.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—St. Louis beat Boston in eleven innings today, 4 to 3. In the eleventh Cruise doubled, took third on a single by Paulette, and scored on Baird's sacrifice fly. Tyler, batting for Neht, tied the score after two were out in the ninth with a single which scored C. Smith.

St. Louis got two runs in the fourth. Miller walked and Hornsby was hit by a pitched ball. Both runners advanced on Cruise's sacrifice hit and scored when Paulette singled. In the sixth Miller singled, Hornsby sacrificed, and Cruise singled, scoring Miller.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Long,rf	2	0	0	1	0	Mar'ville,ss	5	0	1	3	2
Smyth,lf	3	0

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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1917.

MR. BORAH'S SPEECH.

Much or most of the German-language press, and the small but malignant pro-German part of the English press in the United States, continually misrepresent, directly or by innuendo, the objects of this war. We are fighting, they say in effect, not our own battle but that of the Allies, and especially of Great Britain. The truth is not to be expected in those quarters. But there are Americans still unwakened to the fact that America is fighting for herself. The dominance of Germany means attack upon American territories, upon American trade, upon the Monroe Doctrine, the diminution not only of American rights but of American power to defend them. All over the world the grasping economic and political aims of Germany are the subsidiaries of her military strength. You must be dominated by her or she will destroy you if she can.

The main purpose of Senator BORAH'S speech in the Senate Thursday was to impress upon his countrymen that this is primarily an American war. We are fighting to make our own democracy safe, not merely that of the rest of the world. This is for us a war of self-preservation. We fight in France that the war may not be brought to our own shores, as it inevitably would have been had we refused to take part in it, and had waited foolishly till the German combination of States and forces bent on the economic and military overlordship of the world had to be met by our unaided and unprepared strength.

Mr. BORAH'S insistence upon the momentous present danger and duty of the country, his eagerness to make everybody understand that "the security and dignity and safety of our "own democracy" are at stake, were sound and admirable, and his rebuke to the Senate for delay over "idle and unnecessary things" was but too well deserved. It is the more regrettable that a speech of so much patriotic fervor should be marred by some opinions that unconsciously aid Germany's purpose and not America's. Mr. BORAH does not "want peace on any basis." Why, then, is he "not "so sure but that the time has come "when the American people should "have presented to them, definitely "and specifically, the terms and conditions upon which we are fighting "the war and the terms and conditions upon which we would cease to "fight it"? For the men who have enlisted and the men who are drafted, for Americans who do not want a German peace, Mr. WILSON'S statement of our aims is enough. It is the friends of Germany, it is patriots like the engineers of the so-called People's Council, who are clamoring for a restatement of our war aims. In every allied country the same propaganda is going on. Its object is to sow dissension among and divide the foes of Germany. Let us not wrangle and thereby weaken our cause.

Mr. BORAH'S regret that the United States did not approve the Russian program of "no annexations, no indemnities," so cynically turned by Germany and Austria-Hungary into "no annexations, no indemnities from Russia," is equally surprising. The United States could not afford to be duped by a mockery, a German formula, born of the Internationale revived for German purposes. The troubles in Russia would not have been prevented by American acceptance of the formula. The fanatics and the traitors there must be repressed. Order, discipline, patriotism, not insistence upon a phrase, can save Russia. Dr. MICHAELIS'S speech should have convinced Mr. BORAH that Germany, as yet, wants no peace that does not substantially secure her plans of predominance.

"The Government and diplomacy," says Mr. BORAH, "may be interested "in Constantinople or the Bagdad "Railroad," but the people must have "an American issue." Well, Constantinople and the Bagdad Railroad are an American issue. If Germany with Austria-Hungary and her Balkan allies as her partners and vassals is to create and retain "Middle Europe," if from the Baltic to the Persian Gulf there is a solid German block of economic, industrial, agricultural, military resources and powers, if the Adriatic, the Aegean, and the East Mediterranean are to be German seas, where does the American democracy find its security or its outlets? In the East? The Bagdad Railroad is "a pistol pointed at" India. In the West? The economic and political penetration of South America is in the German plan. Already Germany is preparing for the commercial conquest of Mexico, where her opportunities of making trouble for us will be numerous. Her disposition we know. We know, too, that by "freedom of the seas" Germany means German mastery of the seas.

In the effort at simplification, Mr. BORAH restricts and diminishes the American issues and interests in the war. They may all be summarized as self-preservation.

GETTING OUR FIGHTERS READY.

Nearly four months were required for New York to provide its full quota for the regular army, but the work has been done at last and the quota has been exceeded. New York, in the meanwhile, has been doing its full share in other directions. Its quota of recruits for the Marine Corps and the navy has been completed. Many of its best young men have been enrolled in the Naval Reserve. Thousands of young New Yorkers have undergone intensive training at Plattsburg. The prospect is now that comparatively few of the first contingent of the selective draft will be needed to fill the ranks of the regular army and National Guard, perhaps 10,000 for the former branch. Recruiting for the guard has lately been brisk in most of the States.

The chance for early war service has stimulated the military spirit. Many of the National Guardsmen and a still larger number of the regular army will be on the battle front within a few months. The recruits in these branches will have the advantage of association with well-trained men. They will learn quickly the rudiments, at least, of soldiering. The drafted men, on the other hand, must look forward to a long period of training in the home camps. If they are to have ten months of preparation, as the report is, they should be the finest body of young soldiers in the world.

SHOULD WE DRAFT ALIENS?

Secretary BAKER maintains a noncommittal attitude toward the proposal, embodied by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in a bill just approved by the Senate Military Committee, to apply the selective draft to aliens. The Secretary would probably be justified at this time in opposing the bill. All aliens except enemy aliens are freely admitted to our army as volunteers. There are many unnaturalized men in the army. But the drafting of aliens, in spite of the approval of foreign Governments, might lead to serious complications. It might in future years greatly change the status of American citizens residing abroad.

There are no indications that we lack citizens enough between the ages of 21 and 31 years to supply the two contingents of somewhat over a million men. The proposal to draft aliens, therefore, should be very seriously discussed from every point of view. Although it is a war measure, it is not one demanding speedy action—quite the contrary.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The best that can be said in apology for the River and Harbor bill is that by current comparison its total seems small. What is $27,000,000 these days? Besides, there are some of its proposals which ought to be executed, and some which perhaps ought never to have been begun, but which it is necessary to finish. Perhaps half of the bill is excusable. It's hardly worth talking about in itself, but is infinitely worth while as an awful example of what not to do and how not to do it. Vocabularies long ago were exhausted in exposing the vices of our way with river and harbor improvements, but the House goes on in the old way and the Senate agrees.

The President can hardly be expected to veto the bill in times like these, for there are some proposals in it useful for war purposes, and unobtainable otherwise. It is unthinkable that the bill should be totally bad. The good parts are necessary to carry the bad ones. That's the defect of the method, and the method is all that is worth discussing. The last hope seems to lie in the repudiation of the "pork" by those for whom it was procured. Yet sometimes these favors are thrust upon amazed recipients. For example, there is Ripon, Wis. Money was voted to it which it did not ask for, and it is unable to have it spent as it wishes. Last year $75,000 for a Post Office was its share. There's no reason why it should not have it, as such matters go. Its 4,000 population is four times the population of other towns which got equal or larger sums in the same distribution of largess. But, instead of thanking those who had procured the gratuity, the Common Council, the Commercial Club, and 456 individual citizens telegraphed to Senator HUSTING the singular request that the cash should be used for preparedness and defense. That was particularly magnanimous of Ripon, for it is a thousand miles from Sandy Hook, and not in the least danger from the enemy. Apparently the money still lies to the credit of Ripon, for the last public intelligence was the arrival at Washington of the following amazing telegram:

Ripon's 3,800 residents and their rural neighbors answered Uncle Sam's Liberty Loan call by subscribing $260,700 in 830 subscriptions. Our Company D, Second Wisconsin Infantry, 177 strong, await their call, and we again ask that our Federal Building appropriation of $75,000 be used for our country's defense.

The Treasury response to Mayor THAYER was that Ripon must hold its own. Nobody but Congress can take away what Congress has given. Probably even Ripon would rather have a $75,000 Post Office than not have the money used at all. But still the wonder grows how these Public Building and River and Harbor bills are built. Who asks for the funds which are not needed or wanted, which are not used when given? It is hardly possible that Ripon is alone in having public money thrust upon it, although it is alone in the public spirit it has shown in the matter.

ENGLAND AND THE NEUTRALS.

It is asserted in the leading commercial journal of Germany that the Scandinavian countries and Holland have decided to withhold shipments of foodstuffs to England if our Government prevents the exportation of wheat and fodder grain to them. It is surmised that in this way Germany suggests what she would like to see them doing. The character and extent of the trade which would be affected are shown by export rules which Holland's Government made and which are enforced by an Agricultural Export Bureau.

In the distribution for the last year or two of what the Dutch Minister of Agriculture calls Holland's "superabundance" of foodstuffs, Germany's shares have been as follows: Beef and pork, one-half; vegetables, three-quarters; butter, three-quarters; eggs, three-quarters; cheese, two-thirds. England has received a part of the remainder. All this has been made known by official authority. And much of the fodder grain which has enabled Holland to give Germany this food was imported from the United States. Now, it is said, if American fodder is withheld, England will no longer get her small share, and all will go to Germany. The history of recent riots at Amsterdam proves that the food is needed at home.

The long and carefully prepared statement, accompanied by convincing arguments, which the British Government sent to Washington some days ago indicates that England will not complain if she loses small quantities of Dutch and Scandinavian foodstuffs on account of an American embargo designed to keep our grain and the food products of it out of Germany. That statement showed that Germany had been receiving from the neutrals supplies enough to feed her army on the west front. It sharply denounced this trade and called for export control here that would "eliminate these foodstuffs from German diets." If the neutrals attempt to punish England for action here which the British Government promotes and approves, England will not suffer, and they will deserve condemnation throughout the world. We shall have food enough to supply the wants of England, and it will be carried to her ports.

SENATOR SMITH'S GOOD SERVICE.

In truth and justice Senator HOKE SMITH must be exempted from the condemnation passed upon the two Georgia Senators by The Atlanta Constitution, a criticism reprinted in THE TIMES and which misled THE TIMES into joining the name of Senator SMITH with that of Senator HARDWICK in unfavorable comment. Whatever Senator HARDWICK may have done, and some of his remarks have been of a nature to make patriots blush, Senator SMITH has given earnest and effective support to the measures by which Congress must confer upon the Executive the authority, power, and means to carry on the war. Individual items in some of the bills Senator SMITH has opposed, such as the foolish censorship amendment to the Espionage bill and the provisions which imported irrelevant and objectionable matter into the Food bill; but this was loyal and wholesome service springing from a desire to put the country as promptly as possible in a position to confront the enemy.

Senator SMITH has effectively replied to the Georgia Historical Society, which criticised him; he has also justified himself against attacks from other Georgia sources. Prior to our entering the war, his course in the Senate was much open to criticism, but since we have been at war he has shown himself to be a thoroughly good American. In his speech to the Senate protesting against obstruction to the Food Control bill by the insertion of provisions not germane to its purpose, Senator SMITH said that the energy and force of every American should support the nation and that we should put "our hearts, our heads, and our "bodies into this struggle until, by "God's help, we may crush our enemy or drive our enemy to a place "where we can obtain an honorable "and lasting peace." Those are good American sentiments which we commend to the attention of Senator SMITH'S colleague.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

As the Senate has now agreed to vote upon a prohibition amendment to the Constitution Aug. 1, it is to be hoped that prohibitionist meddling with the Food Control bill will be restrained. They are to have their opportunity to make the whole country dry, if the country is willing. Let them, therefore, cease their efforts to deprive the nation of large revenues in wartime. Restriction of the use of foodstuffs in distillation of alcoholic liquors is absolutely necessary. But, so far as possible, all the provisions of the Food bill relating to liquor should be left to the discretion of the Executive. The conferees have the ways cleared for action. Common sense has prevailed among the Republicans of the House in regard to the Senate's proposed war board. Mr. MILLER of Minnesota spoke bluntly when he advised his fellow-members that they could obtain no party advantage by delaying approval of an essential war measure. The Prohibitionists can gain no advantage by striving further to convert a law for the conservation of food supplies into a measure to promote their hobby. The odium that attaches to those Senators who have united to delay action on this bill will last as long as the war lasts. Their position in the eyes of the country is unenviable. They have impaired their own usefulness.

With a reasonable readjustment of the controversy over liquor in sight, and the unnecessary rider, providing for a joint commission to meddle in the management of the war, practically doomed, the conference should be quickly terminated. If the Senate conferees will listen to reason, the food administration will be given to a single responsible administrator, and there ought not to be much difficulty in getting rid of the provision fixing $2 as a minimum price to the farmer for his wheat.

MRS. MOONEY'S ACQUITTAL.

We should have heard much of the prejudice against labor if Mrs. MOONEY had been convicted in San Francisco, and we are entitled to emphasize the fairness of the court procedure in the case. It is a curious incident that her husband was convicted on the same charge. The prosecuting attorney suggests that the difference is due more to sex than to facts. Juries will not convict women, he said. It is a mere detail that the "labor jury" agreed in minutes where the people's jury took days and would have disagreed if the time had not been lengthened beyond custom. It is a mere suggestion that the labor jury's mind was made up before the trial and that the people's jury was more judicial in its action. However that may be, labor cannot claim that injustice was done by either Judge or jury. Judge SEAWELL'S charge was that

> Organized labor is not on trial here, nor is the right of labor to organize in issue, but members of labor organizations owe the same allegiance to law and are liable to the same punishment for its violation as persons who are not members of such organizations.

The verdict is that the defendant was not guilty as an individual. But there certainly was an explosion which killed ten persons and wounded fifty. Even San Francisco does not clearly understand how this came to be thought a labor case. It is more mysterious how the case caused a demonstration before the American Embassy in Petrograd, led by the notorious LENINE. In a sense, our Government and society may be said to have been on trial before the world, put there by labor's indictment of its alleged persecutors. That charge is weakened at least by Mrs. MOONEY'S acquittal. But what of her husband's conviction? In what possible sense could the explosion of a bomb amid preparedness paraders be associated with the cause of labor? There appears no better explanation than that the promoters of the preparedness parade were also associated with opposition to some of the acts attributed to labor, and that the atrocious murders were merely an incident of the passions which ran high on both sides.

There was no reason why labor should not have repudiated MOONEY, and left him to his fate before the jury of his peers, if in fact labor disapproved of the explosion of dynamite among innocent persons, not even paraders, merely present on a patriotic occasion. But, as in so many other cases, labor hastened to associate itself with a crime unworthy of it. It may be that there is little or nothing to choose between the methods by which union labor in San Francisco fights and is fought by citizens following the Chamber of Commerce. But why could not, or cannot, labor dissociate itself from MOONEY, as friends of law and order dissociate themselves from the Chamber of Commerce, if in fact it "framed" MOONEY, "got" him regardless of his guilt, merely because he was a union leader? Neither unions nor Chambers of Commerce should subvert justice, or be sustained in such conduct, whatever the excuse.

If indeed the Chamber of Commerce convicted MOONEY by perjury, its crime is grievous, and no defense is possible. If indeed MOONEY is guilty, there can be no excuse for the unionists' defense of him. The Chamber of Commerce in such action would not represent our social justice. The unions in such action should not represent the cause of labor. If the lawyers on either side have deliberately befogged the merits of the case, so that the world can hardly know what to think, they have degraded their profession. There is a long history of corruption and disorder behind the Mooney case, and it can hardly be said to be ended until the truth is settled beyond dispute. At present the case is open to any opinion, with abhorrent acts certainly existent and charged with impartiality against both parties.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Problem Already Well Solved.

A long letter received from one ROGER N. BALDWIN, who as Director conducts a Civil Liberties Bureau for the American Union Against Militarism, illustrates the serpent's wisdom as well as the dove's innocence by announcing that he is endeavoring to get from a limited number of persons "the best thought of the country on a problem of great significance." The compliment is adroit. It does not prevent a recipient of the letter from observing, however, that what Mr. BALDWIN really wants is to get help, not in settling "a problem of great significance," but in unsettling one that has already been settled in a way highly unsatisfactory to him and his fellow pacifists, it being the problem of the "conscientious objector."

Anybody still interested in that problem has only to read the law as recently formulated for the regulation of military service to learn just who they are who can escape it, and why. That this law does not recognize the existence of conscientious objectors at all, unless they were members, before the war began, of established religious organizations opposed to war as such and for any cause, may be, and indeed is, strongly disapproved by others who have had or have suddenly acquired a disinclination for taking part in that truly dangerous form of activity. Their right to disapprove is indubitable, but, unless they can prevail upon Congress to change the law, there is nothing for them to do except to make what seems to them the preferable choice between entering the army and doing their duty, if drafted, or of going to jail for carefully and definitely specified terms.

The problem, therefore, is one no longer. It has been solved to the apparent satisfaction of everybody except the unattached pacifists, the pro-Germans, and the—well, call them the abnormally timid, and let it go at that. How the law or its agents could discriminate between objectors who are conscientious and those who are merely scared, is not revealed by Mr. BALDWIN or any of his kind. To do so would require a searching of hearts and minds of which neither civilian nor military officials are capable, and they would have equal difficulty in separating objectors to war, qua war, and objectors to the participation of the United States, to the disadvantage of Germany, in this particular war. They are all quite conscientious, at least in the sense of being sincere.

They Still Can Use Their Eyes.

Were it not for the fact that to prevent German spies and sympathizers from seeing about all that goes on in New York Harbor would require the exercise of a severity from which American sensibilities would recoil, one would be tempted to scold the Federal authorities for delaying till now the exclusion of alien enemies from the excursion boats plying in this vicinity. As it is, the temptation is to say that this regulation might just as well have been deferred a lot longer or even forever. Its enforcement is practically impossible, and the exceptions under it are so numerous and of such a kind that even if it were enforced it would be useless.

While the friends of Germany are allowed to use the ferryboats they have no particular reason to regret their banishment from the excursion steamers, for about as much can be seen from one sort of craft as from the other, and at considerably less expense of time and money. Women, too, have as good eyes as men, and some of them can tell a troopship from a brick barge, or a destroyer from a catboat. Yet women of all and any proclivities are seemingly still permitted to take the river air and view the river scenery as much as they please.

The time may come when the American public will be sufficiently impressed by the gravity of the dangers confronting it to demand precautionary measures as rigorous as those long since taken in England and France. At present, most of us have only a half-hearted belief in the spy danger and still less in the theory that such secrets as the arrival and departure of vessels from this port can be kept from resident Germans as long as the latter are permitted to remain outside of internment camps and be in constant communication with the other inhabitants.

Of course the present situation is full of inconsistencies and absurdities, but we want to do something and we do not want to do enough. While that is the case, the inconsistencies and absurdities will remain for the irritation of the serious minded and the amusement of the cynical.

Relation of Cost and Price.

"Profiteering"—the ruthless exploitation for gain of war necessities and conditions—is treated as a crime in all parts of Europe these days, and the several Governments there are doing what they can to prevent or punish it. The precautionary measure most commonly taken is the fixing of maximum prices to be charged for commodities in general use. That is a plan, however, of dubious efficiency, avowedly to be followed only in really desperate times, and its economic unsoundness invariably brings penalties of various sorts, the seriousness of which is well recognized by the wiser and more thoughtful of observers.

It is true, however, that "profiteering" is next to treason in viciousness, and that a lot of it is now going on in this country is contended in many quarters and has been proved in not a few. Some of the recent advances in prices are justified by increased cost of production or excused by the vehemence of demand for quick delivery, but others are based on nothing except the poor reason that "everything is going up"—which is much the same as saying that the dealer needs the money and sees the chance to get it.

Perhaps the best service the Government investigators, Federal and State, could render to the public would be to give it clear and accurate information as to which of the current prices are legitimate and which excessive. Equipped with this knowledge, people could protect themselves fairly well by refusing to buy of the dealers who refuse to be content with moderate profits and by boycotting particular articles that nobody sells at reasonable prices. There is probably no one form of merchandise, or even of food, without which the great majority of us cannot exist comfortably enough for a period sufficiently long to teach the "profiteer" his needed lesson. It was done again and again before the war, without any official fixing of maximum prices, and it can be done again if the public is abundantly provided with the information required for intelligent action along the boycott line.

The Loss to Neutrals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I understand that Holland, Denmark, and the other neutrals can well feed themselves if they withheld supplies from Germany. They will not starve, only grow less rich.

L. J. S.

New York, July 26, 1917.

FROM SENATOR SMITH

Showing Where He Has Stood on the War Measures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial headed "The Georgia Senators," in yesterday's paper, does me a grave injustice. It was evidently based upon an editorial in The Atlanta Constitution and an article of Lucian Knight's issued in the name of the Georgia Historical Association.

You refer to The Constitution as an old friend. Certainly not an old friend of mine. It has been the centre of all political hostility to me in Georgia.

The article of Lucian Knight's I am satisfied was prepared for political reasons, inspired by the political coterie of my most hostile enemies.

I will not discuss my attitude in 1915 with reference to the shipment of cotton to the neutral ports of Northern Europe. That is a matter which antedated the war.

I have supported every measure which would strengthen our country in the war. In a speech made in the Senate on April 17, in favor of the $7,000,000,000 Bond bill, I used the following language:

> It is useless now to discuss the facts that preceded the notice from Germany of her purpose to conduct the submarine warfare against neutral vessels. Now the state of war exists, and the question is how are we to play our part in it.
>
> Every exercise of sound judgment must teach us that the best thing for us to do, and the only thing for us to do, is to mobilize as speedily as possible every resource of our country and put it actively and forcefully into the struggle at the earliest moment possible.

I voted for the Draft bill. I voted for all army appropriations, the enlargement of the army and navy, and the Aviation bill with the draft provision in it.

The only measure against which I voted was the censorship provision in the espionage laws. I believed this unnecessary at the present time, and unwise.

You are mistaken when you say that I "bedevilled" the Food Control bill. As first presented last May, it covered practically every industrial activity, and did so in a way that I thought was objectionable. I openly attacked it at that time, but have from the first advocated a real food and fuel control measure, and am sure contributed substantially to the passage of the measure.

On July 7 upon the floor of the Senate I said:

> This is a food control measure. I do not believe we ought to load it down with our prohibition views. I believe we ought to handle prohibition separately. I believe this Food Control bill should have stricken from it the outside matter.
>
> I should be glad to see stricken out of this bill all but the food and fuel regulation. Then put it through and give an opportunity for its immediate use.
>
> I did not approve the bill called the Food Control bill as it first came from the Department of Agriculture, but most of the objectionable features have been stricken out of it.
>
> The President urges prompt passage of the food control features of this bill, and declares that they are essential to the vigorous conduct of the war.
>
> Let us lay aside for the time being our pet theories. Let us refrain from adding them to this food bill. Let us withdraw all things not essential. Let us place the food supply bill in the hands of the President, to conduct the war so that it will add to our strength in the war.
>
> The energy and force of every American should support our nation. Let us concentrate our forces. Let us put our hearts, our heads, and our bodies into this struggle, so that by God's help we may crush our enemy or drive our enemy to a place where we can obtain an honorable and lasting peace.

Again, on July 19, I pointed out on the floor of the Senate the difference between foods and fuels and many other commodities sought to be placed in the bill. I urged the elimination of the others and the prompt passage of the bill applicable to foods and fuels, and used the following language:

> Let me urge Senators to yield somewhat their individual views and join an earnest effort to pass this bill in the wisest form which we may, by yielding, agree on.

If you turn to the Record, you will also see that I voted against the Joint Committee on War Expenditures.

HOKE SMITH.

Washington, July 27, 1917.

That Park Pumping Station.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some months ago, possibly a full year ago, residents who were concerned about preserving the beauty of Morningside Park were interested in the fight which you were making with some other papers to preserve the park against encroachments of the Board of Water Supply, which had built a large, hopelessly plain galvanized iron covered "un-watering pumping station," as they called it. I believe there was some compromise reported as having been effected so that the pumps were to be put under ground, but to date no move has been made to remove from the beautiful park this distressingly disfiguring building.

PAUL B. SWEET.

New York, July 23, 1917.

The American Fleet in Buenos Aires.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With great pride and satisfaction I have read the report from Buenos Aires that relates to the royal welcome that the American squadron under Admiral Caperton received in that city. There is no doubt that this happening is a demonstration of the feeling that the Argentinians have toward their sister republic in North America and that they are ready to join with her in the fight for the common cause, and no doubt this will extend the friendly relations and good-will between the two countries.

M. GOTLIEB.

New York, July 25, 1917.

A BATTLE SONG.

Awake, ye sons of freedom, all,
And gird ye for the fray!
From sea to sea Columbia's call
Is echoing today.
Arise, and with firm heart and true,
Your strongest efforts lend;
A whole world, menaced, looks to you
Its safety to defend!

Arise, and as one man uphold,
Across the land and sea,
The flag whose stars and stripes unfold
A glorious liberty!
To you the suffering nations cry
For succor and release;
Within your hands forever lie
The potencies of peace!

Awake, ye noble ones! Awake!
And where strong tyrants reign,
Such righteous bolts of vengeance break
Their strife shall be in vain!
Fierce are the forces of thy foe,
Their veins are thralled with hate;
Rise ye, and all undaunted go
Where those, their victims, wait!

Columbia calls! "To arms! To arms!"
With valor make reply.
Let no weak thought of war's alarms
Within your bosoms lie.
Columbia's call rings through the land
That all the world may be
Delivered by your valiant hand,
"Safe for democracy!"

LURANA SHELDON.

UNITED IN WAR RELIEF.

Red Cross to Aid Organizations Not Allied with It in Work of Mercy.

Plans were made yesterday at a meeting of Judge Robert S. Lovett, of the Committee on Co-operation of the American Red Cross; C. A. Coffin, of the War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies, and John Moffat, of the Federal Council of Allied War Charities, for settling differences between the Red Cross and war relief organizations not allied with it.

Judge Lovett will see representatives of many of the organizations belonging to the Federal Council for Allied War Charities next week for the purpose of harmonizing their work with that of the Red Cross, while allowing the individual bodies to retain their independence. Mr. Moffat said yesterday that the Red Cross had agreed to aid in finding cargo space for supplies furnished by relief societies not affiliated with the Red Cross, but that it was understood that cash was in many cases more desirable than supplies, and that cargo space could be found only for prime necessities. Where cash is supplied, in lieu of supplies, by outside organizations to the Red Cross, it is with the stipulation that the cash will be devoted to the specific purpose named by those raising the money. As it was explained by Mr. Moffat, the Red Cross is to act as a sort of general shipping agent for the other organizations. Mr. Moffat, after his interview with Judge Lovett and Mr. Coffin, got out a statement in which he gave the suggestion for solving the deadlock as follows:

"The Red Cross shall, if possible, complete negotiations for affiliation with organizations such as the American Fund for French Wounded, or the National Surgical Dressings Committee, whose work is mainly the production of hospital supplies. Other organizations shall remain affiliated with the Federal Council of Allied War Charities, but will not be directly affiliated with the American Red Cross.

"The Federal Council of Allied War Charities will advise these affiliated organizations that in view of the present shipping situation, it is in many cases better to contribute cash than supplies, and where possible, it will encourage the policy of contributing cash on this side with which supplies may be purchased in Europe for relief work there.

Mr. Moffat and Mr. Pratt of the Clearing House will prepare a list of the various supplies which the affiliated charities are desirous of shipping to Europe, and which, in their opinion, ought to be sent. The Red Cross will examine this list and will inform the Council of Allied Charities which articles it will be able to assist in transporting to their destination. So far as there is cargo space on the ships, the Red Cross will undertake the work of transporting these goods to Europe, and it is possible, may even undertake the work of distributing them there.

"The proposals which met with the approval of the small conference this morning must, of course, be ratified by the War Council of the American Red Cross, and by the Council of Allied War Charities."

Judge Lovett said the prospect for putting an end to difficulties in handling war charities seem very good, but he declined to comment on Mr. Moffat's version of the understanding arrived at yesterday.

TO AID SOLDIER VOTERS.

Fusion Leaders Want Printed Ballots Provided Where Possible.

With the prospect that 50,000 citizens of New York will be at the battle front or in training camps on election day, Fusion leaders have started an agitation to have the present law regarding official war ballots simplified. The present law requires citizen soldiers outside the city to write in the names of practically all candidates for whom they wish to vote. In a letter yesterday to Governor Whitman, William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty, wrote:

"We respectfully urge you to recommend to the forthcoming special session of the Legislature the enactment of the election law amendments introduced by the Senate Judiciary Committee at the regular session. The bill was enacted at the regular session of the Legislature, but was vetoed because of a provision which unintentionally destroyed the legal status of the Prohibition Party. We understand, of course, that in view of your veto this provision will be withdrawn.

"This bill contains two provisions which are of the utmost importance to the right conduct of the coming municipal election in New York City. Apparently over 50,000 citizens of New York City will be absent on election day serving in the military forces of the United States. It is highly desirable that these citizens should have full and fair opportunity to cast their votes in the municipal election. The present provision for official war ballots requires such citizen soldiers to write in the names of practically all candidates for whom they wish to vote. The amendment contained in the bill referred to provides for printed ballots so far as possible, and will make the task of soldier voters very much simpler to perform.

"We are also convinced that the provision of this bill which eliminates the requirement that a watcher at the polls must be a registered voter of the county in which he watches is highly desirable. At a time when many thousands of public-spirited young men are leaving to render military service, it will be much more difficult to get the requisite number of volunteer watchers, and the only effect of the present provision of the election law will be to still further restrict the number of citizens whose services could be legally availed of for the protection of the honesty of our election."

MacMILLAN COMING HOME.

Explorer Expected Sept. 15—Discovered Six Arctic Islands.

BOSTON, July 27.—Donald B. MacMillan, the Arctic explorer, who has been in the polar regions for the last four years, expects to return home by Sept. 15, according to a letter to P. F. Parker of this city, manager of his personal affairs, made public today. The letter was dated at Etah on Nov. 6, 1916, and is believed to be the first direct word from MacMillan received this year, although advices have been received indirectly.

"If our relief ship does not fail us a third time," the explorer writes, "I should reach home about Sept. 15, 1917.

"Although I have had, or will have had, four years in the Arctic, yet I am not a bit tired of it, and have planned for further work.

"As you know, we failed to find Crocker Land. I am sorry for Peary, who was, without a doubt, sincere in his belief that it lay some 120 miles due northwest of Cape Thomas Hubbard; we went 151 miles to make sure and then were rewarded with nothing but a clear horizon.

"Last year I reached my objective point, King Christian Land, the Finy Land of some sixty years ago, which has never been visited, as far as I know. Returning, I headed for North Cornwall, which also has never been explored. En route six new islands were discovered, and many miles of coast line mapped. Incidentally, we picked up about fifty musk oxen and twenty polar bears. Am now planning another long trip in the Spring, which, when completed, will net me about 8,000 miles of dog team work.

"We have enough food for the year, such as it is. Our supplies consist largely of beans, salt beef, dehydro vegetables, whole wheat biscuit, and pemmican. Walrus and seal meat are in cache and hare on the hills. The ducks and dovekies will be back in May, and then we shall be in the land of plenty again."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 27.—Dr. Hovey, a member of the Crocker Land Arctic expedition, arrived at Copenhagen today from Etah, Northern Greenland, which the American expedition has made its headquarters for the last four years.

He says that on July 10 a ship left America with the intention of taking the other members of the expedition back to the United States. The original plan was that Donald MacMillan and his men should return last year on the motorship George B. Cluett; but the ship was caught in the ice and had to return.

Dr. Hovey thinks that the American ship which has now been sent will not find the explorers, as the Danish ship Danmark has probably taken them on board.

It is expected that the Danmark will return to Copenhagen this Winter. Dr. Hovey says the Arctic Winter was very mild and that the Spring was very cold.

REJECTS PROPOSAL TO ASSAIL GERMANY

President of German-American Alliance Calls Security League Plan "Quite Unwise."

DEPLORES AGITATION NOW

Thousands, He Declares, Might See in It "Unjustifiable Suspicion of Their Loyalty."

The National Security League received yesterday from Henry Weissmann, President of the German-American Alliance of New York State, a reply to its call upon German organizations to declare their condemnation of the German Government and its war aims, in which Mr. Weissmann said that such a plan was wrong. He referred to declarations of loyalty to America by the German-American Alliance and said:

"To institute an agitation now such as you advise and urge would be quite unwise. It will be regarded by thousands as an unjustifiable suspicion of their loyalty and will probably have the opposite effect to that intended by you."

Mr. Weissmann said that the spirit of the American public should be such that it would refuse to believe that the cause of America "should find any slackers or traitors in any one of the great races making up our nation."

The letter of Mr. Weissmann, made public by the National Security League, follows:

New York, July 26, 1917.

Mr. S. Stanwood Menken,
President National Security League.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 23d inst. with inclosure came duly to hand. I read both with interest and was impressed with your zeal to do real and effective service for the cause of a great united America in the present crisis. I must confess, however, that I do not share your apparent apprehensions as to the loyalty of our citizens of German stock. I know of no organization nor of any man of responsibility in the ranks of German-Americans who by their acts have given cause for your or your society's fears, or whose devotion to America's interests in the present conflict with Germany may be doubted. Nor can I approve of the idea of having the Americans of German stock conduct an agitation separate and apart from the bulk of our citizenship.

Their place in this crisis is with their fellow citizens of every other race and stock in the common performance of every patriotic duty, even though the hearts of many of them may still tremble with their sympathy for the troubles of their kinsmen on the other side, which latter it will perhaps be impossible in most cases to entirely obliterate. I know of no case where this sympathy has interfered with the duty they owe to America. They are doing and will continue to do their share without stint and the manner in which their boys are coming out to fight the country's battles is a better answer to those who would doubt them than any that I may give.

To institute an agitation now, such as you advise and urge, will be quite unwise. It will be regarded by thousands as an unjustifiable suspicion of their loyalty and will probably have the opposite effect to that intended by you.

As far as the German-American Alliance is concerned, permit me to call your attention to the entirely unsolicited action taken by us in the State executive session on April 8, 1917, in Brooklyn. A copy of my call for this meeting and of the resolution adopted by it you will find inclosed. Also copy of resolution adopted by the great combination of Low German societies in Brooklyn a week later. They were published in the daily press and form a conclusive, authoritative answer to every question that may be propounded as to the splendid loyalty of German-Americans in a national crisis far more painful and vital to them than to any other portion of the people.

I do not know whether the German Government is aware of the position we then took and to which we still adhere, but assure you that when drawing the resolution in question I had in mind neither the German Government nor the people of that country, nor did I consider the effect its adoption might have upon them. My sole desire was to attest our devotion to America's cause and ideals and to emphasize our unity as a nation when foreign troubles come to our doors, and in this spirit our members also understood them.

We have but one country, America, and every question raised, now or hereafter, that our attitude may be influenced by any other consideration is a promoter not of national unity but of dissension. A German statesman who expects aid directly or indirectly from German Americans in this conflict would be an incorrigible dreamer, but I am apprehensive that that characterization applies with equal force to those who would have the German-Americans meet and by denunciation of the conduct of Germany promote American solidarity and scare the Kaiser of the German people into an early peace of surrender.

Accepting the laudable intentions of your league as directed by the kindest sentiment for our organization, I assure you that we shall aid you in every good work you may undertake to insure America's early entrance in a war which was undertaken to insure an early world peace, but let us start out in the very beginning on the common ground of a citizenship that has full faith in one and all, and that refuses to believe that the great cause upon which we have embarked, to render safe the world for democracy, should find any slackers or traitors in any one of the great races making up our nation. Very truly yours,

HENRY WEISSMANN,
President German-American Alliance of the State of New York.

In his call for a special meeting of the German-American Alliance, sent out on April 5 last, one of the inclosures m

PLAN TO SEND BOOKS TO PERSHING'S MEN

Branches of Library Association and Y. M. C. A. Appeal for Contributions.

MAGAZINES WANTED ALSO

Gifts Put Up in Packages Will Be Forwarded to France—Old Copies in Demand.

The National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which William Sloane is Chairman, Cleveland H. Dodge Treasurer, and John R. Mott General Secretary, issued an appeal yesterday for books and magazines for the soldiers of General Pershing's army in France. Cablegrams in which it was urgently requested that reading matter be sent to the soldiers were received yesterday. The best books and late issues of the leading magazines are desired. The War Service Committee of the American Library Association joins the Y. M. C. A. Council in the appeal, which is addressed to the people of New York City.

"Cablegrams telling of the great need of books and magazines," says a statement issued by the War Work Council, "have been received from the American Headquarters in France. Upon receipt of these cablegrams the Young Men's Christian Association workers called into conference Dr. F. P. Hill, the local member of the War Service Council of the American Library Association and Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library. It was decided to issue an immediate appeal to the people of New York to furnish at once the books needed. Later the whole country will be given an opportunity to take part in this work, but the need at present is so great that it was decided to call on the people of this city for immediate help.

"The various public libraries of New York have offered to receive books intended for overseas troops at their various branches and to forward them to the receiving room of the New York Public Library at the Fortieth Street entrance.

"Good books of all kinds, so long as they are in fair condition and of good type, are acceptable. They should be put up in packages and marked 'American Overseas Forces.' It will be appreciated if the donors write their names in the books so as to add a personal element to the gift. Young Men's Christian Association workers have been unable to obtain in France reading material for the troops. All suitable books received in this way will be turned over to the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association to be forwarded to France."

J. I. Wyer, Jr., librarian of the State of New York, and General Chairman of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association, issued a statement yesterday telling the kind of books the soldiers wanted and their popular authors. He based his statement on the experiences along the border and the results of the preferences expressed by the British soldiers in France. He said:

"Books of fiction and drama will be wanted most, books of adventure, sea stories, detective stories, historical novels, and collections of short stories, especially humorous ones. Such authors as Kipling, Doyle, McCutcheon, O. Henry, Stockton, Sindlous, Tarkington, Hopkinson Smith, Oppenheim, have been found popular authors with men.

"Foreign language study books, especially French grammar and dictionaries, are much needed—possibly more than any other nonfiction books; also books of travel, biography and history, especially lives of heroes and travels in the countries at war; technical books on aviation, wireless telegraphy, submarines, automobiles, signaling, first-aid and hygiene, drawing and lettering, and ethical books on patriotism, courage, good citizenship, with a simple nonsectarian devotional books.

"Books for the uneducated are needed. Some of the men have not reading habits. All grades of men must be helped by these libraries. Some books must be included which are not over their heads. Don't be too fastidious, but help the humblest reader by sending some titles which would not find a place in your library.

"Fresh, attractive magazines are greatly desired, especially magazines of the character of Century, Harper's, Everybody's, Outlook, Literary Digest, Popular Mechanics Monthly, Popular Science Monthly, Scientific American, Saturday Evening Post. Probably no magazines more than two years old should be included."

The address of the War Council of the Y. M. C. A. is 347 East Twenty-eighth Street. Further information may be had by inquiry at that office.

USE GOOD NAME FOR FRAUD.

Orders Signed "Newark Packing Co." Not Sent by That Concern.

The Secret Service and the Newark police are trying to locate a gang who, using the name of the Newark Packing Company, a reputable concern, had large quantities of acids, such as are used in the manufacture of explosives, shipped to 50 Lock Street. The shipments have disappeared and so have the men who received them and a distraint warrant is on the window of the building which is empty except for three roll top desks and two brush brooms.

Nothing is known of the former occupants, except that they looked like Greeks. The concerns which are said to have sufered are Frank Hemmingway, Inc., 115 Broadway; H. J. Baker & Co., 81 Fulton Street; National Aniline and Chemical Company, 100 William Street, and Madero Brothers, Inc., 119 Broadway, all of New York.

The Newark Packing Company of 217 Astor Street, the concern which the New York houses thought they were dealing with, is well rated commercially.

ATTACK GLEN COVE CHARTER

Oyster Bay Objects to Paying Bills of the New City.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 27.—Officials of the Town of Oyster Bay are angry because, they believe, the new little City of Glen Cove will get out of paying tax assessments for nine months while the town at large will have to pay for running the city if the charter is constitutional. Justice of the Peace Joseph Steinert of Hicksville, another village of Oyster Bay Town, said at a meeting of the Town Board that the remainder of the town would have to bear the expense of paying the salaries of the city officials from the date of the city's birth until Jan. 1, 1918. Moreover, the new city will escape having to pay into the town treasury any part of the taxes collected next December, which will cover the period from April to Jan. 1, 1918.

"Under these conditions the city will start without a cent of indebtedness, while its expenses will be borne by other parts of the town," declared Justice Steinert. Justice of the Peace Edward J. Deasy, who lives in the new city, to whose erection he was strenuously opposed, expressed his belief that the charter will be declared unconstitutional and that the city may cease to be a city almost before it is launched as a municipality. The Town Board referred the matter to Uterhart & Graham, its attorneys, with a request for speed.

MERCHANT WED MANICURE.

J. N. Dupuis on Honeymoon with Bride, Who Was Miss Muriel Barry.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph N. Dupuis, who were married on Wednesday, are leaving today for a honeymoon trip on the Pacific Coast and in the Rocky Mountains. En route they will stop off to visit the bride's father, Philip Barry of Chicago.

Mr. Dupuis is the head of a department store in Montreal which bears his name, and his marriage to Miss Muriel Barry was the culmination of a romance in which the first chapters were written in Chicago and the last one here when the couple were married in the Church of St. Rose of Lima, with a breakfast afterward at Sherry's.

About six months ago the bride came to New York to make her own way in the world, if only to prove to her folks that she could do it, for her father is wealthy. For some time she has been employed as a manicurist at the Hotel Astor, where Mr. Dupuis has been a frequent guest. They had known each other long before Miss Barry came to New York.

Mrs. Herbert Ward of 615 West 162d Street, the bride's sister, acted as matron of honor at the wedding, and Miss Grace Williams, who is also employed at the manicure shop at the Astor, was the bridesmaid. J. O. Dupuis acted as his brother's best man. Mr. Barry came from Chicago for the wedding and gave his daughter in marriage.

MAJ. GREBLE WEDS TONIGHT

Miss Florence H. Colgate to be His Bride at Military Wedding.

Miss Florence Hall Colgate and Major Edwin St. John Greble, U. S. A., whose marriage will take place at 7:30 this evening in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, West Seventy-third Street, are to have a military wedding, followed by a small reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Colgate, 306 West Seventy-sixth Street. The Rev. Henry Bradford Washburn of Cambridge, Mass., an uncle of the bride, and the Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell will officiate.

Miss Colgate will have her sister, Miss Grace Hall Colgate, as maid of honor, and the other attendants will be her sister, Mrs. Stanley M. Rumbough, Miss Mildred Greble of Philadelphia, a sister of the bridegroom, and her cousins, the Misses Mabel Hall Colgate, Muriel and Margaret Colgate of Orange, and Katharine Hall. Dr. William Estes, Jr., a brother-in-law of Major Greble, will be his best man, and the ushers, all army officers, will include Captain Thomas W. Hollyday, Captain Everett S. Hughes, Major Stanley M. Rumbough, Major Arthur H. Carter, and Lieutenant Frederick F. Hansen.

Miss Whitney to Wed on Aug. 18.

The marriage of Miss Marjorie Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitney of Albany, and Thomas B. Wheeler will be held on Aug. 18 at the Whitney country home, Wyebrook Farm, at Loudonville, N. Y. The wedding will be quiet, and the ceremony will be held in the garden if the weather is fine. Miss Whitney is a granddaughter of L. H. Niles of this city, and her engagement was announced last September.

Miss Sherrerd Ill; Wedding Put Off.

Owing to the serious illness of Miss Frances Sherrerd, invitations for her wedding to the Rev. Adam Brown Caldwell of Baltimore were recalled by Mrs. John M. Sherrerd of East Orange, N. J. The ceremony was scheduled for Wednesday. Miss Sherrerd underwent a surgical operation on that day.

Mrs. Alex. H. Rice Operated On.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, wife of Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice of Newport and New York, is resting comfortably at her home, Miramar, after an operation for appendicitis which she underwent on Thursday. Mrs. Rice recently returned with her husband from an exploration tour of the Amazon River territory.

Engagements.

Mrs. James Walter Monteith of Greenwich, Conn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen G. Monteith, to John Tilghman Rowland, son of George C. Rowland, also of Greenwich. Miss Monteith is spending the Summer at Lake Champlain with her mother. Mr. Rowland, who graduated from Yale, class of '11, was formerly a member of Squadron A, but is now an officer in the naval reserve.

The engagement of Miss Marion Louise Shaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving M. Shaw of Riverside, Conn., to Cressy P. Watson, son of Robert N. Watson of Coronado, Cal., has been announced. Mr. Watson was formerly in the oil business in Mexico, and came here to join the Seventh Regiment. He is a nephew of Colonel Henry F. Shoemaker of Riverside.

SCOTLAND YARD AIDS OUR HUNT FOR SPIES

The British Secret Service Is Closely Co-operating with Our Own.

WARNS AGAINST WIRELESS

Has Found Germans Making Great Use of Compact Apparatus, Easily Transported.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 12.—The most effective method of cambating the German espionage system in the United States is to be found in co-operation between the public generally and the police, according to opinions expressed to The Associated Press by high officials of Scotland Yard.

From the first days of the war English police and military agents who have had to do with the gathering in of German spies have received masses of information from citizens regarding suspicious persons, and through this cooperation have been enabled to apprehend may undesirable and dangerous persons who otherwise might have been at large.

Scotland Yard has had considerable trouble with neutrals in the employ of the German Government, and the English police feel that this menace is one which the United States will have to guard against.

Since the entry of the United States into the war English officials and officials of the United States Department of Justice have been closely co-operating along these and other related lines, and the American agents have received much information, not only in regard to persons but in regard to methods of catching those who are working for Berlin.

Scotland Yard has the greatest respect for the abilities and efficiency of the American police, but feels that they would probably be able to accomplish much more if they had more power to act in emergencies. Moreover, it is realized that the task before the American spy catchers is even a more difficult one than the English had to perform. In the first place there are more Germans in the United States than there ever have been in England, and they have more room to work in and more avenues of communication.

The compact wireless apparatus, easily moved about and within containers that disguise its real nature, is to be especially guarded against. Scotland Yard feels. Considerable difficulty has been experienced here with the wireless, and the police now freely employ an instrument through the use of which these enemy instruments are detected.

Scotland Yard is intensely interested in the work that is being done in the United States to discover how the Germans found out when American destroyers were due in English waters and how they discovered the location of the ocean rendezvous of the transports bearing the first American contingent. Obviously, the English officials say, German spies are in a position to become familiar with the most secret of secrets in Washington, and they are anxious to render any assistance they can toward weeding them out.

Wholesale internment of Germans will not solve the problem. England has not interned all her German residents, but the police are absolutely sure of the connections of those allowed to remain at large.

There is a general feeling in London that the execution of the first spies caught would go far in the United States toward forestalling others. Germans as well as neutrals, that such work is extremely hazardous and very likely to have disastrous results for those engaged in it.

BIG MAIN FLOODS TUBES.

Bursts in Flatbush Avenue and Will Delay New Subways.

A twenty-four-inch water main running along Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, within ten feet of the uncompleted subway tubes of the extensions of the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies burst at Sterling Place early this morning and flooded both the upper and lower sections of the new tubes from St. John's Place to Bergen Street, a distance of about half a mile, so that the work will be delayed for several days. Trolley traffic along Flatbush Avenue also was suspended. The police roped off the avenue and all its cross streets from St. John's Place to Bergen Street because it was feared that the wooden superstructure and the sidewalks might give way.

No estimate of the amount of water poured into the two subways, one placed above the other, could be given, but it was almost two hours before the flow could be stopped by men from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Daughter to Mrs. C. McWilliam.

Mr. and Mrs. Culver McWilliam are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, which was born at the Sloan Maternity Hospital. Mrs. McWilliam was formerly Miss Eleanor Nash, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Nash of Rye, N. Y., and a sister of Edmund W. Nash, who recently married Miss Esther Auchincloss.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Bertha Kalich has obtained from the estate of Jacob Gordin the rights to six of his plays. She will appear in one that has not yet been acted in English next season. George Foster Platt has made the adaptation.

A series of performances of classical comedies will be given by Clifford Devereux and his company next week at Columbia University under the auspices of the Summer School. The comedies that will be presented are "Twelfth Night," "Much Ado About Nothing," Moliere's "Learned Ladies," and Sheridan's "The School for Scandal."

Richard Bennett and Ernest Truex have been added to the cast of "The Very Idea," a farce by William Le Baron that will be produced next month at the Astor. Among the other principals will be William P. Carleton, Purnell Pratt, Lola May, Josephine Drake, Florence Oakley, Mabel Allan, and Ruth Collins. W. H. Gilmore is staging the piece.

Violet Heming has been engaged for a leading role in "Under Pressure," Sydney Rosenfeld's new comedy to be produced early in the new season by Klaw & Erlanger.

Net Weyburn has been commissioned to stage the new Century revue, and also the show that will be produced on the Century roof. His contract also provides that he shall stage all of Florenz Ziegfeld's musical productions during the coming season.

Poland?

What is to become of this international stepchild when peace is made? On her own old territorial ground she is, in spite of emigration and incredible persecutions, richer, more populous, and in many ways abler than she ever was. Herbert Adams Gibbons, author of the now famous "The New Map of Europe," brilliantly presents the case for Poland and for the entire Near East in

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF POLAND AND THE NEAR EAST

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COURT PLASTER ANALYZED.

Department of Justice Investigates Samples Suspected of Disease.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Samples of court plaster distributed in Brooklyn, N. Y., by a German paint concern were turned over to the Department of Justice today by Secretary Redfield. Charges have been made that Germans were spreading tetanus and other diseases in the United States through the distribution of surgical dressings. The Department of Justice is making chemical analysis of court plasters sent to Washington from various parts of the country.

According to the Brooklyn man who sent the court plaster to Washington he was denouncing to an acquaintance any one who would put germs in court plaster, and suggested that the Department of Commerce sould analyze samples of court plaster.

"Well," this acquaintance replied, "if they are analyzing court plaster they might as well analyze this."

Then he handed over a package of court plaster he said his wife had bought at a Brooklyn paint store. This was the court plaster sent to Washington. The man who gave the court plaster to the department's informant said last night he had no reason to believe that it had been poisoned. The proprietor of the paint store said he had bought it from a Manhattan advertising firm. The court plaster was in a little paper package with the name of the paint dealer on it.

OUST CAPITAL SUFFRAGISTS.

Landlord Resents "Unpatriotic Behavior" of Woman's Party.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The Fidelity Trust Company of this city, trustee of the Cameron estate, owner of the Cameron house in Washington, headquarters of the National Woman's Party, has served a notice upon the party to vacate within three months. According to Mrs. Abbey Scott Baker of Washington, Chairman of the Political Committee of the party, the only reason advanced for the notice was given in a remark which William P. Gest, President of the company, made to her today.

This remark was that the company desired the absence of the Woman's Party because of the "unpatriotic, improper and treasonable behavior of its members in waving the Russian banner before the White House," and other features of the picketing demonstrations leading up to the recent arrest and imprisonment of sixteen of the suffragists.

Mr. Gest declined either to confirm or deny the account of his interview with Mrs. Baker. Nevertheless, there is every indication that the interview was a warm one, Mrs. Baker having come here from Washington on receipt of the notice from the company to have the thing out face to face with Mr. Gest.

"Leaving the Cameron house," Mrs. Baker said, "is a matter of keen personal regret, for we all are fond of the place. Our getting out will not alter our plans in the least. We have had five houses in the vicinity of the White House offered to us already."

KILLED IN AN AMBULANCE.

Woman Crushed to Death In Collision with Auto Truck.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 27.—Mrs. Fred Derenzo of this place was killed a few moments after being placed in an ambulance of the Elizabeth General Hospital tonight when the ambulance crashed into an automobile truck. The ambulance was wrecked and the woman was crushed to death. Two small children that Mrs. Derenzo clasped in her arms were found beside her without a scratch.

Mrs. Derenzo was injured by falling from trolley car in Roselle Park, and through a coincidence the truck with which the ambulance collided was owned by the trolley company. Michael Burke, driver of the ambulance, was held without bail.

MAY FIGHT SPINSTER'S WILL.

Miss Abbie Middleton Gave Most of Estate to Religious Organizations.

The will of Miss Abbie S. Middleton, who died on May 25 last and was the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. John C. Middleton, made only one bequest to a relative, $475 to her niece, Florence Middleton, of 366 St. Nicholas Avenue, whom she appointed executrix. She gave all the rest of the estate of about $7,000 to religious organizations. It was announced yesterday that some of Miss Middleton's heirs at law would contest the will.

Miss Middleton gave $3,000 to the Society for the Increase of the Ministry of Hartford, Conn., and $1,000 each to the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, and the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. She wrote her will shortly before death, and in it said of her niece: "She does not need my small hoard, which shall be appropriated to religious uses. She knows why no relatives of mine have any claim on anything I possess."

It was stated yesterday that Miss Middleton believed her relatives had not treated her kindly but in their behalf it was said she was a religious recluse and held herself aloof from them.

SETH LOW LEFT $1,210,231.

Former Mayor Had $889,000 in Personal Property.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, July 27.—William C. Clark has filed in the Westchester County Surrogate's office his appraisal of the estate of ex-Mayor Seth Low, who died on Sept. 17, 1916, at his home, Broad Brook Farm, at Bedford Hills. The gross estate is given as $1,210,231.07. The personal property was appraised at $889,080.72, and the real estate at $321,151.25. The total amount transferred and subject to the transfer tax is $1,114,430.98. Most of the personal estate was made up of bonds and mortgages and stocks in various corporations. These items were included in the personal property: Mortgage covering property at 502 and 504 Broadway and 44-52 Crosby Street, New York City, $177,012.50; stock Continental Insurance Company, $148,500; jewelry and household goods, $28,077.85. Of the real estate, Broad Brook Farm was appraised at $198,500. The transfer tax will be about $40,000.

Edwin Gould, Jr.'s, Estate Appraised

WHITE PLAINS, July 27.—An appraisal of the property left by Edwin Gould, Jr., who was killed while on a hunting trip in the South on Feb. 24, shows that the amount transferred was $472,371.74, on which there will be a tax of $15,644. The whole estate goes to his father, Edwin Gould. In the personal estate there was $140,000 of stock of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad, $36,830 of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad stock, and $21,097.92 of the Atlantic Coast Line's stock.

Kilted Visitors.

Group of Canadian Highlanders with flags, and two hundred of them in march through New York, pictured in THE NEW YORK TIMES MIDWEEK PICTORIAL this week. 10 cents on all news stands. $3 a year by mail. Beautifully printed in rotogravure. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

AMERICA'S CASE AGAINST GERMANY

By LINDSAY ROGERS

A precise and untechnical statement of the points at issue and a full explanation of the legal grounds of the American position. The legal part is only one part of our case against Germany, but it is a primary and indispensable one, and should be understood by every intelligent citizen.

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MRS. BINGHAM DIES; WORTH $60,000,000

Fortune of Former Widow of H. M. Flagler to Go to Her Niece, Mrs. Louise Wise Lewis.

WED EX-JUDGE NOV. 16 LAST

Husband, an Ex-Mayor of Louisville, and Other Relatives to Receive Only $3,000,000 of Estate.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham, formerly Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, died at her home here late today after an illness of two weeks. Death resulted from an acute heart disturbance. Mrs. Bingham was married to ex-Judge H. W. Bingham of Louisville, a member of a widely known Kentucky family, last November.

Mrs. Bingham's estate, valued at $60,000,000, will, with the exception of the handsome country home she bought here and other minor bequests, go to Mrs. Louise Wise Lewis of Cincinnati, niece of Mrs. Bingham. The property bequeathed to Mrs. Lewis includes the controlling interest in the Florida East Coast Railroad, the Flagler Hotel chain in Florida, several hundred shares of Peninsula & Oriental Steamship Company and Standard Oil stocks.

Relatives here also assert that Mrs. Lewis is to get the Fifth Avenue plot and mansion which her aunt purchased at the time of her marriage to ex-Judge Bingham, and Whitehall, the Flagler home at Palm Beach. The portion of the estate which will go to ex-Judge Bingham and other relatives is said to be valued at only $3,000,000. Among the relatives here at the death of Mrs. Bingham was W. R. Kenan, a brother, of Lockport, N. Y.

Mrs. Bingham was the third wife of the late Henry M. Flagler, one of the organizers of the Standard Oil Company and builder of the Florida East Coast Railway. He left nearly all of his $60,000,000 when he died in May, 1913, to his widow. After the announcement of her recent marriage to ex-Judge Bingham, Mrs. Flagler declared her intention of leaving the bulk of her property to her niece, Miss Louise Wise, the twenty-one-year old daughter of her sister, Mrs. J. K. Wise, of Wilmington, N. C., who frequently visited Mrs. Flagler while in New York. Miss Wise was married to Lawrence Lewis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Lewis of Cincinnati, on May 3 last in Wilmington, N. C.

Before her first marriage Mrs. Flagler was Miss Mary Lily Kenan of Kenansville and Wilmington, N. C., a member of a prominent Southern family. She married Mr. Flagler at Kenansville, N. C., in 1901, ten days after he had obtained a divorce under the Florida law from his wife, who was Miss Ida Shourds. Mrs. Flagler was married to Judge Bingham at the residence of Mrs. Pembroke Jones, 5 East Sixty-fifth Street, on Nov. 16, 1916, by the Rev. George Morgan Ward, the rector of the Poinciana Chapel at Palm Beach erected by the late Mr. Flagler.

Ex-Judge Bingham was appointed the Mayor of Louisville by Governor Beckham of Kentucky, the former administration having been ousted by the Court of Appeals on the ground of an unfair election. Mayor Bingham at once instituted a crusade against saloons, and took the Fire and Police Departments out of politics. He was born in Orange County, N. C., and was graduated at the University of North Carolina and the University of Virginia, and took a course in law at the University of Michigan. When his term as Mayor expired he was elected Chancellor of the Jefferson Circuit Court, retiring in 1911 to practice law.

Several days before her marriage to ex-Judge Bingham, Mrs. Flagler took title to the Fifth Avenue block front, between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets, a plot 200 by 100 feet, valued at $1,600,000. It was then thought that she would erect a home and live in New York.

REDMOND HOPEFUL OF UNITY

Cheered by "Auspicious Inauguration" of Irish Convention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, July 27.—John Redmond, the Irish nationalist leader, sent today from his residence at Aughrim, County Wicklow, a telegram expressing regret at his inability to meet at present a party of American, Canadian, and Australian journalists now in Dublin, and adding the following significant remark about the Irish convention:

"The auspicious inauguration of the convention raises hopes that its deliberations may lead to an early realization of a united and self-governed Ireland."

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EMMA AUGUSTA CHRISTIE, active in the work of the Church of the Pilgrims, of which her husband, Thomas Christie, is the Senior Deacon, died from heart disease on Thursday at her home, 194 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. She was 74 years old and had lived in Brooklyn for half a century.

Mrs. ANNIE JULIAN COPMANN, wife of Jules W. Copmann, who was formerly with the Standard Oil Company, died on Thursday at her home, Beach Forty-eighth Street, Sea Gate.

WILLIAM F. GNAD, a member of Fort Greene Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Court De Kalb, F. of A., died at his home, 625 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, in his sixty-fifth year.

Mrs. ELLEN FOGARTY, mother of Frank Fogarty, the comedian, died yesterday at her residence, 424 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-sixth year. Mrs. Fogarty was a native of County Kerry, Ireland, but had lived in Brooklyn for more than sixty years. She was the widow of Patrick Fogarty, who died five years ago.

ROBERT H. CORNISH, 71 years old, a foreman pressman for many years in charge of the presses of Charles S. Reed in Manhattan, is dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Grace Rothenhouse, 338 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARET R. HEFFNER, wife of Stephen J. Heffner, died at her home, 1,832 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 35 years.

Mrs. SUSAN A. STEEL, a member of a well-known Brooklyn family and wife of George H. Steel, died yesterday at her home, 100 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN HOEPPNER, 56 years old, a cafe proprietor of Brooklyn, died at his home, 140 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

Miss FLORENCE MAY, comic opera singer, leading lady in "The Mayor of Tokio," and other pieces, who in private life was Mrs. E. V. B. von Brandenburg, is dead in Syracuse as the result of a fall which she suffered in New York five years ago.

THOMAS S. YOUNG, first Mayor of Fanwood, N. J., and a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died at his home in Fanwood on Wednesday. He was 86 years old.

WILLIAM C. HERRING, former Sheriff of Bergen County, N. J., is dead at his home in Huntington Park, N. J., in his eighty-second year.

EDWARD P. BEHRE, master plumber at Floral Park, L. I., is dead at his home in Jericho Turnpike.

GEORGE De WOLFE DEANS, Agent of the New York Central Railroad, died on Thursday at the Sparhawk Sanitarium, Burlington, Vt.

JAMES FULTON CUMMINGS of 135 Central Park West, electrical engineer and inventor, died on Thursday at the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, L. I., following an attack of apoplexy, in his forty-ninth year. Mr. Cummings supervised installations of underground conduits in Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Petrograd, and in Great Britain.

RICHARD T. HUGHES, Past Grand President of the Order of the Sons of St. George in New York State, died on Thursday at the Home for Incurables, Fordham, in his sixty-fifth year.

WILLIAM D. WILLIAMS, 70 years old, President of the first Christian Endeavor Society in New Jersey, died yesterday at Plainfield, N. J.

The Argonaut—"The best the war has produced."

A STUDENT IN ARMS

By DONALD HANKEY

(Killed in action Oct. 26, 1916)

BEHIND the sweat and the grime; the horror and the suffering of the world cataclysm — behind and above all this flames a great white light of sacrifice and idealism. And each man in the Allied ranks is touched in greater or less degree by this splendid spirit. The army has a soul and in this book it finds expression. It is undeniably the most remarkable volume which the great struggle has yet produced.

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Y. M. C. A. MEN TO SAIL SOON

William Sloane Coffin and W. Bayard Cutting to Aid in Work.

Fifty Secretaries who are to establish soldiers' Y. M. C. A. branches with the American troops in France are to sail for Europe soon to join forty men who were sent over before General Pershing and his staff had reached Paris. Among those who are to go in the next contingent are William Sloane Coffin of the firm of W. & J. Sloane and R. Bayard Cutting, a son of R. Fulton Cutting.

All of the men sent to France are college graduates, and many have had experience in running Y. M. C. A. associations in the Philippines and on the Mexican border. Other contingents will be sent to the front as soon as men have been trained in the special schools established in all parts of the country. It is the intention of the organization to send over at least seventy-five men a month.

R. Bayard Cutting was not at home at Tuxedo Park last night, but his father, R. Fulton Cutting, said that his son was preparing for Y. M. C. A. work in France. R. Bayard Cutting was graduated from Harvard in 1897 and is now practicing law, with offices at 32 Nassau Street. He is a member of the Tuxedo, University City and Harvard Clubs. His brother, Charles Suydam Cutting, is in the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, and a brother-in-law, Reginald Auchincloss, was an officer in the Twelfth Regiment, but is now in the Naval Reserve.

One woman will go abroad in the contingent. Mrs. H. G. Campbell of Sioux City accompanies her husband and will aid in some part of the work.

IRON CROSS BILL GROWS.

2,250,000 Handed Out to Germans in the Field and at Home.

Reports in the German press reprinted by the London newspapers show that from the beginning of the war up to the end of June, 2,250,000 Iron Crosses, including 49,600 of the first class, had been distributed to German soldiers and militarized civilians, of which 5,105 were awarded for war services at home. In the field the ratio of crosses distributed was 125 at the front to 1 given at the bases. The average number of Iron Crosses handed out to the Kaiser's fighting men daily since the outbreak of the war has been more than 2,000.

On June 9 a report was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES in which Herr Müller, a Radical Reichstag Deputy, was quoted as declaring, with the approval of nearly the whole Reichstag, that the Iron Cross had become a joke in the army.

Tampico Oil Strike Is Ended.

TAMPICO, Mexico, July 27.—The strike of all the workmen in the Tampico oil fields which began three days ago ended today when General Alfred Ricault, the Governor of the province, ordered the strikers to return to work at noon.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Confirmed.

MORRIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Morris announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Benjamin, on Saturday morning, Aug. 4, at 10 o'clock, at Temple Mt. Zion, No. 87 West 119th St.

Married.

DIXON — SCHEFTEL.—On Thursday, July 26, at 820 Park Av., by the Rev. Percy Gordon, assistant rector of St. Bartholomew's, Vivian Straus Scheftel, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, to George A. Dixon, Jr.

SWIFT—SCRANTON.—The wedding of Miss Cornelia Walker Scranton, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scranton, and Samuel Sedgewick Swift, son of Mrs. George Swift of Detroit, Mich., took place Wednesday afternoon at St. Paul's Church, Vergennes, Vt. The Rev. J. Elmer McKee officiated. The bride wore a gown of white satin and tulle, with a court train, and a tulle veil, which was caught up by a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried white roses and lilies of the valley. The bride's only attendants were her sister, Mrs. Beverly Chew of Geneva, N. Y., and Mrs. Lewis C. Beary of Orange, N. J. The best man was Dr. Schuyler Pulford. The ushers were J. S. Henry, Lewis C. Henry, J. H. Scranton, and Beverly Chew. After the wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Swift will reside at Grosse Point, Ferrisburg, Vt.

Died.

BATTEY.—Thursday, July 26, 1917, Sarah A. French Battey, M. D. Services at 700 West 179th St., Saturday afternoon, July 28, 2:30 o'clock.

BEATTY.—Jane Bessie, on July 25. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Bella Smythe, 91 8th St., Woodside, L. I., on Sunday, July 29, 2 P. M.

BOSTWICK.—The Society Exempt Members, Second Company, Seventh Regiment, announce with deep regret the death of Colonel Henry A. Bostwick.

JOSEPH E. GRAEF, Secretary.

BROWN.—On July 26, Lucy W. Brown, aged 81 years. Funeral private.

BUNT.—Mary E., beloved wife of James Bunt, July 25, 1917, aged 52 years. Services at her late residence, 410 East 141st St., Saturday, July 28, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BURGER.—Clara H. W. Burger, at her home, 168 Park Av., Port Richmond, S. I., in her 63d year. Funeral services and interment Sunday morning, strictly private.

BURGER.—True Craftsman's Lodge No. 651, F. and A. M.: Brother Louis Burger has been called into eternal rest. You are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, 700 West 180th St., Sunday, July 29, 10 A. M.

MORRIS M. BRILL, Master.

CHRISTIE.—Emma Augusta, beloved wife of Thomas Christie, at her late residence, 194 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, July 26, 1917. Funeral service in the parlors of the Church of the Pilgrims, Remsen and Henry Sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, July 29, at 2 o'clock.

COPMANN.—On Thursday, July 26, 1917, Annie Julian, beloved wife of Jules W. Copmann. Funeral from her late residence, Beach 48th St., Sea Gate, N. Y. Harbor, Saturday, July 28, at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

CUMMINGS.—James Fulton. Services at his late residence, at 135 Central Park West, at 5 P. M., Sunday July 29. Interment at Brattleboro, Vt.

DEANS.—At Burlington, Vt., July 26, George De Wolfe Deans. Funeral services at Stephen Merritt Institute, 1,970 Broadway, Monday, 30th, 2 P. M.

FERRY.—At her residence, 280 South Burnett St., East Orange, N. J., on Friday, July 27, 1917, Mary Knowles, beloved wife of Edward M. Ferry and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Knowles and Ellin J. Knowles. Funeral services at Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Monday, July 30, at 2:30 P. M.

FINK.—July 26, at 6 A. M., Nathan, beloved father of Jacob, Louis, Anna, Rose, and Milton Fink. Funeral Sunday, July 29, at 10 A. M., from 315 West 115th. Omit flowers.

FOULIS.—At Orange, N. J., July 27, 1917, Jean M., daughter of the late David and Elizabeth Foulis. Funeral services at the home of her brother, Blair Foulis, 22 Edgar St., East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, July 29, at 4 P. M.

FRIDMAN.—On July 26, Benjamin B., of 130 West 113th St., beloved son of Salomon and Deborah Fridman, suddenly, in Rifton, N. Y. Notice of funeral in Sunday's paper.

FROMAN.—Zerlina, on Friday, July 27, beloved wife of the late Nathan Froman and beloved mother of Florence Lewitus, Gertrude Adler, Hannah Rubens, Rose Adler, Leo G. and Joseph F. Froman, at her late residence, 246 90th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., between 2d and 3d Avs. Funeral services at 2 P. M. Sunday, July 29, 1917. Interment at Union Field, Daniel Webster Lodge.

GANZ.—On July 27, 1917, Albert F., beloved husband of Antonia C. Ganz (nee Stursberg) in his 46th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 612 River St., Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, July 29, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

GARDNER.—On the 26th day of July, 1917, at South Sterling, N. J., Laura, daughter of the late Major George H. and Mary F. Gardner. Funeral private.

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CAUGHT WITH STOLEN CASH.

Motor Cycle Policeman Recovered $2,635.48 from Sprinting Prisoner.

The prompt appearance of G. W. Brown, a motor cycle policeman, in answer to a whistle for help resulted in the arrest of a footpad and the recovery of $2,635.48, which had been stolen yesterday just before noon from Louis Schmittmeyer, 55 years old, a bank messenger in the Lawyers' Surety Company of 44 Court Street, Brooklyn. Schmittmeyer took the money from the office in a wallet under his arm to pay off the employes of the Englander Spring Bed Company at 88 Thirty-fifth Street. He was walking along Thirty-fifth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, when four men attacked him suddenly from the rear. One man knocked him down, while another seized the wallet, whereupon all four scattered.

Schmittmeyer blew for help with a police whistle. Policeman Brown went in pursuit of a young man sprinting down the street and stopped him between Thirty-third and Thirty-second

TREAT FOR CHILDREN BRINGS ON A RIOT

East Side Mother Thought Her Little Girl Was to be a "Sacrifice."

FEARS AROUSED BY "CAGE"

Church's Sanitary Training for Vacation in the Ccuntry Led to Mobbing of Rectory.

The five children of Isidore Schansay, who lives in a tenement house at 302 Henry Street, where there is little fresh air, have for several days been in a crowd of children gathered around a "cage" near All Saints' Church at 292 Henry Street, which held some of the neighbors' children taken from the warm flats to be made ready for an outing of two weeks in the country. Mrs. Schansay and several other mothers of the neighborhood have visited the "cage," and, not understanding modern philanthropy and "fresh air funds," and vacations in the country, have denounced in foreign but emphatic languages any person who would catch little children, put them in a cage, and deprive them of the freedom of the streets.

When the Schansay children returned home last night after an afternoon of sport in throwing mud and stones at the "prisoners" in the cage they reported that the inmates had been having baths and haircuts—"more atrocities." Somehow Mrs. Schansay did not hear of this, and she told her husband to take the children out for an airing in Henry Street. Most of this airing was dodging several other large families out for the same purpose, and when the Schansays returned Cecile, aged 3, was missing.

"Where is Cecile?" shrieked Mrs. Schansay, and before the rest of the family could go back over their course a neighbor's boy who had witnessed the "atrocities" of the day—and aided in some of them—replied:

"She's in the church cage, getting her hair cut off." Some queer twist of sound conveyed the word "head" to the non-English ear of Mrs. Schansay, and she set up a cry that some one had put her Cecile in the cage and was preparing to sacrifice her. It was known throughout the neighborhood that the Rev. Kenneth S. Guthrie, rector of All Saints', was kind to all children, regardless of their religion.

Mrs. Schansay's cries attracted a crowd of mothers and a dash was made for the rectory of All Saints'. The rector, who had just returned to his home after a severe illness in St. Luke's Hospital, telephoned for the police when the angry mothers began to bombard his windows, but the police did not respond immediately. When most of the window panes had disappeared and the women, in coming to close attack, had kicked a heavy panel out of the door, a second call was sent for the police. A single policeman took one look at the 1,000 angry mothers and the Madison Street reserves mobilized in front of the rectory on a run.

While the bombardment was at its height a policeman walked into the Madison Street Station with a smiling child in his arms. It was Cecile, who had been picked up three blocks from her home. She had wandered perilously near the house where the "prisoners" from the "cage," with hair cut and clean bodies, were having a dinner of bread and milk—fresh milk from a cow—before going to the country.

SOCIALISTS FRAME TERMS.

American Delegates to Oppose Annexations and Indemnities.

Organization members of the National Socialist Party have decided, according to Morris Hillquit, that the American delegates who attend the conference of Socialists of the allied and neutral countries in London to arrange the program for the general peace conference at Stockholm on Oct. 16 shall be instructed to insist that the program embody these special terms as the basis of a universal peace agreement:

"No annexations and no punitive indemnities, with guarantees for the freedom and natural development of all peoples."

Although it was announced yesterday that all the local organizations had been notified to nominate and elect delegates, it may be found necessary for the National Executive Committee to appoint three delegates to enable them to reach London in time for the conference, which has been fixed for Aug. 8. American Socialists expect that the conference will be postponed to the latter part of August, but the proposed vote could not be taken within that period.

Whatever may be the outcome of the vote, it was predicted that Mr. Hillquit of New York and Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, members of the National Executive Committee, and Algernon Lee of New York would represent the American Socialists in Stockholm. If necessary, they will also be appointed to go to London. They were chosen by the National Executive Committee to attend the former Stockholm conference, but their passports were withheld by the State Department. Whether any similar trouble would arise regarding the passport question for the present conference, none of the party leaders professed to know yesterday. Mr. Hillquit intimated that the delegates expected to get permission to go, as the conference in London was merely preliminary to the general international conference, and would include only representatives of the allied and neutral countries.

LEAPS FROM RUNAWAY BUS.

Woman Badly Injured on Palisade Road—Other Hurts Follow Accident.

Miss Mary Wild of 480 Ninth Avenue, New York, suffered a fractured skull last night by jumping from an auto bus when the steering gear broke as it approached the West Shore Ferry on the steep incline of the Clifton Road up the New Jersey Palisades. Miss Wild, fearing the bus would go over the cliff, threw herself to the roadway.

The other occupant of the car, Vincent Peleiu of 315 Seventeenth Street, West New York, received a broken arm. The driver, Frederick Theobold, succeeded in stopping the car after Miss Wild had jumped.

Both the injured passengers were taken to the North Hudson Hospital in the car of Frederick Junker of 267 Twentieth Street, West New York. When Junker was returning, at Fifth Street and Bergenline Avenue, another car collided with his machine, and his leg was broken. The police were unable to find the driver of the car which hit him. At the hospital it was said Miss Wild may not recover.

Suspected Illicit Drug Dealer Shot.

Charged with selling narcotics to negroes and Italians living near the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Frank Denato, 21 years old, and Peter Stricka, 23 years old, both giving fictitious addresses, were arrested last night by Detectives Greer and Graham at Bolivar and Navy Streets, Brooklyn. On the way to the Adams Street Station Denato tried to escape, was shot in the right thigh, and removed to the Holy Family Hospital, where it was said he would probably recover. The arrest was the result of an arrangement made by Internal Revenue Agent Richard Yancey, who told the police that he had agreed to meet the two Italians on the corner and make a deal for drugs. Accompanied by detectives, Yancey was on hand shortly after 7 o'clock, and, the detectives alleged, Denato accented $30 for twelve vials of cocaine and heroin.

RAILROADS DECLARE A FREIGHT EMBARGO

Chicago Companies, Threatened with Labor Trouble, Send Out Notices on Perishable Goods.

2,500 MEN THREATEN STRIKE

Switchmen Ordered to Walk Out This Morning and Roads Ask for Police Protection.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The nineteen Chicago railroads which have been threatened with a strike tomorrow morning of 2,500 switchmen belonging to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, tonight began sending out notices of an embargo on live stock and perishable freight to and through Chicago. This announcement was made by Frank Hasler of the Committee of Railroad General Managers.

Mr. Hasler said the embargo would be for the duration of the strike, ending automatically as soon as a peace agreement was signed.

The railroads also appealed to Mayor Thompson, the Sheriff and Chief of Police for protection. George F. Hanover, Chairman of the Roads' Conference Committee, sent the following notice to the city officials:

"The Conference Committee of Managers of the roads are threatened by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen with a strike of the yard men employed in their Chicago terminals if they do not make concessions which would establish the closed shop in favor of members of their organization and deprive the managements of the power to select yard masters and their assistants.

"The railroads are also threatened with a strike of the members of the switchmen's union employed in their Chicago terminals if they yield to the demands of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, because this would close the door of employment against many members of the switchmen's union.

"The Conference Committee has proposed mediation by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Board, which has been declined by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

"A strike vote has been taken and Mr. Murdock, Vice President of the trainmen, has notified us that the members of his organization in the Chicago district will be withdrawn from service at 6 A. M. Saturday, July 28.

"This means that there will be a great deal of interruption to traffic in the Chicago switching district and the railroads will need protection to enable them to conduct their business."

James Murdock, Vice President of the brotherhood, denied that the switchmen were seeking a closed shop, and characterized the reasons given out by the railroad managers as causing the strike as "unqualifiedly incorrect." He said 98 per cent. of the switchmen had voted in favor of a strike because the railroads had refused to grant requests made by the brotherhood.

The new rules sought would give preference to members of the brotherhood in employing yardmen, give preference to yardmen in promotions to yardmasters, and prohibit the companies from reinstating men justly discharged in disregard of the rights of other loyal yardmen, according to Mr. Murdock.

URGES AID FOR WAR ON SIN.

Evangelist Appeals to New York as Contributions Fail.

An appeal to the people of New York not to permit war relief contributions to lessen their support of the work of the Evangelistic Committee of New York City was made last night by the Rev. Benjamin A. Jenkins in addressing a crowd at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street. Mr. Jenkins, whose home is in Philadelphia, has been conducting a series of meetings along Broadway.

In his talk last night Mr. Jenkins said that the committee's field work budget to date already was short about $12,000, and he added that if the work was to continue prompt assistance must be forthcoming.

Mother of Six Needs Aid.

In the Bedford district of Brooklyn a woman is having a hard struggle to keep a home for her six children. Her husband has deserted her and she manages by sewing and working out by the day to earn a few dollars each week. A fund of $110 is needed to provide a weekly allowance for the next few months. Contributions may be mailed to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities at 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, marked "for 0327 T."

Thomas Mott Osborne to Help Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 27. — Thomas Mott Osborne, former Sing Sing Warden, who recently undertook an investigation of navy prisons at the request of Secretary Daniels, has been retained as an attaché of the department to advise officials in charge of the prisons. He probably will be stationed at Portsmouth, N. H.

Al Palzer Shot by His Father

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., July 27.—Al Palzer, the prizefighter, was shot, and perhaps fatally injured, last night by his father when the latter attacked the fighter's mother. Palzer is now in a hospital.

First American Army in France.

Pictures showing arrival of American infantry in France, General Pershing at the front, our troops marching through Paris, and others of interest in the Picture Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

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Mrs. Cocke knows these mountain people of Virginia and Georgia as no other writer knows them. She has humor and a gracious pen, blending the romance of the old order with the progress of the present generation.
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JUMPED FROM SOUND BOAT.

Drowning Woman Rescued in Sight of the Concord's Passengers.

Passengers crowding the decks of the Sound steamer Concord, bound for Providence, saw a woman mount the rail of the top deck and throw herself into the water at 7:30 o'clock last night between Riker's and North Brothers Island. The Concord turned back, and then her searchlights revealed the woman struggling in the water. Otto Goehl of 426 East 154th Street and Michael Jackson of 687 East 138th Street, in a dory from the Port Morris Life Saving Station, rescued her in sight of the passengers of the Concord.

The woman was transferred later to the tug Franklin Edson of the Charities Department, which landed her unconscious at the foot of East 132d Street. At Lincoln Hospital she said she was Miss Nora Larsen, 34 years old, of 11 East Newton Street, Boston. She gave a rambling account of her reasons for jumping overboard.

Needle in Her Body for 55 Years.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J., July 27.—When Mrs. Daniel Edwards, wife of the local Overseer of the Poor, was 12 years old, which is fifty-five years ago, she swallowed a needle. She suffered no ill-effects until rubbing her shoulder last night she scratched her hand on the point protruding from the flesh. Her husband easily extracted it with tweezers.

NEW AMSTERDAM W.42d St. Evs 8:15 Mats. Today & Wed.
MAT. TO-DAY, All Seats 50c to $2
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Turn to the Right!
GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:20.
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Wood, Melville and Phillips, Reserved
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WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. Evgs. at 8.
MATINEE TODAY, 50c to $1.50.
PASSING SHOW of 1917
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
Theatre, E. of B'way. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20. Evgs. 8:20.
PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evgs 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
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A place of distinctive refinement and comfort. Excellent cuisine and service. GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING. $20 per week up. Booklet. Walton & Messner.
Why Swelter in New York?
It is cool in Bensonhurst and right at the ocean front.
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West End train, Fourth Ave. Subway.
Rates Reasonable.
Cedarcliff Inn, Monroe,
New York, on Round Island Lake.
Under New Management. NOW OPEN.
Cottage for rent; golf, dancing, boating, fishing. John McGoldrick, Manager, formerly Hotel Gotham management.
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High-class service, beautiful surroundings. Reduced rates in Annex. Best accommodations. Orchestra. Bathing. Ballroom. Tennis. Golf. Garage.
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For all lovers of the open air and of camp life in the woods. Send for booklet on the "Back Log Idea." T. K. Brown, Indian Lake, N. Y.
McPhillips Hotel and Cottages
Friends Lake (The Glen Sta.) overlooking lake. Booklets.
Adirondack Mts., Aquapine Hotel. — Good meals; outside sports. A. C. Commer. Old Forge, N. Y.
COLONIAL MANOR in Fleischmanns Park. Fleischmanns, N. Y.; $18 up; booklet. A. Loewy
NEW YORK—Long Island.
The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American Plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props
Thirty Minutes from the City's Center
AT BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y.
OCEAN PARKWAY STATION.
Brighton "L" Direct to Door.
HOTEL SHELBURNE OPEN ALL YEAR
American and European Plans.
200 rooms, 75 private baths, running hot and cold water; every convenience and comfort; frequent social diversions; surf bathing, outdoor sports, dancing.
Write for illustrated Booklet.
SPECIAL WEEK-END RATE.
COLONIAL HALL
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Arverne-by-the-Sea, L. I.
A FEW CHOICE ROOMS LEFT FOR AUGUST.
Entire Block of Ocean Front.
Suites with Private Bath.
Orchestra—Tennis.
Phone Hammels 40. H. Waldman, Mgr.
NEW JERSEY.
HOTEL CAPE MAY
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY
Smartest Resort on the Coast.
New Modern Fireproof Hotel.
Facing the Ocean.
Every comfort, finest bathing beach in the world; deep sea and inland fishing, sailing, motor boating; good automobile roads; golf, tennis, bowling; direct train service.
W. P. Chase, Cape May, N. J.
Open to Oct. 1
THE BREAKERS
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N.J.
Right on the Ocean Front.
L. N. MOSS, Owner & Manager.
PHONE 760
Peninsula House
Seabright, N. J.
Cool and Convenient; right on the ocean; attractive boardwalk; excellent surf bathing. Nearest ocean resort to New York. Take Sandy Hook Boat, foot of Cedar St. and West 42d St.
THE WARREN
ON THE OCEAN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A house that's "different" in its fine appointments, unusual and artistic decorations, homelike atmosphere and service. Surrounded by green lawns and gardens, at the edge of the sea. W. B. Stubbs, Prop., N. Y. Office Norece Hall. Tel. 7140 Schuyler.
Only Hotel on the Boardwalk.
The North End
Asbury Park-Ocean Grove.
200 strictly modern rooms. All private baths with sea and fresh water. Equipment, table service, the very best. FRANCIS YARNALL.
GOLF.
Diamond Springs Inn, Denville, N. J., in real country; within commuting distance of New York. Moderate rates. Lakes, Mountains. Excellent golf. Tennis, Canoeing, Swimming Pool. Booklet. Now open.
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Asbury Park, N. J.
OCEAN HOTEL
Entirely rebuilt of concrete and stucco. On the site of the old hotel established for forty years.
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A new modern hotel; hot and cold running water in every room; private baths; OCEAN PATHWAY, facing park & ocean. V. C. Haynes.
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Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Directly on the beach. MAUD COLGATE HOLMES.
CAMP with excellent board, $8.50-$10 week. New idea. Illustrated booklet. Camp Village, Lake Hopatcong, N. J. P. O Box 218.
HOTEL LAFAYETTE, Cape May, N. J.
Directly on the Beach.
JOHN TRACY & CO.
NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY
OFFERS HER VISITORS
SECURITY in their
HEALTH—A germicide sea-island climate. No dust—splendid water—perfect sanitation.
WEALTH—Hotel Rates the same as three years ago
HAPPINESS—Escape from high cost of living and scarcity of help. A shoal bathing beach—water less than 30 ft deep 5 miles out.
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JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY
ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Surf-bathing Tennis Swimming-pool
Orchestra Dancing
CAPACITY 600 S. Hamilton, Prop.
The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST AND FINEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
On the ocean front. A house of charming features with a capacity for 1,200 guests. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Private dressing-rooms in hotel for surf bathers.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Terrace Restaurant and Roof Garden overlooking the sea; French Service. Orchestra.
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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk.
Capacity, 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. White service throughout. ORCHESTRA. INDOOR ICE SKATING.
MONTICELLO
LEADING MODERATE PRICE HOTEL
Kentucky Ave. & Beach Heart of Atlantic City
Capacity 500; modern throughout. $2 up daily; $12 up weekly. Write for booklet. A. C. Eshelman.
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YOUR BOY'S VACATION
WILL BE BOTH PLEASANT AND BENEFICIAL IF SPENT AT
CAMP WALTON
Lake Congamond, Southwick, Mass. 7 to 15 years, inclusive. Boating, bathing, fishing and sports. Tennis, music and drills. Best of care. Milk, eggs and vegetables daily from the farm. Rates low enough to meet the approval of any parent. Prospectus for the asking. Address
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45 Minutes from New York
New modern building. Picturesquely situated on a high ridge overlooking Long Island Sound—two and one-half miles from Greenwich—45 minutes from New York. Bath in every double room; long distance telephone in every room. Milk from our own Alderney herd; vegetables fresh from our own garden. Tennis courts; playgrounds for children. Motor cabs meet all trains. Address
ELY COURT, Greenwich, Connecticut
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5 Minutes, Motor or Trolley FROM STAMFORD STATION.
TENNIS, GOLF, SWIMMING AND BOATING.
50 Minutes from New York BY ELECTRIC SERVICE.
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"The Crossways" "The Lodge"
SOUND BEACH, CONN.
Accommodating 200.
NOW OPEN.
On the Water. 50 Minutes from N. Y.
Frequent trains. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Boating, Saddle Horses, Orchestra.
Fresh vegetables from our own farm.
TELEPHONE 444 SOUND BEACH.
The New Edgewood
Greenwich, Conn.
Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., 45 minutes from Grand Central Station. Telephone Greenwich 1750.

FARM 'PLATTSBURGS' TO TRAIN CITY BOYS

Conference Proposes Permanent Camps to Prepare Youths for Agricultural Usefulness.

SEEN AS URGENT WAR NEED

Next Year Named as Acme of Acute Labor Situation in America, Especially on the Farm.

A conference was held yesterday afternoon at the Yale Club for closer co-operation between the State and Federal Governments in the matter of establishing permanent camps where city boys may be trained as farmers. A resolution was adopted empowering William E. Hall, National Director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, who presided, to appoint committees in the various States to take up the matter of these camps.

In an address which he delivered before the conference Mr. Hall told those present that next year the labor situation in America would be the most acute in the history of the nation, and that it would be felt more seriously on the farms than anywhere else. The problem which must be solved, he said, will be how to change the city boy into a farmhand. Then it will be necessary to put the boys where they are most needed, and where they may be best protected physically, morally, and financially.

In New York at present, according to Mr. Hall, there are about 12,000 boys in camps learning to be farmers. There are 10,000 in Wisconsin, 4,000 in New Jersey, 3,000 in Pennsylvania, and about 1,000 in Connecticut. California has promised that in a short while she will have 32,000 boys in farm training.

Mr. Hall said that at present the work at the camps was being financed by private subscription. This would not do, he said, if the United States was going to cope with the problem successfully. The Government must lend a hand, also the States. It was true, he said, that farmers did not like city boys to work for them. Reports had been received from men in the field showing that after three or four weeks' intensive training the healthy city boy is more than equal to the untrained man on a farm.

"We must establish farm Plattsburgs," said Mr. Hall. "They will be as necessary to ultimate victory in this war as any camp where soldiers are taught their profession."

Among those at the conference were: Dr. David Snedden of Columbia University; Dr. Arthur D. Dean of Albany, Supervisor of Vocational Training for the New York State Military Training Commission; Arthur D. Payne, Secretary of the same body; C. J. Atkinson, Secretary of the Boys' Club Federation; H. A. Fisher of the Hill School Camp, Pottstown, Penn.; C. F. Cox of the Far Hills, (N. J.) Camp for Boys; Walter E. Jones of Camp Prospect, Marlboro-on-Hudson; Joseph Brakeley of the Boys' Camp, at Freehold, N. J.; W. H. Debenham of the Camden, (N. J.) Boys' Camp, and these five men from New York City camps: Arthur A. Bryant, Bayshore Camp; H. H. Davis, Bernardsville Camp; L. R. Carey, Florida, (N. Y.) Camp; J. A. Van Dis, New Haven Camps; W. J. Bickett, Bernardsville Camp.

TO MAKE TESTS OF COURAGE

Psychiatrist of Corrections Department to Enter the Army.

Dr. Mortimer W. Raynor, psychiatrist of the Department of Corrections, was appointed a Captain in the United States Army yesterday. He will head a committee of scientific men who, by a series of mental and physical tests, are to grade the courage of the men who are to fight in France. Dr. Raynor said yesterday that by properly applied tests it would be possible to pick a first trench man from the soldier whose sphere of usefulness should be out of the fire zone. The committee will also investigate the effects of shell shock.

Dr. Raynor has not been yet notified when he is to enter active service.

HARVARD CLUB'S SODA BAR.

Nut Sundaes and French Frappes Served Over Its Marble Top.

A six-foot man with the brown of camp upon his face and khaki upon his back walked into the Harvard Club last night and ordered a strawberry ice cream soda—and he got it!

"That's what the war's done to the club," said Paddy Murtagh, the club's first and only soda mixer, as he wiped the marble top of a new fountain; "and the first one what calls me Percy gets poison in his."

Then the interview was interrupted while Paddy, with a hitch at his white uniform, à la drug store, dived after the materials for a nut sundae, with three cherries and a lot of chocolate syrup.

It's not a bad fountain Paddy has. Its marble top is shaded attractively and there are nice little jars labeled "Vanilla," "Chocolate," "Cherry," and the other things that go with a first-class soda fountain.

Paddy got his new job because officers of the army or navy may not patronize a regular bar. There are some 5,000 members of the Harvard Club and 900 of them are in the naval or military service. So hammering and nailing began in a corner off Harvard Hall. The reason was unknown except to the managers until yesterday, when the door was flung open—and there was Paddy behind a marble counter.

"This is a war measure," explained Manager Cullinan, "but it's not war charity. I have figured out that there is as much profit in soda water as in real drinks. It's original, isn't it?"

Upon being assured that it was, Mr. Cullinan predicted that many more clubs would follow in the lead.

"Will the soda fountain replace the Harvard Club's regular bar?" Mr. Cullinan was asked.

"Not yet," was the reply.

At 10 o'clock Paddy closed his fountain, and when last seen was gazing in the semi-darkness of Harvard Hall at the portraits of some of the ancestors of those who had voted him into his new job.

CHESTER RIOTS CONTINUE.

Four More Negroes Are Attacked.—Saloons Closed Indefinitely.

CHESTER, Penn., July 27.—Although a force of nearly 200 armed guards were patrolling the city, a mob of several thousand men and boys renewed race rioting here tonight. Shortly after dark the rioters got beyond control and beat a negro insensible before he could be rescued by the police. Scores were arrested.

When they attacked tonight's victim rioting broke out on a large scale for the fourth time this week. Wagon loads of guards held ready for trouble were rushed to the scene of the disorder and the mob was driven back at the point of revolvers and rifles. After a scene of confusion the streets were cleared, but not before dozens of white men had been beaten into unconsciousness with riot sticks.

Frank Meadows, a negro who was shot at noon today, was reported to be near death in the City Hospital. Two other colored men, fired on at the same time, are also in a serious condition.

Sheriff Neyburn issued a proclamation tonight forbidding citizens to congregate on the streets and ordering every one indoors after 9 P. M., except those whose business made it necessary for them to be on the streets. All saloons and places of amusement were ordered closed indefinitely.

COMODITIES PRICES.

A Break in Those of Certain Metals Featured the Week.

The somewhat paradoxical situation in flour was a feature of Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices this week. While the Spring varieties went up quite sharply, the Winter ones went down even more sharply. A break in metals prices was among the other interesting things. The changes for the week totaled sixty-eight in a list of 334, thirty-eight being declines. Last week, when there were seventy-eight changes, the declines numbered forty-two.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-two standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and for the corresponding week last year:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$15.75	$15.75	$10.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09¼	.09¼	.09¼
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.19⅝	.19	.10⅞
St. br. sheetings, yd.	.16	.16	.08¾
Printcloths, 38½ in., 64x60	.10¼	.10⅜	.05⅜
Butter, cream., ex., lb.	.39½	.38	.29¾
Cheese, f.c., fresh, sp., lb.	.23	.23	.15⅝
Eggs, West. ists, doz.	.33	.34	.26
Apples, evap., ch., lb.	.11	.11	.05¾
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.13½	.13½	.11¾
Peaches, Cal., dr., lb.	.10¼	.10¼	.04½
Raisins, lb.	.08	.08	.07¼
Flour, Spr. pat., bbl.	13.25	12.75	6.50
Flour, Spr. clear, bbl.	11.75	11.50	5.65
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	*	*	1.34½
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bu.	2.87½	2.14	.93¾
Oats, No. 2 white, bu.	.91	.85½	.47⅛
Hay, pr. tim., 100 lbs.	1.20	1.20	1.45
Hides, Ch. pk., No. 1, lb.	.34	.34	.27
Hides, Chi., cows, nat., lb.	.33½	.33	.25
Leather, hem., sole, lb.	.52	.57	.37
Leather, un. backs., lb.	.75	.80	.62
Iron, pig, F.No. 2, Ph., ton	58.00	54.50	19.75
Steel bil., Pitts., ton	100.00	100.00	42.00
Cop., lake, N. Y., lb.	.27	.27½	.26½
Cop., elec., N. Y., lb.	.27	.27	.26¾
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.10¾	.10	.062
Tin, N. Y., lb.	.62¾	.62¾	.38½
Petrol., ref., gal. in bbl.	.13	.13	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	8.00	8.40	7.00
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	14.85	14.80	9.50
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.75	8.00	8.00
Lard, prime, 100 lbs.	20.95	20.15	12.62½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	21.50	21.00	13.07½
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	42.00	40.50	25.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.08¼	.08¼	.05
Rubber, up-R. Para, lb.	.63½	.67½	.65¼
Sugar, fine, gr., 100 lbs	7.50	7.65	7.65
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.24	.24	.16½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.20	.20	.19
Potatoes, bbl.	3.00	3.75	2.00
Wool, avg., 100, Phila., lb.	.728	.728	.388

*Not quoted.

Despite the downward trend of the general list, the week showed one more advance in foodstuffs than declines. Spring patent flour was up 50 cents a barrel, while Spring clear went up 25 cents. Winter patent, on the other hand, fell off $1.10, and Winter clear dropped 90 cents.

At Chicago live sheep did not change and live beef declined. Live hogs, prime lard, mess pork, and short ribs all advanced. There was no change in hams or bacon here. The best grade of butter listed in the dairy products showed no change for the week, but the medium and lower ones advanced. Cheese was unchanged, while in the eggs, nearby fancies went up still further and the best Western kinds went down. The best eggs are now ten cents a dozen higher at wholesale than at this time a year ago.

All of the changes in vegetables were downward, including potatoes. The latter are now quoted only $1 a barrel higher than in late July, 1916. Cabbage, onions and turnips also dropped in price. Neither the fresh nor the dried fruits in the list showed a change either way. No. 2 Rio fertile declined, while No. 4 Santos went up. Tea showed no changes. No important revisions were apparent in the listed spices. The leading raw sugars continued to go up, but the price of fine granulated lost the ground it gained last week.

The feature of the metals list was the break in pig iron after weeks of steady advances, in which new high levels were touched. No. 2 foundry, at Philadelphia, and Bessemer and gray forge at Pittsburgh all went down. No changes at all were shown by the semi-finished and finished forms of steel. In the minor metals advances in spelter, lead, and tin offset declines in ordinary antimony and lake copper. Foundry coke was higher.

Advances in oats and corn produced the week's changes in the grains, nearby wheat still being unquoted. The hide market showed a drop in branded cow stock, against advances in heavy native cows, No. 1 heavy cows and No. 1 buff. A landslide was apparent in the leather market, in which the only price not quoted lower was that of belting butts. Crude rubber and trade silk were firmer. Two of the thirteen changes shown by drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs and oils were upward, the features in this part of the list including a further rise in domestic Epsom salts and a $3 break in opium, in jobbing lots, to a somewhat nominal level of $24 a pound. The naval stores showed advances in resin and turpentine.

The week brought no changes to the woolen list, but burlaps went up still further under the influence of more bullish reports. The ups and downs of cotton, coupled with prolonged inactivity on the part of buyers—principally where first-hand goods were concerned—brought about an easier feeling in several constructions of gray goods. Colored cottons, though pretty quiet, did not change in price.

FEWER DRY GOODS BUYERS.

But Distribution Is Ahead of Same Period Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Marshal Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade says:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods for the current week is running in advance of the corresponding period of 1916. The volume of road sales for immediate delivery is about even with the same week last year but is considerably in excess of a year ago for future delivery. Customers have been in the market in smaller numbers. Collections are normal. Prices on domestic cotton goods are firm."

Deer a Nuisance to Farmers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27.—Petitions begging relief from the deer nuisance are being circulated through the farming districts of Atlantic County addressed to Governor Edge and signed by almost every farmer. Farmers say the herds of deer have caused $10,000 damage to crops within the last two months. Under the law they may not kill the animals, and want the Governor to do something to reduce the great number that now abound.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.09
Alta	.02	Justice	.02
Andes	.12	Mexican	.10
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.09
Bullion	.02	Overman	.01
Caledonia	.07	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con.	.01	Savage	.07
Chollar	.04	Sierra Nevada	.09
Confidence	.03	Union Con.	.10
Con. Virginia	.21	Utah	.02
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.61½
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Merger	.05
Belmont	1.23	Great Band	.07
Halifax	.25	Jumbo Exten.	.24
Jim Butler	.70	Jumbo Junior	.04
McNamara	.15	Kawanas	.12
Midway	.06	Silver Pick	.10
Mizpah	.10	Spearhead	.10
Monarch Pitts	.09	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.19	Big Four	.05
North Star	.10	Consolidated	.25
Rescue	.19	Morning Glory	.18
Tonopah Exten.	2.25	Union Amalg.	.14
Tonopah Nev.	6.00	White Caps	1.27½
West End	.65	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.15	Big Jim	.70
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.20
Atlanta	.09	Packard	.32
Booth	.07	Rochester	.47
Daisy	.02	Round Mountain	.25
Florence	.14	United Eastern	4.12½
Fraction	.03	United Mines	.50
Goldfield Con.	.54		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¼	6	Granite	.50	.60
Dr. J'pot.	3⅜	5	Isabella	10¼	10⅝
Elkton	5½	7	McKinney	18	18
El Paso	25	30	Portland	148	150
Fanny R.	4	5	Vindicator	.74	78
Golden C.	21⅜	21½	U. Gold M.	21	22½
Gold Sov.	5¼	7¾			

WILL HELP LUMBERMEN COMBAT I. W. W. PERIL

Washington Delegation Going to Northwest to Appeal for Unity in War Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In order to combat the efforts of agitators of the Industrial Workers of the World and other disturbing elements in the labor situation, and to obtain full co-operation of lumber manufacturers, a delegation composed of representatives of the Government, and the British, French, and Italian Missions, American aircraft manufacturers and Pacific Coast spruce lumber men, will leave Washington early next week for the Pacific Coast States. They will deliver a series of addresses on the war situation and appeal to all elements to aid the Government in waging the war against Germany.

The delegation will include E. T. Allen of the Lumber Committee of the Council of National Defense, Lieut. Col. L. W. E. Rees of the British Royal Flying Corps, Major R. Perfetti of the Italian Mission, Captain Henry Douriff of the French Mission, and Howard E. Jayne and F. A. Douty, representing the spruce lumbermen. They will take with them a series of moving pictures showing scenes at the front and will tell of recent war developments. They will visit, among other towns, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, and San Francisco.

The Aircraft Production Board stated today that even with the improved specifications proposed by the spruce manufacturers at their recent conference with Government representatives, which require more careful selection and less raw material than those in common use, it was estimated that the demands of the joint allied and American program would still call for far larger amounts of spruce than were manufactured last year. Although this will require an unusual output by the spruce manufacturers, both on the Pacific Coast and in North Carolina and Virginia, where part of the supply can be obtained, it is regarded by no means impossible.

The purpose of next week's trip, according to the Aircraft Production Board, will be to educate manufacturers and the fair Western public, as well, to the needs of the situation, arouse their enthusiasm and loyal co-operation, and insure that nothing is left undone that will help spur up the production and quick delivery of the necessary aircraft material. The men who will take the trip will be able to explain in detail to the lumbermen the exact requirements of the aircraft manufacturers with the reasons for their demands, enabling them to carry out the terms of their contracts more intelligently than correspondence alone would permit. At the same time their personal investigation of conditions on the Coast will enable the Government representatives to better understand what difficulties they must prepare to meet and how best to apportion the supply.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 27.—Governors of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Utah are planning to work together to check internal troubles in their States, particularly illegal activities of Industrial Workers of the World, Governor Moses Alexander of Idaho asserted today.

Plans to co-operate in fighting forest fires and blocking attempts to destroy crops in order to save the timber for the Government ships and the crops for the people will be completed first, the Idaho Executive said.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ALLIANCE, Neb.—Barnett & Co.; W. B. Barnett, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

AUSTIN, Texas—Max Sneman; Miss S. Malasky, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Schleisner Co.; S. Schleisner, ladies' cloaks, dresses; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Goldberg Bros.; M. Schneberger, leather goods, hosiery, gloves, corsets, laces, embroideries; Longacre.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; Mrs. E. B. Barnard, art needlework; 120 West 22d.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Oltshine Co.; M. Oltshine, ready-to-wear; Hermitage.

BOSTON—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber; C. M. Larrabee, dress goods; 386 Broadway.

BOSTON—Goldman, Schnitzer & Zimmermann; L. Goldman, mfrs cloaks, suits; Latham.

CHICAGO—Hirsh-Wickwire Co.; W. M. Hopkinson and J. C. Hayes, piece goods; 200 5th Av.; Herald Square.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Cincinnati Fair; B. Shearman, millinery; 621 B'way, Room 540.

CRAWFORD, Texas—M. Marks, dry goods, clothing; Somerset.

DALLAS, Texas—M. Saul, Inc.; M. Saul and Miss C. Greenstein, ready-to-wear, millinery; 303 5th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—W. A. Green & Co.; H. B. Olden, carpets, rugs, housefurnishing goods; 1,150 Broadway; Breslin.

EL PASO, Texas—I. Laskin & Bro.; I. Laskin, dry goods, clothing, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. R. Duncan, dry goods, notions, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.; Grand.

FULTON, Ill.—E. Robbins Co.; E. Robbins, clothing, shoes; Breslin.

GREENVILLE, Miss.—Nelms & Blum Co.; S. Blum, women's, children's, ready-to-wear, millinery, shoes, toys; 353 4th Av.

GREENVILLE, Ohio—Eikenberry & Christopher Co.; T. B. Christopher, clothing, shoes; Herald Square.

HELENA, Mon.—Sands Bros.; L. A. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

HIAWATHA, Kan.—Middlebrook Bros.; H. O. Middlebrook, ready-to-wear; 384 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—J. W. Robinson Co.; Miss E. Usher, toilet goods; 111 5th Av.; Richmond.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Leader Merc. Co.; J. Herzog, rugs, draperies, curtains; 38 W. 32d.

MISSOULA, Mon.—The Leader; J. Danziger, general mdse.; 141 5th Av.; Breslin.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Scott-Halliburton Co.; M. D. Scott, waists, corsets, women's, infants' wear, housefurnishing goods; 1,140 Broadway; Algonquin.

PITTSBURGH—Grant & McKee Co.; G. P. Grant, carpets, rugs, linoleums; Navarre.

PLAINVIEW, Texas—Richards Bros. & Collier; T. E. Richards, ready-to-wear, millinery; 38 W. 32d.

PUEBLO, Col.—Pueblo Store Co.; P. D. Paxton, silks, dress goods, trimmings; 220 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; S. H. Gruman, men's furnishing goods; 1,123 Broadway; Flanders.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Paris Millinery Co.; Mrs. A. F. Smith, millinery; 141 5th Av.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros.' Stores; A. Cameron, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.; Collingwood.

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Rhodes Co.; Miss D. Thornquest, children's junior corsets; muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,150 Broadway.

SEATTLE, Wash.—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; Miss I. N. Geyer, art goods; Miss M. D. Boening, infants' wear, corsets; W. B. Firtle, mdse. mgr.; 23 E. 26th.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane D. G. Co.; O. Van Dorn, linens, white goods; A. Call, women's tailoring dept.; 225 4th Av.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Culbertson-Grote-Rankin Co.; Mrs. M. C. Oppenheimer, waists, sweaters, silk petticoats; 120 W. 32d.

STOCKTON, Cal.—The Wonder; J. Maloney, P. Cahn, ready to wear; 120 W. 32d.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Lewis-Zuloaki-Merc Co.; Mrs. L. W. Nichols, pattern hats; 303 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Scruggs-Vanderveort-Barney D. G. Co.; J. S. Laurie, upholstery goods; 23 E. 26th.

TAMPA, Fla.—Tarr-Martin Co.; R. H. Tarr, housefurnishing goods, carpets, furniture; Gregorian.

WACO, Texas—Snaman & Co.; Miss Sachs, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

YORK, Neb.—F. C. Middlebrook, general mdse.; 334 4th Av.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

DRESSES.—Will buy for cash jobs, any quantity of taffeta dresses. Wiener, 63 West 36th St.

GEORGETTES.—2 and 3 thread domestic Georgettes; also Georgiaes; will buy several hundred pieces; spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

PLUSH.—40-40 plush; quote lowest price. X, 137 Times.

POPLINS wanted for cash, American Woolen Co.'s No. 6709½ or any other cotton, wool, black. Hirschorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SILKS.—Open to buy silks of all descriptions up to 85 cents a yard. Store, 423 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—White and colored wash skirts, any quantities for spot cash. Call up to 1 o'clock. Teitlebaum, 43 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Will place stock orders on snappy styles and suits. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

VELOURS.—All shades F. and H. Botan or similar. Revere Co., 127 Madison Av.

VELOURS.—Open to buy velours and broadcloth for cash. Far. 2347.

Offerings to Buyers

ASTRACHANS, quilted linings, velveteens, Pearson's fancy plush. Greeley 4376.

CHARMEUSE.—Best quality 40-inch black taupe, beige, &c., $1.47½. Madison Square 6388.

COATS.—Silk plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

GLOVE CLOTH.—Jersey cotton, navy and brown, quantity. Box 316, Amsterdam, N. Y.

MIDDIES.—We have still middies in cotton, silk, smocks, and sport coats, for immediate delivery, at low market prices. 446 Broadway, 11. A. L. Mfrs. House Co.

PLUSH COATS.—Our line, consisting of seal plush and other pile fabric coats of the better grade, is ready. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

VENETIAN fancy and sateen, cheap; also colored esquimette plush. Greeley 4376.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4¾@5 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...4¾@5 " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Some New Things in Dolls.

What is said to be the first American-made "moving eye," or sleeping, doll that can be sold at retail as low as $1.50 will be put on the market here in the next few days. Heretofore these dolls have been retailed at $2.50 and up, though there is a Japanese-made doll of this type that also can be sold over the counter at $1.50. The Japanese doll is strung with elastic cord, however, while the American one makes use of steel wire springs, which insure longer "life." The Japanese doll is also about three times as heavy as the American, due to the difference in the compositions from which they are made. The wholesale price of the new American doll will be $10.50 a dozen. A new thing in character dolls is a thirty-inch "Teddy," in khaki, that wholesales at $15 a dozen and retails around $2.50.

Misses' Garment Sales Irregular.

Between the earliness of the season and the discount controversy, misses' garments for Fall have not fared any too well as yet. The best indications are, however, that business, while now irregular, will soon settle into normal channels and give no cause for uneasiness to any one. Nothing seems to have stood out very much in the business that has been done so far. One feature, however, is that buyers from the Far West are said to be favoring dresses, while those nearer to this market have gone in no cause for coats and suits. The great bulk of the business being done is on the darker shades.

Trading Was Light Again.

Printcloth buying was again far from active in this market yesterday, though some business was put through on second-hand goods at prices a little under what the mills asked. The latter were firm in their refusal to meet the figures of second hands, in spite of the recent easing off all around, and the result has been to give the market a slightly better undertone. In the coarser goods second hands sold 5.50 sheetings at 9½ cents, August-September shipment, but first hands wanted 9 cents for the same cloth and delivery. Mill sales of 48 square four-yard sheetings were reported for August shipment at 12 cents. First-hand printcloth prices closed nominally as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s	14c.	38½-inch, 64-60s	10½c
39-inch, 72-76s	12⅝c	38¼-inch, 64-56s	10½c
39-inch, 68-72s	11½c	38¼-inch, 60-52s	9⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s	8½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	8⅝c
38½-inch, 64-64s	10⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	7¼c

*Asked.

Jewelry Sales Are Good.

Manufacturers of jewelry are elated with the way business is keeping up in spite of the recent flotation of the Liberty Loan and the usual mid-Summer lethargy on the part of the retailers. Platinum jewelry is especially good, and price appears to be no object when a piece has originality. The call for diamond rings is the most active, with bar brooches also selling well. Lavalliéres are being bought as well, but hardly to the extent they have been in recent years. The better kinds of gold jewelry are also meeting the favor of buyers. Platinum continues steady at the best prices quoted. These are $111 an ounce for metal containing 10 per cent. iridium, and $105 an ounce for medium platinum.

Separate Skirts Sell Well.

A nice house business has been done here in separate skirts in the last couple of weeks, and salesmen out with Fall merchandise also are doing well. The straight-line effect dominates the offerings, many pleated skirts being shown among them with considerable success. One-piece drapes are also proving good sellers. Military effects, while selling, have not been as active so far as had been expected. Many of the most popular models incorporate novel treatments of pockets, while sash, half-belt and cartridge-belt effects also are seen. Buttons are used, too. Some skirts are made with fancy borders. As a general rule the new models are a bit longer than last season's, but the width shows little change.

Fall Styles Not Yet Settled.

Accompanying the discount controversy that is rather disrupting business in the women's wear trade, another factor which also causes unsettlement is the uncertainty over styles. Buyers have not yet determined what to order, suits or dresses. A short while ago suits had the advantage, but now some talk is heard in buying circles that the styles in these garments do not show change enough to warrant them success. Coats have moved into a strong position and this is usually taken as an indication that dresses will also be popular. Toward the latter part of next month, the imported models will arrive, and some buyers feel it is best to wait developments until then.

Sweaters in Plaid Design.

Among the women's sweaters now being offered by retailers is one line of goods in which plaid designs are carried out. They are, of course, in the more expensive ranges. Whether the manufacturer was able to foresee a possible vogue for such goods as a result of the visiting Kitties is not known, but the patterns offer a pleasing variety from the ordinary striped and plain colored merchandise. Other sweaters vary the monotony of the conventional striped designs by having the stripes laid across the garment from the waist down.

Horsehide Glove for Aviators.

With the placing of an order for some 28,000 odd pairs of horsehide gloves for aviators in the service, the opinion was expressed by a glove man yesterday that these articles will see a much larger demand in the future than they have enjoyed. He pointed out that for rough work in all sorts of weather the horsehide glove comes very near ideal for the purpose. The leather is pliable, and at the same time enough oil is retained to shed water. Constructed with a wool or fur lining, he said that in the future automobile drivers will probably rely upon such gloves to a large extent.

Active Buying of Summer Cloths.

The opening of men's wear Summer fabrics has attained a full measure of success. On the leading lines of tropical worsteds and other lightweight constructions the demand has been very active. Much of the activity is due, so sellers believe, to substitution by the clothiers of these goods in their orders for woolen cloths which will be scarce and high priced. In other words, it is understood the clothing manufacturers are fully aware that there will be a shortage of woolens, and to protect themselves are purchasing the lightweight materials now on the market as substitutes.

Discussed the Wool Situation.

A committee of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association had a conference in Washington on Thursday with the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense regarding, among other things, the conservation of wool by the elimination of as many sample models as possible. It is understood that the committee did not consider the outlook for future wool supplies so poor as some of the big fabric manufacturers contend it is, nor did they agree wholly with the views of the board in regard to the sample models. Among the evidence used by the committee to show that the wool outlook is not as black as it has been painted was a clipping from the business page of THE TIMES, in which exception was taken to a pessimistic statement by the President of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers. Another "exhibit" was a recent advertisement of a well-known men's clothing house of this city, in which it was said that their garments would continue to contain 100 per cent. wool, regardless of what anybody else did.

READY TO TAKE OVER SHIPS.

Board to Begin Commandeering and Pushing Fabrication Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The reorganized Shipping Board got to work today under a full head of steam. At a meeting of the board Edward N. Hurley was formally elected Chairman and R. B. Stevens was named as Vice Chairman to succeed Theodore Brent, whose resignation was accepted yesterday by President Wilson. Mr. Hurley then made this statement:

"We have actively begun work. We have found things in excellent condition, and are now for making progress as rapidly as we can. We find that our problem has three phases—labor, timber, and steel.

"The labor situation is in a satisfactory shape. We are getting into the timber and steel situations. Today we gave considerable attention to the distribution of ships—that is, the bringing of certain ones from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and the best utilization of others for the transportation of cargoes needed abroad."

Soon after the Shipping Board meeting there was a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, at which Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps was installed as general manager.

It was stated today that it was the hope of the Shipping Board and Fleet Corporation to put into full operation within a few days the program for the commandeering of ships and the construction of fabrication plants.

A report was current today that the Shipping Board had ready for service at least half of the German tonnage interned in American ports at the outbreak of the war. No formal statement was made, however.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CROW MOTOR SALES COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Crow Motor Sales Company, dealers in second-hand automobiles, 1,850 Broadway, by Leroy B. C. Delaney, a creditor for $500 for legal services. It was stated that the liabilities are over $100,000 and the assets here are about $1,500, but it is believed there are other assets located in other parts of the country, at cost about equal to the liabilities. Charles Harwood was appointed receiver in bond of $500. It is allied in business with the Jennings Motor Sales Corporation.

JENNINGS MOTOR SALES CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Jennings Motor Sales Corporation, distributors of automobiles, 1,851 Broadway, by Leroy B. C. Delaney, a creditor for $1,000 for professional services. It was stated that the liabilities are $50,000 and assets in this city $10,000. There are other assets located in Philadelphia and Washington. It is a New York corporation, of which Joseph A. Jennings was President. The corporation was sales agent for the Hals car. The Gotham Auto Body and Painting Company, it was said, has served notice of a lien upon the cars in its possession. Charles Harwood was appointed receiver in bond of $5,000 and authorized to continue business temporarily.

MOSES D. MOSS, accident lawyer, 150 Nassau Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $88,313, of which $80,700 is secured by bond and mortgage, and assets of $200, a law library, which is exempt, and $70 judgment for legal services. Mr. Moss has a 50 per cent. interest in the result of several cases pending for personal injuries. The secured creditors are the Title Insurance Company, $25,000; Frank W. Blauvelt, $18,000, and Edward Schmeyer, $15,000.

LOUIS SCHAFFER, waist manufacturer, 520 West 160th St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $17,300 and no assets. A large part of the liabilities were for goods sold to the Sedora Waist Company.

WILLIAM C. REED, proprietor, 11 West Thirtieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,411 and assets of $78.

SCHWINGER & GREENWALD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Schwinger & Greenwald, tobacco dealers, 182 Second Avenue, by these creditors: Mica Stern, $560; H. Monday & Sons, Inc., $45, and Jacob. I. Edelstein, $88.

W. H. PARKERTON.—James A. Foley has been appointed receiver for W. H. Parkerton, wire works, 145 West Eighteenth Street, in bond of $3,000.

M. HELFGOTT & SON, INC.—Thomas H. Mathers, Jr., has been appointed receiver of M. Helfgott & Son, wholesale paper and twine, 632 West Thirtieth Street and 132 Nassau Street, in bond of $1,000. Liabilities are $15,000, and assets $2,000.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 256 business failures in the United States during the week, against 241 for the previous week, and 293, 329, 266, and 248 for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 56; New England, 38; Southern, 50; Western, 53; Northwestern, 30, and Far Western, 29. Canada had 18, against 13 for the preceding week. About 70 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 9 per cent. had from $1,500 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 27.—Bankruptcy petition of Frank P. Hadfield filed; liabilities, $12,912.90; assets, $11,611.55, with $3,725 declared exempt.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Arnold, Hastings—Corvan Co., Inc. $105.64
Boggi, John—N. Sivigila 181.66
Baumgarten, Samuel—Mutual Thread Co. 192.24
Blakeney, Albert N.—Central Metal and Supply Co. 2,399.60
Buck, Gustav—David Mayer Brewing Co. 446.47
Berry, Boyd O.—M. Bogdenoff 139.18
Culver, Charles W.—Plainfield Trust Co. 114.65
City of New York—L. H. Beers, costs 111.68
Cottone, Saito—R. Schiek 101.90
Colombo, Michael—M. Rappaport 356.20
Daveneu, James—J. A. Mittnacht, Jr. 494.91
Donohue, William—Shore Acres and Inland Development Co. 1,619.79
Same—Same 1,619.79
Globe Indemnity Co.—P. Rosenwasser. 2,468.72
Golod, Paul, and P. & G. Tiling and Construction Co.—C. Ferber et al. 170.65
Govers, Francis X.—H. Aram 188.60
Goldstein, Max—J. A. Jerauld 105.21
Herenstein, Abraham F., or Adolph—A. Donner 278.66
Hempstead House and Home Co.—J. Lappin 1,270.42
Hipkins-Bayly, Inc.—Penn. Cement Co. 221.06
Jacobs, Rubin—H. Sutton et al. 141.98
Joslin, Ivan—W. C. Hurley 188.50
Kobre, Israel and Chas.—W. Dunfee—G. H. Stern et al. 220.95
Koch, Jacob H.—S. Herman 116.18
Kasn, Louis—Cosmopolitan Bank 212.22
Krzyewski, Alexander—Max Stiner & Co. 200.77
Leibowitz, Carl and Paul A.—A. Goldner

Chartered 1822

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Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue

New York

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

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Foreign Exchange

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INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS

40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Another Dull Session Closes with Prices at High Levels —No Mexican Loan.

No new tendencies were observable in the stock market yesterday, which again reflected the general indisposition of the public to trade pending a settlement of factors which have arisen in connection with the Government's demand for more revenue and lower prices for the materials it must buy. Dealings ran a little over 300,000 shares, with prices working toward higher levels in most cases, but without any sign of bullish enthusiasm in either the rails or industrials. Traders who thought that the market was nearly bare of buying orders made an attempt to find the soft spots by selling some of the steel issues, but prices held rather more firmly than they expected, and the pressure was soon removed. United States Steel, dealings in which made up 25 per cent. of the total, fell to 120⅝, but rallied from that figure to 122⅞ at the close, which was 1½ points above the previous close. In the rails most interest attached to the behavior of St. Paul, following the reduction in its dividend and the publication of a statement of reasons given out by the Directors yesterday. Selling on moderate volume carried the price of this issue down to 67¾ at the low, but it recovered to 68⅝, reducing the net loss to a half point.

The St. Paul management is carrying a heavy burden in its ambitious extension to the Pacific coast, but sees no reason to doubt the wisdom of the decision to add more than 3,000 miles to its system in view of the competitive conditions which left the company at a disadvantage without its own coast connection. The added charges were increased about $9,500,000 per annum through the outlay of the Puget Sound extension, and the development of new traffic has not been rapid enough to keep up the average earnings of the entire system. This would not have been a serious matter had operating conditions continued as they were when the new line was constructed, but costs have gone up to an extent undreamed of a few years ago, as illustrated by the addition of $2,000,000 to the company's wage account alone in the first six months of this year.

The report from Washington yesterday expressing the Treasury Department's disapproval of proposed Mexican financing at this centre were not clear to bankers, who stated yesterday that there has been no serious discussion of such a loan. Last October representatives of the Carranza Government made inquiry looking to the provision of $150,000,000, but even under the more favorable conditions then existing they received no encouragement. It is out of the question to expect anyone to initiate new financing for Mexico until the United States is ready to offer what amounts to a guarantee that interest and principal will be paid.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Old War Loan and Tax-Free Issue Are Fairly Active.

LONDON, July 27.—The Stock Exchange finished the business week quietly and steadily. The old war loan and the new tax-free issue were fairly active, but other gilt-edged securities were neglected. Rubber shares led in dealings, but oil shares and shipping securities were good. The decline in Russian securities appeared to have been checked, but few transactions in them were recorded.

Americans were idle but steady. Money was plentiful and discounts easy.

Trading Unchanged on Bourse.

PARIS, July 27.—Prices were unchanged on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent loan, 88 francs 70 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3	Last	2¾
Low	2½	Renewals	2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4½	Sixty days	4¾@5
Ninety days	4½	Ninety days	5
Four months	4½@4¾	Four months	5 @5¼
Five months	4½@4¾	Five months	5¼
Six months	4¾	Six months	5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3¼
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3¼@3⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3⅝@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4⅜
4 to 6 months ..... 4¾@5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	...
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.76⅞	5.76⅞	5.76⅞	—.00⅛
Cables	5.75⅝	5.75⅛	5.75⅝	—.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	21.55	21.25	21.55	...
Cables	21.65	21.35	21.65	...

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand	Yesterday's Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7555	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.76⅝	5.75⅛
China—		
Hongkong	63.00	63.10
Peking	99.00	99.125
Shanghai	93.00	93.125
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.90
40.10 Holland	41.31½	*41.43⅝
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.23	7.22
49.34 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.25
Yokohama	51.25	51.25
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.50 Russia	21.55	21.65
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	32.05	32.20
Copenhagen	29.40	29.60
Christiania	29.95	30.05
19.295 Spain	22.85	23.00
South America—		
32.41 Rio	25.25	25.375
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.75	43.875
5.1820 Switzerland	4.58	4.56

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

*Plus 1-32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $526,103,581; balance, $51,083,311; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $250,797; Federal Reserve credit balance, $14,528,996.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.8125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39⅝d, off ⅛d; in New York, 78¼c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 60¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$13,408,336	$13,408,336
Ord. internal revenue	40,142,851	40,142,851
Income tax	8,745,442	8,745,442
Miscellaneous	6,894,119	6,894,119
Total receipts	$69,190,850	$69,190,850
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	112,671,286	112,671,286
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	594,687,337	594,687,337
Expenditures	181,862,140	181,862,140

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Albia L. & Ry.pf.	1½	Q.		
Am. R'ways pf.	$1.75	Q.	Aug. 15	July 31
By-Prod. Coke	1½	Q.		
Do	1	Ex.		
Freeport, Texas	$1	Q.	Aug. 15	Aug. 10
Do	$2	Ex.	Aug. 15	Aug. 10
General Chem.	1½	Q.	Sep. 1	Aug. 22
Indian Ref. pf.	7	..	Aug. 20	Aug. 4
M. W. Util. pf.	$1.50	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Semet-Solvay	2	Q.		
Do	2	Ex.		
Standard Milk	1½	Q.	Aug. 10	Aug. 2
Do pf.	1¾	Q.	Aug. 10	Aug. 2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	328,370	227,381	834,786
Year to date	113,018,260	93,873,501	76,331,526

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
66	67	200	Ajax Rubber	66½	68¼	66½	66½	— ⅛
5	5¼	200	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	...
28⅞	29	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29	29	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
92⅛	92⅜	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	93	93	92¼	92½	...
48	48½	1,000	Am. Can	48	48¾	48	48	...
107	108	200	Am. Can pf	107½	107⅞	107⅜	107⅞	+ ⅛
75⅜	76	200	Am. Car & Fdry	75½	75⅝	75½	75⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	13¼	300	Am. H. & Leather	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	14⅛	700	Am. Ice	12⅞	14	12⅞	14	+1
57½	57⅝	300	Am. International	57½	57¾	57¼	57¼	...
27	27¼	5,800	Am. Linseed	27¼	27¾	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
71¼	72	2,200	Am. Locomotive	71	71⅝	71	71⅝	+ ⅛
102¾	103	100	Am. Locomotive pf	103	103	103	103	...
15	15⅜	100	Am. Malting	15⅜	15⅜	13⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
70	70¼	2,300	Am. Malting 1st pf	69¾	70¼	69¾	69⅝	+ ⅛
103	103¼	3,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	102⅝	103¼	102½	103	+ ⅛
90	101	100	Am. Snuff pf. new	100	100	100	100	+1⅛
67⅜	68	100	Am. Steel F'dries	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅛
121	121¼	400	Am. Sugar Ref	121	121⅞	121	121⅞	+ ⅛
50¼	50½	1,200	Am. Sumatra Tob	50	50⅝	50	50½	+ ⅛
118¾	118⅝	4,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	119½	119⅝	117⅝	118½	—1⅛
201	205	800	Am. Tobacco	203	204½	203	204½	+ ½
101	101¼	3,300	Am. Tob. pf. new	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	...
53	53½	200	Am. Woolen	53	53⅝	53	53⅝	— ⅛
76½	77	4,100	Anaconda Copper	76¼	77¼	76⅛	77	+1
58½	59⅛	100	Associated Oil	60	60	60	60	+1
100¾	100¾	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100½	+ ⅛
105¼	106¼	700	At., Gulf & West I	105	105¾	104½	105¾	+1⅛
73	73⅛	16,800	Baldwin Loco	70⅞	73¼	70¼	73	+2⅜
99	100	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	100	100	100	100	...
69½	69⅞	600	Baltimore & Ohio	69½	70⅛	69⅝	70	+ ½
68	69	10	Baltimore & O. pf	68	68	68	68	...
1¼	1¼	600	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
126½	126⅝	14,800	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	125⅞	126½	124⅝	126½	+1½
59¼	60	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+ ⅛
99½	100½	100	Burns Brothers	100	100	100	100	— ½
160½	162	550	Canadian Pacific	160	161	160	161	+1
87½	87½	950	Central Leather Co	86⅞	88¼	86⅞	87½	+ ⅝
112⅝	114	100	Central Leather pf	112¼	112½	112¼	112½	...
34	34¾	200	Cerro de Pasco	34½	34½	34¼	34½	+ ¼
80	81	600	Chandler Motor	80	80⅝	80	80⅝	+ ⅝
59½	60	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	59½	59⅞	59½	59⅞	+ ⅜
33¼	34	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	...
68⅜	69	6,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	69⅜	70	67¾	68⅜	— ⅛
109¾	110⅛	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	110	110	110	110	...
33½	34¼	1,800	C., R. I. & P. t. cfs	34¼	34¼	33⅜	34¼	— ⅛
71¼	72	200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t.cfs	72	72	71⅛	71⅛	— ½
58⅝	58½	1,400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. cfs	58⅞	59	58⅝	58¾	— ⅛
19⅞	20	600	Chile Copper	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	...
54⅝	54⅞	1,700	Chino Copper	53⅜	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝	+ ⅛
40⅛	40¼	400	Columbia Gas & El	40⅛	40¼	40⅛	40¼	...
97	100	100	Continental Can	99	99	99	99	...
35¼	35½	11,500	Corn Products Ref	34⅞	35⅜	34⅝	35⅜	+ ⅛
80⅝	81½	10,200	Crucible Steel	80⅜	81½	80⅛	81	+ ¼
102	103	100	Crucible Steel pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
39⅜	40¼	400	Cuba Cane Sugar	39½	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅛
83½	86	400	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	85½	85¾	85¼	85¼	—1¼
190	195	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	190	190	190	190	...
16⅜	17⅛	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	17	17	17	17	+1
27½	27⅝	16,100	Distillers' Secur	26⅞	28	26⅝	27½	+ ⅝
24¼	24⅝	1,400	Erie	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
46	47	100	Federal M. & S. pf	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+1¼
46	47	100	Do. cash	47	47	47	47	...
111¼	111⅝	10,800	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	110⅝	111⅞	109	111½	+ ⅛
81	82	100	Granby Consol	80	80	80	80	...
32¾	33	800	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	32¼	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅛
42	42⅜	200	Greene-Cananea	42	42	42	42	...
54	60	100	Hartman Corp	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	—6⅜
55¼	55½	2,700	Inspiration Copper	54⅝	55½	54⅝	55½	+ ½
9¼	9½	100	Interboro Consol	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
28¼	29	1,500	Int. Mer. Marine	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅜
87⅜	87⅞	7,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf	86⅝	87⅞	86⅝	87⅞	+1⅛
38⅝	38¾	1,900	Int. Nickel	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	22¼	100	Kansas City Southn	22	22	22	22	...
42⅜	42⅝	2,600	Kennecott Copper	42⅜	43¼	42⅜	42⅞	+ ⅛
91¼	92	600	Lackawanna Steel	90⅞	91½	90½	91½	+ ¼
20	20¼	1,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	21⅛	21⅞	20½	20⅝	—1
63¼	63¼	100	Lehigh Valley	63	63	63	63	...
33	33⅜	1,700	Maxwell Motors	33	33⅜	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
61	62	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	61	61	60¾	60¾	—2⅝
24	24¼	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	...
94	96	3,900	Mexican Petroleum	94½	96⅝	94	95½	+1½
40	40⅞	2,200	Miami Copper	40	40⅞	40	40⅝	+ ⅜
57½	58⅛	3,700	Midvale Steel	57½	58	57	58	+ ¼
31⅞	32	800	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	31⅞	32	31⅝	32	...
34	35	100	National Acme	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
36	36½	300	Nat. Conduit & C	36½	36½	36	36⅛	— ⅛
44½	44⅝	1,700	Nat. Enam. & St	43½	44⅝	43½	44⅝	+1⅛
110	110¼	200	Nat. Lead pf	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
22	22⅝	500	Nevada Con.	22⅛	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	31	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex	31	31	31	31	— ⅛
131	139	100	N. Y. Air Brake	132	132	132	132	...
88½	88⅝	200	N. Y. Central	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ¼
35⅜	36	300	N. Y., N. H. & H	36½	36½	36½	36¼	+ ¼
22½	23½	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
100½	101	1,400	Northern Pacific	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100½	...
96	98½	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	97	97	97	97	...
58	58½	1,400	Ohio Cities Gas	58	58½	58	58½	+ ⅛
5⅝	5⅝	300	Ontario Mining	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
89½	91	100	Owens Bottle Mach	89½	89½	89½	89½	— ½
25	28	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	25	25	25	25	...
53	53½	400	Penn. R. R	53⅛	53⅛	53	53⅛	— ⅛
76	77	100	People's Gas, Chi	77	77	77	77	...
36	37	100	Philadelphia Co	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
39½	40¼	100	Pierce Arrow	40	40	40	40	+ ½
97⅝	98	200	Pierce Arrow pf	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
54⅞	55	1,700	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	54½	54⅝	53½	54⅝	+1⅛
31½	32⅜	200	Pitts. & West Va	31⅜	31⅝	31½	31½	— ¼
61	62	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	62	62	62	62	...
72½	73	100	Pressed Steel Car	73	73	73	73	...
51½	52½	900	Railway Steel Sp	52	52	52	52	...
27	27⅝	2,900	Ray Con. Copper	27¼	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅛
93⅝	94	600	Reading	94	93⅞	94	93⅞	+ ⅛
91	91¼	7,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	91	91¼	90¼	91¼	+ ⅛
63½	64½	400	Royal Dutch t r	64½	64½	64½	64½	— ⅝
17	17½	200	St. Louis-San Fran	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
18⅞	18½	100	Saxon Motor	19	19	19	19	+2
12	13	100	Seaboard Air Line	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
28	29	100	Seab. Air Line pf	28	28	28	28	...
24	25	100	Shattuck-Arizona	24	24	24	24	...
43	43½	100	Sinclair Oil x r	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	...
93¼	93⅝	800	Southern Pacific	93½	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	27	700	Southern Railway	26⅝	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
55	56	100	Southern Ry. pf	55	55	55	55	...
52⅞	53½	5,700	Studebaker Co	52⅞	53⅜	51⅝	53⅛	...
44¼	44½	100	Superior Steel	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	17⅜	100	Tenn. C. & C	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
188	189	500	Texas Co.	189	189	188	188½	—1½
20⅜	20⅝	3,600	Texas Co. rights	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
16½	16⅝	100	Texas & Pacific	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	...
19⅝	19⅝	100	Third Avenue	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
64½	65	9,200	Tobacco Products	65¼	64½	64½	65	+ ⅛
104	104	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	104	104	104	104	— ⅝
41¼	43	100	Transue & Will	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
106	108	500	Underwood Typew	106	106	105	105	—8½
135¼	136	300	Union Pacific	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	...
79½	80	100	Union Pacific pf	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
115¼	115⅝	4,100	Un. Cigar St. x d	114⅝	115⅝	114⅝	115¼	+ ¼
132¼	137	800	United Fruit	134	134	132⅝	133	—1¼
27½	29⅜	100	United Paper Board	29	29	29	29	...
21	22½	200	U. S. Cast I. & F	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	—1¼
16	18	100	U. S. Express d	18	18	18	18	...
16,100	16⅝	16,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	163⅛	165⅝	162¼	164⅜	+2½
		100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
80,200	122⅞	80,200	U. S. Steel	121½	122⅞	120⅝	122⅞	+1½
		100	U. S. Steel pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ⅛
		500	Utah Copper	102⅛	103½	102⅛	103½	+1
		300	Utah Securities	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
		100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	68	68	68	68	+2
		100	Vulcan Detin pf	24	24	24	24	+1
		400	Wabash pf. A	49	49½	49	49½	...
		300	Western Maryland	20⅜	20¾	20	20	— ⅜
		100	West. Md. 2d pf	35	35	35	35	—4⅝
		100	Western Union Tel	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	...
		1,700	Westingh. E. & M	48⅛	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	— ⅛
		100	Wilson & Co	68½	68½	68½	68½	+1
		5,100	Willys-Overland	29⅞	30¾	29⅞	30¼	+ ¼
		10	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	125	125	125	125	...
		800	Worthington Pump	35½	36½	35½	36½	+1½

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	95¼	95⅝	7.60
Argen. Gov.	Dis.	Dec. 15,'17	99⅛	100⅝	5.10
Argen. Gov.	...	May 15,'20	98¾	99	6.20
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100⅛	4.90
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	97¼	99	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	95	97	5.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	97½	98¼	5.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	99⅞	100¼	3.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	97¼	98½	5.25
Dom. of Can.	5	Mar., 1937	94¼	94¾	5.50
FrenchGov. Con.		Apr., 1919	98	98⅜	6.40
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1918	95	97	6.60
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99⅞	100¼	5.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99⅞	100½	4.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100½	102	5.40
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Gov. of France.	5	In. of 1916	$145	$150	...
Rep. of China.	6	Nov., 1919	94½	96½	7.50
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	82	84	...
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	72	75	...
Do	rubles.	5½	Feb. 14,'26	$210	$215	8.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	98½	100	5.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.00
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99	100	6.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅜	100¼	4.05
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	97¾	98¼	5.15
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	99	100	6.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.15
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99¾	99⅝	5.70
Beth. St. Cor.	5	Feb. 15,'19	98¼	98⅛	6.15
Braz. L. & T.	6	Nov., 1919	95	97	7.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99½	99⅞	6.15

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
C. B. & Q.		July, 1921	95¼	96¼	5.00
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100¾	4.25
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2,'25	101⅝	101¾	5.65
Curt. A. & M.	6	Serial	105	107	...
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.95
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1919	97⅞	98¼	6.06
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	100⅝	100⅞	5.65
Gen. El Co.	6	July, 1920	100⅝	100½	5.60
Gen. Rubber.	5	Aug., 1918	98⅝	99½	5.15
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	97	99	5.80
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.00
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15,'18	99⅞	100¼	4.55
Kan. City Ry.	5½	July, 1918	98¾	99½	6.00
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15,'18	98½	99¼	4.80
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19,'21	97½	99	4.80
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May 8,'18	99	99⅝	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	92½	97	7.50
Morgan & W.	6	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.60
N. C. & R. R.	4½	May, 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.		Apr. 15,'18	95¼	96⅜	8.95
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	97	99	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	98¼	99½	4.60
P. R. C., N. J.		Mar., 1919	98	99¼	5.80
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	78	82	...
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 2,'19	98	98⅝	6.00
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.65
Utah Sec. Cor.	6	Sep. 15,'22	90½	91½	8.10
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1920	92	95	5.80
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	99¾	100¼	3.70
Wm. R. Am.	5	May, 1918	97½	98	...
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	97½	98½	6.15
W. S. G. & E.	6	June, 1927	97

ST. PAUL EXPLAINS WHY IT CUT DIVIDEND

Letter to Stockholders Says Fixed Annual Charges Advanced $9,500,000.

ROAD RAISED $234,000,000

All Except $50,000,000 of This Borrowed at Increased Rate of 4 1-2 Per Cent.

Stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company will receive a letter this morning from Vice President H. R. Williams explaining why the Board of Directors, at their meeting Thursday, reduced the dividend on the common stock from 5 to 4 per cent.

"The evolution of the transportation industry and the changes in ownership of the railroads of the Northwest rendered it imperative," says Mr. Williams, "that your company should own its own line to the Pacific Coast. This new main track mileage amounts to about 3,045 miles, which, together with the improvements on existing lines, necessitated an expenditure in round figures of $260,000,000. Aside from this increased mileage, the St. Paul Company has constructed about 658 miles of second main line track, at an expenditure of $36,000,000. This increase in mileage and track and terminal facilities has necessitated the purchase and acquisition of large additions to the motive power and rolling stock of the company, involving an expenditure of $61,000,000. To meet these expenditures, the company, from time to time, issued its mortgage bonds, amounting to $234,000,000, and also its capital stock amounting to $125,800,000. With the exception of about $50,000,000 of these bonds, which bear an interest rate of 5 per cent., the interest rate changes from 4 to 4½ per cent. per annum. No short-time notes or car-trust certificates have been issued.

"It will thus be seen that the fixed annual charges of the company on account of interest on bonds have been increased approximately $9,500,000. The greater part of these expenditures was made in constructing and equipping the Puget Sound extension. At the time this extension was determined upon the board deemed its construction necessary in order to maintain and insure the future prosperity of the company, and subsequent events have fully confirmed its judgment in that respect. This extension serves a large manufacturing, agricultural, mining, and heavily timbered territory, which, so far, has been but partially developed.

"The resources of this vast domain of territory, tributary to this extension, are immeasureable, and have already furnished a large traffic, both freight and passenger, and will continue to furnish an increasingly larger traffic from year to year. And if conditions which had prevailed in the past, in respect of the cost of maintaining and operating railways, such as labor, fuel, material, and supplies, had not radically changed as they have within the last year or two, this company would have easily earned its interest charges, its usual dividends and a substantial amount as surplus, for use in the betterment and improvement of its property. The increase in wages alone paid to the employes of this company, for the half year ended June 30 last, amounts to approximately $2,000,000. Because of this radical change in operating conditions, the board has deemed it wise to pursue a conservative course and has voted to reduce the amount of the common dividends to the rate of 4 per cent. per annum."

Equitable Trust to Use Reserve Bank

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced yesterday that the Equitable Trust Company had made a substantial deposit with that bank, enabling the Reserve Bank to settle its daily Clearing House balances in accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of the Reserve Act, as amended. The Equitable Trust Company is the first trust company to take advantage of the new law, but it is the second non-member to make a deposit. The first was the Bank of the Manhattan Company, which made a deposit about three weeks ago.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

The slowing down of business, customary with the approach of midsummer, is accentuated by the uncertainties engendered by international conditions, and less strength appears in prices. Reaction from the extreme levels has occurred, not only in seasonable foodstuffs, but also in other commodities in which there had seemed no end to the advances, such as in pig iron, and belief that the crest of some of the leading markets has at last been passed is spreading. With expectations that the yielding tendencies may become more pronounced and general, there is no longer the same rush to cover far-distant wants at almost any figure, and current commitments are in many instances confined within the closest possible limits.

While hesitancy and waiting appear in not a few quarters, and there are signs of reaction in commodity prices, bank clearings are sustained in large volume and set new precedents for this period. The total at leading centres this week is $4,947,211,401, or about 16 per cent. less than last week, but 34.8 and 84.5 per cent., respectively, greater than in 1916 and 1915.

Bradstreet's says:

Agreement is general that Fall trade will assume large proportions, and underneath the waiting attitude that is temporarily displayed while legislators are debating the subject of price control is a strong tendency to make preparations for a prosperous Autumn. In a way, this virtual marking of time is akin to that of a buyer who holds off during the rapids, to emerge from these cross currents, the breathing spell will enable producers to catch up on orders, and in a large sense the respite, such as it is, is doubly welcome.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.05	4.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	6.15	5.00
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½@5	6.80	5.75
Canadian Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.40	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.20	4.90
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.95	4.65
C., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.85	5.25
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.05	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'27	5	5.73	5.20
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	5.25	5.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.10	4.80
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.45	5.05
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.60	5.40
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.95	4.70
Louisville & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.90	4.65
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.05	4.80
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.30	5.30
Missouri Pacific	1917-'26	5	5.75	5.10
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.60	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.30	4.80
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.90	4.70
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.50	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fright.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.90	4.80
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.45	5.10
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	5	5.45	5.10
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.30	4.80

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	62.75	....	62.62½	....
Lead	10.62½	....	10.50	....
Spelter	8.67½	....	8.62½	....
Antimony	....	*15.00	....	*15.00
Quicksilver	115.00	115.00	....	....
Aluminium	....	*50.00	....	*52.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28@29c, carload lots, spot delivery; 26@27½c, third quarter; 25@26c, fourth quarter, delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	125	0	0	125	0	0
Copper, futures	124	10	0	124	10	0
Tin, spot	243	5	0	241	10	0
Tin, futures	240	0	0	238	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amer Oil	27	29	Iron C pf	13	16
Bay S Gas	8	10	Iron Rios	60	90
Bingham	12¾	12¾	Jer Verde	2½	2¾
Begole	65	75	La Rose	40	50
Bohemia	1¼	1½	Majestic	40	45
Bost Ely	40	50	Mex Met	25	29
Bost & M	61	63	Moj Tung	58	60
Butte & L	14	16	New Baltic	1¾	1¾
Butte & D	25	50	Nev Doug	1¾	1¾
Bost & A	1¾	3	N Utah B	..	50
Calaveras	3	4½	Nixon	30	32
Chief Con	2¾	2½	N Cornelia	17¼	17¾
Crown Res	25	27	Nip Z & L	55	60
Con Ariz	2	2¼	Oneco	..	50
Cortez	20	25	Ohio Cop	1¼	1½
Cham Cop	7	8	Onondaga	35	50
Cal Corbin	1	2	Pioneer	1½	1¾
Eagle & B	2¾	3	Rex Con	2	3
Eagle Bird	15	16	Ray Herc	3¾	4
Fortuna	5	6	S W Miami	..	..
Gold Lake	2	5	full paid	1	2
Gila Cop S	15	15½	S W Miami	..	..
Houghton	75	90	part paid	1	1¼
Homa Oil	1¼	1¾	Truro	1¼	1½
Humboldt	80	90	U Verde E	36½	37
Iron Cap	15	16	Yukon G	1¾	2

SUBMARINE CO. FACES SUIT,

E. B. Frost Seeks Changes in Management of Boat Corporation.

Papers have been served preliminary to a suit by Elihu B. Frost against the Submarine Boat Corporation with the end of effecting certain changes in the management. The action has been pending for some time, it was learned yesterday, and is expected to come up in the Supreme Court in this city in a few days.

Mr. Frost was one of the original interests in the Electric Boat Company, which was absorbed by the Submarine Boat Corporation two years ago. He was instrumental in securing for the company the Holland submarine boat patents, which have been the source of large revenue on Russian and other foreign Government orders in the war period, as well as from contracts with the United States Government.

When the Submarine Boat organization was perfected Mr. Frost continued as Vice President and a Voting Trustee. Around Jan. 1 last, in process of changes in the official force, he resigned as Vice President, and as understood considerable friction between himself, President Henry R. Carse, and other officers preceded his retirement. One of the complaints to be put forward in the suit is that President Carse "dominates" the affairs of the company, according to information obtained yesterday in financial circles. Officials of the company withheld comment on the matter.

Big Demand for Railway's Notes.

Subscription books to the $15,000,000 Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company's one-year 6 per cent. collateral gold notes, will be closed at 11 o'clock this morning at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. It had been planned to close the books on Monday, but applications have come in so fast since the offering was made on Thursday that the bankers decided to close the books earlier. The notes are offered at 99¾ and interest, yielding about 6¼ per cent.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	95	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	98	4s, coupon, 1925	106	106
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, coupon, 1936, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	88	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	88	88
3s conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-Thurs-day. Bid.	Ask.	day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100	100¼	100¼
4½s	June, 1963	101⅜	102⅜	102
4½s	Nov., 1963	101⅜	102¼	101⅜
4½s	Mar., 1963	101⅜	102⅜	101⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅜	102¼	102
4½s	May, 1957	101⅜	102¼	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	....	99⅞
4½s	April, 1966	97⅝	98⅜	97⅛
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	97⅛	98	97⅛
4½s	Mar., 1964	97⅛	98	97⅛
4½s	Mar., 1962	97⅛	98	97⅛
4½s	Sept., 1963	97⅛	98	97⅛
4s	May, 1959	94	94⅝	94⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	94	94⅝	94
4s	May, 1957	94	94⅝	94
4s	Nov., 1955	93	94⅛	93
4s	Nov., 1938	95	98	95

		Yester-Thurs-day. Bid.	Ask.	day. Bid.
4s	May, 1919	99⅛	....	99⅛
4s	Nov., '1918	99⅛	....	99⅛
4s	Nov., 1954	84	85¾	83¾
3½s	May, 1954	83½	....	84

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1918 1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1930-1938	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
3s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing— Bid.	Asked.
110	Am. Light & Traction	306¾	305¾	307	310
193	Cities Service	278	274	275	278
3,565	Cities Service pf	87½	85½	86½	86¾
300	Cities Service new	29½	29½	29¾	29½
690	Pacific Gas & Electric	54¾	54¼	54	55

Stocks.

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
20	Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22
70	Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf	70	74
110	Am. Gas & Electric	110	113
48	Am. Gas & Elec. pf	48	50
110	Am. Light & Traction	110	112
60	Am. Power & Light	60	68
98	Am. Power & Light pf	98	89¾
50	Am. Public Utilities	50	55
60	Am. Pub. Utilities pf	60	65
7½	Am. W. W. & Elec	7½	8½
68	Am.W.W.&Elec.1st pf	68	71
24	Am. W. W. & E. partic	20	24
13	Am. W. W. & E. war	11	13
37	Carolina Power & Light	37	39
92	Carolina P. & L. pf	92	96
29	Colorado Power	29	30
98	Colorado Power pf	98	101
105	Commonwealth P. & L.	105	110
76	Commonwealth P. & L. pf	76	78
92	Conn. Power pf	92	95
94	Consumers' P. pf	94	97
87	Dayton Power & L. pf	87	90
73	Duluth Edison	73	82
57	Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
88	Eastern Texas El. pf	88	85
90½	Electric B. & S. pf	90½	100
63	Electric Properties	63	67
102	El Paso Electric	102	106
94	El Paso Electric pf	94	97
96	Empire Dist. Elec. pf	96	100
99	Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
12	Fed. Light & Traction	12	13
47	Fed. Light & Trac. pf	47	52
290	Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
94	Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	94	98
38	Interstate Electric	38	46
90	Interstate Elec. pf	90	95
47	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49

Bonds.

$3,000	At. Char. 6s	98½	98¼	98½
10,000	Balt. C. 4s	97½	97¼	97¼
2,000	Ga.-Car. N. 5s	99	99	99
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	92½	92½	92½
5,000	Cosden & Co. 6s ctfs	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
4,000	Cos. O. & G. notes	98	98	98
$5,000	A. G. & E. 5s	91	91	91
2,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
4,000	Leh. V. gen. con. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼
3,000	Pa. cn. 4½s	101½	101½	101½
$2,000	Pa. gn. mtg. 4½s	94½	94⅜	94½
2,000	Phila. E. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
3,000	Phila. Wil. & B. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	Reading 4s	90⅜	90¼	90⅜

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

United States Steel common closed on the Consolidated Stock Exchange at 122¾, its best price for the day. It was a leader in an advance in the general list, with the trading in it on an active scale, considering the apparently waiting character of Wall Street business. A good tone was displayed by the market, despite the tenor of the Russian news and the uncertainty regarding developments at Washington, bearing upon the volume of war expenditures and the matters of taxation and price fixing.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Am. Ice	14½	13	14½
150	Am. Linseed	27⅝	27	27⅝
200	Am. Loco	72	70⅝	72
450	Am. S. & R.	103¼	102¼	103
50	Am. T. & T.	118½	118¼	118½
70	Am. Woolen	53⅝	53⅞	53⅝
350	Anac. Cop.	77⅛	76¼	77
100	A., T. & S. F.	100⅝	100⅜	100⅛
1,550	Bald. Loco.	70¼	70¼	70¼
950	Beth. Steel	125⅞	124½	125⅛
40	B'klyn R. T.	60	60	60
150	Cent. Leather	87⅛	86⅜	87¼
1,250	C., M. & St. P.	70	67¾	68⅝
20	Chino Cop	53½	53	54
510	Corn Products	35½	35	35½
450	Crucible Steel	81½	80¼	81⅜
150	Cuba Cane Su.	39¾	39¾	39¾
60	D. & R. G. pf.	17	17	17
150	Dist. Secur.	24	23¾	23¾
50	Erie	24¾	24¼	24¼
1,540	Gen. Motors	111⅝	109¼	111⅜
150	Inspir. Cop.	55⅝	55¼	55⅛
250	Int. Mer. M.	28¾	28⅜	28¾
1,350	Do pf	87⅞	86½	87⅜
50	Int. Nickel	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
50	Kenne. Cop.	43	43	43
50	Lack. Steel	91¼	90¾	91⅛
100	Max. Motor	33⅜	32¾	33¼
250	Mex. Petrol.	94	93¾	94
10	Miami Cop.	40¾	40¾	40¾
90	Midvale Steel	58¼	57½	58¼
30	Mo. Pacific.	32	31⅞	31¾
160	Nat. E. & S.	44	43¾	44

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	‡Aetna Exp	7⅛	6½	6⅝
1,000	‡Air Red'n. pf	94	92	92
100	Am. W. Pr	3¼	3¼	3¼
4,200	‡Car L. & P	4	3¼	3⅞
2,200	Carwen S'l	12	11⅜	11⅜
5,000	Curtiss Aero	51⅝	49¾	51⅜
500	Emerson P	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Ev. H., Inc	22½	22½	22½
450	Int. Rubber	11¾	*10½	10⅞
800	‡Lake T. B't	7	6¾	7
6,500	‡Mexican Mun	2	2	2
400	‡N. Y. Ship	42½	41½	42½
100	N. A. P. & P	4½	4½	4½
2,670	‡Prud. Pict	4½	3¾	3⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,500	A.-Am. Oil	19¼	19	19¼
15	S. O. of N.Y.	293	293	293

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

900	††Allen Oil	62	62	62
1,200	‡Bar. O. & G	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	‡B. O. & G., (a pros)	⅞	½	½
25,000	††B.-W. Oil, (a pros)	20	18	19
1,000	‡C. O. & G. ctfs	13¼	12⅞	13
1,500	‡C. & Co. (o ref.) ctfs	13½	12⅞	13
1,235	††Crosby P., (a pros)	56	52	55
2,900	Cum. Pr. & R	⅛	⅞	⅞
15,000	‡E. O. & G., (a pros)	½	⅜	⅜
2,700	‡Esm. O. Cp	1¼	1¼	1⅜
500	‡Federal Oil	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,500	‡Int. Pet'm	13¾	13½	13⅝
5,600	Ken'a Oil, (a pros)	⅝	¼	⅝
1,050	Key'e Con	6¼	6¼	6¼
3,800	‡K.-Wyo. Oil	6½	5¾	5¾

MINING STOCKS.

1,400	Al.-Brit. Col. Metals	⅝	⅜	⅜
1,000	††Al. Std. Cp	34	34	34
5,100	††Atlanta	10	9½	9½
200	Ariz. Com	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4,000	††Ariz. Com. (a pros.)	⅝	⅜	⅝
5,600	Big. L. Cop	2	1⅞	1⅞
3,100	†Bos. & Mon	66	64	65
100	Butte C. & Z. t. ctfs	9	9	9
700	Butte Det	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Butte-N. Y	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	††Caledonia	63	61	62
7,100	†Cal. & Jer	1⅜	1¼	1¼
5,000	Canada Cop	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
2,500	†Cashboy	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,300	‡Coco R. M	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	Con. Ariz. Sm	2⅞	2½	2⅞
15,000	Con. Cop. M	8¾	8¼	8⅝
500	†Con. H'stead	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,100	‡Denbigh M	1¼	1¼	1¼
15,000	‡Emma Con	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	‡Gold. Con	56	51	55
1,500	‡Gold. Mer	6	5½	6
1,500	††Gt. Bend	8	7½	8
1,500	‡Greenm. M	1	⅞	1
750	Hecla Min	8¾	8¾	8¾
600	Hud. B. Z. M	1⅜	1	1⅜
1,000	Jim Blos	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	††Jim Butler	72	71	71
9,000	‡Jerome Ver. (a pros.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8,500	‡Jumbo Ext	27	26	27
3,000	‡Jum. M. of M. (a pros.)	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,500	††Kewanas	12	12	12
500	Louis. Cons	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Magma Cop	52	*50	51½

BONDS.

$10,000	‡Beth. St. 5s, 2-yr. notes	98½	98⅜	98⅜
160,000	‡Gen. El. notes, w.i.	100⅞	100⅝	100⅜

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note—Thursday, July 26, between 2 and 3 P. M., 500 shares of Submarine Boat sold at 30½ and 200 shares at 30¼.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-B. Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug S.	10	15	10	15
Am. Tin & T.	⅛	¾	⅛	¾
Am. Stores	34	37	34	36½
Do 1st pf	96	98	96	98
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Boyd Motors	3½	4	3½	4
Brit.-A. Tob. Ord	17	18	17	18
But. Judson	60	65	60	65
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Carbon Steel	92	95	92	95
Central Fdy.	33	35	32	35
Cen. Fdy. pf	45	52	45	52
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron	8½	9¾	8½	9¾
Char. Iron pf	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
Chev. Motor	92	98	92	93
Cities Service	28¾	29½	29¼	29¾
Cramp Ship	30	50	30	50
Curtiss A. pf	75	85	70	80
Eastern Steel	122	127	122	127
Electric Gun	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Free. T., new	47	50	48½	45
Grant M. Car	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Hall Sig. pf	12	20	12	20
Holly Sugar	55	56	55	56
Do pf	99	101½	99	101½
Int. Motor	27	31	27	31
Int. A. & F.	27½	....	27½	....
Int. T. Corp.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Do pf	1	3	1	1½
Kath. Bpe. pf	1¼	2½	1¼	2½
Key. T. & R.	14½	15¼	14½	15½
Do pf	14½	15¼	14½	15½
Kresge	97	102	97	102
L. T. B. 1st pf	7½	8¼	7½	8½
L. Val. C. S	75	80	75	80
Lima Loco	55	57	55	57
Lukens Steel	42	47	42	47
Do pf	102½	103¼	102½	103½
Man. Transit	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mar. of Am	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Marlin Arms	96	100	93	100
Mitchell Mot	40	50	40	50
Motor Prod	38	40	38	40
Nat. Auto Cp	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Transp	16½	17	16½	17
Ohio Cr. Gas	87	90	87	90
Peerless T. M	14	16	14	16
Poole Engine	75	90	75	90
Redden M. T	13	15	13	14
Rep. Truck pf	93	95	93	96

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	
50 N. Y., N. H. & H.	36¼	36¼	36¼	
10 Nor. Pacific	100½	100½	100½	
50 Ohio C. Gas	58	57¾	58	
30 Ray Consol	27	27	27	
150 Reading	94	93¾	93½	
100 Rep. I. & S.	91½	90¾	91½	
50 Sinclair Oil	43¾	43¼	43⅞	
40 So. Pacific	94	94	94	
50 So. Railway	26¾	26¾	26¾	
850 Studebaker	53¼	51¾	53¼	
190 Tenn. Cop	17¾	17½	17⅝	
10 Tob. Prod	65	65	65	
150 Union Pac	135½	135½	135¾	
1,100 U. S. Ind. A	165¾	162½	165	
21,800 U. S. Steel	122⅜	120¼	122¾	
100 Utah Cop	103¼	103¼	103½	
50 Westing. El	48¼	48	48¼	
650 Willys-Over	30¼	29¾	30	

MINING STOCKS.

500 Atlanta	.11	.11	.11
150 Belmont	4.25	4.25	4.25
150 Cresson	6.00	6.00	6.00
600 Elkton	.07½	.07½	.07½
900 Gold. Con.	.54	.53	.54
1,100 Gt. Bend	.07⅛	.06	.06
200 Jim Butler	.71	.71	.71
500 Nev. Hills	.22	.22	.22
500 Silver Pick	.11	.11	.11
100 Tom. Rev.	6.20	6.20	6.20
500 Union Con.	.12	.12	.12
100 United Ex.	4.15	4.15	4.15
300 West End.	.67	.67	.67

$6,000	‡Russ. Gov. 6½s	83	83
1,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s	74	74

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	A. S. & G.	37	37	37
60	Balt. Tube	96	96	96
5	Do pf	93½	93½	93½
33	Coh. Power	112	112	112
100	Chalmers O.	3¼	3¼	3¼
255	Cos. O. & G. ctfs	13	12⅞	12⅞
60	Do pf. ctfs	4¾	4¾	4¾

Bonds.

$3,000	At. Char. 6s	98½	98¼	98½
10,000	Balt. C. 4s	97½	97¼	97¼
2,000	Ga.-Car. N. 5s	99	99	99
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	92½	92½	92½
5,000	Cosden & Co. 6s ctfs	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
4,000	Cos. O. & G. notes	98	98	98

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure	2½	2½	2½
55	Ahmeek	99½	99	99½
40	Alaska Gold	5	5	5
35	Allouez	62	62	62
70	Am. Zinc pf	59½	59½	59½
100	Butte & Bal	70c.	70c.	70c.
285	Cal. & Ariz	78	77½	77½
9	Cal. & Hecla	533	533	533
10	Chino	54	54	54
75	Copper Range	59½	59	59½
885	Davis-Daly	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
435	East Butte	11	10⅝	10⅝
25	Granby	79½	79½	79½
50	Island Creek	68¼	68¼	68¼
1	Do pf	89	89	89
30	Kerr Lake	11	11	11
5	Lake	11	11	11
100	Mason Val	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛

Railroads.

32	Bost. & Alb.	153	153	153
46	Boston Elev.	60	60	60
8	Bos. & Low.	106	106	106

Miscellaneous.

840	Am. T. & T.	119⅝	118	118

PAPER DEAL AIDS SMALL PUBLISHERS

Lord Northcliffe's Newfoundland Mill to Supply 80,000 Tons Annually.

SHIPMENTS ALREADY MADE

Publishers' Association Committee Makes Contract Which, It Says, Will Lower Prices All Around.

The Editor and Publisher prints today an announcement by the Paper Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association that through a contract made by the committee with Lord Northcliffe's Newfoundland mill, 80,000 tons of newsprint will be annually available without contract for small newspaper publishers in the United States, and others who have been paying high prices for their print paper requirements. The entire output of the Northcliffe mill will be available, as well as the output of the Albert E. Reed mill, near the Northcliffe plant, which makes 100 tons of ground wood daily. In addition, the Paper Committee says, there is now in storage and ready for shipment 15,000 tons of news print, 15,000 tons of ground wood pulp and 5,000 tons of sulphite, the latter for the use of conversion mills in this country.

Necessary ships have been engaged to transport the supply, and two cargoes have already been delivered on the Atlantic seaboard, and another will be on the way in a few days. This newsprint is in rolls and sheets.

"This paper will be sold in carload lots at rates less than the prevailing market quotations," the Paper Committee says, "and publishers who take larger quantities will get it for less than $3 a hundred pounds, free on board seaboard—the exact price has not yet been set. It will be sold for cash in advance with order."

The committee emphasizes the importance on the American market of the ground wood and sulphite that will be brought into this country by this contract, stating that a number of conversion mills have been paying exceedingly high rates for these commodities and have had to pass on the cost to the consumer. The small publishers by now get their requirements by commuication with A. G. McIntyre, special representative of the Paper Committee in this city.

"This contract," said Emil M. Scholz, New York member of the Executive Committee of the A. N. P. A., "means immediate relief from a situation that has been growing very serious. This does not mean that publishers should be extravagant in the use of their paper. Indeed, they will not be, for the economies that have been adopted by them have demonstrated that the old policy is not only wasteful, but costly.

"The Paper Committee, in completing these arrangements, has been actuated solely by a desire to benefit the smaller publishers, those who have been paying exorbitant prices, and for the restoration of competitive prices. We believe that this step will result in lower prices all around, for if the mills at present selling newsprint at prices in excess of $3 a hundred pounds wish to retain the patronage of publishers, they must meet the competition with which we will confront them.

"Our plans have been perfectly worked out. The paper is to be made by men who have supplied Lord Northcliffe with his news print stock, and he is the world's largest user of print paper. The details are all in the hands of experts, and there will be nothing lacking. Publishers who purchase this paper will be getting the best possible service. Every service offered by a mill will be given by the Paper Committee. The effect of this competition will have an important bearing on 1918 contracts, for the Paper Committee will sell the product of the Northcliffe mills while the present stringency exists.

"In this respect, I am quite sure that the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Frank Glass, and E. H. Baker, the third member of the committee, will join me to pay tribute to the untiring zeal of A. G. McIntyre, the special representative of the Paper Committee of the A. N. P. A., who has worked night and day in behalf of the small publishers, and for the manner in which he has handled this matter.

"This arrangement, the financing of which has been made possible by a number of large publishers, is totally unselfish, for they have been prompted wholly by a desire to assist publishers whose future has been in some cases jeopardized and who have been unable to pay the rates that have been demanded by the greed of some of the less farseeing paper makers."

FIGHTS NEW L. I. R. R. FARES.

Brooklyn Civic Association Files Brief Against Ten-Cent Rate.

Municipal Court Justice Edward A. Richards, as Chairman of the Legal Committee of the Central Civic Association of Brooklyn, filed a brief yesterday with the Public Service Commission opposing the application of the Long Island Railroad Company to increase the fares on its local lines on the ground that if the local fare on the Atlantic Avenue division between Flatbush and Railroad Avenues is increased from 5 cents it will be an unfair discrimination between these passengers and those who use commutation tickets because the rate of fare will be greater. Justice Richards said:

"If the rate to Jamaica is increased to ten cents, as doubtless is the plan, the road will lose practically all its local business beyond Railroad Avenue, which will mean, and this the managers of the road frankly and boldly admit, a discontinuance of local service. Their avowed endeavor is to discourage local service and to discontinue it."

Justice Richards says that if the service is discontinued from 4,000 to 5,000 persons who now daily use the road between certain points must ride on the elevated lines, which are already "disgracefully overcrowded" in the rush hours. Then the brief adds:

"If any rate should be increased it should be commutation and not local fares. It is well known that the average commuter, especially in the Summer months, is among the wealthier class of citizens, while the local traveler generally is of modest means, a rent payer and wage earner. And yet the commuter, the wealthier passenger, is given much better and more comfortable, quicker and more reliable service at little more than half the price paid by the local passenger.

The record shows that this local service is of the same general character as elevated service, and yet these other roads carry passngers from Richmond Hill to New York more than twice the distance of the Long Island 5-cent zone."

Petroleum Companies Consolidate.

The plan for consolidating Cosden & Co. and the Cosden Oil and Gas Company, oil producing and refining concerns, was put into effect yesterday by Hallgarten & Co. and Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co. Announcement was made that 94 per cent. of the aggregate par value of the companies' securities had been deposited with the Central Trust Company. Holders of trust company certificates may receive certificates of the new concern, Cosden & Co., after Aug. 1 at the Central Trust Company and the Equitable Trust Company of Baltimore.

Liabilities $2,053,362; Assets $58,573.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the New Mexico and Colorado Coal and Mining Company of 115 Broadway, operators of mines near Raton, New Mexico. Liabilities of $2,053,362, compared to assets of $58,573, were listed. Of the liabilities, $506,000 are secured, the balance being income bonds, the holders of which are unknown. Among the creditors are L. Laflin Kellogg, Treasurer of the failed company, who is secured for $340,000; Marion B. Metcalf, who is protected for $64,000, and Kellogg & Rose, to whom $25,000 is due for legal services.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27.—Twenty-two new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $1,313,000, were chartered today. They include:

Baermeister Mfg. Co., Inc., Albany, manufacture shirt waists, collars, and women's and children's garments; $25,000; E. Baermeister, E. Fitzgerald, W. T. Shields, Troy.

Washington Print Shop, Inc., Manhattan, printing, publishing, designing, manufacturing art and metal work, $7,500; E. Ullman, O. C. Kidney, A. J. Hanford, 601 West 174th St.

J. F. White & Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture jute, flax, cotton, hemp, wood pulp, paper goods and dry goods, $1,000,000; H. D. Cooper, A. Murphy, W. S. Kimball, 54 Worth St.

The Direct Service Co., Inc., Manhattan, deal in food and dairy products, $10,000; G. H. Burtis, C. Carew, J. C. Von Glahn, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

The Spanish Press of America, Inc., Manhattan, publishing in Spanish language, general information, and publicity, $25,000; A. A. Marshal, H. H. Quade, P. Kaplan, 1,159 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Unity Coal Company, Inc., Manhattan, general coal business, $25,000; F. L. and H. Patton, I. I. and C. O'Sullivan, Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Jack Rabbit Oil Co., Inc., Buffalo, oil, gas and petroleum business, $10,000; E. H. Baker, W. W. Page, H. L. Henry, Geneva.

Plattsburg Alloys Corp., Manhattan, deal in real and personal property, manufacture and sell all kinds of commodities, $6,000; W. J. Douglass, R. U. Fitting, E. Klapp, 60 Wall St.

Carmen Transportation Corp., Manhattan, transportation, steamship service, and ship owners, $50,000; P. Requena Lemarreta, J. L. Requena, Jr., F. W. Gregory, no address given.

S. Saks & Co., Inc., Manhattan, tobacco business, $20,000; S. and D. and F. Saks, 95 Nassau St.

Clark Brothers' Bag Manufacturing Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture paper bags, $10,000; W. Elsasser, P. Bowery, M. B. V. McAllece, 41 Park Row.

Edward Swetnick, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture hosiery and underwear, $5,000; E. Swetnick, D. Price, P. Simon, 19 Bay 23d St., Brooklyn.

Marine Brokers' Corp., Manhattan, insurance agents and brokers, $25,000; H. W. Williams, L. Meyers, H. Gerson, 29 Broadway.

Rabrag Building Corp., Brooklyn, realty, construction, &c., $5,000; H. and M. Kornblum and D. Garbar, 216 Livonia St., Brooklyn.

Nemoff Soap and Chemical Co., Inc., Fleischmanns, manufacture soap, candles, perfumes, and toilet articles, $50,000; I. Nemoff, R. W. Pawling, J. L. Keator, Fleischmanns.

Harper, Marshall & Thompson Co., Inc., Manhattan, general purchasing agency, shipping, forwarding, and commission merchants, $5,000; S. L. Harper, J. L. Marshall, J. S. Eaton, Nyack.

Orange Dairy Co., Inc., Manhattan, deal in milk, butter, and dairy products, $10,000; P. Bosaty, M. J. Cirillo, 124 Cedar St.

Capital increases: Troy Collar Co., Troy, $12,000 to $20,000; The S. Finck Co., Inc., $2,500 to $50,000; Clausen Art Rooms, Manhattan, $500 to $15,000; Lowville Milk and Cream Co., Lowville, $5,000 to $15,000; The Mart Waterman Co., Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $200,000; Atlantic Comb Works, Manhattan, $100,000 to $350,000; Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation, Albany, $5,000,000 to $7,000,000.

Capital reductions: Jared V. Peck Estates, Manhattan, $20,000 to $13,000; J. Spencer Turner Co., Manhattan, $2,700,000 to $1,350,000.

Authorizations: Otrophon Steamship Corporation, Delaware, commerce and navigation; representative, Frank Lester, 120 Broadway.

The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., Virginia, manufacture salt, soda, bleaching powder, and chemicals, $2,000,000; representative, F. B. Richards, Buffalo.

Revocation and new designation: The Aluminium Company of America, Pennsylvania; representative, C. W. Moritz, Niagara Falls.

Dissolutions: The Union League Club of Brooklyn, Brooklyn; D. B. Specialty Sales Co., Inc., Manhattan; Paris Trading Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 27.—Charters filed:

Charles H. Totty Company, Florham Park, deal in seeds, bulbs, &c., $125,000; Charles H. Totty, Florham Park; Margaret Totty and Anna L. Moran, both of Summit.

Bronfman & Kremer, Newark, deal in liquors, $50,000; Benjamin Bronfman, Emanuel Kremer, and Joseph Kremer, all of Newark.

INSTRUCTION.

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A Junior Training Camp
Established by Authority of the
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North Hero, Vt.
A camp for Preparedness and Good Citizenship. Beautifully located on the upper reaches of
LAKE CHAMPLAIN
On North Hero Island, in a healthful region sparsely populated and far removed from chances of exposure to contagion or disease. The buildings are of the cantonment type and are the result of scientific study of modern military camp construction. The equipment is sanitary and complete in every particular.
The table is exceptionally good.
The cadets are supplied with the most
[illegible] and equipment.
The camp is under the supervision and command of Brigadier General Wm. Verbeck, N. G., N. Y., who has surrounded himself with a complete military and tutorial staff.
There are eighty carefully selected cadets now in attendance.
Opportunity is now given to a limited number of young men of certified character between the ages of 14 and 21 to join the camp for a five weeks' course between August 1st and September 10th.
Apply to
Genl. Wm. Verbeck
Camp Ethan Allen, North Hero, Vt.

Is Your Son Successful at School?
In January, 1917, a boy of 16 (a Clark School student) earned 11 of the 15 points required to enter college by passing the following subjects:
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Note: French Lessons Free For Soldiers Who Are Going to France
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Summer session for Fall college entrance examinations begins August 1. Highly experienced teachers. Morning session only. 13th year. Office hours: 9:30-11:30. 231 W. 79th Street. Telephone Columbus 8396.

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A year-round opportunity for advancement. Address: F. P. Lamphear, 215 W. 23d St., N. Y.; M. S. Tuttle, 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn; or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

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Glendale, Ohio. Suburban to Cincinnati. A delightful location adds to the many advantages offered in the Junior College, College Preparatory, and Special Courses. Catalogues sent upon application.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Negotiations are pending for the sale of three big elevator apartment houses known as Hampton Court, Edinborough Court and Earls Court on 140th and 141st Streets just west of Lenox Avenue.

The houses are owned by Sonn Brothers, who built them during the boom in West Harlem about ten years ago.

They are seven-story structures, known as 133 to 149 West 140th Street, and 108 to 116 West 141st Street. Hampton Court and Edinborough Court on 140th Street are each on a plot 115 by 100, and Earls Court on 141st Street occupies a site 123 by 100. The houses are valued at about $600,000.

Adjoining them on 140th Street are the Pinkney Court apartments owned by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and Watts Court, belonging to the Van Deveer estates.

There was a report in circulation yesterday to the effect that the Philton Holding Company, directed by Philip A. Payton, Jr., was negotiating for the property. This company recently secured for the occupancy of negroes six modern elevator apartments, 117 to 143 West 141st Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

At the office of Sonn Brothers yesterday afternoon a representative stated that contracts for the sale of the property would not be signed before Aug. 1, and that those negotiating for the property were white people.

Another East Side Dwelling Purchased.

Clara L. Disbrow sold to an investing client of William B. May & Co. for occupancy 46 East Eighty-second Street.

The structure, which occupies a lot 18 by 100 midway between Madison and Park Avenues, was scheduled to be sold in foreclosure proceedings yesterday at the stand of Joseph P. Day, in a suit brought by Mount Sinai Hospital.

The action was withdrawn. Extensive alterations will be made to the property by the buyers.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

The Westkell Realty Company, P. J. Ryan, President, has purchased from the Nason Realty Company, M. N. Natanson, President, the one-story taxpayer containing stores on the southwest corner of Westchester Avenue and Kelly Street.

The structure occupies a plot 100 by 125 and is located at the foot of the Intervale Avenue Subway Station. In part payment the buyer gave 335 to 343 East Thirty-seventh Street, five four-story cold water tenements on a plot 125 by 100. Byrne & Baumann negotiated the sale.

Tenement Sales.

J. Reichert purchased for investment from Mollie Silver 3 East 118th Street, a five-story tenement, on a plot 27 by 50.5.

Arthur F. Du Cret & Co. resold for J. W. Vackiner 57 East 122d Street, a five-story tenement on a plot 29 by 100, held at $27,000. The buyer is an investor.

Bronx Sales.

The Ward Baking Company has increased its holdings in the east Bronx by the purchase of a large plot opposite its big plant at Southern Boulevard, 143d and St. Mary's Streets in the Bronx. The purchase involves the triangular plot at the southwest corner of Wales Avenue and St. Mary's Street. The property, which was secured from Arthur C. Byrne, fronts 80.9 feet on Wales Avenue and 120 feet on St. Mary's Street, with a westerly line of 150.6 feet. At the rear of the property is the Port Morris branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

An investing client of Henry Schwiebert purchased from the Padula Construction Company 2,725 Creston Avenue, a new five-story twenty-five-family tenement on a plot 50 by 100. The property is fully rented.

Ellar Fitzpatrick purchased for investment from Anna Hall 736 East 156th Street, a five-story ten-family tenement on a plot 27 by 100, located near Jackson Avenue. The property was held at $21,500.

Brooklyn.

Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger sold for P. J. Carley the business building on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 61 feet south of Seventy-second Street, to a client for investment.

Long Island.

G. J. Amann sold to the S. & G. Development Company a plot 90 by 140 feet on the southeast corner of Rockaway Plank Road and Davis Avenue, South Ozone Park.

The Mathews Model Flat Company sold to G. Liedtke the six-family brick house on the southeast side of Woodbine Street, 162 feet northeast of Onderdonk Avenue, Ridgewood.

$250,000 Labor Temple for Jersey City.

A contract to take title to five lots, numbering from 2,937 to 2,945 Boulevard, Jersey City, has been signed by John J. Jennings and Theodore M. Brandle, agent of organized labor in Hudson County, as a site for the proposed "Hudson County Labor Temple." Title is to pass on Sept. 1 next. The temple will be of granite and is to cost $250,000. Plans have been drawn by Architect John T. Rowland of Jersey City.

Mr. Brandle said the building would be one of the finest in the county. The basement will contain billiard and pool rooms and bowling alleys. The second floor will be a ball room, the third and fourth floors will have meeting rooms, and on the top floor, the fifth, will be an up-to-date gymnasium. The plot has a frontage of 130 feet and a depth of 100 feet. Former Sheriff James J. Kelly is the owner of record.

New Jersey.

L. N. Nicholson & Co. sold at Lyndhurst, N. J., for P. Hausser a six-room bungalow on a plot 50 by 150 on Lyndhurst Avenue for $3,900; also for J. Sagarin a two-family house on Fourth Street, plot 40 by 100, for $3,500.

The Batson Farm Agency have sold the Piper farm at Ramsey, N. J., to Miss I. V. De Haven.

Recent Buyers.

George Rugge is the buyer of the six-story apartment, 547 Riverside Drive.

Charles B. Squier is the buyer of 64 and 66 White Street, recently sold by the Norlin Realty Corporation, (Richard G. Elliott.) The Squier residence on St. George's Avenue, Rahway, N. J., containing about an acre and a quarter of ground, with house and garage, was given in part payment.

Realty Notes.

The following real estate brokers have been elected active members of the Real Estate Board of New York: George B. Corsa, Fenimore C. Goode of Brett & Goode, Charles F. Meyer, and James C. Nugent.

The auction sale of the four-story private dwelling at 70 East Fifty-second Street, which was scheduled to be held by the M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company yesterday, was adjourned until July 31 by order of the referee, the Hon. Abram Ellenbogen. It is understood that a private sale of the premises is pending.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

7th Av, n w corner 120th St, 50.11x99.11, seven-story Fernciiff apartment house; P. S. Henry et al. against Randegg Realty Co. et al.; Hoadly, L. & J., attorneys; due, $112,378.64; taxes, &c., $12,686; withdrawn.

By Samuel Marx.

112th St, 250-252 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11, six-story apartment house; Excelsior Savings Bank against Louis Cohen et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $63,487.41; taxes, &c., $1,057.45; to the plaintiff for $63,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

82d St, 46 East, s s, 165 ft w of Park Av, 18x100, five-story dwelling; Mount Sinai Hospital against C. L. Bisbrow and another; Hoadly, L. & J., attorneys; due, $27,-268.05; taxes, &c., $1,055.50; withdrawn.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

52d St, 70 West, s s, 101.4 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5, four-story dwelling; W. F. Kingsland against M. H. S. Miller; F. der. Poster, attorney; due, $41,745.65; taxes, &c., $934.50; adjourned to July 31.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

40th St, 207 West, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; W. J. Sloane against Jacob Kapian, et al.; Deyo & B., attorneys; due, $61,142.55; to the plaintiff for $48,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

2d Av, 1,944, e s, 30.8 ft s of 95th St, 22x

LOTS 161 and 162; same to Hy. Grossmann, 343 Bronx Park Av.....$700
LOTS 818 and 819; same to Lewis Smith, 159 Sherman Av.....$350
LOT 802; same to Abraham Thaler, 22 South Division Av, Rockaway Beach, L. I.....$300
LOTS 5 to 8; same to Lulu Pfleginy, 578 Oak Tree Place.....$4,700
LOTS 877, 878, 1,325 to 1,323; same to William A. Hardiman, 604 East 87th St....$3,800
LOTS 303, 304, 434 and 435; same to James Gormley, 306 East 37th St.....$2,425
LOTS 1,303 to 1,310; same to Jacob Rosenblatt and another, 140 East 92d St....$3,625
LOT 868; same to Irene V. Haughney and another, 59 West 124th St.....$400
LOTS 46 to 49; same to Irene V. Haughney, 59 West 124th St.....$325
LOTS 1,061 and 1,062; same to Simon Andruk, 426 West 37th St.....$1,200
LOTS 468 and 469; same to Joseph Schmelkin, 1,041 Westchester Av.....$1,800
LOT 933; same to Anna Scheftel, 220 East 59th St.....$525
LOTS 1,215 and 934; same to Max Greenberg, Freehold, N. J.....$1,150
LOT 1,089; same to Hebrew B. Gardner, 29 2d St., New Rochelle, N. Y.....$225
LOTS 116 and 117; same to Jacob Lippman, 1,302 Findlay Av.....$900
LOTS 689 to 691; same to Frank J. Murphy, 241 Central Av, Far Rockaway, L. I..$1,050
LOT 1,340; same to Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation, 170 Broadway.$475
LOT 553; Max Silver to same.....$375
LOTS 372, 373, 1085 to 1088; same to Bernard D. Bird, 63 3d Place, Brooklyn.

LOT 802; same to Abraham Thaler, 22 South Division Av., Rockaway Beach, L. I...$300
LOTS 632 and 633; same to Henry C. Strippel, 230 East 84th St.....$2,250
LOT 258; same to Hyman Bloom, 2,359 Southern Boulevard.....$425
LOT 1358; same to Joseph Cederbaum, 117 West 116th St.....$400
LOT 137; same to Christ A. Otis, 516 Lenox Av.....$550
LOTS 985 and 986; same to Gustav T. Lindahl, 1 272 Clay Av.....$650
PARK AV, s w corner 138th St, 41.6x79.10; Gen. Realty Improvers, Inc., to Charles and Bettie Sam, 1,979 Washington Av, (tenants by the entirety,) mtg $25,000, July 27; attorney, Charles Sam, 1,797 Washington Av.....$1
PLOT begins at low water mark of Long Island Sound, adjoining land now or late of Gustavus F. C. Hillman, runs s 190 x w 286.6 x n 190 x e 306.6 being s part of Lots 5 to 7 on map of estate of Orrin F. Fordham, also plot begins at common low water mark of Long Island Sound at line between land formerly of Ezra L. Waterhouse and another, runs n e 379 x s w 206.4 x s w 379 x w —, contains 1.67-100 acres of land under water; Joseph E. Butterworth to Sara B. Wood, 331 Belleville Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $14,000, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
LOTS 9 to 19, Block 2, Map of Sheridan Segrave; Patrick M. Scanlan to August F. Karsten, 202 West 82d St, mtg $1,627.50, July 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
SIMPSON ST, 120 West, s s, 100 ft e of 163d St, mtg $31,250, July 23; attorneys, Steinberg & L., 320 Broadway.....$100
MADISON AV, 211-213, e s, 34.6 ft s of 30th St, 96.8x64.8x irregular; City Real Estate Co. to Flintlock Realty Co., Millbrook, N. Y., b. and s., all liens, July 18; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway.....$100
WHITE ST, 64-66, n s, 80 ft w of Broadway, 46.11x109.3; Norlin Realty Corporation to Charles B. Squier, Old Bennington, Vt., mtg $50,000, July 27; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$100
2D AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 44th St, 25x100; Bernhard Horn to Abraham J. Dworsky, 133 East 93d St, quitclaim, June 29; attorney, Harold H. Strauss, Beekman St., &.
25TH ST, s s, 112 ft e of 1st Av, 38x98.9; Jennie Zinman to Rose Kornbluth, 155 Ross St, Brooklyn, mtg $18,000, July 26; attorney, Samuel Kornbluth, 51 Chambers St.....$100
27TH ST, 458 West, s s, 50 ft e of 10th Av, 24.10x24.10; Moses Redler to Philip Simon, Danbury, Conn., all liens, July 23; M. Redler, 638 105th St.....$1
34TH ST, n s, 192.11 ft w of 9th Av, 107.1x98.9; Samuel Woolverton, trustee to the Webster Apartments, Inc., 280 Madison Av, all liens, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$160,000
37TH ST, 339 East, n s, 128 ft w of 1st Av, 25x90.8x25.3x87.2, mtg $8,400; 37th St, 341 E., n s, 103 ft w of 1st Av, 25x87.2x25.8x83.5, mtg $8,400; 37th St, 343 East, n s, 78 ft w of 1st Av, 49.4x25x irregular, mtg $7,500; 37th St, n s, 53 ft w of 1st Av, 97.6x50x 90.6x50, mtg $17,500; Mary J. Ryan to Normar Real Estate Corporation, 170 Broadway, all liens; attorney, Alexander S. Netanson, 170 Broadway.....$1
68TH ST, s s, 115 ft e of Madison Av, 22x 100.5; George H. Wicke et al., executors, to Wicke Realty Co., Inc., Glendale, Borough of Queens, mtg $30,000; attorneys, Goldsmith, C., C. & W., 61 Broadway..$100
SAME PROPERTY; same et al., individually, to same, mtg $30,000, July 9; attorneys, same.....$2,000
82D ST, 46 East, s s, 165 ft w of Park Av, 18x100; Clara C., wife Robert N. Disbrow, to George C. Smith, 1,033 5th Av, mtg $26,000, July 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
88TH ST, 168 West, s s, 217 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8, foreclosure July 9, 1917; William F. Claire, referee, to Mary E. Colman, 168 West 88th St, July 27; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St.....$11,500
93D ST, 183 East, n s, 130.6 ft w of 3d Av, 30x100.8; Sadie Redsenberg to Josef Neuwald, 874 Broadway, mtg $17,000, July 12; address, J. Neuwald, care of Susskind & Co., 874 Broadway.....$1
100TH ST, 235 West, n s, 185 ft e of West End Av, 15x100.11; Waldemar Van B. Claussen and another to Alma V. Claussen, 235 West 100th St, mtg $14,000, b. and s., c. a. g., June 30; attorneys, Hunt, H. & B., 120 Broadway.....$1
102D ST, 70 West, s s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 20x80.11; George W. Wepfer to Elise L. Weser, 861 West End Av, mtg $16,000, all liens, Aug. 31, 1914; attorneys, Spencer & W., 27 William St.....$1,925
106TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Abr. D. and Rachel Shlesinger to Selma Schwartz, 41 West 129th St, all liens, July 26; attorneys, Kheel, O. & K., 225 5th Av.$1
107TH ST, 213 East, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Caroline E. Heath et al. against Minneapolis, Minn., to Charles E. Haskell, 227 Union St, East Orange, N. J.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Charles E. Haskell to Dalion Realty Co., 170 Broadway, mtg $5,000, July 26; attorney, same.....$100
115TH ST, 435 East, s s, 351.9 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Antonia Tesomiero to Maria A. C. V. Isalli, on premises, mtg $2,500, June 1; attorney, Max Rotoman, 299 Broadway.....$100
116TH ST, 301 to 310 East, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 200x100.11; Joseph Rinaldi to Maria Starace of Arlington, N. J., mtg $55,000, all liens, July 25; attorney, Frank J. Rinaldi, 233 Broadway.....$1
118TH ST, 3 East, n s, 80 ft e of 5th Av, 27x50.5; Mollie Sitner to Mary Wechler, 1,432 Vyse Av, mtg $14,000, July 27; attorney, B. Richard, 683 Broadway.....$1
124TH ST, 314 East, s s, 150.6 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.11; Caroline E. Heath, Minneapolis, Minn., et al. to Charles E. Haskell, 227 Union St, Orange, N. J., all liens, July 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Charles E. Haskell to James H. Crulkshank, Freeport, L. I., mtg $5,000, July 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
126TH ST, s s, 197.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 12.6x 99.11; Jessie L. Boughton to Caroline Graham and another, 443 Central Park West, c. a. g., all liens, July 11; attorneys, Thompson, G. & W., 256 Broadway.....$1
127TH ST, n s, 246.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x 99.11; Nathan Aschner, executor, to D. Comyn Moran, 17 West 89th St, all liens, July 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
128TH ST, 232 East, s s, 348.9 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x99.11; Mark Aaron to Usel Realty Co., 80 Maiden Lane, mtg $4,000, all liens, July 27.....$100
144TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Marie Chappel to Carrie Ablowitz, 842 Dumont Av, Brooklyn, mtg $14,500, all liens, Jan. 15; attorney, Abraham Ablowitz, 291 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

AMETHYST ST, 1,814, e s, 20x100; David J. Gamache to Harry Whelan, 480 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $2,000, July 26; attorney, Harry Whelan, care of H. F. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St.....$1
AVENUE C, n w corner Ludlow Av, 8x25; Edwin Baller to Ida W. Schwoerer, 2,341 Bathgate Av, mtg $3,000, July 26; attorney, G. Costar, 391 East 149th St..$100
FOREST AV, e s, 146.8 ft n of 165th St, 50x169.11; Joseph Keller to Aaron Greenbaum and another, 1,115 Boston Road, 2 pat, mtg $11,000, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100
FOREST AV, e s, 146.7 ft n of 165th St, 50x169.11; Martin Boden to Joseph Keller, 1,027 Union Av, mtg $10,000, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
LOTS 40 to 49, Parcel 10, map William B. Ogden; West Farms Const. Co. to K. M. Holding Corp., 217 West End Av, all liens; attorney, Wechsler & S., 42 Broadway...$1
LOT 1,040, map Lorillard Spencer et al.; Lorillard Spencer, 3d, individually, and another, trustees, et al, to Sidney Popplewell, 459 East 183th St, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$125
All following same map, date and attorney.
LOTS 1,049 and 1,050; same to John Smithson, 2328 Grand Boulevard.....$950
LOTS 568, 790, 820 to 823; same to Edward Kaldiris, 1,104 Findlay Av.....$2,800
LOTS 1,100 and 1,101; same to Teodoro S. Romero, 203 West 106th St.....$1,925
LOT 1,397; same to Lehman Jacobs, 1,376 Washington Av.....$475
LOTS 1,242 to 1,249; same to Julia Fitzgerald, 114 West 75th St.....$1,225
LOT 1,105; same to Frank D'Amore, 840 North Chestnut Drive.....$850
LOT 196; same to Salvini Colavecchio, Babylon, L. I.....$300
LOTS 84 and 85; same to Christoforo Conales, 1,421 Needham Av.....$850
LOTS 875, 876, 1,321 to 1,324; same to Jacob Rosenblatt, 140 East 92d St.....$425
LOTS 636, 637, 192, 727, 1,001, 1,002, 1,003, and 1,076; same to Charles C. Raho, 21 Kenmare St.....$2,875
LOT 281; same to Shama Rosenberg and another, 11 West 113th St.....$525
LOT 237; same to Samuel Rosen, 2,350 Southern Boulevard.....$425
LOT 1,338; same to Fanny Reiner, 324 East 19th St.....$425
LOTS 172 to 174; same to John H. Dirkes, 178 South 9th St, Brooklyn.....$900
LOTS 464 and 465; same to Ignat Marcuvici, 48 and 50 East 103d St.....$950
LOTS 513 and 514; same to Newton B. Widmayer, 32 Leonard Place, Yonkers, N. Y.$800
LOTS 57 and 58; same to Marcus Fischer, 230 East 175th St.....$650

LOT 1,497; Lehman Jacobs to same.....$285
LOTS 151 and 162; Hy. Grossmann to same.....$420
All following same map, date, and attorney and 5 years, 3 p. c.
LOT 1040; Sidney Popplewell to same....$93
LOTS 513 and 514; Newton B. Widmayer to same.....$600
LOT A31; Abraham Diamond to same....$243
LOT 1338; Fanny Reiner to same.....$318
LOTS 1012 to 1015; Abraham Diamond to same.....$675
LOTS 875 and 876; Jacob Rosenblatt to same.....$1,087
LOTS 1321 to 1324; same to same.....$931
LOTS 5 to 8; Lulu Pfleging to same....$3,525
LOT 1089; Hebrew B Gardner to same..$168
LOTS 1085 to 1088; Bernard D. Bird to same.....$675
LOTS 372 and 373; same to same.....$525
LOTS 84 and 85; Cristofano Conales to same.....$637
LOT 1,215; Max Greenberg to same....$487
LOTS 464 and 465, Ignatz Marcuvici to same.....$712
LOT 934; Max Greenberg to same.....$875
LOT 281; Shama Rosenberg to same....$893
LOTS 437 and 438; Abraham Diamond to same.....$637
LOT 658; Irene V. Haughney and another to same.....$300
LOTS 818 and 819; Lewis Smith to same.....$262
LOTS 1,325 to 1,328; William A. Hardiman.....$1,762
LOTS 1,308 to 1,310; Jacob Rosenblatt and another to same.....$2,718
LOT 1,105; same to Frank D'Amore, 840 North Chestnut Drive.....$850
LOT 802, Abraham Thaler to same....$225
LOTS 877 and 878; William A. Hardiman to same.....$1,087
LOTS 46 to 49, Irene V. Haughney to same.....$2,498
LOT 137; Christ A. Otis to same.....$412
OGDEN AV, w s, 225 ft s of University Av, runs s 75 x w 100 x n 78.3 x n 11.6 x e 20.1 x e 77.1; Lankan Realty Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, July 26, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$60,000
PLOT begins at low water mark of Long Island Sound, adjoining land now, or late, of Gustavus F. C. Hillman, runs s 190x w 206.6x n 196x e 363.6, also plot begins on low water mark Long Island Sound in line between land formerly owned by Ezra L. Waterhouse and another, runs n e 379x s w 206.4x s w 379x n — to beginning; Sara B. Wood, 331 Belleville Av, Newark, N. J., to Jos. E. Butterworth, 1,065 Nelson Av, prior mtg $14,000, July 21, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$22,000
TIEBOUT AV, s e corner of 187th St, 16.8x 83; Joseph Saponaro to John J. Brady, Jr., 4,346 Park Av, and another, July 19, due as per bond; attorney, John J. Brady, Jr., 4,346 Park Av.....$4,000
UNIVER

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

KINMOUNT, 182 North Broadway, Yonkers. —Delightful house, large rooms, broad piazza on 3 sides, overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Yonkers 906. Annie Lane.

OAK BLUFF HOUSE, LARCHMONT-ON-SOUND, N. Y. Accommodations for people of refinement; boating, bathing, tennis; garage; fresh vegetables; references required. F. F. Dawes, Telephone Larchmont 361.

EDGEWATER LODGE.—Directly on Sound, delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Telephone 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers. —Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE. — Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Long Island.

JUST OPENED.—New, strictly modern cottage; block from ocean; single rooms, suites, private baths; splendid food; former manager Mary Elizabeth Tea Room. Ward Cottages, 265 Rue de St. Felix, Far Rockaway. Phone 2141 Far Rockaway.

Bayside.—15 minutes' walk from station; 18 minutes on Pennsylvania Railroad; not a boarding house; $10-$20 weekly; beautiful garage. K 19 Times.

Bellport Children's Camp, Bellport, L. I.— Near water; all outside sports; boys 6-12, girls 6-15. Miss Hagedorn.

Cool, beautifully furnished room overlooking Sound; lady preferred; private family. 1949R Flushing.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
60 Cozy Rooms, Suite, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE STUYVESANT, St. George.—Block from ferry; beautiful rooms, private baths; excellent food and service; open year round.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—Modern accommodations; excellent cusine; bathing. Phone 907 Tottenville.

New York State.

Good board, Ulster County fruit farm. 309 West 46th. Phone 84 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,"
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady olled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Country Board Wanted.

Board for couple, two children and children's nurse, within 45 minutes Grand Central; children in no way annoying, being out all day with nurse; want two cool, quiet bedrooms month August. Address Box F 366 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Summer rates; rooms with breakfast or full board.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; cool, clean; good board; telephone; reasonable.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Unusual accommodations; references; table board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

55TH, 16 WEST.—Table board, rooms with private bath and table board; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, private bath; electricity; house with owner; suit particular people; Southern cooking; also smaller room.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms; suitable for two or three; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 322 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; PRIVATE HOUSE, OVERLOOKING HUDSON; PRIVATE BATH; REFERENCES.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms; double, single; private baths; excellent table.

72D, WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9687.

78D, 256 WEST.—Well furnished room, private bath; unexcelled table; with or without meals.

101H, 129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining room; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; subway; references.

79TH, 134-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CENTURY DYE & PRINT WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.

A petition having been filed herein for an order directing all creditors and other persons interested to show cause why the receiver herein should not accept the offer of BERT COMEY to purchase all of the assets of the above-named bankrupt for a sum sufficient to pay all unsecured creditors of the above-named bankrupt twenty-five (25%) per cent. of their said claims, in addition to paying all priority claims in full and in addition to paying all of the administration expenses, or why such other disposition of the assets should not be made as to this Court may seem just, all creditors and other persons interested will therefore please take notice that the said offer will be considered at a meeting to be held at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd day of August, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the said offer of BERT COMEY or any other offer that may be submitted at the said meeting for the purchase of the estate of said bankrupt.

The assets of the bankrupt consists principally of a large printing and dyeing plant located at the foot of Canal Street, in the City of Passaic, State of New Jersey, and is comprised principally of the following:

The Entire plant of above bankrupt, consisting in part of Rice, Barton & Fayles 10 color print machine, 30 copper print rolls, Cottage steamer, Ageing box, H. W. Butterworth and Sons 13 Cylinder Drying Cam, 19 Cylinder Drying Cam, 4 and 5 Cylinder Lyall, Leyland, Taylor & Co. 3 bowl calendar with automatic stretches, H. W. Butterworth & Sons 30 ft. tenting machine, 1 Engine, D. Stuart & Co., Glascow, makers, Birch Bros. corporation sewing machine, 1 F. E. Crocker-Wheeler A. C. Motor, Metallic Spreaders, copper steam jackets, dye tubs, shaftings, pulleys, hangers, and belting."

The said plant will be open for inspection daily between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Directions to reach the plant are as follows: Erie Railroad to Passaic, Main Street car to Canal Street.

For any and all information you may apply either at the office of ELGIN L. MacBURNEY, Ancillary Receiver, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, or at the office of MAURICE L. SHAINE, attorney for the receiver, No. 299 Broadway, New York City.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, Esq., Receiver, 165 Broadway, New York City.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 23535.

Notice is given that IRA L. SCHULMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 29th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE TIMES IN THE TRENCHES.

At subscription rates prevailing in the United States The New York Times, daily and Sunday, will be sent to any member of the American Army abroad. Soldiers will be glad to get The New York Times.—Advt.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 130 EAST.—Second floor, front; well furnished; telephone; near subway; Summer rates.

18TH, 145 EAST.—Two large communicating rooms, with alcove; adjoining bath; hot water; furnished or unfurnished; $10 per week.

27TH, 114 EAST.—Cozily furnished rooms; light housekeeping or otherwise. Phone Madison Square 6944.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable, optional; women only.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences.

31ST ST., 114 EAST, (30th, 29 East.)—All newly furnished; private bath; electricity.

37TH, 18 EAST.—Rooms with private bath; electricity, telephone; $8 to $12.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

64TH, (735 Madison Av.)—Large airy rooms, nicely furnished; private bath; $7-$8-$9; cool small rooms, $2.50-$3; running water; Summer rates.

86TH, 163 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues, $3.25.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

11TH ST., 241 WEST.—Neatly furnished large, small rooms; improvements; telephone, 4L.

18TH, 331 WEST.—Large, well furnished room in physician's house; references; telephone.

23D, 462 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; hot, cold water; telephone; steam; front parlor.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Choice alcove, bath; conveniences; single room; hot water; electricity; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exclusive bachelor apartment; handsomely furnished; one, two, or three rooms, baths; kitchenette, electricity; maid service.

52D, 254 WEST, (The Keating.)—Exceptionally clean, cool roms. Tel. Circle 1866.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with or without private baths; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; running water, electric light; Summer rates.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Newly renovated; large, small rooms, kitchenette; hot water, telephone; conducted by trained nurse, insuring cleanliness, service.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Studio, grand piano; large single room; electricity, telephone, elevator; references.

64TH, 159 WEST. — Two large, attractive rooms, single or suite; conveniences. Columbus 8245.

64TH ST, 8 W.—$4 a week; pleasant, medium-size room; good location. Rogers.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Front room, beautiful apartment; exclusive neighborhood; references. Apartment Three.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Studio, front parlor; parquet; electricity; running water; with or without Steinway grand; exclusive house; another room.

70TH, 10 WEST. — One or two furnished rooms; fireplaces, bath, electricity; exceptional house. Phone Columbus 9415.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive room; 1 flight up; running water; electric light, phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE AND TWO ROOM SUITES; PRIVATE BATHS; SHOWERS. ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Well-furnished large and small rooms; private bath; electricity, phone; convenient subway, L; first-class accommodations.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, outside, attractive rooms, for men; breakfast served; references.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, exceptionally high-class; private home; location unexcelled.

72D, 120 WEST.—Select rooms for select people; single, en suite, with, without, private bath.

73D, 242 WEST.—Entire second floor, with bath, or separate; special Summer rate.

73D, 261 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium-sized room; bath adjoining; telephone.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, adjoining bath; electricity and telephone.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; references.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Rooms, singly, en suite; electricity, shower baths; Summer rates; references.

75TH, 134 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, with dressing room; first-class house.

76TH, 251 WEST. — Beautifully furnished, airy rooms; single, en suite; private baths; electricity, phone.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; private baths; electricity; kitchenette; transients; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette, en suite; single; maid service.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small, also music room; reasonable; Summer rates.

77TH, 318 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with private bath, and other rooms in private home; very reasonable; references required.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single room; southern exposure; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms, adjoining bath; conveniences; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, bath; private house; gentlemen preferred; electricity; telephone.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, 3 windows; adjoining bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large and small handsome, cool rooms, private baths; references.

81ST, 3 WEST, (facing Park.)—Large room, single, suite; private bath; reasonable.

82D, 52 WEST, (near Central Park West.)—Clean, cool; large, small; Summer rates.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double or single rooms; hot and cold water in each room; all conveniences; private family. Telephone Schuyler 9042.

85TH, 184 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; electricity; breakfast optional.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms; single and suite; southern exposure; reasonable.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Fine, large hall room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room, private bath; medium; electricity; near Park.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Just opened, large room, private bath; small room; electricity.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Two elegant rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; private house; excellent environment; meals optional; suitable for two gentlemen or for single person.

96TH, 125 WEST. — Beautiful southern exposure, with dressing room; running water; small room; quiet, homelike; newly furnished; phone.

97TH ST., (759 West End Av.)—Desirable outside furnished room; adjoining bath; Summer rates.

99TH, 206 WEST.—Attractively furnished, airy room, adjoining bath. Apt. 41.

102D, 253 WEST. — Two large connecting rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath; twin beds.

107TH, 287 WEST.—Single rooms, adjoining baths, $5.50-$4; elevator apartment. Bond.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Cool, outside room; river view; reasonable.

113TH, 567 WEST.—Large and medium room, single or en suite; well and comfortably furnished; light, airy, homelike. Apt. 6 E.

121ST ST., 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—High, cool, near Riverside Park and Columbia University; attractively furnished rooms; light, airy corner room, five windows, alcove, suitable for three, $15 week; room suitable for two, three windows, $6, $7; other rooms, $4, $5; reception room; dancing; quiet dining room; excellent board, strictly optional, $6 week, meal tickets; Broadway subway, elevated, surface lines, Riverside bus. Chaperons: Mrs. Laken, Mrs. Young. Telephone Morningside 4587.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; electricity, telephone, elevator; reasonable. Holden.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

123D, 130 WEST.—Large, airy room; apartment; kitchen privileges; business woman. Rowe.

255 WEST 73D ST.
Furnished room with private bath.

BROADWAY, 1,672, (52d St.)—Large parlor and bedroom, two large bedrooms, well-furnished; elevator; use kitchen. MacMillan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, at 66th St.—Cool room, overlooking Park; near subway and elevated. Phone Columbus 9194.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Palatial mansion; every room southerly exposure; telephone, bath, elevator; parlors, conservatory, roof garden; Summer rates.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, (Corner 109th.)—Large, beautiful room, overlooking Hudson. Hurt, 10A.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39 WEST.—Bedroom, with kitchenette; also other rooms, large, small, bath; telephone.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations; single or suite. Riverside 8050.

WEST END AV., 569.—Especially good rooms, single or double; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 896.—Light, airy hall room; large closet; electricity, bath; $3.50; residence.

WEST END AV., 936, (Corner 106th.)—Comfortable room; elevator; gentleman. 5 West.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

Brooklyn.

CAN'T BE BEAT.
ROOM AND PRIVATE BATHROOM, $6.
211 SCHERMERHORN ST.

PARK PLACE, 175, (Park Slope.)—Large, small rooms, all conveniences; near subway; telephone.

PIERREPONT ST., 149.—Borough Hall subway; large, medium, bath, phone; references exchanged.

ST. MARK'S AV., 179.—Eight minutes subway; rooms, $2.25 up; all conveniences; telephone.

WILL RENT comfortably furnished rooms reasonable; Brighton "L"; private house. Prospect 750.

78TH ST., 357.—Hall room in detached private cottage for refined gentleman; near subway station; 27 minutes Manhattan.

New Jersey.

ELEGANTLY furnished room and kitchenette, modern conveniences, screened porch, $5 to $7. Kerby, 162 Anderson Av., Palisade, N. J.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

REFINED Southern gentleman, downtown business man, desires room with elegant family; others need not reply; must be reasonable. C 151 Times.

Unfurnished.

Very large room, kitchenette or privileges, dainty, light housekeeping; Washington Heights, upper west side; refined, select, reasonable; Americans. Apt. 24, 570 West 156th.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 180.—One or two large connecting rooms; housekeeping; conveniences; telephone.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A beautiful 1917 H. A. L. touring twin six seven passenger; like new; condition perfect, guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive; Phone 6374 Riverside.

ALL GUARANTEED CARS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

1917 MERCER TOURING.
1917 CHANDLER TOURING.
1917 OAKLAND COUPELET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOURING.
1917 JEFFERY TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1916 MERCER TOURING.
1916 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 OAKLAND LITTLE 6.
1916 BUICK TOURING.
STUTZ COLONIAL COUPE.
CADILLAC 8 TOURING.
STEARNS KNIGHT LIMOUSINE.
HUPMOBILE TOURING.
HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
MANY OTHERS.

VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.,
1,700 BROADWAY. ONE FLIGHT UP.

A HIGH-CLASS BARGAIN LIST.
FIAT, 6-cyl., 36-H P., 7-pass., painted dark blue, blue upholstery, buff wheels, Victoria top, divided front seats, fully equipped, like new.
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER.
Stutz '16 6-pass., Westinghouse shock abs.
CHANDLER 7-PASS. TOURING.
CHANDLER CONVERTIBLE SEDAN.
MERCER 5-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT.
MANY OTHERS.
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.
Next door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

ALL OFFERS CONSIDERED!!
1917 DAVIS, 7-PASSENGER.
Slip covers, new shoes. Continental motor.
1917 LEXINGTON, 5-PASSENGER.
New car, guaranteed. Discount.
1916 OVERLAND, 4 PASSENGER.
Model "75-B"; new shoes; bargain.
1916 OLDSMOBILE, SPECIAL BODY.
Mercertype, wire wheels. Victoria top.
1916 DAVIS, 5-PASSENGER.
Slip covers, new shoes, repainted.
1916 OVERLAND, 7-PASSENGER.
Continental motor, new shoes; bargain.
1915 CHALMERS, 5-PASSENGER.
6 cylinder, bumper, slip covers.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
815 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
We have several used latest model Lozier touring cars which we will sacrifice; no reasonable offer refused. Lozier Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway, Phone Columbus 6537.

ATTENTION! CLEARANCE SALE!!
1917 Chandler Cloverleaf.
1917 Crow Elkhart, 2 tops.
1916 Overland 6 cyl. 7 pass.
1916 Marion Handley 6 cyl.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Chandler 7 pass.
1916 Buick "D 45" 6 cyl.
1915 Packard 3-38 7 pass.
1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Mercer 5 pass. Touring.
Bianchi 4 pass. Sport Roadster.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3615.
Open Evenings and Sundays.

AUTOMOBILE 6-cylinder high-class 7-passenger touring; take lots part payment. Herrick, 70 Manhattan St.

A 1913 MERCER SPEEDSTER, TYPICAL RACING CAR, RECENTLY OVERHAULED AND PAINTED; MECHANICALLY GUARANTEED; EXTRAS INCLUDE 2 SHOES (MOUNTED,) SEARCHLIGHT, CHAINS, TOOLS, AND SEAT ON RUNNING BOARD; DEMONSTRATION BY APPOINTMENT. MRS. SOLOMON, PHONE 5905 MORNINGSIDE, 27.

Baby Fiat Roadster, latest importation.
LANCIA "30," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ, 1914, BEARCAT.
MERCER, 1916, 22-72 ROADSTER.
SIMPLEX "75," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "6-48" ROADSTER.
F. I. A. T. "30," FLEETWOOD IMPORTED.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 PEERLESS 7-pass. touring.
1917 HUDSON CABRIOLET.
1916 NATIONAL TWIN "6," $850.
1917 OVERLAND CHUMMY ROADSTER; new.
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1916 PACKARD TWIN "6."
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1916 CADILLAC TOURING, 7-PASS.
1916 STUTZ TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1916 OVERLAND touring, 6 cyl., 7 pass.
1916 OVERLAND Roadster, model 83.
1916 CRIPPS BOOTH.
1915 MERCER SPORT MODEL 22-70.
1914 MERCER MODEL M "4."
WILL SELL ANY OF THE ABOVE CARS FOR ONE-HALF CASH AND BALANCE EASY TERMS.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 W. 55th, 2 Doors from B'way; open ev'gs.

BUICK Big Six Roadster, Model 54, paint and mechanical condition perfect; extras include Hartford shock absorbers, Jiffy-Lite search light, tires, &c. Owner will sell, $850, or exchange, small, light, five-passenger car with cash; no dealers. F., Room 1720, 50 Broad Street.

CADILLAC, 1917, Model 55, 8-cyl., 7-pass touring, has as demonstrator by one salesman only; driven less than 3,000 miles; in very fine mechanical condition; paint, top, tires, etc., the same; especially priced. DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 538 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLACS, '16 and '15; '16 Dodge Roadster, Chandler Roadster, '16 Pullman Chummy, ONE-MAN TOPS, $25; SKID CHAINS Cheap, Touring & Limousine Bodies; big bargains. 20TH CENTURY CO., 1,700 B'WAY, 5th floor.

CHALMERS LIMOUSINE 1916, WITH EXTRA SUMMER BODY; IN EXCELLENT CONDITION. INQUIRE M. L. WILE, 42 EAST 11TH; TELEPHONE STUY. 1900.

CHANDLER BROUGHAM.
Wire wheels, special body; practically new; cost $3,200; sacrifice. 'Phone 2624 Schuyler, between 10 and 12 A. M. No dealer.

CHANDLER Clover Leaf 1917. Mr. Lowa, 24, 120 Broadway, Yonkers. Telephone 4800, Yonkers.

COLE, 1916 model 8-60 touring; is in first-class mechanical condition; driven only 5,000 miles.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars all have been gone over in our shop and are in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

FORD 1916 Touring, $225.
FORD 1916 Touring, $175.
CHEVROLET 1916 Baby Grand, $500.
STUDEBAKER Series 17 Touring, $600.
OVERLAND 1914 Touring, $225.
BRONX MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
149th St. & Bergen Ave.

MAXWELL 1917 runabout; perfect mechanically; new tires; paint excellent; run 3,000 miles. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morningside 6367.

MERCEDES Runabout, 80-H. P., must sell; will demonstrate. A. O'Berle, 164 West 79th St.

OLDSMOBILE Model 44, 8 cylinder; less than a year old; has special hand-made aluminum six-passenger body with victoria top, 6 wire wheels, shoes and tubes; absolutely guaranteed, in perfect condition; there is not a detail missing, for comfort and effect; neither is there a prettier car in town; price $1,200; cost $2,400 new. Phone Chelsea 2373, to owner for demonstration

PACKARD, 1916, seven-passenger Twin-Six, almost new; bargain.
PACKARD, 1915, five-passenger touring, 3x38, perfect condition; $1,400. Doty-Demos Co., 222-226 West 65th St.

REGAL coupe, running condition, $200. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT "8" 1916 TOURING.
VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
PRICE $1,100.
Is practically new has had very little use; mechanically absolutely O. K.; paint—looks like it was still on the showroom floor; tire equipment—all shoes practically new, and there are two extra inflated non-skid Firestone for spares; has every equipment and is ready to be used immediately without an expenditure of any kind; is open for mechanical inspection or demonstration at any time, day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M., on exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn; might consider a trade on a touring car or runabout.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 little four touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

STUDEBAKER touring, 1917, $500. Columbus 4390 or 312 West End Av.

STUTZ 1917 "16 VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
FIAT "55" RIVIERA TOURING.
SCRIPPS BOOTH, 1917.
LIBERTY 1917 TOURING; Wire Wheels.
Packard "Twin 6" Runabout, wire wheels.
MARMON 34 "48" SPECIAL.
HIPLEX "75" PASS.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916.
NATIONAL "Series V" Speedway Roadster.
MERCER 1913 RACEABOUT; Wire Wheels.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'way.

USED CARS.
1917 Packard Twin-Six "25" touring.
1917 Packard Twin-Six "25" touring.
1916 Packard Twin-Six limousine.
1916 Packard Twin-Six salon phaeton.
1916 1-25 Packard phaeton chassis.
14-48 Packard limousine.
14-38 Packard coupe and Berlin.
1913 48 Packard touring.
1916 Marmon club roadster.
1915 Cadillac limousine.
Mercedes inside drive limousine.
1914 Le Baron inside drive limousine.
1916 Oldsmobile 8-cylinder.
1915 Overland limousine.
1915 Chalmers touring.
One 3-ton Packard truck chassis.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn.
Near Bedford Av.....Phone Flatbush 8384.

Automobiles for Rent.

BUICK 1917 touring car; expert chauffeur; hour, day, trip; reasonable. Phone Circle 553.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5318 Riverside.

PACKARDS for hire; hour, day, month; special rates to races and Island. St. Urban's Garage, 121 West 89th. Riverside 3237.

PACKARD wanted, 1915 3-38 touring, not exceeding $1,700. Hughes, Riverside 5316.

PACKARD landaulette touring; appearance like new; hour, day trip. Scanlon, Circle 2855.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC, 1917, 4 or 5 passenger preferred. Halle, 139 Bank St.

LANCIA runabout or four-passenger, or similar car; must have starting and electric lighting systems; give full description, year, mileage, &c. Y 340 Times Annex.

WANTED, late model 5 or 7 passenger touring car; perfect condition; full particulars; no dealers. Z 288 Times Annex.

WANTED—CARS; CASH PAID.
Fifth floor, 1,700 Broadway, cor 54th.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway, 1909. Prospers on Merit."

OWNERS, prospective owners, chauffeurs, and mechanics, learn the care and operation of the automobile; write for full particulars. Bedford Branch A. A. Automobile School, 1,120 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W.57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 225 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-586 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

EMBROIDERY, LINGERIE, OR MONOgrams.—French colored girl. J. K., 216 West 64th St.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER. — High school graduate; experienced, businesslike, accurate; references; $12. L 310 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WIDOW, 24, French, of refinement, desires housekeeper's position; only most select places considered; unquestionable references. C 22 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits: $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 15 Cedar St. Telephone John 5656.

ACCOUNTANT, 10 years' experience, auditor, cost accountant, age 34. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, executive ability, initiative; local or foreign position; knowledge Spanish; salary $25. M., 163 East 125th.

BOOKKEEPER, capable, desires position where there is advancement. Brenner, 974 East 179th St.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) experienced, knowledge of factory costs. Stadtman, 1,074 Longfellow Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, experienced, seeks position, city or country; excellent references. C 169 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Sides, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, Swedish, single, 29, wishes position with private family; good references. O. C., care Y. M. C. A., New Rochelle.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, nine years' driving and shop experience; references. Carl Lagergreen, 170 West 85th St., care of Dean, 6834 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 8 years' experience, strictly sober, reliable; references. Sheppard, Schuyler 1160.

CLERK.—Order stock clerk, experienced in manufacturing concern; references. Box 46, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

COUPLE.—Young, colored, cook and butler; good references. J. A., care Romey, 142 West 131st; Morningside 5844.

DENTIST, RECENT GRADUATE, HONEST AND INDUSTRIOUS; DESIRES TO ASSIST ESTABLISHED MAN; SALARY NO OBJECT. L 293 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical and tool, 5 years' experience; ambitious, energetic; technical education. L 168 Times.

GARDENER.—Wanted, position by experienced gardener; knows flowers, shrubbery, landscape gardening; can bud and graft roses and plan and develop large estate; faithful, conscientious worker. L. P., Box 271, New York City.

INTERPRETER, Polish, Russian, Ruthenian, reads, writes, wishes position; any office. C 158 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, 10 years' experience, auditor, cost accountant, age 34. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

PAY CLERK.—Young man, sober, honest, wants position as pay clerk with a large manufacturing concern; two years' experience; will furnish necessary bond. L 241 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—37; married; sell anything; salary, with commission. L 287 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MR. JOSEPH A. TURNER of the firm of TURNER & JACK desires to announce to his patrons and to those of the partnership that he has severed his relations as partner with Jules V. Jack, and that he will not be responsible for any of the obligations of Jules V. Jack from this date.
July 27, 1917.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SECRETARY or Assistant to Executive, (28,) ten years' experience secretarial, accounting, financial, export, import; excellent connections and education; knowledge Spanish; salary $200. L 302 Times Downtown.

STUD GROOM.—Gentleman giving up hunters wishes to secure a position for his stud groom; first-class recommendations. Answer X. Y. Z., P. O. Box 12, Old Westbury, L. I.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) handicapped by lameness, seeks position, day or night work; I am strong, active, bright, and willing, and can run a switchboard; can furnish best of references. Address Mr. M., care Miriam Myers, 114 West 91st St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school graduate, experienced cost clerk, office bookkeeper; at present employed; best references. L 296 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with thorough knowledge of paper, printing, and purchasing, is open for engagement. C 184 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, 2½ years' general office experience, desires position. C 154 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY OPEN ONLY TO AN UNUSUAL YOUNG WOMAN, preferably in the early twenties. Requisites: Energy and ambition, perfect physical health, tranquil disposition, tactful and impressive personality, discerning and logical mind interested in matters commercial and financial, dexterity in the use of English, and a thorough working knowledge of stenography. The position offered is one of dignity, carrying a liberal initial remuneration and the opportunity for rapid advancement. Address Look Box 826, Greensboro, N. C.

BOOKKEEPER for suburban gas company, to assist on consumers' ledgers; applicant must be willing to live out of town; state age, experience, and salary requested. F 361 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer.—Capable woman wanted in builder's office; neatness, industry, intelligence essential. Particulars to C 161 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—State experience, age, and salary expected. F 367 Times Downtown.

CASHIER, lady, wanted for accountant's office; must be competent to handle bank accounts and petty cash; state experience and salary required. L 306 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL work and typewriting in large office, hours 4 P. M. to 11 P. M., $12 per week to start; give age and references. Z 326 Times Annex.

COOK.—Young woman, white, as cook in employes' lunch room for girls; must have experience; salary, $10 a week to start. F 362 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE for unique social work with children

LIKELY TO INDICT FOR CRUGER ERRORS

Grand Jury Hastens Its Work—One Headquarters Official Said to be in Danger.

NEGLIGENCE TO BE CHARGED

Woods Relieves Three Lieutenants of Clerical Duty Following Recommendation Made by Wallstein.

Several indictments are likely to be found next week by the extraordinary Grand Jury which is investigating the police failure in the Cruger case. The Grand Jurors have asked that no sessions be held in August and that evidence against accused policemen and police officials be rushed next week. The Grand Jury will probably adjourn through August and resume the general investigation of the Police Department in September. At least one official at Police Headquarters is in danger of indictment, an Assistant District Attorney said yesterday.

Detectives and policemen who were accused of "atrocious boneheadedness" by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein have testified before the Grand Jury and made it clear, it was said, the responsibility for their mistakes was shared by their superiors. The District Attorney's office is anxious to have the Grand Jury, after finishing with the Cruger case, investigate other typical cases for the purpose of ascertaining whether the trouble is not chiefly administrative and whether the blunders in the Cruger case have not been paralleled in other cases. This supplemental investigation cannot be held next week, because of lack of time, but may be taken up either by the extraordinary Grand Jury or by a new Grand Jury in September.

The District Attorney's office is making a careful study of "wilful negligence," the charge on which indictments, it is expected, will be based. It is held that a man charged with a public duty can incur guilt by gross neglect of duty, whether through dishonesty, laziness, or an arrogant belief that only his own opinions are worth considering.

The testimony before the Grand Jury next week will be kept as brief as possible and will deal solely with the alleged criminal aspects of the police failure, so that the Grand Jury may indict or dismiss charges in as many cases as possible. Governor Whitman has offered to assign a Supreme Court Justice to sit in August if further indictments are found.

No indictments are likely to result from the investigation of the vague charges that policemen or others helped Cocchi to escape or had guilty knowledge of his plans to escape. A thorough investigation will be made next week as to the origin of the story that Kuth Cruger was seen to enter a taxicab with a young man on the day of her disappearance. While convinced that this story was started for the purpose of diverting suspicion from Cocchi, the evidence thus far produced against the men who circulated this tale is said to be considerably short of proof of a criminal conspiracy. Several witnesses will be questioned before the Grand Jury next week, however, in relation to this story, which caused Detective Lage to report it as an established fact that the girl had eloped, which was generally accepted by the police as the solution of the case until the body of the murdered girl was found. Regarding the search for the men thought to have helped Cocchi to escape, Assistant District Attorney Talley said yesterday:

"It is absolutely necessary that Alfredo Cocchi be returned to this country to stand trial as the murderer of Ruth Cruger if we are to find out the whole truth about him. If we had him in this country, we could probably get him to tell the whole truth. His confession so far has been incomplete and contradictory, and has been of no assistance in dealing with the question of who helped him to escape and why they helped him. The answer to these questions is one of the most important objects of our present investigation."

Police Commissioner Woods announced yesterday that he had transferred three Police Lieutenants, who had been doing clerical duty in the Detective Branch in Queens, to duty in police stations and had filled their places with Sergeants. This is in line with the recommendations of Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, who criticised the custom of assigning Police Lieutenants, drawing $2,250 a year, to clerical work. The Sergeants receive $1,750 a year. The three Lieutenants and their new assignments are: Lieutenant John Mears, to the Macdougal Street Station; George Wheeler, to the Liberty Avenue Station, and Robert Williams, to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. The Sergeants who take their places are Edward Dwyer, Charles Maurer, and Charles Burns.

Police Captain Edward P. Hughes, in command of the Rockaway Beach station, yesterday applied for retirement on a pension because of ill health. Captain Hughes has been in the department more than twenty years, being connected with the Detective Bureau most of that time. He was in charge of that bureau when Herman Rosenthal was shot. While seeking "Gyp the Blood" and "Lefty Louis" in the Catskills in connection with that case, Captain Hughes contracted pneumonia and for a long time was critically ill.

COCCHI ACQUITS POLICE.

Says He Had No Accomplice—Fled from Here to Philadelphia.

BOLOGNA, July 27.—An official transcript of the interrogation in the Ruth Cruger murder case has just been made public. Alfredo Cocchi swears he was not helped by New York policemen and says he confessed solely to Father Morretto, manager of the St. Rafael Society for Italian Immigrants, New York. He says he killed Ruth Cruger with a stick because she refused to cease calling for help.

The text of the statements made by Cocchi during various interrogations of the prisoner by Judge Zucconi was received by Cocchi's counsel, Attorney Venturini, today. There were eight of these interrogations between June 15 and July 20 and the record of them covers nine typewritten pages.

On the first day, the record shows, Cocchi denied the crime, saying that he left New York because of his wife's jealousy and the quarrels to which that led, although he admitted that he had sharpened a pair of skates for Ruth Cruger. On the second day Cocchi began by asserting that the girl came to his shop in company with two Italians who were not known to him and who ordered him to leave. He obeyed and they remained in the room. Under cross-questioning by Judge Zucconi however, Cocchi began to weep and holding his head in his hands declared:

"It is true, I killed her. For a week I had been constantly quarreling with my wife. This day, the thirteenth, (Feb. 13,) when I ate my midday meal at home I drank five glasses of California wine to make me forget my family troubles.

"In a nervous condition I went to my shop about 1:20 o'clock, when there immediately entered the girl who before noon had left her skates for sharpening. She was very beautiful and I lost my head. When she went to the rear of the shop to get her skates without seeing me, I barred the street door with a block of wood so that no one would be able to open it from the outside. Then I started to embrace the girl, but she was very strong and threw me backward. I tried again and succeeded, despite her resistance. I picked her up and dropped her into the repair room, below, through a square door, feet first, holding her by the head and shoulders. All the while she was screaming, 'Police Police!'

"She fell about 12 feet below, striking a motor cycle sidecar on her side, but was not hurt. I jumped after her, she being again on her feet, fighting and resisting with all her power. I remember that before dropping her below I said to her, 'Please say nothing as I have two boys,' but she continued shrieking for the police, although I do not believe any one heard her.

"When I joined her in the lower room my head was gone. I tried again to embrace and kiss her, but again did not succeed; she was so strong. Finally, exasperated by her resistance I grabbed in my left hand a stick of heavy wood a yard long and struck her twice or thrice across the back of the neck, holding her with my right hand. She groaned and sank down.

"Horribly frightened and sorry, I would have killed myself had I had a revolver. Expecting to be discovered at any moment I took the yet warm body and dragged it into a box in the left-hand corner of the room, putting the head in first and then the body. This day I left it so, placing the tool chest across the opening to a lower room. I finished by 4 o'clock but remained in the shop until 8 o'clock cleaning with benzine the black gloves I had used in handling the body."

The latter part of Cocchi's confession, telling of events after the killing, reads:

"On the night of the 13th I neither ate nor slept. On the morning of the 14th I hurried to the shop at 6 o'clock, covered the box containing the body with coal and pieces of old iron and old clothing. I read the newspapers telling of the lost girl. Then came the parents of the girl and a policeman unknown to me.

"After a troubled day and a sleepless night I went, on the 15th, about 3:30 o'clock and confessed the crime to Father Morretto, who had married me. I then decided to return to Italy.

"Leaving my house at 9 o'clock, I took the Hoboken ferry and slept that night in Weehawken. I went to Philadelphia on the 16th, spent the day looking for a chance to work my passage on a ship, and slept in the house of an Italian named Romeno. On the 17th a young American who slept in the same place showed me a shipping agency on South Second Street, where, under the name of Louis Leroi, I shipped as a sailor on the munition ship Manchester and reached Havre on the 28th. I shipped as an Italian subject. Nobody asked me for a passport. What I have related is the truth. Now I ask merely to be allowed to go into the army, where I hope I shall be killed. If she had pardoned my first offensive act and listened to my prayers to tell nobody I would have let her go without touching a hair of her head. I was beside myself, fearing the severity of the American law.

"Nobody helped me in the crime nor knew about it save Father Morretto. The policeman who first investigated the case was unknown to me. My police accomplice was with the motor cycle squad, who were customers. Never before had I committed such a crime. No policemen knew of the Cruger crime or helped me escape, although because of my shop business I knew Policemen Hallam, Moore, Corrigan, Donovan, and Sergeants Judson and Raffael; also a few others whose names I have forgotten."

EMMA GOLDMAN IN TOMBS.

Federal Attorney Refuses to Consider Liberty Bonds for Bail.

Emma Goldman arrived in New York from the woman's penetentiary at Jefreson City, Mo., late yesterday afternoon. She did not give the $25,000 bail demanded for her release pending her appeal from the decision of the Federal District Court, and was locked up in the Tombs. Alexander Berkman, who, if he obtains the $25,000 bail required in his case, will be immediately arrested on a California warrant charging him with murder, in connection with the preparedness day bomb outrage in San Francisco, last year, is also in the Tombs.

The train bearing Miss Goldman was due in New York yesterday morning, but was delayed eight hours by a washout in West Virginia. On her arrival Miss Goldman asked United States Marshal McCarthy for permission to consult with her attorney, Harry Weinberger, and several friends. The permission was granted, and Berkman was brought from the Tombs to take part in the conference.

Mr. Weinberger tried to induce the Government to accept bail for the anarchists yesterday, but Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content, who is in charge of the case, refused. Weinberger wanted to know if Mr. Content would accept Liberty Bonds, but Mr. Content told him that cash or gilt edge real estate were the only securities he would consider. The rule of the Government is not to take bonds of any kind as bail.

PLAN FOR BRADY'S CHARITY.

War May Delay Construction of Institute Building.

Plans for the James Buchanan Brady Foundation of Urology at New York Hospital were made public yesterday following the announcement that the contest of "Diamond Jim" Brady's will by his heirs at law had been settled, and that about $1,000,000 would be available for the foundation he established. Dr. Oswald S. Lowsley, named in Mr. Brady's will as Director of the foundation, who is only 33 years old, will have entire charge of the institution, assisted by the hospital trustees.

Dr. Lowsley expects to conduct the urological adjunct to New York Hospital as a free advisory clinic for the physicians and surgeons of the country, because he feels that Mr. Brady intended that his money should be devoted to aiding those who are without funds to pay for such treatment as he was able to get.

The permanent building for the foundation will cost about $500,000 and will be from six to eight stories high. Its construction will probably be delayed until normal conditions in the building line return, and until that time the work of the foundation will be conducted in the New York Hospital laboratories. The staff when complete will consist of five resident and twenty-three dispensary physicians.

Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass Accepts Call.

The Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass of Temple Israel, at Bedford and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn, has accepted a call to become rabbi of the Fifty-fifth Street Temple, Manhattan. He will take up his work in Manhattan on Jan. 1.

Tea Rooms.

THE GREEN WITCH
IN
GREENWICH VILLAGE
AT
FORTY-NINE EAST TENTH STREET.
Outdoor Dining Room.
Table d'Hote Francaise and a la Carte.
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Diamond Hill Post Road,
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DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

THE DUTCH OVEN 135 Macdougal Street Nr. Washington Sq. So.
Luncheon, 35c; Afternoon Tea, 25c; Dinner, 50c. Also a la carte. Closed Sundays.
OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

SAVORY TEA SHOP 45 E. 30th St. Summer Garden.
Lunch, 40c. Southern chicken dinner, Wed., 60c.
"WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."
Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at
SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 11 E. 47th St. Afternoon Tea
Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 30TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY

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Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Meals served in Summer Garden (weather permitting)

OLD CHELSEA Closed Pending Removal
Dining Room Open August 1, 1917.
51 West 10th Street.

FIND JOSEPH COHEN GUILTY OF MURDER

Jacob Cohen and David Jacobs Acquitted of Instigating Baff Shooting.

ABRAHAM GRAFF CONVICTED

Jury Returns Verdict of Manslaughter in First Degree in His Case—Others to Face Trial.

After deliberating more than six hours a jury at 9:30 o'clock last night returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against Joseph Cohen, charged with instigating the murder of Barnet Baff, the West Washington Market poultry dealer, who was shot near his place of business on Nov. 24, 1914. Jacob Cohen, a brother, and David Jacobs, who were jointly indicted with the convicted man, were acquitted. The jury, at the time when it reported the other verdicts, was unable to agree on a verdict as affecting Abraham Graff, the fourth man charged with complicity in the murder, but after receiving instructions from Supreme Court Justice Tompkins it returned forty-five minutes later with a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree.

Before retiring to the jury room further to consider Graff's case, Thomas H. Elliott, the foreman, asked if the jury might render a verdict against Graff of guilty in a lesser degree of homicide. Although in his charge made yesterday morning Justice Tompkins instructed the jury that it must find the defendants guilty of murder in the first degree or else acquit them, he said he had done so at the request of counsel for the defendants, but that since it could not reach an agreement it might return a verdict for a lesser degree of homicide.

"The Court of Appeals has held that the jury has the power to determine the degree in such a case," he said.

When the foreman announced the verdict of guilty Joseph Cohen displayed scarcely any emotion. He glanced in the direction of two or three relatives and slightly smiled. Jacob Cohen and David Jacobs received their verdict with a smile. Justice Tompkins immediately discharged them from custody and they left for their homes surrounded by friends and relatives. Graff became much agitated while waiting to hear his fate, and several times seemed on the verge of collapse. Henry Cohen, the father of Joseph Cohen, who had been nervously pacing up and down the corridor, was badly affected by the news of his son's conviction. The wives and children of all of the defendants were gathered in one of the upper rooms of the building waiting for the verdict.

In expectation of an outbreak on the part of sympathizers of the four men several plain clothes men, under Detectives Dominick Caso and Bonnano, were scattered in the corridors and about the courtroom. Their presence was hardly needed as the fifty or more persons who were in the building were orderly and made no demonstration when the verdicts were announced. According to one of the prosecuting attorneys, there had been vague rumors that there was to be a "shooting up" if all the men were convicted.

In commenting on the verdict, Deputy Attorney General Alfred Becker, who, with Special Attorney General James O'Malley, prosecuted the case after Governor Whitman displaced District Attorney Swann from the preparation of it, said that the verdict only marked the beginning of a campaign to find the men "higher up" who contributed to the $4,000 fund which was used to hire the assassins of Baff.

"There will be many sleepless nights from now on for some persons in West Washington Market," he said. "We are on their trail and there isn't a chance in the world of their escaping the punishment they deserve. The conviction of Cohen and Graff is only the forerunner of more to come."

Mr. O'Malley, who has devoted almost his entire time to the Baff investigation during the last two years, said that he believed there would be several persons who would be turning State's evidence in a short time.

"Joe Cohen and Abe Graff know who the men higher up were," he said. "If they won't tell us we will find out some other way, and incidentally we've got plenty of evidence already implicating others."

Frank Moss, who, with Senator Alfred Gilchrist and Harry Kopp, defended the four men, announced that he would take an immediate appeal from the verdict against Graff and Cohen. The two convicted men were remanded to the Tombs until August 17 for sentence.

Evidence produced at the trial showed that Joseph Cohen and Graff, who were chicken pullers, had been in constant communication with Antonio Cardinale, the gunman who hired Baff's actual assassins. Cardinale, who fled to Italy and who was brought back by Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black after several months' negotiations with Italian authorities, was one of the chief witnesses against the defendants. Moses Rosenstein, alias "Chicken Moe," who turned State's evidence after he had been indicted with the four men, testified that Graff and Joseph Cohen had instructed him to give the death signal to Baff's slayers on the day of the murder. It was also shown by witnesses that the two men had been very unfriendly to Baff, who at the time of his death was in disfavor among the merchants in the market because they said he had forced down the price of chickens by "overcropping" the fowl.

Giuseppe Arichella, alleged to have been one of the gunmen who fired the actual shots, and Frank Ferrara, who drove the automobile concealing the assassins, are now in the death house at Sing Sing. Because of the Italian fundamental law, it was impossible to try Cardinale in this country for his part in the crime, and it was only when Assistant District Attorney Black promised to return him to Italy that the Italian authorities permitted him to come to the United States as a "borrowed" witness.

GOVERNOR FERGUSON OF TEXAS INDICTED

Impeachment Bill to be Introduced Next Week—He Comes Out for Third Term.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 27.—Additional interest in the proposal to bring in a bill of impeachment against Governor James E. Ferguson by the House of Representatives, which has been called to meet next Wednesday by Speaker F. O. Fuller for that purpose, was given today by the Grand Jury of this county, which returned nine indictments against the Governor, seven for misapplication of public funds, one for embezzlement, and one for diversion of public funds. He gave bond of $5,000 in one case and $1,000 in each of the other cases.

Immediately following his arrest on these charges, Governor Ferguson announced his candidacy for a third term as Governor.

Secretary of State Church Bartlett was indicted on four counts for misapplication of public funds, and C. O. Austin, State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, was indicted on four counts. Both Bartlett and Austin gave bond. C. J. Stowe, State Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, also was indicted.

Trials will take place at the October term of the District Court.

Other indictments were returned but have not been announced.

A previous attempt was made to impeach Governor Ferguson in March, when a special House committee investigated mansion expenditures, and the affairs of the Temple State Bank, which the Governor formerly was President. The indictment charging embezzlement contains only mention of the sum involved and the identifying date. The amount is $5,600.

The charge of diverting a special fund refers to the fund provided by the Legislature for the purchase of supplies for the executive mansion. It is charged that the Governor applied this fund to the purchase of "various goods, wares, and merchandise not authorized by law."

LOST AND FOUND.
Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Sixty shares of the common stock of the Wright-Martin Aircraft Co., certificate Nos. TCA 4329, for 50 shares in the name of Bernard Lang, and TCA 3018, for 10 shares in the name of Fanning, Buck & Co. Transfer of same has been stopped and if found notify A. F. Timpson, 40 Exchange Place, New York City.

LOST—July 24, 10 A. M., Grand Central Station or subway, between station and 23d St., Purse containing owner's cards; case gift of mother, and clerical permits valuable owner only; reward, no questions, for return of purse and permits. Room 801, 287 4th Av.

LOST—Certificate No. 247 of Calavada Copper Company stock for 3,001 shares, in name of Bernard Bernheim, and Certificate No. 256 of Calavada Copper Company stock for 28 shares, in name of Frank D. Bernheim. 120 Broadway, Room 3249.

LOST—July 26, subway train or Pennsylvania Station, black pocketbook containing two diamond rings, wedding ring, and over $200 cash; liberal reward; no questions asked. Bayliss, 115 West 90th.

LOST—Wallet containing money, jewelry, and papers; gold monogram "S. B." Return to S. S. Boyd, Room 484, 200 5th Av., and receive most liberal reward.

LOST—Small velvet handbag, 5th Av. stage, 57th St. and 6th Av., Thursday, July 26, about noon. Return 1. M. Rettus, 350 West 71st. Reward.

LOST—On Thursday last, gold locket and watch with "EST" on cover; reward. Finder please communicate with E. S. Taylor, 61 Broadway. Telephone Rector 7583.

LOST—A. V. U. Fraternity pin, "W. V. Killion, Tufts, '12," on back. Return to 440 East 26th.

LOST—Jewel Chi Phi fraternity pin, between the Biltmore and Altman's; reward. Return to Dr. J. F. Hanks, 120 West 42d St.

LOST.—Plain bracelet, between 94th and 97th Sts., Broadway; return; reward. Paul Malatzky, 3,609 Broadway, Apt. 2D.

LOST—Bayshore Station, fishing rod, Senate; reward. Room 50, 116 Broad St.

LOST—Diamond platinum barpin, 51 stones; $50 reward. 467 West 141st.

$200 REWARD—POSITIVELY NO QUESTIONS ASKED—WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN OF PEARL SCARFPIN TAKEN FROM WASHROOM OF LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB TUESDAY, JULY 17; OF VALUE TO OWNER FOR PERSONAL REASONS. COMMUNICATE WITH OR RETURN TO OFFICE OF THE K-G WELDING & CUTTING CO., 556 W. 34TH ST., WHERE REWARD WILL BE PAID.

$250 REWARD
and no questions asked for return of pearl ring, lost Friday, July 13, at Scarsdale, N. Y. Dreicer & Co., Inc., 560 5th Av., N. Y. City.

FOUND—Wednesday, fur neck piece; owner must identify. Capt. Hausmann, 297 Madison Av.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, (Formerly Hope.) Corner 104th, Rev. F. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "Jesus Christ, Human or Divine." 8, "The Perfect Example."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. E. HERBERT DUTTON. 11 A. M.—"Our Utmost for the Highest."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Grant will preach morning and evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.

Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by DR. R. E. NEIGHBOR, of Atlanta, Georgia.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 7 to 8 West 46th St. Monday Evenings for Everybody, 8 to 9. Dr. Walter L. Hervey speaks on Y. M. C. A. Internment Camp work in Newfoundland.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South. Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor. Rev. Charles Winter, Musical Evangelist, will preach. 11 A. M., "Living Letters." 8 P. M., "The Unpardonable Sin."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 30 EAST 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. DAVID ROSS preaches Sunday. 11 A. M.—"The Church Giving Her Best." 8 P. M.—"Glad Tidings."

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, 215 West 57th Street. Rev. JOSEPH WYKE. 11 & 8. 8 P. M., "Is War Ever Justifiable?"

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays 8 P. M.

During July no Sunday Evening Services in Third, Fourth, and Sixth Churches.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St.

Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN. CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor. 11—Communion and Worship. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor. Sunday, 11. Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Miss Nona L. Brooks preaches. Subject: "Non-Resistance."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, B'way and 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. Edgar R. Sleuter. 8 P. M.—Rev. Leland P. Cary. 7 P. M.—Social Hour and Epworth League.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST, West End Av. & 86th St.—At 11 A. M., Rev. Lewis Elbert Christian, "The Reproach of Sin."

NEW THOUGHT.

"LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE," 222 WEST 72D ST.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Mrs. Laura G. Cannon. Sunday, 8:15 P. M., Mrs. Beatty. Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., Mrs. L. Sayre. Friday, 8:15 P. M., Mr. and Mrs. Whitty. Daily, at noon, Mrs. Cannon.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, Wed., 8:15 P. M. Subject: "The Dream Period of the Self-Conscious State."

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE. Sunday, 11:15. Subject. "The New Way Out."

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St. CHRISTIAN HEALING. 11—Miss Leila Simon speaks, subject: "War-time Optimism," 8—Mrs. Van Marter, subject: "The Wireless Word."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor. Preaching 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. by Rev. WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, D.D., LL.D., Stated Clerk and ex-Moderator, Presbyterian General Assembly.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. DR. ROBERT E. SPEER will preach at both services.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Morning service 11. Sermon by Rev. George W. Mead. No evening service.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor. 11.—Communion Service. 8.—Union Meeting Tent, Ft. Washington.

GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 13th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. John C. Faries, Ph. D., 11 A. M., "Seeking a Dead Christ."

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor, 11.—Rev. SHAILER MATHEWS, D. D. 8.—Rev. WILLIAM RAYMOND JELLIFFE.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. C. N. Van Houten. 7 P. M.—Open-Air Service, Riverside Drive and 155th St.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. Thos. F. Marshall in charge. 11 in church. 4:45 on lawn; 5th Av. at 11 St.

PRESBYTERIAN.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D. Rev. G. F. DEWEY, Assistant Pastor. will preach at 11 A. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. Albert Parker Fitch preaches at 11. NOONDAY SERVICES daily (except Saturday) at 12::0.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th Street. 11 A. M.—Rev. T. Guthrie Speers. 7.45 P. M.—Union Service on lawn of First Church.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam at 105th. Preacher, 11 and 8, Dr. HUGH BLACK.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } 11—Rev. G. A. JOHNSTON ROSS, M. A. Topic: "NEED WE FEAR DEATH?"

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Services 8, 11, 7:45 and 8.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Chas. D. Williams. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Chas. D. Williams. Week-day services, daily at 7:30 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St. Always open. All seats free. 8 and 11 A. M., 8 and 8:15 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 130 West 46th St.—Low masses, 7:30, 9; High mass and Sermon, 10:45; Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Rev. Chas. W. Naumann. 8 P. M.—Dr. Benjamin M. Briggs, Pres. City College Club. "Our Part in What's Coming After the War."

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. SERVICES 7, 8, 10:30 A. M. & 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 49TH ST. AND 6TH AV. SERVICES 8 & 11 A. M., NOON, 3 & 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.) 11 A. M.

GRACE CHURCH Broadway and Tenth Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. 8; 11 (Bishop Lloyd); 8 (Rev. C. C. Bentley).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES. 8:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon, Preacher, RT. REV. THEODORE IRVING REESE, D. D. Full Choir present. All seats free.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services 8 A. M. and 11 A. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8, 11, REV. CHARLES K. GILBERT.

REFORMED.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the Rev. James M. Farrar, D. D.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Clifford P. Case, D. D., at 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"Obedient Confidence." 8 P. M.—"Looking on the Bright Side."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Church closed during the month of July.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. John S. Zelie, D. D., of Plainfield, N. J., will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. Clifford P. Case, D. D., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will preach at 11 A. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English—Sundays, 8 P. M. PROOF THAT THE DEAD RETURN IN SPIRIT. Good Speakers—Psychic Demonstrations. Pabst Grand Circle Bldg., 59th St. & 8th Av.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 11 A. M., Rev. A. MANCHESTER, Salem, Mass.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—11 A. M., JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, "Religion as Nature Worship."

OTHER SERVICES.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8TH AV. AND 44TH ST. Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor. 10:30 A. M., preaching by PRES. CHARLES A. BLANCHARD OF WHEATON COLLEGE. 8 P. M., FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING. Address by Rev. WM. A. MOYSER OF INDIA.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 30 W. 67th.—Swami Bodhananda, "Faith and Devotion," 8 P. M.

"Where Is Hell?" is the subject of Prof. Everson's Lecture Sunday, 8 P. M. The Big Tent, 90th St. and Broadway. Unusually interesting. Free to all.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Wisdom In Few Words

I.

WISEST OF MEN.

Of Benjamin Franklin it has been said that he was the wisest of men. This may be an exaggeration. It is sufficient, perhaps, to say that he was one of the wisest men of his time, which was an era of great men not only in our own country but in France and England, where (as ambassador from the young United States) he lived a great deal.

Franklin studied much, and in his sayings and writings he adapted the results of the thinking of wise men in every age to the life problems of people of his own day. It is 127 years since he died, but it might surprise you to learn how his sayings fit the people of 1917.

The Franklin Society (For Home-Building and Saving) of New York, organized in 1888, which has helped many thousands of people to practise the philosophy of Franklin, has published "The Proverbs of Franklin," a little booklet worth while for young and old. Free for the asking.



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New Books on the Great War

Picked Volumes for Individual Reading

So many books with the Great War as their topic have been published that it is impossible to make selections to suit all tastes. The following, however, are typical of the whole, and show a range of treatment which will make one's vacation reading a source of interest, profit and enlightenment.

Over the Top—By An American Soldier Who Went—*Arthur Guy Empey* $1.34

Carry On—
Letters in War Time
by *Lieutenant Coningsby Dawson* 89c

The Oppressed English—A Scot on the Irish Question—*Ian Hay* 44c

A Soldier of France to His Mother—
Letters from the Trenches on the Western Front. Translated by *Theodore Stanton, M. A.* 89c

The Peril of Prussianism—
By *Douglas W. Johnson* 68c

The Altar of Freedom—
Mary Roberts Rinehart 44c

A Student in Arms, (Second Series).—
Donald Hankey $1.34

A German Deserter's War

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday; Monday fair, warmer; moderate winds, becoming south.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,736. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1917.—84 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Rotogravure and Magazine Sections and Review of Books. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York / Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

GERMANY BEATEN, ONLY HANGING ON, SAYS GEN. MAURICE

Reduced to Pitiful State of Military Helplessness, He Declares.

REVIEWS THREE YEARS' WAR

Director of British Operations Shows How Kaiser's Strategists Have Been Balked.

FRANCE STANDS UNSHAKEN

Premier Ribot Confident of Victory —German Reserve Losses Put at 100,000 a Month.

LONDON, July 28.—America's entrance into the war is the most important development of the third year of the great conflict, in the opinion of Major Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the British War Office. "Today," General Maurice said, "Germany, whose whole military gospel was to prosecute a vigorous offensive, is reduced to a pitiful state of military helplessness in which she is barely able to hang on, in the hope that her submarines will force the people of the Entente Powers to demand peace at a time when Germany has the 'big pawns' with which to make a bargain.

"Speaking from the military point of view," said General Maurice, "the greatest event of the third year of the war is the fact that the American people joined us. Up to the present, France and Russia always have been able to say to their people that the English power had not yet been developed to the fullest extent and that, when England's full weight was in the field, the pressure on the French and Russians would be somewhat lessened. That still is true, but only to a limited extent. Even England is getting near the point where she must say that she cannot extend her work much further in France. Meanwhile, the strain in the continental countries is becoming greater and greater and the French are in real need of more and more support. Of course, the same is true, and probably in far greater measure, in enemy quarters.

"But the whole lesson of the three years of warfare is to emphasize the military maxim that the man with the last reserves is going to win, and we still have got the whole power of the United States to draw upon. The United States is today the general reserve of the Entente. With that reserve intact, we may look the fourth year in the face with entire confidence.

"Germany has made the same mistake with regard to the United States as three years ago she made with regard to England. She argued, 'We do not believe England will come in, but if she does come in, she is not a military nation and cannot become a military power soon enough to play any part in this war.' We proved that theory wrong as America will prove Germany's theories regarding the United States wrong.

Clutching at a Straw.

"What was it that led Germany into war with the United States? She found she could not win on land. It was necessary to try U-boat warfare. 'This,' said the German theorists, 'will defeat England and bring the reign of the Entente to an end. We do not believe the United States will come in, but, if she does, she is an unmilitary nation, has no army, cannot create one for many months, perhaps years, certainly cannot become a military factor soon enough to play any part in this war.' That reasoning sounds unbelievable to us, but a drowning man clutches at a straw. We believe the German theorists will be proved as wrong in their estimates of the United States as they were in their estimates of England.

"The first year of the war, broadly speaking, was an attempt by Germany to put into effect elaborate plans which her military strategists had been preparing over the space of many long years. The first phase was a concentrated attack on France and Belgium during a certain allotted period of time, in which the Germans estimated it would be impossible for Russia to disturb them in the east. The attack on France was checked, first on the Marne, later on the Yser and at Ypres, although France and Belgium suffered severely in the process.

"Germany then, according to her plan, took the defensive on the western front and turned her offensive effort eastward in an effort to knock out Russia. Here again she failed, although her attack enormously weakened Russia's offensive power.

Abandoned Old Strategy.

"In the Autumn of 1915 Germany definitely abandoned her old pre-war strategic scheme and started in on a new plan developed since the war began, namely, an effort to upbuild 'Mittel-Europa' as a great block composed of four so-called Central Powers which would command the road to the east. The Autumn campaign of 1915 consisted, in essence, of the furtherance of this scheme by conquering Serbia, bringing in Bulgaria, and halting our Dardanelles effort by rushing munitions, supplies, and soldiers to the assistance of the Turks.

"By the Winter of 1915 Germany had gone a long way toward realisation of her own ambition, and this point represents to my mind the grand climateric of Germany's offensive power. All this time Great Britain had been building up armies, and with the beginning of 1916 we, for the first time, had a real army in the field.

"With the Spring of 1916 Germany had come to realise that the conquest of Russia was impossible—Russia was too massive to kill or crush. So the Ger-

Continued on Page 4.

Japanese Destroyer Hits a German Submarine

LONDON, July 28.—One of the Japanese naval vessels in the Mediterranean smashed the periscope of an enemy submarine July 22, and in an attack which followed undoubtedly destroyed the undersea boat, according to a report issued today by the Japanese naval attaché here.

Japanese naval forces were escorting British transports when the hostile submarine was sighted. While one unit of the force protected the transports on one side, the other vessel attacked the submarine, fired on it and smashed the periscope. The vessel then pursued the submarine and again attacked it, apparently with success.

PEACE ADVOCATES MOBBED IN LONDON

Crowd Breaks Into Meeting, Wrecks Interior of Church, and Injures Many.

ADOPTS LOYAL RESOLUTION

Meeting Forced to Sing National Anthem—Pacifists Took Russian Council Name.

LONDON, July 28.—An attempt by the "Workers' and Soldiers' Council," an organization recently formed on the lines of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates in Russia, to hold a peace meeting at the Brotherhood Church in Kingsland, today resulted in riotous scenes during which the interior of the church was wrecked and a number of persons seriously injured.

Before the meeting could be called to order a determined crowd, which included some soldiers, rushed the doors, and in spite of the stubborn resistance of those inside forced their way into the church and demanded that the meeting be stopped. A general melée followed.

Tables and chairs were thrown in all directions, and those on the platform who intended to address the meeting were flung to the floor. Soon the crowd succeeded in driving the supporters of the meeting out of the church. It then commenced an attack on the church building. The windows, including large stained glass ones, were smashed and the woodwork was torn away. Police reserves had considerable difficulty in restoring order.

After the church had been cleared of the wounded, a Canadian soldier mounted to the organ gallery and delivered a patriotic speech. "Rule Britannia" and the national anthem were sung, during which the delegates were compelled to stand. A resolution, supporting the policy of the Government, was then adopted amid cheers. The delegates were stoned when leaving the church.

Meetings of Workers' and Soldiers' Councils, which were recently established by the pacifist conference at Leeds, also were held today at Leicester, Norwich, and Bristol. They are reported to have passed off quietly.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 28.—A conference of the "Workers and Soldiers'" of the northeast coast held here today ended in a free fight. At a previous meeting a scuffle took place in the back of the hall which was the signal for soldiers and sailors outside to rush the doors and engage in fisticuffs with the organizers. The meeting had to be abandoned.

TETANUS GERMS FOUND IN STICKING PLASTER

Government Warns Against Purchasing Any from Street Peddlers and Vendors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Department of Justice today authorized the following statement relative to its investigation of sales of poison plasters in various sections of the United States.

"The Department of Justice, without sharing in any sensational view as to the manner in which sticking plaster or courtplaster became infected, states that some of the samples submitted and analyzed have been thereby shown to contain tetanus germs. The public is consequently cautioned against purchasing this remedy except from approved sources, the warning being particularly directed against purchases in small packages from street peddlers and venders.

"The samples of sticking plaster mentioned by Secretary of Commerce Redfield under date line of yesterday were received at the department this morning. These samples will be analyzed immediately."

ALBANY, July 28.—A warning against the use of court plaster was issued by the State Department of Health today through the State Defense Council. The council's announcement on the subject follows:

"The State Department of Health has announced that in view of the fact that the United States Government has issued a warning against the use of court plaster, the use of such plaster, no matter how good the quality, should be discontinued.

"This warning comes close on the heels of the circulation of stories that Germans have sent agents throughout the United States to spread such diseases as tetanus and typhoid by means of poisoned courtplacter.

"Specimens of courtplaster sold by peddlers have been turned over to the Health Department laboratory for examination. Every effort will be made to determine whether there are present on the surface of this plaster any tetanus or other organisms likely to cause disease."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—Chemical tests of courtplaster circulated in rural communities of Kansas by itinerant peddlers show that at least one brand of the plaster contained tetanus bacilli, according to announcement today by Fred D. Robertson, United States District Attorney for Kansas. Mr. Robertson said tests upon guinea pigs and other animals showed tetanus bacilli in sufficient quantities to paralyze a human, but the bacteriologists were doubtful whether there was enough to cause death.

AMERICAN ARMY FACES BIG TASK BEHIND THE LINE

Enormous Number of Men Are Needed in France and Unlimited Supplies from Home.

WORK ONLY BEGINNING

Pershing's Men Already Greatly Improved and Services Well Organized.

SAMMY BECOMES A HERO

Soldiers Learning French from Children, and Both Seem to Enjoy It.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 26, (via Paris, July 27).—The Stars and Stripes are flying above the citadel of Verdun. Our army is not there or anywhere near, but Old Glory floats beside the Tricolor—a fitting recognition from the greatest army that ever existed to the new champion now at hand, preparing to take up the struggle for civilization and peace. It seemed to me when I visited the citadel a few days ago it was more significant that the flag should fly above that battered gray and grim old shrine of war than even its hoisting over Westminster tower by order of the King. It means the tribute of an army to an army as well as the salute of a nation. It means the hand grip of brothers. It means that the French Army knows the American Army will carry on to the end. It means that the poilu has seen the Sammy and pronounced him all to the good.

When I left French headquarters to come to the American Army it was with a feeling that it would be difficult to send news dispatches from what is now only a training camp. The time of fiery trial and sacrifice for the American Army is still in the future. It will be many weeks before the recording of our casualty lists, not just a list of killed, wounded, and prisoners—and missing. It will be long before the cables carry the news that the Germans attacked our lines with gas and liquid flames, gained a footing in certain salients by pulverising our barbed wire barricades and trenches with artillery barrage, after which the infantry charged with hand grenades and boyonets. That will all come—just as bad and worse. The Germans hate us more than they fear their future. They will give us no quarter.

We are now in the middle of the story—training camps. And training camps, it seemed to me, were apt to be dull. But the biggest, hardest and greatest work ever attempted by a people has been well begun. This work to which I refer is the American Army in France. This summing up is the only message that can be sent to the folks at home from this training camp at this stage of our war against Germany. The American army must become the biggest force the world has ever produced to crush a foe. To make it such will be a harder job back home than anything our Government has ever tackled in its existence. Its accomplishment will be so great a thing that this planet hardly seems big enough in which to give its record proper place.

And today the work has only just begun. The censor forbids details. But I would like to take one phase of this summing up that I have given—the hardness of the job that the American army has on hand—and simply burn it into the understanding of every man and woman back home who has a single ounce of force that might be used in bringing this war to victory and an end. We are a proud and great people. But now we must become greater. We must equip ourselves now—today, not tomorrow—to perform our greatest act—the establishment and maintenance of an American army on the European battlefront.

An Enormous Army Needed.

Our army in France is small—all the world knows that, including Germany. Compared with the armies of our allies it is about as big as a fife and drum corps in a monster parade before a presidential election. And if we had a million men in France today it would not mean we could put a million men in the battle line. I may not become specific on percentages or numbers, but I may say this:

The first question after our men take their section of line is that known here as 'refits.' We must have enough men behind—not reserves, but just men in training in France as all our army is today—to fill every gap in every company, battalion, and regiment. Every division must be kept to its strength. A regiment of 2,000 men may have 20,000 names on its roster before the war is over. That means ten complete refits—that it has been wiped out and made over ten times—always keeping the same number and name and thus adding to its regimental history. Long before the time comes when for every man in line ten men have gone before at one battle or another that the regiment, whatever it is called, will do like the Coldstream Guards have done since Waterloo, like the French Chasseurs and even the Guards of Prussia—it will go out and fight for the honor and glory of its name. Refits, then, are the first consideration for the final end after the first line of khaki is big and strong enough to be given a sector of the actual front.

Then there are all the services of the rear—not only food and munitions, but literally a hundred different kinds of

Continued on Page 2.

Baker, Murray & Imbrie, Inc., announce in the Sporting Section today important reductions throughout their Athletic Goods Department.—Advt.

German Airplanes Fly Over Paris on Two Successive Nights; No Casualties

PARIS, Sunday, July 29.—German airplanes made a raid on Paris at 11 o'clock Friday night. Two bombs were dropped on the capital. The opinion is held here that the raid was made with the object of testing the possibility of a successful German attack in force, similar to the recent raids made on London.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock watchers of the French Aviation Service in Paris heard the noise of a motor, and then an explosion, followed after a brief interval by another. The Prefecture of Paris was accordingly instructed to give the alarm throughout the city. The last notification to the people of the capital to take refuge from a possible air raid was given on the night of March 16-17.

Soon after the warning the sky over the city was alive with defense airplanes, twinkling like stars, from which they hardly could be distinguished. Firemen dashed through the streets, sounding alarms on powerful sirens, and one by one the street lamps flickered out.

Residents of the city, awakened from their sleep, instead of taking refuge in cellars, mounted to the roofs or went into the street to watch the droning airplanes circling overhead. At 11:10 o'clock the firemen gave the signal that all danger was over, and the Parisians returned to their beds, having seen nothing of the enemy.

Soon after midnight this morning firemen thronged the streets sounding an alarm on sirens and bugles, indicating another air raid.

French airplanes had been humming in the air since sundown and many more quickly appeared, flashing signals to one another. As this warning was sounded an hour later than on the previous night there were only a few people in the streets.

No details of the raid were obtainable at 1 o'clock.

BERLIN, July 28, (via London.)—German airplanes last night dropped bombs on the railway stations and military establishments in Paris. The official statement announcing the raid on the French capital says that all the German airmen returned.

The statement follows:

"Last night bombs were dropped upon railway stations and military establishments of Paris. Hits on objects aimed at were observed. Our airmen returned unharmed in spite of the strong defensive fire."

MORE OF OUR TROOPS LAND SAFELY ABROAD

Adopt the Old British Cry, "Are We Downhearted? No!" as They Arrive.

MEN IN HIGH SPIRITS

News of Their Landing Passed by Censor on Other Side, and Washington Is Surprised.

A EUROPEAN PORT, July 28.—Another American contingent has safely arrived and disembarked.

The American troops arrived by the same steamer whereon Kermit Roosevelt, his wife, and child traveled. When tenders went alongside the vessel Friday the men were in high spirits and frequently shouted: "Are we downhearted?" which was answered with a roaring "No!" given with great enthusiasm.

Representatives of the General Staff watched the disembarkation. There was no civic demonstration. Only a few spectators knew of the landing. These cheered and the troops cheered back. The men entrained quickly and left for their new quarters. A signal company remained at the port for some hours, and these were the only representatives of the contingent which the public saw.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—At 9:40 o'clock this morning, five hours after its receipt, The Associated Press received from the Committee on Public Information a request to kill the dispatch from a European port announcing the safe arrival of another contingent of American troops.

The Associated Press saw no reason for killing the dispatch, inasmuch as it disclosed no military information of a character to betray the location or description of the troops, and, furthermore, because the dispatch had been passed through the official censorship in Europe.

The chief censor of the War Department told a representative of The Associated Press he was surprised that the dispatch had been passed by the censor abroad, because he supposed an understanding had been reached with the allied Governments as to what character of news respecting American military forces was to be transmitted freely to the United States. The Associated Press, too, had understood that such an arrangement had been made.

Furthermore, The Associated Press has before it no request from any responsible official to submit news of such a character, passed by the censor, to officials in Washington before being distributed to its members. On the other hand, the Secretary of War on July 5, in a statement to editors, permitted press cables from France to go directly to addresses without reference to Washington, with the stipulation that certain classes of information must not be contained in them. No such prohibited information is contained in the dispatch today.

Since July 5 no request has been made of The Associated Press to withhold or submit dispatches from abroad prior to publication.

On July 3 the Secretary of War, by official order, arbitrarily took possession of all cable dispatches to newspapers and press associations relating to American troops abroad, and on July 4 and 5 dispatches from France addressed to The Associated Press in New York were diverted to the War Department, without notice, and later delivered to the Washington bureau, with, on one occasion, a request for deletion, which was complied with.

On July 4 Secretary Baker, in New York, said to The Associated Press:

"The present arrangement is only a temporary one, and will be maintained only so long as is necessary to perfect a smooth working plan to handle this matter without imperiling the lives of American citizens."

On July 5, in an official statement, Secretary Baker announced:

"The emergency having passed, the War Department states that press cables from France are again permitted to go directly to addressee without reference to Washington. These precautions, however, must continue to be observed."

Then followed an outline of military information which must not be disclosed. Today's dispatch in no way conflicts with that order.

The Associated Press had no further communication from the Government on the subject until today.

It was generally supposed in Washington, and the belief has been shared by many officials, including the army censor, and presumably the Secretary of War, that an arrangement had been perfected with the censors abroad. Today's events are the first indication that such is not the case.

The Committee on Public Information today asked that all dispatches relating to troop movements be referred to it for vise, but declined to say whether a representative could be reached throughout the night to pass upon inquiries.

F. T. DAVISON FALLS FROM AIR INTO BAY

Son of Banker, During Altitude Test at Huntington, L. I., Drops 400 Feet.

BROTHER FLEW TO HOME

Servants Prepared When Wounded Man Reached There—Extent of Injury in Doubt.

Frederick Trubee Davison, younger son of Henry P Davison, head of the Red Cross War Council and a member of J. P. Morgan & Co., while undergoing an altitude test yesterday afternoon at the navy flying station at Huntington, L. I., plunged 400 feet head first into Huntington Bay. After emergency treatment at the aviation station young Davison was rushed to St. Luke's Hospital in this city last night, where at 11 o'clock the young man was being examined with the X-rays for possible internal injuries. Until the X-ray photographs had been developed the hospital authorities declined to express an opinion as to the extent of the young aviator's injuries.

Young Davison, who has been regarded by those who know him as possessed of a courage that was almost recklessness, has been active in nearly every phase of the war in which an American, up to the declaration of war, could possibly take part. In the latter part of July, 1915, he departed without ceremony for France, and it was not until three months later, when he returned on the liner Rochambeau, that many of his friends knew he had been driving a motor in the American Ambulance. When the signs of war became evident in this country he developed a keen interest in aviation.

In company with several Yale men, among them Robert S. Lovett, son of Judge Lovett of the Union Pacific, young Davison early in July took steps for the establishment of an aerial coast patrol to guard New York City and its environs. Mr. Davison purchased a ninety horse power Curtiss hydroaeroplane and reported to the training school at Port Washington, L. I. When the war declaration came and the chance for enlistment in the Government aviation service presented itself, young Davison was among the first to make application for the naval aircraft section.

While awaiting word of his appointment he entered into the preparations being made to form a "mosquito" fleet to protect the coast. Once during manoeuvres young Davison and an instructor were high up when a northeasterly gale swept down the coast and sent all the hydroaeroplanes, with the exception of the Davison craft, scudding for safety. He kept to the air, and, battling against a fifty-mile gale, stood out to sea, sighted the "enemy" fleet and technically saved the city.

Several months ago Mr. Davison was notified that he had been accepted as a student in the Aviation Corps and was instructed to report at the Huntington base, known as U. S. Reserve Flying Corps, Patrol No. 1, for training to qualify for a Flight Lieutenancy. Fellow-members at the station said last night that the young man had been looking forward to the time when he would be permitted to take the wheel for a flight himself.

When the more advanced students were ordered yesterday to prepare to take the altitude test for a pilot's certificate young Davison had been exuberant over his chance. When his turn came he began a steady climb upward. High into the clear sky he drove his plane until he was well above 6,000 feet, and then in a long series of spirals he came down.

Below in the bay the instructor-officers and several of Mr. Davison's friends and fellow-students were gathered in all sorts of craft, and nearby, Henry P. Davison's big yacht, the Shuttle, swung at anchor. When the Davison machine had come down to within approximately 400 feet of the bay the droning hum of the motor, till then plainly audible, suddenly stopped. It was not ascertained last night whether the aviator shut off the engine or whether it stalled, but, according to witnesses, the big plane suddenly straightened out and the occupant was shot headlong into the water.

The waiting boatloads headed for the spot, and the young man was lifted from the water unconscious. He was hurried aboard a launch to his father's yacht, where a cursory examination revealed this his neck and back had been injured, but how seriously could not be determined. He was then put back on the launch and taken to his father's home on Peacock Point, near Huntington.

While the small craft darted for the Davison home, Harry Davison, his brother, and also a member of the hydroaeroplane training station, climbed into a machine and flew to Peacock Point, where he had the servants prepare to receive the injured man. At the time of the accident there were six other machines in the air taking the tests, but none was near by. Though details were reluctantly given at the Peacock Point estate, it was learned that after a stay of a few hours there it was thought wise to transfer young Davison to St. Luke's for a searching X-ray examination.

Mrs. Henry P. Davison, who had attended to her son from the time of his arrival at his home, insisted upon accompanying him to the city. At the hospital she was joined by her husband, and last night it was said they would remain there for the present.

HOTEL EARLE, 27½ Washington Sq. North. Desirable apartments; very low rates; high-class American plan. Fall and winter leases. —Advt.

KERENSKY CALLS OLD ARMY LEADERS FROM RETIREMENT

Ruszky and Gurko, Formerly of Northern and Southwestern Fronts, Called to Petrograd.

COUNCILS TURN ON LENINE

Now Demand Public Trial of the Maximalist Agitator and His Associates.

GALICIAN ROUT CONTINUES

German Women Fighters Are Reported Captured by Russian Women's Battalion.

PETROGRAD, July 28.—General Nicholas Ruszky, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the northern armies of Russia, and General Gurko, ex-Commander on the Russian southwestern front, have been summoned to Petrograd.

New orders issued by the Provisional Government extend the scope of the censorship. Publication in any periodical or any printed paper of any information with relation to the operations of the Russian armies or fleets, or news of any measure of a military character the divulging of which might prove harmful to the interests of the Russians or allied armies or fleets, without a preliminary examination by the military censorship, is prohibited. Any one infringing the order is liable to sixteen months imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 rubles.

Premier Kerensky, referring today to the situation in Russia, said: "It is a spectre of anarchy which needs to be obliterated. Stout hearts and stern hands are required to stay the rout in the army. There is plenty of good material in Russia, but it has been allowed to go to waste."

The Government, in view of the existing exceptional circumstances, has issued a decree closing the frontiers of Russia until Aug. 15, inclusive of that day, both for persons desiring to enter and those wishing to leave the country. The only exceptions will be persons holding diplomatic passports and diplomatic couriers. The decision is due to a desire to shut out suspects and undesirables who are flocking into Russia and to prevent the departure of many spies and criminals now at large whom the Government desires to arrest.

Lenine Concealed in Kronstadt.

According to the Gazetta, Lenine, the Radical agitator, is being concealed in Kronstadt, in the guise of a prisoner, by the Maximalists. The Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution censuring Lenine and his associate, Zinovieff, and demanding that the Radical leaders be tried. The resolution contains the following recommendations:

"First—The whole revolutionary democracy desires that the group of Maximilists accused of having organized disorders or incited revolts or of having received money from German sources should be tried publicly. In consequence the Executive Committee considers it absolutely inadmissible that Lenine and Zinovieff should escape justice, and demands that the Maximalist faction immediately and categorically express its censure of the conduct of its leaders.

"Second—In view of the exceptional situation, the committees of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates demand from all their members and from all factions of which they are composed, as well as from all members of local councils, the putting into absolute practice of all decisions adopted by the majority of the central organizations.

"Third—All persons prosecuted by the judicial authority must be removed from participation in Executive Committees until judgment is pronounced in their cases.

"Fourth—Considering it indispensable that the workmen and soldiers of Petrograd should have opportunity to formulate their attitude regarding recent events and their authors, the Executive Council recommends to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of Petrograd that it put into execution as quickly as possible its decision regarding the re-election of all its members."

Only 11 members of the 300 voted against the resolution, six refraining from casting votes.

Moscow Congress Postponed.

The National Congress to be held at Moscow has been postponed until the Russian Cabinet has been reconstructed definitely. It is believed that the Cabinet changes will be effected within a few days and that the Congress may hold its first meeting next week.

The motive for postponement is the desire of the Provisional Government to reconstruct the Cabinet with stronger men, including members of the Constitutional Democratic Party. Negotiations looking to this end proceeded throughout yesterday and last night, Cabinet members and representatives of the leading parties taking part. The Constitutional Democrats have agreed to re-enter the Cabinet.

Among the new Ministers, according to an official staetment by the Government, probably will be General Vladimir Mobouikoff, first Secretary General of the Revolutionary Cabinet, and M. Astroff, Mayor of Moscow. These are party men, but Premier Kerensky insisted that they must be independent of party dictation, to which the Constitutional Democrats are said to have agreed.

A common program has not yet been decided upon. The chief obstacle is said to be the Socialist Minister of Agriculture, M. Tchernoff, and his policy, which was denounced by Prince Lvoff, the former Premier, as calculated to injure the country's productiv-

Continued on Page 3.

Two More German Liners Now Under American Flag

BOSTON, July 28.—Two German steamships, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie and Cincinnati, were placed under the American flag at the Boston Navy Yard today. The ceremony was in charge of the yard commandant, William R. Rush. The Amerika, another German ship, will be commissioned Monday.

The vessels have about 70 per cent. of their complement, consisting of regular seamen and reserves, and will be ready for service shortly, officials said.

5-BILLION BOND ISSUE HELD UP

Senate Finance Committee to Leave That Part of McAdoo Program to House.

INCREASE REVENUE BILL

Will Bring It Close to $2,000,000,000 — Funds to Run War Till Next Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—After an all-day conference the Senate Finance Committee decided tonight not to arrange for the $5,000,000,000 additional appropriation asked by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo for war expenses for this year.

The committee agreed to increase the $1,670,000,000 War Revenue bill by $273,000,000, so as to yield an aggregate of direct tax of $1,943,000,000. Whatever money is to be raised to make up the $5,000,000,000 beyond the increase of $273,000,000 put in the War Revenue bill the Finance Committee will leave to the House to work out.

What actuated the Finance Committee to reject Mr. McAdoo's request was a reluctance of the majority of the committee to provide for any appropriation beyond the actual immediate requirements of the Government. The committee calculated that with the War Revenue bill raised to $1,943,000,000, an income from the sale of Liberty Bonds of $2,000,000,000 and $1,333,500,000 to come from normal tax sources outside of the War Revenue bill, the Government would have ample money to run the war up to Dec. 1.

The $5,276,500,000 to be derived from the three sources indicated, the committee figured, could not be exhausted before Congress met again in December, and, if it became necessary to raise more money, this could be done by Congress.

To Vote on Monday.

While the committee adjourned until Monday to take a final vote on the rejection of Mr. McAdoo's scheme, Chairman Simmons said the committee was practically unanimous on the point. The vote on Monday, he said, would formally confirm today's decision.

In his estimate to the Finance Committee, Secretary McAdoo put down the expense to be involved in running the war up to June 30, 1919, as $10,735,807,000. The appropriations asked by the various Governmental departments aggregated $11,651,193,993, or $915,386,993 in excess of the estimates.

The Secretary of the Treasury urged, in submitting the estimates to the Finance Committee yesterday, that the whole $11,651,193,993 be taken into consideration as the likely expenditure, so as to allow for any emergency. He did not mention contemplated loans of approximately $5,000,000,000 that are expected to be made the Allies in the near future.

On Secretary McAdoo's computation, the Finance Committee, to make up the $10,735,807,000 actually needed for this year, was asked to provide $5,000,000,000 of additional money.

The Liberty bond issue of $2,000,000,000, the war revenue bill's appropriation of $1,670,000,000, and the $1,743,500,000 of ordinary taxes, exclusive of the war revenue measure, would make up the balance.

Mr. McAdoo was confident, after he submitted his figures to the Finance Committee, that the Senators would be convinced of the urgency of providing for the extra $5,000,000,000. He expressed the hope that a way might be found to raise the extra money through the War Revenue bill, part of it in the form of direct tax and the rest as a bond issue.

But the committee, after going into an exhaustive analysis of the estimates, as compared with revenue provided through the bond issue and tax levies, upset the Secretary's calculation by deciding that he would have to go to the House for the $5,000,000,000. As Senator Simmons, Chairman of the committee, put it:

"The Finance Committee could not see why we should be called upon to appropriate $5,000,000,000 not needed for immediate purposes beyond the estimates already in hand, and for which appropriations had already been made or agreed upon. The estimates upon which these appropriations had been based were submitted to the House, which initiates revenue measures. The House passed upon them and based their appropriations upon them.

"The Finance Committee feels that the Senate ought to confine itself to these appropriations and that anything beyond them must go to the House. Therefore, the House will have to decide whether to provide for the $5,000,000,000 asked by Mr. McAdoo.

"It is not that the Finance Committee disapproves giving the $5,000,000,000, but it is in the jurisdiction of the House to dispose of it."

The further fact that the Government did not need anything beyond the $5,276,500,000 provided for in the Liberty Bond sale, the usual tax revenue, and the additional war revenue, to run the war for the next four months was emphasized by Mr. Simmons as justifying the committee's attitude.

"The Government cannot possibly use more than the $5,276,500,000 already provided for by Dec. 1," said the Senator. "We have gone carefully into the requirements of the Government in prosecuting the war during the next four months and have calculated that the amount on hand is ample."

Back to the House's Figures.

In raising the War Revenue bill from $1,670,000,000 to $1,903,000,000 the Finance Committee goes back to the original draft of the measure when it was first in the House. This amount was asked by Secretary McAdoo at the time and estimates were submitted to the House to back it up.

As passed by the House, the War Revenue bill carried an appropriation of $1,810,000,000, having been shaved down in the process of passage.

To make up the $273,000,000 to be added to the War Revenue bill, the Senate Finance Committee discussed, today, three possible items upon which to apply the increase:

First—Incomes of individuals and

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BOARD OF SEVEN NAMED TO GUIDE WAR PURCHASES

Scott Heads It, and Baruch, Brookings, and Lovett Comprise Buying Committee.

NO INTEREST IN CONTRACTS

Purchasing Dissociated from Personal Gain, Government Announces.

WILL STABILIZE MARKETS

Reorganization Leaves National Defense Council and Its Advisory Commission Intact.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The formation of a War Industries Board of seven members, which will supervise the actual expenditure of many millions of dollars, and a Central Purchasing Commission, to be composed of three of the members of this board and Herbert C. Hoover, was announced today as the program for the reorganization of the Council of National Defense, which has received the full approval of President Wilson.

Frank A. Scott of Cleveland, the present Chairman of the General Munitions Board, has been selected to head the War Industries Board, and associated with him will be Lieut. Col. Palmer E. Pierce, representing the army; Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, representing the navy; Bernard M. Baruch, Robert S. Brookings of St. Louis; Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific System, and Hugh Frayne, Chief Organizer of the American Federation of Labor in New York.

In the hands of this body of men will be placed unusual powers, as all purchases made by the Central Committee, on which Mr. Baruch, Mr. Brookings, and Mr. Lovett will serve, in association with Mr. Hoover when the question of foodstuffs is concerned, will be made in accordance with the general policies which the War Industries Board formulates and approves.

The plan of reorganization does not provide for the abolishment of the Council of National Defense, its Advisory Commission, or any of the subsidiary committees, which will be called upon from time to time to supply information and co-operate in any manner suggested.

Relations With the Allies.

No definite policy was announced as to the relations of the War Industries Board and its Purchasing Commission with representatives of the allies of America. It has been reported from time to time that Mr. Baruch or another might appear as the buyer for the allied nations as well as for the United States, but there is no such suggestion in the announcement made. It can be stated that there will be the closest cooperation with the buying interests of the Allies and that a definite policy will be reached which will avoid the danger of a competition in American markets which would tend to boost prices. Such a course, it is understood, is already being followed out in connection with the purchases of wheat and certain other grains.

It is the opinion here that the formation of the War Industries Board will prove one of the most important steps in the effort to bring about the stabilization of all American markets. It will provide also a definite body with which producers of the many war-time commodities may treat, and put an end to whatever confusion may have existed because of the cumbersome size of the Council of National Defense.

An official announcement issued by the Committee on Public Information shortly after the reorganization was put into effect contained this statement concerning the policy of the new administration:

The Official Announcement.

"The board will act as a clearing house for the war industry needs of the Government, determine the most effective ways of meeting them, and the best means and methods of increasing production, including the creation or extension of industries demanded by the emergency, the sequence and relative urgency of the needs of the different Government services, and consider price factors and, in the first instance, the industrial and labor aspects of problems involved and the general questions affecting the purchase of commodities.

"On this board Mr. Baruch will give his attention particularly to raw materials, Mr. Brookings to finished products, and Mr. Lovett to matters of priority. These three members, in association with Mr. Hoover, so far as foodstuffs are involved, will constitute a commission to arrange purchases in accordance with the general policies formulated and approved.

"The Council of National Defense and the Advisory Commission will continue unchanged, and will discharge the duties imposed upon them by law. The committees heretofore created immediately subordinate to the Council of National Defense; namely, Labor, Transportation and Communication, Shipping, Medicine and Surgery, Women's Defense Work, Co-operation with State Councils, Research and Inventions, Engineering and Education, Commercial Economy, Administration and Statistics, and Inland Transportation, will continue their activities under the direction and control of the council. Those whose work is related to the duties of the War Industries Board will co-operate with it. The sub-committees advising on particular industries and materials, both raw and finished, heretofore created, will also continue in existence and be available to furnish assistance to the War Industries Board.

"The purpose of this action is to expedite the work of the Government, to

furnish needed assistance to the departments engaged in making war purchases, to devolve clearly and definitely the important tasks indicated upon direct representatives of the Government not interested in commercial and industrial activities with which they will be called upon to deal, and to make clear that there is total dissociation of industrial committees from the actual arrangement of purchases on behalf of the Government. It will lodge responsibility for effective action as definitely as is possible under existing laws. It does not minimize or dispense with the splendid service which representatives of industry and labor have so unselfishly placed at the disposal of the Government.

Acquisition of Mr. Scott.

Frank A. Scott, Chairman of the new War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense, is a Republican. He has been serving as Chairman of the General Munitions Board of the council since April 9, when the board began its work. Mr. Scott is an acknowledged authority on the quantity production of munitions for modern war, and through his work the General Munitions Board is already in close touch with the exact munitions situation.

"When Secretary Baker telegraphed Mr. Scott to come to Washington to assist the Government in the munitions problem he was serving as Vice President, Treasurer, and Manager of the Warner & Swasey Company of Cleveland, a firm which had already made large quantities of machine tools, range-finders, gunsights, and other munitions for the Allies. After a series of conferences on the question of organizing industry to turn out in quantity the vast amounts of small arms, field guns, ammunition, explosives, and the many other varied requirements of a modern army, Mr. Scott was asked to remain in the capital indefinitely and undertake the work of correlating the needs of the army and the navy and developing sources of supply for the demands of the two in common.

Mr. Scott was born in Cleveland March 22, 1873, the son of Robert Crozier and Sarah Ann (Warr) Scott. His father died when he was 10 years old, and since then he has paid his own way in the world. His first job was delivering newspapers, his second carrying messages for the Western Union Telegraph Company."

The Other Board Members.

Bernard M. Baruch, since the formation of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, has been Chairman of the Committee on Raw Materials. He was suggested for that position by Secretary Daniels, in accordance with the plan by which the President allowed each member of the Cabinet to select a member of the Advisory Commission.

The appointment was given to him, it was then stated, in recognition of his rare ability and success as a financier and organizer. He and his committee have adjusted the copper situation to the satisfaction of the purchasing departments of the Government, and recently, in the offices of the Secretary of War, aided in bringing about the complete co-operation of the special committee from the Iron and Steel Institute of America, with the result that the steel interests of the country agreed to supply their entire output to the Government on the basis of cost to be determined by the Federal Trade Commission, plus a reasonable profit, to be determined by the Government. Mr. Baruch is 47 years old.

Robert Somers Brookings is a St. Louis merchant who also has gained prominence in educational circles through his active interest in the development of Washington University and the promotion of the Carnegie Institution and the Carnegie Peace Foundation, on the boards of both of which organizations he is serving as Trustee. Mr. Brookings was born in Cecil County, Md., Jan. 22, 1850. He is unmarried.

Lieut.-Col. Palmer E. Pierce was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in the early '90s, and was detailed to the Ninth Regiment of Infantry. He saw service in the Boxer rebellion, in Cuba during the Spanish war, and in the Philippine insurrection. He served several times as instructor at West Point, and recently was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. At present he is serving with the War College Division of the General Staff. He is a graduate of both the School of the Line and the Staff class at Fort Leavenworth and of the Army War College.

Robert Scott Lovett is a national figure in American railway circles. Having served as President of both the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific from September, 1901, to September, 1913, he has since held the position of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific system. In 1904 Mr. Lovett was made general counsel for the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific—the Harriman lines—and continued to serve them in that capacity until 1909, when he was elected President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of both lines. Mr. Lovett was born at San Jacinto, Texas, June 22, 1860.

Hugh Frayne, labor representative on the new War Industries Board, is one of the prominent figures in the labor world. He is the official representative of Samuel Gompers in New York City, where he is chief organizer of the American Federation of Labor. In labor circles he is reputed to have proved one of the most successful of the labor organizers in dealing with employers. He has been in business for himself. He has also been successful as a harmonizer within the ranks of labor in New York City.

Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher was in command of the naval force on the west coast of Mexico that captured Vera Cruz, April 21, 1914, and was commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet from September, 1914, to June, 1916. He is now a member of the General Board of the Navy, in which position he has served since June 20, 1916.

Admiral Fletcher was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, Nov. 23, 1855. He was promoted to Rear Admiral Oct. 17, 1911, and served in command of the Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet, from Aug. 1, 1912, to Jan. 4, 1913; of the second division from Jan. 4 to Nov. 6, 1913; of the Third Division from Nov. 6, 1913, to Feb. 18, 1914; of the First Division from Feb. 18, to Sept. 12, 1914, and as Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet from Sept. 17, 1914, until June, 1916, when he was assigned to duty as a member of the General Board.

HOPE IN DUTCH COMMISSION

Press at The Hague Comments on the Blockade Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 28.—The Standard, commenting on the Dutch mission to America, says:

"The Government decided very late, but we hope not too late, to send a mission to America. It is obvious that in a normal way the legations are unfitted to give the special information required in such matters by the press and Government."

The paper then proceeds to point out that as Lord Northcliffe has been sent to explain the British standpoint, it is all the more necessary that the truth be known, as popular feeling is easily worked upon by incorrect figures. The paper proceeds to say that the import of some articles from America to Holland has increased during the war, and from that may be drawn an incorrect conclusion that Holland's total imports increased, but it is unnecessary to say that what Holland formerly got from Russia she now gets from America.

"We fear no unfair attitude on the part of America if the Government and press are properly informed," says the Standard.

Commenting on the Cologne Gazette assertion that Holland will doubtless be in the same plight as Greece, owing to the continued violation of her neutrality by England, the semi-official Nieuwe Courant points out that the Germans do not mention the sinking of a number of Dutch vessels in the North Sea, arguing that the Gazette always has been a defender of the submarine war and so cannot complain of other rights.

"But there is one thing which the paper forgets," says the Courant. "For a drama such as happened in Greece two parties are necessary, one which forces and the other which permits mishandling. * * * The belligerents can force us to take part in the war, but only so that the party who forces the Netherlands has Holland against it."

HOOVER IS ELATED OVER FOOD OUTLOOK

Declares American People Have Done More in 4 Months Than Germany Did in 12.

BERLIN AMAZED, HE SAYS

Our Cereal Crop Increased 850,000,000 Bushels and More Vegetables Grown Than Ever In History.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Characterizing the response of the people to appeals for increased production and conservation of foodstuffs as "the greatest spontaneous volunteer effort ever made in history," Herbert C. Hoover said today that America had met the test of war in a manner that had amazed Germany and had laid the foundation for a successful termination of the conflict.

Mr. Hoover said the American people had accomplished more in a practical way in four months than Germany accomplished in twelve. "No autocratic Government, he said, could have obtained the same results.

Millions of new gardens had been planted, he said, providing the largest supply of vegetables in the history of the country, and the prospects were for a increase in production of cereals of 850,000,000 bushels. Laws were needed, Mr. Hoover added, only to protect the people against those who would profit by their volunteer movement.

"Even though the situation in Europe may be gloomy today," said Mr. Hoover, "no American who has knowledge of the results already obtained in every direction need have one atom of fear that democracy will not defend itself in the United States.

"I recall that shortly after we joined the war I had a conversation with a prominent German official who had spent some time in the United States and who had a much deeper appreciation of what America's entry in the war would mean, than most Germans. His final remark to me after a long discussion was: 'I do not fear the American soldiers, because they cannot arrive in time; what I fear is the intelligence and devotion of 100,000,000 of original minds and people trained to a faith in individual initiative. The day that these people, now so materialistic in outward appearance, are stirred spiritually, that day is the day of Germany's doom.'"

People Have Met the Issue.

Mr. Hoover reviewed the situation at some length in the course of the interview.

"No one can rightly be gloomy over the outcome for the American people in this war," Mr. Hoover began. "Success in this war is a question of resources and the will and ability of the people to organize themselves to use them rightly and continue. Many thinking Americans and the whole world have been watching anxiously the last four months in the fear that democratic America could not organize to meet autocratic Germany. Germany has been confident that it could not be done. Contrary proof is immediately at our door, and our people have already demonstrated their ability to mobilize, organize, endure, and prepare voluntarily and efficiently in many directions and upon a mere word of inspiration, aside from the remarkable assemblance of our army and finances.

"We entered the war four months ago, and it was announced by the President that one of the great problems of the war would be food; that we must prepare to increase and to save our foodstuffs for a year in advance, not only for ourselves but for our allies as well. There has been no consequential national legislation, yet the greatest spontaneous volunteer effort ever made in history has not only provided us with a larger stock of food supply as a result of patriotic planting in every quarter, but waste is being eliminated out of every crack and cranny of our homes and of our industries, and this is being done without compulsion of the law, but by spontaneous effort and self-denial of the people.

"There have sprung up overnight throughout the United States in every city, county, village, and State definite and positive organizations, practical in their ends and unflagging in their efforts, which have the will to solve the food supply questions. No autocratic Government could accomplish this. Certainly many accomplished facts in twelve months than our people have done in four. The only need of our legislation and authority is to curb those who would profit by the volunteer movement. The proof of all this lies in the fact that our present prospects indicate an increase of production of cereals by 850,000,000 bushels, and although our farmers planted an increased acreage of wheat, the weather has not responded for this product. Literally millions of new gardens have been planted or extended everywhere. We have the largest supply of vegetables ever in our history.

"The wolf is at the door of Europe, and with all these surpluses, our stock of foodstuffs would still have been too little for the demand upon us during the coming year if our people had not responded to the call for wise use, economy, and elimination of waste. The response not only in planting, but also in conservation has been of such a spontaneous, magnificent order as to give confident optimism in the ability of our people to prepare and to persevere. In the matter of our great surplus of perishables, because of our inability to ship these to our allies, a word went out from Washington asking that our people should consume the perishables during the Summer and Fall months in substitution for the great staples which should be held for the Winter, and to ship to our allies. They were asked to substitute corn for wheat and to conserve the wealth of meat and fats by the use of substitutes. That this is being done is already evidenced by reports of dealers in cereals and in meats, which indicate a most remarkable decrease in demand for these commodities and an increased demand for substitutes.

Response of the Women.

"A call was also sent out asking that all perishables that could not be consumed should be preserved and stored. This call since the arrival of perishables in May has been met by the response of millions of women in the country in not only the matter of preserving in the household, but also in the action of innumerable committees, and clubs, demonstration trains and instructors provided by our educational institutions, making a completed system throughout the country, and now, although we are only half way through the canning season, we can begin to see magnificent results. It is obvious enough that the American woman has not lost the household arts of her pioneer mother.

"Our American canners will this year produce about 1,700,000,000 cans of fruit and vegetables. Our Government and the Allies will require about 200,000,000 of these cans. The returns we have from various State organizations indicate, from the results obtained during the first half of the season, that the American women will preserve 200,000,000 jars and cans of fruit and vegetables this year and will thus supply any deficiency called for by the Allies.

"A few days ago we sent out a call to the women of the country that they should sign a pledge to us to accept our suggestions as to substitutes and waste elimination in their homes, so far as their circumstances would permit. Already we have over 2,000,000 home pledges in route to Washington, Philadelphia leading with 250,000. St. Louis, for example, has had over 150 mass meetings of women in arrangement of the enrollment. There are 2,400 organized women in Virginia making a house-to-house canvass. We shall have the millions of homes in the United States enrolled as members of the food administration, joining us in volunteer regulation, within sixty days, and this in response to a simple request and with no extended organization on our part, except reliance upon the support of women's committees of the Council of National Defense, State Councils of Defense, the multitude of existing women's organizations, and the strong support of all the churches and fraternal organizations of the country. As soon as we can formulate the voluntary regulations, we shall ask for similar pledges from every public eating place and every trade in the country.

"The elimination of waste in the country has been most gratifying. The best index of this saving is in garbage returns from our large cities. We have the returns from the month of June from cities of a population of 15,000,000, showing a reduction of their garbage by 32 per cent. under the month of June last year. This is a monument to the energy of the American women, not only of households, but of the organization of public opinion for the elimination of waste.

"Now that we make a broad survey of the country after four months, we find every State spontaneously creating a definite and active food organization presided over by capable and devoted men and women, who have sacrificed every interest in this national service. We find a well-considered and well-defined organization of sub-committees on the various phases of food production and conservation, and we see these duplicated by town organizations in counties and municipalities. This is the organization of democracy, and this is positive proof that only upon call of national duty our people will rise, and rise over night, to the real defense of their faith. I have no fear that the superior intelligence of our people and their capacity for self-denial, their will to persevere, will not prove a wall against which the Germans may battle for the next five years if it be necessary."

PERSHING NOT IN POLITICS.

General Writes to Brother Decrying Speculation on His Future.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—John J. Pershing is in France merely to do his best to beat the Germans. He has no political ambitions, and all talk concerning his name with political preferment is extremely distasteful to him and members of his family. What he wants from the people of the United States is only co-operation in furnishing needed men and munitions, not hero worship or thought of present or future reward for him.

This, in effect, is a summary of a letter just received from the commander of the American forces in France by his brother, James F. Pershing, in which the General requested that the press of America avoid speculation on his political future and refrain from personal adulation of him, his son, or his relatives.

"My brother," said James F. Pershing today, "is not and never will be a candidate for President or anything else. He is a soldier, pure and simple. I couldn't tell you whether he is a Republican or a Democrat.

"The General asks that I do what I can to stop the papers from talking about his ambitions. In fact, he has none; the job in hand is his life's work. The French, he says, wished to show their enthusiasm for the United States Army and to the nation which has entered the war in their behalf, and gave a royal welcome to him—not as a personal tribute, but as the only available symbol of America's participation in the war."

AMERICAN ARMY FACES BIG TASK

Continued from Page 1.

army material and supplies that are absolutely necessary for success. We must have motor lorries, not by dozens but by thousands, tools of every description, material to construct new trenches and emplacements for big guns, materials to make bomb-proof shelters, clothing, boots and arms, guns themselves, thousands of them; too, of all sizes so that when we let loose the hell of our artillery upon the Germans we can cable that we, instead of anybody else, had the greatest concentration of cannon fire that has ever been known. If any other army concentrates guns so that if stretched in line they would be only a few yards apart—as already has been the case—our guns in a similar line must stand wheel to wheel. For that is the only way we are going to beat the Germans.

What America Must Provide.

When our work here is finished it must be recorded that the activities lumped together are greater than those of a world metropolis. We are not part of the British army, we are not part of the French army, or any army. We are just the American army fighting under the Stars and Stripes in France. We must build railroads, main lines and narrow gauge spurs, literally by the thousands of miles to keep our troops moving and our supplies right behind them.

I say nothing of our activities in the air, which may take so great a part in winning the war. The airplanes are only an arm of the service. I proceed from the front to the rear—to the base of our organization in France on sea.

Now comes the portion of my message, the most important of all. From the time an American Sammy steps off a transport that lands in France to the time he kills or gets killed in the trenches of the enemy everything that happens to him must be made possible by America. Aside from the very intensive training that France is giving the first detachment of our forces already here, we must depend upon nobody, we must do everything for ourselves. Our next detachments must be trained by the detachment already here so that the French troops now having them in hand can go back to the line. America must bring them here and keep them here; she must feed them and transport them; she must supply every single item that is necessary.

There is no use to say the sea is too wide, the ships too few, and the task too difficult. True, it is a far greater job than the formation of business trusts. It makes San Juan seem like a baseball game and building the Panama Canal like the afternoon of a child at play. In connection with the allied plans the Generals of our army must make their own plans. Our intelligence department must depend first on itself. We must plan and map our own ground; we must conduct our own fight. We are to have an army all our own in the allied line; it must be all ours to the last button on its boots. We are committed to this task; we must see it through, and the quicker every American realizes how hard and big it is the better. There is no use sending over hundreds of pairs of mules with only dozens of sets of harness. It is useless to send riders and horses and forget to send bridles and saddles. America has had three years to watch the mistakes made by the Allies, so if we go ahead making the same mistakes, to which our distance from the conflict lends even greater importance, we will have no one to blame but our precious selves.

Troops Have Much to Learn.

To this task every officer and every man now in this training camp has dedicated his life. The day is not far distant when it will be his privilege to spend his blood for the principles upon which his country is founded and for the freedom and peace she has prized so highly. It is the message of our officers and men that I am sending, and nothing more. I have tried for three years to give an understanding by cable of the magnitude of this task if ever it would be necessary that we take it up. Our Army is here now, and true to American standards only a very few weeks have been necessary for it to gather to itself a complete understanding of its size today compared with its job in hand.

I was on the quay when General Pershing set foot on French soil, and when the same troops with whom I am living today marched off their transports. Even in the short time I have known them I can see a great change, not so much in the way they look, although they seem much harder now than then, but in the way they think.

An officer at whose mess I lunched thus summed up the situation. He said:

"This army has had to forget practically everything it ever knew and start all over again."

How that start has been made I am able to judge for myself. America may not be considered a military nation, but the Americans are certainly a fighting race. Sammy has taken hold of this new way to fight better and more quickly than any other soldiers on the allied line. Show him a new fangled machine gun and he takes it apart and finds out all about it for himself. Give him a hand grenade and he has already figured out an outcurve on the way to throw it that bids fair to beat the distance record of the entire allied line.

French officers responsible for our training are frankly and delightedly amazed. A French liaison Captain of an American machine gun squad told me yesterday that his gang knew more in twenty-four hours than even his own chasseurs could learn in two weeks. Not a man in that squad had ever handled a machine gun before, yet I saw them go through a drill that for snap, quickness and "chic," as the Frenchman called it, was so near perfection that several British callers who knew the particular gun in hand very well were goggle-eyed with wonder.

Although there are plenty of interpreters Sammy does not need interpreters; he gets on by himself, and as one of our Colonels said yesterday: "These interpreters all learned English instead of American, anyhow." But one French officer best dismissed the subject of interpreters. He said: "Your men do not pay attention to interpreters. They watch what our men do, then they do the same thing themselves."

Sammy Popular in Villages.

So, you see, taking everything into consideration, there is nothing the matter with Sammy today and he will be a great deal better tomorrow and in a very short time he will be the finest brand of fighting man that the war has produced. The countryside in which he lives already loves him. He is a lovable chap, that is why. He is a gentleman, this Sammy of ours, despite his cuss words and his noise. He is often noisy, there is no gainsaying that, but he has an inherent gallantry that appeals especially to the French. In dozens of French villages where he is billeted—tiny hamlets where all the men long ago have gone to war, the coming of Sammy has brought the greatest joy. When he is off duty he usually has all the children of the place in tow and seems to enjoy it quite as much as they. Sammy's fondness for children is also aiding him to learn the language for the children speak far more slowly and distinctly than their elders and inasmuch as Sammy's blunders are so amusing, they have far more time and patience in making him understand.

On an old stone wall I found a Sammy sitting beside a little girl of six, solemnly learning how to count. He held up his fingers and the child told him the number in French while he repeated it over and over until he got the pronunciation. It was funny, it was pathetic. Sammy seemed so far away from home and a look into his future probably would not indicate anything very gay or enduring. Later in the day I ran across the same lad at a pedler's cart telling his pals he could speak French and he would interpret for any who wished to buy. He did not do so badly, either. The teacher had taught the numbers well.

With the poilus assisting him in training Sammy is equally popular. For every battalion of Americans there is a corresponding battalion of French billeted in the next village along the road. The fields, valleys, and hills between are their workground from morning until night and they share a common midday meal hot from the camp kitchens in the field. Each battalion of every regiment has already laid out its trench systems of defense and begun minor operations which will gradually develop until the full scale of mimic front is established which will be held against a mimic assault and modern war action.

Sammy Has a Few Kicks.

Custom has established that on alternate Sundays the poilus and Sammies entertain each other in their home village to the music of the regimental band, so already the fraternity of the two armies is a matter of firm fact.

Of course, there have been minor difficulties on minor subjects. Sammy does not like French tobacco, and shouts his dislike at the top of his lungs. He has to learn that common French table wine which has no kick whatever if consumed the way the French consume it cannot be imbibed by the barrel without trouble. There have been other little annoyances on which he vented verbal displeasure, but as one of our old Sergeants remarked on one of these occasions to the French interpreter who expressed sincere hopes that Sammy was not insulted: "Don't you worry, old man; there never was an American who didn't have to raise a holler about something."

So, as I said before, there is nothing the matter with Sammy as he stands today in France. He is a credit to his country, and the country should be proud of him. But Sammy who is here cannot do the job alone. There is not enough of him to do that, and I have already tried to explain his message to the folks back home. The French Army has placed the seal of approval upon us. With them we register 100 per cent. so far as we go. Winter is coming. We have got to go the limit. Something more than a flag has got to represent us in that holy of holies of war—the citadel of Verdun.

HAS A FOOD PLAN TO BEST MIDDLEMEN

Dillon Wants Consumers to Form Clubs to Buy Direct from Producers.

AGREES TO FILL ALL ORDERS

Families Will Get Goods at Farm Prices, with Cost of Transportation Alone Added.

John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Food and Markets, presented yesterday in an open letter to food consumers what he believes is a practical way of beating the middlemen and the food speculators. He proposes, by the forming of clubs of consumers, to bring the producer and the consumer together, and, furthermore, he pledges his personal effort and the machinery of his department to obtain food at wholesale rates and to distribute food direct to the buyers. The Commissioner's letter follows:

Every day fresh food is sold in the wholesale market here for less than the cost of shipping it from the farms. When it gets to you the cost is high. Some of it goes to the dumps. Tons of it waste on the farms, because the wholesale price does not cover freight charges.

We propose to city consumers:

1. That they form clubs of ten or more families.
2. Designate some address where the food can be received and distributed to members of the club.
3. Designate one person to send us the orders.
4. Arrange to pay cash with order or furnish a deposit.

We will furnish such clubs lists of prices and will fill the orders every day. As soon as 100 clubs are formed we will furnish a special delivery. We already furnish a few clubs. We can extend the service to any extent.

The State Department of Foods and Markets will in this way help you escape the middleman. You will get the foods at farm prices and many of them for less than the cost of growing them. You will pay only the wholesale price and the cartage. This is a practical way to reduce the cost of your food.

In explaining his plan Mr. Dillon said that he did not expect any trouble in getting his orders transported. The problems of transportation would only be those faced by others, and, he added, at present, whether the consumer bought by wholesale or retail, he was paying the cost of transportation. The difference would be that in addition to carrier and cartage charges there would not be added the enormous profit now taken by the commission merchants and the middlemen.

"Food produce is now rotting on the farms because the farmers cannot sell it in the wholesale market at even enough to cover the cost of production," Mr. Dillon said. "My idea is to remedy this condition, and in so doing to prevent waste and cut the unnecessary cost of living. The department will go to the farmers and pay their price, bring the goods to this city, and sell to the clubs at the absolute cost of purchase and delivery. Not a cent of profit will be sought. If it is not possible to obtain orders from the farms I will send men out in the early morning to buy in quantities from the docks.

"There is no question of getting food—all kinds of farm produce, including eggs and butter. At present onions, beans, cabbages, peas, and cucumbers are almost given away in the wholesale markets. The consumer, however, does not get the benefit of this condition. For example, an article that costs 2 cents in the wholesale market can be bought uptown for 15 cents, and prices run in like proportion."

The Commissioner was asked whether there would be any trouble in getting his goods into New York, and he said that he expected to make arrangements with an express company and have them carried at the regular schedule of prices.

Mr. Dillon believes that there will be no trouble in getting sufficient clubs organized to make the scheme feasible, and if the consumer shows interest he will keep the clubs going all the year around, buying and shipping from Southern and Western markets when the seasons make such buying necessary.

As an illustration of present conditions, it is related that a farmer within the city spent a whole day having radishes bunched and packed, only to find, on reaching the wholesale market, that he could not sell them for enough to pay for the barrels, to say nothing of the cost of labor.

5-BILLION BOND ISSUE HELD UP

Continued from Page 1.

corporations, which, in the War Revenue bill as drafted, is a graduated tax upon incomes above $5,000, besides a normal tax of 4 per cent.;

Second—Excess war profits tax on corporations and individuals;

Third—A tax on consumers.

The majority of the committee favors putting the brunt of the increase upon individual and corporation tax, and it is expected that the entire $273,000,000 can be obtained in that way. The committee, however, does not wish to impose too heavy a tax upon any particular source of revenue, and it is possible that part of the extra appropriation will be applied to taxes on articles of consumption.

Senator Simmons expects the committee to complete its redraft of the bill on Tuesday, and to offer the altered measure to the Senate next Thursday. The Senate probably will take it up at once, and debate it until final passage.

FOOD CONTROL ISSUE IS STILL UNSETTLED

Conferees Fail to Reach Final Verdict on Administrator or Three-Man Board.

SETTLE PROHIBITION FIGHT

Alcohol Barred and Discretion Left to the President on Beer and Wine and on Commandeering Stocks.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Conferees on the Administration Food Control bill failed tonight to reach a final agreement on the measure and adjourned to meet again tomorrow.

The conferees had smoothed out their differences on a prohibition provision, agreed to the section fixing a $2 minimum per bushel for wheat, and met again tonight to consider the two big points left in dispute, the question of whether food control shall be exercised by one man or a board of three, and the Senate section creating a joint Congressional committee on the conduct of the war.

The prohibition provision approved provides that thirty days after the bill becomes law no person shall use any foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of any distilled spirits for beverage purposes, with a separate stipulation that the prohibition shall not apply to the fortification of sweet wines. Importation of distilled spirits is prohibited in a new section.

The House conferees receded on their position to the liquor commandeering amendment, which was adopted substantially as written by the Senate, except to include whiskey in stock as well as in bond. This authorizes and directs the President to commandeer any or all such distilled spirits for redistillation where it may be necessary for munitions and other military or hospital supplies. The spirits commandeered would be paid for by the Government. It was understood at the Capitol that the President has no present purpose of resorting to the commandeering authority. Discretion is given to the President to stop either the manufacture or importation of beer and wines.

There was little opposition to the Senate's two-dollar wheat guaranty amendment, but it was changed so as to make it apply to next year's crop instead of this year's. The section authorizes the President, when he finds that an emergency exists requiring stimulation of wheat production and that it is essential for wheat producers to have the benefits of a guaranty, to require the food administration to determine and fix a reasonable guaranteed price to assure the producers a reasonable profit, not less than $2 a bushel at the principal interior primary markets. It also provides for additional customs duties on wheat, when necessary, to bring the price of the imported article up to the guaranty.

The $10,000,000 appropriation for nitrate stocks in a Senate amendment, as agreed to, authorizes the President to procure necessary stocks of nitrate of soda for increasing agricultural production during 1918, and to dispose of them at cost.

The conference already had agreed to Senate amendments aimed to stop Government advisory agents from having pecuniary interest in war contracts, and to authorize the President, if it should become necessary for national defense, to fix coal and coke prices.

HOLD UP PROHIBITION, HOUSE LEADERS' PLAN

Expect Senate to Pass Sheppard Resolution and Are Preparing to Sidetrack It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Preliminary plans for postponing a vote on nationwide prohibition in the House until the regular session of Congress received the attention today of leaders of both parties, following a prediction that the Senate would adopt the Sheppard prohibition resolution.

An effort will be made first to persuade the prohibitionist element in the House not to press its advantage at this session. If this fails the leaders will endeavor to keep the Senate bill in the Judiciary Committee, to which it will be referred when it comes to the House.

At the beginning of the session the Democratic caucus voted not to take up before December any legislation except that recommended as war legislation by the Administration. The sudden decision of the Senate to vote on the Sheppard resolution, however, has encouraged some of the more radical House prohibitionists to insist that the House take up prohibition if the Senate acts favorably upon it. Leaders of both parties are understood to be against this program, and indications are that the Sheppard resolution will repose in committee until the regular session.

Some of the Prohibitionists, it is said, are willing to forego a vote at this time, and are content to let the issue rest a few months in the event the Senate acts favorably. Should the Senate defeat the resolution there, of course, will be no action of any kind in the House.

OUR YOUNG OFFICERS WIN PRAISE ABROAD

Men from Plattsburg and Elsewhere Show High Degree of Efficiency in Camp in France.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, July 27, (Delayed.)—The hard training which the American troops are now undergoing is bringing out a marked degree of efficiency of young officers who only recently joined the army, having undergone training at Plattsburg or at other camps. Regular army officers are particularly struck by the enthusiasm with which these men have plunged into their work. They declare that the quality of these officers sets at rest any doubt as to the high standard of leadership in America's vast new army.

The young officers have adapted themselves very quickly to the new conditions met here in training with French instructors, and seem to appreciate fully the most minute details. They are exceedingly earnest in their work and never tire. They have won unstinted praise from older officers who have seen long years of military service. The Colonel of one of the old-line American regiments, standing today watching the work of one of his battalions in which many reserve officers are serving, exclaimed:

"They are simply splendid. I cannot say enough about them. I have never seen a finer class of young officers anywhere. With very little preliminary guidance they have shown themselves capable of taking over entire direction of the battalion. They have brought to their work not only much of the technique of professional soldiers, but the high morale and enthusiasm of men who have been attracted to military service by natural inclination."

The Colonel further expressed what seems to be the opinion of most officers already here, that as many of these officers from training camps as can possibly be spared should be sent to France at the earliest possible date to undergo intensive training in the actual war zone, and also to have experience in the trenches, so that they will be fitted to act as instructors to the American troops as they are landed. There is a feeling that these young officers should not be held in America until the regiments to which it is proposed to assign them are actually formed, but should come in advance of their regiments so that they can direct the final training of their men here.

Under this plan a certain number of officers would be assigned more or less permanently to training duty in America, and men of the various regiments would pass through their hands for drill in the rudiments of soldiery, such as the manual of arms, ordinary marching tactics and general setting-up instruction. They would then cross the ocean and the regimental staffs would be completed on this side from among the officers who already had undergone a course of study and training in the ever-changing rules and practices of modern European warfare.

It is now being planned to take both officers and soldiers to the French front in detachments from time to time, so that they may see and study life in the trenches before they are actually called upon to take their places there. These trips will all be made during the training period, and men who have been in the trenches will instruct other squads.

Word was received from headquarters today that the expeditionary force field bakery would be in operation within the next few days, supplying the soldiers with "home-made" American bread. They have been living thus far on the regulation French war bread.

Representatives of the Salvation Army arrived at headquarters today and will soon make arrangements to hold meetings in the various billeting areas.

The Headquarters Staff has received from the French Government meteorological data of the department in which the American troops are training, and also for the part of the line in which the troops may eventually be employed. These figures show January is the coldest month of the year, with a mean temperature of 33 degrees Fahrenheit, a maximum of 46, and a minimum of 5 above zero. November, December, January, February, and March are all cold months, with much rain and quite a little snow, so that preparations already are being made to protect the men as far as possible from Winter hardships. The dampness causes the cold to be felt keenly, a temperature of freezing on this side being as uncomfortable and dispiriting as zero in most American latitudes.

DUTCH CORRESPONDENT LAUDS OUR SAMMIES

Writer in Handelsblad Describes with Enthusiasm His Visit to American Camp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 27.—The Handelsblad publishes a long article on the arrival of the Sammies in France from a correspondent in France. Pointing out that without doubt when the history of the world war is written the arrival of American troops in France will be treated as an event of the foremost importance, the writer proceeds to tell how, in company with other correspondents, he was conducted by an American officer to see the American base, and further that the whole impression he received was one of reliance and strength which must be shown in all the Americans do. He says that doubtless many people in Holland treated the first report of the arrival of American troops in France as bluff, but that the writer had seen thousands upon thousands brought with the first transports and housed in barracks built by French engineers, only waiting to be sent to the training camps. The writer says that when he expressed his admiration to the officer, the latter merely shrugged his shoulders, saying:

"That's nothing but the beginning. Wait till we are once started."

The writer then proceeds to explain that America has the bulge over England in that she has more men, more money, and more feeling. Also, that America can profit by England's experience, thus avoiding many mistakes. The writer regrets that he can give no figures, and so cannot indicate the rapidity with which the American expedition was prepared, but advises the Netherlands to be careful about prophesying in the future.

The writer points out that Sammies is the name given to the Americans in France and not Teddies, as the Dutch call the Dutch-inclined to call the American contingent.

"They are, for the most part," he says, "fine, well grown boys, well developed by sports, less stiff than the middle class English; their walk is supple and easy-going, although a military man of the old school would not consider them right enough."

The writer is impressed by their independent manner and bearing toward their superior officers and their manner of saluting. He says their discipline is more that of mutual understanding between men and officers than of obedience.

"Literally all are clean shaven," he adds, "and not two or three men in a hundred have mustaches. Nearly all the faces show decision and strength. We were received by the Colonel of the camp, who did the honors, and we seemed to enter upon another world thousands of miles from France, and were reminded of the romances of Alexander, Cooper, and Mayne Reid. A hundred small details gave us the impression of being in a camp of woodsmen or men accustomed to prairie life and making shift with primitive means and to solving difficulties."

The writer was much impressed by the Americans bringing their own food, declaring that everything showed their handiness, even their manner of pitching tents and building camp fires, also their cooking and mess implements, &c.

The writer reports having met a contingent of Americans remarkably equipped with white rolls, and asked where they had been. The Colonel replied: "To bathe. As long as we are here they all go to bathe; the boys love it so." The correspondent proceeds to tell how clean and jolly they looked.

"What a pity to think that the same men," he says, "will be in the trenches in a few weeks, where they will be unable to get even water to clean their teeth."

Continuing, the writer says he saw Allies of all colors and nationalities, Americans, negroes, Arabians, Chinese, Russians, and French, and a few guests not entirely at ease, namely, war prisoners, German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish, pointing out that their work in the fresh air of unloading ships and keeping up the railways is much to their liking, they being mostly dock workers, and used to similar work.

"At present their morale is bad," he says. "I heard that when the inhabitants talked of the arrival of the American contingent the prisoners said: 'Well, well! You want us to believe that. But then we will be obliged to believe that our submarines do not command the seas.' They refused to believe until the first transport arrived and they saw. Then all their good humor vanished, for it was true. They came even from America to fight their friends. How would it end?' And as they saw not hundreds but thousands and thousands debark their faces got longer and longer, and they realized what every thinking person has realized who has followed events for the last months. * * * Since then their lot is harder, for they are now at work under the scornful supervision of American bluejackets who when their own work is finished sit down cross-legged to chew and rubber.

'A pity we cannot let a few of you go home to tell what you have seen,' said an officer. 'That would be a shock to their resistance.'

"'It is not necessary,' said his colleague. 'When a few of us are at the front we will soon bring them to reason.'"

TWO HOSPITALS SET UP.

Johns Hopkins and Roosevelt Units Established in France.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 28.—Two American base hospital units, organized under the direction of the Red Cross, but taken over by the United States Army, have just arrived in the American army zone in France and are established some twenty miles apart. Both units have taken over French hospitals, where, however, there are very few patients. The work will soon be organized of caring for the American sick and wounded back from the advanced field hospitals and the casualty clearing stations.

The first of the units to reach France was Base Hospital No. 18, organized at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. This was quickly followed by Base Hospital No. 15, from Roosevelt Hospital, New York, the latter being organized and equipped largely through the interest of Clarence Mackay.

Each of these organizations is capable of caring for 1,000 to 1,500 patients. They have brought over large supplies, but one of the great problems they will have to meet is that of keeping warm this Winter, for a serious coal shortage is threatened.

The Roosevelt Hospital unit is now established in a number of Summer hotels, which are not provided with heating facilities for Winter, but plans are already under way to install stoves, or, if possible, set up a steam-heating apparatus. The Johns Hopkins unit is temporarily housed in a French base hospital, but may later take up its quarters in a barracks, which is really easier to heat than the barn-like hotels.

The two American units include some well-known American surgeons and physicians, who, while awaiting American patients, will probably visit most of the French hospitals in this zone. America's medical aid is now very great at the battle front, considering that six great British hospitals were taken over in June.

AMERICAN GENERAL AT FRONT.

Visits Foremost Trenches, Equipped with Mask and Helmet.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 28.—An American General returned to camp today from a brief but interesting visit to the French front. He plans to go again soon and with him probably will go many other officers.

Wearing a French shrapnel helmet, and with a gas mask slung about his neck, he entered the trenches and inspected them for some distance, even including bits of the front line. As very little can be seen of the fighting from the trenches, however, the General later climbed into an observation post, high in a stalwart old tree, where he spent an hour or so with the shells swishing around him in all directions. One shell broke within about 200 feet of where the party was located, but it caused no undue commotion.

The General was much impressed with all he saw, especially the details of the organization behind the lines—features to which the Americans will have to devote an immense amount of attention.

Three German airplanes attempted to cross the French lines during the General's visit yesterday, but all were turned back by French aircraft and artillery. One of the members of the General's staff, a former aviator, was taken up in a French plane for a brief trip over the German lines.

OUR MORAL AID TO FRANCE.

Presence of American Troops Great Stimulus in Paris and at Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 28.—In a short month since the landing of the American Army there has been as wonderful a change in Paris and the country as at the front. Weariness and discouragement, craftily stimulated by wide and insidious propaganda, have given place to new force and determination.

The Americans have put "pep" into every one at the very moment when the question of morale is all important, as both sides are nerving themselves for the culminating effort. In this critical hour France's army has received the stimulus that may be the turning point of victory. It is again fired with

FLANDERS GUN DUEL REACHES HIGH PITCH

Germans, by Massing Great Quantities of Artillery, Attempt to Silence British.

FRENCH REPEL NEW BLOWS

Enemy Continues to Suffer Heavily in Fruitless Attacks on Aisne Front.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, July 27, (Delayed.)—The enemy is firing an enormous number of shells at the British trenches, roads and back areas. He seems to have piled up huge supplies of ammunition for this artillery offensive, including a quantity of gas shells, which he puts over at night in low-lying ground. His "hate" is specially directed upon the country along the coast, although he is active with guns and raiders as far down as the neighborhood of Saint Quentin.

Yesterday I went up to the coast and saw his fierce bombardment of Nieuport, which he is smashing to bits by a great concentration of fire. Here by the lines of the dunes which are piled along the sea front like high waves the scene of war is extraordinary to any one who has been watching the inland war for over two years. Until one gets very close to the zone of fire the ugliness of war is hidden. I suppose the sense of peace is greater here because the imagination associates ideas of the pleasure and childhood and holiday of life and the smooth yellow sands and blue shimmer of the calm sea and little red-roofed villas tucked under the shelter of sandy peaks.

So it is for miles beyond Dunkirk, up to Coxhyde, and on the way to Nieuport Baths, which is the watering place of the inland town of Nieuport. Pretty frivolities were played out there in these coquettish little houses. Most of the villas are abandoned now and life has gone out of them, but still even as far as Coxhyde, and beyond that, their red roofs glow brightly below the dunes, so that one might be tempted to go into them in search of pretty ghosts. It is better not to be tempted, as I saw yesterday when I stood with two officers outside one of these clusters of houses looking out to sea. It seemed absurd to have a steel helmet slung across one's arm in case of need and gas masks at one's side. Suddenly overhead came a high singing note, the song of a shell, which is abominable music on the seashore, and then the grumpy whoof of its explosion. A volume of reddish-brown smoke up from those red-roofed villas, so charming to see against the yellow peaks of sand. Five other shells followed into that deserted place. No, it was better not to go down there in search of pretty ghosts.

Later and further forward I came across a man lying flat on his stomach looking very intently at a ruined town in front of us, where a great number of shell were bursting. It was the town of Nieuport, and the enemy, said the gentleman on his stomach, was giving it hell. In spite of the smoke of many shells it was easy to see its ruins, the white stump of its church tower, the ragged walls of its town hall, the huddle of gray old bricks, which were its houses. There never was a minute but several shells burst together among those ruins, and sometimes clouds of smoke veiled the place altogether until the sea wind tore it away in ribbons. A solid barrage of white smoke hid part of the British lines from the enemy.

All the time the air was thick with airplanes like midges on a summer evening. Enemy guns tried to tear down the British flying scouts and fired black shrapnel at them ceaselessly, but while I was there did not bring any to earth. So, with great and terrible violence, the work of the guns got on, and there was no mercy for the men on either side, because shellfire has no compassion and no chivalry, and there is poisoned gas in it.

31 German Airplanes Downed.

LONDON, July 28.—The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads:

In the course of patrol encounters in the neighborhood of Ypres we captured forty-seven prisoners, including two officers. There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides at various points along our front, especially north of the River Lys.

Yesterday morning the aerial activity was slight, but from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until dark it became very great. The fighting was intense. The day proved a markedly successful one for our airmen. The vigorous offensive tactics employed enabled our artillery and machines to carry on their work successfully during the day and made it possible for us to take an unusually large number of photographs.

Our bombing squadrons, moreover, carried out many raids and bombed four of the enemy's airdromes. Some of our machines came down to very low altitudes at a distance of over forty miles behind the enemy's lines. Fifteen German machines crashed to earth; sixteen others were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

The War Office issued the following statement this morning:

We raided the enemy's trenches last night south of Armentières. A hostile attack upon our positions east of Oosttaverne was successfully repulsed.

The enemy's artillery has shown considerable activity during the night in the neighborhood of Armentières, north of Ypres, and in the Nieuport sector.

Gun Fire "Most Intense."

BERLIN, July 28, (via London.)—Drumfire of the greatest intensity began in Flanders this morning, says the official statement issued today by the German General Staff. The text of the statement reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—The activity of our own and the enemy's artillery on the Flanders battle front continued with undiminished intensity, with the exception of brief intervals. This morning the most intense drumfire again began. In Artois there were lively artillery engagements from time to time.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—South of Ailles two new attacks by the French against the positions won by us on the Chemin-des-Dames failed with heavy losses. Elsewhere, aside from a temporary increase of fire in Champagne and on the Meuse, there was little activity.

Army Group of Grand Duke Albrecht—There is nothing important to report.

During numerous air engagements the enemy lost thirteen airplanes.

French Again Repulse Germans.

PARIS, July 28.—After a violent bombardment the Germans last night returned to the offensive on the Aisne front, delivering a series of attacks. The War Office announced this afternoon that the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses. The statement follows:

The night was marked by a violent bombardment, followed by a series of new German attacks on the whole front before Braye-en-Laonnois, Epine de Chevregny, and the Hurtebise Monument. All efforts of the enemy infantry to penetrate our lines were repulsed completely, and its losses were very heavy.

There was active artillery fighting in Champagne, at Mont Haut, and on both banks of the Meuse.

The official statement issued by the War Office tonight reads:

The day was relatively calm save in the region of Ailles, Hurtebise, and both banks of the Meuse, where the artillery activity was very pronounced on both sides.

KAISER AWAITS BRITISH BLOW.

Tells Hindenburg His Thoughts Go Out to Germans in Flanders.

COPENHAGEN, July 28.—Emperor William, according to a telegram from Berlin, has sent the following message to Field Marshal von Hindenburg:

"From the battlefields of Galicia, where my troops in an unresting advance have won fresh laurels, I recall with a grateful heart the unforgettable deeds of my armies in the west in repulsing the enemy with tenacious perseverance; above all, I think of the brave troops in Flanders, who for weeks have been the target of the most violent artillery fire and who dauntlessly await the future."

MINISTER BEYENS TO RETIRE

Belgian Cabinet Official Is in a Serious State of Health.

HAVRE, July 28.—An official communication issued today by the Belgian Government says that Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, wishes to resign, owing to the state of his health. His physical condition is such, the statement says, that even a long leave of absence would be insufficient to re-establish his health, which has been undermined during the two years the Minister has held office.

Baron Beyens's colleagues, with whom, it is added, his relations always have been most confident and courteous, regret his departure, and the country is deeply grateful to the eminent diplomat for his indefatigable work in the most critical period of Belgium's history.

ALLIES WILL AID RUSSIA IN CRISIS

Paris Conferences Decided to Lend All Possible Assistance to Kerensky and Brusiloff.

LATIN ALLIANCE PLANNED

Rome Official Dispatch Says Franco-Italian Cordiality Will Be Its Basis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A dispatch to the Italian Embassy from Rome received today indicates that whatever differences there may have been respecting the Balkan situation, political as well as military, were thoroughly composed at the recent Paris conference. In addition to the major allied powers, the Governments of Serbia, Rumania, and Greece were represented, and a complete understanding was reached. The Russian situation was considered also.

The dispatch reads:

"A part of the Conference of Paris which has not been sufficiently emphasized is that the Ministers and Generals of the allied countries discussed the necessity of assisting in every possible way Premier Kerensky and General Brusiloff, who are fighting anarchy and disorganization in Russia.

"The wish expressed by the Russian Provisional Government to hold a new conference for the revision of the war aims of the Allies does not in any way disturb the Allies, who are all fighting not for imperialistic motive, but for the freedom of the world. Russia must be helped to overcome her present dangers with all the means that her allies can put at her disposal."

The dispatch said that there were enthusiastic manifestations of Franco-Italian cordiality at the conference, the French press emphasizing the importance of the proposed Latin alliance. It continued:

"In official Italian circles and in the Italian press the reception accorded to the Italian members of the conference was hailed as a sure step toward a proposed alliance between the two peoples. A complete understanding already exists between the Governments. The French press has advanced again the idea of taking advantage of these renewed evidences of the profound friendship between France and Italy to suggest that plans be laid to establish permanently the Latin alliance, which should co-operate with the Anglo-Saxon and Slavic block of nations to prevent any possible aggression and war in the future.

"The two countries, says the French press, are now strongly united for a common cause; their union must be made permanent because it represents the natural conclusion of a brotherhood of arms, of aims, and of ideals. All reciprocal national and colonial interests have been carefully examined and appreciated. It is quite natural that France and Italy should come together. With them the first nucleus of the Latin alliance is formed. Rumania is likely to be drawn into the combination, and so is Spain, provided the ideas Crown Romanones and Count Spain follows the course dictated by racial tendencies and national interests."

A separate meeting was held after the conclusion of the Allies' formal conference by the Italo-Franco-English delegates at Paris. The exact terms of the discussions and conclusions are being kept secret, but it was declared authoritatively today that these nations have not even considered the abandonment of Saloniki, but will maintain the international army there and the Italian army in Albania.

"All the Allies are trying to do," it was said, "is to harmonize and coordinate their actions and efforts in that sector of the war, in Macedonia and in Albania."

It is understood that a new military policy was outlined, but its terms have not been divulged. Whether the Allies contemplate new offensives against either Bulgaria or Turkey in Europe could not be learned, but it was asserted that a perfect understanding and a common program have been arrived at by Italy, France, and Great Britain.

SCOFFS AT PARIS MEETING.

Berlin Paper Says Allies Said Nothing About Balkans' Fate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 27, (via Copenhagen.)—Commenting on the declaration concerning war aims just issued by the representatives of all the Entente countries assembled in Paris, the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag expresses its astonishment that nothing was said about the purpose for which the conference was ostensibly called together, namely, the fate of the Balkans. It says:

"Not one word about Serbia's re-erection, nothing about the Serbian-Italian or Greek-Italian front erections, nothing about war aims in the Balkans. But they have gathered together their strength for a new flourish of trumpets with which to impress the world. Again the fable of the solely culpable German imperialism is told, of the legendary German crime, of the equally nebulous measures for preventon in the future of menace of a breach of international law.

"It does not pay to show up again this falsification of history, to prove again that English imperialism, which has made breach of international law its foremost principle, is really responsible for all the sorrow that is visiting the world. All that, which is nothing, is that in answer to the German Reichstag's peace manifestation, the whole Entente Powers issue a solemn declaration. That is no answer at all. Is the phraseological emptiness of their declaration meant as a rejection of all further discussion or merely dejected evasion? Paris, London, Rome, and St. Petersburg will be more anxious for further explanation than Berlin."

SPANISH PREMIER SEES RESTORATION OF ORDER

Promises New Elections as Soon as Constitutional Guarantees Can Be Restored.

MADRID, July 28.—Premier Dato in the course of an interview with Larios de Medrano, editor of the Liberal, said the Spanish Parliament would be dissolved and new elections held so soon as the constitutional guarantees could be restored. Speaking of the general situation the Premier said:

"I am satisfied with what the Government has done to establish calm and order. Valencia and Bilbao now are tranquil. I hope there will be no further trouble and I believe the check administered to revolutionary endeavors will permit the Government to restore normal conditions."

Referring to events in Barcelona and to social, political, and economic reforms, the Premier said the Government was well disposed to the Catalanists and regretted that the Deputies and Senators in Catalonia had allowed themselves, principally for electioneering reasons, to adopt a hostile attitude toward the Government.

"The time has not come for Spain to change its regime," the Premier concluded. "The spectacle of a country where war has had as a consequence internal revolution ought to serve as a lesson for us."

ITALIANS RAID IDRIA.

Report That American Aviators Are Coming Rouses Enthusiasm.

ROME, July 28. — Reporting military operations on the Austro-Italian front, the official statement issued today by the Italian War Department says:

The usual daily artillery engagement was very brisk yesterday between Zugna Torta and the Arsa Valley. In the Upper Dogna Valley and on Monte Rombon and Monte Dosso Faiti it was also lively. The infantry activity was confined to skirmishes between patrols. Two powerful mines were exploded by the enemy under one of our trenches on Monte Nero. No damage was done.

The air services were active on the whole front. Last evening one of our airships effectively bombed the railway between Santa Lucia and Bazza di Modres, and the Opcina military works were damaged by our airplanes.

This morning a large squadron, with an escort of chasers, dropped nearly three tons of high explosives on the electric power station at Idria and on hutments in the Chiatopano Valley.

Both the army and civilians are enthusiastic over a report that the United States Government purposes to send aviators to the Italian front. King Victor Emmanuel sought information on this subject from the American Mission while here and the American Embassy has taken up the matter.

Official opinion here is convinced that America can give the speediest aid to secure a quicker victory by sending an abundance of aviators. The presence of Americans on the Italian front, it is contended, would have a great effect and would increase the goodwill in Italy for the United States.

OUTLINES PEACE TERMS FOR GERMANY

Scheidemann Includes Belgian Independence and Integrity of France.

GIVES WARNING ON REFORM

Must Be Real to Get Socialists' Support—Wants Fruits of Russian Revolution Saved.

COPENHAGEN, July 28. — Philip Scheidemann, Socialist member of the Reichstag, gave yesterday the views of the Socialists on their participation in the Government. Herr Scheidemann said that, if a Parliamentary Government were formed with a program which the Socialists could approve, they must participate and share the responsibility. If, however, members of the Reichstag were only to become subordinates to Under-Secretaries and Chancellors, they would not accept the invitation to participate.

Herr Scheidemann said it was necessary to defend Germany against Russia as long as it was an enemy, but the Socialist did not desire to see the fruit or the revolution destroyed. The Galician retreat involved the Russian soldier and the masses in frightful sufferings. The Socialist Government was able to assign the responsibility for this enormous misfortune to the Socialists of another school.

Herr Scheidemann set hopes for a speedy peace upon the Russian Socialists, but not the Maximalists, who transformed brother strife into brother murder and involved the country and army in deep trouble. This should serve as a warning and an example to the German Socialists not to follow dangerous advice from abroad to work for a revolution amid war. He said that to attain it all sides must hold fast to the program of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and the German Reichstag, uninfluenced by a momentary military situation. He warned against a new attempt to offer Russia a separate peace, and declared that an announcement should be made that Germany has no desire for conquest on any side, and that Belgian independence would be guaranteed as well as the integrity of France.

Herr Scheidemann said that Premier Lloyd George's suspicion that Germany wishes to lay a hand on Belgium is unfounded, because this is incompatible with the Reichstag resolution. Scheidemann had previously declared that the struggle to determine whether the people should rule in Germany was uncompleted, and the Socialists were demanding a Government which would act in the sense of that resolution.

The Austrian Socialists have never been friendly toward Germany's submarine campaign, and the party organ at Vienna, the Arbeiter Zeitung, now prints an article maintaining not only that the campaign of ruthlessness will not hasten the end of the war, but was not undertaken to this end, but to give the Germans a shipping advantage in the after-the-war competition.

The writer of the article, a shipping expert, says the world's commerce suffered in the period before the war from a plethora of tonnage, causing frequent crises to occur. He points out that England has been able largely to counterbalance the effects of the losses due to submarine by more speedy loadings and unloadings of cargoes and by taking especial care of her big ships engaged in trade with her colonies. He points out that the destruction of British tonnage, however, will serve to bring about a lessening of a German handicap in shipping and give the German companies with the vigorous co-operation of the steel industry, a chance even to draw fully abreast of their British competitors. This gigantic struggle of the maritime and commercial interests of Germany prompted the submarine campaign, he insists.

The true news of the retirement of Dr. von Schorlemer, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, is confirmed by his personal organ, the Deutsche Tageszeitung. Dr. von Schorlemer was an exponent of conservatism and junkerdom in the Cabinet. He was an opponent of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the retired Chancellor, and also came into conflict with Dr. Georg Michaelis, the present Chancellor, on the food regulation question while Dr. Michaelis was engaged in that work previous to assuming the Chancellorship.

It appears now that Dr. von Schorlemer is retiring rather than to accept a program of franchise reform.

New Greek Minister Chosen.

ATHENS, Friday, July 27.—M. Rousses has been designated by Foreign Minister Politis as the new Greek Minister to the United States.

'LOOT, THEN DESTROY AN AMERICAN SHIP

Germans Get Coffee and Bacon from the Bark Carmela Before Patrol Boat Interrupts Them.

LONDON, July 28.—After being attacked by gunfire by a German submarine, the American bark Carmela was sunk by bombs in the entrance of the English Channel on July 27, says an official statement issued by the British Admiralty today. The crew was picked up and landed at Plymouth. There were no casualties. The statement follows:

American sailing vessel Carmela, of 1,379 tons, from New York, was attacked by gunfire by a German submarine and subsequently sunk by bombs in the entrance to the English Channel on July 27. The crew was picked up and landed by a war vessel at Plymouth. There were no casualties.

PLYMOUTH, July 28.—All the members of the Carmela's crew, which numbered twenty men, were uninjured. They will be sent to Liverpool tomorrow to embark for New York.

The Carmela was attacked at 6 o'clock this morning by a German submarine of small type. The undersea boat fired four shots at her and the crew then took to their boat.

The submarine ordered the boat's crew to go aboard the submarine and, placing an armed guard over them, used the boat to loot the ship's stores of coffee and bacon. At the end of the second trip the Germans were interrupted by the approach of patrol vessels, which rescued the bark's crew. The submarine was not seen again.

The bark Carmela, 1,379 tons, was built in 1873 at Glasgow. She sailed from the United States June 29 for Havre, France. Captain John A. Johnson was in command, with a crew of twenty, including six Americans. They are: Ernest Dobert, mate, Seattle, Wash.; Homer Langford, engineer, Fort Myers, Fla.; M. J. Enright, assistant engineer, Norfolk, Va.; George Mathews, oiler, 857 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn; Charles Arnel, steward, Philadelphia, and A. Anderson, assistant engineer, Washington State.

BELGIANS CAPTURED U-BOAT

Made Crew Prisoners Before They Could Destroy Their Vessel.

PARIS, July 28.—The German submarine that ran ashore on the French coast west of Calais on Thursday was not destroyed when its crew set fire to the gasoline tank, but was captured by a troop of Belgian cavalry, according to a dispatch from Calais today.

The stranded submarine was first sighted by a customs officer. He called upon some Belgian horsemen who were exercising nearby to come to his help. They rode down the beach, the message reports, surrounded the U-boat and made prisoners of the crew, while the astonished countryside watched the accomplishment of the feat.

Two More Norwegian Ships Sunk.

LONDON, July 28.—The Norwegian steamer Thorsdal of 2,200 tons has been sunk by a German submarine, says a Norwegian Foreign Office report. Twenty members of the crew were rescued. The sailing vessel Vaarbod also has been sunk, according to the same authority. The crew was rescued.

KAISER'S SON-IN-LAW ILL.

Duke of Brunswick Leaves Western Front for a Long Rest.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—The Duke of Brunswick, son-in-law of the German Emperor, has arrived at Gmunden, Upper Austria, to undergo treatment for a nervous breakdown, according to a report from Vienna.

The Duke, who has held a command on the western front, has been ordered to take a long rest, probably for several months.

CONCESSION TO THE DUTCH.

Boundaries of the British Danger Zone Have Been Shifted.

THE HAGUE, July 28.—Announcement was made today at the Netherlands Navy Department that the boundaries of the British danger zone had been shifted temporarily to facilitate the voyages of home-coming vessels.

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'GERMANY BEATEN; BARELY HANGING ON'

Continued from Page 1.

man staff again turned on France and the Verdun attack was the result.

"With the defeat of Germany at Verdun came a turning of the tide, of which further manifestation was seen in a successful British offensive. Previous British military efforts had been, comparatively speaking, minor operations or operations undertaken in support of the French. At the Somme we started our new work, and really great, important work it was, although a great deal of the contemporary effect of the Verdun defeat and of the Somme victory was neutralized by Germany's push into Rumania. The Rumanian push, however, viewed in true historical perspective, was merely a flash in the pan. The German military power already was on the decline and her offensive strength was nothing like what it had been the year before.

"The end of 1916 found the situation between the two great groups of contestants about equally balanced, but with the scales leaning slightly in favor of the Entente.

Still Rosier Picture Now.

"The year 1917 has presented a still rosier picture. During the whole third year of the war Germany and her allies have attempted nothing on land. They everywhere have been on the defensive. The Turks lost Bagdad and the Sinai Peninsula. On Germany's eastern frontier, although the Russian revolution enormously weakened Russia's military power, Germany was incapable of taking advantage of the situation. On the Austrian front, the Italians got in powerful blows. In the west the British and French struck repeatedly and the Germans have been powerless to answer back.

"This is the pitiful state to which we have reduced the great power whose whole military gospel was summed up in the phrase of vigorous offensive. Germany's military helplessness, owing to the long strain on her man-power, material, and resources, is such that today she barely is able to hang on, and her only hope is that she may find some way of similarly wearing us down and forcing us out of the war before we get up momentum to drive her back.

"At present Germany is banking on the U-boat. She hopes against hope that the U-boat will reduce the people of the Entente Powers to the same state of want, privation, and suffering which she has been enduring for months and years past. She hopes to make the Entente people cry enough and start peace parleys while she still has got the big pawns with which to bargain at a peace conference."

ALLIED MIGHT RISES AS ENEMY WEAKENS

Military Situation of the Entente in West Actually Better Than It Was a Year Ago.

PARIS, July 28.—The military situation of the Entente Allies on the western front at the end of the third year of the war is regarded by competent authorities here as actually better than it was a year ago, and enormously better prospectively by reason of the intervention of the United States.

The big change in the relative position of the Allies was brought about by the evacuation of a part of France by the Germans. This retirement, which was announced in Germany as a strategical retirement, made with the object of attaining a superior fighting position, has turned out to have been simply a retreat so that the German lines might be shortened and held by fewer divisions.

Wherever the lines have moved on the west they have moved toward Germany. The Allies measure their success, not by the ground gained, but by the fact that the Germans have had to endure shock after shock and, in doing so, have lost.

The German reserves, in the belief of French authorities, have diminished during the year by about 1,200,000, or at an average rate of 100,000 a month. The German wastage during April, May, and June is placed at upward of 150,000 a month, the casualties rising during May, according to German admissions, to 170,000, not counting those slightly wounded who may be able to return to service.

The situation on the Russian front is a cause of deep concern, but it is not regarded here as possible for Germany to spare many more troops from the eastern front for action on the western front than already have been brought up. Hence, it is believed here that in the worst possible circumstances the fighting power of Germany cannot be greatly increased on this front.

France and Great Britain count upon the American army to be in operation under more favorable circumstances than in any Spring since the war began. The British army in France is delivering powerful blows which can be maintained indefinitely.

France Confident, Says Ribot.

France begins the fourth year of the war in calm confidence and determination, as expressed today by Premier Alexandre F. Ribot in these words:

"Until the people with whom we are at war finally awaken and free themselves from the detestable régime that oppresses them, nothing will stop the Allies in their effort that will bring back peace to the world by the triumph of their arms."

At the reuest ofq The Associated Press, the Premier wrote:

"The entry of the United States into the conflict that is pending in the world was the capital event of the third year of the war. It was welcomed with enthusiasm by the allied peoples. They know what may be the effort of the American soldiers who have come to fight by their side. That event resounded mightily throughout the world. Certain Latin-American States, where France received touching marks of sympathy on the day of her national fete, already have shown, by breaking off relations with Germany, that they had a clear vision of the Germanic peril.

"Greece, wrenched from the intrigues of a foreign faction, is preparing to send fresh contingents to fight with us on the Macedonian front. The cause of national liberty in all countries is finding more ardent advocates, who are heard with increasing attention.

"The enemy, disappointed in his insensate hope of stopping ocean navigation, disillusioned in his effort to sap the courage of the Allies by false offers of peace, can do no more than to seek to envelope the origins of his criminal enterprise in a veil of untruth.

French Finances Unshaken.

French finances have been unshaken by the war in the opinion expressed by Charles Gide of the University of Paris, an eminent authority on economic questions.

"France," said M. Gide, "has spent about 70,000,000,000 francs on three years of military effort. Yet in the thirty-sixth month of hostilities, the French people are investing in short-term Treasury bonds as freely as they were two years ago, that is, at the rate of about 1,000,000,000 a month."

As evidence of the excellence of French credit, M. Gide pointed to the co-operation of the United States which, he said, "brings formidable aid to France and her allies. This," he continued, "not only removes all doubt concerning the result of the war from a military standpoint, but relieves the financial situation by diminishing the drain upon French gold.

"The money France has spent to sustain her military effort inside the country swells the figures of her outlay to immense proportions, but this outlay cannot be considered a dead loss except in such proportion as is spent for steel, explosives, and other material made to be destroyed. Increased prices paid for every commodity, it must be remembered also, has vastly increased the revenues of the French people. Before the war these revenues were 30,000,000,000 to 35,000,000,000 francs. Now they are 50,000,000,000 francs annually. These figures show that, formidable as the war debt may appear at first sight, the problem of its liquidation is not so alarming after all.

"France can stand another year of war outlay quite as well as she stood the third year. It would be embarrassing for her to pay in gold for everything bought abroad, but this difficulty has been relieved by the credit generously granted by the United States.

"France will get through the war financially sound, will reconstruct her industries rapidly, and her interior situation will be liquidated without causing an economic upheaval.

"I do not think any country will be ruined by the war. All are more or less in the same situation as France. The only real drain upon their resources is what they pay abroad. The best expenditure is that which might be called fictions—that is, the transfer of money from the pockets of some citizens to the pockets of others, a transfer in which a great many new fortunes have been built up, but in which the real riches of the country have been left untouched.

"The talk of an economic war after the belligerents lay down their arms has almost subsided. I consider it neither possible nor useful for Germany to be crushed commercially. She will be vanquished on the battlefield, her military power will be crushed, but she will be left free to work out her own economic destiny."

To Entertain American Aviators.

PARIS, July 28.—The Aero Club of France is planning to give a reception on Thursday next to the American Aviation Mission.

KERENSKY CALLS OLD ARMY LEADERS

Continued from Page 1.

ity. The official statement says that another post may be given to Tchernoff.

The convocation of the Moscow conference is threatened by the objection of M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, and other members of the Duma to be invited as private citizens. The latter desire that the entire Duma be invited as a still existing legislative body.

The Government has promulgated a decree guaranteeing complete liberty of conscience to all Russian citizens.

It has also made a number of alterations in the regulations regarding imports. Goods will be allowed to be imported only on the authority of the general administration dealing with imports abroad, by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Otherwise they are liable to confiscation. The goods confiscated under this order will be at the disposal of the War Ministry.

The Ministry of Commerce, in agreement with competent authority in other departments, will draw up a list of goods not affected by this decree.

The new decree will come into course from the day the customs authorities receive telegraphic notice. It will not apply, however, to consignments which are proved to have been dispatched within three weeks from the day when the decree was published.

LONDON, July 28.—Dispatches from Petrograd dealing with the military and political situation concur that Petrograd itself is outwardly calmer than it has been for months, which is attributed to Premier Kerensky's strong repressive measures, including the disarming of rioters ad mutineers. Among the arrested extremists is said to be Mme. Kollontae, who was taken into custody at Tornea, Finland, while returning from Stockholm.

The Ministry of Justice is said to have issued a statement that it has clear proof that Nikolai Lenine, the Radical Socialist, and two of his associates, Zinovieff and Kamenoff, were concerned in a German plot against Russia. None of the correspondents, however, mentions the arrest of Lenine.

The whole internal situation is said to show signs of improvement, and according to The Times Odessa correspondent it is generally recognized that the various domestic problems must now await the end of the war for solution. On the other hand, this correspondent records the victory of the extremists in the recent re-election of the local executive of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

The Recalled Russian Generals.

The retirement of General Ruszky from the command of the armies of the north, and of General Gurko from a group in the south, involved the same principle, but from different points of view—interference with the Provisional Government by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

The council's order of April to the soldiers that they were to choose their own officers demoralized the army, and General Ruszky, who had been a favorite officer of the Czar, was dismissed on May 10. But the real crisis came on May 14, when, owing to the usurping conduct of the council, several Ministers and Generals resigned, including Brusiloff and Gurko.

On June 4, after the reconstructed Ministry had given new assurances against a "separate peace," Brusiloff was made Commander in Chief, succeeding Alexieff, but Gurko was still left in retirement with the dismissed Ruszky.

RUMANIANS PRESS DEFEATED TEUTONS

Austro-Germans Continue to Follow Up the Retreating Russian Armies in Galicia.

PETROGRAD, July 28.—On the Rumanian front Rumanian troops are continuing their pursuit of the retreating Austro-German forces in the direction of Kedzi-Vasarhely. They have occupied the heights southwest of Beresozi, taking an artillery battery and making prisoners. In the region of Kalakul Mountain on the Rumanian front the Russian troops also are advancing. On the battlefront in Galicia nothing of material importance occurred yesterday. Appended is the official report:

From the Baltic coast to the Pripet River there have been fusillades and scouting reconnoissances.

In Galicia, on the front where the enemy has been on the offensive, nothing of material consequence has occurred.

In the Carpathians the enemy attacked one of our detachments in the region of Botmotchu, to the east of Kirlibaba, and pressed them somewhat.

Rumanian front: In the direction of Kedzi-Vasarhely, Rumanian troops continue their pursuit of the retiring enemy, and have occupied the heights about five versts southwest of the villages of Monastirka, Kochirul, Dragoslavo and Beresczi, and the heights to the southwest of Beresczi. In these engagements Rumanian troops captured a battery and some prisoners.

In the region of Kalakul Mountain our detachments have advanced toward the Putna River and have occupied the village of Boduple, on the left bank of the river.

There were fusillades on the Carpathian front.

Aviation: Enemy airplanes made a flight over the railway station at Molodechna, (northwest of Minsk,) dropping five bombs upon the hospital camp near the station. A physician was killed and a nurse, priest and boy were wounded.

Southwest of Baranovitchi a German observation balloon was burned by one of our airplanes.

BERLIN, July 28, (via London.)—East of Buczacz the Russians are rapidly being driven out of Galicia, and the supplementary official statement from the War Office tonight says that German troops are approaching Zbryz on the Russo-Galician frontier, about ten miles south of Husiatyn.

Following is the report issued by Army Headquarters earlier in the day:

Front of Prince Leopold—Army group of General von Boehm-Ermolli.—Our division gained further terrain east and southeast of Tarnopol. On both sides of the Dniester the defeated Russian armies continue their retreat while destroying numerous roads and railroads. Our army corps has crossed the Jagie-lnica-Horodenka-Zablowow line.

Front of Archduke Joseph.—The troops on the northern wing are drawing close to the Pruth Plateau below Kolomea. West of Seletyn-Pundul, on the Moldavian Road in the wooded Carpathians, German and Austro-Hungarian troops have wrested some heights positions from the still resisting enemy.

In the Upper Putna Valley the forces belonging to the southern wing have retired to the eastern slope of Berecz-ker Mountains before the superior pressure of the enemy.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—There has been no change in the situation.

HUGE TASK FOR PURSUERS.

Advance with Insufficient Troops Called Difficult for Germans.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch from Petrograd to The Daily News attributes the catastrophe in the southwest front entirely to extremist influences, and says those troops behaved worst who had received the most reinforcements from Petrograd.

The main argument whereby the extremists exerted their influence is, says the correspondent, the absence of an agreement making it clear to the soldiers that Germany is responsible for the continuance of the war. Another one of the pleas is that the soldiers' real enemy is behind him in the shape of the bourgeois. These and similar arguments so influence the men that, although they greatly outnumber the enemy, many regiments move off, others follow, and there begins a movement eastward which destroys communications and interrupts supplies to troops who have tried to stick to their positions, so that these, too, are forced to join the general stream.

Thus far the retreaters do not show any sign or intention of stopping on a line. The splendid positions of General Brusiloff's old line north and west of Tarnopol have been thrown away. It can hardly be called a German victory, since it is not the result of German pressure. If the Germans had been in great force the retreat of the southern army would have long ago been cut off, but it is probable the Germans themselves were somewhat disconcerted by the magnitude of the task before them.

With insufficient troops, an advance on this scale is a difficult operation, and German communications also cannot be esablished in a moment over such a wide area. A halt on the part of the enemy caused by fatigue and hunger would not be surprising. This might give the Russians time to rest and, by their own action among the soldiers by exposure of the extremists. Let them once realize, says the correspondent, that the extremists have tricked them, and the same troops who voluntarily retired today will voluntarily advance.

Predicting the end of the Russian crisis in a week or ten days, A. J. Sack, Director of the Russian Bureau of Information, declared yesterday that the present series of reverses on the eastern front would be followed by the greatest offensive of the war. What appeared to be a severe disaster for Russian arms at the present time, he said, was really fraught with great benefit for the country, because it brought the "internal diseases" which imperiled the life of new Russia right to the surface, where they could be stamped out.

"The events of the last two weeks," said Mr. Sack, "have brought Russia face to face with the provocateurs and Germany's spies who have been plotting ruin and disaster in every branch of Russian life. In a week or ten days I expect a complete transformation The anarchists and spies will be shot in great numbers. A few units in the army that are full of propaganda will be wiped out, and a new offensive will be begun that will recover every bit of lost territory."

GERMAN WOMEN FIGHTING AS SOLDIERS

Members of Russian Women's Battalion Tell of Capturing Some Near Smorgon.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—When the Russian women's battalion, known officially as the "Command of Death," went into action against the Germans near Smorgon July 25 they captured a number of women from whom it was learned for the first time that German women also were fighting on the battlefront in Western Russia.

The wounded heroines of the women's battalion arrived in Petrograd today leaving their commander, Vera Butehkareff, and Marya Skrydloff, a daughter of Admiral Skrydloff, former commander of the Baltic fleet and Minister of Marine, in hospital at Vitebsk. Interviewed, the women said it was reported that of the 200 of the command who reached the front only 50 remained. Twenty were killed, eight were taken prisoner, and all the rest were wounded. wounded.

"Several times," said one wounded girl, "we attacked the Germans. Especially memorable was our attack at Novospassky Wood, near Smorgon, where the enemy hearing the voices of girls lost their nerve. The result was that many of them were killed, wounded, or taken prisoner. Among the prisoners were a few women, from whom we learned for the first time that German women also were fighting.

"We did not feel the slightest fear for our personal safety. Our passion was to serve the fatherland. We advanced gayly against the foe with laughter and song, our only unpleasant sentiments being when we first came to the corpses. Once, when replying to the enemy's severe rifle and machine gun fire, we discovered to our amazement that all our men comrades in the neighboring trenches had treacherously fled, leaving us—a handful of women—to face the enemy alone."

TELLS HOW RUSSIANS EVACUATED TARNOPOL

Pastor Described to German How Soldiers Became Demoralized After the Revolution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 28.—The Berlin Tageblatt's war correspondent, William Hegeler, was one of the first newspaper men entering Tarnopol after the Russians evacuated it. On the open road from Jezierna to Tarnopol the day before he saw the Kaiser receiving a report on the operations, which was accompanied by the thunder of a hundred guns. In the distance the towers of Tarnopol rose from the fog and smoke and dust of the raging battle. Sixteen hours later Central Powers troops entered the city. After describing the devastation and ruin of Tarnopol, which was still burning in many places, and the joy of the populace at being released after three years' hostile occupation, Hegeler tells of a conversation he had with the venerable chief pastor of Tarnopol, who said, among other things:

"The Russians were quite well behaved during these three years, but they were harsh masters. They didn't use my church, but held service in a school building. They were very good to the Ruthenian peasants, some of the latter growing rich from their transactions with the Russians, but the Jews also made much money, out of them. The common soldiers, however, would now and then ill-treat the Jews, of whom we have 2,000 in Tarnopol, against 25,000 Catholics. The Russians proved very rude and oppressive, though, toward the so-called better classes, and I was constantly called upon to intercede.

"With the disposal of the old régime things changed somewhat for the better. The soldiers seemed to think more of themselves, and they would talk to our citizens with a condescending air, 'You poor f

ALSACE HOPES MUCH FROM AMERICAN AID

Times Correspondent Finds Confidence in Military Power of This Country.

VALLEYS RICH WITH CROPS

Senegalese on Garrison Duty—A Glimpse of the Characteristic Hospitality of the People.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

A Glimpse of Alsace Under the French.

I.

MASSEVAUX, Alsace, July 6.—The Ministry of War chose the front that I was to visit, and after staying in Paris to witness the exciting scenes of the Fourth of July, I was called for by an official in a motor at an early hour the following morning and taken to the Gare de l'Est. I had as my companion a well-known London editor, whose only son fell in one of the battles of the Somme. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon we got off the train at Belfort, the one French fort that successfully resisted German attack in 1870, and whose garrison marched gallantly out unconquered and unconquerable in obedience to the orders of the Paris Government. Belfort has been shelled in this war, but not enough to ruffle her martial serenity.

My colleague and I were met by an officer whose reputation as a litterateur is international. I wish I might give his name, but I was warned that the mention of names would be an indiscretion. Suffice it that he is a native of Colmar, in Alsace, that he speaks English, that he knew precisely what would be most interesting on such a short visit as we were able to make, and that he and my colleague, the latter one of the foremost international authorities on literature in general and poetry in particular, were holding discussions of high interest on their favorite subjects when not occupied with war talk.

The Minister of War had elected that we should see a portion of that Alsace which French arms had reconquered. It was the first American, as it happened, to appear in Alsace since our country had come into the war. I was a little embarrassed to find that word of the visit had preceded me and that it was to be taken somewhat seriously as a milestone. I soon found, however, that nobody could be embarrassed long, but only pleased and delighted by the gay and charming hospitality of Alsace.

Senegalese Garrison Village.

Our route lay over the famous Vosges Mountains and shortly after we had passed the crest, which here is only about 1,100 feet above the sea level, our officer announced that we were now in Alsace, and there opened before us the lovely valley of the Doller. In a few minutes we were in the village of Sewen, (pronounced Sayven,) which is garrisoned largely by Senegalese. They interest greatly a Southerner raised among and by darkies. It never loses its strangeness to me that these Africans are unable to talk or understand American.

A big buck was cooking supper out on the roadside and we watched him with an interest which was augmented by our guide's conversation with him in a patois understood by both. He was making a kind of burgoo of rice and horse meat in an immense vessel about the size of a stereotype metal pot, from which issued a most appetizing smell. His tribesmen eschew pork, but when taxed with slipping some quantities of hog meat surreptitiously into the stew, old Mose, as he might have been called on form, grinningly admitted the charge. His nose spread almost across his face, he was pock marked, humor laughed in his eyes and expanded his lips. He was one of those negroes whom an experienced Southerner would at once pronounce as having "a heap of sense."

When I showed interest in the black men, several of them were called up and we tried to induce them to carry on conversation in their native tongue, with only indifferent success owing to their timidity. Their faces are scarred in infancy by lines indicating tribal affiliation. They carry a kind of cutlass that might have been old-fashioned three years ago, but which has become most useful in trench warfare.

We went up the Doller a mile or two to see a dam built by the Germans in 1884-1887 and which supplies water power to a portion of the valley. We had an entrancing view from this dam—one of many permitted us during our visit. It was difficult to realize amid such peaceful scenes that a horrible war was going on within a few miles. In the valley of the Doller as elsewhere in that part of Alsace now in French hands the crops, particularly potatoes and hay, are unusually fine and the impression from any vantage point is one of prosperity and plenty.

In the late afternoon we drove down the valley in the direction of the Rhine to Masevaux, where we were to put up. It is a beautiful town with a population of several thousand. It has enjoyed prosperity from cotton and leather manufacture and so far the Boche has spared it, contenting himself with an almost daily airplane visit, perhaps by way of warning. The church has an organ which the inhabitants compare favorably to the famous one in the Strassburg Cathedral. They had arranged a recital in our honor and to show its quality, but the time proved too short.

Patriotism and Hospitality.

We drove to headquarters, over which floated the Stars and Stripes along with the French flag, to pay our respects to the Commandant, and found that he was to give us a dinner in the evening. In the meantime we were conducted, not to the excellent hotel, but to private houses. My friend went off to a house near the main street, while a Captain took me to a fine old mansion in the square and introduced me to my hostess.

When I met my colleague later I said, "No matter how charmingly you are located, I am more so." But he stood up stoutly for his own. My hostess was the youngest of four sisters left remaining of a prominent Alsatian family. The parents had died since the war; the only son was killed in Champagne. The three elder sisters were conducting a hospital in Belfort. My hostess kept her house open for French officers and soldiers. At one time thirty or forty were accommodated there, but the number was now reduced to six or eight.

From my hostess I heard the strongest plea for restoring Alsace and Lorraine that I had ever heard anywhere. She had only a small vocabulary of broken English, but she used it with a convincing eloquence. It was as if I embodied the whole United States, which had come to rescue Alsace if it could be shown that Alsace needed, desired, and deserved rescue. She made me feel that German rule had been intolerable and would be infinitely more intolerable if the Germans were victorious. The losses were terrible, her own house had been left headless, but better total extinction than the acceptance of Hun tyranny. This beautiful young girl made me feel as I had never felt before the reality of an alien oppression. "I feel as if the hoof of an unclean beast is on my neck and I must throw it off if I die."

I cannot exaggerate the trust in America which I found in this house—both in her will to put an end to German brutalism and her power to do it.

The dinner tendered by the Commandant was attended by a dozen officers, and was a happy occasion. American flags entwined with the Tricolor were much in evidence, and the Commandant made an eloquent speech in English. Afterward we all walked out together under the stars and we said good-night with assurances of sincere good-will all around. And so ended the first day of Alsace.

SEES MEXICO PRO-GERMAN.

El Universal Says Eckhardt May Have to Explain Article in Die Post.

MEXICO CITY, July 27.—An article by Die Post of Berlin will be published here tomorrow saying that Mexico is the only country which has not yet been influenced by the Allies, and there ought to be no difficulty in bringing Mexico to the side of the Central Powers, as Mexico is one of the naturally richest countries in the world, and these riches would be aided in development by Germany.

Commenting on the article, El Universal declares this is one of the lies for which Herr von Eckhardt, German Minister to Mexico, some day will be asked to leave Mexico.

GREEK STEAMER IS SUNK.

The Chalkydon Left Here June 28 with a Cargo for France.

Word that the Greek steamship Chalkydon of 2,870 tons had been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine was received here yesterday in marine circles.

The Chalkydon, formerly the steamship Straits-of-Menai, left here June 28 with cargo for Marseilles under charter to J. W. Elwell & Co. The date of the sinking or the locality was not made public.

TELLS HOW KAISER STARTED THE WAR

London Times Says Meeting at Potsdam on July 5, 1914, Cast the Die.

MENTIONED IN REICHSTAG

Deputy Cohn Challenged Minister to Deny That Teuton Leaders Held Meeting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—The London Times says: "We have received the following important communication from a well informed correspondent:

"'In the report of Hugo Haase's speech in the Reichstag last week, which appears in the Leipziger Volks Zeitung of July 20, there is a reference to "the meeting of July 5, 1914," as one of the matters which will have to be explained before the origin of the war is fully understood. This is the first public reference to a date which probably will become the most famous of the fateful month of July, 1914.

"'I have it on authority which it is difficult, if not impossible, to doubt that the meeting referred to was a meeting held at Potsdam on the date named. There were present the Kaiser, Dr. Von Bethmann Hollweg, Admiral von Tirpitz, General von Falkenhayn, Dr. William von Stumm, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Archduke Frederick of Austria, Count von Berchtold, Austrian Foreign Minister; Count Tisza, Premier of Hungary, and General Conrad von Hoetzendorf. It appears that von Jagow and Count Moltke were not present.

"'The meeting discussed and decided on all the principal points in the Austrian ultimatum which was to be dispatched to Serbia. Eighteen days later it was recognized that Russia would probably refuse to submit to such a direct humiliation, and that war would result. That consequence the meeting definitely decided to accept. It is probable but not certain that the date of mobilization was fixed at the same time.

"'The Kaiser, as is well known, then left for Norway with the object of throwing dust in the eyes of the French and Russian Governments. Three weeks later, when it became known that England would not remain neutral, Bethmann Hollweg wished to withdraw, but it was too late. The decision of July 5 was irrevocable.

"'The peculiar way, or rather ways, in which the facts have become known cannot as yet be told, but it is certain that most of Haase's hearers were fully aware of the meaning of his reference to July 5, for the subject appears to have been discussed more fully at a session of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag eight weeks ago, when a Socialist Deputy, Herr Cohn, challenged a certain Minister to deny the facts. To the astonishment of other Deputies the Minister did not deny the facts, but declined to make any statement. The incident created an immense sensation in the Reichstag.'"

The Times, in an editorial commenting on the foregoing, says:

"It would be hard to exaggerate the gravity of the disclosure that the enemy for three years has been posing as the innocent and guileless victim of enemy perfidy and craft. Chancellor Michaelis still appeals to events of July, 1914, to prove the righteousness of their cause and to whitewash his predecessor, but if the meeting of July 5 was what we are told it was, the chief military and civilian authorities of the Central Powers gathered together in a time of profound tranquillity to conspire under the Presidency of the Kaiser against the peace of Europe.

"What becomes of the pretense that Germany was ignorant of the Austrian note to Serbia, and what of her often-repeated contention that to the last she did her utmost to avert war? She has fastened the blame now upon Russia and now upon England. Here she appears as the centre and direction of a cold-blooded and deliberate plot in which she and her accomplices consider weeks beforehand how they shall make it impossible for Serbia to accept their demands, and impossible for Russia to tolerate them."

Tarnowski for Polish Cabinet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 28.—Reports say that Count von Tarnowski, former Ambassador designate at Washington, has arrived at Warsaw, and is a candidate for Minister President in the Polish Cabinet.

FRANCE REJECTS CHANGE.

Socialist Proposal for General Assembly at Versailles Voted Down.

PARIS, July 28.—Pierre Renaudel, leader of the majority Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies, moved in the Chamber yesterday a discussion of the revision of the Constitution so as to permit both chambers of the Parliament to meet together at Versailles. The discussion was postponed indefinitely by a vote of 191 to 330.

The Socialist leader argued that the proposal was in no way a manoeuvre against the prerogatives of the President, but was intended to economize time, the slowness of the workings of the Parliamentary system being dangerous in time of war, as was instanced by the delay in the legislation over the questions of the payment of rents, the price of coal, and the paper crisis, which last was threatening to imperil the existence of the newspapers.

When the time for pourparlers between the belligerents came, M. Renaudel maintained, there would undoubtedly be a meeting of the National Assembly, so that preparations for such a meeting ought to be made.

Gaston Thomson, former Minister of Commerce, who had reported against M. Renaudel's bill, opposed the proposal, causing laughter by suggesting that it would lead to other propositions, such as the suppression of the presidency. Premier Ribot spoke in opposition to any weakening of the country institutions as constituting a weakening of the national defense.

Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

On Saturdays during August the Store will be closed all day

B. Altman & Co.

A Special Offering of Silk Wrist Bags

at the extraordinarily low price of

$2.90 each

will be an interesting Monday feature on the First Floor.

These bags are made of blue, green, mustard or black silk, with decoration of Oriental embroidery. Both frame and drawstring models are included in the assortment, and every bag is fitted with mirror and purse.

Unusual Values in Women's Summer Pumps

will be offered to-morrow and Tuesday at the low prices quoted.

Tan Pumps . . . per pair $4.75
White Canvas Pumps . per pair 4.85

At the same time

Several Hundred Pairs of Women's Pumps

in a number of broken assortments

will be placed on sale, for clearance, at the greatly reduced prices of

$2.75 & $3.75 per pair

(Women's Shoe Department, Second Floor)

A Quantity of Summer Cotton Dress Fabrics

arranged in

Blouse, Skirt and Dress Lengths

will be placed on sale, commencing to-morrow (Monday),

at clearance reductions in prices.

An Interesting Sale of Women's Summer Undergarments

(made in America) featuring dainty lingerie materials as well as crepe de Chine, will offer exceptional price advantages for to-morrow (Monday) and Tuesday.

LINGERIE UNDERGARMENTS

Nightrobes . 95c., $1.45, 1.90, 2.90
Envelope Chemises, 95c., 1.50, 1.90, 2.85
Regulation Chemises . 95c., 1.50, 1.85
Drawer Combinations . 1.00, 1.45 to 2.75
Corset Covers . . 55c., 75c., 1.00
Petticoats . 95c., 1.65, 2.90, 3.90

CREPE DE CHINE UNDERGARMENTS

Nightrobes . . . $3.90, 4.85, 6.75
Envelope Chemises . 1.90, 2.75, 3.90
Knickers 2.50, 2.90
Camisoles . . . 1.00, 1.50, 1.90

It is a Patriotic Duty

to eliminate waste—to spend one's money wisely, and with intent to retain that which is purchased.

Merchandise selected thoughtlessly, only to be returned later, involves waste of time and effort, decreased efficiency, and, ultimately, financial loss to the public as well as to the merchant.

In support of the plan of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense,

B. Altman & Co. request that Merchandise for Credit or Exchange be Returned within Seven Days.

The Motor Delivery Service for the Summer season to shore points on Long Island and in New Jersey is now in operation

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING AUGUST

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Final Clearance Sale—MONDAY

SUMMER APPAREL

For Women, Misses, Girls, Boys and Infants

During This Sale No Goods Sent on Approval

Women's Sport Waists

Of Handkerchief Linen or Dimity

Tailored waists of white or striped handkerchief linen, self or contrasting color collar; also of white dimity.

2.75

Heretofore $3.75 to $7.50

Women's Coats & Capes

Of Highest Grade Cloth or Silk Fabrics

Spring and Summer models for dress, travel or motor wear, in smart styles and colors, majority silk lined.

15.00

Heretofore $25.00 to $59.50

Women's Summer Dresses

Of Gingham, Linen or Voile

One or two piece models of plaid or checked gingham, striped handkerchief linen or voile. *Heretofore $9.75 to $14.50* 5.00

Women's Summer Dresses

Of Gingham or Linen

One or two piece models of imported plaid or checked gingham or striped handkerchief linen. *Heretofore $12.75 to $18.50* 9.75

Women's Silk Dresses

Also Navy Blue Serge Dresses

Taffeta Silk Dresses, many combined with self-color Georgette crepe or tailored navy blue serge dresses. *Heretofore $29.50* 13.50

Women's Silk Dresses

Of Various Fashionable Silks

Of Georgette, taffeta, crepe de chine or crepe meteor, in black, navy, white or flesh. *Special* 18.50

Washable White Skirts

For Women and Misses

Of white cotton gabardine, Russian or pique cord; also of white cotton gabardine with colored stripes. *Heretofore $4.75 to $7.50* 3.50

Women's Boudoir Gowns

Of Chiffon, Taffeta Silk or Crepe de Chine

Fitted, draped or coat models, many with hand embroidered collars. *Heretofore $9.75 to $18.50* 6.50

Women's Gossard Corsets

"They Lace in Front"

This season's models of pink or white batiste, for medium or full figures, low bust, long hips. *Heretofore $4.25* 2.50

Women's Silk Parasols

In Plain or Fancy Silks

Of taffeta in light or dark shades or of natural color pongee; also imported silk Parasols. *Heretofore $3.00 to $9.75* 2.00

Boys' Negligee Blouses

Sizes 7 to 14 Years

Of striped madras, attached or separate collar to match; also sport collars. *Heretofore .95* .75

Youths' Sport Shirts

12 to 14 Neck

Of white soisette with colored collar and cuffs, long or short sleeves. *Heretofore .95* .75

Small Children's Apparel

Sizes 2 to 6 Years

Children's Summer Dresses
Of flowered dimity or colored chambray. *Heretofore $2.75 to $3.75* 1.45

Children's Play Rompers
Of white dimity, hand smocked; also of colored chambray. *Heretofore $1.50* .85

GIRLS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S

LISLE OR COTTON HOSIERY

Ribbed Cotton Hose
Broad ribbed, in black, white or tan; also black, white or tan fine ribbed. Sizes 6 to 10.
6 pair for $1.65 *Heretofore .35 pair* .28

Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose
In black, white or tan. Sizes 6 to 10. Also heavy weight black ribbed hose for boys. Sizes 7 to 10. *Heretofore 6 pair for $1.50* 6 pair for 1.00

Fancy Lisle Thread Socks
In white or colors, with fancy tops. Sizes 5 to 9½. *Heretofore 6 pair for $1.50* 6 pair for 1.15

Children's Socks
Plain white lisle thread socks; also tan or Copenhagen blue cotton socks. Sizes 6 to 9½. *Heretofore 6 pair for $1.50* 6 pair for .95

URGES CLOSE WATCH ON WIRELESS SPIES

An Authority on Transmission Points Out How Information Is Sent to Germany.

SUGGESTS USING AMATEURS

Arrest of Prof. Zenneck Put End to Activity of One of Germany's Most Dangerous Experts.

The European report that the Germans, in carrying on their spy work in the United States, are using men of Scandinavian birth coincides to a great extent with the view of some of the ablest of the American Secret Service officials. The hunt for spies here was never more thoroughly organized than it is at the present time. The effort to find out how German agents get their reports from the United States into Germany is one of the big problems that the Secret Service is trying to find the answer to.

In this connection The Wireless Age, published by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, will publish in its August issue an article on the activities of enemy aliens in the United States. In that article the statement will be made that German agents in America have no trouble in getting their instructions by wireless from the great German stations at Nauen and Hanover.

"The arrest of Professor Jonathan Zenneck," The Wireless Age will say, "by order or the Department of Justice is an event of the month that holds significance beyond its surface indications. Nothing made public thus far has disclosed any definite German spy activities attributed directly to this scientist whose name has become a byword in the radio art, but it is strongly intimated that the Government looks upon him as one of the most dangerous German subjects in this country. His internment at Ellis Island for the duration of the war is a proper measure.

"It is certain that communication of some sort is established between Germany and her agents in this country; it is a reasonable certainty also that radio figures in the communication scheme. Professor Zenneck, being one of our enemy's most skilled wireless experts, must have the freedom hitherto allowed him restricted.

"One cannot forget the lesson of Germany's publication of our torpedo flotilla's arrival four days in advance of its appearance in foreign waters, despite the fact that the vessels sailed under sealed orders and not a line concerning their departure was published in any American journal. When our enemy's agents can penetrate the innermost portals of the Navy Department, secure information presumably known to but the two high officials concerned, and then transmit the details right under our very noses, so to speak, it is time for us to wake up.

"Who can doubt that at this very instant German agents in this country are receiving instructions from Nauen or Hanover by wireless? It is a simple and safe task to establish a receiving station of the portable type most anywhere in this nation. The Secret Service is well nigh helpless in locating plants of this character, for their detection is more a matter of skillful engineering than sleuthing of the conventional type. The day is not far distant when the Government will realize the tremendous value of amateur skill in this connection.

"Meanwhile the nation must, we expect, resign itself to waiting for the catastrophe which will rouse the officials to action. While the lay public rests in fancied security now that all wireless plants are shut down, the wireless men know that hundreds of American experimenters could, if they so willed, operate for a considerable period without detection. Loyally, they have obeyed the law, and will still continue to obey. But the ease with which the enemy alien can keep in touch with German wireless across the water is common knowledge and a matter for grave concern. The secrecy which surrounds events since our entrance into the war prohibits illustrating this point by specific instances. But an incident of the days of our neutrality will suffice.

"It will be remebered that when the submarine Bremen [the writer doubtless has the Deutschland in mind] arrived in New London moorings for the vessel had been prepared in advance by German agents. Presumably Germany was then, as now, without communication with this country other than the Sayville wireless. Yet neither Government nor commercial stations had intercepted any message relating to the submarine's arrival. Secret stations, working on unusual wave lengths, apparently had no difficulty, however, in keeping in touch with enemy equipments outside this country, and that these stations are inoperative now is a proposition that even the most gullible cannot credit.

"Thus we return to a consideration of the Zenneck arrest. This type of expert is an undeniable menace to the safety of our merchant vessels and troop ships when given unrestricted freedom. His prominence as a radio scientist made his apprehension certain, but little seems to have been done with the many lesser lights whose familiarity with the methods of superimposing a number of oscillation circuits gives German agents on these shores unlimited opportunities for secret communication.

"The use of advanced amateurs for detection of these men seems inevitable. Some suspects have already been informally reported and action taken, but the radio field still awaits establishment by the Government of a comprehensive plan. A board capable of creating a system of spy station detection can be quickly assembled from competent experts in the experimental field, and it is to be hoped that the Government will not postpone the execution of this obviously necessary measure until our transports are reached through a death-dealing message.

"Meanwhile, every radio man must realize his duty to report any definite suspicions he may entertain. We have reached the point where apparent friendships must not prejudice our judgment. For instance, though a large measure of Professor Zenneck's popularity may be deserved, he is the expert who for a time was in charge of Sayville and he has served in the German Army. It is said also that before coming to this country he participated in the German drive through Belgium and later by falsifying his passports gained admission to the United States. His scientific standing is of the highest; he has been Professor of Physics in Danzig and has the D. Sc. degree from the University of Tübingen, besides being the author of several standard works on electricity and magnetism and wireless telegraphy. It is, therefore, obvious that no good end is served by allowing him liberty under which he very readily could direct a well organized group of less skilled men resident in this country to serve Germany's ends.

"Americans with unbounded faith in German acquaintances who have through naturalization declared themselves loyal to the United States will do well to consider the possible operation of the infamous Delbrück law passed by Germany in 1913. Under this law Germans who have been naturalized in foreign countries, or their descendants, are still considered to be German subjects provided they register with local German Consuls. Could anything be devised which puts a higher premium upon dishonor than this? Can we doubt that possibly thousands have taken out their papers and so registered? One such case known to the Secret Service concerns a reservist in the German Army, who, having taken out his first papers, openly boasts that it was done for business purposes. He says that he still considers himself a German subject while posing as an American. This type of information, particularly if the one concerned is a skilled wireless man, often results in the apprehension of a menace to the safety of American fighting forces going abroad. Until the Government realizes the value of a system of espionage for spy wireless stations and lays out a plan for utilizing amateurs in their detection, the experimental field can be of service by separating sentiment from loyalty in their associations with possible enemies and not hesitating to report to the police any well-founded suspicions."

ARRESTED IN FIGHT AS SPY.

Austrian, Seized Near Baltimore, Has Maps of Fortifications.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 28.—Suspected of espionage, John A. Sutton, an Austrian, 25 years old, who is employed aboard the steamboat Kitty Knight, was arrested at Fort Smallwood today with maps of Baltimore fortifications in his possession. He was locked up here tonight.

Sutton was arrested aboard the steamboat, and in a scuffle between himself and two United States regulars, a packet of papers was thrown overboard. The papers sunk and were not recovered. The police doubt the correctness of the name given by the prisoner, and his attitude at an examination in the office of Police Marshal Carter will cause a thorough investigation. He is being held by police for the action of United States Marshal Stockham, and today he will be taken in custody by the Federal authorities. Sutton took his arrest in an apparently unconcerned manner.

Officials at Fort Smallwood, where a detachment of Coast Artillerymen are camped, received information this morning that for several days Sutton had been making peculiar maps of the fortifications at the mouth of the Patapsco River. For the last four months strict guards have been maintained at all forts of the Baltimore artillery districts.

VAST GROWTH IN AIR FLEET.

England Has 100 Factories at Work, Dr. Addison Says.

LONDON, July 6.—The output of aircraft in Great Britain is increasing, according to Dr. Addison, Minister of Munitions. He stated that since last January, when the Ministry became responsible to the Flying Services for supply, the program had been steadily and largely increased. It was still expanding, and no limit could be set to it until the country had enough airplanes and seaplanes, both for attack and defense.

"No fewer than 100 factories are engaged on some process or other connected with the construction and equipment of the flying machine," Dr. Addison said. "Output is increasing by leaps and bounds. If for the purpose of comparison you put the number of airplanes produced in May, 1916, at 100, then in May of this year the number rose to rather more than 300. Even this rate of increase is being accelerated. The output in December will be twice what it was in April and the December total will be far surpassed in succeeding months. The number of airplane engines turned out monthly has been more than doubled this year already, and this total will be doubled again before the close of the year.

"A growing number of workers are employed in the airplane factories, the increase in the last five months being 25 per cent. on the previous total. To meet the demand for labor special schools have been started all over the country, where a training of about two months qualifies a pupil to carry out some simple process in airplane manufacture."

Dr. Addison also declared that special difficulties had to be overcome. Speed, climbing power, and armament have continually increased and improved.

"Where there is no finality there is a limit to standardization except in small details, and the problem of supervising the manufacture of our airplanes is correspondingly complicated," he said.

ONE "258" KILLS HIMSELF.

Traveling Salesman in North Carolina Commits Suicide When Called.

SAVANNAH, July 28.—After receiving summons to appear before the Draft Exemption Board at Greenboro, N. C., James B. Nabors, aged 29, a traveling salesman, shot and killed himself in his hotel room here tonight.

His original draft number was 258, the first drawn in the war lottery.

The W.H.T. Tierney Shop

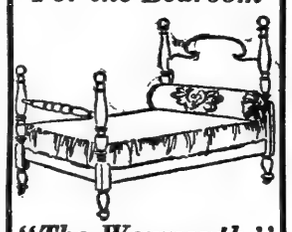
6 EAST 37th STREET

Adjoining Tiffany's

REMOVAL SALE

The always moderate prices of TIERNEY-MADE furniture are reduced 40 to 70 per cent., and the reductions will prevail during the present week only. Many odd and distinctive pieces are to be had at this unusual saving. On August the 15th we open the New Tierney Shop, "THE SHOP BEAUTIFUL," at Seven East 38th Street, with an increased floor space of five thousand square feet.

For the Bedroom



"The Weymouth"

Reduced from $40 to $20

Twin Size, $17.50

Springs and Mattresses at proportionate reductions.

Colonial Bed	$45.00 to $28.00
Colonial Bed	60.00 to 48.00
Colonial Dresser	55.00 to 35.00
Colonial Chiffonier	45.00 to 27.50
Colonial Dressing Table	40.00 to 28.00
A 5-piece Suite in American Walnut, William and Mary design. Regularly	$275.00
Reduced to	$157.50

Living Room

	Former Prices	Reduced to
Denim Sofa	$125.00	$75.00
Denim Sofa	90.00	60.00
Davenport Table	60.00	32.50
Cretonne Chair	35.00	20.00
Adam Chair	30.00	18.00
Adam Rocker	36.00	18.00
Adam Chair	42.50	21.25
Adam Rocker	42.50	21.25
Chippendale Chair	50.00	30.00
Rush Chair	30.00	17.50
Colonial Day Bed	55.00	35.00
Adam Day Bed	72.00	48.00

Dining Room

American Walnut Louis XVI 10-piece Suite. Regularly ... $365.00

Reduced to ... $255.00

A profusion of Muffin Stands, Tea Wagons, Trays, Tea Tables, Gate-Leg Tables (all sizes), Book Racks, Candle Sticks, Mirrors, Card Trays, Bud Vases, Odd Chairs, Rush Chairs, Lacquer and Decorated Chairs, reduced 50 to 75%.

WANTS SPIES HERE COURT-MARTIALED

Constitution Does Not Grant Them Civil Trial, Declares Henry A. Forster.

DEPORTATION FOR SEDITION

National Security League Makes Public Refutation of Stand Taken by Pacifists.

The argument has been advanced by pacifists that under the United States Constitution only non-resident enemy aliens or those persons actually enlisted in the military or naval forces are subject to court-martial during war. In an opinion written for the National Security League, Henry A. Forster, constitutional lawyer, declares this is not true, and that all spies should be court-martialed and shot, and enemy sympathizers should be deported. In his opinion Mr. Forster said:

"During a national war with any first-class power the Federal Constitution does not inure to the benefit of the public enemy, of spies, or of enemy sympathizers, whether native or foreign. All spies should be forthwith tried by court-martial, and, if convicted, shot. (U. S. Revised Statutes, S. 1343.) Enemy sympathizers, after conviction by court-martial, should be either confined at hard labor during the war or else should be deported to the enemy country, as was Vallandigham.

"In 1863 Vallandigham, the State leader of a great party in Ohio, publicly sympathized with the Confederacy. Ohio was not at that time invaded. The courts were open. Vallandigham was tried by court-martial, was convicted of sedition and sympathizing with the Confederacy, and was sentenced to confinement in a fortress during the war. The Supreme Court refused to interfere. By way of commutation of sentence he was then deported to the Confederacy.

"In 1904, Peabody, then Governor of Colorado, declared a county to be in a state of insurrection, and ordered one, Moyer, to be arrested as a leader of the outbreak and detained by the National Guard until he could safely be discharged and then delivered to the civil authorities. This was done purely as a military arrest and confinement without any civil process. It does not appear that the civil courts in the county were closed during the insurrection. After the termination of the insurrection, Moyer sued the former Governor, the former Adjutant General of the National Guard, and the Captain of the company which arrested and confined him, for an alleged imprisonment. The Supreme Court unanimously upheld the acts of the Governor and the militia. (Moyer vs. Peabody, 212 U. S. 78.)

"In 1901, during the Boer war, a South African was arrested by order of the military authorities, removed 300 miles from his home and confined in a civil jail by order of the military in a district in which, while martial law prevailed, the civil courts remained open. The Privy Council upheld the arrest and confinement (Exparte Marais A. C. (1902,) 109, 114-6.)

"In 1914, a New Zealand reserve officer not in actual service, went to Samoa after its capture and after all German resistance had ceased, and violated war regulations by exporting gold coin from Samoa, carrying personal letters from German prisoners there to their friends interned in New Zealand and carrying photographs of captured German wireless station as well as manuscript for the editors of New Zealand papers. He was taken back to Samoa, tried there before a military court, convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in New Zealand. The New Zealand Supreme Court upheld the conviction and sentence. (Re Gaudin, 24 New Zealand, L. R. 401.)

"The militaristic feudalism which has wantonly attacked us in the course of its struggle for world power or downfall justifies its attempt to conquer the world by asserting that all free Governments are disintegrating, that all free peoples are either corrupt, decadent or degenerate; that treaties, international law, and constitutions are all alike, nothing but scraps of paper; that feudalism with its war lords, Krupps, spies, and cannon fodder is so superior to all free Governments and all free people that it is above all laws, divine, international or human; also it asserts that no free Government or free people has any rights which feudalism is bound to respect.

"Any who assert that the feudal constitution inures to the benefit of spies, secret agents of or sympathizers with the public enemy must claim that the framers intended the constitution to aid feudalism to conquer freedom. Any who assert that the spies of and sympathizers with a public enemy who desires to conquer and plunder us, as Cortez did to Mexico and Pizarro did to Peru, are entitled to the protection of the Constitution, must believe that the Constitution intended to limit and restrict the war power so as to deprive the nation of all means of defense."

FLEW FOR GERMANS; NOW HE'S INTERNED

William Christianson Protests He Hates Prussianism Now, but Is Sent to Ellis Island.

PLAYED SCOUTMASTER HERE

Members of Janes Methodist Church Became Suspicious and United States Marshal Was Called In.

William Christianson, a tall, soldierly looking "Scandinavian," who readily admitted that in 1915 he was flying over Belgium as an officer in the Imperial German Aviation Corps, but who announced vehemently that he "hated Prussianism" and much preferred his recent post as Scoutmaster of the boys of the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, was sent to the Ellis Island detention camp last night by United States Marshal Powers. Though the steps taken against him were exactly similar to the measures employed in the case of German agents, the immigration authorities last night would not comment on the case beyond a vague statement relative to violation of the immigration laws.

The arrested man has been in this country for about a year and had made his home with George E. Ackerley, a Brooklyn lawyer with offices in Court Street and a residence at 641 Monroe Street. He was introduced into the Ackerley home by Stafford Ackerley, a son of the lawyer, who met him while they were both doing Sunday School work in the Janes Church. Recently Christianson has been doing odd jobs at the Ackerley office, serving processes and the like.

Early yesterday afternoon United States Marshal Powers telephoned to the Ackerley home and asked Christianson to come down to the Federal Building. In the force part of May when all aliens were required to get permits to live within certain zones, Christianson had been one of the first to visit the Marshal, but had failed to get the permit at the time. Unaware that Mr. Powers's suspicions had been aroused by several of his answers then, the ex-aviator went down to the offices. After long questioning he was placed under arrest and transferred to Ellis Island.

Christianson is said to have begun his defense by a casual reference to the Scandinavian origin of his name, and then frankly volunteered the fact that he had served in the Kaiser's aerial service. But, according to Christianson's story, he had "sickened" of the service, and when his machine had developed trouble during a flight over the French front in Belgium he had explained to the ground. He said that he had been taken prisoner by the French, but had made his escape.

Continuing his narrative, Christianson said that he had succeeded in getting into Holland despite the heavy guard along the Dutch-Belgian border, and, working his way to Rotterdam, signed as a stoker on a vessel bound for New York. As a member of a ship's crew he was not subject to the usual examination by the immigration inspectors, and, according to the Ellis Island version, his immediate desertion when the steamship docked constituted a violation of the law—for which he is now held.

Speaking English fluently, Christianson obtained several jobs, the nature of which could not be ascertained, and then joined the Brooklyn church. He at once displayed a great interest in the Sunday-school activities, and finally became a sort of "unofficial" teacher there. It was during this period that his friendship with young Ackerley resulted in the invitation to live with the Brooklyn lawyer. Then a detachment of Boy Scouts was formed as part of the school, and Christianson was appointed leader and instructor.

Members of the church became suspicious of the Scoutmaster, and, though the basis of their misgivings could not be established yesterday, they were strong enough to warrant the calling of a special meeting of members. At this session Christianson was dropped, not only as Scoutmaster, but also as a church member.

DEVISES NEW FLYING BOAT.

Curtiss Invention Calculated for Effective Work in Coast Patrol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Army aeronautical experts expect effective results from a new type of hydroaeroplane recently perfected by the Curtiss company. It is said to be well adapted to all the purposes of modern war in the air, and particularly well adapted to coast patrol.

The new machine differs from prevailing types principally in the fact that the motor is installed in the body of the "boat," instead of over the operator's head. Another innovation is an appliance which gives the operator power to cut loose entirely from the planes, throwing the power of his engine to a regulation marine propeller for aquatic propulsion.

In this way it is expected that the peril of rough weather work—the bane of coast patrol—will be eliminated to a large extent. If sudden gales necessitate a descent to the surface of the sea the aviator simply converts his machine into a motor boat. The new plane is equipped with an engine of 250 horse power.

SUPREMACY OF AIR, WASHINGTON'S AIM

Program Complete to Put Aviation Industry Up to Top Speed in Six Months.

ARMY OF FLIERS IN SPRING

Twenty Training Fields to be in Operation in This Country by Nov. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Government has practically completed a program for airship construction which in six months should place the industry in this country on a basis that the Allies required three years to attain.

It calls, among other things, for the landing of a small army of trained aviators equipped with battle planes on the French front early next Spring—a sufficient force, it is believed, to give the Allies the upper hand in the air.

Aviation students are now receiving practical training at three flying fields, and a fourth soon will be opened. These are at Dayton, Mount Clemens, Rantoul, and Belleville. Twenty more fields have been planned, and when the sites are selected they can be put in shape for use in one month. It is said that at least twenty fields will be in operation by Nov. 1.

About 100 American student aviators have been sent to Canada to learn the art in the camps there, and in return, Canada is to send a large number of men to the Southern camps in this country in the Fall. At present there are 125 representatives of the Government in Europe studying aviation methods and airplane construction.

Great progress has been made in coordinating the energies of automobile manufacturers and other industries which have been called upon to divert a large part of their resources to the manufacture of engines and completed machines.

This phase of the problem was met when Congress furnished the $640,000,000 asked for by the Administration. With this money in hand it is possible to promise orders on a business basis, and make it possible for factories to obtain machinery needed for the manufacture of engines, and be assured that they will not sustain heavy financial loss by any collapse of the program.

The program has been speeded up to such an extent that a large part of the appropriation has been eaten up already in the estimates made, and it is not at all improbable that further funds will be required to keep construction and training at the pace it is believed it will attain in another six months.

It has been found that at least a half dozen of the big automobile factories here are able to build the highly specialized French engines. It is the belief of the manufacturing experts that machinery for airplane engine construction soon will be perfected to a point where it will be possible to turn out engines in great numbers. The present appropriation, it is estimated, will cover the cost of about 25 000 airplanes and twice as many engines. At the end of six months, it is believed, the capacity for turning out the machines will be limited only by the amount of money available.

Much of the production work is now being directed toward the manufacture of training planes for the fields here and for the Allies. At present a type known as the Curtiss JN4 is being used by American aviation students. It reaches a speed of from sixty-five to seventy miles an hour. A four months' course with machines of this type is planned as preliminary to training with the faster scout and battle planes.

Work also is being carried on for the development of standard types of engines for scout and battle service, which it is believed the United States will soon turn out in great numbers. The Aircraft Board and Army Department are refusing to give figures, but it is known that there is much elation over the progress being made.

FRANKFORT PAPER ACCUSED

Pan Germans Call It Pro-American for Refusing to Attack Wilson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 28.—Because the Frankfurter Zeitung refused to join in the general chorus of abuse of President Wilson that paper was accused by Professor Behrendsen and the Pan German press, particularly the Deutsche Zeitung, of being influenced by an American holding a number of its shares. By this is probably meant the son of one of the former proprietors called Simson, who is an American, living in Buffalo, and who spent the winter before the war in Germany.

The Frankfurter Zeitung refused to publish a letter from Professor Behrendsen charging Wilson with being financially interested through his son-in-law's connection with the Morgan group. The Professor asserts that Germany's victory would mean Wilson's and Morgan's ruin, and that financial interests were Wilson's main reason for his anti-German attitude.

The Frankfurter Zeitung in refusing to publish the article said it was unable to publish such accusations without proof or evidence.

Clearance Sale Monday

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Formerly 7.50 to 17.50

4.90

A collection of unusual models of crepe de chine, handkerchief linen and voiles.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Advance Fall Fashions in WOMEN'S NAVY SERGE FROCKS in the Rotogravure Section of To-day's N. Y. Times.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

SPECIAL SALE MONDAY

Women's White Silk Hose

THREE PAIRS 4.25

1.45 each

Superior quality pure white silk hose in plain or embroidered clox in self or black.

AUGUST CLEARANCE SALES

After-Inventory Groups of Summer Apparel Regardless of Cost or Value

Women's Frocks & Gowns

	Formerly	NOW
55 Summer Voile Frocks	12.50 to 19.50	9.50
4 Gingham Frocks	29.50	16.50
10 Summer Net Frocks	29.50 to 59.50	16.50
55 Silk & Voile Frocks	19.50 to 39.50	16.50
25 Georgette & Silk Frocks	25.00 to 42.50	16.50
10 Net & Satin Eve. Gowns	49.50 to 89.50	16.50
17 Georgette Aft. Frocks	39.50 to 89.50	29.50

Women's Coats & Wraps

	Formerly	NOW
16 Stockinette & Pongee Coats	21.50 to 45.00	10.00
20 Plaid & Check Coats	29.50 to 35.00	18.50
9 Emb'd Guernsey Coats	49.50 & 55.00	18.50
9 Serge, Tricotine, Alpaca Coats	39.50 to 65.00	25.00
10 Lined, full length Jersey Coats	49.50 to 69.50	25.00
2 Dressy Satin Aft'n Coats	69.50	36.00
5 Serge Coats	85.00	45.00
9 Satin & Tricotine Coats	59.50 to 89.50	45.00
14 Duvetyn Coats	65.00 to 89.50	45.00
2 Cut Velour Coats	98.50 125.00	45.00
10 Lined Jersey Coats	69.50 to 89.50	45.00
2 Silk & Wool Jersey Coats	79.50	45.00
5 Dressy Serge Coats (Paisley Collars)	69.50	49.50
12 Tailored Tricotine Coats	75.00	59.50
5 English Velour Coats	79.50 115.00	59.50
2 Satin Aft'n Coats	125.00	75.00
3 Silk Wraps (Fur Collars)	97.50	79.50
3 Net & Chiffon Eve. Wraps	195.00 255.00	89.50
1 Emb'd Satin Aft'n Coat	210.00	95.00
1 "Royant" Net Eve'g Wrap	295.00	110.00
2 Brocaded Silk Eve'g Wraps (Large Mole Stoles)	255.00	145.00

Women's Tailored Suits

	Formerly	NOW
22 Cloth Suits	45.00 to 65.00	15.00
31 Silk Jersey Suits	45.00	25.00
4 Satin & Taffeta Suits	95.00 to 165.00	35.00
27 Cloth Suits	85.00 to 175.00	35.00
25 Emb'd & Plain Jersey Suits	49.50 to 85.00	35.00
28 Silk Suits	50.00 to 85.00	35.00
2 Beaded Jersey Suits	125.00	50.00
10 Silk Suits	95.00 to 165.00	50.00

Women's Separate Skirts

	Formerly	NOW
36 Cotton Gabardine Skirts	5.75	3.90
12 Golfine & Mull Skts (High colors)	5.75 7.50	3.90
25 Gingham & Jersey Skirts	5.75 11.90	4.90
18 White Skirts (Colored stitching)	7.75	5.75
18 Emb'd Gabardine Skirts	13.50	7.90
50 Novelty Silk Skirts	19.50 to 39.50	12.50
6 White Satin Skirts (Velvet trim'd)	29.50	18.50
6 Colored Baronette Satin Skirts	29.50	18.50

The following rule will be absolutely enforced on and after AUGUST 1ST, 1917:

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

Stop the Returned Goods Abuse and Eliminate Waste

In supporting the plan of Mr. A. W. Shaw, Chairman of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense,

we ask our patrons to return as few goods as possible. Merchandise thoughtlessly and carelessly bought and afterwards returned means waste, decreased efficiency, loss to the merchant and higher cost to the public.



EXCEPTIONAL VALUES MONDAY

Hand-made, Hand-embroidered

PHILIPPINE UNDERGARMENTS

Of Sheerest Batistes

1.95 2.95 3.95

Nightgowns, chemises, envelope chemises.

A Collection of Women's

LOW SHOES & PUMPS

Formerly 6.00 to 9.00

4.25

ODD STYLES & BROKEN SIZES

A collection of various styles and leathers—not all sizes in every style, but all sizes collectively.

Women's Sports Apparel

	Formerly	NOW
6 Wool Jersey Frocks	24.50	10.00
10 Wool Jersey Suits	25.00 to 35.00	18.50
10 Linen Sport Suits	25.00	18.50
6 Khaki-Kool Suits	69.50	25.00
5 Silk Jersey Sport Suits	49.50 to 59.50	25.00
2 Combination Sport Suits	55.00	39.50

Misses' Suits, Coats & Frocks

	Formerly	NOW
9 Satin & Tricotine Suits	69.50 to 95.00	35.00
5 Serge, Satin & Velour Suits	95.00	35.00
2 Faille Suits	95.00	35.00
2 Khaki-Kool Suits	69.50	35.00
10 Jersey Suits (Sport shades)	45.00 to 69.50	35.00
1 Lanvin 3-Piece Suit	225.00	75.00
5 Jersey & Cloth Coats	20.00 27.50	10.00
2 Taffeta Capes	19.50	10.00
6 Velour Capes	39.50	10.00
2 Plaid & Burella Coats	45.00 65.00	16.50
4 Navy Blue Coats	37.50 45.00	16.50
18 Navy Blue Coats	39.50 to 55.00	20.00
8 Velour, Bolivia & Burella Coats	39.50 to 55.00	22.50
5 Jersey & Broadcloth Capes	45.00	25.00
2 Broadcloth & Pongee Coats	35.00	25.00
2 Bolivia & Velour Coats	39.50 55.00	25.00
6 Navy Blue Coats	42.50 to 55.00	29.50
2 Serge & Bolivia Coats	42.50 85.00	35.00
2 Brown & Blk-&-whtChk Capes	55.00 79.50	39.50
4 Navy Blue Capes	69.50 75.00	39.50
1 Satin Coat	59.50	39.50
3 Bolivia Coats	79.00	45.00
1 Satin Coat	85.00	50.00
1 Green Evening Wrap	125.00	50.00
1 Rose Evening Wrap	75.00	50.00
3 Navy Serge Coats	75.00 98.50	39.50 65.00
1 Gold Bolivia Coat	110.00	65.00
1 Taffeta & Bolivia Coat	110.00	65.00
11 Garden Frocks	27.50	15.00
3 Lace & Organdie Frocks	39.50	15.00
38 Summer Frocks	29.50 to 45.00	15.00
4 Handmade Irish Dimity Frocks	37.50	18.50
15 Sport Frocks	35.00	18.50
5 Silk Jersey Sport Frocks	45.00	25.00
10 Sport Frocks	45.00	25.00
40 Evening Gowns	59.50 to 85.00	39.50
20 Afternoon Dresses	79.50	39.50
7 Organdie Frocks	55.00	39.50
5 White Satin & Taffeta Frocks	79.50	48.00
1 Taffeta & Organdie Frock	79.50	48.00
4 Satin & Crepe de Chine Frocks	75.00 85.00	48.00
36 Afternoon Frocks	75.00 89.50	48.00
14 Imported Afternoon Frocks	75.00 to 150.00	50.00
2 Val. Lace Gowns	95.00	59.50
1 Taffeta & Voile Frock	110.00	65.00
2 Georgette Frocks	135.00 150.00	65.00
1 Arnold Chiffon Gown	135.00	75.00
2 Lace over Satin Gowns	110.00	75.00
2 Metallic Brocade Gowns	110.00	75.00
2 Callot Satin Gowns	110.00	79.50
2 Silver Lace & Metallic Eve. Gowns	185.00	89.50

THE FRIENDLY ALIEN A BIG WAR PROBLEM

Miss Kellor Sees More Danger in Industrial Unrest Than in German Activities.

WOULD RAISE HIS STANDARD

No Chance for Enemy Propaganda Where Labor Is Contented with Fair Treatment.

"America is not going to solve the problem of the enemy alien until she solves the problem of the friendly alien." This was the statement made yesterday by Miss Frances A. Kellor, assistant to the Chairman of the National Americanization Committee and formerly chief of the Division of Aliens of the Resource Mobilization Bureau of the New York State Adjutant General's office.

Miss Kellor was positive in her declaration that if the United States wanted to avoid a recurrence of the East St. Louis riots, or the labor troubles which resulted in the deportation of the I. W. W. sympathizers from Bisbee, Ari., then the nation would have to make a great effort to bring the friendly aliens into closer touch with America's standard of living. The alien, she said, was always the lowest paid, did the dirtiest work, and was the worst treated of all laboring classes, and hence was always ready to listen to the seductive call of any person who wished to make trouble. She related several experiences which came under her notice personally while she was in the State Adjutant General's office, a position she accepted at the request of Governor Whitman, showing the great risk incurred from a manufacturer's going blithely along with no thought as to what his alien workmen were doing or what they were thinking.

What the country needs, according to Miss Kellor, is a Central Bureau of Aliens in Washington to handle the whole question.

"The most effective tool in the hands of the hostile resident of America is industrial unrest," said Miss Kellor. "The basis of this unrest is the maladjustment of the friendly immigrant to conditions of life in America. Take the recent labor troubles in this country, the race riots in East St. Louis, where strikes on the part of alien workmen were followed by the importation of negroes to take their places. In the zinc and lead mines of Missouri note the attacks by Americans on alien laborers. Look at the disturbances in the Arizona copper mines. It will be remarked that in practically all instances the leaders have been the I. W. W., and the I. W. W. are mostly aliens.

"In all of these cases," said Miss Kellor, "it has been charged that German influence was responsible. Evidence has not been lacking to support this conclusion. But it should be noted that the enemy alien could not have created the unrest which made the riots possible—he merely took advantage of conditions which he found ready-made by American neglect. No agitator, however persuasive, can bring about strikes and riots among workmen who are properly adjusted to their jobs, who have fair working conditions, reasonable wages and hours, and decent houses to live in. But if he finds men at work under contrary conditions he can and is stirring up trouble.

"This is a time when we can least afford industrial trouble of any sort. No matter how drastic the punishment of a few riot leaders, nothing can make up to our armies and the armies of our allies the losses due to delay in munitions and kindred products, and nothing can so help the Kaiser as bringing about this delay. The Kaiser's agents realize this; it is time America also realized it—time the American employer set about putting his house in order. And when he starts this task he will have to deal first with the friendly alien workman. It is the latter who works the longest hours, does the dirtiest and hardest work, draws the least wages and is worst housed of all our wage earners. It is not enough that we try to apprehend agitators and deport them from communities where they attempt to start trouble. At best that means only shifting the danger to other industrial centres—and there are thousands of them in America where the door is open to organization for strife. And it is there that the enemy alien, already estopped from placing bombs on our ships, is turning and is going to turn still more in the future. It is there, likewise, that our own attention should turn and turn first and strongest. We must bring our friendly aliens into closer touch with American standards of living.

"Such a proposal is not idle. I organized the Division for Aliens of the New York Resource Mobilization Bureau to put it into effect and remained there long enough to prove definitely that the plan of prevention was entirely feasible. For example, knowing that fully three out of every four of the maintenance-of-way employes of railways were aliens, I had inventories made to show their location as well as the location of other alien employes of railways. On the basis of this information it was possible to undertake intelligent methods of safeguarding the transportation of troops and military supplies. A second thing my division did was to obtain inventories of the employes of war industries in order to locate the aliens and safeguard the production of supplies. This can and should be done everywhere.

"These inventories were followed by a request that every employer designate one of his staff to act as a plant correspondent for the Division for Aliens, the duties of this correspondent being to put into local effect details of the State program, and to notify us promptly of conditions of unrest which involved the safety of the State and thus needed our attention.

"The first thing these correspondents were asked to do was to consider the alien as a fire risk and to make such shifts in their plants as would increase their safety. The simple transfer of an alien to an important part of the works often resulted in an additional safeguard at a dangerous spot such as no policing could possibly accomplish.

"One large plant, engaged in the production of articles of great importance to the country's military preparations, felt that it should have the protection of a small detail of troops. The vast majority of its employes were aliens, including many Germans. Requests to this end had failed to receive favorable attention from the military authorities, Federal and State. It was argued that there had been no sign of disorder; ergo there would be no disorder. The truth was that neither State nor Federal military authorities had men available for proper investigations. A member of the Division of Aliens' field service went to this plant; he found the possibilities of danger alarming. He so reported. The report was forwarded to the proper military authorities; troops were detailed, and this vital plant was assured of protection against plotters.

"In another city, an entire group of important plants was threatened with cessation of work because of I. W. W. activities among the employes, three-fourths of whom were aliens. Investigators went to the city. They found that the I. W. W. agitators were taking advantage of unrest that was due to unfair working conditions. Radical changes were recommended to the employers, who adopted them in full. With proper economic relations thus assured, the investigators put the issue squarely to the wage earners. The latter deserted the I. W. W. representatives, who left town at once and have not been back there since. The basis of their agitation had been removed and they knew it.

"The men in a certain foundry refused to work on Saturdays because in previous Summers slack business had made possible a full holiday on that day. The foundry told the men it was busy on Government contracts, but the men refused to believe the statement and asserted the company was simply trying to make money. The plant had been so mismanaged that distrust featured every relation between the management and the men. I sent a member of the field service to the city. He was able to induce the men to return to work pending an investigation by him into the real facts as to the alleged Government contracts. They did return; he went to the proper Government officials; he got evidence that the company really was engaged in Government work; he so told the men. They abandoned their strike permanently, and the foundry is today running full time. The whole question was simply one of information from sources which the men were willing to trust. They were willing, anxious, to do their part to help the Government; they were unwilling to be exploited for the benefit of the company's exchequer. When they got the right information, they voted unanimously to call off the strike.

"From these instances I have given, every one of which came under my own knowledge, it can be seen how, with a little careful analysis of the alien situation, it is possible to ascertain the strategic points at which the I. W. W. can work effectively, and to safeguard them in advance as New York has begun to do. We should not wait until the agitation has begun.

"There should be no delay in facing this matter, for every day wasted may be dangerous. With the selective draft in operation and the mobilization of men for all kinds of war service, the stability of certain industries is seriously threatened by the withdrawal of citizens out of all proportion to aliens. In my opinion, we may look for more rather than less labor disturbances unless preventive measures are put into operation at once.

"The machinery for accomplishing preventive measures is fairly simple. The nation needs a Bureau of Aliens in Washington that will not think in terms of labor disturbances, or of contracts, or of any specialized phase of work, but always of aliens as aliens—as men and women not Americanized, not necessarily in sympathy with America's participation in the war, and not at all informed as to what America expects them to do in the present crisis. The work performed by such a bureau would be constructive, sympathetic, and regulative."

1,971 MORE RECRUITS OBTAINED FOR ARMY

Five States Furnished More Than 100 Enlistments on Friday — Pennsylvania Led with 204.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The spur to regular army volunteer enlistments given by the announcement of the result of the national draft lottery continued Friday and was reflected in the daily statement issued today on recruiting figures. Before the draft the average daily enlistments in the army averaged about 1,000 a day. Friday's enlistments totaled 1,971.

Usually only the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts maintained daily averages of over 100 each. Yesterday five States, including Massachusetts and Ohio, each furnished over 100 men. Pennsylvania led with 204 recruits, and New York was second with 193. The daily statement issued by the Adjutant General follows:

	Obtained Since July 27.	Apr. 1.		Obtained Since July 27.	Apr. 1.
Alabama	42	1,780	*Nebraska	24	2,778
Arizona	1	230	*Nevada	8	788
Arkansas	19	1,000	N. Hamp.	4	457
*California	93	5,811	*N. Jersey	83	5,667
Colorado	16	1,484	New Mex.	2	279
Conn.	45	1,908	*New York	193	18,650
Delaware	9	383	North Car.	8	1,190
Dist. of C.	4	585	North Dak.	7	614
Florida	22	1,332	Ohio	108	7,659
Georgia	42	4,099	Oklahoma	84	2,149
*Idaho	8	902	*Oregon	17	2,553
*Illinois	113	14,724	*Penn.	204	18,800
*Indiana	67	8,336	Rhode Isl.	16	688
Iowa	38	4,281	South Car.	11	935
*Kansas	44	3,349	South Dak.	5	852
Kentucky	26	2,970	Tennessee	61	2,312
Louisiana	39	1,745	Texas	40	5,736
Maine	16	780	*Utah	8	1,529
Maryland	29	1,431	Vermont	3	103
*Mass.	150	7,005	Virginia	21	1,272
*Michigan	97	7,214	Washingt'n	40	2,103
Minnesota	50	3,389	West Va.	13	1,506
Mississippi	11	944	Wisconcin	18	1,798
*Missouri	62	7,011	*Wyoming	2	575
*Montana	12	1,372			

Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained July 27, 1,971.
Total obtained since April 1, 165,604.
*Quota obtained.

PASS ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Twenty-seven New Yorkers to be Second Lieutenants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28. — Twenty-seven New York candidates for appointment to Second Lieutenancies in the regular army, who took examinations last April, were named by the War Department today in a list of those who have qualified for appointment as provisional Second Lieutenants. If they make good as provisional Second Lieutenants they will be promoted to be officers in the regular army. The New York men and the branch of the service to which they are assigned follow:

George W. Swift, Forestville, N. Y., infantry.
Leon C. Dennis, Pruce Bay, N. Y., Coast Artillery Corps.
Lyman C. Ward, in training at Chattanooga, Tenn., infantry.
Williams B. Bradford, now at West Palm Beach, Fla., cavalry.
Garibaldi Laguardia, Columbia University, cavalry.
Walter E. Wynne, now at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, infantry.
Anthony Lispenard Bleecker, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, 6 West Ninety-first Street, coast artillery.
Edward A. Williford, 247 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, coast artillery.
William E. Bertz, Medina, Field Artillery.
Kenneth McIntosh, 125 Riverside Drive, infantry.
Richard R. Lyttle, Jr., cavalry.
Fred R. Wolff, 56 East Eightieth Street, infantry.
Richard E. Taylor, Schenectady, field artillery.
George Augustus Nelson, Jr., 114 Morningside Drive, coast artillery.
William J. Schieffelin, Jr., 5 East Sixty-sixth Street, field artillery.
George D. Kittredge, Yonkers, coast artillery.
Herbert A. Dyer, Schenectady, N. Y., coast artillery.
Hunter McGuire, now living at 1434 Harvard Street, Washington, infantry.
Walter E. Dittmars, Madison Barracks, infantry.
William Gallagher, 141 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, cavalry.
Norman P. Williams, Syracuse, infantry.
Clifford M. Olivetti, Plattsburg, infantry.
Edward Harrah, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, 22 East Sixty-second Street, infantry.
Robert W. Carrigan, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, infantry.
Peter T. Coxe, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, cavalry.
Walter V. Flynn, sergeant, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, 2 West Forty-seventh Street, infantry.
Adrian B. Smith, First Cavalry, National Guard, 206 St. James's Place, Brooklyn, cavalry.

ONE GREAT DIVISION FOR OLD N. Y. GUARD

All Organized Units of State Troops Expected to Form Body as Large as Army Corps.

ADDITIONS WILL BE MADE

General O'Ryan Expected to be Retained in Command—Use of Coast Defense Yet Unsettled.

Information, which is believed to be accurate, received at the headquarters of the Twenty-seventh Division, composed of New York troops of the National Guard, indicates that this division, for the present at least, will include virtually all the organized units of National Guard troops in the State of New York.

The division in its principal units is simply the old Sixth Division of the National Guard renumbered. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan is continued in command, and he takes with him his headquarters staff complete, together with the newly organized divisional units, such as the military police, ammunition, supply, and sanitary trains. The new division also includes the same three infantry brigades and artillery brigades as the old, composed, respectively, of the Seventh, Twelfth, and Sixty-ninth Infantry, the First, Twenty-third, and Seventy-first Infantry, the Second, Third, and Seventy-fourth Infantry, and the First, Second, and Third Field Artillery. To these, however, have been added the First Cavalry, the Twenty-second Engineers, and the First Battalion of the Signal Corps.

In addition to these, however, it is reported that the present so-called Fourth Infantry Brigade, composed of the Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Forty-seventh New York infantry regiments, is soon to be provisionally attached to General O'Ryan's command, which will thus become, although still technically a division, as large as a European army corps. Moreover, to this Fourth Brigade has been attached one battalion of the District of Columbia National Guard.

Coast Defense Commands Unsettled.

The arrangement above outlined leaves completely out four units of the existing National Guard in New York—the Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Coast Defense Commands, and Squadron A. It is considered not improbable that the three coast defense regiments will be reorganized as heavy artillery for field service in France, in line with the plans of the War Department recently announced for greatly strengthening the United States Army in this arm, but nothing official is known of this. Squadron A has been drilling as infantry, and there are rumors that it also will be converted into an artillery unit, but National Guard officers said yesterday that it was possible that no one, not even the highest officials of the War Department, really knows yet what the ultimate use of these units will be.

The renumbering of the National Guard regiments of this State, on their incorporation into the new national army, as semi-officially made known, leaves out these last four units entirely. It gives the 22d Infantry all the 110th, and the succeeding New York regiments, the Second, Third, Seventh, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, and Seventy-fourth, have consecutive numbers from 110th to 122d, while the three New York field artillery regiments are to be renumbered the 104th, 105th, and 106th Artillery; the First Cavalry the 102d, and the Twenty-second Engineers the 102d of that branch.

Artillery Off for Fort Niagara.

The first battalion of the Second Field Artillery—soon to be the 105th—whose headquarters are in Brooklyn, entrained yesterday afternoon for Fort Niagara, where they are to assist in the training of the student officers at the camp there, and incidentally acquire much valuable training themselves. The three batteries of the battalion, minus their guns, which had been shipped on ahead, rode over from Brooklyn on the subway and marched to their trains at Twelfth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

With the approach of the actual draft call, enlistments for the regular army, navy, and Marine Corps fell off considerably yesterday, although, in part, this was attributed to the usual week-end slump. Army officers are speculating considerably at present as to the future of the recruiting service. Definite instructions have been received from the Adjutant General to keep the New York recruiting offices open for the present at least, but no one seems to know just what will happen after the draft law begins actual operations.

Inquiry develops that there is a very definite sentiment among army officers for the retention of the recruiting service, side by side with the machinery of the selective draft, probably for the purpose of filling up gaps in the ranks of the units of the old regular army, which are now to form the first hundred regiments of the new national army. In this way these regiments would retain their distinctively volunteer character, if possible.

Soldiers and sailors are to have the use of a free clubroom in the Warren Goddard House of the Friendly Aid Society, at 246 East Thirty-fourth Street, which are to be opened on Tuesday, equipped with shower baths, pool tables, reading and writing facilities and a gymnasium. The boys will be permitted to smoke in the rest room, where a phonograph with a large number of records has been provided for their amusement. All men in uniform, of the United States and the Allies, will be welcome to the privileges of the rooms. Miss Edith Kendall, Secretary of the society, says the club will be open daily from 9 to 10:30 o'clock.

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns

Hagedorn's

Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

SPECIAL SALE

Purchase of

145 Street and Afternoon Gowns

Wonderful Bargains!

Georgette Gowns — White, flesh, peach, navy, grey, etc. — Formerly sold up to $47.50 — 22.50

Taffeta Gowns — Navy and black — Formerly sold up to $38.50 — 19.75

Satin Gowns — Navy, black, etc. — Formerly sold up to $42.50 — 24.75

Taffeta, Georgette and Serge Gowns

Special 15.75 *Formerly up to $35.00*

Positively None Sent C. O. D., Altered or Exchanged

COMING! ONE DAY SALES
Men's Shirts
Boys' Wash Suits
Women's Petticoats
Women's Shoes

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Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

Two Very Good Reasons Why Our Prices Are Lower Than Others:
WE BUY AND SELL FOR CASH.
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SHOPPING SATISFACTION
Means Much in Summer

That's Why More and More Shoppers Come Here—They Always Find What They Want—NO INVENTORY Until End of Summer

Following for Both Monday and Tuesday:

For *Silks* *Midsummer Wear* *Silks*

32-inch Silk Shirtings — Effective satin stripes, single or double. .97
40-in. Crepe de Chine — Full crepe weave, street and evening shades. 1.47
35-in. Striped Taffetas — Satin stripes in various color combinations. 1.27
40-inch Crepe Meteor — Dull finish—light and dark colors. 1.95
35-inch Chiffon Taffetas — High lustre—all popular shades. Special... 1.47
35-inch Satins — Light, dark and medium colors. 1.24
34-inch Shantungs — Silk mixed—rough weave—natural and colors. .67

For Women and Children — Muslin Underwear — At Timely Reductions

Gowns, Petticoats, Chemises and Slips

WOMEN'S NIGHT DRESSES— nainsook or cambric—emb'd'y insertion and edge—tucked—round or V neck—our reg. .78.. .64
WOMEN'S ENVELOPE CHEMISES— nainsook—rows of lace or embroidery—special..... .57
WOMEN'S PETTICOATS— deep ruffle—of good embroidery or rows of lace and edge—our reg. $1.28..... .94
ENVELOPE CHEMISES OF FANCY VOILES— white, flesh or daintily trimmed—shirring, tucks, laces medallions or ribbons—special..... .94
WOMEN'S PETTICOATS— nainsook—handsomely trimmed—with lace or embroidery—our reg. $1.95..... 1.45
NAINSOOK COMBINATIONS— lace or emb. trimmed—yokes, skirts or drawers—our reg. $1.24..... .94

Children's Undermuslins

CREPE BLOOMERS— white and pink—6 to 16 yrs.—our reg. .68..... .48
CAMBRIC SKIRTS— ruffle—emb. or lace edging—4 to 14 yrs.—our reg. .60..... .38
CAMBRIC DRAWERS— ruffled trimming—our reg. .28.. .18
CAMBRIC NIGHT DRAWERS— 1 to 10 yrs.—our reg. .58..... .48

Also in Muslin Underwear Dept.

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TWO-PIECE PAJAMAS— Striped and all-white percale—short sleeve models— .94
PAJAMAS— Mercerized pongee and cotton crepe—V neck and short sleeves—pink or blue— 1.74
TWO-PIECE PAJAMAS— Fine percale in plain colors, lavender, pink, blue and tan—round or collar-trimmed neck—long sleeves—silk frogs—collar, cuffs and pocket of white— 1.28
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TWO-PIECE PAJAMAS— Seco silk—short sleeves, shirred at ankle—belted coat—flesh only, with French blue stitching— 1.84
PAJAMAS— Heavy quality Seco silk—round neck—short sleeves—frog-trimmed in pink and blue— 2.94

Dress Fabrics—Attractive Prices

36-inch Fine Weave Mohairs— Navy, cream, gray and black—our reg. .48..... .38
48 and 50-inch All Wool Cream and French and Storm Serges— Our reg. $1.48..... 1.20
44-inch All Wool French Serges— Fine twill. Special..... 1.24
54-inch Mohair Sicilienes— Our reg. .98..... .77
All Wool Voiles—Firm, close weave—in jet black only..... .97

Ten Special Prices in Toilet Goods Department

Dressing Table Accessories

Velvet Back, Ivory Tint Frame — Square or oval. Value 50 cts..... .36
Ivory Tint Powder Box or Hair Receivers — Value 74 cts..... .54
Ivory Tint Hand Mirrors — Large size. Seconds of $2 quality. 1.46
Ivory Tint Comb — Coarse and fine. Value 23 cts..... .14
Ivory Tint Pin Cushion—Satin centre—Special..... .23

Everyday Necessities

Danderine — $1.00 size..... .60
Kolynos Tooth Paste — 25 ct. size..... .16
Large Size Talc — Reg. 10 ct..... 8
Airfloat Talc — 10 ct. size..... 7
Remmer Bath Soap—Large round cake—reg. 10 ct.... 7

Special Reductions in Women's Suits

DISTINCTIVE SUITS of Poiret Twill, effectively embroidered in self color—some have white satin vests. Colors—wisteria, gray or rookie. Broken assortment of regular sizes.
Our reg. $34.50 to $44.75..... Special 21.50

TAILORED SUITS of serge, poplin and other materials, in sizes for women and misses.
Were $19.75 and $21.75..... Clearance price..... 6.75
Were $29.50 and $31.50..... Clearance price..... 9.75

Extra Size Suits . . . . . Special 21.50

Of Poiret twill or men's wear serge—in navy, black or rookie. Braid bound—some are button trimmed—all cut on smart lines—Suits quite suitable for early Fall wear. These suits sold regularly at $39.75 and $44.75.

A Card To Our Customers

We ask your aid in maintaining our usual low prices by co-operating with the plan of

The Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense,

which is that, beginning Aug. 1, 1917,

"No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons."

To further facilitate personal shopping—and for the benefit of those shoppers who do their bit by carrying the small parcels—we have installed Fifty-six National Cash Registers, establishing thereby a "no-wait" system for change and parcels.

No Day Too Warm For Silk Gloves

Mousquetaire Silk Gloves— Double finger tipped. Black and white. Special..... .78
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Two-Clasp Silk Gloves— Double tipped. Black and white. .50 to 1.15

Veils

For Sport, Travel and Street Wear

SHETLAND VEILS .37 — Our reg. .47 veils—light and dark colors. Also black and white.
GEORGETTE CREPE VEILS 3.00 — Wide woven borders in all sport shades—also suitable for scarfs.

Odds and Ends

That Go to Make a Week-End

Real Necessities

Shetland Knit Sweaters — White Sailor collars—cuffs and sash—best colors—our reg. $5.94..... 4.50
Women's Novelty Silk Hose — Fancy stripes—our reg. $1.17... .95
Children's Black Merc'r'd Stockings — Double heel and toe—sizes 5½ to 8½ only—our reg. .29..... .21
Women's Initial Handkerchiefs — All pure linen—broken assortment—3 assorted designs in box—our reg. .97 ½-dozen—special.. .85
Women's Colored Initial H'd'k'fs — Broken assortments—special—each 9 one-half dozen..... .50
Women's Brassieres — Firm material—lace yoke and lace trimmed bottoms—sizes 34 to 42—our reg. .98..... .74
Women's Corsets — Novelty cloths and lightweight coutil—various styles—sizes 23 to 26—our reg. $5.00..... 2.95
Women's Bathing Corsets — Low bust—girdle top—medium length—garters attached—sizes 20 to 26—our reg. $1.50..... 1.08
Brassiere Dress Shields — White or flesh—our reg. .50..... .38
Real Hair Nets — Cap shape and fringe—our reg. .08..... 3 for .20

Little Necessities

Silk Parasols— Including some sun or rain—plain taffetas, stripes and Dresdens—our reg. $3.34..... 2.50
Neckwear—Special—collars and collar and cuff sets—plain or embroidered voiles, piques, organdies—25 and 28 ct..... .18
Leather Bags in Envelope and Dress Styles—also silk handbags—drawstring and frame effects—our reg. $1.85..... 1.28
Special Lot of Silk Drawstring Handbags and Envelope Purses—value .98..... .50
14-kt. Gold-filled Pendants and Chains—various designs set with brilliant jewels—value .94..... .47
Silk Dress Tulle— Light and dark shades—our reg. $1.44..... .95

AFTERNOON FROCKS



Pongee Dresses in coat models or one-piece styles.
Taffetas—navy or black—some are combined with crepe Georgette.
Crepe de Chine—in very simple styles, suitable for many occasions.
Special 11.50

Navy blue, Copenhagen or black, white and flesh frocks.
Satins—in newest draped styles—some frocks of youthful lines, suitable for the young girl or small women.
Fetching taffetas—some coatee models all have Georgette crepe collars—and some crepe sleeves.
Crepe de Chine—an effective pleated style whose smock-like blouse, caught in by deep belt, has two smart pockets on it.
Special 13.50

A New Frock Special 26.75
Of navy blue satin—and Georgette crepe—just enough for an afternoon frock. A suggestion of color in the beige crepe collar and sleeve facing.

A varied group in styles and colors.
Taffetas—striped or plain—some are embroidered.
Crepe Meteors—
Crepe de Chines—many braid trimmed.
Some navy and black, though majority are in light shades. These are odd sizes in various styles, the every-day price of some of these frocks is $34.50, and not one sells for less than $27.75. Special 18.75
All our newest frocks.
Georgette Crepe in flesh or white.
Beaded Blouses—new tier skirts—sash belts.
Coin Dot Foulards in black, navy blue or Copenhagen blue.
Various surplice styles—combined with crepe Georgette.
Our reg. 29.50..... 24.50

The Prices Are Reduced on All These Mid-Summer Cottons

CRISP LAWNS—in gay and winsome patterns—tiny print designs—polka dots—stripes or allover designs—Special..... .15
CHIFFON VOILES—44 in., in all colors—some unusual tones—Special..... .28
PONGEE-LIKE FABRIC—a mixture of silk and cotton, in tans, blues, pink, gray, heliotrope, rose, gold, chartreuse and navy. Special.. .38
35-IN. SHANTUNG—a silk mixture—natural color. Special..... .58
GINGHAMS—in the now very smart plaids—in uncommon variety—Blues, rose, tans and various color combinations—Special..... .19 and .22

WASH GOODS DEPT.—BASEMENT

MORNING SPECIALS — Monday and Tuesday, Until 1 P. M.
To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$5.75 Women's and Misses' Khaki Suits..... 3.75 — Military—Norfolk models with belts—skirt buttoned front with pockets—also serges in green and gold—sizes 16 to 42. SUITS—SECOND FLOOR.
$2.49 Armure Weave Hammocks... 1.78 — Best make—side valance—turnover pillow and spreader—full sizes. HAMMOCKS—THIRD FLOOR.
$2.94 Women's Tub Dresses..... 1.94 — Voiles—Roman stripes, also pink, blue and black stripes—large white voile collars and cuffs—sizes 36 to 46. Chambrays—48 to 52. WOMEN'S DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.
$1.24 New Scrim Curtains..... .88 — Lace insertions and deep hem or lace edge—Dutch valance or plain. LACE CURTAINS—BASEMENT.
$2.87 Untrimmed Japanese Panama Hats..... 2.27 — Fine quality—newest styles. MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.
68 ct. Mohair Sicilienes..... .55 — 50-inch—lustrous finish—dream, brown, navy and black—less than mfrs. cost. PRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.
$1.95 Ready-to-Wear Satin Hats.. 1.38 — Newest styles—black, white, colors. MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.
$1.24 Satins—35-inch..... .92 — Fine close face—assortment of light and dark colors. SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.
$1.24 Bleached Sheets..... .90 — 90x90 (before hemming)—standard quality—no dressing. SHEETS—BASEMENT.
94 ct. Percale and Gingham Housedresses..... .84 — Stripes and checks—variety of styles—contrast trim—sizes to 44. HOUSEDRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.
$2.47 Crochet Spreads..... 1.67 — Hemmed or fringed—full size. SPREADS—BASEMENT.
19 ct. Mercerized Poplins..... .15 — Good assortment of colors. WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.
97 ct. Crepe de Chine Camisoles... .68 — Also satin—two rows of lace and emb'y or satin inserts—ribbon run—lace or ribbon shoulder straps. MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—SECOND FLOOR.
14 ct. Floral Organdies..... .10 — Many dainty patterns for women's and children's dresses, etc. WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.
$1.95 Gingham Blouses..... 1.42 — Striped or checked—neatly tailored—white pique collar and cuffs—pearl or crochet buttons. BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.
$3.45 Wool Nap Blankets..... 2.44 — Cotton Fleece—Elderdown finish—White, Tan, Plaids. BLANKETS—BASEMENT.
$3.94 Crepe de Chine Blouses... 2.97 — White or flesh—emb'd or plain tailored styles—large collars. BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.
38 ct. White Poplins..... .30 — Mercerized finish—for Uniforms, Smocks, Children's Wear, etc. WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.
$2.94 Boys' Summer Suits..... 2.27 — Pinch back models—light cassimeres and cheviots—grays and browns in medium and dark stripes and fancies—7 to 17 yrs. BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.
84 ct. Bleached Damasks..... .36 — 64 inch—close weave—floral patterns. LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.
$1.45 Boys' Washable Suits..... 1.10 — Variety of Middy and Junior styles—crepes, galateas, linens and Devonshire cloth—white, colors and new stripes—some have extra trousers—3 to 9 years. BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.
27 ct. Turkish Towels..... .21 — Full bleached—colored borders; soft absorbent—hemmed. TOWELS—MAIN FLOOR.
45 ct. Opaque Window Shades..... .33 — Victor—7x3 ft.—assorted colors—with rollers and fixtures. SHADE DEPT.—THIRD FLOOR.
97 ct. Rompers..... .44 — Gingham and chambray—stripes and plain colors—square or round collars—2 to 6 yrs. BOYS' FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.
25 ct. Ribbons..... .20 — Moires, Satins, Taffetas—white, black and colors—millinery or sash widths—new assortment. RIBBONS—MAIN FLOOR.
$1.47 Little Tots' White Dresses... 1.00 — Yoke, Empire, French and Belted styles—lace, emb'y, also smocked—sizes 6 yrs. BABIES' DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.
27 ct. Women's Cotton Union Suits. .21 — Low neck—sleeveless—tight or lace knee—regular sizes. Extra sizes—reg. .27..... .22 KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.
$1.00 Men's Soft Shirts..... .77 — Pongee, Poplin and many novelty cloths—colored stripes on white grounds—sizes 13½ to 17. MEN'S FURNISHINGS—MAIN FLOOR.

IRISH CONVENTION HAS CHANCE TO WIN

Unionists and Nationalists Are Nearer Together Than Ever Before—Leaders Hopeful.

SINN FEIN HOLDS MASSES

Agreement Menaced by Its Opposition, Based on Repression and Dread of Conscription.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, July 28.—"Anything may happen in Ireland; it's a country of surprises."

This is an opinion frequently expressed in Dublin, and apparently it is shared by representatives of all the political sections. The prediction leaves the door open both to a happy conclusion of the Irish convention and to another attempt at rebellion by the Sinn Fein, which could have no chance of success and probably would bring about a régime of drastic coercion.

In these last few days I have talked, both for publication and confidentially, with Irish leaders of all hues, and, while the difficulties in the way of a settlement by the convention seem tremendous, nobody outside of the ranks of the Sinn Fein leaders declares them insuperable. Nationalists like John Redmond, Joseph Devlin, and Stephen Gwynne; Ulstermen like Sir James Campbell and Mr. Powell; South Ireland Unionists like Lord Middleton and Mr. Jameson; more or less independent observers like Dr. Mahaffy, Provost of Trinity, and Professor Phillips; poets and litterateurs like George Russell, known throughout Ireland as "A. E.," and James Stephens, and, last though not least, both the Chairman and the Secretary of the convention, Sir Horace Plunkett and Sir Francis Hopwood, together with Chief Secretary Duke, all hope for and, to a certain extent, confidently count upon good results accruing from the convention.

O'Brienites Yet May Come In.

The Sinn Fein alone refuses its benisons to the convention, regarding it as a thing of evil, beyond the power of exorcism. The William O'Brienites are still out of the convention, but the invitation to them remains open and it is considered quite possible that later developments will induce them to reconsider their decision. The Sinn Fein is a common danger which may bring about a fusion of other discordant elements.

It is improbable, to say the least, that the Ulster lion will lie down with the Nationalist lamb, or, if another metaphor be preferred, the Nationalist wolf with the Ulster sheep; but what does really seem to be taking shape is a general desire to study seriously the scheme of home rule based on Canadian, Australian, and South African models, which would give Ireland provincial assemblies, with a central Senate representing all sections of the country and maintaining both national and imperial cohesion.

The Sinn Fein rejects in advance any solution of that kind. It accepts nothing, and, so far as its rather vague and nebulous program can be judged from the conversation of De Valera and Arthur Griffith, who are, respectively, the popular and intellectual heads of the movement, counts either upon a successful revolution driving England but of the country by force of arms or upon an appeal to the peace conference which is to make a new world when the war is over. Griffith appeared to base his hopes rather on the latter than on the former contingency. Among the dozen or so American, Canadian, South African, and Australian newspaper men who heard Griffith and De Valera expound their theories there was not one who thought them anything but visionary, illogical, and impracticable in the highest degree.

Nor has the Sinn Fein any definite determinate program. There can, however, be no disguising the fact that it has captured the masses in Ireland. The Nationalists admit they would lose o large number of seats in Parliament—about half seems to be the most generally agreed upon figure—if there were a general election. Griffith and De Valera make more sweeping claims, contending that they would win in towns, whereas the Nationalists say that the urban populations remain with them and that the Sinn Fein's strength lies chiefly in the agricultural constituencies.

The growth of the Sinn Fein is due to several broad causes. Some of them can be best illustrated by the following anecdotes:

"What about Home Rule?" one Irishman was asked.

"Home rule!" he replied in accents of complete disdain. "What we want is a fighting policy."

Another Irishman was asked about the convention then meeting in Dublin.

"What convention?" he inquired, and when the question was made more specific he ejaculated: "Oh, you mean the English convention."

Besides the love of a fighting policy and distrust of everything English, even England's offer to give Ireland an opportunity of settling her own affairs by a convention of Irishmen sitting in Dublin, the bases upon which the Sinn Fein has developed include the policy pursued by the British authorities after the Easter rebellion and the dread of the application of conscription to Ireland. Several good authorities in Dublin agree that "the blood of the martyrs" has been the seed from which the Sinn Fein movement has developed, like a mustard tree.

Nationalists Wrongly Blamed.

The English authorities, regardless of appeals from many responsible quarters at the time, refused to make public facts which had they been known to the world generally, might have altered the verdict as to either the necessity or the righteousness of the methods of repression enforced. The Irish Nationalist leaders are held responsible by the Sinn Fein for doing nothing to prevent the executions. The charge is groundless, but it spread like wildfire throughout Ireland, and the Nationalists have had difficulty in overtaking it. In like fashion the British Government has suffered from the secretive methods which ruled at that time.

The only conclusion one can reach is that the refusal of the Government in London to take action was another of the many bungling mistakes made by Englishmen of the best will in estimating Irishmen and their affairs. Ireland was horrified by the Easter rebellion. Had the punishment been left in Irish hands it would have been administered. There is much in this chapter of history concerning which it is still too early to go into detail; it is a very sad one from the Englishman's, as well as the Irishman's, point of view.

The dread of conscription is another factor in the development of the Sinn Fein. Here again there has been bad burgling in regard to Ireland. Several good judges, both Unionist and Nationalist, now believe that conscription might have been made acceptable to Ireland. Mistakes made in Nationalist Ireland account for much of the opposition to conscription, and no attempt was ever made to bring before the Irish people the real character of the war which the Allies are waging.

Oil and Water Nearer Mixing.

I can only touch on some of the broader and more general aspects of the Irish situation in regard to the convention. They are, first and foremost, that the Unionists and the Nationalists are now closer together than ever before. They are far from having reached an agreement, but, as Sir Horace Plunkett put it, everybody sees the desirability of reaching some end which will be acceptable to all and to the good of the country. The Unionist is talking less of dying in the last ditch against coercion, and the Nationalist is now feeling so insecure on his own ground that he is casting an eye toward the "minority" of Ulster for support. Neither side has abdicated or is going to abdicate its principles, but both are coming to recognize that, in the phrase of Molière, "avec le ciel il y a des accommodements."

Nothing could better exemplify this than the proceedings of the convention. With the regulations under the Defense of the Realm act in one's mind, one cannot go into the details of the work of the convention, but it may be permissible to state that Sir Francis Hopwood made it clear to THE NEW YORK TIMES and other correspondents whom he saw on Friday that the procedure adopted was practical and businesslike, and that the adjournment until Aug. 8 was necessary in order to prepare the ground for discussion and collect material for examination and comparison. Sir Horace Plunkett fully shares the same faith, and they carried with them practically the unanimous vote of the convention. It is essential to mention this in order to disprove a statement widely spread in Dublin and probably actively advanced in America to the effect that the calling of the Irish Convention is only a device to gain time until the end of the war by the British Government, and that the adjournment of the convention was only an act in that comedy.

Composed of Ireland's Best.

Hopes of the success of the convention, while they can hardly be said to run high, are believed to have a solid foundation in the fact that the assembly, which met in Trinity College, is representative of the best intellect, the most considerable industrial forces, and the material wealth of Ireland. Sir Horace Plunkett considers that the constructive ability of the convention as a whole is high, and other authorities, who mentioned names, reached round figures in their enumeration of delegates entitled to be regarded as men of first-rate standing in point of constructive statesmanship, that of Plunkett figuring on all lists.

If the convention can arrive at a constructive policy, the purely destructive, when they are not wholly idealistic and visionary, ideas of the Sinn Fein may safely be left to the better judgment of Ireland, which, as Chief Secretary Duke, who is a typical embodiment of the practical Englishman, says, is often described as an irresponsible nation, but which, as his own experience in his office in Dublin Castle had shown him, possesses citizens as practical, as clear-headed, and as level-minded as any nation ossesses.

EXEMPTION COURTS' ERRORS IN ENGLAND

Thousands of Appellants Meant Months of Waiting While Nation Needed Men.

HUMORS OF PROCEDURE

Move to Abolish Rural Tribunals Where Neighborly Influence Saves Slackers as "Indispensables."

By EDMUND YARE.

When after mobilizing and equipping armies of volunteers to the number of 5,000,000 England found that she could make certain of complete victory only by employing her entire manpower, she after much hesitation adopted conscription.

It was a system which the mass of the people had looked upon with great distrust and it was only the grave injustices, the inequalities, and the wasteful expenditure which were the outcome of the voluntary system which persuaded the people to accept that to which their traditional sentiment was entirely foreign.

Once conscription was agreed upon steps were immediately taken to provide every possible safeguard and for the rights of free men and the appeal tribunals were appointed. These tribunals were to consider all cases in which men on various grounds claimed exemption from military service. Every man had the right to make such an appeal and it was, of course, of the greatest importance that the men who were appointed to these bodies to adjudicate should be elderly men ineligible for service, men of affairs, capable of exercising a wise judgment without fear or favor. Accordingly throughout the country in every town and in the rural districts were set up the tribunals, consisting of the Mayors, Local Magistrates, Councilors, business and professional men, who, being acquainted with the local conditions, would it was thought see that justice was done and the right men sent into the army.

To each tribunal was attached a military representative to watch the interests of the War Office. He was either an army officer or a barrister given commissioned rank for this purpose.

Through the tribunals it was hoped to safeguard the most essential trades of the country and exempt heads of businesses and employes whose presence was proved to be absolutely indispensible.

It seemed an excellent scheme, but in the very first few weeks it was in danger of breaking down for want of adequate machinery to deal with the hundreds of thousands of appeals.

The Day of the Slacker.

Almost every employer discovered that every man he could possibly spare had volunteered and gone long since. Also as the tribunals were also to consider appeals made on the ground of great domestic hardship, large numbers of applicants were found to be keeping surprising numbers of dependents.

From the very outset it became clear that there was danger of infinite delay before all these cases could be heard and that indeed the war might be over before they were settled.

In time the tribunals in London and the big industrial centres were multiplied and considerable progress was made, but it meant in many instances that if a man wanted to make sure of keeping out of the army for a few months all he had to do was to put in an appeal.

Thus in the City of London, where over a million workers are employed in the banks, the shipping offices, warehouses, the tribunal at one time was faced with about 40,000 appeals. Working long hours they were lucky to get through fifty cases a day, so they might have got finished up in two years. Eventually matters were speeded up by having five courts sitting simultaneously, but it ought to have been done at the very beginning.

The whole business was further complicated by the fact that most of the exemptions were for fixed periods of three to six months, at the expiration of which the applicant had either to join the army or could put in a fresh appeal.

If he appealed again, there was a wait of two to three months and more before the case was reached, when perhaps he got a final exemption of two months. Thus a man who legally had been granted altogether five months' exemption had, including the delays before his case came up, actually eleven to twelve months—and all the time the army was clamoring for men.

Men had also the right to go to an appeal court and appeal against the decision of the tribunal. Large numbers engaged the services of barristers and solicitors who occasionally secured further delays by raising a variety of objections based on the wide provisions of the act.

The great army of "indispensables" dwindled rapidly under the seachlight of examination.

A Court Dialogue.

I have often at these tribunals listened to a dialogue like this:

EMPLOYER APPLICANT—This man is my manager and is absolutely indispensable to our business. He is the only man left who knows all about it. It is impossible to replace him; if he goes we shall have to close down. Our turnover is £100,000.

MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE—How much does he earn?

EMPLOYER—£200 a year.

MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE—Good heavens! £4 a week for a manager! And he is only 26, and passed for general service!

THE CHAIRMAN—Appeal disallowed. The man must join the army in fourteen days.

Where there were two partners in a business the junior partner had to go. The greatest difficulty was experienced with the "one-man business," the little shopkeeper whose business would have to shut down if he went, while the big stores could carry on. Some were exempted on these grounds, but the demands of the army made it impossible for all to be left off and often the man's wife was able to keep the business going.

In the big cities the constitution of the tribunals has proved satisfactory on the whole, but in some of the small towns and in the rural districts the proceedings have been farcical; local farmers and tradesmen who had come before them, cases in which they were intimately concerned. When Farmer Jones' lusty young son of 21 came before the tribunal, Farmers Brown and Smith, whose sons had also been exempted, decided that this young man was also indispensable, likewise Farmer Jones' milkman. Men whose families had been neighbors, sometimes for generations, were not going to make enemies for life by sending their sons into the army.

The military representative might appeal and protest, but it was no good. In this way in each of these country districts hundreds of single young men under thirty were exempted, while married men of forty with large families were leaving their homes in the cities to fight. Unquestionably young plowmen could ill be spared from the land, but many of the farmers' sons did no skilled work and should have been sent to the army. And women were coming forward in thousands quite capable of taking many of these farm workers' places.

The same understanding existed among the tradesmen in some of the small towns. When the Mayor himself pleaded the indispensability of his only son, whether he was right or wrong, who was going to deny him when perhaps the previous day he had exempted the sons of his neighbors.

It has been suggested that these rural tribunals should be abolished and Government Commissioners appointed to hear the cases, but that would now be difficult and would meet with violent opposition in the districts concerned.

But certainly an independent body of some kind was badly needed.

Est. 1879

PURCHASES MADE MONDAY, JULY 30TH, AND TUESDAY, JULY 31ST, WILL APPEAR ON BILL RENDERED SEPTEMBER 1ST.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Interesting News—Monday

Our special Midsummer sales are very popular with our regular patrons. If you have never shopped at Best's there never was a better time to begin than now. You'll be pleasantly surprised at our low prices.

Imported Gabardine Sports Skirts for Women and Misses

—three exclusive sports models are here, with clever novelty pockets. They are finished with wide belts and large pearl buttons. *2nd Floor*

For Monday these skirts are specially priced at

3.95

Shetland Wool Sports Sweaters That Misses and Women Will Like

—they're delightfully roomy, copied from a smart sport coat, with big sailor collars and wide belts. The colored pearl buttons match the sweaters. You can choose from pink, sky blue, white, nile, olive, reseda, tan and purple. *Main Floor*

They certainly won't last long at

6.50

Misses' Sports Coats for the Seashore

—of wool jersey, in lovely colors. You'll like one of old blue with a chamois colored collar.

Early shoppers will have a wide choice of these coats

Reduced from 29.50 *to* *3rd Floor*

15.00

Good-looking Skirts for Misses

—of white cotton gabardine or rippeline. Jaunty pockets make them particularly smart. *Main Floor*

This special price for Monday is

2.95

These Wash Dresses for Girls Are Just Slightly Soiled

—and that's why they have been greatly reduced. Hand made dresses are here, beautifully smocked. Others are of Anderson gingham. There are odd sizes, from 5 to 14 years. *3rd Floor*

You'd better come early to select them at

5.00

Splendid for Traveling Are These Women's Navy Georgette Blouses

—there are six different early fall models. Some are embroidered, others tucked, many with white collars of satin or Georgette. *Main Floor*

You'll surely find a few you want Monday at

5.95 **8.95** **10.50**

Advance Whisperings for Fall in Women's and Misses' Suits

—have just arrived. They hint at new fall colorings—dark green mixtures, browns and blues. Straight tailored lines are noticeable. *2nd Floor*

These Midsummer fashions on Monday will be priced

29.50

The Government Asks OUR Patriotic Cooperation to Eliminate Waste. We Ask YOURS.

The following rule will be enforced on and after August 1st, 1917:

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons. Sales checks should accompany all returns.

Summer Gloves for Women

—heavy silk ones of white or black, in 16 button length. They have strong, durable finger tips.

They were 1.00. *Monday* **.65**

—gloves of washable doeskin, with stitched backs and one pearl button closing.

They were 1.75 *Monday* **1.35**

Silk Umbrellas For Men and Women

For Women—Black and colored silk umbrellas that are sun and rain proof. Some have cordeliers for convenient carrying and others sword loop handles. The handles are of bakelite, gun metal or finely carved missions with sterling silver trimmings.

For Men—These heavy silk umbrellas have firm handles, some of natural wood, others opera style, sterling silver trimmed.

They are all specially priced Monday at

3.15

Don't Miss Them! Women's Black Silk Clocked Stockings

—with white hand clocks, and tops and soles of cotton hose that are regularly sold 1.75.

Will be sold Monday at

1.35

Children's School Stockings in a Sale!

—they are very full—these stockings of medium weight cotton, fine ribbed, in fast black and pure white.

Their regular price is .38.

Monday they will be sold at

.24

Summertime Joy for Children in the

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Reg. Trade Mark.

—sand toys designed to keep youngsters busy for hours.

—books, from untearable ones for young kiddies up to stories for older children.

—bats, balls and gloves for future "Giants."

—Summer games that help pass the time pleasantly.

These are all in our big all-the-year-round toy department, Liliputian Bazaar, entire Fourth Floor.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Est. 8?

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Reg. Trade Mark.

Occupying our entire 4th Floor

Baby Dresses in a Wonderful Sale

Smocked, tucked, and—but you'll have to see them!

Four models we have sold at 4.75 are marked in the copy at 2.90; one model we have sold at 2.50 is copied at 1.60. Made by American women—and beautifully made—all by hand. They are all smocked either in pink or blue. On some you'll find cunning little Dutch necks.

We only have 190 of them in 1, 2, and 3 year sizes. They'll surely go quickly Monday at

1.60 and **2.90**

Sale—Pullman Sleepers,

Regularly 38.50, Tomorrow at 27.50

Of genuine round reed, white enameled, full size body, with green lined hood and loose cushions. Reversible tubular gear. 14 5-8 rubber tired wheels.



Made for wear and appearance.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Will Close Out Monday

1000 Voile Dresses

For Women and Misses



Attractive braided, pleated and flounce models (one as illustrated) in striped, polka dot, novelty and plain voiles.

Reduced from 7.90 to 11.75

4.90

No C. O. D.'s. No Exchanges

375 Summer Silk Dresses

Sport, afternoon and tailored models of Taffeta, Crepe de Chine and Novelty Silks.

Reduced to **13.75**

Entire Stock of Higher Cost

Silk and Cotton Dresses

To Be Closed Out

At Extraordinary Reductions

Women's and Misses' Sport Suits

Superior wool jersey sport suits, custom tailor model in attractive colors. *Special Value* **16.50**

Superior "Kayser's" Milanese Silk Sport Suits, smart model, in white and colors. *Reduced to* **19.75**

Will Close Out Monday

500 Women's Wash Skirts

Of Gabardine, Russian and Bedford Cords and Honeycomb

Reduced to **2.95** and **3.95**

Another Sale Monday

Women's Lingerie Underwear

Envelope Chemises, Nightgowns, Petticoats and Combinations

Distinctive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* models of sheer lingerie, embroidery, ribbon and lace trimmed.

1.00 **1.50** **2.00** **2.95**

Pink Batiste Bloomers

Pink batiste bloomers with picot edge and lace trimmed, elastic at waist and knee, fully reinforced.

Special **45c**

Dotted Voile Kimonos

In fitted and loose models of white dotted voile, sailor collar with lace edge, also others with satin fold.

Reduced to **1.50**

HEALTH OF TROOPS IN COMPETENT HANDS

Could Not Be in Better, Dr. Martin, Head of Medical Committee, Declares.

ALL PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

Personnel and Supply Problems Being Solved—Epidemics of Disease Extremely Improbable.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Chairman of the Committee on Medicine and Surgery of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, in an interview today, gave unstinted praise to the personnel of the Medical Corps of the army and navy.

"The work of the army surgeon, the care of the wounded," Dr. Martin said, "easily holds the public mind; but vital as it is, it is of small importance compared with the far greater task of keeping the men in the camps and on the ships free from disease, particularly during the months immediately approaching, when by far the greater part of the American Army will be in training.

"The trained physician knows that unless certain precautions are taken, dangerous epidemics, such as typhoid fever or meningitis, are almost certain to occur in the army camps, striking often with the most surprising suddenness. The key to the whole situation is constant vigilance, and nothing can possibly be a greater spur to watchfulness on the part of the medical authorities than the knowledge that the American people will know immediately if conditions are not what they ought to be in the housing of the troops, the sanitation in the camps, and the general provisions against disease.

"The work of safeguarding the health of the army and navy could not be in better hands than it is right now. The medical corps of the United States Army and Navy have led the way in many directions in the development of military sanitation and disease prevention, and the confidence the country feels in their leadership is thoroughly justified. Best of all, in addition to the individual high professional capacity of these men, the organizations as a whole have shown an unprecedented capacity for expanding to meet the requirements of the tremendously increased task which faces them.

"Their broad-gauge character has been shown nowhere to better advantage than in the eagerness with which they have sought the aid of the best civilian professional thought of the country in meeting new problems as they have arisen. The General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense, composed of the country's biggest medical men, including Surgeon Generals of the army and navy, has served as a clearing house of professional opinion and has brought to the solution of the questions at hand in concentrated form the best medical thought of the nation. On the board are such men as Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, Drs. William J. and Charles H. Mayo, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan of the University of Michigan, Dr. John M. T. Finney and Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins, Dr. Frederick A. Besley of Northwestern, Dr. George W. Crile of Western Reserve, and Dr. Charles E. Kahlke of Mahnemann College, Chicago, to mention only a few. As the time for mobilization of the army approaches, many of these civilian physicians are themselves entering active administration in the army and navy medical corps.

"During the last months the work of the medical section has been directed in three main channels. The most comprehensive has been keeping in touch in an advisory capacity, ready to assist at any point, in the work of the several divisions of control of the Government and the civilian population—the Medical Corps of the army and navy, the Public Health Service, the Red Cross, and the work with the civilian munition workers. Through the medical sections of the State Councils of Defense the departments are able to secure the assistance of reputable local physicians in cleaning up their own neighborhoods and in bringing local public opinion to bear on danger spots.

"Besides this work of keeping general oversight over all branches of the public medical service, the committee has concerned itself deeply with the problems of personnel and supplies. The personnel problem has not been solved, but it is possible to say that the section has been of great service in putting the Government departments in touch with the kind of men they need, and we are working continually through personal contact and extensive correspondence on filling the ranks to the point needed to take care of the new army. The medical service must be filled with men of the broadest gauge, and we must depend on the profession between now and the first of September to furnish its best even more generously than in the past.

"The supply problem, which is cared for by Dr. Simpson, who sits in with the General Munitions Board, has been another source of difficulty in which the medical section has co-operated with the medical divisions of the army and navy. Through constant conferences with manufacturers and close attention to detail, especially standardization of products, this work is in a fair way toward accomplishment. There will be no serious dearth.

"The country can rest assured that everything of which the American medical profession is capable has been done to prepare for taking care of its new troops. So far as it is safe to predict anything, it can be promised that there will be no dangerous epidemics of preventable disease."

CANTONMENTS AS MODELS.

Sanitary Safeguards Will Be the Best in Existence, Says Gorgas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Major Gen. William E. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army, says the Medical Department of the army intends to make the new military cantonments as safe as science can make them.

"When a recruit has passed his examinations, which will be rigid," said General Gorgas, "he may rest assured that the Government will put him into as nearly an ideal sanitary environment as is found anywhere. We are putting the best brains in the country to work on the problem and have commissioned as Majors in the reserve specialists in the medical and surgical branches we wish to cover.

"Major William H. Welch, the famous pathologist of Johns Hopkins Hospital, is working with us at our headquarters in the Mills Building. Major Victor C. Vaughan, Dean of the University of Michigan Medical Department and nationally known as an authority on sanitation, also occupies a desk here. We have Major William H. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., on our Sanitary Board, and Major Charles Mayo reports here for duty. Major Theodore C. Janeway, the physician in chief of Johns Hopkins Hospital and Secretary of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology, heads our cardiovascular section, and Major J. E. Goldthwait, one of the great orthopedic surgeons of the country, will look after cases involving defective bones and joints.

"We will take special care of nervous and mental disorders, and Dr. Pearce Bailey, famous as a neurologist and psychiatrist, is working in our department with the rank of Major. Shell shock, of course, requires scientific treatment, and the best results are obtained when the patient is kept under observation within sound of the guns. It used to be that a malingerer, a coward or a quitter was rewarded with a kick or treated heroically in the guard house. The prevailing practice in modern armies prescribes that, in many cases, proper medical attention be given the man who cannot live up to his duty as a soldier.

"These specialists I have mentioned are, of course, only a few. No ten hospitals in the country could get together such an advisory staff as we have. It encourages me, as I look around and see the sort of men who are working with me, to know that the 24,000 physicians we are going to call into service within a year will come forward as earnestly and eagerly as have these leaders of their profession.

"The rule of our medical force in each cantonment will be: Watch, watch, watch! Just as we're keeping liquor and vice as far as possible away from our new troops, so, too, must we declare 'No admittance' to all the germs which of old wrought havoc with armies.

"On the grounds we will have the best laboratories that can be built. In the matter of tuberculosis alone we intend to give the care which will reduce that disease to a minimum. Colonel George E. Bushnell of the regular army, who was for years at the head of our military hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, where tubercular cases are treated, will take charge of all such work in the cantonments.

"We are bending our energies to do a big work in a big way. If anybody says I'm boasting when I call this the most important work in the War Department I'll take the risk. We spent $5,000,000 for supplies last week, and that money bought material which is going toward saving what the Germans wreck. We have increased our assistants ninefold, and are calling for more."

MOVIES MOBILIZED TO AID IN WAR WORK

Brady Completes Organization of Producers, Players and Others to Assist Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Announcement was made by the Committee of Public Information tonight that William A. Brady, President of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry of America, who was appointed early in July by President Wilson to mobilize the motion picture industry, had completed his organization.

A war co-operation board composed of leaders in the industry has been created, with Mr. Brady as its President and David Wark Griffith as its Chairman. This board will work in co-operation with the Committee on Public Information, the various departments of the Government, the Red Cross, and the Council of National Defense in using the film to spread information regarding the plans and purposes of the Government in the war.

The war co-operation board will have representatives assigned to the various departments of the Government to carry forward this work. The personnel of the board and the branches of the Government to which they will be assigned are as follows:

War Department: P. A. Powers, Universal Film Company, New York; Eugene M. Clark, Jefferson Theatre, Natchez, Miss.; W. A. Johnston, editor, Motion Picture News, New York; Cecil B. De Mille, Lasky Studios, Los Angeles.

Navy Department: John R. Freuler, Mutual Film Corporation, Chicago; Joseph F. Coufal, Novelty Slide Company, New York; Stanley Mastbaum, Stanley Company Philadelphia; Arthur James, Associated Motion Picture Advertisers, New York.

Food Commission: Arthur S. Friend, Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, New York; Alec Pantages, Pantages Circuit of Theatres, San Francisco; Thomas H. Ince, Ince Productions, Los Angeles; Donald J. Bell, Chicago; John Wylie, editor, Moving Picture World, New York.

Treasury Department—Adolph Zuker, Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, New York; Marcus Loew, Loew's Enterprises, New York; J. E. Brulatour, Eastman Films, New York; Walter W. Irwin, Vitagraph, V. L. S. E., New York; George K. Spoor, Essanay Film Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

Department of Agriculture—Stephen A. Lynch, Triangle Distributing Corporation, New York; Lewis L. Fline, Regent Theatre, Brooklyn; W. R. Rothacker, Rothacker Film Manufacturing Company; Chicago.

Department of Interior—Richard A. Rowland, Metro Pictures Corporation, New York; Samuel A. Rothapfel, Rialto Theatre, New York, Walter J. Moore, Miner Lithograph Company, New York.

Aircraft Division—J. A. Berst, Pathe Exchange, Inc., New York; Louis F. Blumenthal, National Theatre, Jersey City; Edward Earl, Nicholas Power Company, New York; Theodore Mitchell, D. W. Griffith Enterprise, New York; J. H. Hallberg, United Theatre Equipment Corporation, New York.

Committee on Camp Training Activities: Samuel Goldfish, Goldwyn Pictures, New York; Lee A. Ochs, President Motion Picture Exhibitors' League of America, New York; Dr. Cranston Brenton, National Board of Review, New York; Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, Vitagraph Company, Brooklyn; William Farnum, actor, Fox Film Corporation, New York.

To the Commercial Economy Board: Louis J. Selznick, New York; Thomas Esger, exhibitor, Lincoln, Neb.; William B. Donaldson, Billboard Publishing Company, Cincinnati.

To the Shipping Board: William L. Sherrill, Frohman Amusement Corporation, New York; Lewis B. Mayer, American Feature Film Company, Boston, Mass.; Edward J. Fisher, exhibitor, Seattle, Wash.; William E. Lewis, Morning Telegraph, New York.

To the American Red Cross: For the East—William Fox, Fox Film Corporation, New York; Mitchell H. Mark, Strand Theatre, New York; E. S. Porter, Precision Machine Company, New York. For the West—Jesse L. Lasky, Lasky Studios, Los Angeles; Peter J. Schaeffer, Jones, Lincoln, Schaeffer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Douglas Fairbanks, Lasky Studios, Los Angeles.

To the Women's Committees: Mary Pickford, Lasky Studios, Los Angeles; Anita Stewart, Vitagraph Company, Brooklyn; Ethel Barrymore, Metro Pictures, New York; Margaret Mayo, Goldwyn Company, New York; June Elvidge, Peerless Producing Company, West Fort Lee, N. J.

To be exofficio member of all the above committees: David Wark Griffith, Chairman of the War Co-operation Committee, Times Building, New York.

To the Council of National Defense: William A. Brady, World Film Corporation, New York.

The following committee of women will act in conjunction with the Food Commission: Ouida Bergere, American Play Company, New York; Gail Kane, Mutual Film Corporation, Santa Barbara, Cal.; Marguerite Clark, Famous Players Studio, New York; Kitty Gordon, Peerless Producing Company, West Fort Lee, N. J.; Norma Talmadge, Selznick Pictures, New York.

CONSCRIPTION IN JAMAICA.

Registration a Success, Many Over Military Age Volunteering.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 28.—The Conscription bill, having received the King's assent, the registration was successful all over the country. Practically all the men between the ages of 16 and 41 readily came forward and registered, and many over 41 offered to register. British subjects from Central America are still coming over voluntarily to enlist.



Tomorrow at

BloomingdaleS

ANNUAL AUGUST SALE of BLANKETS BED SPREADS COMFORTERS and HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

At Greatly Reduced Prices

See Today's WORLD and AMERICAN for the details.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO BloomingdaleS

59th to 60th St.—3d to Lex. Ave.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — Purchases on Monday and Tuesday Will Appear on Bills Rendered September 1st — *34th Street*

AUGUST SALE

Household & Decorative Linens

Decided Price Reductions

Immediately after the successful August Sale, last year, these Linens were purchased in anticipation of this year's sale.

Notwithstanding the general advance in all grades of Linen goods from 20% to 40% our prices are actually about the same as quoted during our last great August Sale.

Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths.....regularly 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, each **2.90, 3.75, 4.50**
Table Napkins.....regularly 4.00, 5.50, 6.50, doz. **3.00, 4.25, 4.75**
Scotch Linen Damask Tablecloths.....regularly 4.25, 5.75, 6.75, each **3.25, 4.00, 5.00**
Table Napkins to match.....regularly 5.75, doz. **4.75**
Double Satin Damask Tablecloths.....regularly 6.00, 7.25, 8.50, each **4.75, 6.00, 7.00**
Table Napkins to match.....regularly 8.00 and 9.00, doz. **6.50, 7.50**
Round Scalloped Damask Tablecloths.....regularly 5.00 and 6.00, doz. **4.25, 4.75**
Hemstitched Linen Damask Tea Napkins....regularly 4.75, 5.75, 7.50, doz. **4.00, 4.50, 6.50**
Hemstitched Pure Linen Sheets.....regularly 9.50, 12.50, 16.00, pair **7.50, 9.50, 12.50**
Hemstitched Pure Linen Pillow Cases.....regularly 2.75, 3.25, 4.00, pair **1.90, 2.50, 3.00**

Towels

Hemmed Huckaback Towels.....regularly 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, doz. **1.75, 2.25, 3.00**
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels.....regularly 3.00, 3.75, 6.00, doz. **2.50, 3.00, 4.50**
Hemmed Pure Linen Scotch Huck Towels:
size 17x34 ins.....regularly 6.00, doz. **4.50** 20x37 ins.....regularly 7.50, doz. **6.00**
Hemstitched Pure Linen Heavy Irish Huck Towels:
size 20x36 ins...regularly 7.50, doz. **6.00** 22x38 ins.....regularly 10.00, doz. **7.50**
500 dozen Hemstitched Huckaback Guest Towels, 16x24 ins.....regularly 3.00, doz. **1.90**
Hemmed Pure Linen Guest Towels:
13x21 ins.....regularly 3.75, doz. **2.75** 15x25 ins.....regularly 4.75, doz. **3.75**
Hemstitched Pure Linen Guest Towels:
15x22 ins.....regularly 4.00, doz. **3.00** 14x21 ins.....regularly 6.00, doz. **4.50**
Kitchen Towels with name woven in red.....regularly 4.25, 5.75, 6.00, doz. **3.50, 4.50, 5.00**
Check Glass Towels, hemmed; with striped borders.....regularly 3.00, doz. **2.50**

Decorative Linens

Real Madeira Hand-embroidered and Hand-scalloped Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces.....
regularly 5.00 and 6.75, set **3.25** and **5.00**
Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins.....doz **5.25, 6.50** and **7.50**
regularly 6.75 to 10.00
Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Pillow Covers.....each **1.90, 2.25, 2.50**
regularly 2.50, 3.25 and 3.75
Bungalow Luncheon Sets, —13 pieces.....set **1.00, 1.75** and **2.75**
regularly 1.25, 2.50 and 3.75

Hemmed Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets:	54x90 **70c**	63x99 **85c**	72x99 **95c**	81x99 **1.05**	90x99 **1.15**	90x108 **1.25** each
Cases:		42x36 **20c**	45x36 **22c**	50x36 **25c**	54x36 **28c** each	

Extraordinary Offerings—DINNER SERVICES

American Porcelain Sets with white and gold decoration on new shape; 109 pieces. **12.50**

American Porcelain Sets with conventional border and gold edge; 101 pieces. **14.50**

American Porcelain Sets,—several dainty floral border effects with gold edge; 100 pieces. **16.50**

American Porcelain Sets,—conventional border effects with gold edge; 101 pieces. **17.50**

Noteworthy Reductions ENGLISH CRETONNES

An assortment of pretty designs and colors, suitable for bedroom hangings, coverings and other Summer requisites.

12,000 yards.....yard **28c**.....formerly 45c
575 yards.....yard **38c**.....formerly 65c

Slip Covers a Specialty

Estimates submitted and designs prepared for every description of upholstery work. Representative will call, if desired, to offer suggestions.

AUGUST SALE

Blankets, Comfortables & Bed Spreads

Extraordinary Savings

Purchases made previous to the recent advance in prices enable us to offer these high grade Bed Coverings at the following very low prices:

White Wool Blankets, with pink or blue borders:
single bed size.....regularly 5.25, 6.75, 8.00, pair **4.25, 5.50, 6.50**
double bed size.....regularly 5.75, 7.50, 9.00, pair **4.75, 6.00, 7.50**
400 pairs Plaid Blankets.....regularly 4.75, pair **3.50**
500 pairs White California Wool Blankets; superior quality:
single size.....regularly 10.00, pair **7.50** Double size...regularly 12.50, pair **8.75**
Figured Silkoline Comfortables, cotton filled.....regularly 2.25, **1.65**
Figured Silkoline Comfortables, with plain borders; cotton filled.....regularly 2.50, **1.90**
Figured Silk Mull Comfortables, with plain borders; cotton filled.....regularly 4.75, **3.95**

300 Crochet Bed Spreads, hemmed.....**1.25** regularly 1.65

200 Corded Dimity Spreads, with scalloped edge cut corners. regularly 2.50, **1.90**

150 Marseilles Satin Finish Spreads, hemmed. regularly 3.25 and 5.50, **2.45** and **4.25**

100 Marseilles Satin Finish Spreads, scalloped. regularly 6.75, **5.50**

Special Purchase and Sale ROYAL WILTON RUGS

Size 9x12 ft.....**38.50**.....regularly 49.50

These rugs are from the looms of two prominent Philadelphia manufacturers and represent wonderful values, as the colors and patterns are excellent and the quality is guaranteed.

No C. O. D.'s *No Approvals* *No Returns*

Unusual Values—ELECTRIC LAMPS

Boudoir Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel. With fancy silk shade. **1.95**

Boudoir Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel; 12 inches high; silk-lined shade with silk fringe. **2.75**

Table Lamps,—27 inches high; finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel, or made of Solid Mahogany; 18-inch cretonne shade. **3.95**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold, Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fluted column; two lights; complete with 22-inch fringed cretonne shade. **7.95**

Hand-carved Floor Lamps in Antique Ivory Enamel or Burnished Gold finish, or made of Solid Mahogany; fitted with 22-inch fringed cretonne shade. **12.95**

July Clearance Sale HIGH-GRADE ELECTRIC LAMPS

At 25% Less Than Present Moderate Prices

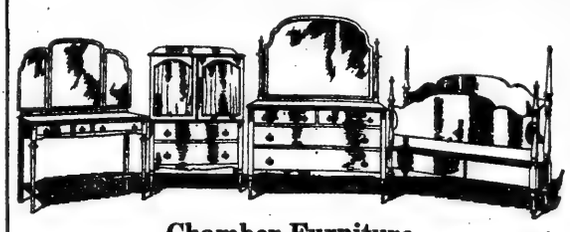
Offering the entire stock of higher-priced Electric Lamps, including Floor, Table, Boudoir and Desk Lamps, also Silk Shades, at very low prices. An unusual opportunity to supply your Lamp needs.

Midsummer Sale

McCREERY MASTER-MADE FURNITURE

Entire Stock Reduced 10% to 50%

Purchases on Monday and Tuesday will appear on bills rendered September 1st, and upon request, will be held for future delivery.



Chamber Furniture

Four-piece William and Mary Model Suite,—as illustrated; made of Solid Mahogany in Antique Brown finish; Suite consists of Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and full size Bed. formerly 275.00 **175.00**

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites finished in Antique Ivory, Mahogany or Walnut. Suites consist of Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Bed. **225.00** formerly 275.00

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites in Walnut, Ivory Enamel or Mahogany finish; Bed has bow foot. **298.00** formerly 395.00

Four-piece English Model Suites finished in Brown Mahogany. formerly 250.00 **198.50**

Four-piece Colonial Model Suites.....**138.00** formerly 175.00



Separate Pieces

Arm Chair,—as illustrated, covered in Tapestry and upholstered with hair and moss. formerly 29.50, **19.75**

Solid Mahogany Muffin Stand,—as illustrated; with scoop shelves. formerly 6.00, **3.75**

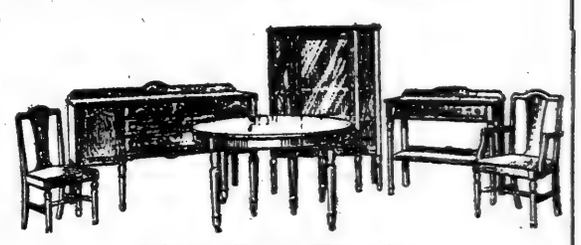
Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon,—as illustrated.....**15.00** formerly 20.00

Tea Trays, with glass tops.....formerly 5.50, **3.75**

Solid Mahogany Cane Wing Chairs..formerly 20.00, **12.50**

Fireside Wing Chairs, upholstered in hair and moss; covered with tapestry. formerly 29.50, **22.50**

"Martha Washington" Work Tables.....Special **10.75**



Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suite, as illustrated; finished in American Walnut; consists of 66-inch Buffet, China Closet, 54-inch Extension Table and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. **295.00** formerly 375.00

Ten-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites made of the finest American Walnut with burled panels. **425.00** formerly 495.00

Ten-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites made of Solid American Walnut. formerly 375.00, **298.50**

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites made of Solid Mahogany. formerly 350.00 **275.00**

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suites made of the finest crotched Mahogany. formerly 850.00, **695.00**

PLEDGE UNION LABOR TO WILSON WAR AIMS

Organization Leaders and Socialists Declare for Americanization of Movement.

PREPARE FOR PROPAGANDA

Foreign Language Editors to Give Support—Plans for Work on the East Side

Responding to the call of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, about thirty of the leading men and women interested in the labor movement met yesterday at the Hotel Continental and made plans to Americanize more completely the labor of the country. Resolutions expressing the patriotic sentiments of those present were adopted and arrangements were made for an educational and general publicity campaign against anti-American influences through the National Labor Publicity Association, an organization within the American Federation of Labor.

One of the significant facts of the conference was that, although it was held under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor and everything done was put forth in the name of that organization, a number of Socialists and former Socialists who have recently resigned from their party because of its attitude toward the war were present. The meeting was held behind closed doors, but John Spargo, J. G. Pheips Stokes, Rose Pastor Stokes, and Chester A. Wright, former manager of The New York Call, were seen leaving the conference room with the American Federation of Labor delegates, and it was learned that Mrs. Stokes had made a stirring address in the meeting. These Socialists with whom interviews were sought declined to say anything about the conference.

Among the labor leaders present were Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation; James F. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor; Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union; David J. Berry, managing editor of The National Labor Journal of Pittsburgh; Hugh Frayne, National Organizer of the A. F. of L.; Joseph Barondess, a member of the School Board; W. L. Small of Newark, publisher of The Union Labor Bulletin; Robert Maisel, William Edlin, editor of The Day, and William B. Leaf of Philadelphia, representing The Jewish World.

The editors of Jewish and other foreign language newspapers in New York and elsewhere were also present.

None of those at the meeting would say to what extent pro-German and pacifist influences were active within the ranks of labor, but it was understood that Mr. Gompers and others made speeches which, while denying that any serious menace from the hostile elements existed, called attention to the importance of some such action as the conference agreed upon. The east side of New York was represented as being a field where work was especially needed, according to report. The speakers, however, did not give much weight to stories of German spies, but expressed the opinion that what sentiment there was against the war was due in great part to failure to understand the war and the reasons for it. It was admitted that the activities of the People's Council and other pacifist and radical Socialist organizations would be combated.

That the work of the conference might be directed against James H. Maurer, the President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and other officials of the American Federation of Labor, was also admitted, but it was said by one member of the conference that these men would not be expelled unless it appeared that there was absolute disloyalty in their acts.

The meeting was called by President Gompers at the request of the Central Federated Union for the expressed purpose of "devising plans for more completely Americanizing the labor movement in this country and furthering the cause of America and her allies in this war in accordance with the program adopted by the conference of representatives of the national and international organizations of the American Federation of Labor at Washington on March 12." After the meeting Secretary Morrison said that the following resolution had been adopted:

"It is the sense of this conference that it is the duty of all the people of the United States, without regard to class, nationality, politics or religion, faithfully and loyally to support the Government of the United States in carrying the present war for justice, freedom and democracy to a triumphant conclusion, and we pledge ourselves to every honorable effort for the accomplishment of that purpose."

A committee consisting of Mr. Berry, Mr. Small, Mr. Maisel, and Mr. Bohm was appointed to make plans for the publicity and educational campaign, which, it was reported, would be largely directed by Mr. Wright. This committee will meet at the Hotel Continental this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the members of the full conference will be called together again in the near future by Mr. Gompers.

ALL DEPENDS ON OUR SHIPS.

Expert Believes New American Tonnage Will Thwart the U-Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The need for quick work in the construction of cargo-carrying ships was emphasized today by an expert who has made a close study of the food situation abroad. He said if the present rate of submarine sinkings was maintained France and England would be brought to the point where the danger of starvation would be a real one to a large part of the population at the end of another twelve months.

This estimate was based on the present rate of production of ships. It was pointed out that every increase in the production put off the day when the allies of America might be subjected to actual suffering. He gave the opinion, also, that the United States could and would meet the test and supply the tonnage needed to defeat the efforts of the submarines.

There was an air of activity at the offices of the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation. Rear Admiral Capps is preparing to commandeer ships on the stocks and put into effect contracts for new ships and for Government fabricating plants. He would not discuss his plans, but it was said that he would act soon.

Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, said the board was giving close attention to the problem of routing ships most effectively, and that he soon would seek the co-operation of at least one of the most experienced traffic men in the shipping industry. One man who will confer with him early next week has been engaged actively for years in the business of routing ships for a great mercantile organization.

Mr. Hurley said that he desired to have every ship in the service of the United States as definitely in his mind as a grain dispatcher had the trains under his control, and to that end was seeking expert co-operation.

He added that vigorous efforts are being made by the board to adjust the lumber situation to the rapid building of ships.

ENTERTAINS 5,000 SAILORS.

American and Argentine Tars Are Guests of Buenos Aires Newspaper.

BUENOS AIRES, July 28.—The officers and sailors of the visiting American squadron are being kept busy attending entertainments and receptions given in their honor. Today a large number of American sailors attended a football game and took part in other games and field events. Five thousand American and Argentine sailors were the guests of the newspaper Epoca at breakfast, at which opportunity was given for them to fraternize with each other.

The French colony here gave a luncheon at the French Club in honor of Admiral Caperton, the commander of the American squadron. Later the American officers were the guests at a reception given in the Museum, at which General Montesdeoca, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, made an address.

REPAIRING AND REMODELING OF FURS

At Special Summer Rates

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Luminous
MILITARY WRIST WATCHES
Visible at Night
Fitted with "Kitchner" Wristlets and guaranteed 10-jeweled lever movement.
7.50

Purchases on Monday and Tuesday Will Appear on Bills Rendered September 1st.

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half A Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces In Stock at All Seasons of the Year

Exhibition and sale of new Plain and Novelty Silks and Satins for early Autumn wear. The best values, largest variety and most complete color assortments in America, in:

Georgette Crepe	yard 1.28
Crepe de Chine	yard 1.28
Imperial Dress Satins	yard 1.25
Washable Striped Shirting Silks	yard 98c
Military and Sport Stripe Silks	yard 98c
Novelty Plaid Taffetas and Satins	yard 98c
Natural Ecru Pongee Silks	yard 75c to 1.75
Washable White Japanese Habutai	yard 48c to 1.75
Washable White Silks	yard 98c to 2.50
White Pongee Silks	yard 75c to 2.50

Special
5,000 Yards Black Dress Satin
Superior quality, double width (40-in.) ..... regularly 1.75
yard **1.28**

Last Two Days—McCreery's July
WASH DRESS GOODS SALE

Thousands of yards of this season's most fashionable weaves and colors on sale
at **18c** to **65c** yard

New Dress Ginghams	Madras Shirting
Printed Floral Voiles	Kimono Crepe
Sport Suitings	Romper Suiting
Novelty Striped Voile	Sport Stripe Skirting

In Addition

10,000 yards of Imported New Dress Ginghams in a variety of choice styles, including Plaids, Stripes and Checks.
38c yard

10,000 Yards of Double Width
NEW PRINTED NOVELTY VOILES

In a choice variety of rosebud, floral, Pompadour and stripe designs. Special **18c** yard

3,500 yards of White French Organdie; crisp finish; 45 inches wide. Special **28c** yard

Exceptional Values
WOMEN'S TUB SKIRTS
2.75 3.75 4.75

These Skirts are suitable for Sport and general wear; made of finely woven Gabardine, excellent quality Cord, Linen, Novelty Cottons, Velvet Corduroy and Khaki; trimmed with large pearl buttons; full shirred styles; sport pockets; deep belts; waist bands 24 to 36 inches.

Mid-Summer Sale
GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES
3.95

Women's Georgette Crepe Blouses in White or Flesh Color; three distinctive styles; effectively trimmed with Filet Lace.



1—Blouse of superior quality Georgette Crepe in White or Flesh Color; with vestee, collar and cuffs of Filet lace combined with fine tuckings.

2—Blouse of White or Flesh Color Georgette Crepe prettily trimmed with broad bands of Filet lace, fine tucking and crochet buttons.

3—Blouse of Georgette Crepe in White or Flesh Color; with new plaited collar and frill trimmed with Filet lace insertion.

(Fourth Floor)

Annual Summer Clearance
MISSES' DRESSES, SUITS & COATS
At Enormous Price Reductions

Misses' Silk Dresses,—14 to 18 years.	Misses' Coats,—14 to 18 years.
12.75, 16.75, 22.50	9.75, 14.75, 22.50
formerly 18.50 to 35.00	formerly 18.50 to 45.00

165 Misses' Suits

Entire remainder of Misses' Suits marked to effect an immediate disposal; made of Navy Blue Serge, Tricotine, Poiret Twill or Gabardine. Sizes 14 to 18 years.
16.75 and **26.50**
formerly 29.50 to 59.50

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale
WOMEN'S LOW SHOES
(All sizes, but not in every model)

Shoes & Pumps	*Low Shoes*	*Low Shoes*	*Sport Shoes*
3.95	**5.85**	**2.95**	**6.75**
were 6.00, 7.00, 7.50	were 8.50, 9.00, 10.00	were 7.00	were 9.00
White Duck Pumps, Sport Boots and Oxfords, Patent Leather and Dull Calfskin Walking Pumps.	Pumps and Oxfords in Gray, Champagne, Tan, Ivory, Brown and combination effects; White Buckskin Colonial Pumps.	Patent Leather Low Shoes with Gray or Fawn Suede quarters; sizes incomplete.	High Cut White Buckskin Boots and Oxfords with rubber soles and heels.

New Models
WOMEN'S DRESSES

Georgette Crepe Dresses made over China Silk; smartly beaded; White or Flesh Color.
27.50

Clearance Sale
HIGH CLASS DRESSES

An unusual assortment of women's beautiful Street and Afternoon Dresses; made of Satin, Taffeta, Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine and Net; in the most desirable styles; smartly trimmed; wanted colors; all sizes in the lot, but not in every style.
35.00 and **45.00**
formerly 49.50 to 88.00

To close out the balance of Street and Afternoon Dresses in Satin, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Georgette Crepe, Washable Silk and Net. **18.50** and **24.75**
formerly 24.75 to 39.50

NO C. O. D.'S—NO APPROVALS—NO RETURNS

To Close Out
WOMEN'S SUMMER SUITS

The remainder of our Women's Summer Suits reduced to effect an immediate disposal.

43 Navy Blue Serge Suits,—very smart models; odd sizes. **19.50** formerly 24.75

Clearance Sale
WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS
5.95
formerly 7.95 to 9.50

A number of smart Bathing Suits in Silk; pretty models; combination trimmings.

Extraordinary Sale
SUMMER COATS & CAPES
At Reduced Prices

57 Sport Coats in a variety of materials; very pretty models. **10.50** formerly 19.50

25 Beach Capes made of figured Cotton Eponge; in a variety of colored figures; very pretty model. **12.50** formerly 19.50

AUGUST SALE---HIGH GRADE FURS

Many beautiful models of Fur Coats and Fur Sets have been secured for this sale, much below regular prices owing to the comparative idleness of furriers during the Summer months.

WE ARE GIVING OUR PATRONS THE BENEFIT OF THIS SAVING BY AFFORDING THEM AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE

Advance Fall Models Considerably Below Regular Prices During August

The prices quoted will prevail only during the month of August. Purchases will be stored, without charge, until November 1st.

COATS

1. Superior quality Hudson Seal Coat; 48 inches long; with deep collar and cuffs of Kolinsky Squirrel; smart model.
regularly 385.00, August Sale Price **325.00**

2. Hudson Seal Coat, with self collar and cuffs; 45 inches long; fine quality skins; rich brocade lining.
regularly 165.00, August Sale Price **135.00**

3. Caracul Coat of lustrous skins; 45 inches long; with Natural Skunk collar and cuffs.
regularly 235.00, August Sale Price **185.00**

4. Hudson Seal Coats; 45 inches long; full sweep, loose fitting model, with deep Skunk collar and cuffs.
regularly 245.00, August Sale Price **185.00**

Hudson Seal Coats, 45 inches long; made of fine quality skins, with Mole Squirrel collar and cuffs.
regularly 185.00, August Sale Price **165.00**

Hudson Seal Coats of finest quality pelts, with deep self collar and cuffs; with or without belt; 45 inches long. regularly 225.00
August Sale Price **185.00**

Hudson Seal Coat with belt; 48 inches long; dyed Skunk collar, cuffs and border ..... regularly 235.00
August Sale Price **195.00**

Nutria Coats, 45 inches long, made of rich pelts, with Natural Raccoon collar and cuffs.
regularly 165.00, August Sale Price **125.00**



SETS

Hudson Seal Muffs	regularly 22.50
	August Sale Price **18.50**
Hudson Seal Scarfs	regularly 22.50
	August Sale Price **16.50**
Kamchatka Fox Muffs	regularly 45.00
	August Sale Price **35.00**
Kamchatka Fox Scarfs	regularly 45.00
	August Sale Price **35.00**
Black Lynx Muffs	regularly 55.00
	August Sale Price **45.00**
Black Lynx Neckpieces	regularly 55.00
	August Sale Price **45.00**
Beaver Muffs	regularly 35.00
	August Sale Price **27.50**
Beaver Scarfs	regularly 22.50
	August Sale Price **18.50**
Skunk Muffs	regularly 42.50
	August Sale Price **32.50**
Skunk Scarfs	regularly 42.50
	August Sale Price **32.50**

AUTOMOBILE COATS

Leopard Skin Coats, 45 inches long, handsomely marked; Natural Raccoon collar and cuffs.
regularly 185.00, August Sale Price **145.00**

Natural Muskrat Coats, 42 inches long, with Natural Raccoon collar and cuffs. regularly 110.00
August Sale Price **85.00**

Natural Muskrat Coats, with deep self collar, cuffs and belt; 48 inches long. regularly 135.00
August Sale Price **110.00**

Lane Bryant

21-23 W. 38th St.

Great Bargains

For Women of All Sizes

36 to 56 bust—27 to 45 waist

Summer Dresses

Plain and fancy cottons, wash satins, pongee, habutai, silk foulards, nets,

2.45 to 29.75

New Coats

For Dress, Auto and Sports Wear

18.50 to 37.50

(Were Up to $79.50)

WAISTS

Plain and fancy voiles, linen, silk pongee, crepe de chine and Georgette crepe, striped taffeta and pussy willow,

1.25 to 19.50

SKIRTS

Cotton gabardine, piques, linen, wool voiles, serges, French wool challies, striped and plain taffeta,

1.95 to 10.75



Clean-Up Sale

Bathing Suits

For

Stout Women

Specially designed to fit and become stout figures up to 56 bust.

2.95, 6.95 to 12.95

Sateen, Mohair, Taffeta, Satin.

BATHING TIGHTS—
one piece shoulder tights.... 1.15

Complete line of Bathing Hats, Shoes and Corsets at greatly reduced prices.



CORRECT CORSETS FOR STOUT WOMEN DESIGNED BY **Lane Bryant**

Our specialty is smart clothes for stout women in sizes up to 58 bust. We have fitted and measured over 200,000 stout women, and therefore know the requirements of the stout figure as no other house does.

You will be delighted with Lane Bryant corsets, as they work a transformation in both appearance and comfort.

READY-TO-WEAR
26 to 45 waistband, 3.95 to 12.50
LANE BRYANT BRASSIERES
Just as expertly designed.
Sizes 38 to 58 bust, 85c. to $15.

NEGLIGEES for Stout Women



We know your needs for Boudoir and House Wear, and always have a large assortment of

Tea Gowns 7.95 to 79.00
Negligees 1.95 to 16.75
Matinees 1.45 to 5.95
Pullman Robes 3.75 to 12.75

Suitable for the Bride's Trousseau as well as the Matronly Woman.

Sizes 34 to 58.

Attractive Styles at Attractive Prices.



Specially Designed Lingerie

Not just underthings cut in extra size, but the daintiest lingerie designed to fit large figures. Assortment begins with the very simplest—and continues to the most elaborate. Prices vary accordingly.

Also, we specialize in silk and cotton union suits, combinations, envelopes, night gowns, &c.

We can fit every figure from 16 years to 58 bust. And every pocketbook.

MATERNITY

Every Thing for Mother and Baby Designed by **Lane Bryant**



CLEARANCE SALE

Summer Dresses,
Coats, Suits,
Waists, Skirts,
Negligees,
Corsets,
Underwear.

Unusual Bargains for the **Expectant Mother**

Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th

CROWDER DEMANDS FAIRNESS IN DRAFT

Warns Boards There Must Be No Hesitation in Conscripting Those Who Are Liable.

PRESIDENT ISSUES ORDER

Urges "Greatest Care" in Giving Exemption to Government Employes.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The gravity of the task which faces members of local draft exemption boards is called to their attention in solemn language in a communication sent broadcast by the War Department and made public tonight by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

"The selected man offers his life," says General Crowder. "It will strengthen you to remember that for every exemption or discharge that is made for individual convenience, or to escape personal loss of money or property, or favor or affection, some other man whose time would not otherwise have come must incur the risk of losing his life."

The boards are told they are not courts to adjust differences between two persons in controversy. "You, acting for the Government," says the communication, "are to investigate each case in the interests of the nation, and never in the interests of an individual."

General Crowder closes with the declaration that the nation needs men quickly, and the boards will receive little praise and some blame.

"Your only reward," he says, "must be the knowledge that at great personal sacrifice you are rendering your country an indispensable service in a matter of the utmost moment."

President Wilson tonight issued an Executive order directing Government officials to exercise "the greatest care" in issuing exemption affidavits to employes in the civil executive departments, emphasizing the high national importance of carrying out "the spirit of the Selective Service act and of securing its fullest effectiveness by holding to military service all drafted men who are not absolutely indispensable" to department work. He says discharges should be reduced to "minimum number consistent with the maintenance of vital national interests during the emergency of war."

Appeal Made to Employers.

"It is earnestly hoped, moreover," the order concludes, "that, acting in the same spirit as the Federal departmental officials, all citizens who may be called upon, as employers, under Section 44 of the regulations, to make affidavits for securing the discharge of persons deemed to be indispensable to national industrial interests during the emergency will exercise the same conscientious and scrupulous caution, to the end that there will appear to be no favored or exempted class among the citizens called by law to the national defense."

General Crowder's communication, mailed to all boards, reads as follows:

"You are entering on a difficult task, the gravity of which is beyond anything that can be said in the way of discussion. You realize the significance of what you are to do, and you know that a responsibility, heavier perhaps than any you have ever faced, is upon you.

"War demands individual sacrifice to the common cause. No people ever approached war with a calmer appreciation of that sacrifice of a firmer resolve to bear it and to present themselves 'to be classified for service in the place to which it shall best serve the common good to call them.' This calm determination could not exist were it not for the confidence of the nation in its institutions.

"In this public confidence is found the very spirit of the selective service law. The most sacred rights of country, home and family are intrusted for adjudication to local citizens and officials nominated by State Governors and appointed by the President. The most equitable rules that could be devised have been prescribed for guidance and the administration of these rules and the sacrifice that is offered by your neighbors is intrusted to your hands.

"From every one is demanded a sacrifice. But there is one thought to be kept always in your mind. The selected man offers his life. There is no greater giving than this, and that thought should guide you always. There may be a few who will urge upon you claims for exemption on discharge that, whatever may be your inclinations of sympathy or affection, you will know ought not to be granted. It will strengthen you to remember that for every exemption or discharge that is made for individual convenience, or to escape personal loss of money or property, or for favor or affection, some other man whose time would not otherwise have come must incur the risk of losing his life.

"There can be no room for hesitation in such a case.

For the Nation's Benefit.

"Another fundamental thought is this: You are not a court for the adjustment of differences between two persons in controversy. You are agents of the Government, engaged in selecting men for the Government, and there is no controversy. You, acting for the Government, are to investigate each case in the interests of the nation and never in the interests of an individual. There is not one exemption or discharge in the law or regulations that is put there for the benefit of any individual. All are there for the benefit of the nation and to the end that the whole nation may be a team in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted.

"Therefore, no one has a vested right, by himself or by attorney, to urge, by argument or pleading, his individual case upon you. You should rigidly exclude this. Ordinarily you should act on the affidavits. If you desire more information you may proceed to get it. If you doubt the affidavits you may interrogate other persons. If you desire more proof you may get it. But no claimant has a right to submit other proof than that called for by regulations or than that you may call for.

"There should be no rules like those of court procedure, no technical rules of evidence. You should proceed to investigate cases about which you are not satisfied exactly as you, as an individual, would proceed to inform yourself of any fact about which you are in doubt.

"Last of all, it is important to say a word about your own sacrifice. The place to which you have been called is one which no man would seek save in the performance of one of the highest of patriotic duties.

"There is not, in any real sense, any remuneration, because thousands of citizens urged that members of loyal boards should not be placed in a position of performing their grave duties for pay, the regulations provide that, ordinarily, the service shall be uncompensated. Because it was not desired that any man be prevented from rendering the service by the necessity for earning his daily bread, a small remuneration was provided.

"The nation needs men, and needs them quickly. The hours will then be long and the work absorbing. The duty is always to take and never to give, and human nature is such there will be little praise and some blame. The sacrifice of many of those whose cases are to be decided is no greater than that of the men who are to decide them; and your only reward must be the knowledge that at great personal sacrifice you are rendering your country an indispensable service in a matter of the utmost moment."

White House Staff Liable.

Few employes of the civil branches of the Government will be exempt from the draft, according to General Crowder's ruling. At the White House Secretary Tumulty is the only employe named as exempt. He is over the registration age, anyway; but all other employes of military age are liable for service. The line has been drawn as closely in all other departments. In all the executive departments none but the executive heads is exempted by the ruling. Clerks, stenographers, and many others who expected to be exempt because of their Government service will be disappointed.

The little bronze buttons that will be worn by persons exempted were being sent out to the local boards today. Every man rejected will get one. On the button there appears the word "Exempt" above the national coat of arms, and beneath are the words "United States."

Congress leaders have been advised that the Administration has no objection to legislation authorizing the negotiation of treaties to apply the army draft law to ally subjects in this country, but is opposed to action by Congress which would make such aliens subject to compulsory draft without regard to existing treaties.

Chairman Stone of the Foreign Relations Committee has been advised by Acting Secretary Polk that the State Department does not object to Senator McCumber's resolution authorizing the President to negotiate treaty changes for the draft of ally subjects, except those of Japan. The resolution, Senator Stone said today, would be favorably reported to the Senate next week.

Senator Stone indicated that the committee would oppose the resolution by Senator Chamberlain, approved by the Senate Military Committee, proposing to draft subjects of the European allies, unless it provided for treaty changes.

Senator Chamberlain tonight completed redrafting his resolution to meet objections to drafting of aliens under treaties prohibiting their compulsory service. It will be reported to the Senate Monday.

The resolution provides that all aliens of the European Allies residing in this country for one year or more who have not declared their intentions to become citizens shall be subject to the army draft law. Subjects of neutrals would be exempt if their treaties give them exemption, provision being made for the waiving of such treaties, and such aliens claiming exemption would be allowed to leave the United States within ninety days. Other provisions of the resolution especially exempt Japanese and Chinese, and provide that Americans who enlisted in allied armies shall not be expatriated.

Favorable report has been ordered by the Senate Military Committee on the bill to restore American citizenship to Americans who forswore their allegiance in order to enlist under our allies, and who shall subsequently join the United States forces. Several thousand Americans are affected.

WOULD IMPRISON PACIFISTS.

Wood Tells Roger N. Baldwin Where to Put Conscientious Objectors.

In answer to a letter to "My Dear Mr. Wood," from Roger N. Baldwin of the American Union Against Militarism asking for an expression of opinion as to what should be done with the conscientious objector, Henry A. Wise Wood has sent the following:

"July 27, 1917.

"Roger N. Baldwin, Esquire, Director Civil Liberties Bureau, American Union Against Militarism:

"Dear Sir—Answering the question contained in your letter of July 26, as to 'how our country should deal with the problem of the conscientious objector to war, men of military age who will refuse to participate in war if drafted,' I would say it is my opinion that these men should be compelled to serve, by force, if necessary. All in society who are physically able to defend it from destruction must be compelled so to defend it when the emergency arises, and such an emergency now confronts us. Those who at the front refuse should be court-martialed and shot; those who at home refuse should be tried for treason and imprisoned.

"Also I should like to point out to you the damage that a propaganda like yours has done to Russia. There, recently, men and women like those composing your organization have had full sway, with the result that must inevitably follow such leadership, that of complete national disintegration. With the Russian object lesson before their eyes I do not believe that you will find many followers here, that is, among those who are normal mentally.

"Returning to the 'conscientious objector,' I recall that the first military law of the Colony of New York, drawn in 1684, refers contemptuously to your 'conscientious objectors' as 'those who, pretending tender consciences, are unwilling to beare arms.'

"From my generalizations I do not omit the Society of Friends. My ancestors were Friends in Philadelphia when the Revolution broke out, but, despite the protests of their co-religionists, they took up arms and helped free this country, for which they were expelled from meeting. When religious and social orders erect themselves, which would refuse to aid with force the preservation of their community from destruction, they are anti-social in fact and should be dealt with as such.

"In conclusion, my dear sir, permit me to say that I consider your propaganda and that of your associates as perhaps the most insidiously evil thing that is crawling beneath the foundations of our national edifice, and that I shall spare no effort to crush it, if I can.

Sincerely,
"HENRY A. WISE WOOD."

APPEAL FOR REJECTED MEN.

Security League Asks Baker to Accept Those Slightly Defective.

The National Security League has appealed to Secretary of War Baker in behalf of hundreds of young men who are anxious to enter the military service of the country, but who because of slight physical defects, which in many instances can be rectified by operations, are unable to pass the rigid physical tests required by the War Department. In the course of the letter to Secretary Baker the league says:

"Many men who would be thoroughly effective officers, and are in some cases thoroughly trained, are being barred from service which they are most anxious to render by the fact that their physical condition conflicts with some arbitrary rule of your department. We have in mind a young lawyer, who, although but 32 years of age, is a man of distinction, who has been several times to Plattsburg, and who will not be accepted because he is a few pounds under weight.

"Before long the country will need every one of these men, and we would like to suggest to you the importance of designating a board of appeal with authority to pass upon the men who are rejected, but who feel that they have physical fitness to perform the duties of a soldier. Besides the benefit to the country of getting such men, in spite of arbitrary requirements, there is the fact, further, that these rejected men, who know that they are physically able to indulge in the most arduous labor, feel degraded by the rejection of their services, and deem such action unjust and unworthy of an efficient Government. It is apt to cause a reaction in their minds which affects their future value as citizens.

"We would further suggest the importance of enlisting in supplementary branches of the army men who have some slight physical defect which has not, however, heretofore incapacitated them from ordinary civilian life or the physical activities and sports the young men of America usually indulge in. We know of men who play thirty-six holes of golf and are barred because of some defect that they themselves never knew of."

Made Record in City Marriages.

The marriage chapel in the Municipal Building yesterday established a new record for Saturday. Although the chapel closed at noon, 109 marriages were performed. The best previous record for a Saturday was 100. On June 4, the day before the draft registration, 149 couples were married, but this record included a "full day," while yesterday the chapel was open only half a day. The draft was thought to explain the desire of many of the men to wed yesterday.

EX-CZAR BREAKS LEG.

Falls While Cycling in the Gardens of the Tsarskoe Selo Palace.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Petrograd says that former Emperor Nicholas fell and broke his leg while cycling in the gardens of the Tsarskoe Selo palace, where he has been incarcerated since the revolution.

DRAFT EXAMINATION BEGINS WEDNESDAY

District Board 142 Announces Readiness for Physical Tests on That Date.

OTHERS START THURSDAY

Fourteen of the City Boards Have Already Sent Out Notices to Men of the First Quota.

Of the 189 local Exemption Boards in New York City, fourteen reported last night that they had completed their lists of men called for examination, and that in all of these districts, except one, the physical examination of the men called, which will determine their fitness for military service, will begin at 8 o'clock next Thursday morning. In the other district, which is 142 of Manhattan, the men will begin reporting for examination on Wednesday morning.

All of the remaining 175 boards announce that their lists will be posted today, and that the first thirds of their quotas will be called for examination Friday morning. The examinations, it was announced yesterday, will continue from day to day, Sundays included, until New York's quota of 39,000 for the first national army has been provided.

The districts which have completed their lists and posted the names of the men called for examination, with the location of the headquarters of each and the name of the Board Chairmen, are as follows:

Manhattan.

Board number, headquarters, and Board Chairman:
115—P. S. 17, W. 48th St., near 9th Av., C. A. Durbin.
119—239 E. 18th St., William Henkel, Jr.
120—Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St., William Cain.
124—P. S. 87, 77th St. and Amsterdam Av., J. M. Proskauer.
142—P. S. 77, 85th St. and 1st Av., I. Wasservogel.
145—221 A, Main Building, City College, Charles H. Tuttle.
151—1,586 Lexington Av., B. Schwartz.
159—P. S. 13, 121 E. 51st St., B. Winthrop.
170—Harlem Chamber of Commerce, I. Kurtz.

Bronx.

22—P. S. 33, Jerome Av. and 184th St., H. K. Davis.

Brooklyn.

25—P. S. 7, Yorl. near Bridge St., H. M. Wynkoop.
74—309 Wyckoff St., B. Robinson.

Queens.

176—23A S. 8th Av., Whitestone, J. B. Townsend.
185—359 Fulton St., Jamaica, W. T. Yale.

Board 142 First to Report "Ready."

The first board to finish its preliminary work and report "ready" to begin examination was Board 142, of which ex-Assistant District Attorney Isidor Wasservogel is the Chairman. This board had its list ready within an hour after it reviewed its master lists from Washington Friday night. The second board to report "ready" was 159, with headquarters in the Public School at 121 East Fifty-first Street. Bronson Winthrop is the Chairman and George Gordon Battle the Secretary of this board.

Soon after No. 159 reported its preliminary work completed, Board 170, with headquarters in the Harlem Chamber of Commerce, Lenox Avenue and 126th Street, posted its list, and was followed within an hour by the report of Board 185 of Jamaica, L. I. The other boards were reporting at intervals all afternoon and until Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling, representative of the Federal Bureau in New York, left the arsenal at 8 o'clock last night.

William Byrnes, Chairman of Board 96, the headquarters of which are in the Bowery Y. M. C. A. Building, 96 East Third Street, notified Mr. Conkling last night that 48.08 per cent of the men of the first 414 on the list for that district are aliens and not eligible under the law for service. The number of aliens in the quota referred to is 180, of whom 17 are Austrians, 1 a German, and 1 a Hungarian.

Irving G. Rothschild, who is Chairman of Board 54, with headquarters in Public School 63, Hinsdale Street and Glenmore Avenue, in the East New York section of Brooklyn, reported that the originals of six registration cards in that district had been stolen from the offices of the board. Mr. Rothschild was instructed to make out duplicate cards. The loss of the cards cannot affect the work of the board and in no way benefits the holders of the numbers they bear. A duplicate of every card in the State is on file in the Adjutant General's office in Albany.

Fears Slackers Will Try Dieting.

Mr. Conkling received a letter yesterday from a woman who warned him to be on the lookout for "slackers," who, the writer said, will try to defeat the law by dieting or else by overindulgence in fattening food, so as to be over or under weight when they are placed on the official scales.

Several cases of where a man is registered twice, sometimes in the same district, have been brought to the attention of Mr. Conkling. One man in the Bronx is No. 50 and also No. 2,023 in the draft list as it was given out in Washington. He will report as No. 50 next Friday morning for examination.

The German Herold last night made this announcement:

"Max F. Wolff, for years one of the associate editors of the German Herold, has the distinction of being the only German-American editor in this city in the first draft for the regular army. Mr. Wolff, who resides at 449 West 124th Street and is married, said last night that he will not claim exemption, but that he will follow the call of this country if he is found to be physically fit.

"I am sorry such a question is broached to me," he said. "I believe I have always given proof of undivided loyalty to the country I choose to be loyalty to the country I chose to be things for me to do: if I am physically fit I shall go to the front; if not, I shall continue my work here and fight for the welfare of the 800,000 school children of this city."

Mr. Wolff is a member of the Board of Directors of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce and the Chairman of the Committee on Education.

Mr. Conkling received offers of volunteer service yesterday from scores of Notary Publics in the city. Owing to the fact that affidavits are to play so important a part in carrying out the provisions of the selective draft law the services of a great number of notaries will be required.

RALLY WINS 12 RECRUITS.

Job Hedges Defines a Conscientious Objector in Brooklyn.

The New York Recruiting Committee held a rally yesterday afternoon at the Parade Ground, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, which was attended by about 3,000 persons. The Forty-seventh Regiment and band were lined up to encourage the young men in the crowd to enlist.

Job E. Hedges, one of the speakers, said that any alien of military age who had not enlisted under the flag of his own country or that of the United States was, in his opinion, a slacker. He added that a conscientious objector was a man who had no lines of communication between his brain and his spine.

Other speakers were Major J. Robinson of the First Infantry of British Columbia, the Rev. F. J. Hanscom, Chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, and Coroner Timothy P. Healey, Chairman of the New York Recruiting Committee, who presided at the rally.

After the speeches twelve young men signified their intention of enlisting and were escorted to the platform by a detail from the Forty-seventh Regiment while the band played the "Marseillaise" and the crowd cheered.

Stern Brothers

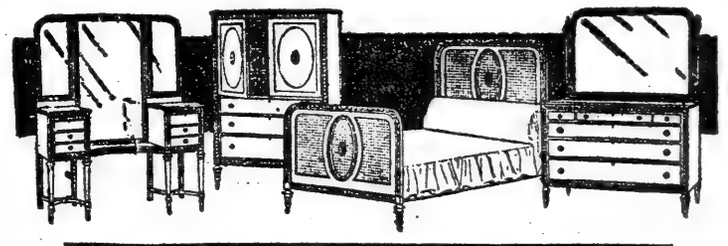
West Forty-second Street *(Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)* **West Forty-third Street**

Beginning To-morrow, Monday, the Half-yearly Sale of

FURNITURE

At 10 to 50% Off Our Regular Prices

Quality Furniture at prices usually asked for inferior grades



Our entire stock on 5th and 6th Floors is included in this event

An example of the exceptional values now available:
Antique Ivory Bedroom Suite, 4 pieces, as illustrated; marble tops; regularly $520.00, $385.00

Bedroom Suites in various styles and finishes:

Sheraton Mahogany, 5 pcs., twin beds; reg: $385, $288.00
Adam Mahogany, 5 pieces, twin beds; reg. $400, $301.00
Louis XVI. American Walnut, 4 pcs.; reg. $260, $185.50
Antique Ivory Suite, 4 pieces; regularly $213.00, $160.50
Antique Ivory Suite, 4 pieces; regularly $178.50, $129.50
Mahogany Adam Suite, 4 pcs.; regularly $142.50, $109.00

For the Living Room or Library:

Queen Anne Suite, two pieces, in mahogany and cane; formerly $190.00, at $143.00

Tapestry Upholstered Suite, three pieces; formerly sold at $170.00, at $134.00

Jacobean Oak Console Tables with mirrors; formerly $30.00, at $22.50

Chippendale Suite, three pieces, in mahogany and cane; formerly $380.00, at $315.00

Mahogany Living Room Suite, 2 pcs.; Louis XVI. design; formerly $250.00, at $125.00

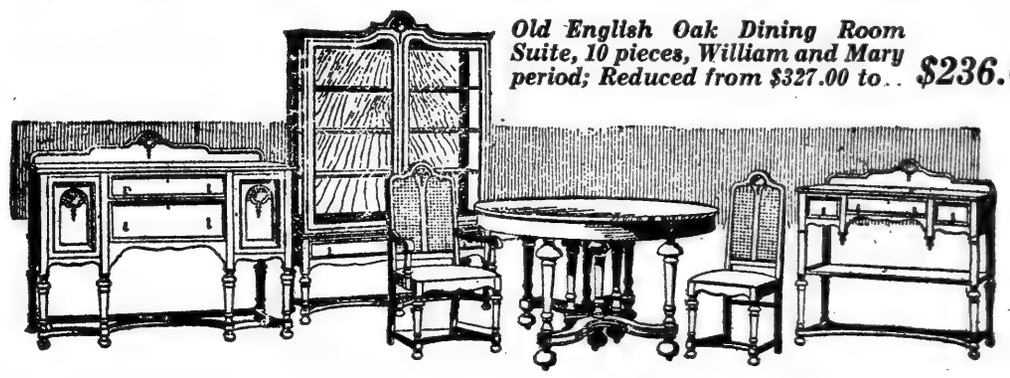
Jacobean Oak Hall Arm Chairs; formerly $15.00, at $10.00

Worth while economies in Dining Room Suites:

Chinese Chippendale Suite, 10 pieces, of solid mahogany; formerly $433.50, at $342.50

William and Mary Suite, 10 pieces, of solid mahogany; formerly $375.00, at $262.00

Solid Quartered Oak Suite, 10 pieces, Tudor design; formerly $225.00, at $165.00



Old English Oak Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces, William and Mary period; Reduced from $327.00 to.. **$236.00**

The Midsummer Sale of Oriental Rugs

Begins Tomorrow and includes the most desired grades and weaves of Eastern Rugs, in all sizes,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES QUOTED THIS SEASON.

Irans, Sarouks, Serebends, etc.
Regularly up to $125.00
at $58.00 to 95.00

Anatolian Mats
Regularly up to $12.50,
at $8.75

Mossouls, Shirvans, etc.
Small and medium; regly. up to $49.50,
at $18.50 to 35.50

Examples of price reductions in Room Size Rugs:

Persian Mahals			Sarouks and Kirmanshahs			Chinese Carpets		
SIZE	WERE	NOW	SIZE	WERE	NOW	SIZE	WERE	NOW
10½x7½ft.,	$148.00	$115.00	11½x8½ft.,	$375.00	$278.00	8½x5½ft.,	$78.00	$60.00
11½x8½ft.,	$145.00	$118.00	12x9ft.,	$468.00	$395.00	11½x9½ft.,	$345.00	$285.00
15½x10½ft.,	$268.00	$225.00	12x10ft.,	$585.00	$465.00	9½x7½ft.,	$178.00	$145.00
17½x13ft.,	$550.00	$395.00	13½x9½ft.,	$475.00	$398.00	14½x11½ft.,	$550.00	$465.00
26½x14½ft.,	$925.00	$685.00	14½x10½ft.,	$550.00	$395.00	14½x12½ft.,	$450.00	$375.00

Purchases made now will be held for future delivery, if so desired.

SPECIALS

For Monday:

Children's Bloomer Dresses
Of colored chambray and gingham; 2 to 5 years,
at $1.00

Parasols and Umbrellas
Rain and Sun Silk, wide tape edge, and Novelty Silk Parasols; also Black and Colored Silk Umbrellas with sport loop handles
$2.95 and 3.75

Final Clearance of Women's Apparel

Women's Dresses
Of voiles, crepes, linens, tissue and nets, $5.00 to 19.75
Of serge, taffeta or crepe de Chine, 14.50 to 29.50

Women's Suits
Khaki, linen, crash, etc., $9.75 to 25.00
Silk and woolen fabrics, 14.50 to 27.50

Women's Tub Skirts at $1.95 to $5.00
Of the most desirable cotton fabrics.

Silk and Woolen Skirts at $3.75 to 19.75

Also the remainder of our high cost garments at proportionate reductions.

SPECIALS

For Monday:

White Satin Collars
Trimmed with soutache braid; unusual value
at $1.65

Women's Silk Gloves
Two-clasp with Paris point backs, or with 3-row backs, also with black and white combination backs; white and black,
at 55c

SOTHEBY'S OFFERS MANY RARE BOOKS

Latin, French, and Italian Works of 15th and 16th Centuries Included.

SALE THIS WEEK IN LONDON

One of the Rarities Is an "Ars Moriendi," Small Quarto, Printed in Venice About 1510.

Rare and valuable books and tracts, chiefly Latin, French, and Italian, of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, will be sold at Sotheby's in London, July 31 and Aug. 1, 2 and 3. One of the rarities is an "Ars Moriendi," small quarto, printed at Venice, without date, but about the year 1510. The title reads "Questa Operetta Tracta Dellarte Del Ben Morire Cioe In Gratia di Dio." Underneath this is a large wood cut of a monk, offering a crown and rosary to the Madonna and child seated. Below this is the printer—J. B. Sessa's cat and mouse device. There are in the volume eleven full-page wood cuts of a remarkable character, all within ornamental borders, some reproduced from the old blocks. The copy has uncut edges, and is positively unique in its fine state.

"Comedia del Divina Poeta Danthe Alighieri," printed at Venice in 1536, has numerous wood cuts, including a full-page one before the "Inferno." It is in contemporary Venetian binding of red morocco, with elegant tooled side ornamental borders, with gilt figures of Cupid and Fortune, and centre cartouches inclosing a lion supporting a fleur-de-lis with initials "I. R." L. Martelli's "Rime Volgari," printed at Venice in 1533, has a medallion figure of the Emperor Charles V., with legend "Carolus V., Roma, Imp. Semper August. Aetat. Sue XLII.," with double-headed eagle above, and two pillars and "plus outre" below. "Summula Pauperum" of Adamus, Paris, 1494, is very rare. It is not mentioned by Brunet. "Historia," by Aeneas Silvius, printed at Vicenza about 1475, is a large copy of a scarce edition. "De Occulta Philosophia," by H. C. Agrippa, Cologne, 1533, is in old French calf gilt binding, with the arms of Count Hoym.

"Vaticinium," by H. Amaseius, Venice, 1499, is an extremely rare tract from the early Aldine press. "Antonfogia Graeca," 1566, has the arms of King James I. "Orlando Furiosa," by L. Ariosto, Anvers, 1558, is a remarkably fine copy, originally belonging to the Earls of Bristol. "Elizabeth, Countess of Bristol, her book, 1708." The book plate of John, Lord Hervey, dated 1702, is also in the volume. "Rhetoricorum" of Aristotle has the signature of J. A. De Thou on the title and last leaf. There is a first edition of the Italian translation of Saint Augustine's "City of God," by Jacopo Passavanti. T. Beza's "Psalmorum Sacrorum libri quinque," Geneva, 1580, is a presentation copy to Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, from Loselerius Villerius, with long inscription on flyleaf. The inscription on the title is "In Veritate Victoria, April 7, 1581, H. Huntyngdon, 1581." A "Biblia Sacra Latina," Strasburg, the "R." printer, no date, comes from the library of the Duke of Sussex, with bookplate.

A Recent Italian Tract.

"Sanctarum Peregrinationum" of Bernard de Breydenbach, 1486, is the first Latin edition, with original impressions of the panoramic wood-cut views of cities and the frontispiece of "Philippus de Virken Miles." It comes from the libraries of Hanrott and Lord Crawford. A rare edition of Dr. A. Cermisono's "Receipts for Plague Remedies," in Italian, is followed by an Italian tract of the same period, but in different type, relating to the Turks. Neither of these tracts is apparently known, apart from Brunet's record, which he made from Libri's copy. A rare copy of Cippicus, Venice, 1477, is in binding by Trautz-Bauzonnet. "Historia de troia," by Guido de Columna, Venice, 1481, is the first edition of the Italian version of this celebrated work. "Liber Ruralium Commodorum," by Petrus de Crescentius, 1474, is a rare and early edition and John of Westphalia's first dated book. "La Divina Commedia," Florence, 1481, is the first edition of Dante with Landino's "Commentary." It contains eleven of the twelve designs by Botticelli. "Destructione de Jerusalem," Lyon, about 1490, is the Didot copy, and is extremely rare. Dousa's "Epigrammata," 1579, has the arms of the "Wisard" Earl of Northumberland.

"Epularis," Venice, 1596, is an early and very rare Italian cookery book. "Hecuba et Iphigenia in Aulide," by Euripides, Venice, Aldus, 1507, is the copy which belonged to George Harvey, the friend of Spenser, and has his autograph on title, and numerous manuscript notes in his fine handwriting.

"Libro della Origine della Volgare Proverbi" of Fabritti, printed at Venice in 1526, is extremely rare. Brunet gives a long description of this work. It is in verse. Very scarce is the première edition of Claude Fauchet's "Recueil de l'Origine de la Langue et Poesie Françoise," Paris, 1581. "Gesta Romanorum," printed by John of Westphalia in the fifteenth century, is the editio princeps and an uncut copy in binding by C. Lewis. It is perfect with all the original blanks, and is probably unique in this state. "Poemata," by Joseph Gonsalves a Quevedo, Brussels, 1596, is a dedication and presentation copy to Albert, Archduke of Austria and Cardinal. "Oeuvres," of J. B. L. Gresset, 1748, is a large paper copy in binding by Weir. It comes from the libraries of Macarthy and H. Drury of Harrow.

Noted for Greek Quotations.

"Epistolae et Tractatus" of Saint Hieronymus, Mainz, 1469, is a fine specimen of early typography, and very rare. It is remarkable for the type used for the Greek quotations. "Versus Iambici," by Joannes Metropolitanus Euchaitensis, 1610, is one of the earliest books printed at Eton with the silver Greek type invented by Sir Henry Savile. "Elogia Virorum," by Paulius Jovius, Florence, 1551, is a genuine original specimen of an elaborate grolieresque binding in first rate condition.

"Pharsalia" of Lucan, Venice, 1477, is an early and rare edition. It is the only work issued from the press of Juvenis Guerinus that is recorded by Proctor. "De Rerum Natura," by Lucretius, Verona, 1486, is the first edition of this work with a date and very rare. The "Opera Omnia," of Macrobius, Venice, 1472, is very scarce and contains the first printed texts of Homer and Lucretius and is remarkable for the nature of the Greek type used. "Belial ius," by Dominicus Mancinus, 1488, is very rare, and is the first production of George Mittelhus's Paris press. "Le Sorti," by F. Marcolino da Forli, Venice, 1540, is the first edition of this singular work on the art of fortune telling by arrangement of cards. It is extremely rare. "Statuta Mediolanensis," 1480, is another rarity and is the only production of Paulus de Suardis's press that is recorded by Proctor. "Le Premier Volume," "Le Second Volume," and "Les Prophecies," of Marlin, Paris, 1488, in binding by F. Bedford, is a fine copy of the rare first complete edition of Merlin. "Venetias," by Franciscus Modestus, 1521, was the first book printed at Rimini. "Expositio," by F. Morellus, 1620, is printed on vellum, and has the arms of Louis Henri, Comte de Lomenie. "Opera Omnia," Ovid, 1662, has the arms of Lenglet du Fresnoy, and is tooled in Le Gascon manner, probably by Du Seuil. Books with Du Fresnoy's arms, with rich and delicate Le Gascon tooling, are seldom met with.

Blaise Pascal's "Les Provinciales," Cologne, 1657, première edition, in binding by Trautz-Bauzonnet, is another rarity. "Secretum" and "Capitula in Librum," by F. Petrarch, Argentina, "R" printer, early fourteenth century, is extremely rare. The text is in fine state. This work was formerly ascribed to the press of J. Mentelin of Strasburg. "Historiarum" of Polybius, 1473, is an editio princeps and a splendid copy of this extremely rare specimen of the first Roman press. "De Vetustate Aquilejensis Patriae," by M. A. Sabellian, printed by Antonius of Avignon, without date, is the only book printed by Proctor of this anonymous place and printer. "Expositio," by Turrecremata, Moguntia, 1474, is [illegible]

edition of this very rare work. Virgil's "Aeneid," "Georgics" and "Bucolics," Paris, 1541, has the arms of Count Heym. The same author's "Bucoliche," printed at Florence in 1494, has an Italian renascence wood cut of Virgil in his study on the title.

1,300 TO GET COMMISSIONS.

Madison Barracks Students Will Receive Them About Aug. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 28.—Colonel William R. Sample, commander of the officers' training camp at Madison Barracks, announced this afternoon that on Wednesday approximately 1,800 of the 1,600 or more now in training would be recommended to the War Department for commission as Second and First Lieutenants and Captains, and for appointments as Majors.

The commissions will be returned to Madison Barracks and distributed about Aug. 15. The men are to continue the training course here until Aug. 11. They will receive short furloughs before being assigned to units of the national army. Each student company is to furnish forty-nine officers of the rank of Second and First Lieutenants and Captains, and two candidates for appointment as Majors.

A Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and one Major from the regular army will be assigned to each of the draft regiments, it is said.

Company D of the Third New York National Guard, and Company I of the Second, were today ordered relieved by a company of the Tenth New York Regiment of Poughkeepsie. The two companies relieved will return to their home stations at Oswego and at Whitehall respectively before going to the National Guard mobilization camp at Spartansburg, S. C.

Major Gen. Sam Sumner, U. S. A., retired, whose father soldiered at Madison Barracks more than a hundred years ago, and under whom Colonel Sample performed his first military duties after being graduated from West Point in the early eighties, motored to Madison Barracks from Boston, Mass., today and was the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Sample.

The following named Second Lieutenants who were former First Sergeants in the regular army, arrived here today and were assigned to duty as follows: To Company 1, Rufus L. Sullenger, James F. Clark, Albert Hamme, Norman D. Finley; Company 2, Edward J. Dugan, George Armstrong, Louis H. Boyle, Charles Anderson; Company 3, Emil G. Lehman, Foster J. Ambler, Harry P. Merchant, Willard W. Kinsey, Charles P. Watson; Company 4, Robert J. Phelps, Alonzo McNeale, William F. Schneider, Albert A. Dunmare; Company 5, Robert H. Norton, Henry V. Custer, George F. Johnson, James L. Albright; Company 6, William H. McManus, Charles B. Wagner, John F. Jackson, Benjamin C. Flagg; Company 7, James P. Lyons, Alfred G. French, John N. Bryan, Adolph H. Hildebrant; Company 8, Patrick Fitzgerald, Joseph R. Phillips, William S. Derbyshire, Harry A. Vaquerie. Second Lieutenant Henry A. O'Donnel also arrived here to do staff duty.

ALLAYS PLATTSBURG FEARS.

Colonel Wolf Says There Are Places for All Competent Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 28.—Virtually every competent man at the training camp will be taken for war service, according to Colonel Paul Wolf, who said today: "We now have places for all men who we feel are capable to fill them."

The camp authorities thought it best, however, not to divulge the number of commissions assigned to Plattsburg, because the training camp will not end for more than two weeks, and the candidates might slacken in their work if the result were known earlier.

The candidates' work of the last week has been perhaps more varied than that of any other week. The infantry has had bomb throwing, bayonet fighting, and machine gun practice. Companies have taken up combat firing on the rifle range, advancing by short rushes and firing at targets representing prone men, while battalions have manoeuvred against each other in the field. The artillery candidates have busied themselves with mounted drill and practice with three-inch guns.

Tonight there is a vaudeville performance, with entertainers from New York, has been arranged for the camp amphitheatre. Boxing bouts are on the program, with Eddie Leonard, the lightweight champion, and Johnny Dundee, who will spar against N. M. Walker of the New York camp and Private Shafer from the First Field Artillery Regiment. Tomorrow night Mme. Louise Homer, Mme. Florence Mulford, Miss Emily Harford, and David Bispham will take part in a concert at the training camp.

One man from the New England camp was discharged today at his own request. The following were discharged on account of physical disability: C. L. Brown, Third New York Battery; V. E. Phetou, First New York Battery; John M. Hodges, Jr., Second New York Battery; G. E. Washburn, First New England Battery; C. F. Morse, Jr., Second New England Battery.

PENNSYLVANIA HIRES WOMEN

Road Now Uses Them in Many Places Formerly Filled by Men.

Following the decision reached by the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad last Spring to open avenues of employment for women and girls in as many lines of work as possible, more than two thousand have entered the service of the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie in the operating department alone. The total number of girls and women at present working in the operating department is 2,380, and the greater part of these have been employed in the last two months.

Among the forms of railroad service now being performed by women, to which more than ordinary interest attaches, seventy-one signalwomen are at work, and six student signalwomen are on the payrolls. In addition there are 4 women locomotive dispatchers, 19 station cleaners, 206 car cleaners, 2 draftswomen, 104 messengers, 20 student messengers, 10 extra messengers, 23 station agents, 1 ticket seller, 3 bureau of information attendants, 1 pump attendant, 42 block operators, 2 machine hands, 5 street watchwomen, 5 upholsterers, 1 parcel room attendant, 12 drawbridge tenders, and 18 store attendants.

In the lines of work more customarily followed by women there are 433 telephone and private branch exchange operators, 84 matrons, 29 janitresses, 2 stewardesses, 78 stenographers, 1,102 clerks, and 1 cook.

GOETHALS GOING TO JERSEY.

General Will Take Charge of Building Highways There Soon.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 28.—Major Gen. George W. Goethals, who resigned as general manager of the Government's Emergency Fleet Corporation, is planning to resume the construction of New Jersey State roads and to labor for the development of the port of New York, it was announced here today by Governor Walter E. Edge. Adjt. Gen. Charles W. Barber, representative of the Governor, who talked over the telephone with General Goethals yesterday, quoted the Panama Canal builder as saying:

"Of course, like all patriotic Americans, I am at the service of the Government, in any capacity, but I am arranging now to enter still more actively into the work for New Jersey, and as soon as I arrange important matters here I will leave Washington and see Governor Edge, prepared in addition to be of any other service he desires in connection with the building of tunnels, bridges, port development and other engineering activities."

It had been reported General Goethals might be sent to France to do army engineering work.

BREAK LIKELY IN CHINA.

Sun Yat-sen Reported Forming a League of Southern Provinces.

LONDON, July 28.—The outlook in China is most serious and a complete rupture between the north and south seems inevitable, according to a dispatch from Shanghai to THE TIMES. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who recently was reported to be leading the rebels near Swatow, has gone to Canton to organize a league of the southern and southwestern provinces.

Proclamations refusing to recognize the Government at Peking have been issued in Kwang-tung, a southeastern province.

HELD FOR MURDER OF WOMAN IN HOTEL

Night Clerk, Roused by Scream, Caught Young Kenelon Winslow.

THEFT FOLLOWED QUARREL

Prisoner Says He Knocked Companion Down and Then Struck Her with Glass Inkstand.

Nodding behind the desk in the Remington Hotel, 129 West Forty-sixth Street, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, James Hurley, the night clerk, was startled by a woman's scream. He sat up suddenly and listened, but the sound was not repeated. Then he walked around from behind the desk and stood listening at the stairway. This brought no result, and he went back to his seat behind the register half satisfied he had made a mistake.

A quarter of an hour later a young man who had appeared at the hotel about 1 A. M. with a young woman and who had registered as "J. Martin and wife, Brooklyn, N. Y.," ran down the stairs in great excitement. Then Hurley remembered the scream, and intercepted the guest as he was running toward the street door.

"Where are you going?" he asked.

"Don't stop me," came the excited reply. "My wife is very ill and I am going for a doctor."

"You can't go now. I will call a physician after we investigate," said the clerk. He summoned Howard Dow, the assistant manager, and together they ascended to the room occupied by "Martin" and his wife. Dow opened the door and saw the room in great disorder. The table was overturned, the bedclothes scattered about the room, and beside the bed lay, fully dressed, the body of the woman. Blood was flowing from wounds on her head, her eyes were discolored, and her nose broken. Her ankles were tied together with a towel and her hands bound with her belt. She wos gagged with a towel. Beside the body was a glass inkstand, which explained the cuts on her head. On a piece of paper stuffed in the small hand satchel she had carried was scrawled: "Let this be a warning to women like you."

A surgeon from the Polyclinic Hospital said she was dead. With the arrival of the police the interrogation of the man who had given his name as Martin was begun. He said he was Kenelon Chase Winslow of 551 Jefferson Street, Elizabeth, N. J., an employe of the Hooker Electro Chemical Company of 40 Wall Street. He gave his age as 22. His companion, he said, he knew only as Frances Bradley of 142 West Eighty-third Street. Though later she was identified as Mrs. Fannie King, the police do not believe that is her real name and are still trying to fix her identity. They believe, however, that she came here from Roxbury, Mass.

Winslow, who is clean cut and bronzed by outdoor life, went to the Remington on Friday night and engaged a room. He explained that he would return later with his wife. It was shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning that he arrived with a good-looking dark-haired young women, who looked about his own age.

To Detectives Kenny and Hooker of the Second Branch Winslow gave his real name and confessed that he had killed the woman. He was calm when he told his story, and when later he talked to Inspector Cray he appeared not to realize the seriousness of his situation. The only nervousness he showed was when the Inspector told him his father had been notified.

"That was not necessary," he said. "Why did he have to know anything about this?"

He said that he had known Frances Bradley for several months and had accompanied her to hotels before. He met her on Friday night and she told him she would meet him at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in front of the Hotel Astor. He met her there and together they went to the Remington. On a previous meeting they had a quarrel, and shortly after they entered the room this was renewed.

He was dozing off when, he said, he saw his companion, fully dressed, take his watch from his pocket. He jumped from the bed and struck her a blow in the face, knocking her down. She screamed and they struggled about the room. He picked up a glass inkstand from the table and struck her a blow on the head that stunned her. He tied her feet together and her hands, and then he started to dress. He was doing this when she became conscious and started to struggle. Fearing that she would scream again he struck her repeatedly with the inkstand, he said. Then he gagged her.

"I did it all on the impulse of the moment," he told Inspector Cray. "I saw her take my watch. What I did was not premeditated."

Theophilus Winslow, father of the prisoner, is a member of the dry goods firm of Ahrens and Winslow, 1,170 Broadway. When the detectives arrived at his place of business he had no idea his son was in trouble. When the latter's name was mentioned he spoke of him with pride and affection. Young Winslow, it is said, was graduated from the Elizabeth High School two years ago. He is a member of several clubs, and had won numerous golf prizes. His father said that on the few nights he remained away from home on account of business he always called up both his father and mother to notify them, and called them again when he got to work in the morning.

The detectives would not face the ordeal of telling him that his son was arrested charged with murder, so they said his boy was in trouble, and that Inspector Cray wanted to see him at Police Headquarters. When young Winslow heard that his father was coming he asked to be taken direct to the Coroner's office. He was arraigned before Coroner Healy charged with homicide and held without bail. He told how he had tried to enlist in the National Guard in New Jersey and in New York and had been rejected on account of defective eyesight. He is said to have an older brother in the Seventh Regiment and an another brother in the American Ambulance.

As soon as Winslow was locked up in the Tombs the detectives started to fix the identity of the victim whose body was sent to the morgue. The police have possession of her trunk, and they believe that through articles contained in it they will be able to find her mother. They are confident that she lived in New England, and the police of Boston and other places have been asked to locate her relatives.

Detective Micelli visited the Morgue with a Mrs. Helen Williams of 126 West Forty-ninth Street, who identified the body as that of Mrs. Fannie King of 142 West Eighty-third Street. She was not certain King was her right name. Late yesterday afternoon a long distance call was received at the Remington Hotel. A woman's voice asked for the manager and while he was being sought for the caller asked the name of the woman who had been killed at the hotel.

"Frances," replied the operator. A scream came over the wire and the voice said: "Good God, that's my daughter." Then the connection was broken.

The autopsy, Coroner's Physician Ray said, showed that death was due to strangulation, and that the wounds on the head were not sufficient to have caused death.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 28.—Kenelon Chase Winslow is noted as a lawn tennis player at the Elizabeth Town and Country Club and is a member of Christ Episcopal Church. His mother said tonight:

"I've given my other sons, Edward and William, to my country, and I never thought my baby boy would do a thing like this. Edward is in France and William is on his way there. There are some things a mother never knows about a boy. My son never gave me one moment of worry from the time he was born. He never drank and was always a religious boy."

Semi-made Skirts
$1.98
Usual Price $3.00
Made of imported Ratine in colors and white; also white Pique; sizes 25 to 36 inches.
Second Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

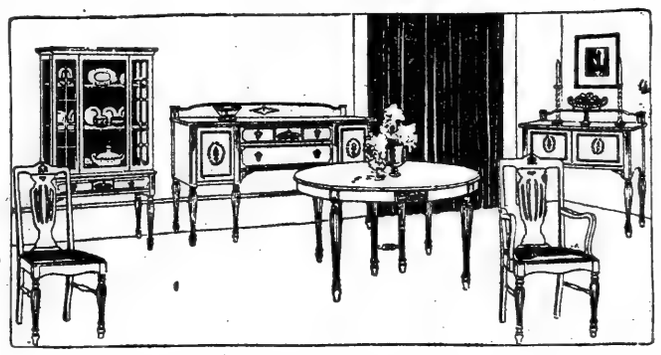
Charge Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered September 1st

Sale of Fabric Writing Paper
20c a pound
Envelopes to Match; a package.....10c
Cabinet 50 Sheets and Envelopes.....28c
Cabinet 100 Sheets and 80 Envelopes.....48c
Ground Floor.

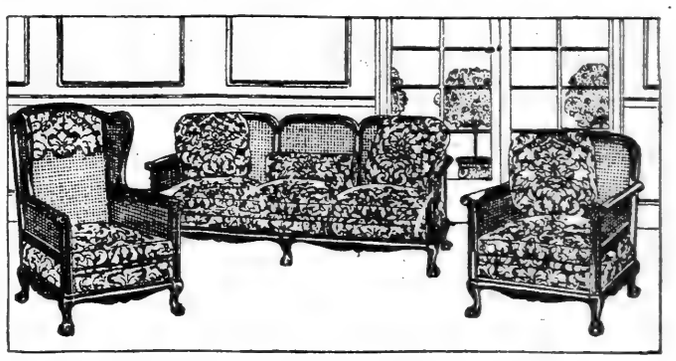
Splendid Values Featured for Tomorrow in the

Midsummer Sale of Furniture

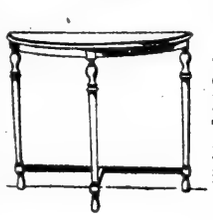
The Savings Range from 10% to 50%



Hepplewhite Walnut Dining Room Suite, ten pieces, 66-inch Sideboard, 39-inch China Cabinet, 38-inch Serving Table, 54-inch Extension Table extending to 8 feet, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair.. $395.00



Chippendale Mahogany Cane Suite in excellent quality blue or mulberry damask; three pieces: Davenport, Arm Chair and Wing Chair; cushion spring seats. Includes Pillows..... $295.00



Solid mahogany Davenport End Table. 30 x 12 inches. Special $9.75



Solid mahogany Sewing Cabinet, made exclusively for Lord & Taylor. Special $11.50

Closing Out 250
Dining Room Chairs
1 to 6 of a pattern—
Mahogany, Walnut, Oak.
Formerly $10.00 to $25.00
$3.50, $5.00, $7.25
Sixth Floor.

Solid mahogany Crochet Ball Cabinet or "Sister Susie."..... $9.75
This useful piece of furniture first came into general use in Queen Anne's time when the ladies of that period wore hoop skirts, making it very inconvenient to have to go down on their knees to recover the ball of thread, which always rolled under the dresser or cabinet, so an ingenious furniture maker constructed the crochet ball or stand.





Spinet Desk, solid mahogany, 34 inches wide.. $29.50

Thousands of Pairs
Women's Pure Silk
Gloves
Very Special, at, a pair
69c
Heavy Milanese quality, two and three clasp Gloves, double finger tipped. In choice shades of
Tan, Mode, Pongee, Chamois, Navy, Black and White.
Not all sizes in each shade.
Ground Floor.

Stop the Returned Goods Abuse and Eliminate Waste

In supporting the plan of Mr. A. W. Shaw, Chairman of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, we ask our patrons to endeavor to return as few goods as possible. Merchandise thoughtlessly and carelessly bought and afterwards returned means

Waste, Decreased Efficiency, Loss to the Merchant, Higher Cost to the Public

It is every one's patriotic duty to eliminate waste. Help us save and the saving will be yours.

The following rule will be absolutely enforced on and after August 1st, 1917.

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

Thousands of Lengths
Plain and Fancy
Silks
At ½ Price
Included are fashionable and desirable weaves in practically every wanted color.
Skirt Lengths, Blouse and Trimming Lengths.
from 1 to 4 yards.
Ground Floor.

Women's Dresses
Of Navy Blue Georgette Crepe
The Very Latest Model Remarkable Value
$25.00
A special purchase of these most fashionable Summer Dresses, in navy blue Georgette Crepe of superior quality.

White Dresses—Reduced to
$25.00
White Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine and cool China Silk, in models for Midsummer wear.
Third Floor.

Smart Sweaters
Of Shetland Wool
Exceptional Value at
$5.50
Light weight Shetland Sweaters, in model with deep sailor collar and belt. In sport colors, pastel shades and in white; an ideal Summer Sweater at a remarkably low price.

Bathing Suits
Reduced for Quick Clearance
$3.95 to $12.75
Including all Satin, Mohair and Jersey knit suits.
Third Floor.

Dainty Negligees
Of Sheer White Voile
Actually Worth $2.00
$1.45
Striped novelty Voile in Empire model, the deep sailor collar and wide sleeves lace trimmed.
Swiss Breakfast Coats
Actual $3.00 Value
$1.95
White dotted Swiss in a practical and pretty Coat Negligee, with deep corded flounce and wide sleeves.
Silk lined Voile Negligees
Actual $7.00 Value
$4.95
Sheer White Dotted Voile, lined with soft white Silk and effectively trimmed with filet lace.
Second Floor.

Women's Low Shoes
2800 Pairs Reduced
$7.00 and $8.00 Pumps
$5.50
Patent and dull leathers, White Kidskin, dark tan Russia calf low heel Pumps, tan Pumps with Louis XVI heels.
$5.50 Pumps $4.95
Patent and dull leather, high arch, Louis XVI heels.

$4.00 to $8.00 Low Shoes
$2.95
A variety of models from regular stock; A and AA widths only.
Second Floor.

New Blouses
Of White Tub Silk
Specially Priced
$2.95
Tailored model in cool washable Silk, trimmed with large pearl buttons.
White Crepe de Chine Blouses
Very effectively inset with lace medallions and embroidered..... $5.00
Georgette Crepe Blouses
White and flesh; finely tucked and embroidered model..... $5.95
Georgette Crepe Blouses
White Crepe of very heavy quality; model elaborate with wide filet lace and hand embroidery..... $7.95
Third Floor.

Ground Floor Special
300 Lingerie Blouses Worth $3.00
$1.65
A special purchase of Voile, batiste, and organdie, lace trimmed and embroidered models.

Night Gowns
Of Flesh or White Batiste
Specially Priced at
98c, $1.25, $1.75 and $1.95
Dainty Midsummer models, some sleeveless; all prettily trimmed. Also White Nainsook Gowns.
Envelope Chemise
Exceptionally Low Priced at
98c, $1.25, $1.75, $1.95
Nainsook and Batiste in very dainty, simply trimmed new models.
Second Floor.

NEGROES IN PROTEST MARCH IN FIFTH AV.

8,000 Men, Women, and Children Demand That Discrimination and Oppression End.

TELL WOES ON BANNERS

Parade in Silence While Thousands of Their Race Look On with Never a Cheer.

To the beat of muffled drums 8,000 negro men, women and children marched down Fifth Avenue yesterday in a parade of "silent protest against acts of discrimination and oppression" inflicted upon them in this country, and in other parts of the world. Without a shout or a cheer they made their cause known through many banners which they carried, calling attention to "Jim Crowism," segregation, disfranchisement, and the riots of Waco, Memphis, and East St. Louis.

Among the banners was one which immediately attracted the notice of the police. It displayed a picture of a negro woman kneeling before President Wilson, and appealing to him to bring democracy to America before carrying it to Europe. The police declared the banner to be objectionable, and the committee in charge of the parade readily withdrew it.

Excepting for this incident, the parade was in all respects one of the most quiet and orderly demonstrations ever witnessed in Fifth Avenue. True to their word, the negroes made it a "parade of silent protest." It was not until they reached Twenty-third Street, where they dispersed, that they permitted themselves a few outbursts of cheers, these being occasioned by the waving of some of their more elaborately inscribed banners calling for justice and equal rights for the negro.

The negroes assembled at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. Some 300 or more children led the parade, followed by several thousand negro women in white. The men made up the third section. Although there were not more than 8,000 in the parade itself, according to police estimates, fully 20,000 negroes lined Fifth Avenue and gave silent approval of the demonstration.

During the progress of the march circulars were distributed among the crowds telling of the purpose which brought the negroes together. Under the caption, "Why Do We March?" the circular read, in part, as follows:

"We march because by the grace of God and the force of truth the dangerous, hampering walls of prejudice and inhuman injustices must fall.

"We march because we want to make impossible a repetition of Waco, Memphis, and East St. Louis by arousing the conscience of the country, and to bring the murderers of our brothers, sisters and innocent children to justice.

"We march because we deem it a crime to be silent in the face of such barbaric acts.

"We march because we are thoroughly opposed to Jim Crow cars, &c., segregation, discrimination, disfranchisement, lynching, and the host of evils that are forced on us. It is time that the spirit of Christ should be manifested in the making and execution of laws.

"We march because we want our children to live in a better land and enjoy fairer conditions than have fallen to our lot.

"We march in memory of our butchered dead, the massacre of honest toilers who were removing the reproach of laziness and thriftlessness hurled at the entire race. They died to prove our worthiness to live. We live in spite of death shadowing us and ours. We prosper in the face of the most unwarranted and illegal oppression.

"We march because the growing consciousness and solidarity of race, coupled with sorrow and discrimination, have made us one; a union that may never be dissolved in spite of shallow-brained agitators, scheming pundits and political tricksters who secure a fleeting popularity and uncertain financial support by promoting the disunion of a people who ought to consider themselves as one."

Although the Wilson banner displeased the police, they raised no objection to these:

"Make America Safe for Democracy," "India is Abolishing Caste, America is Adopting It," and "Memphis and Waco, Centres of American Culture."

One banner carried near the head of the procession read, "Your Hands Are Full of Blood." Bearing on East St. Louis riots, there were banners which read: "Pro- for the Lady Macbeths" of St. Louis," "Thou Shalt Not Kill?" "We are Maligned as Lazy, and Murdered When We Work," "Cain, Where Is Abel, Thy Brother?"

Those in the parade represented every negro organization and church in the city. They marched, however, not as organizations, but as a people of one race, united by ties of blood and color, and working for a common cause. The Grand Marshal was Captain W. H. Jackson. Directly behind him marched the Executive Committee, composed of the Rev. H. C. Bishop, the Rev. F. A. Cullen, James W. Johnson, the Rev. Charles D. Martin, Fitz W. Mottley, and John E. Nail.

TWO SLAIN AT CHESTER IN RENEWED RIOTING

Police Chauffeur Shot in Machine Bringing Guards—Negro Found Dead After Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., July 28.—After twenty-four hours of comparative calm under heavy policing, two more fatalities occurred here at 11 o'clock tonight as the result of the race rioting which has kept this city in a furor of excitement for three days and nights.

One of the men killed was David Schwartz, white, 18 years old, a special chauffeur for the Chester Police Department. He was shot through the heart. The other dead man is an unidentified negro who acted as a guard for a saloonkeeper and gang politician here. He was also shot through the heart.

Two deputy sheriffs were wounded. Charles Roller, Collingdale, shot through the shoulder, condition serious; Floyd Terrill of Chester.

The outbreak came after a day in which it appeared the race rioting had subsided. The deputy sheriffs, Roller and Terrill, were walking together in the heart of the "black belt" when they noticed some negroes drinking whisky and causing a disturbance. The deputies rushed toward the negroes and tried to take away the whisky. The negroes resisted, but finally broke loose and dashed into the Lamokin Woods, where from behind bushes they began firing. The deputies returned the fire.

In the meantime word was sent to the Chester police station. A high-powered machine driven by Schwartz was dispatched to the scene of the trouble. In the tonneau were two armed guards. The machine was nearing the scene of the shooting when Schwartz crumpled up, shot through the heart. One of the guards climbed over and took the wheel. Bullets continued to pour in, and the two guards answered the fire. As a second machine arrived, filled with deputies, the firing by the negroes ceased. The body of a negro was found near the bushes.

Exchange Seat Assigned in Will.

The will of William J. B. Mills, stock broker, who died July 14 last, states that his Stock Exchange seat has been assigned to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, and that the proceeds of the sale of the seat are to go to that firm in payment of certain notes. The residuary estate is left to the widow, Mrs. Lottie Lee Mills.

WILSON'S ADDRESS READ TO PERUVIAN CONGRESS

President of Southern Republic Says That Country Adheres to Our War Declarations.

LIMA, Peru, July 28.—The Peruvian Congress met today and after effecting organization heard President Pardo read his message to the legislative bodies, in which the steps taken by Peru to safeguard the rights of her citizens in connection with Germany's submarine warfare were mentioned, and hopes were expressed that Germany would give satisfaction for the sinking of the Peruvian steamer Lorton.

Peru, the message declared, adheres to the declarations of President Wilson's message of April 2 last, passages from which President Pardo read. Cordial relations were being maintained with all nations, and the Government was doing all possible to strengthen the nation's bonds of friendship with other peoples. In the deplorable European war Peru was maintaining her strict obligations of neutrality.

Particular mention was made of Peru's cordial relations with Bolivia. The visit of the Bolivian Boy Scouts, the President observed, had enabled the Government to reciprocate the warm welcome which the Peruvian Boy Scouts had received on their excursion into Bolivia, while the recent visit of the Argentine warship Sarmiento had permitted the Government and the people of Peru to demonstrate their cordial sympathy toward Argentina.

Negotiations had been instituted for navigation and extradition treaties with Brazil, the President reported, and it was hoped the negotiations for arbitration of the boundary lines with Colombia would shortly be concluded. The question of Tacna and Arica Provinces, in issue with Chile, on the other hand, had not progressed toward a satisfactory solution.

The President asked that especial attention be given the passage of laws against what he characterized as the terrible plague of alcoholism.

The economic progress of the republic was alluded to as satisfactory, the foreign trade last year having exceeded 25,000,000 sols, the highest in the country's history. The condition of the banks was reported excellent. The revenues had increased and internal harmony had improved the financial situation.

José Carlos Dernales was elected President of the Senate and Juan Pardo President of the Chamber of Deputies.

HALDEMAN AGREEMENT VOID

Kentucky Court of Appeals Vacates Newspaper Injunction.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 28.—The Court of Appeals, Kentucky's highest court, today dissolved the temporary injunction recently granted to Bruce Haldeman, President of The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times companies, against these corporations, W. B. Haldeman, Isabel Haldeman, and Bennett H. Young. The temporary injunction prevented the defendants from removing Bruce Haldeman as business manager and from supervision over and participation in the editorial departments of both newspapers. The high court upheld the legality of that forthcoming action by the defense.

Henry Watterson, in the lower court, intervened as opposed to the legality of a private agreement between the three Haldemans in 1912, by which Bruce Haldeman was to be President and business manager and W. B. Haldeman Vice President or director, until one of the three Haldemans should die. He denied acquiescence in the agreement and opposed its further enforcement as against public policy. The lower court decided that Mr. Watterson had acquiesced; the Court of Appeals sustained his denial. In its opinion the Court of Appeals declared that no private agreement could bind future actions and elections of corporation officers in Kentucky and declared that agreement invalid.

INDORSE CHOICE OF FUSION.

Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Secretary and Merchant Praise Mitchel Regime.

The Fusion Committee of 250 has received letters from a number of Republicans and independent Democrats indorsing its action in renominating Mayor Mitchel. Yesterday the committee received letters from Charles Dietrich, Secretary of the Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, who is in charge of the Red Cross work at the Spartansburg (N. C.) camp, and George Dressler, President of the Wallabout Market Merchants' Association. In his letter Mr. Dietrich said:

"This administration is the best administration New York ever had. I am a Republican, but I think it would be most unfortunate for New York City if a separate Republican ticket were nominated. It would mean Tammany and disaster. How any man who remembers Tammany rule, or, rather, misrule, can wish to take a risk of defeat by running an out-and-out separate municipal ticket I cannot understand.

"I supported Fusion four years ago, and I intend to support it now. It is the only way to keep New York properly governed. There is no man or set of men that can be guaranteed to give New York any better government than it has had for the last three and a half years. So why attempt to put strange men in?"

Mr. Dressler's letter follows in part:

"I like the way the Mayor stands up to fight—the way in which he proves that he never shirks a fight. The way in which he decides that he is doing what is best for the city, and, once having decided, the way in which he presses toward the goal regardless of criticism or opposition. Why, no matter whether you agree with Mitchel politically, you've got to admire him and to acknowledge that he is too high class a man to be rightfully accused of anything venal or petty or questionable.

"Controller Prendergast is also deserving of hearty praise. Taxes are high, but his pay-as-you-go policy is sound, and we can afford to endure without excessive complaint, because the day will come when the pay-as-you-go policy will be revealed a true municipal blessing."

QUEENS ELECTION DISTRICTS

County Gets Two More Assemblymen, but One Less Polling Place.

Queens will have 188 election districts under the rearrangement dividing the county into six instead of four Assembly districts. Each election district will have an average of 389 voters. Although the county gets two more Assembly districts, the number of election districts is decreased by one. The old plan called for 189 election districts.

The present distribution is: First Assembly District, 32 election districts; Second District, 30; Third District, 30; Fourth District, 30; Fifth District, 32; Sixth District, 34.

MRS. BOLLINGER IS DEAD.

Grieved for Deformed Baby Whose Life Was Forfeited.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 28.—Mrs. Anna Bollinger, 2,013 Fletcher Avenue, the life of whose mentally deficient and hopelessly deformed child Dr. Harry J. Haiselden refused to save at the German-American Hospital in November, 1915, has died.

"After the baby's death," said Allen Bollinger, today, "my wife fell into a settled melancholia and wasted away. The child died in a room in the hospital adjoining that in which its mother lay. My wife was never the same after the death of the baby."

The baby Bollinger case became famous throughout America and Europe. The decision of Dr. Haiselden to allow the child to die when a surgical operation might have saved its life became the subject of heated controversy among medical men and laymen everywhere.

TRUCK HIT BY TRAIN STARTS FATAL FIRE

Burning Gasoline Ran Over Tracks and Set Freight Station and Cars Ablaze.

THEN TANKS EXPLODED

One Killed, Several Fatally Hurt, and Many Burned or Injured at Edgewater Park, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

EDGEWATER PARK, N. J., July 28.—A heavy motor truck, carrying tanks which contained 900 gallons of gasoline, and crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks near the Edgewater Park freight station at 8:10 this morning, was struck and smashed by a westbound freight train. The driver of the truck was mortally injured and the gasoline from one of the tanks set on fire. It was splashed on the tracks, the freight station and some box cars on an adjoining siding, and in a few seconds all were ablaze.

Half an hour later, while firemen from Burlington and Beverley, with the railroad wrecking crew, were trying desperately to save the rest of the freight train and the adjoining buildings, the two remaining gasoline tanks blew up with a terrific explosion, wrecking everything within a radius of 100 yards, killing one man and fatally injuring several others, and burning or seriously injuring many more.

The Dead.

WHITTICK, RICHARD, 40 years old, of Burlington; crushed by wreckage.

The Injured.

SCANLON, EDWARD, of 1,026 Cooper Street, Camden, (driver of the truck); injured internally; will die.

MARTER, EDWARD, caretaker of Odd Fellows' Cemetery, Burlington; burned on arms, back, and face; will die.

SHINN, ROSCOE, fireman of Burlington; burned on face and body, sight of both eyes destroyed; may die.

VANSCIVER, WALTER, fireman of Beverley; badly burned on face and body.

VANSCIVER, W. W., of Beverley, member of Board of Freeholders; burns, shock.

RUTENBERG, ROSCOE, fireman of Beverley; severe burns on hands and arms.

ADAMS, HERBERT, Edgewater Park; severe burns on face and hands.

ROGARTY, THOMAS, fireman of Beverley; severe burns on face and neck.

WARD, JOHN, Edgewater Park; blown from roof; injured spine and burns on face.

WARD, THOMAS, Edgewater Park; blown from roof; burns and internal injuries.

SMITH, FRANK, fireman of Beverley; blown from roof; dislocated thigh and burns on face, arms, and body.

ASHTON, JOHN, Lieutenant of Beverley Salvage Corps; burns and shock.

HELLINGS, GEORGE, fireman of Burlington; burns on face and body.

SMITH, RICHARD, fireman of Burlington; burns on face and body.

HORN, RICHARD, fireman of Beverley; burns on face and body.

GHAUL, HAMLETT, fireman of Beverley; burns on face and body.

Walter Adams, Albert Haley, Charles Steinman, Lewis Waller, Harry S. Adams, Thomas Vansciver, Frank Stockton, Eli Craft, Charles Dare, Joseph Wilson, Frank Walters, Edward Miners, Fred Rice, Loring Borton, and Harry Crowley, all firemen, were treated for severe burns, and about a score of other persons sustained minor injuries.

The crossing where the accident occurred is guarded only by a warning bell. The freight train struck the big truck at full speed, smashing it to scrap-iron. Arthur Rosenfeld, a Camden high school boy, riding with Scanlon, escaped with only a cut behind the ear, although hurled from his seat. Scanlon himself was tossed high in the air and came down on the tracks. As he was picked up by two men who had seen the collision and came running up, he cried, "My God! They never blowed the whistle!"

Next instant the gasoline, running along the track and over the ground in all directions, flared up so swiftly that the little group around the engine took to their heels. By the time the firemen had arrived, the cars of the stopped freight train and the station building were ablaze, and a call for help was sent to Beverley and Burlington. When firemen from those towns arrived, the roar of the flames could be heard for blocks, and a huge crowd was on the scene. The firemen set to work to drive back the people to a safe distance.

Scarcely had they done so, when, with a terrific roar, the two tanks were hurled into the air on a huge wave of flame. One of them was tossed like a fiery projectile against the iron signal tower, knocking it flat, but probably saving the lives of scores of persons in the crowd in which it would have otherwise fallen.

The upheaval of smoke and flame accompanying the explosion was clearly seen in Burlington two miles away, and the concussion felt even further. The front ranks of the crowd were knocked flat, and the two Ward boys and Frank Smith, a fireman, who had been directing the hose from the roof of the Ward home, were hurled from their perch into the garden. Whittick, the only man killed instantly, had just led a line of hose up to the flames. He was hurled 300 feet, with one leg torn nearly from his body and was further mangled by falling wreckage.

Lieutenant Ashton, who had just driven some of the crowd back from the tracks, was thrown fifty feet, but fell in a cornfield, and, although his clothing was on fire, was not seriously hurt. There were a number of other remarkable escapes. Coroner Gaskill has commenced an investigation.

TISH'A B'AV OBSERVED.

Jews Commemorate with Mourning Fall of Jerusalem.

In all synagogues services began last night in observance of Tish'a B'Av, or "mourning service," which each year for many centuries has recalled to the people of the Jewish faith everywhere the destruction of the Temple and the City of Jerusalem. According to the Hebrew calendar, the ancient City of Jerusalem was first attacked by Babylon in the year 3338 A. M., and was again destroyed nearly five centuries afterward by Rome—in the Hebrew year of 3823. For eighteen and a half centuries this latter year has been regarded as the date when Jewish nationality came to an end.

From sunset last evening until the same hour this evening the period will be further observed by the orthodox members of the faith by fasting. The places of worship were all draped with black hangings of cloth, and all artificial lights discarded, except small candles.

In connection with the commemoration of the day special appeals have been sent to all rabbis throughout the city to ask their congregations to make contributions to the Joint Distribution Committee of Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, 52 William Street.

NEWSPRINT PAPER APLENTY.

John T. Carey Says Many Mills Are Idle or on Short Time.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28.—John T. Carey, President of the Executive Council of the International Paper Makers, declared in a statement yesterday that there was now no scarcity in newsprint paper.

In fact, according to President Carey, many of the newsprint paper mills of the country are either idle altogether or else working on short time. The mills at Hudson Falls, N. Y.; Sheboygan, Mich.; Groveton, N. H., and Holyoke, Mass., are running reduced time. Many of the men have gone into other trades in order to work full time."

One of the purposes of the meeting in this city was to discuss alleged discriminations against young men of draft age, many of the mill owners, it is charged, having refused to employ young men between 21 and 31. The Executive Board adopted a resolution condemning this. President Carey supplemented the action by declaring that the union was collecting the facts and would forward them to Washington as soon as they could be verified. It was charged that many of the mills had been employing foreigners while young Americans remained idle.

PLEDGES LOYALTY OF IRISH.

A. O. H. Committee Assures T. P. O'Connor People Are Behind U. S.

A committee from the New York County chapter of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in presenting resolutions to T. P. O'Connor yesterday, said that the Irish people in the United States had no doubt of the justice of the country in entering the European war and that "the Irish and Catholic people of America would set an example to the men of all other races and creeds in the eagerness with which they would rush to the defense of the flag." They also told Mr. O'Connor that in supporting the Irish party and the constitutionalist movement they estimated that they represented at least 80 per cent. of the Irish in the United States. In speaking of the meeting with Mr. O'Connor, Thomas Kane, President of the chapter, said:

"The deputation expressed strong condemnation of any newspaper article or any utterance by men of the Irish race which would give color to the idea that Irishmen were either doubtful as to the justice and necessity of the intervention of America in the war or of the duty of backing the efforts of the American Government until the human liberties were realized which were set forth in the message of the President."

Mr. O'Connor accepted the resolutions offering the aid of the Hibernians and cabled them to John Redmond. He urged all Irish to support the United States and to give all possible aid to the movement for self-government in Ireland.

Small Fire Spreads Through Error.

A blunder in telephoning an alarm resulted in the burning of four buildings and a boat house at Carey Point, City Island, early yesterday. The property was owned by the Carey estate, of Mount Vernon, and the loss is estimated at $5,000. The fire originated in a houseboat occupied by Dominick Gustavino, his wife, three children, and a helper. A person who saw the blaze telephoned to the fire station, but through a mistake the apparatus went to Belden's Point, more than a mile distant. The fire was communicated to two bungalows among twenty near by, and then to a large residence known as the Carey house, and a barn.

NAVAL MILITIA CAMP SIMULATES SEA LIFE

New Station at Kingsland Point, N. Y., Nearly Ready for Fourth Battalion.

MEN TO SLEEP IN HAMMOCKS

Every Person Employed in Constructing Buildings a Member of National Volunteers.

Within two weeks New York will have a new training station for its naval militia at Kingsland Point, N. Y. It will be at this station that the Fourth Battalion of the Naval Militia of New York, recently organized and recruited up to 1,100 men, will be put into training for war service. Although the new battalion is already the largest unit in the Naval Militia of the State, it needs 500 more to complete its enrollment.

The various divisions of the battalion are located as follows: One each at Albany, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Ossining, Yonkers, and Flushing; three at Staten Island, and an aeronautic division at Beacon. Lieut. Commander De Kay, who was rewarded by Governor Whitman with a captaincy in the militia, has selected thirty-four officers to assist him in equipping and training the men so that they might take their place at the side of the regulars and perform the duties of their respective grades in a creditable manner.

It was to accomplish this training on a most efficient plane that the Navy Department authorized the construction of the Kingsland Point training station on novel lines. According to the present plans the recruits will be sent to Kingsland Point for three months' preliminary training, after which they will be transferred to the U. S. S. Granite State, at the foot of West Ninety-seventh Street, for the final touches that will make them fully prepared for active duty with the ships of the navy.

The training station is rapidly reaching completion. Among the recruits of the new battalions there was found a large number of carpenters, machinists, pipefitters, masons, electricians, and other artisans, whose services were utilized in building the station. In fact, it was stated yesterday by an officer of the battalion that every person employed in the construction of the station was a member of the national naval volunteers.

Substitute for Tents Found.

The builders found a novel solution of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient tentage to provide shelter for so large a number of men as will be sent into training at Kingsland Point. Instead of tents the embryo sailors are housed in long sleeping shacks, which they are being taught to call "berth decks." These shacks are nothing more than one-story buildings, 25 by 100 feet, in which a double row of hammocks is slung from a heavy centre beam to substantial beams running the full length of the building on either side.

The sides of the buildings are entirely open except for a space of three feet running all around each structure. The open space is covered by wire netting to keep out mosquitoes and other insects. Down the centre of each sleeping shack there runs a narrow platform, raised one foot above the floor. The men call it "the deck." On this the sailors put their canvas sea bags, containing their clothing, underneath which they have still room enough for their "ditty boxes," containing writing materials, smoking and toilet articles, &c.

With this method of housing, the young sailor begins his experience immediately by sleeping in a hammock and stowing his belongings in the manner that will be required of him aboard ship. In the day time the hammocks are lashed and stowed on another raised platform at one end of the building, which leaves the entire space free for the purposes of drills, lectures and other features incidental to the general course of training.

Each of these "shacks" is provided with sufficient hooks to accommodate 100 hammocks at a time. The total cost of the material required for the construction of the shacks is less than $500 each. This is believed to be the cheapest housing that has ever been devised for a large number of men, with due regard to the health and comfort of the inmates. There are six buildings of this type, which means that 600 men will be comfortably and healthfully quartered for the sum of $3,000.

Provision for Washing Clothes.

Another novel feature of this training station is called the "scrubbing table," which is a double affair about one hundred feet long, at which the men are made to scrub their clothing. This table has a central trough running down its entire length, which is divided by lateral partitions into troughs, into which each man puts his clothing to soak while he is scrubbing the individual articles on the two-foot flat surface running along either side. The water is obtained by a long pipe fixed above the troughs to which faucets have been attached.

The cook shack or galley has been fully equipped with gas ranges. This building is also a one-story structure completely screened, with a concrete floor upon which are set four large gas stoves of the hotel type. These stoves are arranged along the north side of the building so that the prevailing southerly breezes will carry the heat from the stoves out through the screens, minimizing the heat under which the cooks will have to operate. Along the entire south side of the building runs a table and screened windows, from which the men have their food issued to them. Each man takes care of his own mess gear, bringing it from the sleeping shack, where, after being washed, it is neatly stowed on a shelf above his sea bag and ditty box.

After receiving the food the men pass in a large mess shack, which is another building of simple construction, 32 feet wide by 135 feet long, in which there are twenty tables, each 26 feet long and seating thirty men, so that the entire 600 are fed at the same time. After leaving the mess shack the men pass by a long incinerator, into which they throw any scraps that remain on their plates, and then pass a series of kettles filled with hot water, in which they wash their dishes.

The property upon which the training station is being constructed was tendered to the naval militia by the Robert F. Farley Estates. It is just north of Tarrytown, on the banks of the Hudson, and offers excellent facilities for drilling, swimming, and boating. Steam launches, whale boats, and cutters will be provided for training the men in the handling of small craft under varying conditions. Infantry and artillery drill will be held on the ball field. Signaling sets have been obtained to give the men a thorough grounding in this branch of work.

MASKS FOIL MOSQUITOS.

Employes in Jersey Factory Make Use of Gas Protectors.

While the authorities of Jersey City and Newark are debating with the town officials of Kearny, N. J., about the birthplace of millions of mosquitos that are causing discomfort all over Hudson and Essex Counties, the employes of the Arlington Company at Kearny, manufacturers of celluloid and munitions, have undertaken to protect themselves by wearing the "gas masks" provided for use in fires or accidents in the factories.

Hudson County has spent $33,000 this year in fighting the mosquito, but it has been noted that the insect thrives on county taxes. The more money spent the larger and more voracious the Jersey mosquito, and the larger his family. Newark and Jersey City say the insects come from the Kearny meadows, but Kearny insists their mosquitos are smaller and more gentle than those found in Newark. Anyway, citizens of all towns admit that the high cost of living has not caused the Jersey mosquito to grow thin or adopt any plan of race suicide, and this is said to be the worst mosquito year for a long time.

YOUTH ADMITS $3,000 THEFT

Had Been Raising Checks of Leather Concern for a Year.

Louis Charles, 18 years old, of 1,190 Boston Road, the Bronx, employed by the National Leather Company of 191 William Street, as clerk and salesman, was arrested last night by Detectives Vaughan and Dehan of the First Branch Detective Bureau and locked up in Police Headquarters, charged with forgery. The specific complaint against Charles made by Herman Rabinowitz, President of the leather concern, is that on July 18 he raised one of the firm's checks from $9 to $90. When searched at headquarters Charles had $28.45.

According to Detective Vaughan, Charles has made a signed confession in which he declares that he commenced raising the company's checks about one year ago and that in all he has stolen approximately $3,000. He told the detectives that he had an account of $53 in the Dry Dock Savings Bank, which he admitted, according to Vaughan, was part of the firm's money.

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STILL SHOW RESULT OF LOAN PAYMENTS

Liquidation of Advances by Reserve Banks Again Reflected in Weekly Statement.

$60,000,000 TO FRANCE

Disbursed by New York Bank, Which Received $50,000,000 of Amount from Other Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Processes already in operation in connection with the liquidation of advances by Federal Reserve Banks made to assist in the absorption of the Liberty Loan are again reflected in the weekly statement of the condition of Federal Reserve Banks made public today.

The week's operations show a decline in collateral notes discounted by about one-third. Collateral notes secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or interim certificates for Liberty Loan bonds declined from $25,300,000 to $12,700,000, the remainder of the total decline in this class of holdings being furnished by member bank collateral notes secured by commercial paper.

Figures obtained by the Treasury Department show that nearly three-quarters of the Liberty Loan already has been paid in full, leaving little more than one-quarter still in process of settlement—a fact which accounts for the continuous falling off of collateral note operations.

Reserve deposits of member banks show a decline of $30,000,000, while Government deposits fell off $41,000,000. At the same time total gold reserves show a decline of about $18,000,000.

During the week there were transferred from other Federal Reserve Banks to the New York bank $50,000,000 for credit to the account of the Treasurer of the United States, while $60,000,000 were disbursed by the latter to the French Government—a transaction which accounts for changes in the reserve and Government deposit accounts already referred to. The decline in gold holdings was distributed among the banks as follows: Boston, $6,000,000; New York, $17,000,000; Cleveland, $12,500,000; Chicago, $9,000,000; St. Louis, $1,600,000; Dallas, $1,500,000. Banks showing increases were: Philadelphia, $5,500,000; Richmond, $7,500,000; Atlanta, $1,000,000; Minneapolis, $5,000,000; Kansas City, $4,500,000, and San Francisco, $1,500,000.

The New York bank shows a falling off of $38,500,000 in members' reserve deposits, while other banks show minor increases or reductions.

Bills discounted and bought show a decline of $25,500,000. New York, with $18,500,000, and Boston, with $4,500,000, show the greatest liquidations under this head, other banks reporting only minor changes.

Acceptances on hand declined $2,700,000. Other earning assets show but slight changes. The total of earning assets shown is $412,000,000, a reduction of $24,800,000 for the week. Total earning assets are now at the same level as on July 13, and constituted 712 per cent. of the banks' paid-in capital, compared with 756 per cent. on July 20 and 714 per cent. on July 13. Of the total, 33.6 per cent. is represented by discounts, 47.4 per cent. by acceptances, 18.7 per cent. by United States securities and .3 per cent. by warrants. The decline in discounts, which were 37 per cent. of earning assets on July 20, occurs simultaneously with an easing of call money rates.

In connection with reductions of Government deposits amounting to $41,600,000 already noted, it should be observed that of the $60,000,000 disbursed in behalf of the French Government $40,000,000 were deposited in member banks, while $20,000,000 went outside the system.

Federal Reserve notes issued to the banks are reported as $584,500,000, or about $500,000 more than last week. This total is secured by the deposit with the Federal Reserve agents of $434,200,000 of gold and $170,700,000 of paper, an increase in the gold protection of about $10,000,000 for the week. The banks report an outstanding circulation of $594,000,000, or a decrease of about $200,000 for the week.

The weekly statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at the close of business on July 27 follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold held by banks	$45,171,000
Total gold reserve	67,580,000
Total reserve	71,512,000
Bills discounted and bought	30,437,000
Due to members, reserve account.	72,885,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold held by banks	$373,216,000
Total gold reserve	552,136,000
Total reserve	589,327,000
Bills discounted and bought	114,913,000
Due to members, reserve account.	444,488,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold held by banks	$85,122,000
Total gold reserve	98,477,000
Total reserve	99,957,000
Bills discounted and bought	24,071,000
Due to members, reserve account.	67,541,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold held by banks	$83,510,000
Total gold reserve	114,412,000
Total reserve	114,931,000
Bills discounted and bought	20,255,000
Due to members, reserve account.	100,942,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold held by banks	$52,087,000
Total gold reserve	60,424,000
Total reserve	60,934,000
Bills discounted and bought	18,587,000
Due to members, reserve account.	36,724,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold held by banks	$17,109,000
Total gold reserve	35,532,000
Total reserve	36,226,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,914,000
Due to members, reserve account.	25,503,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold held by banks	$100,180,000
Total gold reserve	157,069,000
Total reserve	159,494,000
Bills discounted and bought	46,935,000
Due to members, reserve account.	150,831,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$30,740,000
Total gold reserve	46,041,000
Total reserve	48,992,000
Bills discounted and bought	15,642,000
Due to members, reserve account.	46,530,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$31,368,000
Total gold reserve	53,072,000
Total reserve	53,324,000
Bills discounted and bought	10,940,000
Due to members, reserve account.	36,518,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY)

Total gold held by banks	$50,287,000
Total gold reserve	65,413,000
Total reserve	65,891,000
Bills discounted and bought	24,054,000
Due to members, reserve account.	65,612,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold held by banks	$24,707,000
Total gold reserve	40,501,000
Total reserve	41,821,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,049,000
Due to members, reserve account	28,956,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold held by banks	$48,506,000
Total gold reserve	71,626,000
Total reserve	71,753,000
Bills discounted and bought	13,139,000
Due to members, reserve account.	59,875,000

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

The consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certif. in vault	$460,764,000	$488,119,000	$359,981,000
Gold settlement fund	466,739,000	493,821,000	102,911,000
Gold with foreign agencies	52,500,000	52,500,000	.....
Total gold held by banks	$919,003,000	$944,440,000	$362,842,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	434,193,000	423,889,000	162,776,000
Gold redemption fund	9,067,000	11,691,000	1,918,000
Total gold reserve	$1,362,263,000	$1,380,020,000	$527,586,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	51,789,000	50,301,000	16,589,000
Total reserve	$1,414,052,000	$1,430,321,000	$544,125,000
Bills discounted—members	138,459,000	161,388,000	27,594,000
Bills bought in open market	195,097,000	197,725,000	88,454,000
Total bills on hand	$333,556,000	$359,111,000	$111,048,000
U. S. long-term securities	41,185,000	42,265,000	48,656,000
U. S. short-term securities	35,818,000	33,060,000	7,925,000
Municipal warrants	1,469,000	2,186,000	27,220,000
Total earning assets	$411,978,000	$436,612,000	$194,849,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks—net	11,106,000	4,113,000	12,620,000
Uncollected items	204,756,000	$242,967,000	.....
Total deductions from gross deposits	$193,650,000	$247,080,000	.....
Five p. c. redemption fund against F. R. banknotes	500,000	500,000	450,000
All other resources	1,057,000	1,611,000	5,514,000
Total resources	$2,021,237,000	$2,116,124,000	$757,558,000
LIABILITIES.			
Capital paid in	$57,325,000	$57,273,000	$55,206,000
Government deposits	143,032,000	184,631,000	56,542,000
Due to members—res. account	1,135,456,000	1,164,993,000	.....
Due to non-member banks, clearing account.	8,547,000	4,767,000	.....
Collection items	187,815,000	165,284,000	.....
Total gross deposits	$1,424,850,000	$1,519,677,000	$547,808,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	534,015,000	534,226,000	152,590,000
Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation, net liability	2,459,000	2,306,000	1,692,000
All other liabilities, incl. foreign Gov. credits	2,088,000	2,192,000	262,000
Total liabilities	$2,021,237,000	$2,116,124,000	$757,558,000
Gold res. against net deposit liabilities	74.6%	74.2%	67.8%
Gold and lawful money res. against net deposit liabilities	78.8%	78.1%	70.9%
Gold res. against Fed. Res. notes in actual circulation	83.0%	81.5%	107.9%

	Bills and Acceptances.	Municipal Warrants.
Distribution by Maturities—1-15 days	$115,223,000	$321,000
Distribution by Maturities—16-30 days	44,799,000	31,000
Distribution by Maturities—31-60 days	94,431,000	1,025,000
Distribution by Maturities—61-90 days	73,893,000	20,000
Distribution by Maturities—Over 90 days	5,210,000	49,000
Total	$333,556,000	$1,469,000

SWITCHMEN STRIKE ON 19 RAILROADS

Refuse to Accept Federal Mediation and Partly Tie Up Freight at Chicago.

UNIONS IN DISAGREEMENT

Brotherhood Action Is Not Approved by Other Organization—Washington Uneasy Over War Shipments.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Movement of freight to, through and from Chicago was handicapped today by the strike of switchmen affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and employed by nineteen railroads here. For a time after the men walked out the possibility of mediation hung in the balance, but later the strike leaders refused to accept the offices of G. W. W. Hanger of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

Contending that they sought only the establishment of reasonable rules regarding employment, promotion, and dismissal of switchmen, the strike leaders asserted that close to 6,000 men quit work. The railroad managers' conference committee placed the number of strikers at less than 2,500 and declared the cause of the strike to be insistence by the strikers on rules which in effect amounted to the establishment of a closed shop against switchmen who are not members of the brotherhood.

The situation was further complicated by the Switchmen's Union of America, also largely employed on the nineteen roads in the Chicago district. The members of this union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and not with the brotherhood, remained at work, with few exceptions.

In the eyes of some of those who watched the progress of the strike it was regarded as a fight between the two switchmen's organizations as well as a contest with the railroads.

Railroad officials declared late in the day that their switchyards were working with half the normal force, and asserted that such a record the first day of the strike demonstrated that the roads could resume normal conditions in a few days, regardless of a settlement of the strike.

Federal officials were advised of the strike, and the District Attorney said that if conditions warranted action would be taken. Railroad officials said that Government supplies and mail had not been delayed. Embargoes on perishable goods were established by the roads, though late in the day the Chicago Junction Railroad announced that its embargo did not apply to livestock hauled over its tracks to the Union Stock Yards by other roads.

There was no violence reported. Although police protection was furnished at all the switching yards and at terminals.

James Murdock, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, cautioned the men to remain away from the switch yards and to conduct themselves in an orderly manner.

All but three of the railroads running into Chicago are affected by the strike. The three exceptions are the Rock Island, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and Chicago Great Western, these being known as "switchmen's union roads," having no agreements with the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

S. B. Heberling of Buffalo, President of the Switchmen's Union of North America, doubtless will take a hand in the situation on behalf of his own organization.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Commissioner William L. Chambers of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation was keeping in close touch with the situation in Chicago through Assistant Commissioner G. W. W. Hanger. Judge Chambers said he was unable to go to Chicago because of other engagements, and felt that Mr. Hanger was thoroughly capable of handling the controversy.

Government officials looked upon the strike with some uneasiness, in view of its probable effect in delaying important war shipments.

BOMB BURSTS IN DOORWAY.

One Man Badly Burned Trying to Extinguish Fuse.

The thirty or more families occupying the five-story tenement house at 323 East Twenty-sixth Street were thrown into a panic shortly after 10 o'clock last night when a bomb exploded in the hands of Bernard J. Smith, a resident of the house, as he picked it up from behind the door leading to the cellar.

Smith and Louis Rocco, another tenant, were conversing in the hallway of the building when they detected the odor of burning cloth. They investigated, and Smith found the bomb hidden behind the door. He picked it up and was about to examine it when it exploded in his hand with a roar that was heard a block away. Immediately the tenement was in an uproar—men, women and children crowded the narrow stairs while a crowd of others ran from the house in the rear of the building.

Smith's cries attracted Dr. Evelyn Ingerman, attached to Bellevue Hospital, who was passing the building. With the aid of other tenants Smith was carried to Bellevue Hospital, a block away, where it was found he had been terribly burned about the face and hands, his left eye being nearly destroyed. Reserves were called from the East Twenty-second and East Thirty-fifth Street Police Stations and calmed the excited tenants, many of whom are Italians.

Detectives from the Second Branch Detective Bureau began an investigation at once to determine the origin of the bomb.

ITALIAN OPERA AT COLUMBIA

"Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci" Sung —Claudia Muzio Appears.

Claudia Muzio of the Metropolitan joined the singers at the Columbia University gymnasium last night in their first performance of the Italian double bill, "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci." She sang an admirable Nedda in Leoncavallo's little tragedy.

Another newcomer, Mario Valle, was the baritone in the famous prologue, and Giuseppe Gaudenzi had Caruso's rôle. The Mascagni thriller came first, with Luisa Villani, Luca Botta, and Auguste Bouilliez, who have been most active in the two weeks' season hitherto.

This was the first cool evening in the Summer night opera series, and that fact, with the combined musical attractions, drew one of the largest audiences. The campus was a scene of gayety in the pause between the two operas last night.

Rear Admiral Fiske spoke at the opening of the performance. He advocated an attack against the naval power of Germany. He said that the mines that protect the German Navy could be overcome by aircraft. Airplanes, he said, could soar above the mines and attack the German battleships.

MUSIC NOTES.

Edwin Franko Goldman will lead his march, "The Pride of America," and Mayhew Lake's "Evolution of Dixie" at the first of four free concerts by the New York Military Band to be held at Columbia University on Aug. 1, 7, 14, and 16.

George Harteveld, a Russian pianist, will play "The Bells of Rheims" and "To My Country" at his benefit at the Metropolitan on Monday night, assisted by Antoinette Cantarelli, Mmes. Miranda and Le Gatta, and Messrs. Aranson and Votichenko.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Beginning August 1st, owing to advance in cost of wool we will charge $2.40 per pound instead of $2.00, as heretofore.

Comforts Committee, Navy League

509 Fifth Avenue

BACARDI Makes the Perfect

COCKTAIL, HIGBEE & [illegible]

RUSH MESSAGES IN NAVY.

Department Arranges to Expedite "Life and Death" Telegrams.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Navy Department has arranged for the expedition of "life and death" messages passing between the officers and enlisted men of the navy and their families. Telegrams of such a nature are to be dispatched to the Bureau of Navigation at Washington and will be forwarded by telegraph or cable immediately to the proper naval station or ship. Other messages will pursue a slower means of transmission.

Commander D. W. Todd, Director of Naval Communications, has sent the following letter to the Presidents of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies:

"Orders have been issued to all naval personnel serving in the fleet directing them to inform their families that life and death telegrams are to be forwarded addressed to ships, care of the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C. For example:

John Smith,
U. S. S. Texas,
Care Bureau of Navigation,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

"Telegrams of less importance are to be forwarded from distant points with the same form of address, with the understanding that such telegrams will be forwarded by the Bureau of Navigation to the addressee by mail. The above orders have been issued to prevent land line messages from disclosing the location of ships of the navy.

"It is requested that proper steps be taken in your organization to notify senders of telegrams of this order of the Navy Department.

"Publicity is being given this matter in the press."

FIRE SCARE IN HOSPITAL.

Inmates of Fordham Ward Aroused from Sleep by Smoke.

The inmates of the maternity ward on the second floor of the Fordham Hospital were aroused at 10 o'clock last night by dense smoke which came up the staircase and poured into their room. Surgeons Callahan and Hunnelly, whose rooms were near the ward, were aroused by the screams of the women and rushed down to the first floor, from which the smoke was coming. They got a hose and played water on the blaze, but finding it was spreading, sent in an alarm and the fire was extinguished in about twenty-five minutes.

It was supposed that a male patient on the third floor had smoked a cigarette against orders and thrown it out of a window. The end fell on the awning on the first floor and set it afire. The damage was light.

SAVE ORATOR FROM CROWD.

Reserves Take Socialist to Station After He Angers 2,000 Persons.

Henry Uswald, 30 years, who told the police that he was the President of a film company and lived at 657 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn, had a narrow escape last night from a crowd of 2,000 persons in the Bronx, who became indignant after listening to his talk on Socialism and the war. Mounted on a soapbox at Bergen Avenue and 149th Street he soon stirred a commotion by his unpatriotic utterances.

Detectives Kobel and Gilbert of Inspector Walsh's staff were looking on, and when a rush was made for the orator they sent in a call for the reserves. Uswald was rescued and hurried to the station, where he was charged with disorderly conduct.

Arnold. Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Monday Till Tuesday at 5 P. M.

5,000 Yards

Fashionable Summer Silks

NO EXCHANGES — ¼ to more than ⅓ reductions — NO APPROVALS

Imported Dress Taffeta

A very superior quality—40 inches wide.

Ivory	Copen	Green
Black	Ciel	Gray
Navy	Mais	Helio
Belgium	Tan	Brown
	Old Rose	

Actual Value $2.75 Yd.

Monday 1.68 Tuesday

Superior Quality Crepe de Chine

For handsome dress wear—40 inch.

Ivory	Gris	Reseda
Black	Amethyst	Emerald
Ciel	Tan	Cherry
Alice	Grey	Lead
Old Rose	Silver	Flesh
Helio	Pink	Myrtle
Belgium	Navy	Cardinal
	Burgundy	

Actual Value $1.75 Yd.

Monday 1.45 Tuesday

Finest Grade Georgette Crepe

Day and evening shades—40 inch.

Ivory	Gold	Taupe
Pink	Electric	Navy
Turquoise	Olive	Brown
Alice	Myrtle	Helio
Pearl	Mulberry	Black

Actual Value $2.00

Monday 1.70 Tuesday

Colored Grosgrain Silk

Beautiful finish and quality—36 inch.

Ivory	Turquoise	Seal
Mais	Silver	Copen
Apricot	Electric	Canard
Ciel	Gris	Old Rose
Orchid	Beet Root	
Paisley Green	Myrtle	Burgundy

In Regular Stock, $3.00 Yd.

Monday 2.25 Tuesday

Arnold. Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Commencing Monday and Continuing Wednesday Till 5 P. M.

OUR ANNUAL AUGUST SALE

Fall House Furnishings, Carpets and Rugs

The New Fall Carpetings and Rugs

Our stock of Artistic Floor Coverings consist of all reliable grades of Carpet and Rugs, Bigelow, Alex. Smith Sons and Imported, adaptable to every class of Furnishing. We are also featuring this season

Plain Color Carpets in 150 Shades

In the highest grade of Imported and American weaves—Wilton, Axminster and Velvet, in widths, 27 inches to 15 feet inclusive at **2.85** *to* **75.00** *yard.*

An Entirely New Lot of

100 Wilton Rugs

A special assortment of Best English and Bigelow, Hartford Saxony and Wilton Rugs in an excellent selection of fall patterns and colorings, at the following greatly reduced prices:

10 to 25% under Regular Value

7.6x 4.6	20.00 to 25.00	10.6x 6.9	42.50 to 52.00
9.0x 6.0	27.00 to 40.00	10.6x 8.3	37.50 to 65.25
9.0x 6.9	32.50 to 45.00	12.0x 9.0	57.50 to 75.00
13.6x10.6	62.50 to 90.00		

A Very Exceptional Lot of

450 "Made Up" Rugs

Just received from our own workroom for Fall Furnishings and made of the best quality Wilton, Brussels, Axminster and Wilton Velvet Carpeting, in plain and figured effects, suitable for Town and Country Homes.

1/3 less than Regular Prices

The approximate sizes and prices are as follows:

5.4x 4.6	7.00 to 10.00	10.6x 6.9	15.00 to 23.50
7.3x 4.6	8.00 to 13.50	10.9x 9.0	20.00 to 25.00
8.0x 6.9	12.50 to 17.00	12.0x 9.0	25.00 to 32.50
9.0x 6.9	13.50 to 20.00	13.3x 9.0	30.00 to 37.50
13.2x11.3	32.50 to 40.00		

Stock Reduction Sale

Fine Prairie Grass Rugs

Prairie Grass Rugs of fine quality in Novel and Artistic Designs, in browns, greens, blues, to close out at the following prices:

10 to 20% less than Regular

Size 4.6x 7.6	1.80	Size 9x12	6.75
Size 6 x 9	3.85	Size 9x15	9.25
Size 8 x10	5.75	Size 12x15	12.75
Runners		**Runners**	
Size 2.3x 9	1.80	Size 3x 9	2.25
Size 2.3x12	2.25	Size 3x12	2.85
Size 2.3x15	2.70	Size 3x15	3.60

A Closing Out Sale

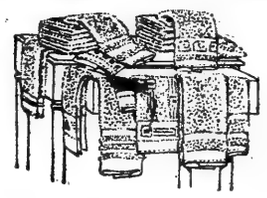
Japanese Porch and Bungalow Rugs

Japanese Porch and Bungalow Matting Rugs, oval, round and rectangular shapes, in a choice range of colorings, at the following reduced prices:

20% less than Regular

Size 18x36	1.00	Size 4.6x 4.6	3.25
Size 27x54	2.35	Size 8 x10	17.50
Size 3 x 6	4.00	Size 9 x12	24.00
Size 4.6x 7.6	8.00		
Size 6.0x 9.0	12.00	Size 6 x 6	6.00
Size 6.0x12.0	16.00	Size 8 x 8	11.75

100 Doz. Bath Towels



100 dozen bath towels, all of superior grade, soft and absorbent.

Regular Retail Value to $3.75

Monday 2.85 doz. Tuesday

Other Better Grades
4.00, 4.75, 5.50 6.75 dozen

Special 10% Discount

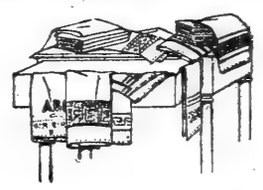
Table Linens

TABLE CLOTHS,
$3.25 to 125.00

TABLE NAPKINS,
$5.00 to 42.00 doz

10% Discount from Regular Prices

100 Doz. Huck Towels



100 dozen huck towels of extra good quality, presenting an exceptional opportunity.

Regular Retail Value to $3.50

Monday 2.75 doz. Tuesday

Other Better Grades
3.50, 4.00, 5.50 6.00 dozen

Extraordinary Event in Our

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

Advance Fall Sale of
Lace and Net
Curtains and Curtain Fabrics

Suitable for Town and Country Homes at 25% below present value.

IRISH POINT CURTAINS of superior quality and attractive designs. Specially priced 6.25 to 20.00 pair

LACET LACE CURTAINS, ecru color, in pretty designs; some with insertion and edge; others with edge only. Specially priced 3.90 to 10.25 pair

FANCY CURTAIN NETS of fine quality and beautiful designs in white or ecru. Specially priced, yard, .45 to 1.25

Advance Fall Sale of
100 Pairs
Reversible Velour Portieres

7 ft. 6 in. long and 48 inches wide—open front edges.

PLAIN VELOUR PORTIERES in the new Fall shades of Brown and Blue, Brown and Rose, Brown and Red, Red and Green, Green and Brown Green and Green, Vert and Mulberry, Rose and Blue.

STRIPED VELOUR PORTIERES in self colorings of Vert and Mulberry, Tan and Blue, Brown and Tan, Green and Brown.

Monday 19.75 Tuesday

Today's Actual Value 25.00 Pair

SCULL WILL TESTIFY BEFORE GRAND JURY

Deputy Commissioner to Tell Tomorrow of Police Failure in the Ruth Cruger Case.

WHITE SLAVERY DROPPED

No Evidence Found to Support Grace La Rue's Talk—Motor Cycle Graft to be Taken Up.

Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull will be called on Monday before the Extraordinary Grand Jury investigating the police failure in the Cruger case. The Grand Jury decided to hear Mr. Scull after he had written a letter offering his testimony. All witnesses before the Grand Jury are required to waive immunity.

Mr. Scull will be questioned at length about the manner in which the detective force of the Police Department is managed from Police Headquarters. The two most important topics on which light will be sought from him are why he and the detectives working under him were less impressed by the mass of evidence against Cocchi than by the unsupported theory that Ruth Cruger had eloped, and why he failed to discover the extreme negligence of detectives and subordinate police officials, as displayed in the superficial searches of the basement in which the girl was buried.

Detective Frank McGee, one of the first men assigned to investigate the case, has said that he was never questioned by Deputy Commissioner Scull, who was supposed to be in active charge of the police investigation. Detective Lagarenne has said that he saw Commissioner Scull only once before the body was found, and that was on an occasion when a witness found by Lagarenne refused to talk except to a high police official. Inspector Cooper and Policeman Dillon, who are to be put upon the stand, will be questioned, among other things, regarding their dealings with Deputy Commissioner Scull in relation to the Cruger case.

Mr. Scull will have a chance before the Grand Jury to reply to charges that, while it was being announced at Police Headquarters that no stone was being left unturned in the search for the missing girl and the escaped murderer, the subordinates assigned to the case were practically unsupervised, and the only interest displayed at Headquarters was in the perfunctory reading of reports, which were conspicuously lacking in definite information. Commissioner Scull will be asked to explain his statement to a friend of the Crugers that there were ninety-five chances that the missing girl had run away with a man and five chances that something else had happened to her.

No evidence will go before the Grand Jury regarding white slavery, which was to be taken up if it appeared to be in any way connected with the case. Not a particle of evidence of this kind has been uncovered. While it has been shown that Cocchi approached many women, there are no indications that he was interested in commercialized vice or that any of his friends were so interested. The white slave theory was brought into the case by the sensational story of "Mrs. Louise La Rue," but it was dropped entirely by the District Attorney's office after the discovery that the thrilling part of her story resembled her favorite detective novel.

The Grand Jury will probably complete the present phase of the investigation by Wednesday and will adjourn over the month of August. In September the present Grand Jury or another body will take up the subject of motor cycle graft and continue an investigation of general conditions in the Police Department. Val O'Farrell has been engaged to work on the case before the September session of the Grand Jury.

District Attorney Swann was at his office yesterday investigating the evidence regarding the flat supplied with whisky which was maintained by the office of Commissioner Wallstein for the purpose of entrapping city employes suspected of grafting. Frank Aranow, counsel for Charles Strauss, indicted for grafting on evidence obtained at this flat, has asked District Attorney Swann for a Grand Jury inquiry into the methods by which evidence was obtained in this and similar cases by employes of Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein. The foreman and four members of the Grand Jury which indicted Strauss went to Judge Mulqueen as a delegation from the entire jury and complained to him that they believed unfair methods had been used in obtaining the evidence against the man. Judge Mulqueen said he would bear their statement in mind and call it to the attention of the court when Strauss was put on trial. District Attorney Swann's present investigation is directed largely to bringing out the record of an employe used by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein in obtaining evidence at this flat.

HEAT WAVE COMING EAST.

City's Warmest Days Are Predicted for This Week.

The warmest days of the Summer may be expected this week, according to information given out by the Weather Bureau last night in telling of the eastward movement of a heat wave that recorded in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Western States the highest temperatures ever known there. It will be fair today, but the reports say that the wave will probably reach New York and the Atlantic seaboard tomorrow and may continue for several days. Although the hottest days of the season are expected it is believed by the officials of the Weather Bureau that an absence of humidity will make the heat more bearable than that recorded on Friday, the hottest day of the Summer thus far.

In many cities in the Middle West record high temperatures were reported. Moorhead, Minn., and Pierre, S. D., had 110 degrees, Minneapolis, 100; Bismarck, 106; Chicago, 94; St. Louis, 92, and Denver, 90. However, the wave may be broken before reaching this city by a storm reported in the Atlantic off the Carolinas. The average temperature yesterday was 78 degrees, with 80 degrees the highest. It was predicted that similar conditions would prevail today, with moderate winds.

2 DROWNED AT ROCKAWAY.

One Bather Tried Hoax at First and Later Really Sank.

Cramps caused the drowning of two bathers yesterday at Rockaway Beach. The first was that of Edward Pyrell, 19 years old, of 967 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. He suddenly shouted that he was going down, but when other bathers came to his assistance he said that he had been merely fooling. In a little while he again cried out, and, when no attention was paid to him, he sank.

Carlo Ceuhetti, 18, of 228 Eighth Avenue, Manhattan, went far out from the beach at Rockaway Park, before cramps seized him. His calls for help brought the life guards to his aid, but after an hour's work Dr. Krupp of Rockaway Beach Hospital pronounced him dead. Both bodies were taken to Trudden's Morgue.

To Readjust Soft Coal Rates.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—General readjustment by Sept. 15 next of rates on bituminous coal from mines in Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio to Lake Erie ports for transshipment by vessels was ordered today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

POLICE FIND MISSING GIRLS.

Arrest Contractor at Whose Bungalow They Were Staying.

Jacob Deckinger, a wealthy plumbing contractor, of 30 New York Avenue, Jamaica, was held in $2,500 bail in the Jamaica Police Court yesterday for examination next Thursday on a charge that he invited three girls to his Summer bungalow on the shore of Jamaica Bay, at South Jamaica, and entertained them there for a week. A brother of Deckinger is a brother-in-law of Magistrate Harry Miller of Jamaica, and Judge Miller's brother, Marcus Miller, proprietor of a Jamaica department store, is Deckfinger's bondsman.

The girls are Irene Gordon, 17 years old, of Henry Street, Valley Stream, L. I.; Elsie Stroh, 19, of 38 Division Street, Jamaica, and Mabel Merritt, 17, of 28 Prospect Place, Lynbrook, L. I. They had been missing from their homes for a week, and general police alarms were sent out for Miss Stroh and Miss Gordon.

Detectives Trumpfeller and Murphy of Inspector Kelly's staff met Miss Stroh on the street early yesterday, and, knowing that she had been reported missing, questioned her. After hearing her story they accompanied her to the bungalow. She knocked on the door and presently Deckinger appeared. Trumpfeller seized him, while Murphy entered the house and found the other two girls. The three girls were charged with waywardness in the Jamaica Police Court, and Magistrate Kochendorfer held them until Thursday.

After his arrest Deckinger declared the girls came to him and said they had no place to go, and he let them use his bungalow for a week. He says he was there only Friday night and ordered them to leave, but finally took pity on them and let them remain.

CAMPAIGNED FOR CHARITY.

Jewish Federation in Boston Worked with an Army's Precision.

The successful results of the recent campaign in Boston for the Federated Jewish Charities there and the means by which they were obtained are described in an article by Herbert Ehrmann in the current issue of Jewish Charities. Boston was the first community to federate its Jewish charities, but for years the federation lagged in membership and income, according to Mr. Ehrmann's article. The people did not grasp the idea of federated charities and failed to give adequate support. On March 1, 1917, the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston had about 1,200 members and an annual income of less than $70,000. Then came the awakening. On May 1, 1917, the membership of the federation was more than 8,000, and the annual income was more than $250,000.

This result was achieved by organization and the determined effort of many persons working under competent leaders. A. C. Ratshesky, President of the federation, took the first step in the way of improvement by appointing a committee to study the Jewish charity situation in Boston. This committee reported with facts and figures that furnished a practical basis for active work. Morris D. Waldman, executive manager of the United Hebrew Charities of New York, was then engaged as executive director of the federation.

The actual campaign for new members and more money, under the slogan "A Dollar and Israel in Boston," was next organized. The Organization Committee "combed the Jewish community in an endeavor to discover its ablest members and to learn their ability and experience. After this canvass the Organization Committee filled the major committees with persons best adapted to perform the specific work of their committees."

With Louis E. Kirstein as Chairman of the campaign, the work in the field was begun. With the precision and faithfulness of an army, the workers swept through the city, assisted by wide and intelligent publicity. The results were beyond the goal set in the beginning of the campaign.

"The success of the campaign," says Mr. Ehrmann, "was the effect of organization well led, the effect of the campaign was something bigger than money and members. Through the campaign the Jews of Boston have learned the meaning of unity and service, two steps of tremendous importance in their future development."

ARREST WOMAN AS FORGER.

Lawyer's Secretary Charged with Stealing to Maintain Auto.

Miss Harriet Thirkield, a confidential secretary and bookkeeper employed by Charles A. Frueauff of the law firm of Frueauff, Robinson & Sloan, was arrested in the office of a private detective agency yesterday, charged with forging the name of her employer to checks, and taken to the Charles Street station. The specific charge against her is that she forged a check for $300 on July 2, but it is asserted that the total amount of the alleged embezzlements and forgeries will be about $3,000.

Miss Thirkield left the offices at 60 Wall Street about two weeks ago to take a vacation, and while she was away, it is alleged, she wrote a letter to Mr. Frueauff telling him that she had misappropriated some of the money placed in her care as confidential secretary. It was said that she had used the money in making automobile trips in a car bought about two years ago.

At the address given by Miss Thirkield when she was arrested, 403 Audubon Avenue, no one could be found yesterday who know anything of the allegation that Miss Thirkield had misappropriated funds to run a motor car or that she was supporting aged parents. She told the police she was 35 years old, and had been employed as a confidential secretary for several years and had never been accused of failure to account correctly for all funds placed in her care.

SEEK MAN LOST A WEEK.

Relatives of Victim of Mental Trouble Offer Liberal Reward.

Relatives of a man who disappeared a week ago yesterday are seeking to find him through an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The missing man, whose initials are "J. S. W.," was last seen at noon on Saturday in Central Park near Seventy-fifth Street. His relatives are unwilling at present to let his name be known. The man had been under treatment for mental trouble for several months. The advertisement is as follows:

Liberal reward, and no questions asked, for information leading to the finding of a man of 45, looks younger, who disappeared suddenly from vicinity known as the Mall in Central Park on Saturday, July 21, about noon. Suffering from nervous depression, lapse of memory, and aversion to talk. Height 5 feet 9 inches, about 145 pounds, dark complexion, black hair, partly bald. Wearing dark gray suit with tiny black stripe, label Miller's; sailor straw hat, Young's; dark gray four-in-hand tie, turn-down collar, label Sidewell; white shirt, black stripe; black lace shoes, (Hanan's,) white socks. No funds in his possession. Should have letter in coat pocket; initials of name on envelope would be J. S. W. Communicate with Joseph A. Byrne, Attorney, 2 Rector Street.

Mr. Byrne, who inserted the advertisement for the family of the missing man, said that no one would have any object in getting the man out of the way, and that it was believed that he wandered away and had been unable to return because of the unbalanced condition of his mind. Mr. Byrne said that no information of any kind had been received regarding the whereabouts of the man during the last week, although a confidential search has been made by the police.

Englishmen Inspect the Pennsylvania

Sir Francis Dent, General Manager of the Southeastern and Chatham Railway, who arrived in the United States last week to place contracts for the purchase and repair of locomotives for British railroads, has begun a three-day tour of inspection of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a guest of Samuel Rea, its President. With Sir Francis are A. J. Hill, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Great Eastern Railway, and C. A. Bowencocke, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the London and Northwestern Railway.

EMMA GOLDMAN OUT ON $25,000 BAIL

Anarchist's Attorney Finds Trouble in Getting Signature of Official to Cash Bond.

BERKMAN STILL IN TOMBS

If Released He Will Be Rearrested on Murder Charge Growing Out of Bomb Killings in San Francisco.

Emma Goldman, the anarchist agitator, who was brought back from the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., where she was serving a two-year sentence for conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the national military laws, was released in $25,000 bail yesterday pending the result of her appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Alexander Berkman is still in the Tombs and as yet bail has not been offered in his case. If released Berkman will be immediately rearrested on a California warrant charging him with murder in connection with the bomb murders in San Francisco last year.

Emma Goldman put up $25,000 in cash in order to obtain her liberty. The money was produced by H. Weinberger, a lawyer, who sometimes speaks at the Goldman-Berkman gatherings, and who is the attorney for all the anarchists convicted recently in New York. When the bail bond was handed to Harold A. Content, Assistant United States District Attorney, in charge of the anarchist cases, he refused to sign it.

"I will not sign any paper, the purpose of which is to set this woman free," he said, "and I will not be a party to her release from custody."

Mr. Weinberger became excited, and started to talk about what he termed the persecution of his clients. Then he hurried into the office of Edwin M. Stanton, Assistant United States District Attorney, and asked him if he would sign the bail bond.

"Before I do I will have to have forty-eight hours to find out who is putting up the cash," said Mr. Stanton.

The lawyer then sought United States District Attorney Francis G. Caffey and made a protest against Mr. Content's tactics. The result of his appeal to the District Attorney was not made public, but there is good reason for stating that nothing will happen to Mr. Content as a result of the protest.

Finally John C. Knox, another Assistant District Attorney, agreed to sign the bond and Miss Goldman left for the home of a relative on Long Island.

After her release Miss Goldman commented on the murder indictment returned against Berkman in San Francisco. She claimed that Berkman was the victim of a "frame up," and said that the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco had inspired the indictment. She said that radicals in all parts of the country would join the fight to prevent the extradition of Berkman to California.

Asked as to conditions in the Jefferson City prison, Miss Goldman said:

"Personally, I have no complaints whatever except that my cell was dark and without air, which, however, must not be ascribed to any intention on the part of the prison authorities to illtreat me. It is simply that a row of cells face a solid wall and should really be abolished, as they are utterly unfitted for human habitation. There is, however, one situation in Jefferson Prison which requires attention, and that is the task system of work. I understand that the contract prison system has been abolished in Missouri. Nevertheless, it seems to persist, inasmuch as the women State prisoners and very likely also the men, are compelled to make a certain task a day—say, about fifty coats a day or from twelve to eighteen dozens of suspenders a day. Failure in making the task means punishment, which consists of being locked up in a cell on bread and water.

"It is impossible for the women to keep up the steady speed. If they succeed in making their tasks in one week they fall behind the next week. On Saturday they are locked up again on bread and water until Monday. Then in that depleted condition they are forced to begin the week with the new task. In this age of considerable prison reform it seems to me that the task system ought to be done away with. But, on the whole, the Jefferson City prison is no worse than many other prisons, and has a number of advantages, such as permission to buy your own groceries, provided you have the means, which again means discrimination against the prisoners who are unfortunate in not having the wherewithal.

"I understand that the Warden is new in his office, and is trying to bring about certain changes. I can only wish him speed, for it is certainly time that we realized that the convict is a victim of conditions, and not, as the old fogies would make us believe a born criminal."

NEW ANIMALS FROM CHINA.

Natural History Museum Soon to Receive Rare Collection.

What is believed the largest collection of rare animals ever gathered in China, including gorals and serows, will shortly arrive at the American Museum of Natural History. The information was received by Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the Museum, in a report from Roy C. Andrews, in charge of the Asiatic zoological expedition of the Museum.

Most of the work of the expedition was done in remote regions of Yunnan, and Mr. Andrews's party were the first white men to explore this territory. Accompanying Mr. Andrews is his wife, who is the official photographer of the party.

The goral is a strange animal, resembling both the goat and the antelope, and the serow is much the same type. Since the party has been in Yunnan it has ridden 2,000 miles on horseback, and has made camps in 107 different localities varying from 1,700 to 15,000 feet above sea level. In his report, dated May 23, 1917, Mr. Andrews says:

"The active field work of the expedition ceases tomorrow, exactly one year since it began by our first trip up the Min River from Foochow, a trip which was interrupted rather seriously by the rebellion. We have as results the following: Two thousand one hundred mammals, 800 birds, 200 reptiles, 75 skeletons of mammals, 2,000 feet of motion-picture film, 150 natural color photographs, and 300 black and white negatives. Our attention to the subject of mammals has, I believe, yielded the largest collection ever taken out of China by a single expedition.

"Our large mammals include seven gorals from the Thibetan region and four serows, all complete, with accessory material for group mounting. On the Burma frontier we collected twenty-five gorals, a perfectly splendid series, all from one mountain and of ages from just born to very old males and females."

Mr. Andrews is expected to arrive the latter part of September.

Home Defense League Outing.

The Home Defense League of the Seventy-fourth Precinct, which includes Kingsbridge, Riverdale, and Spuyten Duyvil, had an outing yesterday on City Island. About 300 members and their friends went along. After swimming races, in which practically the entire league took part, dinner was served at Tauer's Inn. The Home Defense League includes three units, Captain Loomis being in charge of the Kingsbridge unit; Captain Uppergrove, of the Riverdale unit, and Captain Rylander, of the Spuyten Duyvil unit.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF SPORTS

VARUNA AGAIN LEADS LARCHMONT YACHTS

Defeats Grey Dawn by One Minute in 22-Mile Run Over the Sound Course.

NIMBUS FINISHES THIRD

Philadelphia Yacht Leads in Reach and Run, but Is Overtaken on Beat Home.

Four of the new "O" class yachts of the Larchmont Yacht Club, which but for the war would be furnishing about the best yacht racing New York waters have had in a decade, were out for the second of their informal races over the Larchmont twenty-two-mile course yesterday afternoon. It is probably a fact that no more evenly matched yachts than these Gardner designed craft have met than in this newest class of one-design yachts, which are creating a perfect furore of enthusiasm among yachtsmen who get out to see these most graceful of sailing craft skim over the waters of the Sound. They are swift in all points of sailing, as the races of yesterday and a week ago have proven conclusively, when sailed in light winds. How good they will be when it comes to sailing in a good stiff blow has yet to be shown, but their skippers all agree that there is every indication that they will prove to be both dry and stiff when put to the test.

So certain is Morton F. Plant, that veteran yachtsman and swift sailing enthusiast, that these boats are to be the racing craft of the immediate future that he bought the fifth yacht of the design, which was slipped into the waters on Friday without waiting for a test of her ability, and at what was generally reported to be an advance of $1,200 above the cost at which she was to have been delivered to the original member of the club syndicate who ordered her.

In yesterday's brush over the long triangular course which took the yachts from off Larchmont harbor up the Sound to a mark off Greenwich harbor and then across the Sound to the mark between Mott's and Prospect Point and thence back to the starting point, the yachts had in succession a reach, a run, and a beat. The distance was about twenty-two miles.

Butler Whiting again sailed Commodore James B. Ford's Varuna, with her towering eighty feet of mast and a single sail kept in place by two spreaders instead of a gaff. The veteran owner was out to enjoy the sport, and in the progress of the race he had about the most exciting experience in a very long career as an enthusiastic yachtsman. He saw long before the first leg was finished that there was going to be as lively a battle as one could wish for, as Grey Dawn, sailed by her owner, P. H. Johnson of Philadelphia, had beaten his own boat to the mark, while Eddie Fish, who was at the tiller of Nimbus, was close to Varuna as they came about the mark.

Under a cloud of spinnakers the quartette made the run across the Sound toward Mattinicock Point, as perfect a marine picture as the artist could wish for, as perfect a race as the most enthusiastic yachtsman could dream of. There was no advantage for any one in that run, for they were all at the mark so well together that it was perfectly evident that the victory in the beat-home would be to the man who made no mistake in making or breaking tacks. Before the yachts were half way across the Sound it was apparent that Georgia would be the last boat home, but when the loss of a coin toss would be the leaders, Varuna, Grey Dawn, and Nimbus were all so adroitly handled that it was literally anybody's race and from the boats on the Sound watching the contest it was utterly impossible to say which of the trio was the best placed or the most certain of winning.

One thing was certain, that the Marconi rig was proving to be all that has been claimed for it as a help to a yacht in windward work in light wind. The Varuna was certainly losing nothing if she was not gaining. In the last tack for the mark she and Grey Dawn seemed to have a bit the best of it because of the ease with which she was handled in the then freshening wind which carried them to the committee boat at the entrance to Larchmont Harbor.

It seemed as if Varuna actually leaped through the water on that last tack, and there was no lonely welcome to her from the whistles and sirens of the steamers in the harbor when she slipped across the line just a minute ahead of Grey Dawn, with Nimbus, which had finished second in the trial of a week ago, just thirty seconds in the wake of the Philadelphia boat.

It is understood that the yachts will be out again next Saturday, and that by that time M. F. Plant's new yacht will be in with them to try conclusions. What rig she will carry is not definitely known, but there are reports that Mr. Plant will have both a boom and gaff and a Marconi rig for her, and will give them both a tryout in the shaking down and tuning up trials she will have this week in order to try and get her ready for the race of next Saturday. It may take more than a week to determine which rig shall be used on Mr. Plant may try both kinds, that which is ready first in the early race with a trial for the other in a later contest.

FARRELL WINS MILE WALK.

J. J. Farrell of the Bronx Church House yesterday showed impressive form in winning the open one-mile walk at the annual Summer games of the Bronx Church House, held at Macomb's Dam Park. Farrell started with a handicap of thirty yards and finished his journey in 7:37 3-5.

The only other open A. A. U. event on the program was a one-mile novice intersectional run, which was won by J. Tiedermann, Bronx Church House, in 5:01 1-5.

LONG BRANCH HORSE SHOW.

Championship Day Brings Out a Record Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28.—Championship day at the Long Branch horse show brought out a record crowd. Eighteen classes were judged. Championship honors were pretty evenly divided. Walter H. Hanley of Providence, R. I., the biggest winner in the show, with ten blues, won both saddle classes for horses 15.2 hands and over—the first with Driftwood Blaze and the second with Twilight. In the class won by Driftwood Blaze, Mr. Ramsdell's Princess got the reserve, while the contest between Twilight and Mr. Atkinson's Sparkling Mozelle proved very interesting.

In the champion hunter class, J. C. Cooley's Red Devil won from S. S. Norton's Confidence. In the single horses championship Miss Isabelle Wanamaker of Philadelphia, and A. W. Atkinson of Merchantville divided honors. Miss Wanamaker won the class for horses not exceeding 15.2 hands, with Eve, from Charles J. Barrie's Topper, while in the class for horses exceeding 15.2 hands Mr. Atkinson won with Marcel from Buttonwood Farm's Buttonwood Lass.

In the championship for pairs Mr. Atkinson and Miss Wanamaker carried off the honors, the latter winning the class for pairs not exceeding 15.2 hands with Eve and Suave, without a contest. Mr Atkinson won the closing class for horses exceeding 15 hands with Burgomaster and Marcel, the Buttonwood pair, Buttonwood Lass and Buttonwood Maid, getting the reserve.

Miss Pussy Thompson of Brookdale Farm won the children's pony class with Glorious Me, Master James Hauck's George V. getting second place.

In the heavy saddle class Mr. Atkinson scored his first win of the day with Sandy McDonald, defeating the Hanley entry, Driftwood Blaze. Mr. Atkinson scored his second blue in the Peter Hauck prize for horses shown to traps with Ideal Manitas, Major Howard Borden's Jet getting the reserve.

Miss Marion Healey and Herbert Healey finished first and second in the children's pony saddle class, with Llewelyn Jess and Kingston. Alex. Gemmell of White Plains scored a couple of blues, the first in the pony in harness pairs with Nimbus and Beaubrocade and the second with the same pair in the tandems, this time Miss Katharyn and Master James Hauck getting second place with Senator Jackson and George V. The special class went to Buttonwood Farm's Buttonwood Maid, the Hanley entry, Cousin Willie, getting second place.

TROPHY FOR NET STARS.

Julian S. Myrick Puts Up Cup for Match Between Women Experts.

In view of the unusual interest aroused by the series of matches between Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national woman's champion, and Miss Mary K. Browne of California, former champion, Julian S. Myrick, President of the West Side Tennis Club, has offered a prize for the winner.

This will be the only trophy to be awarded in tennis competition this season. Conforming to the regulations announced by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, clubs have refrained from giving prizes in sanctioned tournaments, and none will be awarded in the national singles patriotic tournament, which begins at Forest Hills, Aug. 20.

"Interest in competition between Miss Browne and Miss Bjurstedt is not confined to any one section of the country," said Mr. Myrick in describing the conditions of play for the trophy. "Everyone who is familiar with tennis knows that these players are so closely matched that a contest between them is worth going miles to see. Their playing at Westfield this week, when Miss Bjurstedt won, 6—2, 6—8, 8—6, was a wonderful demonstration of skill and grace on the court, and it seems as though there should be some suitable recognition of this series.

"The trophy will be awarded on a point basis. Each set will count one point for the winner, and each match two points. Only the results of matches scheduled for the benefit of the tennis ambulance fund will be counted, beginning with the one at the Greenwich Field Club yesterday and ending with the matches to be played during the national patriotic singles tournament at the West Side Club."

Miss Molla Bjurstedt will play Miss Mary Browne in a special match at the Knickerbocker Tennis Club Wednesday night. Others who will compete in the ambulance fund event are William M. Johnston, Frederick B. Alexander, Karl H. Behr, and S. Howard Voshell. The Knickerbocker Tennis Club courts are lighted with the most up-to-date system of overhead illumination, and offer facilities for tennis of as great excellence as if the tournament was played in the streaming sunlight.

This date conflicts with the start of the Seabright round robin doubles tournament in which Johnston, Alexander, and Behr are to take part. Also Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Browne are to play at Seabright. These players will not go to Seabright until the next day, although some matches in that event will doubtless be played on Aug. 1.

Another conflict appears between Seabright and Southampton. The latter tournament is to start on the same day that Seabright closes. As this is a Saturday, it is probable that the major portion of the first day events at Southampton will be held over until Monday, so that the conflict will be in name rather than in fact.

The New Hampshire State and White Mountain tennis champions have been changed this year to patriotic events. The tournament will begin Tuesday, and will consist of men's singles and doubles. Among those on the Tournament Committee are King Smith and W. B. Cragin, Jr.

HALLEY WINS HAND GRENADE CONTEST

Soldier Athletes Compete in New Event at Travers Island.

Sergeant J. T. Halley, Twenty-first Company, Fort Slocum, yesterday won the honors in the hand grenade throwing contest, which was the feature event of the military athletic meet held by the New York A. C. at Travers Island. Sergeant Halley's total score at the end of the competition was 6. A large crowd applauded the soldier's efforts.

It is the first time in the memory of the longest devotee of track and field athletics that such a competition has ever been staged. Under the conditions a participant was credited with 6 points if he made a bull's-eye or hit the centre of the trench, 4 points if he threw his grenade within a damaging distance of the centre, and 2 points if his efforts landed on either side. Sergeant Halley scored a bull's-eye with his effort, and beat out Private Witherite, Twenty-second Infantry, Fort Jay, who had 4 points and was second. Private William Baker, a company mate of Sergeant Halley, was third with 2 points.

Twenty soldiers competed in this event and aroused the constant enthusiasm of the crowd. The grenades consisted of tin cans filled with dirt, sand, and other substances until they weighed two and a quarter pounds, and the soldiers made their throws over a canvas obstruction twelve feet in height, so that their objective point was blind and was as near true to trench conditions as it was possible to make them.

This, however, was only one of a series of interesting events on track and field, swimming and rowing competitions in which the soldiers either participated or looked on interested. The track sports were confined absolutely to soldiers, and the representatives of the Fourth Company, Fort Slocum, made the best of the opportunity to romp away with the honors of the meet, with a point score of 22. Fort Slocum's Twenty-fifth Company was second, two points behind, and the Twenty-first Company, Fort Slocum, was third with 17. Fort Jay representatives finished fourth with 10 points and Second Company, Fort Wadsworth, fifth with 3.

In the swimming competitions the winners of the various events were: 110-yard handicap swim—Stephen A. Ruddy, unattached; 55-yard swim, novice, for enlisted men—P. A. Graham, Jr., Sixth Company, Fort Slocum; fancy diving—R. W. Galbraith, 92.4 points; 440-yard swim—L. J. (Bud) Goodwin, New York A. C.

The rowing events resulted as follows: Centipede race, open—won by Nassau Boat Club. Junior eight-oared shell race, open—won by Atlanta Boat Club. Pair oared gig, closed—won by crew of Wild and Cattus, Leonard coxswain.

BROOKLYN CRICKETERS TIED

Rivals in Third Drawn Contest of Season at Prospect Park.

A draw, the third this season between the rival Brooklyn teams, resulted from the encounter between the champion Brooklyn Cricket Club and the Manhattan C. C. eleven in the Metropolitan District Cricket League match at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds.

When stumps were drawn Brooklyn was leading by 42 runs, but the Manhattans, with 85 against 128, still had five good wickets in hand. Honors, therefore, were quite even.

Batting in great form, the cricket players of the Bensonhurst Field Club proved too much for the eleven of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club in the Association championship match contested on the grounds of the latter at Livingston yesterday afternoon.

The best cricket batting of the day was witnessed in the game between the Colonials and Windwards at the Parade Grounds in Brooklyn yesterday, the result being a draw, although greatly in favor of the Colonials, who scored 179 for eight wickets, against 47 for eight wickets tallied by the Windwards.

A. Taitt's fine score of 63 runs was the outstanding feature of the drawn cricket game between the United eleven and the Gleaners at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds yesterday. The United total reached 151, of which G. Hinds contributed 37, and L. Dottin and E. Knight 15 each. The Gleaners had tallied only 36 for the loss of six wickets when time was called, and the game declared drawn.

ROWING RULES RELAXED.

National Association Takes Action to Encourage Local Regattas.

Representatives of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen held their annual convention at the New York Athletic Club last evening, elected officers for the coming year, and discussed the future of amateur rowing in the United States. Owing to the number of watermen who have enlisted in some branch of the Government fighting forces, it was decided to make no effort to hold championships of any kind during the season of 1917, but to be prepared to restore the sport at the earliest opportunity. There will be local regattas held by the various clubs throughout the country, but the rules governing the sanctioning of these meets will be relaxed for the period of the war.

Owing to the difficulty which many clubs have already experienced in making up eights because of the depletion of active oarsmen it was decided to waive the rules governing junior, intermediate, and senior classifications until such time as rowing should be restored to its former basis. Clubs will be permitted to have their members contest in mixed crews without such contesting having any effect on the classifications of the individuals concerned.

The association will continue to encourage schoolboy rowing by every means in its power in the expectation of a national revival of athletics similar to that which transpired after the close of the civil war.

Rowing clubs in Philadelphia will hold informal regattas throughout the Summer, and will turn over all receipts from admission fees to the war hospital funds.

The annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was to have been held in Lynn, Mass., on Friday and Saturday of last week, but was canceled owing to the war. The meeting last night was transferred from Lynn to New York after the cancelation of the regatta. It is usually held immediately after the completion of the events.

PLAN FREE-FOR-ALL TROT.

Purse of $2,500 Up for Event to be Run at Charter Oak Park.

In a $2,500 free-for-all trot to be held at the Grand Circuit meeting at Hartford, the Connecticut Fair Association, which now owns Charter Oak Park, will revive memories of the days when the famous old course made its début in 1874. At that time Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, and the white-footed gelding Judge Fullerton were in their prime.

In those days Goldsmith Maid regularly made a trip down the line meeting all-comers, and few were fortunate enough to lower the colors of the flying daughter of Alexander's Abdallah. For eleven years this little wiry bay mare was the idol of the light harness racing world and during that time she took the word on nearly all of the leading tracks in the United States, her last appearance being at Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1877, when she made a performance against time.

Three of her most memorable performances were made at Hartford. In 1874 at the Charter Oak Park inaugural meeting, she met and defeated American Girl, Judge Fullerton, and Lula. The following year she came back and placed the track record at 2:14¾. This was within half a second of the world's record which then stood to her credit.

The Charter Oak Purse this year is also for $2,500, and like the free for all is a late closing event. It is for the 2:12 trotters and is sure to prove a great contest as the stars that have of late years been making a sweep in early closing events in the Grand Circuit will, if they take the word at Hartford, be required to start in the fast classes where they belong and leave the contest for horses that are eligible by performance, which is the only way to insure a good race under a time handicap. That the Connecticut Fair Association has faith in it is evidenced by the fact that it is offering $18,400 for its thirteen late closing events, six of which will be contested over the half-mile track and seven over the mile track.

GOLF FOR NAVY LEAGUE.

Miss Rosenthal and Chick Evans Win Foursome.

CHICAGO, July 28.—In an elaborate social golf foursome at the Onwentsia Club today for the benefit of the Navy League Miss Elaine Rosenthal of Chicago, former Western champion, and Chick Evans, national amateur and open champion, defeated Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta, woman national champion, and Robert Gardner of Chicago, twice national amateur champion, by 5 points, scoring both the low ball and the low total for the eighteen-hole four-ball match.

Miss Stirling and Gardner were ahead at the end of the first half, but Evans and Miss Rosenthal forged ahead on the second nine and won. An enormous gallery followed the players under a blistering sun.

RESULTS OF PLAY ON NEARBY LINKS

H. B. Finn Wins Championship of the Ridgewood Country Club.

H. B. Finn yesterday won the club championship of the Ridgewood Country Club when he defeated H. L. Pfeiffer in the final competition for the title by 5 up and 4 to play, over thirty-six holes. A field of forty golfers took part in the club handicap competition in Classes A and B. The first named field was led home by F. J. Humphreys, who had a card of 81, 16—65, and the honors of the Class B division went to R. D. Barnun, with 94, 20—74.

The qualifying round of a four-ball best ball competition, which will be decided at match play in the future, was held yesterday at medal play over the links of the Siwanoy Country Club, seven combinations qualifying in actual competition, while the eighth was favored with a bye. The best score was turned in by A. Hedley and R. B. Hunt, who finished the course with 85, 13—72. Other scores were J. Straham and L. A. Davis, 92, 19—73; O. E. Carlson and C. R. Hollander, 79, 5—74; E. Buckner and T. C. Gales, 85, 11—74; J. A. Wilson and J. F. Wood; 90, 13—77; A. R. Thomas and A. M. Tibbens, 97, 19—78; W. E. Cannady and R. A. Young, 102, 24—78.

Fourteen golfers took part in an eighteen-hole handicap sweepstakes play on the links of the North Jersey Country Club yesterday, but of this number but two turned in cards. The better was that turned in by H. W. Mason, which showed 86, 9—77. Dudley Pritchard's card showed 94, 13—81. In the July Cup final play, Class A, Mason, handicapped at 9 strokes, defeated A. F. Ellis, 15 strokes, by 6 up and 4 to play. In Class B, J. E. O'Leary, handicapped at 22 strokes, defeated A. Quackenbush, 20 strokes, by 5 up and 4 to play.

W. H. Browning carried off the principal honors of a special eighteen-hole handicap play on the links of the Apawamis Club yesterday with a card of 100, 28—72, which was one stroke better in net than the card turned in by A. B. Ally, who had 95, 22—73. In the regular eighteen-holes handicap medal play event Ally won the premier honors with 85, 16—177, and C. J. Bent, with a card of 94, 16—78, was second. The golf ball sweepstakes resulted in a victory for H. F. Graves, 85, 5—80, and M. Squire was second with 89, 7—82.

The final play in Class A of the July tournament at the Montclair Golf Club yesterday resulted in a victory for T. M. Reamer over J. Wallen, by 3 up and 2 to play, while in Class B, H. C. Harrison defeated R. W. Scott by 8 up and 7 to play. A women's putting competition was won by Mrs. C. H. Tuke, with Miss Dorothy Allen the runner up. Ralph Starrett tied for premier honors in the sweepstakes play with R. H. Gregory, both having net scores of 76. Starrett's card was 86, 10—76, and Gregory's showed 87, 11—76. F. C. Hall turned in a card of 90, 11—79 and was tied with A. R. Topper, who had 94, 15—79. R. B. Neff's card was 87, 7—80.

Ten golfers competed in the handicap sweepstakes play at the Upper Montclair Country Club's course yesterday, and but half of the field turned in their cards. The best of the five was returned by J. H. Hall, who had 80, 17—72; A. E. Betteridge's card was 83, 6—77, and others were: S. Barr, 92, 14—78; E. A. Platt, 84, 5—79, and E. H. Eaton, 90, 15—84.

O. L. Lewis, handicapped at 10 strokes, yesterday won the honors of the handicap against par play on the links of the Wykagyl Country Club, finishing one down on par.

A card of 159, 10—149 gave the combination of T. R. Brown and W. W. Lyon the principal honors of the four-ball match at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday. In the Class A final for the July Cup, A. W. Haight was the winner with 4 up and 3 to play, while A. Childress won in the Class B section by 2 up and 1 to play. The principal honors of the sweepstakes play in Class A went to T. R. Brown with 74, 5—69, with F. D. Hawks, 79, 8—71, second. In Class B, W. S. Burrows's card of 88, 20—68 got for him premier honors of this division.

W. R. Townsend was a double winner on the links of the Hydewood Golf Club yesterday, annexing victories in the President's Cup competition with a net score of 70 and in the sweepstakes event. The point winners for the President's Cup were W. R. Townsend, 100, 30—70; R. M. Smith, 100, 24—76, and W. P. Taylor, 87, 11—76.

MAJOR E. S. GREBLE WEDS MISS COLGATE

Field Artillery Officer Marries Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Colgate.

ARMY MEN ARE USHERS

Bridal Pair Walks Under Crossed Swords as Ceremony Ends in Rutgers Church.

The wedding of Major Edwin St. John Greble, Jr., Second Field Artillery of Pennsylvania, U. S. A., son of General Greble, U. S. A., and Miss Florance Hall Colgate, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Colgate, was solemnized at 7:30 last evening in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street. The chancel was filled with tree palms and pink and white Japanese lilies and two clergymen officiated, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell of the church and the Rev. Henry H. Bradford Washburn of Cambridge, Mass., an uncle of the bride.

Miss Colgate, who walked with her father, wore a long-skirted white satin frock, with a mediaeval cuirass corsage coming to the hips, embroidered in bands with crystal and pearls, and the square neck was outlined with the embroidery, which also decorated the skirt. The flowing chiffon sleeves were weighted with pearl tassels, and also fell in long, straight lines, and old family lace was arranged as an empiecement in the gown. The narrow satin train was cut out at the top and embroidered in pearls, and sprays of orange blossoms were caught here and there on train and gown and held her tulle veil, with a short veil over the face, in place in flat cap effect. She also wore a string of pearls and a jeweled brooch and carried lilies of the valley.

Miss Grace Hall Colgate, a younger sister, whose engagement to Lieutenant D. S. Rumbough, now with General Pershing in France, has just been announced, was her sister's maid of honor. In yellow satin brocade and yellow net and carrying yellow orchids. Another sister, Mrs. Stanley M. Rumbough, and Miss Mildred Greble, a sister of the bridegroom, and the Misses Mabel Hall Colgate, Muriel and Margaret Colgate of Orange, and Katharine Hall, all cousins of the bride, were also attendants, in pale blue, pale and dark pink, lavender and apricot-colored brocaded satin gowns on simple lines and without sleeves, save flowing draperies of net matching the frocks. All carried large bouquets of pink roses and blue larkspur, and all wore the bride's gift, jeweled bar pins. Little Miss Elizabeth Colgate Rumbough, the bride's niece, in a white frock and carrying roses and delphineum, was the flower girl, and Masters Stanley M. Rumbough, Jr., her brother, and Henry Washburn Bradford, Jr., and Sherwood Larned Washburn were pages, in white suits.

Major Greble, who is a West Point graduate, class of 1909, was in khaki, and so were the ushers, all of whom were army officers. His best man was his brother-in-law, Dr. William Estes, Jr. The ushers were Captain George S. Stewart of Major Greble's regiment; Major Stanley M. Rumbough of Princeton, Captain Thomas W. Hollyday, Captain Everett S. Hughes, Major Arthur H. Carter, and Lieutenant Frederick F. Hansen. At the conclusion of the service there was the sound of a bugle, and then a clashing of swords as the eight ushers crossed their weapons, and the bride and bridegroom passed out under the steel archway.

The ceremony was followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Colgate, 306 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Lost and Found.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificates Nos. A38056 and A46694, each for 20 shares, in the name of Miss Isabel H. Harder." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicates should not be issued. Mrs. Isabel Harder Gebhard, Cornwall, N. Y.

LOST—June 7, certificate of deposit No. A.25768, dated Oct. 20, 1914, issued by N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co.; payment stopped; reward. Return to 418 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Small velvet handbag, 5th Av. stage, 57th St., and 6th Av., Thursday, July 26, about noon. Return L. M. Rettus, 350 West 71st. Reward.

LOST—On Friday last, between Wanamaker's and the Biltmore, gold brooch with small pearls and diamonds; reward. D. Davis, 55 John St., Commercial Union.

LOST—On July 27, in or below Equitable Building or on Sandy Hook boat, charm from watch fob reward. Charles A. Boston, 34 Broad St.

LOST—Jewel Chi Phi fraternity pin, between the Biltmore and Altman's; reward. Return to Dr. J. P. Hanks, 120 West 42d St.

LOST—A bunch of keys; Broadway subway or vicinity Wall St. and Exchange Place. Return to Union Bank of Canada, 49 Wall St.

LOST—Gold watch, Travanne's make, gold face, initials E. A. M. in blue enamel; lost Friday evening; reward. K 183 Times.

LOST—Heart-shaped pearl brooch, between 34th-185th; reward. Monahan, St. Nicholas 2750.

LOST—Turquoise and pearl brooch, vicinity Pennsylvania station or Flushing train; reward. E. M. Hawkins, 25 Pine St.

LOST—On Monday, July 23, on West 74th St., a platinum and diamond bow pin; reward if returned. Phone 7981 Columbus.

LOST—$50 reward for Princess diamond ring; lost on Nyack road in automobile. 1771 Sixty-fifth St., Brooklyn; Bath Beach 596.

LOST—Red Cross pin, at Manhattan Transfer, Thursday morning. Return H. L. S., 376 Central Av., Jersey City.

LOST—Sunday night, 100th St., Broadway or Broadway car, jeweled star pin. Dr. M. P. Brewster, 130 Claremont Av.

LOST—Pearl and sapphire bar pin, last Sunday. Finder please telephone Kenmore 5498 and receive reward.

LOST—A. V. U. Fraternity pin, "W. V. Killion, Tufts, '12," on back. Return to 440 East 26th.

LOST—Two teeth, gold setting; reward; near 28th St. and 5th Ave. Room 604, 1 West 34th St.

$200 REWARD—POSITIVELY NO QUESTIONS ASKED—WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN OF PEARL SCARFPIN TAKEN FROM WASHROOM OF LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB TUESDAY, JULY 17; OF VALUE TO OWNER FOR PERSONAL REASONS. COMMUNICATE WITH PERSON TO OFFICE OF THE K-G WELDING & CUTTING CO., 558 W. 34TH ST., WHERE REWARD WILL BE PAID.

$250 REWARD

and no questions asked for return of pearl ring, lost Friday, July 13, at Scarsdale, N. Y. Dreicer & Co., Inc., 560 5th Av., N. Y. City.

WANTED

Storage room for newsprint paper on Manhattan Island, near New York Central Railroad Terminal. Building must be dry and with low insurance rate. Address Z 295 Times Annex.

RESORTS.

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Cedarcliff Inn, Monroe,

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Cottage for rent; golf, dancing, boating, fishing. John McGoldrick, Manager, formerly Hotel Gotham management.

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$2,000 Raised at Woodmanse for Fatherless Children of France.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 28.—More than $2,000 was raised today at the opening of the Garden of Delight at Woodmanse, the country estate of Mrs. Edward W. Packard, for the Fatherless Children of France. There was an entertainment in the afternoon and again in the evening. Singing, dancing, and an exhibition of sculpture made up the program.

The picturesque gardens in the rear of the Packard home will be open every day from 3 P. M. until 11 P. M., and a new program will be planned for each week.

Miss Mary Seybel a Bride.

Miss Mary Seybel, daughter of Frederick W. Seybel of 819 West Eighty-second Street, and Harold Sinclair, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Sinclair of South Orange, N. J., were married at noon yesterday at the Church of the Transfiguration, the Rev. G. C. Houghton officiating. Only the immediate families were present at the ceremony, which was followed by a breakfast at the Holland House.

The bride was attended by Miss Olga Humphreys, and Wallace M. Sinclair acted as best man.

The couple will make their home in Philadelphia.

J. I. Girardi Weds Miss Morrison.

Joseph I. Girardi and Miss Madeleine Morrison, a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Frazier of Washington Avenue, New Rochelle, were married yesterday morning in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral by Mgr. Lavelle. The bride, in an embroidered organdie frock and large lavender hat, carried lilies of the valley and orchids. Mrs. Russell A. Turner, a cousin of the bride, was her matron of honor in a white net frock topped by a peach-colored hat and carrying Ophelia roses. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast for thirty guests at the Astor.

Knox-Wilson Wedding Tomorrow.

The marriage of Miss Mary Constance Wilson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lambert Wilson of Bronxville, to Henry E. Knox, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Knox of Richmond, Va., is to be celebrated tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, in Christ Church, Bronxville. After a brief honeymoon Mr. Knox will go into active service at Newport as a member of the Naval Reserve.

A Son in St. Clair Lewis's Home.

A son was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair Lewis of Spuyten Duyvil, this city. Mr. Lewis is a well known novelist and Mrs. Lewis was formerly Miss Grace Livingston Hegger, also of New York.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagement of Miss Adelaide S. Hawley, daughter of the late Arthur Smith and Cora Bogardus Hawley of this city, to Walter H. Funke of Flushing, L. I., has been announced. Mr. Funke is now in active service in the Naval Reserve.

At a card party given yesterday at her home, Miss Helen Austin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Austin of West Orange, announced her engagement to Sergeant Alfred E. Leadbeater of the same place, now attached to the Eighth Divisional Headquarters at Sea Girt. Mr. Leadbeater served last Summer with the Essex Troop at the Mexican border.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip John Langler of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gladys Marie Langler, to Henry James Brady, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James M. Brady of Brooklyn. Miss Langler is a graduate of the Visitation Academy.

Two engagements have been announced at White Plains, N. Y. Miss Hilda Howe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. L. Howe, is engaged to C. R. Henderson of the Seventh New York Infantry, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Henderson. Miss Evelyn Husted, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey B. Husted, has just announced her engagement to George Hickie of the Coast Defense, a son of Mrs. Jane Ann Dickie.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Sheldon of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence MacGregor Sheldon, to Charles Fleischmann, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Fleischmann of New York and Cincinnati, Ohio. Miss Sheldon is a graduate of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, and has just completed a course at the Brooklyn Hospital, for Red Cross nursing. Mr. Fleischmann, who studied at Yale, is with the Hydro-aeroplane Corps at Bay Shore, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lieberman of 601 West 115th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Bertha Lieberman, to Dorothy Miller of this city. Miss Lieberman is a student at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Morton of St. Paul, Minn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine M. Morton, to Jacob Westervelt Voorhees of Hackensack, N. J. Miss Morton, who has ridden several years at the horse show, is a granddaughter on the paternal side of the late Oliver Perry Morton, Indiana's war Governor, and of James Egbert Thompson, founder of the First National Bank of St. Paul, on the maternal side. Mr. Voorhees has a large country estate at Middleville, N. J. The wedding is to take place late in August, at the home of Mrs. Chalmers Holbrook, Miss Morton's sister, at Cheshire, Conn.

Entertainments.

Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Bartlett of 27 West Sixty-seventh Street are to give a dinner on Tuesday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Butler Whiting, whose son is Lieut. Commander Kenneth Whiting, now in command of the American aviators in France.

Mrs. James Henry Lancashire of this city is to open her house at Manchester, Mass., on Wednesday for a reading by Mrs. Waldo Richards for the benefit of the nursing fund of the Ris-Orangis Hospital in France. Dr. and Mrs. Lancashire have recently purchased the James MacLean house at 7 East Seventy-fifth Street for their city home.

For the benefit of the Red Cross, a concert and garden fête is to be given by Mr. and Mrs. William P. Ahnelt at Ahnelt Hall, Deal, N. J., on Saturday evening, Aug. 4. Mrs. Martin Beck, Mrs. Walter Lewisohn, Mrs. Herbert Strauss and Mrs. H. T. Parsons are among the patronesses.

Mrs. S. M. Collis Dead in France.

Mrs. Septima M. Collis, widow of Major Gen. C. H. T. Collis, who was Commissioner of Public Works here during Mayor Strong's Administration, is dead at Aix les Bains, France, according to cable messages received here yesterday. Mrs. Collis had lived abroad since the death of her husband in May, 1902. She was well known socially in this city and Philadelphia, and was a member of many prominent women's clubs, notably the Sorosis and the Mectic. She was also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Collis was the author of two books, "A Woman's War Record" and "A Woman's Trip to Alaska." She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Edwin C. Lewis of Philadelphia, and two sons, Lieut. Col. Lloyd Collis, Camp Quartermaster in charge of Camp Whitman, N. Y., and Charles Collis of this city.

Ex-Mayor Wooley of Long Branch.

Ex-Mayor Thomas R. Wooley of Long Branch, one of the pioneer lumber merchants of the New Jersey coast and President of the Long Branch Trust Company, died suddenly at Long Branch yesterday in his seventy-seventh year. At the age of 21 he was Deputy Sheriff of Monmouth County under his father. Mr. Wooley was Mayor of Long Branch for seven years.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIBERAL REWARD, no questions asked, for information leading to the finding of a man of 40 years—looks younger—who disappeared suddenly from vicinity known as the Mall, in Central Park, on Saturday, July 21, about noon. Suffering from nervous depression, lapse of memory, and aversion to talk. Height 5 feet 9 inches, about 145 pounds; dark complexion, black hair—partly bald. Wearing dark-gray suit, with tiny black stripe; label Hilfers; sailor straw hat, Young's; dark-gray four-in-hand tie, turn-down collar, label Sildewell; white shirt, black stripe; black lace shoes, Hanan's; white socks. No funds in his possession. Should have letter in coat pocket; initials of name on envelope would be J. S. W. Communicate with Joseph A. [illegible] Hackney, 2 Rector St., N. City. [illegible] Reuter. On Sunday 5th, Purchase

ADMIRAL S. B. LUCE DIES AT 90 YEARS

Founder of the Naval War College Dies at His Home in Newport.

VETERAN OF TWO WARS

Once Commander of North Atlantic Squadron Developed the Naval Training System.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., retired, founder of the Naval War College here and one of the leading advocates of the naval training system for apprentice seamen, died at his home here today, aged 90 years. Admiral Luce retired from active service in March, 1889, and was the oldest officer on the retired list of the navy.

Admiral Luce is survived by his wife, who was Miss Eliza Henley, daughter of the late Commander John D. Henley of Virginia; two daughters, Mrs. Caroline Macomb, wife of Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, U. S. A., retired; Mrs. Charlotte Noyes, wife of Lieutenant Boutelle Noyes, U. S. N., and one son, John D. H. Luce, of Boston.

The funeral services will be held with naval honors in Trinity Church on Tuesday. Interment will be in St. Mary's churchyard, Portsmouth.

Rear Admiral Stephen Bleecker Luce was the founder of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., and its first President. He spent forty-eight years in active naval service, of which thirty-three years were at sea. He fought in the Mexican and the civil wars. Beginning his naval apprenticeship on a wooden man-o'-war of seventy-four guns, he lived to command a squadron of floating fortresses of steel.

The Rear Admiral was born in Albany on March 25, 1827, and he was appointed a Midshipman on Oct. 19, 1841. In 1845 he was assigned to the Congress, and later was sent to the Columbus, on which he circumnavigated the earth. He was commissioned Midshipman Aug. 10, 1847, and promoted to Master on Sept. 15, 1855, and to Lieutenant Commander in 1862. Four years later he was made Commander, and in 1872 he was commissioned Captain. He became a Commodore in 1881, and a Rear Admiral in 1885.

At the outbreak of the civil war Luce was Lieutenant on the Wabash, changing to five different vessels before peace was declared. He commanded the monitor Nantucket and the double-ender Sonoma, the Canandalgua, and Pontiac. At the age of 54 he was promoted to Commodore and put in command of the North Atlantic Squadron. Four years later he was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral.

As commander of the North Atlantic Squadron Rear Admiral Luce received from the President of Haiti the surrender of the steamer Haytian Republic. He rendered his last distinguished service at the age of 65, when he went to Madrid as the representative of the United States and Commissioner General of the Columbian celebration in 1892 in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

In 1889 he was retired from active service, but continued on the staff of the Naval War College until 1910.

PROF. ALBERT F. GANZ DEAD.

Member of Faculty of Stevens Institute Was a Widely Known Engineer

Albert F. Ganz, Professor of Electrical Engineering at Stevens Institute of Technology and a widely known consulting engineer, died yesterday at his home in Hoboken. Professor Ganz was born in Elberfeld, Germany, April 25, 1872, and came to this country with his parents in 1881. He entered Stevens as a member of the sophomore class in 1892 and was graduated in 1895. He was appointed instructor in applied electricity immediately after his graduation, and in 1902 was appointed Professor of Electrical Engineering and head of the electrical department.

Professor Ganz made many notable scientific and commercial tests and investigations. He contributed many scientific papers to technical societies and journals. Professor Ganz was a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Electrochemical Society, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the Illuminating Engineering Society, and the American Geo Institute.

He was also a member of the Hoboken Board of Trade, the German Liederkranz in this city, and the Tau Beta Pi Fraternity.

Dr. Hughes, Father of Two Bishops.

PASADENA, Cal., July 28.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas Bayless Hughes, father of Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes of Boston and Bishop Matthew Simpson Hughes of Portland, Ore., and himself a minister of the Methodist Church for sixty years, died here today in his eighty-second year. The Rev. Dr. Hughes, born in West Virginia Jan. 20, 1836, entered the ministry as a member of the West Virginia Conference in 1857, remaining in it until 1884, when he removed to the Iowa Conference, to which he belonged when he retired in 1907.

Dr. Harry Wallace Haskell.

Dr. Harry Wallace Haskell, who practiced medicine for more than twenty-five years in Brooklyn, died yesterday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Lawrence Barnum, wife of Lawrence Barnum, banker, of 120 Broadway, at 345 West Eighty-eighth Street, in his fifty-second year. Dr. Haskell was born in this city, and was graduated at New York University and the New York University Medical College in 1882. He is survived by his wife. Dr. Haskell was a member of the New York State Medical Association, also of the Royal Arcanum.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES GARTY, 56 years old, for many years an inspector in the Department of Street Cleaning, is dead at his home, 1,362 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. OCTAVIA P. CHASE, active in the work of the League of Unitarian Women attached to Unity Church, and the wife of Alonzo Chase, a retired merchant, died from pneumonia on Thursday at her home, 771 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. She was born in Cape Cod, Mass., and came of old New England ancestry.

WILLIAM M. WHITENACK, a retired carpenter and builder of Brooklyn and a resident of that borough for sixty years, died at the Busawick Hospital, in his eighty-seventh year.

MICHAEL WEBER, a civil war veteran and for many years a custom tailor, died on Friday at his home, 630 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 84 years.

Mrs. ANNIE SULLIVAN POLLARD, wife of Benjamin A. Pollard, a marketman in Fulton Market, died on Friday at her home, 1,471 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

FRANK MASHEK, in the painting and decorating business in Sheepshead Bay, died on Friday at the Mashek Hotel, Sheepshead Bay, owned by his wife. He was 58 years old.

JAMES H. KELLY, a retired Police Lieutenant and a resident of Brooklyn for more than fifty years, died on Thursday. He was made a Sergeant by Police Commissioner Hayden in 1891, and was retired in 1908, after being on the police force for thirty-six years.

JOHN SCHAPPERT, formerly a professional baseball player, and well known to fishermen along Rockaway Beach, died at his home there on Friday.

Sister MARY MARGUERITE of the Nursing Sisters of the Poor died in the Mercy Hospital, Hempstead, on Thursday. She was 83 years old and was born Margaret O'Mara.

Miss LAURA GARDNER, daughter of the late Colonel George H. Gardner of Jersey City, died yesterday at her home at South Sterling, N. J., in her fifty-third year.

DEMMINGS HOADLEY, for 30 years with the Pennsylvania Railroad, died yesterday at his home in Philipsburg, N. J. He was 64 years old.

JACK J. HORWITZ, actor, died on Thursday at the Long Island Home, Amityville, L. I.

Mrs. LOUISE COLE, widow of Howard Cole, owner of extensive timber properties, with an office at 1 Wall Street, died on Friday at her home in Madison, N. J., in her fortieth year.

Dr. ROBIE BLAKE, a pioneer electrical inventor, died yesterday at her home in Cornish a the eighteenth year.

MARRIES AN EGYPTIAN.

Mrs. Allison Douglas Weds Erian Boutros of Cairo.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Mrs. Allison Douglas, widow of Benjamin Dun Douglas, and Erian Boutros of Cairo, Egypt, which was celebrated last Thursday at Warrenten, Va. The bride is a daughter of the late R. H. Douglass Williams of Baltimore, Md., and is a relative of Mrs. Winslow S. Pierce of Dunstable, Bayville, L. I. She has visited here frequently.

Mr. Boutros is an Egyptian, and he and his bride will remain in this country for an indefinite period, on account of the war, although they expect to reside in Egypt.

Among the guests at the wedding were Mrs. Alexander Carrington, the bride's mother; Miss Evelyn Douglas, Mrs. Winslow S. Pierce, and Mrs. Charles Payn. R. H. Douglass Williams gave his sister in marriage.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BASHLOW.—July 23, to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bashlow, 41 St. Nicholas Terrace, a daughter.

HORN.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Horn, (nee Jeanette Kaplan,) of 600 West 166th St., announce the birth of a son, at home July 22, 1917.

MOSKIN.—July 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Moskin of 600 West 161st St., a son.

SPERBER.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sperber, on July 17, a son.

Engaged.

ABRAHAMS—GREEN.—Rose Green to Albert Abrahams.

BELL—SCHOLERMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Scholermann of New York City announce the engagement of their daughter, Caroline Henrietta, to Mr. Arthur Bell of Pleasantville, N. Y.

CULBERT—TOWL.—Mr. and Mrs. Burr Ackley Towl of Cranford, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miriam Edith, to Second Lieutenant Kenneth Pickens Culbert, M. C. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Culbert of East Orange, N. J. Miss Towl is a senior at Wellesley College, and Lieutenant Culbert graduated from Harvard University with the class of 1917. He was a member of the K. E. Institute of 1776, Hasty Pudding, Stylus, Memorial, Signet and Phoenix Clubs.

DEMAREST — WRIGHT.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Wright of New York City announce the engagement of their daughter, Amy Belle Wright, to Clifford Rome Demarest, son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Demarest of Forest Hill, N. J.

FELDMAN—BERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Berger announce the engagement of their daughter Evelyn to Louis Feldman.

GLUCK—KOENIG.—Mrs. L. Koenig of Lewistown, Penn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Lilly Hattie, to Mr. Harry Alfred Gluck of New York City.

LINDER—RASENBERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rasenberger of 454 Hancock St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Mr. Robert Linder of Brooklyn and Northport, N. Y.

MILLER—LIBERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Liberman, 601 West 115th St., announce the engagement of their daugher Bertha to Mr. Dorsey J. Miller.

Married.

BEMAK—KUEBL.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Kuebl of 68 East 94th St. announce the marriage of their daughter, Josephine, to Mr. I. J. Bemak, July 24, 1917.

BOUTROS—DOUGLAS.—On Thursday, July 26, at Warrenton, Va., Allison Douglas, daughter of the late R. H. Douglass Williams of Baltimore, to Mr. Erian Boutros of Cairo, Egypt.

GARGY—EMMERICH.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Emmerich announce the marriage of their daughter, Ruth, to Mr. Ben Garcy, on July 25, by the Rev. Dr. M. Harris.

OTIS—WHEELER.—On Saturday, July 28, at Troy, N. Y., Marjorie E. Wheeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Wheeler, to W. Fullerton Otis of Newburg, N. Y.

Died.

BOGGS.—Mary E., after a few days' illness, at her home, 228 South Maple Av., Ridgewood, N. J. Services Sunday, 4 o'clock. Interment private.

BUNTING.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, July 28, 1917, Dr. Enos Harvey Bunting. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 227 Broad St., Newark, on Monday, July 30, at 2:30 P. M. Interment in Fairmont Cemetery at convenience of family.

CHEGWIDDEN.—On Feb. 11, 1917, in Oriente, Cuba, Frances Mary, widow of Alexander. Temporary interment in Cuba.

COLE.—Louise Coleman, wife of Howard Cole, July 27, at Madison, N. J., after a prolonged illness. Chicago (Ill.) and St. Louis papers please copy.

COLLIS.—Mrs. Septima M., at Aix-les-Bains, France, on July 26, 1917, widow of the late Major Gen. Charles H. T. Collis and mother of Mrs. Edwin C. Lewis of Philadelphia, Lieut. Col. Lloyd Collis, and Mr. Charles Collis of New York. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

COUGHLIN.—Suddenly, on July 26, at her home, 137 West 127th St., Annie M., niece of the Misses Bridget and Mary A. Coughlin and sister of Catharine Coughlin. Funeral mass at St. Aloysius's Church, 132d St. and 7th Av., on July 30, at 9:30 o'clock.

CUTLER.—At Roosevelt Hospital on July 28, 1917, Mary B. Hinchman, wife of Willard W. Cutler. Funeral at her late residence, No. 2 Cutler St., Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, July 31, at 3:45 P. M.

DEANS.—George De Wolf. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,070 Broadway, Frank E. Campbell Building, Monday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

DEMAREST.—At Lakeview, N. J., on Friday, July 27, 1917, Mary, daughter of the late Cornelius M. Demarest. Services at the home of Peter Horne, 375 Knickerbocker Av., Lakeview, N. J., Sunday, 4 P. M. Interment at Nanuet, N. Y., Monday, 11 A. M.

ELSTON.—George A., Friday, July 27, at his home, 160 West 106th St., husband of Jennie Caskey and formerly of Port Jervis, N. Y. Funeral services at his late home Sunday, 3 o'clock. Interment Monday, Port Jervis, N. Y.

FARREN.—Catherine, (nee Murphy,) at her residence, 275 Hicks St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FERRY.—At her residence, 280 South Burnett St., East Orange, N. J., on Friday, July 27, 1917, Mary Knowles, beloved wife of Edward S. Ferry and only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Knowles and Ellin J. Knowles. Funeral services at Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Monday, July 30, at 2:30 P. M.

FLEMING.—William C., 21, Co. E, 33d Infantry, U. S. A., died at Panama July 19. Requiem mass All Saints, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Aves., Brooklyn, Monday, 9 A. M. Please omit flowers.

FRIDMAN.—On July 26, Benjamin B., of 130 West 113th St., beloved son of Salomon and Deborah Fridman, suddenly, in Rifton, N. Y. Funeral at 2 o'clock from Rothschild's Funeral Parlors, 298 Lenox Av., Sunday, July 29, 1917.

FROMAN.—Zerlina, on Friday, July 27, beloved wife of the late Nathan Froman and beloved mother of Florence Lewisohn, Gertrude Adler, Hannah Rubens, Rose Adler, Lee G. and Joseph F. Froman, at her late residence, 246 90th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., between 2d and 3d Avs. Funeral services at 2 P. M. Sunday, July 29, 1917. Interment at Union Field, Daniel Webster Lodge.

GANZ.—On July 27, 1917, Albert F., beloved husband of Antonia C. Ganz (nee Sturmberg) in his 46th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 612 River St., Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, July 29, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

GART.—James, suddenly, on Friday, July 27. Funeral from his late residence, 1,362 54th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn, Monday morning, July 30, at 9:30 o'clock. Mass of requiem St. Francis de Chantal Church, 57th St. and 13th Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

GILES.—On Saturday, July 28, 1917, William Thomas Giles, aged 82 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 2,110 Ditmas Av., Flatbush, on Monday evening, July 30, at 8 o'clock.

HARDEN.—Elisabeth Dongan, wife of Robert Stewart Harden, on July 27. Services at late residence, Monday, 10 A. M., Interment Tarrytown. Philadelphia papers please copy.

HASKELL.—Harry Wallace, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Lawrence Barnum, 345 West 88th St., Dr. Harry Wallace Haskell, beloved husband of Mary and son of the late Sarah and William Haskell, in the 52d year of his life. Funeral private.

HELMS.—Thursday, July 26, Adaline H., beloved wife of Levi Helms. Funeral services at her late residence, 385 Fort Washington Av., 2 P. M., Sunday, July 29, 1917.

HINDLEY.—At Larchmont Manor, N. Y., Saturday, July 28, 1917, John Henry, beloved husband of Ada Walker, in his 70th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JONES.—Mary Bairne Harmon Jones, at West Point, N. Y., July 28, wife of Lieutenant Junius W. Jones, U. S. A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Harmon, 420 Riverside Drive.

KENNEDY.—Phoebe. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,070 Broadway, Frank E. Campbell Building, Monday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

KNAPP.—On Friday, July 27, 1917, after a brief illness, Augustus Knapp, aged 57. Funeral from his late residence, 60 Brookside Drive, Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, July 30, at 4 P. M. Autos will meet train leaving Grand Central Station 1:06 P. M. Interment private.

KUHL.—Israel L., in his 64th year, at his residence, 381 Pacific Av., Jersey City. Funeral services Sunday, at 11 o'clock, at Washington Cemetery.

McDOWELL.—On July 23, 1917, Miss Annie McDowell. Funeral services at her late residence, 464 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, Monday afternoon at 2:30. Interment Greenwood.

McGRATH.—Timothy, suddenly, on July 27, husband of the late Annie McGrath and brother of Patrick McGrath, retired member of N. Y. F. D. Funeral from his late residence, 1,930 Washington Av., on Tuesday, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church, 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

MARTIN.—On Friday, July 27, 1917, Robert C. Martin, aged 73 years, at his residence, 2,414 Creston Av., Bronx. Services at Calvary M. E. Church, 129th St. and 7th Av., New York City, Monday, July 30, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

NICHOLS.—Dr. James A., at his residence, 127 West 75th St., Saturday, July 28, 1917, in his fifty-eighth year. Interment at convenience of family.

OAKES.—Lucy, wife of Thomas Oakes. Services at her late residence, 419 East 179th St., Sunday, July 29, 4 P. M. Eastern Star and Shepherds please notice.

RIDGEWAY.—Elizabeth M., Ridgeway, wife of Lewis Ridgeway, July 27, 1917, 1,048 Southern Boulevard. Interment at Syracuse, N. Y., Sunday. Kindly omit flowers.

SAWYER.—At Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, July 27, Arthur Arthur Wilkinson, beloved husband of Carrie A. Lodge Sawyer. Funeral services at Forest Hills Chapel, Boston, Mass., at 4 P. M. Sunday, July 29, 1917.

SAWYER.—At the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, July 27, after a short illness, Arthur Wilkinson Sawyer of Boston, Mass. He was a son of the late Joseph Sawyer of Boston, and had for years been prominently identified with charitable organizations in that city and was a former President of the Boston Y. M. C. A. He is survived by his widow, Carrie A. Lodge Sawyer, and three children, Gordon Lodge Sawyer of Pittsburgh, Penn.; Mrs. James N. Hill of New York, and Mrs. Gillison of Burlingame, Cal.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 27, Emma J. Scott, widow of the late William Scott, in her 63d year. Funeral services from her late residence, 425 West End Av., New York City, Monday, July 30, at 2:30 P. M.

SEEBECK.—On July 28, at the rectory, Rev. Edward F. Seebeck, pastor of Mary Immaculate Church, Bellport, L. I., son of the late Richard and Mary Seebeck. Solemn requiem mass Monday, July 30, at 10 A. M. Funeral from the residence of his sisters, 38 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 31, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem at St. Augustine's Church. The reverend clergy, relatives, and friends invited. Albany papers please copy.

SMITH.—Ellen, on July 28, 1917, beloved mother of Pauline Thomas, William J., and George A. Smith. Funeral from her late residence, 320 Manhattan Av., on Tuesday, July 31, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of St. Thomas the Apostle. Funeral privat'

STEEL.—On Friday, July 27, 1917, Susan A. Steel, (nee Kelsey,) beloved wife of George H. Steel, mother of Andrew J. Steel, Florence Steel O'Shaughnessy and Elsie Steel Anderson, and sister of Priscilla E. Ruwe. Funeral services to be held at her late residence, 100 Decatur St., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, July 29, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

TALMAGE.—At Brentwood Sanatorium, July 28, Dr. Thomas Goyn, son of the late Colonel David Talmage and Sarah J. Talmage, aged 66. Funeral Sunday, 3 P. M., at Presbyterian Church, Oyster Bay, L. I.

TUTHILL.—At Montclair, N. J., Friday, July 27, 1917, Sarah Lee, wife of Benjamin S. Tuthill. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 64 Upper Mountain Av., Sunday, July 29, at 5 P. M.

VAN NOSTRAND.—On Saturday, July 28, 1917, John W. Van Nostrand. Funeral services at his late residence, 416 St. Nicholas Av., Monday, at 8 P. M.

WHITEFORD.—Fannie, beloved wife of Thompson Whitford. Services at her late residence, 308 West 114th St., Monday, 8 P. M.

WRIGHT.—On July 28, at his home, 69 Chester Place, Sherwood Park, the Rev. Clark Wright, D. D., aged 74 years. Funeral services at the First M. E. Church, 8th Av. and 2d St., Mt. Vernon, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

CHAMBERS.—Catherine, 405 West 44th St., July 26.

COLE.—Emma, 510 10th Av., July 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DRISCOLL.—Denis, 436 East 80th St., July 26. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

FRIEDRICH.—Anna, 723 90th St., July 26. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

GANNON.—Sabina, 311 East 43d St., July 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HAMILTON.—Rosetta, 467 West 165th St., July 26. Funeral private.

LEAHY.—John, 154 East 88th St., July 26. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

McCANN.—Mary, 564 11th Av., July 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McCARTHY.—John, 70 Gansevoort St., July 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MACDONALD.—Jean, July 26. Funeral 223 9th Av.

REYNOLDS.—Theresa, 2,663 Marion Av., Bronx, July 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ROCHE.—James M., 309 West 143d St., July 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SULLIVAN.—Norah, July 27. Funeral 17 City Hall Place, today, 1:30 P. M.

WALSH.—James J., July 26, aged

Store Open 8:45 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.
Saturdays 8:45 A. M. till 1 P. M.

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Winding Up the July Clearance With Splendid Attractions

Women's High-Grade Gingham Tailored Suits, Now $10

There are just thirty in the lot,—and the early season price of these was more than double $10.

They are of fine quality gingham—tailored like fine silk suits. Some have plain coats, and plaid skirts, —some belted; every suit fresh from glass cases, which accounts for their spic, span loveliness. Great bargains at $10.

Women's Summer Dresses, $6.95

Simply because they are mussed,—and a hot iron will do wonders in restoring them. They are very greatly reduced,—lucky if you find your size,—lots broken.

Evening Dancing Frocks, $10

Small sizes in silk crepe, taffeta and satin. They've been much more.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Towels the Major Feature— Followed by Dress Trimmings and a Rare Blouse Offer

In a Monday of unusual presentations,—you will feel real concern in this
Towel Clearaway—It Involves Thousands of Turkish, Huck and Glass Towels.

It is in reality a clean-up of Towels in regular stock,—and Prices which indicate large savings, are as follows:—

Irish Check Imported Glass Towels, in neat red or blue checks; hemmed ready for use. size 22x28. Sale price, $3 a doz.

All Linen Twilled Kitchen Towels, heavy and very absorbent; size 23x36. Sale price, $3.75 a doz.

Hemmed Huck Guest Towels, fine and closely woven, neat Greek key border effect; size 14½x23. Sale price, $1 a doz.

100 Dozen Hemstitched Huck Towels
Exceptionally fine grade of huck and very closely woven. Size 19x38. Sale price, $2.25 dozen. Regular price $3 a dozen.

250 Dozen of the Famous Martex Turkish Towels
Made from double twisted absorbent yarns and noted for their durability. Exceptional value at the following prices:
Size 24x44, $6.00 a dozen
Size 26x47, $7.20 a dozen
Size 27x54, $9.00 a dozen

Hemmed Huck Towels, full bleached, in plain white or neat red border; size 17½x35. Sale price, $1.80 a doz.

Turkish Bath Towels, made from good, clean, absorbent yarns. Size 17x34; price, $1.50 doz. Size 21x42; price, $2.50 doz.

Large, Spongy Turkish Bath Towels, extra heavy and very absorbent. Sale price, 25c each

100 Dozen Snow White Bleached Turkish Towels, the very absorbent kind; size 25x50. Sale price, 35c each

200 Dozen Hemmed Heavy Union Linen Huck Towels, neatly hemmed ends and Greek border effect, size 20x36. Sale price, $3 a doz.

GIMBELS—Linen Section—Second Floor.

30-Piece Drinking Glass Sets at $3.85

Clear glass, decorated with light cutting in grape design. The set consists of 6 footed ice cream glasses, 6 water glasses, 6 grape juice glasses, 6 ice tea glasses, and 6 ice tea spoons.

60-Pc. Drinking Glass Sets (12 each instead of 6 each), same style glassware as the 30-Pc. Sets, at 7.65

Glass Bedroom Sets
Bottle, and tumbler that fits over the neck of bottle —two styles—

Floral Cutting, 25c set. **Butterfly Cutting, 50c set.**

7-Pc. Water Sets, 75c Tankard jug and six glasses, engraved with grape design.

Ice Cream Glasses, 20c ea. Needle etched ice cream glasses, with high or low foot. Splendid value.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Men's One-Button Athletic Union Suits

A belated shipment of the "Lion Brand," that created such a furore last week—at this price. Sold three thousand in a day. There are one thousand in this lot, so if interested, do not delay. They are of madras—the feature is the one-button fastening. Think of the price, 38c—the regular price, $1.

Men's Silk Socks, 38c

Because we buy thousand dozens of these yearly, the price is this low; they're wonderful value.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

3,000 Men's Straw Hats

Those Remarkable $2.00 Qualities from the U. S., England and Italy. $1.00

Double the quota of finger prints and rain spots if you want to know how she'll look at the season's end. For there's still half the Summer to go.

Since half the season's gone, half the price has been taken off Gimbels $2.00 Straws. Indeed, extraordinary value, in view of the fact that these American, English and Italian Straws were remarkable to begin with.

All Styles—All Shapes—All Sizes GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Women's Sport Pumps, Oxfords and Shoes, $1.95
Made to Sell for $5, $6 and More

In fact, shoes of selfsame quality and style sold in exclusive specialty shops at these higher prices. We sold similar styles as great bargains at $3.25 and $4.75. Now a clearaway of all that remain at $1.95, and it will pay you to see if your size remains in a style you like.

Kinds include Oxfords in white buckskin, pumps in white buckskin, sports shoes of white buckskin. They are trimmed with black patent leather, tan calfskin, black or colored leather. Many of them have rubber soles and heels. They are all very swagger styles, and very great bargains at $1.95.

A fair run of sizes, all told, but not in every style. It will pay you to have patience in trying to find yours.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Women's Glove Silk Bloomers, $1.75

They are a pretty shade of pink; cut full and reinforced at points of greatest wear. Unusual at $1.75.

Women's Knitted Union Suits, 55c.
Fine lisle; well finished; low neck, sleeveless; knee length; in regular and extra sizes.

Women's Silk Stockings, $1.29
Consisting of mills' surplus,—irregular and broken assortments from our own stocks. Kinds are ingrain and Italian silks of the better grades; many desirable colors—but not all sizes in each color.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Genuine Oil Paintings at $5.00

Beautiful landscapes and marines, in gilt and gold burnished frames. Each in shadow box. Size of painting 12 in. x 18 in.; outside size, 18 in. x 24 in.

at $3.00

Beautiful landscapes and marines, in gilt and gold burnished frames. Each in shadow box. Paintings, 9 in. x 12 in. and 6 in. x 14 in.; outside measurements, 15 in. x 18 in. and 12 in. x 20 in.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor.

Afternoon Frocks for Young Women

Combinations of Georgette Crepe and Taffeta, in flesh or white, lovely models for Afternoon wear. Ecru lace Dresses over net. Sizes from 14 to 20 years. Were $25 to $29.50. Clearance price $20

100 Taffeta and Crepe de Chine Dresses, a collection of many styles and colors, only one or two of a kind. Sizes 14 to 20 years. Were $13.50 to $18.50. Clearance price $10

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Materials for Bathing Suits

32-inch Black Surf Cloth, medium weight, good black; high lustre; regularly 60c; clearance, yard, 48c

Yard wide Surf "Dura" Satin, in black-and-white stripes; fast color; excellent finish; regularly 85c; clearance, yard, 65c

GIMBELS—2nd floor—LININGS.

White Cordaline Morning Dresses

Smartly tailored model in a style suitable for marketing or beach wear.

Shawl collar and cuffs, hemstitched. Detachable belt. Only trimming is pearl buttons. Exceptional at $2.95

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Dressing Table Accessories

Boudoir Clocks, celluloid, in French ivory finish, regularly $2.50; clearance $1.45

Glove Stretchers, regularly 25c; clearance 19c

Puff Boxes, regularly 75c; clearance 61c

GIMBELS—Main Floor

16-Inch Embroideries 25c a yd.

Kinds include Swiss and cambric corset cover embroideries; 16-inch Swiss Flouncings suitable for children's dresses. All exceptional at 25c a yd.

Embroidered Waist Fronts, 35c Each

On white voile. They may also be used for panels on children's dresses.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

RUGS
EXTRA FINE QUALITY
AXMINSTER RUGS

Size 3x6 ft.—regularly $5.25. Special at $3.50.

CREX RUGS

Crex are the finest grass rugs. De Luxe are the finest Crex Rugs. Discontinued patterns of the celebrated Crex de Luxe Grass Rugs have been repriced as follows:

6x 9 ft. size, at $6.65
8x10 ft. size, at $9.25
9x12 ft. size, at $11.25

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

87 Blocks of Furniture Is the Expanse of the

Gimbel August Furniture Sale

Solid Saving Goes Hand-in-Hand With Initiative

There are certain well defined elements that lift the Gimbel August Furniture Presentation to a point of eminence that should win the consideration of the thoughtful shopper.

Economy-Saving—is the Big Elemental but Important Feature, though there are a dozen others that you will discover on analysis that will make you decide, with profit, on a Gimbel choice.

Tomorrow and Tuesday are review days. Days on which you may stroll through this vast furniture assemblage, compare, weigh the question, and decide.

If a certain piece or suite strikes your fancy and purse we'll hold it until August 1st, when the Sale begins in real earnest.

These are salient features that will more and more impress themselves on observation and comparison.

The Sale includes Furniture for every room in house or apartment.

It has all been selected, not for low price alone, but for service, certain schemes of decoration, certain periods, certain styles of house or apartment layouts. Every item is worthy.

In the market Gimbels have been styled "cranks on bedding" because we early realized that poor bedding, however cheap, is a costly investment.

Now,—as to price,—for price is vital. How have we minimized cost,—and swelled saving?

The triple buying power of the Three Gimbel Stores is a magnet, an irresistible trade winner that attracts the best offerings in the market,—that lowers price—because of quantity buying.

We've barely touched in this story on the excellence of Gimbel Furniture Sales. On this,—and your seeing,—we shall rest our case.

GIMBELS—Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Floors.

Colored Dress Cottons at 50c the yard

Regularly 75c to $1 yard. A vast assortment of various weaves and colorings. Included are Gabardines, Oxford weaves, Diagonals, Piques, Tussor Silks lace stripe novelties, Crepes, Novelty Repps, etc., white and colored grounds, with colored stripes, dots, checks, geometrical designs, floral and novelty designs.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Two Attractive Items in Silks, 85c & $2.95

Sports Silks of Imported Chinese Pongee, printed in vari-colored designs. Smart for skirts or sports suits. Regularly, $1.50. Special at 85c yard.

Semi-made Sports Skirts fashioned of Imported and Domestic Pongees in a variety of designs incomplete sizes. Regularly, $5.95. Special at $2.95

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Philippine Underwear, $2 to $2.95

Greatly Reduced

Hand-made and hand-embroidered Lingerie, some with lace edging and some with edging and insertion of lace. Kimono and Empire models.

Nightgowns $2 to $2.95
Envelope Chemises, $2.95
Knee-length Chemises $2.50

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Serges and Other Dress Goods

54-inch Mohair and Beach Cloths, black, navy blues, and striped materials, pencil stripes on grays, navy blue and black grounds. Regularly $1.25 and $1.50. Clearance price, 95c yd.

40 to 42 inch All-Wool French Twill Serge, a fine firmly woven Dress Serge in cream white, navy blue and black. Regularly $1.25. Clearance price, 95c yard.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Colored Dresses for Children at 75c

Sizes 2 to 6 years

Delightful little dresses to fill out the needs of summer,—variety of models, materials and colors. Some are slightly crushed or soiled from handling. All washable. Have been $1 to $1.50. Clearance price, 75c

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Serpentine Crepe Kimonos at $1.95

Pretty new model in a summer negligee. Hand-embroidered back and front with self-colored silk floss. Neck and cuffs banded with satin, sleeves set in with satin piping. Sash of self material. Special at $1.95

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Notice These Ribbons at 45c and 65c yd.

Satin Taffeta Ribbons 1¼ inches wide, mostly pink and blue. A foremost manufacturer's "seconds." Regularly 10c yard or 95c per piece of 10 yards. Clearance price, 7c yard, or 65c per piece of 10 yards.

Brocaded Ribbons for children's Hair Bows, in pink, blue or white. Five beautiful patterns, 5¼ inches wide. Regularly 65c. Clearance 45c yard

GIMBELS—Main Floor

$2.95 for $3.95 Skirts

We have had these selfsame skirts in regular stock at $3.95, but the manufacturer had a limited quantity of these on hand, which he agreed to sell low enough to make the price to you $2.95. Very stylish. Made of very attractive wide-wale golf cloth; strongly resembles curduroy. Some characteristics are inset pockets, also shirred at the waist; fabric on a sheer background which brings out the wale, and a very stylish tailored belt. The colors are white, rose, gray, and Copen.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Cable-Edge Toyo Panama Hats, $1.95

The edge is the new and very desirable feature. Large bodies, blocked into wanted shapes.

$2.95 and $3.95 for Black Silk Velvet Tams.

Fashion smiles on the tam, and these good values are welcome news. Smart shapes of black silk velvet; some of Lyons silk velvet.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Jersey Silk Middy Sweaters For Women, $6.95

A smart model at a very special price. Slip-over model in the "Middy" style, with large collar, turn-back cuffs, wide, loose belt and patch pockets. In two-color effects. $6.95

Also Jersey Silk Coat models, with sailor collar, pockets and sash belt. In solid colors and two-color effects. $6.95

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Sterling Silver Bar Pins at $1.50

Just 288 of these pretty pins that answer so many purposes in the well-dressed woman's wardrobe. Finely cut, lacy designs in a variety of patterns set with White Rhinestones. Some are centered with Pearls, and some have effective lines of Black Enamel. Regularly $2.50. Clearance, $1.50

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Remarkable Price Concessions in

DRESS TRIMMINGS

Here are some very unusual values, and very desirable productions of the European markets are included. Short lengths in Beaded and Embroidered Trimmings in a collection so varied that it is impossible to itemize them.

Wonderfully effective motifs as well as lengths that Dressmakers, professional and amateur, will find most suitable for new gowns and for adding a new note to a half-worn gown.

LOT No. 1
Regularly $2 to $8.50
at $1 to $3.50 Yard
BEADED AND SPANGLED FLOUNCINGS
Black spangled with Jet, Black with Colored Beading, etc., and White with Iridescent Beading in elaborate patterns.

LOT No. 2
MOTIFS
Regularly 40c to $1 each
at 15c to 45c Each
BANDINGS
Regularly 30c to $3.50 yard
at 10c to $1.50 Yard

Novelties, most of them Imported. Light and dark colors. Many beautiful "motifs" as well as bandings by the yard.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

House Furnishings, 10c to $10
Special Clearance Reductions

A collection of many practical household needfuls,—odd lots,—small lots; because of this prices greatly reduced. In this interesting group you'll find—

Automobile Hampers, Wine Coolers, Russian Tea Sets, Brass Waste Baskets, Umbrella Holders, Scrap Jars, Trays, Water Urns, Toast Racks, Lemonade Sets, Brass Ware, After Dinner Coffee Sets, Percolators, Chafing Dishes, Five o'Clock Tea Kettles, Relish Dishes, Casseroles, Trays, Punch Bowls, Vases, Tankards, Asparagus Dishes, Smokers' Stands, Electric Cooking Utensils, Comb and Brush Holders.

The "Bee" Electric Vacuum Cleaner, $29.50
Cleaners adjusted, ready for instant use for all floor work when delivered. They are made of highly polished aluminum and are proof against rust.

Set of Attachments, $7.50

GIMBELS—House Furnishing Store—Fifth Floor

840 Lingerie Blouses, $1.85
Special Clearance Reductions

A bit of news that comes in great good time for folks planning vacation outfits. The Blouses are charming—to a degree that makes the lessened price more and more interesting. They are of plain voile, embroidered voile, lace trimmed or with frills or embroidered panels.

They have embroidered collars, Venise and filet lace edged collars.

The Organdie Blouses in this collection have embroidered collars with deep cuffs. $1.85 is very little for any of these.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1917.

EDITORIAL SECTION | Sections 2 AND 3

The Mid-Summer Sale of Furniture Will Begin Monday, August 6th.

The papers of Sunday, August 5th, will contain details of this event. Macy's prices for dependable merchandise are always "Lowest-In-the-City."

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

TAKE NOTICE, PLEASE.

Beginning Monday and continuing throughout the balance of July and August,

The Store will open at 8:45 A. M. and close at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, will open 8:45 A. M. and close 12 Noon.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only

August Sale of White

Comfortable Corsets

Makes Known for Fit—Quality—Service
At Prices That Are Less—for August

Hip Confiners **89c**

Light weight and cool, with elastic bands at waistlines, medium or long skirts. Some lightly, some a little more heavily boned. Made of strong quality fancy pink and white brocades and novelty fabrics. For slender and average figures. Sizes 20 to 26.



"Marchioness" Corsets **$1.79**

Suitable for slender and average figures. Made of pink brocade in a graceful model with low bust, long hips and slight curve at waistline. Trimmed with satin ribbon. Sizes 20 to 26.

Redfern Front-Laced Corsets **$2.79**

Just the right model for average and full figures, one that will emphasize the best outlines of the form. Low bust; medium length skirt and slightly curved waistline. Made of fancy pink material. Sizes 21 to 30.

P. N. Corsets **$1.49**

A sensible, medium length model for slender figures. Made of fancy pink cloth with low bust and medium length skirt. Sizes 20 to 24.

Rengo Belt Corset **$1.79**

An excellent model for giving graceful contour to a stout figure. The low bust, long hip line, wide reducing clasp and elastic band across the back of this corset insure good support and comfort. Of strong white coutil. *Illustrated, A.* Sizes 23 to 32.



"Marchioness" Corsets **$2.79**

A variety of styles. Hip confiners with elastic tops. Sizes 20 to 26. Girdle top, medium low bust models, long or medium length skirts, some with slightly curved waistlines; of discontinued patterns of pink brocades. One *illustrated, B.* Sizes 21 to 30.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St.

A Harvest of Economies

Ripe for Midsummer Reaping

THE August Sale of White needs no introduction to its many thousand patrons of previous seasons. It is a well-known part of the personality of this store. But, a word to its new friends:

This event is the result of a powerful combination of intensive and extensive buying, foresight and insight merchandising, co-operation of manufacturers, and the great cash resources of this store.

These forces have worked together to assemble huge assortments of fresh, clean, new merchandise,—blouses, lingerie, negligees, corsets and infants' wear—to meet all requirements of wear, taste and purse.

To "shop" at other White Sales means to buy at Macy's, because throughout all departments that have contributed their efforts to this Sale, and on all merchandise offered, prices are so low that they will still mean important savings after subjection to rigid tests of comparison with "white" merchandise elsewhere.

The August Sale of White stands alone A fruitful field of savings opportunities.

THRIFT-Encouraging Prices On

NIGHTGOWNS

200 Styles

69c

Good materials, even at this figure. Square neck gowns with Valenciennes lace; round neck styles with laces and embroideries; one *illustrated, A.*



89c *Variety!* Fine and medium weight materials. Some plain with simple casings or stitching; others more elaborate with shirrings, laces, embroideries, scallops, organdie medallions. A dainty square neck Empire gown, *illustrated, B.*

$1.29 *Excellent quality materials.* Straight, yoke and Empire models; many in the comfortable sleeveless style. Hand embroidered carnival stitchery trims gown of pink batiste. Others have insertions of wide and narrow Val. and novelty laces, embroideries, linen lace edgings. Some have pretty rosettes, tucks on the shoulders, bits of cream lace and embroidered designs in reproduction of handwork. A sleeveless gown with parallel insertions of lace, *illustrated, C.*

$1.79 *Every gown at this price* identified with daintiness—unusually fine materials and taste—fully chosen trimmings. Gowns with wide organdie inserts, others with Val. and novelty laces, fine pin tucking, embroideries. Hand carnival stitchery in pastel colorings on otherwise simple gowns. Pink batiste summer nightdresses have shoulder straps of ribbon, —new touches such as colored organdies. Square neck gown with novelty lace and organdie embroidery, *illustrated, D.*

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Wild Rose

A Design of Exclusive Distinction in

FRENCH LINGERIE

This exquisite lingerie may be had in trousseau sets, or by the single piece. The design is exclusive with this store.

The pattern consists of large, full blown roses with petals of dainty punch-work, stems and leaves of solid stitches, and edges of cluster scallops and perfect eyelets, embroidered with the inimitable fineness of French needlecraft.

Nightgown	$6.89	Combination	$7.49	Petticoat	$4.89
Envelope Chemise	$3.89	Drawers	$3.89	Corset Cover	$2.89
		Straight Chemise	$2.89		

Lovely French Nightgowns

At Little Prices of Big Interest

Gowns of fine material with eyelets and solid sprays; scalloped edges. $2.89

Gowns with yoke backs and fronts set in with veining; circular sleeves; eyelets. $3.49

Beautiful gowns with solid embroidery on fronts and sleeves to match. $3.89

Nightgowns of pure linen, hand embroidered and trimmed with Irish picot edges; others of fine lingerie materials with dots, eyelets, seed stitching, etc. $4.89

French Drawers—Corset Covers—Chemises

Made of good material that launders splendidly. All hand embroidered with dot and spray patterns, and hand scalloped. Special **94c**

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

COMBINATIONS, 56 Kinds

In QUALITY-ECONOMY COMBINATION

89c

Neat ones with plain, good quality embroideries and convent edges; others with zig zag Val. insertions; some with lace and embroidery combined. Combinations with diamond Val. inserts, *illustrated, A.*



$1.29 Waistline and semi-princess styles with fine embroideries, others with inserts of lace or organdie. Shoulder strap models, too, at this price. Empire style with Val. insertions. *Illustrated, B.*

$1.79 All fine and dainty for the Sale of White. Combinations in waistline, princess and semi-princess effects with colored organdie embroideries, insertions of Val. and filet mesh laces, French knots, etc. Princess combination with Val. inserts and motifs. *Illustrated, C.*

$2.24 Combinations of fine texture and tasteful trimming worthy of the trousseau of a summer bride. Elaborate styles with fine gray organdie embroidery, lace edgings in scalloped effects, pointed patterns. Motifs of pretty laces and excellent quality embroideries.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

ENVELOPE CHEMISES

HAVE THEIR PART IN THE SAVINGS



46c

Chemises of sturdy quality nainsook, neatly trimmed with laces and embroideries.

69c

A dainty style of batiste with ribbon top and ribbon shoulder straps, far better than its little price denotes.

89c Step-in Envelopes, cool and comfortable; regular envelopes in straight and Empire effects, in nainsook and batiste. Simple ones with shoulder straps, shirrings, convent edges and casings. Others with tucks, filet mesh laces, dainty embroideries, carnival stitching, French knots, organdie embroideries. Flesh batiste with tops of wash satin or crepe de chine with touches of hand embroidery or latticed ribbon. Empire style with Val. lace, *illustrated, A.*

$1.29 Five pretty styles of step-in envelopes with narrow Val. laces, dainty and fine embroideries in Armenian patterns. Regular styles of envelopes, with shoulder straps of lace or ribbon. These are trimmed with fine laces and embroideries. Many have little cap shield sleeves. Several styles with lace or embroidery at bottoms to match tops. Envelope chemise with broad band of lace and lace shoulder straps, *illustrated, B.*

$1.79 These are unusually fine, from the texture of their materials to the good taste of their fashioning. Some have solid tops of Val. lace, others with lace insertions in bowknot designs. Ribbons, ruffles, shirrings, tailored bows, filet mesh laces, and many varieties of daintiness on all of them. Envelope chemise with Val. lace, organdie embroidery and ribbon, *illustrated, C.*

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Philippine Lingerie

$1.79

1380 Nightgowns and Envelope Chemises.

A remarkably low figure for lingerie so fine in texture and exquisite in workmanship. Every little seam and hem is sewn by hand with tiny stitches. The dainty hand embroidered designs are dots, sprays, floral patterns and tiny punch work clusters. The scallops, fine and even, are in small, large or cluster effects.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Quality BLOUSES by the Thousand

Open New Avenues to Savings With Record Low Prices



79c

Six Styles of plain and woven voiles. Colored striped voiles with corded collars and cuffs; plain voiles with embroidered frills and jabots; others with hemstitching and Val. or filet mesh laces. Woven plaid voile blouses with cross-over collars, as *illustrated, A.* All remarkable at this little figure.

$1.69

Twelve different, dainty styles. All-over embroidered voiles with large oddly shaped collars trimmed with Val. and Venise laces. Voile blouse with tucked bosom, Venice lace trimmed collar and bound buttonholes, *illustrated, B.* Dotted voile blouse with hemstitched flutings and crochet buttons, *illustrated, C.*

$2.59

Blouses of voile, lustre silk or crepe de chine. Lustre silk in one-button style; crepe de chine with hemstitching and bound buttonholes; colored picot edges, etc. High-neck jabot blouse of embroidered voile, *illustrated, D.* Voile blouse with broad pin tucked and lace trimmed jabot, *illustrated, E.*

$3.69

Blouses of superior quality crepe de chine and Georgette crepe. Crepe de chine sport blouses with pockets and bound buttonholes. Others with frills and box pleats. Georgette crepe blouses in high-neck jabot effects with filet mesh lace. Others with insertions of fine Val. lace as *illustrated, F.*

Imported French Blouses, $4.49

A group of white blouses of fine voiles and batistes, entirely hand made and hand embroidered. Hand drawn and hand hemstitched. Dainty frills, large and small collars, turnback cuffs, hand crocheted buttons, etc.

French Blouses of colored voiles and batistes,—flesh, maize, raspberry, gold, Joffre blue. Hand drawn, hand hemstitched; hand bound or loop buttonholes. All have collars and tightly fitting cuffs characteristic of French waists.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

Choose From These With Thrift Assurance—

White Petticoats

Petticoats with flounces of plain, solid embroideries, coin dot patterns or eyelet effects; all with underlays. **69c**

Petticoats that would merit higher pricing. Some with Val. lace trimmed flounces; others with embroideries, tucks and insertions. Sport skirts of cambric or sateen, scalloped, tucked or hemstitched **89c**

Lingerie petticoats trimmed with fine Val. laces and embroideries in reproductions of Madeira patterns. Sateen petticoats with double shadow-proof panels, tucked and hemstitched. **$1.29**

Wide and narrow insertions and edgings of Val. trim these in a dainty fashion. Others show beautifully hand embroidered flounces. **$1.79**

Knee-Length Petticoats

39c, 46c, 69c, 94c

A variety to run the range of particular choosing. Good materials trimmed with laces and embroideries.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Groceries

Fifth Floor.

A SALE OF "VIENNA" BRAND COFFEE.

Our Vienna brand coffee is a blend of the choicest South American coffees. Our regular price for 1 lb. carton, 28c; this sale, 25 lb. bag, bean only, $5.49; 5 lb. carton, bean only, $1.12; 1 lb. carton, bean, granulated or pulverized, 23c.

A SPECIAL SALE OF TEAS.

We pack every brand of our teas in air-tight cartons, thus insuring absolute sanitation and absence of dust or dirt.

Curio Teas include English Breakfast, Oolong, Mixed, Young Hyson and Japan; our regular price, 45c per lb.; this sale, 5 lb. caddy, $2.14; 1 lb. carton, 44c

"Curio" Ceylon Tea—Compare its quality with Ceylon tea sold elsewhere at 60c lb.; our price, 48c lb.; 5-lb. caddy, $2.24

Pekin Chop Teas—Mixed Oolong and English Breakfast; 1-lb. carton, 34c; 5-lb. caddy, $1.64

Macy's Finest Quality Imported Teas—Include Oolong, English Breakfast, Mixed, Young Hyson, Uncolored Japan, Gunpowder, Ceylon and Japan; reg. 94c for 1 lb. caddy; this sale, 84c

A Special Sale of "Red Star" Brand Flavoring Extracts, manufactured in our laboratory from choicest materials, absolutely pure, this sale.
Vanilla, 2-oz. bottle, dozen, $2.41; each, 21c
Vanilla, 4-oz. bottle, dozen, $4.57; each, 39c
Lemon, 2-oz. bottle, dozen, $2.04; each, 18c
Lemon, 4-oz. bottle, dozen, $3.97; each, 34c

White Granulated Pearl Hominy—10-lb. bags, 66c; 5-lb. bags, 34c

A Special Sale of Ballard's Whole Wheat Graham Flour—Made of pure winter wheat; 3-lb., 12-oz. cartons, 34c

Quaker Oats—Regular 10c carton; this sale, carton, 8c

Samp — Choicest Maryland 2-lb. carton, 14c; 5-lb. bag, 33c

Robinson's Scotch Oatmeal — Granulated; 2-lb. cans, 42c; 5-lb. cans, 89c

California Dried Lima Beans—2-lb. carton, 44c

Alber's Wheat Flakes—Large white flakes; 1-lb. and 14-oz. cartons; doz., $1.59; each, 14c

A Special Sale of 10-lb. Boxes, Broken Macaroni or Spaghetti—Made of finest semoline; 97c ea.

"Lily White" Brand Corn Starch—A quality that generally retails at 9c per package; this sale, each, 7c

Wheatlet—A delicious breakfast food; 1-lb. 10-oz. cartons; doz. $1.74; each, 15c

Quick Freezing Ice Cream Salt—70-lb. bunker bag, 79c

"Magnolia" Brand Condensed Milk—14-oz. cans, dozen, $1.54; each, 13c

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"Lily White" Brand Tomato Catsup—Absolutely pure; pint bottle, 23c

Pure Lard—"Lily White" brand, full weight pails; 10-lb. pail, $3.59; 5-lb. pail, $1.78; 3-lb. pail, $1.00

"Red Star" Free-Running Table Salt—2-lb. cartons, 9c

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Our famous "Red Star" Brand Breakfast Cocoa, made of the best cocoa beans; guaranteed absolutely pure; 5-lb. tins, sale, $1.56; ½-lb. tin, this sale, 17c

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Grant's Hygienic Crackers—A food for constipation to be eaten in place of bread. Manufactured by the Hygienic Health Food Co. of Berkeley, California. Cartons containing 15 oz., 12c each

A Sale of California Tomatoes, "American Beauty" Brand—These are the fanciest California tomatoes packed. Whole tomatoes, No. 2½ cans; Macy's usual price is 22c per can; for this sale, dozen, $2.24; each, 19c

"Lily White" Brand Strained Tomatoes—10-oz. cans, doz., $1.17; each, 10c

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Fancy Sweet Wrinkled Peas—"Cazenovia" brand; doz., $1.69; each, 15c

Early June Peas, "Lily White" Brand—No. 2 can, dozen, $1.69; each, 15c

Sifted Early June Peas—"Lily White" brand; No. 2 can, doz., $1.93; each, 17c

Grated Maine Cream Sugar Corn—"Lily White" brand; can, 13c

Cut Refugee String Beans, "Jessalmine"—No. 2 can, doz., $2.06; can, 18c

Red Kidney Beans, "Lily White" Brand—Doz., $1.59; can, 14c

Oregon Salmon—Medium Red "Invincible" brand; No. ½ flat can; doz., $1.58; each, 14c

Norwegian Smoked Sardines—In olive oil; ¼ can; dozen, $2.44; each, 21c

Norwegian Fat Herring in Tomato Sauce—"Kipper Club" brand; 9-oz. cans; doz., $2.17; can, 19c

"Lily White" Brand Pork and Beans—Plain and with tomato sauce; whole, tender beans; 2-lb. cans, doz., $3.38; 29c ea.

"Teal" Brand Yellow Cling California Peaches—No. 2½ cans, doz., $2.79; each, 24c

"Carquinez" Brand California Bartlett Pears—No. 2½ can, doz., $2.84; each, 24c

A SPECIAL SALE OF SALT MACKEREL.

Lily White Brand Fancy Fat Shore Mackerel. Perfectly cured, fat fish, 5-lb. pails, containing 5 to 6 fish; this sale, 97c

Red Star Brand Fat Shore Mackerel. Large, fat fish, perfectly cured; 5-lb. pails, containing 4 to 5 fish; this sale, 89c

Laundry Soap, Macy's Famous "Red Star" Brand—Compare its quality with the highest priced laundry soap on the market; large cakes, each weighing about 15-oz., cases containing 60 cakes, at $3.24; case of 90 cakes, $2.74

White Borax Soap or Borazald Laundry Soap—Packed by the Pacific Coast Borax Company; cases containing 100 cakes, at $3.74 case

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Bestene, the Dirt Cleanser—For cleansing and polishing; doz., 42c; can, 4c

Macy's Square Blue—1-lb. squares, 23c; ½-lb. squares 15c

"Red Star" Brand Pure Borax—5-lb. carton, 46c; lb. carton, 12c

Zap—The new powder for washing; doz. pkgs., 54c; each, 5c

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1917.

THE ALLIES TRUST VENIZELOS.

When the worst is said of WINSTON CHURCHILL, it remains to his honor that he was apparently alone among English statesmen in seeing the vital military potentialities for the Allies in the East. To cut off Turkey from the Central Powers was a sound policy. The faulty execution of the Gallipoli enterprise should not make us forget that. The most unfortunate error the Allies made was in not comprehending or thwarting the designs of Bulgaria, even when the Germans were known to be concentrating near the Iron Gates of the Danube. Thousands of troops were fighting in what was known to be a forlorn hope on the Gallipoli Peninsula. They were only a day's sail from Saloniki, whence they could have been dispatched to the relief of Serbia. The cardinal thing to do was to cut off the communication of Turkey and Bulgaria with Germany. The Germans got and kept the Oriental Railroad connection, tapping the food supplies of Asia Minor and furnishing munitions to Turkey and Bulgaria.

Too late to save Serbia, the Allies hoped to help Rumania when she should come into the war. She was forced in by Germany. She was short of ammunition, which she could only get from the Allies. It was not the fault of the Allies that Rumania chose to invade Transylvania. Fighting in an easy chair, you lead the Rumanians rushing south while the Allies move north, cut the Oriental Railroad, and divide the Teutons from their allies.

A long trickle of spilt milk. The most dangerous, crafty ally of the Central Powers, CONSTANTINE, kept on his throne so long by the timidity of the Protecting Powers and the royal trade-union feeling of the Czar, was displaced at last, but his services to his beloved brother-in-law have been inestimable. The growls about the inactivity of the allied troops in the Balkans, their failure to move northward when Rumania entered the war, a sort of ineffectiveness that has marked the expedition, were unjust. They could not dare greatly with a traitor in their rear, an army of Germanized Hellenes waiting to snap a scanty railway connection too long to guard as they advanced. The dethronement of CONSTANTINE, the return of VENIZELOS to the helm of things, gives them a sense of security, although the boy King ALEXANDER shows signs of being a chip of the old block.

Correct as the unrealized theory of the Balkan expedition may have been, its demands upon tonnage have long been felt to be unjustified by the results; and since February this consideration has been doubly important. From Marseilles to Saloniki is a seven-day voyage in a copiously submarined sea. To be sure, the Italians have a route of three or four hours from Bari to Santi Quaranta, and early in the year the short trip from Taranto, in South Italy, to Greece was begun; and Itea, in the Gulf of Cerinth, is a point for the landing of allied troops and supplies. But the business is dangerous and cumbrous at the best. The politico-military reasons that prompted the expedition, whose partial recall has long been insisted upon by many critics, are no longer operative. The distance from the bases of supplies was always a serious argument against it.

The Paris conference of the Allied Powers announces the withdrawal "simultaneously and as soon as possible" of the allied troops from Old Greece, Epirus, and Thessaly. Those troops have of late been policemen in Thessaly and Epirus to keep the Royalist banditti from burning the crops. The occupation was a necessary help to the Venizelists. In Athens the King was always plotting. The withdrawal is a recognition of the recovered power of VENIZELOS, who had as many as 80,000 troops in May, and the co-operation of the Greek Army, reorganised and loyalized, may be assumed. A natural step, the restoration of Greece, constitutional Venizelist Greece, has been taken. The Island of Corfu is retained during the war as a military and naval base, without diminution of Greek sovereignty over it. The little triangle of Greek Epirus, opposite Corfu, is to be kept as a provisional measure of security, the district to be administered by a Greek Commissioner in a manner agreed upon by Greece and Italy.

The new Greece and Italy, whose views clash at so many points, are able to agree. That is a good sign. Italy's protectorate over Albania, her occupation of Epirus, have been watched anxiously by the Hellenes.

In South Serbia and Greek Macedonia the Allies will continue to keep the Bulgarians busy. The Germans have occupation enough elsewhere.

If anybody is inclined to grumble at the operations or want of operations of the Anglo-Franco-Greco-Italo-Serb troops on the Balkan front, he ought to remember that, at the least, they have kept, say, half a million men from the eastern or the western front. The liberation of the Balkan peoples is to be achieved by a victory and a peace which, as the Paris Conference declares, will "render impossible a return of criminal aggression such as that wherefor the Central Powers bear the responsibility."

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Until yesterday nothing had been heard of plans to increase our fighting strength in France by the employment of heavy artillery. The contingents of American troops, of whose arrival in France we learn fitfully, are engineers and infantrymen, or else are attached to the signal, supply, and medical departments. In the earlier operations in which our troops are involved they will depend on the artillery of our allies for support. But it was inevitable that the deficiency in our own artillery should be made up. Before the war is ended we must have heavy guns at the front with our own artillerymen to use them. The appropriation of $2,500,000,000 asked for by the War Department for this purpose is not too large. At present we have little or no heavy artillery. Congress for many years turned a deaf ear to all appeals of the various War Secretaries for improvement in this branch of our service. We must begin at the beginning in this branch, as in aviation, but we are ready to begin. This country has the materials, the workmen, and the tools to turn out the largest guns with reasonable speed. Big guns cannot be made very quickly, to be sure, but, as in shipbuilding, the leisurely methods followed in times of peace can be improved upon when the demand is urgent.

Cavalrymen and some of our admirable Coast Artillery will undoubtedly be employed in our artillery army in France. Their places here can be supplied by National Guardsmen and drafted men. The United States is not to be left without a formidable home guard. But experienced soldiers must go to France. Our field artillery is excellent, so far as personnel goes, but it has never been properly equipped. Modern guns for its use can be made more quickly than the heavy siege rifles which are also in the War Department's newly announced program. The appropriation asked for is essential. It should be granted without delay.

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.

Secretary of Labor WILSON is a good authority on labor, and he has stated that "the standards which have been established by law, or by mutual agreement, or by custom, should not be changed at this time; that where either the employer or the employé has been unable under normal conditions to change the standards to their own liking they should not take advantage of the present abnormal conditions to establish new standards." It is worth while to apply this measure to current events. Copper is a necessity of war, and the copper miners are striking for "six hours and $6." Is that in accord with the undertaking of labor? And how does it compare with the procedure of the operators who sold the Government copper so low that it disturbed the wage scale proportioned to the price, and it was necessary to raise the price? In the shipbuilding industry there is an effort to turn open shops into closed shops by strong-arm methods. In Danbury the workers have rejected the proposal of the shops that they should form local unions, and have demanded that they should be allowed to affiliate with national organizations. Might that issue not be postponed to less pressing times?

President WILSON sent to Governor BRUMBAUGH of Pennsylvania a letter to the effect that laws passed for the safeguarding of labor should not be repealed in wartime. Does that apply to measures like the full-crew law, either in Pennsylvania or New York? All the central unions have taken action for the protection of the full-crew laws at the approaching session of the New York Legislature, and Governor BRUMBAUGH's action has not been announced. The labor of thousands of good men is wasted by these laws. By their suspension for the period of the war, those men would be released to other railway duties, not to idleness, and after the war the question of the standards might be revived. But it is shameful that the railways should be crippled in that manner when the need of labor is so great, and when the railways are making such patriotic exertions.

Yesterday, at Chicago, the switchmen struck for "preference" in employment, as they expressed it, and for the "closed shop," as the managers put it. There is a chance that the traffic of nineteen railways will be hampered at a focal point which has been a trouble breeder on other occasions. These are questions in remote relation to the high cost of living and the difficulties of workmen at this time of advancing prices. With their economic troubles there will be more sympathy than with disputes regarding other conditions of employment. The agreement that standards should not be disturbed during the war was a patriotic one, creditable to both sides, and better observed by one of the parties than the other.

HEALTH AND HEAT THIS YEAR.

In such weather as we have had lately we have been accustomed to hear of rising mortality. This year's sanitary reports are different. In general, we have been told that the season is exceptionally healthful, and in particular there is no infantile paralysis epidemic. Such conditions are seldom accidental. Usually there is a cause, if it could be traced. There are more automobiles in the cities, therefore fewer horses, less manure, fewer flies, and less carriage of filth and disease germs. That is only one of the methods in which a campaign of education is bearing fruit. Also, there is greater care in the cleanliness of food and its preparation. These facts are especially notable in this year of war, for the flies killed more men than bullets in the Boer and Spanish-American wars. We are hearing of the mosquito pests in the cantonments, but they are nuisances rather than disease carriers. The same precautions will protect our Sammies against both flies and mosquitos and keep them fit for their fight for democracy.

It is agreeable to add that these facts are of more than local significance. The Merchants' Association, sponsor for the "swat the fly" movement, has canvassed the United States upon the subject, and has replies from a great number of Governors and health officers, who are unanimous in saying that there are fewer flies and less disease than usual. With one accord they attribute this to the "clean-up" efforts which have been part of the campaign against flying disease carriers. There are several printed pages of this correspondence, which is well adapted to hearten the promoters of an agitation which has not always been appreciated at its real worth.

DARK HOURS AND BRIGHT.

At the Madison Square Garden a few nights ago Mr. JAMES M. BECK, that ardent and eloquent friend of the Allies from the beginning of the war, said:

In many respects this is the darkest hour of the greatest conflict of history.

Even if this were the darkest hour, there would be no reason for discouragement. Men who were boys in the sixties can remember darkest hours of the civil war when everything seemed to go wrong for the North, when old men, with tears in their eyes, talked excitedly of going to the front. What black hours were lived through in 1864, on the very verge of victory!

And is this the darkest hour of the world's fight for freedom? Is it not rather an hour of brightening, if still distant, hope? Mr. BECK probably had the submarine peril in his mind. It is the last desperate chance of Germany. Its gravity is acknowledged. For the moment, there is a healthful tendency even to overestimate its gravity. The United States has been a little slow and undecided, after the manner of democracies; but it will build ships with the same steadiness and activity with which it is raising a great army. In 1918 its military forces and its immense financial and economic contributions to the Allies will add enormously to their strength. If we are late comers, we come fresh to the fight. Germany has reached and passed her maximum of power. At first the simple German people, fed so long on the futile savageries of the Zeppelins, now apparently abandoned, were told that England was to be starved in four months, in six months. Now "from month to month" England's "economic life and conduct of the war" are to be "impaired" until she can't "oppose the necessity for peace much longer."

Is it England and the Allies, with their unexhausted new American forces of men and material and wealth, or is it Germany, that best can face the test of "month to month"? Time is the irresistible ally on whom the Allies have long counted. Her foreign commerce ruined, her financial condition a temporary postponement of inevitable disaster, the grip of her enemies tightening on her supplies from neutral countries, suffering from bad harvests and acknowledged want, her allies sick of the enterprise into which she has led them, her military prestige waning, her intrigues fruitless, hardly a friendly face left her among the nations—the penumbra already surrounds Germany. Darker hours are to come. The mandarins of militarism, having slain a million of her sons, are not content. They lead her to new sorrows. They pursue their fixed idea to its ultimate ruin.

As to the Russian democracy, its travails and its troubles, its difficulties and dissensions in the first bewildering days of freedom, its struggles to find itself are natural and inevitable. The German propaganda will fail there as it has failed almost everywhere else. The pernicious elements are sporadic. The spirit of the whole nation is sound. The summoning of an Extraordinary National Council is a hopeful sign; it will bring to the support of the Government the immense steadying power of public opinion. When we remember how Russia was sold and betrayed; when we recall swindlers like MANUILOF, traitors like SOUKHOMLINOFF, the Minister of War, the imperial German camarilla, the Czar and Czarina bedeviled by an obscene peasant monk, and compare that Russia, sapped by treachery and corruption, with the new Russia, now nobly led by a great patriot and great man, KERENSKY, the darkest hours of the war are seen to lie behind.

FOOD AND THE WAR.

The present and prospective condition of food supplies on each side is so important in its relation to the war that food evidence appearing from day to day demands consideration. Great Britain was to be driven to starvation and surrender, the Germans said, by submarine piracy, but the British Premier now tells the world that his nation's supply for a year to come is assured. The British Food Controller admits that in March the quantity of breadstuffs on hand was enough for only nine weeks, but adds that now it is certain that the country will begin the new cereal year with stocks sufficient for seven months. Imports must satisfy the demand in the five months remaining, and they will be obtained.

The gratifying improvement is due to economy in consumption and to the promised help from abroad. Undoubtedly he had in mind plans here for increasing our wheat surplus and the stocks available in Canada and Australia. The crop of Spring wheat on both sides of the boundary in North America may fall below recent official estimates, but Canada has carried over a large quantity, and Australia's Prime Minister says that by the end of January that country will have an exportable surplus of 200,000,000 bushels. More than half of it is now on hand, waiting for ships.

Almost every day there is additional proof that Germany's new crops will be small. Reports which have come to our State Department say that the country a few weeks ago lacked 20,000,000 bushels of the quantity of wheat that would be needed before harvest. The people of Eastern Prussia have been officially warned that the deficit exists. Weather conditions which have cut down Germany's crops have reduced those of the northern neutral countries from which she has been receiving a part of her supply. There is no help for her in the surpluses abroad, which will go to the Entente Allies. So far as food is concerned, Germany is weak, and her weakness must increase. But those who fight against her will have what their people and armies need.

TWO CONFERENCES.

We had the vote of the Reichstag last week declaring:

The Reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade and the stirring up of enmity among the peoples after the war. The freedom of the seas must be assured. Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples.

From Vienna on Monday came the news that German and Austrian representatives are taking the first steps toward the creation of Mitteleuropa. As the cablegram puts it:

The main object of the conferences at this time is to find out what measures Germany and Austria, with the help of Bulgaria and Turkey, can take to constitute an economic union in opposition to the union of the Entente Allies decided upon at the Paris conference.

Neither the Vienna nor the Paris conference can permanently control commerce. We should prefer a single world conference which should be devoted to principles agreeable to all peoples, rather than to economic unions antagonizing all peoples. No nation can sit in judgment on any other nation's commercial policies and give satisfaction. If compelled to choose between the Vienna and the Paris conference, America would prefer the Paris conference, because it has not two tones in its voice and will not seek commerce by conquest. England has placed its wealth at the service of the world, but its colonies control their own economic destinies. That was the sequel to the misunderstanding between England and the colonies which became the United States. Germany practices in the twentieth century the British economics of the eighteenth. Germany would exploit the world as it exploits its colonies, if it were allowed.

The world was as free for commercial expansion by Germany as by any nation. But Germany demanded, and still demands, political expansion, with tribute from dependencies. That is the only meaning of the Vienna conference. The United States will be sympathetic to such growth as that of its own Western territories, aided by British wealth loaned here. Canada benefited in its turn by the overflow of Western farmers with wealth in their hands. The world was advantaged by such invasions of capital, under protection of local laws, and without a thought of politics. The world has so shrunk in its dimensions under the influence of steam and electricity that greater benefits can result both to living and dying nations by intercommunications in that manner. It would be a reversion to barbarism to allow it to be ruled by the dead hand of feudalism in the German manner. Germany must learn that its Vienna conference is hopeless, and it can learn in only one manner.

ARGENTINA'S COURSE.

She May Be Expected Soon to Take the Same Action as Brazil.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The genuine warmth of the reception accorded to the American Naval Squadron by the people and governing authorities of the Argentine Republic should finally set at rest all lingering doubts as to the friendly sentiments of that country toward the United States—doubts which owe their origin, in great part, to an inspired propaganda and to the unconscious encouragement extended by a section of the press and of the public men of the United States to the illusory pretensions to sub-continental supremacy of a neighboring republic.

Every one beyond the sphere of Teutonic influence must applaud the vigorous and proper action of Brazil in ranging herself on the side of the United States and of the other Allies against the enemies of civilization; and the Argentine Government was one of the first to officially express unqualified approval of Brazil's attitude. It is unfortunate, however, that the position of the Argentine Republic in relation to the war has been entirely misrepresented and misunderstood as a result of the policy I have already indicated, and, to some extent, by the institution of invidious comparisons which have tended to place her in a somewhat dubious light in American eyes. But what are the facts?

In the excellent editorial article published in Monday's TIMES under the caption of "Brazil Is Already Active in the War," you very clearly set forth the diplomatic effects of the course pursued by Brazil in dealing with the German outrages upon her national rights and interests, and drew, therefrom, the broad conclusion that, although she has not formally made a declaration of war against Germany, her revocation of neutrality practically places her in the position of a belligerent. Admitting the general accuracy of that assumption, may I be permitted to say that the dignified attitude of Brazil is merely an anticipatory expression of the common feeling of all the liberty-loving nations of South America? The respect of all the republics of the South for the established principles of international law has so far precluded Argentina from greater activity in the war by the severance of diplomatic relations or by a revocation of neutrality in the world struggle against German frightfulness; but when the occasion arises for an outburst of real Argentine sentiment, as it doubtless will when the German Minister at Buenos Aires finds a more convenient opportunity than is available during the visit of the American war ships for the presentation of his Government's reply to the recent Argentine demand, there will be a reverse to the medal.

It would be decidedly unjust, and it is certainly not necessary, to belittle the action of Brazil in order to demonstrate the two facts that the Argentine Republic is directly in line with the other advanced countries which have taken up arms in defense of international freedom and justice; and that her Government has proceeded with perfect diplomatic correctness in the course of conduct followed. It is, nevertheless, desirable to recite briefly the circumstances which have led to the situation that has become the subject of so much misconception in the United States.

When a German submarine sank the Argentine ship Monte Protegido the Government of the republic made an immediate demand upon Germany for compensation and reparation. The reply to that demand was a complete submission by Germany not only as regards the payment of monetary compensation, but also by an unreserved offer to salute the Argentine flag at "the first opportunity." Subsequently two other Argentine ships, the Toro and the Oriana, were sunk by German U-boats, in respect of which the Argentine Republic has not only demanded immediate compensation and reparation, but also an unconditional assurance that no further attacks shall be made upon ships flying the Argentine flag, irrespective of the waters in which they may be found. To the latter demand the Argentine Republic has not yet received a reply, but it may be reasonably assumed that, despite the obvious and natural unwillingness of Germany to further intensify the hostility of the South American countries—and especially that of the Argentine Republic—there will be no such satisfactory or frank response to the request of assurances for the future as will satisfy Argentina or exclude her from the ranks of those who have shut off all present intercourse with Germany. That, in short, is the position as it stands, and Argentine neutrality will be promptly abandoned if Germany's reply does not unequivocally meet the demands of the Argentine national honor and conscience.

The statement of these facts is intended rather to remove false impressions than to constitute a defense of the Argentine Republic. She needs no defense in this direction, but it may be of importance to the United States to sound a significant warning of the danger involved in creating bad feeling between two friendly countries as is being done by the constant holding up of Brazil as "the good example," to the detriment and discredit of a sister republic. Apart from the fact that Argentina is an independent sovereign State, which has always lived up to the highest ideals of international life, her friendship is vital to the best interests of the United States, not alone from an economic point of view, but equally from the standpoint of future world government. Indeed, it cannot well be otherwise, seeing that Argentina is the only other country of the American Continent which enjoys in a marked degree the possession of that combination of elements that has brought such enormous power, prestige, and wealth to the United States—namely, her situation in the temperate zone, her favorable ethnological conditions, and her unlimited natural resources.

LEOPOLD GRAHAME.
New York, July 25, 1917.

Funds Needed to Buy Wool.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New York headquarters of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League of the United States, 509 Fifth Avenue, is in great need of money to purchase wool, which they would supply free to the hundreds of women who apply daily to knit for them and who cannot afford to pay for it. Wednesdays are the days set apart for distributing the free wool, and we do not wish to turn people away. The need for the finished articles increases as more of our ships are put in commission. It only takes $3.60 to supply sufficient wool to make a complete outfit for each sailor, consisting of five articles, helmet, scarf, sweater, and socks.

We shall be pleased to receive contributions from $1 up. Send all remittances to the Treasurer of the Comforts Committee, 509 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MRS. HERBERT L. SATTERLEE.
July 25, 1917.

TO THE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL.

Evils of Its Kind of Propaganda Shown in Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that we should not be unmindful of insidious peace propaganda, especially at this time, when affairs are not going as well with the Allies as we could wish. I inclose a copy of a letter which I have addressed in answer to a circular received from the People's Council.

CHARLES ROBINSON SMITH.
New York, July 27, 1917.

[Inclosure.]

People's Council, 2 West Thirteenth Street, New York City.

Dear Sirs: I have received your peace propaganda as embodied in the address of Dr. Magnes of May 30, last.

In my humble opinion any peace propaganda at this time when we have just been forced into a war to vindicate outraged rights would be so ill-timed as to be unpatriotic.

Let us trust our Government now charged with the war to make peace at the proper time.

Our immediate grounds for war are the murder of our citizens and the destruction of our property on the high seas and an insolent and persistent disregard of our rights.

Our declared war aims are the righting of these wrongs and the making of this world safe against the assaults of autocracy upon the free institutions we created in the world and value above life itself.

The deplorable results of efforts such as yours are laid open to view at this very moment in another country.

In Russia your pacifists have demoralized the army and the people and have put in peril the liberties just won from the Russian autocracy.

But that is not all.

This mischievous work of your prototypes in Russia has added new perils to our own rights and liberties from which nothing can save us unless we are prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder with our steadfast allies in England, France, Italy, and Belgium in waging this defensive war to a successful conclusion.

Most assuredly none but the pro-Germans among your associates can be proud of the achievements of your fellow-pacifists in Russia. Truly yours,

CHARLES ROBINSON SMITH.

The Reichstag Peace Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a pacific and interesting letter on "The Reichstag Peace Vote," July 25, Professor Campbell weighs heavily on the verb "profess. He speaks of the smashing victory believed necessary by "most professing patriots," and of the sort of peace "which we profess to desire." Is he distinguishing brands of patriotism? For ourselves we know but two, and are inclined to recognize but one. There are those patriots who have stood openly for their country from the beginning of this war, always affirming that the good name of their country would be forever blackened if it did not join in the fight against the Huns. And there are those numerous patriots who, so recently and so loudly, have begun to profess their patriotism—those who were so virtuously neutral and so conspicuously silent during the many months of insult which Germany heaped, on this, one hesitates to say their, country from the day of the Lusitania massacre to the discovery of the Zimmermann plot. If Professor Campbell refers to this brand of patriots he argues with sound logic when he says: "Why should our country not reply in some fairly conciliatory fashion?" But our country has been more conciliatory already than any other ever was; conciliatory to the point of non-resistance in the face of repeated murder; through two and a half years always turning the other cheek. Then why should we, at last goaded beyond the bounds of a most notorious pacifism, and but just joined to the noble company of those nations which keep their treaties and believe in the rights of small peoples, begin to be conciliatory toward Germans and Turks? A. B.
Boston, Mass., July 27, 1917.

To Speed Mobilization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has come to my knowledge that some of the regular army officers stationed at Governors Island, and whose duties connected with the mustering in of the National Guard necessitate many visits each day to each part in Manhattan where armories are stationed, could have their work greatly accelerated if automobiles were placed at their disposal.

I am told that the Government has no automobiles for this purpose, and as most of the officers cannot afford to hire them, could you not suggest in your columns that patriotic citizens offer to the Commandant of Governors Island the use of their machines for officers in the discharge of their duties? As many machines are idle during the greater part of the day, I am sure that a generous response will follow the appeal, and that the work of preparation will be hastened.

HENRY BACON.
New York, July 27, 1917.

THE HARVESTS.

Our eyes were holden, so we did not see
The glowing beauty of the rip'ning fields.
Immersed in books and marts, in fashion's laws,
We went our way, purblind and thoughtless, dull;
But when dread Hunger threatened all the world
We waked, and now the millions on the trains,
The throngs who tour the highways in their cars,
All they who speed across the land, gaze rapt
On fields, on orchards, as the fairest sight
Descendants of the gardener Adam see.
The scales have fallen from the blindest eyes;
The farmer is the hero of the day;
The "bumpkin," "clod," the jest of idle wits,
Is now transfigured. His wide fields of grain
Are fairer than the richest roses' bower;
His growing grain is now a sight for gods;
His grass is carpet for a paradise.
He treads his fruitful acres like a lord;
His reaper's music is a heav'nly tune;
His steeds that march to till between the rows
Are battling in the kinder, nobler war;
His pastured kine make pictures of delight.
The drill in fields is like the soldier's task;
The farmer's pluck is as the warrior brave;
The wondrous seeds are miracle to all.
The nation looks, spellbound, upon the scene—
The countless fields, the growing grain, strong men,
The sturdy beasts, the fruits—and feels the thrill
Of man's world-old and bravest fight for bread,
The ancient strife with hunger. Pride and joy
We feel that now the barns again are full,
The presses burst with grapes, the bins all teem,
The fruit trees bend their heavy-laden boughs,
And we and all the world may eat and live.

CALVIN DILL WILSON.

BULGARIA'S SUPPORT OF BERLIN'S PLANS.

All Parties, Including the Socialists, Solidly Behind Czar Ferdinand and the German Program.

By VOYSLAV M. YOVANOVITCH.
Professor in the University of Belgrade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The excellent leading article "What Bulgaria Wants," which you published in your issue of July 23, needs neither contradiction nor the slightest correction. It is a real pleasure for us Serbians (who, having been condemned during twelve centuries to be Bulgaria's neighbors, and who must know them,) to observe that America from the very beginning of the war is not going to repeat the blunder our European allies paid so dearly for, after having disregarded our warnings. It is a matter of common knowledge to those (unfortunately not numerous) who have closely studied the political situation in the Balkans during the last four years that Bulgaria, as you say justly, "by means of the alliance with Germany and Austria, hopes or has hoped to be the chief power economically and politically in the Balkans."

In spite of the eloquence of your article I believe, therefore, that there will be a certain amount of interest in supplementing it with some details not so much for your information as for that portion of American public opinion which is still inclined to believe in the possibility of a separate peace with the Bulgarian nation, which they imagine to be an innocent victim of their foreign King and of their bad Government, who enticed them into the war against their will.

1. Bulgaria joined the Central Powers in October, 1915. Her resolution to attack Serbia was not a hasty resolution made in an excess of excitement which she may later repent. Her resolution was being deliberately planned during fifteen months prior to her entrance into the war. Indeed, Bulgaria's crime was premeditated.

2. It is not exactly true that Bulgaria attacked Serbia solely with the aim to "liberate" their "brethren" in Macedonia. Their ultimate aim was the crushing of Serbia as a whole and the establishing of a powerful Bulgarian Czardom which would rule "between three seas." During Bulgaria's neutrality Serbia had proved her goodwill by offering to settle amicably with her all pending questions, having, in April, 1915, on advice from France, Russia, and Great Britain, consented to give up to Bulgaria a large part of Serbian Macedonia, even Monastir. The Government of Sofia refused to discuss the Serbian overtures.

3. From the beginning of the war until today the Bulgarian Parliament sat regularly. It voted all war credits asked by the Government. All political parties, without exception, orthodox Socialists included, voted their confidence in Radoslavoff.

4. The Bulgarian Socialists have been, and still are, in the direct service of the Government of "Czar" Ferdinand. Their delegates for the Stockholm conference before leaving Bulgaria received instructions from the Ministers. The Sofia paper, Balkanska Poshta, announced in its issue of April 25 that "Yanko Sakazoff, leader of the Socialist Party, had conferred for two hours with the Prime Minister, Radoslavoff, before he left for Stockholm." The same paper on the 8th of May published a statement to the effect that "the Prime Minister, M. Radoslavoff, and the Minister for Education, M. Peshieff, had yesterday an interview at the Sofia railroad station with the second group of representatives of Bulgarian socialism who left for Stockholm."

5. With regard to the relations between the Bulgarian Governmental Socialists and their friends in Berlin, may I be allowed to quote from Narod, (the official organ of the Bulgarian Socialist Party,) a telegram from Berlin published in its issue of May 12 announcing the arrival in that town of the Bulgarian delegation on their journey to Stockholm:

Our delegation had in the Reichstag Building two meetings with the Central Committee of the German Socialist-Democratic Party. Afterward we had a meeting with the fraction of independent Socialists, discussing the program of the Stockholm Congress, and especially the Balkan question. Bulgarian delegates have presented their viewpoint, which was accepted with approval.

And the Narod adds this commentary:

For us Bulgarian Socialists it is highly important that the point of view of our delegation has been approved by our Berlin comrades.

Of course there is no more mystery for anybody, and a mistake is impossible. The whole of Bulgaria is actually at war against us, the Allies; her King and her army, her Ministers and her Parliament, her fourteen political parties, and her Socialists, too. They are on the German side, all of them, not only because they believed and believe the victory will be a German one, but also, and chiefly, because their criminal ambitions have a deep root in their national character and their national education. There is only one way to rid them, "the Prussians of the Balkans," of their ambition and make them no more dangerous for the world's peace, namely, to beat them in the field.

VOYSLAV M. YOVANOVITCH.
Washington, July 23, 1917.

AUSTRIA'S WAR AIMS.

The Premier's Statement Found Hard to Accept.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judging by the varied war aims outlined sometimes in the Reichsrat, sometimes in the official press, Austrian Ministers appear to be cudgeling their brains to hit upon war aims which bear, at least, a semblance of plausability, if not of sincerity.

The latest effort, defined by the Premier, Dr. von Seydler, shows a remarkable lack of both these qualities. He piously announces that "Parliament would work for the aim for which Austria is fighting; namely, the unassailable, sacred right of the people to decide for themselves their internal destiny." One might be tempted to ask why Austria finds it necessary to fight in order to carry out so noble a policy, a policy which, incidentally, is sustained by the Entente Allies. And why, when Croats, Slovenes, Czechs, and Slovaks claim this sacred right, are they charged with treason, then hanged or imprisoned?

The Premier then states that "all peoples of Austria were united externally and internally by a common tie, by love of the dynasty and the uniformity of all vital interests." The so-called love of dynasty was vividly illustrated at Sarajevo. In London the Croats and Slovenes who had escaped from the influence of that beloved dynasty, while parading to a monster demonstration held as a protest against Austrian rule, carried large placards with pictures representing the Kaiser, the Sultan of Turkey, the King of Bulgaria, and the Emperor of Austria. Above was the inscription "Hang all four." The uniformity of vital interests is not exactly confirmed by the appeals of the Croats, Slovenes, Czechs, and Slovaks to be liberated from Austrian rule. To aid in their deliverance 100,000 Austrian soldiers who had surrendered themselves to the Russians have joined these latter to fight against Austria. From every part of the world Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes are rallying to the Serbian colors at Saloniki.

Further, Dr. von Seydler refers to "the problem of carrying out reforms that would enable these nationalities to live together harmoniously, demonstrating that in Austria there was no oppressed people, no desire for oppression, and that the right of self-government would be assured to every nationality within the State, so that enemy countries would be deprived of a pretext for interfering in Austrian affairs." What is Austria's solution of the problem? What is Austria's conception of oppression? There are in Austrian prisons 80,000 Slavs who had expressed or were accused of expressing their desire for self-government. Thousands have been hanged for the same offense. The majority of Slav deputies are in prison, those at liberty are not permitted to speak in Parliament. Does not this constitute oppression? Does not this warrant an interference in Austrian affairs by the Allies, who have pledged liberty to the world?

Austria has at no time been united and can never be. Resting on a shaky foundation and constructed of the most diverse elements, the Austrian Empire has so far been held together by a police and military scaffolding. The momentary removal of this scaffolding would mean the immediate collapse of the Austrian Empire.

WALTER H. BLAKER.
New York, July 26, 1917.

A Family Needing Help.

For three years Donald R. made his family live in a hut and forced his wife to do heavy farm work, act as a carpenter and stone mason in building their home. Then, when the home was built and the poor woman thought that at last she would get some pleasure out of life, he sold the house, and just what has become of the money the courts have never been able to determine. Things came to such a pass that finally Mrs. R. was forced to place three older boys in institutions and support the other two remaining little fellows as best she could alone. After two years of complicated court proceedings, wretched ill-health, and misery, the Charity Organization Society is backing up the mother's effort to make a real home for her boys. To accomplish this $15 a month at least is needed to supplement the mother's earnings. Gifts for the R's should be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be promptly acknowledged.

LONG ISLAND SERVICE.

The City's Claim on the Railroad for Better Connections.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article, "Dual Subway Traffic in Queens," as published in this morning's TIMES, is certainly a very strong article and expresses the situation both forcibly and correctly.

I have been a regular rider on the Long Island Railroad for forty years, and the situation today on the Brooklyn-Jamaica route is the worst in point of efficiency and service that the railroad company has ever furnished during that whole time, and the unfortunate thing is there is no prospect that this service will be improved, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Peters, President of the road, testified a few days ago before the Public Service Commission that it was possible to increase both the efficiency and improve the service by abandoning the schedule time table and substituting for it a headway service.

At the same hearing Mr. County, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, testified that the Long Island Railroad is part of the Pennsylvania system; he also testified that the route from New Jersey into Manhattan via Hudson Tubes is also part of the Pennsylvania system.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the service from nearby points in New Jersey into Manhattan via Hudson Tubes is far better and much cheaper than the service furnished by the Pennsylvania road from Long Island.

Mr. Peters further testified that it was perfectly possible to put on the Manhattan-Jamaica route additional trains which could be operated in connection with the dual subway system, and his reason for not doing this, as given by him, was that the Long Island Railroad was a trunk line and they did not care to and would not go into the local business.

When the Atlantic Avenue improvement on the Brooklyn-Jamaica route was authorized, the city paid as its part of said improvement a sum well over $1,000,000, and when the city entered into an agreement with the Long Island Railroad for the elimination of grade crossings and change of route on the Manhattan-Jamaica route, the city paid the railroad company as its share $575,000. In addition to these large sums of money the city has given to the railroad company valuable franchise rights for which the railroad company pays nothing.

In view of the importance of this matter and the further fact that the railroad company has admitted through its officials that the service over both of these routes could be materially improved, it does seem as though the city was entitled to have the benefit of every possible advantage in the way of efficient and improved service on the part of the Long Island Railroad Company, and it is to be hoped that the hearings now being held before the Public Service Commission may result in an order or orders from the commission directing the railroad to improve the service over these two routes in every possible way.

As matter of fact, it would not be asking too much of the Long Island Railroad if the Public Service Commission could in some way persuade or compel the Long Island Railroad to run through trains into Manhattan over the dual subway system by completing the physical connection at Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, and by making a physical connection on the Manhattan-Jamaica route either at Woodside or Long Island City, both of which are practicable and possible.

If the Long Island Railroad Company is going to insist upon its policy of running its road as a trunk line for the benefit very largely of those who live beyond the city limits on Long Island, then the Long Island Railroad should return to the city the sums of money with interest which it has received from the city toward making the improvements on these two routes, so that the city could use the money for the benefit of the people who live in the city by extending the dual subway system, where such extensions are most needed.

R. W. HIGBIE.
New York, July 25, 1917.

A BLIND SOLDIER FINDS USEFUL WORK

A V. C. Hero of the Somme Begins Life Anew with a Poultry Farm.

HAPPY IN PAYING HIS WAY

Fund for Blinded Soldiers Cites His Case to Show What Can Be Done for the War's Victims.

London, July 12, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was the noise of the fowls that attracted my attention to him. A clean-cut, athletic, good-looking chap, he stood in the midst of them in a wire-fenced inclosure with a rake under his arm, whistling cheerily. Now and then he interrupted his tune and "chuck-chuck-chucked" at the birds as he plunged his bare arm into a canvas bag and scattered the feed about him. Now and then he stopped to laugh as one more venturesome and more impatient than the rest flew up to his hand and fluttered back among the greedy flock that were cackling, scratching, and pecking at one another with strident cries as frantically they dashed about—many scores of them—and quarreled over the manna that fell so bountifully on every side.

"Na poo!" he announced finally, and moved toward the gate on which I was leaning watching the scene with languid interest. He flung his empty bag over his arm and came toward me, filling his pipe and "shooing" his feathered friends as they scattered before him and followed him, cackling for more, after the manner of their insatiable kind. Stopping for a moment to apply a match to the tobacco, he opened the gate, closed it behind him carefully—and walked right into me where I had drawn aside to let him pass.

A flush of red deepened the bronze of his face, and spread over his neck down to his half-bared chest, and he brought up short, standing stiffly, heels together, shoulders squared, and groping with both hands.

His action had been so sudden, so unexpected, that I had uttered a little cry, half of astonishment and half of indignation, before I realized from his confusion and outstretched hands that he was blind.

He recovered from his embarrassment on the instant, as one accustomed to such encounters, and smiled pleasantly again as he said apologetically:

"Excuse me, ma'am, my mistake. I'm awfully sorry. It was very careless of me."

His mistake!

He broke in upon the apology that I, in turn, had begun to stammer.

"Don't mention it, ma'am," he said. "I ought to have heard you coming. I take it you are a stranger. Everybody round here knows me and sidesteps."

"Oh, you are Sergeant Major Tomlinson," I said.

"Yes, ma'am. At your service," he answered simply.

Everybody, even visitors, in the vicinity of the Buckinghamshire village knew of Sergeant Major Tomlinson, for he was the lion of the countryside for miles around. The particular exploit, one of many, which had won for him the Victoria Cross was common history—his wife, who was prouder of him than anybody else, had seen to that. Tomlinson himself could never be induced to talk of it.

It is an unwritten code among the British soldiers, rigidly observed, never to discuss such things on pain of the ridicule and contempt of their comrades. But it was a matter of record that his battalion in the great push on the Somme, having been reduced to a scant company by a machine gun nest in Devil's Wood, had finally cleared it with a bayonet charge only to find that in the ebb and flow of the battle they had been cut off. Not a commissioned officer had been left, and Tomlinson, rallying the survivors, many of whom were wounded, had held out for seven days against terrible odds and exhaustion from lack of food and water, and taken fearful toll of the enemy, until the tide had turned again and a sea of khaki had swept in upon and around them. Tomlinson, who three days before had been wounded in the head by a sniper's bullet, had then collapsed and when the stretcher bearers appeared upon the scene his fellow-heroes learned to their amazement that he was blind. The bullet had cut the optic nerve of the right eye and the other eye had become affected in sympathy. How, with their first-aid bandages swathed around his head, could they have known? He had never said a word about it but, suffering himself the torments of inferno, had continued to keep up the spirits of his men and direct the defense.

Looking at him now, I could hardly believe he was blind. His eyes were the calm gray eyes of the English, and they seemed to gaze full upon me. At first glance no one would have suspected that they were sightless, especially as the illusion was heightened by his firmness of step and sureness of movement.

I told him that I belonged to the A. B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund and won his interest incontinently. Again the red flush suffused his face, deeply bronzed by long soldiering in India and in the trenches of France, and it took on an expression of animation that seemed to transform it.

"Do you, though? By Jove, that's fine!" he said, warmly. "Your American people are splendid, and I have often wished that I could thank somebody for what your society has done for me—for us. Won't you come over to the house and meet my wife, and have a cup of tea? She's a great little woman, and will be delighted to see you."

I declined. "Tell me about yourself," I requested. "I mean how our fund has helped you."

"Well, I happen to know that I was one of those who benefited from the £10,000 your fund sent to help the work of the British Section. They told us about it at the home. And if your Americans, who gave so generously, could only see what they have done for our blinded Tommies they would feel happy to the end of their days, as I hope they will in all such cases. God bless them, whoever they are and wherever they may be.

"There isn't much to tell. When it dawned on me that my sight was gone for good I figured that there was only one thing left for me to do—finish what the Huns had begun. The most cheerful of my visions of the future was a picture of myself standing limply at a street corner with a little dog and a tin cup, and my gorge rose at that. The kind souls who look after us chaps soon proved to me, however, that I was good for something better. I had been in the army ever since I was old enough to enlist, and being a city man—my folks live in London—I had always dreamed of a little home in the country when I retired from the service. To cut it short, I married a girl of this place whom I had been courting before the war, and here I am, a poultry farmer, and doing fairly well. They taught me how to do it at the home, and your American money helped to set me up. I started with eleven hens which gave me about fifty eggs a week. Now there are nearly three hundred, and I look after them all myself. I manage the incubators, clean out the runs, mix the feed, and fatten the chickens for market. Of course, there are some things I can't do, but then my wife helps me and sees for me. And aside from raising the poultry, which naturally doesn't occupy all my time, I make a little money mending shoes, something else they taught me at the home.

"I'm not badly off, all things considered. I can still do a man's work and make my way, and I am happy in my home. For the rest—what's the use of worrying; it never was worth while,' as the song says."

A wistful smile betrayed that, nevertheless, there were many things for which his soul was hungry, for which it would hunger in vain forever. But it died out as a thought occurred to him that concerned me very nearly.

"There are an awful number of men blinded in this war," he said. "There are the high explosives which shatter everything about you into deadly splinters and blow sand and dirt into your face with the force of a bullet in every grain. And there's the gas the Huns send us which burns your eyes out and the flame throwers which sear them out yards away. And the snipers—they get many victims, too; they are perpetually on the lookout for heads appearing above the trench parapets. Now that America, thank God, is taking her place in the firing line, you will have many of your poor fellows on your hands in the same pickle I was in and your A. B. F. B. will have all its work cut out."

He bade me a cheery good evening and started off with the assured tread of one who knew his way perfectly, using his rake as a staff.

MRS. R. VALENTINE WEBSTER,
Secretary of the A. B. F. B. Headquarters, 590 Fifth Avenue, New York.

INDEPENDENTS GIVE WAR RELIEF COSTS

Secretary of Allied Council Shows Highest Overhead Charge to be 12 3-10%.

FIGURES FOR NINE BODIES

Accounting for About 60 Others Not Yet Made—Working Agreement with Red Cross Is Expected.

In response to requests that he furnish accounting of the administration expenditures of independent war relief charities, John Moffat, Executive Secretary of the Federal Council of Allied War Charities, yesterday submitted figures for nine of the organizations, showing 12 3-10 per cent. to be the maximum overhead charge of any of the societies. One of the organizations reported that its expenses were guaranteed and that all of the money went to relief. The other eight reported from 1 to 5 per cent. as their ratio of cost of maintenance.

The record of heaviest expense was reported for the National Allied Relief Committee, of which Mr. Moffat, in addition to his other affiliations, is Vice Chairman. Charles W. Eliot is its Honorary President and James A. Blair, Jr., of Blair & Co., its Treasurer. There has been a great deal of curiosity since the agitation began for co-ordinating war charities as to how much of the money contributed actually went to the purposes intended, and it was to satisfy this curiosity, as well as to meet the charge that a disproportionate share of the receipts went for salaries, office rent, &c., that Mr. Moffat made known the figures. There are said to be more than seventy independent war relief organizations in the Federal Council, but he furnished the statistics for only nine because, he explained, these were some of the societies he had actually helped to start, and with which he was still closely identified.

Here are Mr. Moffat's figures:

NATIONAL ALLIED RELIEF COMMITTEE.
Condition July 21, 1917.

Total raised		$1,073,110.63
Actually paid over for war relief	$529,442.58	
Expenses	134,307.22	
Cash balance on hand	109,360.83	
		$1,073,110.63

Cost of money raised, 12 3-10 cts. per dollar.

COMMITTEE OF MERCY.
Condition July 21, 1917.

Total raised		$2,085,064.55
Actually paid over for relief	$1,921,143.10	
Expenses	144,259.89	
Underwriting & accounts receivable	1,925.57	
Cash balance on hand	17,735.99	
		$2,085,064.55

Cost of money raised, 6 9-10 cts. per dollar.

LE BIEN-ET DU BLESSE.
Condition July 21, 1917.

Total raised		$40,298.55
Actually paid over for relief	$36,144.81	
Expenses	1,385.50	
Underwriting investment	1,000.00	
Cash balance on hand	1,768.24	
		$40,298.55

Cost of money raised, 3 cts. on the dollar.

FRENCH HEROES FUND.
Condition July 21, 1917.

Total raised		$180,720.62
Actually paid out for war relief	$136,103.99	
Expenses	5,617.93	
Cash balance on hand	38,999.70	
		$180,720.62

Cost of money raised 3 cents on the dollar.

CHARITIES QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.
Condition July 21, 1917.

Amount raised		$27,489.16
Paid over for war relief	$22,500.00	
Expenses	538.86	
Underwriting	1,000.00	
Balance cash	3,385.30	
		$27,489.16

Cost of money raised 3 cents on the dollar.

WAR BABIES CRADLE.
Condition July 21, 1917.

Total raised		$11,722.98
Actually paid out for war relief	$6,359.85	
Balance on hand	5,363.13	
		$11,722.98

Cost of money nothing, expenses being paid by private contribution.

RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE.
Condition July 21, 1917.

Total raised		$50,141.74
Actually paid out for relief	$42,481.23	
Expenses	2,624.91	
Underwriting	1,000.00	
Cash balance on hand	4,035.60	
		50,141.74

Cost of raising money, 5 cents on the dollar.

BELGIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.
Condition July 21, 1917.

Total raised		$42,914.15
Actually paid over for relief	$34,500.00	
Expenses	2,876.69	
Cash balance on hand	6,088.46	
		42,914.15

Cost of raising money, 5⅓ cents per dollar.

HOSPITAL UNDER THREE FLAGS.
Condition July 21, 1917.

Total raised		$16,491.07
Actually paid over for relief	$11,904.25	
Expenses	103.14	
Balance cash on hand	4,483.68	
		16,491.07

Cost of raising money, less than 1 cent on the dollar.

Mr. Moffat announced yesterday that the Federal Council of Allied War Charities had received an offer of the use of two sailing ships for transporting relief supplies to Europe, but that he did not think it would be necessary to accept.

"With the Red Cross displaying such an extremely helpful spirit," he said, "I am sure some way will be found for making the shipments through that organization. We have agreed with Judge Lovett and Clyde Pratt, in charge of the War Relief Clearing House, to arrange a list of necessary relief supplies which the Red Cross will accept for shipment. We also are anxious to send only what is necessary."

Mr. Moffat added that this list would be ready tomorrow. In the meantime Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Red Cross Co-operation Committee, will hold a conference with Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, on some of the problems that have arisen in the course of the negotiations with the independents.

RED CROSS NEEDS DRIVERS.

Call Is Made for Volunteers Beyond Military Age.

A call for volunteers beyond military age, to serve with the Red Cross in France as motor truck drivers, helpers, and mechanics, was issued yesterday by Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, in charge of the Red Cross mission in France, through the headquarters of the organization in the Metropolitan Tower. Major Grayson announced that twenty drivers, twenty helpers and ten expert mechanics were needed.

"The mechanics needed include master carpenters, body builders, painters, machinists and electricians—two each," A. W. Staub, Director of the Atlantic Division said. "The trucks for which drivers are sought are of two-ton capacity, and will be used in the rapid transfer of Red Cross supplies from seaports to their destination, a service made necessary by the congested condition of the railroads in France.

"Volunteers beyond military age have been asked for this service to work without compensation, and we are hopeful that employers of motor drivers and the other expert help required, will contribute the services of such men, paying their salaries while in Red Cross service. The Red Cross will pay the transportation and living expenses of such men while abroad."

The Atlantic Division of the Red Cross reported yesterday that surgical dressings and hospital garments valued at more than $40,000 and weighing more than 100,000 pounds, had been shipped last month to Europe. The Atlantic Division embraces all Red Cross chapters, branches and auxiliaries in the States of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Three hundred committees representing the trades and professions are being organized by Edgar J. Marston, Chairman of the Special Fund and Membership Committee of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross to assist in the "Day's Pay" campaign and membership drive.

Responding to an appeal of the Publishers' Camp Library Committee, an auxiliary of the New York County Chapter, forty-two publishers and a large number of individuals have contributed current books and magazines for the American soldiers at the front.

A NEW WAR SONG.

Dr. Sprague Inspired to Write by President's Message.

"Liberty, Democracy, and Freedom," a war song recently dedicated to President Wilson by its author, Dr. William P. Sprague, is set to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia," and the words are:

Stand by "Dear Old Glory," boys! In mercy 'tis unfurled,
To curb the selfish autocrats and outlaws of the world,
America has spoken, and the tyrant shall be hurled
Down from his throne by the People!

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! our honor is our might!
To war! To war! we'll vindicate the right,
And bring to stricken nations, now crushed in servile plight,
Liberty, Democracy, and Freedom!
We'll fight for freedom of mankind on land and on the sea!
We'll give our fortunes with our lives for Peace with Liberty!
We'll struggle on 'till dawns the day all nations shall be free,
Ruled by their Democratic People!
(Chorus.)

Stand by President Wilson, boys! we know his sterling worth—
The noble message he has sent is cheered around the earth;
The "League of Honor of the World" will soon be given birth—
The "Brotherhood of Man" looks up to Wilson! (Chorus.)

Trust P. President Wilson, boys; his head and heart are true—
He'd give his life a thousand times for our "Red, White, and Blue"!
He loves the stuff that's in his men and all good Germans, too—
Trust him—he loves all the People!

The song was inspired by the President's war message of April 2.

Floating Hospital Needs Funds.

The Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild is sailing every day with over 1,000 sick babies and their mothers, and at the Seaside Hospital the wards are crowded. Some of the babies are desperately ill, others are in bad condition because of lack of proper food, and all need the Guild's care. Contributions will be appreciated, and checks can be drawn to the order of Isaac N. Seligman, Treasurer, 103 Park Avenue, New York.

Vetoes Suspension of Full Crew Law.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 28.—Governor Brumbaugh at 4 o'clock today announced that he had vetoed the bill to suspend operation of the full crew law during the present war and for one month thereafter.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

R. SIMPSON & CO.,
143 West 42d St., NEAR B'WAY.
Broadway, Corner 67th St.
Loans of Any Amount on Pledges of Personal Property.
We have a large assortment of Diamond Rings, Diamond Pins, &c., at prices which will satisfy careful purchasers.

PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

Protecting Paige Buyers

It is, and always has been, Paige policy to protect and conserve the interests of Paige buyers.

Contracts for large quantities of materials, entered into months ago, have enabled the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company to scale its present list prices so that in no instance has the increase exceeded $100. But when the present supply of materials is exhausted, there must inevitably be a readjustment of prices.

Paige prices are never fixed arbitrarily. The buyer is always permitted to share in the benefits resulting from foresight and good business judgment.

But price has never been the determining factor in the buyer's selection of a Paige car. He will continue to select the Paige independent of price figures.

The Paige wins the preference always because of mechanical excellence, beauty and supreme quality.

Stratford "Six-51" 7-passenger	-	$1595 f. o. b. Detroit
Fairfield "Six-46" 7-passenger	-	$1450 f. o. b. Detroit
Linwood "Six-39" 5-passenger	-	$1260 f. o. b. Detroit
Brooklands "Six-51" 4-passenger	-	$1795 f. o. b. Detroit
Dartmoor "Six-39" 2 or 3-passenger		$1260 f. o. b. Detroit
Sedan "Six-39" 5-passenger	-	$1875 f. o. b. Detroit
Sedan "Six-51" 7-passenger	-	$2400 f. o. b. Detroit
Town Car "Six-51" 7-passenger	-	$2850 f. o. b. Detroit
Limousine "Six-51" 7-passenger	-	$2850 f. o. b. Detroit

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan
PAIGE-DETROIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Inc.
1886 Broadway Phone Columbus 6720

The L. A. B. Motors Corporation, 1491 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bronx Motor Car Co., 550 Bergen Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Paige-Detroit Co. of Newark, 524 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Liberty Bonds will be accepted at their face value

Special Notice

The **FIAT** Motor Sales Co., now located at Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, is discontinuing the sales agency of FIAT motor cars in the Metropolitan district and is offering the following new and reconstructed FIAT cars for immediate sale and delivery:

New Cars

One Model 55, 55 H. P. Brewster Limousine Brougham.

One Model 55, 55 H. P. Holbrook Special Landaulet.

One Model 55, 55 H. P. Factory Limousine.

Reconstructed Cars

Two Model 55, 55 H. P. Touring Cars.
One Model 55, 55 H. P. Limousine.
Three Model 54, 35 H. P. Touring Cars.
One 20 H. P. Cabriolet.
One Model 56, 50 H. P. Touring Car.

Every reconstructed car has all modern up-to-date equipment and will be sold with a new car guarantee.

FIAT MOTOR SALES COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street
Phone 6445 Columbus

Why Take a Chance?

Don't buy a USED CAR of some "Second Hand Dealer" whose financial and moral responsibility is limited to an investment of a few hundred dollars in rent, when you can deal with one of the largest companies in the world whose guarantee is as good as a U. S. Government Bond.

Country Club 1917 Model

1915-16-17 MODELS

Touring Cars and Roadsters

1916 COUPES

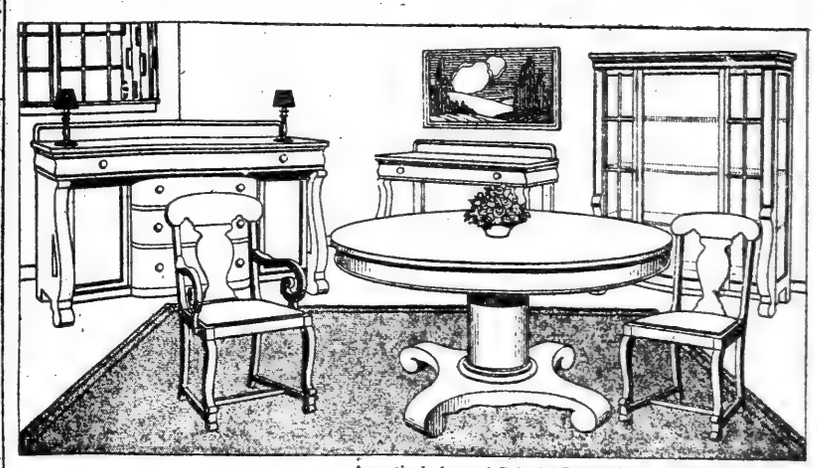
Other Makes—All in Good Mechanical Condition

GUARANTEED

Time Payment Plan

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc., Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th Street, New York City.
At 50th St. Subway Entrance. Telephone Columbus 8400.

Hathaway



A particularly good Colonial Dining Suite of 10 pieces. It is solid mahogany. Regularly $450.00. Special Price $370.00.

August--a Month of Exceptional Prices

VERY likely you have seen Hathaway Furniture in the smarter apartments of New York and in the more attractive country homes near by. But have you become acquainted with Hathaway Furniture at first hand? This is an invitation to see it for yourself—to see it in the favorable circumstances of our August Sale.

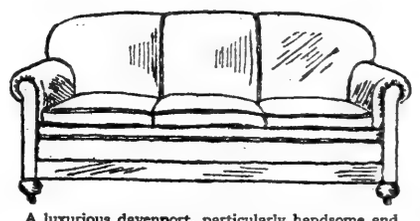
And we use the word Sale advisedly. It is an occasion when we frankly give all our suites and single pieces lower markings than we did in July or than we shall in September. But the style of them, the quality of their workmanship and materials, is not lowered. Every piece is as well designed and well made as the Hathaway Furniture which you may have seen in some friend's Park Avenue apartment or country home in Garden City or Scarsdale.



A very interesting Gateleg Table of solid mahogany with a 42-inch top. Regularly $35.00. Special Price $28.50.



This solid mahogany armchair of authentic lines is a very attractive offer. Regularly $19.00. Special Price $14.50.



A luxurious davenport, particularly handsome and comfortable; 78 inches long. Regularly $87.50. Special Price $70.00.



This Governor Winthrop Desk of mahogany, regularly $82.00, is a remarkable value at $67.50.

Just a Few of the Many Typical Offerings:

YOU may want to refurnish a whole house at this time, or you may want only a piece or two of exceptionally good furniture. In any case, the examples shown here are merely typical, but the prices will give you a real conception of the extraordinary values which will prevail through the coming month. Among the many special offerings are:

FOR THE BED ROOM

Suite of nine pieces, in decorated antique maple. Regularly $740.00. Special at $550.00.

Solid mahogany suite, of four pieces, Colonial. Regularly $310. Special at $215.00.

Ivory enamel suite, four pieces. Regularly $325.00. Special at $160.00.

American walnut suite, four pieces. Regularly $208.00. Special at $155.00.

Jacobean oak suite, four pieces. Regularly $140.00. Special at $98.00.

FOR THE DINING ROOM

Mahogany suite of nine pieces, gold decorations. Regularly $785. Special at $425.00.

William and Mary mahogany suite, ten pieces. Regularly $565. Special at $390.00.

Decorated blue enamel suite, ten pieces. Regularly $390.00. Special at $195.00.

American walnut breakfast room suite, inlaid decorations, ten pieces. Regularly $285.00. Special at $197.00.

FOR THE LIVING ROOM

Chippendale mahogany library table. Regularly $38.00. Special at $26.50.

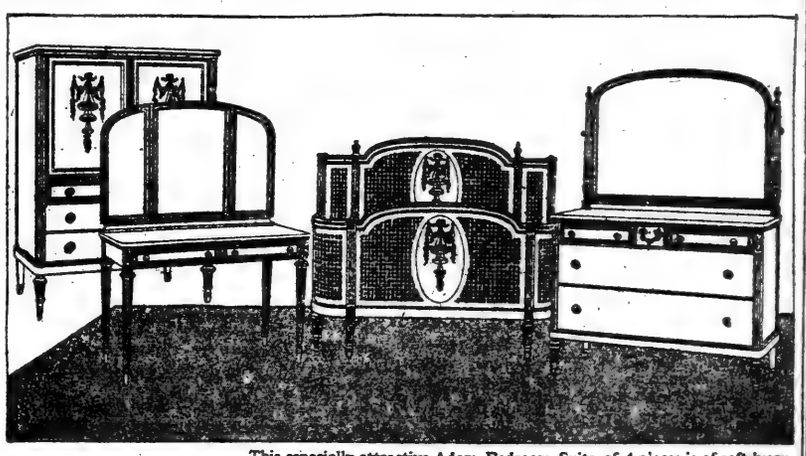
Colonial mahogany davenport. Regularly $125.00. Special at $75.00.

Upholstered davenport. Regularly $78.00. Special at $50.00.

Large upholstered arm chair. Regularly $42.00. Special at $25.00.

Arm chair upholstered in tapestry. Regularly $55.00. Special at $36.50.

Day beds in mahogany and enamel, from $17.50 to $85.00.



This especially attractive Adam Bedroom Suite of 4 pieces is of soft ivory enamel. Regularly $395.00. Special Price $317.00. With Twin Beds $397.00.

Purchases made now will be held for later delivery if you prefer.

W. A. Hathaway Company
62 West 45th Street, New York

IMMENSE FIELDS REMAIN FOR PETROLEUM DRILL

Statistician of One of the Companies Says Report That World Supply Is Near Exhaustion Is Without Foundation.

Petroleum with its product gasoline has grown so important to the needs of modern civilization that a world without it seems to the man of today a world out of joint. Petroleum first meant light; now it means in addition transportation, and on a vast scale, for there are now in use in the United States alone 4,000,000 gasoline-driven motor vehicles.

There have been predictions of late that in thirty years the world's production of petroleum would be on the heavy decline, if not approaching an end. This opinion is not held by Glen B. Winship, statistician of the Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation. He thinks the greatest period of oil production is yet to come. In making this assertion at this time, however, he does not mean to be understood as going contrary to the recent warning to motorists against the wasteful use of gasoline, but is speaking of the world outlook of the oil industry independent of the war situation and the immediate needs arising from it.

"In this country alone there are millions of acres which have never seen a drilling outfit and in many other countries the fields have scarcely been scratched," says Mr. Winship in a statement recently prepared by him on "World's Supply of Petroleum." "Imagine, if you can, a well spouting 100,000 barrels of oil within twenty-four hours—or 4,200,000 gallons! In Mexico there is more than one well capable of producing that quantity, but because of limited transportation facilities these giant gushers are being held in check. It was estimated recently that Mexico's production could be increased ten times without drilling another well—merely by permitting the wells already drilled to flow to their full capacity!

"Mexican oil, it is true, does not rank in quality with the average American product, but Mexico's possibilities in this respect have not yet been gauged. It should be remembered that in parts of our own country petroleum of low grade is produced. Had this grade been the first developed, the pessimist would have said that high gravity oil would not be found.

"Experts who have examined seepage oil found in Costa Rica hold out promise of large stores of a higher quality of crude than Mexico has yet produced. That little country itself may succeed in shocking the pessimists into a modification of their prophecies as to petroleum exhaustion. The Costa Rican Government recently granted a concession covering 9,000,000 acres of prospective oil lands. A complete geological survey of this great tract is now being made and active drilling may soon be started. Possibly the geologists who made partial reports regarding Costa Rica were mistaken in their conclusions. It may be that petroleum will not be found there in commercial quantities. On the other hand, the output may prove tremendous, especially since the Government's action assured systematic and thorough development.

"In several South American countries numerous evidences of oil hold out attractive inducements to the prospector or wild-catter. In a few localities actual development work has been in progress for several years and production is increasing. What the future may have in store for South America no one can now estimate. Nor is it possible to calculate with assurance the future production of Europe or Asia. Possibly in another century knowledge of the oil industry shall have so increased as to warrant some serious attempt to make such estimates, but at present the most painstaking calculations must appear to the practical man as little short of ridiculous.

"One may wonder what excuse there may be for advancing prices of petroleum if there can be no serious question as to the supply of crude. Ordinarily one would say that the relation between supply and demand must eventually determine the price of any given product, but in this case particularly it would be more accurate to say that prices must eventually be controlled by the relation between available supply and demand. You might, for instance, have a production of 250,000 barrels daily in Mexico, but if you did not have the facilities for taking it to market it would be of little value either to you or to the world.

"Early in the current year, the Healdton field of Oklahoma was producing daily about 22,000 barrels more oil than it sold, and in Butler County, Kan., production exceeded shipments by about 17,000 barrels daily. At the same time, producers in the Cushing field could have sold at a premium fully 30,000 barrels more than they were yielding. Here was a case of surplus on the one hand and shortage on the other. This was not due entirely to the difference in quality of the oils produced. Though the three fields mentioned are not far apart, as distances are considered in the industry, lack of transportation facilities was one of the chief reasons why the Healdton and Butler producers could not satisfy the excessive demand for Cushing oil.

"But even with adequate transportation facilities, price fluctuations would be inevitable. Supply and demand seldom run neck and neck. For a time demand outdistances supply, prices advance and production is stimulated. Then as supply runs ahead of demand, prices recede and new production is retarded. We may expect, therefore, recurring periods of high and low prices, but users of petroleum products need not be disturbed by the 'exhaustion' alarms of well-meaning statisticians."

THREE MOTOR LAWS GO IN EFFECT WEDNESDAY

By FRANCIS M. HUGO,
Secretary of State.

Three important motor vehicle laws become effective next Wednesday. Two are of Statewide interest, the other is confined almost wholly to New York City. One, the trailer law, is of importance solely to the business world; the second, the anti-glare law, is a preventive measure, while the third, the Cromwell-Kelly act, enacted at the request of the New York City Police Department, will serve to better fix the responsibility in violations of the motor vehicle law. The last was to have gone into effect July 1, but a thirty-day extension was given, so that now all three go into force at one and the same time.

Owners of trailers in this State must now contribute toward the wear and tear of the highways. The fee ranges from $5 to $30 and is based on the weight and carrying capacity. One-half rates, however, will prevail for the remainder of this year. A "trailer" is referred to in the law as a vehicle used in the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise not propelled by its own power but drawn by a motor vehicle. Special registration plates have been provided. One must be attached to each end of the trailer.

The following are the full year registration fees for these vehicles:

For each trailer with a combined weight of truck and carrying capacity of two tons or less, $5; two tons and not more than five tons, $10; more than five tons and not more than seven tons, $15; more than seven tons and not more than ten tons, $20; more than ten tons and not more than fourteen tons, $30.

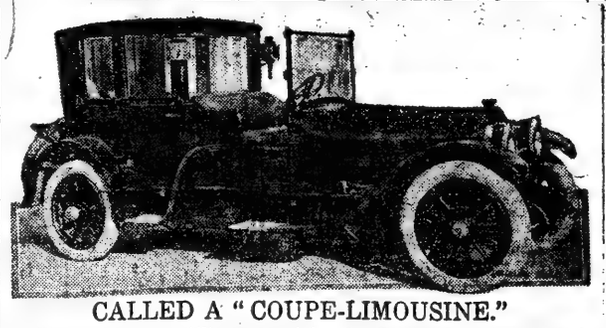
Up to the present time about 60,000 persons have been licensed from the New York City bureau under the Cromwell-Kelly act. No further extension of time is to be given. The police will call for a strict compliance with the law from Wednesday on. The number so far licensed is considerably below the first estimate. In some families from three to seven persons drive a car, and as each of these must take out a license it was at first figured that there would be 100,000 who would come within the requirements of this new law.

The New York City automobile district now registers about 120,000 pleasure cars, but some thousands of these are from counties immediately adjoining the metropolis and not included in Greater New York, yet many who drive their own cars from these counties enter New York more than ten times during the year and must accordingly take out the operator's license.

MARKERS TO TIMES SQUARE.

Official Lincoln Highway markers are to be placed in the streets of New York City, permission to this effect having been granted to the National Association through H. B. Lewis, New York Consul of the Lincoln Highway Association.

Designs submitted by Mr. Lewis have been approved by the Municipal Art Commission, thus bringing to a close the long effort to secure the marking along Forty-second Street to Times Square. Mr. Lewis is now completing arrangements for the erection of the markers.



CALLED A "COUPE-LIMOUSINE."

This car was specially designed by the Custom Department of the Locomobile Company of America for L. A. Gilmour of Philadelphia. Note treatment of mud-guards to give coach effect.

NOTES ON ROAD CONDITIONS OF INTEREST TO MOTORISTS

These road notes were prepared by the Automobile Club of America from reports received up to July 22:

Broadway to St. Nicholas Avenue, to 181st Street, to University Avenue, to Kingsbridge Road—all good macadam.

Grand Concourse in excellent condition the entire length.

Mosholu Parkway in excellent condition between Broadway and Botanical Gardens.

Elevated railroad under construction on Webster Avenue, between Bedford Park and Gun Hill Road.

Work on elevated structure between 167th Street and Woodlawn Cemetery now entirely finished.

Jerome Avenue is now open, but not a good way to reach Central Avenue.

All roads in Van Cortlandt Park at the present time are in good condition and open.

Kingsbridge Road between University Avenue and Concourse is good macadam.

Central Avenue from Woodlawn Cemetery to Hart's Corners, which is three miles south of White Plains, is open, but commencing to show wear from excessive travel, and getting pitted in short sections.

From Hart's Corners to White Plains the road is in an atrocious condition. To avoid the bad stretch turn right at Hart's Corners, go over railroad at Hartsdale Station, turn left in Walworth Avenue, then turn left into the Post Road, continuing to monument, corner of Broadway and Main Street, White Plains, connecting all trunk lines.

All roads entering White Plains, with the exception of Lake Street and Westchester Avenue, are in a deplorable condition and very noticeable immediately after crossing the city line.

Broadway from White Plains to Kensico Reservoir is rough and badly worn.

From there on, through Armonk, Bedford, Cross River, Ridgefield, Danbury, Newtown, Southbury, Middlebury, to Waterbury—all open and in good condition with the exception of a short stretch between Sandy Hook and Sandy Hook Station, which is not bad.

Motorists going through Waterbury should be sure to go via Middlebury between Woodbury and Waterbury, as the road via Watertown is narrow, rutted, very rough in spots, and about five miles of unimproved road.

The road between Cross River and North Salem is good macadam and in good condition to the Putnam County line, which crosses through the centre of Peach Lake, but from there on is a very poor dirt road, badly rutted.

The road between Brewster and Mill Plain, the Connecticut State line, is under construction, sub-grading all done, but will not be finished until late Fall.

Motorists going into New England via Danbury should be sure to go from Cross River through Ridgefield.

The direct road between Newtown and Bridgeport, all macadam, open at the present time and in fair condition.

The road between Naugatuck and Waterbury, on the east side of the Naugatuck River, is closed and will be closed until late Fall; the detour now provided is eight miles long, over narrow, rough road.

From Naugatuck down the valley through Seymour and Derby, all in good condition. The new bridge is under construction crossing the Housatonic between Derby and Shelton; a temporary bridge has been provided which is strong and durable.

Between Shelton and Stratford the roadbed, which is gravel, is in good condition.

Barnum Avenue between Stratford and Bridgeport is very bad at the present time and should not be used, as motorists are not allowed to pass between the ammunition factories of the Remington Arms Company.

Stratford Avenue should be used entirely between Bridgeport and Stratford.

Between Bridgeport and Shelton, via Nichols, good macadam via Noble Avenue and East Main Street to Nichols, balance poor, rough dirt road.

The Boston Post Road between New York and Bridgeport is open and in fair condition all the way.

NEWS AND NOTES OF AUTO TRADE.

The Willys-Overland, Inc., announces that the production figures of the company for the current year up to July 21 show an increase of more than $14,000,000 over the same period last year, amounting to $86,231,575; retail sales for the first three weeks in July totaled $9,250,000.

The Dearborn Truck Retail Sales, C. T. Guilette, manager, has opened a service station at 17 West Sixty-seventh Street. L. R. Lyman, who was Service Superintendent for the Smith Motor Truck, is in charge.

The new Studebaker plants at South Bend, Ind., will cover nine acres and the estimated cost is $2,000,000. One of the buildings housing the new dry kiln is completed.

The Olds Motor Works has started construction to increase the floor space of its plant at Lansing, Mich., by 64,000 square feet.

Mr. Strohbridge, President of the Strohbridge Auto School, 1,889 Broadway, has given the use of his premises as a recruiting station for motor truck drivers in the Ammunition Train of the Sixth Division of the United States Army. There applicants are given full information as to service in this department. Captain Edwin D. Graff is in charge of the station.

D. W. Figgis, formerly President of the American Car Company, has been elected President of the Smith Motor Truck Corporation.

The Maxwell Motor Company of Detroit reports that in its gasoline economy contest the average mileage for the first 1,162 cars sending in records was 29.1.

130 MILES AN HOUR BY AUTO NEW RECORD

Car Equipped with 265 Horse Power Aviation Motor Overturns Old Figures.

In speed trials conducted at Sheepshead Bay Friday and yesterday new automobile records from one-fourth of a mile up to ten were made, according to representatives of the American Automobile Association who were present. The trials were non-competitive, and the automobile on test was a special car built by the Packard Motor Company of Detroit, equipped with a twelve-cylinder motor of aviation type of 265 horsepower at 2,150 revolutions per minute. A rate of speed of 130 miles an hour was attained in breaking the one-quarter of a mile record.

A report of the trials prepared by A. W. Butz, technical manager for the Packard company, gives the new records and the best previous records as follows:

At one-quarter of a mile, new record, 6.91 seconds; previous record, 0:06.16.

At one-half mile, new record, 0:13.94; previous record, 0:14.07.

At one mile, new record, 0:28.75; previous record, 0:29.01.

At two miles, new record, 0:57.61; previous record, 0:58.09.

At three miles, new record, 1:26.60; previous record, 1:54.83.

At four miles, new record, 1:55.74; previous record, 2:23.87.

At five miles, new record, 2:24.65; previous record, 2:35.08.

At six miles, 2:53.87; no previous record for comparison.

At seven miles, 3:32.71; no previous record.

At eight miles, 3:52.41; no previous record.

At nine miles, 4:21.52; no previous record.

At ten miles, 4:50.83; previous record, 5:19.79.

In his report Mr. Butz says: "The above figures are on the basis of the distance on the board track of two miles. It is estimated, however, that car actually travels 400 feet in addition to the distance actually credited by A. A. A. in computing average speed as above. Track measurements are taken on basis three feet from pole. The above tests were witnessed and verified by American Automobile Association representatives, timers, starter and spectators. Approved electrical timing apparatus used. Official record of results now in hands of A. A. A. Contest Board for final approval and record."

MORE WOMEN DRIVERS

Take Examination to be of Service in War If Called.

Many women are taking the State examination these days and becoming licensed chauffeurs in order that they may be qualified to serve as ambulance drivers if they are needed. A class of sixteen women took the examination at Flushing a few days ago, while nine successfully passed the tests given by an examiner from Secretary Hugo's office at New Rochelle.

"The women generally show an exceptional knowledge of the mechanical properties of their car, while they handle their automobile more skillfully than many men," says the examiner. "While the region immediately adjacent to the metropolis is turning out women chauffeurs in greater numbers now than up State, the same spirit is manifest elsewhere with the result that at nearly every State examination from one to five women are on hand."

LIFE DEPENDS ON AUTO STEERING MECHANISM

Should Be Given Thorough Inspection Frequently to See That Parts Are in Good Working Order.

By WILLIAM H. STEWART, JR.

As you value your life, keep watch of your steering gear. More harm can come to you and your car by its failure than through any other cause. If your brakes fail you can always use the motor as a brake. If a wheel comes off you stop. You may be thrown against the steering gear and receive internal injuries—but you stop. Whereas a faulty steering gear allows the car to keep on its way absolutely without guidance. It is exceptional to have enough space around a car so that it can go unguided long enough for the driver to realize something is wrong and apply the brakes without a serious collision or having the car run off the road entirely.

The surest prevention of trouble is a thorough inspection of the gear and all its connections once a week. Having the wheels on the ground, move the steering wheel back and forth to see how far it can go without moving the front wheels. Half an inch or so is not objectionable, but is a distinct relief to the driver. Anything over an inch should be removed, especially if you find it increasing during the drive. This shows that one of the globe joints (ball and socket) is coming loose and will soon drop off, giving you absolutely no control over the front wheels.

If too much lost motion is discovered it must be traced to its source. As you turn the steering wheel note how far the movement extends. Usually it goes no further than the steering gear until the lost motion is taken up. Then the parts outside begin to move. If this is the case look over the gear carefully to see what provision is made for tightening. Sometimes a thrustnut encircling the steering column is provided, sometimes an eccentric bushing. The instruction book or an experienced man must be consulted if you are in any doubt, as it is risky to loosen parts which you may not fasten correctly. It is not always possible to remove all the lost motion, but usually some improvement may be made. The steering gear will be a little stiff at first, but this will disappear after a few days. The added sense of security will more than offset any difficulty in turning the wheel.

The other parts should now be inspected for lost motion. The ball and socket joints may need taking up. Be careful to replace split pins so that the adjusting nuts will remain in position. If one of them drops off the adjusting nut will begin to loosen, giving the effect of increasing lost motion as mentioned before. On other joints the holes may be worn or stretched out of roun" Lost motion in these places can only be remedied by reaming out the holes to a larger size and fitting new pins to them.

Now go over all the joints and see if they are properly secured. They may be held by split pins, lock-nuts or lock-washers. Where a split pin does the work it will be sufficient to make sure it is in place, but nuts not so secured require a wrench. To test for looseness of the tie rod connecting the two wheels, jack up both wheels and take hold of the front of each wheel. Shake them out and in. Any looseness will immediately be apparent.

Having the wheels jacked up gives a good opportunity to test the king bolts. These are the bolts that hold the steering knuckles to the car axle and make the hinges on which the wheels swing. They are subjected to a heavy strain at top and bottom and so must be watched for wear. Shake the top of each wheel back and forth and see if pins are worn. If any looseness exists it may be in bearings on wheel spindle. If looseness exists after bearings are tightened a new king bolt must be provided.

We have but little to do with the undergather of the wheels, as that is taken care of by the designer and does not vary unless the axle becomes bent. Undergather means that the bottoms of the wheels are brought in at the bottom, causing the tops of the wheels to lean outward. This is to bring the bottom of the wheel more nearly under the king bolt, making it easier to steer. It will be well to glance at the angle each wheel makes with the perpendicular to make sure the axle has not been bent. Then turn the attention to the foregather. This means that the front part of each wheel is set in about half an inch. This is to offset the tendency of the wheels to flare out as the car runs forward. The amount of foregather is controlled by the length of the tie rod. An adjustment will be found at one end by which the distance between the front part of the wheels can be regulated properly. This distance should be measured, but one may acquire sufficient skill with the eye to do the work. It is of extreme importance to have the correct foregather as otherwise the tires wear out rapidly, making it an expensive matter to have the wheels out of true.

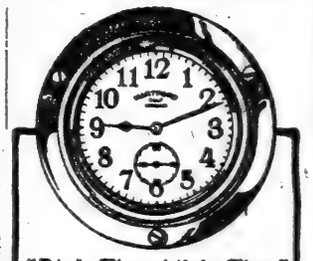
Undergather and foregather are no matters on which a life may depend, but lost motion and a broken joint are dangerous in the extreme.

WAR DEPARTMENT TRUCKS.

Government Takes Charge of Development of Military Design.

The War Department has taken over the development of the standardized military truck. This announcement was made by Captain Britton, representing the War Department, at a meeting of representatives of the motor truck industry at Columbus, Ohio, July 20. This decision takes the development of the standardized military trucks, "Type A" and "Type B," out of the hands of the Society of Automobile Engineers and of the motor truck industry in general, though members of these bodies will be consulted in order that the best result possible be attained. When the designs are completed the Government will call on manufacturers to bid on the new type trucks in definite quantities, just as shipbuilders are asked to bid on warships. The development of the designs will be pushed, so that the new trucks will be ready for use next year.

For Motorists



"Right Time All the Time"

Hartford Self-Winding Electric Clock

Price $15.00

A DASH CLOCK that does away with spiral mainspring and complicated train of wheels—a clock that withstands the jar and vibration of driving over all sorts of roads—the Hartford Self-Winding Electric Clock, which enables the motorist to have an accurate, dependable timepiece at a fair price.

Connect it with four No. 6 dry cells or your storage battery—it uses so little current that your gauge never flickers.

Every Hartford Self-Winding Electric Clock guaranteed.

Motorists and progressive dealers can secure information about this practical automobile clock from

Dotts Specialty Company
Circle Bldg., B'way and 59th Street
NEW YORK
CHAS. E. MILLER
Newark, New Jersey—274 Halsey St.
Uptown—95 Eighth Ave., N. Y. City
Brooklyn, N. Y.—1421 Bedford Ave.
MOTOR CAR EQUIPMENT CO.
New York City—19 West 62nd St.
Newark, New Jersey—21 Halsey St.
A. J. PICARD & CO.
New York City—1721 Broadway

TIRE-FILLER.

This filler takes the place of air in pneumatic tires. We have been 12 years at the same address satisfying thousands of customers. Would this be possible if our product was not what we claim for it? Postal will bring sample and booklet. Phone Columbus 2457.
NEWMASTIC CO., 151 West 68th St.

Auto Tires: War Time Saving
All Good Makes and Sizes.
Save You from 15% to 50%
TUBES, (Big Stock,) $1.00 to $3.00.
Also USED TIRES, $5 to $12.
Sundries at "Rock Bottom"
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1761, 1763 Broadway, near 57th St.

Sale! Sale!

Starting Monday, 9 A. M.

Seat Covers

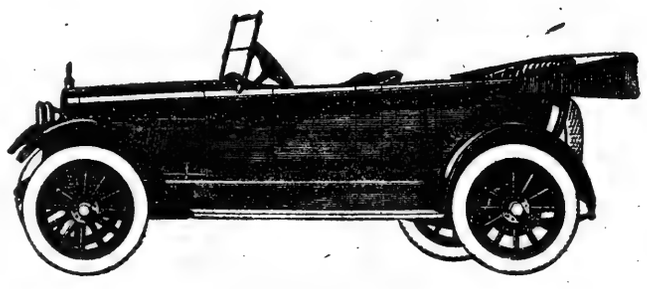
For All Cars
Any Material You Wish

Victoria Tops
One Man Tops
Top Coverings
Storm Curtains
Dust Covers
Leather Cushions
Windshields
Dividing Curtains
etc., etc.

At Reduced Prices
General Repairs Attended to Immediately

STERLING
TOP & EQUIPMENT CO.
518-520-522 West 57th Street
New York

Lexington
MINUTE MAN SIX



Buy Now; Save $60

Since announcing that the price of the Lexington Minute Man Six would be advanced August tenth—

Many are taking advantage of this opportunity to save $60!

In order to maintain the quality of the Lexington, this advance in price is necessary.

More Lexington cars were sold last month than any month before.

More Lexington cars were sold in the last quarter than for any other.

The success of the Lexington is due entirely to its fundamental worth and its striking beauty.

The Lexington has the exclusive patented Moore Multiple Exhaust System found on no other car. This greatly increases the power of the engine together with a tremendous saving in fuel.

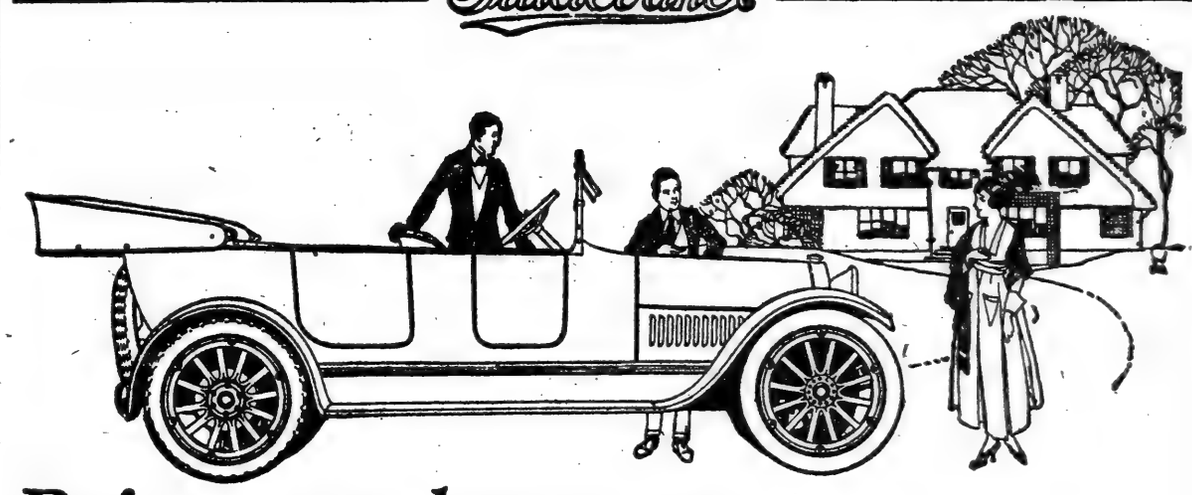
Come in at once and see this exceptional car. Take advantage of this saving before it is too late.

On August tenth the price will be advanced from $1285 to $1345.

Lexington Motors New York Corp.
1840 Broadway, New York
Phone Columbus 1260
1170 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Phone Decatur 1561

The Lexington-Howard Co., Mfrs., Connersville, Ind., U. S. A.

Studebaker



Before you buy a car
Ask your wife

whether she is willing to apologize to the neighbors for a small, cramped car because it costs a little less to buy,

or whether she believes it real economy to buy an article for the sake of an initial saving when she knows that it will not be entirely satisfactory in the long run.

IN order to save a little money on the initial price, are you going to sacrifice style, comfort, convenience, and get a car that you must be continually apologizing for—a small, cramped car with a short life and great depreciation?—or

Are you going to buy a Studebaker car that you will be proud of

—a powerful, roomy, comfortable, luxurious car; with individual form-fitting front seats, adjustable forward and back to all leg-lengths—the seat next the driver reversible, so that its occupant may face the tonneau if desired; plenty of room in the tonneau seat for three full grown people; beneath it two auxiliary arm chairs that, when lifted out, enable you to carry extra passengers in comfort whenever you desire.

—deep, restful cushions upholstered in genuine, high grade, hand-buffed leather; wide opening doors, easy to enter or leave and plenty of room for baggage when you go touring; a car that is easy to drive; a car so perfected and refined that it will run for years and show a lower operating cost than smaller, cheaper cars.

Studebaker takes a smaller percentage of profit per car than the small car manufacturer: obviously then, Studebaker gives you more for your money.

Nearly every automobile manufacturer has made an increase in prices. Studebaker prices, however, remain the same as they were last Spring.

This still further increases the value of Studebaker cars in comparison with all others.

Should you desire, at any time, to sell your Studebaker car or trade it in, you can do so at a smaller percentage of depreciation, perhaps, than any other car on the market.

From every angle, wise economy prompts you to purchase a Studebaker car.

Ask your wife—she knows values.

Take her judgment as to what car to buy,

Let us give her a demonstration.

There will be no change in Studebaker models this year, but the increased cost of materials and labor may force Studebaker to make an advance in prices at any time without notice.

Four-Cylinder Models	
FOUR Roadster	$ 985
FOUR Touring Car	985
FOUR Landau Roadster	1185
FOUR Every-Weather Car	1185

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

The Studebaker Corporation of America
New York Showrooms, 56th and Broadway
Brooklyn Branch, 1291 Bedford Ave.
Bronx Branch, 361 East 149th St.
New York Telephone, Circle—1400.
Brooklyn Telephone, Decatur—1484.
Bronx Telephone, Melrose—4195.

Six-Cylinder Models	
SIX Roadster	$1090
SIX Touring Car	1150
SIX Landau Roadster	1350
SIX Touring Sedan	1700
SIX Coupe	1750
SIX Limousine	2000

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL WORLD

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Turns Weak After Selling Up 13 to 18 Points on Active Deliveries.

Although a renewal of October buying caused early strength in the cotton market yesterday, it was unable to entirely counteract the effects of bearish weather and crop condition reports, and, after the market had sold up 13 to 18 points on active deliveries, it turned weak and at one time in the last hour was 4 to 6 points under the previous day's closing figures. The market finally rallied a little, and the close was steady in tone, with August contracts 7 points net lower, and other positions unchanged to 9 points higher.

The opening was steady and 1 to 11 points higher. Covering orders were in evidence after Friday's active selling movement, traders evening up for the week-end, and there was also some buying for Liverpool and wire house account. This gave the market quite a little steadiness in connection with the purchases of October contracts, but the South turned seller, which was taken to mean that crop conditions there were quite satisfactory, and on the reaction which followed October dropped from 23.98 to 23.75.

Among the crop influences were two private reports, one of which made condition 71.9 and the other 72. These only tended to strengthen the belief that the coming Government report would show a material increase over last month, and to some extent restricted outside buying in the last hour. Reports covering Arkansas, Tennessee, Florida, and Missouri published in a trade paper here show crop improvement and the plant strong and healthy, although small, with the season two to four weeks late. Insect damage was reported to be very light, and the fields were well cultivated, with no scarcity of labor. The Eastern belt had clear weather again with the exception of rains on the South Atlantic Coast, and it was also clear in the Southwest.

The opinion among traders familiar with growing conditions in the South was that occasional showers, with seasonable temperatures, would give the best results in the next few weeks. The crop has passed through one critical month with an actual improvement in condition, but bulls pointed out that it was facing another equally as important period, and that the crop's ability to withstand a dry, hot spell might be put to the test, although it approached the month with the soil in excellent condition, especially the Eastern belt, after recent extended rains.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday.
Aug....				24.71 bid	24.78
Sept....	24.03	24.13	24.03	24.08 bid	23.97
Oct....	23.80	23.98	23.75	23.85@23.83	23.80
Nov....				23.70@23.72	23.68
Dec....	23.65	23.74	23.57	23.63@23.66	23.61
Jan....	23.55	23.63	23.46	23.50@23.52	23.52
Feb....	23.49	23.57	23.42	23.47@23.48	23.47
May....	23.35	23.35	23.15	23.19 bid	23.19

The local market for spot cotton was steady and unchanged at 25.20 for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 25.50c; New Orleans, 25c; Savannah, 25c; Augusta, 24.38c; Memphis, 25.50c; Houston, 25.35c.

The following figures, from The Financial Chronicle, give the visible position of cotton, in bales:

	Last Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts....	40,474	41,665	39,429
Since Aug. 1....	6,884,501	6,844,027	7,134,101
Port stocks....	602,129	639,076	522,873
Interior receipts	24,524	25,489	25,871
Since Aug. 1....	3,012,415	7,987,911	3,352,565
Int. shipments.	81,251	62,746	51,125
Interior stocks..	382,645	429,372	356,017
Amount brought into sight	97,999	98,052	109,880
Since Aug. 1....	12,796,313	13,698,314	12,546,056
Northern spinners' takings..	22,684	33,203	21,249
Since Aug. 1....	3,012,169	2,980,455	3,162,195
Southern consumption	91,000	91,000	77,000
Since Aug. 1....	4,827,000	4,236,000	3,991,000
Exports to Gt. Britain.....	17,726	24,310	52,722
Since Aug. 1....	2,687,470	2,606,891	2,836,141
Exp. to France	1,368	21,772	28,311
Since Aug. 1....	987,246	988,420	910,876
Exports to Continent.....	12,715	19,816	50,675
Since Aug. 1....	1,832,871	1,799,815	2,237,158
Total wk.'s exports	31,819	65,898	131,078
Total exp. since Aug. 1....	5,457,587	5,395,135	5,984,175
World's visible supply	851,929	2,868,854	3,278,900
Of which Am..	1,550,929	1,667,854	2,174,990
Liverpool stks..	287,000	279,000	616,000
Cont. stocks....	271,000	288,000	463,000
N. Y. stocks....	57,788	53,322	118,713
N. Orleans stks.	171,483	151,702	122,408
On ship awaiting clearance.	71,636	54,684	70,345

Advices from Fall River noted one of the quietest weeks since last January, sales aggregating 50,000 pieces, including 20,000 spots, while curtailment amounted to 90,000.

Broker Accused by Wife Exonerated

Arbert Sacky, a broker living at Ridgewood, N. J., who was arrested on Monday charged with suspicion of larceny, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Murphy in the Tombs Court on the ground that the District Attorney had failed to make out a case. The complainant was Mrs. Lillian Sacky, the defendant's wife, who alleged that Sacky had misappropriated the proceeds of the sale of a piece of property belonging to her. Investigation disclosed that Sacky had accounted for the money and returned it to his wife.

WASHINGTON SHRINE PLEA.

Briton Sees Sulgrave Manor as an Anglo-American Friendship Bond.

John A. Stewart, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Peace Centenary Committee, has received from H. S. Perris, a member of the London Committee and Secretary of the Board of Governors of Sulgrave Manor, the Northamptonshire home of the Washington family, an appeal for funds to aid in the restoration of the interior of the house and the laying out of the grounds. The Board of Governors, which has recently purchased the manor, and of which the American Ambassador in London is the head, includes among its members some of the most distinguished men of England and America, and Mr. Perris writes that despite the war enough money has been found to make the external fabric of the house safe and waterproof and to provide quarters for the caretaker and his wife. But the bulk of the work is still to be done.

"What is the use," some reader may ask, of troubling the public with an appeal like this at such a time?" writes Mr. Perris. "My friends, I have lived during these last two and a half years some thousands of miles nearer to the war zone than you have. I am not likely for a single moment to be forgetful of its incredible horrors, its far-reaching miseries, its absorbing claims upon our attention, our sympathies, and our beneficence. But I want you for a moment to think of some of the less obvious spiritual claims, the more neglected duties, the less-regarded opportunities which these great times are laying upon us. Amid the resounding clash of warlike effort I want to rescue from oblivion and help forward to accomplishment an objective which the teaching of the great war has made, in my belief, even more sacred and imperative than the hundred years of peace had made it, namely, the bringing into a closer and more sympathetic and intimate accord of the British and American peoples. This great end may be furthered in many ways, it is true, but none of them ought to be allowed to become neglected and weed-grown in days like these, when the yearning after true international friendship and the worth we are being revealed as never before against the lurid background of war.

"The British and American peoples have natural and deep ties which ought to bind them more closely together than almost any other peoples. But this sacred work must never again be left to the hazard of chance or occasional sentiment, while, as we have seen, the architects of war are devoting untold labors and incredible sums of money to the propaganda of hate and international mischief-making. British-American friendship must be organized and its foundations made secure. Men and women of good-will — they desire it, must work for it, plan for it, pay for it—and think it well worth the utmost payment and toil that they can contribute.

"You are presenting us, in Old England, with a monument of your heroic President, Abraham Lincoln, and our Government has given a fine site for it adjoining Westminster Abbey and our House of Parliament. Untold millions of Londoners as they pass by it will remember with pride the ties that bind them to their cousins and spiritual kinsmen in the great American Republic.

"We in England have purchased the historic home of the Washingtons at Sulgrave, with its memories dating back to Reformation times.

"We want you to help us now, to make of it a shrine of Anglo-American friendship—a meeting place for those who desire to serve this holy cause—a centre whence shall radiate, through many future years, our highest desires and projects for the building of a world better than that we see around us today. And when its restoration is complete we hope to welcome on this historic ground successive generations of American pilgrims and to renew in our intercourse the dreams and visions of a better ordered society of nations."

WOMAN NEAR DEATH IN FIRE.

Firemen Carry Her Down Ladder with Floors Blazing Under Her.

Fire destroyed the home of Chester E. Clark yesterday at Cobra Avenue and the Richmond Turnpike, New Brighton, S. I., resulting in a loss of $10,000. A few minutes before noon Mrs. Mark Prescott, a daughter of Mr. Clark, and Mrs. Chester Clark, Jr., saw a blaze in the kitchen on the ground floor. They went to the home of Mrs. William V. Roosa and telephoned to Fire Headquarters. Mrs. William Henderson, another daughter of Mr. Clark, was ill and in bed on the third floor. When the first firemen arrived the entire lower part of the house was afire. Mrs. Henderson had got to a window, had been overcome by smoke, and her arms could be seen stretched over the sill. When two firemen brought her down a ladder a physician restored her to consciousness.

The house was on the highest elevation of a long hill, which the water pressure could not reach. A second and third alarms brought more pumping engines, but the fire by that time had got beyond control.

MORALE AND MORALS ONE.

Secretary Daniels Tells of Cleaning Newport for Naval Reserve.

The policy of the Navy and War Departments with respect to the morals of sailors and soldiers, and an account of what has been done to protect the young men of the Naval Reserve stationed at Newport, are set forth by Secretary of the Navy Daniels in an article to appear in the forthcoming number of Association Men, the organ of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Secretary Daniels pays a tribute to the mothers of soldiers and sailors, saying that no sacrifices in war are "so heroic, so unselfish, so terrible" as theirs. By this he emphasizes the obligation of the military authorities to protect the sons in every possible way, adding that such protection is also in the interest of the country, both for a successful war and for citizenship after the war. "Morale and morals in the long run are synonomous," says the Secretary.

After thus laying down the theory of the Army and Navy Departments, Secretary Daniels takes Newport as an example of the danger to which the youths in service may be exposed and what has been and will be done to remove this danger.

"So far, indeed," writes Mr. Daniels, "as the openness of vice is concerned, Newport was somewhat complacent. Into this careless, thoughtless Summer resort were suddenly placed some thousands of young men, fresh from their homes, free from all restraints they had known. It never seemed to occur to the authorities that there was any additional responsibility placed upon them other than to see that the boys had a good time. So long as there were no drunken brawls in the streets, no public scandals, they apparently felt that they had done their whole duty to the youths of the nation, and that to make any change in the regular order of things was a matter for the Young Men's Christian Association and the ministers, but not at all for the police.

This apparently, in the eyes of the local authorities, ought to have settled the matter. It is not, however, any idea of the navy's responsibility, or the country's responsibility toward these young men. There has been established a new order of things at Newport that will remain so long as the navy remains there."

Mr. Daniels concludes with the statement that vigorous measures would be taken against those selling liquor to men in uniform.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930.....	96½	98
2s, coupon, 1930.....	96½	98
3s, registered, 1918.....	99¾	99⅞
3s, coupon, 1918.....	99¾	99⅞
3s, registered, 1946.....	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946.....	85	90
3s conversion, 1947.....	85	90
4s, registered, 1925.....	103	106
4s, coupon, 1925.....	106	108
2s, coupon, 1938, reg.....	96	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon.	96	98
3s Panama, '61, reg.....	88	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon.	88	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

			Yesterday.	Friday.
6s	Sept.,	1917....	100	100⅛
4½s	June,	1965....	102½	102½
4½s	Nov.,	1963....	101⅜	102⅜
4½s	Mar.,	1963....	101⅜	102⅜
4½s	Nov.,	1957....	101⅜	102¼
4½s	May,	1957....	101⅜	102¼
4½s	Nov.,	1917....	99⅞	99⅞
4½s	April,	1966....	97⅜	98
4½s	Mar.,	1960-30.	97⅛	98
4½s	Mar.,	1964....	97⅜	98
4½s	Mar.,	1962....	97⅛	98
4½s	Sept.,	1960....	97⅜	97¾
4s	May,	1959....	93¾	94½
4s	Nov.,	1958....	93⅜	94½
4s	May,	1957....	93⅜	94½
4s	Nov.,	1955....	93	94
4s	Nov.,	1936....	95	95
3½s	May,	1919....	99¼	..
3½s	Nov.,	1918....	99⅛	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954....	84	85¼
3½s	May,	1954....	83½	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

1½s	1924-1930	....	4.40	4.25
1½s	1918-1923	....	4.40	4.25
1½s	1924-1931	....	4.40	4.25
1½s	1921-1923	....	4.40	4.25
4½s	April,	1930....	4.50	..
4½s	1911-1919	....	4.50	..
3½s	1930-1939	....	4.50	4.25
1½s	1940-1963	....	4.50	4.25
3½s	1922-1929	....	4.50	4.25
3s	1925-1930	....	4.50	4.20

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	21
Adiron. Elec. Pw., pf.,	70	74
Am. Gas & Electric	110	113
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	48	49
Am. Light & Traction	307	311
Am. Light & Trac. pf	103	106
Am. Power & Light	96	96¾
Am. Power & Light pf	98	98¾
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	66	68
Am. W. W. & Elec	7⅞	8
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf	68	72
Am. W. W. & E. partic	20	25
Am. W. W. & E. war.	11	13
Carolina Power & Light	37	39
Carolina P. & L. pf	90	100
Cities Service	274	277
Cities Service pf	86	87
Cities Service new	29	29½
Colorado Power	29	30
Colorado Power pf	98	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	76	78
Conn. Power pf	92	95
Consumers' P. pf	94	97
Dayton P. & L. pf	90	93
Duluth Edison	75	82
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas El. pf	83	85
Electric B. & S. pf	99½	100
Electric Properties	67	68
El Paso Electric	102	106
El Paso Electric pf	94	97
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	88	90
Fed. Light & Trac.	14	15
Fed. Light & Trac. pf	47	52
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	94	100
Interstate Electric	38	40
Interstate Elec. pf	90	95

Bonds.		
Nat. Sec. prior lien 6s	89½	92
Nat. Secur. deb	45	58
Nat. Secur. incomes	10	18
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	93	95½
Nor. States P. 5s, 1926	97½	98½
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	93	95
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100¾	102
Omaha & Co. Bl. 5s	85	90
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) 5s, '31	95	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	89	100
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
Standard Gas & Elec. 6	90	94
p. c. notes, 1917	90	94
Tn. Light & Pow. of N. J. 5s	94	96
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92
U. S. R. R. & M. 6s, '25	111	118
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	90
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 6s, 1926	97	98
United Util. conv. 6s, '43	95	98¼
Utah Sec. 6s	90	91
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	93½	95
West. P. P. 1st 5s, 46	95	96
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	94
Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.	83	87

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.	High.	Low.	Last.
Sales.			
6 Balt. T. pf..	98¾	98¼	98¼
20 C. & Co. ctfs	12¾	12¾	12¾

Bonds.			
$2,000 At. Char. 5s.	98¼	98¼	98¼
45,000 B. C. 4s, '55.	97½	97½	97½
1,000 Can. Co. 5s..	98	98	98
8,000 City & S. 5s, Wash	86	86	86
17,000 Coaden & Co. 6s, ctfs....	94¾	94¾	94½
5,000 Con. Co. G. & E. notes ctfs..	98	98	98
5,000 Un. Ry. inc. 4s	62¾	62¾	62¾
1,000 Un. Ry. 4s..	80¼	80¼	80¼
1,000 Wash., B. & Annap's 5s.	85¼	85¼	85¼

BOSTON.

Mining			
Sales.			
8 Ahmeek	100	100	100
110 Alaska Gold.	25	25	25
90 Am. Zinc....	25	25	25
170 Am. Sm'l'g.	12¾	12	12¼
110 Cal. & Ariz.	79	78½	79
3 Cal. & Hecla.	535	535	535
100 Centennial..	17½	17½	17½
10 Copper Range	59¼	59¼	59½
840 Davis-Daly..	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
145 East Butte..	11	11	11
50 Hancock....	14½	14½	14½
80 Lake	11	11	11
900 Mason Val..	7⅞	7½	7⅞
80 Mass Con....	13	13	13

Railroads.			
5 Bost. & Me....	129	129	129
50 C.J.&S.Y.pf.	100	100	100

Miscellaneous.			
280 Am. Ag. Ch.	100⅝	100	100½
10 Am. Wool. pf.	98	97½	98
83 Art Metals..	11¾	11	11¾
125 A..G.& W.I..	107	106¾	106¾
100 Cuban Cem..	17	17	17
20 Edison	177	177	177
22 Gen. Elec...	154	154	154
40 Mass. Gas..	93	92½	92⅝

Bonds.			
$1,000 Liberty Loan	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2,000 Mass. Gas 4½s, 1929	91	91	91

$1,000 Elkhorn 6s..	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000 Fairm't & Cl. 5s..	99½	99½	99½
5,000 Un. Ry. inc. 4s	62¾	62¾	62¾
1,000 Un. Ry. 4s..	80¼	80¼	80¼
1,000 Wash., B. & Annap's 5s.	85¼	85¼	85¼

CHICAGO.

Stocks.			
Sales.			
25 Booth F. old.	111	111	111
75 Do new....	23	23	23
3 Chi. Tel....	120	120	120
10 Com. Edison.	121	121	121
10 Lindsay Lt..	30½	30½	30½
100 Do pf.....	10¾	10¾	10¾

Bonds.			
$1,000 C. C. Ry. 1st.	93½	93½	93½
1,000 Pub. Ser. of N. Ill. 5s.....	89¼	89¼	89¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.			
Sales.			
34 Am. Stores..	37	37	37
2 Am. Gas....	103½	103½	103½
10 Elec. Stor'e..	60	60	60
300 Lake S. Cp..	17¾	17	17¾
114 Penn. R. R..	53¾	53½	53⅝
25 Phila. Elec..	29½	29½	29¼

Bonds.			
$4,000 Leh. V. con. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil.....	19¾	20¼	19
Atlantic Refining..	983	1005	985
Borne-Scrymser ...	410	430	410
Buckeye Pipe Line.	99	101	99
Chesebrough Mfg..	390	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil..	575	585	575
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38
Cumberland P. L..	160	170	160
Eureka Pipe Line..	207	212	207
Galena Signal Oil.	147	150	147
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	139	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line.	222	227	220
Indiana Pipe Line..	96	99	96
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¼	13¼	13¼
National Transit..	14	15	14
N. Y. Transit.....	185	190	185
Northern Pipe Line	102	105	100
Ohio Oil.....	278	287	278

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
Penn.-Mex. Fuel...	47	53	47
Prairie O. & G....	520	525	520
Prairie Pipe Line.	280	285	280
Solar Refining....	335	345	335
Southern Pipe L...	195	200	195
South Penn. Oil...	500	505	500
S. W. Penn.....	108	113	108
Stand. Oil of Cal.	262	265	262
Stand. Oil of Ind.	755	765	755
Stand. Oil of Kan.	475	490	475
Stand. Oil of Ky..	355	365	355
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	515	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	596	600	595
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	290	293	292
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	440	455	440
Swan & Finch.....	105	115	105
Union Tank.....	102	104	102
Vacuum Oil.....	383	388	383
Washington Oil ...	30	54	30

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MARTHA E. BAUM of 564 West 140th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,523, and no assets. There are only two creditors, the Van Norden Trust Company, $5,500, and Jerome M. Schwartz, $4,023.

H. P. STEPHENSON COMPANY, INC.—Frederick W. Greenfield has been appointed receiver by Judge Manton of the H. P. Stephenson Company, Inc., plumbing and heating contractors, 15 East Forty-fourth Street, at the request of creditors, in bond of $5,000. The assets are estimated at $8,000.

EFFURTH HOTEL AND CAFE COMPANY, INC., 200 and 204 West Forty-second Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $73,276, and assets of $5,375, consisting of cash, $1,525; stock of wines, $1,700; electric motor pump, &c., $550, and furniture and fixtures, $1,500. Among the creditors are Stewart Distilling Company, $10,000, for money loaned and secured; Jacob Ruppert, $34,075; Charles Furthman, $20,362, money loaned and salary as President, and the City of New York, $1,204, taxes for vault space and water.

CENTURY DYE AND PRINT WORKS, 320 Broadway and West Passaic, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $25,209, and assets of $42,490, consisting of plant at Passaic, $30,000; stock and material, $6,621; office furniture, $100; accounts, $784, and cash in bank, $44.

DEFIANCE WAIST CO., INC., 17 West Seventeenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $15,144 and assets of $4,967, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $750; accounts, $7,902, and cash in bank, $215.

ANNA LUCKMAN, dealer in butter, eggs, and canned goods, 152 Monroe Street, has made an assignment to Max G. Coman.

HERMAN PINKIERT.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of Herman Pinkiert, dealer in housefurnishing goods, 3,906 Broadway, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar cash.

ISAAC LEVINE and SAMUEL GILESON. —Isaac Levine, 1,443 Forty-first Street, and Samuel Gileson, 1,316 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $3,039; assets, $50.

PETER PETRUCCELLO, 364 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $18,433.96; no assets.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 28.—John P. Dunne, a contractor and manufacturer of Morristown, filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $78,204 and assets of $32,242.

Louise W. Dunne, a housewife, of Morristown, filed a petition with debts of $39,461 and assets of $111,970.

Robert B. Hunter of Pulpwood, a salesman and formerly of the Hunter Arms Company, filed a petition with liabilities of $1,149,900 and assets of $157,990.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 28.—William H. Dirdas, wholesale liquor business at East St. Louis, Ill., under the style of the W. H. Dirdas Liquor Company, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $26,845; assets, $14,762, of which $14,000 is stock in trade.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Barrington, Dudley—Hotel Astor, costs. $108.30
Bailey, Frank—S. S. Strafford, Inc., costs 222.18
Doering, Francis A.—Vogel & Rotkin... 103.77
Dooley, Wm. G., and Motor Vim Service Co., Inc.—A. Wynehouse..... 344.41
Fox, Arthur—Park & Tilford..... 144.31
F. W. Busing Co.—General Dehydrator Co., costs 108.53
461 8th Avenue Co., Inc.—Master Builders Co. 2,817.23
Garafalo, Frank, Vincent Garafalo, and Little Italy Realty Co—Am. Mtg. Co. 2,691.72
Goldberg, Isaac—Chas. K. Barnum & Son, Inc. 783.10
Heslonin, Gustave—E. Petri..... 289.31
Hirschfield, Joseph—Superfine Oil Co., Inc. 151.91
H. P. Stephenson Co.—Jenkins Bros.... 382.08
Potter, Emily H.—J. Farguharson 2,634.08
Repetti Co.—W. A. Barrington..... 273.29
Herbstrith, Charles—C. H. Koster..... 121.81
Meyer, Otto A.—R. A. Cade..... 357.97
Moss, Isidore—W. Aronoff et al..... 187.31
Moore, Thomas J.—W. Rae..... 379.91
Mankin, Harris—L. Rayvid..... 113.40
Paleologue, Jean—Guaranty Trust Co. of New York 457.11
Rosenbaum, Leiter—J. Levy..... 224.23
Strubel's Ridgewood Iron Works—Jos. Joseph & Bros. Co. 527.06
Silverman, Philip, Morris Silverman and Hyman Davis—S. Wolls..... 496.56
Tully Building Co., Inc., and John J. Tully—E. M. Cokefair..... 324.66
Thorn, Frank—T. Diegler..... 2,803.36
W. Wells & Co., Inc.—Mtrs. Commercial Co. 1,292.71
Zdeneck, Frank—Morris & Co..... 222.13

In Bronx County.

Cohen, Louis—R. Buchman..... $275.72
Gussow, Paul—W. J. Höhle et al..... 192.22
Koch, Jacob H.—S. Herrman..... 116.48
Profilio, Giuseppe—J. Doris et al..... 41.72
Paul, Domenico—A. Pennacchia..... 214.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Gill, John J.—T. B. Reid et al, Feb. 6, 1911 ..... $200.00
Lawyers Title & Trust Co. and U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.—Chautauqua Planing Mill Co., Inc., July 2, 1917.... 368.26
Selline Land Co. & Chas. W. Clowe—J. V. Irwin, Jan. 18, 1916..... 391.03
Psychological Research Society—Columbus Circle Printing Co., Feb. 21, 1916. 345.87
Peterson, Oscar J., and Carl O. Youngquist—E. D. Hobson, June 19, 1917.... 222.26

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The volume of trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the short session of two hours was on a particularly good scale in the case of United States Steel common. More than 22,000 shares of that stock were dealt in. It was one of the leaders in the upward movement of prices which occurred in the first hour, but the usual week-end realising carried it off toward the close. It sold as high as 124. The dealings were well distributed, with commission houses handling a broad business in odd lots.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Allis-Chal ...	29	29	29
50 Am. Can....	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
120 Am. C. & F.	76½	76½	76½
50 Am. Linseed..	27¼	27¼	27¼
350 Am. Loco'e..	73½	72¼	72¼
300 Am. S. & R.	103⅝	102¾	103⅛
50 Am. Sugar...	121¼	121¼	121¼
210 Am. Copper..	77⅝	77¼	77⅝
10 A., T. & S.F.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2,540 Baldwin L...	74⅞	73¾	74⅛
150 Balt. & Ohio.	70	70	70
1,570 Beth. St'l B.	128¼	120⅜	127
350 Cent. Leath..	88¼	88¼	88¼
10 Ches. & Ohio	60¼	60¼	60¼
400 C., M. & St.P	70½	69¼	69½
100 Col. F. & I..	51½	50⅝	51¼
1,270 Corn Prod....	35⅝	35	35¼
750 Cru. Steel...	82⅝	81⅜	81⅜
150 Cuba C. S....	39⅞	39¼	39⅞
100 Dist. Sec.....	29½	28	28¼
10 Erie	24⅜	24¼	24⅜
550 Gen. Motors.	113	111¾	112½
50 Gt. N. Ore...	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝
50 Insp. Copper.	56	55¾	55¾
150 Int. Mer. M.	29	29	29
750 Int. M. M. pf	88¼	87¾	87¾
10 Ken. Copper..	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
50 Lack. Steel..	91¾	91¾	91¾
20 Max. Motor..	54	54	54
100 Mexican Pet.	96⅞	95⅝	95⅝
10 Miami Cop..	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
30 Mid. Steel....	58½	58¼	58½
50 Mo. Pacific..	31⅞	31¼	31¼
90 Nat. E. & S..	45¾	44¾	45¾
10 N. Y., N. H. & H.....	36	36	36
50 Ohio C. Gas.	58¼	58¼	58¼
150 Reading	94¾	94¼	94¾
100 Rep. I. & S.	91¾	91	91
100 Sinclair Oil..	42⅝	42¼	42⅜
10 South. Pac..	94¾	94¾	94¾
30 South. Ry....	27	26⅞	26⅞
780 Studebaker...	54⅝	53¼	54⅜
20 Tob. Prod....	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
50 Union Pac...	136¼	136¼	136¼
620 U. S. Ind. A.	168¾	165¾	167¾
150 U. S. Rubber	62¾	62	62
2,290 U. S. Steel...	124	123	123
190 Utah Copper.	104¾	103¾	104¾
100 West. Elec..	48½	48	48
750 Willys-Over..	31½	30¾	31¼

MINING STOCKS.			
700 Atlanta	10¼	10¼	10½
300 Gold'd Con.	.53	.52	.53
500 Gt. Bend...	.08	.08	.08
50 Ontario	5.60	5.50	5.50
400 Portland ...	1.45	1.45	1.45
200 Ton. Ext..	2.25	2.25	2.25

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000 ‡Aetna Expl.	6⅞	6¾	6¾
200 ‡Air Reduc..	93	93	93
800 Am. Writ. Pa..	3¼	3	3¼
200 Brit.-Am. T.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,000 ‡Car. L. & P.	4¾	4¼	4¼
1,600 Carwen Steel	11

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm in a Quiet Session —Big Loss in Excess Reserves Shown.

A good tone in the stock market yesterday was ascribed largely to buying for the short interest in the usual weekend adjustment of positions, but the feeling throughout the Street was unquestionably better. It was argued by traders that a market which showed such powers of resistance in the face of the most discouraging kind of news was in an excellent position, and although they see nothing in the situation at the moment to justify hopes of a pronounced forward movement, they regard the technical position as being favorable to an advance upon a satisfactory settlement of the disturbing questions confronting the Administration.

Moderate gains were numerous in yesterday's quiet session, with losses scattered and in most cases confined to fractional changes. Pronounced strength was shown in United States Industrial Alcohol, which sold as high as 160½, closing at 161¾, with a net gain of 2¾ for the session, and in Baldwin, which sold as high as 75 on reports of concerted buying based on expectations of a large increase in its equipment business.

The talk of a forthcoming issue of Government bonds of larger dimensions than any one expected when the initial loan was authorized served to depress the price of the Liberty Loan yesterday, sales of full lots being made at a new low record price of 99.05. Secretary McAdoo took the financial district unawares with his new and enlarged war budget, and it now appears a certainty that the Government will have to draw upon the investment market for a much larger sum this year than was originally contemplated. The expectation is growing in some quarters that the interest rate will have to be raised on the next offering, making it 4 per cent., but this has not been decided upon, and another revision of the proposed changes in the income tax may restore the 3½% to parity.

The belief is growing in banking circles that the Council of National Defense will adopt, in the end, a liberal policy in the matter of fixing prices with a view to stimulating production. It is realized that care must be taken not to interfere with the operation of plants, and the strike menace, which has raised its head even with wages steadily rising, might assume much more serious proportions if prices were lowered to a point that invited a reconsideration of existing wage scales.

Excess reserves shown in the weekly statement of the Clearing House banks again slumped off last week, and now stand at $106,891,000, or at substantially the level held at the end of June. The loss last week was $37,154,000. This was largely accounted for by a movement of funds to interior points to offset withdrawals of Government funds from the banks, and was accompanied by a reduction of $49,415,000 in the member banks' reserves carried with the central institution.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 3 | Last 3
Low ..... 3 | Renewals 3

Time Loans.

[illegible] (MONTHS)

Sixty days.... 4½ | Sixty days.... 4@3⅝
Ninety days.... 4½ | Ninety days.... 5
Four months.. 4¼@4¼ | Four months.. 5 @5¼
Five months.. 4¼@4¼ | Five months.. 5¼
Six months.... 4¼ | Six months.... 5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@3⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3⅝@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4¼
4 to 6 months ..... 4¼@5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	...
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	...
France—				
Demand	5.76⅝	5.76⅝	5.76⅝	—.00¼
Cables	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75½	—.00¼
Rubio—				
Demand	21.25	21.25	21.25	—.30
Cables	21.35	21.35	21.35	—.30

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates for Bankers.	Demand or Checks.	Yesterday's Close. Cables.
4.8065 London	4.7555	4.76¼
5.1825 Paris	5.76⅝	5.75½
Cuba—		
Honganeg	63.00	62.10
Peking	99.00	98.125
Shanghai	98.00	98.125
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.90
40.10 Holland	41.81¼	41.43¾
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.23¾	7.22¼
Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.25
Yokohama	51.25	51.25
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.50 Russia	21.38	21.35
20.18 Straits Settlements—		
Stockholm	23.05	23.35
Copenhagen	29.35	29.55
Christiania	30.10	30.30
19.295 Spain	22.85	22.00
42.41 Rio de Janeiro	35.25	35.875
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.75	43.875
5.1826 Switzerland	4.58	4.55

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $533,625,000; balance, $57,775,238. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $171,805. Federal Reserve credit balance, $18,782,940.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.8125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 89¼d, unchanged; in New York, 76⅛c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 60¾c.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1917.	
July 28	$8,111,975,886	$3,447,777,615
July 21	8,823,365,595	6,262,519,028
July 14	8,738,627,649	6,243,476,588
July 7	8,515,983,685	5,836,919,492
	1916.	
July 29	$2,376,607,157	$4,049,388,078
July 22	2,546,851,844	4,382,024,852
July 15	2,982,474,164	4,389,983,810
July 8	2,625,883,692	4,404,014,601

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1917	3	2	2½	1911	2¼	2	2¼
1913	2¾	2	2½	1910	2¼	1	1¾
1913	2	1¾	1¾	1909	2	1¾	1¾
1914	7	2	3½	1908	1¼	1	1¼
1913	2½	2¼	2¼	1907	8	2	2½
1912	6½	2½	3	1906	2½	2	2½

Meetings Officially Announced.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Am. Sumatra Tob. Co.	July 27	...	Aug. 6
Ann Arb. R.R. Co.	Sept. 4	Sept. 17	Sept. 15
A., T. & S. F. Ry. Co., pref.	Sept. 20	Aft. Mtg.	Oct. 25
Gulf States Steel Co., St. Tr. ctfs.	...	Aug. 21	Sept. 1
Iowa Cen. Ry. Co.	Aug. 5	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
Min., St. P. & S. S. M. Ry. Co.	...	...	Sept. 15
Nashville, Chatt. & St. L. Ry. Co.	Jan. 9	...	Apr. 9

INFORMATION ON "RIGHTS."

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settlement Day.	Privilege Expires.
Nova Scotia S. & C. Co., Ltd.	June 30	July 26	July 26	July 26
Stn. O. & R.	July 27	.....	July 31	Aug. 15
Texas Co.	July 10	.....	July 24	Aug. 10

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	222,875	88,583	254,942
Year to date	113,240,635	93,962,084	76,586,468

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	5¼	100	Alaska Gold Mines	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
29⅝	29⅞	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
92¼	92⅝	300	Am. Beet Sugar	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	...
48¼	48⅛	100	Am. Can	48¼	48¼	48⅛	48¼	+ ⅛
76⅛	76⅝	2,100	Am. Car & Fdry	76	76⅞	75¾	76⅝	+1
13¾	13⅝	100	Am. H. & Leather	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
60	60	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	59⅝	60	59⅝	60	+ ⅜
13⅞	14⅛	100	Am. Ice	14	14	14	14	...
52	52⅝	100	Am. Ice pf.	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	58	100	Am. International	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	27⅝	1,900	Am. Linseed	27¼	27⅝	27	27¼	— ⅛
72½	73	7,900	Am. Locomotive	72½	73¼	72½	72½	+ ⅛
103	104	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	103	103	103	103	...
15	16	400	Am. Malting	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
70⅞	71⅜	3,400	Am. Malting 1st pf.	70⅝	71½	70⅝	71⅛	+ 1⅛
103	103⅛	5,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	103½	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛	...
68¼	68½	200	Am. Steel Fdries	68	68⅛	68	68½	+ ⅝
120¾	121¼	500	Am. Sugar Ref.	121	121¼	121	121¼	...
50½	50⅝	400	Am. Sumatra Tob.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
118⅝	119	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	118⅛	118⅝	118⅛	118⅝	+ ¼
101	101¼	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	101	101	101	101	— ½
53¼	53⅜	200	Am. Woolen	53¼	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
77	77⅛	3,200	Anaconda Copper	77	77⅝	76⅞	77	...
57¼	58⅛	500	Associated Oil	58¼	58½	58⅛	58⅛	— 1⅛
100¼	100¼	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100¼	100¼	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
103¼	106¾	300	At., Gulf & West I.	107	107	106⅜	106⅜	+1½
73⅞	74⅛	15,300	Baldwin Loco.	73⅜	75	73⅜	74	+1
69⅞	70¼	100	Baltimore & Ohio	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
128	129¼	100	Bethlehem Steel	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	+1¼
127	127¼	14,100	Beth.S.class B t.ctfs.	127¼	128¼	126¾	126⅞	+ ⅜
59	60	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
160¼	161½	100	Canadian Pacific	161	161	161	161	...
88¼	88½	4,000	Central Leather Co.	87⅜	88¾	87⅜	88¼	+ ⅜
80¼	81	300	Chandler Motor	80¾	81	80½	81	+ ⅜
60	60¼	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
69¼	69⅞	8,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	69¼	70⅛	69	69⅞	+1
109⅞	...	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	110¼	110¼	109⅞	109⅞	— ⅛
34	34⅛	300	C., R. I. & P.t. ctfs.	34⅛	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
71½	72¼	200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	71⅝	72	71⅝	72	+ ⅛
58½	58⅝	500	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	58⅞	59	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	20	100	Chile Copper	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	...
54⅝	55	800	Chino Copper	55	55	55	55	+ ⅜
40	41	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	+1
50⅜	51¼	1,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	50¾	51⅞	50¾	51⅞	+2
40⅞	40¾	200	Columbia Gas & El.	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅞	3,500	Corn Products Ref.	35¾	35¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
97⅛	98	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+ ⅛
81½	81⅝	6,500	Crucible Steel	82⅛	82⅝	81½	81½	+ ⅛
39⅞	40⅜	500	Cuba Cane Sugar	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
28	28¼	6,400	Distillers' Secur.	28⅛	28⅛	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅛
33	34	500	Elk Horn Coal	33⅝	33⅝	33	33	— ⅛
24⅛	24⅜	200	Erie	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
48	49	700	Federal M. & S. pf.	47	48¼	47	48½	+2¾
37¼	38	50	Fisher Body	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¾	...
112	113	5,500	Gen. Mot. temp. ctfs.	111½	113	111½	112	+ ⅛
50½	50¾	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
80	82	400	Granby Consol.	81½	81½	81½	81½	+1½
104	104½	10	Great Northern pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
33	33½	1,300	G. N. Ore ctfs.	33	33	33¾	33½	+ ⅜
42	42½	100	Greene-Cananea	42	42	42	42	...
55⅜	55⅞	2,000	Inspiration Copper	55⅝	56	55⅜	56	+ ⅛
97	97⅜	400	Interboro Consol.	96	96	94	96	+ ⅛
57⅛	58	200	Int. Agricultural pf.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅛
28½	29	800	Int. Mer. Marine	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅛
87¾	87⅞	4,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	88	89	87¾	87¾	...
38⅝	39	100	Int. Nickel	39	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
34	34½	100	Int. Paper	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
52	55⅞	100	Kan. City South. pf.	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
46	47	200	Kelly Spring Tire	46½	46½	46½	46½	— ⅛
42¾	43	1,900	Kennecott Copper	43	43¼	43	43	+ ⅛
91½	92	700	Lackawanna Steel	91¼	92	91½	91⅝	+ ⅛
63½	64	100	Lehigh Valley	63½	63½	63½	63½	+ ⅛
123¾	124¼	100	Louisville & Nash.	123¾	124	123¾	124	+ ⅛
33	33½	1,500	Maxwell Motors	33¼	34	33¾	33½	— ⅛
95¼	95⅝	910	Mex. Petroleum	96¼	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	41	1,100	Miami Copper	40⅝	41	40¼	41	+ ⅛
58½	58⅝	1,000	Midvale Steel	58½	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝	+ ⅛
101	103	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	100	100	100	100	— 4
31⅝	32	1,500	Mo. Pacific tr. ctfs.	31⅜	32	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅛
36½	36⅝	600	Nat. Conduit & Cable	36⅜	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	45	5,100	Nat. Enam. & Stp.	44¾	45¼	44¾	44⅝	— ⅛
96	100	100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	99½	99½	99⅛	99⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅝	200	Nev. Consol. Cop.	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
30½	31	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	31	31	31	31	...
131	139	300	N. Y. Air Brake	132	132	131½	131½	— ⅛
88⅛	88⅝	200	New York Central	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	36	800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
120	122	200	Norfolk & Western	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	— 1½
100¾	100¾	100	Northern Pacific	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
97	98	100	Nova Scotia S. & C.	98½	98½	98½	98½	— ⅛
57⅞	58⅛	1,200	Ohio Cities Gas	58	58⅜	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅜
5½	5⅝	200	Ontario Mining	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
89	90	100	Owens Bot. Mach.	89½	89½	89½	89½	...
53¼	53⅜	200	Penn. Railroad	53⅛	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜	+ ⅛
76¼	77	100	People's Gas, Chi.	76⅛	76⅜	76⅛	76⅜	— ⅛
37¾	37⅞	600	Philadelphia Co.	36⅞	38	36⅞	38	+1⅛
39½	40¼	300	Pierce Arrow pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
99	99	600	Pierce Arrow pf.	98	98½	98	98½	+ ⅛
54½	55	400	Pitts. Coal c. of d.	55	55¼	54	54	— ⅛
72¼	74	500	Pressed Steel Car	72½	72¾	72½	72¾	— ⅛
143	144½	200	Pullman Company	144½	144½	144	144	+1½
27¼	27½	1,300	Ray Consol. Copper	27	27¾	27	27¾	+ ⅛
94¼	94⅝	2,600	Reading	94¼	94¾	94¼	94⅝	+ ⅛
41¾	43	100	Reading 2d pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	...
90¼	91	2,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	91¼	91¼	91	91	— ⅛
102¼	102½	100	Rep. Iron & St. pf.	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾	+ ⅛
63½	64	700	Royal Dutch cfs.	64½	64⅞	64	64	+ ⅛
17½	17⅝	200	St. L. & San Fran.	17½	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅛
93	98	200	Savage Arms	98	98	98	98	+2
12	12½	200	Seaboard Air Line	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
167¼	170	100	Sears-Roebuck Co.	170	170	170	170	+ ⅛
42¾	43	1,800	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	43	43	42¾	42¾	— 1¼
52	58	200	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	51⅞	52	51⅞	52	...
93⅝	93⅞	700	Southern Pacific	94	94	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	27	2,000	Southern Railway	26⅞	27½	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
54⅞	56	100	Southern R'way pf.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅛
54½	54⅝	8,600	Studebaker Co.	53⅝	54⅛	53⅝	54½	+1⅛
44½	45	100	Superior Steel	44¼	44½	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
17⅛	18	100	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	...
187⅛	189	500	Texas Co.	186½	189½	186½	188½	...
...	...	1,600	Texas Co. rights	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
17	17¼	100	Texas Pacific	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
65⅝	65¾	2,600	Tobacco Products	65¼	65¾	65	65½	+ ⅛
102	103½	100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	102¼	103½	103¼	103½	— ⅛
84	87	200	Twin City Rap. Tr.	85	85	85	85	...
81	85	100	Union B. & P. new	81	81	81	81	—1
135½	136	200	Union Pacific	136	136	135¼	135½	+ ¼
115½	116	2,100	United Cigar Stores	115⅝	116	115¼	115½	+ ¼
43	45	100	United Alloy Steel	45	45	45	45	—2
167¼	167⅝	7,900	U. S. Indus. Alco.	165¼	168½	165¼	167⅝	+2⅝
61½	62	2,400	U. S. Rubber	61	62¼	61	61¾	+ ⅛
123	123¼	46,800	United States Steel	123¾	123⅞	123	123	+ ⅛
118	118⅝	500	U. S. Steel pf.	118½	118½	118	118	— ⅜
103⅝	104½	900	Utah Copper	103⅞	104⅜	103⅝	104	+ ⅛
26½	27	100	Wabash pf. B	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
19¾	20	100	Western Maryland	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
48¾	48⅞	2,000	West'house E. & M.	48⅝	48¾	48	48½	+ ⅛
67½	68½	400	Wilson & Co.	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
31⅝	31¾	8,800	Willys-Overland	30¼	31¾	30¼	31¾	+ ⅛

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	70.58	70.36	70.44	+ .06
25 industrials	81.06	80.38	80.65	+ .36
50 stocks	80.82	80.37	80.54	+ .21

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 28	80.82	80.37	80.54	+ .21
July 27	80.43	79.84	80.33	+ .32
July 26	80.43	79.80	80.01	— .11
July 25	80.83	79.84	80.12	— .10
July 24	81.06	80.07	80.22	— .21
July 23	81.01	80.17	80.43	— .71
July 21	81.31	80.58	81.14	+ .08

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
July	82.44	July 2	79.53	July 19	80.54
1916	87.04	July 6	82.91	July 14	84.38
1915	75.34	July 30	66.96	July 10	73.53
1914	89.06	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
1913	78.05	July 1	65.80	July 9	66.34
1912	82.76	July 3	79.75	July 12	81.80
1911	83.75	July 19	81.50	July 5	82.49

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	80.54
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	84.10
	Full Years.				
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	75.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
July 28	82.72	—.04	July 21	82.26	+.04
July 27	82.76	+.07	July 20	82.92	+.03
July 26	82.69	—.06	July 19	82.89	+.04
July 25	82.75	—.11	July 18	82.85	+.17
July 24	82.86	—.03	July 17	82.68	+.03
July 23	82.89	—.07	July 16	82.65	—.09

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	89.48	July 20	82.61	July 9	82.72
†1916	87.43	June 17	86.19	Apr. 22	86.87
	Full Years.				
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 22	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

New Low Record for Liberty Bonds.

The United States Government Liberty Loan bonds established a new low record on the Stock Exchange yesterday, $102,000 worth changing hands at 99 35-50, or $997 per $1,000. This compares with the previous low figure of 99 38-50. Sales of Liberty bonds in $500 lots were made yesterday at 99 30-50, or $996 per $1,000. Sales at this level amounted to only $4,000, with total sales for the day of $413,000. Bankers are not attaching much importance to the decline in Liberty bonds for the reason that transactions are relatively small and indicate that a broad market in Government war bonds has not yet developed. Discussion of the early offering of another issue and the possibility that the next sale of Treasury certificates of indebtedness may be made at 3½, instead of 3¾, the rate paid previously, may have been responsible for the fractional decline.

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Decline in Surplus Reserves.

Yesterday's bank statement, issued by the Clearing House, showed a decline of $37,000,000 in surplus reserves for the week, bringing the total down to $106,891,000, which compares with $104,814,000 on June 30, the date of the last report before the Clearing House modified the basis for calculating reserves. For the week, loans increased $11,715,000 and deposits increased $10,963,000. The decline in surplus reserves was due principally to the withdrawal of funds by out-of-town banks, members of the Reserve System, decreasing their reserves held with the Federal Bank by nearly $50,000,000. The vault cash of members and non-members increased by about $11,345,000. The associated banks have Government deposits of $149,628,000, against which no reserves are kept.

***

Steel's Red Cross Dividend.

The Steel Corporation's Red Cross dividend of 1 per cent. was paid to shareowners yesterday. As approximately half the corporation's common stock is lodged in brokerage accounts, the question arises as to how much of the $2,500,000 going to this stock will actually be realized by the Red Cross. The Stock Exchange offered to help move the money along by notifying its members that Red Cross "appeal cards" were available at the Secretary's office. The purpose of the cards is primarily to call attention of holders of Steel who have their stock with brokers that the dividend was declared for the use of the organization of mercy, and would be paid over by the brokers if such payment were authorized.

***

Ford Company's Year.

The Ford Motor Company ends its 1917 fiscal year on Tuesday, and the report when published will show an enormous production. The decline of orders which many other companies felt from April to June is said to have been felt hardly at all by the Ford organization. It is reported on good authority that in the current fiscal year the company has built and sold approximately 740,000 automobiles, compared with 533,921 in the 1916 year. While some of the other producers of cars in quantity have been forced to cut down their manufacturing schedules because of lessened demand, the Ford Company has not been affected materially.

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Leisurely Short Covering.

Numerous holders of short contracts covered a part of their commitments in leisurely fashion yesterday over the week-end, with the effect of imparting a fairly firm tone to prices. Fractions, however, represented the net increase of the bulk of the active speculative issues. The market has fallen into so morbid, sluggish a state that the shorts are finding neither pleasurable excitement nor feelings of nervousness from their position. The possibilities of over-Sunday developments interest them only to the extent of limiting their lines on Friday and Saturday to "safe" boundaries. In fact, there were traders yesterday who went short toward the close, confident that Monday's early trading would see prices lower.

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Reserve Bank Statement.

The weekly report of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York indicates a reduction of $18,500,000 in bills discounted and acceptances purchased, and a decrease of $2,000,000 in investments of United States bonds and municipal warrants. The figure for Government deposits has been reduced to $16,000,000, a decrease of $10,000,000 for the week, and comparing with $228,000,000 reported on June 22. The total for Federal Reserve notes outstanding is $240,000,000, an increase of about $2,000,000 for the week.

EXPECT BIG DEMAND FOR STEEL MATERIAL

Mills Preparing to Double Their Output Before the Year Is Over.

MARKET NOW STAGNANT

Buyers Who Have Paid Top Prices Are Waiting for a Readjustment of Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 28.—Now that the Shipping Board trouble has been settled, the demand upon the plate mills for plates for the merchant freighters is likely to be accentuated. Contracts for ships will be placed more freely, and those who already have received contracts will be in position to push the work. The demand during the next few months, however, will be much smaller than that which will come when new shipyards are completed. In particular there are the yards of two steel interests, Lackawanna and the United States Steel Corporation, and the two yards to be built by the Government following plans developed by General Goethals.

Many of the mills are prepared for the demand. At the beginning of this year the capacity for producing ship plates was about 125,000 tons a month, while the capacity at present is probably 25,000 tons more. Plate mills now being built involve a capacity of about 100,000 tons a month, so that within a year the ship plate rolling capacity will be doubled. There will be no difficulty in furnishing all the structural shapes that can be used, as building operations are growing lighter.

The turnover in finished and unfinished steel during the past week has been the lightest in many years. In dull times considerable business has to be done every week, as there is little forward buying, and thus it appears peculiar that the iron and steel markets are quieter now than they are in dull times. Pig iron prices have not definitely declined, but there is a somewhat easier tone, and the market is quotable at the minimum of the prices recently regarded as representing the range, $52 or $53 for basic iron and $55 for Bessemer at valley furnaces.

The iron trade is desirous of seeing prices established on a level at which business can be done in regular course. Prices for most finished steel products, which have been paid lately by buyers favorably circumstanced, are not such as could be paid by the general run of customers. Business is, however, wound up to run for months to come, and the filling of old orders, and whatever prices are eventually developed will undoubtedly be quite profitable to all producers, even with allowance for the excess profits taxes.

Market Is Stagnant.

The stagnation of the iron and steel market is more pronounced than ever, and while some business is being done it amounts to very little as far as the market is concerned. The policy of watch and wait seems to be the motto of the buying trade, and buyers who have paid top prices feel that they have stayed long enough, and are content to wait for a readjustment in prices, either by natural influences or governmental intervention. A few small lots of pig iron are being delivered each day sold, but business is very dull, while in billets and sheet bars the market has been at a standstill for a week or more. Mills are calling for specifications on billet contracts, which records somewhat of a change in their attitude. The market is not quotably lower, but is simply stagnant. Some material concessions might sell a little tonnage, but the mills are not trying to force sales, and are, therefore, quoting former prices, not lower than $90 on billets. Very little activity is noticed in finished products.

The United States Steel Corporation's unfilled obligations at the end of June amounted to 11,383,287 tons, which is equal to the output at the rate of the last few months for about nine months. This total excludes orders for all the rails the corporation cared to sell for next year's delivery, as well as a considerable rail tonnage for 1919. In several other lines the orders extend far beyond nine months, so that obligations in some lines amount to much less than nine months of output. The large independents are understood to be booked up a less distance than the steel corporation, in general, for the sales policy has varied with different companies. Thus, Lackawanna reported 913,196 tons of unfilled business for July 1, while Republic reported 528,976 tons.

Rails are sold up through next year and into 1919, but by no means to the extent of the full rail rolling capacity, for most of the mills devote a part of their capacity to billets, and some to sheet bars also, while they have also rolled rounds for 3 to 3½ inch shrapnel. On plates, many of the large mills are sold up for more than a year, and while some of the smaller mills are sold up only for a few months, it is because they have been able to obtain fancy prices. Some mills have sold relatively little tonnage above 3.75c and scarcely any above 4.00c. There are new plate constructing plants sufficient to produce 75,000 to 100,000 tons of plates a month, and yet there has been very little selling against such new capacity. There is very little tonnage of shapes on the books, and the reports of the Bridge Builders and Structural Society show fabricated steel bookings in the first six months of this year averaging less than 59 per cent. of the fitting capacity, April being the highest with 68 per cent. and June the lowest with 47½ per cent. A great deal of tonnage is going on the books for the Emergency Fleet Corporation's freighters.

Little Business in Bars.

There has been a little contracting business done in bars for the first half of 1918, with agricultural implement makers reported to be on the basis that specifications would have to be filed before Jan. 1. Jobbers have less than three months' supplies under contract. In April the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company sold its remaining sheet tonnage for the year, estimated at less than six months' output, because it would require some time after July 1 to complete first half contracts, for the reason that steel was being diverted to the tin plate mills for conserving the food supplies. A fair estimate of the sheet output would be to say that half of it is sold up for six months and the other half for an average of three months. The tin plate mills seem to have completed their first half contracts on time, and the second half output is nearly all sold. No selling is heard of for the first half of next year.

In tubular goods, tubing is sold up for a very long time ahead, especially welded boiler tubes. Oil country goods and standard steel pipe are rarely sold far ahead, but the pressure to buy has been so heavy that the business now on the books probably represents four months' output. It is possible to buy pipe for much earlier delivery than that by paying the 42 per cent. list, which is about $25 a ton above the official list of the leading interest, in which the Republic Company is also found. With a continuance of such a complete stagnation as indicated above, it might not require more than three or four months for some of the mills to get in such shape as to be desirous of booking more business. At present the attitude of the buyers is to let the market alone.

The volume of pig iron business is very small. Furnaces are quoting the same prices as formerly, but are doing little business. Deliveries are being very well taken, but are chiefly of iron sold at much below the present market. Foreman Lake ore continues to grow easier, and the market is quotable at about $23 a ton lower, with inquiry very light. Prompt is quoted at $350 to $400, second half at $350 to $375, and first half at $350 to $375.

A new order of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has made a little difference in the market value of coke. The road has made an order that its cars are not to go off its own lines, placing it in the position that the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad has held for some time. For a long time coke loaded in Pittsburgh & Lake Erie cars has been bringing over a dollar a ton more than coke loaded in Baltimore & Ohio or Pennsylvania cars. Now the two former-named roads' cars are both at a discount, and some coke loaded in them has been offered at $9.75, while $10.50 to $11 has been obtainable for coke in Pennsylvania equipment. Today's market is, therefore, quotable at $9.75 to $11.

Coke production showed a gain last week, but was yet under the shipment totals. Esetimated production was 362,-148 tons, a total gain of 12,629 tons. The furnace ovens produced 225,354 tons, and the merchant ovens 136,794 tons.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.10	4.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.20	5.00
Canadian North.	1917-'36	4½@5	6.75	5.90
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	5.50	5.10
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.35	4.80
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.90	4.60
C., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.90	5.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.00	4.80
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	5.80	5.25
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.00	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.05	4.75
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.50	5.10
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.25	5.50
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.90	4.70
Louisville & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.90	4.60
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.10	4.80
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'33	5	6.50	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.90	5.20
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'35	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.95	4.65
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	5.50	5.06
Northern Pacific	1917-'28	4 @4½	4.90	4.80
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.50	5.10
Southern Pacific	1917-'25	4½	5.00	4.80
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.25	5.00

BANK AND CORPORATION NEWS

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, July 28, 1917

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Dis's, Inv'm't's, &a.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	Nat. Bank and Fed. Res. Notes.	Res. with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
FED. RES. BANK.												
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$5,220,000	$44,648,000	$334,000	$201,000	$113,000	$68,000	$5,568,000	.....	$37,206,000	$3,517,000	$784,000
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,508,500	22,770,000	155,000	115,000	545,000	46,000	2,468,000	.....	17,589,000	80,000	1,337,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,979,400	132,526,000	1,016,000	1,018,000	4,353,000	246,000	27,717,000	.....	137,387,000	6,078,000	3,771,000
National City	25,000,000	†45,985,800	441,391,000	3,236,000	1,495,000	1,426,000	2,734,000	102,734,000	.....	487,687,000	7,383,000	1,782,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	5,676,100	51,840,000	515,000	391,000	983,000	80,000	6,439,000	.....	44,781,000	1,296,000	487,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	871,800	14,972,000	279,000	219,000	308,000	33,000	2,219,000	.....	13,971,000	1,087,000	150,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	84,200	2,343,000	17,000	41,000	56,000	9,000	298,000	.....	2,007,000	.....	48,000
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	5,815,100	90,806,000	2,533,000	1,047,000	749,000	320,000	13,952,000	.....	86,082,000	9,476,000	4,950,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	20,235,000	278,498,000	3,243,000	2,485,000	1,009,000	141,000	43,177,000	.....	266,429,000	5,811,000	.....
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,500,000	2,294,200	69,509,000	1,773,000	697,000	946,000	679,000	9,502,000	.....	66,434,000	6,808,000	1,736,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	16,601,300	131,887,000	7,441,000	1,634,000	1,472,000	228,000	29,184,000	.....	148,428,000	.....	200,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	2,594,800	31,515,000	108,000	59,000	848,000	90,000	4,550,000	.....	28,529,000	525,000	1,016,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,107,800	10,766,000	489,000	27,000	877,000	326,000	2,214,000	.....	10,959,000	.....	124,000
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	6,875,900	104,479,000	1,962,000	478,000	2,276,000	2,154,000	15,808,000	.....	105,073,000	.....	.....
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,868,000	35,250,000	559,000	1,096,000	141,000	.....	4,862,000	.....	28,207,000	100,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	16,807,900	165,320,000	1,178,000	718,000	1,018,000	424,000	22,116,000	.....	154,302,000	3,328,000	3,559,000
East River National	250,000	85,100	2,893,000	26,000	81,000	127,000	7,000	414,000	.....	2,814,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,627,000	19,368,000	207,000	90,000	433,000	122,000	2,141,000	.....	15,453,000	.....	760,000
First National	10,000,000	26,399,900	180,807,000	2,526,000	771,000	1,198,000	21,000	24,023,000	.....	161,711,000	1,255,000	4,371,000
Irving National	4,000,000	4,558,900	33,030,000	1,992,000	575,000	2,916,000	21,000	17,226,000	.....	92,651,000	199,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat.	500,000	1,229,800	9,543,000	209,000	56,000	155,000	107,000	1,872,000	.....	10,286,000	.....	199,000
Chase National	10,000,000	12,602,100	251,321,000	6,306,000	3,264,000	2,225,000	464,000	39,538,000	.....	241,335,000	21,932,000	650,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,980,500	18,908,000	330,000	282,000	124,000	180,000	2,454,000	.....	18,018,000	20,000	893,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,862,700	19,455,000	201,000	162,000	333,000	77,000	1,440,000	.....	9,625,000	200,000	899,000
Fifth National	250,000	482,000	6,822,000	60,000	83,000	191,000	53,000	769,000	.....	5,053,000	363,000	248,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	2,182,300	43,582,000	1,150,000	639,000	820,000	92,000	3,490,000	.....	43,573,000	16,000	70,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	4,001,900	75,562,000	1,162,000	154,000	173,000	291,000	10,906,000	.....	65,241,000	2,235,000	499,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	848,200	10,571,000	246,000	161,000	183,000	78,000	1,477,000	.....	10,450,000	14,000	414,000
Union Exch. Nat.	1,000,000	1,170,900	12,009,000	118,000	104,000	289,000	75,000	1,538,000	.....	10,833,000	454,000	898,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,142,900	12,180,000	100,000	77,000	198,000	42,000	1,820,000	.....	10,234,000	560,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	1,123,000	25,436,000	486,000	199,000	625,000	162,000	3,291,000	.....	24,007,000	594,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,253,500	49,000,000	4,251,000	553,000	462,000	307,000	11,334,000	$36,000	55,724,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,854,500	35,186,000	7,283,000	1,297,000	855,000	73,000	.....	.....	26,485,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,337,800	12,813,000	984,000	230,000	409,000	298,000	791,000	3,000	13,178,000	26,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	994,200	9,338,000	391,000	251,000	335,000	134,000	553,000	547,000	9,216,000	150,000	.....
People's	200,000	455,000	3,226,000	169,000	73,000	129,000	56,000	189,000	40,000	3,155,000	17,000	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,109,400	17,547,000	1,822,000	380,000	841,000	107,000	.....	.....	16,404,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	806,500	5,442,000	314,000	33,000	57,000	89,000	223,000	35,000	3,307,000	.....	.....
German-American	750,000	545,000	6,468,000	827,000	135,000	17,000	3,000	237,000	.....	6,237,000	150,000	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,481,000	17,285,000	2,040,000	433,000	1,161,000	24,000	.....	.....	18,225,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	200,000	831,900	5,225,000	360,000	84,000	114,000	92,000	257,000	.....	4,718,000	.....	.....
Germania	400,000	778,100	6,640,000	482,000	46,000	165,000	80,000	396,000	.....	6,745,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Met.	1,000,000	2,244,500	15,784,000	813,000	301,000	445,000	175,000	905,000	194,000	14,325,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	110,000	4,051,000	296,000	165,000	85,000	37,000	220,000	.....	3,978,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	977,600	17,024,000	1,329,000	323,000	481,000	123,000	1,140,000	1,557,000	17,441,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	587,100	22,418,000	2,244,000	559,000	559,000	378,000	921,000	.....	25,087,000	35,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	3,194,900	35,479,000	1,959,000	352,000	261,000	332,000	1,419,000	2,070,000	28,388,000	4,562,000	.....
Bankers Trust	11,250,000	16,263,100	254,793,000	21,242,000	75,000	253,000	569,000	10,972,000	19,574,000	219,440,000	30,408,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,619,300	67,279,000	4,765,000	147,000	154,000	190,000	2,624,000	8,342,000	82,499,000	13,649,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	12,454,900	44,282,000	2,281,000	202,000	133,000	71,000	1,374,000	733,000	27,529,000	1,845,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	$25,000,000	$28,274,400	410,273,000	54,276,000	334,000	485,000	552,000	19,239,000	3,011,000	384,780,000	37,558,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,224,100	10,621,000	683,000	77,000	84,000	32,000	421,000	1,181,000	8,436,000	69,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T.	4,000,000	5,378,800	25,178,000	1,238,000	430,000	43,000	58,000	837,000	396,000	17,130,000	738,000	.....
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	6,547,700	80,000,000	5,594,000	235,000	633,000	345,000	3,418,000	3,623,000	68,335,000	20,330,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,537,800	24,442,000	1,277,000	90,000	270,000	201,000	3,126,000	944,000	22,321,000	680,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,664,500	75,286,000	6,064,000	183,000	132,000	117,000	3,046,000	2,214,000	60,511,000	6,595,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,282,100	19,444,000	1,552,000	357,000	155,000	129,000	919,000	846,000	18,381,000	1,298,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	526,000	18,066,000	857,000	108,000	262,000	58,000	842,000	804,000	12,844,000	1,711,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	5,067,500	57,197,000	3,986,000	55,000	238,000	504,000	2,575,000	14,000	51,506,000	4,028,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$123,850,000	$217,811,900	$2,417,083,000	(1)$44,820,000	(2)$20,110,000	(3)$26,965,000	(4)$3,020,000	$411,733,000	.....	$2,360,340,000	$76,311,000	$30,086,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	12,150,000	26,681,700	226,357,000	23,782,000	4,385,000	6,113,000	1,899,000	17,186,000	$2,582,000	234,738,000	405,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	62,750,000	98,040,000	1,128,240,000	105,775,000	2,376,000	3,123,000	8,263,000	48,634,000	38,202,000	972,297,000	123,800,000	.....
Agg., 59 members	$198,750,000	$342,533,600	$3,771,680,000	$174,377,000	$27,871,000	$35,901,000	$13,182,000	$477,553,000	$40,784,000	a$3,567,375,000	$200,619,000	$30,086,000
Change	.....	.....	—35,584,000	+18,257,000	+102,000	+117,000	—382,000	+58,719,000	+20,787,000	+$9,623,000	+107,000	+226,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Members Federal Reserve Bank	$2,413,707,000	(5)$43,982,000	(6)$19,732,000	(7)$26,416,000	(8)$7,782,000	$381,239,000	$2,332,276,000	$76,783,000	$30,157,000
State banks not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	227,250,000	22,738,000	4,301,000	5,624,000	1,770,000	17,553,000	233,212,000	404,000	.....
Trust cos. not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	1,132,572,000	109,707,000	2,729,000	3,413,000	3,148,000	48,966,000	978,726,000	125,240,000	.....
Aggregate, 59 members	$3,773,535,000	$176,427,000	$26,762,000	$35,453,000	$12,700,000	$447,748,000	$44,292,000	b$3,544,214,000	$202,427,000	$30,157,000
Change	+11,715,000	+12,001,000	—682,000	+204,000	—280,000	—45,227,000	+23,050,000	+$9,184,000	+1,479,000	+197,000

*As per official reports: 29 national, June 20, 1917; 16 State, June 20, 1917; 14 trust companies, June 20, 1917.
†Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $6,000,000.
(1) (2) (3) (4)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $96,815,000.
(5) (6) (7) (8)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $97,912,000.
a—United States deposits deducted, $149,142,000. b—United States deposits deducted, $149,628,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

Reserve required on:
Net demand deposits.....$806,844,200
Net time deposits.....2,289,330

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.		Excess.	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	.....	$411,733,000			
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	$36,673,000	17,186,000	Net demand and time dep.	$309,133,530	$102,599,470	+$50,536,070
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	115,037,000	48,634,000	Net demand deposits	43,252,840	11,612,160	+ 2,825,460
			Net demand deposits	145,844,550	17,826,450	+ 13,522,400
Total	$151,710,000	$477,553,000	Total net deposits	$497,230,920	$132,038,080	+$66,884,530

Actual Figures

Net demand deposits.....$808,195,880
Net time deposits.....2,808,490

Members Federal Reserve Bank	.....	$381,233,000	Net demand and time dep.	$305,499,370	$75,739,630	—$42,866,410
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	$34,452,000	17,553,000	Net demand deposits	27,973,150	10,007,840	+ 3,155,720
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	118,997,000	48,956,000	Net demand deposits	146,805,900	31,144,100	+ 8,076,550
Total	$153,480,000	$447,748,000	Total net deposits	$494,286,430	$106,891,570	—$37,154,140

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, July 28, 1917.

Institutions Clearing Through Members.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	6,073,100	103,300	170,400	975,200	911,300	8,666,800
Colonial	8,503,000	509,000	557,300	976,000	89,000	8,819,000
Columbia	9,464,000	702,000	445,000	523,000	12,000	10,086,000
Inter. Bank.	45,063,700	838,000	933,000	333,000	848,000	4,947,500
Mutual	7,672,000	661,000	286,000	1,046,000	.....	9,839,000
New Neth.	4,329,000	139,000	402,000	236,000	102,000	5,256,000
Wash. Hgts.	2,147,000	165,000	68,000	121,000	.....	2,016,000
Yorkville	6,411,900	568,000	328,000	585,600	42,200	7,934,900
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	6,263,000	69,200	183,500	558,800	849,400	6,764,000
Manhatt'n	18,058,100	1,095,300	1,188,200	3,014,500	143,200	25,459,800
Nat. City	6,064,000	79,000	139,000	567,000	811,000	7,105,000
North Side	4,808,455	300,578	196,067	606,392	4,981	5,681,446
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,685,000	267,000	548,000	4,440,000	284,000	10,412,000
Hudson Co.	5,309,079	112,206	205,028	303,075	906,484	5,146,936
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	6,561,800	67,800	113,600	1,189,700	33,100	7,081,900
Second Nat.	5,473,956	39,533	113,099	788,176	59,780	6,046,518
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
Hamilton	9,744,000	682,000	1,255,000	.....	.....	10,240,000
BAYONNE, N. J.						
Mechanics'	6,825,581	317,343	748,948	$46,105	7,589,897	

Institutions Not in the Clearing House.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Cuba	760,516	80,000	12,900	247,501	.....	959,039
Bk. of Euro.	2,429,700	262,700	84,200	169,000	.....	2,891,500
B'way Cent.	1,271,000	105,500	57,100	72,900	19,700	1,402,044
Bronx Boro.	1,920,052	51,257	126,284	92,057	36,691	2,173,691
Bryant Park	1,566,200	62,400	188,100	282,800	.....	1,790,500
Chel. Exch.	3,411,000	180,000	271,000	365,000	170,000	3,779,000
Harriman N.	30,644,800	1,135,200	135,100	.....	1,662,800	27,131,400
Public Nat.	13,178,400	558,500	158,100	1,265,000	1,263,200	15,380,000
Sherman	4,181,545	57,764	170,702	.....	970,665	4,425,822
2d Ward	2,800,100	117,500	177,700	520,100	31,900	3,289,900
W'chester Av	1,256,500	45,200	41,500	92,300	5,400	1,299,000
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	1,127,100	90,000	186,400	176,800	.....	1,441,100
Bk. Flatbush	1,480,000	80,000	78,000	136,000	.....	1,600,000
Homestead	958,600	71,000	52,800	56,500	.....	998,200
Montauk	813,000	60,000	84,100	93,000	.....	906,800
Peoples Nat.	2,442,700	35,500	144,500	170,000	72,000	2,960,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central	146,676,662	12,012,693	61,272,046	10,477,784	210,468,626
Empire	9,858,600	1,832,600	8,357,700	2,641,700	45,065,400
Equitable	187,328,000	10,072,000	11,676,000	20,862,000	184,850,000
Farm. Loan	155,330,300	13,283,500	15,101,500	16,013,000	188,162,600
Fulton	8,577,900	778,900	900,200	.....	9,169,700
Hudson	5,013,300	381,500	933,000	264,200	5,601,900
Mercantile T.	6,078,100	450,300	268,300	.....	6,260,100
N. Y. L. Ins.	33,605,500	2,540,000	812,000	.....	31,306,800
Transatlantic	4,455,800	214,000	333,100	2,900,500	6,461,700
Union	78,857,798	7,461,543	11,486,435	256,851	92,066,879
United States	70,060,700	5,000,000	7,855,400	.....	67,407,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	24,489,817	1,831,591	2,585,805	.....	20,646,806
M'facturers'	11,878,800	1,168,600	2,027,800	.....	14,094,500
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	3,057,400	125,400	272,240	46,154	2,917,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	9,744,000	682,000	1,255,000	.....	10,240,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	6,825,581	317,343	748,948	$46,105	7,589,897
Metropolitan	10,649,900	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	10,000,000
New York	58,600,600	4,000,000	4,000,000	.....	55,700,000
Peoples	26,728,600	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	26,000,000
Title Guarantee	33,761,800	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	33,761,800
United States Mortgage	77,676,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....	77,676,000
Total	$1,818,066,500	$143,000,000	$143,000,000	.....	$1,818,066,500
Change	—8,400,475	—1,000,000	—1,000,000	.....	—8,400,475

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to The New York Times their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.
Bankers	$295,591,000
Broadway	31,858,000
Brooklyn	87,869,000
Columbia	100,206,700
Fidelity	12,519,000
Franklin	28,258,000
Guaranty	409,624,000
Lawyers Title Insurance	19,526,400
Lincoln	15,813,200

EARNINGS

Railroads.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June gross	$1,349,991	$893,545	$290,445
Net after taxes	279,047	175,966	103,081
6 mos. gross	7,176,773	6,088,268	1,088,505
Net after taxes	1,546,704	1,304,697	242,007

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—

	1917.	1915.	
June gross	804,718	736,018	714,877
Net after taxes	236,484	272,824	185,221
Sur. aft. chgs.	129,509	146,849	63,136
6 mos. gross	4,169,637	4,149,308	3,987,310
Net after taxes	867,928	1,013,552	849,441
Sur. aft. chgs.	288,962	241,986	80,048

NORFOLK & WESTERN—

	1917.	Increase.
June railway oper. rev.	5,583,346	605,462
Net railway oper. rev.	2,004,773	*171,246
Surplus	1,638,250	*429,560
6 mos. railway oper. rev.	30,501,933	1,659,581
Net railway oper. rev.	11,878,100	*1,247,400
Surplus	10,198,863	*809,635
*Decrease.		

Public Utilities.

ALABAMA POWER COMPAN

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

With the ending of the third year of the war and the beginning of the fourth, attention is naturally directed toward the problem of its continuance. This interests business men of all kinds, from the controllers of the largest enterprises to the managers of retail stores. Taking the mere surface indications, however, the war seems further away from settlement today than it did when the German Army began its march through Belgium. But these surface indications are merely the face which the belligerents put on for the purpose of influencing their opponents. The controlling actors will be food and finance, as every one is well aware. Just now both Great Britain and Germany are secured against famine until next Spring at least, and each of them is about to issue a new huge loan to provide means for further carrying on of hostilities. This country is just beginning on its share. For some months to come, and until its armies to a sizable extent are in the trenches, the principal contributions from here will be the financial and other material aid furnished the Allies and—what is equally important—the restriction to neutral countries of exports liable to find their way to Germany. Under such circumstances no one expects any sudden termination of the struggle, and business is proceeding on the assumption that no peace will be had for a year hence, if then.

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As to Inflation of Prices.

Because, however, the continuance of the war seems assured, it does not follow that there will also be a continuance of the rise in commodities prices of all kinds, as has been the case for the last three years. Competitive bidding, speculation, and suddenness of demand have had much to do with inflating prices. Some of these factors have already disappeared, and others will soon go the same way. A number of producers in certain lines have likewise taken advantage of the opportunities offered to make exorbitant profits. Latterly much use has been made of the pretext that Government needs, which had to be attended to first, stood in the way of providing for civilian requirements. In many cases this has been a mere pretext, not founded on fact. Aside from cotton duck, whose production is comparatively limited, the textile mills of the country are equipped to supply all that is needed by the military authorities as well as what is required by the population in general and what export calls demand. So, too, are the shoe and other factories. It is merely a matter of apportioning the time to be devoted to each of these demands. Then, too, despite all assertions to the contrary, there is no lack of the raw materials of manufacture. There is plenty of cotton, silk, rubber, leather, and wool, and more of each will soon be obtainable. Incidentally, there is no reason why all-wool clothing should not be made and worn. So far as the difference in price is concerned, the all-wool fabric in a suit ought not to exceed in cost the half-cotton one by more than $3. But it is beginning to be apparent that price inflation has very nearly run its course.

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Some Evidences of Speculation.

On this question of prices it is only necessary to recall how, not so long ago, the price of coal dropped rather suddenly when official attention was called to the fact of an unnecessary inflation. Per contra, on Thursday, the Federal Trade Commission made a report showing the unwarranted profits fleeced from the public in the sale of flags. THE TIMES more than two months ago told the same thing unofficially. Now comes also an explanation of why this year, for the first time, the price of eggs did not drop in the Spring when the hens got busy again. It seems that the packers and other speculators thought this would be a good time to corner the supply, and so they bought up endless stocks of eggs from the farmers and put them in cold storage. The public, however, rebelled and refused to buy at the extortionate prices asked, and the stocks in storage kept on accumulating so that now they are almost, if not quite, up to the limits of keeping capacity. Some one is sure to lose money in the venture before long, and it is safe to say it will not be the public in general. The speculators have simply overreached themselves in this matter. In cheese, with an export trade curtailed by the British embargo, there is a likelihood of something similar happening. An inquiry now in progress will show whether meat prices are warranted. Before the investigating spirit is subdued perhaps the cost of a number of things to wear will come under scrutiny. If this happens, more droppings of price may be looked for.

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Need of Saving Gasoline?

Doubtless many were astonished at the appeal made the other day by Mr. Bedford, the President of the Standard Oil Company, urging motorists to stop all pleasure riding in order to conserve for Government uses the stock of gasoline. If the appeal had been based on the general argument that it is well for every one to be economical during wartime it would have had more force. Curiously enough, Mr. Redford's statement follows by only a few days one made in London at a meeting of the Shell Trading and Transport Company, which is one of the great oil producers and carriers of the world. In this, complaint was made against the Standard Oil Company for flooding its products all the way out to Calcutta and passing on the way other sources of mineral oil production. By this course, it is not only reducing its stocks for consumption in this country but it is also making use of a lot of shipping capacity that might, perhaps, be otherwise occupied. The Government figures show a very large export trade in petroleum and its products to other countries than those of the Allies. Naturally enough, it will be argued that the Standard Oil Company does not wish to lose the foreign markets which it has acquired. But, while it keeps up its exports, it is hardly fair to shut down on pleasure riding on the plea that this is necessary in order that the Government's needs may be met. Why not curtail the exports instead? It is also worth while noting that petroleum and its products come within the purview of the exports control law and that the Government may before long take cognizance of this matter.

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For the Tariff Commission.

Some very valuable information in official form should be forthcoming as a result of the inquiry set on foot by the Tariff Commission. That body is trying to find out from merchants and others what goods of domestic manufacture they are now handling in place of those which used to be imported, how these compare with the latter, and what new processes or inventions have been developed or are in prospect to provide substitutes. Besides these things, information is sought as to the articles which cannot now be obtained from abroad, as to how far the present conditions are due to patents or copyrights being held by foreigners, and as to the prices of domestic goods which have taken the place of foreign ones. Possession of these facts will be of great use in showing existing conditions and also the steps that should be taken toward making this country more self-contained, especially in essentials. The commission, in addition to seeking this information, however, asks for the opinions of the merchants as to whether "the industrial readjustment after the war will bring a higher or a lower price level for the new domestic products in your line which are now being substituted for articles imported before the war." It is to be feared that these opinions will be of little value. It is generally recognized that prices must come down in the final readjustment after the war. How long after is the question. It may be one year or two years or more, but sooner or later the drop must come. Merchants and dealers have no especial knowledge on the subject which is not in possession of others, and many of them, who are urgent for high duties, are hardly inclined to take an impartial view of a matter involving the tariff.

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Strength of Cotton Prices.

Technically the new cotton year will open on Wednesday, although the movement of this year's crop in any quantity will not begin for some weeks thereafter. On Wednesday, however, the estimate of the crop by the Government as of July 25 will be made public. The general impression is that it will be more favorable than the one at the beginning of this month. This is ascribed to the propitious weather since in the cotton belt and to the absence of reports of large devastation by the boll weevil. Despite the quotations on the Exchange, a kind of suspicion is growing that prices will be lower. The exports are about 600,000 bales less than last year, the consumption in domestic mills is, if anything, slightly less, and there promises to be a fairly large carryover. A fairly good crop is likely, therefore, to play havoc with prices in spite of the ease of borrowing on the stored cotton. More caution is observable in the goods market, where it looks as though a lot of fabrics had been bought as a matter of speculation, judging from the fact that second hands are releasing their holdings whenever prices show signs of softening. It is yet a problem whether consumers will pay next Spring on the basis of present wholesale prices, and, in case they do, whether purchases will not be seriously curtailed. Retailers are not overstocking as yet, in spite of the asseverations that they will be compelled to pay more later. They seem willing to abide the event and take their chances.

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Wool and Offerings of Woolens.

Transactions in raw wool have been rather quiet recently, but there appears to be less worry over supplies. No one seriously believes there will be any lack of the article in due course, but the failure to fix any particular time for shipments to begin from Australia, or to set any price on the material when it does come, brings in the element of uncertainty. It may safely be inferred that the British will exact a fair but not too low a price, so that English makers of woolens may not be placed at a disadvantage. There was a mild interest shown in the offerings in the goods market during the past week. Plenty of possible buyers were in evidence for such goods as were shown, but the disposition on the part of mills seems to be to dole out limited amounts at prices ranging from about 50 to 80 per cent. higher than they were. The Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers has taken cognizance of the fact that some mills pretended to have army orders when they had not, and used that pretext for canceling trade orders which they considered too low. Business in dress goods, as far as it has developed, has been only moderate. The deadlock in the women's wear industry, due to the change in discounts, still continues. Each side is as yet confident of carrying its point, and it may be several weeks before the situation is cleared.

DYESTUFFS MAKING TO BE INCREASED

Du Ponts' Plans Go Far Toward Making Domestic Industry Self-Contained.

The intimation from the offices of the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company at Wilmington, Del., within the last few days that the big powder concern would shortly make a formal announcement of its plans for entering the dyestuff field, has had the effect of arousing keen interest in color manufacturing and consuming circles. It is known that for a considerable period the firm had been maintaining a big force of chemists devoting their time exclusively to experimental work in color and other lines.

A man who has been in the closest possible touch with all phases of the recent coal tar color development in this country said yesterday that he was convinced the entrance of the powder concern into the actual manufacture of dyestuffs would be final proof that the American color industry had entered upon a permanent and impregnable stage.

"The du Ponts," THE TIMES informant said, "have given the most minute study to the whole question of the permanence in this country of the coal-tar dye industry, and would not embark on the new venture unless absolutely convinced that America in the future could hold its own against all comers. Furthermore, the Wilmington concern apparently feels assured of sufficient demand for its products, because whatever it goes into must be on a large scale."

Active factors in the dyestuff manufacturing business of the country not affiliated with the recently formed combination known as the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., gave it as their belief that the appearance of the du Ponts as a competitive force in the domestic field might later result in an interesting lineup of the two large concerns as purveyors of intermediates and dyestuffs not only to consumers in this country, but in all sections of the world as well.

As interpreted by some factors, the restoration of peace may find the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., closely affiliated with the big German producing companies, either in an active working agreement or other arrangements of a mutually advantageous character. The constituent companies forming the National concern include the Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Works, the W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works, and the Benzol Products Company. The National has also acquired certain minor interests and processes in coal tar intermediates already developed and developing of the General Chemical Company, the Semet-Solvay Company, and the Barrett Company. It thus controls basic materials and intermediates.

Similarly the du Ponts propose to proceed in their development, this bringing the two big companies in direct competition, but with one difference, which one observer yesterday said would likely result in keeping the two concerns distinct rivals for many years. While it was regarded as undoubted that the du Ponts would go into the color manufacturing business, it was realized that, with their big supplies of intermediates of all kinds they also would be in an advantageous position in the turning out of the pharmaceutical products and photographic chemicals which the National is to make, not to name explosives now being manufactured on an enormous scale.

According to information at hand, the element in the situation bound to keep the two concerns distinct competitors lies in the report from a reliable source that the du Ponts, in deciding to embark in the dye business, had formed international connections which would preclude close association with any concern identified in the remotest degree with Teutonic influence or control. In short, as told yesterday, the du Pont Company has perfected arrangements to supply permanently the Government-aided coal-tar dyestuff industries of England, France, and Italy such intermediates as may be required to carry these industries absolutely independent of Germany in the future for such products. These foreign Government subsidized concerns are known, respectively, as British Dyes, Limited, Société Nationale des Matières Colorantes, and the Italian National Dyestuff Company.

Switzerland, which was largely dependent upon Germany for the raw materials of the color industry, was quickly shut off following the outbreak of hostilities. France and England, however, extended such aid as was within their power with the result that, despite the mobilization of the Swiss Army and the consequent shortage of labor, Switzerland is now sending out fairly satisfactory quantities of dyestuffs, including some of the modern and very fast colors known as the vat dyes. As opportunity offers, it was said to be regarded as certain that the Basle works would be greatly developed, with the probability that Swiss progress would be insured through an entente with the British and French manufacturers. Whether the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company would have an arrangement to supply Swiss manufacturers with needed supplies of intermediates to make the Swiss independent of German sources after the war, could not be learned yesterday. It also was unknown here whether the du Ponts intend to carry their trade propaganda into Russia and Japan.

One of the foremost authorities on dyestuffs, commenting yesterday upon the active participation of the du Pont concern in color production, said:

"If the du Ponts come in it will spell a big production and insure the future of the coal-tar color industry in this country. It must not be overlooked that the company's force of chemists engaged in experimenting at the big laboratory in Wilmington has exceeded in numbers any similar body of chemists employed in any of the great Rhine color establishments prior to the war.

"From my understanding of the du Pont plans, the intention is to produce lines of colors not manufactured in this country heretofore, or at least in any appreciable volume. No attempt will be made to turn out the more common dyestuffs of which at the present time we are pretty well supplied, but, instead, get out the colors we really lack to make the American industry complete.

"While I do not speak with authority, I think it will be found that the du Pont concern will shortly be turning out alizarins, synthetic indigo, eosine and derived colors, rhodamines, and various minor groups of azo colors, sulphur colors and vat colors, the latter as yet practically undeveloped in the United States. While there are some indications that the du Ponts may produce sulphur black, they may not undertake its manufacture, as a good deal of this is being made here now, but may instead develop other shades of sulphur colors."

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, author of the Government dye census and other publications issued by the Department of Commerce, expressed satisfaction yesterday when told by a TIMES reporter that it was understood the du Ponts planned to enter the dye field.

"I feel thoroughly convinced," Dr. Norton said, "that we are now going to have our own American dyestuff industry, and that it will be on a sound and permanent basis. The manufacturers have got enough tariff protection, and every day will make it easier to hold our trade."

The understanding in local dyestuff manufacturing circles yesterday was that A. D. Chambers, who has been in charge of the experimental work in the du Pont laboratory, had been commissioned to supervise the manufacture of colors about to be undertaken by the powder company. The du Pont concern, which already has powder plants at Haskell, N. J., was said yesterday to have purchased additional land there on which buildings will be erected for the manufacture of colors.

CUSTOMS NEWS WITHHELD.

Inconvenience Caused by Cutting Off This Information.

The recent action of L. S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in directing that hereafter Collectors of customs give out no import or export statistics or shipping information, and that the distribution of such data had been placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Commerce, has caused much inconvenience to business interests here.

Mr. Rowe based his action not on war necessity, but because "the department is informed that there is a lack of uniformity in furnishing shipping information and statistics of imports and exports to business concerns and the press."

In this city, exchanges, banks, shipping, importing, and exporting firms, manufacturing and commercial associations, the daily and trade press, and individuals approved by the port authorities have been furnished regularly with Custom House statistics applicable to their respective needs. These all were suddenly cut off from their accustomed sources of information, and although many requests have been sent to the Department of Commerce at Washington for a resumption of the service, only a few of the applications have been acted upon favorably thus far. New York representatives of the Commerce department said yesterday they were not authorized to give out reports, adding that all requests must be made to Washington.

Customs officials denied yesterday that there had been any lack of uniformity in the giving out of information at this port. There has, however, been a good deal of friction between the Treasury and Commerce departments in the matter of the compilation of statistics, and more or less dispute as to which branch of the Government service possessed jurisdiction in the giving out of information in advance of the regular publications of the Department of Commerce.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Continued Price Advances Seem the Rule in All of Them.

The Yokohama raw silk market is advancing by leaps and bounds, the last rise being 50 yen, (\$25,) per picul. It is impossible, according to A. P. Villa & Brothers, to tell where the advance will stop, but it is almost safe to predict that Shinshiu No. 1 will go up at least to 1,700 yen, or \$850, a picul. Yesterday the price was not far from that mark.

The visible stock at Yokohama is estimated at 9,000 bales, and it is said to be difficult to reason out the rapid rise of the market. One view is that it is due to the Japanese reelers taking advantage of a most favorable time to boost prices.

The Canton market also is more or less excited, most reelers refusing to sell at anything but the very highest prices. They are demanding a premium to spin the coarse sizes, which are scarce. Shanghai cables that that market is active and advancing for all grades of silk. The best grades of Tussahs are now quoted at \$5.85 a pound. Tussahs are quoted only for shipments from January forward, and prices seem to increase with each order placed with the reelers.

The Italian market shows no change, according to late cables. Business in the local market apparently is not being checked by the high prices asked for the little silk available here.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Trading Has Been Quiet but Prices Generally Maintained.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, July 28.—There has been quiet trading in printcloths all week. The amount of business actually consummated was small, and the mills state that the buyers' interest was very passive. Users of wide goods continue to show some interest in market conditions and it is reported that business has been fairly good. Mills have no accumulations of wide goods and, on this account, are in a position to command full asking prices for practically all styles manufactured by them. The demand for narrow goods has been rather quiet all week.

The call for sateens, twills, and specialties has been somewhat small. The fine goods markets have shown but little progress. There are some buyers who have all the goods they desire for the present and on this account are not interested in some of the offerings made by mills.

The demand for cotton yarns has been quiet all week. There are some spinners who have softened up a little on prices, but this does not apply to yarns in which there has been or still is a substantial demand.

The total sales for the week are estimated at 75,000 pieces, of which about 20,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand rather light and prices generally well maintained.

THE LATEST IN MILLINERY.

Styles Being Shown by Exclusive Fifth Avenue Shops.

Large mushroom and tailored velour hats in chartreuse and lavender are included in the things now being shown by exclusive Fifth Avenue shops, according to the "official observer" of the Retail Millinery Association of America. They are embroidered with silk or colored wool, and are trimmed with satin ribbon bows or with flowers made of velvet ribbons.

Large black velvet dress hats, turned up from the face and with an insert of silver lace in the front, are also seen. These hats are made with soft-draped crowns and are trimmed with black ostrich feather fancies. Net hats, combined with velvet and decorated with velvet bows and small khaki-colored velvet hats with roll brims are among the other offerings. In addition there are very large black satin dress hats with drooping brims, bell crowns with silver lace edges, and trimmed with flowers and black satin ribbon streamers.

Should Buy Dolls Early.

Buyers of dolls are likely to get left if they follow what appears to be their present inclination and hold off too long in ordering these goods for the holiday trade. It was predicted yesterday that the country will recover shortly from whatever slump it may have developed as a result of entry into the war, and it was pointed out that, since little if any stock is made up by doll manufacturers, buyers who hold off until October or November to place their orders are not going to get their goods delivered before Christmas. Even though rapid strides have been made in this country in the manufacture of dolls since the beginning of the war, it is said that, in the absence of large imports, the domestic trade will have difficulty in meeting the demand made on it under any circumstances. If this demand comes in a bunch at the end of the buying season the buyers are going to lose money as well as the manufacturers, because it will overwhelm the latter.

Look for a Big Skirt Season.

While most of the business being done in separate skirts at the moment is in those made of serges, poplins, &c., in the darker shades or of prunellas, cassimeres, jersey cloths, &c., in fancy stripes and plaids on dark grounds, a nice business is looked for in silk and velvet skirts about the end of next month. Good buying of broadcloth skirts is also looked for at that time, and already a fair business has been done in them. Satin and charmeuse are expected to lead in the sales of silk skirts, though much is looked for in the buying of fancy silk skirts in self-figured patterns. Chiffon velvets will probably top the sales in velvet goods, while in the more popular-priced lines velveteens are said to promise well.

GETTING NEARER TO THEIR SEASON

Manufacturers Believe Change Will Be Helpful to Them and the Retailers.

The advertisement of a leading shoe company, announcing a change of policy that will eliminate considerable waste in that industry caused by overstocking and the selection of styles that will not sell, has aroused interest in outside business circles as well as in the shoe trade. Briefly stated, the plan of the company is to operate closer to the retailer's season so that the lines offered to dealers may be up-to-the-minute styles and calculated to prove rapid sellers with the shoe-consuming public.

In describing the conditions that make for loss and waste in the shoe trade, the company explains that under the old system the shoe manufacturer prepared his styles months before the retailer's season opened. The retailer in making his selection of styles so far ahead frequently went wrong in his choice. When his selling season began he would find his shelves stocked with goods for which there was no demand, and "out" of sizes and styles that his customers wanted. By preparing lines closer to the dealer's season the company feels certain that a better and a good deal more economical choice can be made by the retailer, and the waste caused by stocks that will not sell be reduced to a minimum.

In women's wear circles particularly, the action taken by this concern is expected to attract considerable attention for the reason that a number of the leading men in the industry, including prominent retailers as well, believe that at the present time the industry operates too far ahead of the retail selling season. In a statement recently issued by one of the foremost retailers, the opinion was set forth as generally held by the merchants of the country that conditions would be very much improved if buying were put ahead until such a time as there was more certainty regarding the styles that would sell. It was pointed out that, when the strike took place last year in the garment trade, purchases could not be made until the latter part of August and the result was that the retailers had one of their most successful seasons. Under the present system, it was explained, the merchandise bought early in the season has to be sold at reduced prices and the retailer is lucky if he can cover his costs and expenses.

The recommendation lately issued by the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense at Washington has about the same idea to broach as a means of eliminating waste. As a manufacturer pointed out, it is the constant "see-sawing" that marks the beginning of the season that cuts down profits, leads the industry with merchandise that will not sell or has to be sacrificed, and causes so much unsettlement in both the wholesale and retail branches of the trade. The Commercial Economy Board makes this statement preliminary to its recommendations:

"The board has found through conferences with representatives of the cloth and clothing trades and by other investigations that there are produced each season many more styles of cloth and garments than serve any essential purpose for manufacturer, merchant, or consumer. This excess of styles wastes labor and wool, not only in the manufacture but also in the merchandising of cloth and clothing, and it wastes them at a time when they are urgently needed by the army and for other essential uses. There is, indeed, such urgent need of men and materials in essential work that the country cannot endure the waste that results from the excess of styles in clothing."

At the present time, owing to many abnormal conditions, the waste caused by the production of rejected styles in the woolen trade has been cut down to a minimum. Time was when the industry was flooded with cloths of every description, the large majority of which were never put to any practical use. Sample lines ranged in the thousands, and the larger the offering the more confident the seller felt that some of his or her designs would make the "big hit" of the season. The loss on the patterns which were not favorably received was made up through the larger profit margin on the "big numbers." But, though the manufacturer was compensated in this way for his expense in getting out a large number of samples, the rejected cloths represented a big waste.

The industry is now running on what can be almost described as a staple basis. A half dozen cloths are taking the greater part of the demand, and there is no sign of any style uncertainty in the dress goods division. In the garment manufacturing line, however, a different story must be told. Fashions are still in a topsy-turvy state, and it is fairly certain, no matter which way the styles eventually turn, one branch or other of the trade will be up against a loss.

The industry, according to one of its representatives, suffers from a divided style leadership. A few of the leading houses have a reputation for putting out fashions of their own that more often than not register a success. Houses of lesser magnitude follow them. The upset may come in the importations from Paris that are made later in the season. Some new idea may appear in these models that buyers will eagerly grasp, and the styles created in this country that held the middle of the stage will go up in the dust of job-lot offerings.

In moving their manufacturing season closer to that of the retail season, certain of the manufacturers see a way out of this style uncertainty and the losses and waste caused by it. Furthermore, by eliminating a multiplicity of styles, the buyer's task will be made a much simpler one, and the reckless plunging on one style one day and something else on the next will automatically cease.

The industry is fully capable, so a well-informed manufacturer stated, to meet the requirements of the retailers in the shorter space of time that would be allowed by shoving the season ahead. Complaints have been made from time to time that the trade is too overcrowded for comfort or profit, but if the season was started later, this man explained, there would be plenty of work for all and smaller losses. In summing up the situation he said:

"While the seasons remain as they are at present and the manufacturers start so long ahead of the retailer, there is bound to be a lot of useless merchandise produced. We will continue to have a great number of styles made up that will never see the inside of a stock room or get into the retailer's show windows. It is a trade fallacy to believe that the earlier the season starts in the longer it will be and more profits should be made. I think it would be the salvation of the industry in more ways than one to move the manufacturing season closer to the retail season. With such a change I can readily see a reduction in the amount of returned goods, a smaller and better paying sample line, the absence of style uncertainty, less jockeying of prices by the retailers and a number of other benefits."

Italian Order on Flour Bolting.

The Italian General Commission on Consumption has published an order, according to Consul General David F. Wilber at Genoa, which forbids the production from grain, selling, holding with intent to sell, or in any manner to put into commerce flour bolted that shall yield more than 90 per cent. Wheat associations must demand from the mills, and for every quintal of wheat delivered, 90 kilos of flour and 10 of by-products. Bakers are forbidden to produce, sell, to any person, or in any manner put into commerce, bread made with flour bolted so as to yield more than 90 per cent.

A CHEST OF SILVERWARE.

A Cause of Commotion When Mistaken for Case of Wine.

Business is not without its humor, which fact is attested to by a very well-known man who has to do with the selling of silverware in the Maiden Lane district.

"You can't imagine how many funny things come up here in the ordinary course of business," he told a TIMES reporter yesterday, "but it is a dull week in which I do not get at least one good laugh. One of the funniest experiences I have had in a long time came up recently.

"A man of a very nervous and excitable temperament came in here to buy a chest of silver as a wedding present. He wanted to buy something really nice, and he would have no one but me wait on him. The sale was finally made and, after I had assured him about ten times that the chest would be delivered on the day set, he finally left the store. I issued special orders to the delivery clerk to make sure the purchaser's directions would be followed to a T, and then dismissed the matter from my mind.

"About a week afterward the man came back in a furious temper and wanted my heart's blood. After he had got through calling the vengeance of the gods down on me for failing to do as I had promised, I finally quieted him enough to leave him and hunt up the delivery clerk. As I thought, the fault was not ours, for we had a receipt, signed, for the purpose of this story, 'Hobbs.'

"I took the receipt up to the customer, but before showing it to him I asked him if he knew anyone named 'Hobbs.' He replied that 'Hobbs' was the butler at the house where the chest was to be sent. When I showed him the signed receipt he was out of the store like a flash, streaking it for the subway. About an hour later he called me up to tell me everything was all right. It turned out that 'Hobbs,' who had no more mental machinery than the law allows, had mistaken the chest for a case of some kind of rare wine and had stored it down in the cellar pending the wedding feast."

"DELINQUENT" LOOKS BAD.

Suggestion That Some Other Word Be Used as to Debtors.

It has been customary to speak of a debtor who persists in allowing his accounts to become past due as "delinquent." The word has had no other significance in credit usage, according to the bulletin of the National Association of Credit Men, yet it is defined in the "Encyclopaedia of Law and Procedure" as follows: "One failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty; an offender; a transgressor; one who commits a fault or crime." The bulletin goes on:

"In the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, a decision was handed down in a case where the plaintiff sued the defendant for damages upon the ground that the plaintiff had been called a delinquent; that the word connoted something heinous in character, an injustice and an injury for which the defendant was responsible. The decision sustained the contention of the plaintiff and granted the allowance of damages on the ground that the word 'Delinquent' did him an injury, even though as a matter of fact he was owing the defendant an account past due.

"While the probability that like action would follow the use of the word 'Delinquent' in correspondence seeking the payment of a past due account from a debtor, or when designating this debtor to others, is small, yet we feel that attention should be called to the decision in the Ohio case to show the chance there is of basing an action for libel upon this word.

"The words 'delinquent debtor' may be less open to misrepresentation, but it is safer to discontinue the use of the word entirely, and to speak of the debtor owing a past due account merely as a debtor, with the addition when describing him to others that he is slow in meeting his obligations."

HOUSEHOLD WARES' SHIFTS.

High Prices and Limited Supplies Responsible for Them.

High prices are making great shifts in the general demands for the various kinds of household wares. Aluminium ware, always higher priced than most other wares, is now so expensive that its sales are apparently lessened. To much the same extent is this true of nickel plated on copper ware, particularly such fancy items as chafing dishes, trays, and 5 o'clock teas.

The finer and higher grades of tinware are likewise suffering, but the usual grades of tinware still hold their own. So does enamel ware, largely because there is none to be had from abroad and the American manufacturers have their hands full endeavoring to supply the demand. They are practically refusing to make any new varieties, since their capacity is already inadequate to take care of the call for existing styles.

Galvanized tubs and pails still sell well, despite high prices, largely because there is practically nothing to take their place. Japanned ware seems to be a dying proposition, save in a comparatively few staple items and in one or two favorite colors.

For Pampered Goldfish.

Pampered "Poms" and other pet doggies would lick their chops with envy if they had any way of finding out what one of the big silversmith concerns has done to make life more livable for the heretofore downtrodden goldfish. In short, it has brought out a three-gallon bowl, hand-etched with dainty festoon motifs and set upon a hand-wrought fancy sterling silver base. The price of this bowl de luxe is \$60, but smaller ones may be had at correspondingly lower prices. It is questionable, however, whether a really aristocratic goldfish would be contented with anything less than the \$60 one.

Sisal Growing in Eritrea.

A firm with large commercial interests in the Red Sea district, reports Consul Addison E. Southard at Aden, has been carrying on experiments in the Italian colony of Eritrea with a view to determining whether or not sisal hemp could be profitably produced there. An area of eighty acres about twenty-five miles from Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, was planted. The results were quite satisfactory and the company has now obtained a concession of 1,000 acres in the same locality upon which sisal hemp will be produced. The commercial firm interested in this matter has a branch in New York and expects to market its sisal hemp in America.

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DEPENDABLE GARMENTS
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Now Booking Orders with Our Regular Terms.
NEW YORK

GLOVE MATERIAL BESIDES SHEEPSKIN

Kid and Horsehide Are Shown to be Not Negligible Items in the Industry.

Exception has been taken to some of the statements made in an article which appeared in THE TIMES on July 15, entitled "Arabia a Source of Glove Leather." The critic is a man who has for many years been connected with the glove industry and is at present the representative of a well-known French concern. An erroneous impression was chiefly conveyed, he said, in the statement that few, if any, goatskins are used for glove leather. When it is considered, he remarked, that a large quantity of kid, the young of the goat, is used in making gloves, the error is plainly evident.

"In pointing out," he said, "that Arabia is a source of glove leather for the American manufacturers, the writer has evidently not taken into account that shipments have been cut off from that country for the past year. We are now dependent upon supplies from the west coast of South America, and for our lambskins from Spain. That Arabia, however, has been a source of large supply is beyond question, as well as no novelty. For the past thirty years we have been getting glove leather from that country.

"In the writer's treatment of his subject, however, it is a mistake to belittle one branch of the industry and dwell on the importance of other branches. In quantity, of course, the amount of sheepskins used is much larger than in the case of goatskins of kid. From a quality standpoint the tables are turned, and the finest gloves in the world are made of kid. The amount of kid gloves produced is not so insignificant that it can be dismissed with a word. During the last five and a half months we have imported 22,840 dozen pairs of kid gloves, and there are other houses larger than us who have probably exceeded that amount in the same period. In all there are some thirty-two firms importing gloves from France. Manufacturing of kid gloves in this country is done on a very small scale.

"In enumerating the kinds of leather going into the manufacture of gloves the writer puts down sheep, goats, lambs, deer, &c. Horsehide is certainly worth mentioning, not only from the amount now being consumed, but because of the fact that gloves of this material are destined to take a much more important place in the industry than they now occupy. An order was recently given to a concern in Milwaukee by the Government for some 28,000-odd pairs to be worn by aviators. These gloves are ideal for their purpose, for not only are they pliable but waterproof as well.

"There is also another part of the article which I think is apt to give a wrong impression. To quote the passage I refer to: 'France has specialized in the best genuine or real kid leather, but it was up to America to discover a process of obtaining leather to give it that velvet-like finish so widely known to the American public.' As far as I know, and I keep in very close touch with everything new in the industry, there is no improvement in the processing of kid leather in this country over the form of manufacture used by the French. In the degraining process one of the principal operations is that of doling. This was formerly accomplished by use of the doling knife, a short, wide instrument worked by hand. It was the French who introduced the doling wheel, which enables a woman to accomplish as much in a day as four men did before the device was adopted.

"In the treatment of mocha leather the American manufacturers have an undoubted advantage in the dyeing process. They use both drum and brush dyeing, and for that reason the Bohemian glove is worth more than the imported article. Furthermore, the American glove is known as a fast-dye glove, whereas a chance is taken in buying the imported glove, for the reason that the dye may not hold.

"The reason for the superior quality of a kid glove over some other varieties lies in the different habits of the animal from which the leather comes. In the case of sheep the skin is what is known as distended. That results from the fact that sheep are animals of slow and comfortable existence, who graze upon lowland pastures. On the other hand, the goatskin yields a tougher hide, because the habits of the animal take it to higher lands, mountains and hills, where its life is an active one, and its diet coarse and toughening. The result, of course, that the leather obtained is a firmer and longer wearing variety.

"To sum up my remarks, then, which are made not so much in a critical sense as for the purpose of correcting certain impressions which are conveyed, kid gloves cannot be dismissed as negligible either from the standpoint of quantity or quality. Arabia was for many years a source of large supply for the American glove industry, and, as far as I am informed, there exists no superiority in processing of kid gloves between this country and France."

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

It Appears Subject to Changes in Taste and Fashion.

Builders' hardware, that is, door locks and kindred trim of all kinds, is subject to changes in taste and fashion, similar to those which prevail in certain lines of dry goods. At present, the once very popular mottled old copper finish is giving way to the sand blast old copper finish and the dull brass finish. Plain bronze and genuine bower barff finishes have likewise lost their former favor with buyers. This is equally true of the once popular Geneva, or No. 3, finish on bronze-plated goods and the Etruscan bronze on steel and iron.

In the way of styles, the romantic and picturesque designs of the Renaissance, Gothic and French architectural patterns have yielded in popular favor largely to the simpler, but apparently more pleasing, Colonial and Greek designs. There have really been but few changes of moment in the mechanical side, save that the all-steel mortise lock seems to have certain circumscribed limitations to its sale, and that all fancy types of rim locks are but little called for nowadays. French window locks have come back with the renewed use of French windows. There is also not the same demand for such a wide variety in store door handles.

Not Much Doing in Gray Goods.

There was very little doing in the local gray goods market yesterday, either in coarse or printcloth-yarn fabrics. Some first-hand business was reported, however, on 27-inch 64-60s at 7 cents for November delivery. While no sales were told of yesterday it is possible now to get 38½-inch 64-60s from second-hands at 10¾ cents for shipments beginning in August.

Offerings to Buyers

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, \$6.75 up. Brenner Bros. & Hahn, 18 West 27th St.

MERCHANDISE.—Resident buying office of highest character for \$600 a year. N. 138 Times.

PLUSH COATS.—Our line, consisting of new plush and other pile fabric coats of the better grade, is ready. A. L. Schulman, 8 West 20th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ALBANY, Ga.—R. L. Jones & Co.; R. L. Jones, dry goods, carpets, millinery; 1,116 Broadway.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain, Johnston, Du Bose Co.; R. J. Lee, dress goods, silks, velvets; A. H. Bernard, linens, wash goods, blankets; 20 East 46th.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Frankel Clothing Co.; I. Frankel, clothing; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marks & Co.; J. Cohen, men's furnishing goods, hats; Navarre.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; W. P. Smith, men's neckwear, hosiery, 1,116 Broadway.

CORSICANA, Tex.—Jarret Dry Goods Co.; H. G. Brown, millinery; Breslin.

DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores; F. Slaughter, linens, wash goods, blankets, muslin, white goods, flannels, gingham; Marie Antoinette.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. M. Schrashun, jewelry, leather goods; 354 6th Av.

EASTON, Penn.—Rose Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—Davidson Co.; L. L. Muhlmix, general merchandise; 334 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Co.; A. P. Dupuis, jewelry, silverware, leather goods; 26 Madison Av.

MACON, Ga.—Burden, Smith & Co.; C. M. Denicke, notions, jewelry; Greenleaf.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. Rice; Miss B. Dreyfuss, women's ready-to-wear; 306 5th Av.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—Rhodes Bros.; A. R. Kramer, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—S. Lando & Co.; D. Goldman, woolens; New Strand.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufmann's Department Stores Co.; M. Max, pianos and talking machines; 1,281 Broadway.

SAN ANGELO, Tex.—Robertson-Smith-Bailey Co.; J. D. Robertson, dry, furnishing goods; Breslin.

STATESBORO, Ga.—Brooks, Simmons Co.; G. Simmons, general merchandise; Collins-wood.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Lindell Dry Goods Co.; L. Levy, general merchandise; Park Av.

TRENTON, N. J.—Rose Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

USE FOR SOY BEAN OIL.

Can Be Made to Take the Place of Linseed Oil in Paint.

There is an association of paint manufacturers in the country who found that it is more profitable to pull together than to pull apart. One method of effective co-operation is to join in the Clean and Paint Up Campaigns, which teach people how much better and more economical it is to paint houses and buildings than to leave them unpainted. Another good plan is a Research Bureau to investigate and discover more efficient and economical methods of manufacturing.

One thing this bureau is developing is the possibility of substituting soy bean oil for linseed oil. Flax, from which linseed oil is made, is very exhausting to the soil, and can be grown to the best advantage only on virgin prairies, such as those of the Dakotas, Montana and the Canadian Northwest. This means a limited production, with the tendency to grow more limited as the fertile prairies decrease, with much flax raising, and also because flax is not a remunerative crop to the farmer, save in exceptional cases, because the yield of flax seed per acre is very small compared with that of other grains.

Now, linseed is the life of paint,

Section 3 SPORTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS Section 3

S SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1917. S

YANKEES SURPRISE WHITE SOX TWICE

Crowd of 20,000 Sees Local Men Take Both Ends of Double Bill from Chicagoans.

MARSANS HAS A BUSY DAY

Drives In Winning Run in First Game and Also Prevents a Mishap with a Circus Catch.

The Chicago White Sox were rudely awakened from their pennant dreams at the Polo Grounds yesterday when the Yankees displayed an unusual amount of activity and won two games, the first by a score of 5 to4 and the other by a score of 4 to 3. The double jolt pulled down the White Sox lead enough to make them feel uncomfortable. A crowd of 20,000 cheered the Yanks in their triumph.

Armando Marsans, the new Cuban outfielder of Donovan's lads, made the crowd forget all about the shortcomings of Lee Magee, who was traded for the Cuban. When the score was tied in the eighth inning of the first game it was a stinging single by Marsans which sent Pipp home with the winning run. And not only that, but the Stogie in the third inning unraveled a single which drove home two other runs for the home troupe. Happy Felsch slashed out a drive in the eighth inning which was ticketed for the fence and maybe a home run, when Marsans raced back almost to the fence and wrapped himself around the ball and saved the day.

When it comes down to cases, however, it was Allan Russell's foot which saved the Yanks in that first clash. In the ninth the White Sox, stinging under the impending defeat, tried desperately to rally. Eddie Murphy, pinch hitting for Schalk, singled to centre, and McMullin, pinch hitting for Faber, sacrificed him to second. Nemo Liebold sent a long fly to Hendryx in right and after the catch Murphy went to third. Buck Weaver was up and it looked dangerous for the Yanks, as they held the upper hand in the game by a score of 5 to 4 and one safe crack would have complicated matters again.

Weaver smacked a red-hot grasser toward Russell, and before he could bend over to greet it the ball smashed against his left foot. Fortunately the foot was as large as it was, because the ball gave up the fight after the collision, and Russell threw Weaver out at first and clinched the victory.

Peck Gets Five Hits.

Captain Roger Peckinpaugh made the greater part of the noise in the second quarrel. He got five hits in the five times he walked up to the bat, and when he went up the last time in the eighth the Yankees were behind by a score of 3 to 2. The bases were jammed when Peck came up, and according to all laws of averages he was not due to make another hit after already having made four.

The Yank shortstop cracked one to right centre and Shawkey romped home with the run which tied, closely chased by Hugh High with the tally which carried victory with it. In this second tilt the Yanks got a dozen hits, but the greater part of them went to waste. The Sox couldn't do much with Shawkey's pitching, but the few hits they made were stretched out to the greatest possible use. Peck not only won this second game, but he made the fielding sensation of the last engagement when he jumped into the air in the sixth inning and made a great one-handed catch of Weaver's whistling liner.

The Sox left town deeply disappointed. The best they did here was to break even on the series, each club winning three. There is great rejoicing among the Yankee players over the great luck Snowball Walker the new mascot, has brought them. Since he took a hand at chasing the hoodoo the Yanks have won three games and lost one, which makes Walker's mascoting average just .760.

The Yankees needed a pass and three singles to push over a single run in the first inning of the second encounter. Scott weathered the storm and pitched himself out of a deep hole. Hendryx walked and went to second on Baumann's single to left. Peck singled and loaded the bases. Hendryx pulled up lame at third and High took his place. Pipp singled to centre, scoring High. Scott then settled down, and Baker, Marsans, and Miller were easy outs by the sky route. Another Yank counter trickled over in the second, but it took three hits and a sacrifice to do it. Nunamaker singled to left and Shawkey sacrificed. High's single sent Nunamaker to third and Baumann fanned. Peck's single to left scored Nunamaker.

Scott was wild in the third and the bases were again densely populated with Yank runners, but, try as they would, they couldn't tease a run across.

The Sox got some of these runs back in the fourth. Liebold received a pass and went to second on Weaver's single. Eddie Collins shot a long fly to Miller, Liebold dusting to third. Nemo scored on Jackson's sacrifice fly to High. Chicago did a little threatening in the fifth. With two out Lynn rolled to Baker, who threw so high over Pipp's head that the runner went to second. Shawkey's wild pitch sent Lynn to third, but Scott failed to send him home.

Yanks Active in Sixth.

With two out in the sixth, the Yanks uncorked a spasm of activity. Baumann grounded to Risberg, who threw wild to Gandil. Paddy going to second. Peck's fourth hit of the game sent Baumann to third, and the situation was up to Pipp, who forced Peck for the third out.

The Sox tied the count in the seventh. Felsch singled to left and went down on Gandil's sacrifice. Risberg rolled to Peck, who threw wild to Baker to catch Felsch. Happy was safe on the error and Risberg went to second. Lynn lifted a sacrifice fly to High and Felsch scored the tying run.

Chicago took a brief lead in the eighth. Weaver singled to centre and Eddie Collins walked. Shawkey was taken out and was relieved by Caldwell. Jackson banted to Caldwell, who tried to force Weaver at third, but was too slow. Felsch's sacrifice fly scored Weaver. Gandil flied to Marsans, who doubled up Jackson before he could get back to first.

There was great excitement in the Yanks' section of the eighth. After Nunamaker went out at first Caldwell singled to centre and High was safe when he hit one to Gandil and first base was left uncovered. Baumann singled to short right and jammed the sachels. Peckinpaugh then made the crowd happy by smashing out his fifth hit of the game, the bang sending Caldwell and High over the plate.

Russell Becomes Wild.

Russell showed alarming symptoms of wildness in the second inning of the first game. Felsch got a hit to third and was forced by Gandil. Risberg walked and Schalk rapped a grasser to Russell, who threw to third to force Gandil. Baker muffed the throw, filling the bases. Faber got a pass, forcing Gandil home. The Yanks had a holiday session with Faber in the third. With one out, Hendryx got a hit to short and was forced by Baumann. Peck walked and Pipp was hit, jamming the corners.

Baker slapped a double to right, sending Baumann and Peck over the plate, while Marsans's single to left scored Pipp and Baker. Marsans died stealing for the third out.

The Sox tied the score in the fifth. With two gone Eddie Collins singled to left and scored on Joe Jackson's double to right. Felsch singled to centre, scoring Jackson. Gandil's single sent Felsch to third. Felsch and Gandil unpeeled a double steal, Felsch counting, as Baumann hurled wild to the plate.

Donovan's lads pulled the game out of the coals in the eighth. After Risberg had tossed Peckinpaugh out at first, Pipp was patient and got a pass. Baker grounded out to Gandil and Marsans again came to the rescue when he poled a hot bouncer through second and coaxed Pipp home with the jubilant smite.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hendryx,rf	2	0	1	1	0	Leibold,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Bauman,2b	4	1	1	2	2	Weaver,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Pipp,lb	3	1	1	3	2	Collins,2b	1	1	2	5	2
Baker,3b	3	1	2	3	0	Jackson,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Marsans,cf	4	0	2	5	0	Felsch,cf	4	1	3	0	0
Miller,lf	3	0	0	3	0	Gandil,1b	3	1	2	1	0
Walters,s	4	0	0	3	4	Risberg,ss	3	0	0	3	4
Russell,p	2	0	0	0	2	aMurphy	1	0	1	0	0
						Schalk,c	3	0	0	1	4
						Faber,p	2	0	0	1	7
						bMcMullin	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	5	7	27	10	Total	32	4	9	24	18

a Batted for Schalk in ninth.
b Batted for Faber in ninth.
Errors—Baumann, Baker.

New York	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5
Chicago	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Jackson, Baker. Stolen bases—Baumann, Gandil, Felsch, Marsans. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Miller, Faber, Double play—Risberg and E. Collins. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 7. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 4; Faber, 5. Earned runs—Off Faber, 5; Russell, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, (Pipp, Hendryx.) Struck out—By Russell, 2; Faber, 1. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Moriarty.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hendryx,rf	0	0	0	0	0	Leibold,lf	3	1	0	0	0
High,lf	4	2	2	4	0	Weaver,3b	4	1	3	0	3
Baumann,2b	5	0	2	2	3	E. Collins,2b	3	0	0	2	1
P'paugh,ss	5	0	5	3	3	Jackson,rf	2	0	1	0	0
Pipp,lb	5	0	1	10	0	Felsch,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Baker,3b	4	0	0	1	2	Gandil,1b	3	0	0	10	1
Marsans,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Risberg,ss	4	0	0	0	2
Miller,lf,rf	3	0	0	2	0	Lynn,c	2	0	0	3	0
N'maker,c	4	1	1	1	1	Murphy	1	0	0	0	0
Shawkey,p	1	0	0	0	1	Scott,p	2	0	0	0	3
Caldwell,p	1	1	1	0	0	bJ. Collins	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	4	12	27	11	Total	28	3	5	24	15

a Batted for Lynn in ninth.
b Batted for Scott in ninth.
Errors—Peckinpaugh, (2,) Pipp, Baker, Risberg.

New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Weaver. Sacrifice hits—Shawkey, Marsans, Gandil, Jackson. Sacrifice flies—Jackson, Lynn, Felsch. Double plays—Peckinpaugh and Baumann; Marsans and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 12; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 3; Scott, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Shawkey, 4 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings, (none out in 8th;) Caldwell, 1 and 0 in 2; Scott, 4 runs, 5 hits in 7 innings. Struck out—By Shawkey, 2; Scott, 2. Wild pitch—Shawkey. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Moriarty and Evans.

SENATORS WIN IN TENTH.

Capture Fourth Game in Series of Six from Indians.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Washington made it four out of six from Cleveland by taking a ten-inning game today, 5 to 4.

In the tenth Milan walked, was sacrificed to second by Rice, took third on Shanks' out, and scored when Harris dropped Evans's throw of Leonard's line drive that carromed off Klepfer's leg. The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Judge,1b	5	1	2	7	0	Graney,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Foster,2b	4	1	0	2	1	Chapman,ss	4	1	0	3	1
Milan,cf	3	1	2	4	0	Speaker,cf	5	1	2	1	0
Rice,rf	4	1	4	1	1	Roth,rf	2	0	2	3	0
Shanks,ss	3	1	0	2	5	Harris,1b	5	0	1	10	2
Leonard,3b	4	0	0	2	0	Wamb's,2b	2	0	1	1	1
Menosky,lf	4	0	0	4	0	Turner,2b	1	0	0	1	1
Henry,c	3	0	0	7	1	bSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	1	Howard,2b	1	0	0	1	1
aGharrity	1	0	0	0	0	Evans,3b	4	0	0	2	4
Dumont,p	2	0	0	1	5	Billings,c	2	0	1	3	2
Gallia,p	1	0	0	0	0	cGuisto	1	0	0	0	0
						Coveleskie,p	3	0	0	0	1
						Gould,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Deberry,c	2	1	1	2	0
						Klepfer,p	0	0	0	0	2
Total	34	5	9	30	14	Total	37	4	9	29	15

a Batted for Ayers in third.
b Batted for Turner in eighth.
c Batted for Billings in ninth.
*Two out when winning run was scored.

Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Cleveland	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Billings, Speaker, Wambsganss, Judge, Menosky, Deberry. Three-base hit—Graney. Stolen bases—Chapman, Judge, Shanks, Billings, Roth, Harris. Sacrifice hits—Leonard, Chapman, Shanks, Roth, Rice. Sacrifice fly—Roth. Double play—Dumont, Shanks, and Judge. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Washington, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 4; Ayers, 2; Dumont, 2; Klepfer, 1; Gallia, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 9 hits, 4 runs in 7 innings; Gould, 0 and 0 in 1; Klepfer, 0 and 0 in 1 2-3; Ayers, 2 and 2 in 3; Dumont, 4 and 2 in 5 1-3; Gallia, 2 and 0 in 1 2-3. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 2; Klepfer, 2; Gould, 1; Dumont, 1; Gallia, 1. Time—2 hours 38 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and Connolly.

New York State League.

Lawrence, 3; Portland, 1.
Hartford, 3; New Haven, 1.
(First game.)
Hartford, 4; New Haven, 1.
(Second game.)
New London, 8; Bridgeport, 6.
(First game.)
Bridgeport, 5; New London, 2.
(Second game.)
Springfield, 6; Worcester, 2.

New York State League.

Wilkes-Barre, 10; Scranton, 4.
Reading, 7; Binghamton, 3.
Elmira, 2; Syracuse, 1.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Chicago, 4. (First game.)
New York, 4; Chicago, 3. (Second game.)
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2. (First game; 12 innings.)
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2. (Second game.)
Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 3 (First game; 10 innings.)
Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 4. (Second game.)
Washington, 5; Cleveland, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; New York, 5. (Ten innings.)
Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 2. (First game.)
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 2. (Second game.)
Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 3. (Ten innings.)
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	61	35	.635
Boston	57	35	.620
Cleveland	51	46	.526
Detroit	50	45	.526
New York	47	45	.511
Washington	39	54	.419
Philadelphia	34	55	.382
St Louis	36	60	.375

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	54	29	.651
St. Louis	51	40	.560
Cincinnati	54	44	.551
Philadelphia	43	39	.524
Chicago	46	47	.495
Brooklyn	42	46	.477
Boston	36	50	.419
Pittsburgh	30	61	.330

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
(No games scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.

WILSON'S HIT BEATS GIANTS IN TENTH

Timely Two-Bagger Scores Zeider with Run Which Gives Cubs Victory.

SCHUPP IS POUNDED HARD

Lake Draws Crowd from Game—Only 7,000 See New York Suffer 6 to 5 Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A two-base drive by Art Wilson in the tenth inning this afternoon drove Rollie Zeider home with the run that enabled the Cubs to beat the Giants, 6 to 5, in the third game of the series. The score had been tied since the sixth inning at five all.

Ferdie Schupp, McGraw's star lefthander, was the much abused victim. The North Siders got to Ferdie for ten hits, including a double, a three-bagger and a home run. Hendrix started on the mound for Mitchell's team, but was bombarded so hard in the sixth, when the Giants scored four runs, that he was excused for the day. Carter, who succeeded Claude, lasted less than one inning. The Giants could do nothing with Phil Douglas in the succeeding rounds.

The ball game ran Lake Michigan a poor second from an attendance standpoint, fewer than 7,000 turning out for the pastime, the poorest Saturday crowd the Giants ever played to in Chicago. Express trains northward from the loop were packed to the guards, but by the time Addison Street was reached ball fans turned Lake fans and continued on to the North Shore beaches.

McGraw called upon his star southpaw, Schupp, to take the odd tilt for the leaders, and Ferdie was extremely lucky in the first two innings to escape. The Giants gave him a one-run lead in the first off Hendrix in a close decision at first by Umpire Bransfield. Zeider gave the visitors their opening by tossing Burns's bunt past first, while the runner reached second. Herzog sacrificed, Kauff fanned, and Zimmerman bunted down the third-base line. Zeider made a clean pick-up and throw, but Bransfield called Heinie safe as the run scored.

Cy Williams wiped out this lead with one fell swoop in the third, buzzing a homer over the right-field wall, with Doyle and Merkle on the bases. Herzog's boot put Larry on, with one out, after which Merkle walked. Then came Cy and his circuit smash. The Bruins let a good chance go by the boards in the first, when they filled the bases before any one was out. Merkle hit to Zim, who threw home, the ball being relayed to first in time to complete a double play. Williams fanned in this pinch.

Hendrix breezed along safely until the sixth, when the Giants showed their driving power by pulling ahead. McGraw gave Umpire Harrison an argument for calling a doubtful strike on Burns, who went out. After this Herzog and Kauff walked. Zim singled to left, Herzog scoring when Mann played the ball poorly. Fletcher also singled, counting Kauff with the tying run. Hendrix was taken out for Carter and Robertson singled, sending Zim home. After Holke fanned, Doyle booted Gibson's roller, filling the bases, and then Carter uncorked a wild pitch, letting Fletcher tally. Schupp's infield out ended the riot.

The Bruins came right back in their half of the sixth and tied the count, thanks to an error by Zimmerman. Zeider started it with a single. Wortman lined a hit to centre, and when Kauff tried to trap the ball he kicked it over into left for a triple, Zeider scoring.

Herzog blocked Wortman at second, but luckily Bransfield was watching the play, and he sent Chuck on to third. After Dilhoefer grounded out, Elliott batted for Carter and poked a roller at Zim, whose throw to the plate was low, Wortman scoring.

Zeider waited for a pass in the tenth. Wortman fanned, but Wilson's two-bagger ended the game.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Wolter,rf	4	0	1	3	0	Burns,lf	4	1	0	2	0
Mann,lf	5	0	2	0	0	Herzog,2b	3	1	1	3	2
Doyle,2b	4	1	1	1	2	Kauff,cf	3	1	0	3	0
Merkle,1b	4	1	1	15	0	Zim'man,3b	5	1	3	0	1
Williams,cf	4	1	2	5	0	Fletcher,ss	5	1	1	3	0
Zeider,3b	4	2	1	1	5	Robertson,r	4	0	1	1	0
Wortman,ss	4	1	1	2	3	Holke,1b	4	0	2	10	1
Dilhoefer,c	3	0	0	3	2	Gibson,c	4	0	1	8	2
Wilson,c	1	1	1	0	0	Schupp,p	4	0	0	0	3
Hendrix,p	2	0	1	0	2						
Carter,p	0	0	0	0	0						
aElliott	1	0	0	0	0						
Douglas,p	1	0	0	0	1						
Total	37	6	10	30	17	Total	35	5	9	28	13

*One out when winning run scored.
a Batted for Carter in sixth.
Errors—Zeider, Zimmerman, Fletcher.

Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—6
New York	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hit—Wilson. Three-base hit—Wortman. Home run—Williams. Stolen bases—Doyle, Burns. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, Doyle, Williams, Kauff. Double plays—Zimmerman, Gibson, and Holke; Fletcher, Herzog, and Holke; Wortman and Doyle. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 10. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 5; Hendrix, 2; Douglas, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Hendrix, 5 hits, 4 runs in 5 1-3 innings; Schupp, 10 and 4 in 9; Carter, 2 and 0 in 2-3; Douglas, 2 and 0 in 4. Struck out—By Hendrix, 1; Schupp, 5; Carter, 1; Douglas, 2. Wild pitch—Carter. Time—2 hours 24 minutes. Umpires—Rigler, Byron, and Owens.

ENTIRE SERIES TO BOSTON.

Double Victory Gives Red Sox Five Straight Over St. Louis.

BOSTON, July 28.—Boston made it five straight from St. Louis today, winning both games of a double header by the score of 3 to 2. The success brought the Red Sox to within two games of Chicago, which dropped a double header to New York.

The first game went to twelve innings. Plank opposed Mays, and, although the Boston man was hit much the harder, he tightened in the pinches. The winning run was made after Agnew singled and moved along on Mays's second sacrifice. McNally ran for Agnew. Walsh singled off Austin's glove and McNally scored on Janvrin's fly to Sloan.

Shore and Groom were the opposing pitchers in the second game. Shore pitched seventy-two balls in the second game, which is thought to be an American League record. Mathewson, formerly of New York, is credited with having the world's record with sixty-eight.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Walsh,cf	3	1	2	2	0	Shotten,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Janvrin,2b	3	0	0	2	4	Austin,3b	5	0	2	4	3
Gainer,1b	4	0	0	19	2	Sisler,1b	6	0	2	13	2
Gardner,3b	5	0	0	0	5	Pratt,2b	6	1	2	5	7
Hooper,rf	5	0	1	0	0	Sloan,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Lewis,lf	5	0	3	4	1	Severeid,c	5	0	2	3	2
Scott,ss	5	0	1	4	7	Jacobson,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Agnew,c	5	1	2	5	1	Lavan,ss	5	0	1	3	4
Mays,p	3	0	0	0	5	Plank,p	5	0	1	0	4
aMcNally	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	38	3	9	36	25	Total	43	2	13*	35	22

*Two out when winning run scored.
a Ran for Agnew in twelfth.
Errors—Austin, Lavan.

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Austin, Lewis. Three-base hits—Sisler, Walsh. Stolen bases—Walsh, (2,) Lewis. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Mays, (2.) Sacrifice flies—Gainer, Janvrin. Double plays—Janvrin, Scott, and Gainer; Gainer and Janvrin; Pratt, Lavan, and Sisler. Left on bases—Boston, 9; St. Louis, 11. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off Plank, 3; Mays, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Plank, 9 hits, 2 runs in 11 2-3 innings; Mays, 13 and 2 in 12. Passed ball—Severeid. Struck out—By Mays, 2. Time—2 hours 36 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Walsh,cf	4	0	2	5	1	Shotton,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Janvrin,2b	3	0	0	1	3	Austin,3b	4	0	1	3	1
Hoblitz'l,1b	1	1	0	15	0	Sisler,1b	4	1	1	10	2
Gardner,3b	4	0	2	0	2	Pratt,2b	4	0	0	4	1
Hooper,rf	2	1	1	3	0	Sloan,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Lewis,lf	2	1	2	0	0	Severeid,c	4	0	1	1	1
Scott,ss	3	0	0	1	3	Jacobson,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Agnew,c	2	0	0	2	2	Lavan,ss	3	0	1	1	5
Shore,p	3	0	1	0	5	Groom,p	1	0	0	0	2
						Davenport,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aMagee	1	0	0	0	0
						bJohnson	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	8	27	18	Total	32	2	5*	22	13

*Shore out, hit by batted ball twice.
a Batted for Groom in eighth.
b Ran for Pratt in ninth.
Errors—Janvrin, Gardner, Scott, Agnew, Severeid.

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2	

Two-base hits—Lewis, Gardner, Sisler. Stolen bases—Hooper, Johnson. Sacrifice hits—Groom, Lewis, Scott, Janvrin. Sacrifice fly—Sloan. Double plays—Lavan to Sisler; Sisler, (unassisted;) Lavan to Pratt. Left on bases—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 4; Davenport, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Groom, 7 hits, 1 run in 7 innings; Davenport, 1 and 0 in 1; Shore, 5 and 0 in 9 innings. Struck out—By Shore, 1. Time—1 hour 38 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Dineen.

TIGERS HAVE TWO MEALS.

Feast Twice on Tender Flesh of Mack's Elephants.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Detroit came from behind in both games today and beat Philadelphia twice. The scores were 5 to 3 and 5 to 4, the second game going ten innings.

The visitors scored five runs after the side should have been retired in the ninth inning of the first game on three singles, an error by Bates, three passes and two wild pitches by J. Bush. In the second contest, Heilman tied the score in the ninth inning with a home run drive and Detroit won in the tenth on O. Bush's single, a pass to Cobb and Veach's single.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
O. Bush,ss	5	1	2	1	4	Jamieson,rf	5	0	2	6	0
Vitt,3b	4	1	0	2	2	Strunk,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Cobb,cf	4	1	1	3	1	Bodie,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Veach,lf	4	0	3	2	1	Bates,3b	4	1	1	1	1
Heilman,1b	4	0	1	11	0	McInnis,1b	4	1	1	11	0
Harper,rf	5	1	0	2	0	Meyer,c	4	1	3	7	0
Young,2b	3	0	1	3	0	Dugan,ss	3	0	3	2	2
Stanage,c	3	1	1	7	0	Grover,2b	2	0	0	1	1
Boland,p	1	0	0	0	2	J. Bush,p	4	0	1	0	1
Cun'ham,p	0	0	0	0	0	dShang	1	0	0	0	0
Coveleskie,p	0	0	0	0	1						
James,p	0	0	0	0	0						
aJones	1	0	0	0	0						
bBurns	1	0	0	0	0						
cFlagstead	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	36	5	9	27	14	Total	36	3	12	33	5

a Batted for Boland in fifth.
b Batted for Cunningham in seventh.
c Batted for Coveleskie in ninth.
d Batted for Meyer in ninth.
Errors—O. Bush, (2,) Vitt, Cobb, Bates.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Veach. Stolen bases—Cobb, Heilman. Sacrifices—Dugan, Grover. Double play—Cobb and Young. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; Philadelphia, 12. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cunningham, 1; James, 2; J. Bush, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Boland, 7 hits, 2 runs in 4 innings; Cunningham, 3 and 0 in 2; Coveleskie, 2 and 0 in 2; James, 0 and 0 in 1; J. Bush, 3 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Boland, 2; J. Bush, 5. Wild pitches—J. Bush, (2.) Time—2 hours 6 minutes. Umpires—McCormick, Nallin, and Owen.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
O. Bush,ss	4	3	2	4	4	Jamieson,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Vitt,3b	5	0	0	2	0	Strunk,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Cobb,cf	3	0	1	1	0	Bodie,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Veach,lf	5	0	2	1	0	Bates,3b	3	1	1	0	2
Heilman,1b	5	1	1	14	1	McInnis,1b	5	1	2	14	0
Harper,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Schang,c	3	2	2	5	1
Young,2b	5	1	1	1	4	Dugan,ss	4	0	1	1	5
Stanage,c	4	0	1	4	3	Grover,2b	2	0	0	3	4
Jones,p	2	0	0	0	5	Schauer,p	2	0	0	0	2
Boland,p	1	0	0	1	0	Myers,p	0	0	0	0	0
aBurns	1	0	0	0	0	bWitt	1	0	0	0	0
						cJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	8	30	18	Total	33	4	9	30	14

a Batted for Jones in seventh.
b Batted for Schauer in ninth.
c Batted for Bates in tenth.
Errors—Vitt, Jones, Jamieson, Schang.

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	—5
Philadelphia	0	3	0	1	0

PONTIAC BEST YACHT IN ECHO BAY RACE

Sally IX. Leads Second Division In Second Contest of the Handicap Class Season.

SEVENTEEN BOATS START

Robin Hood Winner in Third Class and Burnell Lockwood's E'bar Is First in Fourth Division.

With seventeen yachts competing, the handicap yacht racing class had the second of its series of races for the season on the waters of Long Island Sound off Echo Bay yesterday, where the New Rochelle Yacht Club, the one organization on the Sound which has held out for racing this Summer, has its delightful headquarters, and whose members acted as hosts to the racers.

How much the opportunity for racing appeals to yachtsmen is shown by the fact that the fleet was larger by three boats than that which competed in the first of the races which the organization is holding. This, in spite of the fact that several of the regularly racing members were over at Lloyd's Harbor for the annual outing of the yacht club there, a yacht club in name rather than in racing activities.

With a fair northwest breeze in the first and last quarters of the race, and but a faint breeze and an approach to a dead calm in the midst of the run, the yachtsmen still had some rattling good sport, and the fleet hung closely enough together to make it interesting. Pontiac won both on elapsed and allowed times in her class for the big ones of the fleet. Sally IX. got home in front in the second division, and was so fleet that she won in spite of the fact that she was giving time to all the competitors in her class, though her margin over Nadia was but 22 seconds in a run of approximately ten miles, with Clare but 25 seconds behind the latter, an exceptionally close race for yachts of such varying sizes. Robin Hood was the winner in the third division, and Burnell Lockwood's E'bar in the fourth division, in which she handily defeated two yachts of like design, all three belonging to the Larchmont interclub one-design class.

When the yachts were sent on their journey up the Sound there was enough wind from the northwest to give them a good chance for a fairly broad reach to the first mark, the five yachts of the first division coming to the line so evenly that there was little to choose between the windward and leeward positions, Arvia having the former as they bowled away on their journey and Wasaka the latter. On the trip up the Sound of two miles and a half, Wasaka managed to work far enough to the front to make the first mark off Scotch Caps in the lead, with Carolina, which had been having a little fun with Bobcat particularly, second around, and Al Lockwood trying hard to catch the Wasaka, which revels in light winds, which the Carolina abhors.

How Carolina Lost Out.

All the yachts broke out spinnakers for the run across the Sound to the second mark in Hempstead Bay, and it was on that leg that Carolina met her defeat. The big O class sloops of the Larchmont Club were making across the Sound at the same time and Lockwood was more interested in giving advice to Butts Whiting as to how to properly sail Commodore Ford's big Varuna with its towering Marconi rig than in attending strictly to the sailing of Carolina, with the result that all the sloops of the class were around the buoy before Lockwood luffed Carolina about the red spar buoy. From there on, after the yachts had passed through the soft spot when the wind failed them all just as they began their windward work, Lockwood spurred Carolina on so well that he actually sailed the leg faster than any other craft in the division except Pontiac, and the second boat of her class to finish, Pontiac having gone to the front in the run across the Sound, thus getting the lead which brought her the victory by a narrow margin.

The first of the yachts actually to finish the trip over the course was the Robin Hood, which made the run in a trifle less than two hours, going over the short course, which did not take them into Hempstead Harbor. But it was a tight squeeze for the veteran attorney-yachtsman, George Gartland, to get his yacht across the line ahead of young Lockwood, who sailed the Larchmont representative, E'bar. Young Lockwood knew he had a wily sailor to defeat in Mr. Gartland, and tagged him all through the journey like a mosquito chasing a particularly luscious bit of Mexican hairless dog. Mr. Gartland could not shake him off even when on the beat home he took a long leg to the south'ard. Lockwood was right in his wake all the time, would not be shaken off and was only beaten across the line by eleven seconds. It was by all odds the prettiest contest of the afternoon.

Sally IX. Likes the Calm.

In the second division Sally IX. took most kindly to the variations in the wind, and apparently revelled in the first cousin to a calm the yachts encountered on the Long Island side of the Sound. She slid through the oily waters so easily that none of her class could overhaul her, and was at the finish on the port tack thirty-two seconds ahead of Nadia, which had been her only really dangerous competitor at any part of the race.

The summaries.

HANDICAP SLOOPS.

First Division. Start, 2:40. Course, 9¾ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Cor'ted Time. H.M.S.
Pontiac, Henry Carson	2:16:45	2:15:28
Wasaka, W. L. Coursen	2:24:01	2:18:01
Arvia, T. S. Clarke	2:23:38	2:18:23
Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	2:22:48	2:20:45
Bobcat, Charles Atwater	2:25:54	2:21:48

Second Division. Start, 2:45. Course, 9¾ Miles.

Sally IX., A. E. Black	2:26:28	2:26:28
Nadia, W. F. Clarke	2:31:14	2:26:50
Clare, P. C. Pfeiffer	2:30:53	2:27:13
Elmore, F. W. Howard	2:47:33	2:30:30
Ariel, T. Price	2:58:21	2:53:13

Third Division. Start, 2:50. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Robin Hood, G. E. Gartland	1:51:31	1:50:53
Acadian, F. E. Raymond	2:04:17	2:00:23

Fourth Division. Start, 2:45. Course, 7¾ Miles.

E'bar, Burnell Lockwood	1:51:42	1:51:42
Sirens, F. W. Fraser	1:56:10	1:56:10
Barbara, C. Shields	1:57:02	1:57:02
Ogeemah, A. J. Dealy	2:03:04	1:59:42
Orienta, G. W. Lawson	2:13:16	2:03:13

HYDE VICTOR IN CLOSE RACE.

His Yacht Hydra Finishes 16 Seconds In Front.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 28.—With his renovated yacht Hydra, Charles E. Hyde won a leg in the series of the club championship races over the six-mile triangular course of the Port Washington Yacht Club this afternoon. He beat E. V. Willis in the Altair across the finish line by the narrow margin of sixteen seconds, and it required the constant efforts of Mr. Hyde to get every ounce out of his little sloop to win. Throughout the race the yachts were almost constantly within reach of each other.

George A. Corry, in the Little Dipper, which won the forty-seven mile race to Great Captain Island and return last Sunday, finished third, 11 minutes and 8 seconds behind the Willis yacht.

The summary:

STAR CLASS—CHAMPIONSHIP, PORT WASHINGTON YACHT CLUB.

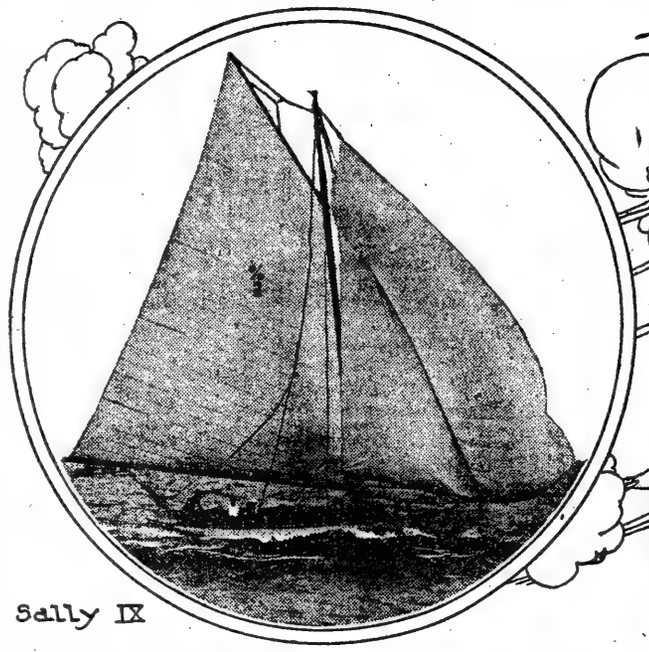
Start, 3:10. Course, 6 Miles.

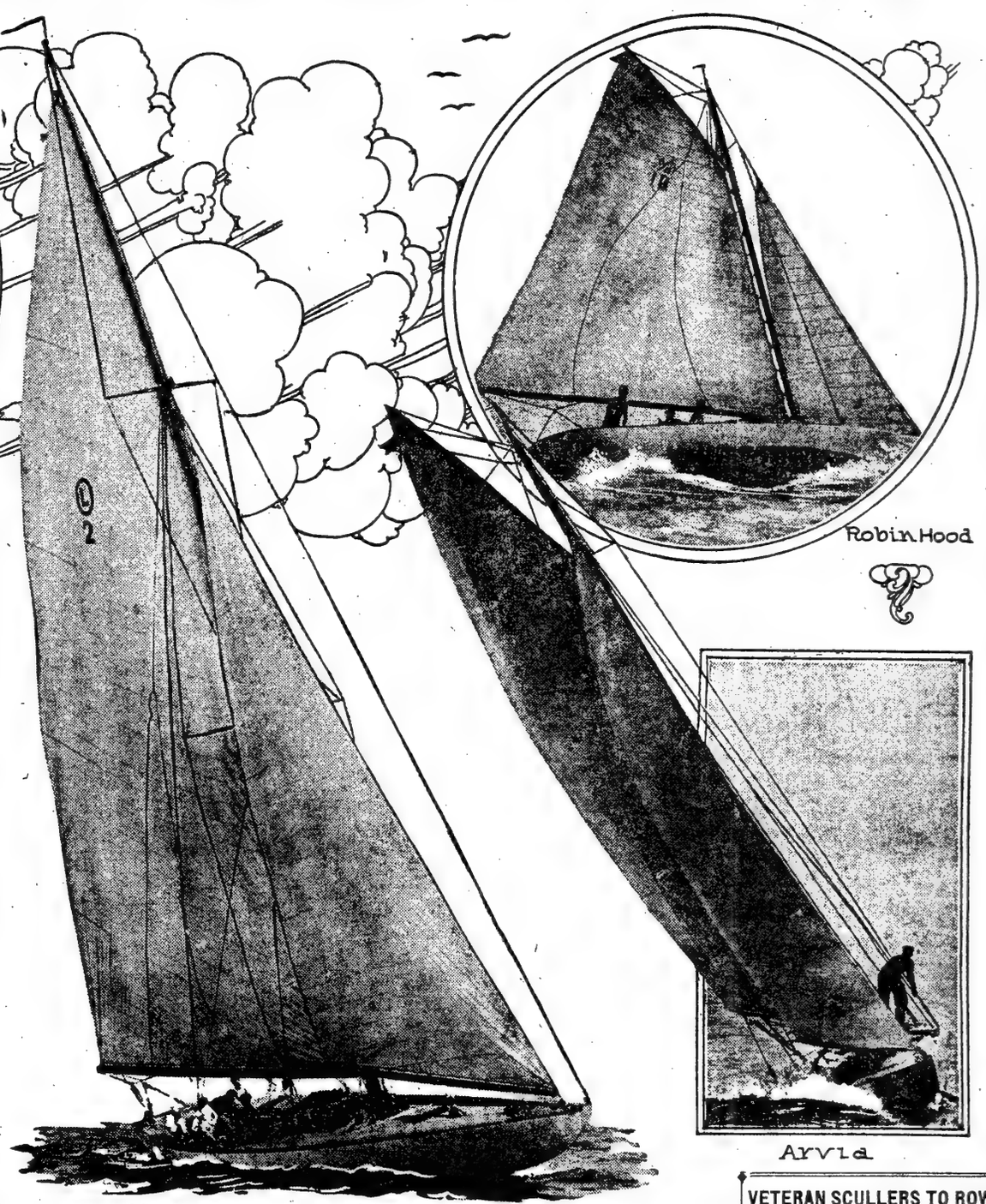
Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	5:13:48	2:03:48
Altair, E. V. Willis	5:14:02	2:04:02
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	5:25:10	2:15:10
Little Bear, Allan Walker	5:26:30	2:16:30
Vets, G. W. Elder, Jr.	5:28:10	2:18:10
Vega, E. G. Unitt	5:30:25	2:20:27

Randall Victor at Maine Traps.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 28.—E. A. Randall of Portland won the amateur State championship in the tournament of the Maine Trapshooters' Association, which closed today. Amateur high gun points for the two days were tied between Randall and L. F. Curtis of Boston. The high scorer in the professional class for the two days was W. G. Hill of Portland.

Yachts of the Handicap Class Racing on the Sound Yesterday, and Varuna With Marconi Rig





DOCK MAN STARTS THEM.

Three Bensonhurst Yachts Sail a Pretty Race.

Patriotic yacht racing on Gravesend Bay came very nearly going by the boards yesterday afternoon. The Bensonhurst Yacht Club had taken the date, but at the schedule starting hour, the club had not sent a Regatta Committee to the starting line off the Atlantic Yacht Club at Sea Gate, notwithstanding the fact that the three craft hovering around the starting line were enrolled in the organization.

Realizig the situation, "Charlie" the dock man of the Atlantic Yacht Club, picked a course and sent the yachts away in a splendid breeze from the northwest. The course chosen gave the craft an excellent weather leg from the Sea Gate mark to Fort Hamilton. Oriole at once broke tacks with the other yachts and standing almost across the bay got the advantage of the flood tide and was first around the windward mark.

On the reach to Bensonhurst and the run home to Sea Gate, Katharine footed faster than Oriole. The two got into a luffing match coming down on the finish line. It was unfortunate for both as they luffed so far off their course that Sea Bird was able to win 15 seconds, corrected time. Although Katharine was the first to finish, on corrected time Oriole beat her for second place.

CENTER ISLAND RACE SLOW.

Wind Bad for Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club Series.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 28.—Light winds from the west by north were responsible for late finishes in the fourth race of the second series of the Summer regatias of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club off Center Island today. Only four of the Fish Class started. The winner was Barracuda, the property of De Forest Hicks.

The summary:

FISH CLASS.

Start, 3:10. Club Course.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Barracuda, De Forest Hicks	6:15:27	3:05:27
Blue Fish, H. C. Smith	6:29:20	3:19:20
Skate, Good & Smith	7:06:40	3:56:40
Pompano, W. H. Appleton	7:08:20	3:58:20

MORGAN HAS NEW YACHT.

Navette Substitutes for Corsair, Which Is on Patrol.

Vice Commodore J. P. Morgan of the New York Yacht Club is getting his yachting this season in a new cruising speed yacht called Navette. She is one of the most recent constructions of the Herreshoff yards, from designs by Captain Nathaniel Herreshoff.

Navette, which makes her home port at Glen Cove, is a steam driven craft with a measurement of 108 feet on the line and 114 feet over all. She has a wide beam—14 feet—with but a trifle over 3 feet draught, and has shown a speed of close to thirty miles an hour. Although built for speed and for use chiefly in taking Commodore Morgan to and from his home at Glen Cove, or for occasional visits to the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club, she has ample cruising accommodations for a party of a half dozen, and will probably be seen at Newport later in the season if yachtsmen are ever again to be blessed with favorable yachting weather.

Mr. Morgan's Corsair, which he tendered to the Government at the declaration of war against Germany, is now doing duty as a cruiser and submarine chaser somewhere on the Atlantic, his son, Junius S. Morgan, serving as an ensign in the large crew aboard her.

LARGE KETCH TAKES WATER.

Alessandro Fabbri's Ajax Second Only in Size to Finback.

Alessandro Fabbri, N. Y. Y. C., is the owner of the second largest auxiliary ketch in this country. She is called Ajax and is being used this Summer for the first time in and about the waters of Bar Harbor. Ajax is 123 feet 7 inches over all, 91 feet on the waterline, of 23 feet beam, and has a draught of 13 feet 6 inches. Her recent trial shows her to have considerable speed in stiff winds, easy to handle, and as comfortable as she is roomy.

The one pleasure ketch exceeding Mr. Fabbri's in size is Finback, which created quite a sensation in Eastern waters last season as well by her speed as her unusual rig. Finback is thirteen feet longer over all and has a waterline length of 102 feet. While the ketch rig is frequent among fishing boats on the North Atlantic, it was not until the building of the Finback that it was adapted to sizable pleasure yachts. The adventure was so satisfactory, however, that Mr. Fabbri had Thomas F. McManus design one for him, the craft being built by F. C. Adams at East Boothbay, Me., where she was recently launched.

NEW CRAFT BEING TESTED.

Five Classes of One-Design Yachts Racing for First Time.

Eastern yachtsmen are trying out five new classes of one-design boats, which are racing for the first time this season. The largest of these, called the bird class of the Annisquam Yacht Club, consists of a fleet of a dozen, all bearing the names of birds. These are nineteen feet in length, with a knockabout rig, and are furnishing a lot of sport at the regular Saturday afternoon races.

Another class is the seventeen-footers, this fleet also numbering a dozen. These are owned by the Summer residents at Barnstable, just at the northern entrance to the Cape Cod Canal. These yachts, about the size of the Seawanhaka Fish class, are also knockabout rigged, dry, and speedy. The owners of this class are all members of the Wianno Yacht Club and fly its peculiar red and blue pennant, with the bulging white W on its red field.

A third class of fifteen-foot knockabouts has been designed by John G. Alden for Summer residents at Biddeford Pool, Me., which will begin racing the last of July.

METROPOLITAN R. C. VICTOR ON HARLEM

Defeats the Nonpareil Oarsmen in Open Centipede Race by One Length.

Rowing one of the best races seen in local waters since the start of the present inactive season, the crew of the Metropolitan Rowing Club yesterday splashed its way across the finish line a winner in the open centipede race, the feature event on the program of the Nonpareil Rowing Club on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon. The conditions under which the events were run were ideal, and this race, with the four closed events which comprised the program, furnished the large crowd which occupied the club veranda with interesting competition.

The centipede event was the only open race on the program, and attracted entries from the Metropolitan Rowing Club, the Bohemian Boat Club, Nassau Boat Club, and Nonpareil Rowing Club. All four crews got away on a line with the starter's word and raced over the first half of the half-mile course upstream in practically even formation, with the Nonpareil crew in the outside lane slightly ahead of the three other boats. For the next 100 yards or so the Nonpareil crew seemed to go convincingly into the lead, with the Metropolitan boat, stroked by George Froelich and on the inside lane, hanging on tenaciously. As the oarsmen neared the club float, the finish mark, the Mets perceptibly quickened their stroke and, with a driving finish which had the full powers of all four of the oarsmen behind the oars, they drove their frail craft under the flag drop about one length ahead of the Nonpareil crew. The Bohemian boat came in third place, fighting hard to overtake the Nonpareil representatives, but falling by about one-half length, while the Nassau oarsmen finished a poor fourth. The winning crew's time was 3:41.

In the club's races J. Ehlers carried off the individual honors, competing in two events and finishing a winner on both occasions. His first victory was registered in the junior single sculls event, rowed downstream, and in the junior doubles race, with E. Harper as his mate. Ehlers's boat went under the flag with about two lengths to spare.

The summaries:

Junior Single Race, (closed to Nonpareil Rowing Club.)—Won by J. Ehlers; W. Harper, second; A. Aberts, third. Time—8:06.

Junior Double Race, (closed to Nonpareil Rowing Club.)—Won by Crew 2, (J. Ehlers and E. Harper;) Crew 3, (H. Charmley and T. Bloom,) second; Crew 4, (W. Donovan and J. Harty,) third. Time—8:19.

Centipede Race, Open.—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club, (bow, L. Jauss; No. 2, E. E. Farnan; No. 3, S. Wells; stroke, George Froelich;) Nonpareil Rowing Club, (bow, Crowley; No. 2, Livingston; No. 3, J. Keenan; stroke, R. H. Pearse; second; Bohemian Boat Club, (bow, A. Kalbac; No. 2, N. Cybana; No. 3, F. Snezek; stroke, V. Balaska,) third. Time—3:41.

Centipede Race, (closed to Nonpareil Rowing Club.)—Won by Crew 2, (bow, J. Keenan; No. 2, J. Shea; No. 3, W. Shea; stroke, E. Harper;) Crew 3, (bow, A. G. Purgold; No. 2, W. Cronin; No. 3, C. Steinkamp; stroke, A. Conversano; second; Crew 1, (bow, R. H. Pearse; No. 2, W. Donovan; No. 3, M. Hirsch; stroke, J. Harty,) third. Time—2:47.

Eight-Oared Shell Race, (closed to Nonpareil Rowing Club.) — Won by Crew 1, (stroke, Livingston; No. 2, Conversano; No. 3, G. Mullen; No. 4, Harper; No. 5, W. Shea; No. 6, Cronin; No. 7, Keenan; coxswain, Larolle.) No time taken.

SWIMMING MEET TONIGHT.

Pentathlon Contest for Girls to be Held at Graham Beach.

Fourteen girl swimmers will compete tonight at the Pool and Surf Baths, Graham Beach, in a pentathlon contest under the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union. The event is the first of its nature to be conducted under the control of the A. A. U., and for that reason is attracting more than ordinary attention.

Philadelphia is sending Miss Gertrude Artelt, who holds several indoor records; Miss Helen Tennytacker, Miss Elizabeth Becker, Miss Florence McLachlin, and Miss Elizabeth Ryan. Miss Marion Gibson of Boston will be the most prominent entry from New England. From New York City Miss Claire Galligan heads the list. Miss Charlotte Boyle, Miss Riata Greenfield, Miss Lucy A. Freeman, Miss Josephine Bartlett, Miss Edna W. Cole, Miss Elsie Sultan, and Miss Kathryne Klatt are the other Gothamites. Miss Charlotte Epstein will be in charge.



Taylor Says—

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SARI HAS FIRST TRIAL.

New R Class Yachts Defeats Rivals on Lake Michigan.

Sari, the new R Class yacht built for Samuel Dauchy of Chicago, with which he hopes to win the Sir Thomas Lipton Trophy, has had her first trial on the waters of Lake Michigan. Although she had been overboard only two days, Mr. Dauchy was successful in sailing her against two boats of her type, Mia and Twenty-nine, both of which are thoroughly seasoned craft. In a good, stiff breeze over an eleven-mile trianguiar course Sari defeated her rivals more than eight minutes.

Sari is to be raced against last year's champion, Pam, and against a new boat, Clarice, built for Alexander Winton of the Cleveland Yacht Club, which is a challenger for the cup. This trophy will be raced for by yachts of the R Class for the first time next month.

Sari, which is 25 feet on the waterline, is 38 feet 6 inches over all, with 7 feet 11 inches beam and a draught of 5 feet 6 inches. She is from designs by John G. Alden, who was also the designer of Pam, which Sari was built to defeat. Although built for the express purpose of racing for the Lipton Cup, Sari has accommodations for three persons to cruise comfortably in her, even with only five feet head room in her cabin.

NAHMA WILL RACE WASAKA IN SERIES

Addison G. Hanan Accepts the Challenge of John J. Martin for Next Season.

Although Addison G. Hanan, managing owner of the Nahma, was obliged to decline the challenge of John J. Martin of Boston for a series of races between his boat Wasaka. II., which was formerly owned and raced by Mr. Hanan as Josephine, because Nahma was not overboard and could not be fitted for racing this Fall, he has agreed to a series of races next season. This Mr. Martin and his sons, who make up the crew of the Wasaka, are considering. They will probably arrange during the winter for a series of races a year from now, providing conditions are such that Wasaka can safely make the trip to the Indian Harbor Yacht Club anchorage and there is no objection by the Government to races on the waters of the Sound.

While Mr. Martin has every faith in the ability of his boat to defeat Nahma, as he expressed before the races for the Manhasset Cup last year, he may have had his courage stimulated a little by the very politic letter he is said to have received from Mr. Hanan regarding the impossibility of a race this Fall.

The story among yachtsmen is that Mr. Hanan in that letter stating that he would like to race against his old boat next season, incidentally wrote that he believed the Wasaka to be as good as she was when she sailed as the Josephine, and that she had an equal chance against Nahma or any other P class yacht in a moderate breeze, but that in a race with the wind blowing at twenty knots or better he [Hanan] believed the Nahma to be the faster of the two.

Those who saw the Nahma sail in the second race, which she won in winds that failed as the day went on, so that she barely got across the line in time to make the drifting match of that day a race, are inclined to think that Mr. Hanan's vein of humor was in pretty good working order when he wrote that friendly letter of comparison, and that he was handing out rather a large-sized bit of bait to the Boston yachtsman.

FASIG-TIPTON CO.

ANNOUNCE

A Remarkable Series of Sales of Yearlings

AT SARATOGA IN AUGUST.

SATURDAY, AUG. 4. DELBERT REIFF. French Bred Yearlings, including the entire crop from Haras Champagne St. Hilaire (Baron Maurice de Rothschild), the get of SARDANAPALE, the greatest horse in France, Verdun, Faucheur, Negofol, Macdonald II., and other sires. Also yearling from France bred by MR. F. R. HITCHCOCK, the get of Yankee.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8. JOHN A. DRAKE. English bred yearlings by the best sires in England out of great mares. GLEN HELEN STUD yearlings, principally the get of Imp. PEEP O' DAY.

THURSDAY, AUG. 9. KEENE, LONG & SCHORR. English bred yearlings by England's best sires out of winners and producers. Also yearlings from other leading Kentucky breeders.

FRIDAY, AUG. 10. BEAUMONT STUD YEARLINGS. All the foals of 1916 by the wonderful sires, Imp. STAR SHOOT and UNCLE. Consignment also includes the yearlings owned by W. B. MILLER, by the same sires.

SATURDAY, AUG. 11. HARAS DE FRESNAY (Mr. Clarence H. Mackay), Normandy, France. The get of FITZ HERBERT, Imp. MEDDLER, etc. MARCHMONT STUD yearlings, by the leading sires in Kentucky, and the CARR and PIATT yearlings, by the best sires in the Blue Grass.

FRIDAY, AUG. 17. ADELBERT STUD yearlings (and consignments from other breeders in Hopkinsville, Ky.), the get of the great race horse and coming sire, ZEUS. And the SPENDTHRIFT STUD (O. H. Chenault) yearlings by BEN TROVATO.

SATURDAY, AUG. 18. HARAS DU GAZON (Mrs. H. B. Duryea), Normandy, France, the get of IRISH LAD, SWEEPER, the Derby winner DURBAR, etc. EDWARD CEBRIAN, San Francisco, Cal., yearlings by VON TROMP, JOE CAREY, and other sires.

SALE OF HORSES IN TRAINING. ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, DISPERSAL OF THE RACING STABLE OF BROWNLEIGH PARK BREEDING CORPORATION.

FOR CATALOGS ADDRESS

FASIG-TIPTON CO. 31-33 East 27th Street NEW YORK CITY

SHADOW SHOWS WAY TO BAYSIDE YACHTS

Crosses Line 1 Minute and 46 Seconds Ahead of the Aria in Star Class Race.

With a light breeze from the northwest, the skippers of the two classes manning eleven yachts in a special race of the Bayside Yacht Club in Little Neck Bay yesterday went around the course in the opposite direction from the route traversed when the ideal southwester holds. According to the season's schedule the yachts of the club were to have been on their annual cruise yesterday, but the war interfered with this arrangement, and the races will not be included in the series for the championship in the respective classes.

A close finish was seen in the race among the Star Class yachts, in which seven started. B. Linkfield made his initial appearance as a skipper in a race on the bay when he steered the Taurus, which he recently purchased from Philip Benson. Linkfield sailed his new craft like a veteran, and, although he did not win, finishing fourth, he created a favorable impression among the other skippers, and henceforth will be looked upon as a considerable factor in the races on Little Neck Bay.

Mrs. H. F. L. Funke was again at the helm in her husband's yacht, the Southern Cross. She understood the direction of the course at the start, and, leading after she had rounded the first turn, took the wrong direction, and before she discovered her mistake it was too late to turn around and go back, so she dropped out of the race. W. L. Inslee again won in his Shadow, crossing the line 1 minute and 41 seconds ahead of George Abbott in the Aria, who in turn was only a half second in advance of John Nesbett, the clever sixteen-year-old skipper, in the Starlight.

The Star boats were sent over the full nine-mile course, or twice over the regular 4½-mile course, but the wind was so light that the Regatta Committee decided to have the "bees" make only one lap. George Hopewell, in his Maybe, handled his yacht steadily in the light going and won over James Gillies in his Vespa by a margin of 4:32. Befirst finished last.

The yachts of the "bird" class did not race yesterday. There were no skippers left at the club to man them when the owners of this class of boats left at 2 o'clock for a cruise up the Sound to Block Island in William G. Haskell's 45-foot auxiliary yawl, Senga. Aboard the Senga were William F. Teller, Jr., John Johns, C. L. Willard, Clifton Willard, and Mr. Haskell.

The summary follows:

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:40. Course, 9 miles.

Yacht and Owner	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	5:37:12	1:57:12
Starlight, J. Nesbett	5:39:58	1:58:58
Aria, George Abbott	5:38:58½	1:58:58½
Taurus, B. Linkfield	5:40:04	2:00:04
Big Dipper, J. Robinson	5:46:08	2:06:08
Shooting Star, K. Crombie	5:47:02	2:07:02
Southern Cross, H. F. L. Funke, did not finish.		

BAYSIDE BEE CLASS.

Start, 3:35. Course, 4½ miles.

Maybe, G. Hopewell	4:52:07	1:17:07
Vespa, James Gillies	4:56:50	1:21:50
Bewon, J. Dailey	5:01:58	1:26:58
Befirst, H. Clarke	5:03:02	1:28:02

POLO FLAGS TO ENGLAND.

Emblems Used for International Matches Sent as Tribute.

The two big national emblems, the American and British flags, which waved over the club stand at the International Polo Cup games at Meadow Brook have been expressed to the Hurlingham Club of London, England, by the Polo Association. With the gift, Henry Lloyd Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, sent the following letter to the committee of the Hurlingham Club:

"Gentlemen—Before the great war the flags of England and America floated side by side at Meadow Brook during the international polo matches of 1911, 1913, and 1914. Then they represented friendly rivals in a friendly sport.

"Today, when the two great Anglo-Saxon nations have allied themselves against a common foe, the Polo Association of America desires to present to the Hurlingham Club of London two of these flags—one of England and one of America—as a token of admiration for the brave polo players of England who have fallen in the cause of right and as a symbol of loyalty and friendship."

VETERAN SCULLERS TO ROW.

Ten Eyck Accepts Riley's Challenge for Saratoga Race.

James A. Ten Eyck, coach of the Syracuse University crews, who is summering at the headquarters of the Duluth Boat Club, is out with a reply to the challenge from Jim Riley to row Ten Eyck "over the waters of Lonely Lake at Saratoga for fun or money." Ten Eyck takes the challenge rather seriously and has sent to a friend in Saratoga a certified check for $500 with a reply to Riley's challenge, in which he offers to row Riley two races in one day, one in the morning and one in the evening for $500 a side, both races to be play or pay, and no races, no more talk.

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Nearly 200 Different Items of Out-of-Door Equipment Sharply Reduced

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The better grades are guaranteed all wool garments, and at their newly-marked prices are away above ordinary values.

25% Discount on All Baseball Goods

Including Catchers' Mitts, Basemen's Mitts, Fielders' Gloves, Masks, Body Protectors and other accessories.

Sport Hats, 50c to $4.50

Ranging from the white duck naval or tennis hats to the luxurious silk helmet which sold formerly for $6.00. Hats of Madagascar grass, silk, poplin, flannel and duck.

Baseball Shoes, $2.70 to $4.95

These sold originally from $3.25 to $6.00. All low cut professional models.

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Sizes complete for both men and women. Best models are leather trimmed and very smartly designed.

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Shirts—65c to $1.15.
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Jersey Jackets—$2.50 and $3.50.

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10-15-17 WARREN STREET
(Just across Broadway from City Hall)

BUTLER'S SPUR WINS YONKERS HANDICAP

Favorite Makes Brilliant Finish After Trailing at Empire City Track.

PASSES LADY ROTHA EASILY

John Sanford's Lady Russe Too Fleet for Quietude in the Second Race.

James Butler's four-year-old son of King James-Auntie Mum demonstrated that he inherited the courage and determination of his sire when he won the Yonkers Handicap at Empire City yesterday, coming up with a rush at the finish when he looked to be hopelessly out of the race. The electrifying spurt of the son of King James provided a great spectacle for the large crowd which equaled any that had attended the successful meeting. The enthusiasm which greeted the stirring finish of Spur was renewed when the time was hung out and it was announced that the best horse in Mr. Butler's barn had put himself in a niche by being the only horse to equal a track record at the meeting. Carried along by the swift pace set by Lady Botha and later by the speed displayed by Clematis II., the son of King James was forced to show the best that was in him. The result was a mile and a sixteenth in 1:44 3-5, which equaled the time made by Harry Payne Whitney's Borrow when he won the Yonkers Handicap in 1914.

With only four starters it was scarcely expected that the handicap would result in such a fine contest, and one that as usual attested to the skill of Handicapper Vosburgh. Before the event the larger portion of the guaranteed purse of $8,000 was looked on as a gift for Spur, who had shown his liking for the track when he won the Empire City Handicap on the opening day and left such sterling performers as Borrow and Roamer in his wake. Scarcely a thought was given as to the likelihood of any of the other entrants defeating the Butler crack, and he closed a strong favorite at 7 to 10, the speculation on the opposing trio being mainly confined as to which would take the place. St. Isidore and Lady Rotha had a slight call in this respect, so that Clematis II. was the outsider of the quartet.

Lady Rotha Takes Lead.

Spur is a notoriously slow beginner, so that there was little surprise when Lady Rotha, undefeated at the meeting and with a record of three victories, got the better of the argument with St. Isidore in the run for the first turn and opened a gap of four lengths when she was straightened out in the back stretch. St. Isidore was two lengths in front of Clematis II., and Spur was rating along in last place, a length further back.

Clematis II. began to show a sample of her speed in the run along the back stretch and shooting up on the inside passed St. Isidore and went in hot pursuit of the leader. All this time Spur was ambling along far in the rear, and his backers were wondering when he would begin real contention. Clematis II. cut down the lead of Lady Rotha as the pair raced around the last turn and on entering the stretch assumed the lead. The imported mare was going strongly and with Spur still in last place her victory looked imminent.

As in the running for the Empire City handicap, the change came quickly when Knapp called on Spur for his effort. The big bay colt appeared to look over those in front of him, measure the distances they were ahead, and then, starting by passing St. Isidore like a flash, he went after the others. Lady Rotha, tired from the early pacemaking, was subdued without trouble, and only Clematis II. remained to clear the way to victory at the last sixteenth pole. Wild shouts rang through the stand for Spur as at every stride he drew nearer to the stout-hearted filly, which was struggling with every effort to maintain the lead she had wrested from Lady Rotha. Spur seemed to sense the approval of the crowd, and his strides lengthened so that he only seemed to skim the surface. With fifty yards to go, the pair were on even terms and in the short distance that remained Spur placed his victory outside the questioning of the crowd by stretching his neck in front of Clematis II. and keeping it there until he passed the judges. Clematis II. had run the best race of her career in this country and took the place by three lengths from Lady Rotha.

La Russe's Fine Performance.

An additional treat for the crowd was the form displayed by John Sanford's imported filly, La Russe, in the second race. This daughter of the English Derby winner, Lemberg, was starting for the second time. She had won in her first attempt with ridiculous ease so that there was some ground for the belief that A. M. Morris's Quietude, with much greater racing experience, might be able to extend her. Beginning rather slowly La Russe realized the task before reaching the end of the first furlong, yet Quietude was allowed to lead until rounding the turn for home. For only a few strides was La Russe allowed to show her real quality. Then with a quickly obtained lead of about two lengths, Buxton eased her to a gallop and this was sufficient to offset the best efforts of Quietude. There were many expressions of opinion that in La Russe Mr. Sanford has a filly calculated to extend the Whitney crack, Rosie O'Grady.

After riding a perfect race on Spur, Knapp failed to add to his reputation by the manner in which he handled W. M. Jeffords's Red Sox, the favorite for the last race for two-year-olds.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $681; about six furlongs. Time—1:10 1-5.

Manganese, C. Buxton's b. g., 6 years, 118 pounds, by Lithos-Hegera, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and even, (L. Lyke).....1¹

Imperator, S. T. Toton's ch. g., 6, 113, by Peter Quince-Sparkle, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (M. Buxton).....2½

Bury Joe, E. R. Bradley's blk. f., 4, 108, by Sain-Bandello, 3 to 1 third, (D. Connelly).....3½

Englebert, James F. Cummings, Brownvale, Hidden Star, Passing Fancy, Flare, Master McGrath, Candyland, Palisade and Almandite also ran. Peep Sight, Marse Henry, and Glory Belle scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; purse, $681; five furlongs. Time—1:01 1-5.

La Russe, John Sanford's ch. f., 108 pounds, by Lemberg-Jole de Vivre, 9 to 20 and out, (M. Buxton).....1½½

Quietude, A. H. Morris's br. f., 114, by Dalhousie-Tabouret, 1 to 2 and out, (J. Ryan).....2²

Porky O'Malley, H. Perkins's b. f., 108, by Charles O'Malley-Bachelor's Cherry, 1 to 2 third, (D. Connelly).....3³

Spark and Myrtle V. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-old fillies; selling; purse, $631; one mile. Time—1:40 3-5.

Felucca, Henry W. Warner's ch. f., 108 pounds, by Tray Rock-Figgi, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 3, (M. Rowan).....1¹

Ginger Snap II., Ralph Beaver Strassburger's b. f., 108, by Gengal-Cafe-au-Lait, even and 1 to 2, (D. Connelly).....2²

Hackensack, James Ernest Sultana's ch. f., 108, by Hessian-Lychee Nut, 4 to 1 third, (M. Buxton).....2½½

Spring Song, Mae Murray, Glory Belle, The Baroness, and Leoneidia also ran. Precise, Spectre, and Quintus scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Yonkers Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $25, starters to pay $50 additional; guaranteed value $3,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:44 3-5.

Clematis II., Oscar Lewisohn's ch. f., 4, 106, by King's Proctor-Bonnie Creeper, 6 to 5 and out, (F. Robinson).....2²

Lady Rotha, W. H. Baker's b. m., 5, 104, by Golden Maxim or Fayette-Sandy Bar, out for third, (N. Barrett).....3³

St. Isidore also ran. Green Jones and Syrian scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; by subscription of $5, with $681 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46 1-5.

Piraeus, John O. Talbot's ch. c., 109 years, by Cyclades-Elizabeth B., 2 to 1, 3 to 5, and out, (F. Robinson).....1¹

Judge Wingfield, W. L. Oliver's br. h., 104, by Star King-Glad Tidings, 1 to 2 and out, (M. Rowan).....2²

Courtship, Kentucky Stable's b. c., 109, by Phoenix-Sourtisane, out for third, (A. Collins).....3ns

Flash of Steel also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse, $681; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06 1-5.

Kashmir, W. C. Clancy's ch. c., 115 pounds, by Delhi-Gingham, 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, (M. Buxton).....1¹

Red Sox, W. M. Jefford's br. g., 115, by Irish Lad-Zuna, out for place, (W. Knapp).....2²

Aurum, Jefferson Livingston's b. c., 115, by Mushroom-Royal Anne, out for third, (F. Robinson).....3¹

Magnetite and Dr. Blair also ran. Svengall, Frank Keogh, Chief Lally, Adoration II., and Payment scratched.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; conditions; about six furlongs. Bally, 115 pounds; Basil, 111; Brooklyn, 111; Meteorite, 111; Harvest King, 111; Zouave, 111; The Grader, 111; Ladylip, (imp.,) 105; Gunrock, (imp.,) 105; Sandale, (imp.,) 100.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old maiden fillies; selling; five furlongs. Belle Mere, 111 pounds; Millrace, 111; Alderberry, (imp.,) 107; Supermaid, 107; Diantha, 107; Sallie Waters, 107. *Miss Gore, 106; Schoolgirl, 105; Parlor Maid, 105; *Frances Crawford, 100; *Wince, 98; *Tumble In, 98.

THIRD RACE.—The Melrose Stakes; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and sixteenth. Paddy Whack, 111; Hobnob, Harry Shaw, 111; Syrian, 110; Aldebaran, 110; Wooden Shoes, 106; *Ed Roche, 101; *Dorcas, 101; Barry Shannon, 101.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Orderly, 115 pounds; Tranby, (imp.,) 108; Scarpia II., (imp.,) 108; Bierman, (imp.,) 108; Candyland, 108; Dixie II., (imp.,) 108; James F. Cummings, 108; Bar of Phoenix, 108; Hickorynut, 103; Teetotal, (imp.,) 103; Flora Finch, 103; *Cousin Dan, 103; *Sorcerer II., (imp.,) 103; Spring Song, 103; *Rockport, 103; *Pollyanna, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and an eighth. Harwood II., (imp.,) 118 pounds; *Intone, 116; *Thornhill, 113; Plaudito, 112; *Dovedale, 108; *Square Dealer, 103; Bar of Phoenix, 103; Muckross, (imp.,) 102; *Thursday Nighter, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Papp, 126 pounds; Miss Bonero, 115; Chief Lally, 112; Aurum, (imp.,) 110; Trophy, 106.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

CARDS RALLY AND WIN.

Overcome Braves' Big Lead and Beat Boston, 5 to 4.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—St. Louis overcame a lead of four runs today and again defeated Boston, 5 to 4.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Long,rf	4	1	3	1	0	M'ville,ss	5	0	2	3	2
Betzel,lf	3	0	0	2	0	Powell,cf	5	0	1	5	1
hJ. Smith	0	0	0	0	0	Rehg,rf	4	1	1	0	0
cWallace	1	0	0	0	0	Kelly,lf	3	1	1	2	1
Miller,2b	3	1	1	1	1	Konetchy,1b	3	0	1	10	1
Hornsby,ss	4	1	2	1	5	C. Smith,3b	4	0	1	1	4
Cruise,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Rawlings,2b	4	0	2	2	3
Paulette,1b	4	0	2	11	1	Tragresser,c	4	1	1	2	1
Baird,3b	4	0	2	4	4	Tyler,p	4	1	2	1	2
Snyder,c	4	1	1	5	4	Rudolph,p	0	0	0	0	0
Meadows,p	1	0	0	0	0	Neinf,p	0	0	0	0	0
aGonzales	1	0	0	0	0						
Horstman,p	2	0	0	2	0	Total...	36	4	12	*26	15
dSmyth	0	1	0	0	0						
Total...	35	5	13	27	16						

*Two out when winning run scored.
a Batted for Meadows in sixth.
b Batted for Betzel in ninth.
c Batted for J. Smith in ninth.
d Ran for Horstman in ninth.
Errors—Maranville, Tragresser.

St. Louis .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1—5
Boston .....2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Rehg, Maranville, Long. Stolen bases—Kelly, Tragresser, Baird, Miller, Hornsby, 2. Sacrifice hit—Kelly. Double plays—C. Smith, Rawlings, and Konetchy; C. Smith and Konetchy; Hornsby and Paulette. Left on bases—Bos on, 8; St. Louis, 8. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 3; Rudolph, 1; Meadows, 1; Horstman, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Tyler, 8 hits and 2 runs in 7 innings; Rudolph, 4 and 0 in 1; Meadows, 1 and 4 in 6; Horstman, 1 and 0 in 3. Balk—Meadows. Struck out—By Tyler, 2; Meadows, 3; Horstman, 1. Wild pitch—Tyler. Time—2 heurs, 25 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

DODGERS FEAST ON TOTTERING PIRATES

Brooklyns, Playing Like Champions, Win Double-Header from Pittsburgh.

BIG DAY FOR CHENEY

Old Larry Performs Nobly with Both Arm and Bat—Scores Are 6 to 2 and 4 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 28.—The Brooklyn Dodgers played like champions today, and put down the lowly Pirates' twice, 6 to 2 and 4 to 2. It looked as if they were to be content with an even break until the last inning of the second game, when the score was 2 to 1 against them, but Ward very obligingly gave Olson a life on a low throw to first, and Miller went up in the air at the same time. Before the inning was over the Dodgers had tallied three more runs and the game was safe.

Each manager used a right hander and a portsider in the two games, and the dope worked right for the visitors, Cheney beating Bob Steele, while Sherrod Smith triumphed over Frank Miller. The first game was featured by the work of the pitchers in several ways. Cheney unexpectedly walloped a couple of doubles, both of which played a part in the scoring, while Steele was the first Pirate to get a hit and score a run. However, he also contributed three runs to the Dodgers, one on a wild pitch and two more on a very wild throw to the plate.

Brooklyn was the first to score in the initial encounter, when, with two men gone, Olson and Daubert both doubled to left, the wild pitch coming after Daubert had smashed out his two-bagger. With two runs to the good, all seemed lovely for the men from the big borough, but the Pirates took a hand themselves in the last half of the same inning. Hits by Steele, Bigbee, and King, and Carey's sacrifice fly tied the score, but that was the extent of the Pirates' effort. Bill Fischer screamed out a triple in the seventh, but there were two out at the time, and Bob Steele whiffed the air three times.

The Dodgers broke the tie in the fifth inning, when Mowrey coaxed a walk, went to third on Cheney's double to left, and tallied on Olson's sacrifice fly to Carey. They wanted to make it sure, and in the seventh inning scored a couple more runs, although they should not have scored had perfect ball been played by the opposition. Again two were out before the trouble began, and Olson started it with a single to centre, went to second on Daubert's scratch single, and Myers shot a single to right, filling the bases. King let the ball fly for home, and Steele intercepted it and threw over Fischer's head at the plate, both Olson and Daubert scoring. In the ninth Larry Cheney again smashed out a double, and scored on Olson's single to centre field.

For the second game Smith faced the Buccaneers and Miller was picked by Manager Bezdek to at least break even. The Bullet pitched fine ball in the first six innings, the only hit recorded by Brooklyn being very scratchy, as Ward broke it down and then threw wild to first. But the Dodgers suddenly awakened to the fact that Miller could be reached in the seventh inning, when Captain Daubert led off with a single to centre, but was eliminated on Myers's crack down the line to Wagner.

Stengel then stung Miller on the gloved hand with a hot shot and reached first in safety, while Myers by speedy work anchored at third. Johnston emulated Myers, in that he nearly tore Miller's hand off with another hot drive, scoring Myers and putting Stengel on second. Cutshaw hit down to Pitler, who touched Johnston out on the line and then threw to first in time to complete a double play. It saved the Buccaneers from a dangerous situation.

Then came the happy ninth. The score was 2 to 1 in favor of Pittsburgh, and the fans were leaving the park, satisfied with an even break, but when Ward threw low to first on Olson's duster, the crowd sat down again. By this time Manager Robinson was yelling like mad, as if the pennant depended on the game, and urged his boys to get in and win. Miller picked up Daubert's roller, and instead of throwing to second, which he had plenty of time to do, he lobbed the ball to Wagner and extinguished the Brooklyn captain and allowed Olson to repose on second.

Hi Myers tied the score with a single to centre field and in a few moments he, also, came romping over the pan on a triple to the left field fence by Casey Stengel. Miller then sadly gave up the ball to Grimes, but the damage was done, and to make it surer, Stengel romped over the pan while Hans Wagner was spearing Johnston's hard-hit grounder.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	4	2	2	1	1	Bigbee,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Daubert,1b	5	2	3	11	1	King,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Myers,cf	5	0	1	3	0	Carey,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Hickman,rf	5	0	0	3	0	Wagner,1b	4	0	1	7	0
Johnston,lf	4	0	2	2	0	Ward,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	1	2	Debus,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Mowrey,3b	3	1	0	3	1	aWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
Miller,c	4	0	0	5	0	Pitler,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Cheney,p	4	1	2	1	1	bBoeckel	1	0	0	0	0
						Fischer,c	4	0	1	5	2
Total...	37	6	12	27	8	Steele,p	3	1	1	0	3
						Total...	33	2	8	27	14

a Batted for Debus in ninth.
b Batted for Pitler in ninth.
Errors—Debus, Steele.

Brooklyn .....0 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 1—6
Pittsburgh .....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2—4

Two-base hits—Olson, Daubert, Johnston, Cheney. (2.) Three-base hit—Fischer. Stolen bases—Daubert, Myers, Johnston, Debus. Sacrifice hit—Cutshaw. Sacrifice flies—Olson, Carey. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on error—Brooklyn. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 1; Steele, 1. Earned runs—Off Cheney, 2; Steele, 5. Struck out—By Cheney, 3; Steele, 4. Wild pitch—Steele. Time—1 hour 52 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Klem.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	4	1	0	3	4	Bigbee,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Daubert,1b	4	0	1	13	1	King,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Myers,cf	4	2	1	0	0	Carey,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Stengel,rf	4	1	2	1	1	Wagner,1b	4	0	1	9	1
Johnston,lf	4	0	2	1	0	aWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	1	5	Ward,3b	4	0	2	2	3
O'Rourke,3b	2	0	0	1	2	Debus,ss	3	0	1	3	1
Mowrey,3b	1	0	0	0	0	Pitler,2b	3	0	1	4	1
M. Wheat,c	3	0	0	6	2	bBoeckel	1	0	0	0	0
Smith,p	3	0	0	1	4	Schmidt,c	3	0	0	4	0
						Miller,p	3	0	0	0	5
Total...	33	4	6	27	19	Grimes,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total...	33	2	9	27	11

a Ran for Wagner in ninth.
b Batted for Pitler in ninth.
Errors—Olson, Ward, Debus.

Brooklyn .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3—4
Pittsburgh .....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Debus. Three-base hit—Stengel. Double play—Pitler and Wagner. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Base on balls—Off Smith, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Smith, 9 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; Miller, 8 and 3 in 8 1-3 innings; Grimes, 0 and 0 in 2-3. Struck out—By Smith, 2; Miller, 3. Time—1 hour 43 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

ERROR FATAL TO MATTIES.

McKechnie's Blunder in Tenth Enables Phillies to Win, 6 to 3.

CINCINNATI, July 28. — McKechnie's error in the tenth inning today allowed Philadelphia to score three unearned runs in that round and they won the third game of the series, 6 to 3. Cincinnati had tied up a hard-fought game in the eighth, and, after McKechnie made his fumble in the tenth, the visitors fell upon Mitchell's curves almost at will and batted out a victory.

Regan was knocked out of the box in the sixth. Alexander not only pitched good ball, but scored two runs and obtained two hits out of three times at bat.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Paskert,cf	5	2	1	3	0	Groh,3b	5	1	1	5	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	4	7	Kopf,ss	4	1	3	4	2
Stock,3b	5	2	2	0	1	Rousch,cf	4	1	2	8	0
Cravath,rf	5	0	2	1	0	Chase,1b	3	0	1	8	1
Luderus,1b	2	0	0	10	2	Griffith,rf	3	0	0	3	2
Niehoff,1b	2	0	1	5	0	Neale,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	0	1	0	McK'nie,2b	4	0	0	0	3
Evers,2b	3	0	0	2	7	Wingo,c	4	0	1	3	0
Adams,c	4	0	2	3	1	Regan,p	2	0	0	0	3
Alexander,p	3	2	2	1	2	Mitchell,p	2	0	0	1	1
Total...	37	6	10	30	20	Total...	35	3	8	30	12

Errors—Stock, McKechnie.

Philadelphia .....0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 3—6
Cincinnati .....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Paskert, Stock. Three-base hits—Roush, Stock. Sacrifice hits—Alexander, Roush. Sacrifice fly—Griffith. Double plays—Evers and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Alexander 2, Regan, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Alexander, 8 hits, 3 runs in 10 innings; Regan, 5 and 3 in 5 1-3; Mitchell, 3 and 0 in 4 2-3. Struck out—By Alexander, 2; Regan, 2. Wild pitch—Mitchell. Time—1 hour 56 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Hart.

Bankers Trust Team Champs.

The Bankers Trust Company team defeated the nine representing the Guaranty Trust Company at West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday, by the score of 9 to 3, thereby winning the Bank Clerks' League championship. Lewis, who pitched for the Bankers, struck out fourteen men. Porter started the ball a-rolling by a triple with two men on bases. Wendell of the Guaranty starred for his side with four clean hits. The lead had seesawed back and forth between Bankers and Guaranty all season.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

RECORDS OF TWO BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Fielding Averages of Leaders in National and American.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities of the league. They include games played on July 26:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting Averages.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Roush, Cin.	84	324	52	106	8	7	.336
Prendergast, Chi.	20	18	1	6	0	0	.333
Cruise, St. L.	89	316	42	105	10	10	.332
Fischer, Pitts.	61	173	23	58	10	8	.329
Hornsby, St. L.	85	305	57	100	13	8	.328
T. Clarke, Cin.	41	95	11	30	3	0	.316
Griffith, Cin.	69	191	26	60	3	5	.314
Rariden, N. Y.	49	126	13	39	2	2	.310
Rawlings, Boston.	57	152	14	47	3	2	.309
Powell, Boston.	16	65	11	20	3	2	.308
Groh, Cincinnati.	95	359	61	109	10	5	.304
Chase, Cin.	93	369	52	112	15	6	.304
G. Burns, N. Y.	92	319	58	96	21	5	.300
Neale, Cin.	76	233	22	70	18	5	.300
Steele, Pittsburgh.	23	40	5	12	1	0	.300
Pauletta, St. L.	31	101	12	30	0	5	.297
Wheat, Brooklyn.	69	250	22	74	3	8	.296
Packard, St. Louis.	21	77	8	23	0	0	.298
Kauff, N. Y.	82	292	50	86	10	18	.295
Cravath, Phila.	81	297	49	87	8	9	.293
J. Wagner, Pitts.	42	150	9	44	4	4	.293
McCarty, N. Y.	35	109	11	29	4	2	.290
Mayer, Phila.	17	31	5	9	0	2	.290
McKechnie, Cin.	16	45	3	13	1	0	.289
Whitted, Phila.	77	293	41	84	4	17	.287
Killifer, Phila.	73	245	17	70	3	4	.286
Ruether, Chicago.	31	42	3	12	0	1	.286
Zimmerman, N. Y.	80	310	37	88	9	11	.284
Olson, Brooklyn.	72	292	33	83	5	5	.284
Carey, Pittsburgh.	87	336	49	94	20	5	.280
Mann, Chicago.	87	323	47	90	11	10	.279
Fitzpatrick, Bos.	38	88	11	24	3	1	.272
Luderus, Phila.	51	209	29	74	2	10	.275
Daubert, Brooklyn.	63	218	32	60	4	13	.275
Stengel, Brooklyn.	82	290	40	79	9	6	.272
J. Smith, St. L.	80	276	41	75	9	7	.272
Wilhoit, Pitts.	61	195	21	53	8	6	.272
Cutshaw, B'klyn.	87	317	27	86	18	13	.271
Elliott, Chicago.	55	152	16	41	4	3	.270
Hendrix, Chicago.	29	85	5	22	1	3	.267
Smith, Boston.	24	90	7	24	1	1	.266
Kopf, Cincinnati.	94	376	53	99	11	15	.263
Holke, N. Y.	82	231	34	74	11	12	.263
Robertson, N. Y.	82	314	38	82	9	11	.261
Paskert, Phila.	80	299	50	78	8	6	.261
S. Magee, Boston.	148	24	93	61	14	14	.259
King, Pittsburgh.	60	212	19	55	7	6	.259
H. Myers, Bklyn.	51	189	15	49	2	8	.259
Coombs, Bklyn.	21	27	2	7	0	1	.259
Stock, Phila.	93	303	39	78	9	14	.258
J. Johnston, Bklyn.	57	170	19	43	10	7	.253
Konetchy, Boston.	84	314	33	79	12	6	.252
Tragessor, Boston.	46	131	13	33	2	7	.252
Merkle, Chicago.	84	316	39	79	11	12	.250
Fletcher, N. Y.	82	100	37	25	4	0	.250
Maranville, Boston.	74	280	36	70	11	5	.250
Cadore, Bklyn.	23	56	2	14	1	4	.250

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Thorpe, Cincinnati.	70	229	29	57	12	10	.249
Nicholl, Phila.	75	247	18	61	5	9	.247
Williams, Chicago.	89	305	50	75	4	16	.246
Baird, St. Louis.	83	283	36	70	14	15	.246
Deal, Chicago.	82	272	24	67	6	20	.246
Rudolph, Boston.	22	65	2	16	1	4	.246
Barnes, Boston.	34	53	2	13	0	1	.245
Long, St. Louis.	82	299	29	73	12	8	.244
Gonzales, St. L.	67	185	23	45	5	8	.243
Bellee, N. Y.	17	37	3	9	0	3	.243
Regan, Cincinnati.	15	37	2	9	0	0	.243
Bancroft, Phila.	67	253	32	61	7	9	.241
Doyle, Chicago.	89	317	32	76	3	18	.240
Mitchell, Cin.	31	75	8	18	0	2	.240
Grimes, Pitts.	27	55	4	13	2	1	.236
J. Miller, St. L.	87	324	41	76	3	10	.235
Wingo, Cincinnati.	66	213	23	50	6	3	.235
Gibson, New York.	3	4	0	0	0	1	.235
Fittery, Pitts.	51	193	24	45	5	11	.233
Ward, Pittsburgh.	79	255	14	60	3	18	.233
Zeider, Chicago.	70	245	28	57	12	9	.233
Herzog, N. Y.	66	240	37	56	5	9	.233
Hickman, Bklyn.	62	207	29	48	5	7	.232
O. Miller, Bklyn.	67	182	13	37	8	5	.227
Mamaux, Pitts.	16	31	2	7	0	2	.226
Flack, Chicago.	73	227	36	51	10	6	.225
Wolter, Chicago.	70	196	31	44	4	4	.224
Rehg, Boston.	18	67	8	15	1	2	.224
Cheney, Bklyn.	3	8	3	2	0	1	.222
Bigbee, Pitts.	72	251	23	55	9	10	.219
Betzel, St. Louis.	68	220	13	48	6	6	.218
McCarthy, Pitts.	49	151	16	32	1	6	.218
W. Wagner, Pitts.	34	101	12	22	0	3	.218
Rixey, Phila.	22	55	2	12	0	4	.218
Cueto, Cincinnati.	44	129	10	28	4	4	.217
Schmidt, Pitts.	33	70	5	15	0	4	.214
Mowrey, Bklyn.	78	265	19	54	4	4	.213
Alexander, Phila.	25	75	11	16	0	3	.213
Schulte, Phila.	44	119	12	25	5	1	.210
Kilduff, N. Y.	32	77	12	16	2	3	.208
A. Wilson, Chi.	54	141	11	29	3	4	.206
Hendrick, Chi.	17	34	1	7	0	2	.206
Shean, Cincinnati.	80	279	21	57	8	9	.204
Bailey, Boston.	35	85	7	17	2	2	.200

Club Fielding Records.

Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Total.	Av.
St. Louis.	90	2431	1368	116	3915	.970
Boston.	83	2290	1147	122	3559	.966
New York.	82	2274	1079	121	3424	.963
Cincinnati.	96	2534	1211	143	3888	.963
Philadelphia.	81	2183	1113	130	3426	.962
Pittsburgh.	88	2363	1121	147	3631	.960
Brooklyn.	87	2356	1190	145	3691	.960
Chicago.	92	2453	1189	159	3795	.958

Club Batting Records.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Cincinnati.

HOMEBRED GOLFERS SCORE A TRIUMPH

Register 152 Holes, Against 87 for Scots, 72 for English, and 28 for Amateurs.

TRAVERS CONQUERS HAGEN

Finishes Up Week of Team Matches Successfully in P. G. A. Tourney for Red Cross Fund.

American-born professional golfers who learned their game over native links proved superior to those who studied under St. Andrews and came to this country to impart their wisdom. In the international team matches which ended at the Garden City Golf Club yesterday, the Homebred aggregation won by almost sixty holes from its nearest competitor. The Homebreds scored 152 holes in the three days of play at Baltusrol, Siwanoy, and Garden City, as compared to 87 for the Scots, 72 for the English, and 28 for the amateur team captained by Jerome D. Travers.

It probably was one of the most successful and most interesting golf exhibitions ever performed in this vicinity. Arranged primarily as a medium to raise money for a war relief fund to be donated to the Government by the Professional Golfers' Association, it developed into a series of exceptional golf displays with the leading players in the country pitted against each other.

It was so successful that it may lead to another meeting later in the season. Some professional suggested that a team contest between British born players and American born, with amateurs and professionals on both sides, should be held. In such a case twenty golfers would be on each side.

The finishing matches over the picturesque Garden City course brought out the best golf of the week in most cases. Garden City is a championship links in every respect, and it forced the visiting golf stars to develop their game to a high point. Few of the scores were near enough to par to have a speaking acquaintance with it that honored gentleman. M. J. Brady, the Massachusetts open champion, managed to tour the course in 74 in defeating Oswald Kirkby, the metropolitan amateur champion, by 5 holes, and Tom McNamara, the midget Taplow performer, collected a 74 in bettering anything Ned Sawyer could do. Par is 75.

Travers Beats Hagen.

Jerome Travers finished his week in fine form. During the competitions the three-time national amateur champion and once open title houder was called upon to meet three of the greatest professional players in this country. At Baltusrol Travers downed Gil Nicholls, the metropolitan open champion, by 3 holes. Jock Hutchinson, recent winner of the national patriotic open at Whitemarsh Valley, made two unbelievable shots at the home hole at Siwanoy to defeat Travers by 1 up. Travers met Walter B. Hagen of Rochester, the former open champion, yesterday, and took the measure of Hagen by 3 holes.

Travers demonstrated beyond a doubt his match play skill in conquering Hagen. Both men played well, considering the difficulties presented at Garden City. Travers made the journey in 79, and Hagen needed two more strokes. The match was followed by a gallery of nearly 2,000 persons, and developed greater interest than any match of the week.

The local amateur began cleverly with a birdie 3 to win the first hole. The second was halved in par, and then Travers got into a trap at the third and wasted a stroke, which gave that hole to Hagen and squared the match. Hagen refused the advantage, as he was in a trap from his drive at the fourth and needed two strokes to get out, which gave that hole to Travers, 5—6.

The fifth was halved in par 4. A poor drive and a short second shot lost the sixth for Travers and again squared the match. At the 531-yard seventh Hagen was on the green in 2 and down in a birdie 4. Travers could not better par and was one down. Hagen approached dead at the eighth for another 4, and again Travers lost. Travers took the ninth with a well-placed iron shot and turned for home 1 down.

Halve Three Holes.

On the inward journey they halved the first three holes. Hagen was the first to break, his error coming at the thirteenth, where he hooked his drive into a trap and lost a stroke, while Travers made the long journey from tee to cup in par 5. Travers missed a short putt for a 3 at the fourteenth, but got a half in 4. Hagen missed a four-foot putt at the fifteenth, but was not so fortunate, as it cost him the hole and put Travers 1 up.

Travers took the next hole in par 4 and then shaved a stroke off par to win the seventeenth. They halved the home hole in par 3 and stood with bared heads as the crowd cheered.

Their cards were:

Travers, out...	3	3	6	5	4	6	5	5	4—41
Hagen, out.....	4	5	4	6	4	5	4	4	5—88
Travers, in.....	5	5	4	6	4	4	4	5	3—38—79
Hagen, in.....	5	5	4	6	4	4	4	5	3—42—81

Bobby Jones proved himself the most consistent member of the amateur team by defeating Emmett French of York 4 up and finishing the week undefeated in an individual match. The Atlanta boy gained a lot of respect as a fighter and golfer who is always dangerous. Jones disposed of Cyril Walker at Baltusrol and Fred McLeod at Siwanoy, and filled his cup of happiness to overflowing by a triumphant journey over French yesterday. All of these professionals are players of rank, and the little Southern amateur champion deserves all the credit in the world for his achievement.

Jones Halves Home Hole.

French had been a persistent par man throughout the week, and he managed to tour Garden City in 78, but that was not good enough to beat Bobby, who went around in 77. They were all square coming to the seventeenth, but here Bobby sank a twenty-five-foot putt for a birdie 4 and then halved the home hole to win.

Their cards were:

Jones, out.....	4	3	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—38
French, out....	5	3	5	6	4	4	4	4	4—39
Jones, in	4	5	4	6	4	5	4	4	3—39—77
French, in.....	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	3—39—78

Jock Hutchinson, the Glen View Scot, played super golf at Baltusrol and Siwanoy, but he ran out of exceptional shots and fell before Gil Nicholls yesterday by 4 holes. Nicholls did not do anything extraordinary and was not forced to, since Hutchinson, as he himself expressed it, was all over the course. The genial Scot could do nothing with his driver, and when he loses his grip on this club his game goes to pieces, as he is essentially a distance player and not one of ability on the greens.

Hutchinson made one bid for glory during his match with Nicholls and this came at the tenth when the Chicago pro was 2 down. He sank a ten-foot putt for a bridie 3, only to see Nicholls drop one from fifteen feet and equal the effort. The rest of the way Hutchinson played as if certain he could not win.

Their cards were:

Nicholls, out...	4	3	4	6	4	5	4	4	4—38
Hutchinson, out.	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5—40
Nicholls, in....	3	5	3	5	4	5	5	4	3—37—75
Hutchinson, in.	3	5	4	6	4	5	4	4	3—39—79

Kirkby made a gallant effort, but had little chance, since Brady went out in 38 and came back in 36 for a 74. John G. Anderson, the Westchester amateur champion, played an all square match with Jack Dowling of Scarsdale in which each scored a 77. Norman H. Maxwell, the United North and South amateur champion, had his worst day of matches and finished 3 down to Eddie Loos of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Loos dropped a 30-foot putt at the eighteenth for a 2 to add that hole to his collection.

MacFarlane Beats Barnes.

The individual matches between the English and Scottish teams finished with 10 holes to each side. Willie MacFarlane of Hudson River, who won the medal in the thirty-six hole open contest at Englewood, proved his golf not unusual by defeating Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley, the professional champion last season, by 1 up. MacFarlane went out in 39 and came back in 37—76.

Jack Hobens of Englewood was defeated on the home green by James West of Rockaway Hunt when West sank his putt for a 2. Cyril Walker was 2 down coming to the home green, but got a 2 and allowed James Maiden only a one-hole margin on the journey.

Brady and Hagen proved an exceptional pair in the foursome contests in the morning. Thty defeated Travers and Kirkby by 2 holes. Neither Kirkby nor Travers was able to putt in the morning match. The professional approximated 80 to 82 for the leading amateur team. Not one of the amateur pairs could register a victory over the Homebred pairs. Loos and Charles Hoffner approximated 76 to defeat Maxwell and J. S. Worthington.

Nicholls and Walker equaled par in defeating Hutchinson and McLeod in their foursome by three holes. Nicholls was especially good while Walker had trouble with his putting.

The summaries:

Foursomes.

AMATEURS VS. HOMEBREDS.

Jerome D. Travers and Oswald Kirkby...	0
D. E. Sawyer and John S. Anderson.....	0
Bobby Jones and Perry Adair.....	0
Norman Maxwell and J. S. Worthington...	0
C .E. Van Vleck, Jr., and Grantland Rice..	0
Herbert Phillips and Robert Gwathmey...	0
Total	0
M. J. Brady and Walter Hazen.....	2
Tom McNamara and Tom Kerrigan.....	3
Jack Dowling and Emmet French.....	7
Edward Loos and Charles Hoffner.....	4
Otto Hackbarth and George McLean.....	8
Jack Burke and Herbert Lagerblade.....	6
Total	25

ENGLISH VS. SCOTCH.

Gilbert Nichols and Cyril Walker.....	8
James Barnes and James West.....	0
George Sargent and Herbert Strong.....	0
Wilfred Reid and Arthur Reid.....	0
Frank Belwood and A. J. Sanderson.....	0
Harry Harris and Gordon Smith.....	0
Total	8
Jock Hutchinson and Fred McLeod.....	0
Alex Smith and William MacFarlane.....	0
George Fotheringham and James Maiden..	6
Jack Hobens and Isaac Mackie.....	1
Alec Cunningham and Alec Campbell....	2
George Simpson and George Low.....	13
Total	22

Individual Matches.

AMATEURS VS. HOMEBREDS.

Travers	3	Hazen	0
Kirkby	0	Brady	5
Sawyer	0	McNamara	6
Anderson	0	Dowling	0
Jones	1	French	0
Adair	0	Kerrigan	4
Maxwell	0	Loos	3
Worthington	0	Hoffner	2
Van Vleck	0	McLean	3
Rice	0	Hackbarth	6
Gwathmey	0	Burke	7
Phillips	0	Lagerblade	2
Total	4	Total	38

ENGLISH VS. SCOTCH.

Nicholls	4	Hutchinson	0
Barnes	0	MacFarlane	1
Sargent	0	A. Smith	3
W. Reid	1	Fotheringham	0
Walker	0	Maiden	1
West	1	Hobens	0
Strong	0	Simpson	2
Belwood	0	McLeod	0
Sanderson	0	Mackie	0
A. Reid	4	Cunningham	0
Harris	0	Campbell	1
D. Smith	0	Low	2
Total	10	Total	10

Grand total holes—Homebreds, 152; Scotch, 87; English, 72; Amateurs, 28.

YALE GOLFER TRIUMPHS.

Balch Defeats Parker in Final of Ekwanok Tourney.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 28.—De Witt Balch of Cincinnati, Captain of the Yale Golf Club, and one-time golf champion of Ohio, won the final match today in the Ekwanok Country Club tournament for the first President's Cup, defeating D. M. Parker of Camden City by 6 up and 5 to play. The game ended in spectacular fashion at the thirteenth green, where Balch holed out in 2. Both players showed the effects of a strenuous week, and neither was consistent.

In the semi-finals, played in the morning, Balch defeated A. J. McClure of Lakewood, and Parker won from C. H. Gardner of Agawam Hunt.

NORSE GIRL BOWS TO MARY BROWNE

California Star Conquers Molla Bjurstedt, 7—9, 6—2, 6—4, on Greenwich Court.

CHAMPION BATTLES HARD

Former Title Holder, Displaying Brilliant Tennis, Beats Rival for First Time on the Eastern Trip.

For the first time since she came East, some ten days ago, to challenge the tennis supremacy of Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the California exponent of the game, Miss Mary Browne, yesterday scored her first victory over the Norse girl, on the grass courts of the Greenwich Field Club. The victory was earned only after a thrilling battle, with the score 7—9, 6—2, 6—4.

Those who witnessed Miss Browne's triumph over the Norwegian last Spring during the East vs. West tournament on the coast expressed confidence that Miss Browne would repeat her victory once she became acclimated to Eastern conditions. They held unswervingly to this belief even after three victories by Miss Bjurstedt, and yesterday their belief was justified when Miss Browne played astonishing tennis, the best that she has thus far shown on her Eastern trip.

How meritorious the performance of Miss Browne is can be seen from the record which has made Miss Bjurstedt supreme in Eastern tennis almost ever since her arrival in this country three years ago. The invincible quality of her play is emphasized by the fact that only once last season was she defeated by an Eastern rival, Miss Evelyn Sears being the fortunate contender in a match played at Boston toward the latter part of the season. This year, with the exception of her defeats by Miss Browne and Mrs. May Sutton Bundy in the Coast series last Spring, Miss Bjurstedt held dominant sway. No Eastern rival this year has seriously threatened her claim to the crown among the women of the Atlantic seaboard.

It may be said that Miss Bjurstedt did not show to her best against Miss Browne yesterday. This of course is always the fate of one who is losing, but there was no doubt expressed that the Norse girl did not do herself justice, and that she did not command her usual formidable ability. She was doubtless too bothered by the bad bounds which came from the new turf courts of the Field Club, but there was the same element of disadvantage for Miss Browne. In fact, Miss Browne had, if anything, a bit the worst of the luck in this particular, and also of the net cord shots which played rather a prominent part at critical moments.

Church and Johnston Win.

Two other exhibition matches were played yesterday, one a singles and the other a doubles event. In the doubles match there was some excellent tennis produced by William M. Johnston and George M. Church when they defeated Frederick B. Alexander and Harold A. Throckmorton in a three-set match with the score, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3. Church seemed for the moment to have recovered all of the playing ability which made him one of the leading contestants of the season of a year ago. He smashed with telling effect, and had a rather surprisingly fine command of his ground strokes, which is rather rare in his play.

Johnston, too, was far better than in his earlier matches since his arrival from the coast. This team was dubbed the Army and Navy team. Church is now with the Aviation Corps and Johnston yesterday received word that he had been appointed an Ensign in the navy. Church is as yet a Sergeant, and the friends of each joked with Church, telling him that he had now to salute Johnston. Church's reply was that he was a whole lot nearer being a General in aviation than Johnston was to being an Admiral in the navy.

In the singles match Robert Lindley Murray had a hard contest with Karl H. Behr before he came off victor, with the score 6—2, 4—6, 7—5. Murray forced the play at the net at every opportunity, and Behr tried to play likewise, but there was not the steadiness in his work that could hold at bay the aggressiveness of Murray.

The match between Miss Browne and Miss Bjurstedt was the centre of attraction, and it provided as many thrills as if the women's national championship had been at stake. Miss Bjurstedt had a feeling of disaster, for the swastika pin, which she has always worn in her tennis competitions, was noticeably missing, having been lost at Plainfield last Sunday. Without this talisman of success she might well feel trepidation, for it has been with her in every tournament since her arrival in this country.

Miss Browne had a fine command of her stroke, and the first set had not progressed very far before it became apparent that she was going to force the Norse girl to a hard battle. Miss Bjurstedt had her service broken through in the opening game, but she replied in kind, and a struggle that was to be carried several times to deuce began. For the next four games neither of the girls could establish their service, and then for four games each made their service effective.

On the twelfth game Miss Bjurstedt again broke through Miss Browne's service, but the Californian succeeded in breaking through the service of the Norse girl, and almost won the set on her own service. She lacked only a point, but that never came to her, for Miss Bjurstedt rallied her strength, and with deft tennis took the game from Miss Browne. Miss Browne still battled hard in the next game to bring the set back to deuce, but her own errors were too glaring to permit of this, and Miss Bjurstedt won at 9—7.

Miss Browne's Returns Strong.

All through this period of the match it was noticeable that Miss Browne had a marvelous ability to make gets. What appeared to be sure placement points when they shot across the net from Miss Bjurstedt's racquet were turned back by Miss Browne. In this set neither player attempted to play net for any length of time. Each possessed passing strokes that made the net position one of hazard.

Miss Browne at this time was rather inclined to be a bit uncertain in her shots for the lines. Strangely, it was off backhand that her greatest effectiveness was brought to bear. These strokes were sent true to the corner, but the Californian could not get her forehand shots working as well. They were sure but not so well placed, and the opportunity for passing Miss Bjurstedt was often lost because the forehand drive, following one off backhand, was played too much down the centre of the court.

Miss Bjurstedt appeared rather exhausted after the long first set, and the way the Norse girl let Miss Browne forged ahead in the second emphasized this. The California woman seemed to release all of her cunning at the game with the result that Miss Bjurstedt was placed almost entirely on the defensive. The first game went to deuce and Miss Bjurstedt won on her own service, but from then on it was Miss Browne, and in the entire group Miss Bjurstedt made only six points and all of these on Miss Browne's errors. From this beginning it was easy for Miss Browne to run out the set.

There was a sterner contest in the next set, but once more Miss Bjurstedt was placed on the defensive after having led at 2 to 1 on games, and the Norse girl, struggle as she would, could not stop the march of her rival to victory in the first contest for the new Julian S. Myrick trophy.

The point score:

Miss Mary Browne vs. Miss Molla Bjurstedt.

FIRST SET.

Miss Browne— 4 2 5 0 4 1 1 4 1 4 4 0 4 3 3 1—41—7
Miss Bjurstedt— 1 4 3 4 0 4 4 2 4 0 2 4 2 5 5 4—43—9

Stroke Analysis.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Miss Browne.....	15	20	12	0	1
Miss Bjurstedt...	15	11	0	0	3

SECOND SET.

Miss Browne..... 4 4 4 4 4 4 1 4—29—6
Miss Bjurstedt..... 6 2 1 2 1 0 4 2—18—2

Stroke Analysis.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Miss Browne.....	7	5	7	0	0
Miss Bjurstedt...	13	9	5	1	0

THIRD SET.

Miss Browne..... 7 5 3 4 4 4 3 5 2 4—41—6
Miss Bjurstedt..... 5 7 5 1 0 0 5 3 4 2—32—4

Stroke Analysis.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Miss Browne.....	12	8	11	0	0
Miss Bjurstedt...	16	12	12	0	2

Canadian Football Star Killed.

TORONTO, July 28.—Bill Brown, one of the best known football players in Canada, has been killed in action while serving with the English forces on the French front. Brown enlisted in the 180th (Sportsmen's Battalion) at the outbreak of the war, and has been at the front ever since. At the time of his enlistment, Brown was a member of the Argonaut F. C., for which team he played wing. He was widely known for his tackling and scrimmage play.

LURE OF SARATOGA BECKONS HORSEMEN

Keen Interest in Month of Racing Which Begins at the Spa Wednesday.

3-YEAR-OLDS PROMINENT

Omar Khayyam and Hourless Will Renew Struggle for the Crown in This Division.

With only two days of racing remaining for Empire City, turfmen are turning their attention to the good things in the sport to be provided at the Saratoga meeting, which will open next Wednesday and continue throughout the month of August. For the past few years the interest in racing at the Spa has been greater than at any other track in the country, and the quantity and quality of the horses engaged for the events to be decided in the coming month lead to the belief that the prospective session will eclipse any of its predecessors.

It is at Saratoga that the real battle for supremacy between the cracks of the East and those of the West takes place. There are skirmishes at the Kentucky tracks in the Spring, and a few Western owners have been represented at Empire City. These may be termed trench raids when compared with the general engagement that is expected to last all through August, until the balance of power rests with either the East or the West.

An additional zest is given to the coming meeting because of the largely increased prowess of the imported horses, which for the first time have shown that they are able to measure strides successfully with the best that America can produce. One of these imported stars, Omar Khayyam, the leading candidate for the three-year-old crown, is owned by a Canadian, Wilfred Viau. Other Canadians will be represented, so that there will be a three-cornered battle for the laurels, instead of one simply between the East and the West.

Unless some other contender comes to the front at Saratoga, the West appears likely to garner the honors in the handicap division with the sterling racer Old Rosebud, which has journeyed all over the country and made a trip to Canada to show his heels to the best handicap horses. The situation in the two-year-old class is entirely different. With the exception of Luculite no youngster has done enough to give him even a claim to the championship, and August Belmont's good colt has up to the present time not been able to concede weight to his rivals as a real champion should.

With many turf questions to be definitely answered during the month at the Spa it is no wonder that owners of large stables have given more attention to having their horses prepared for the important stakes there than to gaining purely local victories at Empire City. The result is that with the rank and file still in New York the real leaders are, and for some time have been, on the battle ground at Saratoga. Those who did not make a move early will have difficulty in obtaining stable accommodation, as more than a week ago word was sent out that every stable at the track and at Horse Haven, across the road from the main track, had been taken.

All of August Belmont's horses, including the great three-year-old Hourless and the two-year-old Luculite, were shipped to Saratoga in charge of Trainer Sam Hildreth directly after the close of the Aqueduct meeting. Jockey Butwell rode one or two races at Empire City, but then was called to Saratoga, where he has spent his mornings galloping the colts and becoming acquainted with every mood at least of Hourless and Luculite.

Richard T. Wilson, President of the Saratoga Racing Association and owner of Campfire, as well as some likely two-year-olds, has also been on the ground for some time. Tom Healey is trying his utmost to get Campfire back into the form that made him champion of the two-year-olds of 1916, and it is on the cards that he may spring a surprise on Omar Khayyam and Hourless in some of the big stakes. While the trainer is looking after the welfare of the horses, Mr. Wilson is superintending the arrangements for the meeting, and has expressed his belief that it will be the most successful ever held by the association.

Harry Payne Whitney's formidable stable, with one or two exceptions, has been at Saratoga for some time. Regret, Borrow and others have now been joined by Rickety, Bromo, and Happy Go Lucky, so that Jimmy Rowe has all the cracks under his personal charge. The greatest interest in the Whitney outfit is in the two-year-olds. As in previous years, Rowe has shown little in this division on the New York tracks. The only one at all prominent is Happy Go Lucky, which kept close enough to Luculite at Aqueduct to get the exact measure of the speed of the Belmont crack. There is no belief that Happy Go Lucky is the best of the Whitney youngsters, and it seems reasonable to assume that the astute Rowe will use him as a trial horse to determine which of the green ones will have a chance in the big stakes.

A. K. Macomber is another big owner who neglected the Empire City racing so that his horses would be tuned up for a concert pitch for Saratoga. He has the largest stable of any, with Boots, a contender in the handicaps, and several smart two-year-olds, including Tracksend and War Machine. It had been the habit of Sanford-owned horses to make a big showing at the Spa in the old days, and the present representative of the family on the turf is well equipped this season to renew the glories of former days. Many of Mr. Sanford's horses are imported, and these have already met with success in the preliminary skirmishes. He has a smart two-year-old filly, La Russe, which may even force Mr. Whitney's Rosie O'Grady to extend herself.

Word received from Saratoga indicates that it may be as hard to take care of the thousands of racegoers as it is of the horses. Every cottage has been rented, the boarding houses and hotels have demands for rooms greater than at any time in the last seven years, and the late comers may have to put up with meagre accommodations. The great advance on the racing village will take place on Tuesday night, when the Cavanagh special will leave the Grand Central Station at 6:30. John Cavanagh has been booking passengers all through the Empire City meeting, and the last word was that the demand was so great that the special might have to be run in three sections.

Unquestionably the greatest racing treat will be a second meeting of Omar Khayyam and Hourless, with the three-year-old crown at stake. In spite of the decisive beating that Omar Khayyam gave Hourless in the Brooklyn Derby, the adherents of the Belmont track are not ready to concede that Omar Khayyam is the better horse. The sticky track was blamed for the inability of Hourless to show his real speed, and Mr. Belmont is so confident that he has the real champion that he has considered a proposition to have the pair meet in a special race for the benefit of the Red Cross. At present this meeting does not appear probable, but there will be several opportunities for Hourless and Omar Khayyam to fight it out.

It is more than likely that both these horses will go to the post for the Kenner Stakes on Saturday. The distance is a mile and three-sixteenths, which suits both the fliers. The Kenner is one of the historic Saratoga fixtures, and since its first running, in 1870, has been won by many great horses, among them Harry Bassett, Luke Blackburn, Hindu, and George Kinney. The stake has not been run since 1903, and the meeting of Omar Khayyam and Hourless would make the renewal a big feature of the present season. Besides these two, the courageous and consistent Rickety is entitled to start. The West may be represented by John F. Schorr's Cudell, while Mr. Wilson may seek this opportunity to show that Campfire is not a sprinter pure and simple. Andrew Miller's Ticket is another likely to prove a contender, as the long distance is to his liking.

For the opening day interest will centre in the Saratoga Handicap, in which H. C. Hallenbeck's Old Rosebud will be set the greatest task of his strenuous racing career. He is asked to carry 132 pounds over the mile and a quarter route and to concede two pounds to Boots, which ran second to him in the Frontier Handicap, when the pair met at even weights. Another dangerous opponent is Harry Payne Whitney's peerless mare, Regret. This speedy mare is in with 128 pounds, and there is no doubt of her ability to keep pace with Old Rosebud, the only question being as to whether she can stay the route. The decided manner in which Old Rosebud has risen to the top is shown by the fact that Roamer, the handicap champion of two years ago, is now in receipt of eleven pounds from the Western racer. Saratoga has seen the rejuvenation of many played-out horses, and it may be that with the feather of 121 pounds on his back old Roamer may step out in front and repeat his triumph of 1915, when he carried 128 pounds to victory. There are many other good eligibles, and, given a fine day, a new record for the race may be established.

The two-year-old feature on Wednesday will be the Flash Stakes at five and a half furlongs. Lucullite and Tracksend are among those engaged, and besides this will give Trainer Rowe a chance to show one of the good ones in the Whitney barn. The West will be represented by George J. Long's Freemantle; but the real crack of the Western youngsters will not be seen under colors until Saturday, when K. D. Alexander's Escoba, which has been burning up the Western tracks, is entered for the United States Hotel Stakes.

MANY HORSE SHOWS LISTED FOR SUMMER

Newport Event for Benefit of Army and Navy War Charities.

Two important features of the Summer to owners of show horses are the annual affairs at Newport and Bryn Mawr, concerning which there has been some doubt, owing to the war. These doubts have been settled definitely by the announcement from Newport that the show there will be held as usual, the dates fixed being Aug. 29, 30, and 31, with a portion of the receipts to be set aside for the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. war bureau, in which the residents of Newport are actively interested.

Bryn Mawr's directors have announced that there will be no show this year, this show, which ranks alongside the annual Devon show, having been abandoned "on account of the unsettled conditions due to the war."

Another of the really big shows of the year that may be abandoned is that at the annual Brockton, Mass., fair, which always brings together the best of the harness horses in the East and West, as, being held in October, it really winds up the season. This year the fair grounds are being used by the Government as a training camp for soldiers, and unless the troops should be ordered to the Southern encampments in early September it will be impossible to get the grounds in shape for the show. Only in case the grounds are cleared will the show be held.

Rochester will hold its show Sept. 3-8, Syracuse will follow on the 10th to 15th with the annual State Fair, White Plains will have its show Sept. 17-22, with the Piping Rock show, as last year, though confined to saddlers and hunters, a rival, the dates at the Piping Rock Club being Sept. 20 and 21. The regular Mineola show will follow on Sept. 24-28, as part of the annual fair of the Agricultural Society.

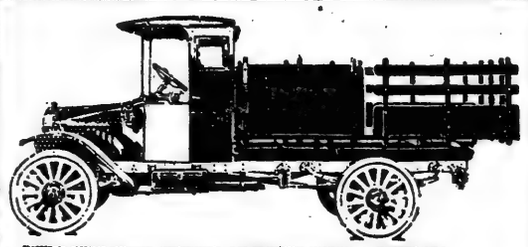
Monmouth County's show at Red Bank, N. J., will this year compete with Rochester, Wilmington, Del.; Rutland, Vt.; Worcester and Troy, N. Y., all having their shows Sept. 3 to 7.

Tilly Shafer to Do His Bit.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 28.—Arthur Shafer, the former third baseman of the New York Giants, who retired from the game a few seasons ago, has made application to enter the next reserve officers' training camp.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

BETHLEHEM MOTOR TRUCKS



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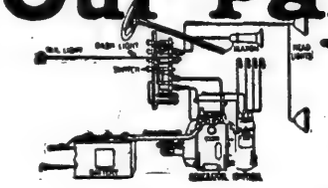
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We are starting a new feature, a Used Car Department, and to introduce it we are offering at this special sale,

3 1916 Model high grade four cylinder touring cars, rebuilt and repainted and fully equipped for the road with electric starter, etc., at the remarkably low price of..... $495.00

Only ten cars, of various types and models, on hand, and they are real bargains. These cars are backed by a factory branch of the Studebaker Corporation, whose reputation for square dealing has been maintained for 65 years.

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They are all late models, such as 1915, 1916 and Ser. 17, both 4 and 6 cylinders, 3 passenger roadsters, and 5 and 7 passenger touring cars.

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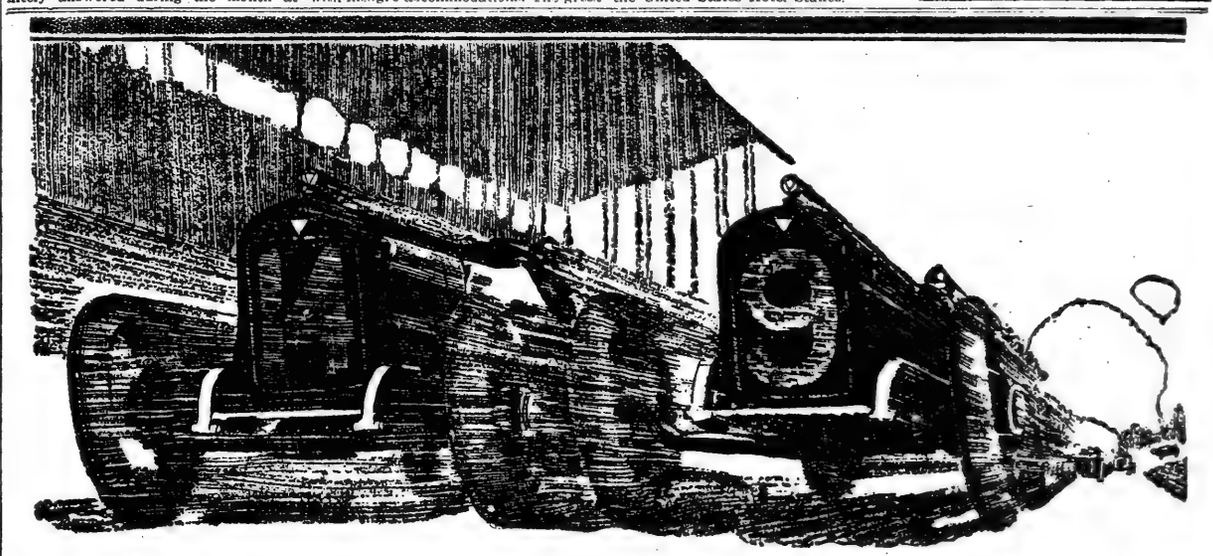
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Hudson Racing Records—

What They Should Mean To You

Speedway tests are endurance tests. The tremendous strains and stresses to which racing cars are put bring out the two most important qualities a car owner should demand—endurance and power.

In a few hours the speedway may show weaknesses that it would take miles of ordinary travel to reveal.

You will probably never want to own a racing car. You do, though, want a car that has endurance. You require performance not for a few but for thousands of miles. This year a team of racing cars proved endurance for the Hudson Super-Six on the speedway.

Endurance Proved on the Speedway

No team of racing cars has ever shown such a record for consistency.

In one event American speedway records for 150 and 200 miles were established at an average of 104 miles an hour.

Track records were established at Chicago, Cincinnati and Omaha. The fastest time ever recorded at Tacoma and Minneapolis was made by the Super-Six Special, and claims for track records will be considered by the American Automobile Association.

Here is the unmatched record of the Hudson Super-Six Specials in this year's nine championship races, held at Cincinnati, Chicago, Omaha, Tacoma, Uniontown and Minneapolis.

Twenty-two entries were made. All save one finished within the money; an accident forced that one car out.

Hudson Specials won firsts in four events; second in six; third in two; fourth in three; fifth in three; and sixth, seventh and eighth in one each.

All stock car and stock chassis records made by the Super-Six last year still stand, although many attempts have been made to lower some of them. Here is a partial list of Hudson stock performance:

Stock Car Records Also Prove Endurance

Fastest stock chassis mile—average 102½ miles per hour.

1819 miles in 24 hours, excelling all other records by 52%.

For 100 miles a stock car fully equipped, carrying two passengers, averaged 74.67 miles per hour.

The double transcontinental record was made by a seven-passenger Super-Six phaeton from San Francisco to New York and return—7000 miles in 10 days and 21 hours—a new record for both ways and the first round trip across America ever attempted against time.

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CHARITIES CONTROL NEEDED IN NEW YORK

Barry C. Smith, of Charity Organization Society, Criticises Methods Used by Many Organizations for Raising Money.

By BARRY C. SMITH,
Secretary Finance Committee and Secretary Bureau of Advice and Information, Charity Organization Society of New York City.

THE evidence is convincing that from May 23, 1915, to May 23, 1916, moneys were collected by means of mite boxes in public places, endless chain letters, and private contributions under the guise of charity and used for the sole purpose of maintaining the society to support its Treasurer. Of the money collected not a single cent was expended for relief."

The above statement is quoted from the opinion of the referee in court proceedings against the Cripples Welfare Society of 347 Fifth Avenue, on April 26, 1917. George W. Ryder, the Treasurer of the organization, has been indicted on a charge of using the mails to defraud, and had a hearing before Judge Hand in the Federal District Court on July 3.

This is only one of many instances known to the Charity Organization Society which indicate a need in the City of New York for some thorough-going plan for charities control. Philanthropic work is to a large extent so unregulated that it offers a fertile field for the exploitation of the public by individuals who, with great ease and facility, get funds to meet the expenses of their "organization," or who, with good intentions, operate at public expense inefficient or unnecessary philanthropies.

Let us see what the situation is in detail. Except in the case of philanthropic enterprises proposing to maintain institutions of certain types specified by law, it is perfectly possible for any five people to incorporate under the membership corporations law any organization for alleged charitable purposes, and such a corporation will be practically free from regulation or interference by the authorities. Such incorporation gives the organization a sort of legal sanction and standing which is unquestionably valuable in securing support. Yet quite frequently the interested parties do not bother to incorporate, thereby avoiding even the necessity of securing the approval of a Supreme Court Justice.

Once organized, whether incorporated or not, the organization finds it necessary to work within the following provisions of the Criminal Code:

Section 884—Who are vagrants?

1. A person who, not having visible means to maintain himself, lives without employment.

5. A person wandering abroad and begging, or who goes about from door to door, or places himself in the streets, highways, passages or other public places, to beg or receive alms.

6. A person wandering abroad and lodging in taverns, groceries, alehouses, watch or station houses, outhouses, market places, sheds, stables, barns or uninhabited buildings, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of himself.

Section 934—Fraudulently obtaining property for charitable purposes.

A person who, willfully, by color or aid of any false token or writing, or other false pretense, obtains the signature of any person to any written instrument, or any money or property for any alleged or pretended charitable or benevolent purpose, is punishable by imprisonment for not less than one or more than three years, or by a fine to an amount not exceeding the value of the money or property obtained, or by both.

The first of these sections has been enforced with some success in Brooklyn through the efforts of Mr. Godfrey, special mendicancy officer connected with the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, in the case of street solicitors, but it is obviously applicable only in the most notorious cases. It furnishes no satisfactory solution of undeserving or mismanaged philanthropies.

Section 934 would seem to have teeth, but there are certain well-defined difficulties. In the first place it may be quite certain that a given organization is in reality a fraud, yet it may be, and often is, extremely difficult to get legal evidence of the fact. In a recent conference with an Assistant District Attorney of New York the writer was assured that a certain person was, in the attorney's opinion, an "out and out crook"—yet so clever was he that two years' diligent effort had failed to provide legal evidence sufficient for conviction. Secondly, it appears to be entirely possible for an organization to do some slight charity work and thereby keep "within the law." The financial statement of one organization, for instance, shows disbursements over a definite period of several thousand dollars, with an item for charity of less than $200. Yet *some* charitable work was done. Under such conditions, experience has shown that convictions are extremely difficult to obtain.

Moreover, it is not a question of fraud alone. Many organizations which break no law and which have, in some instances at least, perfectly good intentions, are doing utterly inefficient work, and have no just claim on public support. Such organizations are really not susceptible to control by existing laws at all, except in certain instances which come under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Charities. This will be referred to below.

It is not a difficult thing to lay down certain fundamental requirements which all philanthropic organizations might be reasonably expected to observe. It is interesting to notice a few of the many organizations in New York which, through the lack of any adequate control, come nowhere near meeting these standards, but which, nevertheless, have managed to obtain continuing support from the public. In the first place, it is reasonable to require that an organization be incorporated, and that it have a responsible Board of Managers, closely in touch with the work, who hold regular and frequent meetings.

New York has a large number of organizations which do not meet this requirement. An alleged day nursery, located on the upper east side until recently, furnishes one of the best examples. The Board of Managers consisted chiefly of a number of paid solicitors, and could in no sense be considered responsible. Any number of other instances could be given off-hand. Another organization purporting to do work for the blind has had a Board of Managers identical with the officers of the society, and included no others whatever.

No one wishes to contribute to an organization unless the actual results achieved do, in a reasonable degree, correspond to the amount of money expended. The organization mentioned at the beginning of this article is one which certainly failed to meet this requiremnt during the time specified.

Another, the Golden Rule Alliance, of 75 Fifth Avenue, which has its mite boxes asking for contributions to "help us build a home for blind girls," widely distributed not only in New York but all over the country, was organized in December, 1912, and has been asking public support pretty much all the time since. It has not as yet built any home. This organization shows in its financial statement total disbursements of $4,057.15, including a balance on hand of $1,180.18, of which $146.38 went for charitable purposes during the period Jan. 31, 1915, to Jan. 31, 1916. It is certainly questionable whether the results accomplished by it are in any degree commensurate with the funds collected. It may be added that the Golden Rule Alliance at one time asked contributions to help maintain a home for blind girls, although no such home existed. The organization was therefore ordered to remove its boxes from the City of Newark by Judge Hahn in April, 1913.

Another point on which many New York charities are to be criticised severely is found in the methods employed for raising money. No contributor will be likely to find any special satisfaction in giving to a solicitor for a charitable institution if he knows that this solicitor is receiving a commission of 25 to 50 per cent. on everything he collects. Yet this is a common procedure in New York. Not only is this an expensive method of raising funds, but it puts a premium on dishonesty for the solicitor takes in a great deal of cash and there is no way of checking up the amount. It is worthy of note that there is a class of professional solicitors who may be found working now for one and now for another organization—sometimes for two or three simultaneously. For the reason that this method of raising money is countenanced under present conditions in New York, although by no means approved, the writer hesitates to name organizations which employ it, for a few otherwise reputable charities unfortunately make use of it.

There lies before me as I write, however, a list of thirteen alleged charities, all of bad repute, eleven of which have employed solicitors paying commissions usually of 25 per cent. or more, and in several instances of 50 per cent. This list contains only a few flagrant offenders. It could easily be extended to four times the number. It is entirely unnecessary for any legitimate organization to raise money in this way. The method is to be condemned without qualification.

Another method of raising money frequently employed is that of giving expensive entertainments. This perhaps does not appeal so strongly to the pure faker, as it is likely to prove a boomerang, entailing heavy loss. Nevertheless it is not uncommon to have entertainments given on an arrangement quite similar to the following: If total receipts amount to $2,000, and expenses of, say, $500 are deducted, the balance of $1,500 is then split, half going to the "manager", or "producer" and half to charity. In other words, of a total of $2,000 contributed by the public only $750 has gone to the charitable organization.

It is not possible within the limits of this article to consider all the requirements which it is generally conceded all first-class philanthropies should meet. There is one more, however, which must be mentioned, and it is the most important of all. That is, that the accounts should be audited annually by public accountants. It is not too much to say that in New York City this requirement is a joke. Many perfectly responsible and otherwise well-managed social agencies issue their financial statements unaudited.

Surely, as an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES not long ago expressed it, in speaking of the many war relief agencies which are raising funds in New York, "those who handle the money of others, for others," should not object to rendering a properly checked up statement of their stewardship. The necessity for it lies in the check it provides to possible frauds, and, further, it furnishes an evidence of financial responsibility which every social agency should be willing to offer as due the public. Yet many organizations continue to get public support not only without auditing their accounts but in some instances without even printing in their annual report, if any be published, any kind of financial statement.

These being facts, it would appear that the community is sorely in need of some effective means of charitable control. For some time past, moreover, a bad situation has been made worse by a new elevent—the war relief organizations.

Within a short time after the war began the first efforts toward raising money in the United States for war sufferers began. American committees were organized, sometimes a number of different committees representing a single organization. Many of the most influential people became interested, many others who took no active part gladly gave the use of their names. Soon professional promoters of one sort and another began to enter the field. The American public was quick to sympathize and money poured in rapidly. Before many months there existed a perfect network of committees and organizations with all sorts of local subcommittees. All over the country they were busy raising funds, making materials, packing and shipping supplies.

At first little was thought of it. Needs in Europe must be met—they required huge sums of money, and the money must be obtained—so the work went on. The motives and standing of the people connected with many of them could not be questioned, and so no organized attempt at supervision has been undertaken. Although Charity Organization Societies and Chambers of Commerce have tried to give warning against obvious swindles, the question of standards of work and business methods has been allowed to go unheeded.

In the anxiety of big-hearted people to help, there has thus developed among many war relief organizations a policy which, is not in accord with the best standards of administration as determined for and by reputable charities in the United States, and there exists a distinct danger that, through this policy, much of the educational work of past years may be undone; that is, that the public which has been taught to demand administrative and financial responsibility of a high type may come to demand less, to give without thinking, and to encourage a reversion to lower standards.

It is obvious that no type of charitable organization can possibly wield a wider influence in America today than the war relief agencies. Their work and its necessity are common knowledge. For a long period their influence will necessarily have a powerful effect in molding public estimation of charitable activity. It is a most unfortunate fact that a large number of such organizations do not feel any obligation to make known to the general public their financial statements. The giving public has the right to demand such statements. There is little question, too, that because many of the reputable agencies do not give such evidence of financial responsibility a distinct encouragement is given to the dishonest to undertake fraudulent schemes.

What is the remedy for such conditions? It is possible for inefficiency and even dishonesty to thrive under the guise of charity in New York today. For the most part the giving public is unprotected. Members of the Charity Organization Society are an exception to this, as are members of the Merchants' Association, because as such they are entitled to call upon the Bureau of Advice and Information of the Charity Organization Society for reports as to any philanthropy berore contributing. This bureau of the society has existed for many years and within the field of its service has done much to assist in intelligent, well-directed giving. But a private charity cannot reach the public at large with this information, and that public is, in New York, without means of determining which charities are good. Lacking a means of control, how, then, shall we establish one?

The solution lies in the extension through proper legislation of the powers of supervision and control exercised by the State Board of Charities. Proper laws will give to an efficient State Board the power necessary to protect the giver and will get efficiency without risk of injustice and with a certainty of results. Such legislation is simple and briefly may be summed up under the following four heads:

1. Every charitable organization which solicits funds from the public should be required by law to incorporate.

2. The present law requires the approval of the State Board of Charities for the incorporation of a charitable organization only if the purposes specified in the certificate of incorporation include "the care of orphan, pauper or destitute children, the establishment or maintenance of a maternity hospital or lying-in-asylum where women may be received, cared for or treated during pregnancy or during or after delivery, or for boarding or keeping nursing children." The law should be amended to make the approval of the State Board necessary for an organization which includes among its purposes any of a charitable, correctional, eleemosynary, or reformatory character. It should further be required that previous to granting its approval, the State Board should make an investigation to ascertain the character, reliability, business responsibility, qualifications and fitness of the persons who have asked to be incorporated, as well as the need in the community for such a corporation, and other information of like nature.

3. No corporation under this law should be permitted to extend its powers without approval by the State Board.

4. A charitable corporation, so created, should thereafter come under the supervision of the State Board of Charities by law. That is to say, the State Board should have the privilege of periodic investigation of its work, and if, as a result of such investigation, valid reason be discovered for the revoking of the incorporation, the State Board of Charities should have authority to make such revocation—subject, however, to proper appeal to the courts. This would enable the board to hold philanthropic organizations up to such reasonable requirements as have been mentioned in this article, including proper methods of accounting.

The above headings give, of course, only the roughest outline of the legislation which would be necessary. A correctly drafted law, however, embracing these provisions, should operate to raise standards gradually and to make impossible the continuance of fraudulent, inefficient, and unnecessary charities. Administered by a well-organized State Board it could accomplish nothing but good.

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"That is the best looking phonograph I ever saw in my life"

"WE CHOSE THE VOCALION ON ACCOUNT OF OUR CHILDREN"

I had dropped in to see my old friend Natalie Kent for the first time in several months. We had been chatting cosily for a few moments in our usual intimate, chummy way, when I happened to look up through the half-drawn portieres, into the library beyond.

"Isn't that stunning mahogany cabinet, or whatever it is, something new, Nat? How effective it is between those two windows."

"Oh, yes," said Natalie rising, and starting toward the library. "I want you to hear it—it is a phonograph; our new Aeolian-Vocalion. But, here is Nellie with the tea—we'll take it first, while it is hot and then have some music."

But my interest was stirred, and not to be entirely deflected, even by tea and toasted crumpets. "That is the best looking phonograph I ever saw in my life; and how like you to have placed it so cleverly in that niche as if it grew there:" said I, glancing appreciatively around the charming drawing-room where we were seated and then back into the library. "But how did you happen to select this particular phonograph? Its exterior is certainly most attractive—but there are so many different kinds being sold now, and they all sound so much alike—I'd never be able to choose."

NATALIE looked at me from across the rim of her teacup, and smiled rather inscrutably: "We chose the Vocalion on account of the children," she said. "Just as we try to select the best books and the best food for them, we tried to pick out the best phonograph. And the Vocalion can give them something that no other phonograph can give."

"You certainly arouse all of my righteous curiosity, Natalie," said I. "They all sound much alike to me. . . . Who is that singing? Surely it cannot be Marjorie!" as a clear, silvery soprano voice singing the opening line of "My Laddie" wafted in from the direction of the library.

"No," laughed Natalie, "it is Alice Nielsen's voice; Marjorie cannot sing like that *yet*—but she is playing the record on the Vocalion—listen!"

Gradually, tenderly, toward the end of the verse, the lovely voice melted away as if the singer, having lulled her little one to sleep, were moving slowly out of the room; singing as she went, so to leave him dreaming.

Fascinated, almost doubting that such flexibility of tone-color *could* come from a phonograph, I linked my arm in that of my friend and moved toward the library door. Natalie's twelve-year-old daughter, Marjorie, stood about three feet from the Vocalion, holding in her hand a small valve-like device connected by a black cord to the Vocalion. We paused at the door—the sweet, vibrant voice was beginning the second verse:

HOW natural—how wonderfully *human* the notes coming from this *different* phonograph! and where was the usual thin, "phonograph" tone?

I noticed that by simply pulling the little valve and pushing it back again, Marjorie was actually playing the record herself; accenting a note here, modulating a phrase there, making of this remarkable phonograph a responsive medium for the expression of her own musical thought.

"Your daughter has inherited her mother's ear for music," said I, as the record ended. Again came the smile that is one of the secrets of Natalie Kent's charm. "Yes, dear, I think Marjorie will have a voice, and if she does, I shall give at least part of the credit to this Vocalion with its Graduola. Marjorie loves to play it—goes over some of the songs every day. She and Jack almost always spend a half-hour or so with it just before bedtime. And then as she undresses, I hear her singing the songs she has been playing, words and music;—for on the Vocalion the words are very clearly enunciated; did you notice?

"I like the look of the Vocalion in my library, and both John and I think the tone is the best of any we have heard. But even *without* these advantages I would choose the Vocalion for the Children's sake on account of the Graduola—because it gives them an opportunity to play the music themselves—to learn rhythm and musical expression—and they learn without conscious effort. It seems to me bound to be of inestimable value to them later on, to say nothing of the hours of pleasure it gives them now."

"You are right, Natalie, it is wonderful. I am going to have a Vocalion myself, and soon. What a mother you are!"

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

"THE PHONOGRAPH OF MUCH GREATER PERFECTION"

Vocalion prices are $35 *to* $350. *Graduola styles from* $90. *Terms as low as* $5 *monthly*

CATALOG AND COMPLETE INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

FAMOUS MEN WHO HAVE DIED WHILE WAR HAS BEEN RAGING

NEXT Wednesday will be the third anniversary of the war's beginning. What the total mortality of its victims has been may never be known exactly. But there is a definite record of the leaders—important public men of the various nations—who have died in the three years.

Taking them in the order of nations and following the assassination of Francis Ferdinand, the most important death in Austria-Hungary was that of the old Emperor, Francis Joseph, on Nov. 21, 1916. Germany, though not losing any of the members of the royal household immediately affecting the succession, has paid a greater toll in the deaths of her military leaders.

Chief among these was General von Moltke, who died June 18, 1916. Up to the time of his death he was Chief of the Supplementary General Staff of the army and directed his attention to the operations against the French. Next may be rated the death of Admiral von Spee, who commanded the Pacific fleet that sunk the British cruisers off Chilean shores on Nov. 1, 1914, when Sir Christopher Cradock, the English commander, was drowned. The flagship, Scharnhorst, of von Spee was in turn sunk in a naval battle off the coast of the Falkland Islands on Dec. 8, a little more than a month after the sinking of Cradock's ship. Sir Frederick Sturdie was the commander of the victorious British fleet.

The next to go was Field Marshal Baron Kolmar von der Goltz, who had gone from Belgium to be commander in chief of the First Turkish Army. It was he who was instrumental in building the strong Turkish defense on the Gallipoli peninsula, and he frequently predicted that the allied fleet would never be able to force a passage through the Dardanelles. Von der Goltz contracted spotted fever while on duty in Turkey and died at his headquarters on April 19, 1916. He was 72 years old. In the same year, on Dec. 10, Admiral Hugo von Pohl died. Meanwhile, beginning with the year 1914, many minor German Princes came to their end, including Prince Wilhelm zu Schvaich-Carolath, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm and Prince Ernst of Lippe; Prince Wohlrad Friedrich zu Waldeck und Pyrmont, Prince Otto of Schonburg-Waldenburg, Prince Friedrich of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Henry XLVI. of Reuss, and Prince Ernst of Saxe-Meiningen.

The greatest loss to Great Britain, of course, was that of Earl Kitchener, who went down with the steamship Hampshire, June 6, 1916. He was on his way to Russia at the request of the Russian Government to make arrangements to supply that country with ammunition. The date of the departure of his ship was kept secret, but it is still believed in the diplomatic circles of England and Russia that there were German spies who possessed the information that led to the sinking.

Earl Roberts, Field Marshal of Britain—the famous "Bob"—died at the French front on Nov. 14, 1914, at the age of 82. He was inspecting the troops when he contracted pneumonia. Among the losses of British naval commanders, the death of Sir Christopher Cradock, already mentioned, comes first. Of course there have been commanders of lesser note too numerous to recall.

An equally patriotic figure in the ranks of English dead is that of Rupert Brooke, the war poet. A Socialist and Radical before the war, he felt it was his duty to be at the front, and obtained a commission in the Hood Battalion of the Royal Naval Division. He took part in the expedition to Antwerp, and in the Spring of 1915 sailed with the British Mediterranean forces. In an encounter with the enemy off the coast of Scyros, in the Aegean Sea, he was wounded. He died of blood poisoning on April 23, 1915, at the age of 27. Among the titled persons whose deaths were directly due to the war have been Earl Annesly, Viscount Hawarden, and Lords Bradbourne, Congleton, and de Freyne.

In France one figure stands out on the list of heroes who have given their lives—General Joseph Simon Gallieni. During the critical days of 1914, it will be recalled, the German General von Kluck, in his advance upon Paris, reached the outer fortifications on Sept. 3 and then swung to the southeast, enveloping La Feite, Sazaune, and Vitry on Sept. 5. On that day General Manoury, commanding the French left, sent word to Gallieni, who was the Military Governor of Paris at the time, that his lines were in jeopardy. Gallieni collected every motor car in Paris and rushed 80,000 reserve troops to the relief of Manomy. With the increased forces an attack was made upon von Kluck's flank at Oureq, and the French in the southeast rolled the Germans back to the Marne, where the now famous battle was fought. Gallieni was later appointed Minister of War, but had to resign on account of ill-health. He died on May 28, 1916.

In looking over the three years' dead of Russia one finds two figures that stand out, though neither took an active part in the present war. The first was General Anatoli Mikhailovitch Stössel, who at one time during the Russo-Japanese war was the man of the hour. By a strange twist of fate he was first hailed as the "Hero of Port Arthur" and honored for the part he took in that encounter. Later it was discovered that he had been guilty of cowardice, and he was condemned to death for surrendering his forces in order to save his skin. The sentence was commuted, but the effects of the disgrace left their mark. He died a broken man on Jan. 17, 1915. The second figure is that of Count Sergius Julievitch Witte, who as President of the Council of Ministers was sent to Portsmouth at the end of the Russo-Japanese war to fix the terms of peace. Although not seeing active duty at the front in the great war, Witte was known to have been the leader of a group which wanted a separate peace with Germany. It was believed that he was willing to give up Constantinople as the price of Russia's withdrawal from the war.

Rasputin, the powerful monk at the court of the deposed Czar Nicholas, is the most interesting among the dead of Russia. Maintaining for years an influence over the life and morals of the royal household and taking an active and treacherous part in the politics of the nation, he became the most dangerous figure in Russian political life. It was left for a Prince to assassinate him, and the body of the priest was found in a lake in the first week of last January.

King Carol of Rumania is the only man of prominence who has died in that beset little country. In Italy the death of Pope Pius X. was hastened by worries over the war situation. He died on Aug. 20, 1914. Italy lost a great military leader in Lieut. Gen. Bandini, commander of the Albanian expeditionary forces, who was drowned on Dec. 11, 1916, when his ship Regina Margherita was sunk by the enemy.

Although not a belligerent until April last, America has been paying her war toll since May 7, 1915, when the Lusitania went down. Among the victims of that outrage most widely known to the American public were Charles Frohman, theatrical manager; Charles Klein, playwright; Justus Miles Forman, novelist; Elbert Hubbard, and Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt. Alan Seeger is thus far the best known American who died in the trenches. An American boy, fired with the spirit of the allied cause, he enlisted with the Canadian forces and found his death "over there." His case is similar to that of Rupert Brooke. Both of them discovered powers of literary expression of which they had before been but dimly aware.

This ends the list of the most conspicuous deaths as a direct result of participation in the war, but the last three years have seen numerous other leaders in their respective fields pass away. They have included Professor Ilya Metchnikof, famous bacteriologist, head of the Pasteur Institute in Paris; James Keir Hardie, the English labor leader and leader of the peace element in Britain; Stephen Phillips, poet and dramatist; Henry James, the American novelist, resident in London; Hugo Münsterberg, Professor of Psychology at Harvard; James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet; Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Chinese Republic; Emile Verhaeren, Belgian poet; Victoriano Huerta, Provisional President of Mexico; Porfirio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico; Eugene Rostand, the French economist; Rafael Joseffy, pianist; Theodor Leschititzky, German pianist and teacher; Joseph H. Choate, ex-American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the English actor.

FIVE THOUSAND IN AMBULANCE CAMP

WITH no blare of trumpets, but with the same intensity that distinguishes our training grounds for soldiers, the Concentration Camp of the United States Army Ambulance Corps at Allentown, Penn., is preparing 5,000 picked young men, many of them out of the colleges and universities from California to Washington and from Maine to South Carolina, in the fundamental essentials required to perform the gallant deeds which have become so famous among the rescue squads along the European battle fronts. New York City is represented in the camp by Unit A, Section 73, U. S. A. A. C.

The camp is situated in the fair grounds at Allentown, ninety-five miles from New York. On Sunday the grounds are thronged with visitors numbering from 10,000 to 15,000, intent on seeing the men who soon will join the divisions on the other side of the Atlantic. The 5,000 students are hard at work each day from 5:30 A. M. until 11 P. M., except on Sundays, when they are permitted to rest for a few hours.

Perhaps the most interesting feature to visitors is mess, when each section of the corps marches from its barracks, swings smartly about in front of its entrance to the eating place, stands at ease until its number is called by the Mess Sergeant; forms in single rank and enters the "Hall of Hardtack" at half step, the men uncovering as they pass the spot where they receive their cups and plates, and then charges upon the tables.

When the ambulance men get to the other side they will probably find that there are no hours and that their work varies, at times being very heavy, at times not so heavy; but at Allentown they are being trained on the theory that they will be busy most of the time. About the first break in a program of intensive application, either physical or mental, or both, occurs after evening mess, when the students are off duty until 11 o'clock. Moving pictures are shown in the grandstand of the fair grounds, where in peace times the care-free populace watched the horses race. Before and after the motion-picture entertainment the men sing camp songs, the words of which are thrown on the screen. One of the songs runs like this:

Uncle Sammy, we need an ambulance,
Puttees and khaki pants;
Just give us half a chance,
Then, by gosh, we'll go to Sunny France.
God help Kaiser Bill!

Perhaps the most popular song includes this verse:

Don't talk about the Infantry
Or Cavalry to me.
Don't blow about your Flying Squad,
Or Coast Artillery.
The finest bunch of men that ever
Served on land or sea
Is the Ambulance, the Ambulance,
The U. S. A. A. C.!

The concert always ends with the rendition of some close harmony, during which is usually featured "Keep the Home Fires Burning," and the lumps jump upward in many a throat, while the singers think of home and of the future. But homesickness is only an occassional emotion. Everybody in camp is anxious to begin the real work of his life among the wounded of war.

Last week while Section 52 was on guard, there was reported a comical incident, showing how necessary it was for the men to undergo a period of training in military usages before being sent to Europe. When a sentry is on guard he takes orders only from the commanding officer, the Officer of the Day, or the Sergeant of the Guard. One of Section 52's men was on sentry duty near the garage where the ambulances were parked, and he became aware of the presence in his vicinity of what he construed to be a skulking figure—a figure that undoubtedly was moving directly across his beat. The time was 2 A. M.

Upon being challenged by the sentry, the hazily outlined being replied: "Officer of the Day."

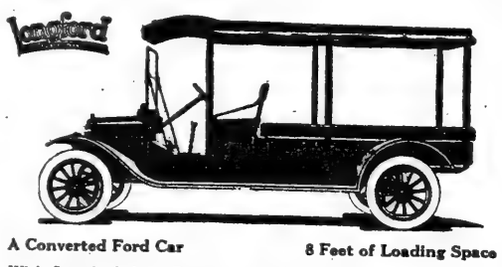
Whereupon, the sentry shouted at the top of his voice: "You can't fool me. What the devil are you doing out in the night time?"

After twenty-four hours on guard the men have twenty-four hours' leave of absence and are then ordered to perform twenty-four hours of fatigue duty, which includes working around the camp, digging drain ditches, putting up tents and so on, after which they settle down to the regular routine. On Saturdays there is battalion drill at 8 A. M., recall at 9:30, and then battalion inspection, when every article of the men's dress must be exactly as it should be, and, as a private describes it, the men are not allowed to move even a muscle of their faces. It is a great relief to the recruits when Saturday night comes and they can go to sleep with the consciousness that on Sunday, after rollcall at 6 A. M., they will be free for the rest of the day.

The Standing Retreat, which is placed on the Order of the Day at 5:15 P. M., is most impressive. Five thousand clean-cut young chaps stand at strictest attention while the flag for which they are willing to give their lives flutters and comes down.

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Manufacturers and Patentees
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It is a story that has not been told before. It will create a sensation in every capital in the world. Some of the facts disclosed have a significance that will extend even past the end of the present conflict.

Mr. Gerard paints his picture of Germans and of Germany by relating a multitude of incidents—amusing, dramatic and tragic—which convey a clearer understanding of the real Kaiser and the real Germany than could be gleaned from volumes of prosaic description.

Through it all runs the fascinating account of Gerard's personal experiences—his interviews with the Kaiser, his encounters with the Prussian chiefs, his virtual imprisonment at the end.

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400 MORE OFFICERS FOR RESERVE CORPS

250 of Them Are to Report to General Bell at Governors Island.

MANY NEW YORKERS IN LIST

Several Will Be Attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.

President Wilson signed last week the commissions of more than 400 new reserve officers of the army. These officers are in addition to those commissioned from the ranks of the military services, the lists of which have already appeared in THE TIMES. Of the new reserve officers 250 of them report to Major Gen. Bell on Governors Island. A large percentage of the officers are from New York City, and included in the number are many new officers for the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

The officers who report to Governors Island follow:

Delano Ames, 2d Lt., Inf., Baltimore; Walden H. McNair, 2d Lt., Inf. Brooklyn. Henry D. Boylard, 1st Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; Alan Crawford, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; Clement N. Taylor, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; Thomas G. Gerdine, Major, Engrs., Washington; Lewis K. Davis, Major, Engrs., New York; John B. Whitehead, Major, Engrs., Baltimore; Walter M. Bygrave, Capt., Engrs., Washington; Erle T. King, Capt., Engrs., Arrochar, S. I.; James L. Miller, Capt., Engrs., Brooklyn; John McDonough, Capt., Engrs., Philadelphia; James D. Kent, Capt., Engrs., Mount Vernon; Rossiter S. Scott, Capt., Engrs., Baltimore; W. C. Kochendoer Jr., Capt., Engrs., Brooklyn; William H. Messenger, Capt., Engrs., Brooklyn; M. Armstrong, Capt., Engrs., Fayetteville, Dauphin W. Anders, Capt., Engrs., Philadelphia; G. A. Norton, Capt., Engrs., Harlingen-on-Hudson; James W. Ozier, Capt., Engrs., Baltimore; Abel F. Simpson, Capt., Engrs., New York; Lewis P. Bailey, Capt., Engrs., Philadelphia; A. H. Bell, Capt., Engrs., Harrisonburg; George S. Miles, Capt., Engrs., New York; Thomas H. Messer, Capt., Engrs., Albany; Joseph V. Birch, Capt., Engrs., Washington; Vinton D. Cockey, Capt., Engrs., Baltimore; Ralph H. Sartor, Capt., Engrs., Elmira, N. Y.; G. W. Semmes, Capt., Engrs., New York; Edward S. Bryant, Capt., Engrs., Washington; Irving D. Porter, Capt., Engrs., Washington; F. C. McFarland, 1st Lt., Engrs., Somerset; Paul R. Ford, 1st Lt., Engrs., Baltimore; J. H. Smith, Jr., 1st Lt., Engrs., Mount Carmel; William H. Smith, 1st Lt., Engrs., Baltimore; T. S. Babcock, 1st Lt., Engrs., Pelham Manor; David A. La Guche, 1st Lt., Engrs., Cambridge, Penn.; M. J. Hoff, 1st Lt., Engrs., Montclair; A. L. La Guche, 1st Lt., Engrs., Binghamton; Henry C. McRae 1st Lt., Engrs., Baltimore; Thomas F. Campbell, 1st Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; John D. Brewster, 1st Lt., Engrs., Hershey, Penn.; R. C. Semple, 1st Lt., Engrs., Groton; Frank L. Weaver, 1st Lt., Engrs., Baltimore; Rodger Hardcock, 1st Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia; F. H. Wiesfell, Jr., 1st Lt., Engrs., Hudson; Tom J. Allen, 1st Lt., Engrs., New York; G. P. Kuzmier, 1st Lt., Engrs., Hartsdale; Joseph S. Lamble, 1st Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; Ray A. Small, 1st Lt., Engrs., Syracuse; Harry W. Hill, 1st Lt., Engrs., Norfolk; Harry D. Willard, Jr., 1st Lt., Engrs., Baltimore; J. J. Delafuente, 1st Lt., Engrs., New Castle; G. H. Moreen, 1st Lt., Engrs., New York; S. S. Horwitz, 1st Lt., Engrs., Bayonne; S. A. Graham, 1st Lt., Engrs., New York; A. B. Wilson, 1st Lt., Engrs., New York; John D. Morgan, 1st Lt., Engrs., Franklin; John H. Feigel 1st Lt., Engrs., Buffalo; M. G. Farrell, 1st Lt., Engrs., Mount Vernon; A. S. Goodwin, 1st Lt., Engrs., New York; Richard F. Gray, 1st Lt., Engrs., Norfolk; William R. Tracy, 1st Lt., Engrs., Scranton; Benjamin Cohen, 1st Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; Ira Quinby, 1st Lt., Engrs., Preston, N. Y.; Walter A. Bogert, 1st Lt., Engrs., New York; Henry W. Clark, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; E. H. Deetz, 1st Lt., Engrs., Clarksburg; Elmer G. Fuller, 1st Lt., Engrs., New York; F. W. Smith, 1st Lt., Engrs., New York; Philip B. Hoge, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; Perry K. Miller, 1st Lt., Engrs., Montclair; Roscoe C. Berlin, 1st Lt., Engrs., Slatington, Penn.; S. S. Rogers, 1st Lt., Engrs., Ivanhoe, Va.; Enoch N. Holstrom, 2d Lt., Engrs., Brooklyn; Walter F. Flynn, 2d Lt., Engrs., New York; H. T. Sutcliffe, 2d Lt., Engrs., Poughkeepsie; W. C. Brooke, 2d Lt., Engrs., East Orange; Charles E. Hess, 2d Lt., Engrs., Lancaster.

Donald S. Birkett, 2d Lt., Engrs., Washington; James A. Johnson, 2d Lt., Engrs., Warsaw; W. A. Bassett, 2d Lt., Engrs., Patersonville; J. D. Callery, Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; L. G. Lewis, 2d Lt., Engrs., Copenhagen, N. Y.; Homer N. Bartlett, 2d Engrs., Brooklyn; John S. Curley, 2d Lt., Engrs., Throy; George L. Winslow, 2d Lt., Engrs., Baltimore; B. W. Waters, Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., Camoria, Va.; Fred G. Rockwell, 2d Lt., Engrs., Mineral, Va.; C. W. Higbee, 2d Lt., Engrs., Troy; John C. Metzger, 2d Lt., Engrs., New York; Robert F. Kohr, 2d Lt., Engrs., Washington; Fred W. L. Hill, 2d Lt., Engrs., New York; Samuel G. Hibben, 2d Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; Edwin C. Hagerty, 2d Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; John Arthur, 2d Lt., Engrs., Newark; Fred M. Kipp, Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., Baltimore; Leslie O. Weitz, 2d L

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

B. R. T. IS ACCUSED BY P. S. COMMISSION

Says the Company Is Using the Courts to Delay Making Needed Improvements.

DELAY IN BUYING MORE CARS

Commission Charges Company with Breaking Faith and Disregard of Public Rights.

Officials of the Public Service Commission are greatly annoyed with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company because of its refusal to sufficiently equip its surface railroad lines to enable it to render a fairly adequate service. The company's position has been described as incomprehensible because it agreed to supply an additional 230 cars, but as soon as the order of the commission was issued requiring the new equipment the company fled to the courts and obtained writs of certiorari for the sole purpose, the commission declares, of delaying the purchase of the cars for many months.

William L. Ransom, chief counsel of the commission, said yesterday that the acts of the company furnished sufficient evidence that it intends using the delay growing out of the legal proceedings to further ends unauthorized by law and unountenanced by public policy." The truth of this statement the commission promises to prove. The commission contends that the law does not contemplate the use of certiorari to obtain delay in complying with a commission's order. The act of the company, Mr. Ransom thought, seemed to be a "playing fast and loose with judicial processes and mandates."

Concerning the traffic conditions in Brooklyn, Mr. Ransom said: "The conditions on the surface lines have long been seriously and offensively congested, especially in Winter. Soon after the present appointees of the present Governor came to constitute the present commission they took up a condition which they felt had been neglected by their predecessors—a neglect which had been matter of criticism in the legislative inquiry precipitating a change of personnel. Cars were found commonly on many lines to be carrying passengers at more than 100 per cent. of excess over seating capacity. The company's own schedules were found in many instances to be based on maintaining 50 to 60 per cent. overloads."

Mr. Ransom referred to the orders issued by the Health Commissioner, who sought to better a condition which he found to be "a serious menace to public health and even morals." By direction of the Mayor the Health Commissioner enforced a rule forbidding more than a specified number of passengers on each car.

"This prevented shocking congestion on cars," said Mr. Ransom, "but left passengers long on the curb who were impatient to be on their way to work. The rule of the Health Department did not solve the situation; even the Operating Superintendent of the company testified that he had urged the purchase of more cars, but without result."

With some signs of indignation Mr. Ransom told of the actions of the company in admitting that more cars were needed and of then applying to the courts, not for a review of the commission's order which the writs would indicate was wanted, but for the sole purpose of delay.

"The commission," explained Mr. Ransom, "after careful and painstaking investigation, determines that the additional cars are required in the public interest. The conference is held at which the President of the company admits the willingness of the company to accept an order of the commission which will give ample opportunity to purchase the cars under favorable market conditions, providing for part motor and part trailer cars. The dates are agreed upon.

"Then, through misunderstanding or inadvertence, an order is entered that does not entirely accord with the understanding of the company's counsel. A further conference is held. The operating heads of the company again express their acquiescence in the agreement reached at the conference. An amended order is prepared to correctly embody the agreement and to meet in minor respects the views of the company.

"On the very same morning the conference is held an order of the commission is entered amending the original order to conform in every respect to the agreement and phrasing reached. Thereupon all of the subsidiary companies except the Nassau Electric Railroad Company notify the commission that they cannot accept the order unless the commission should embody in it certain understandings for which there is no warrant in law. The Nassau Company also refused to accept the order but advanced other reasons."

Mr. Ransom explained that the terms of the agreement were that the first of the new cars were to be furnished on Dec. 1, and that the company could choose between motor and trailer cars for all furnished by Dec. 1 next. The company objected to an arbitrary time limit and only wanted to be held to exercise a "reasonable" discretion in the time of placing orders. Mr. Ransom described all of the company's objections as "frivolous."

Mr. Ransom said that if there ever was an instance of insisting trifling with courts, public regulation bodies, and legal processes, "this record discloses such a deliberate course of conduct. The effort seems to be to test how far such trifling may go without being brought to book."

PARK AVENUE VIADUCT.

Bids for Improvement to be Opened Tomorrow.

Bids will be opened tomorrow by the Bureau of Highways for the construction of the viaduct street from the Grand Central Station down Park Avenue to Fortieth Street, which will, like North and South Park Avenue, make it a continuous thoroughfare and one which, it is calculated, will greatly relieve Fifth Avenue of its vehicular traffic.

If the bids come within the amount the city has appropriated for this improvement, which is $187,717.32, Borough President Marks will then award the contracts to the lowest bidder, who will be required to complete the viaduct within 400 days.

The objection the Interborough Company made recently to letting contractors into its subway in order to build the supporting piers of the viaduct street has been covered by the insertion of a clause in the contract which will make it necessary for the successful contractor to arrange with the Interborough Company regarding this part of the work.

The diagonal station connection at Forty-second Street, one of the most important in the dual subway system, which caused the long delay in the undertaking of the viaduct street, is now so far advanced that the building of the viaduct can proceed at once, and in all probability trains will be in operation on the Broadway-Lexington Avenue subway this Fall.

Auction Sale at Brightwaters.

Having completed the development of Brightwaters, and having sold at private sale practically all of the property originally included in the bay and lake section of this development on the Great South Bay shore of Long Island, the T. B. Ackerson Company has decided to close out at auction all the land in the waterfront section still remaining in its ownership.

There are only 163 plots in all in the bay and lake section and these are to be sold by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company on the property Saturday, Aug. 11.

UPPER MADISON AVENUE A LIVE BUSINESS THOROUGHFARE; DEMAND EVER INCREASING FOR STORES AT GOOD RENTALS

Five Old Dwellings at Seventy-eighth Street Corner Under Alteration for Stores and Small Apartments—Trade Claims Historic Synagogue—Sixtieth Street an Important Banking Centre—Arion Members Leave Old Clubhouse for West Side.

THE Madison Avenue blocks north of Fifty-ninth Street to the Eighties present an appearance of bustling activity and progress, commercially and otherwise, this season. The business transformation of this section of the thoroughfare has been accomplished with remarkable and surprising rapidity within the last few years. Several new operations are under way, two of which are of a somewhat more ambitious character than the usual alteration of the old-time residence into stores below with small apartments above. In addition to these commercial changes, the residential demand is showing its force in the new twelve-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Seventy-second Street, the first big structure of that type in that part of the avenue since the erection of the eleven-story building on the site of the Marquand house at the northwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street.

While these new apartments and other older but well rented houses continue to be popular and remunerative, the great feature of the avenue above Fifty-ninth Street has been business, and it must be admitted that it is the predominating note today. When the banking houses recognize it in so important a manner as the Guaranty Trust Company, for instance, which is erecting a dignified and attractive building for its Madison Avenue branch on the northwest corner of Sixtieth Street, site of the Dimock residence, there can be no question that there is business in the neighborhood, with prospects for unlooked-for expansion in the near future.

Another newcomer in the field is the Pacific Bank, which recently leased the store at the southeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street, long used for a drug store. On the southeast corner of Sixtieth Street is the branch of the Produce Exchange Bank. The Corn Exchange Bank has a branch at Lexington Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street is the Union Trust Company. It is interesting to note that four of these five closely grouped financial houses are at Sixtieth Street.

The two important business changes now in progress are those at the southeast corner of Seventy-eighth Street and on the old synagogue site on the west side of the avenue adjoining the south corner of Sixty-fifth Street. The picturesque synagogue which for years was one of the characteristic buildings on the avenue, with its Moorish-like domes and turrets, has lately been torn down. The property, fronting seventy-five feet on the street by 100, was purchased some time ago by the Alliance Realty Company when the congregation decided to move to the west side. A four-story business and apartment building is now being put up from plans by the architects, Rouse & Goldstone. There will be four wide stores on the avenue and two on the second floor. In the rear will be a large entertainment hall, two stories high, with floor dimensions of about 52 by 63 feet. The façade will be of Colonial design with a mansard plate roof.

The Seventy-eighth Street building involves the conversion of the five old dwellings on the northerly half of the block into non-housekeeping apartments with stores on the ground floor. The work is being done by the estate of Charles Gulden. The estate owns the adjoining Don Carlos apartment house at the northeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street, and a few years ago, shortly before his death, Mr. Gulden purchased the adjoining dwellings, giving him the ownership of the easterly block front between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Streets.

Maynicke & Franke have made a very attractive design for the altered buildings. It combines some of the best features of the artistic changes made by the same architects for the old structures owned by the Sailors' Snug Harbor in Eighth Street, east of Fifth Avenue. The main entrance to the apartments will be on the street, the rear yard of the corner house being utilized for that purpose. Artistic gate posts will guard the entrance into an open court, which will be provided with a fountain, shrubs, and seats. Beyond will be the reception hall. The apartments on the upper three floors will be arranged in small suites with baths, but it will be possible to arrange apartment units of additional rooms. The building will be ready for occupancy in the Fall.

The demand for small suites has led to a remodeling of the ten-story apartment at 780 Madison Avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets. It will now be used exclusively as a bachelor apartment with suites of two rooms and bath. A nine-story apartment is nearing completion at 70 East Seventy-seventh Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, and between the same block in the Fifty-ninth Street vicinity two or three important operations are being completed, including the fourteen-story La Salle apartment hotel in Sixtieth Street. Adjoining is a neat five-story building, covering the protective roof, erected by the La Salle owners, Bing & Bing, with small suites above the store.

The clearest indication that business is good in these upper blocks of Madison Avenue is revealed in the almost total absence of vacancies. There are practically no vacant stores in the area from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-sixth Street.

"The business is here," said Frederick T. Barry, a real estate broker who has been associated with the section for years. "I am making no exaggeration when I say that the supply of stores, and also small apartments, is not equal to the demand. Everything good is taken up quickly and this fact has led the owners of old dwellings whose usefulness has passed to adopt the more remunerative method of spending a small sum in substantial alterations. It never fails to enhance the income of the property and most of the leases, stores, as well as small apartments, are for three years.

"The business activity has naturally followed the upbuilding of Park Avenue with its splendid apartments. Anyone who recalls the character of the general run of trade in this vicinity twelve or fifteen years ago cannot fail to be impressed at the change. Madison Avenue has shops of all kinds, many of which have as exclusive and individual a tone as the popular small shops in the Forties near Fifth Avenue.

"Owing to the increased cost of everything, rents have risen for stores and apartments in the Madison Avenue section from 10 to 20 per cent. It could not be otherwise when the cost of steam, for instance, supplied by the New York Steam Company, has gone up 30 per cent. in a year. Last Fall it went up 10 per cent. and the Public Service Commission recently allowed another 20 per cent. increase. But despite this, everything is rented. There have been no vacancies in the building at 25 East Sixty-fifth Street, northwest corner of the avenue, since its alteration two years ago, and the same can be said of 762 and 801 Madison Avenue. Many other structures have been equally successful."

The average rental for a full sized store, not corners, north of Sixtieth Street to about Seventy-fifth Street, is about $2,500 a year. Above that point prices are cheaper and in the Fifty-ninth Street centre rates are materially higher with scarcely anything to be had. The recent Arion Club change is of importance to the locality, its clubhouse having lately been leased on a long term by the Anderson Galleries, which will make Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street a new art exhibition and sales centre. The Arion Club will make its new home in West Seventy-second Street, having recently leased a house there. The Anderson Galleries has taken the property for twenty-one years at an annual rental of $39,400, making one of the largest commercial leases closed in that locality for some time.

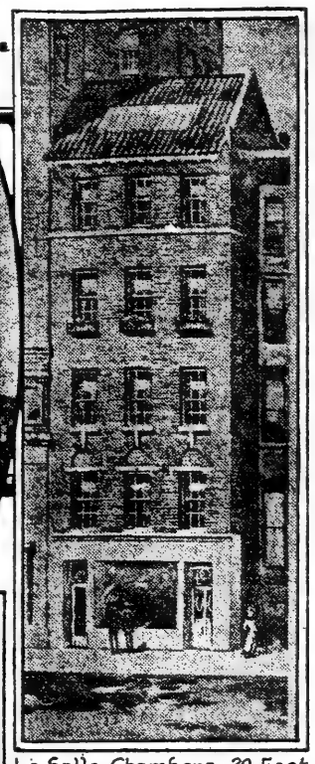
The removal of the Arion Club from the east to the west side is one of the important club changes of the year. The Arions have been so intimately associated with the east side at Park Avenue that their desertion of the old home site came as a disagreeable surprise to many German citizens. For about thirty years the Arions have been on the Park Avenue corner, having moved up to their elaborate clubhouse in 1887. The property has been purchased by George Ehret. Its famous halls of music will now give way to exhibitions of paintings and art objects of all degrees of excellence, while instead of notes of Wagner will re-echo the sonorous voice of the persuasive auctioneer.



Attractive business & apartment alteration. S.E. corner Madison Ave. & 78th St.



New apartment N.W. corner of Madison Ave. & 72nd St.



La Salle Chambers 29 East 60th Street



Old Arion Club House S.E. corner Park Ave. & 59th St. Leased by Anderson Galleries

GLASS MAY INCREASE 100%.

Builders Warned of Advance at Manufacturers' Convention.

A sharp advance in the price of window glass was predicted last week at the seventh annual meeting of the National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers held at the Hotel Astor. More than 500 window and plate glass manufacturers from all sections of the United States were present when H. J. Walter, Vice President and General Manager of the Consolidated Machine Company, Bradford, Penn., and Vice President of the association, called the meeting to order.

Mr. Walter in opening the convention recited the abnormal conditions of trade now confronting the industry. Not only were the raw materials entering into the manufacture of glass increasing at an alarming pace, but the cost of natural gas used extensively in the industry was selling at unheard-of prices, he said.

THE LONG ISLAND MARKET

The Long Island suburban real estate market is now showing a better tone than it did even in the boom year of 1901. Then a speculative movement actuated it primarily; whereas now it is almost entirely an investment spirit that characterizes it.

Sixteen years ago many vacant lots were sold and few dwellings were built. Nowadays many dwellings are erected and most of the vacant plots are bought for immediate improvement.

The dealing is almost entirely in communities with good train service and easily accessible to local shopping centres; whereas in 1901 lot buyers put their money into remote and obscure sections of the island. The investing public has since been educated. Real estate on Long Island, too, has been aided materially in value by the creation of new business sections caused by influx of population.

"The primary cause of the contrast in the present-day real estate situation on Long Island with that of sixteen years ago," said Samuel Eichen yesterday, "is the present method of operation of the Long Island Railroad with that of 1901. The elimination of the East River as a traffic barrier both to Brooklyn and Long Island City from Manhattan, the reduction in running time and the general increase in the number of trains have transformed Long Island in less than a decade into a keen rival of the five suburban counties of New Jersey and Rockland and Westchester Counties.

"Train for train, schedule for schedule, the suburban train service on Long Island fully meets that of other suburban roads running into New York City. It is the old story of good transportation facilities putting a territory completely on the map for residential purposes.

"The Summer rental season on Long Island this year is augmenting the permanent population. Many New York business men who leased furnished houses for the season have bought plots for improvement with homes for all-year occupancy. The increase of apartment house rentals in Greater New York from 5 to 80 per cent. is a contributing cause to suburban home selling.

HIGHWAY CONTRACTS.

Bids for Work Estimated to Cost $189,842.15 Opened.

Bids on nineteen highway contracts, the cost of which will amount to $189,842.15, were opened by Borough President Connolly in Queens last week. The contracts call for the paving of Fifth Avenue from Eighteenth to Twenty-first Street, Sixth Avenue from Tenth to Eleventh Street, Seventh Avenue from Sixteenth to Eighteenth Street, Eighth Avenue from Fourteenth to Fifteenth Street, Tenth Street from Avenue C to the East River, and Thirteenth Street from Avenue C to Northern Boulevard, College Point; Thomson Avenue from Jackson Avenue to the viaduct over the Long Island Railroad, Woodbine Street from Myrtle Avenue to St. Nicholas Avenue, Ridgewood; Hamilton Street from Paynter Avenue to Webster Avenue, Long Island City; Fifth Avenue from Broadway to Jamaica Avenue, Long Island City; Eighth Avenue from Washington Avenue to Pierce Avenue.

FIFTH AVENUE'S 5 AND 10 CENT STORE DE LUXE

Ground has been broken and work is progressing rapidly on the new ten-story building which the F. W. Woolworth Company is erecting on the northeast corner of Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue as a home for its five and ten cent store de luxe.

Several years ago it was reported that the Woolworth Company was negotiating for the lease or purchase of one of the famous mansions on Fifth Avenue as a store site, but at that time it was considered a joke, and Fifth Avenue firms ridiculed the idea of such an establishment in their midst.

It was argued that a store selling only five and ten cent articles could not afford to bear the enormous rental demanded for Fifth Avenue property. This argument was somewhat discounted by the opening of one of the Woolworth stores on Maiden Lane, and last Spring the rumor of the Fifth Avenue invasion was revived.

A number of sites were considered by the Woolworth Company, and finally the property at 463, 465, 467, and 469 Fifth Avenue, directly opposite the Public Library and 1 East Fortieth Street, was decided upon as being the most desirable, as it had not only the advantage of the Fifth Avenue traffic, but was close to Forty-second Street and the Grand Central Terminal zone.

The Fifth Avenue property, which is owned by the heirs of J. O. Roessels, has a frontage of 68 feet on Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Fortieth Street, and a depth of 96 feet.

The property at 1 East Fortieth Street is owned by Josephine H. Coggeshall, and has a frontage of 27 feet 6 inches on the street and a depth of 92 feet 7 inches abutting the Fifth Avenue property, and forming an "L" around the corner plot.

Both properties were leased through M. & L. Hess, Inc., to the F. W. Woolworth Company for a term of forty-two years at an aggregate rental of about $4,500,000.

The new structure will be of granite and terra cotta from plans by Jardine, Hill & Murdock.

With the exception of the corner store, 26 by 70, the entire first floor and basement will be occupied as a salesroom by the Woolworth Company. The balance of the building will be leased.

In a recent interview, H. T. Parson, Vice President and Treasurer of the Company, said: "There seems to be an impression that we are 'invading' Fifth Avenue. We do not consider that we are doing any such thing. We are simply following the trend of business, and as it has centred itself now in Fifth Avenue we propose to centre at least part of our activities there.

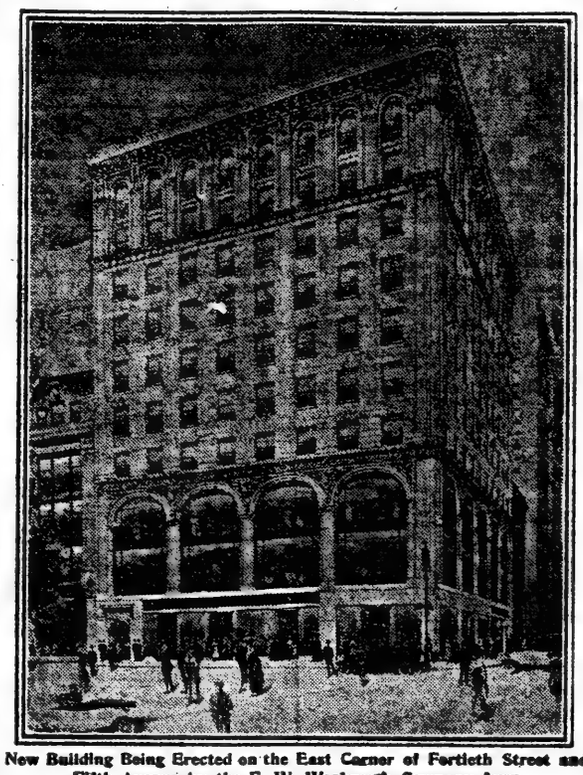
"It must be remembered that the very shops that will now be neighbors to us were our neighbors in the old days when Sixth Avenue was the fashionable shopping district and, before that, when Fourteenth Street attracted the best class of buyers. If these shops find they can do business in Fifth Avenue, why should not we? We believe we can.

"In former days customers of the most exclusive dry goods and department stores visited these, made such purchases as they desired, and then entered our store to make purchases which they could not make to the same advantage in the other shops. It is just the same today. Women have not changed. They want to buy what they need and want at the best possible price. Within our field that is what we intend to give them. We do not intend to compete with the so-called fashionable shops any more than a butcher competes with a grocer.

"At the outset the new Fifth Avenue store won't differ in any way from our other stores except, perhaps, that the fittings may be a little more elaborate. The stock will be just the same and will be changed as the demand makes it seem advisable.

"We see nothing strange in entering Fifth Avenue. The name means nothing to us. We are simply going where the business is and if business had centred itself in Fourth Avenue instead of Fifth it would be Fourth Avenue to which we would now move."

So Fifth Avenue will soon have a five and ten cent store even to the familiar red front, for, said Mr. Parson, that is the Woolworth trademark—and why change it simply for Fifth Avenue?

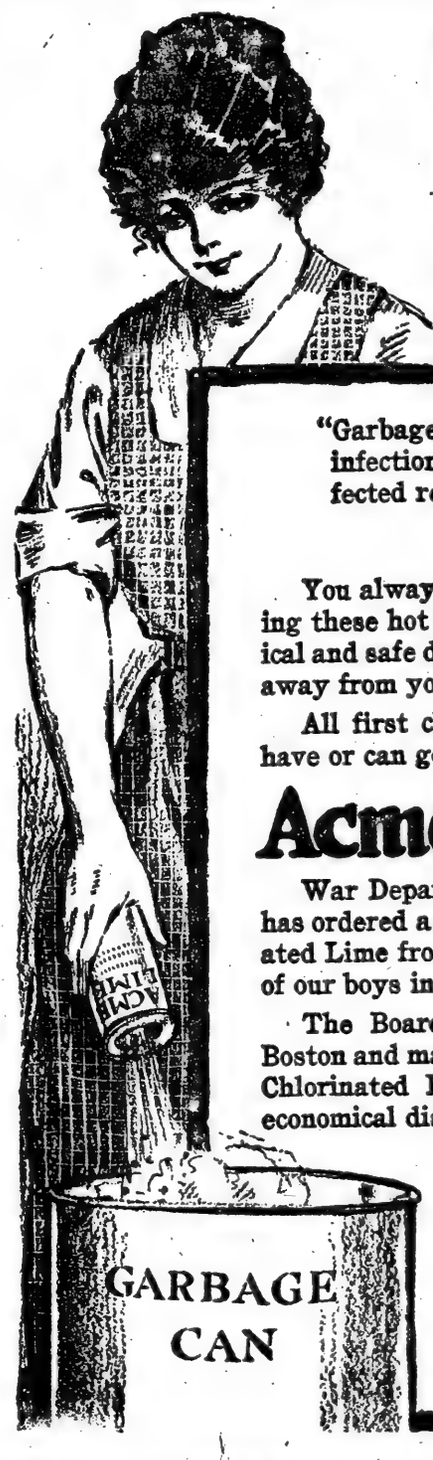


New Building Being Erected on the East Corner of Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue by the F. W. Woolworth Company from Plans by Jardine, Hill & Murdock.

Ordinator Company

Estimates on window shades for apartments, office buildings, large edifices, etc., from the largest custom shade factory in N. Y. City. An inquiry will convince you of our personal expert service in all details.

Salesrooms
ARCHITECTS BLDG.
101 Park Avenue
Telephone Vanderbilt 3250



Disinfect Danger Spots

"Garbage pails are a source of infection and should be disinfected regularly."
—*Dr. Woods Hutchinson.*

You always need, and especially during these hot days, a powerful, economical and safe disinfectant to keep disease away from your home.

All first class grocers and druggists have or can get for you

Acme CHLORINATED Lime

War Department, U. S. Government, has ordered a large quantity of Chlorinated Lime from us to protect the health of our boys in camps and trenches.

The Board of Health of New York, Boston and many other cities recommend Chlorinated Lime as an effective and economical disinfectant.

Always fresh and strong. Large 12 ounce can 15c. Refuse substitutes which may be stale and worthless. Write for booklet.

A. MENDLESON'S SONS
120 Broadway, New York City
Established 1870 Factory: Albany, N.Y.

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Mrs. Henrietta Floyd-Jones Sells West Side Dwelling to an Investor for Occupancy.

PROPERTY HELD AT $35,000

Professor Lough of New York University Buys Montclair, N. J., Property Held at $28,000.

Mrs. Henrietta Floyd-Jones sold to an investing client of Pease & Elliman 207 West Seventieth Street for occupancy. The structure, which is a five-story American basement dwelling, occupies a lot 17 by 100. It was held at $35,000.

Buyer for Harlem Dwelling.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Henrietta W. Ryer 145 West 130th Street, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 50 by 100.

Brooklyn.

E. A. Howard sold 67 Garfield Place, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, a three-story and basement two-family dwelling, for James Rodden to an investor.

R. A. Schiesing sold for Frederick Kuehner the two-family brick house, 1,056 Forest Avenue, Ridgewood, to Louis Lewin for occupancy.

Frank A. Seaver sold the two six-family brick houses, 536 and 540 Gravesend Avenue, for the Gibraltar Construction Company to an investor.

New Jersey.

Louis Schlesinger, Inc., sold for Philip H. Mueller 85 and 87 Osborne Terrace, Newark, located on the west side, south of Clinton Avenue, on a plot 50 by 150; also for Bernard Benson, the three-family brick dwelling, 58 Wright Street, Newark, to Philip H. Mueller.

F. M. Crawley & Brothers sold the residence and grounds on the east side of Prospect Avenue, near Claremont Avenue, Montclair, for Youle T. Frasee to Professor Lough of New York University. The property has a frontage of 166 feet on Prospect Avenue and is 300 feet deep. It was held at $28,000.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman sold for Mrs. Frances B. Lackland her residence on Upper Boulevard, Ridgewood, N. J., to H. E. Spaulding.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization, Robert E. Farley, President, sold the Julius Gregory residence on Greenacres Avenue in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to James T. Dargan, Jr., of the Home Insurance Company of New York City.

Commercial Leases.

Cross & Brown Company leased the entire building at 220 West Twenty-ninth Street to the Westinghouse Lamp Company for a term of years.

J. Arthur Fischer leased for Joseph P. Kennelly, restaurateur, the store and basement formerly occupied by him at 486 Columbus Avenue, to Giovanni Funcrazi for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $35,000.

Several weeks ago M. O. Silkman took a long lease from the Plaza Leasehold Company, Inc., on the Astor property, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street. An additional lease has just been closed on a store at 3 East Fifty-sixth Street. It will be used as a high-class restaurant in connection with the apartments above. The leases were negotiated by John W. Breadley.

SURPRISED!!

Every one is surprised to learn that the remaining 162 large Plots in the GREAT SOUTH BAY and LAKE Section are to be sold at Absolute Auction.

BECAUSE

Never before has such highly developed property in such a distinctive up-to-date and successful development as

Brightwaters

Now an Incorporated Village Just This Side of Babylon, L. I.

Come into the Auction Market, especially at this time. Send for illustrated maps and further particulars of the

ABSOLUTE AUCTION

To Be Held at 2:30 P M. on the Premises

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11

Liberal terms—10% on day of sale; 10% on or before September 11th, 1917, and

30 EQUAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS

or 60% on mortgage, or 3% discount for all cash.

Titles will be insured to purchasers without expense to them, by the TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO. The sale will be conducted (rain or shine) under a large tent.

In order that the many who will come from the City may arrive as nearly as possible at the same time, thus permitting the sale to be promptly started, A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL BE RUN ON THE DAY OF THE AUCTION, LEAVING THE PENNA. STATION, N. Y., AND FLATBUSH AV., BKLYN., AT 12:52.

Complimentary tickets may be obtained upon application.

Representatives will be at the Brightwaters office on the Merrick Road every day before the sale to show the property.

T. B. ACKERSON CO.,
1 West 34th St., Manhattan.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO.,
193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

"I wouldn't mind buying a few lots if I could get them right and if I could pay for them on easy terms; but I don't know much about real estate and I don't know exactly how to go about it, especially since it's so easy to get in wrong," is the thought in many a man's mind.

Apply for a descriptive map telling The Whys and the Wherefores of the

Absolute Auction

by order of the

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 30

at 7:30 P. M., in the

Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange

189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

178 So. Flatbush Lots

Ave. M & E, 57th St.,

Ave. L & E. 58th St. & E. 59th St.

in the so-called So. Flatbush Section, 32d Ward, Borough of Brooklyn.

TERMS: 10% and the auction and exchange fees down, then the balance $5 per lot per month, or 60% on mortgage, or 3% discount for all cash.

Title Guarantee & Trust Co.,
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Jere Johnson Jr. Co.,
193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE.

1300 FEET
DEEP WATER FRONT
Rail and Free Lighterage

25 to 35 ACRES; hard level upland; can be had in parcels of 9 acres, with 450 feet of water front and up; DRAUGHT 45 FEET; plenty of sea room; no fill necessary; bulkhead and dock practically new; good brick freight house; labor conditions good; near station and trolley.

TREMBLEY COMPANY, Inc.
Phone 5307 Cort. 5 Cortlandt St., N.Y.C.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE EXPERT WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND BROAD EXPERIENCE

Accustomed to handling large transactions; a man with a record, having handled several large estates successfully under contract soon expiring, seeks new engagement. For interview communicate with

T. J. KING, 99 Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS

Why bother with the management and upkeep of your property? We are specialists in the management of real estate, and will lease your property and pay you a substantial return on your investment. We also take leases on COLORED HOUSES.

CHELSEA LEASING CO.,
HENRY I. COOPER, 17 West 42d St.

WANTED AT ONCE.

Ocean front cottage between Seabright and North Long Branch; six weeks to two months. Small family. State lowest rental. References. H. R. SUYDAM, 50 East 42nd Street. Telephone Murray Hill 315.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

—OWNERS—

Have you a piece of property that you want to exchange?

We have several good clients that will add cash and give other parcels in exchange; we are also in close touch with some big cinches that a little cash can procure; get in touch with us right away. We mean business.

NASSAU T. & LANNING,
Broadway & 89th St. Tel. 5380 River.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RAILROAD SIDING

Plot containing either 20,000 to 50,000 square feet on Manhattan for sale with railroad siding. Apply to Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., 11 Broadway, New York. Telephone 8580 Bowling Green.

Garage Plot

on west side, containing 10,000 square feet, upon which owner will erect a garage to suit tenants. Apply

Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr.
11 Broadway, New York.
Telephone 8580 Bowling Green.

5th Avenue Corner.

20-story new business building, having 400 feet street light; pays 10% net on $750,000. Equity above 1st mortgage. Owner will exchange.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 W. 72d St.

FIFTH AVENUE CORNER

below 57th St.; modern, fireproof building; price, under $400 a foot; large plot; biggest bargain known; wonderful opportunity.

BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 East 42d Street.

DWELLING AT BARGAIN PRICE

257 West 97th Street, bet. Broadway and West End Avenue; size 18' x 100', 3 story and extension; hardwood floors, 2 baths; good block. Apply to Owner, KENNETH MYGATT, 1 W. 34th Street. Phone 949 Greeley.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

William Street Offices

About 6000 square feet, now available in one of the most desirable buildings in the Insurance District.

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John

CORNER

One block west of Broadway on Howard Street. 5 story building, 30 foot frontage, assessed at $38,000. Will take $25,000. Quick sale. Might consider trade in part payment.

Wm. A. White & Sons,
46 Cedar Street.

Shipyard Aeroplane Manufacturing.

Water Front Site, New York Harbor—87 acres, with 5,200 feet new bulkhead. Minimum depth of water 18 feet at low tide.

Losei Realty Corporation,
Tel. 9825 Columbus, 1790 B'way, N. Y.

GENUINE BARGAIN. BROADWAY CORNER.

11-story, modern loft building, pays 10% net on real equity of $150,000. Half cash, balance in other property or second mortgage.

SPEAR & CO. 840 BROADWAY

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

JUST COMPLETED

1-family house, 8 rooms; every improvement; space for garage and vegetable garden; can be bought on easy terms or rented at $45 a month. D. Houlihan, Bainbridge Av. and 199th St. Fordham 1291.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Corner with Garage

is our special offer this week. It is a seven-room brick house, finely situated and handsomely finished. Its outstanding feature is a large veranda with combination screen and glass enclosure.

Price $7,500. Terms.

We have others for less money, with or without garage. Seven minutes to the ocean—24 minutes to New York. Face to face investigation is what we ask. Take Sea Beach "LOCAL" at Municipal Building, City Hall, to 22nd Avenue Station.

ALCO BUILDING COMPANY,
2176 66th STREET, BROOKLYN.
Opposite 22nd Ave. Station.

FACTORY SITE

B'klyn, near Newtown Creek; 11 full lots, inc. block front; $15,000. J. Brady, 35 Elliott Pl., E. Orange, N. J.

14,000 SQUARE FEET

1 and 2-story brick factory. Yard, sheds, boiler and engine, acetylene; 5 lots. Price, $11,000. Near East River.

CORWITH BROTHERS,
851 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens

LONG ISLAND

16 Minutes from the Heart of Manhattan

The former lower cost of building makes the price of houses now for sale very attractive to keen buyers. Our building policy makes for a saving in present or near future construction. The character and charm of Kew completes the story.

Edgeworth Smith
Sales Manager

Only New York Office
1 West 34th Street
Phone Greeley 8250

Office at Kew Gardens Station
Phone Richmond Hill 1713

NEW COLONIAL COTTAGE

WITH AUTO DRIVEWAY

AT ELMHURST

Has 8 large rooms and tiled bath, electricity, gas, steam heat, oak floors, interior finished in white and mahogany, servants' stairway; connected with sewer; beautiful location, near subway station, trolley and railroad station. Price $7,200. Will sell on easy terms. See builder, daily or Sunday, George C. Johnston, 75 Kingsland Avenue, near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

MOVE RIGHT IN

and own your own home; 30 minutes via electric trains, New York or Brooklyn; house has all modern improvements, heat, &c.; ground enough for poultry and vegetables; near stores, schools; can be bought for less than city rent; $150 cash, balance $18 per month. LANE, Box 276 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Auctioneer. **BRYAN L. KENNELLY,** Real Estate Auctioneer.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, INC., WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Tuesday, July 31, 1917,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Formerly Part of Estate of Thomas Stokes, Dec'd.

43 ACRES

On Grassy Sprain Road between Tuckahoe Road and Greenburg town line, with Right of Way to Central Park Ave. LOCATED IN THE 10TH WARD OF THE

City of Yonkers,

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.

This property is situated on the highest point in this section of Westchester County, overlooking the waters of the new aqueduct. It is a veritable Switzerland and must be seen to be appreciated. It is subject to sub-division into beautiful home sites.

70% may remain on Mortgage for 3 years at 5½%.
MIDDLEBROOK & BORLAND, Esqs., Attorneys, 46 Cedar St., N. Y.

SAME DAY

Absolute Executor's Sale
Estate of Maria R. Perris, Dec'd.

121 East 128th St.,

141 Ft. West of Lexington Av.

The three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, containing nine rooms and bath. Open for inspection. Seen by permit. Size of lot, 16x99.11.
CHARLES J. McDERMOTT, Attorney, 2 Rector St.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's Offices, 156 Broadway, New York. Tel. Cort.—1547.

ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN, Real Estate Auctioneer,

ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE

NEXT SATURDAY, AUG. 4TH

One P. M. on the Premises, Rain or Shine

"CASTLE VENICE"

Superb Country Place Directly on the Long Island Sound at

ROTON POINT, CONN.

"Castle Venice" is a modern residence, built of selected granite, 15 rooms and 3 baths, garage, 3 cars; outbuildings, fountain, etc., surrounded by stately trees and large lawn on a rocky knoll, having view of 20 miles over Sound and Long Island. No mosquitoes.

"CASTLE VENICE" IS THE GEM OF THE LONG ISLAND SOUND, FAMED FOR ITS ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY, MIDST THE HOMES OF JOHN D. CRIMMINS, JOHN SHERMAN HOYT, MRS. THOMAS J. PRESTON, JAMES A. FARRELL, PRES., U. S. STEEL CORP'N; WILLIAM ZIEGLER, JR., AND OTHER WELL KNOWN NEW YORKERS. CLOSE PROXIMITY TO TOKENEKE, BELL ISLAND AND STAMFORD.

60% of the PURCHASE PRICE MAY REMAIN on MORTGAGE.

Send for Booklet to Auctioneer's Offices—100 Broadway, & 331 Madison Ave., N. Y.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CALIFORNIA SEMI-BUNGALOW

built for all-year home; 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, garage; 6,000 square feet of land; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewer; privilege of restricted bathing beach; yacht club; free mooring for your motor boat; about three minutes' walk from pier and station; 80 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. S., 248 West 34th St. N. Y. City.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE

WESTERLEIGH, STATEN ISLAND. 50 MINUTES FROM SOUTH FERRY.

Modern house of 9 rooms, every improvement and beautiful grounds; southeast exposure; on corner plot, 160x75; inclosed with hedge; field stone garage, with all improvements; fruit trees, garden, and entire property in excellent condition. Title Guarantee & Trust Company policy of insurance. Will sell at a discount; property now free and clear; will take back purchase money mortgage. Apply to your own broker or to owner. Detail description sent on request.

A. L. BURBANK,
260 Willard Ave., Westerleigh, S. I.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE

RENT OR SALE. Artistic modern stucco Dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, gas and electricity; garage, 3 cars; large plot, convenient; rent $1,500 per year.

FOR SALE. New, artistic Bungalow; large living room, open fireplace, dining room, den, butler's pantry, kitchen; second floor, 3 large bedrooms, sleeping porch, tiled bath; large plot, garage; price $6,500.

T. J. SULLIVAN,

20 North Ave. ~ Tel. 2790

Complete List of Fall Rentals. OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.

Three and one-half acres on Esplanade and Pelhamdale Av. Improved with dwelling containing 24 rooms and five baths, rooms not including dining room, pantries, storerooms and closets. New plumbing and heating system. Four standpipes and hose for fire protection. Beautiful trees and shrubbery. Other improvements, including bungalow, garage and tennis court. Trolley service at property to Pelham Manor Station (five minutes' walk.) Price $75,000. 45 minutes' motor ride from 42d St. THIS IS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

Full details from

JOSEPH P. DAY, Agent,
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Tel. 744 Cort.

Must Sell at Once to Settle an Estate

AT LARCHMONT

10 *Minutes' Walk from Station.*

Very Attractive Stucco Semi-Bungalow, large living room, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry and maid's room on first floor. 3 large bedrooms, bath on second floor. Plot 50x187. Immediate possession. Price $7,250. Easy terms.

For further particulars apply S-769.

527 5th Av New York. **Fish & Marvin** Pelham, New York.

---

25 BARGAIN ESTATES

$20,000 to $100,000

Throughout Westchester County (selected from scores listed with us) have been chosen for our "Bargain Estate Bulletin" just off the press. You can save many thousands of dollars by judicious buying. Free on request.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc.,
18 East 41st Street, New York City.

PELHAM

For Sale or Rent

An ideal home, standing on high ground and commanding extensive views; 15 rooms, 4 baths; hot-water heat, gas, and electricity; garage; 3 acres of ground, fine garden, fruits and flowers.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,
192 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

FACTORY SITE YONKERS

3 to 6 Acres, railroad siding, trolley service. Brokers protected.

Phillip McAndrews, 52 Broadway
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FOR SALE—Larchmont.

Large, Attractive Place.

ONE ACRE

HOUSE—11 bedrooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, electric light and gas, stable. Close to Sound, fine view and location; suitable for private family or school.

E. C. Griffin & P. H. Collins,
LARCHMONT, N.Y. Phone 358 Larchmont

COLONIAL HEIGHTS

For Sale—New Dutch Colonial House, 9 rooms, three baths; all improvements; large plot; located in Westchester's choicest home colony; near station; only 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division, A. Reiner, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. Tel. Beekman 4000.

A SNAP, $7,000.

ARTISTIC 8 rooms and bath, ½ hour out Grand Central; large rooms, sun parlor; garage; fine shrubberies; good neighborhood; high ground, beautiful views surrounding country. 30 E. 42nd St., N. Y., Room 1423, Phone 7317 Murray Hill.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN

LARCHMONT MANOR.

Gentleman's Country Home; 14 rooms, 3 baths, open fireplaces, all improvements; corner plot, 100x180; beautiful, restricted neighborhood; appraised $24,000, price $15,500, cash $1,000. OWNER, Box 15, Jamaica. Phone Jamaica 602.

PELHAM—New Colonial House

Large living room, sleeping porch, bedrooms, open fireplace, 2 baths, "set in tub"; old shade trees. If contract let today could not be duplicated for price asked.

F. L. EGGER, 31 E. 42nd St. Tel. Murray Hill 3636

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Gentleman's Country Estate

QUAKER RIDGE, SCARSDALE

Must be sold, owner leaving city

82 acres; artistically landscaped grounds. Frame Colonial dwelling; 10 family bedrooms, 5 baths, 6 servants' bedrooms and bath.

Separate gardener's and chauffeur's cottages; garage, dog kennels, cow stable, chicken houses, tennis court.

Property is one of the most desirable in Westchester County; within easy commuting distance.

For further particulars apply S-175.

Fish & Marvin
527 5th Ave.

Lake Bargain

WEEK END FARM.

32 miles from Grand Central, 15 minutes from an express station; 100 trains daily. 65 acre farm, high, rolling land with an eight acre lake; fine shade trees; good land. House of pleasing appearance, built in Revolutionary days and remodelled in 1842, with improvements installed in 1915.

A farm that pays on a one man unit basis. A place where you get to know your friends.

Price $17,000. Liberal terms. Full particulars and photographs, from

J. F. McKEAN, Real Estate Broker 542 Fifth Avenue.

PELHAM

FOR RENT

Beautiful new house, tapestry brick, excellent section; short walk station; 4 master bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, sleeping porch, 2 servants' bedrooms and bath, tiled kitchen, vacuum cleaning system, incinerator, garage, large plot; $2,000 per year. Others in Bronxville and Scarsdale, $1,500 up; act quickly, only few left.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc.
18 E. 41st St., New York City.

Bungalow & 24 Acres

Located on highest ridge in Westchester County.

Overlooks 2 lakes; beautiful panoramic views for 40 miles.

House has 7 Rooms and Bath.

MUST BE SOLD

A Bargain at $12,500

MT. KISCO ESTATES, INC.
Telephone 500 Mt. Kisco.
Jos. E. Merrian, Pres. Chas. I. Risley, Mgr.

LARCHMONT

Howell Park.

Exceptionally large plots in exclusive residential neighborhood. Short walk to station. Prices and terms reasonable.

HOWELL C. PERRIN, Agent.
7 East 42d St. 'Phone 2422—Murray Hill.
Or on premises, 'Phone 299—Larchmont.

"ALONG THE SOUND"

Chas. Field GRIFFEN AND CO.

Murray Hill 6441. 11 East 42nd St., N. Y.

RYE.

Purchase Street.

Splendid country estate of 75 acres on the highest ground in Westchester County, commanding superb views of Long Island Sound; new, modern residence; gardens, greenhouses, cottage, and farm buildings. To be sold at a bargain. B. F., P. O. Box 107 Times Sq.

GENTLEMAN'S HUDSON RIVER ESTATE OF 5 ACRES.

40 minutes from Grand Central; highly located, commanding picturesque views of river and surrounding country; modern dwelling, five master's rooms, two baths; garage; cottage; tennis court; beautiful shade trees, lawn, flowers; price greatly reduced. Particulars.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

SHORE FRONT BARGAIN

10 acres—beautiful waterfront land, rocky shore—century oak trees—deep water all tides. One hour out. F. W., P. O. Box 107 Times Square.

See the 20 new houses at

MOUNT VERNON

28 Minutes from Grand Central Station. Handsome Designs, Brick, Stucco, Frame. From 7 rooms 1 bath to 10 rooms 3 baths. PRICES $7,600 TO $22,000.

F. J. THILL, Agt.
Phone 361. 2 Gara Ave., Mt. Vernon.

AT $3,750.

A remarkably beautiful piece of land backing on Wykagyl Country Club. Open, beautiful country. Nothing better anywhere. Small lake, splendid trees. Close to station. Address WYKAGYL, North Avenue, New Rochelle.

FOR SALE—LARCHMONT, seven rooms, tile bath, hot water heat; Sound view; large shade trees, shrubbery; $5,000; would cost more to build house; a rare chance for one who knows values.

H. M. Olcott Phone Murray Hill 2326
31 East 42d St., N. Y.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.

White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.

Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1516
White Plains, N. Y.

Superbly Located Chester Hill Residence.

Finest neighborhood; high ground; large well-kept places all about. Eleven rooms, three baths. Ready for occupancy. Rent $135 per month

Anderson Realty Co., near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

$1,000 CASH PAYMENT BUYS THIS HOME AT

Addisleigh



30 Minutes from Penn. Sta., Man. 27 Min. from L. I. R. R. Sta., Bklyn.

At St. Albans R. R. Station, Boro of Queens, New York City.

Adjoining the St. Albans Golf and Country Club.

Contains 9 rooms, tiled bath, all modern improvements; enclosed porch. Located on plot 60x100.

Price, $8,500

$73.75 total carrying charges per month, which includes taxes, water rent, insurance, interest payments, $360.00 a year to reduce principal, and every other conceivable expense.

Why pay rent for an expensive apartment in a crowded city block when you can secure a home like this in an exclusive, beautiful neighborhood, right in New York City? Very accessible. Trees, shrubs, flowers, golf, tennis, &c. Other houses ready for immediate occupancy.

JOHN J. BRITTON 'Phone 686—Greeley.
1146-8 Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York.

Write for Booklet "T."

Sage Foundation Homes Co.

Forest Hills Gardens

15 MINUTES FROM PENN. STATION.

A place of Artistic Surroundings.

35 new Houses for sale on attractive terms.

Prices from $10,500 to $25,000.

47 West 34th St. New York

Forest Hills Long Island

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Larchmont Gardens

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSES
Excellent Building Sites
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

38 minutes from Grand Central Station

Larchmont Gardens is one of the most desirable all-year-round residence parks near New York.

VISIT THERE TODAY

GEORGE HOWE, Sales Agent.
527 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Office on property open every day.

RYE

SIX ACRE ESTATE

Located in best section of Rye; near station, schools and churches. Good frame house, containing five master bedrooms and two baths, two servants' bedrooms and bath. Garage; fine garden; wonderful trees. Can be bought for less than value of land alone.

LEWIS S. PRESTON INC.
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.

LARCHMONT on the Sound

Restricted Bungalow Colony

Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R., with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $600 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.
11 EAST 42D STREET.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE. BARGAIN.

Six acres. New English stone and stucco house. Fine old trees. Easy commuting distance. One mile from station.

Price $25,000.

Chas. Field GRIFFEN AND CO.

Telephone: Murray Hill 6441 **11 East 42nd St., N. Y.**

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL SMALL FARMS

HOUSE & 2 ACRES $1350

On North Shore, commuting distance, near fresh water lake, boating, bathing and fishing; best property for chickens, vegetables, fruit and berries.

ACRE FARMS, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, $250.

$25 DOWN—$5 MONTHLY

Call or write at once for free R.R. tickets

B. SMALL FARMS,
105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

A Beautiful Home to be Sacrificed

At Lynbrook, L. I.

California Semi-Bungalow, 6 rooms, Bath and all improvements, parquet floors, chestnut trim; second floor finished in enamel, fireproof roof shingles; house all screened; exceptionally handsome screen between dining and living room; product of the Philippine Islands; plot 50x280; fully planted; sidewalks around property; commuting distance 31 minutes; 12 minutes' walk to station. Worth $6,000, to be sold for $4,500. Terms to responsible parties. Located on Waverly Place, near Scranton Ave. Open for inspection.

LEO FISHEL, Atty., Freeport, L. I.

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$25 Lots

High and dry; best location for home or investment; boating, bathing and fishing; near trolley, depot and schools.

$2 DOWN—$1 MONTHLY.
25x100. Warranty Deed.
Free Railroad Tickets.

B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

IF YOU WILL LAY ASIDE

10c. per day you can purchase 48,560 square feet (full acre) excellent farm land; best farming section of Long Island, within commuting distance of city. Think this wonderful bargain over; 21 city lots—48,560 square feet; all for $200, terms $25 cash, balance $3 per month. Write for free tickets. SUFFOLK, Box 279 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVE HOME

Ocean View Heights, Jamaica

8 rooms, all improvements, oak trim, parquet floors, large living room, steam heat; 7 minutes walk to main depot, L. I. R. R. Price $1,000 less than cost to build. Address Owner, Box 500, Jamaica, N. Y.

IDEAL BUNGALOW

overlooking ocean; 5 rooms, bath, panel walls, beamed ceilings, large open fireplace; all modern improvements, gas, electricity, &c.; large garden plot; select neighborhood; 8 minutes' walk to sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes out; $250 cash, balance very easy terms. B., BUNGALOW, 248 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

DOUGLAS MANOR

The ideal north shore suburban home; bathing, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes electric train from Pennsylvania Station; houses for sale and lease; some real bargains in plots overlooking bay and Sound. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston, L. I.

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10 Acre Water Front Estate

Sixteen Room House; wonderful trees and farm; orchard, lake, &c. Will divide. May trade for smaller place.

TINDALL, 1761 Broadway, N. Y.

SMALL POULTRY FARM.

6-room house needs repairs; convenient to station and trolley; one hour from city; sell to quick buyer $100 cash, balance $12 per month. B., THOMAS, 213 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

3-ROOM BUNGALOW

Just finished; owner cannot occupy; 2 full acres; shaded property; bargain of the year; worth $2,000; will sell to quick buyer for $1,330; must have $350 cash, balance very easy terms. B., OWNER, 248 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Magnificent All Year Estate

On West Shore of Hudson River

(20 Miles from New York City.)

A thoroughly modern home at the widest and most picturesque part of the Hudson River—which will particularly appeal to those fond of yachting and water sports.

Main house (about 2 years old) is of white stucco, with green tiled roof, with every known convenience. Spacious garage of same construction.

Large shore house with ballroom, billiard room, &c.; bachelor's bungalow, bath house with private beach, boat house and dock, &c.

Grounds, comprising about 5 acres, are artistically laid out with terrace, driveways, lawns, flower gardens, &c.

Electricity, gas, water, most modern heating system.

To be sold to settle an Estate—An Exceptional Opportunity.

Price $100,000. *Brokers' Inquiries Solicited.*

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Telephone 744 Cortlandt. **Joseph P. Day** *Sole Agent* Executive Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME AND FARM

Of 65 Acres under good state of cultivation. 10 Acres of Woods.

The residence of 14 rooms, open fireplace in living room, hardwood floors, with all modern improvements, electric lights, slate roof, interior all finished in cherry, large lawn, shade and fruit trees.



Cattle barn with all up-to-date fixtures, running water for each manger, all outbuildings lighted by electricity. Two silos, wagon house, large chicken house, ice house, running spring water in cattle yard, milk house with running water, large spacious lawn, tenant house with garden. There can be included in purchase 20 head of thoroughbred cattle, with advanced registry records; horses, wagons, manure spreader, gasoline engines, poultry. In fact, all up-to-date farm tools and implements. Situated in one of the most healthy places in New York State. Three churches, good school, good hunting and fishing.

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Magnificent 650 Acre Estate

For Sale at Great Bargain, in Whole or Will Subdivide. One Hour from New York.

Situated in the beautiful, gently rolling hills near Morristown, N. J., in a neighborhood famous for its beauty, healthfulness, the fertility of its soil for farming and its many fine estates of wealthy families. The main house on this property is one of the best known and most attractive Craftsman houses in America. It contains a large sun parlor, 15x50, exceptionally large living room, dining room and splendid kitchen, 6 master's bedrooms and 3 master's baths, and every modern convenience and comfort. Additional buildings include three beautiful new Craftsman cottages, two farmers' houses, beautiful new concrete garage to hold 10 cars, with servants' quarters, fine new horse stable and workshop, one of the finest modern cow stables in the country to house 50 cows, with concrete silo. Property is well watered, two fine springs on hill, with large reservoir, which supply water to buildings by gravity. Beautiful fields, woods, hilltop commands wonderful views of country, several brooks, one a splendid trout stream. Lake of 23 acres could be easily made if desired. Peach orchard of 2,000 trees, grape vineyards, sunken gardens; in fact, a most complete and beautiful property. Must be sold at once at a great sacrifice. Inquire

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FACTORY PLANT FOR SALE

about 120,000 square feet of floor space, with room for doubling if purchaser desires; 150 h. p. Corliss Engine; sprinkler system; good location; equipped with woodworking machinery, forges, &c.

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21-30 Division St.,
Newark, N. J.

IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE

Price, $5,500; cash required, $500; house has 7 large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook with open fireplace, tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza, plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches; good transportation, 35 minutes out; large plot; all conveniences; owing to business changes must sell; this house was built by days' work by owner for his own occupancy, and no expense was spared. Full particulars,

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GLEN RIDGE, N. J.

$20,000 White Colonial Residence and Garage, best avenue; plot 100x200; ornamental shrubs and trees. Contains hall, living room, dining room, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 fireplaces; Colonial paneling in living rooms and bedrooms. This is one of the most picturesque properties ever offered for sale.

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N. Y. Rep.—Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

8-Acre Farm; good land; planted in corn and potatoes; 7-room house, barn, brooder house, modern poultry houses, other outbuildings; 2 streams, 75 fruit trees, cows, pigs, chickens, wagons, farm implements, &c.; 2 miles main line R. R. sta. on macadam road; photos, full particulars.

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Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

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Attractive eight-room semi-bungalow, large veranda and sleeping porch, all improvements; plot 75x170. Shade, fruit trees; convenient to train, trolley and school. Only $6,000. Convenient terms.

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To Let—740 Belvedere Ave.,

NETHERWOOD, Plainfield, N. J.

House contains 14 rooms and 3 baths; large grounds with old shade trees, garage, &c. Address, J. R. Hill, 8-10 Bridge St., New York.

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New Houses for sale; to rent, furnished or unfurnished.

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at Ridgefield Park, N. J., including 50 feet of waterfront; must be sold at once; only $800 cash necessary above first mortgage of $4200.

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Six rooms, sun parlor, sleeping porch, tile bath, steam heat, all improvements; large plot. Price $5,800. Easy terms

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Plot 85x155.

If sold before Aug. 15. Owner leaving town sacrifices attractive house, hall, living room, solarium, dining room, pantry, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, sleeping porch; laundry; toilet; garage; steam, gas, electricity. $2300 cash. Owner, 241 N. Fullerton Ave.

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SPECIAL OFFERINGS.

$7,500 Modern 9 room house, with one bath and all improvements, large plot; ideal location.

$9,000 Artistic small house, 8 rooms, solarium, sleeping porch, all improvements; ideal location.

$12,000 Farm Colonial House, 10 rooms, 3 baths, solarium, large open porch and all improvements.

$23,000 Handsome stucco residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch and double garage; in ideal location.

$35,000 New stucco residence; 16 rooms 4 baths, billiard room, 2 solariums, 2 sleeping porches; on large plot, 124x225.

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Charming, modern stucco Residence containing living room with fireplace, dining room in ivory; gas, kitchen in white enamel, four bedrooms, large bath, steam, electricity, parquet floors, screens, &c.; beautifully decorated; perfect condition; immediate possession; excellent neighborhood; price $5,500; mortgage $3,000, which may remain; balance very easy terms; quick action advised.

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with steam heat, tile bath, paneled dining room, beam ceiling, parquet floors, large front and back porches; lot 157 ft. deep, on nice street; only 40 min. from New York City; 5 min. from trolley and railroad station. Price $4,750; small cash payment down; balance on easy terms.

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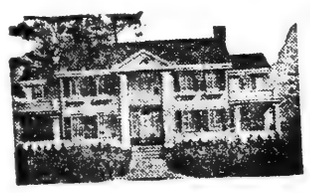
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Terms to suit Responsible Purchaser.

A Beautiful Private Home—Extensive Grounds

Within Easy Commutation to New York.



A picturesque country year round home, high, in healthy hills, fronting on large lake. House is modern, has every convenience, newly built, contains immense living room with open fireplace; library, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen, seven master bed chambers, three baths; servants' quarters and bath, with separate stairway to kitchen. Splendid boating and bathing. Golf course, riding club, churches, schools, &c., near by. Pure water from artesian wells—free from contamination. Send for particulars.

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LOFT TO SUBLET

3 to 7 West 35th Street

Entrance 2 doors from 5th Ave.

About 7,500 square feet. Entire floor to sublet from August 1st. For Office or Manufacturing, or both.

Rent $444.44 Per Month—Will Make Reduction

Good Light. Four Freight and Passenger Elevators.

Apply to MANAGER, 3d Floor, 3 to 7 W. 35th St., New York

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The following Apartments are in newly constructed buildings, containing large rooms, with all improvements, in choice locations:

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66 Fort Washington Ave., Southeast Cor. 162d St.
Elevator Apartments—Most Select in Upper Manhattan.
5-6-7 Rooms, $60-$83.33.

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Ultra Modern Non-Elevator Apartments. Hall Service.
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Broadway to Amsterdam Av., 86th to 87th St.
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Rents $2,100 to $5,000.
Including Electric Light, Refrigeration and Vacuum Cleaning.

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6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $1,150 to $2,000.

CORINSECA,
209 West 97th St.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $780 to $1,150.

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10 West 61st St., Cor. Broadway.
2, 3, 4 & 9 Rooms,
Also Kitchenette Apartments,
Rents $900 to $2,600.

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3, 4, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $720 to $1,400.

VICTOR HALL,
622 West 113th St., Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 & 7 Rooms,
Rents $870 to $1,150.

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501 West 143d St.,
4, 5, 7 Rooms & Bath,
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6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
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583 West 143d St.,
4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $450 to $660.

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6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
1, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,300 to $2,500.

VERSAILLES,
250 West 91st St., Cor. B'way.
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,700 to $2,100.

780 WEST END AV.,
S. E. Cor. 98th St.
5 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

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9 West 68th St.,
Adjoining Central Park West.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths; Rent $1,600.
One Apartment on Each Floor.

CHERBOURG,
1 West 92d St., Cor. Central Park West.
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6 to 8 Rooms,
Rents $480 to $720,
with Electric Light.

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251 West 98th St., N. W. Cor. B'way.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $1,200 to $1,400.

BARRINGTON,
203 West 81st St., adj. Cor. B'way.
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $720 to $1,300.

451 WEST END AV.,
S. W. Cor. 82d St.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $930 to $1,200.

Rockcliffe & Highmount,
South Cor. B'way & 141st St.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $510 to $780.

261 CENTRAL PARK W.,
Northwest cor. 86th St.
9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
All Modern Improvements.
Rents $2,300 to $2,700.

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264 Riverside Drive.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,400 to $1,500.

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37 West 93d St.
6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

244 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Cor. 97th St.
5, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $840 to $1,500.

DOROTHEA,
331 West 101st St.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $1,100 to $1,300.

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225 West 80th St., Cor. Broadway.
5 & 6 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

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47 Claremont Av., near 119th St.
5 Rooms,
Rent $690.

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7 & 8 Rooms,
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Hall Service.

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310 Convent Av., near 143d St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms,
Rents $780 to $960.

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7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $660 to $780.
Electric Light.

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600 West 144th St., cor. Broadway.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms,
Rents $660 to $1,000.

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VIOLA,
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8 Rooms,
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6 & 8 Rooms,
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462-474 Convent Av., N. E. cor. 150th St.
7 Rooms,
Rents $540 to $630.

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601 West 151st St., N. W. Cor. Broadway.
4 & 5 Rooms,
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880 St. Nicholas Av., at 154th St.
5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $540 to $720.

THE VARONA,
630 West 172d St.
3 & 4 Rooms,
Rents $360 to $456.

THE WESTPORT,
634 West 173d St.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
Rents $360 to $540.

JEANNETTE COURT,
848 Audubon Av., S. cor. 178th St.
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572 West 187th St.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
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7 Modern Lofts, With Power
Complying with all factory laws.
Sprinkled. Ample Fire Escapes.
Light 4 sides; elevator; steam heat.
About 26,500 Sq. Ft. in all; would divide.
Help Easily Obtainable.
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Combining many features, wonderful light, private building; only 2 tenants, 2 elevators; subway at door; for manufacturing or salesroom; sign space on building worth rent by advertising value; ready for occupancy; can be had if immediately taken at $2,000. Arthe Levy Bernhard Co., 37 Union Square West.

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Small Hotel—Splendid Location
34th St., near Broadway; fireproof building, 44 rooms, 23 baths; all improvements; electric elevator, &c.; to let to responsible tenant for term of years at low rental. Call or address Ernst, Owner, 25 Nassau St.

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160th St. and Edgecombe Ave.

Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.

Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 8th and 9th Avs. Express "L" Stations.

3-4 and 5 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms

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Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.

FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.

5 rooms	$750 to $780	Per Annum
7 rooms	$1100 to $1300	Per Annum
8 rooms	$1400 to $1500	Per Annum
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with two or three baths

Apply to A. J. Odell,
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Extra Maids' Rooms and Bathrooms on top floor.

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The building is of fireproof construction containing two passenger and one service elevators, vacuum heating system, commodious laundry on top floor equipped with latest appliances.

Attentive and courteous service.

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Under Owner's Management.

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Fireproof Elevator House.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.

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Fireproof Elevator House.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
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Apply Superintendent on premises, or
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APARTMENT OF 9 ROOMS
and three bathrooms; 11th floor.
Overlooking Manhattan Sq. Park
Half block from Central Park entrance.
Living room 18x28 ft.; All Bedrooms face south. Unusual features.
Bargain. Inspect now.
For further information consult
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AT 91ST STREET.

Five and six rooms, elevator apartment. Rents $55-$70.

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Four, six and seven rooms, elevator apartment. Rents $50-$75. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or JOHN S. HEEP, 95 William St. Tel. 2065—John.

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Well adapted for Nose and Throat or Eye Specialist.
Apply to
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Broadway at 111th St. Northeast corner

Service Unexcelled — SEVEN EIGHT and NINE ROOMS with Two and Three Baths — Inspection Compensates

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Responsible management of the house you live in means Service, Comfort and Fair Rental. The following houses are under the management of

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Audubon Avenue
185th to 186th St.

The most unusual apartments in the city. Splendid construction. Awarded prize by the American Institute of Architects. A short walk from 181st St. Subway Station. A few apartments to let from next October.

Suites.	Per Month.
3-room	$28 to $31
4-room	$29 to $40
5-room	$37 to $47

The HUDSON-FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway
One block from Subway.
A few light suites to let from October in this elevator apartment house.
6, 7 and 8 rooms—rental $840 to $1,050 yearly.

140 WEST 71st STREET
Doctor's Apartment
3 rooms, $800.

3 and 4 Story
Private Dwellings
Nos. 111-125-129-143
West 73d St.

A rare opportunity for those seeking well-located houses in New York. These dwellings to let from October 1st will prove most attractive.

Rentals $1,600 to $1,800.

Apply on premises or to above management.

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High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
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110th St. at 7th Av. (N.W.Cor.)
2 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,600 to $1,700.
Overlooking Central Park; fireproof; one block to "L," subway and cars.
Apply on premises, or
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605-607 WEST 113TH ST., BET. B'WAY AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
6 Rooms, One Bath, $1,080—$1,150.
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Rooms Large, Light, Conveniently Arranged.
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

DON'T curtail your vacation to hunt an apartment. Engage your apartment NOW for Fall occupancy.

WILTSHIRE
610-18 West 141st St.,
3 & 4 Room Suites
$530 to $660

ST. GEORGE
1125 Lexington Avenue,
6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
$1,200—$1,320—$1,440

SHERWOOD HOUSE
2790 Broadway,
7 Rooms....$1,100
8 Rooms....$1,200

Apply on premises or
DEED REALTY COMPANY,
68 Broad Street, New York.

THE CORTEZ 625 West 156th St. Adj. to Riverside Dr.
Highest type fireproof Apartment. Overlooking the Hudson and Hispanic Museum grounds.
8 & 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Only 2 Apartments on a floor.

THE WALLACE 368 West 149th St. N. E. Cor. B'way.
Convenient to 145th St. Subway Station and all car lines.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Extra Lavatories.

The Somerset and Cedarcliff
385 Edgecombe Ave.—48 St. Nicholas Pl.
PARK THOROUGHFARE.
Ideally situated, unusually large.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms.
REASONABLE RENTAL.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. 3767 B'way, at 157th St.

The Roxborough

B'way & 92nd Street.

Only one apartment to rent,
Six Rooms and Two Baths.
Rental $1,500 per annum.
Apply to Supt. or
LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc.,
165 Broadway.
Tel. Cort. 7475.

STRATFORD-AVON
210 Riverside Dr., N. Cor. 93d St.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, 12th Floor,
Rental $2,700
Extensive view of Hudson; all outside rooms.
One 10 Room, 3 Bath Duplex Apt.,
Rental $2,500
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.

West End Av., Cor. 88th St.
THE CHAUTAUQUA
SOUTHEAST CORNER.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Attractive Apartments
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Renting Now for Oct. 1 Occupancy.
Every Modern Appointment.
Apply Superintendent on premises.
PHONE SCHUYLER—5600.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Aparts., Every Conv'nce
Directly opposite Spanish Museum Bldgs.
4-6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $65-$100.
Owner, JAS. O'BRIEN, 647 6TH AVE.

The Following Houses Are Under the Management of

Telephone 6410 Bryant **BING & BING** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS

KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES

1 & 2 Rooms	The Woolsey, 141 East 44th St. East of Lexington Ave.	Unfurnished, Furnished,	$40	- $80
			$50	-$100
1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Dearborn, 350 West 55th St. One Block West of B'way.	Unfurnished, Furnished,	$30	- $90
			$37.50	-$107.50
3 & 4 Rooms	The Stanwood, 321 West 55th St. One Block West of B'way.	Unfurnished,	$70	to $100
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Poinciana, 434 West 120th St. Cor. Amsterdam Ave.	Unfurnished, Furnished,	$37.50	- $75
			$50	- $92.50
2 & 3 Rooms	The Whitestone, 609 West 127th St.	Unfurnished	$32.50	to $45

Manager at Each House. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

Here Are Homes

The Choicest on Washington Heights

5TH AVE. BUS SERVICE THROUGHOUT THIS SECTION.

660 West 180th St.
S. E. Corner Broadway.
"Swampscott" Elevator Apartments.
Splendid spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
4 Rooms.....$40
5 Rooms.....$40 to $45
6 Rooms.....$55 to $60
7 Rooms.....$60 to $65

661 West 180th St.
N. E. Corner Broadway.
"Brockton" Elevator Apartments.
Extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood throughout.
4 Rooms, corner.....$50
4 Rooms.....$45
5 Rooms, cor....$57.50-$60
5 Rooms.....$55

601 West 156th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
Hispania Hall, Elevator Apartments.
Overlooking Hispanic Art Museum.
4 Rooms.....$40 to $42.50
6 Rooms.....$60 to $65
7 Rooms.....$70 to $75
8 Rooms.....$100

393 Ft. Washington Ave.
Corner 178th St.
Bellecourt, Elevator Apartments.
High, healthful section; street under supervision Park Department.
6 Rooms.....$70
7 Rooms.....$70 to $80
8 Rooms.....$85 to $100

718 West 178th St.
The Inglewood, Elevator Apartments.
Overlooking its own and adjoining gardens.
2 Rooms.....$25
4 Rooms.....$36 to $40
6 Rooms.....$52.50 to $53
7 Rooms.....$62.50 to $70

542 West 179th St.
Non-Elevator.
Situated in Washington Heights' most select residential section.
4 Rooms; very desirable rooms; service and apartments as good as any in elevator house. Rent $33 to $36.

Knap & Wasson Co., Agents,
4,249 Broadway, at 181st St. Telephone 2110 St. Nicholas.
3,739 Broadway, Corner 156th St. Telephone 870 Audubon.

now under construction

370 Central Park West

"The Apartment House Unique"
S.W. Corner of 97th St.
An old-fashioned touch to a new-fashioned home, featuring Queen Anne architecture

Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms
Rentals $650 to $1800
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Leases Now Being Made For Fall Occupancy
For Booklet, Floor Plans, etc., Call

French Management Corporation
299 Madison Ave., Corner 41st St.
Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

New Apartment Hotel

READY FOR OCCUPANCY IN SEPTEMBER.

250 West 103d Street

Between Broadway and West End Ave.

Building 15 Stories High. Most Advanced Type of Apartment Hotel Construction.

Service and Appointments to Meet the Requirements of Discriminating People.

1 and 2 rooms with bath. 3 rooms with 2 baths.

ALSO LARGER APARTMENTS—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
ALL ROOMS LIGHT AND AIRY.

Ready for Inspection. Leases now being made by representative on premises.
DOCTOR'S APARTMENT FOR RENT.

High Class Restaurant. Unsurpassed View of Hudson. Subway Express Station at Corner. "L" Station Within 2 Blocks. Surface Cars Within Half Block.

S. L. ROOT, MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Formerly of Hotel St. Andrew and Blackstone, N. Y. Telephone Riverside 6747.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive Corner 117th St.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
4 Rooms, Bath.....$480
8 Rooms, Bath.....$1,200

400 WEST 118TH STREET
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
7 Corner ROOMS 2 Toilets $1,200
5 Rooms, Bath.....$720
7 Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,050
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

179th St., 825 West
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath,
RENT $36 TO $60.
Apply on Premises, or
H. F. KELLER, 280 Madison Av.

Choice Apartments
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms & Baths.
Rentals from $40 to $175.
Thomas J. O'Reilly
Partnership Management
Broadway at 109th Street.
Telephone 1600 Academy.

THE TURIN,

Central Park West and 93d Street

Seven, eight and nine rooms, two baths.

Apply to Superintendent, at building, or to LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cort.—7475.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Selection of Highest Class ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

8 ROOMS
174 West 79th Street. $1500
515 West 110th Street. 1450
604 West 115th Street. 1000
606 West 116th Street. 1500

7 ROOMS
250 Riverside Dr (97St) $1200
431 Riverside Dr (115 St) 1400
606 West 116th Street. 1200
616 West 116th Street. 1100
620 West 116th Street. 1200

Renting Agents at 606 W. 116th St. and 515 West 110th St.

EARLE CALHOUN
REAL ESTATE
BROADWAY AND 72ND STREET
Telephone Columbus 5116-7-8.

HUDSONIA

79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.

An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.

6 & 7 Rooms, $960 to $1,150

One 7-Room Apartment. Every window overlooking Hudson, $1,400.

OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

KAN-A-WAH COURT,
614 West 157th St.,
Between Riverside Drive and Broadway; subway express station; HIGH CLASS elevator Apartments; select neighborhood; day and

3-4-5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
Unusually large, light and airy;
monthly.
Apply—Audubon.

8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator, all night service

805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,673 B'way (147th St.)

Physicians' and Dentists' Apartments

Completely equipped apartments designed for physicians and dentists in the

New Chelsea Apartments
115-135 West 16th Street.
Ground Floor. Private Entrance.
Rents Moderate.
Apply on Premises or
WM. LUSTGARTEN & CO., INC.,
68 WILLIAM ST. TEL. JOHN 6120-6121

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

"Grinnell"

Riverside Drive and 157th St.

Subway Station within 200 feet of building.

This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.

A few suites to lease from October 1st.

All Large Outside Rooms

Including 9 Room Duplex Apartment

RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.



86 St.—Broadway—87 St.

BELNORD
THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

When looking for apartments in the city, always remember comfort comes first. In the Belnord you get all the comfort of a private house, including very large rooms, immense closet space; unexcelled transit facilities, superior service at all times.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths
Rental $2,100 to $7,000.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agts
80th St. cor. B'way. Tel. Schuyler—3800.

314 WEST 94TH ST.

Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 Large, Light Rooms $1000
Bath and Extra Lavatory.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

200 WEST 58TH ST. corner 7th av.
APARTMENTS OF 3 TO 6 ROOMS.
Rentals $1,200 to $2,700; include refrigeration. Larger combination if desired. Owned and managed by
DURHAM REALTY CORP., 511 5th Av.

TO LET FROM OCTOBER 1st
A few very desirable apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms at
PRINCE'S COURT,
N. E. Cor. 164th St. & Broadway.
Convenient to subway. Buses pass the door. Rents $540 to $960.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
J. Romaine Brown Co.,
299 Madison Ave., cor. 41 Street.

Money-making Farm Swept by Ocean Breezes

On arm of ocean, with finest of bathing, boating and fishing. Near neighborn, good school; a mile to electric cars, and only two miles to village and depot; 20 acres in dark loam, fertile tillage; 15 acres wire-fenced pasture and wood lot. House of 8 nice rooms, with cellar, water in kitchen; painted and blinded; in good repair inside and out. Porch on three sides, with grand views; telephone if desired. Barn 40x50, painted, and poultry house; 4-room tenant house. Woman owner makes low price, $3,100, and if taken soon includes household furniture, farming machinery, wagons, etc., etc. Traveling instructions to see it on page 8, Strout's Summer Catalogue. Copy mailed free. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 2026-G, 150 Nassau St., New York.

38 Acres for New York Commuter

Good American neighbors; 23 acres tillage; excellent for all crops; pasture; wood for home use; 125 fruit trees; good house, fine supply of water; 40-ft. barn, corn crib, and poultry houses, owner called away; for immediate sale includes horse, cow, heifer, pigs, poultry, wagon, harness, farm tools and crops, all for the sacrifice price of $3000; part cash, easy terms. For details and traveling instructions to see this and other farms within commuting distance of New York City, see page 21, "Strout's Summer Catalogue," copy mailed free. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 2026-G, 150 Nassau St., New York.

67 ACRES FARM, 2½ miles out; elevation, view, good roads; house 10 rooms, bath, fourroom cottage, barn, all in good condition; 40 acres cleared; 500 fruit trees.
A VERY ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITY.
E. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN
FARMS—COUNTRY HOMES.
130 Broadway, N. Y. (Rector 7718.)
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

Arcadia Bungalow Colony.

ON EMMONS AVE., SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
4 rooms, living porch, gas range, electric light, city water, sewers; private beach; furnished or unfurnished; prices moderate.
HOFFMAN & GREGG, always on property. Take Brighton "L." 5c. fare from New York. Free bus Sunday afternoon from station.

A "Hurry Up" Farm Sale.
Farm and Country Home.
97 Acres—Near City.
15 Miles Out. Splendid Motor Roads.

Excellent train service on two railroads. Undulating, fertile land, mostly tillable, some woods; private lake. Variety and abundance fruit. Remarkably attractive new house (semi-bungalow type), 12 rooms, 2 baths, extensive piazzas, entirely modern. All necessary outbuildings, including garage and icehouse. Stock, implements and equipment may be acquired. Low price to proper buyer. Particulars at either office.

S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN
130 Broadway, N. Y. Ridgewood, N. J.
Rector 7718. Tel. 555.

31-Acre Poultry & General Farm. Equipment—Stock and Crops.

Splendid location within City Limits of City of 16,000, rich land, 300 fruit trees, 16 acres planted to produce, 5 acres corn, 4 acres tomatoes, potatoes, beans &c.; 7-room house, bath, heat, city water, also 6-room Bungalow for help; modern laying houses for 2,000 hens, complete brooder house, with stove brooders for 8,000 chicks, splendid incubator cellar with 12 large machines, colony houses, acres of wire runs; includes horse, cow, large flock poultry, carriages, wagons, tools, implements, machinery, and crops. Buildings alone cannot be built for the price, which is $6,000, $2,000 cash, which includes everything. Write for details, also our handsomely illustrated catalogue of other REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.
MACGEORGE, 1077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PA., or VINELAND, N. J.

Farms Dairy, Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Potato. Also Country Homes. Advise size and location desired.
G. W. ZUCKER, Graduate Agriculturist
Kinney Building, Newark, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

Money-making Farm Swept by Ocean Breezes

On arm of ocean, with finest of bathing, boating, and fishing. Near neighborn, good school; a mile to electric cars, and only two miles to village and depot; 20 acres in dark loam, fertile tillage; 15 acres wire-fenced pasture and wood lot. House of 8 nice rooms, with cellar, water in kitchen; painted and blinded; in good repair inside and out. Porch on three sides, with grand views; telephone if desired. Barn 40x50, painted, and poultry house; 4-room tenant house. Woman owner makes low price, $3,100, and if taken soon includes household furniture, farming machinery, wagons, etc., etc. Traveling instructions to see it on page 8, Strout's Summer Catalogue. Copy mailed free. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 2026-G, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Batson Farm Agency, 489 5th Ave., N. Y. Tel. Mur. Hill 6734.

FAMOUS NEW HAMPSHIRE FARM

Physician owner, drafted for war service, must sell 300 acre Farm at Keene; planted, growing immense crops; tools, machinery, live stock included; magnificent views, healthy, overlooking six villages; railroad station and trolley near; splendid 10 room Colonial house, fully furnished, heated; beautiful lawns, immense trees, macadam road; valuable timber, granite; everything $7,000; terms
Batson Farm Agency, 489 5th Av.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

For Sale. Furnished Cottage, eleven rooms, fronting on lake. Boat house with two slips. One mile from village by road or water. Ideal Summer home. Particulars M. P. Ferris, 393 Canal St., N. Y. C.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM OF RARE MERIT.

Very choice 160 acres, to settle estate, ½ mile station, on State road; Orange county; highest fertility, large smooth fields, well fenced, stone free; residence elevated 200 feet back, shaded drive; tenant house, 130 foot barn; buildings all painted; everything neat appearance, price $11,000; no similar value in country.
Batson Farm Agency, 489 Fifth Ave.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A "Hurry Up" Farm Sale.
Farm and Country Home.
97 Acres—Near City.
15 Miles Out. Splendid Motor Roads.

Excellent train service on two railroads. Undulating, fertile land, mostly tillable, some woods; private lake. Variety and abundance fruit. Remarkably attractive new house (semi-bungalow type), 12 rooms, 2 baths, extensive piazzas, entirely modern. All necessary outbuildings, including garage and icehouse. Stock, implements and equipment may be acquired. Low price to proper buyer. Particulars at either office.

S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN
130 Broadway, N. Y. Ridgewood, N. J.
Rector 7718. Tel. 555.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 W. 72d STREET Tel. 7240 Columbus

The Following Is a Selected List of Apartments Offered to Rent from Oct. 1

(In some instances earlier possession may be had)

The Abbottsford
411 West End Ave., Southwest corner 80th St.
10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,600 to $2,300.

Oregon
162 West 54th St., Southeast Corner 7th Ave.
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath.
$1,300 to $1,700.

Cornwall
255 West 90th St., Northwest Corner Broadway.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$2,400.

425 West End Ave.
Northwest Corner 80th St.
Corner Apartment.
8 and 9 Rooms, 2 Baths
$2,000 to $2,200.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St., Northeast Cor. Broadway.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
$660 to $1,000.

Luxor
600 West 115th St., Southwest Corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,600.

San Domingo
949 West End Ave., Near 106th St.
5 & 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,100 to $1,500.

Lucania
235 West 71st St., Bet. B'way and West End Ave.
4 and 5 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,200 and $1,600.

498 West End Ave.
Southeast Corner 84th St.
Corner Apartments.
6 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
$1,500 to $2,300.

Manchester
255 West 108th St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,200 to $2,000.

349 West 85th St.
Between West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms & Bath.
$1,400.

Stuart
250 West 94th St., Southwest Corner Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms & Bath.
$1,400 and $1,600

Halsworth
645 West End Ave., Southwest Corner 92d St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $2,200.

Stanley Court
301 West 106th St., Northwest Cor. West End Ave.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$2,100 to $2,750.

124 West 72d St.
New Apartment House.
Bet. Central Park West & B'way
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
$1,350 to $1,650.

4 & 14 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
Modern Apartments.
7 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,100.

Pamlico
97 Central Park West, Near 69th Street.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
$1,100 to $1,700.

Colonial Parkway Apts.
409 Edgecombe Ave., Near 155th Street.
3-4-5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
$570 to $1,500.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory will be mailed upon application

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Apartments of the Highest Type
Absolutely Fireproof. — Every modern improvement.

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 90th St.
Fireproof building, conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,200.

46 West 73rd Street.
Private House Block.
One Apartment to a Floor.
9 & 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Living room 14x27. Dining room 15x22. All other rooms and kitchen in like proportion. Every modern improvement.
Rents $2,800 to $3,000.

St. Evona,
N. E. Cor. 135th St. & Broadway.
New six-story fireproof, elevator Apartment house; large, sunny rooms. Southern exposure.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
Modern high-class fireproof Apartment. Southern exposure and abundance of light.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$1,900 to $2,000.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
N. W. Cor. Columbus Av.
Situated in one of the highest class residential sections. Exceptionally large rooms and modern service.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
$1,000 to $1,460.

Douglas & Desmond,
N. W. Cor. 121st St. & 7th Av.
Attractively located rooms, very large and adapted to large families. Elevator service and modern improvements.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,100.

Descriptive booklet upon request at office of agents. Representative at each house, or call

Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway & 79th St.

IN THE APTHORP. TEL. 9700 SCHUYLER.

J. S. MAXWELL,

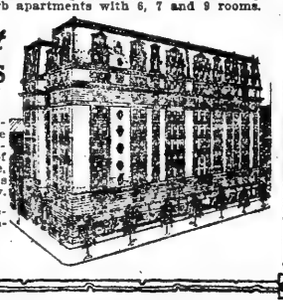
3,422 Broadway, at 139th St.,
Offers the Following Apartments to Rent:

126 West 91st St.,	between Columbus and Amsterdam ave.	7 Rooms	$57.50
515 West 111th St.,	near Broadway	5-7 Rooms	$47-$65
460 Manhattan Av.,	near 129th St.	6 Rooms	$30-$32
504 West 135th St.,	near 137th Subway	5 Rooms	$33
621-25 West 135th St	near Broadway	4-5-6 Rooms	$35-$45
601 West 136th St.,	corner Broadway	4-5-6 Rooms	$40-$65
607 West 136th St.,	adjacent Broadway	4-5-6-7 Rooms	$34-$54
520 West 139th St.,	near 137th Subway	3-4-5-6 Rooms	$38-$65
507 West 140th St.,	at Amsterdam Av.	6 Rooms	$38
521-3 West 156th St.,	bet. Broadway and Amsterdam	6 Rooms	$26-$30
40 St. Nicholas Place,	near 152d St.	4-5-6 Rooms	$40-$60
576 West 161st St.,	adjacent B'way	4-5 Rooms	$32-40
112 Haven Av,	bet. 171st & 172d Sts., 2 blocks west of Broadway	3-4-5 Rooms	$36-$50
821 West 178th St.,	cor. Pinehurst Av.	6 Rooms	$45

Model Eight Room Apartment

Southern exposure, rooms all outside. Spacious Living Room and Library, Dining Room in the Gothic period, 2 large Master Bedrooms, 2 Master Baths and Lavatory; Parquet Flooring throughout. **An unusually attractive apartment.** Other superb apartments with 6, 7 and 9 rooms.

Manhasset
APARTMENTS
BROADWAY 108th to 109th St.



Commanding fine view of the Hudson. One block from Riverside Drive. Crosstown Bus Line or Subway Express Station. The house of large rooms, with excellent service, centrally located, where the rentals produce great value for the money.

May we show you these very desirable apartments before you decide?

H. B. SNYDER, Manager.

ALWYN COURT

SOUTHERN and WESTERN EXPOSURE

Suites of 10 Rooms and 5 Bathrooms

The large entertaining space here provided is an unsurpassed attraction. The reception, living, dining and music rooms are so arranged that they can be thrown into one, making the entertaining space equal to the entire floor of a private residence.

Suites of 12 Rooms and 5 Bathrooms

Before deciding on your new apartment See Alwyn Court
Resident Superintendent always on premises
182 West 58th Street

WELLSMORE

77th Street, Southeast Corner Broadway
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,200-$3,500

UMBRIA

465 West End Avenue, Northwest Corner 82nd Street
7, 8, 9, 10 & 12 Rooms, $2,400-$3,800

BONA VISTA

Riverside Drive and 109th Street
8, 10 & 11 Rooms, $1,900-$2,800

J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av., Cor. 41st St.
'Phone Murray Hill—1481

The Langham

73d St.—Central Park West—74th St.

Offers a few desirable Suites of 8 Rooms and Upward

Also Physician's 4-Room Suite
Representative on Premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents,
72d St. & Columbus Ave. *Telephone Columbus 2750.*

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Suites of 3 to 10 Rooms
Rental, 1,000 to 3,000 per Annum

Representative on Premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents
72d St. & Columbus Ave. *Telephone Columbus 2750*

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270 PARK AVENUE

FORTY-SEVENTH to FORTY-EIGHTH STREETS
"The Utmost in Housekeeping Apartments"

Restaurant under management of Ritz-Carlton.

Immediate Inquiry Necessary

THE restaurant for special convenience of tenants, situated on the Park Avenue side of this building, will be under the management of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

A Chef and complete staff will be installed on the premises.

Service in your apartment if desired.

Reasonable arrangements may be made for servants in your apartment, entirely eliminating this formidable problem.

These unique features combine the advantages of the smartest housekeeping apartments with the service convenience of the finest apartment hotel.

6 to 10 Rooms 3 to 4 Baths $4000. to $6500.
12 to 17 Rooms 4 to 6 Baths $7000. to $15000.

Booklet on Request
Under Management of

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
414 Madison Avenue at 48th Street
Telephone, Murray Hill 5600



APARTMENTS

OF

7 rooms and 2 baths, $1500-$1700
8 rooms, 2 or 3 baths, $1600-$2000
9 rooms and 3 baths, $2000

Gymnasium for adults and roof garden playground for the children.
Fifth Avenue Buses pass the door.

Subway Express Station at the building.

Frank A. Peteler, Manager at the Building

These Apartments Under Management of

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street. 'Phone Murray Hill 5600.

130 WEST 57TH ST.	901 Lexington Avenue
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, Studio, Duplex Apartment, $4,000	N. E. Cor. 67th St.
1-2 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath, $780 to $1,200	9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,500
	6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,800
40-48 Central Park South	68 EAST 86TH ST.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,500	Bet. Madison & Park Aves.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, Duplex, $3,500	8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,200
	9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,500

OCCUPANCY OCTOBER 1ST

Washington Square Section
NO. 44 WEST 10TH STREET

New 9-Story Fireproof Apartment Building

8 & 4-ROOM SUITES.....$900-$1400
5 & 6-ROOM SUITES.....1500-2300

Open Fireplaces Separate Maids' Rooms
Open for Inspection...Leasing for Fall Occupancy.
Apply on Premises.
Wm. A. White & Sons, *Managing Agents*, 46 Cedar St. *Telephone 5700 John.*

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE,
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $2,100 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with absolutely no waste space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
TELEPHONE 3547—COLUMBUS.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,700 to $2,100.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date
TELEPHONE 0261—MORNINGSIDE.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

454 Ft. Washington Av.
Southeast Corner 181st St.
3 Blocks from 181st St. B'way Sub and 8th Ave. Buses.
"The Nathan Hale." Washington Heights' Most Elegant Apartments.
Apartments contain every known modern convenience; needle spray shower baths, sunken sanitary tubs, vacuum cleaning, TWO ELEVATORS, &c.; spacious rooms, large foyers and ample closets.
3 Rooms, front, $10, with bath and foyer hall.
4 Rooms, $50, with bath and foyer hall.
5 Rooms, $55 to $65, with bath and foyer hall.
6 Rooms, $75 to $90, with reception hall, bath and extra toilet.
7 Rooms, $80 to $90, with reception hall and 2 baths.
7 Rooms, Corner, $115, with reception hall and 2 baths.
9 Rooms, $110 to $120, with reception hall and 3 baths.
Knap & Wasson Co., Agents
$249 B'way, at 131. Tel 2110 St. Nic.
3759 B'way, cor. 156. Tel. 870 Aud.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS

401 West End Av.
N. W. Cor. 79th St.
10 and 11 rooms and 3 baths.
$3,200 to $3,500
Refrigeration, Filtration, Free Table Ice.

The St. Denis
N. Cor. Riverside Drive & 92d St.
One Apartment left, 10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800
Louis Kempner & Son
BROADWAY AT 92ND ST.
Phone Riverside 3120.

Elevator Apartments.
233 West 107th St., Near B'way
6 & 7 Large Light ROOMS & BATH $55 & $65
419 West 115th St., Near Amst. Ave.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, $50 & $70
523 & 527 W. 121st St., Near B'way
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $50, $70, $75
200 Claremont Ave., Cor. 127th St.
6 Rooms & Bath, $57.50 to $67.50
Immediate possession can be had on some.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.
Broadway & 100th St.

AVALON HALL
227 Riverside Drive
Corner of 95th Street
Modern High Class Apartments
5 Rooms and Bath with fine view of the River.....$1100
7 Rooms and Bath...$900-$1100
Thomas J. O'Reilly
Partnership Management.
Broadway, at 109th Street.

---

10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
$2,600—$3,000
495 WEST END AVE.
S. W. Cor. 84th St.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or ALFRED C. BOWMAN, 8 West 31st St. Tel. Mad. Sq. 8463.

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311 WEST 24th ST.
(New Building)
2-4 ROOMS AND BATH.
Rent $35-$48. Electric light, steam heat, hot water, tile bath, water-proof kitchen floors; telephone service; all improvements.
Supt. on premises, or
JAMES N. WELLS' SONS
191 NINTH AVE.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
DOCTOR'S OFFICES
Adjacent for Dentist, Nose or Throat Specialist.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
NEW APARTMENT, JUST COMPLETED.
34 WEST 51ST ST.
EUGENE A. WALSH
on Premises. Phone Circle 1184.

THE LAKEHURST
MODERN, HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSE.
803 West 180th St. N. E. CORNER PINEHURST AVE.
5-6 Rooms, $50-$65
SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD. SUPERIOR SERVICE.

---

865 WEST 180TH STREET
4-5-6 Rooms High-class apts. Hall service, walk-up apts. large, light and sunny rooms, all outside
RENTS $32 TO $55 MONTHLY

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

WINTER'S COAL SUPPLY ON HAND

The Hamptons
201 and 203 West 117th St.
St. Nicholas to 7th Ave.
HARLEM'S BEST LOCATION
Wonderfully large—all outside rooms. Newly renovated; every improvement.
7 and 8 Rooms, $1000 to $1150

El Nido
121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Cor. 116th St. & 7th Ave.
Beautiful High Class Modern Building
Corner Apartments
7 and 8 Rooms, $780 to $1200

The Piedmont
316 West 97th St.
High Class Elevator Apartments near Riverside Drive. Exceptionally Convenient.
6 and 7 Rooms, $850 to $1100

97 Ft. Washington Ave.
Finest Apartments on Wash. Heights.
Beautifully located—near subway stations. River views; every improvement.
4-5-6 Rooms, $570 to $900
Apply Supts., or Louis Schlechter
140 St. Nicholas Ave. (117th St.)
Phone 3930 Morning.

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219 West 81st St.
CORNER BROADWAY.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms
1 to 3 Baths.
Rental $1,200 to $2,000
Superintendent on Premises, or
Tucker, Speyers & Co.,
435 5th Ave. Tel. 2750 Murray Hill

"ORIENTA"
302 West 79th St.
7 ROOM
Apartments
Fireproof building, located on a Park street between West End Ave. and Riverside Drive. Convenient to all lines of transportation.
Rents $1,100 to $1,300
Superintendent on Premises.

120TH ST., 42 WEST
OLGA COURT
Elevator Apartment, 8 large rooms, bath, butler's pantry, all modern improvements, to lease from Oct. 1.
RENT $75.00.
Apply Superintendent, or
A. P. HAGEMAN,
67 WEST 36TH STREET.

8-Room Elevator Apartment.
109 WEST 129 ST.
RENTAL $850-$950.

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315 W. 94th St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE
5 rooms and bath; will sublet, unfurnished, $42.50. $30 per month for balance of season. La Mond's apartment. Agent on premises.

THE INVERMARK
525 West 182d St., cor. Audubon Ave., two blocks from Subway. APARTMENTS, five, six large light rooms and bath; telephone, &c.
All Improvements; Rent $32-$40

LAURELTON COURT,
555 West 184th St.
New Six Story Building. Large, Light Rooms. Southern Exposure.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms, $28 to $43.
Apply on premises, or
Newmark & Jacobs,
307 AUDUBON AV.

Westwood & Cliffwood Court
Ft. Washington Av.
and
179th to 180th St.
High-class Elevator Apts.
8 and 9 rooms
rent $1050 to $1500
all outside rooms; exceptionally large.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms
Rent $480 to $800
Owner on premises.

BROCKHOLST
101 West 85th St.
Elevator Apartments. 8 Rooms.
$900 to $1,500
Superintendent on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Large Rooms at Moderate Prices
LUCETINE
35-39 West 96th St.
8 story fireproof building.
7 Rooms, bath, and maid's lavatory.

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS
611-619 West 114th St., Bet. B'way and Riverside Drive.
8 Exceptionally large, light rooms, 2 baths.
All Night Elevator and 'Phone Service.

ANNAMERE COURT
609-615 West 115th St., Bet. B'way and Riverside Drive.
7 & 8 Large, light rooms, 2 baths.
All Night Elevator and 'Phone Service.
J. LOWENWARD, Agent
611-619 W. 114th St. 'Phone 258—M'side.

1730 Broadway
Northeast Cor. 55th St.
11 Story Modern Fireproof Apartments
2 to 8 ROOMS
All Large and Light, Attractive Rental.
Apply Supt., on premises, or
N. A. Berwin & Co.,
56 West 45th St. Tel. 4452 Vanderbilt

Hampstead
600 West 161st St.
S. W. Cor. Broadway
10 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment
5 to 8 Rooms
Large Foyers, Pantries, Spacious Closet
Attractive Rental
Agent on premises. Phone Aud. 6941

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501 WEST 178TH ST.
Corner Amsterdam Avenue.
Attractive Apartments. Elevator and Switchboard service. Moderate rentals. Apply SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

The Bolton Amsterdam Av. Entire Block 176th to 177th St.
Elevator apartments, all modern improvements; unobstructed views; opposite High Bridge Park.
3-4-5 Rooms & Bath, $23 to $37

ROCKLEDGE COURT
3,044 ALBANY CRESCENT
at 238st St. Broadway subway station.
4-5-room apartments, $28-$37, all improvements; apply on premises; tenants restricted.

6 ROOMS
568 West 134th Street, Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south.
View of river.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 5,573 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

10 & 11 ROOMS
3 baths.
Rental $2,100 to $3,000
Also 8 Rooms, $1,800.
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
(FORMERLY NAVARRO)
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

Apartment Hotel
One Room and Bath, $420 to $540.
Two Rooms and Bath, $600 to $900.
Including Maid Service.
First Class Restaurant on Premises.
El Dorado
302 Central Park West, Cor. 91st Street.
SHARP & CO., 99th St. & B'way.

THE BEST VALUE—7 ROOMS
Large, Light and Delightfully Situated.
"COURT REBELLE"
410-20 WEST 122ND ST.
Opposite Morningside Park, on the Hill.
RENTS $75—$80.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
100th Street and Broadway.

Raymore
1 West 68th St.
Cor. Central Park West

7 Rooms, 2 Baths
$1,500 to $2,200
Apply on Premises, or Bing & Bing, 110 W. 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

Gainsborough Studios
222 West 59th St.
Apartments 3 rooms and bath and studios with north light.
J. E. BALE, MANAGER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—East Side.

9-10-14 Rooms
Single and Duplex
(1, 2 and 3 baths)
$1600 to $4000
Large rooms, well arranged, with high ceilings.
121 Madison Ave., cor. 30th Street
Eleven-story fireproof building. Apartments would bring $500 to $1000 more further uptown.
New Management
Will Lease
For 1, 2 or 3 years. Supt. on premises, or
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd,
84 William St. Tel. 2260 John.

THE WITHINGTON
16 East 60th Street
At Madison Avenue
Modern bachelor apartments, two rooms and bath; elevator and maid service; $50 and up.
FREDERICK T. BAERY CO.,
646 Madison Ave., N. Y.

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16 EAST 96TH STREET.
8 rooms & 2 baths
9 rooms & 3 baths
Rentals—$1800 to $2,000.
Queenston Corporation,
18 EAST 41ST ST.
Phone: Murray Hill 7100.

3&4 ROOMS, BATH
NEW FIREPROOF B'LD'G
145 East 49th St.
Possession at once.
RENTS $1000 TO $1500.
Wellesley Realty Corp.
280 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Telephone Murray Hill 7140.

No Increase
8 Room Corner Apartments
Every room exceptionally large, light; high-class service in every respect; no shafts, all exposed. Will decorate to suit. Rent $1,050-$1,100. 1,250 MADISON AVE., Southwest corner 86th St.

3-Room Duplex
Modern apartments, with bath. Large rooms; high ceilings. Rent $1200. 25 East 30th St. Supt. on premises, or Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 William St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—East Side.

ARTHUR HALL
51 East 96th Street
Corner Madison Av.
High Class Elevator Apartments
8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rent $91.67 to $130.00
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

1,331-1,335 Madison Av.
N. E. Cor. 94th St.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Elevator, all improvements.
Rents $1,000 to $1,300.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.

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75 EAST 81ST ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER PARK AVENUE
High class Apartments, six, seven, eight rooms; $75, $85, $95, $100 upward; service unexcelled.

1225 MADISON AVENUE,
corner 88th St., 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; large sunny rooms; rents, $950 and $1,000 per annum. Apply Supt. or
WERTHEIM & CLEAR,
405 Lexington Av. Phone Murray Hill 83.

A-640 Madison Ave. "Hoffman Arms" N. W. Cor. 59th
Attractive Apartments $1300 to $2000
6 to 10 Large Rooms

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—East Side.

981 Park Ave.
Corner 83rd Street.
Modern Fireproof Building.
8 & 9 Rooms
2 Master's Bathrooms.
First Floor Corner Apartment, Suitable Physician—Separate Entrance
Rents $1800-$2400 per annum
Renting Agent on Premises.

Brooklyn.

OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK
Beautiful large corner apartment, Kingston Ave. & Park Pl., monthly rental $65. Heat, hot water and janitor service. Four families in house. Other desirable apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, from $36 to $47.50. Apply to
KINGS & WESTCHESTER LAND CO.,
350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or 220 Kingston Ave.

BRONX.

MORRIS AVE. and 181st ST.
ONE BLOCK FROM NEW SUBWAY.
3-4 EXTRA LARGE ROOM APARTMENTS TO LEASE; UP TO DATE. $25-$35
NEW BUILDINGS

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apts.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
4 ROOMS $29, 5 ROOMS $33, 6 ROOMS $45.
Class of tenants restricted.

East 1 56th St.
NORTH EAST CORNER FIFTH AVENUE

Announcing an unique idea in ultra Apartment Homes....

The property of Lord William Waldorf Astor, No. 1 East 56th Street, is being remodeled into a modern de luxe apartment dwelling unlike anything now in this city. With a spacious frontage on Fifth Avenue it will be the last word in elegance and service, yet strictly homelike.

An exceptional restaurant which is expected to become noted for its atmosphere of luxuriousness and comfort, as well as unusual cuisine, will be maintained.

During reconstruction the premises will be open for inspection. Occupancy by October first. Suites of from one to five rooms. It is to be an exclusive home for persons of refinement who desire something decidedly superior to even the finest apartment hotel.

Management of Warren E. Krechting.

Formerly Asst. Manager Hotel Manhattan.
No. 1 EAST 56TH STREET. Tel. 865 Plaza.

70 East 77th Street
Between Madison & Park Aves.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 baths

A few very desirable apartments may still be reserved in this new building —the only one being erected this year between Madison and Park. Now open for inspection.

Rental $2200 and up

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
Phone Murray Hill 6200

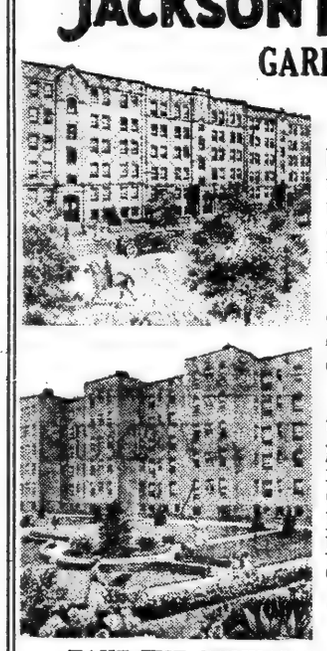
112 East 74th St. at PARK AVENUE
10 Rooms 3 Baths $3500 to $4000
8 Rooms 3 Baths $2500 to $3200
Now Ready for Inspection.

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & Co.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
614 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street. Phone Murray Hill 5600

NEW BUILDING
14 Stories; in this exclusive section; Managed by Owner as a PERMANENT INVESTMENT
815 PARK AVE.
6-7-8 ROOMS
S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
3 BATHS, $2,500 to $3,600.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts.,
340 Madison Ave. Phone Murray Hill 6200

QUEENS. QUEENS.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
GARDEN APARTMENTS
JUST COMPLETED



The buildings are set back from the street and the rear yards are treated as a large park or garden for rest and recreation.

There is a beautiful outlook from every window and sunshine in every room.

To attract the best type of tenants, we have provided social and recreative features: Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Basket Ball Courts, Playgrounds for Children, Gardens, etc.

6 Rooms & 2 Baths, $54 to $64
7 Rooms & 2 Baths, $60 to $73

TAKE THE SUBWAY to Grand Central Station, 42d Street. Free Transfers to Queensboro Subway, Direct to 23th St., Jackson Heights. Time 20 Min., via Corona Line.

Illustrated Descriptive Booklet with Floor Plans, &c., upon request.

THE **QUEENSBORO CORPORATION**
Renting Office, Opposite 25th St. Subway Station. Tel. Newtown 708.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BRONX.

1400-1410 Grand Concourse
N. E. CORNER 170TH ST.
2 Blocks from Jerome Ave. Sub. Station.
3-4-5-6 SPACIOUS ROOMS.
LIGHT, COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS.
NEW BUILDINGS.

JUST COMPLETED 3101 Harrison Avenue
N. W. Cor. 180 St., block No. Burnside Av.
Change at Mott Av. to New Jerome Av. Subway; get off University Station.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $25 TO $40
They have every known improvement; its equal can only be duplicated in apartments situated in Riverside Drive or Park Av.

169th St., S. W. Cor. Shakespeare Av.
WEST BRONX.
JUST COMPLETED.
3-4-5 Rooms at Moderate Rentals.
Every Modern Improvement.
Agent on Premises.
20 minutes from Grand Central Sub. Station.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Furnished & Unfurnished Apartments IN ALL SECTIONS
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
299 Madison Av. Tel. 1481 Murray Hill

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $50 to $97.50.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY CANNING UNIT.

The object of this organization is to conserve the different foods—fruits, vegetables, and meats, for distribution among necessitous persons; one hundred and fifty women are interested, working under the superintendence of Miss Hamilton, a member of the Food Supply Committee, (Westchester.) In six days they canned 1,000 quarts of vegetables, and 250 glasses of jelly were put up. The committee operating the charity includes Mrs. L. C. Sachs, Mrs. Myra Bely, Mrs. Oscar Straus, Mrs. M. S. Wells, Mrs. A. Ray, and Mrs. M. Sternberg and others. The poor will greatly need the foods prepared by the Westchester Unit, which is now laying in stores against the Winter. Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Mrs. Maurice Sternbach, Pleasantville, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

Re—RICHARD POLLATSCHEK, Bankrupt.—Take notice that the undersigned trustee will sell at public auction the bankrupt's assets consisting of a stock of dry goods, men's furnishings, store fixtures and also the right in and to the lease covering store premises, said sale to be held at No. 389 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, July 30th, at 10:30 A. M.

DAVID BOEKER, Trustee,
736 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 81, n s, 65.10 ft e of Ludlow St, 21.7x67.2; Amber Medicine Co. to Clara F. Harrison, 219 East B'way, all liens, July 19; attorney, Samuel L. Zuckerman, 350 Broadway $100

DELANCEY ST, 106, n s, 57.6 ft e of Ludlow St, 21.10x100; Hyman Rubin et al to Benjamin N. Lefkowitz, 110 Delancey St, mtg $42,800, June 27; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, 1861, s e corner 123d St, 19x100, Bernard Gordon to E. & E. Gordon Co, 1881 Madison Av, all liens, July 26..$100

PARK AV, 1007, old e s at c l block between 84th and 85th Sts, 75x25, Franus M. Twitty to Agnes E. Bigham, 35 East 92d St; interest, $25,000, Dec. 29, 1915; attorneys, Harrington, Bigham & E., 64 Wall St...$100

WATER ST, n w corner of James Slip, 38.2 x64.4; Gesina F. Rose to Wm. D. A. Rose, 24 Park Av., West Caldwell, N. J., all title, all liens, July 21; attorney, Jas. Demorest, 140 Nassau St. $1

2D AV, 2,081 and 2,083, w s, 25 ft n of 107th St, 50.8x70.8; Sophie E. Hyman to Adriatic Realty Corp'n, 145 Broadway, mtg $18,500, July 26; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

3D AV, 1,895, e s, 25.2 ft s of 105th St, 25.3 x74; Bernard Gordon to E. & E. Gordon Co., 1,881 Madison Av, July 26.....$100

6TH AV, 508, e s, 104 ft s of 31st St, 20x70; Eugenie E. and Marie L. Pechin to Eliza B. Aumdek, 139 N 14th St, East Orange, N. J.; interest, $13,000, June 22; attorneys, W. & N. Bennett, 2 Rector St. $1

30TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 11th Av, 100x 98.9; Jas. C. Crawford to John T. Stanley, 448 West 23d St, mtg $50,000, c. & g., Dec. 22, 1913; attorney, R. T. Lewis, 63 William St. $1

SAME PROPERTY; John T. Stanley to John T. Stanley Co., $50 West 30th St, mtg $30,000, Oct. 1, 1916; same attorney.....$1

53D ST, 212 East, s s, 143.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; Abr. Davis and Florence McKinley to Amelia Davis, 692 Melrose Av, 2-5 parts, right, title, and interest, all liens, July 9; attorney, Mark Aaron, 27 Cedar St $100

66TH ST, 245 West, n s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Bernard Gordon to E. & E. Gordon Co., 1881 Madison Av, July 26 ..... $100

77TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x107.2; Alice Jay to 77th Street Realty Corp'n, 32 Liberty St, b. & s., June 29; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

77TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Henry L. Morris and another, executors, &c, to same, June 28; same attorney $60,000

95TH ST, 127 West, n s, 281 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x100.8, foreclosed July 10, 1917; Charles J. Leslie, referee, to Angelica L. Morgan, 28 Washington Sq, July 23; attorney Title Guarantee & Trust Co, 176 Broadway $11,500

Bronx.

HUGHES AV, 2,140, e s, 16.9x86.6x16.6x 86.4; Mike Creamer to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

HUGHES AV, 2,140, e s, 16.9x86.6x16.9x86.4; Henry W. Chowels, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, July 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,000

LOT 28, map of Flanagan Estate; Maud M. Decker to John E. Mathews, 1,733 Clay Av, mtg $2,800, May 2; attorney, C. W. Barbox, 4,159 Park Av $1

S ½ LOT 364, map of Arden property; also Lot 362, same map; Hyman Simon to Van Dover Estate, Inc., 52 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 695, 733, 749 to 752, 791, 821, 837, 438, 442, 445, 1,012 to 1,015, 1,343 and 1,344, map of Lorillard Spencer et al.; Lorillard Spencer 3d, individually and as trustee, et al. to Abraham Diamond, 115 Division Av, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$6,100

SHERIDAN AV, w s, 200 ft s of 167th St, 336.6 to McClellan St 1304 to Grand Boulevard and Concourse x340x240; Lillian E. Ebner to Amelia K. Schimper, 420 Riverside Dr, July 25; attorney, H. S. Mansfield, 53 Liberty St. $1

3D AV, 3,391, w s, 22.9x80.5; Richard Dickson to Morris Ehrlich, 1,044 Findlay Av, mtg $7,000, July 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

138TH ST, 868 East, s s, 37.6x100; Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation to Van Deveer Estates, Inc., 52 Broadway, mtg $36,500, July 25; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Van Deveer Estates, Inc., to Dora Steinman, 1,050 Hoe Av, mtg $26,500, July 25; same attorney $1

136TH ST, 407 East, n s, 24.11x99.11x23.9x 99.11; David M. Posner to Adolph Klein, 241 West 102d St, mtg $16,500, July 25; attorney, I. Cohn, 299 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

DIVISION ST, 135-137, s s, 68.8 ft w of Canal St, 50x62.2, July 19; Harris A. Witkin to Max Scheinert, 1,439 East 17th St, Brooklyn, 3 years, 6 p. c.; address, 302 Broadway $4,000

SHERIFF ST, e s, 60 ft s of Rivington St, 40x75, July 27; Abraham Gersten to Emilie Macher, 139 Donaldson Av, Rutherford, N. J., due and mtg as per bond, prior mtg $32,000; J. Macher, 54 Maiden Lane..$5,000

84TH ST, n s, 158.6 ft w of Avenue A, 18.9x 102.2, July 27; John J. and William F. Hubschmitt et al. to Lawyers Title and Trust Co, 160 Broadway, 3 years, interest as per bond $5,000

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 158.2 ft n of 161st St, 18.9x100; John J. O'Brien to Henry D. Cox, 10 South Lake Av, Albany, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1916, 3 years; attorney, Henry D. Cox, 10 South Lake Av, Albany, N. Y.....$2,000

LOTS 442 and 443, map Lorillard Spencer et al.; Abraham Diamond to Chelsea Realty Co., 115 Broadway, June 15, 5 years; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $637

SUMMIT AV, e s, 25x100; John J. Lee to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

3D AV, 3,371, w s, 22.8x80.5; Morris Rubin to North Side Savings Bank, 3,230 3d Av, July 26, due as per bond; attorney, A. E. Gutgsell, 58 Park Row.....$7,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Richard Dickson, 99 Fisher Av, White Plains, N. Y., prior mtg $7,000, July 26, 5 years, 6 per cent.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

138TH ST, 893, s s, 37.6x100; Dora Steinman to Morris Applebaum, 70 Chester St, Brooklyn, July 25, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway.....$500

162D ST, n s, 98.2 ft w of Woodycrest Av, 100x165, also Clinton Av, n w corner of 180th St, 70x107.2, also Faile St, s e corner of 165th St, 148.8x100, also Clinton Av, w s, 70 ft n of 180th St, 65.2x165; Adavine Construction Corpn. to Pauline A. Astnof, 231 West 89th St, July 27, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway..

181ST ST, n s, 30.11 ft e of Mohegan Av, runs n 86.7 x w 31.2 x n 29.3 to Hornaday Place x e 73.4 x s 110.3 x w 30.11; Lillian Hof to Ray Ashendorf, 1,074 Manhattan Av, July 27, due Jan. 27, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Henry Gottlieb, 299 Broadway.....$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, 486, and Columbus Av, 484-6, part basements; Joseph P. Kennelly to Giovanni Pancrazi, 450 West 14th St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, J. Fischer, 690 6th Av.....$3,600

WEST ST, 407, all; James Piper to Louis Lefkowitz, 407 West St, 5 years from May 1, 1917; address, Fidelio Brewing Co., 501 West St $900

1ST AV, s w corner of 62d St, second floor, 75.10x irregular x100x146; New York Linen Supply and Laundry Co. to James Brown, 216 West 130th St, 5 years from completion of alterations; attorney, Charles A. Kalish, 31 Nassau St.....$4,160

2D AV, 2,001, corner store and basement; Arnold H. Barnett to Abr. Tolmach, 28 West 119th St, 5 years from May 1, 1917.$900

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 442; Charles L. Wendel against 271 Halsey Street Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wendel, Elliott & Robeson.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 443; Frank L. Lundhard against 271 Halsey Street Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wendel, Elliott & Robeson.

CHURCH ST, 274 and 276; Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Central Building Improvement and Investment Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickham & Taft.

UNION SQUARE EAST, e s, 78 ft n of 15th St, 50.6x123; Union Square Savings Bank against Earl G. Pier et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. P. Nash.

1ST AV, 2,080, e s, 25x100; John J. Lee to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

3D AV, 3,371, w s, 22.8x80.5; Morris Rubin to North Side Savings Bank, 3,230 3d Av, July 26, due as per bond; attorney, A. E. Gutgsell, 58 Park Row.....$7,000

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CHURCH ST, 274 and 276; Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Central Building Improvement and Investment Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickham & Taft.

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Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots, $550 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

MANHATTAN BEACH lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at 1916 prices; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Sage Foundation, Forest Hills; must sacrifice contract for 2½ exceptionally fine lots, 4½ years' payments made. Benson, Room 906, 68 Wall St.

Flot 40 by 100 feet, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND; good development; rising values; easy access to New York City; $800 cash. Write Room 1614, 27 Cedar St., New York City.

12 acres, choicest parcel on Long Island, corner Cherry Valley Road—Jericho Turnpike, fronting trolley, between Garden City and Hempstead. A. Kuhn, Hotel Endicott.

Queens, L. I.—New house; eight rooms; modern conveniences; near public school. Phone Hollis 6440.

$50 DOWN and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm; fruit and shade trees; near lake. B Owner, 100 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Bungalow, $4,000; building site, $1,000; near depot, Freeport, N. Y. B 155 Times.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Four-Acre Country Home.—Eight-room cottage; new outbuildings; spring water; all fruits; beautiful, healthful country; commuting distance New York, close to trolley. Write Walter Lockwood, R. D. 2, Peekskill, N. Y.

APPLE ORCHARD, FARM, 128 ACRES. Charming house; high elevation, fine views; 382 fruit trees; excellent pasturage; good barns; price $7,000, $3,000 cash. Farm and Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

BERKSHIRES.—Beautiful residence; bathrooms; amusements; large farm, dairy, chickens, &c.; table unsurpassed; $9. Mary H. Reynolds, Petersburg, N. Y.

Admirable house; all conveniences; twelve acres, barn, &c.; hundred miles from New York, West Shore Railroad. Homan, 97 Randolph Av., Jersey City, N. J.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

RARE BARGAIN.—Owner will sell his modern 7-room house, with large plot of 7,000 square feet; high elevation, finished streets; house steam heat, parquet floors, tiled bath, large veranda; located near two railroad stations and trolley; commutation 7c. per day, 1 train daily up or downtown; possession at once; price $4,500; $500 cash, balance easy terms. Call, write or phone Owner, Munson D. Ayres, 146 W. 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4585.

BOGOTA, N. J.—BARGAIN.

New eight-room house, tiled bath, gas, electric light, white enameled kitchen, open fireplace, beamed ceiling, parquet floors, newly decorated; high section, near schools and churches; fine lawn; plot 50x 100; two-car garage; 4 minutes to station, commutation 5 cents. Terms to suit. Built by builder for his own occupancy; $5,800 if sold at once. D 459 Times Annex.

FOR SALE
AT UNION, N. J.

A new six-room, 2½-story house with all modern improvements; first-class workmanship and material; location high and dry; moderate price; near trolley. Kline & Everett Building Co., Elmwood Av., Union, Union County, N. J.

Beautiful California bungalow; hour out, in the hills; Stickley Craftsman design; seven rooms, bath, hot water heat, electric lights, beamed ceiling, inglenook, open fireplaces; large, shaded plot; six minutes station; Western owner will sacrifice. T., Box 251 Mahwah, N. J.

Country Place.—Magnificent view Ramapo Mountains, Hackensack Valley; corner plot, 125 feet square; shaded avenues; 14 rooms, 2 baths, steam, gas, electricity; living room 55 by 17, fireplace, oak trim. Martin, 239 Boulevard, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Actress leaving for California immediately will sacrifice beautiful country home; spacious grounds; congenial neighborhood; high altitude; only 30 minutes from Herald Square; agents, curiosity seekers ignored. Full particulars and photo from "Lackawanna," 200 Times Downtown.

Great opportunity to buy or rent new and attractive houses, 6-8 rooms; all improvements; large plots; near station; easy terms, $5,000 to $8,500. Write for booklet. Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J. (Adjoining Ridgewood.)

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath, on plot 100x250; garage, fruit trees, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled his moving; adjoining plot of 100x 250 if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

Beautiful Mountain Lakes, N. J., 10 rooms and 2 baths; stone house, with garage, to rent, furnished, unfurnished, or for sale; genuine bargain. H. A. Crosby, 291-293 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Account of death, must sacrifice old-fashioned bungalow; modern improvements; spacious grounds; in Rutherford; ideal location; only $2,300; terms arranged. Louis Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Exceptional Bargain, $3,200.—Six-room modern home, all improvements, half hour out on Erie, near station and trolley; small first payment; balance $25 monthly, like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Ideal home, twelve rooms, furnished; garage, fruit, vegetables, beautiful lawns; $850 annually; buying privilege; commuting; near station. Lorenz Kimmet, Exchange Specialist, 42 West 34th St.

Widow will sell her 13-room stone house; two baths, furnace heat, gas, electricity; also eight lots; five minutes from depot. Inquire Mrs. Lemonier, Woodside, N. J., or 351 7th Av., New York.

House, 8 rooms and bath, lot 50x100; twenty minutes to New York City by West Shore Railroad. Mrs. S. J. Ashman, 737 Church Lane, North Bergen, N. J.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER, INC.,
Factory Factors,
Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

High-class white stucco residence in beautiful Beechmont Park for sale; 14 rooms, hot water heat; delightful private grounds; garage and tennis court; over an acre of land.

Reduced to $32,000 for quick sale.
JOS. LAMBDEN & SON, INC.,
54 Lawton St., New Rochelle. 51 E. 42d, N. Y.

A beautiful English cottage of nine rooms and three baths will be available near Scarsdale station in October for a refined American family; the elevation is high, overlooking a charming country; the environments, accessibility, and charm of this offering are ideal. Mr. T. SEYMOUR, 40 West 32d St. Phone 3800 Madison Square.

At Larchmont,—4 minutes' walk from depot, toward bathing beach, beautiful 7-room, Dutch Colonial, all modern improvements; plot 65x100; price $7,000; easy terms. T Larchmont, 40 W. 32d St., phone 5000 Madison Sq.

Artist's home in Yonkers near New York City line must be sold at once at sacrifice; nine-room house, including studio; modern improvements; beautifully situated; good commuting facilities. Jos. Spencer, Freeport, L. I.

AT SCARSDALE, three minutes from depot; am building two houses, nine rooms and three baths each; every modern improvement; ideal environment; price very low and reasonable terms. J. T. WITHERS, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9850—Madison Square.

Westche ter Hills.—Nine acres, bordering lake; view; site gentleman's home. C 45 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

JERICHO TURNPIKE, HUNTINGTON.—Beautiful estate of 41 acres; one house 12 rooms, one house 8 rooms, both with all modern improvements; barns, sheds, garage, &c. This place has always been kept in perfect condition. Owing to health of owner, will sell this place at a GREAT SACRIFICE. Must be seen to be appreciated. WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT. PRICE AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.
WALTER SCOTT & SON.
Vanderbilt 3590. 25 West 42d St.

Opportunity to purchase beautiful 7-room bungalow, 1½ miles from station on hill; always cool in Summer; small garden; beautiful shrubbery; room for garage; country club, tennis and golf club 5 minutes' walk; will sell for $3,500 cash, balance ($6,700) on mortgage. Address Room 70, 271 Broadway, or phone 6044 Barclay.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME,
large, airy rooms, heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath; porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, Box 248 Times Downtown.

If you want to buy an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs, near water and station, price $1,540, for $75 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once, B. Store, 165 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Cozy little home and two acres of fine farm land, some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family who desire raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350 complete, easy terms to right party. Write to "Cozy Home," Box 200 Times Downtown.

Modern 7-room house, well screened, including porch; lots of flowers; large vegetable garden, with ½ acre potatoes; reasonable rent; 34 minutes from Pennsylvania station; house for rent, garden for sale, if taken at once. L 260 Times Downtown.

Four unique bungalows being erected at Lake Mahopac; can sell at low cost on account of having own sawmill; interior arrangements can be changed to suit buyer. L. T., Room 1202, 40 West 32d St., New York City. Phone 9850 Madison Square.

Seashore home, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location; facing bay and ocean; garden plot; nice locality; improvements; near trolley, schools, stores, &c. Write for further particulars, Shore Home, Box 284 Times Downtown.

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LOUIS SCHLESINGER, INC.,
Factory Factors,
Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey.—For Sale or To Let.

BIG BARGAIN.—Store and bakery, fully equiped, well established business, with utensils, horse, harness, and delivery wagon; located in live, flourishing town, opposite Post Office; building is 40x60, with 5 connecting living rooms; only 5 miles from Times Square. For quick buyer, $2,850; $500 cash, balance easy terms. Act quick. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

AT RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J.

Widow must sacrifice beautiful six-room residence; hardwood trim, oak parquet floors; tiled bath; gas, electric light, hot water heat; large plot and garage; hedges and trees; cement street; highest residential section; two railroads; commutation seven cents. To quick buyer, $8,950; terms to suit. Write Box E 1 Times.

WRITE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, will build new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 7 1-2c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 6047.

FINE 65-ACRE FARM.
27 miles C. P. R. N. J.; near station; fine soil, brook, fruit; 15-room house; $12,000 to close estate.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

Big "Little Farm" Development at R. R. station, within commuting distance; miles of state road; lot frontage; electric light; town water; river front; 200 acres garden soil all ready to retail. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Good fruit and stock farm; 2,700 fruit trees; 10-room house and 5-room house; 7 good outbuildings, painted; 85 acres in cultivation; 2 miles from main line station; price $7,000. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Arlington, N. J.—High-class two-family house with garage; large plot; will sacrifice to quick buyer; easy terms. 77 Laurel Av. Home all day Sunday.

Westfield, N. J.—For sale, house, 9 rooms, 2 bathrooms, extra lavatory in bedroom, large living room, open fireplace. Address "S.," Westfield, N. J.

Factory to rent, 32x72, two stories, basement; railroad siding, one block railroad station; P. O. conveniences. N. Meyer & Sons, Plainfield, N. J.

A Commuter's Town Home.—Four acres; modern 8-room house; barn, poultry house; orchard. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
Robert T. Stoutenburgh,
20-26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

So. Orange, Mountain Station, Maplewood.—Attractive homes, desirable plots. Eugene Hughes & Bro., opp. depot, So. Orange.

Deal, 142 Brighton Av.—Furnished, rent, sell or lease; terms. For particulars write owner, H. M. Black, 55 Broadway.

Forest Hills Gardens—

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

713 AND 725 WEST 172D ST.
High-class elevator, apartment, just completed 3-4-5-6 rooms; choice locality; beautiful view of the Hudson. Inquire on premises.

176D ST., 648 WEST.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE, ALL IMPVTS.
3, 4, 5 ROOMS, $30, $36, $46.

171TH ST., 575 TO 587 WEST.
High-class apartments, every improvement, 3 and 4 rooms, $28 to $32.

81ST St., 880 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Four-room apartment to lease, each room window facing street. Apply Superintendent.

168TH, 676 WEST, (Apt. 44.)—Five light rooms, all improvements; elevator; sublet Aug. 1, $30. St. Nicholas 8767.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground floor apartment. Vacated by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 127 Academy.

AUDUBON AV., 145.—Six-room apartment; high-class elevator house, Washington Heights; every modern convenience; immediate possession; no dogs or children. Telephone 1283 Audubon.

RAVEN AV., 110, (near 177st.)—Three, four, and five room apartments; all improvements; moderate rents; small families only HUDSON RIVER VIEW.

HIGH-CLASS
Elevator apartments, 4-5 rooms, two baths; rents reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

MANHATTAN AV., 436, (Near 116th St. "L" Station.)—Six rooms, bath, modern plumbing, steam heat; newly decorated; immediate possession; reference; $30. Janitor.

FORT WASHINGTON AVE., 270.—To sublet, high class four-room elevator apartment; big concession. Apt. 54.

"RAVENWOOD."
700 W. 180TH ST.,
S. W. CORNER OF BROADWAY.
1 FIVE-ROOM APT., $38
1 FIVE-ROOM APT., $48.50.
1 SIX-ROOM APT., (2 TOILETS,) $57.
DAY & NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 644.—Sublet from Oct. 1 or before, 5 rooms and 2 baths; high-class apartment; reasonable rent; overlooking Hudson. Can be seen by appointment or phone Gramercy 3951.

SAVE money and housekeeping worry.—Hotel Calvert, 340 West 57th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment hotel; high class service; references; few apartments to sublet to Oct. 1.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 574. (Corner 156th.)—Highest class elevator apartments, 2 and 3 rooms and kitchenette, $30 to $45.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION—Washington Place 82. High class, seven sunny room apartment.

905 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 106th St.; now leasing from plans, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

WEST END AV., 850, (near 102d.)—High-class elevator apartment, eight rooms, bath, parquet floor; rents $900 to $1,200.

Brooklyn.

OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK.
Beautiful large corner apartment; Kingston Av. and Park Place; monthly rental, $65; heat, hot water and janitor service. Four families in house; other desirable apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, from $38 to $47.50. Apply to Kings & Westchester Land Co., 350 Fulton St., or 220 Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

11TH ST., 632. (near Prospect Park West.)—Five rooms, all improvements; rents moderate. Apply Supt., 624 11th St., Brooklyn.

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV., 2,260, (corner 186d.)—Four-five elegant room apartments; all improvements; first-class house; small families; moderate rents; near Central R. R. and L stations.

2,226 LORING PLACE, BRONX.
Near New York University, (183d St.)
High-Class Non-Elevator.
3-4-5 ROOMS.

Westchester County.

MOUNT VERNON, 315 Gramatan Av., (Opposite High School.)—To let, unfurnished, three rooms, kitchen; nice grounds surrounding house; electricity, bath, conveniences; $20 monthly; another, $23.

Furnished—East Side.

8TH AV., 2,413, (Corner 141st St.)—Sublet furnished high-class five-room apartment; piano; $45 monthly. Apt. 35.

13TH STREET, 52 WEST.
STUDIO APARTMENT, FURNISHED.

26 WEST 27TH STREET.
Two rooms and bath with maid service, $50.

52 West 38th Street.
Two large rooms, 8 windows, bath; clean, cool; maid service; phone.

84TH ST., 140 WEST.—Apartment of three, two, one large, quiet, outside rooms; bath; well furnished; service; references.

45TH, 341 WEST. (just off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower; tiled kitchenettes, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $30 up monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 58 WEST, (Hotel Patterson.)—Furnished suites of two and three rooms with bath; all large outside rooms; Summer rates, $15 per week and up.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, three rooms, bath; high-class house; free maid service optional; electric light and linen included in rent; $50.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; beautifully furnished; suitable for two or more; catered on premises. Dwyer, Circle 4137.

56TH, 206 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thoradyke Apartments.

57TH ST., 53 WEST.—Studio Apt. 37, three rooms, bath, maid service; suitable bachelor. Apply Superintendent.

58TH, 347 WEST.—5-room furnished apartment, all conveniences, telephone, near Columbus Circle, all car lines, $40 a month. Debbins.

58TH ST., 200 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, 5 rooms and 2 baths, phone, player piano, refrigerating system; possession Aug. 1. Phone Academy 2070.

59TH, 34 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment of 3 rooms and bath; Summer rates.

67TH. — Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 2 baths, bargain; August, September. Vanderbilt 1450.

69TH, 243-245 WEST. (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt. on premises. Open evening.

84TH ST., 1 WEST. Harperley H ll.—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished, facing Central Park; all modern conveniences; $156 monthly to desirable tenant.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

71ST, 343 WEST.—Seven luxuriously large rooms, furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Airy second floor, private house; exclusive; low rate.

72D.—Four handsomely furnished rooms, new building, sacrifice Summer, longer. Columbus 3974.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally neat, attractive apartment, 3 rooms, bath, telephone, $100 monthly.

79TH, 344 WEST.—Sublet two handsomely furnished rooms and bath, Aug. 1 to Oct. 1; rent, $95 per month. Apartment 811, Hotel Lucerne.

80TH, Corner West End Av.—Beautifully furnished suite rooms and bath, year or longer. Capt. Hunt. Phone Columbus 7627.

81ST, 51 WEST.—To sublet, two large rooms and bath. Hotel Colonial, 9th floor; Summer rates. Apt. 903.

81ST, 172 WEST.—Beautiful, large, 3-room, front housekeeping suite; one flight.

81ST ST, 158 WEST.—High-class, richly furnished five rooms to October. Apartment 61.

82D, 35 WEST.—Cool, light, front six rooms, elevator; October, longer. Lawton.

86TH.—Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment, $100 month; Summer. Telephone Vanderbilt 1453.

86TH ST., 309 WEST.—Sublet, furnished, one room, bath, service, $40 monthly. 7B.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Ideal Summer apartment, elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; immediate possession.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 6-room front; year, shorter; reasonable. Avalon.

115TH ST., 620 WEST.—All or part, completely furnished; seven rooms, two baths; near Drive; piano, victrola; Summer rates. Superintendent.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Spacious 2-room apartment, southern exposure; elevator, kitchen privileges. Reynolds.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Six rooms; housekeeping; elevator; improvements; reasonable. Apt. 62.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Sublet from Aug. 1, one room, kitchenette, bath. See Supt. or call Apartment 7-B.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Sublet from Aug. 1 to Sept. 6, two rooms, bath. See Superintendent. Apartment 4-G.

119TH, 435 WEST.—One-room apartment; modern; August. Seen afternoons, evenings, $25.

120TH ST., WEST, (99 Claremont Av.)—During August, four rooms, two halls; modern elevator apartment; southern-western exposures; cool, clean, light, attractive; $55. Phone Morningside 4103, Apt. 805. Albert Gerber.

151ST, 628 WEST.—Four-room modern apartment, rented $45; artistically furnished; sublet $160 eight weeks suitable tenant. Superintendent.

$5,000 APARTMENT.—Owner willing to sublet at $4,500; lease expires October, 1919. Apartment 5-A, the Apthorp Apts., Broadway at 79th St. Can be seen at any time.

610 WEST 116TH ST.
2-3 AND 5 ROOM apartment, furnished or unfurnished; high-class house, managed by owner on premises; references required. Thompson, 3980 Morningside.

940 WEST END AV.
Six rooms, three baths, sublet; rent free to Sept. 1. Superintendent.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 10 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates, $80 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $6 weekly (optional); references. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 75D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments.
$38, $45, $53, $65 PER MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 4131. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 65th St., near Broadway.
2, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette, 1 and 2 baths, $45 and up monthly, $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished 3-room apartment, restaurant, maid service. 302 Central Park West. Apply Apt. 3E; Summer rates.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET.
handsomely furn., any period; Summer rates.
EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists,
176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

RACHELOR'S APARTMENT.
Beautifully furnished; will divide with gentleman, August and September, $5 per week. R. Caldwell, 74 Cortlandt St., (office.) Phone 1965 Cortlandt.

BROADWAY, 4,140.—Sublet furnished 4 outside room apartment; elevator; modern improvements; August-September; references exchanged. Apt. 43.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Four-room housekeeping apartment, elevator, telephone, restaurant, subway, Riverside; $40.

COLUMBIA NEIGHBORHOOD. — 3, 4, 5 rooms, on or near Riverside, till October, longer, $75-$150; Summer concessions. CRESCENT CO., 647 West 110th, (Broadway.) upstairs.

EIGHTIES.—Magnificently furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths; 3 master's, 2 maids' rooms; new building; $400 month; possession October or earlier. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

FOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS, consult Katharine Martin, 245 West 76th St. Schuyler 8622.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET.
170th St. and Fort Washington Av.—A beautiful five-room front apartment; furnished new in January; solid mahogany furniture; elevator and all improvements; convenient to subway, buses, and surface cars; $100 monthly, payable in advance; immediate possession or later. Box K 143 Times.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. 1077 Columbus.

HAMILTON PLACE, 51, (Apartment 3E.)—Four rooms, bath and kitchen; outside rooms; southern exposure; references required; $35.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED five-room apartment, all improvements, baby grand player, complete bed and table linens, silver newly furnished, one month, $150, less than unfurnished. Call after Sunday, between 11 and 4, Columbus 6827.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS.
Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
90 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED owner's apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths; rental $400 per month; available now or Oct. 1. Harperley Hall, 1 West 64th St.

LARGE, beautifully furnished front room and bath, (12-B,) twelfth floor, exclusive apartment hotel near Riverside Drive, to sublet; rent reasonable. Apply Supt., 309 West 88th.

LONDON TERRACE, (449 West 23d.)—Attractive 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence; every improvement; unusually desirable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240.—To sublet for August and September, with privilege of renewal, two-room apartment, with foyer and bath, furnished or unfurnished; light and cool; beautiful view of river. See Superintendent for Apartment 802.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 800.—Apartment, 5 rooms, foyer, and bath, artistically furnished, to rent until Sept. 15, 1918, to a family of adults only, who can furnish unquestionable references; all outside rooms. Captain H. M. Graff.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 660.—Well-furnished apartment, 7 all outside rooms; exquisite river views; modern conveniences; moderate. Tel. Audubon 8213. Apt. 51.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 527.—Furnished apartment for three months or longer; 10 rooms, 3 baths; all outside rooms. Waldron.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL, 70th St. and Broadway.—Sublet two beautiful, large light rooms, bath; maid service; $80 monthly; value $100. Apply Apt. 46, between 8-8.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished apartments; subleases; Summer, Winter. Gray, 268 West 136. Columbus 3974.

SUBLET 7-room furnished apartment, 15th floor, Ansonia Hotel; cool; overlooking river; possession Aug. 1; very cheap. Telephone T. H. Gundofer, Hanover 6394.

WANTED.—A man to share large apartment on West 79th St. with another man; rent reasonable; well furnished; unusual opportunity and conveniences; references exchanged. Write, making appointment. Address D 456 Times Annex.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 119.—High-class, small apartment, suitable for one; $40 monthly till October. Call Spring 7038.

WEST END AV., 223.—To rent, $100 for six weeks, 6 outside rooms; ideal location; attractively furnished; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent. Apt. 42.

WEST END, 740.—For August-September, high-class, five-room apartment, beautifully furnished; immaculate, cool, spacious. Apartment 94.

WEST END AV., (96th.)—Breezy front parlor, bedroom, kitchenette; telephone; subway; $26.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WEST END.—Seven, modern, exceptional furnishings, sacrifice, Summer, longer. Columbus 3974.

Brooklyn.

STATE ST., 182.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT TO SUBLET.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted—Six rooms, two baths, Sept. 15 to June 15; rent not to exceed $225 per month; west side below 110th St., West End Av. preferred. Phone 848 Columbus, Monday.

Refined couple want two rooms, bath, kitchenette, in good neighborhood; not to far uptown; yearly lease; would consider board with private family; give details and price. D 5 Times.

Wanted—Furnished apartment, reasonable, 3 months; near Drive and 87th St.; 4 master bedrooms. Phone 6610 Plaza, A. B. D., Sunday afternoon or Monday morning.

Apartments wanted furnished, unfurnished. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 836.

Four, five room housekeeping apartment for August, September; moderate rent. E 11 Times.

High-grade Riverside apartment for care name or nominal rent, until October or longer; best references. D 14 Times.

LIST YOUR APARTMENTS. Katharine Martin, 245 West 76th St. 8622 Schuyler.

Unfurnished.

Apartment wanted, near Columbia University, Oct. 1, four or five rooms, including kitchenette; elevator, grille in same building. M. L. Ellisen, 948 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J.

WANTED, two rooms, unfurnished, with kitchenette; modern apartment house, between 101st and 116th Sts., near Broadway. L 814 Times Downtown.

TWO ROOMS, bath, kitchen, or kitchenette wanted by business couple; Murray Hill section from August. Particulars and price to Hassel, 836 3d Av.

10TH AND 42D STS., (Between.)—Wanted, unfurnished apartment; two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; state rent. C 54 Times.

Part of two-family house, by lawyer, Bronx or Westchester; two and baby in family; references. L 383 Times Downtown.

SEVEN-ROOM apartment; immediate possession; moderate rent. E 10 Times.

FOUR or five rooms or part of house; rent moderate. D 27 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 180 EAST.—Second floor, front; well furnished; telephone; near subway; Summer rates.

18TH, 143 EAST.—Two large communicating rooms, with alcove; adjoining bath; hot water; furnished or unfurnished; $10 per week.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished suites, private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

23D ST., 20 East (Madison Square South.)—Suite two rooms and bath.

27TH, 114 EAST.—Coolly furnished rooms; light housekeeping or otherwise. Phone Madison Square 6044.

50TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable, optional; women only.

30TH, 7 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Elegant front parlor, bath; telephone; moderate rate.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences.

31ST ST., 114 EAST, (30th, 39 East.)—All newly furnished; private bath; electricity.

34TH, 58 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, conveniences, bath, telephone, also kitchenette, reasonable.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant rooms; electricity; private bath; $6; another, $5.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Large, double, south room, one flight up, private bath; references.

37TH, 18 EAST.—Rooms with private bath; electricity, telephone; $3 to $12.

53D, 65 EAST.—Two large, light rooms; private bath, electricity; Summer rates; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art colony; references.

64TH, (735 Madison Av.)—Large airy rooms, nicely furnished; private bath; $7-$8-$9; cool small rooms, $2.50-$3; running water; Summer rates.

52D, EAST.—Cool furnished apartment, $40 a month; August, September. X. R., 209 Times.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large, pleasant room, 3 windows; adjoining bath; board optional.

86TH, 158 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues $8.23.)

93D, 70 EAST, (Schirp.)—Large, light front parlor, with bedroom; attractively furnished; clean, cool; entirely separate beautiful bath; for gentleman; breakfast; private family.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

97TH, 41 WEST.—Large cool room, with private bath; also single rooms; references.

117TH ST., 241 WEST.—Neatly furnished large, small rooms; improvements; telephone, &c.

13TH, 135 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; also parlor floor, unfurnished, suitable for doctor.

18TH, 331 WEST.—Large, well furnished room in physician's house; references; telephone.

23D, 402 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; hot, cold water; telephone; steam; front parlor.

43D, 107 WEST.—Fifty beautiful inlaid rooms, formerly Army-Navy Club, single and en suite, adjoining bath and shower; telephone; unsurpassed accommodations; Summer rates.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Three-room apartment; other nice rooms; elegant location.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional large, small room, one private bath; running water; always hot water; electricity, telephone; reference.

49TH ST., 47 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms, bath; electricity, elevator.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, baths; electricity; references.

51ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway, opposite Winter Garden.)—Large double room for two, twin beds, all modern improvements; $8 per week. Apartment 7.

52D, 48 WEST.—Exclusive bachelor apartment; handsomely furnished; one, two, or three rooms, baths; kitchenette, electricity; maid service.

52D, 234 WEST, (The Keating.)—Exceptionally clean, cool rooms. Tel. Circle 1866.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with or without private baths; references.

55TH, 68 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; hot and cold running water, shower bath adjacent; gentleman; reference; reasonable.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; running water, electric light; Summer rates.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Newly renovated; large, small rooms, kitchenette; hot water, telephone; conducted by trained nurse, insuring cleanliness, service.

67TH, 200 WEST.—Studio, grand piano; large single room; electricity, telephone, elevator; references.

67TH, 256 WEST.—Front suite, $10; two gentlemen; high class. Operator, Apt. 23.

64TH, 159 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms, single or suite; conveniences. Columbus 8245.

64TH, 114 WEST.—Large room; constant hot water; private bath; Summer rates.

64TH ST. 8 W.—$4 a week; pleasant, medium-size room; good location. Rogers.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Front parlor, suitable for studio; electricity, running water; with or without Steinway grand; exclusive house; smaller rooms.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Front room, beautiful apartment; exclusive neighborhood; references Apartment Three.

69TH, 185 WEST.—Attractive front room; hot and cold water; also single room.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cheerful home; single, double front rooms; private bath, kitchen privileges; modern; reasonable. Apartment 12.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; private or adjoining baths; electricity; gentlemen; references.

70TH, 60 WEST.—Two suite, private bath; first and second floors; small rooms.

70TH, 230 WEST.—Attractive room; 1 flight up; running water; electric light, phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE AND TWO ROOM SUITES; PRIVATE BATHS, SHOWERS, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Well-furnished large and small rooms; private bath; electricity, phone; convenient subway, L; first-class accommodations.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, outside, attractive rooms, for man; breakfast served; references.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, exceptionally high-class; private home; location unexcelled.

71ST, 338 WEST.—Outside rooms, large, medium, parlor bedroom; exclusive house; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

71ST, 10 WEST.—1 or 2 large, magnificently furnished rooms, bath, telephone, electricity; open fireplace; owner's private residence.

71ST, 115 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large front rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Extraordinary single room, 8 windows, private bath, electricity; exclusive house.

71ST, (237 West End Ave.)—Large, airy, attractively furnished suite with bath.

72D, 120 WEST.—Select rooms for select people; single, en suite, with, without, private bath.

72D, 266 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; excellent location; Southern cooking; meals optional.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with private bath; also room near bath; very reasonable.

72D, 241 WEST.—Cool large or small rooms; gentlemen; couple; references; exceptional home.

72D, WEST.—Cool rooms, private house; Summer rates. Phone Columbus 1942.

73D, 167 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, baths, telephone, reasonable; transients.

73D, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; baths; electricity; references; telephone.

73D, 173 WEST.—Large room, bath, kitchenette, gas; also single.

73D, 242 WEST.—Entire second floor, with bath, or separate; special Summer rate.

73D, 162 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; running water; between park and Riverside.

73D, 261 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium-sized room; bath adjoining; telephone.

208 WEST 73D ST.
Furnished room with private bath; references.

78D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, adjoining bath; electricity and telephone.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, with dressing room; first-class house.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water; subway.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, large and small; Summer rate; references.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooming house; single, double rooms; private baths.

76TH, 251 WEST. — Beautifully furnished, airy rooms; single, en suite; private baths; electricity, phone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; private baths; electricity; kitchenette; transients; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small, also music room; reasonable; Summer rates.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Cool, delightful, medium; also hall room; electricity; references.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with private bath, and other rooms in private home; very reasonable; references required.

77TH, 100 WEST.—Desirable single room; southern exposure; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms, adjoining bath; conveniences; references.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with kitchenette; $3 to $8 weekly.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, 3 windows; adjoining bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive, cool room, adjoining bath; absolute cleanliness; high-class house; $4.50.

78TH, 181 WEST.—Lady will rent cool parlor, bedroom, bath; elegant home.

78TH ST., 149 WEST. — Beautiful house; rooms, with or without bath; electricity; telephones; convenient all lines. Schuyler 10117.

79TH ST., WEST.—Room or suite, exclusive, elevator apartment; family of two; no meals. Phone Schuyler 7286. Hume.

79TH, 211 WEST.—Large room, elegant private bath; entire floor with kitchenette and bath; small rooms, subway.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; single, en suite; private bath; electricity.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large and small handsome, cool rooms, private baths; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Pleasant airy rooms, adjoining bath; exclusive bachelor house; references.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.) — Attractive, cool front room; high-class elevator apartment. Holton.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, en suite; private bath; suitable physician.

81ST ST., 158 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room in richly furnished private apartment. Inquire of telephone operator; references.

81ST, 3 WEST, (facing Park.)—Large room, single, suite; private bath; reasonable.

82D, 52 WEST, (near Central Park West.)—Clean, cool; large, small; Summer rates.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also suite; cool, quiet, airy; reasonable.

83D, 326 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms, high-class apartment. Apt. 5W.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsome second story room; private bath; twin beds; Summer rates.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double or single rooms; hot and cold water in each room; all conveniences; private family. Telephone Schuyler 8942.

85TH ST., 200 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms on corner; gentlemen or couple. Apartment No. 5.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; electricity; breakfast optional.

85TH, (Riverside.)—Front suite; strictly first-class; gentlemen, couple; conveniences. Schuyler 8368.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, private bath; small rooms; near Riverside; references.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Widow shars apartment refined business woman; references; cheap. Freeman.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, baths, electricity; adjoining drive.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, adjoining bath; also small room; near Drive; Summer rates.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; small rooms; breakfast. Phone Schuyler 8942.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Cool, large room; all conveniences; moderate. Miss Smith, 4E.

86TH, 121 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; breakfast if desired

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms; single and suite; southern exposure; reasonable.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house, large, cool rooms, connecting bath, kitchenette, electricity.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Fine, large hall room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single, en suite; private bath; reasonable.

90TH, 120 WEST.—Suite for gentleman or couple; room $2.50; independent. Frankel.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room, private bath; medium; electricity; near Park.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Just opened, large room, private bath; small room; electricity.

91ST, (2,465 Broadway.)—Breezy, light room, adjoining bath; $4; elevator. Whitney.

91ST, 58 WEST.—Doctor's parlor floor suite, entire second floor; electricity, shower.

93D ST., (670 West End Av.)—Two elegant rooms, adjoining; electric light; private house; excellent environment; meals optional; suitable for two gentlemen or for single person.

95TH ST., 336 WEST, (Riverside.) West Point.—Woman out of city except Sundays will sublet attractive living, bed, dressing room and kitchen to refined, respectable persons; $12-$15. Apartment 36.

95TH, 125 WEST. — Beautiful southern exposure, with dressing room; running water; small room; quiet, homelike; newly furnished; phone.

96TH, 316 WEST.—Furnished room, Summer rates, private family. Apt. 41.

97TH ST., 758 West End Av.)—Desirable outside furnished room; adjoining bath; Summer rates.

98TH, 243 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two large rooms, well furnished; adjoining bath; one flight; phone; breakfast optional; also smaller rooms.

98TH, 306 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, suitable for one or two, in high-class elevator apartment. Mrs. Burns, 9174 Riverside.

98TH, 216 WEST, (Apt. 14.)—Attractive, cool room, bath adjoining; private family; homelike.

98TH, 206 WEST.—Attractively furnished, airy room, adjoining bath. Apt. 41.

102D, 258 WEST. — Two large connecting rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath; twin beds.

103TH, 229 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Beautiful parlor and bedroom; cool; shower; $8. Helm.

107TH, 211 West—Mother and son will share light, cool apartment with couple or rent single rooms; all conveniences; shower; reasonable. Telephone Academy 678 Murphy.

107TH, 227 WEST.—Single rooms, adjoining baths, $3.50-$4; elevator apartment. Bend

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Cool, outside room; river view; reasonable.

111TH, 504 WEST.—Attractive three-room and bath, complete; August, September. Thompson.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Comfortable, large, front room; small room; near Drive; business woman. Carpenter.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cool, light rooms, shower; Summer rates; elevator; 6th floor west.

112TH and Broadway—Newly furnished, southern exposure; exclusive; moderate. 6058 Morn. Apt. 10C.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, light room; home comforts; adult family; Summer rates.

112TH, 606 WEST.—Three separate handsome rooms; all improvements; near Riverside. Apartment 51.

115TH, 567 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large and medium rooms, single or en suite; well and comfortably furnished; high, airy, homelike; gentlemen preferred) exclusive apartment. Apt. 6E.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Airy front room, one with lavatory; breakfast; reasonable. Apt. 22.

113TH ST., 600 WEST.—Room, high-class apartment; private family; exceptionally cool. Johnston.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Pleasant single room; elevator, shower; reasonable. Call evenings, Jones.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Opportunity; gentlemen; sunny connecting parlor and bedroom, beautifully furnished, two baths. Apartment 10. Morningside 2996.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Attractive single rooms; references; breakfast optional; elevator. Apartment 82.

114TH, 508 WEST.—Airy, cool, double room, near bath. Apartment 73.

115TH WEST.—For two women, a suite of 2 charming rooms overlooking Hudson with private bath, if desired, in the apartment of two young business women. Phone Morningside 6060.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, lavatory; also suite, nicely furnished. Apt. 2 East.

115TH, 612 WEST.—Comfortable south room, refined business woman; reference. Apt. 8S.

113TH, 401 WEST.—Connecting single rooms, overlooking Morningside Park; piano. H. Nelson.

116TH, 400 WEST.—Comfortable, large, airy room; small family; corner apartment, 42.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive outside rooms, kitchenette; southern exposure; reasonable. Apartment 1A.

119TH, 861 WEST.—Attractive front room; running water; elegant bath; piano, Victrola.

120TH, 454 WEST, (Opposite Columbia.)—Front room; lady or gentleman; private, homelike. Dwyer.

121ST ST., 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—High, cool, near Riverside Park and Columbia University; attractively furnished rooms; light, airy corner room, five windows, alcove, suitable for three, $15 week; room suitable for two, three windows, $6, $7; other rooms, $4, $5; reception room; dancing; quiet dining room; excellent board, strictly optional, $6 week, meal tickets; Broadway subway, elevated, surface lines, Riverside bus. Chaperone Mrs. Aiken, Mrs. Young. Telephone Morningside 4887.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; electricity, telephone, elevator; reasonable. Nielsen.

123D, 153 WEST.—Large front room, smaller; cool, clean; 1 flight; phone. Bernhard.

123TH, 425 WEST.—Cozy room; electricity; telephone; near subway, elevated; reasonable. Weiss.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, from $2.50; selection of four houses; Southerners accommodated.

136TH, 580 WEST, (Apt. 64.)—Large, light, airy; private family; elevator; moderate.

138TH, 603 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, light, newly decorated room, bachelor's apartment; elevator. Telephone 1290 Audubon, call Burke, Apt. 51.

139TH, 305 WEST.—Couple have extra room; home comforts; conveniences. Apartment 6.

140TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cosy room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences; elevator apartment.

143D, 504 WEST.—Comfortable room in private family; no other roomers. Fernwerth.

190TH, 540 WEST.—Parlor floor for doctor; former occupant entered military service; no other doctors on block.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,580, (corner 188th St.) —Large furnished, square room, with fine view of Hudson River, in family of two; top floor, private apartment, opposite City College. Cook, phone 1780

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WIDOW, 24, French, of refinement, desires housekeeper's position; only most select places considered; unquestionable references. C 22 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 214 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

RENTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency, supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, Riverside 9403.

HOUSEKEEPERS, cooks, colored; investigated references. Augusta Agency, 300 West 53d. Columbus 3129.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6416.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, many years in executive official capacity, record clean and successful, possessed of good judgment and personality, competent accountant, thorough understanding office routine, systematizing, payrolls, factory costs and efficiency, auditing financial reports, accustomed handling large volume correspondence, sales, collections, employes, &c.; is looking for competent man to fill position, trust, responsibility, grant me interview. System, C 183 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.
Expert on general and cost work seeks permanent position with progressive concern; can manage large office, handle correspondence, credits, and collections, prepare various financial and analytical statements and statistics; unusually thought; highest credentials; American, aged 25. Systematic, L 368 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER.
Business man, (35,) thoroughly trained, experienced executive, public accountant, and European exporter; organizer and systematizer; college education; well traveled; languages; at present auditor and office manager; available on short notice; highest recommendations. L 355 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, college graduate, 14 years' experience with large corporations, now secretary and accountant of a manufacturing concern, desires position with reliable concern; also female college graduate. C 183 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements. 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5656.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, VARIED EXPERIENCE; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF EFFICIENCY METHODS; $2,000. ACCOUNTANT, TIMES HARLEM.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor, practicing independently, seeks connection with concern where ability and hard work are appreciated. W 198 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, public accounting experience, head accountant for large manufacturer, desires evening work; charges reasonable. E 76 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and thoroughly experienced all-around office man, age 31; 5 years' public accounting experience; good system man, college education. C 190 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, (36;) college graduate; 10 years' experience, 13 office concern; competent take full charge. E 62 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 11 years' experience, thoroughly conversant with cost and corporation accounts, wishes to connect with reliable house. E 57 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, married, three years with certified accountants, desires connection as assistant; highest references. L 340 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, Office Manager, (34,) thoroughly competent, wide experience. L 325 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (married.) capable of taking full charge of large office; 15 years' experience; modern methods. E 70 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-SYSTEMATIZER.—A man of proven ability; well recommended. L 202 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE EXECUTIVE.—Twelve years' experience; best references; $35. C 200 Times.

ABLE LAWYER, 35, executive ability, with business experience, desires to enter business in managerial capacity; can fully qualify. C 156 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
Widely and favorably known; eight years' intensive experience, planning, executing successful national campaigns; six years with $100,000,000 food product corporation; two years advertising and sales director for large textile corporation; shrewd purchaser; forceful correspondent; practiced in research work; systematic; well recommended; editorial and feature articles concerning my work written and published by foremost business magazines; excellent references desired change; young and married; seeks moderate salary. E 3 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.
Years of experience, agency and managerial; capacity for analysis that finds salemaking talking points; typography and layouts that command attention; edited one of the most important house organs; dealer helps, window display; ideas and initiative. C 173 Times.

ADVERTISING COPY WRITER; agency experience; unusual training and distinctive ability. D 29 Times.

AGGRESSIVE SALES EXECUTIVE.
Open for Change.
I have increased the sales of my present employers 60 per cent. in six months.
I want to change—to connect with a progressive manufacturer who has an eye to establishing future business as well as to increasing immediate sales.
Am prepared to take full charge of the sales end, or to act as assistant to the sales manager who wants to be relieved of important detail, and needs intelligent co-operation to develop bigger things.
I am 30, college trained, with twelve years' intensive experience, particularly in selling and advertising; an exceptionally broad training and experience has developed sound business judgment.
To the firm or individual seeking able, aggressive co-operation from a man with a record this is an opportunity.
RIGHT HAND, Box 208 Times Downtown.

ARMY OFFICER,
retired for slight physical disability, seeks position as executive, or in any capacity, with concern contemplating entering or already in field of
ARMY SUPPLY.
Thoroughly acquainted with all field equipment used by both officers and enlisted men; especially qualified in manufacturing and use of
ORDNANCE, Q. M., SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.
W 196 Times.

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE, American, 34, refined, responsible, capable, adaptable, progressive, industrious; broad business experience; familiar with plans; ability to handle men; no bad habits. L 315 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and cashier; 9 years' experience; best references. F 363 Times Downtown.

ATTENTION!
Bankers, business men, and manufacturers; college graduate, A. B., with business administration training, is desirous of an opening where executive ability will command advancement; highest references. W. H. Pearsall, 460 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y.

AAA 100%
AUDITOR
ACCOUNTANT
SYSTEMATIZER
ORGANIZER
COVERING FACTORY AND OFFICE ROUTINE—AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE AN EFFICIENT EXECUTIVE WHO CAN "MAKE GOOD." MODERN. B 383 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BANK OFFICIAL, seventeen years' experience, desires to make change; references on request; personal interview preferred. Address Room 8, Arlington Hotel, Virginia Beach, Va.

BILL CLERK, &c.—Young man, 22, experienced bill clerk and salesman with cotton converters, desires connection with firm where industriousness and aptitude will be appreciated. D 24 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant, Office Manager, (30.) long, varied experience, thoroughly competent, wishes to connect with high-class concern desiring the services of one on whom they can place implicit confidence. C 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, able, energetic man, desires position where faithfulness will be appreciated and rewarded; seven years' experience; capable of taking complete charge. E 32 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Clerk, (23,) Protestant, employed in bank, six years' clerical experience, energetic, ambitious, seeks advancement. L 335 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Correspondent, wide experience, capable of managing office; typist; high school graduate; 24 years. L 329 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; 20; controlling and creditors' accounts, trial balances, statements; three years' experience; $16. Nagen, 1,400 Clinton Av.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, seventeen years' experience, desires to make change; excellent references; salary $35. Z 14 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE, THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE; HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; PROVEN ABILITY; $20 PER WEEK. D 11 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—23, 5 years' experience, double entry, controlling accounts; neat, accurate, reliable; salary $20. B. R., 234 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) experienced, knowledge of factory costs. Stadtman, 1,074 Longfellow Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; thoroughly experienced trial balances, controlling accounts; salary $20. L 301 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Gentile; 35; married; double-entry and general office experience. M 202 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Typist, (20;) accurate trial balance; neat appearance; $18; references. E 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, (24,) married, five years' experience, college education. C 193 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Good correspondent; manage office; American, 35; hard worker, dependable; $35. E 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 35, experienced, seeks position, city or country; excellent references. C 150 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, (29,) desires to connect with progressive concern; five years last position; salary, $30. C 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER OR LEDGER CLERK, (22,) 4 years' experience, desires position. B 374 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, eight years' experience; take charge; university trained. L 295 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, part time, desires extra accounts; moderate. Paul, 655 E. 163d.

BOY.
Do you need a live, active boy, 15 years old, large for age, willing worker and above the average in intelligence? Present employed, but desires position with real opportunity for a future and advancement in keeping with ability shown. L 321 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MAN.—Retired, educated, energetic, trustworthy; desires to devote several hours daily congenial employment; salary secondary. E 30 Times.

BUYERS OF PRINTING AND PUBLISHERS.—24 years' experience in printing and in the handling and selection of printed matter and books; also a careful buyer and estimator, and 15 years manager of a large plant; aged 41 years, with unquestioned references. Il desire connection with buyer of printing, where knowledge and experience will be of value, and assure accurate, prompt, and efficient results. E 29 Times.

BUYER open for position; 15 years connected with large house, buying ribbons, neckwear, &c. M. M., Box 248 Times Downtown.

CAMERA MAN, with first-class M. P. camera. E 4 Times.

CAPABLE BUSINESS EXECUTIVE.
Who can use the services of an experienced young business man with initiative and ability, thoroughly trained in handling employes, office detail and sales promotion? Have successfully handled big propositions; salary according to results. E 39 Times.

CARETAKERS.—Experienced American couple desire position as caretakers of gentleman's estate; man sober, handy, industrious, good farmer; wife excellent cook, good housekeeper; good references. W. R. L., 60 Woodward Av., South Norwalk, Conn.

CHAUFFEUR
open for engagement with private family desiring a thoroughly competent mechanic and driver; 6 years' shop and driving experience on high-grade cars; first-class reference as regards ability, character, and previous experience. Fredericksen, 51 West 106th St., city. Phone 1436 Academy.

CHAUFFEUR.—28, married; no children, eight years' experience driving Pierce, Packard and Lincoln cars; over five years in one position; must be year round, city, country. Harry Smith, 441 West 124th, 7910 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Sides, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Scandinavian, single, first-class mechanic, strictly sober; careful driver on high-class cars; permanent references, desire position, country, during Summer preferred. E 58 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, light colored, willing and obliging, honest, sober, age 35, single, neat appearance, 10 years' experience, references, desires situation; private. Chauffeur, 245 West 46th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, Swedish, single, 29, wishes position with private family; good reference. O. C., care Y. M. C. A., New Rochelle.

CHAUFFEUR, American, aged 35, married, 12 years' experience driving and shop (work, own repairs; good reference. E. J. Yarter, 230 West 29th St.

CHAUFFEUR, French-Swiss, 42, long experience, especially Packard cars; highest references; city or country. Rawyler, 23 West 57th.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese; careful driver; thoroughly understands business; willing do any work; sober, honest; references. Kino, 119 East 123d St.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored,) intelligent; shop experienced; careful driver; willing; city, country. C 185 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, BUTLER, Belgian, married, run motor boat, strictly temperate, licensed New York boat; references. C 186 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position, private; five years' reference. Tinkett, 119 East 84th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private family; eight years' experience. Facomtre, 346 East 65th St.

CHAUFFEUR; first-class mechanic; furnish references; fourteen years' experience. C. E., Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, reliable, sober, wishes position; private, commercial. H. Forstin, 575 West 175th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private, age 22, white, experience, all cars; references. Fitzgerald, 100 West 89th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wishes position with private family; three years' experience; reference. D 15 Times.

CHEMICAL STUDENT, Cooper Union, wishes laboratory position. Shlionsky, 119 East 98th St.

CHEMIST ASSISTANT desires position; analytic or manufacturing laboratory; best reference. D 31 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, graduate, seeks employment with firm where experience is a factor rather than salary consideration. C 187 Times.

CLERK.—Wall St. experience; good all around man; executive ability; at present employed. L 392 Times Downtown.

CLOCK SALESMAN, 15 years' experience, open for engagement, wholesale or retail house; knowledge domestic, foreign makes. Z 361 Times Annex.

CONSTRUCTION GANG.
At liberty Aug. 1 gang of 75 men, composed of draftsmen, trained foremen, iron and steel workers, riggers, concrete men, carpenters, and laborers, experienced in railroad building and electrical construction and erection of boilers and machinery; correspondence solicited for construction work in United States or foreign countries. Address Z 324 Times Annex.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (22,) exempt, trained and experienced in bookkeeping, accounting, and statistics, good correspondent, familiar with office details, able and willing, seeks suitable position; highly recommended. Box 23, 83 East 111th St.

CORRESPONDENT - OFFICE MANAGER—Young man, 33 years old, efficient stenographer and typist, knowledge bookkeeping and Spanish, capable of handling correspondence without dictation; have over 12 years' experience in railroad, steamship, and lumber offices; familiar with export business; am from South and know Central America; best references. Apply Mr. Champlin, Room 1917, Hotel McAlpin.

CORRESPONDENT.—American, (34,) college education, magazine and publishing experience, competent to edit, revise, and handle business and literary correspondence, desires responsible position. C 197 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT
is desirous of hearing from a reputable manufacturing corporation needing his services; can meet all requirements to warrant considering his application. L 336 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT wishes to make change and desires connection with a firm appreciating valuable service; college graduate, married, aged 27. G. H. H., 27 Furman Av., Brooklyn.

COUPLE, 36, wishes position on gentleman's place; man farmer, gardener, carpenter, and engines; wife first-class cook. F. Montjeld, 521 Dean St., Brooklyn, care of Sullivan.

COUPLE, (English,) wish position in private family; man as chef and manager; wife as waitress and chambermaid; country preferred; best references. C 198 Times.

COMPETENT EXECUTIVE, EXPERIENCED, manufacturing, banking, exporting, insurance; desires connection with growing concern; American, aged 38; married. G 211 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, experienced, at present employed with large manufacturing concern, is desirous of changing; 20 years' experience in executive and credit work. Z 210 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, technical student, 20 years old, desires position with engineer or architect; have had three years' experience; A1 recommendation. D 62 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical and tool, 5 years' experience; ambitious, energetic; technical education. C 188 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EDITOR.—Non-fiction publication, six years' experience, similar capacity; salary secondary consideration. F 391 Times Downtown.

EDITOR, trade journal or general periodical; executive editorial and advertising copy experience; writer of unusual ability. D 28 Times.

ENGINEER, electrical graduate, 27, single, desires position in sales engineering with reliable firm; six years' varied engineering experience in public utility business. L 395 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE,
OFFICE MANAGER,
ACCOUNTANT.
14 years' chain store specialist.
Experience covers corporate promotion and financing; organization of buying, order, sales, and operating departments; office layout and equipment; employment and efficiency; compilation of rules, instructions, catalogues; price lists, indexing and filing; manifold printing and mailing; warehouse, supplies, purchasing and distribution; field management, inspections, inventories; control of merchandise investment, overstocks, price reductions, leakage; control of current expenses, fixed investments, working capital; real estate management, insurance, taxes, income and war taxes. State compensation laws, depreciation. Age, 44; habits and character guaranteed; personality normal; New York City preferred; will consider outside of New York. L 286 Times Downtown.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to acquire young business man, now assistant general manager manufacturing firm, age 25, married, excellent education, eight years' experience; familiar with all business details, collections, credits, managing help; excellent correspondent; draft exempt. L 341 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Qualified office organizer and systematizer; thoroughly experienced; seeks position with concern looking for immediate results. C 187 Times.

EXECUTIVE art department, creator of advertising ideas and a forcible writer of advertising copy. L 333 Times Downtown.

EX.-ART.—Young man, age 25, exempt from military service, desires connection with exporters; eight years' office experience, railroad, import, export, &c. C 105 Times.

FACTORY EXECUTIVE.
Manager.—Young man, 12 years' experience in all branches of factory management, purchasing, systematizing, managing, thoroughly familiar with cost and production systems; initiative, practical, conscientious, and with executive ability; desires responsible executive position. E 43 Times.

FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER, married, no children, 48 years old, German-American, capable of taking charge of small place, life experience in raising all kinds of stock, handy with tools, at present employed as poultry man, wishes to change; best of references from former employers. W. Kraus, Far Hills, N. J. R. F. D.

FITTER,
up to date, carrying high-class trade along and thoroughly experienced in managing workroom, very well known in New York for many years, would like to take position with high-class ladies' tailoring or dressmaking establishment. B 394 Times Downtown.

GARDENER.—Wanted, position by experienced gardener knows flowers, shrubbery, landscape gardening, can lay and graft roses and plan and develop large estate; faithful, conscientious worker. L. P., Box 277, New York City.

GARDENER, working, unmarried, take charge of greenhouse, flower and vegetable gardens on country place. L 351 Times Downtown.

GENERAL MANAGER.—Small company has valuable executive, whose time is not fully occupied; situation such that he cannot be entirely spared now; would like to help him secure position here he could be released some hours each week for our work; permanent change later; can recommend as trained general manager; capable, adaptable, aggressive; American, 35; has handled sales and purchasing; understands principles of profitable production in manufacturing; can handle men; could particularly help start a new enterprise or fill in any firm with rush of work. L 168 Times.

HEAD of plan and copy department, Southern agency, now in New York, seeks change with real future; capable executive, human interest writer, layout and plan man, successful merchandiser. 8 West 30th St., 2d floor.

HOUSEMAN.—Handy, thoroughly experienced; private family reference. E 209 Times.

HOTEL MANAGER desires position as manager or assistant; city or country; over 20 years' first-class hotel experience; best references. E 26 Times.

INDUSTRIAL,
TRANSPORTATION,
EXPORT.
Able executive, 35, best credentials, familiar with Washington and national affairs, experienced negotiator in this country and abroad, speaking French and until recently holding for a term of years a responsible position with important New York corporation, now affected by war, desires connection with large industrial, transportation, or export interest, where aggressive, broad-minded, and efficient business methods are employed.
I can consider only first-class association. Responsible, C 177 Times.

INTERPRETER, Polish, Russian, Ruthenian, reads, writes, wishes position, any office. C 158 Times.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.
Japanese desires position architect in short time; has had much experience in gardening, nursery, flower conservatory. For further information, Kozo Tanaka, Post Office, Litchfield, Conn.

LAWYER, 28 years, practicing five years, New York, wants to connect with mercantile concern where he can render professional services and at the same time learn and become an integral part of business; conscientious and efficient; no cinch job sought. L 394 Times Downtown.

LAWYER, 33, Christian, college graduate, ten years' practice, capable, efficient, seeks opportunity in business; executive or secretarial position preferred; salary $3,500 annually. L 297 Times Downtown.

MAN, age 38, clean-cut, healthy, desires position of any kind where ability and hard work will be rewarded; have held executive positions over various kinds of labor and can dig in myself; mechanical training; best references. L 281 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—ENERGETIC MAN, (35,) MANAGER FINANCIAL DEPT. LARGE CORPORATION, WANTS TO CONNECT WITH CONCERN WHERE INDIVIDUAL IDEAS ARE AN ASSET, WITH FUTURE LIMITED ONLY BY OWN ABILITY TO CREATE AND GROW. Z 348 TIMES ANNEX.

MANAGER.—Office manager, executive assistant, Columbia graduate, (26,) trained to the minute; experienced correspondent; accountant and secretary. D 17 Times.

MANAGER.—Position in hotel or apartment house as manager or assistant, by man of ability and experience, with excellent reference. D 455 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, capable designer of automatic, hydraulic, and electrical machinery and apparatus, and some shipbuilding knowledge, 17 years' experience as efficiency shop executive, chief draftsman, and Superintendent, 37, A1 references, desires change; will go anywhere. Z 313 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Young Russian, (Christian,) with perfect knowledge of 5 languages, desires connection with large firm; best of references. E 78 Times.

NOT SUBJECT TO DRAFT.
In the prime of life, acquainted with English, Spanish, French and German; experienced credit manager; A1 at figures; expectations reasonable. Address R. Times, 11 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE MANAGER,
AGED 27, SECRETARY OF CORPORATION AT PRESENT, AN HANDLE FORCE EFFICIENTLY AND ECONOMICALLY, DRAW UP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUBMIT ALL INCOME TAX REPORTS, EFFECT COLLECTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS; SALARY $2,500. C 172 TIMES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.
Young man, 21, accustomed general office routine, bookkeeping, &c., educated, capable, energetic, seeks opportunity offering advancement; $15. B 377 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BUILDING MANAGER seeks connection with owner demanding economical and efficient management; references guaranteed by prominent real estate men. C 107 Times.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE—Highly recommended organizer, systematizer, and accountant, seeks position with concern looking for immediate results. C 186 Times.

OFFICE MAN.—Thoroughly experienced in all branches of office work; best references. F 364 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced in printing, stationery, &c., want to be located with large house. L 357 Times Downtown.

PAY CLERK.—Young man, sober, honest, wants position as pay clerk with a large manufacturing concern; two years' experience; will furnish necessary bond. L 241 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT, 28, married; employed at present as assistant purchasing agent by large brass manufacturing concern; experienced in the purchase of virgin metals, castings, hardware, tools, machinery, and general mill supplies; can give good reason for change, which will be fully explained in interview. P. H., Times Harlem.

PURCHASING AGENT, thoroughly familiar with the buying of printing, stationery, &c.; my method can save from 10 to 20 per cent. at least. L 353 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

RARE EXPORTING OPPORTUNITY.
Russian, familiar with Russian commerce, seeks connection with exporting house to build up big Russian trade. M 209 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE man, aged 34, wishes position of trust; evenings or nights; good general business knowledge. L 388 Times Downtown.

SALES EXECUTIVE.
An American, 31 years of age, married, now employed by large corporation and in charge of department doing million-dollar business, is open to proposition offering greater opportunity for advancement; communicate with executive. C 56 Times.

SALESMAN, &c.—A live young man, 10 years' keen business training in office and as successful salesman; possesses all qualifications of private secretary; accustomed to assuming responsibilities; pleasing personality; sound common sense and tact; will travel. D 42 Times.

SALESMAN, highest calibre, wide experience, thrifty, adaptable, producer, with force, personality, character, and proven ability, perfumery, sundries, &c., desires steady proposition; open Sept. 1. L 342 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, covering Middle Western States, desires main or side line calling on wholesale stationery and engraving trade; have large following; best New York references. G. A. Jaeger, 4,940 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN.—Young man, four years' experience, has traveled past two years in Canada, with salesman, selling women's wear, have also sold goods myself; would like position as either inside or outside salesman. Address P. O. Box 78, Cedarhurst, L. I.

SALESMAN, 32 years old, Christian; have had 10 successful years running my own retail grocery business; having just sold out, am willing to travel; not particular as to the line as long as it pays well for hard work expended. E 25 Times.

SALESMAN.—The draft has taken from you a good salesman; the war has taken from me my position; ten years' selling experience without change; can't we talk it over? L 303 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, specialty, capable of earning $5,000 per annum, knows the basic principles of advertising and scientific management. Z 356 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Import and domestic novelty man is open for exclusive side line of art or leather goods for Middle West. L. E., 50 Times.

SALESMAN of proven ability and eleven years' successful selling experience is seeking a connection; only high-class concerns need apply. E 22 Times.

SALESMAN, 26, retail, desires connection eventually leading selling force, wholesale house or organization. McDonald, 1,576 East 15th, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, producer, not afraid of work; good education; only first-class line considered; salary and commission; best references; road or city. C 171 Times.

SALESMAN and assistant executive, 26 years old; exempt draft, traveled through Middle West and New England, desires to change present position. E 54 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, intelligent, not subject to draft, seeks connection; city or road. Abr. Weisbard, 1,051 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN leaving for Middle West about Aug. 15 wishes to connect with high-grade line; willing to advance own expenses; highest references. D 45 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man with road experience wishes staple line; willing to commence small salary. E 75 Times.

SALESMAN, having acquaintances of retailers and jobbers, is open for a good line. M. G., Box 204 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—PACIFIC COAST, HIGHEST CREDENTIALS, SEEKS TRAVELING OR AGENCY CONNECTION. E 32 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Seven years automobile accessories; references. Box 201, 321 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, 23, silks and imported goods, wishes to change position. E 46 Times.

SECRETARY or executive's assistant; experienced secretary, efficient stenographer, understand accounting, finance, legal matters; sound judgment; accustomed to responsibilities; now secretary of large corporation; married; above draft age; sound health, good habits, pleasing personality; American; Christian; reasonable remuneration until efficiency is proven. L 352 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY or Assistant to Executive, (28,) ten years' experience secretarial, accounting, financial, export, import; excellent connections and education; knowledge Spanish; salary $200. L 302 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-ENGINEER.
Energetic young mechanical engineer, with secretarial experience, desires responsible position offering opportunity to unquestioned ability. L 376 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL EXECUTIVE, 32; thoroughly experienced, American; exceptional correspondent; manager; stenographer. C 168 Times.

SECRETARY, executive, financial, industrial; initiative; dependability; bankers' reference; best record. B 392 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Exempt; stenographer, bookkeeper, statistician; best references; expert. L 324 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING SUPERINTENDENT.
QUALIFIED TO MANAGE LARGE FORCE; FORMERLY MANAGER FOR A WELL-KNOWN "COMMON CARRIER," SUPERVISING WAGON, TRAIN, AND OFFICE SERVICE. L 279 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—English; speaking, writing, translating Spanish, French, Portuguese; 17 years old; no experience; start $18 week. B 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-CHAUFFEUR, Christian, desires position with gentleman needing capable, reliable man; no objection to traveling; references. D 19 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man desires position; law and commercial experience; salary $18 to $22 week. C 91 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; five years' experience; ability to grasp details; salary, $18. L 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires fortnight's work out of city; experienced; reticent; references. 152 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, building construction, experienced executive, desires interview with firm requiring services of forceful man of ability. E 18 Times.

STUD GROOM.—Gentleman giving up hunters wishes to secure a position for his stud groom; first-class recommendations. Answer N. Y. Z., P. O. Box 12, Old Westbury, L. I.

TRANSLATOR.—Russian desires position as translator with commercial or importing house. D 80 Times.

WANTED—BUSY EXECUTIVES ATTENTION, PLEASE.
Connection with large established manufacturing or distributing business of national scope in food product or kindred lines in position of responsibility where ability counts and results are expected and exacted; age 46; married; lifelong experience in food product distribution in large way at wholesale and retail; only three connections in last 27 years, covering from bottom to highest executive positions, with control large interests in buying, sales, trading, and handling of many men; experience and knowledge gained from actual contact with successful experts all over U. S., to any whom can refer; comfortable salary for many years, but want broader field and opportunity for more and bigger work; could make myself valuable quickly to busy heads or executives of any business at their home office, or would consider any important district representation and no objection to whatever traveling necessary; highest references all over U. S.; personal interview arranged any time. Address Z 342 Times Annex.

WHO CAN USE
VALUABLE EXPERIENCE, UNUSUAL ENERGY AND ABILITY?
I offer reliable and mature capabilities, have organized and financed corporations, traveled extensively here and abroad; can lay a selling foundation, highly educated, dignified in appearance, an impressive and forceful conversationalist, would not object to going to foreign countries; I can accomplish that which I undertake. D 20 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, of refinement and good education, desires a position where there is opportunity for expansion; would prefer an outside connection; three years' business experience; best of references from former employer; American. L 282 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 31, desires clerical position; stenography, bookkeeping; 7 years in present position; desires change. Z 367 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN (22) seeks employment after 4 P. M.; excellent education; experienced correspondent, advertising. Energetic, L 303 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, Swedish descent, fair education and appearance; fully capable of the English language; desires position. E 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge of bookkeeping, also selling experience, desires inside position; woolen line preferred; references. C 160 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position, out of town; office assistant; unquestionable reference. Reply, stating full particulars, L 309 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, with business experience, requires position with reliable firm where there is a future. C 174 Times.

YOUNG MAN, as office assistant; unquestionable references. L 306 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, (29,) varied business experience, good knowledge of Spanish, desires connection with concern offering position with opportunity for advancement; best references. E 74 Times.

YOUNG MAN, colored, in commercial house; reads, writes Spanish. C. A. Branch, care of Eastern Printing Co., 150 Lafayette St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY OPEN ONLY TO AN UNUSUAL YOUNG WOMAN, preferably in the early twenties. Requisites: Energy and ambition, perfect physical health, tranquil disposition, tactful and impressive personality, discerning and logical mind interested in matters commercial and financial, dexterity in the use of English, and a thorough working knowledge of stenography. The position offered is one of dignity, carrying a liberal initial remuneration and the opportunity for rapid advancement. Address Look Box 826, Greensboro, N. C.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED WEEKLY JOURNAL of large circulation has an opening for a woman of good business training; to one capable of handling a large correspondence, familiar with the subscription business and who is competent to supervise the detail work of a circulation department, a good position at a fair salary is offered; to receive attention applicants should state fully educational qualification, business experience, age, and references. L 284 Times Downtown.

ARTIST, designer; business woman of ability; take charge hand-painted novelty studio. K 180 Times.

Alto and soprano wanted for choir, age 17 to 26. Z 321 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted by a large, high-grade house; one who is intelligent, accurate, and adaptable. Address, stating qualifications, salary expected, K 193 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Exports experience; knowledge stenography; no agency. L 371 Times Downtown.

BILLING OPERATOR, experienced on Underwood machine; state salary and references. K 188 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for general office and to assist auditor; position holds good prospects for future advancement; applicant to be considered must have had training in higher accountancy; university graduate preferred; commencing salary must be moderate; state in detail education, business experience, age, and salary requested. F 380 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPER WHO CAN HANDLE A LARGE VOLUME OF WORK WITH ACCURACY FOR LARGE MANUFACTURER; STATE SALARY, &c. M 220 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.
Thoroughly experienced in manufacturing line of waists and dresses. E. & J. Weinberg, 43 West 24th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright girl, with some experience, to take charge of small office; salary $12. Apply by letter, C. T., 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in textile commission house; must be quite competent. Address, giving full particulars and stating salary desired, E 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced in controlling system, capable of taking charge; salary $15; state age, experience. Box 44, 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, COMPETENT, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY, TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE. B. C., 2 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, knowledge of stenography, take charge small office; permanent position; good chance for advancement; salary $10-$12. Box E 76 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Take complete charge double entry, controlling accounts; good correspondent; state experience and salary. C 191 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—First-class bookkeeper and stenographer; references. Meigs Pulpwood Co., 10 East 43d St.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, for customers' ledger; salary to start, $12; answer by mail. Cushman's, 49 Manhattan St.

BOOKKEEPER and typist; fair salary; references. Ballon & Sanders, 1,133 Broadway.

BRANCH MANAGERS.—Several women of ability and training, preferably in department stores or retail merchandise, wanted, aged 28 to 35, to take charge of branches in the East operated by one of the largest retail organizations in the country; splendid opportunity. J. B., 256 Times Downtown.

Business woman desires sales assistant not under 35; excellent opening for earnest woman; willingness to learn rather than experience necessary; commission. C 188 Times.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS. — Competent; personal reference required; English preferred; $30 monthly. Phone Bayside 2817-R.

CLERICAL WORKER for office on downtown water front; typing and filing experience; guaranteed; but not essential; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. G 209 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL work and typewriting in large office, hours 4 P. M. to 11 P. M., $12 per week to start; give age and references. Z 326 Times Annex.

CLERKS.—Young, experienced clerks wanted in office of large grocery concern; state age and experience; quick advancement. F. A. K., P. O. Box 229, New York City.

CLERKS.—Young ladies wanted for clerical positions; salary to start, $8 to $10; good opportunity for advancement. Write Box 126, 1,921 3d Av.

CLIPPER.—A weekly class paper needs an assistant to read newspaper headings and clip out those referring to certain lines; experience in clipping bureau preferred, but not essential; permanent position, pleasant surroundings. K 186 Times.

CORRESPONDENT for a growing mail order company; is capable stenographer and correspondent to take charge of agents' correspondence, follow-up letters, supervise filing, &c.; exceptionally good opportunity to a real worker with necessary ability and experience; salary, $15 to start; permanent. L 292 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, young woman, to handle dictaphone dictation and transcription; one experienced in publishing business preferred; good opportunity for right person. Write, giving full particulars, K 168 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, TYPEWRITER for two hours daily, 10-12, or 3-5. Phone 980 Tremont, 9-9:30 A. M.

COST CLERK FOR LARGE BROOKLYN PUBLISHING HOUSE MUST BE ACCURATE AT FIGURES; SALARY $13 TO START. L 377 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DENTAL ASSISTANT. — Good appearance; business education. Phone Morningside 5120 Party W Sunday, 10-2.

DESIGNER.
Leading headwear house of children's caps, bonnets, and hats requires designer accustomed to catering to retail trade; state experience, salary expected; good position to right party. M. E., 261 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.
experienced on children's white dresses, is wanted by energetic manufacturer; only those possessing above qualifications need apply. B. M., 204 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER wanted, first class, for silk waists; good salary to right party. Apply in person Tuesday morning to Hart, Wang & Stein, 1270 Broadway, Room 402.

DESIGNER on infants', children's, and juniors' white dresses; steady for right party. Geria, 95 Greene St.

DESIGNER'S ASSISTANT.
Grade A in efficiency and reliability. V. E. Cooke, 10 Taylor St., Newark, N. J.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Very lucrative and desirable position, broker's office, on general customers' correspondence; hours, 9 to 5:30; half day Saturday; state age, experience, past connections, and salary; typewritten application with samples of handwriting. Address Dictaphone, M 211 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE TYPIST wanted by a large, high-grade house; one who is intelligent, accurate, and adaptable. Address, stating qualifications, salary expected, K 196 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. Capable and experienced; state qualifications and salary expected. C 139 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted; only experts need apply; good salary. Apply in person, Thomas W. Lamb, 644 8th Av.

ENTRY CLERK, writing neat, rapid hand; please give age, salary desired, and experience if any. F 373 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK.—Wanted, young woman

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

WE HAVE NOW LISTED OVER 50 POSITIONS FOR STENOGRAPHERS!! THESE MUST BE FILLED AT ONCE!!
BOOKKEEPERS, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, CLERKS, AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF WOMEN OFFICE WORKERS CAN BE PLACED IN WORTH-WHILE POSITIONS IMMEDIATELY.
ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, ABLE TO TRANSLATE SPANISH, FOR POSITION IN MEXICO CITY.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 723, 30 CHURCH ST.
NEW YORK CITY.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
REFINED college or high school young woman (18 to 30 years) for permanent openings with prominent bank and corporation. Three STENOGRAPHERS, $20 to $22. Ten STENOGRAPHERS, $18. Fifteen, $12 to $15. Thirty TYPISTS, $16, $12, $15. Twenty TABULATORS, $12.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, 37 Liberty St.

PURCHASING AGENTS ASSISTANT—Location New York, salary $1,000.
BOOKKEEPER—(Underwood billing machine;) salary $1,000.
STENOGRAPHERS—(Several;) $18 to $20.
TYPISTS—(Brokerage;) $13.
CLERKS—(General;) $8 to $12.
OFFICE SERVICE COMPANY,
149 Broadway, New York.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, $25; stenographer-secretary, $22; export, $22; commercial brokerage, $15; Dictaphone operator, $15; beginner stenographers, $10; bookkeepers, $18; assistants, $15; telephone operators, $10, $8; ten office assistants wanted; Harlem position, $10; no registration fee; all permanent. Diehl's Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHERS, (25,) beginners and experienced, $9-$25.
BOOKKEEPERS, (4,) $12-$22.
CLERKS, openings for experienced and inexperienced, at salaries commensurate with training.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., 30 Church St., Room 811.
Call in person, 9 to 2.

STENOGRAPHERS: Permanent and temporary; Bookkeeper, $25. Dictaphone and typists, $15-$17. Applications received for: 3 high-class stenos, $25; 1 file clerk, expert, $30; 3 statisticians, $17-$18. Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, over 30 preferred, permanencies, advancement, dinners; opportunity for discriminating selection by our notification system; established 1899; bookkeepers, typists, switchboards. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS—Legal, $10-$20; stenographers, commercial, $8-$20; stenographer-bookkeeper, $20; bookkeepers, $18-$15-$12; assistants, $10; typists, $12-$15; switchboard operator, $8; permanent positions. Owens Agency, 108 Fulton St.

STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, (25,) HIGH CLASS WALL STREET POSITIONS. REGISTER FREE. CALL ALL WEEK. WALL STREET AGENCY, 20 BROAD.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$20; bookkeepers, $12-$20; bookkeeper - stenographer, $16; typists, $12; general clerks, (figures.) Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, $10-$20; stenographers, legal, commercial, $10-$20; permanent; free registration. Brody Agency, 220 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, dictaphone operators, typists; excellent positions, beginners and experienced Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

ASST. BOOKKEEPERS, $18; beginners, $15; stenos, subs., $15-$15; clerks, $9. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty St.

F. X. COGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Many superior positions for stenographers, typists, clerks, bookkeepers.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, $8-$25; also French, Spanish. Pan-American Agency, 22 Stone St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—$25, $20, $18; typists, $15, $12; permanent. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for competent stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer Courses. Call, write, telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 537 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES
needs at once the co-operation of fifty men and women of distinctive personality to meet the unprecedented demand for secretaries; three months' course.
V. M. WHEAT, 35 West 42d St.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful business college obtains excellent secretarial positions. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Write for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual instruction.
PRATT SCHOOL—Banking Dept.,
62 West 45th Street, N. Y.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, N. Y.

OFFICE CLERK.—Experience unnecessary. Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man qualified to take charge of bookkeeping department in large publishing office; must be educated man, with experience and administrative ability, competent to direct the work of several helpers; give age, salary, and experience. 334 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANTS.—FIRST-CLASS JUNIORS; CHRISTIAN FIRM; MUST HAVE HAD PUBLIC ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE OR TRAINING; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED; APPLICANTS MUST BE AMERICAN BORN. L 319 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor, by C. P. A. firm; unusually desirable opportunity for a high-grade junior; experience in manufacturing lines preferred; give full particulars, with salary expected to commence. B 397 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT required; must be reliable, quick at figures, able to compile factory costs; state age, experience, nationality, wages and references. Importer, F 300 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Senior C. P. A. wanted by well-established firm of accountants; bright future for the right man; answer must cover all particulars, age, reference, experience, and salary. F 396 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS (senior and cost) wanted by large firm of public accountants; state age, nationality, experience, and references. B 384 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, preferably having export experience. Technology Sales Company, 29 Broadway.

A COPY MAN WANTED.
A well-established and organized agency, hustlers, wants a service man; a man who has done big things preferred; he must be able to write the right type, rather than to possess the ability of writing clever, smart, or misfire copy; he should be familiar with printing, engraving, and art work, and willing to supervise their purchasing and execution; he should be a man who has a successful record, not one who is constantly seeking new connections; there's a big opportunity hereone with which right man is apt to be satisfied; tell us what you have done, what you think you can do, how much we must pay to get you, and when you could start; replies treated strictly confidential. B 379 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN wanted to handle a selected list of prospects for a well-known weekly trade paper; good opportunity; state full particulars regarding age, experience, and salary desired in first letter. K 183 Times.

A MAN to fill a position of responsibility where the work is instructive and interesting; state age, educational and business qualifications; chance for advancement; salary to start, $15 per week. Fair Chance, L 294 Times Downtown.

ARTIST.—Clever, experienced artist with ideas and originality wanted on part time or piecework basis by advertising agency featuring effective and modern booklets, folders, &c. Call Monday, 5 to 6 P. M., Room 1011, Brokaw Building, 1,457 Broadway.

ARTIST, commercial, who is good letterer, and has original designs, can get two months' steady position at $35 a week, with option of longer. Must be A1, quick, and of neat personality. In New England city. Carfare will be paid. Z 353 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT TO MANAGER OF HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
A leading New York store has excellent opening for highly competent man as Assistant to Manager of Men's Clothing Dept. Must be able executive and furnish unquestionable references. Box D 463 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BUYER
FOR RUG DEPARTMENT
DOING APPROXIMATELY $200,000 A YEAR; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER; ALL COMMUNICATIONS TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. ADDRESS RUGS, 204 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER FOR MACHINERY.
Unusual opportunity for a copy man under 40 who has made good somewhere; apply by letter only, which will be strictly confidential, stating age, education, and experience. General Manager, Machinery, 140 Lafayette St., New York City.

ASSISTANT TO SALES AND ADVERTISING Manager.—Young man thoroughly experienced in copy writing, layouts, catalogues, &c.; familiar with follow-up helps to dealers and distributers; in general a hard-working, intelligent young man of experience who can shoulder responsibility; future assured to right man. Apply by detailed letter, giving references, present connection, and salary expected, to E 35 Times.

ASSISTANT.—Young man wanted as assistant in an export office; good prospects for right party; one with export experience, stenography and typewriting preferred; state age, nationality, and salary expected. M 207 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN. — Manufacturer wants 2 experienced motor truck salesmen, on commission basis; city and road. K 139 Times.

BANK RUNNER, preferably a young man with some high schooling; state age; reasonable salary. F 888 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, typist, general office work; good opportunity. Coffee Importers, C 12 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for general office and to assist auditor; position holds good prospects for future advancement; applicant to be considered must have had training in higher accountancy; university graduate preferred; commencing salary must be moderate; state in detail education, business experience, age, and salary requested. F 880 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, to take full charge of double entry set; capable of taking trial balance and statement; lumber experience preferred; familiar with general office routine. Apply Scansbury, Fulton St., near Farmers Av., Jamaica.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in general office large machinery house, Bronx; must be experienced on general books, posting, trial balance, capable of assisting accountant in closing books. Reply, stating age, reference, and salary expected. A. B., 2,990 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER in real estate business; may work evenings and Sundays; good appearance and over 25 years of age; state experience, salary, and reference. M 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in modern accounting; must be ambitious, a hustler, of proven ability, unlimited advancement; salary $20 to start; state age, education and experience. K 177 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; must be thoroughly competent to keep books for dry goods commission and factory business; excellent opportunity; state age and salary; references required. L. B., K 16 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and cost man wanted for printing office; man familiar with printing office routine preferred. Apply by mail only, Robert L. Stillson Co., 461 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Resident of Washington Heights preferred. Write or call. Koch Furniture Co., 46th St. and Lexington Av.

BOOKKEEPER, quick and accurate, clear head, to handle lots of detail work; A1 reference required; state salary and past experience. M 221 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER with double entry experience, familiar with wholesale business; permanent position; rapid advancement. Call store, 18 East 16th St., Monday, 9 A. M.

BOOKKEEPER.—American, experienced, single, able to open and keep corporation books. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large wholesale dry goods house has position open for a ledger clerk who is quick at figures; state experience; salary expected. F 384 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Young man, experienced, wanted by steel merchant; state age, religion, references, and salary expected. F 400 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, age 30 to 40; capable opening corporation books; state experience and salary; references. E 61 Times.

BOY WANTED.
YOUNG FELLOW, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, IN CONTRACTOR'S OFFICE, WHERE LOYALTY, DEPENDABILITY AND INITIATIVE WILL RECEIVE QUICK RECOGNITION; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING AGE, RELIGION, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, &C.; SALARY $8 PER WEEK. F 334 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, 17-18 years, bright, wanted; must have knowledge stenography; good pay to start with; most unusual opportunity for promotion; state age, schooling, address, and telephone number. E 45 Times.

BOY wanted, aged 16 to 18, in credit department large wholesale grocer; must be bright, alert, and a plain writer; good opportunity for advancement if qualified and earnest. L 312 Times Downtown.

BOY for general office work in engineering department; industrial concern; good letterer preferred; answer must state age, education, salary, &c. L 313 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted for general office work; only those desiring permanent positions wanted. Apply in person, Thomas W. Lamb, 644 8th Av.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND EDUCATION. F 385 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, in wholesale neckwear house; bright and active; about 16 years of age. Address Box 923, 1,364 Broadway.

BOY wanted, 16 to 18 years old, for general office work by cotton goods firm. F 358 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, beginner, stenography, typewriting, general; insurance brokers. W. C., 135 Times Downtown.

BOY over 16 years for factory office work; good penman preferred; references required; advancement. G. P., 176 Times.

BOYS for farm camp; no experience. Young Judes, 44 East 23d St.

BUTLER-VALET wanted, competent and experienced, English preferred. Call Monday, before 3 o'clock, Needham, 44 Broad St.

BRAKEMEN and FIREMEN.—Apply employment car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, foot of Willis Av., 132d St., Bronx.

BRIGHT BOY or young man wanted to assist in office; permanent position with good future for right party; state experience if any, also salary expected; rolling stones need not apply. Insurance, L 344 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—Wanted, man capable of buying wash goods, linens, domestics, and white goods; in your application state age, salary expected, by whom employed, how long in each position, and position held in each place. Address Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn.

BUYER.
WANTED, A BUYER FOR SILKS, DRESS GOODS, AND LININGS.
Must be high class and thoroughly competent, with years of experience with good houses.
THE PALAIS ROYAL,
WASHINGTON,
D. C.

CASHIER for broker's office dealing in Curb securities; permanent position. Address; giving experience and salary desired. B 381 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, experienced and competent, English preferred, used to driving large car; full uniform. Call Monday, before 3, Needham, 44 Broad St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanician, who can devote few hours daily. Address F., Room 800, 71 West 23d St.

CLERK wanted by storage warehouse company; should be experienced in checking in and out; state salary expected, experience, and former employers. Address E 206 Times Downtown.

CLERK ON STOCK AND ORDER BOOKS IN SALES DEPARTMENT OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN; STATE SALARY AND EXPERIENCE. F 886 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK.—Export cotton house wants experienced clerk for correspondence, billing, drafts, &c.; must have knowledge of Spanish and French. Address P. L. Co., 24 University Place.

CLERKS.—Experienced clerks wanted; good penmen; rapid advancement; state age, and salary expected. H. J. S., P. O. Box 200, New York City.

CLERKS, production and time machine shop experience preferred; salary $16 to start; good opportunity for advancement. Write Box 128, 1,921 3d Av.

CLERK.—Experienced in office details; state age and give full particulars as to references. E 77 Times.

COLLECTOR.—Wanted, clean-cut, willing worker for position as collector in Manhattan and the Bronx; one who can demonstrate his ability by actual results; excellent opportunity for young man between 21 and 40; salary and commission; reply in own handwriting and mention references. K 184 Times.

COLLECTORS.—5 men, between the ages of 31 and 40, for city work; salary and commission, with good chance for advancement. Call Monday, between 10 and 12 A. M. only, 3 West 29th St., Room 804.

CORRESPONDENTS.—Expert correspondents accustomed to using dictaphone for large Wall St. investment house to handle customers' follow-up and turn inquiries into orders; splendid opportunity offered for fluent and forceful dictators; state age, experience, full particulars, with salary desired. Address Dictaphone, M 210 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Assistant to manager of agents in well-known magazine publishing house; literary addresses; exempt from draft; college education desirable; also some knowledge of salesmanship; give experience, age, and references; salary start, $20 per week. Z 347 Times Annex.

CREDIT OFFICE MAN,
with credit office experience, for interviewing and adjusting in credit office of department store. Address E 66 Times.

DETECTIVE.
Large corporation requires an experienced house detective with clean and successful record; state age, previous positions, and salary expected. K 173 Times.

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
FIFTH AVENUE—MADISON AVENUE,
34TH AND 35TH STS., NEW YORK,
HAVE DESIRABLE POSITIONS OPEN FOR SEVERAL EFFICIENT, RESPONSIBLE MEN, WHO ARE ACCUSTOMED TO PRINCIPLE AND EXPERIENCED IN THE CONTROL OF MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYES; MUST BE ENERGETIC AND RESOURCEFUL; TO SUCH MEN SPLENDID PROSPECTS ARE ASSURED. ADDRESS DEPARTMENT D, STATING PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Night shift, very lucrative and desirable position, broker's office, on general customers' correspondence; hours 5:30 to 12 midnight; state age, past connections, and salary; typewritten application with samples of handwriting. Address Operator, M 213 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted; only experts need apply; good salary. Apply in person, Thomas W. Lamb, 644 8th Av.

"DO YOUR BIT."
PATRIOTIC CAMPAIGN; YOUNG MEN ACCUSTOMED TO SEWING GENTLEMEN; UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCE INDISPENSABLE; SALARY $12.50 WEEK. PATRIOTIC, F 372 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMEN wanted; outside of New York City; six mechanical draftsmen, men of integrity, reliability and industry, 28 to 35 years of age; at least eight years' experience as machinery detailers and designers, including experience in general drafting, design and layout work; must be capable of developing machinery from rough sketches or preliminary data, and of making finished layouts of apparatus from preliminary plans; also able to sketch existing operating machinery for making additions or improvements; education at least sufficient to figure and sketch strengths of different classes of machinery and material; in applying, state age, experience and salary expected. Z 322 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN.
Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and dictagraph apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Company, Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN on interior woodwork; experienced on period interior and cabinet construction; state experience and salary. K 132 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Designer on aeroplane engines; state previous experience, salary, and other particulars. K 119 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Industrial, mill construction, and layouts; concrete, steel, piping, and shafting. K 161 Times.

DYER WANTED, FAMILIAR WITH WOOLEN AND COTTON PIECE GOODS; PREFER MAN WHO HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATOR FOR SOME WELL KNOWN DYESTUFF CONCERN; GOOD SALARY IS ASSURED MAN OF HIGH CALIBRE. Z 339 TIMES ANNEX.

ELECTRICAL laboratory instructor wanted by technical school in Brooklyn now training army and navy recruits; practical and teaching experience necessary and must be a graduate of engineering school; beginning salary about $1,500, depending upon individual. Apply by letter, giving age, full particulars of experience and education, and recent photograph, if possible. Address Electrical Laboratory Instructor, Box 103, Flatiron Bldg.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.
Large manufacturer and jobber has excellent opening for high-class, experienced quotation clerk and correspondent, preferably with export training; replies treated confidentially. B 385 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR wanted; competent man to take off lists of mill work from plans and specifications, and to take measurements at buildings and prepare working lists for getting out wood work. Apply by letter, stating experience and wages per week, E. Bailey & Sons, Patchogue, N. Y.

ENGINEER, mechanical; young man wanted for sales work with power plant machinery concern; state age, experience, and salary. F 883 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR. — Good, practical, thorough systematic, high-class country residence work. Reply own handwriting, stating full references, experience, wages, &c.; good opportunity for keen and energetic man. T. S., Box K 185 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER AND DEVELOPER.—MUST HAVE A RECORD OF SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS GETTING; GOOD ORGANIZATION MAN; BIG FUTURE WITH AN OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM; DETAILED INFORMATION DESIRED. HOLD CONFIDENTIAL. H. H. M., TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.
MAN, 25 TO 30, CLEAN CUT, TO QUALIFY FOR POSITION OF FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT WITH LARGE CONCERN; NOMINAL SALARY TO START; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. F 377 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
REQUIRE
FIRST-CLASS AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC'S HELPER.
ONLY THOSE EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY.
SEE MR. E. WARD,
10 WEST 38TH STREET.

FINANCIAL SOLICITORS
to raise funds for big military organization of national reputation; must be thoroughly experienced. For interview call Gramercy 1643, Monday.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE for new organization; reliable young man, refined personality, selling ability, aggressive but diplomatic; splendid opening; references; investment required. Unusual Opportunity, L 317 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the services of
STOCKMEN
experienced in
CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
Also the services of
A YOUNG MAN
Who has had experience in assembling, wiring and hanging of lighting fixtures.
Apply Superintendent's Office, fifth floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the services of experienced
SALESPERSONS
for the following departments:
HOUSE FURNISHING
AND
HOSIERY.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GLASSBLOWERS.—Experienced in handling vacuum bottles and scientific glassware. Call or write, Western Electric Company, Inc., 57 Bethune St.

GROCERY BUYER WANTED.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MAN, PREFERABLY ONE WITH CHAIN STORE EXPERIENCE.
MUST BE ABLE TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF PURCHASES AMOUNTING TO SEVERAL MILLIONS YEARLY.
WE WILL CONSIDER ONLY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHOSE RECORD COMPLETELY JUSTIFIES HIS APPLICATION.
REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL.
G 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

IMPORT.
Bright young man, who has actual experience in the import business and is acquainted with consumers, wanted on salary and commission; good future for right party; state details. E 395 Times Downtown.

INSURANCE CLERK wanted by prominent fire insurance company; one having several years' experience in reinsurance department; in reply state age, experience, and salary desired. L 359 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK AND GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; ONE ACCUSTOMED TO GENERAL OFFICE ROUTINE; STEADY POSITION; APPLICANT PLEASE STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. P. S., 173 TIMES.

LIVE TERRITORY MANAGER wanted in every town and city, New York, New Jersey, Penn., Maryland, Delaware; state experience; part or all time. Rogers Brothers, 50 East 42d St.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MACHINIST-DEMONSTRATOR to operate and demonstrate automatic machines. Write age, experience, salary, opportunity, D. D., 201 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—PROMINENT INVESTMENT SECURITY HOUSE DESIRES THE SERVICES CLEAN-CUT MAN ABLE TO TAKE HOLD BRANCH OFFICE OUT OF CITY; MUST HAVE AT LEAST EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY TO BUILD AN ORGANIZATION; EVERY CO-OPERATION AND LARGE EARNINGS ARE ASSURED RIGHT MAN; GIVE COMPLETE RECORD OF YOUR EXPERIENCE IN CONFIDENCE. L 280 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MANAGER.—Man or woman wanted to act as business manager and circulation manager of a high-class publication, which is sold entirely by mail and through advertising; only one who is thoroughly experienced need apply; state qualifications fully. Address circulation Manager, Box 19, Madison Square, New York City.

MANAGER.—Well acquainted with exports, with knowledge of foreign languages, to organize export department of an important concern; state experience and full particulars. F 897 Times Downtown.

MAN TO TAKE CHARGE WHOLESALE KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
Wonderful opportunity with good salary to the right party; must have experience and know how to take full charge in wholesale department; state age, references, where employed; give details first letter and experience. Wholesale, K 151 Times.

MAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN TAKING COMPLETE CHARGE OF STOCK ROOM AND SHIPPING DEPARTMENT. REPLY, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED, TO S. D., 158 TIMES.

MAN.—Handy man in apartment hotel, understanding care of boiler, carpentry, painting, and can himself generally useful, $35 month, board and room, with chance of advancement. Address or call, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange, N. J.

MAN wanted with knowledge of oil blending and coopering to superintend plant now under construction near N. Y. City. Schofield Oil Co., 25 Beaver St., N. Y. City.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, having technical education, experienced in design of furnaces or gas works machinery or similar hot heavy work; location in Providence. Write, stating experience, references, and salary expected, to J. R. F., Box 1,485, Providence, R. I.

MEN'S FURNISHING SALESMAN.
Wanted—Thoroughly experienced men; state past and present employment; all applications treated confidential; good salary. L 339 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY
BUYER
FOR DEPARTMENT STORE.
EXPERIENCED BUYER, WITH ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO MAKE SALES. IF APPLYING BY MAIL GIVE FULL EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, &C. APPLICATIONS IN PERSON GIVEN PREFERENCE.
E. S. BROWN COMPANY,
FALL RIVER, MASS.

MILLINERY MANAGER WANTED.
We want an experienced man who possesses executive ability and who has a training no less than 5 years as buyer or manager of millinery departments which handled popular-priced merchandise. Apply in detail in first letter, stating references and salary expected. These matters will be kept in strict confidence. Address M. C., 202 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS.—Wanted by large manufacturing firm, where there is a bright future for ambitious, snappy, clean-cut, accurate and willing boys of education and good family; we consider only intelligent boys of neat appearance, no use for others to call. H. Lissner & Co., 295 Lafayette St.

OFFICE BOY.—Large mercantile house; state age, experience if any, and salary expected. Address J. J., P. O. Box 187, Madison Square Station.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—About 18, careful, for filing and general office work; state age, experience, salary. F. P., 133 Times.

OILERS, Boiler Cleaners, Coal Passers, &c., Wanted.—Apply New York Edison Co., 38th St., 1st Av., Monday morning.

OPPORTUNITY EXTRAORDINARY.
Energetic young man, experienced in filling kid glove orders in wholesale glove house, where advancement and hard work offer rare oportunity; state age, experience, reference, where employed, age, in first letter, and salary desired; communications strictly confidential; this position offers wonderful prospects to the right man. E 7 Times.

PORTER.—Fully posted in produce business, honest, strong, willing, hard worker, used to early hours; total abstainer; best of references required; state references; salary $20. Write only. Permanent, 151 East 41st St. Don't call.

PORTERS.—Colored, to do porters' work in preserooms. Call S. P., 421 Hudson St.

PRESSMAN.—Experienced man; one that can operate and take charge of web press; new machine; must come well recommended, stating age, experience, salary, where employed, and references; all communications treated confidentially. Address F 382 Times Downtown.

PRESSMAN.—Wanted for August job and cylinder pressman, familiar with work in country office. Berkshire Courier, Great Barrington, Mass.

PRINTING ESTIMATOR.—Thoroughly experienced on all kinds of work for very large plant; give references, experience, salary, &c. F 394 Times Downtown.

PRINTING SALESMAN wanted for office doing publication and fine work; commission basis. G 168 Times.

PROGRAM SOLICITORS.
for book being issued in connection with big military camp and well-known national organization. Experienced men and women only. Call Gramercy 1642 after 10 A. M. Monday. Commission.

REAL ESTATE.
Wanted, an A1 man who can furnished the best of city references; must be able to take entire charge office, and one who can secure sale and rental of New York property; in fact I require a man that is able to secure entire charge of several apartment houses and buildings; give full particulars and experience in first letter; willing to pay good salary and commission to right man; state salary. H. T., C 191 Times.

REAL ESTATE MAN wanted, with long experience, managing and renting property; salary $75 month. Write full particulars. Principal, Box H H 120 Times.

SALESMEN.
Men of good ability, willing to be trained in our method of selling; must be clean-cut and of good reputation; can earn $6,000 to $10,000 per year on commission only; a good square chance for promotion to executive positions with old-established house; good book, insurance or advertising salesmen preferred; no advances; letters in confidence, telling what you have done. Address for interview, L 350 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, (2.)—Splendid opportunity for two men to make a permanent connection with a concern doing a national business; must be over 25 years of age; compensation and advancement commensurate with the producing ability you are able to develop; this position is worth $5,000 a year to men who qualify; commission basis; character references and sales experience are necessary; advance seekers are requested not to waste our time. Address W. M., 903 Terminal Bldg., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN. — PERMANENT POSITION, MEN CAPABLE OF EARNING $40 PER WEEK COMMISSION; MUST BE OF GOOD ADDRESS AND CONVINCING TALKER; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; CHECK PROTECTOR ADDING MACHINE, TYPEWRITER, CASH REGISTER, SAFE, LETTER SCALE MEN PREFERRED. CALL O. E. WEIG, 510 TRIBUNE BLDG.

SALESMEN.—PROMINENT COTTON CONVERTING HOUSE WANTS COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED SALESMEN TO COVER PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND INDIANA, MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN, ILLINOIS, IOWA, NEBRASKA, AND KANSAS; ONLY APPLICANTS OF LONG ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE JOBBING AND RETAIL TRADE IN THESE TERRITORIES WILL BE CONSIDERED; GIVE FULL DETAILS, WHICH WILL BE HELD IN CONFIDENCE. L 265 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN WANTED WITH A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE RESTAURANT, HOTEL, BUILDING, AND CLUB TRADE IN NEW YORK CITY; COMMISSION BASIS; EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY; DRAWING ACCOUNT CONSISTENT WITH RESULTS; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLICATIONS TO RECEIVE CONSIDERATION MUST STATE PREVIOUS CONNECTIONS AND EXPERIENCE. C. H. C., P. O. BOX 1847, NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN WANTED.
The Encyclopaedia Britannica offers sure and large returns to salesmen of at least high school education, with clean records; opportunity for advancement if you have ability and are willing to do steady work; commission and drawing account. Call 116 to 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.—Lace and embroidery importing and cotton goods house has opening for experienced salesman in New York and New England States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Michigan, North and South Carolina, and Virginia; must have experience in above lines; excellent opportunity. Apply stating full particulars; all communications confidential; salary or commission. K 158 Times.

SALESMAN, HIGH CALIBRE, MUST BE KEEN, AMBITIOUS, AND WIDE AWAKE AND USED TO EARNING FROM $4,000 TO $8,000 A YEAR; TO SUCH A MAN WE HAVE A FIRST-CLASS POSITION TO OFFER. PROVIDING HIS REFERENCES WILL BEAR THE STRICTEST INVESTIGATION. TRAVELING EXPENSES PAID AND LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT ALLOWED. ILLUSTRATED LITHOGRAPHING CO., 141 EAST 25TH.

SALESMEN WANTED. FEW HIGH-CLASS SPECIALTY SALESMEN, MUST BE ABLE TO INTEREST AND SELL BIGGEST MEN IN THE COUNTRY. WE ARE NOT NEW, HAVE BEEN ON THE MARKET FOR YEARS; MEN NOW EARNING FROM THREE THOUSAND TO TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR ON COMMISSIONS. A PROPOSITION THAT EVERY MANUFACTURER NEEDS AND BUYS IN BULK. WRITE Z 239 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN WANTED WITH A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE DEPARTMENT STORE TRADE IN NEW YORK CITY; COMMISSION BASIS, EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY; DRAWING ACCOUNT CONSISTENT WITH RESULTS; PERMANENT POSITION; APPLICATIONS TO RECEIVE CONSIDERATION MUST STATE PREVIOUS CONNECTIONS AND EXPERIENCE. C. H. C., P. O. BOX 1847, NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN.—Experienced, high-class men for exclusive territory; full line controlled brands, fibre rugs, new process linoleums, tape, wool chenille rugs, rag rugs, ecclay carpet. Axminsters; full or side line; no drawing account men on shaved commissions, but real, substantial salesmen, on top-notch commissions; references and proper assistance for positive large earnings. Call, see Mr. Jones, or write, talk it over. Chasco Mills, 39 East 28th.

SALESMAN (printing) wanted by large New York City printing concern; man who is successful in securing orders for high-grade catalogue, booklet, and book, and who can talk intelligently to customers, assisting them in getting up their printing; unusual opportunity for competent man. Write experience, references, present and previous connections; salary. G 207 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — DESIRE HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN, THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED IN SOUTH, TO REPRESENT LARGE MANUFACTURER OF MILITARY UNIFORMS; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. CORRESPONDENCE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY; COMMISSION BASIS. Z 355 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN.—Paint salesmen wanted; preference will be given to those who are also acquainted with technical paints, dampproofing, &c.; opening for two or three men with one of the oldest and best known manufacturers; in answering state age, give detailed information regarding experience, and mention terms desired, salary. K 148 Times.

SALESMEN with Ford to sell reliable, fully guaranteed Ford starter and Ford lock, whole or part time, in every part of New York State; others make good money; get your share; easy sales, liberal commission; every Ford owner needs them. United Sales Co., Box 626, Rochester.

SALESMAN.—BRONZE POWDERS FOR A HIGH-GRADE MANUFACTURING FIRM; STATE TERRITORY TRAVELED, SALARY EXPECTED; ALSO WHAT CLASS OF TRADE BEEN SELLING; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS; ALL REPLIES STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. C 37 TIMES.

SALESMEN wanted, capable organizing and directing sales force for most necessary Ford accessory ever offered; successfully demonstrated on thousands of cars; one salesman sold 423 in eight days; $2.50 profit per sale; direct to user. If looking for a quick seller with fast profits write Safety First Devices Company, St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED. — Ambitious, keen, wide-awake salesmen to sell educational course to largest employers in the country for their employes; no book proposition; no canvassing; the biggest movement of its kind in the country; can earn $5,000 and upward on commissions yearly. Write Box X 362 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Two high-class men with selling ability for high-class specialty; one that yields large commissions for your work; unusual merits over competition make sales comparatively easy; New Jersey territory. E. L. Cridge, 207 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN (printing) wanted by very large printing plant with complete equipment in New York City; experienced, successful man on large work only need apply. Will be considered. Write, giving experience, references, present and previous connections, salary. G 206 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, between the ages of 25 and 40, married preferred, who are willing to work can have life income with a $12,000,000 corporation; only the highest type of salesmen wanted, but to such we will give special training and assistance; commission. Address F 376 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Advertising specialty sales

HELP WANTED—MALE

TO REAL SALESMEN.
I want to interview two men who can make good in a sales organization where ordinary results mean $10,000 to $30,000 per year; they must be real men of character, force, and earnestness, who can prove fitness for association with business of high quality and absolute integrity; to the men I seek an immediate income is assured and prompt advancement to managerial position is certain; this is a genuine offer and real opportunity, and should appeal to the best salesmen in New York; commission basis. Phone for appointment 6878 Cortlandt.

YOUNG MAN
to act as secretary to officer of corporation; must be good stenographer and well qualified in other ways; state experience and salary expected. Address "Secretary," P. O. Box 49, Times Square Station.

YOUNG MAN,
17 to 18 years of age, wanted in old downtown bank; must start as runner; advancement assured; liberal salary with lunches. F 881 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, graduate of technical high school preferred, with knowledge of typewriting and stenography, as assistant in engineering office; excellent opportunity for advancement. In answering give age, education, experience, salary expected; references required. K 193 Times.

YOUNG MAN for permanent position in lamp testing department; good education essential; knowledge of electricity preferred; opportunity for advancement. Write, stating qualifications, including age, education, experience, salary. Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge of proof reading and some experience in make up wanted to make up department of weekly trade paper; state full particulars regarding age, experience, and salary desired in first letter. K 181 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, capable of writing letters that will collect accounts while retaining good will; must have ability to produce simple, up-to-date collection system; submit samples of letters. O. E., Box 209 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted of executive ability, with knowledge of stenography, as assistant to general manager; age, 18 to 22. Write, stating in full experience, salary desired, and education. Employment Department, Norwalk Tire and Rubber Co., Norwalk, Conn.

YOUNG MAN, 17 to 20, to operate a switchboard in the office of a large contracting company; excellent opportunity for advancement; write, stating age, experience, salary expected, to Fire Extinguisher Company, Post Office Station V, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, about 24, with machine manufacturing experience, to take position as order and specialty man; excellent chance for a bright man in a fast growing concern; reply, stating experience and salary wanted, E 359 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN to learn wholesale china and glassware business; some knowledge of stenography and typewriting; eventually traveling salesman; fine future; salary to start $10. K 122 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted by company manufacturing incandescent electric lamps, who has had some technical training, to assist in general testing work; state training, age, salary expected. C 86 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted to learn the importing and jobbing dry goods business; one living with his parents preferred; must be well educated and progressive. Opportunity, P. O. Box 147, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, graduate stenographer, to learn real estate business; salary to start $10 weekly; clean cut American; may address with names of references. E. D., Room 93, 182 9th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 18, for office work, importing house; good opportunity for bright worker, who must have excellent references. Address K., Box 26, 21 East 14th St.

YOUNG MAN.—Stenographer, typist, and general office work; must be competent and energetic; $10 to start. M 376 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, preferably experienced in retailing paints, to work in office and warehouse with prospect of becoming a traveling salesman; salary. L 268 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to take care of stockroom in shirtwaist house; one who has had previous experience in shirtwaist house preferred. H. W., 200 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—An active real estate company desires an experienced young man familiar with information and rentals in the district from Canal to 42d Sts. K 183 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, as assistant in chemical laboratory; high school graduate preferred; state qualifications. Address L 277 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, general clerk in purchasing department, electrical supply house; state experience, salary expected; splendid opportunity. L 348 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by an importing concern to learn the business; good future for right party. K 168 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 20, knowledge of piece goods exporting. L 345 Times Downtown.

YOUTHS.
To youths out of high school we offer exceptional opportunity in the stock of large wholesale glove house; advancement rapid; state age, references. Address "Gloves," E 6 Times.

WINDOW DRESSER and combination man for men's store in Georgia; must have highest references; salary, $100 per month. Apply Room 505, 2 East 23d St., Monday, between 9 and 11 A. M.

Employment Agencies.

SALES MANAGER'S ASSISTANT—Must be experienced in either steel mill or in export steel business; salary $1,800 to $2,500.
PURCHASING AGENT—Location Michigan; salary $2,500.
ACCOUNTANT—Railroad experience; salary commensurate.
ST ATISTICIAN—Over draft age; salary $1,500.
DRAFTSMEN—Mechanical, (several;) $1,200 to $2,000.
TRACERS—(Several;) $15 to $22 week.
BOOKKEEPERS—Over draft age; go to Paris for duration of war; salary about $1,500.
BOOKKEEPERS—Bank, (several;) $1,000 to $1,200.
SPANISH AND ENGLISH stenographer; $1,000 to $1,200.
STENOGRAPHERS—(Several;) $15 to $22 week.
JUNIOR CLERKS—(Several;) $8 to $10.
OFFICE SERVICE COMPANY.
149 Broadway, New York.

ACCOUNTANTS, bookkeepers, bank and commercial; bookkeepers, France, $25-$30, fare; draftsmen; stenographers, Spanish, $150 mo., fare to So. Amer. Applications received for the following: Chief senior accountant, $4,000; book accountants, com. and R. R. exp., $1,500-$2,400-$3,000; export clerks, $1,500; file clerk, expert, $25-$40. Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

PARTICULAR POSITIONS
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE!!!
Particularly Good Salaries.
Technical bookkeepers, stenographers, accountants, secretarial.
YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN.
$10, $15, $18, $20, $25, $30.
THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,
50 Court St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, $50; senior cost accountants, $2,500; bank bookkeepers, $1,000; assistant bookkeepers, $18; confidential bookkeeper, $20; correspondent, (fertilisers,) $25; 3 stenographers, $20; 10 junior clerks-typists. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

AUDITOR.—Must be thoroughly familiar with all branches of accounting, position with Conn., $3,000. Apply Central Branch Y. M. C. A. Employment Dept., (Agency,) 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for good positions in Cuba; English only, or English-Spanish; splendid opportunities; salaries from $80 to $125 per month. P. O. Box 1,626, Havana, Cuba.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE for high-class law firm, law student preferred; $12; advancement. Wall Street Agency, 30 Broad.

YOUNG MAN, general clerk in purchasing department, electrical supply house; state experience, salary expected; splendid opportunity. L 348 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by an importing concern to learn the business; good future for right party. K 168 Times.

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Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
80 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT:

ACCOUNTANTS.

Several high-grade Senior Accountants, $2,000-$3,000.
Can use 15 or 20 Field Accountants, temporary work, $35 per week.
TRAVELING AUDITORS, (2,) manufacturing cost experience, $1,800-$2,000 per annum.
Accountant, income tax and manufacturing cost experience, $2,000 per annum.
Hotel experience, location Chicago.
Public Utilities experience, $1,800 per annum.
Number of first-class accountants for Government work, general office and cost experience; salaries, $1,200 to $2,000 per annum.

EXECUTIVES.

OFFICE MANAGER, must be good manufacturing and cost accountant, location Connecticut, $1,000 per annum.
Office Manager, familiar with manufacturing and cost work in retail merchandise, $1,800-$2,500 per annum.
STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY, location New Jersey, $1,800 per annum.
SIX SPANISH STENOGRAPHERS, location South America, fluent in Spanish, $1,800 per annum.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVES.

GENERAL MANAGER; new company forming for the fabrication of wooden ships of large tonnage; young man preferred; $10,000.
COPPER ROLLING MILL SUPERINTENDENT, $5,000.
CASTING SHOP SUPERINTENDENT for brass rolling mill, $5,000.
FOUNDRY FOREMAN, high-grade tool steels, $5,000.
GENERAL MANAGER, steel casting foundry, $5,000.
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, young mechanical engineer, over 30, with practical shop experience, to act as assistant superintendent, fabrication structural steel and plate steel shops, $2,400.
ASSISTANT FOREMAN, chemical plant, must have knowledge of chemistry, $1,800.
MALLEABLE IRON FOUNDRY FOREMAN, location Middle West, $1,800.

ENGINEERS.

ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEER, knowledge of design of machine tools, $8,000.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER, maintenance of food products machinery, $2,500.
MACHINE SHOP SUPERINTENDENT, inspection duties, internal combustion engine parts, $2,500.
CHIEF OPERATING ENGINEER, $1,800-$2,000.
PRODUCTION ENGINEER, graduate M. E.'s, experienced in time study, routing, scheduling, and planning, $1,620.
ERECTION ENGINEER, power plant equipment, $1,820.
TIME STUDY MEN, several, must be mechanics, $1,800.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER, maintenance of equipment, electrical manufacturing plant, $1,800.
MASTER MECHANIC, orange plantation, Florida, $1,200 and house.

ENGINEERING DRAFTSMEN.

Approximately 50 vacancies for mechanical engineering draftsmen of all kinds, on details and layouts, many industrial plant work; salaries, $700 to $2,500.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT:

BOOKKEEPER to take charge of set of books, $60 month.
BILL CLERK AND TYPIST, $12 per week.
EXPERIENCED FILE CLERK to take charge of department, $14 or $15 per week.
STENOGRAPHER AND CLERK, $12 to $15 per week.
STENOGRAPHERS, (6,) both experienced and inexperienced, $12 to $15 per week.
CLERK, with some knowledge of stenography and typewriting, $50 to $60 month.

STENOGRAPHERS AND BOOKKEEPERS.

WE HAVE LISTED ORDERS FOR OVER 75 BOOKKEEPERS AND OVER 50 STENOGRAPHERS, SALARIES RANGING FROM $15 to $30 PER WEEK; PERMANENT POSITIONS. SOME OF THE STENOGRAPHIC OPENINGS WITH ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL FIRMS ARE ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE.
COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT for export house, $1,200 per annum.
Export Clerk, familiar with hardware, must know Spanish, $20 per week.
Export Clerk, knowledge of Spanish absolutely necessary, $25 per week.
TIMEKEEPER, contracting experience; up-State location; $20 per week.
PAYROLL AUDITOR, casualty insurance experience necessary, $25 per week.

CALL 9 to 2 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

CREDIT MANAGER, must have extensive executive and cumulative credit experience and thorough knowledge of accounting; age 30-40; $3,000-$4,000.
TAX ACCOUNTANT, thorough general accounting training, also extensive experience in handling corporation tax reports, $3,000-$3,500.
BOOKKEEPERS, many openings at salaries ranging from $15-$25.
SPANISH STENOGRAPHERS, for South America, $150 monthly.
CLERKS, payroll $20; freight claim adjustments, $18-$20; stock records, $15-$18; others, $18-$20.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC.
30 Church St. Room 811.
Call in person 9 to 3.

SALES MGR. export cotton goods, salary; Cuba, accountant, $3,000 with exps.; bookkeeping credit correspt., $25; bank clerks, $90 week, figuring, $8. Alliance Exchange, 20 Liberty St.
CREDIT INVESTIGATOR, American, over 25, with considerable experience. Apply Central Branch Y. M. C. A. Employment Dept. (Agency,) 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.
ACCOUNTANT, (cost,) $3,000; bookkeepers, $1,000; stenographers, $20; investigators, $20; boys, $7. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.
STENOGRAPHER, $20; four, $15; juniors; bookkeeper, matured, adjacent L. I. town, $25; boys. Free registration. Jupp Agency, 32 Nassau.
EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
10 East 43d St.—High-grade positions for efficient candidates, excellent sellers. Miss Budenbender, Prop.
F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Mechanical, electrical, structural engineers; designers, draftsmen, stenographers, accountants, billing clerks.
EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., 30 East 42d.—Immediate openings; high-salaried positions.
AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
J. J. McLAUGHLIN. C. P. HASSON.
EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
10 East 43d.—Factory superintendent, tools, $5,000. Miss Budenbender, Prop.
EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
10 East 43d.—Stenographer, $75 monthly. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

Instruction.

DO YOU LIKE TO USE TOOLS?
Earn $25 to $75 a week and at the same time establish yourself in a profitable, permanent profession. Mechanical dentists are in great demand. No book study—just practical work. Three months' course. Easy payments. You can earn while you learn. School established 25 years. Professor Bodee is recognized as America's leading authority on mechanical dentistry. Ask any reputable dentist about this school. Write for free Booklet No. 19. Bodee Dental Trade School, 15 West 44th St. Supervision of State University.

MEN OF ALL AGES, if you like to use tools your quickest way to success is to learn MECHANICAL dentistry; no book study, simply laboratory training; remarkably short and thorough course; individual instruction, any time of day or evening; easy payments. Big demand for mechanical dentists; salaries range from $25 to $75 a week. Investigate! Call, write, or phone. Get free Booklet 50.
DENTISTS' LABORATORIES SCHOOL,
Finest in America. 23 West 45th St.
First licensed by N. Y. State University.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY.
Earn $25 to $100 weekly as professional, commercial, or motion-picture photographer; 3 months' course covers everything; motion-picture photographers enlisting for military service leave good positions vacant; studio photographers are rushed with orders from soldiers for portrait photographs. Day or evening classes; easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, T-7, 141 West 36th St., New York.
BOOKKEEPER—Get out of the rut, become a Certified Public or Cost Accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new easy system; send for booklet T and special offer; we have no solicitors. Universal Business Institute, 17 Madison Av., New York.
GOVERNMENT POSITIONS, pay $800 to $1,800 a year, with short hours, vacations, steady work, no strikes or layoffs. Let our Civil Service Expert, former Government Examiner, prepare you for Post Office, Railway Mail, Customs and other positions. Write today for free Booklet B-17, with list of positions. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.
SALESMEN.—To be given thorough training in New York and then taken to Chicago territory to organize groups of business men for the study of efficiency; reply, giving age, experience, and inclosing photograph; don't reply unless you are capable of making from $300 to $1,000 a month as our men are doing. Z 228 Times Annex.
THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES
Needs at once the co-operation of fifty men and women of distinctive personality to meet the unprecedented demand for secretaries. Three months' course.
V. M. WHEAT,
35 West 42d Street.
TEACHER of French and Spanish wanted. Call or write Room 216, 30 East 42d.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CHANDLER 1917 TOURING.
Cannot be told from new car; bargain, must be sold at once. Homan, 211 West 58th.
COLE 1917 8-cylinder Toursedan, Spring-field type; driven 5,000 miles, and in excellent condition.
COLE 1917 8-cylinder Tour. Sedan, Springfield type; driven 5,000 miles, and in excellent condition.
COLE 1916 6-cylinder 7-passenger Touring Car. Westinghouse shock absorbers; newly painted.
COLE 1916 8-cylinder 7-passenger Touring Car; newly painted.
COLE 1915 8-30 7-passenger Touring Car.
COLE 1915 4-cylinder 5-passenger Touring Car.
The above cars are all equipped with modern improvements, are all in real good running condition, and the prices are attractive. The cars are worthy of examination. We will accept your present car in trade.
COLT-STRATTON COMPANY, USED CAR DEPT., 1,764 Broadway, at 57th St. Columbus 7101.

COLE, 1916 model 8-60 touring, is in first-class mechanical condition; driven only 5,000 miles.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

DE DION BOUTON, 50 H. P., 1915. Touring four-passenger.
DE DION BOUTON, 22 H. P., 1915. Landaulet.
Coach work by Healey & Co.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 Fifth Av., Plaza 4837.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars all have been gone over in our repair shop and are in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS 5-Passenger Touring Car, equipped for taxicab work, has Pittsburgh motor all ready for service; appearance, tire equipment, &c., perfect. Mr. Barkelew, Telephone 7101 Col.
EIGHT-CYLINDER 1916 seven-passenger touring car in perfect condition for sale; will exchange for cabriolet or four-passenger car. Young, 112 East 19th St.

FORD 1916 Touring, $225.
FORD 1916 Touring, $175.
CHEVROLET 1916 Baby Grand, $500.
STUDEBAKER Series 17 Touring, $900.
OVERLAND 1914 Touring, $225.
BRONX MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
149th St. & Bergen Ave.

FOR SALE.
WILLYS KNIGHT 1916; just overhauled and guaranteed in perfect order mechanically and otherwise; has full equipment, including extra shoe and three extra tubes; will sell for $900. Owner, 96 Wall St.
FORD Coupelet, 1917, wire wheels; Gray & Davis starter and lights; run less than 5,000 miles. Call Monday office northeast corner 59th St. and 11th Av.

GIVING UP OUR BODY DEPARTMENT.
Swell LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES, and COUPE Bodies...$20, $30, $45, $60, &c.
TOURING BODIES and Shells.....$3, $5, $10, &c.
RUNABOUT BODIES .....$20 up
TOPS.....$4, $5, $10
GUARDS.....50c to $2
RACING SEATS.....Pair $12
EVERYTHING MUST GO.
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
Body and Sundries Departments,
803 to 807 West 59th St., near Broadway.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
Must sell at once at sacrifice price, an almost new Super-Six Sedan, in perfect condition and equipped with wire wheels, Gabriel snubbers, speedometer, extra spare wheel with tire.
Bargain on account of draft. K 152 Times.

HUPMOBILE, 5-passenger, touring, early 1916; motor in perfect condition; in almost new shoes of standard make, 1 extra mounted, tools, chains, &c.; best cash offer accepted; no dealers. Tel. 6138 Chelsea.

LANCIA 30 H. P., 1914.
Roadster Hydroplane, seating four.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
655 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

MERCEDES.
Latest type shaft-drive model; electric starter, submarine type runabout body; will sell abnormally; must be seen to be appreciated. 1,848 Broadway. Phone Circle 8249. Next door to Winter Garden. Open Sundays and evenings.

A 1913 MERCER SPEEDSTER, TYPICAL RACING CAR, RECENTLY OVERHAULED AND PAINTED, MECHANICALLY GUARANTEED, EXTRAS INCLUDE 2 SHOES (MOUNTED,) SEARCHLIGHT, CHAINS, TOOLS, AND SEAT ON RUNNING BOARD; DEMONSTRATION BY APPOINTMENT; NICHOLSON, PHONE 8800 MORNINGSIDE, APT. 27.

A SPECIAL OFFER.
$1,600 buys Twin Six Packard roadster, fully equipped. This car is in first-class condition in every respect. Cash only.
S. J. IRELAND,
1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 8249.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
We have several used latest model Lozier touring cars which we will sacrifice; no reasonable offer refused. Lozier Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway, Phone Columbus 6537.
A beautiful 1917 H. A. L. touring twin six seven passenger; like new in condition perfect, guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive; Phone 6374 Riverside.

ALL GUARANTEED CARS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

1917 MERCER TOURING.
1917 CHANDLER TOURING.
1917 OAKLAND COUPELET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOURING.
1917 JEFFERY TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1916 MERCER TOURING.
1916 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 OAKLAND SEDANLE 6.
1916 BUICK TOURING.
STUTZ COLONIAL COUPE.
CADILLAC 8 TOURING.
STEARNS KNIGHT LIMOUSINE.
HUPMOBILE TOURING.
HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
MANY OTHERS.

VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.,
1,700 BROADWAY. ONE FLIGHT UP.

ALL OFFERS CONSIDERED!!
1917 DAVIS, 7-PASSENGER.
Slip covers, new shoes, Continental motor.
1917 LEXINGTON, 5-PASSENGER.
New car, guaranteed. Discount.
1916 OVERLAND ROADSTER.
Model "75-B"; new shoes; bargain.
1916 OLDSMOBILE, SPECIAL BODY.
Mercerized, wire wheels, Victoria top.
1916 DAVIS, 5-PASSENGER.
Slip covers, new shoes, repainted.
1916 OVERLAND, 7-PASSENGER.
Continental motor, new shoes; bargain.
1915 CHALMERS, 5-PASSENGER.
6 cylinder, bumper, slip covers.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

ATTENTION! CLEARANCE SALE!!
1917 Chandler Cloverleaf.
1917 Crow Elkhart, 2 tops.
1916 Overland 6 cyl. 7 pass.
1916 Marion Handley 6 cyl.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Chandler 7 pass.
1916 Buick "D 45" 6 cyl.
1915 Packard 3-38 7 pass.
1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1913 National 5 pass.
1914 Mercer 5 pass. Touring.
Bianchi 4 pass. Sport Roadster.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE.
1694 Broadway. Phone Circle 8515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

AUTOMOBILE 6-cylinder high-class 7-passenger touring; take lots part payment. Herrick, 70 Manhattan St.

Baby Fiat Roadster, latest importation.
LANCIA "30," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
FIAT 1914, BEARCAT.
MERCER 1916 22-72 ROADSTER.
SIMPLEX "75," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "6-48" ROADSTER.
F. I. A. T. "80," FLEETWOOD IMPORTED.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BUICK Big Six Roadster, Model 54, paint and mechanical condition perfect; extras include Hartford shock absorbers, bumper search light, tires, &c. Owner will sell, $830, or exchange, small, light, five-passenger car with cash; no dealers. F., Room 1720, 50 Broad Street.

BUICK C-37
1915 large four-cylinder, five-passenger; most satisfactory type in Buick line; reasonable for cash. 205 West 79th.

CADILLAC, 1917, Model 55, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger, touring; used as a demonstrator by one salesman only; driven less than 3,400 miles; in very fine mechanical condition; paint, tops, tires, &c., the same; especially priced. Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Department.

CADILLACS, '16 and '15; '16 Dodge Roadster, Chandler Roadster, '16 Pullman Chummy, ONE-MAN TOPS, $25; SKID CHAINS, Chesty Touring and Limousine Bodies; big bargains. 20TH CENTURY CO., 1,700 B'WAY, 5th floor.

CADILLAC 1912, 5-passenger, $250; Chalmers, 6-cylinder 1918, 5-passenger, $350; Chalmers, 1912, 7-passenger, $175; completely overhauled and in good running condition. H. S. Motor Truck Co., 306 West 64th St. Phone 6223 Columbus.

CADILLAC Sedan; late model, nearly new, luxuriously equipped, many extras, used private, guaranteed. Call owner's private stable, 148 East 39th St., near Lexington Av.

CADILLAC 1916 touring car; price attractive. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

CHALMERS LIMOUSINE 1916, WITH EXTRA SUMMER BODY; IN EXCELLENT CONDITION. INQUIRE M. L. WILE, 41 EAST 11TH. TELEPHONE STUY. 1990.

CHANDLER BROUGHAM,
Wire wheels, special body; practically new; cost $2,000; sacrifice. Phone 2624 Schuyler, between 10 and 12 A. M. No dealer.

CHANDLER four-passenger, Model 18, not two months old, perfect condition; list price $1,640; will sell cheap; no dealers. Phone Rector 9418. Higgins.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ROSKAM SCOTT CO.,
HIGH GRADE USED CARS.
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG, 4 pass. streamline; wire wheels.
1916 PIERCE 6-48 7 passenger; like new.
1917 HUDSON cabriolet; 3 passenger; like new.
1916 CADILLAC cabriolet; 3 passenger.
1916 CADILLAC; limousine brougham; Westinghouse absorbers.
1916 PACKARD 1-35 twin six limousine.
1916 STUTZ; bulldog special; exposed exhaust.
1916 PACKARD 1-35 7 passenger touring.
Cadillac touring; must be in first-class condition; state price. G 204 Times Downtown.
CADILLAC, 1917, 4 or 5 passenger preferred. Halle, 139 Bank St.
FORD Sedan wanted, new or almost new; immediate delivery; send description and price to E. M. G., Room 605, 71 Broadway, New York City.
LANCIA runabout or four-passenger, or similar car; must have starting and electric lighting systems; give full description, year, mileage, &c. Y 340 Times Annex.
LIMOUSINE.—Gentleman residing on Jersey Coast, few miles from Asbury Park, desires to rent 7-seated limousine, self-starter, with driver, for about two months at $350 per month; garage, with large bank, on premises. Address, with full particulars, B 382 Times Downtown.
PACKARD.—Wanted to hire for one week Packard twin-six 1916-17 for carburetor testing. E. M. Murray, 145 West 45th St. Tel. 3907 Bryant.
PIERCE or PACKARD 1916 or 1917 wanted; town car brougham; will purchase for immediate cash. Miss M., 135 Times.
PACKARD.—Elegant seven-passenger touring, by trip, day, week, month. Morning, 9015.
WANTED, late model 5 or 7 passenger touring car; must be in perfect condition; full particulars; no dealers. Z 289 Times Annex.
WANTED, second-hand Ford touring car; state year, model, condition, and lowest cash price. E 47 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' 225 W. 57th St. classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W.57th St. 1920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON SCHOOL, Superior instructors guarantee you a proper knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Experienced business man and successful salesman will invest $5,000 to $10,000, with services, in legitimate proposition, manufacturing preferred; no choice as to location of business; would handle State or district agency for manufacturer of established business and reputation and increase the sales. L 389 Times Downtown.
Garage and Machine Shop.—Best location in Mount Vernon, opposite New Haven Station; capacity 100 cars; good gasoline and oil agencies; also good taxi stand; long lease; this is no fake; seeing is believing; now doing good business; good reason for selling; investigate. Box H L 49 Times.

MANUFACTURER,
well rated Dun's, Bradstreet's, selling machinery to business men, wants reputable firm or private party to carry customer's paper; business backed by chattel mortgage; absolutely no risk. "Responsible," 187 Times.

TIMBER INVESTMENT.
600 acres standing timber; heavy growth spruce, beech, birch, maple; estimated cut four million feet; favorably located, few miles railroad; within six hours New York. For appointment address Box 1,679, New York.
Airplanes.—Have factory equipped to manufacture parts of airplanes; we are manufacturing submarines; have in our employe engineer experienced in airplane manufacturing; would like sub-contracts. Judson, 203 West 103d St.
Have funds to invest in good going enterprise. Where additional capital is required, either in handling existing business or to promote growth; only existing products will be entertained; state full particulars. Address Investor, Box 94 Times.
Lawyer, vigorous, constant, adaptable, able, conscientious, efficient, well connected financially, socially, will invest small amount and entire time in established business where my qualifications will be advantageous. L 346 Times Downtown.
Millinery man wanted by 5th Av. wholesale and retail ladies' hat manufacturer, established 15 years selling best trade everywhere; free of debts; $5,000, with services, buys half interest; desire increase output; investigate opportunity. E. H., 884 Times.

AGENCY HOUSE,
with fine connections in one of the greatest centres of industry in Sweden, is looking for agencies of American articles of export, i. e., wool, cotton, &c.; the best references are given. Address Annex.
Thoroughly efficient New York sales organization, centrally located office, sample rooms, record $400,000 sales kindred phonograph line one season, seeks manufacturer who desires low cost distribution. Dependable. L 2 Times.
Desire meeting several gentlemen of means to complete organization of chartered company to co-operate in well defined plans for financing several patents of proven merit showing great possibilities; principals only; appointment. E 73 Times.
Big opportunity for man with little capital to take over complete control of exclusive advertising business which has big future; no competition; fullest investigation to party meaning business. Call Shearer, 702 World Bldg.

CATCHY NAME AND SLOGAN;
brief, simple, appropriate; staple food product, with big field; started on shoestring; fair distribution already; few thousands will lead to large success eventually; money under your own control. L 278 Times Downtown.

Shoe Store for sale in Brooklyn, including elegant fixtures; old established business; can be purchased stock with fixtures, or fixtures separately. For information inquire Brooklyn Purchasing Syndicate, 610 Broadway, Brooklyn.

FOR CANADA.
A reliable firm, having a most excellent selling organization, would be pleased to communicate with manufacturers desiring Canadian representation; only A1 concerns. Apply Z 332 Times Annex.
$40,000 investment will buy established staple light manufacturing business and equity in private suburban residence; you can buy separate; no encumbrances; big sacrifice; fullest investigation courtesy. L 311 Times Downtown.
Exceptional opportunity is offered to man with business experience in old established mercantile business; $6,000 with active service required; satisfactory drawing account; investment fully secured; references required. Experienced, K 48 Times.
College graduate, clever writer, with $5,000 to $10,000 capital, to make a name for himself; big returns on investment; can connect with commercial publication of high standing. E 69 Times.
A small, well-equipped factory; metal products needed; sold all parts world; few thousand dollars to own; wonderful opportunity. Corporation, 68 Summit St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Exclusive control of device, vast possibilities, to party able devote time and money to proper development; unless thoroughly responsible don't reply. E 207 Times Downtown.
Experienced stock salesman is prepared to handle whole of good clean stock issue; full particulars and commission paid in first letter, otherwise no attention. Ability, E 44 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; genuine rates. G. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 49d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.
PACKARD Landaulets and Touring cars by hour, trip, monthly preferred; reasonable; references. Shickell, 115 West 52d St. Circle 1078.
PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.
PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.
PACKARDS for hire; hour, day, month; special rates to races and Island. St. Urban's Garage, 121 West 89th. Riverside 3237.

PACKARD CARS FOR HIRE.
Latest models; to road houses; 5 hours, $15. Brown-Bushman Co., 216 Bryant.
PACKARDS, Touring; landaulet, hour; trip very reasonable; first-class chauffeur. Lenox 9043.
PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th. Madison Square 886.
PACKARD landaulette touring; appearance like new; hour, day trip. Scanlon, Circle 2835.
TOURING August, new seven-passenger, party of two, can accommodate two persons sharing expenses. Owner, 322 West 107th St.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 852-856 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Repairing.

WE REPAIR auto radiators, lamps, wind shields, and fenders on all makes of cars. 1,650 Broadway, N. Y.

Automobile Supplies.

Sixty Chauffeurs' Steel Lockers wanted, about 18x18x72 inches; must be in first-class condition; immediate delivery. C. R. E., 128 Park Av., Room 1,123.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC Phaeton or four-passenger roadster, 1916-1917, wanted; must be mechanically perfect; cash; no dealers. W. Coughlin, 127 West 90th. Krauss Garage, 6410 Riverside.
CADILLAC. — WANTED, 1914 SEDAN; STATE BEST PRICE, MILEAGE, AND WHERE CAR CAN BE SEEN. Z 366 TIMES ANNEX.
CADILLAC.—Will purchase a 1915 or 1916 Cadillac touring; must be in first-class condition; state price. G 204 Times Downtown.
CADILLAC, 1917, 4 or 5 passenger preferred. Halle, 139 Bank St.
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STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' 225 W. 57th St. classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W.57th St. 1920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON SCHOOL, Superior instructors guarantee you a proper knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

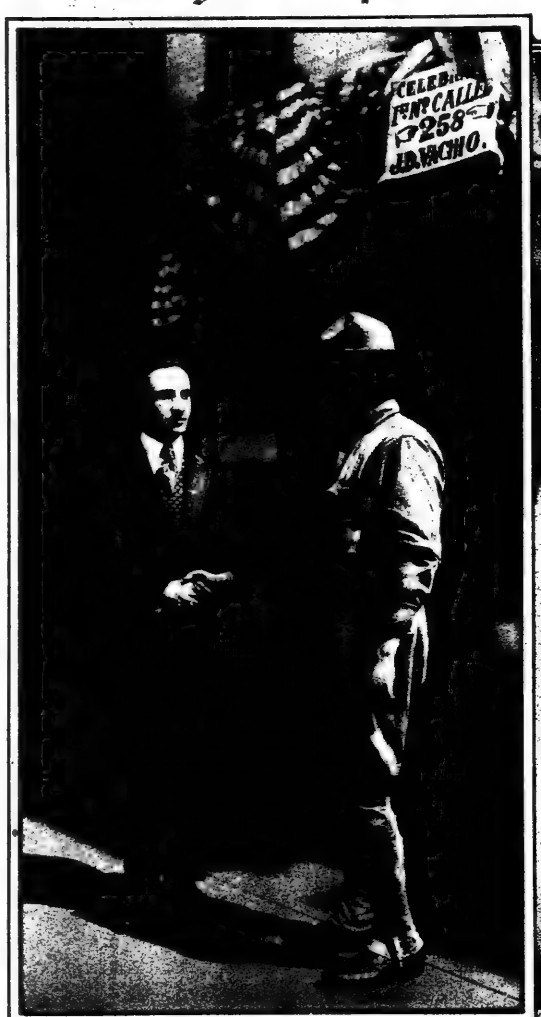
Experienced business man and successful salesman will invest $5,000 to $10,000, with services, in legitimate proposition, manufacturing preferred; no choice as to location of business; would handle State or district agency for manufacturer of established business and reputation and increase the sales. L 389 Times Downtown.
Garage and Machine Shop.—Best location in Mount Vernon, opposite New Haven Station; capacity 100 cars; good gasoline and oil agencies; also good taxi stand; long lease; this is no fake; seeing is believing; now doing good business; good reason for selling; investigate. Box H L 49 Times.

MANUFACTURER,
well rated Dun's, Bradstreet's, selling machinery to business men, wants reputable firm or private party to carry customer's paper; business backed by chattel mortgage; absolutely no risk. "Responsible," 187 Times.

TI

The New York Times

Sunday,
July 29, 1917



JOHN D. VACHIO,
Whose Draft No., 258, Was the First Drawn, and Who Decorated His Place of Business in Brooklyn and Celebrated His Country's Call, Receiving the Congratulations of Private John Cox, 47th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.
(*Times Photo Service.*)





This Photograph, With Description, Has Been Approved by the British Censor for Transmission Abroad.
(© *International Film Service.*)

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE GREAT GERMAN FLEET OF THIRTY-ONE TAUBES ARRIVING OVER THE OUTSKIRTS OF LONDON ON SATURDAY, JULY 7, FOR THE GREATEST AIR RAID SO FAR MADE ON THE BRITISH METROPOLIS, WHEN 37 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 141 INJURED, THE GERMANS LOSING THREE MACHINES ON THE RETURN TRIP.
Three British Machines Can Be Seen on the Left, Headed for an Attack on the Raiders.



CAPTAIN ALGERNON SARTORIS,
Grandson of General U. S. Grant, a Recruit in the Foreign Legion of the French Army, Where He Has Been Largely Engaged in Getting Into Shape the American Volunteers in That Legion.
(© *International Film Service.*)

SISTER MADELEINE FRANCIS JAFFRAY, R. N., Said to be the Only English-Speaking Red Cross Nurse Wounded in France, Who Was Later Decorated with the Cross of War.
She Is a Native of Chicago, and Is Attached to Ambulance Mobile No. 1, Donated by Mrs. Borden Turner of New York.



MRS. GEORGE QUINTARD HORWITZ,
Who Has Been Chosen Mayor of Moorehaven, Fla., Where She Has a War Farm from Which She Has Marketed This Year 50 Car Loads of Potatoes, 30,000 Bushels of Corn, and Many Hogs and Cattle.
Mrs. Horwitz, Formerly Miss Marian Newhall, Is the Widow of a Prominent Philadelphia Lawyer.
(*International Film Service.*)



(*Underwood & Underwood.*)

ALEXANDER KERENSKY, NEW RUSSIAN PREMIER AND DICTATOR, SALUTING AND CHEERING THE RUSSIAN FLAG AT A RECENT REVIEW HELD BY HIM AT THE FRONT.



MISS ELIZABETH RICKARD,
First Graduate of the Wireless Class for Women at Hunter College.
She Has Also Passed with Highest Rating the U. S. Bureau of Navigation's Examination and Received a First Grade Commercial Wireless License.
(*Times Photo Service.*)



GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, AMERICAN COMMANDER IN FRANCE, GETS HIS FIRST VIEW OF THE GERMAN LINES AND ACTUAL FIGHTING ON THE FRENCH FRONT.
(© *Kadel & Herbert.*)

REMARKABLE FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FIRST AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE APPEAR ON PAGES 4 AND 5.



KING GEORGE V. DESCENDING INTO A BRITISH SUBMARINE WHILE ON HIS RECENT VISIT TO THE "GRAND FLEET."
(© International Film Service.)



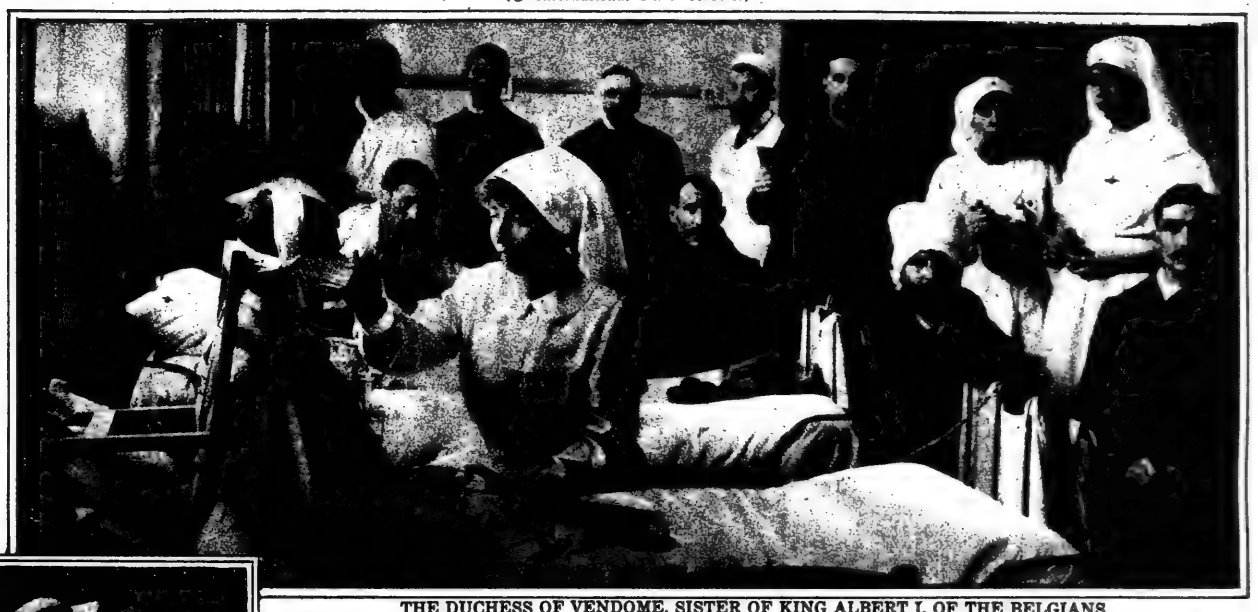
(Kadel & Herbert.)

LONGSHORE GIRLS OF THE BUSH TERMINAL RIDING HOME AFTER THE DAY'S WORK, APPARENTLY AS FRESH AS WHEN THE DAY BEGAN.

They Have Become Expert in Loading and Unloading Ships and Freight Cars and Will Do It If the Men Are Called to the War.



JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
Little Son of Mrs. William K. Dick and the Late John Jacob Astor, in His Mother's Box at the Islip Red Cross Horse Show.
(© International Film Service.)



THE DUCHESS OF VENDOME, SISTER OF KING ALBERT I. OF THE BELGIANS,
Feeding a Severely Wounded French Soldier in a War Hospital to Which the Duchess Devotes Most of Her Time and Energies.





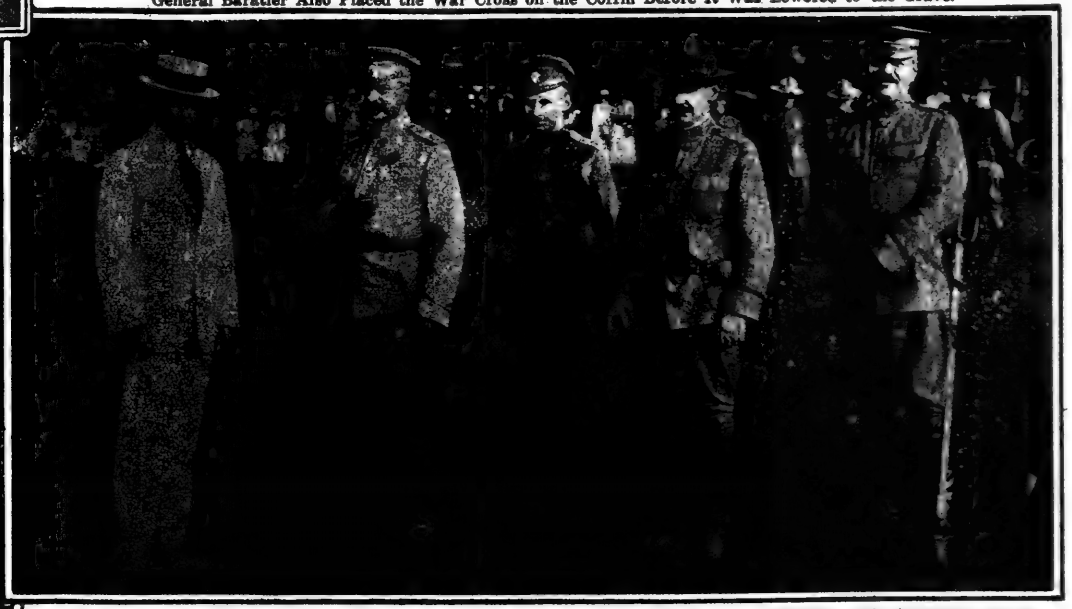
(© International Film Service.)

GENERAL A. BARATIER OF FASHODA FAME DELIVERING THE FUNERAL ADDRESS AT THE GRAVE OF PAUL J. OSBORNE OF MONTCLAIR, N. J., WHO DIED ON JUNE 22 OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE SERVICE ON THE FRENCH FRONT.
General Baratier Also Placed the War Cross on the Coffin Before It Was Lowered to the Grave.



NEW TYPE OF SKYSCRAPER TRIPLANE FLYING BOAT,
Built by the Curtiss Company, on Trial Flight Near Cleveland.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

ONE OF THE LONGSHORE GIRLS OF THE BUSH TERMINAL HELPING TO LOAD A FREIGHT CAR WITH BUNDLES OF RATTAN.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)





TWO SHIPS, FORMERLY OF THE GERMAN MERCHANT FLEET IN AMERICAN WATERS WHEN THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR, LYING IN A FRENCH PORT.
In the Right Foreground Is the Unfinished "Paris," 750 Feet Long, and the Largest French Liner Yet Built for the New York Service.
(© Kadel & Herbert.)

LIEUT. GEN. VLADIMER ROOP, OF THE RUSSIAN MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, AND SECRETARY OF STATE ROBERT LANSING, AT THE RESERVE OFFICERS' CAMP AT MADISON BARRACKS, NEW YORK.
In the Panel, Left to Right, Are: Secretary Lansing, General Roop, General Roop's Aid, Colonel W. R. Sample, Commanding Officer of Madison Barracks, and Major Nathan K. Averill, U. S. A. (Photo by White.)



GENERAL VON FLECK REVIEWING HIS TROOPS IN THE GRAND PLAZA AT HAM, SOMME DISTRICT, FRANCE, A SHORT TIME BEFORE THE GERMAN RETREAT FROM THAT SECTION.
General von Fleck Has Been Nicknamed by the French, "Le Demenageur," or "Mover," Because of the Large Quantity of Choice Furniture from the Best Houses in Ham Which He Is Said to Have Had Shipped to His Castle in Prussia. From a photograph Found in the Possession of a German Officer Captured During the Retreat.



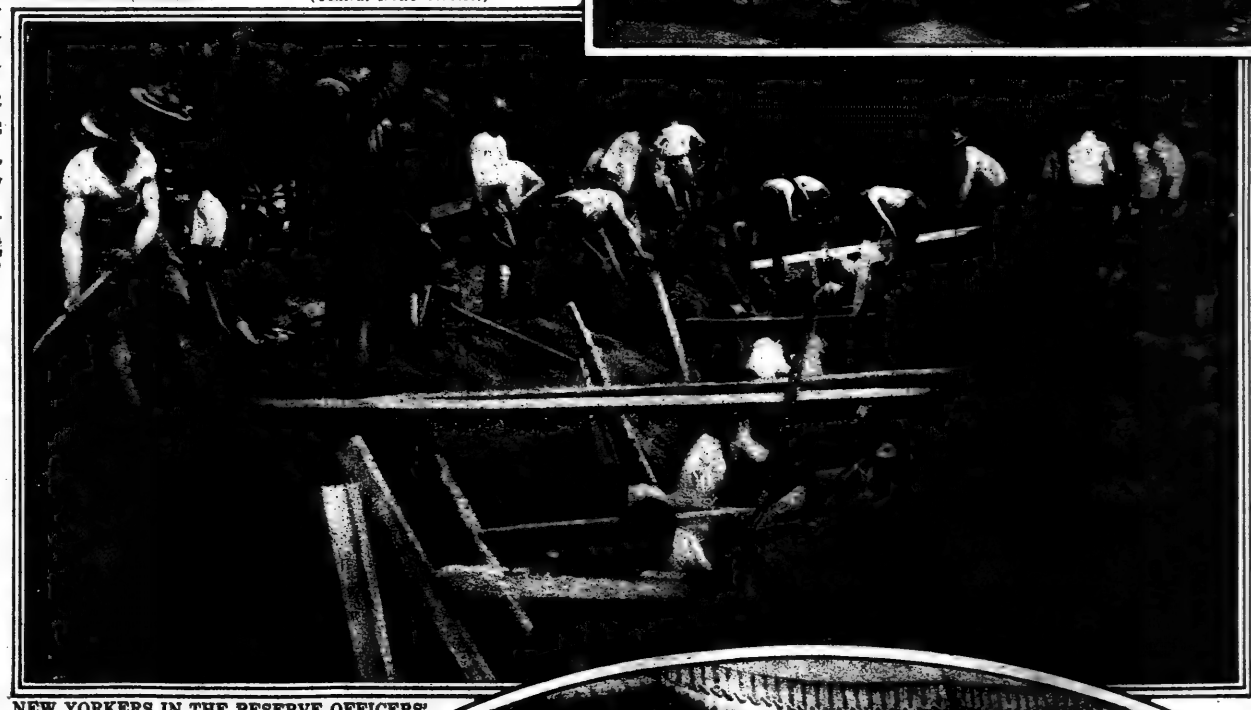


MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH W. BURDEN, Formerly Miss Margery Maude, Actress, and Daughter of Cyril Maude, the English Actor, Leaving Grace Church Chantry After Their Marriage on Last Monday.
(Central News Service.)





MRS. OLIVER HARRIMAN IN HER WAR GARDEN AT HER COUNTRY PLACE NEAR WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK.
(American Press Assn.)



LADY DIANA MANNERS, DAUGHTER OF THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, AND CALLED ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN OF ENGLAND, AS "EUROPE" IN THE TABLEAUX VIVANTS GIVEN IN LONDON FOR THE RELIEF OF BELGIAN WAR ORPHANS. The Accompanying Legend Read: "Am I Not Yet Sufficiently Civilized?"
(Central News Photo Service.)

CROWN PRINCE ALEXANDER OF SERBIA KNEELING TO CONVERSE WITH A RUSSIAN OFFICER WHO HAD RECENTLY LOST A LEG IN BATTLE.
(Kadel & Herbert.)

NEW YORKERS IN THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP AT PLATTSBURG SHORING UP TRENCHES WHICH THEY HAVE JUST DUG.
(© American Press Assn.)

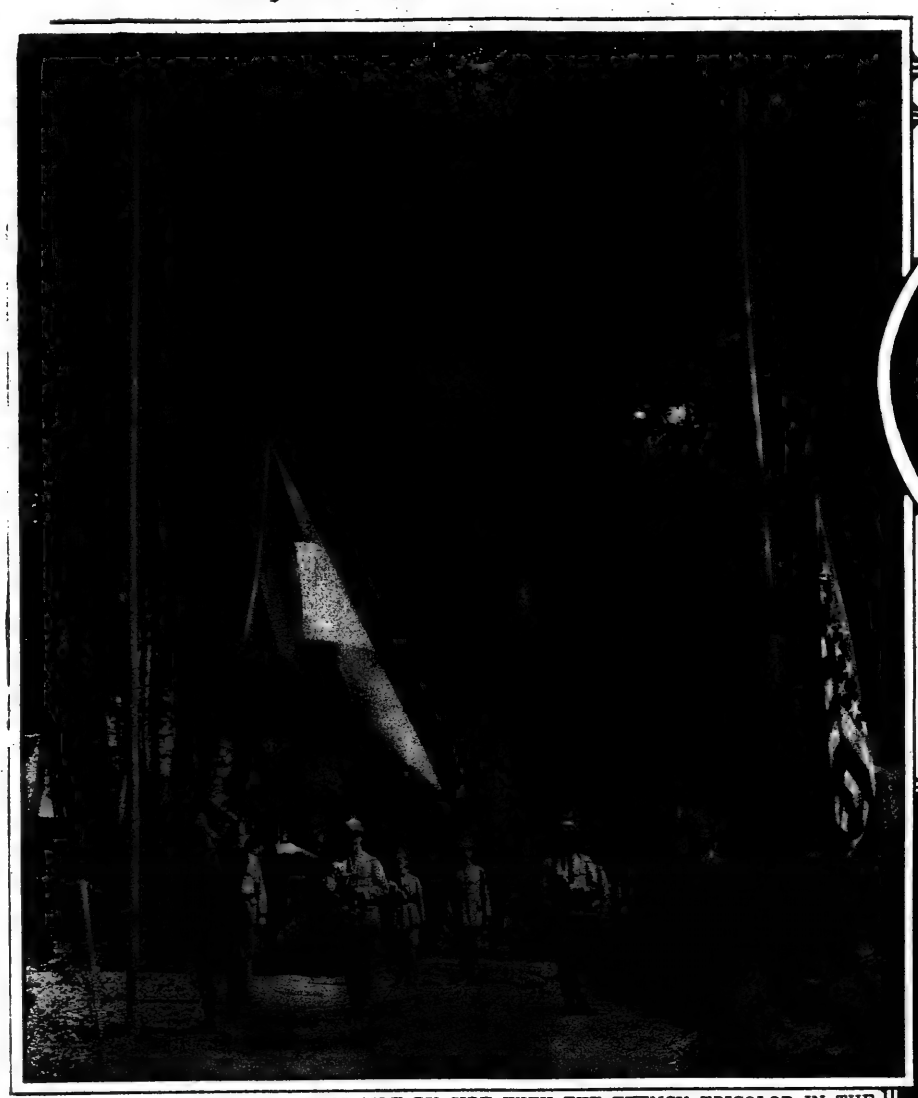


MRS. W. A. GAVIN, RECENTLY CROWNED WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN CHAMPION, DRIVING ON THE ENGLEWOOD LINKS IN THE OPENING GAMES OF THE PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' WEEK OF WAR RELIEF COMPETITIONS. (Central News Photo Service.)



(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

"SAMMIES," SOON TO SEE SERVICE IN FRANCE, RECEIVING A LESSON IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE AT THE TRAINING CAMP PITCHED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG, PENN.



THE "STARS AND STRIPES" RISING SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE FRENCH TRICOLOR IN THE AMERICAN CAMP BEHIND THE FRENCH FRONT ON THE AISNE.



AMERICAN TROOPS MARCHING OUT OF THEIR CAMPS ON THE AISNE, ACCOMPANIED BY FRENCH OFFICERS, THE MEN WEARING STEEL HELMETS.

M
French
Taken for the War
(Pictorial Pre



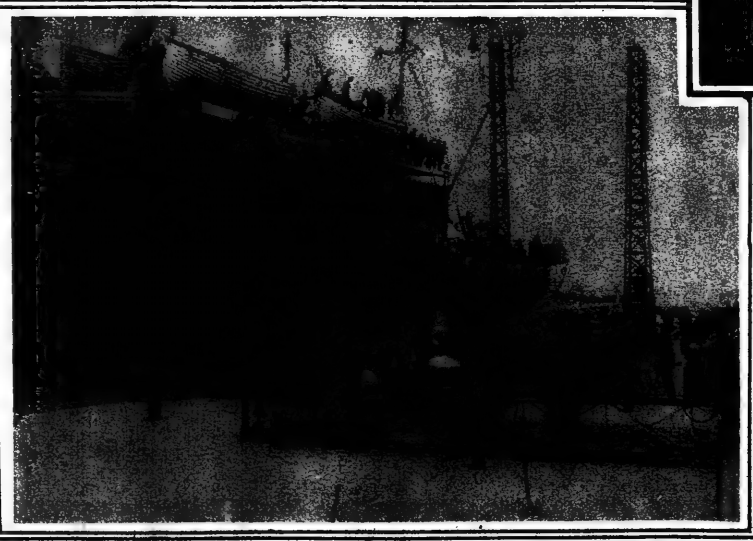
GENERAL PERSHING SPEAKING ON THE FOURTH OF JULY AT THE GRAVE OF LAFAYETTE, WITH MARSHAL JOFFRE AND THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS IN THE AUDIENCE IMMEDIATELY IN FRONT OF HIM.
French Soldiers in a War Hospital Adjoining the Cemetery Can Be Seen on the Wall Listening to the Address.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



The American Troops Are Shown for the First Time Wearing the Steel Helmets Now Donned by All Troops in Service Near the Firing Line.
(Pictorial Press.)

GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR HALT THEIR WORK TO WATCH THE ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN A FRENCH PORT.



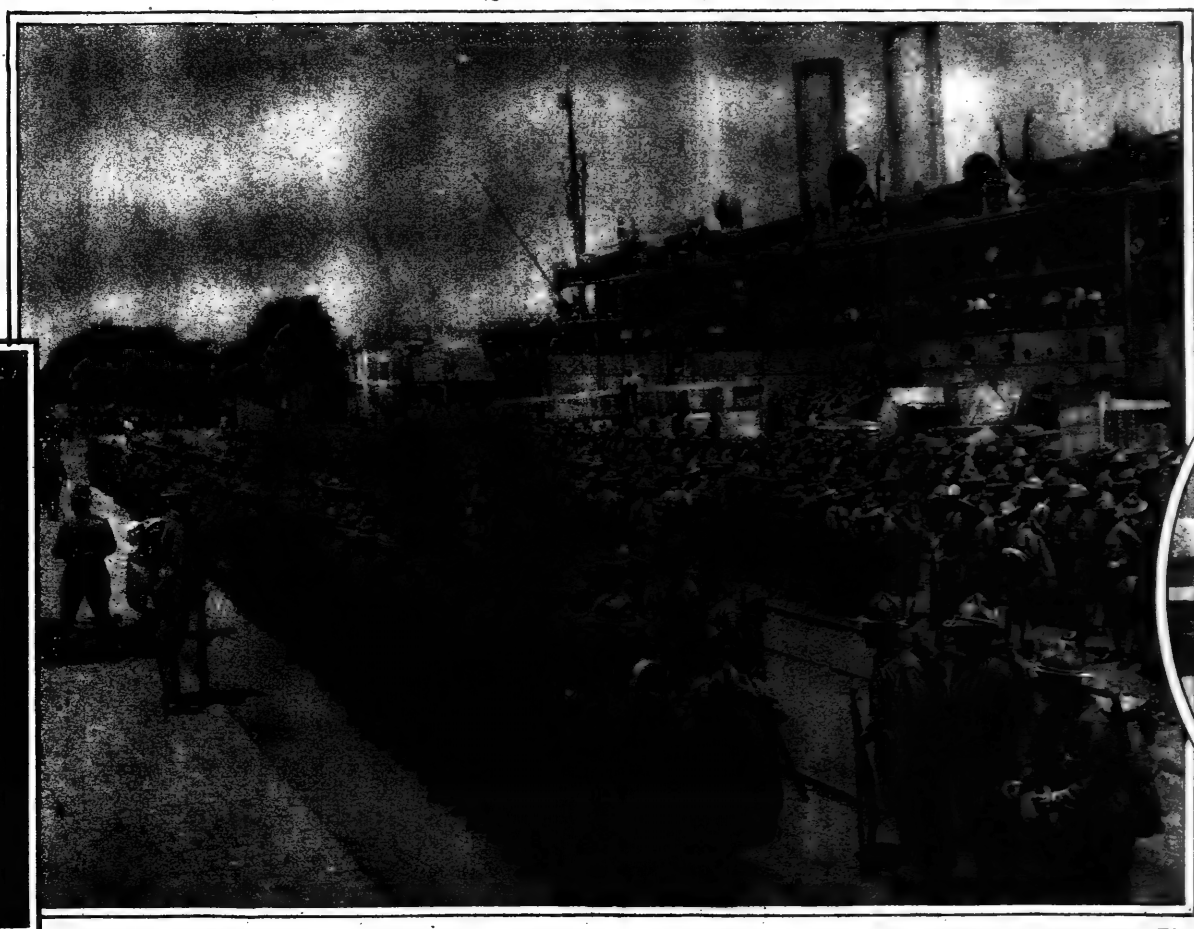


CITIZENS OF A FRENCH PORT, WITH A SPRINKLING OF FRENCH SOLDIERS, GET THEIR FIRST VIEW OF AMERICAN TROOPS.
(© International Film Service.)

AN AMERICAN SHIP UNDER THE CONVOY OF UNITED STATES DESTROYERS, WHICH ARE SHOWN MANOEUVRING AFTER HAVING FIRED ON AN ATTACKING SUBMARINE.
From a New and Remarkable Photograph Approved by the Government for Publication, but About Which Little Can Be Stated.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



AMERICAN SOLDIERS, IN PARIS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION, COVERED WITH FLOWERS RAINED DOWN UPON THEM FROM BALCONIES. (© International Film Service.)



AMERICAN INFANTRY, JUST ARRIVED IN A FRENCH PORT, FORMING ON ONE OF THE DOCKS PREPARATORY TO MARCHING AWAY TO THE CAMPS ERECTED FOR THEM BEYOND THE CITY.
(Pictorial Press.)

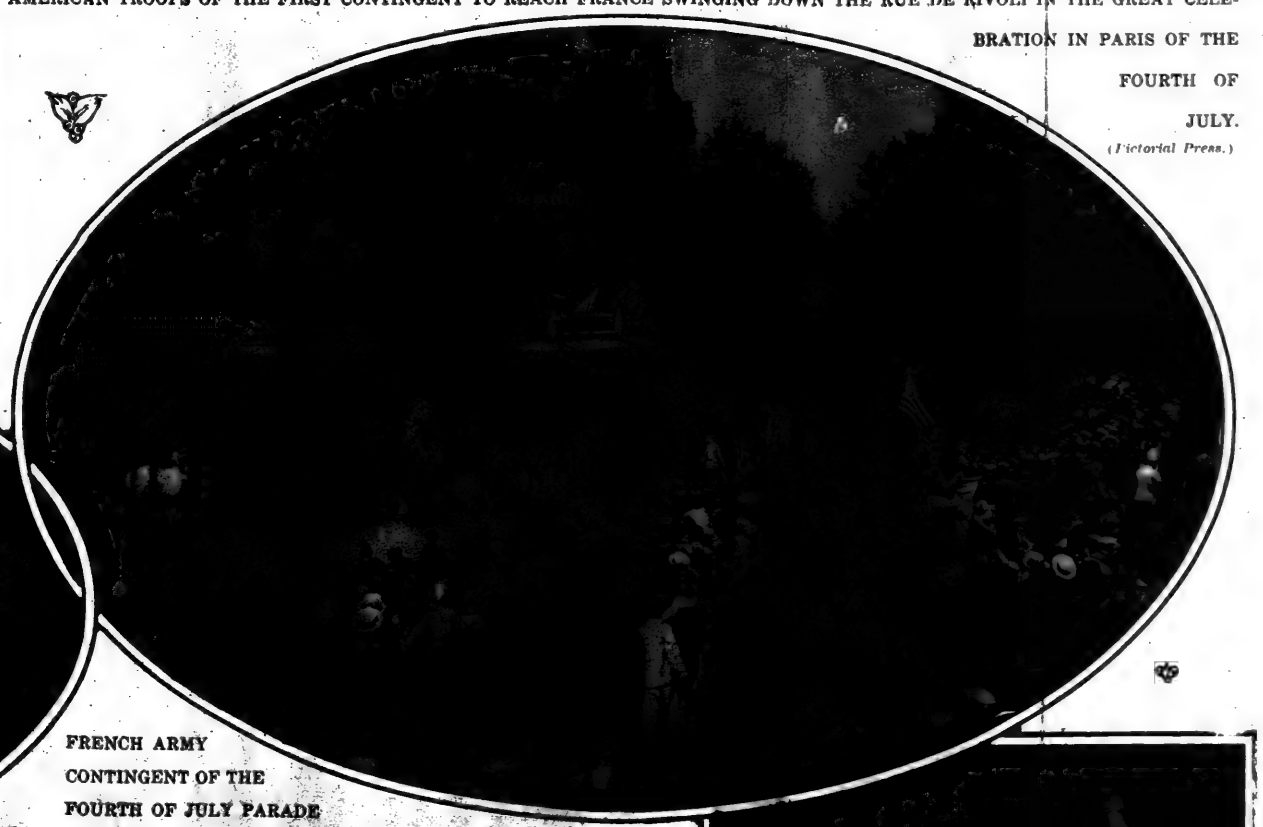


This and Accom-
Photographs of the
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AMERICAN TROOPS OF THE FIRST CONTINGENT TO REACH FRANCE SWINGING DOWN THE RUE DE RIVOLI IN THE GREAT CELEBRATION IN PARIS OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.
(*Pictorial Press.*)





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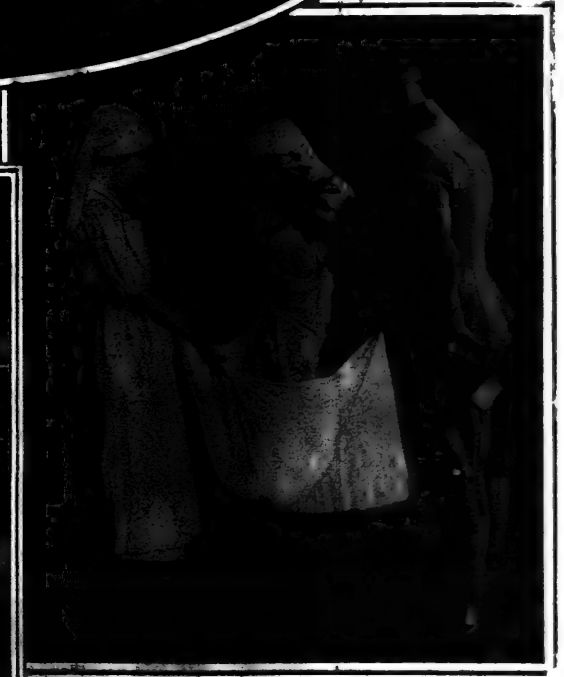
FRENCH ARMY
CONTINGENT OF THE
FOURTH OF JULY PARADE
IN PARIS PASSING THE PLACE DE LA BASTILLE.
(*Pictorial Press.*)



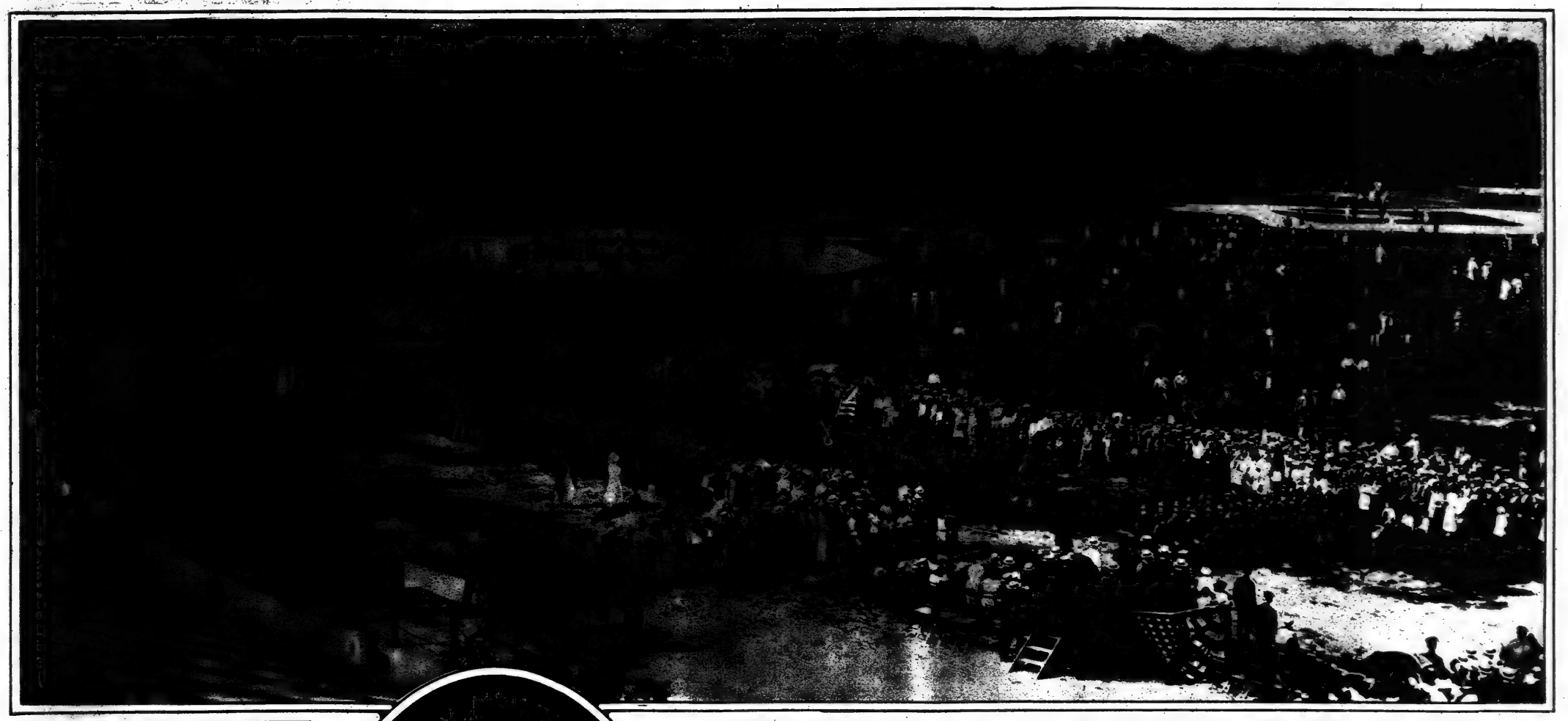
NERAL WILLIAM L. SIBERT AND STAFF
FRANCE TO TAKE COMMAND OF THE
N CAMP BEHIND THE FRENCH FRONT.
(© *Kadel & Herbert.*)



GENERAL NIOX, IN THE PRESENCE OF PRESIDENT POINCARE, MARSHAL JOFFRE, GENERAL PERSHING, AND OF THE LEADING CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICIALS OF PARIS, GATHERED BEFORE THE INVALIDES, NAPOLEON'S TOMB, RECEIVING THE "STARS AND STRIPES," BORNE BY THE AMERICAN CONTINGENT OF THE FOREIGN LEGION AFTER THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR, FOR PERMANENT PRESERVATION IN THE INVALIDES CHAPEL.
(*Pictorial Press.*)



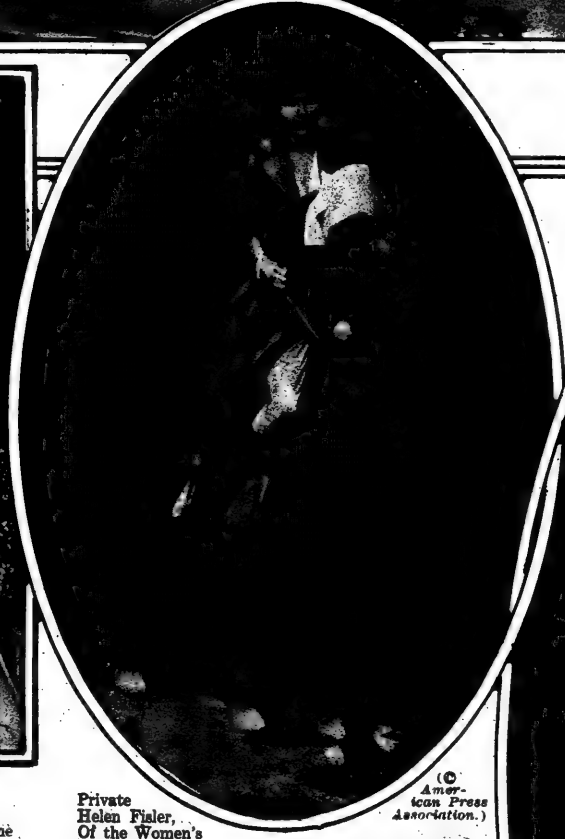
FRENCH RED CROSS NURSES DISTRIBUTING SANDWICHES AMONG AMERICAN SOLDIERS ON THEIR ARRIVAL IN PARIS FOR THE INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION.
(© *International Film Service.*)



THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y., PASSING THE REVIEWING STAND DURING THE GALA RECRUITING DEMONSTRATION IN PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN, A WEEK AGO.
(Times Photo Service.)



MRS. WILLIAM ANSON,
Formerly Miss Louise Van Wagenen.
Mr. Anson, Now a Texas Ranch Owner, Is the Second Son of the Second Earl of Lichfield, and a Brother of the Third Earl.
(White Studio.)



Private
Helen Fisler,
Of the Women's
Mounted Emergency Corps, Giving at the Brooklyn Recruiting Rally a Demonstration of Conveying from the Field a Wounded Soldier, to Whom She Has Administered "First Aid" and Lifted to Her Horse.
(© *American Press Association.*)



THE VARUNA,
THE NEW CLASS 38-FOOTER, OWNED BY COMMODORE FORD OF THE LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB, AND CARRYING THE NEW MARCONI RIG, WINNING IN THE FIRST RACE OF THE SEASON.
(Edwin Levick.)



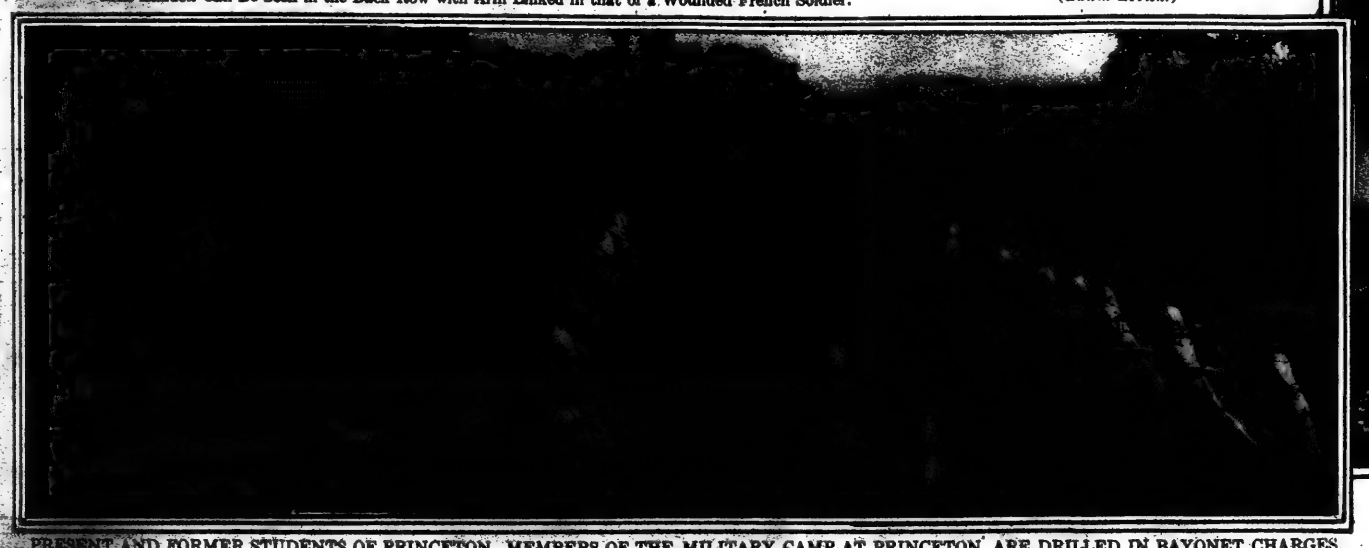
PRIVATE
CORNELIUS
VANDERBILT, JR.,
Nineteen Years Old Son of Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt of the Twenty-Second Regiment, Who Has Enlisted as a Private in the National Guard, N. Y., Assigned to a Typewriting Job at the Seventh Regiment Armory.
(© *International Film Service.*)



SCENE IN THE WARD CONDUCTED BY MISS RUTH LANDON, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. EDWARD H. LANDON OF NEW YORK, IN THE AMERICAN WAR HOSPITAL AT NEUILLY, FRANCE.
Miss Landon Can Be Seen in the Back Row with Arm Linked in that of a Wounded French Soldier.



THE NEW 38-FOOTER NIMBUS, SAILED BY "EDDIE" FISH, SECOND IN THE RACE WITH THE MARCONI RIGGED VARUNA OFF LARCHMONT, CROSSING THE FINISH LINE ONE AND THREE-QUARTER SECONDS BEHIND THE WINNER IN A TWENTY-TWO MILE SPIN.
(Edwin Levick.)



PRESENT AND FORMER STUDENTS OF PRINCETON, MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY CAMP AT PRINCETON, ARE DRILLED IN BAYONET CHARGES.
(Paul Thompson.)

James McCreery & Co.

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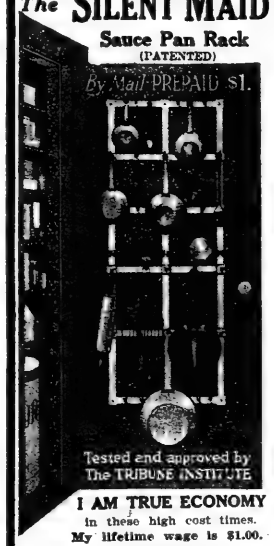
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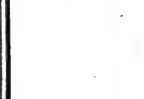
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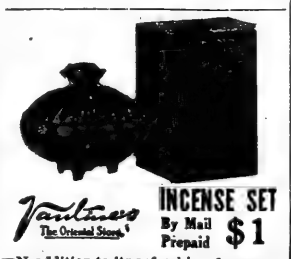
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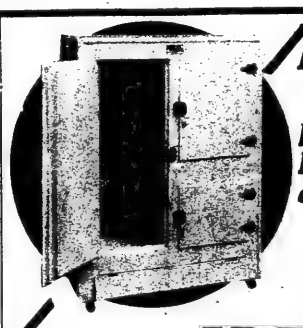
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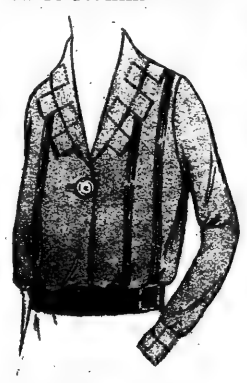
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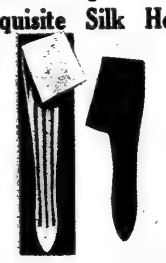
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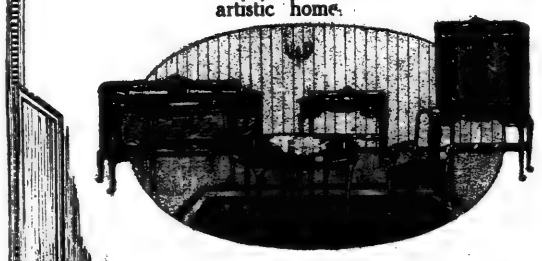
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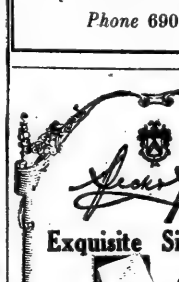
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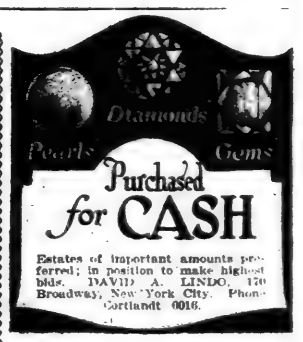
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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1917

SECTION SIX
Including
BOOK REVIEW (Section 7)

SIXTEEN PAGES

WAR-BRED SOCIALISM

Whether It Will Be Checked in America Depends on Attitude of Big Industry, Says Senator Newlands

IF the coal operators who recently agreed upon and suggested to the Government $3 a ton as a fair price for their output had made it $2 or $2.50, the march of the United States toward the goal of socialism would not have been so far along as it now is, according to Senator Francis G. Newlands, who, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, has spent years in listening to and studying the pros and cons of all the arguments incidental to the Government control of transportation and to the problems of the other great industries.

Furthermore, the Senator declared in the course of this interview at his home in Washington the other evening, it depends upon the wartime behavior of the great producers themselves whether this country finds itself, at the end of the war, upon a permanent basis of collectivism or State socialism. In this connection he heartily commends the lumber producers for what they have done already and speaks a good word for the copper and aluminium interests, but he does not think that the coal and steel and iron industries have yet shown the full measure of patriotism and unselfishness which the country has the right to expect of them.

And as to the Sherman law against combinations in restraint of trade, which the Government itself has set aside in the emergency of war, Senator Newlands is confident that if control of combinations proves to be a better thing for the public than penalizing them, such combinations, so controlled and regulated, will continue as a permanent factor in industry after the declaration of peace.

"Our war conditions," said Senator Newlands, "now require supreme collective effort, and that, carried out to the full extent, means socialism. We have found that in war the law of supply and demand breaks down because extraordinary demands are precipitated upon moderate supply. Prices soar, and that means disturbances and readjustments for every kind of labor and industry and for commerce.

"We could not wait long enough, upon entering the war, for the usual effect of increased demand, namely, increased production, to restore the price levels. Therefore, in the stress of war it becomes necessary to take over plants or control prices, unless the desired results of reasonable prices can be obtained by understanding with the producers. When I say reasonable prices I mean reasonable prices not only for the Government but for the public. It is not to be imagined that a country can successfully prosecute a war, even though it obtains its supplies at reasonable prices, if its industrial forces at home are upset by strikes and lockouts. Increasing prices invariably mean a ferment of labor troubles which, in turn, materially impair the military strength of a nation at the front. The laborer is bound to compare the amount which a dollar of his wages will buy today with what it would buy a month and a year ago. He has to do this; he is compelled to contend all the time for the maintenance of the power of his wages. If things go up in price his wages must go up, too.

"We must avoid such a race between prices and wages by keeping prices down, not only for the sake of conserving all our present industrial strength for war purposes, but for the sake of the economic welfare of the United States after the war in its international trade relations. If we do not avoid such a race between prices and wages both will increase steadily till the end of the war, when our wage level will be above that of the other belligerent countries in which there has been better control. And the country with the highest wage level will then be at a disadvantage. Its cost of production of all commodities will be above that of the other countries, which will put it out of the running in any competition in its own markets and in the markets of the world. And the high wage level will also bring an influx of labor which the country will not be able to handle.

"Every consideration, therefore, demands that a proper price level shall be maintained by Government regulation, and this, of course, involves a form of State socialism.

"Thus far the Administration has sought by mobilizing its industries and by inviting their chiefs to become members of the great co-ordinating committees in connection with the National Council of Defense and the Advisory Commission to conscript by a friendly process these interests in the service of the Republic. This method has succeeded so far as some of the products are concerned. For example, it is perfectly clear that the principles of competitive bidding would not have been applicable to the construction of the sixteen great army cantonments, each of them intended to be a city of 40,000 soldiers. The risk in a market of rising prices for construction material would have been too great for the contracting builders to name reasonable terms for their work. But the mobilized lumber interests rose to the emergency patriotically, took a survey of the whole lumber situation of the country, and then voluntarily named the reasonable price of from $20 to $23 a thousand feet, a figure very slightly above normal. The result is that the work on the cantonments has gone on with marvelous rapidity and certainty.

"The coal and iron interests have not responded so patriotically. The pre-war price of coal at the mines was from $1.10 to $1.40 a ton. Since then miners' wages have been somewhat increased, enough perhaps to add 25 cents to the cost of production. The cost of materials used in the mines has increased somewhat and higher coal prices were to be expected, naturally. But the extraordinary demand on normal supply, accompanied by car shortage which impeded distribution and deliveries, forced the price of a part of the coal supply, uncontracted for, up to $5 and $6 a ton at the mines. The factories became alarmed and bid acutely against each other. Then the coal operators met at the suggestion of the National Council of Defense and they seemed to think that they were doing a patriotic thing in naming $3 as a fair price at the mouth of the mine.

"If they had been wise, if their notion of patriotism had coincided more closely with public opinion, they would have named a price nearer $2 than $3. Such a price would have made ample allowance for increased cost and extraordinary conditions and afforded a liberal profit. The price is not satisfactory to the War and Navy Departments and to the public and it probably will be necessary to commandeer the mines or their output, or, through both national and State agencies, to fix the price of coal in both interstate and State commerce, thus placing the mines in the group of publicly regulated industries along with the railroads, the telephone and telegraph and the gas and electric light and power companies. In any event the country has been forced a step nearer to socialism by the action of the coal men and we are bound to come out of the war with a great many more industries publicly regulated than we had in the beginning.

"The matter of commandeering opens up a new question. Before the war, if you had asked me whether the Government had power to commandeer properties and plants for public as well as for Government use, I should have said no. But now, in wartime, the strength of the nation's military forces at the front depends so much on the virility and welfare of all the people at home that I am inclined to believe that the courts would uphold the Government in commandeering a public necessity as a legitimate war measure if it were necessary for the proper care of the people.

"But that is a digression. Now as to steel—but first let me say that apparently the copper and aluminium interests have dealt fairly with the Government by giving it prices much below the market of the day. But the iron and steel industries have not, thus far, shown any such disposition of helpfulness. On the contrary, the indications are that they are demanding, or will demand, more than double the pre-war prices. If so, the Government will have to deal summarily with them, not only in its own interest but for the benefit of the public.

"It depends upon the leaders of these industries as well as upon the coal men and all other big producers of necessities whether this country will be permanently socialized after the war. It remains for them to fix, as they may and can, reasonable and just prices and thus do away with the necessity of applying collective force. If there is any statesmanship in these industries able to control the producers they will see the wisdom of main-



Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada.

taining a fair and stable price level, notwithstanding the temptation of the hour and the times offered by the present plight of humanity. If they yield to this temptation, if they attempt to charge 'all the traffic will bear,' either the Government will take them all over or they will have labor rushing in to share with them the spoils and they will have a lofty wage level which it will be difficult to reduce when the price level falls as a matter of course at the end of the war. It is a reasonable prediction that no industry which is taken over by the Government will ever go back to private ownership.

"An interesting question more or less relevant to all this is what is to become of the Sherman law. That law is based on competition and on the theory that increased prices resulting from increased demands will be followed by increased production, which in turn lowers the prices, and that thus in the long run an equilibrium is maintained. This law is enforced largely by provisions which penalize agreements between producers tending to stabilize or increase prices. When extraordinary demands are imposed on existing supplies, as at present, the Government, with a view to mobilizing its transportation facilities and its commodities, thus increasing both efficiency and volume, has been compelled to deal with each industry collectively and to urge it to combine for such higher efficiency and greater output. This necessarily involves understandings and agreements between railroads and producers which might be regarded as violations of the Sherman law in normal times.

"For example, the coal operators met at the invitation of the Government and discussed prices, a thing they hardly would have dared to do before the war. And as to the railroads, the Government, by law, has authorized the appointment of an Executive Committee by all the roads for the purpose of co-ordinating their energies. This thing would have been open to suspicion, to say the least, before the war. So, you see, the tendency of war conditions is to substitute for penalization of combinations a control and regulation of combinations. If this proves successful and results to public advantage it will be continued after the war. And collectivism in Government will encourage a regulated collectivism in industry."

Pan Germans' 1895 Dream and Reality of 1917

Andre Cheradame, Who Exposed Gigantic German Plot, Shows How Kaiser's Government Follows Program of 22 Years Ago

ANDRE CHERADAME, the French writer, whose book, "The Pan German Plot Unmasked," based on twenty-two years' study of the Pan German scheme to dominate Europe and the universe, made a tremendous sensation, now comes forward with additional evidence to show that the gigantic scheme of conquest exposed by him and the policy now being followed by the German Government are, to a considerable extent, identical. In his book he declared that "Mitteleuropa"—the German-dominated empire extending from Berlin through Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Constantinople to Asia Minor—was practically an accomplished fact; that Germany would do everything possible to hoodwink the Allies into making such a peace as would leave her hegemony over this great chain of nations intact. And now the man who got on the Pan German trail nearly a quarter of a century ago, when statesmen, diplomats, and public in the allied countries thought tales of German lust for world-conquest mere myths, has written an article in the French journal, L'Illustration, to prove how successive steps taken by the Kaiser's Government with regard to the territories occupied by the German armies amount to a deliberate realization of the Pan German plan as outlined in the pamphlet, "Pan-Germany and Central Europe About 1950," which appeared in 1895. The article bears the significant title, "Germany's War Aims Unmasked by Events."

Russia, says M. Chéradame, presents the gravest danger. The kernel of the Pan German scheme is to split her apart. The German design is to set up an autonomous kingdom of Little Russia, (Ukraine)—of course, under German tutelage. In the light of recent news dispatches, telling of the demand for separation in the Ukraine which precipitated the last Russian Ministerial crisis, the Frenchman's prophecy of German machinations in the Ukraine takes on special significance. And it is well, too, to bear in mind another prophecy of M. Chéradame, to the effect that there is sure to be a German offensive against Southern Russia, designed to cut off that region from the rest of the Russian dominions. This, also, is significant, now that the Kaiser's troops are once more headed eastward.

To drive his points home, M. Chéradame, in his article, takes up successively German procedure in Belgium, the Baltic Provinces, Poland, Little Russia, &c., setting on one side the fate which the framers of the Pan German plan reserved for each one of these lands, and, on the other side, what the Germans have done in each since the outbreak of the war. By this method he certainly adduces some startling parallels between the unofficial dream of 1895 and the official reality of 1917.

The Pan German plot of 1895, M. Chéradame reminds his readers, called for the following:

1. The creation of a Pan German Confederation of Central Europe, comprising the present German Empire, Luxemburg, Holland, Belgium, German Switzerland, and Austria-Hungary.

2. The foundation, on the outer rim of this central nucleus, of a series of satellite States subject to the hegemony of Berlin, including Baltic principalities, the Kingdom of Poland, Little Russia, Rumania, and Greater Serbia, which were to form, together with the Central European Empire proper, a far vaster system to be called "the German Customs Union."

Taking up the situation in detail, M. Chéradame comes first to Belgium, regarding which he quotes as follows from the Pan German pamphlet of 1895:

> A partition of Belgium between the Flemish and Walloons is inevitable. * * * The Flemish kingdom, like Holland, will give up having a fleet, but will keep its army organised with the same special rights as are possessed by Saxony and Bavaria. Antwerp will become a fortress and war port of the German Empire, connected with the Rhine by a canal of vast dimensions and with Berlin by an ultra-direct railway. The Belgian Congo will remain a colony administered by Flanders, though the latter, it must be admitted, will be a weak base for such an important colonial possession.

To link this summary plan for disposing of Belgium with Germany's acts since her armies violated Belgian territory, M. Chéradame writes:

> General von Falkenhausen, Governor General of Belgium, continuing the task of General von Bissing, who has just died, is working feverishly to create simultaneously administrative separation and moral hostility between Flemings and Walloons. The last phase of German projects with regard to Belgium was outlined by Count Bothmer in the journal Wirklichkeit. Belgium, he said, would be "restored," but would form a commercial and customs union with Germany, which would control the Belgian railways and organize the railway lines toward Antwerp and Zeebrugge in such a way as to allow the Berlin staff eventually to throw troops rapidly toward the fortified Belgian coast. The Belgian Congo was to pass to Germany.

M. Chéradame admits that Germany's intentions regarding Lithuania, Courland, Esthonia, and Livonia are still hazy, though he points out the relationship between the Pan German plan of 1895 to make these territories into independent duchies under German hegemony and the proclamation of the autonomy of Lithuania, made by the Germans in January, 1917. Regarding Poland, likewise, he is confronted with uncertainty. He finds a resemblance, however, between the Germanized Poland sketched by the framers of the 1895 plan—a Poland which, though beyond the German boundaries, was to obey the military and other dictates of Pan Germany—and the German "kingdom" of Poland, proclaimed last year by the Germans.

It is when he takes up Little Russia that M. Chéradame makes his prophecy of a forthcoming German invasion of that region. After calling attention to the fact that the 1895 Pan German plan provided for a Little Russia so dominated by Germany that posts, telegraphs, and railways were to be parts of the German system, he writes:

> Having observed the enormous German military preparations on the frontiers of LMtle Russia, General Alexeieff recently declared: "The Russian Army, so formidable only yesterday, is today reduced to fatal impotence, and that in the presence of a terrible, tenacious and strong foe, stretching eager hands toward the other provinces of Southern Russia, not content with the territory already invaded."

The question of Southern Russia is intimately bound up with the future of Rumania, declares M. Chéradame, and Rumania, he points out, was the object of special attention from the Pan Germans of 1895. He quotes these schemes of theirs having to do with that Balkan kingdom:

> Rumania is to enter into the Pan German customs union and assure to Austria a military and commercial port on the Lower Danube, connected by rail, Rumania is to keep her own army, but must make a military treaty with Austria, and she is to renounce having a navy. The protection of her coasts will be assured by the German fleet.
>
> In case of victorious war against Russia, Rumania might obtain Upper Bessarabia as far as the Dniester. In this event Austria would get Lower Bessarabia, which would form the margravate of Bessarabia. By properly utilising the German colonies already in this region, this margravate might be transformed into a purely German frontier State. This Austro-German State would include the cities of Odessa, Bender, Borodino, Formosa, Beni, Ismail, and the Sulina mouths of the Danube. At the mouth of the German Danube German warships would mount guard in the Black Sea.

Commenting on this ambitious program, M. Chéradame writes:

> As to the annexation of Russian Bessarabia to the future Pan Germanized Greater Rumania, it would be a result of the German campaign predicted by General Alexeieff, the object of which would be to seize the mouths of the Danube and Southern Russia. The only modification made in the 1895 program was caused by the participation of Bulgaria in the war on the side of the Central Powers. In accordance with the plan of Bulgarian hegemony, published at Sofia in 1907, the Rumanian Dobrudja is promised by Berlin to the Bulgarians. The Peater Lloyd has just declared, on this matter: "The mouths of the Danube are, for the victorious Central Powers, as important as the Bosporus or the Dardanelles. It is there that the Germans inhabiting Russia and expropriated by Russia should settle."

The French author calls attention to the fact that the plan of twenty-two years ago suggested the formation of a Southern Slavic State, consisting of Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Montenegro, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. But the advocates of German expansion added that this State should be attached to Austria-Hungary by a personal union, (through the Prince appointed to reign over it,) so that it would be in reality only another vassal State of Pan-Germany.

As for Austria-Hungary, M. Chéradame recalls how the Pan German plan declared that it must be tightly bound to Germany politically and economically, and he points to the present-day subservience of Austria-Hungary to the Kaiser's Government as additional and most important evidence of the inexorable carrying out of the Pan German program. He does not imply, to be sure, that the framers of the plan pretended to have solved the Austro-Hungarian problem to their own satisfaction; the settlement of that arch-puzzle was beyond the assurance even of those who so coolly apportioned other parts of Europe in neat packages with Pan German labels.

When he comes to Turkey, M. Chéradame finds that the Pan German dreams of 1895 are substantially the realities of 1917, the enslavement of Turkey by Berlin being complete.

M. Chéradame sums up as follows:

> A comparison of the state of affairs in 1917, as shown by the Austro-German military front in the east, and the pamphlet and the map of 1895, proves:
>
> 1. That the realization of the Pan German plan, made twenty-two years ago and constituting Germany's war aims, is being integrally followed.
>
> 2. That the projects of forming kingdoms of Poland and Greater Serbia, (Jugoslavia,) presented to the Allies as novelties and as signs of a change of orientation in the Government of Vienna, are, in reality—and this is a most important fact to bear in mind, because it makes clear the true tendencies of the new Emperor of Austria—creations provided for by the Pan German plan of 1895, with the purpose not of freeing the nationalities of Austria-Hungary, but, on the contrary, of dividing them in order to Germanize them more easily afterward.
>
> 3. That the "camouflage" of the situation in Austria-Hungary had, as its principal object, to trick the Russian extremists and save the Austria of the Hapsburgs, the preservation of which is the fundamental condition of the Pan German schemes of crystallization.
>
> 4. That the obstinate silence of the German Chancellor (Bethmann Hollweg) regarding the war aims of Germany is explained by his declaration of May 12, 1915, to Baron von Gebsattel of the Pan German League, in which he said: "Only after the complete defeat of all the enemies of Germany will it be well to define the Pan German war aims. For the present the interests of the nation forbid a deeper study of these aims." Certainly the anarchistic crisis in Russia will not make the demands of the German Chancellor more moderate than they were two years ago, when the Russian Army was very formidable.
>
> 5. That the entire present situation is dominated by the state of mind ruling in Berlin, regarding which the Tägliche Rundschau (May 24, 1917,) admitted: "We may rest assured that Russia has ceased to count among our foes. If we reach an agreement with the new Government or the one following it so much the better, but we shall reach it by coldly exploiting the internal situation in the former empire now in the throes of revolution. Today more than ever we have the right to demand from Russia indemnities and the annexations of those territories for colonization purposes of which we are absolutely in need."

To telescope Russia—that is the gigantic object to achieve which the Berlin Government now ranges all the pawns in its formidable and complex game.

For the South's Gone Dry

(Author unknown.)

Lay the jest about the julep in the campher balls at last,
For the miracle has happened and the olden days are past;
That which makes Milwaukee famous does not foam in Tennessee,
And the lid on old Missouri is as tight locked as can be;
For the eggnog and the rye has gone awry,
And the punch bowls hold carnations, and the South,
"By Gawd, Sir, 's dry."

By the still side of the hillside in Kentucky all is still,
For the damp refreshments must be dipped up from the rill;
N'th China's stately ruler gives his "Cola" glass a shove
And discusses local option with the South China Cow,
For the mint bed makes a pasture and the cork-screw hangeth high
And the cocktail glass is dusty and the South,
"By Gawd, Sir, 's dry.

All the nightcaps now have tassels and are worn upon the head,
Not the nightcaps that were taken when nobody went to bed;
When the Colonel and the Major and the Gen'l and Judge
Met to have a little nip to give their appetites an edge,
Now each can walk a chalkline when the stars are in the sky,
For the fizz glass now is fizzless and the South,
"By Gawd, Sir, 's dry."

Though she still has pretty women and her heroes still are fast,
"Old Kentucky's" crowning glory is a memory of the past;
Now the partisans of "Straight goods" and the "Rectified" speak well,
For what's the use of scrapping when the business' gone to h—;
In those lovely tasseled cornfields all the crows are living high,
Each distillery's a graveyard, for the South,
"By Gawd, Sir, 's dry."

—Houston Post.

Small Chance for Draft Dodgers If Doctors Know Their Business

Scientific Methods for Detecting Malingerers Who Pretend Ailments of Eyes, Ears or Muscles

A WORD with you, Mr. Would-Be Slacker. If you're thinking of trying to dodge the selective draft by pretending physical disability when you get before the local exemption board, here's a bit of advice: Don't. Since you are Mr. Would-Be Slacker there is no use preaching patriotism to you. But here is something that will influence you: If you try to dodge the draft and are caught, there is a heavy penalty, both fine and imprisonment; and you're almost sure to be caught.

Yes, there is no question about it, it seems an easy sort of a thing to dodge the draft by "faking" some sort of physical disability. For instance, Uncle Sam doesn't want men who cannot hear well with both ears. Now, it would seem that all you have to do to escape shouldering a rifle and being shipped off to "somewhere in France" is to pretend and keep on pretending that you can't hear with one or the other or both ears. If you simply keep on pretending, who is there that can get inside your head and discover whether or not you really do hear?

Once more a bit of advice: It's better for you to shoulder your rifle than to experiment with a local exemption board in the effort to find out whether deafness can be feigned.

It is true that the raising of an army by conscription has reversed the experience of our army surgeons. Heretofore, with a volunteer army, their effort has been directed to keeping out the unfit who want to get in. With a conscript army the effort must be directed to getting in the fit who want to keep out. Translated into current slang, this effort on the part of the civil surgeons on the local exemption boards and of the army surgeons to whom the conscripts will be passed on before they are finally accepted into the army, is "spotting the faker." Translated into medical language, this is "detecting the malingerer."

Now, the malingerer, with all his wily ways, is an individual with whom the medical profession is well acquainted. Specialists have devoted much high-priced time to him. They have devised strategy with which to meet his stratagems; they have invented machines with which to detect him; and, most important of all, they have written books so that their specialized knowledge may be passed on to the general profession.

All of this has come about because negligence suits against employers, accident insurance, and railroad companies have made malingering a profitable occupation, if it can be astutely enough pursued. The employers, accident insurance, and railroad companies have been willing to pay the doctors liberally if they could become more astute than the malingerers, and the doctors have.

There is perhaps no greater specialist on this subject in the world than Sir John Collie, M. D., J. P. He has had a long and wide experience in England, rendering services to the Council of the City of London, employers, and insurance and other accident offices. His book, "Malingering and Feigned Sickness," is a recognized authority.

Here is a list of the professional paraphernalia that Sir John carries with him when he is called away from his office to examine a malingerer suspect:

1. Small faradic battery, with break key in one of the electrodes.
2. Stethoscope.
3. Ophthalmoscope.
4. Plain mirror for retinoscopy.
5. Aural specula.
6. Tuning fork.
7. A treble wick candle.
8. Ordinary tape measure.
9. Nasal specula.
10. Sheet of Snellin's test-type for distant vision, (unmounted.)
11. Test-type for near vision, (Professor E. Jaeger's or Snellin's.)
12. Set of red, blue, and green pencils for marking the skin.
13. Bottle of biniodide soloida.
14. India rubber finger-stall.
15. Tube of sterile vaseline.
16. Notebook and pencils.

This is what might be called the field battery of the expert who goes gunning for malingerers. The fixed battery, or his office paraphernalia, is even more unnerving. Only one item of this will be mentioned here. This is the battery for combined continuous and faradic currents.

Any one unacquainted with the wiles of the malingerer is amazed to learn the lengths to which he will go. He may, for instance, wish to simulate a hand or arm or foot or leg that has lost muscular power and become atrophied. In order to do this, he may keep the extremity helplessly swathed in bandages until from lack of use it actually acquires the flabby, blue, bloodless appearance of a genuinely atrophied extremity.

But unfortunately for his painfully built up plan, there are electric reactions of the muscles. No one has control over the electric stimulation of his muscle tissue. This is what the battery is for. A chart of the body, with dots showing the motor points, looks like a piece of fly paper at the very apex of the fly season.

Such methods, however, are only fallen back upon in extreme cases. As a general rule, the doctor's special knowledge matched against the malingerer's ignorance of physiology and anatomy, together with the fact that he is lying and trying to make up symptoms and must constantly be on his guard, is sufficient to decide the match.

Ordinary professional knowledge is usually a sufficient equipment for the doctor who is trying to detect the malingerer. If he's got a little of the expert cross-examiner in him, he may be said to hold cards and spades in the game. But if in addition to all this he has just a dash of Sherlock Holmes, he's got the deck hopelessly stacked against the malingerer.

To illustrate: Pretended deafness is recognized as one of the most difficult things to detect. Here appeareth the ability of the cross-examiner. Sir John tells the story.

A reluctant juryman complained to the court that he was too deaf to serve.

"I regret," said the Judge in kindly, sympathetic and subdued tones, "to hear of your affliction. How long have you suffered?"

"For a very long time, Your Honor," came the prompt reply.

"You'll make a very satisfactory juryman," opined the Judge. "I won't excuse you."

Now for the Sherlock Holmes touch: Sir John urges that where a man complains that an upper extremity is useless, the hands be carefully examined and compared to see if one is markedly softer than the other, or if callosities are equally pronounced. He also says to look at the hand that is said to be useless, to see if it is stained with tobacco. If the man complains that one leg is powerless, look at his shoes; if they are both equally well worn, presuming that they are not a new pair, the inference is obvious.

One of the ruses that Sir John dwells upon as a trap into which the malingerer is sure to fall unless he is both unusually wary and also well acquainted with physiology, is to make the examination of the suspected muscle or organ when you have thrown the malingerer off his guard by apparently transferring your examination to some other part of the body.

A man complaining of sciatica may be taken as an instance. Sir John says that he has been able to satisfy himself of the absence of any real sciatica by asking sympathetically if the soles of the feet are sensitive to pin-pricks, and asking the patient to straighten his knee and raise the sole of his foot to the doctor's hand. If no pain is complained of in this position, (knee extended and the ankle and hip flexed,) it is an almost sure indication that no sciatica is present.

In cases of pretended muscular weakness of one of the arms, a useful method is to lift both arms at right angles to the body and into a horizontal position. Then suddenly withdraw all support. If one arm were really incapable of being raised, as is so often alleged, it would drop limply to the side when all support is withdrawn. Often, however, what happens is that it remains for a second or two in the position into which it was lifted, and then, as the suspect becomes aware of the trick that is being played on him, it is gradually allowed to fall to the side.

Sometimes, when a man says he cannot raise his arms because of an alleged paralysis of the deltoid and other shoulder muscles, if the arm is placed by the examiner in a horizontal position and the man is sympathetically exhorted to be very careful how the arm is allowed to fall to the side, not infrequently he will slowly and gradually let the limb down—unmistakable evidence that the muscles are still capable of exercising their functions.

Sir John relates how a certain man complained that because of an accident he could not raise his arm from his body more than a certain height, demonstrating by raising it to no more than a right angle. Sir John suddenly asked how high he could raise it before the accident, and he shot it high above his head.

One of the most frequent questions the examiner has to decide is whether an alleged pain is real, exaggerated, or wholly absent. Experience soon gives an instinctive perception of the truth.

The attitude of the malingerer at the very commencement of the examination will often show what course he is going to pursue. He shrinks away before he is touched. When he is induced to submit to examination, he complains bitterly long before he can possibly have been really hurt.

Often it is remarkably difficult to keep him from looking at the place which is being manipulated. Knowing that he cannot feel pain from the movement which is being made, he desires to fall back upon the sense of sight for information as to the exact time when his protest may best be made. Sir John says that it is therefore one of the first essentials in an examination to make the patient keep his face turned away from the part which is being manipulated.

Sir John recommends, as the first thing to be done, that the suspect be asked to point out with one finger the exact spot where he feels the pain. This should be marked with a blue pencil. After a little interval, the suspect is again asked to indicate the spot. He should not see where he is pointing, and, if the pain is an assumed one, he may point out a spot several inches away from the first one.

The suspect will probably complain of the lightest touch. His attention must be distracted by various means. One way is to ask him whether the other side hurts, at the same time applying firm pressure to it. His attention being diverted to the other side, it may be possible to put considerable pressure on the side that is alleged to be affected without eliciting evidence of pain.

Every doctor knows the movements that will produce pain in a given portion of the body, supposing there is any real trouble there. If, for instance, a man really has pain in the upper part of his back, this can generally be elicited by bending the head forward, while the trunk is held rigid, thus stretching the vertebral muscles. Sir John points out that a very important thing to observe is whether there is an interval between the movement alleged to be painful and the expression of pain. In true pain, the wince or the cry, or whatever indication is being made that pain is being felt, follows almost instantaneously on the stimulus causing the pain and is involuntary. If there is an appreciable interval, however short, it indicates that the patient has had to think whether or not he is really suffering.

There are also certain objective symptoms which may be present. There may be flushing of the face or pallor and sweating. There may be dilation of the pupil of the eye. One authority states that the pupil will sometimes be found to dilate rapidly when pain is really felt. There may be increased rapidity of the pulse.

Alleged partial blindness is not so difficult to detect, says Sir John, as might at first be imagined. He describes an impressive number of ways whereby, relying on nothing but cards of test-types or equally simple contrivances, the doctor may unmask the man who is pretending that the vision of one or both eyes is defective.

Here is an experiment to be tried on a man who is suspected of hiding his ability to read test-types:

Place him twenty feet away from a pierglass upon which is fastened a card of Snellin's test-types and induce him to indicate the line beyond which he can no longer read the letters. Then stand him ten feet nearer the mirror. Place a test card with similar letters of the same size, but printed backwards, in his hand to be held facing the pierglass and in front of his chest. Then tell him to read the letters which he sees reflected in the mirror.

As he is now standing at half the distance from the mirror that he was in the first place, should he be ignorant of the laws of reflection, he will usually, if a malingerer, boldly read double the number of letters that he read in the first instance.

A man who is pretending that he can only see with one eye may be easily detected with the ordinary parlor stereoscope. Most of the ordinary double photographs prepared for the stereoscope have a description of the subject printed at the bottom of one photograph only, generally that opposite the right eye. This printed matter, when looked at through the stereoscope, is seen with the right eye only; and if, therefore, it is read, it proves that the right eye is not blind.

If the printed matter is covered over by means of a strip of paper, and the same words are similarly printed at the bottom of the photograph which is opposite the left eye; and the suspect again reads the description, he sees also with the left eye.

Another useful test is based on the fact that if one wears green glasses he will not see that grass is green.

Print on a piece of ordinary note paper the letters THEORY. The alternate letters are to be made with a very soft red, and the others with a very soft black pencil. Suppose the person who is being examined says he cannot read with his right eye. Put a piece of ruby red glass (a piece of the red glass from a photographic lantern will do) in front of his left eye, and ask him to spell the letters in front of him. If he spells THEORY, then se sees with the right, or alleged blind, eye. The ruby glass absolutely prevents the red letters from being seen with the left eye, and as he has read the

(Continued on Following Page.)



Roscoe Conkling, Deputy Attorney General in Charge of New York Draft.

Russian Demagogy--By Alexander F. Kerensky

Myths, Suspicions, and Deceptions That Befogged the Nation's Reason Deplored by the Man Who Is Now War Dictator

This article by Premier Kerensky of Russia appeared originally in the Russian Radical magazine Northern Notes, in January, 1917. Kerensky wrote the article in reply to one by Mr. Isgoyev, a prominent member of the Cadet Party and a noted economist and publicist. Portions dealing with Russian political dissensions preceding the revolution, which would be unintelligible to American readers, have been omitted in the translation.

I MEANT to write about the attitude of the Imperial Duma toward the social and economic questions of wartime—the questions that prove the irreconcilability of the basic social tendencies of the majority of the Imperial Duma with those of the majority of the Bloc—about what must be done immediately for the solution of the gigantic economic crisis in order to prevent a complete economic breakdown. The "Provisions Problem," in relation to the Bloc of the Imperial Duma, would be in many respects a very interesting topic to discuss. I meant to write on this, but * * * I read in the December issue of the Russkaya Mysl an article by Mr. Isgoyev, and I feel an urgent need to write something on demagogy.

Many colored facts of the present sufficiently reveal the spirit of the "new man" in those "mature politicians," or in the ordinary Russians, for whom the war became that "rejuvenating bath" which washed them clean of the sins of 1905 to such an extent that frequently, instead of becoming rejuvenated, they are simply naked people who have reverted to the psychology of the primitive man.

I had occasion to write that the great European war flung the political consciousness of the main part of our society "from Europe to Asia" and forced it to react against the attitude of the authorities toward the people, in a manner between "à la Moscow" and "à la Tartar." Even the opinion which, according to the Moscow formula, the people were allowed to have was renounced. This retrogression in politics corresponded, as one might have expected, to a kind of general backsliding to the primitive in thinking and in world outlook.

A movement in the direction of political and social mythology began. Political "mythmaking" sprang up. The picture of the world became extremely simplified. The capacity for explaining and generalizing on events was lost. A leaning toward personification of events, toward fetichism, became noticeable. For example, the terrible phenomena of the world conflict, which came as the inevitable consequence of complex political and social causes, were regarded as a conspiracy of the "bad" against the "good"; or were ascribed to the machinations of "one man," who, if he is not Satan himself, is at least one of his "angels."

The severe trials and misfortunes that have fallen to the lot of our native land are considered the results of internal intrigues of the enemy; the defeats and failures that afflict the enemy are attributed to Supreme Justice, &c. It seems as if the human intellect, oppressed with the horror and the immensity of events, has lost the power to perform its function—to explain events—and explanations give way to fairy tales. * * *

In his remarkable novel, "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," H. G. Wells profoundly reveals the painful evolution of consciousness that English society went through during the war. He tells how, after the initial perplexity and surprise, the "second stage" began. * * *

"It was marked by the first beginnings of a spy hunt, by the first denunciations of naturalized aliens, and by some anti-German rioting among the mixed alien population in the East End"; then "it became peevish and impatient, like some ill-trained man who is sick; it directed itself no longer against the enemy alone, but fitfully against imagined traitors and shirkers * * *"

So, for a long time, our military failures were sincerely attributed to "treason," to the crimes of individuals, and on this soil blossomed the "abominable calumny" of a whole nation. But, little by little, people began to reason, ceased to be satisfied with mythology, and, analyzing facts, they began to come to the conclusion—elementary and partial at first—that the cause of the failures lay in the shortage of ammunition and supplies. New blows, another effort of thought, and the causes of events open up deeper, and consciousness becomes clarified. And so, slowly, gropingly, there came at last the inevitable conclusion: the entire system is at fault. I purposely take this instance, momentous and clear to all, the instance of the evolution of the masses' conception of the causes of our failures—an evolution from primitive fetichism to the modern working hypothesis.

But we know very well that, besides the naïve masses who sincerely saw the "Jew" where they later learned to discern the system, besides those few who did not lose their power of reasoning and fought the calumny from the very beginning—risking, in their turn, accusations about German money—there were also those others of whom Christ said: "Verily I say unto you, it were better for them to fasten a stone to their necks and cast themselves into the sea." There were persons who knew the whole truth of the matter, high priests who smiled to one another and turned the delusions of the common herd to their own interest. They fed the legend with new "facts," pretending to give them credence. They sailed with the tide, they played upon the instincts of the stupefied and exasperated masses—they were practicing demagogy.

Then came the high cost of living, that symptom of the developing process of disruption of the country's economic structure, and again the "pirate," the shopkeepers, the speculator were pushed to the front. A wave of pogroms swept the country before the mind of the average man learned to discern here, too, the system, not the person. The Liberals did not have the civic courage to oppose their authority, their convictions, and dignity, to the hateful demagogy. They could not do it, not alone because they were preserving the "Bloc"—no, they could not do it, because some in their own ranks had the same psychology of fetichism, the same myth-making; they did not wish to lose their authority, to go against the tide; they were afraid to measure forces with the conscienceless demagogues.

How regrettable it is that the cultural temper of very many could not hold out against the ordeal by fire and sword and, after some resistance, were carried away by the elemental current of war psychology, terrible at times in its nudity and primitiveness. And how much courage one needed, how much political training and sense of responsibility, not to yield to weakness and adopt the policy of non-resistance to outbursts of "patriotic moods." It was still more difficult for some to withstand the desire to utilize the people's state of mind; oftentimes it is so easy to escape the consequences of one's own deeds by the timely offering of fitting scapegoats to the disaffected people angered by defeat, to set the perplexed soldier against the alien, the hungry against the first merchant, to find a "German" among old comrades.

And this demagogic game of cat and mouse is spreading more and more; the political promoters begin to resort to this method in their utterances, feeding and supporting with their authority the most absurd tales. Nobody, it is true, was surprised when, in November, at the time of the acute conflict between the old régime and the country, Purishkevich (he shared with Markoe the leadership of the reactionary Right) made a most demagogic speech in the Imperial Duma, full of hints at treason by anybody and everybody, which in reality was adroitly intended to divert the people's wrath into channels harmless to the powers that be. (This speech, by the way, was from beginning to end refuted, so far as the facts go, by the persons cast under suspicion.) Such utterances of the Right "promoters," who changed only the object of their attacks, not the method, are matters of course, but one is filled with surprise and resentment on behalf of Russian public opinion when such vile demagogy meets with sympathy and support from the leading Liberal circles.

One is still more perplexed when the utterances and writings of some of the most prominent Liberal leaders begin to carry the same flavor of demagogic opportunism, when they strive to substitute dark hints, calculated to excite the people, for documents and serious proof. Is this an unconscious result of the dark and grave experiences of war time, or the influence of the corrupting example, of the convenience of the demagogic method for taking advantage of the common people? Really, it is so simple! Just substitute "German" for "Jewish" brutality, declare all who think otherwise to be "Germanophiles," and, when possible, hint cautiously at treason—that is the rather simple recipe. The recipe is very old. The "sicilists" of the eighties were hounded in the same way; in 1905 Japanese money appeared, &c. But then the effort to explain the labor movement by means of Japanese money called forth general resentment, whereas now—well, times were revolutionary then, but now it is patriotism!

This passion for mythmaking in politics is constantly gaining ground. The old conceptions of the forbidden and the permitted in journalism disappear, and those whose duty it is to direct their powers of understanding toward aiding the people, so that the latter also may understand events and get at their real import, themselves become dominated by fear of the mob and introduce new temptations and chaos into public consciousness. That is why I stopped at Mr. Isgoyev's article. It is so typical, nowadays, in this time of beclouded minds and political fortune telling * * *

Well, God be with him—with this Mr. Isgoyev. He does not matter. But now, perhaps, my long preface about demagogy is clear. I think that if Russian society were not passing through this grave disease such "literature" would not appear in the columns of the Russkaya Mysl, admittedly a magazine with old social traditions. The sense of proportion became atrophied; the boundaries between the permitted and the forbidden were wiped out; all that was wanted was that the enemies within and without should "get it good and hard" from the Left and from the Right.

Is it not time, gentlemen, to stop and think over what is going on around us? Is it not time to give up this demagogical confusion thrice confounded? Is it not time to leave these provocations, treasons, dark forces, and so on—which are, after all, naïve—and come back to a serious analysis and explanation of events? Really, the time has arrived to put an end to this psychosis and look about us more attentively; to understand, at last, the true cause of the phenomena which shake the foundations of the country with ever-increasing frequency. Is it really worthy of a nation's reason to strive stubbornly to reduce the world tragedy to a tragi-comical farce that is played somewhere in the reception rooms of stately mansions, in departmental secret offices, and in the backyards of Russian society? Do not all these "provocations" and "conspiracies" and "treasons," &c., remind you, after all, of the philosophy of the Moscow beggarwomen, who reduced all of politics, domestic and foreign, to "antichrist" and England, plotting perpetually against Mother Russia? It is time to leave the stuffy atmosphere of grandmothers' tales and get out into the fresh air of free human thought. Really, one feels hurt and ashamed at this lingering period of beclouded reason that has seized the greater part of thinking Russian society.

Small Chance for Draft Dodger if Doctors Know Their Business

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

red letters, he must have done so with the right eye.

Sir John cautions that in making this test it is important not to mark the letters heavily, or the impression of the letters, apart from the color, will show on the paper and can easily be read. It is for this reason that the examiner is warned to use a soft red pencil. Red ink is not suitable.

Pretended deafness is one of the most difficult forms of malingering to detect. Deafness of long standing can be diagnosed from the voice. The characteristic monotone of the deaf is only found in pronounced and genuine cases. A man who is deaf in one ear and who wishes to hear naturally and involuntarily turns his head toward the speaker. Vowel sounds are better heard than consonants.

Even these few facts, used with guile, have proved sufficient to trap many a malingerer. A man who has obstinately refused to hear has, after a long examination, been caught by the simple ruse of being told, in the same tone of voice: "All right, you can go now."

There are many tests. Some, for instance, with the tuning-fork, which placed near the opening of the ear, or against the skull back of the ear, or in the middle of the forehead, produce different results upon a person who is genuinely suffering from one or another form of deafness, results which it is impossible for the malingerer to describe unless he has professional knowledge and can use it readily.

Here is a simple method of testing the hearing recommended by Sir John: One ear of the suspect should be closed by one of the examiners placing the palm of his hand accurately over the opening of the ear and pressing it firmly. The suspect is then blindfolded, and he is tested at various distances by means of a watch, tuning-fork, or whispering. And the results must be definitely recorded. If malingering is being attempted, it is impossible for accuracy to be maintained, and the recorded results will vary in an amusing way. The hearing distances will be found to increase gradually as the testing continues. For instance, the suspect is asked whether he hears the watch at, say twelve feet. If he says no, the examiner noiselessly approaches until, perhaps at two feet, he admits that he hears it. This is noted and the experiment repeated several times. The bandage covering the eyes is removed, and the whole experiment is fully explained. Then the eyes are again blindfolded, and the experiment repeated. At every stage a careful record should be made in writing. In time the suspect becomes very uncertain of his ground, and his answers become so inaccurate that there is no question that he is telling a falsehood.

All of Sir John's remarks were confined to men who were trying to fleece railroad and accident insurance companies and such. Failure simply meant a business venture that went astray. The conscript malingerer before one of Uncle Sam's local exemption boards will have this further—and very big—handicap: Failure will mean heavy fine and imprisonment.

South's Women Eager to Help in Winning War

Enthusiasm Is Conspicuous in Cities and Spreading to Remote Districts—Red Cross Needs No Draft System for Its Army

PERHAPS it may be said in objection to the printing of the following facts about the activity of the women of the South in the present war that it is discriminating, because the women of the North, East, and West are just as active. So they are. Much of what is here stated of Virginia and the Carolinas and the Gulf States may be applied, with the change of nothing but names, to the women of New England or the Pacific Coast or any other group of States between the two oceans.

But there is a special reason for writing something about the women of the South. A man who fell into the mistake of basing a general conclusion on a few unusual and isolated cases recently made the casual remark that Southern women did not seem to be showing any particular interest in the participation of the United States in the world war, and that they were not doing their share in the war activities such as always fall to the lot of the women of a country. This remark crept into print. There were many indignant protests and denials. Whereupon the writer of this article visited some of the towns and villages in a section of the South and, in response to letters, received a mass of information from the men and women leaders of all forms of war work in all the States concerned.

Before the evidence came, there were attempts to explain an indifference which did not exist. It was said that women of a country which had been invaded, who had grown up with all the memories and traditions of civil war in their own land, could not be expected to have any enthusiasm for war under any circumstances. In another half century, it was remarked by way of illustration, the women of Belgium and Northern France would look upon war differently from the women of England, and so today the American women of the South, especially the older ones, must not be expected to go into this thing with the same eagerness as that displayed by the women of the North. But all these fine-spun theories can be brushed aside, or, better, turned about, and accepted as added proof of the very thing they were thought to disprove.

"Yes, we were invaded," say the Southern women, "and because of that we know best what war means. The big thing that it means to us as women is that we must do all we can to help our soldiers and to help those other women and children whose fate it is to live in the lands that are being invaded today. It is a queer, strange notion that the woman who has suffered will not be the first to relieve suffering."

That is the true theory on which Southern womanhood is basing all its activity for the present war. There is no difference between the old and the young, between those who were old enough in the sixties to have keen, living memories of those days and their daughters and granddaughters who know of '61 only from the family stories and, in many cases, from the family destitution that followed the war. The women who were girls in Georgia when Sherman marched to the sea, who were living in the Shenandoah Valley when Sheridan rode his raids, who saw their homes in Virginia fought for many times by the Army of the Potomac and the army of Lee, are too old now, or most of them are, to sew for the Red Cross, because the bandages must be straight and even, and that takes keen eyesight. But they all can knit, and the old ladies are clamoring for wool and more wool with which to do their part.

"Our trouble is never to get women to work and give," said Henry W. Anderson at Richmond. He is the Red Cross Director for the State of Virginia and has just been made head of the Red Cross Mission to Rumania. "The real difficulty is to get the material fast enough for them to work with. I am talking of all women, old and young, rich and poor, black and white. If you think there is anything in the notion that women who have lived through one war will not help in another, let me tell you of an old lady down in Petersburg. She is eighty-one years old. One of her brothers was killed and three others were wounded in the civil war. She lived then as now in Petersburg and went through the siege of that city with one of her children as a baby. Near the end of the siege she went three days without food. But now we get a letter from her every week demanding more wool for the things she is knitting for the soldiers, soldiers fighting under the same flag that was carried by the troops who besieged her city in '65.

"I'll tell you of another old lady who oversubscribed the other day to the Red Cross war fund. She lost a husband and a brother and a son in the civil war and has had a hard time to get along ever since. But she is famous in her neighborhood for her homemade preserves and jams. She wanted to give something, but had no money. Some one suggested that she give two jars of fruit. She gave two dozen jars. Figure out the percentage of that oversubscription for yourself. The spirit of that old lady in giving twenty-four jars when she was asked for two was the same as that of the City of Richmond as a whole when it subscribed $410,000 to the Red Cross Fund, for which its allotment was $200,000.

"Then there was a little girl, a child, with no war memories of the past, but with ideas of her own concerning the war of the present, ideas that were too big to be satisfied by the giving of pennies. She got a place in a store as an errand girl and in the course of a few days earned a dollar. She came with it to the Red Cross as her contribution and received a membership button. But that is not the best part of her story. Never had the child prized anything so much as she did that button. She put it on and took it right off and hid it in her pocket. That old dress was not worthy of the button. She went back to the store, a dry goods place, and asked if she could not work long enough to earn a waist or something else that was clean and whole. They put her to work again, and she would not wear her button until she had been paid off in the new clothes.

"There are the cases of the very old and the very young. It is the same story all the way between. The Richmond Chapter of the Red Cross, which did not really get under way until March, now has a membership of 25,000, or about one-fourth the entire white population of the city, due almost entirely to the activity of the women. That subscription of $410,000 means $4 for nearly every white man, woman, and child in the city. Of the total amount, $270,000 was raised at a mass meeting in one afternoon. The subscriptions range from 3 cents to $40,000, and not more than half a dozen were from corporations.

"But other facts are just as significant, even more so than the totals of enrollment and subscriptions. The women of this city are like the Brahmins of Boston. They have always been ready to give and to work, but never before have they been willing to let their service take on the added value of being an example to others. Now they have done that. Women who would shrink from having their parties and personal social affairs mentioned in the newspapers have put on the Red Cross veils and stood at the street corners to get new members. More than 200 of them did that work and they gained 5,000 new members by that means alone. They have sat in two-hour shifts in the most conspicuous show windew in town doing demonstration work on Red Cross bandages—and they have actually marched in the streets.

"Richmond never saw a suffrage parade. Even the women of this city who want the vote would hardly march for it in the city streets. But they did march for the war and for their work in the war. Here is the formation of that parade, perhaps the most remarkable thing in the history of Richmond. First came the police. Then the white directors of the Richmond Chapter, next the colored directors of the colored branch. Behind these colored directors marched the white members of the chapter, then the school children, and after them the colored branch with its band. If you knew Richmond, if you knew the women of Virginia, you would need no evidence other than the formation of that Red Cross parade to know that those women are stirred to the very depths of their hearts and souls by this war.

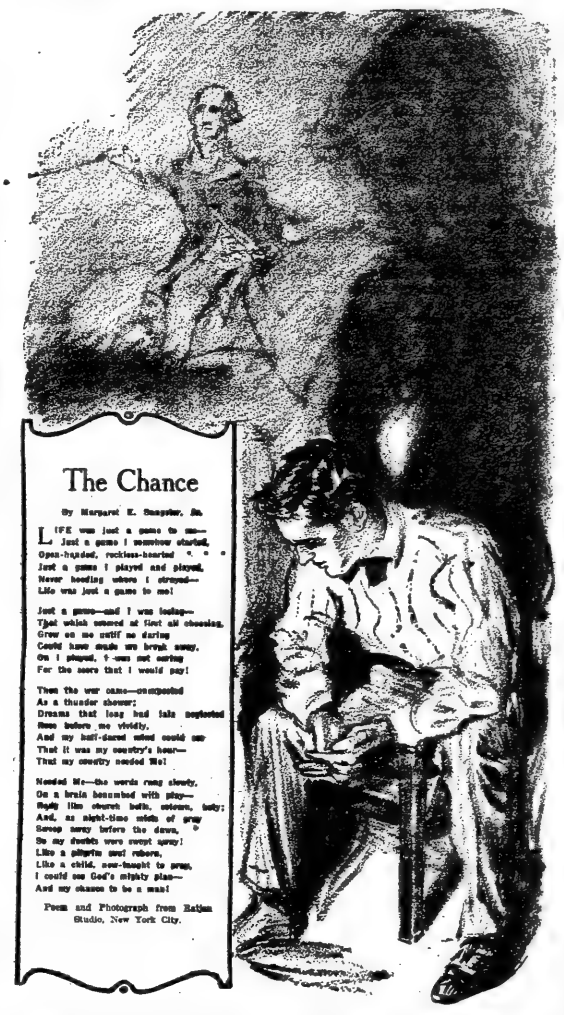
"There were twenty thousand men and women in that parade, the largest in the history of the city, larger even than we have turned out for Balfour or the President. And nobody was allowed to ride in a carriage or automobile, for there could be no distinctions. Even Carter Glass, who came down from Washington to make the speech, had to walk.

"The real work is as much in earnest as the public demonstrations. There is not a church in the city which has not turned its Sunday school room into a workshop filled with sewing machines. In the beginning we received a call for five hundred comfort kits for soldiers to be shipped to Washington the next day. This was shortly before the sailing of Pershing's first troops for France. We had no comfort kits on hand, but scores of women responded for the emergency, and worked till 2 o'clock in the morning. The five hundred kits got away on time. There is nothing perfunctory about this service of the women of the South. It is not a fad or a social diversion.

"What is now true of Richmond is true of all the large cities of the State, and will be true of all the counties by the end of the year, when we will have 100 chapters with branches in every farm and village community. If you find remote regions in the South where the work is not begun or hardly known, remember the character of those regions and the difficulty they have in communication with the outside world, or their lack of habit and desire in the matter of such communication. I appeared as counsel in a railroad case a few years ago in a county not more than fifty miles from Richmond, and six of the men on the jury had never seen a railroad train. News of Northern France percolates rather slowly into a community of that sort. Furthermore, our people in Virginia were not generally interested in the Red Cross before the United States entered the war, because they thought it was international and working for Germany and Austria. There was no appeal in that to Virginia, because we had been strongly pro-ally from the start. But we are all through that phase of it."

The City of Lynchburg and the nearby village of Appomattox offered a good illustration of what Mr. Anderson had said of the difference in time it took for different communities to wake up. Lynchburg, with a population of 28,000, had no Red Cross activity whatever before America entered the war. Now it has a lively chapter of 3,000 members, more than half of whom are women. Six hundred of these women are working every day for the troops.

"We were asked to contribute $30,000 to the big National Red Cross Fund," said J. Easley Edmunds, Jr., Chairman of the Lynchburg Chapter, "and we did raise $45,000. The city had just gone



The Chance

By Margaret E. Sangster, Jr.

LIFE was just a game to me—
Just a game I somehow started,
Open-handed, reckless-hearted . . .
Just a game I played and played,
Never heeding where I strayed—
Life was just a game to me!

Just a game—and I was lucky—
That which seemed at first all chocolate,
Grew on me outfit no daring
Could have made me break away.
On I played, I—was not caring
For the score that I would pay!

Then the war came—unopposed
As a thunder shower;
Dreams that long had lain neglected
Rose before me vividly,
And my half-dazed mind could see
That it was my country's hour—
That my country needed Me!

Needed Me—the words rang slowly,
On a brain benumbed with play—
Ugly like church bells, solemn, holy;
And, as night-time winds of gray
Sweep away before the dawn,
So my doubts were swept away!
Like a pilgrim soul reborn,
Like a child, new-taught to pray,
I could see God's mighty plan—
And my chance to be a man!

Poem and Photograph from Ralph Studio, New York City.

through five other popular subscription campaigns within as many months, and we were supposed to be drained out, but the Red Cross in wartime made a more effective appeal to us than anything else had done."

Appomattox is an illustration of the community that is just beginning to hear about it and wants to hear more and to do more. Three women of the community have written to headquarters to learn how to begin. The President of the struggling little suffrage society of the village, Miss Anna Jones, wants to go into war work, but is waiting for somebody else to start, for fear that if she made the first move it might prejudice the anti-suffragists. Like Mrs. Pankhurst of England, this leader of her cause in a village that has made little progress since the great surrender thinks votes should wait till other matters are settled.

"Yes, we are just beginning to hear about it," said a farmer's wife who can look from her sitting room window to the place where Grant and Lee shook hands before the negotiations. "I want to join this Red Cross, but we haven't got it here yet. I don't know just where to send my dollar. But we are beginning to feel things around here. They have put the American flag on the stores over at the Court House. That's something I've never seen before round here."

Miss Sally Nelson Gravatt of the Public Library of Fredericksburg, whose old home on Princess Anne Street still shows faint traces of the bullet scars of that Winter battle of 1862, has noticed recently that the people of the town who have gone heart and soul into Red Cross work, especially the young people, are showing an increasing interest in the history of their own city because of the entrance of America into the war in Europe. They are taking out more books on the subject. Perhaps the people of Fredericksburg had got so they took the great things of their own Colonial and Revolutionary and civil war history too much as a matter of course. But now things are happening again in that ancient city, very different from the affair of fifty-five years ago.

The contrast itself is a great awakener of memories. This time the soldiers who are encamped under the Stars and Stripes on Stafford Heights, on the north side of the Rappahannock, overlooking Fredericksburg, are Virginia soldiers, guarding the railroad. Their grandfathers' camp, under the other flag, was on the heights on the south side of the river back of the town. And those two great hostile groups of prospective grandfathers of '62 killed and wounded a good many thousands of each other when the flag that their grandsons are fighting for, this time all together, was carried across the river and driven back.

"Yes," said Miss Gravatt, the librarian "when America went into this new war for the Allies and when the women in Fredericksburg began to help, there seemed to be a new interest in the old war on the part of the young generation. I notice it in the books they seek and the questions they ask. But there is nothing of the old hostility about it. It is just a new interest to study history that was made right here at home. It is partly because the tents of the Virginia soldiers on the hill across the river are where the Northern tents were."

Guy E. Snavely, Director of the Red Cross Southern Division, said:

"The women of the South are so stirred by the call of the Red Cross that their work for it in making surgical dressings and hospital garments and in getting members, as well as in giving time and money, almost amounts to a religious fervor. In nearly every instance the local chapters have been organized by women. The men have responded to the call of the women, but the initiative has been with the Southern women."

Mrs. Preston S. Arkwright of Atlanta, of the Red Cross Advisory Committee, backs up Mr. Snavely with some remarkable figures of growth. On May 1 of this year there were only twenty-seven Red Cross Chapters in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee. On July 15 245 chapters were at work in those five States, an increase of 218, and their total membership was something above 200,000. The increase in the number of chapters in the period of two months and a half as shown by States was: North Carolina, from 6 to 70; South Carolina, from 3 to 30; Georgia, from 11 to 75; Florida, from 3 to 30, and Tennessee, from 4 to 40.

The Gulf States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas had, all told, twelve chapters with a membership of 7,000, on May 1 of this year. Now the same States have 413 chapters with 250,000 members.

"It should be borne in mind," says Mrs. Arkwright, "that the Red Cross was inactive and almost unknown in the South prior to the entry of the United States into the war. Also, the work of the Red Cross in the chapters and auxiliaries is done and sustained largely by the women who are engaged in every form of war activities.

"The war fund of the Red Cross was largely contributed to and its raising greatly assisted by the work of women. In the City of Atlanta the women in one day raised a larger sum for this purpose than they had ever done previously for any other cause, and they have taken part in raising practically all other funds raised for charitable, educational, and civic purposes—and there have been many of them in Atlanta.

"In addition to Red Cross work the women of the South are engaged in all other activities open to women in connection with the war. They are taking and preparing to take the places of men in commerce and industry to release men for war. They have planted and are cultivating farm and garden food crops. They are preserving and canning vegetables, fruits, and foods. They are practicing economy in food consumption. They are volunteering as nurses to go with hospital units. Generally the women of the South are doing, and doing willingly, cheerfully, and eagerly, everything that women can do to help.

"They are intensely interested in this war; they do understand its causes and objects; they eagerly seek information concerning its facts from all sources; they are busily engaged in the various works open to them in connection with it; and they feel such a deep concern as to its favorable outcome for their country that they count no sacrifice too great for them to make which may help to effect this result.

"They are giving their men—sons, husbands, brothers—to the fighting arms of the country, and to the medical, sanitary, and service departments. They do it with a full realization of what it may mean to them, but nevertheless they are doing it cheerfully and ungrudgingly. They are not only yielding up their men, but they are encouraging them to go.

"They are anxious to do more. They are willing to do all that they can, no matter what it is. They are eager to help. They will help without thought of self. They will give without withholding. They will bear any suffering without complaining. They will make any sacrifice necessary to sustain the country's fight for its liberties and ideals."

Frank B. Hayne, Chairman of the New Orleans Chapter, says:

"The local Red Cross Chapter was formed by the women, and they carried forward the work so successfully, and to such large proportions, that the leading business men found it necessary to relieve them of some of the responsibility, but the real hard work is still being carried on by the women. But for their efforts New Orleans never could have contributed to the Red Cross War Fund nearly $675,000, or 33 per cent. more than its allotment of $500,000. New Orleans also placed far more than its allotment of the Liberty bonds, which I consider was in a great measure due to the patrotism and enthusiasm of the women. In the Preparedness Parade in June, 1916, between 6,000 and 7,000 women of this city took part and marched more than three miles in the broiling sun. In New York's enormous Preparedness Parade less than 4,000 women took part. This incident of itself should prove the spirit of the women of the South.

"Members of the National Security League, the Food Conservation Committee, and dozens of other war organizations can testify what the women of New Orleans have done, and I know that this applies to the women of the whole South. They are cheerfully sending their sons, brothers, and sweethearts to the war, and it is through their influence, I may say, that there are practically no slackers in our part of the country."

"It is difficult to give mathematical proof of the devotion of the Southern women in this work," says C. E. Lakeman, Director of the Home Division, which includes Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland, "but one might select more or less at random a group of Western States such as California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah, and compare them with the States of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. The total number of towns with a population of from 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants in each of these groups is 296. As the matter now stands, the five Western States have 125 Red Cross chapters, while Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina have eighty-five.

"It should be borne in mind that the population increases much more rapidly in the West than in the older communities of the South. Moreover, the comparison of population must take into account the negroes, who have, except in isolated and highly creditable instances, taken little part in the work.

"Another point is that the per capita wealth of these Southern States is considerably lower than that of the Western States above named. On the whole, and without disparagement to the West, it is perhaps safe to say that when the average woman in the South gives a dollar to the Red Cross, it means more in patriotism and desire to serve than for the average Western woman who gives the same amount. Often it means a real sacrifice. We have had many letters from little Southern communities that have the same tenor: 'We are a very poor community and it will be hard to raise money, but we want to work for the Red Cross; please say how to begin.'"

So much for the Red Cross, which, although the main one, is only one of several war activities of America's women. In the other matters the women of the South are doing their full share. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, has this to say of the work of the Southern women co-operating with her organization:

"We have a division of the Woman's Committee in each of the Southern States, but owing to accidental causes some of them have only been partially organized, and from them, of course, we have only partial reports; but they all indicate an earnest desire to co-operate in every way with the work we are doing for the defense of the country.

"Our Virginia Division is doing splendid work, particularly along food conservation lines, and is enlisting the colored women in the same patriotic service. In Florida the women have been specially interested in questions regarding the training camps and the social conditions surrounding them. The women of Tennessee have been active in work for the Liberty bonds and in organizing along agricultural lines. Kentucky women show a splendid spirit and seem to be very progressive.

"The Governors of the following States have appointed women as Chairmen of the State Divisions of the Woman's Committee on their State Councils of Defense: Alabama, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee, West Virginia, and North Carolina. In other States, some of them not so fully organized, the women have the most cordial co-operation with the State Councils of Defense, as in Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Texas, and South Carolina.

"In Alabama the State Division of the Woman's Committee is in charge of the food conservation pledges for Mr. Hoover and is conducting a house-to-house canvass. In Florida the woman's organization has undertaken to obtain the signatures of all its members to these pledge cards, and is doing some general publicity work in the State. In Louisiana the Woman's Committee is only waiting till preparations can be made for printing the pledge cards.

"All the State organizations of Georgia women, represented at a large meeting at Atlanta, pledged their support to Mr. Hoover's campaign and are waiting on their State Council for the printing of the pledge cards. The women in that State have also carried on a campaign for increased food production for the past two years. The Woman's Committee in Kentucky has thoroughly organized the State and distributed 100,000 food pledge cards already. In Maryland there is active work on the part of the women along this and other lines; they are sending out 220,000 of these cards and are doing follow-up work to obtain signatures. In Mississippi also the women are active, and in other States in the South as far as organized. In North Carolina the State Normal College is issuing 70,000 cards to the alumnae, with the expectation that their canvass will result in many signatures. The Woman's Committee is also active in that State in the food conservation program."

Movement to Save Wheat by Popularizing Cornmeal Foods

CORNMEAL for breakfast, the catchphrase of the Produce Exchange, has caused a sympathetic echo from individual families that know the right kind of cornbread. Southern cooks begin their recipes as did the famous Mrs. Glass about her hare: "First get your cornmeal." Once it was hard to get, but now Southern cornmeal can be found in New York and other cities, not only in the smaller shops, but in the big central groceries. The New England woman is also particular about the material with which she makes her cornbread.

There are many things which can be made with cornmeal. A few of them are the various forms of cornbread and Johnny cake and the famous New England Indian pudding. Then there are Boston brown bread, which is part cornmeal, and "hasty pudding," which is also known as cornmeal mush, and which, when sliced cold and properly browned in salt pork or bacon fat, is a breakfast dish fit for Kings. Hominy, known as a cereal hereabout, is served hot with butter in the South. Here is the way to make some of the better known meal compounds:

RYE DROP CAKES.

Six heaping tablespoons rye meal, six heaping tablespoons Indian meal, three heaping tablespoons flour.

Add two heaping tablespoons of baking powder to the flour, a little salt, two tablespoons of molasses, and mix with a scant pint of water.

The mixture should be a little stiff, to drop from the spoon with the aid of a knife into deep fat. This should not be too hot, as the meal takes a little time to cook.

Among the old-time Southern recipes given by Marion Harland, daughter of Marion Harland, in her book "Like Mother Used to Make," are these:

JOHNNY CAKE.

Mix a teacupful of sweet milk with one of sour, or buttermilk; add a teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in hot water, a teaspoonful of salt, and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Stir into this enough cornmeal to make a soft dough which can be handled. Roll it out in a sheet about half an inch thick, and lay it in a biscuit tin. Bake in a rather slow oven for forty minutes, brushing it over frequently with a bit of cloth dipped in melted butter. This should be done four or five times after the bread begins to brown. This was the old-time Johnny cake originally baked before an open fire on a board.

VIRGINIA CORN PONE.

Stir a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of melted lard into a quart of cornmeal and enough cold water to make a soft dough. Shape with the hands into oblong rolls like little loaves, and bake quickly in a well-greased pan. Serve hot, break open, and eat with butter.

BATTER BREAD.

Sift two cups of Southern cornmeal—that in common use in the North will not do at all. Stir into it a good teaspoonful of salt, and work into it a tablespoonful of melted butter. Beat two eggs light, put with them a quart of milk, stir in the meal and bake in well greased pie tins. The bread is cut into triangles and split open and buttered and eaten very hot.

A New England recipe for Johnny cake baked on the griddle is that of a once famous hotel man, made for his own delectation. There are no actual measurements. The cornmeal was scalded with enough boiling water to reach every grain and make a thick dough. This was thinned with milk and then brought to a Johnny cake consistency with wheat flour. The stiff mixture was dropped from a spoon into a spider or fry pan, in which was plenty of sweet salt pork fat. The oval cakes, four or five to a pan, half an inch thick, were cooked slowly until there was a delicately thick crust on either side.

To cook hominy grits you soak the hominy over night, and put it in a kettle or double boiler on the following morning, with the water in which it soaked. Boiled soft, it may be eaten as a cereal or with butter. To bake it, you take a pint of the boiled grits cold, then add two eggs well beaten, a small piece of butter and milk to make a moderately thin mass. Bake for thirty minutes.

Hurley and Capps, Who Must Provide the Ships

Ocean Carriers Are a Necessity for America's Success in the Submarine War, and on These Two Men Depends the Solution

THIS is to be a glimpse at the personalities of the two men chosen by President Wilson for the giant task of filling the Atlantic lanes with American ships—Edward N. Hurley, Chicago business man, the new Chairman of the Shipping Board, and Washington Lee Capps, Rear Admiral of the United States Navy, the new General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. These two have succeeded William Denman and General George W. Goethals, respectively. Their job is to reconcile the squabbles between advocates of steel and wooden ships, and to find means of building so many merchant vessels of one kind or another that the German submarines cannot starve our allies or prevent transportation of our soldiers to Europe.

"Clean," "capable," "efficient," "practical," "fearless"—were adjectives used by Joseph T. Talbert, Vice President of the National City Bank, to describe Mr. Hurley. Before coming to the National City Bank, in 1909, Mr. Talbert was Vice President of the Commercial National Bank, now the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, and President of the Chicago Clearing House Association. Mr. Hurley's business home has been in Chicago for years, and he and Mr. Talbert came to know each other there. Long before Mr. Hurley's entrance into public life Mr. Talbert regarded him as one of the big men of the Middle West.

"Mr. Hurley is the most efficient man of business whom the President has picked out for public office," said Mr. Talbert, when asked concerning the qualifications of the new Chairman of the Shipping Board.

"And," he continued, "probably no man in Washington, with the exception of Colonel House, is closer to the President or has more of his confidence.

"I know Mr. Hurley well enough to know that he will do the work his position requires. He was put there to do a job and he will do it. He won't undertake anything he can't do or anything he isn't ready to give his time and abilities to. Soon after President Wilson's first election he asked Mr. Hurley to become Controller of the Currency. Mr. Hurley talked to me about it and I did all I could to persuade him to accept, because I knew he would make a good Controller. But he told me that, in the first place, he had never made a study of banking and, in the second place, his son was just at the age when he needed the right kind of business education and he wanted to give most of his attention to him. He decided that he had better not go into public life under the conditions as they were, and declined the offer.

"Shortly afterward President Wilson asked him to become a Trade Commissioner to the Latin American countries and he accepted, largely because he had definite, practical ideas about the foreign trade of the United States and felt that he could do some good. He traveled along both coasts of South America and made his trip bring important results.

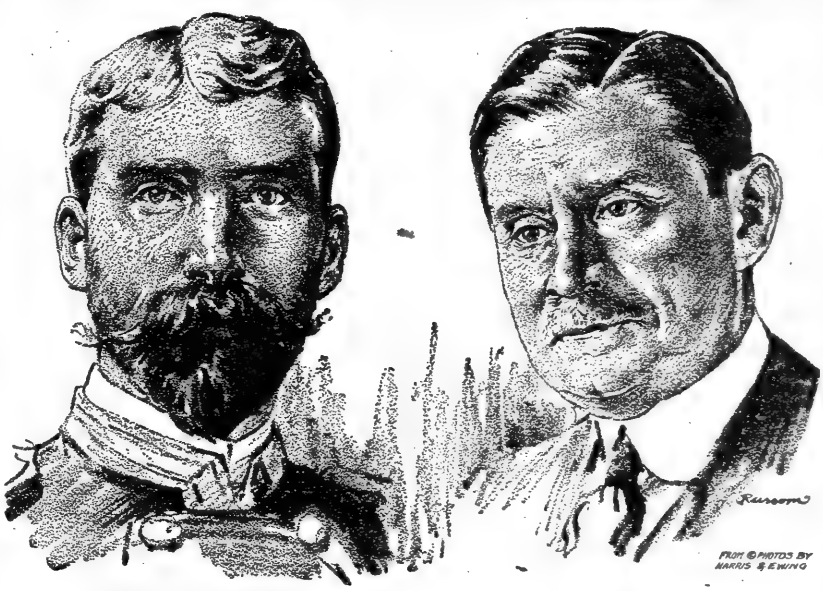
"Then the President appointed him to the Federal Trade Commission and he accepted, because the field was one with which he was familiar and he saw another chance to give real service. Those who followed his work as a member and Chairman of the Commission will agree that his service was real.

"As a result of his observations in private business and public office Mr. Hurley wrote a book last year on "The Awakening of Business," which dealt with business progress and the relation of Government to business. I found it so full of straight thinking and common sense that I at once urged its use as a text book in the National City Bank's school.

"Mr. Hurley is a business man and not a politician. He was in private life until President Wilson discovered him—how I don't know—and called upon him to give some of his talent to the Government. I believe he originated and developed the pneumatic tool industry in the United States, and he was the President of the Standard Pneumatic Tool Company of Chicago.

"Mr. Hurley has prospered in business and is now a well-to-do man. His business methods have always been sound and of the highest order of integrity. He is an all-round, first-class man, and in my opinion the President has made an admirable choice in selecting him for the Shipping Board.

"I don't know definitely what opinion he holds regarding the relative merits of wood and steel ships, but my guess is that he favors the steel ships as the most practical vessels. Whatever program is adopted, however, he can be depended upon to put it through. He is absolutely fearless, and will not give in to any influence or pressure that may be brought to bear for a private or political interest."



Rear Admiral W. L. Capps. Edward N. Hurley.

FROM © PHOTOS BY HARRIS & EWING

Rear Admiral Capps has been for years one of our distinguished naval constructors. It was during his tour of duty as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Navy Department that the first American dreadnoughts were designed and built. It was Capps who, as junior constructor, solved the problem of raising the Spanish ships sun by Admiral Dewey's squadron in Manila Bay nineteen years ago. He is one of the youngest Rear Admirals in the service.

When he left the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1903, to become the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Capps was only 39 years old. The navy was undergoing a complete reconstruction, so far as battle units were concerned, and the bureau was easily its most important organization. Under construction, or about to be laid down, were the battleships Virginia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Georgia, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Connecticut, Kansas, Vermont, Minnesota, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Michigan.

The Rear Admiral is a Virginian. He is a prominent member of the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. From 1886 until 1889, as a junior officer of the United States Navy Construction Corps, he was a student of marine architecture in the University of Glasgow and made a close study of the British construction system. This may account in part for the fact that in essential details British and American methods of naval construction for years have been along the same general lines as to design and armament. It was in 1910, the last year of his bureau service at Washington, that he became the centre of a controversy which followed the charge made by Henry Reuterdahl regarding alleged faults in American warship construction. That controversy was long and bitter. The caustic rejoinders of Capps to his critics were much quoted.

"The Bureau of Construction," said he in one of his statements, "did not shrink from, but courted, criticism, but in order that such criticism might be helpful and valuable it must come from well-informed and experienced men, whose sole desire is to improve, not to tear down."

The resignation of Capps on July 11, 1910, was due to the fact that he did not agree with the views of Secretary Meyer as to the proposed reorganization of the Navy Department. The Admiral had frankly criticised the Meyer scheme before the legislative naval committees. The last battleships begun during his service at Washington were the dreadnoughts Utah and Florida. The plans for the Arkansas and Wyoming, the first of the superdreadnoughts of the present Atlantic fleet, were drawn up under his direction. Like General Goethals, he is known to believe in the "one man" way of doing things. Officers with whom he has served say he will be the boss of his new job.

German-American's Poem Translated

Several translations of the poem "America, Our Country!" written in German by Ernest Troy, a German-American, and published in last Sunday's Magazine Section of THE TIMES, have been received by the editor. Following are two of them:

(From the German of Ernest Troy to the melody of "Maryland! My Maryland!")

AMERICA, OUR COUNTRY!

America! America!
Thy name we dearly cherish.
What matters it what birth we trace,
Thou art our chosen dwelling place;
America! America!
For thee, in need, we'd perish!

America! America!
While sorrows are abounding,
To aid thee in thy Freedom's fight
We follow in the cause of Right!
America! America!
We hear the call resounding!

America! America!
May Triumph bring elation!
Oh, stem the tide of cruel hate
With power and with valor great!
America! America!
Bring Peace to every nation!

SYDNEY ROSENFELD.

AMERICA, OUR COUNTRY!

America, America!
Your love will us inspire.
Where we were born you needn't care,
Your fortunes we intend to share.
America, America!
For you we'll go through fire.

America, America!
On you the cares are weighing.
Till you have won terrestrial peace
Our duty calls will never cease.
America, America!
Your voice we are obeying.

America, America!
To you be victory given.
Hold back the awful flood of hate,
Yours is the power, the hand of fate.
America, America!
Give earth the peace of Heaven.

LONECOAST.

Theatre for Tommies Where Shrapnel Flies

They Halt at Show or Concert on the Way to the Front-Line Trenches, Thanks to Miss Lena Ashwell, English Actress

By Maude Radford Warren.

A ROOM crowded with men in khaki; men utterly still except for their tense breathing, men whose remote eyes show that their hearts are at home though their bodies are in France. Facing them, dimly lighted by two acetylene lamps, is a platform on which stands a singer. Overhead, a shrapnel-broken roof. Outside, the dark, and the whistling, never to be misinterpreted, of swift shells.

The song is "Annie Laurie." The singer motions for the soldiers to join him in the second verse. They respond, stumblingly, at first, then louder. "Each heart supplied a different name, but all sang 'Annie Laurie.'" In the doors and windows can be seen dimly the faces of men for whom there is not room inside. Behind the singer is a row of other performers, one with a violin, one with a 'cello, one with a roll of music in his hands, still another who is a story-teller, and at the head of the line the presiding Colonel.

As the last note of "Annie Laurie" ends the Colonel rises and says: "There are men outside this hut who are going up to the trenches tonight. They have been unable to get in here. Will you make room for them?"

The men in the room have come straight from their work, and have missed their supper, the best meal of the day, in order to stand in line for two hours to get a place in the "hut." But spontaneously the whole audience rises, files out, the men going back to the front trenches file in, and the concert goes on. In between the more serious numbers, rag-time, in which the soldiers are urged to sing, the favorite being "I Am a Ragpicker" and "The Long Trail." It seems as if the soldiers would never tire of crooning "The day when I'll be going down the long, long trail with you."

A concert near the front: it is the supreme pleasure which comes to imperial Tommy Atkins, and it arrives about once a month. No one except Tommy himself, and perhaps the woman in whose friendly mind the scheme was born for amusing him in France, can guess how the soldiers look forward to the music, the stories, and the plays—when plays can be managed. The sympathetic men and women who entertain imperial Tommy know that he is just a khaki section in the great wall of flesh and blood that is safeguarding England, a brave fellow, perhaps going to die with their music in his ears, just some woman's son or husband or sweetheart, sick for home, and sick of war, but willing to "stick it to the end." Not one performer but loves him as if he were a child, is willing to work like a dog (or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, like an army mule,) to please him, and does so work. They give him good music, and rag-time, funny stories, sleight-of-hand tricks, poems, recitations, plays, and lectures—a catholic offering, for Tommy is of every degree of intelligence and taste.

Nobody who has not talked to the soldiers or sat with them during a concert can realize what these programs mean to them. Here they are, many of them who have never been a hundred miles from their own villages, now in a strange land, hearing a strange tongue, and perhaps longing for home, like Ruth of old who stood among the alien corn. Judging from the experience of the English and French soldiers, our own soldier boys will before long need this relaxation, this break in a monotony that tries the finest courage. The sooner it occurs to the right people to organize entertainments for them here and abroad the better.

Credit for the idea of "Concerts at the front" for the English soldiers is to be given to Miss Lena Ashwell, the English actress. She was struck by the number of men who wrote home for children's mouth organs, with which to make jollity in the trenches, and by the yearning of patients in military hospitals for graphophones, and she had the inspiration to make real music for them. Early in 1915 the scheme was started through the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of the Y. M. C. A. Thanks to the mission of service which the Y. M. C. A. established years ago for the Territorial troops, it was asked in this war to work with the regular army. It has flung a line of "huts," wherever a British army is; the workers follow the soldier up to the very front and take their luck with the shells. The Y. M. C. A. undertook to get the concert parties to the front and to provide them places in which to appear. At first the parties were few and far between, but now there are two groups working among the base camps in France, one on the longer route of Rouen and Havre, the other on the Dieppe and Boulogne route.

The parties toil more strenuously than any stock company, for they give three performances a day—a hospital concert every afternoon and two camp concerts each evening. It may be that the performers have to drive twenty-five miles in a Y. M. C. A. motor for their first evening concert, only to find that the second camp lies twenty-five more miles away, which means a drive of fifty miles.

In the last few months Miss Ashwell has put on a few short plays, as is done in the French Army Theatre. These plays had to be given, as in the days of Shakespeare, with very little stage setting. Generally plain brown army blankets supplied the scenery, though sometimes flags or curtains were the background. On one occasion the stage was furnished for "Macbeth" with a wooden packing case, covered with red cotton.

"Never was there such an audience," Miss Ashwell said. "All my life I have wanted to play Lady Macbeth, and think of the honor of being able to play it before the Imperial Army! And it was something not to be bored to tears by an overfed audience. No Tommy is stodgy, as a West End audience is.

"Every performance was a joy—except one," added Miss Ashwell with a spark in her eye. "We were giving a performance in a hospital, and some German prisoners were in the audience, among them an officer. He got bored and left. After a while he heard the audience laughing, and thought it might be worth while to come back. He looked about for a place. A window seat was occupied by four German privates. He simply swept them all out of their seats. He took the whole window—and they let him, which was the worst of it, and very characteristic. There was no good in my giving him a look of hate, for he wouldn't have understood it."

How the soldiers loved Miss Ashwell as Lady Macbeth! She has been to France several times to play for them, and they seem to have been unanimous in preferring her in this rôle. They always cheered her, and the cheers of the different parts of the empire would make a story in themselves—especially the South African cheer, where one man calls and all the others answer, this repeated three times.

The Tommies show their devotion in all sorts of ways. Some Tommies, hearing she was coming, built her scenery out of odds and ends of canvas and wood, painted red and yellow, exactly like the framework of a Punch and Judy show. Another group of men, working with the forage supplies in Rouen, on the railway side, where there are scarcely any blooms of any sort, managed to get her a little tight bunch of flowers, arranged with a bit of paper like an old-fashioned bouquet. Still another devoted group gave her a little box of silver, beautifully chased.

But what she treasures most is a lucky bean. The young soldier who gave it to her stood grasping her hands in the dark, saying blunderingly that he had been eleven months in the trenches and that she could not imagine what it meant to him to see a lady, much less hear her speak; that this bean had been all over the world with him and had brought him good luck—he hadn't been wounded yet—and now he wanted her to have it. The boy was simply giving her everything. No wonder she set his bean in the best of gold and wears it always.

In the long stretches of time, when the professionals are not entertaining him, Tommy entertains himself, especially in the support trenches or behind the lines. Sometimes a platoon or a company will go quite elaborately into sports—handball, roundstone, duckstone, cup and ball, goal shooting, quoits, bull board, and skittles. They will rig up gymnastic appliances and play football. Tommy reads, too, and his favorite book is undoubtedly Captain Bruce Bairnfather's "Fragments from France," with the two sequels—grim fun, made by a man who has lived through all he depicts. The pictures, with the accompanying brief line of trenchant print, reduce the horrors of war to a gruesome absurdity that delights Tommy. Doubtless he does not analyze his appreciation of the pictures; if he did he might see that he likes them in part because they show him, warningly, his condition of mind: his courage, his detestation of war; his determination to see it through, and his gift of easy laughter at all that has the element of a laugh in it, including himself. Many a weary group of Tommies roars itself into cheer and freshness over a copy of Bairnfather.

The Tommy who has been for some time in the trenches counts on getting a little fun out of the new men—though not so much as he did at first. There was a time when a young colonial Tommy, for example, would cross the water with the serene conviction that the war must end as soon as the "Fighting—th," of which he was a modest unit, had a chance to get in a few licks. The most callow Tommy knows better than that now.

They aren't unkind to new Tommy, and they are ready to help him protect himself, but they can't resist teasing him a little and playing tricks on him. They roar if he dodges when the bullets come across the trenches, and they roar if he turns his head to see where the bullets went. They know it will take him two or three days to learn that there is no use dodging. "If they don't 'it you," says the oldster, "you worries for nothing. If they do 'it you, maybe you'll have the luck not to know it."

"'Ere, mate, it ain't so safe to walk along that firing platform," a veteran will say to a newcomer. "Try this 'ere plank."

Tommy will step on a plank apparently safely anchored in a morass of mud, and will plunge knee deep in icy water.

If a newcomer looks at all depressed, the stock comfort is always "Cheero, mate; the first seven years of a war is always the worst."

So the British Tommy jokes over his grim business and "carries on," even as our own men will carry on. The best artistic talent in the world is none too good to be offered to the heroes who are winning back civilization for us.

Impressions of America's Youth at Plattsburg Camp

IT is Sunday in Plattsburg—the day of freedom for the 6,000 men at the United States Military Training Camp. Stalwart young men dash into town at top speed early in the afternoon, and within an hour Plattsburg has turned khaki color. Civilians are in a minority and everywhere one turns are hordes of rookies and officers.

Here is a war correspondent, just back from the trenches, telling the boys in one breath that they have not the slightest conception of what is ahead of them over there, and in the next hoping fervently that he will be in the first contingent. Here is a well-known artist, who sees in everything humor which expresses itself in a drawling whimsicality that is irresistible. Over there are half a dozen famous college athletes, whose names were names to conjure with not many years ago.

Here is one of the best leading men on the stage. Whizzing by in a machine is the son of a ridiculously wealthy New York family. Watching him, unimpressed, is a soldier of fortune, whose service in the Philippines brought him into headline prominence.

So it goes. Six thousand men, each with his story, some commonplace, some romantic, some thrilling, are strolling about a little town, evidently with a common aim. Candor compels me to add that all evidence suggests the common aim is food! Into the cash registers of every drug store, hotel, lunchroom and merchandise store flows a steady stream of golden coins. The taxicab drivers are reaping a harvest which would make their fellow-robbers in New York look like beggars.

Food begins to give out toward supper-time. Hotels and lunchrooms have lamentably failed to comprehend or anticipate the over-Sunday demands upon them. By 6:30 o'clock there is only one place and one item in that place to sustain life. Ham and eggs assume social prominence entirely out of proportion to their humble station. One sees a New York society woman, famous both for her beauty and her patriotism, only too glad to get this refreshment.

To walk around the streets of Plattsburg and through the grounds of the camp has been an experience whose memory is full of significance, so suggestive of the future that it scarcely can be borne with composure. Not that the boys themselves ask or want to be made heroes or martyrs, or think that what they are doing deserves any mention or credit.

"I thought it was up to me to come," is the casual comment.

The thought of going to France is uppermost. I heard constant comments on it in the snatches of conversation about me.

"If I am taken prisoner—" blithely speculated one.

"And the average length of service for an officer is twenty-six hours, they say," commented another.

Possibly the presence of the American on leave from the French Aviation Corps creates more interest than any other event, not excepting the exciting news that the band has finally arrived from Fort Totten and is to play at retreat. Around the figure clad in the brilliant sky-blue uniform of the Aviation Corps, his red hair topped by a cap of the same shade of blue, a crowd immediately forms. They say he has two decorations for bravery, and I presume in France he is one of many such heroes. He means more than a casual visitor on the grounds; he brings with him a bit of the grim reality our boys may so soon be called upon to face.

For all the superficial holiday appearance of the boys, their laughter and the warm greetings with their friends; for all the money greed of the many of the Plattsburg citizens, who see in the camp an opportunity to quadruple their profits; for all the apathy of the public at large—in spite of all this, no one can look out over the city toward the camp and not feel that on these sturdy young shoulders has been placed a burden far greater than anything they or their fathers have been called to bear before.

HETTIE GRAY BAKER.

Police Find Most of the Girls Reported Lost

Head of the Department Tells Stories of Wayward Fugitives Rescued Through Systematic Search and Tactful Handling

By Arthur Woods,
Police Commissioner of New York City.

FROM Jan. 1, 1917, until the 19th of June—a period of five and one-half months—853 women and girls, residents of New York City, were reported missing to the Police Department. Of that number, 790 have already been located and sent home, or the cases have been closed by request of the complainant. That is almost 93 per cent. Since the 19th of June many more of the cases have been closed, which means either that the person has been found or that the complainant withdraws his request for a search.

Five hundred and forty-one of the 853 reported missing females were between the ages of 13 and 30. The other 312 were older or younger. Thirteen to thirty years may be put down as the age when the desire for adventure is strongest, when the spirit of independence asserts itself.

Of these 541, 98 per cent. have been located, returned home, or the cases closed by the request of the person who gave the report to the police. In other words, 530 cases were cleared from the books, leaving only 11 open at the time of writing. Some of these may have been found by the time this is printed; some may never be "found," and will be carried indefinitely as "missing." Some may have jumped into the river. In 1915, 272 bodies were found in the river by the New York Police alone, in 1916 349. From January 1 to June 30, this year, 352 bodies came into the hands of the police, and in that time 254 were identified. Ninety-eight remain unknown. There probably will always be a missing persons list in a city the size of New York.

What I should like to see is a greater willingness on the part of the public to come to the police in these missing persons cases as quickly as they would go to their closest friends or to the clergyman, and co-operation today is so much better than it was before that I am encouraged to believe it is going to be full and complete in a very short time.

Lieutenant Grant Williams, who is in charge of the Bureau of Missing Persons and has interviewed personally most of the women located, says that 75 per cent. of the women who leave home, without advising their families where they are going, do so because of unpleasant home conditions.

Many of the women found are not sent home. Often, in cases where the girl is under the age limit, she is not returned if, upon investigation, it is found that the home conditions are disagreeable. Often, when she is sent home, her running away and return prove responsible for an improvement in the conditions at home.

As an illustration, we received a report one evening, at 8:30 o'clock, from a family up in Harlem that their daughter, 18, who theretofore came home at 6:30, had not returned. Her description was given, the place she worked, and other necessary data. Immediately the Police Department got in touch with the various homes, societies, and other young women's organizations, and the matron of one of them said that a girl answering our description was there—had come at 6 o'clock. Lieutenant Williams went over immediately, and the matron told him the story the girl had told her. The girl said she had come from Spirit Lake, Idaho.

"Now, my girl," said the officer gently, "I don't believe you are telling me the truth. I think you are a New York girl that her parents are very anxious about."

She resented being doubted. Tears came to her eyes.

"I won't go home," she cried.

The police officer told her she need not fear being sent home; if her home conditions were not right, she could be looked after by the city. All he wanted to do was to locate her and see that she was taken care of. The kind words broke the stubborn spell, and she told a story of her father's cruel treatment. After advising the girl to get a good night's rest, the officer telephoned her parents that he was on the way up to see them. Conditions at the house were exactly as the girl had described them. The father, smoking in his shirt sleeves, was belligerent in his reception of the Lieutenant, and no sooner had the visitor stepped into the room and announced he had news of the daughter than the man locked the door, took out the key, and put it in his pocket.

"Now, will you tell me where my daughter is?" he said. "I'll break her neck when I get her."

"No, you'll not break her neck," said the Lieutenant, "and you'll gain nothing by threatening me. Unlock that door, and I'll tell you what your daughter told me about having the best mother and the best home in the world and the best father, if he weren't so severe and stingy.



Arthur Woods, Head of New York's Police.

The father unlocked the door, and the two men sat down. Lieutenant Williams told him his daughter was safe; she had asked a police officer to direct her to a boarding house that was respectable. He also told him the girl would not return home because her father was so severe, allowing her no amusement and taking her salary each week, giving her only 10 cents a day for carfare and 15 cents for lunch.

"It's true," said the father, who seemed a bit ashamed by this time, "but I did it for her own good."

The father related how as a young man he had been very wild. When he married and settled down, he made up his mind that no child of his should ever have a chance to go wrong. The Lieutenant told him right from the shoulder, not only how unkind he was, but what mistakes he was making—how far away he was getting from the teachings of the Bible. He told the father that if he continued to treat the girl as he had, she would do more to disgrace him than run away. He pleaded with the father to open the doors to the girl's friends that he had refused to receive.

To make a long story short, both father and mother finally begged to be allowed to see the girl. They went to the home with the understanding that they should see the matron only, but more begging followed, and at last there was a tearful reunion. I may add that the father is a new man. We have good news from the girl and her parents every now and then. The conditions of that home have changed. The girl has her friends come to see her, she has part of her earnings for herself, she goes frequently to the movies, often taking her father with her, and she enjoys life as a young girl should.

Another case was that of a girl from a wealthy home. The mother couldn't understand, until the Lieutenant made it clear to her, how she had driven the girl away by her crossness. The report came in early one morning from Pennsylvania. The family had got up at the usual hour and found the daughter was not in the house. Her suit case and many of her clothes were gone. Two days later a letter came from the girl in New Haven, saying she was well and happy, but they couldn't find her, as she was working under an assumed name in a home far out in the country. Lieutenant Williams and the father went to New Haven. A few hours later they stood at the door of a beautiful country home, ringing a bell. The runaway girl answered, and Lieutenant Williams, who had asked the father to stand out of sight, said:

"Lillian Jones"—this name will do you as well as any other—"I want to speak to you."

"I don't know you," answered the girl.

"No," said the Lieutenant, "but I have a friend you do know."

The father stepped into view, and there was a surprised welcome from the daughter. She was acting as a sort of companion and nursery governess to a cultivated, kind-hearted woman and her little children. It turned out that the influence of the woman, who sensed that something was wrong, caused Lillian to write the letter. The girl had left home because of a severe reprimand from her mother.

We received a telegram saying that a girl who had been missing several months from a Western State was in New York City. In less than an hour Lieutenant Williams was knocking at her hotel door. He explained to the girl how her mother had wired that she was working in the movies under the name of —— and had been recognized in one of the films.

"But how could she have recognized me?" said the girl, who seemed rather glad to be discovered. "I was painting a flagpole, hundreds of feet in the air, and my face wasn't clear at all—and I had on overalls!"

"I knew my baby's back and I knew my baby's legs," explained the mother, who came here a few days later. "And when they flashed that picture on the screen I cried right out that it was you."

The girl went back home, but not to the butterfly life she had been forced to lead before. An understanding had been established between mother and daughter.

To cope with the situation more effectively than we have been able to in the past, all activities on missing persons were centred in one bureau at Headquarters on May 1 last. This work previously had been handled in the detective branches without any special plan or organization. Lieutenant Williams was placed in charge.

Heretofore, when missing persons were reported to the branch detective offices, cards were made out and sent to Headquarters. Under the new system, all persons reported missing to branch offices or to the precinct stations are immediately telephoned to the Bureau of Missing Persons. The detective who answers the telephone is responsible for making out two cards, known as "D. B. 13"—one for Correspondence Room and one for file in the Missing Persons Bureau. From the latter an order is mimeographed and forwarded to all points covered in the bureau's mailing list. Two typewritten copies are made of the record. One is placed in the permanent files of the Statistical Bureau; the other in the Morgue files as a "check card." These reports give the name, address, full physical description, and a description of the clothing worn by the missing person. They include any reasons, or fancied reasons, for the disappearance, also the name, address, telephone number and relationship of the complainant. The report also states whether publicity is desired or not. If publicity is not desired, every effort is made to respect the wishes of the complainant, although it retards the work of the police, and often shields the guilty one.

The general alarm sent out for a missing girl covers Greater New York within a short time after the report is received. All the city hospitals are notified. The police records are searched for accident or arrest. All the morgues in Greater New York are visited. Inquiries are made at all the organizations interested in girls. Reports are sent to other cities. A daily search is made of all unidentified dead.

When it is understood that in the reports of missing persons the usual request is for no publicity, that only meagre information is available, that oftentimes people reporting the cases are not as frank as they might be, it is easily understood how much like hunting for the proverbial needle in the haystack is the work of the detective in the Bureau of Missing Persons. But with all the handicaps, the percentage of success is slowly increasing. And with the new system of locating missing persons steadily growing in efficiency, we hope soon to raise the standard of "founds" from 95 per cent to 98 per cent.

"Plus A. C.," Who Thinks for His Artist Clients

Once an Actor, He Now Conducts a Unique Business of Supplying Salable Ideas to Many Men Who Can Draw Pictures

TEN ideas a day; twenty ideas in a week of two productive days; a thousand ideas a year, of which at least two-thirds are salable ideas.

This is a great many ideas. Young writers who have sat in their chairs all day long staring at a blank wall and waiting for ideas that didn't come will say it is impossible. But Arthur Crawford has been doing it for eighteen years, and the success which he has had is attested by the frequency with which artists' signatures on drawings in the magazines bear the appendix "+ A. C."

This is the trade mark of Arthur Crawford. "F. Foster Lincoln + A. C." means that Arthur Crawford thought of the idea which the picture expresses and of the line or two of dialogue beneath, if there happens to be any, and that F. Foster Lincoln drew it. And his average output, week in and week out, is twenty ideas a week, of which probably two-thirds "get over."

"Many a time," he says, "I have sat down in my study in the firm conviction that last week saw the last idea I'd ever have; but new ones always come along, somehow."

The inception of this peculiar idea factory was due to accident. Back in the nineties Mr. Crawford was an actor with a good many friends among illustrators and cartoonists. He was in and out of their studios a good deal. One day a friend—at this distance he can't even remember who it was—showed him a picture just finished. It was the sketch of a man and a girl. They were good-looking and well-dressed, and they looked as if they might just have said something to each other—something that would enable the artist to sell the picture to a humorous periodical. But he couldn't think of what they had said. Unfortunately, in drawing the picture he had drawn nothing that would help him think of an idea for it. There was no sprig of mistletoe, no canoe, no dog cart, no tennis court—nothing that could furnish the starting point for an idea. And while the artist, ruefully contemplating this work of art, which apparently had no economic value, was swearing at himself for being a man of no brains, who ought to be able to think of things but couldn't, Arthur Crawford walked in.

"Arthur," said the artist, "look at that picture. It is a good picture, as such. All it needs is an idea to make it sell. If you can think up an idea for it, I'll give you $5."

"I went away," said Mr. Crawford, in telling of the incident afterward, "and in the course of about three weeks I thought of an idea that would match the picture. I got my five dollars—I think the picture sold for ten. But in chasing that idea for a picture already drawn I'd thought of three or four more that would make good themes for pictures—themes that with adequate artistic treatment would be salable. So I suggested these to my artist friend, and he drew the pictures and sold them.

"That suggested to me the possibility of going into the thing as a regular business. I wanted to quit acting, anyway, and I had a pretty wide acquaintance among artists and a fair knowledge of the sort of things that would sell. So I started, and I've been at it ever since. Of course, I have the thing much more carefully systematized now. I not only think up the ideas, but I sell the pictures. I have an office within easy reach of most of the magazines, and I spend Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays selling the completed works. Sometimes they have a line or so of dialogue; more often the idea is simply in the picture itself, and it needs only a title. Then I spend Fridays and Saturdays at home in New Rochelle, getting the ideas.

"At present I have a regular 'staff' of about fifteen artists, for whom I furnish practically all the ideas. Besides that I do occasional work for others, but not very much. Of course, it takes a good deal longer to draw a good picture than to think of the idea—at least longer than it takes me to think of the idea, with all the practice I've had and with perhaps a greater facility than other people who haven't gone in for it scientifically. I can think of enough subjects for pictures to keep these fifteen going pretty well.

"Now and then, of course, they think of their own ideas, but most of them depend much on me. Some artists are able to think of subjects for pictures as fast as they can draw the pictures, and some are not; it's merely a difference in their makeup. Then, too, my clients have become more or less accustomed to the arrangement and rely on me for doing my part of it. Some wagon manufacturers make their own wheels; some prefer to buy them from regular wheel factories. This is the same thing; subdivision of labor and concentration on specialized product. I do the thinking, the artist does the drawing. I couldn't draw a picture if I had to, but I can keep my part of the business going; and I can save the artists the trouble of sitting around and groping for thoughts that might come and might not.

"Most artists are glad to be rid of the selling end of the game. I know the art editors, of course; I know what each one is likely to want and when he will want it. So I not only know where to take particular drawings, but I can adapt the ideas as they come to me to the wants of particular markets. With a little practice it isn't difficult at all to think of Christmas ideas on a hot day in September, and subjects for seaside sketches when the snow is still a foot deep. And I save up ideas that are unseasonable till the time when there is a demand for them; after you've thought out a theme for a picture it's easy enough to file it away for six months and dig it out when the proper time comes.

"I know the sort of thing that each artist can do and what ideas will be suited to particular men. Now and then you will find an artist who has an idea that is hardly suited to the sort of work he can do best; but I know what to do with each one.

"There is really a distinct economic saving in shaping an idea for a picture to be drawn by a specific artist and sold to a specific magazine at a specific time. It's like any other business; it furnishes a service to the public, better service and more economical, I think, than can be provided in any other way—at least, better than has been provided. That's why it keeps going.

"I write jokes and jingles and things of that sort to some extent; in fact, I'd been doing a good deal of that before I quit the stage, and the knowledge that I had a certain facility for that sort of thing and the acquaintance with editors and markets that I acquired through it was a considerable factor in leading me to take up my present specialized line of work. But most of my attention in late years has gone to the work with the artists.

"Hard to think them up? Well, I don't find it so. It has always seemed to me like any other job; if you have a reasonable natural aptitude, when you study the business and systematize it and put your whole attention on it, it isn't so hard. I couldn't write a novel or practice law; I'd be appalled at the very prospect.

"As I said, I stay at home on Fridays and Saturdays and do my creative work. Of course, I'm always in a receptive frame of mind. I carry around with me everywhere a little pad of note paper and jot down thoughts that come along. Whenever possible I finish one idea and put it in complete salable form before I turn to anything else. This can't always be done when I think of one on the street, on the way to a magazine office; but I do it whenever possible.

"Of course, the newspapers, current events, current fads, and so on furnish me with a good deal of my inspiration; things that happen about me, that I see or hear of, often suggest workable ideas. But there is one source from which hundreds of suggestions come to me every year that never bring any results. That is the kindness of my friends. About thirty times a week somebody says to me, 'Oh, Arthur, I just thought of such a good idea for a picture.' Then I have to sit down and listen to it."

Among Mr. Crawford's regular clients at present are C. H. Forbell, T. S. Sullivant, W. O. Wilson, J. R. Shaver, C. L. Carde, F. Foster Lincoln, W. de Maris, and Crawford Young. But besides the fifteen regulars and his occasional clients, he gets hundreds of letters from all sides, chiefly from young artists who feel the creative urge, but don't know just what to let it urge on. They write from all over the country and even from foreign parts. At present, indeed, he has two regular clients as far off as Australia.

It is the modern, scientific development of the method introduced by Dumas père after he had won his fame, at a time when the French public would jump eagerly at anything that bore his name. He hired thirty or forty competent hack writers, gave each one an idea more or less clearly outlined, and let them do the work of writing. There have been those who assert that certain novelists of today have employed the same system. It does not seem impossible in the literary world that some one will adapt the Crawford method, so that we shall have the Henry Ford of literature; the man whose plant is carefully subdivided, with original geniuses to think up the ideas for stories, construction experts to draw the framework, narrative writers to carry the thread of the tale, "picture" experts for the descriptions, expert dialogists for the conversation, sob writers for pathos, humorists for the occasional comic relief, painters of purple passion for the love scenes, and retouchers to go over it all and add the high lights.

To Spend $560,000 on the City's Great Flower Garden

THE New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park has outgrown its clothes. An institution ranking with those of Petrograd, London, and Berlin as the greatest in the world, an institution by far the largest in this hemisphere, has reached the point where its expansion has been halted because it has reached the capacity of its plant. That is why the Board of Managers has laid out a program calling for the expenditure of $560,000 on new buildings and improvements in the grounds, a program which has been started by a gift of $50,000 from Daniel Guggenheim, Chairman of the Endowment Committee, who is active in the movement to increase the plant, and a similar contribution from his brother Murry.

The gifts of the Guggenheim brothers are being devoted to the construction of the most urgently needed new buildings—the Central Display Greenhouse and the Orchid Greenhouse. Other recent gifts have provided for the construction of a stone stairway leading down into the rose garden, contributed by Mrs. Robert E. Westcott, and a garden school shelter, given by Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson. But there is still need of much more expansion to enable the garden to continue its work as it has been doing in the past.

"We have pretty well reached the point," said Dr. N. L. Britton, director in chief of the garden, in discussing the prospects, "where it is impossible to add any plants without throwing out some specimens which we now have on hand. And we want to keep all of the present collections.

"Only last Winter, for instance, we had opportunity to acquire two valuable collections at the close of the International Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace. It was impossible to take advantage of the opportunity in either case because of the lack of facilities for housing the collections properly, and a possible valuable addition to the plant was lost. The same is true in the case of some groups, such as orchids, where a much better display could be made with a larger number of specimens. The two greenhouses contributed by the Guggenheim brothers will relieve the most immediate needs.

"Of the additional work required to complete the physical plant, perhaps the most urgent is that of the laboratory wing for the present museum building. Plans have been drawn for a four-story structure to include small lecture halls, additional library and museum space, and two floors devoted entirely to laboratory purposes. This building would cost about $100,000. Next to that, we need a greenhouse to be attached to the garden school, costing $8,000. In the plans are many estimates for gates and fencing. In a park like this, where we have a lilac garden and an iris garden, for instance, planted within a few feet of Pelham Parkway, the proper protection of the plants is of the highest importance.

"This garden has now a total of more than 14,000 different plants, more than two-thirds of them under glass. We realize, of course, the difficulty of expansion during the war, when there are so many other demands for funds. But it is an obvious duty of every scientific and literary institution to continue its work at the highest possible standard despite disturbances. There is a heavy responsibility resting on the scientific institutions to continue their work, to make sure that the continuity of progress shall not be broken."

New Yorkers, whose principal acquaintance with the institution comes from an occasional visit to the museum or the big greenhouses over toward the Fordham campus, hardly realize all the treasures of the 400 acres of the plant—a plant much of whose area has not been intensively developed as yet. The iris garden, now flourishing, and the lilac garden in process of installation have been mentioned; motorists along Pelham Parkway will get sufficient view of them from their passing cars. But few New Yorkers have as yet seen the sunken rose garden which has just been begun with the planting of some 350 different varieties of roses and the completion of the entrance stairway. When the garden is completed, with a pergola covered with climbing roses in the centre and a trellis fence all about, it will be one of the show places of the city.

Another show place of a different sort is the eighty-acre tract of primeval forest, much of it comprised in a shaded grove of hemlocks overhanging the Bronx River, where there is a grateful coolness in Summer and a guarded enclave of protection from the weather in Winter, where the pedestrian could lose himself in solitude and silence with no suspicion of the miles of apartment houses stretching away on every side of him. Not all the garden grounds are as picturesque as this, of course; not all of them are to be intensively cultivated. But the importance which the Board of Managers attaches to their development is indicated by the fact that at present more attention is being given not only to the expansion of buildings, but to the improvement in grounds, than to the raising of the $1,600,000 which was estimated about two years ago as the amount needed to round out the permanent funds and endowment.

Growing List of Dethroned Kings

Wanderings of Fallen Rulers in Past and Present Days Recalled by the Recent Abdications in Europe

HISTORY abounds in abdicated Kings, and the present war has added to the list. Of the unfortunate rulers who have lost their thrones, a few have been allowed to pass their declining years peacefully in their own countries. Many have been imprisoned, and have become insane, many ex-rulers have been exiled, and some have sought refuge in England and America. Two even found safety under the humble name of Smith.

It is said that Nicholas II., until recently Czar of all the Russias, has but 900,000 rubles left of a fortune estimated a year ago to be greater than the Rockefeller, Morgan, or Krupp possessions. He furnishes an example of the vicissitudes of kings. Practically all of the mines of Siberia were the personal property of the Czar. He owned in his own name 150,000,000 acres of land, upon which were mines, timber and farms. Besides, he drew an immense salary to maintain his palaces and defray the expenses of royal personages and dependants.

The other most recent abdicator, Constantine of Greece, did not have such vast estates, but he had enough for a life befitting his station, and he undoubtedly will have much less in future. As in the case of the Czar, no announcement has been made about arrangements for the future allowances of the Greek King, who is now residing in Switzerland with his Queen, a sister of the German Kaiser.

Nicholas Petrovich, the old King of Montenegro, is another ruler who lately lost his crown, at least temporarily. He has leased a villa just outside of Paris, where he is living with his daughter, Princess Xenia. Because Nicholas was suspected of treachery to his allies, the Entente Powers, he is guarded by the Paris police, although he enjoys comparative freedom. His Cabinet Minister who went with him when he left his country, when the army was starving and besieged by the forces of the Central Powers, has deserted him. But Nicholas is not alone, for he took with him his entire family, excepting Prince Mirko, who was left behind with the army, and has been mentioned as the Austro-Hungarian candidate for the throne of a united Serbo-Croatian State under Austro-German protection.

King Nicholas Petrovich is passionately fond of poker. When he is not reading the war news, according to reports from Paris, he gathers his old cronies about him for a game. He is the father of the Queen of Italy. Another of his daughters is Princess Francis Joseph of Battenberg, and still another is a Russian Grand Duchess.

Little has been heard recently of King Ferdinand of Rumania, who sacrificed his vast holdings in Austria by allying himself with the Entente Powers. His brother, William, fifteen months older, who was himself Crown Prince of Rumania until he resigned all his rights in 1886, has not only expelled Ferdinand from the family, but now has begun to call himself King. It is certain that Ferdinand's finances are in a very bad condition, and it is not likely that he will ever regain his lost property in Austria. The older brother, William, has two sons, both of whom are Generals in the German Army, and his daughter by his first marriage was wedded to Manuel II., then King of Portugal.

Peter, King of Serbia, had the distinction of being the second King to lose his crown because of the present war. His grief was probably greater than that of any other ruler who met with a similar misfortune; for Peter had spent a lifetime trying to gain the throne. His early crime—the murder of Prince Obrenovitch that he might take the throne—was never quite forgotten. Then, too, Peter was not accepted into the graces of the other European royalty on his accession to the throne in 1903, following the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga—his last step to the crown.

The sad little old man once remarked in a fit of temper: "I must be very ill today; it does not even please me to be King." When they drove him from Serbia he went to Athens. He has now found an asylum on the Greek Isle of Euboea in the Aegean Sea. At 72 he spends much of his time walking, perhaps trying to imagine that his valor early in the war, when he marched at the head of his plucky army, makes up for his earlier acts.

The "King of Hedjaz," formerly Sherif of Mecca, is another recently deprived of office. But he seems to have come out on top, for the English, French, and Italian Governments recognized the Government of Hedjaz, which he founded. In it are the holy cities of Medina and Mecca.

Before the great war began there were abdications every little while. Some of the ex-rulers are living. There is, for instance, the Princess Kiakilani, widow of King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Isles. Having ceased to be a Queen, she spent her time traveling, and because she had a fortune, was able to keep in the limelight. She attracted notice in New York City some years ago when she tipped a waiter $500. Her home is in Paris.

An abdicant most unhappy was the insane King Otto of Bavaria, who was deposed for Ludwig III. in 1913, after a reign of twenty-seven years. Otto succeeded his brother, who drowned himself in Starnburg Lake on June 13, 1886, and he was possessed with the same melancholy disposition. Throwing bric-a-brac and dishes became his hobby while he was a prisoner in the Palace Turstenried during the last few years of his life.



Manuel, Ex-King of Portugal.



Constantine, Ex-King of Greece.

Another ex-ruler of unbalanced mind was a nervous little man behind the bars of a prison in Central Turkey—Abdul Hamid II., once Sultan of Turkey, notorious for his frightful massacres in Armenia. He was deposed in 1909. He called himself the "most miserable of men," but the people have nicknamed him "Abdul the Damned."

Manuel II. of Portugal is now merely Manuel Braganza. After his abdication he leased Sir Harry Maclean's villa, Abercorn, at Richmond, England. The villa originally cost £25,000, and the four acres on which it stands seem small for a man who once had a kingdom. Manuel has only a little money of his own, and the Portuguese Government gives him a small annuity. For several years he has lived quietly. He delights in the flowers and trees of the fresh English landscape. It is rumored that he has learned a trade.

Napoleon III. and his beautiful consort, the Empress Eugénie, also sought peace in England. After the refugee Napoleon died, broken hearted, at Chiselhurst, the ex-Empress and the Prince Imperial, Louis Napoleon, occupied Lord Harrington's castle, Egypt, on the Isle of Wight. Six years later, after the Prince Imperial fell in the Zulu war, the saddened woman took up her abode at Farnborough, England, and at intervals in Paris.

Empress Eugénie was 92 years old last May. She has turned her Farnborough home into a hospital for British officers, and much of her time has been spent caring for the wounded from the battlefields of France. She foregoes some of her customary trips to France since the war. Usually she passes most of the Winter at her villa at Cap Martin, on the Riviera. On her way she spends two weeks in Paris, where she gratifies her mania for revisiting old spots and old friends, and from the windows of the Hotel Continental she can look out on the Tuileries gardens, where her child used to play.

It is generally known that Louis Philippe, King of the French, taught in a Swiss college during his exile when he was discovered to be among the plotters against the French Republic in 1793. Three years later he was joined by his mother and brothers, who had been imprisoned in Paris since the Terror. They set sail together for the United States, and settled in Philadelphia in an old mansion. For two years they traveled in New England, the Great Lake region, and the Mississippi Valley. The exiled King was then reconciled with Louis XVIII., and lived with his brothers at Twickenham, near London. He went to Sicily in 1807 and remained there until Napoleon's abdication. Then Louis XVIII. made him Colonel-General of the Hussars and restored his estates in Orleans. This made him enormously wealthy, and although his attitude toward the House of Peers cost him two years of exile, he was made regent to Charles V., who was deposed. Louis Philippe then became King by "the grace of God and the will of the people." His alliance with the Spanish house caused his downfall, and he was forced to flee with his consort to Honfleur. They found refuge in a gardener's cottage.



Nicholas II., Ex-Czar of Russia.

"Mr. and Mrs. Smith" were a bedraggled couple, without any property save the clothing they wore, when the English Consul smuggled them into New Haven. Yet "Mr. and Mrs. Smith" were once King Louis Philippe and his Queen. Victoria took pity on them and placed a castle at their disposal, and they settled at Claremont as Count and Countess of Neuilly.

"Prince Jaime," or "Don Jaime," his cronies of the cafés and tea rooms of Paris call a prim, bewhiskered little man who is a bookkeeper by profession, but is abiding his time until he shall become King of France by "the grace of God and the will of the people." He is James III. of the Bourbon line, and is a third cousin of Alfonso of Spain. He might be on perfectly good terms with his reigning cousin were it not for the awkward circumstance that James thinks that he himself should be King of Spain. His grandfather sat on the Spanish throne until the opposing branch of the Bourbon family took title.

Unique among the abdicants of the seventeenth century was Queen Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus. The "Madcap Queen," as she became known, came to the throne in her eighteenth year. She showed remarkable ability, but was headstrong and incurred the opposition of her Chancellor and Ministers. When they urged a marriage with her cousin she refused and abdicated in his favor. She left Stockholm in masculine attire under the name of Count Dohna, and lived at the various European capitals until her fortune was exhausted. She tried to regain the throne several times. In 1869 Christina died—old, forlorn, and miserably poor—in Rome.

Charles I., Emperor of Rome and King of Spain, passed his last years at his villa at Yste in Estremadura, after his abdication for Ferdinand. There he dictated his commentaries, cultivated flowers, and delighted in a large collection of birds. Ferdinand I. of Austria, who abdicated in favor of the late Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, his nephew, spent the remainder of his life in prison in Olmutz. Philip V., founder of the Bourbon dynasty, abdicated for his son, Louis XV., who died a few months later. Philip resumed the sceptre and tried several times to abdicate, only to be prevented by his ambitious wife, who kept him in confinement until his death.

The King of Sweden who spurned the Russian Grand Duchess Alexandra, granddaughter of Catherine II., was dethroned and transported to Germany with his entire family. Gustavus IV. left Germany for St. Gall, Switzerland, where he died in loneliness and indigence. His body was brought to Sweden for interment in the royal burial place, Riddarholmskyrka.

Of all exiled monarchs, Napoleon the Great suffered the bitterest exile—confinement and death on the rock of St. Helena.

Don't Delay; Look It Up

NOAH WEBSTER started with 70,000 words. That was in 1828, when the first edition of his dictionary was published. In the next edition, that of 1864, the list had grown to 114,000. Noah had died in the meantime, but his heirs and assigns continued his work. In 1890 a total of 175,000 words were listed. Since then the number has more than doubled—it is now about 400,000.

Of course, nobody could be expected to learn all those words, nor is it necessary. Whenever, in your reading, you come across a word the meaning of which is not entirely clear to you, drop your book or newspaper, as the case may be, and consult the dictionary. Don't delay; if you do probably you will never look the word up. It is surprising how many words one may add to one's vocabulary by this simple method.

Views of American Cities on Exhibition

Art at Home and Abroad

THE exhibition of historical prints and early views of American cities on view at the Public Library until October constitutes for those who realize its significance an inspiring record of the history of the country. To follow the path blazed by the early settlers, planning and building for their immediate convenience through the developments, ordinary and extraordinary, leading to the intricate organism of the modern city, is to feel on the one hand admiration for the mighty initiative that made possible a new civilization, and on the other dismay that the future was left as much as it was to chance.

The citizen who loves his city, and there are many still for whom the word implies a personal as well as a corporate ideal, must in the present national crisis be keenly alive to the relation between local and national citizenship. The worldwide feeling aroused by the destruction of the European cities promises well for a deeper sense of citizenship in the peaceful future, when men breathe freely and in gratitude for what is saved from the imminent and far-reaching peril of war.

It is a good moment at which to study the past of our cities, not in slavery to antiquarian detail, but with understanding of the conditions governing their growth, determining or interfering with their shapeliness, bringing out disease or fortifying health. Seen in this light the maps and plans are as interesting, if not as entertaining, as the quaint and often beautiful drawings, a little stiff to match our Colonial and Revolutionary portraits, and, like these, admirably precise and faithful to character. There is the first engraved plan of Philadelphia of the date 1682-3, "from a letter from William Penn, Proprietary and Governour of Pennsylvania—to the Committee of the Free Society of Traders in London," and seven years later in date a "Mapp of ye Improved part of Pensilvania in America, Divided into Countyes, Townships, and Lotts, surveyed by Tho. Holme," the earliest state of the first engraved map showing the early Penn grants.

The 1682 plan shows the site on the Delaware "where it is most navigable, high, dry, and healthy; that is where most ships can best ride, of deepest draught of water." The new city extended from the Delaware on the east to the "Scoolkill" on the west, a distance of about two miles, and stretched between Vine and Cedar Streets, a distance of one mile, in the other direction. A prim little diagram it is, resembling the characteristic Philadelphia house in its geometrical regularity uninterrupted by any of the accidents of nature that make for picturesqueness in town planning. The two square miles included only level ground between the two rivers, but the city, now increased to over 130 square miles, rises to about 400 feet in the northwest, and gains thereby in legitimate picturesqueness, as the streets in that quarter conform to the natural contour of the ground.

The later plans and views show the stages and some of the incidents of its growth, such as the Paxton massacre in 1764, in which the backwoodsmen marched upon the city and killed six Christian Indians. After the first plan the next glimpse of the City of Philadelphia is given by an "East Perspective View" taken from the Jersey shore and engraved by J. Carwitham. Then follows a plan of the improved part of the city as laid down by Nicholas Scull in 1762 and a new plan by Varle forty years later in date; and you see the city departing from its regular habits, throwing out flying buttresses on the Delaware bank and leaping the Schuylkill to become Westville on the other side. At its wildest, however, it plays no such pranks as Boston, lying like a great crab stretching out claws to clutch at the treasures of the environing waters.

The most interesting plan of Boston is the earliest, which tells us that in 1722 there were near 3,000 houses in the city, 2,000 of which were wood, and there had been up to that date eight great fires. The streets numbered 42, the lanes 36, and the alleys 22, and there were near 15,000 people housed.

Of course, there are many views of "the flourishing City of New York." There are views of Albany and Troy, Mobile, New Orleans, of St. Paul and San Francisco, forming a fairly comprehensive group of the Eastern cities, with a number of those of the West included. Many of the prints are rare and in superb condition, treasures of such collectors as Mr. Stokes and Mr. Halsey, Mr. Sloane, Mr. Colt, Mr. Fridenberg, and other devotees of American prints. It is a pity that a corresponding group of drawings and plans of the cities in their most modern aspect could not have been shown contemporaneously.

There should be in every large city a museum or museum department of city reference accessible to the whole public; and, awaiting this, there should be at least a permanent exhibition of material relating to the city in a place frequented by the people, as, in New York, the Metropolitan Museum, the Public Library, or the Museum of Natural History. The exhibition should be so displayed that the people passing through the building could not easily escape it, but would encounter it naturally on their way to livelier entertainment. It should be arranged in a manner to attract and hold their attention, with placards clearly explaining the significance of exhibits in different panels and the kind of formation to be got from them. Every temptation to investigation and study should be offered, for it is only from the desire of the people for a city that one is created, and its fate depends upon the knowledge and ideals of its inhabitants. Before there can be anything approaching civic art, there must be civic science, the one flowering naturally and inevitably from the other and depending upon it for nourishment and growth.

To familiarize the inhabitants of a city with its actual features and its needs an exhibition might be arranged along the general lines laid down by H. V. Lancaster, Vice President of the Royal Institute of British Architects in his recommendation for the establishment of a Civic Development Survey, such as London has initiated, in every city of the British Isles.

In rough outline such an exhibition would include a series of plans made at different stages of a city's development, with diagrams showing the degree of density of the population in different zones, the healthy and unhealthy quarters, the centres of poverty and wealth, the distribution of the industrial quarters, ways of communication and means of transport, surface railways, subways, bus routes, &c., the position of public parks, squares and other open spaces, the elements of natural beauty, such as fine trees, streams, lakes and public buildings and all places in which beauty plays a part, also plans of other cities, ancient and modern, the situation of which has some analogy with the city illustrated.

There should be, moreover, in connection with these materials a group of designs and placards informing the public more in detail concerning the past and prospective growth of the city, diagrams showing its development toward the centre or away from the centre, details relative to subways and surface routes existing, projected, or desirable, particulars concerning local industries and the desirability of encouraging or extending them, statistics of the degree to which the various parks and public museums are frequented by the public, and suggestions as to the special needs of the present city and the places desirable to reserve for the satisfaction of these needs in its future extension. Historic or legendary associations attached to places or buildings should be given; special attractions should be noted, such as a fine outlook over an ocean or river or landscape or beautiful building, which should be preserved. Details of all kinds should be given relative to materials used in construction in the given locality, traditions of building, kinds of trees and shrubs that best thrive in the locality and are in harmony with the character of the landscape, and any other information tending to emphasize the individual historic, economic, and aesthetic character of the locality, fixing attention upon the necessity of conserving as far as possible this individual character in the development of the city.

The extent to which such an exhibition could be made to interest the public would depend largely upon the skill with which it was arranged. There is ample material in the work of American etchers to enliven the collection of utilitarian plans and diagrams. A panel arranged with etchings of beautiful bridges, especially fine buildings and public squares, would have a charm beyond the information conveyed. A panel dedicated to streets could be similarly illustrated. Such painters as Childe Hassam and Alden Weir, with numbers of others only less prominent, have drawn their inspiration from the city. Jerome Myers offers his testimony many times over of the popularity of public playgrounds and recreation centres. A nice tact would be necessary in preserving the proper balance between such decorative illustration and the more specific and succinct diagram, but the task would not be difficult for one practiced in the art of exhibitions.

The text of the valuable lesson should be in the same way adapted to the easily discouraged mind of the itinerant visitor. Mingled with essential facts and figures should be a little of the charming literature that drapes our more historic walls as the ivy drapes the buildings of Boston. This florid way of treating so grave a subject as city planning might not commend itself to the purists in that difficult study, but the first aim of such an exhibition is to interest the public, and every legitimate device toward this end should be used.

In the meantime one may be grateful for the exhibitions of classic material that become increasingly frequent as time goes on. At the Kennedy Galleries is a very interesting little exhibition, lacking the scope of the loan collection at the Public Library but containing a number of rare and fine views. There are the two panoramic views of New York published in 1849. One looking from the North River, the other from the East. In the former shad fishing is going on in the foreground, in the latter are square-rigged packet ships, the vessels drawn by J. Pringle. The prints are in perfect condition, with the inscription in full, and their lively detail and fresh color make them an attractive as well as an important feature of the exhibition.

Art Education at Pittsburgh

Dr. Beatty reports the following concerning art education in Pittsburgh:

"A very noteworthy work in the field of art education was that carried on during the year through the public school system of Pittsburgh. This school work was begun by the Carnegie Institute in 1901, and, with the co-operation of the school authorities, has been carried on continuously since that year, excepting only during a brief interruption while the construction of the enlarged institute building was in progress. This year Dr. William M. Davidson, Superintendent of Public Schools, and Mr. C. Valentine Kirby, Director of Art, have co-operated with the Department of Fine Arts, and they have sent in systematic order all the students of the eighth grade to the institute for instruction in art, making a total attendance of about 5,000. This instruction has been made a part of the school work of the year. In addition to this the School Board voted the necessary fund and authorized the Superintendent of Public Schools to provide for the payment of the carfare of all the children coming under the guidance of their teachers to the institute for art instruction. This, I believe, is a more liberal plan than has been adopted in any other city.

"The significance of this work lies in the fact that the eighth-grade students who are about to enter the high school or upon the active duties and work of life eagerly seek instruction and the opportunity to acquire some knowledge with reference to art and its appreciation. The time these students are permitted to give to this study in the last year of their public school work is unfortunately limited. For this reason it is our purpose in this work to teach the appreciation of art solely by explaining in a simple way the essential qualities possessed by all good works of art. The eighth-grade students of the public schools are not art students in the ordinary sense, and therefore technical information is not as important to them as a simple explanation of the most important qualities to be sought for and appreciated in works of art. In brief, my purpose has been to concentrate the attention of these non-professional students upon the fundamental, underlying qualities in art, to the end that they may, without confusion, take away one or two principles upon which to think and from which they may learn appreciation alone.

"The task here set is not an easy one. The difficulty of explaining or defining the few simple qualities upon which works of art are chiefly dependent for their beauty and life is one met by all artists in their intercourse with laymen. The question why this or that picture which seems to possess much merit, especially in detail, is not a good picture is heard more frequently than is any other question. To define the subtle qualities that belong to all good works of art and to rivet the attention of the students upon these qualities, even though it be but for a comparatively brief time, is the purpose of the lessons prepared for this work."

To Continue Hoffman Exhibition.

The paintings of undersea life by Harry L. Hoffman, which have been on exhibition in the West Assembly Room of the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West and Seventy-seventh Street, since June 15, have attracted so much attention that arrangements have been made to continue the exhibition indefinitely.

This exhibition should be especially considered with reference to the display of corals in the Darwin Hall on the first floor of the Museum, and also with reference to the fishes which are shown temporarily in the Hall of Birds on the second floor.

The Hoffman exhibition of paintings is intended to exemplify the correlation of art and science.

A War Picture by a Belgian.

Under-sea life, fantastically conceived, has tempted the brush of more than one artist during the last three or four years. The latest version of the theme is entitled "The Invasion of the Monsters," and is the work of Walter Vaes, an artist of Antwerp and a refugee in Zealand. A Belgian critic in Les Arts describes it as apparently a hallucination in which memories of the aquarium mingle with visions of the cataclysm.

Exhibition of Designs.

An exhibition of designs suitable for the decoration of textile fabrics, wallpaper, and ceramics will be held in the American Museum of Natural History from Dec. 17 to 31, 1917, inclusive.

The decorative figures and color schemes in the arts of primitive peoples in the exhibition halls of the museum present a wealth of material for the designer. This was discovered many years ago by a few teachers and students, and each year has seen their number increase. During the past year over 3,000 students of design have made use of the museum's collections in their work.

The museum authorities hold this exhibition as a part of their educational work. They believe it will be the means of bringing this rich field to the attention of a much larger number of students, and thereby greatly increase the usefulness of these collections. The rules governing the exhibition are the following:

1. From one to three designs may be entered by a student from any art or public school. Any medium may be used.

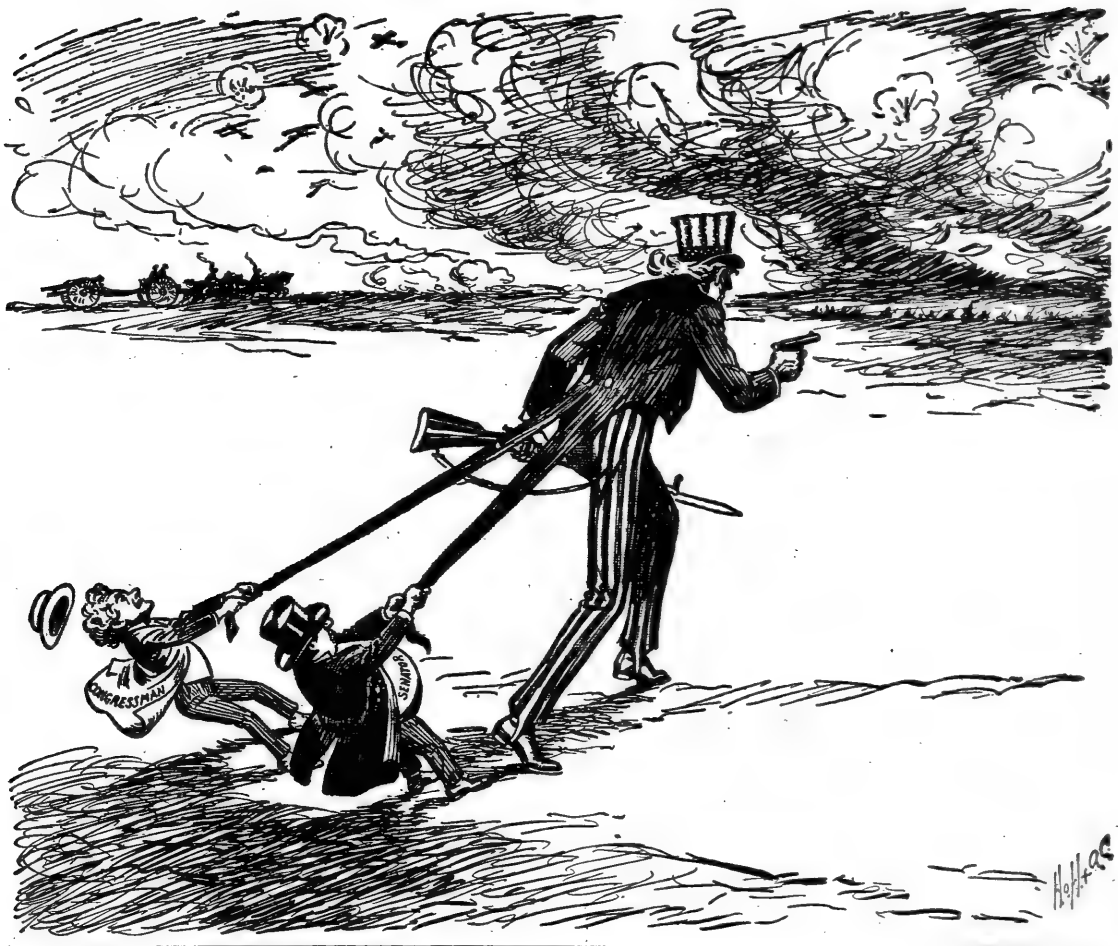
2. Designs must be inspired by some exhibit in the museum and the source of the inspiration written on the back. (Example: Peruvian textile, Mexican pottery vessel, Sioux Indian pipe bag, &c.)

3. Designs must be received on or before Dec. 10. Name and address should be written on back to insure delivery to owner after the exhibition.

4. No prizes or awards of any kind will be given. All the designs submitted will be passed upon by a committee, and such as meet its approval will be placed on exhibition.

Application may be made to Charles W. Mead, American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, New York City.

The Handicap



Women Gardeners Who Spend Profits on Becoming Clothes

THE women are doing wonderful work in this war," said Amelia E. Barr, in the pleasant parlor of her home in Richmond Hill, L. I. "They are noble and fine and self-sacrificing. I would not in any way belittle their efforts to conserve the resources of the nation. But in their efforts to stop waste they are squandering money foolishly in other directions."

She smiled. "You see, I am 87 years of age, and have been through several wars. Surely my age and experience will permit me to chide my younger sisters without giving offense.

"The warning that we must conserve our resources was met with unanimous and spontaneous response. 'Plant garden patches' was advised from Washington, and the women picked up their spades and hoes and obeyed.

"But this is not all they picked up, unfortunately. Infected with what I might call 'the spirit of parade,' they decided that they could not work in a garden without suitable clothes, though many of them had been doing it for years. So they went to a department store and picked up a uniform.

"Listen to this"—Mrs. Barr read from a paper in her lap:

"'The garments necessary to meet the requirements of this unusual outdoor work, yet keep in sight the dainty feminine touch, are as follows:

Three hats at 50 cents each	$1.50
Six blouses at $1 each	6.00
Two pair of blue serge bloomers at $5 each	10.00
Two pair blue serge skirts at $5 each.	10.00
Two red silk ties at 50 cents each..	1.00
Stockings	4.00
Shoes	20.00
Underwear	20.00
Sweater	5.00
Coat	10.00
Extras	2.50
Total	$90.00

"Think, if you please, what it means to the head of the household for his wife and his daughters to say: 'We must have $90 each before we can plan to save on our vegetable bills this Summer!' It is enough to drive poor father mad.

"Other women, in a desire to be helpful, are advising khaki suits; others are designing garments especially adapted to garden work, but there is not one that I have so far heard of that will cost less than $50. How many women, by working a vegetable patch in their backyard this Summer, will save $50 on their grocery bill?

"A woman, in order to save money on potatoes and peas, will spend $50 getting a uniform in which to save it. There are hanging in her wardrobe at the time old shirtwaists that would serve perfectly well in the garden, and skirts full enough to be made into bloomers. Stockings that are strong and serviceable for garden work—three pairs of which will last the entire season—may be bought at any ten-cent store.

"Hats? Is it necessary to spend money on hats when every woman has an old straw hat of her own, and every closet contains straw hats discarded by the men folks? Shoes? Why not have the high heels cut off those shoes that lie discarded on the closet floor, and wear them? One woman I know, who really saves money on her garden, wears her husband's cast-off shoes. But she is a foreigner, and foreigners are wiser about many things.

"The trouble with the American woman is that she can't eliminate the desire to dress becomingly, no matter what she starts out to do. It is commendable. I admire her for it. But in times like these it is more important that a woman save money than that she look pretty if, by adding to her attractiveness, she wastes needlessly the family funds.

"There is another side of this story. Mrs. Woman in patriotic fervor discharges the man who for years has earned an uncertain living by attending to the gardens of those better off than himself. We shall hear from him when the wolf howls a duet with the north wind next Winter. One-half of the amount a woman pays for 'garden' shoes represents all she would have paid him for the entire season.

"Now I have started on the subject, I shall have to have my say out. Leaving thé garden uniform, there is the basket problem. 'Carry your groceries home' is a sensible war slogan. 'Go back to the market basket and save what your grocer pays for cartons and delivery.'

"Splendid advice! Market baskets may be bought, like those we carried when I was a young woman, for 25 cents. But the woman these days who goes back to the market basket must first find one that costs from five to ten dollars.

"The women are knitting for the Red Cross. 'I gave a dollar for annual membership dues and am knitting all my spare time,' said one woman. 'It is all I can afford to give.'

"The next day she dropped into a department store and paid $7 for a fancy silk bag to carry her knitting in! Would it not have been more in the spirit of our Heavenly Father to have given that sum to the Red Cross and to have carried her knitting in a brown paper bag?"

Mrs. Barr is one of the rarest of human beings—a preacher who practices. Her life is ordered very simply. She goes to bed promptly at 8 and rises promptly at 6. For breakfast she has two cups of grist-mill coffee and five zwieback. She eats a good, plain dinner at noon, with no sweets, and her breakfast menu is repeated at night.

This simple wartime diet, observed in times of peace as well, has had its beneficial effects. A skin like that of a woman of 60; bright eyes; a pretty tint of health in her cheeks; happy, wholesome, loving every one in the world; glad that God put her in it and has let her remain so long; a brain marvelously keen and active; a heart as young as a girl's; that is Mrs. Barr at 87 years of age!

"I never worry," she said. "The women worry too much. The woman who worries wouldn't trust God around the corner. So much depends on the women these days!—that is my excuse for talking so freely to them."

Russian Wolves

IN the course of last Winter's campaign the wolves of the Polish and Baltic Russian stretches had amassed to such numbers in the Kovno-Wilna-Minsk district as to become a veritable plague to both Russian and German fighting forces. So persistent were the half-starved beasts in their attacks on small groups of soldiers that they became a serious menace even to fighting men in the trenches. Poison, rifle fire, hand grenades, and even machine guns were successively tried in attempts to eradicate the nuisance. But all to no avail. The wolves—nowhere to be found quite so large and powerful as in Russia—were desperate in their hunger and regardless of danger. Fresh packs would appear in place of those that were killed by the Russian and German troops.

As a last resort, the two adversaries, with the consent of their commanders, entered into negotiations for an armistice and joined forces to overcome the wolf plague. For a short time there was peace. And in no haphazard fashion was the task of vanquishing the mutual foe undertaken. The wolves were gradually rounded up, and eventually several hundred of them were killed. The others fled in all directions, making their escape from carnage the like of which they had never encountered. It is reported that the soldiers have not been molested again.

Quiet Control of the Germans in New York

No Disturbance and Only Slight Display of Prejudice Mark Readjustment of Living Conditions Among Thousands of Aliens

WAR between the United States and Germany has produced many varied effects on the German population of New York City—governmental, commercial, and social. But inquiry shows that these effects, instead of bearing the impress of the prejudice, ill-will, and hatred accredited to the phychology of war, have been marked in the main by the even, neutral spirit characteristic of times of peace, as if to confirm in a measure President Wilson's declaration that the war of the United States was not against the German people, but against German autocracy.

Only those citizens of Germany, or German-Americans with accent wholly on the "German," who have been found intriguing for the continuance of that autocracy have come in contact with the law. Against Germans of no kind has there been an anti-German demonstration, such as the riots that occurred in London. Thus it has come about that the effects of the war on the German population of New York, including those with German connections of greater or less degree, have taken form so quietly, that their extent is as yet unknown to the general public.

Nor is it easy to trace the extent of these effects, they reach out in so many directions. The main outlines are clear enough. These outlines appear in following up three sets of questions:

How many Germans have been discharged by employers because they were Germans? Does prejudice keep Germans who are out of work from finding new positions?

How are the 50,000 German citizens resident in New York meeting the conditions imposed by the federal zone system for enemy aliens? Just what are these restrictions as finally put into effect, and has there been administration provocative of friction? Is there a spy system that reaches out to each individual enemy alien, whether his previous record is a good one or not, as is done by some of the European countries?

What has been the effect on the membership of the many German social organizations? Have their public activities increased or diminished since the declaration of war by the United States against Germany?

A. Bossert, who has charge of the work of obtaining employment and relief for German aliens, with offices at 147 Fourth Avenue, conducted under the auspices of the Mayors' Citizens' Advisory Committee, is the man best posted in the city to answer the first set of questions. He said:

"I estimate that not less than 10,000 Germans lost their positions on account of the war, but we have few instances where any were discharged because they were Germans; in fact, exhibitions of that kind of spirit have been so few as to be not worth consideration. These people lost their positions for practical business reasons, because their employers could no longer afford to pay their salaries. The shutting off of all business relations with Germany after the declaration of war by this country affected many local firms in which Germans were employed. I think particularly of small banks and business houses where there were men who had been working for the same house for years. Among these were not only many clerks and accountants, but also office managers and higher officials who had been receiving $3,000 to $4,000 a year. Then there were the German steamship companies whose docks were taken over. A large number lost their positions at that time, both office men and manual workers. Prominent in the list are men formerly connected with German publications, which since this country entered into the war have been cutting down their forces.

"I have today a letter from the editor of a small German business newspaper. It has been discontinued, and he wants any kind of work, a clerkship, for instance. I tell them in answering their applications that they must take whatever is offered, in order to bridge over this time. Many men have changed their occupations entirely. Some of them we send to the country.

"Of all our applications we find positions most easily for laborers, as there is a great scarcity in that line. We have also found many openings in restaurants and for porters. Our chief difficulty is in finding places for the many bookkeepers and clerks who have applied to us, and we particularly desire to call the attention of the employing public to this. Some men in this work, as is well known, lost their positions because the houses that employed them were in confidential business relation with the allied Governments, and it was not thought best to continue to employ German citizens. There was no question of the competency of the men.

"We have applications to place a number of technical men also. By order of the Government those concerns which are filling Government contracts are forbidden to employ German citizens. This caused the letting out of many Germans, particularly in the case of one large company which is supplying the Government with an important device.

"Thus far we have obtained places for 3,200 Germans who lost their work on account of the war, most of them German citizens, but some citizens of the United States or in the course of becoming so. We have from 200 to 300 here every day looking for work. Last week we placed 228. Just to show how it goes, there were in this list 6 bookkeepers, 2 carpenters, 6 clerks, 71 domestic servants, 12 engineers, 5 farm hands, 54 instrument makers, mostly musical; 12 metal workers, 54 laborers, and 37 porters. We have found no prejudice worth mentioning because an applicant bore a German name, and we are glad to say that we have good reports of the people we have placed.

"What assistance are we receiving in finding work for these men and women? Splendid. The City and State Governments are both co-operating with us, and the English newspapers, and of course the German, have freely granted every request we have made of them. Some companies that are large employers of men have shown an admirable generosity and broadmindedness. One railroad company sent word to us that it would take all the men we had who were fitted for certain classes of work. Another company engaged in transportation in this city has notified us that it has positions for all Germans recommended by us, the condition being that they speak English readily and are neat in appearance, so as to be presentable to the public."

Thomas D. McCarthy, United States Marshal of the Southern District of New York, in charge of putting into effect, and supervision of, the zone system of restrictions on enemy aliens, said:

"I am much pleased with the way the enemy aliens, the German citizens living in this district, have acted in complying with the rules of the zone system. We have had practically no trouble so far, and we expect none, but we are, of course, prepared to meet any emergency that arises.

"In order to understand the situation it is necessary to say a few words about the zone system. There are two main restrictions bearing on enemy aliens. The first is absolute. This is the regulation that bars German subjects from the waterfront of the entire Southern District of New York, from working at maritime occupations of any kind on docks, piers, wharves, &c. Not only are the authorities keeping a strict watch, but steamship companies, other employers of men on the waterfront, and the crews and gangs of workers themselves are co-operating in this surveillance. As a matter of fact, it began long before our entrance into the war, all the big companies having put private detectives on this job soon after the outbreak of the European war. Proof that this co-operation from many sources is guarding the waterfront is shown in the absence of depredations there.

"The other restriction is that which forbids an enemy alien from residing, passing through, or doing business within half a mile of any armory, arsenal, naval vessel, or munition plant unless he has in his possession a permit issued by the Government. It will be noted that this regulation does not require all enemy aliens residing in the district to have permits, but as the practical working of it is that no German can go about New York and not invade some barred zone, virtually all the German citizens have applied for permits. An enemy alien found in a barred zone without a permit is subject to arrest.

"In round numbers, we have issued 29,000 permits. Each application must be accompanied by two letters of indorsement from citizens of the United States, neither of which may be a relation. He must take oath that he will not violate any of the laws of the United States; that he will commit no act of hostility, and that he will furnish no aid or comfort or information to enemies of the United States. He must furnish three photographs of himself, one of which is carried with the permit. Of those who came for permits we find that about 90 per cent. have applied for papers to become citizens of the United States. From 25 to 30 per cent. of the applicants have grown-up families in this country."

"Is the Government attempting to keep an individual watch on these men?" Mr. McCarthy was asked.

"No, not unless some previous act has aroused suspicion. We are still issuing a few straggling permits, mostly from newcomers into the district. With the completion of the list, now about accomplished, I intend to supply the Police Departments of my district with the name and address of each person who has received a permit, with the request that they be referred to the respective police chiefs, so that each patrolman may get the names and addresses of German citizens having permits who live on his post. This will enable the Government to keep such track of each enemy alien as the circumstances require.

"We are trying to handle this problem so as not to produce any unnecessary friction, but at the same time we are enforcing the law in every particular. We think this policy has been justified up to date by the conduct of the men to whom permits have been issued. We have received co-operation from all sides, especially from the Police Departments and the Sheriffs.

"We get letters by the hundreds and many telephone messages in regard to the work. There is no doubt that hundreds of thousands of eyes and minds are busily engaged in an earnest effort to discover any act of disloyalty on the part of enemy aliens whose conduct has caused them to be subject to suspicion. Of course attention is given to all reports received by us.

"Citizens of the United States of German blood have been bending their efforts to insure law-abiding conduct on the part of enemy aliens, and the Government will continue to look to them for aid in seeing that enemy aliens do not violate the law. We are not inquiring among butchers, bakers, bartenders, delicatessen shop owners, trolley car conductors, motormen, and laborers for wrongdoing. Most of these men who are of German birth left Germany because of the oppression and lack of opportunity they suffered there. They regarded this country as a haven, just as the men of other European nations have turned to America as the land of freedom. The German who needs watching is the one who has come here representing German commercial interests, who has no thought of making this his home, but who intends later to return to the Fatherland.

"Among this class have been found all violators of the law up to date. I venture the opinion that all future violations will be committed by men of this kind. These men can be certain that their every movement is being watched, and the hand of the law is near to their shoulders. There are among them those who have formally expressed their intention to become citizens by taking out their first papers. The Government realizes that many have done this as a cloak. Just as long as they scrupulously obey the law they need have no fear."

A man who is a member of several German social organizations said in regard to the way the war had affected them:

"One effect has been to check or to reduce the membership. Another has been the practical elimination of public meetings and gatherings during the period of the war. I recall a large German singing society which usually gives an outing at this season. The date was set for this year, but it was decided to call it off. This course is adopted in line with the desire in Washington that meetings be avoided that might cause misunderstandings.

"There were, I should say, fifty German clubs in the city with a membership large enough to keep some sort of headquarters. The Liederkranz and the Arion headed the list in size. Some of the clubs have reduced their staffs of employes, and the Arion has moved from its large clubhouse at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street to smaller quarters in Terrace Garden, with the intention of building a new home at some future time after the war is over. The old building will be dismantled and the handsome furnishings have gone under the hammer. I can remember when the annual ball of the Arion Society in Madison Square Garden was a big event of the Winter season in New York. But this change is not by any means all the result of the war; the lessening of the appeal of German social organizations to those of German birth or German descent began before this war. When a German first comes over he is naturally drawn to these societies, as his only means of social intercourse and enjoyment, but after he has been here awhile and gets out into the current of general life, they have less and less hold on him. In this way many memberships are dropped. Some of the leading German societies have spread a cultural benefit of great value to this city, but this is no time to emphasize that fact. After the war whatever they have accomplished of good in the past will no doubt receive due credit, and their active place in the life of the city will be resumed under conditions different from those that now exist."

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Liberty Not Stone Dead in Germany

Educator Says Principles of Lieber, Schurz, and Sigel Will Be Revived—Their Example as Guide

By Benjamin W. Bacon,
Professor of Biblical Exegesis, Yale University.

WE are approaching one of the most significant dates in German history, with every indication that its significance may be immeasurably increased. One hundred years ago next Oct. 18, the German Burschenschaft, an organized body of 500 students from sixteen of the principal German universities, assembled at the Wartburg to celebrate there at Luther's "strong retreat" the 300th anniversary of his nailing the famous theses of religious liberty to the church doors of Wittenberg. They were imbued with liberal ideas and were eager to direct the national life just emerging from the Napoleonic wars along paths of freedom, progress, and democracy. They chose this place of assembly as the birthplace of German liberty, and this date as doubly propitious, because it was not only the 300th anniversary of Luther's proclamation, but also the fourth of the battle of Leipsic, where Napoleon met decisive defeat on German soil.

But Prussia was already on the watch. Frederick William III. took counsel with the reactionary Metternich of Austria to suppress these liberal tendencies. Royalists combined everywhere to impose restrictions. Spies were posted at all universities to keep watch on professors and students. A strict censorship was imposed. Student societies were suppressed, and a systematic persecution began of all suspected of entertaining liberal ideas.

We know well of the lost cause of 1847-48, when for a few days German democracy forced even a Prussian monarch to his knees. We remember it because Carl Schurz and Franz Sigel, heroes of our own civil war, took part in the great uprising, and after the disastrous defeat of the revolutionary forces in Baden took refuge in America. We remember Louis Kossuth, who led the uprising in Hungary, and we remember Richard Wagner, another exile of German liberty, who, in 1868, uttered the prophetic words:

> In all history there is no record of blacker ingratitude than the treachery of German princes toward the public sentiment of their people; and many a deed of self-sacrifice will have to be performed by them in order to expiate this treason.

We remember these. We have perhaps some dim recollection of the 300,000 exiles of 1848 who came with Schurz and Sigel, with Blenker and Hecker, to our shores, not to forget their dreams of liberty, but to take up arms again in its defense, many of them to lay down their lives on the battlefields of the Union.

But the story of German martyrs and exiles for liberty is not yet written, because the work is not yet complete. Its age of cruel suffering and repression, of exile in foreign lands marked by generous gifts of service, of genius, and of blood outpoured, covers now a full hundred years.

Considering, however, the tens of thousands of loyal German-Americans who today are stemming the tide of disloyalty in the great Republic, who in the face of furious hatred from their kith and kin, and all too suspicious coldness from their adopted fellow-countrymen, have made Prussia's hopes of German-American disloyalty a vain dream and reassured the doubts of many who had reason to fear the worst from thousands of spies and alien enemies, it were perhaps as well that the story of Germany's exiles for freedom's sake were not altogether forgotten.

There is a certain blatant and loud-mouthed Americanism which is ever ready to commend to the German people, both here and in the Fatherland, American democracy as the type and ideal from which the world should take its model, as if Berlin were to learn good government of Philadelphia, and Munich sit at the feet of Tammany Hall! To this type of American the hope of Europe is that the German people, throwing off at last the yoke of Prussian militaristic autocracy, should come and be taught the ways of liberty and peace in Albany and Harrisburg and San Francisco—and East St. Louis. If so, the hope of Europe will be long deferred. Germany must indeed turn back again to the great high road of liberty and progress forsaken a century ago, when the Burschenschaft was suppressed and Prussian militarism invoked to be the guardian of the newfound national life. Germany must forsake its Moloch idols and, toiling up the road of expiation, must atone for the blood and destruction it has taken upon its soul. Germany has a lesson of liberty to learn the cost of whose learning no human mind can measure. But her teachers will not be the Fourth of July orators of cheap American self-adulation, nor the self-seeking politicians whose corruption drags our good name in the mire. Germany will yet learn of our Washingtons, our Hamiltons, our Lincolns. She may even take unacknowledged lessons from a John Fiske or a Woodrow Wilson. But her best teachers of all will be her own exiled sons; for they have been our teachers, too, men who gave us not only of their hearts' blood for the defense of American liberty, but of the noblest fruits of German idealism and German intellectual power to the perfecting of our institutions.

Over against the smug figure of young America as his own fancy depicts him expounding democracy and humanity to the deluded and brutalized people of Germany, I am moved to place one figure from among the exiled fathers of German liberty, that such cheap self-conceit may realize its fatuous impertinence and slink away for a wholesome season of silent self-examination. It shall be one of the circle of Lincoln's friends and fellow-workers for humanity, freedom, and democracy, but not the soldier Sigel, nor the soldier-statesman-philanthropist Schurz. It shall be one of an older generation, one who had part with those warriors in the German struggle for liberty, but was driven to our shores before the crisis which forced them to the same refuge to become here a teacher of the principles of self-government, of political ethics, and of humane relations between nations in peace and war, not for German-Americans only, but for us all. As my ears are offended, not by the condemnation, (all too well deserved,) of German atrocities, of the hideous policy of war upon non-combatants, of the repudiation of every moral restriction upon the State—not by the condemnation, but by the Pharisaic tone of ill-founded self-satisfaction that runs through it, as I become conscious of ill-informed assumptions of superiority in the art of government which underlie the popular notion of teaching the German people "democracy," my mind recalls the figure of Francis Lieber, the teacher of international law, to whom Lincoln resorted for that code of humanity in warfare which governed the conduct of our Federal troops in the great struggle between the States and still governs them, a code whose principles of humanity stand in significant contrast with the official rules of Prussian Kriegsgebrauch, to say nothing of the bloody object lessons of modern Schrecklichkeit. I am reminded of Francis Lieber because class after class of college men at Yale, (and doubtless at many another of the leading American institutions of learning,) learned the principles of democracy and self-government from Lieber's Civil Liberty, as the standard text book of the subject.

Who then was Francis Lieber, that he should be the teacher of democracy to the youth of America, and the codifier of its rules of humanity in the conduct of war? Let us not take the record from the Life and Letters, published by T. S. Berry in 1882, nor the more recent biography by Harby, (1899,) but from the dispassionate pages of the Encyclopaedia Britannica:

> Lieber was born at Berlin on the 18th of March, 1800. He served with his two brothers under Blücher in the campaign of 1815, fighting at Ligny, Waterloo, and Namur, where he was twice dangerously wounded. Shortly afterward he was arrested for his political sentiments, the chief evidence against him being several songs of liberty which he had written. After several months he was discharged without a trial, but was forbidden to pursue his studies at the Prussian universities. He accordingly went to Jena, where he took his degrees in 1820, continuing his studies at Halle and Dresden. He subsequently took part in the Greek war of independence, publishing his experiences in his "Journal in Greece." For a year he was in Rome as tutor to the son of the historian, Niebuhr, then Prussian Ambassador. Returning to Berlin in 1823, he was imprisoned at Koepenik, but was released after some months through the influence of Niebuhr. In 1827 he went to the United States, and as soon as possible was naturalized as a citizen. He settled at Boston, and for five years edited The Encyclopaedia Americana, (thirteen volumes.) From 1835 to 1856 he was Professor of History and Political Economy in South Carolina College at Columbia, S. C., and during this period wrote his three chief works, "Manual of Political Ethics," (1838,) "Legal and Political Hermeneutics," (1839,) and "Civil Liberty and Self-Government," (1853.) In 1856 he resigned and next year was elected to a similar post in Columbia College, New York, and in 1865 became Professor of Constitutional History and Public Law in the same institution. During the civil war Lieber rendered services of great value to the Government. He was one of the first to point out the madness of secession and was active in upholding the Union. He prepared, upon the requisition of the President, the important "Code of War for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field," which was promulgated by the Government in General Order No. 100 of the War Department. This code suggested to Bluntschli his codification of the law of nations, as may be seen in the prefasse to his "Droit International Codifié." During this period also Lieber wrote his "Guerilla Parties with Reference to the Laws and Usages of War." At the time of his death he was the umpire of the commission for the adjudication of Mexican claims. He died on the 2d of October, 1872.

One can scarcely read the record in the light of today without asking, what would the history of Germany have been if Prussia, instead of persecuting, imprisoning, and driving into exile those whose heroic self-sacrifice had won her freedom, and who were guilty only of the crime of writing "songs of freedom," had been guided by the torch of freedom, self-government, and humanity which they held aloft, giving to it the devotion of their service and martyrdom?



Francis Lieber, Who Was Famous as a Humane, Liberty-Loving German.

The lessons have yet to be learned. This hundredth year of the beginnings of German political freedom, this four-hundredth anniversary of the Reformation may well be the decisive year for Germany. The question is before the nation.

Who, then, shall show Germany the way? Shall it be those of alien blood and traditions? Must the lesson be driven home at the bayonet's point? Or will she learn at the feet of her own exiled fathers, receiving back their once rejected message—after a hundred years?

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On the Brink

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SEVEN | NEW YORK, JULY 29, 1917 | EIGHT PAGES

CONQUESTS OF FRANCE IN MODERN SCIENCE

A Record of Remarkable Recent Achievement Suggesting the Opportunities Offered American Students in French Universities

SCIENCE AND LEARNING IN FRANCE: With a Survey of Opportunities for American Students in French Universities. An Appreciation by American Scholars. Illustrated. Published by the Society for American Fellowships in French Universities. Printed by R. R. Donnelly & Sons Company, at the Lakeside Press, Chicago.

THIS comely volume of more than 400 pages is significant as a token of the desire of this country to come nearer to France in our intellectual life, of our dawning realization of the fact that we are more closely akin to the French in national temper and spirit than we are to any other modern nation, and of a better understanding of the value to civilization of French achievements, methods, and spirit in the advancement of science and learning. It is very interesting, also, in the record it presents of that achievement and the account it gives of conditions in the important seats of learning in Paris and the provincial cities. The book is another weapon that will help to sweep away that mistaken and deplorable conception of France, almost worldwide and particularly strong in the United States, that saw her before the war merely as a frivolous and pleasure-loving people, thrifty, materially capable, and notably gifted in the art of organizing life for enjoyment. Her own authors of the lighter classes of literature were in no small part to blame for that worldwide misconception. In her world repute France was misrepresented and betrayed by her own sons, although they had plenty of help from pleasure-seeking tourists of all the nations of the earth. Such books as this will be especially useful in bringing Americans to realize the importance of a section of French life and effort of which too many have known little and thought less.

The appearance of the volume is opportune, coming at a time when, even aside from the fact that German universities are not now available for American students, there is much questioning among educators and students of advanced learning as to the value of German methods, so much lauded in the past. All over the country they are asking one another if perhaps not only the United States but other nations as well made a mistake when the leaders of learning and science indorsed so enthusiastically the German methods and sent their students in swarms to the German universities. They are asking themselves and one another if it would not have been better to follow the French spirit, freer, more sympathetic, more human, more vital, and French methods, more pragmatic, less theoretical, held more closely in touch with life. This book, the work of nearly a hundred leading American scholars and members of college and university Faculties, is, in effect, an affirmative answer to that question. The men who have written it nowhere cast a stone at German research, scientific achievements, and university methods. They recognize and are grateful for all that these have meant to American students and to the advancement of science in the past. Also, they are not mere eulogists. They do not hesitate to mention any falling short of desirable standards or any lack of methods or equipment in French seats of learning, or in French regard for the needs and desires of students from other countries. But they leave no room for doubt that their greater admiration is for the French spirit, the French attitude toward research, the methods and temper of French intelligence.

The volume takes up over a score of subjects—medicine, engineering, philology, chemistry, astronomy, agriculture, political science, sociology, geology, archaeology, and others—and in each subject gives a brief survey of its history in France, tells something about the men who have won fame by advancing its boundaries and about their notable achievements, and describes the opportunities afforded now for its study in the universities of the provincial cities as well as the famous institutions of Paris. The articles under each subject are written by a committee of specialists in that subject and the authors all hold positions in American colleges and universities, of which a great many are represented. The general editor is John H. Wigmore of Northwestern University, and associated with him as Vice Chairman of the Authors' Committee is Charles H. Grandgent of Harvard University. A list of sponsors, whose names fill twenty-two pages, is introduced with this note: "These American scholars have expressed a cordial desire to join with the authors in making this book a national homage, offered from the universities of America to the universities of France."

Very fittingly, the work is introduced by Charles W. Eliot, Emeritus President of Harvard University and Dean of American educators. Under the title, "The Mind of France," he speaks of the qualities which have characterized during the last two centuries the work of French leaders in all fields of thought, saying:

> Their intellectual work possessed, as a rule, certain qualities which characterize the French mind, such as broad sympathy, constructive imagination, and a tendency to prefer the concrete or realistic to the abstract, and fact to speculation. These intellectual characteristics of the French have proved to be extraordinarily permanent, abiding generation after generation, and surviving immense political and social changes. The French scholar is apt to be an open-minded man, receptive toward new ideas, and an ardent lover of truth, fluent, and progressive. The French scientists have rarely been extreme specialists, narrow in their interests and their chosen objects. They have recognized that no science can be pursued successfully in isolation; its affiliations and adjuncts must also be studied. They have not been subdued by the elaborate sorting and compiling machinery of modern scholarship.



Speaking of the high esteem in which the masses of the French people have always held intellectual achievement and of the way in which they make national heroes of their great scholars, writers, artists, and scientists, he says that this "has given vitality and enduring national influence to French scholarship." He and a number of others speak with admiration of the influence of the French language upon French scholarship, of its characteristics of clearness, accuracy, and elegance in expression, and of the advantage it has thus afforded to French masters of thought and to their students.

Under the title, "The Intellectual Inspiration of Paris," George Ellery Hale, Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences and Correspondent of the Institute of France, writes at some length of the surroundings, eloquent of great intellectual achievement in the past, which meet the student in Paris on every hand and of the rich advantage to be derived from those surroundings by one seeking to combine study with the inspiration of "the high ideals of a nation devoted to progress in the finest sense." He calls attention to the way in which France has always saved and made permanent the best qualities of each of her phases of development and says that now "France stands at the highest level of her moral attainment."

It is not possible to speak here of more than a very few of the twenty-two subjects which are included in the survey which the volume makes. Altogether they afford an imposing proof of the commanding worth of French achievement in all these sections of science and learning, while several offer interesting examples of reciprocity between France and this country. Thus in the section on Criminology, written by C. A. Ellwood of the University of Missouri, Maurice Parmelee of the College of the City of New York, and A. J. Todd of the University of Minnesota, we are told how "the whole nineteenth century was a period of free trade between the two republics in charities and correction."

In the section on Medicine, in an introductory survey written by T. C. Janeway of Johns Hopkins University, there is an indication of the way in which distinctive traits of French intelligence have added lustre to the achievements of investigation. Sympathy and imagination, which Dr. Janeway thinks "are perhaps the most characteristic attributes of the French mind," he believes can be traced through the whole development of French medicine. "Because of this," he says, "French physiology, from Magendie through the immortal Claude Bernard and Marey to its modern exponents, has always been experimental medicine." Pasteur, having the highest type of scientific imagination, was, he thinks, akin to the creative artist, because he could see in his discovery of the nature of putrefaction the key which would unlock unfolding vistas of knowledge.

The Committee on Mathematics finds that that science "has always made a special appeal to French genius, distinguished by its fondness for logic and its striving for perfection in form," and it pays tribute to the genius of Henri Poincaré, of whom "at his death in 1912 it was the universal verdict that he must be considered the greatest mathematician of his age." M. Poincaré was a relative of the President of the French Republic.

The committee responsible for the section on Education, composed of John Dewey of Columbia, F. E. Harrington of the United States Bureau of Education, Paul H. Hanus of Harvard, and Charles H. Judd of Chicago University, traces the practical trend in French educational practice and experiment and says that while French universities have little to offer in the way of formal study of educational theory, "for the educator of mature mind, able to use his educational theory as a tool, capable of observing, judging, and evaluating educational organization and practice, France offers an almost virgin field for study," a field which the authors think is one of very great interest and fruitfulness.

The survey of French Philosophy is made by Professors Perry of Harvard, Tufts of Chicago, Vibert and Winley of Michigan, and the committee finds that the facts of history justify the claim of Henri Bergson that "France has been the great initiator," and that in France there has been, as nowhere else, "an uninterrupted continuity of original philosophical creation." The authors show how the French philosophers, in harmony with the usual practical trend of French thought, have kept "their ideas in close contact with the concrete problems of experience which suggested them."

The first of the three appendices contains a very interesting and valuable article by James Geddes, Jr., of Boston University, which narrates the history of the intellectual sympathies and university relations between France and America, explains the reasons for the dominance during recent years of German over French universities in this country, sets forth the advantages of study in France, and tells of the changes in the educational practice of the French universities which have nullified certain of the superior attractions formerly held by the German institutions. The other two appendices contain much practical information for students intending to take advanced work in France.

NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

THE OLD WORLD THROUGH OLD EYES: Three Years in Oriental Lands. By Mary S. Ware. Illustrated. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

THIS is an unusual and interesting book, and this on several counts. Mrs. Ware is an old lady who, in the Autumn of 1912, started blithely off alone on a three years' tour, not of the capitals and known cities of Western Europe, but of little-visited towns and districts in China and Japan, India, Cambodia, the Vale of Kashmere. It was a tremendous disappointment to her that she was obliged to give up her original plan of going to Afghanistan and Thibet! She says in the preface to her book that her age no doubt won her special consideration on her travels; certainly she had a very wonderful time. She saw strange and absorbing and significant things, not always given to "tourists" to see. She talked with important and interesting people, from General Pershing and Dr. Ida Scudder to four Indian Princes and Yuan Shih-kai. She gleaned pregnant bits of information about the development of the East, the place of the Western nations, the problems of expansion and colonization. As a personal record, the chronicle of an elderly American woman's uncommon travellings, the book is delightfully entertaining. But it is of quite equal interest in the impersonal things that it has to say in the sights and sounds and comments and significances of the journey. The author says:

> I have not followed the usual course of travel narrative, for I have given little space to descriptions of natural scenery or of national monuments. What most interested me in my travels were the results obtained in colonization and in the Government of backward peoples by the Americans, English, French, and Dutch.

It is this departure from "the usual course," this fresh curiosity, this sight of a developing world as a wide-eyed old lady sees it, that is largely responsible for the marked charm and interest of the book.

"The Old World Through Old Eyes" is a collection of Mrs. Ware's letters to her family during those years of travel. The collection is made primarily for her grandchildren. But mention should be made of the fact that every dollar which the author receives from the sale of the book will be given to the care of the wounded soldiers of France.

Naturally, the style of the letters is chatty, sometimes quite personal, generally altogether "unarranged." Mrs. Ware writes in each letter of the various things that have interested her since she wrote last, many different kinds of things on a page. These are not essays or records or "impressions" in studied form; they are letters, and good ones.

Here is an interesting paragraph from Peking in the Autumn of 1912:

> I stopped to ask a young German Lieutenant a question, and we had quite a long conversation and argument. He maintained that each nation must have its decline and fall after having risen to its greatest height of power. I denied that history went on repeating itself, which he as stoutly maintained, because, I said, the circumstances would never be precisely the same. When a country is now invaded its inhabitants are no longer put to the sword and its buildings razed to the ground, but I added, "according to your theory, your country has now nothing more to look forward to except a decline and the extinction of its power, for Germany at this time is the strongest nation in Europe." He answered: "Yes, but first England's fall must come." And this conviction seemed to console him and to turn his pessimism into exaltation because "England's fall will come first."

Mrs. Ware's little investigation of American rule in the Philippines is also most interesting reading. "The Americans," she says, "have a clean Government over here." It was there that she met General Pershing and had many good talks with him about the islands. She tells an entertaining anecdote about General Pershing's little son, and adds: "It seems to me that boy has a very strong and a very fine character." Interested as she is, however, in the foreigners and foreign developments in the Orient, Mrs. Ware gives quite equal place to the natives themselves. She met Orientals of various nationalities, classes, religions, and lent a sympathetic as well as keen ear to them all. The outbreak of war found her in the Vale of Kashmere, but she did not come home until 1915.

Mrs. Ware was not an "investigator." But she was an alert and intelligent traveler, interested, unprejudiced. There is much for the general reader to welcome in this unstudied record of what she heard and saw.

ALFRED LYTTELTON

ALFRED LYTTELTON: An Account of His Life. By Edith Lyttelton. Longmans, Green & Co.

MR. LYTTELTON was always the easy centre of every scene," writes Christopher Benson, and while Americans cannot make a hero of the great cricketer, or follow with enthusiasm every turn and twist in his Parliamentary career, few biographies offer more chapters of constant and varied interest than his.

Alfred, the youngest of twelve, the eighth son of George, fourth Lord Lyttelton, was born at Hagley Hall in Worcestershire in 1857. Of his father we are told:

> When away from home the first thing he did after arranging his writing table was to find out a church with a daily service, a place where he could play billiards and an old woman to read to.

From this beginning we are shown the intimacies and eccentricities of English country life leading to public school and university, both of which are described, not so much by Mrs. Lyttelton as by the present Headmaster of Eton, the Rev. Edward Lyttelton. We make friends, as though in a novel, with a host of affectionate and charming people in and about the huge family circle. The chapter describing a brief and beautiful first marriage with a sister of Mrs. Asquith is of haunting loveliness. Mr. Gladstone, brother-in-law to Lady Lyttelton, constantly crosses the scene in episodes public and private.

> Alfred always spent two or three weeks every year at Hawarden; he loved the combination of austerity and gayety. * * * Mr. Gladstone was ready to talk with the humblest; indeed, his courteous assumption that his hearer was as learned as himself was embarrassing.

Here, too, are Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Curzon, and A. J. Balfour, but amid all this wealth of private friendship and public opportunity the reader is never allowed to forget the crowd without cheering the man who led in cricket, football of three kinds, fives, racquets, and tennis; in the last game he held the amateur championship for fourteen years.

> In 1899 Alfred and I were walking by Buckingham Palace when the driver of a passing hansom cab suddenly stood up on his box and bowled an imaginary ball over the hood as a greeting; and later still, in 1910 or 1911, I gave my card to a taxicab driver, having forgotten my purse; "Are you any relation to the Honorable Alfred?" he asked, "because I've played against him many a time." This man never came for the double fare I promised him.

We can always hear the cheering and we are never far from its antithesis—the humble severity of matins and evensong:

> The chapels (at Cambridge) are wonderfully well arranged and harmonious; the feeling of calm is very soothing. My rules about Holy Communion have been never less than once a month. * * * Your suggestion of a time for silence in this connection I will endeavor to accept. * * * Beyond all hope the beauty and divine calm of the little oratory sent us back into the dusty roads of life, I trust, with the right thoughts as to where alone true joys are to be found.

Again, at the very close of his arduous life as jurist, Colonial Secretary, Commissioner:

> We spent a Sunday at Mombasa and went to evening service in the cathedral. Alfred spoke to me afterward of the peace and happiness it had given him to be once more in church. For all his keen interest in the wonderful journey he had missed the services of the church and the help of its ritual.

To churchmen Alfred Lyttelton stands, as his wife shows him to us, the realization of the hopes and prayers of the Multitude of Faith. His distinctions they never shared, the beauty of Elizabethan devotion is a national inheritance. His life leaves us grieving afresh for the slaughter on the battlefields of France, for Saloniki, for thousands of young Englishmen dead at sea in transport or destroyer—

> Ye'll hae no more lilting at the ewe milking
> Women and bairns are tearfu' and wae.
> The flowers o' the forest, they fought a' the foremost,
> The flowers o' the forest are all wede away.

THE LOOKING GLASS

THE LOOKING GLASS. By Dr. Frank Crane. New York: The John Lane Company. $1.

IT is characteristic of Dr. Frank Crane's work that the same book should contain an essay on the beauty of keeping young and another on the advantages of growing old. There is, it must be pointed out, no essential inconsistency in his presentation. It is simply Dr. Crane's habit of life, apparently, to go through the world, in the words of one of our most famous "Oh-be-joyful" heroines, "being glad." He looks at any given object only to see the beauty, the advantage, the goodness therein, to find out for what—and for how many—reasons it should make him thankful. His short essays express, in terse phrase, the brisk American optimism. It is not mawkish or spineless: on the contrary, it is vigorously upstanding. But it is determined to see "good in everything." Everything, that is, except pessimism.

> "Resist," says Dr. Crane, "the inroads of pessimism. It means the twilight of the soul, and the empty night."

And, of modern novels:

> The cheap reds and yellows of Mrs. Holmes and the Duchess of former days were better than the sick drabness, the hopelessness and sadness of many modern authors. * * * Men are inspired by soaring ideals; they are deadened by the pitiful commonplace.

He is hard, it is true, upon political corruption, upon affectation, upon hypocrisy. But on summing up America he says:

> We are the most idealistic race the world has ever seen.

And although he scorns "the pitiful commonplace" of the "realistic novel," he says in another essay:

> The great sources of human joy are all commonplace. * * * The cheaper and commoner a thing is the more joy it gives in it. * * * I call a man truly converted, or enlightened, or born again, or emancipated, or whatever expression suits you, when he has weeded out of his soul the lust for the exceptional, and when he has learned that the greatest fun in the world is to live and to enjoy those pleasures of life that are common to all the race.

There are a great many little essays in "The Looking Glass," all short, all set in brief vigorous sentences and tersely arranged paragraphs. They are sometimes slangy, always crisp. They are not so much expressions of optimism in himself as calls to optimism in others. But many of the little "sermons" have other texts, too—honesty, industry, sincerity, common sense. There is, of course, much general truth set down in the midst of Dr. Crane's personal philosophy.

But we cannot all agree in finding cause for happiness in the "number of things" of which the world is full today. And there is something more than irritation—there is something ghastly—in Dr. Crane's exuberant cry of all-inclusive gladness: "Thank God for now!"

SELF-GOVERNMENT

ARE WE CAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT? By Frank W. Noxon. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THOSE who think that history is a record of economic reactions more than of human activities will be delighted with this book. It divides the thirty years before and after the beginning of the century into two periods of nearly equal length and sharply contrasting conditions. In the earlier period the country was controlled by an invisible government of "the interests," which dominated the elective officials. Prosperity was the rule and reactions were quickly recovered from. But in the second period, from about the time of the assassination of McKinley, the nation was under the sway of the muckrakers and the uplifters. The latter period was the product of the economic influences of the earlier period, and we are now in a third period equally dependent for results upon economic factors which are operative beyond the control of either politicians or reformers.

Before McKinley the country prospered unwholesomely under the control of the men who wrote their own tariffs for the lawmakers to enact, and built railways for profit in other ways than by transportation. The era ended because overproduction of the means of production necessitated an outlet for products larger than the nation could consume. Just as the earlier era had not been as substantial as it had been thought, so the depression of the later era was real although it had been described as "psychological" by President Wilson. Commercial failures had fallen by nearly two-thirds in the earlier era, and rose to above the maximum of the earlier period in its successor. The demoralization of the politics of the earlier period is the explanation of the lugubrious economics of the later time. The profits of tariffs made by the interests for the interests, and of railways run for making of money for others than those who owned or used them, rested on an unsound basis. The moral reaction went too far in the other direction, and honest profits were forbidden as though that, too, were a merit. Public funds were squandered as though in repentance and penance. The tariff was rewritten by reformers who blundered almost as though they were the rivals of the original "high and higher" sinners. The railways were regulated into depression. The trusts were persecuted as though reasonable agreements between men of business, for the control of business according to the morals of the best traders, were heinous offenses against good morals. The voters were as bewildered as the moralists. Capital went on strike against the lawmakers as resolutely as the unions struck to squeeze profits from their employers. The gloom, the uncertainty, the lack of fixity of purpose suggested that democracy was not able or fit to govern itself.

The third period, just begun, is more hopeful. Democracy is finding itself. For the economics of the moralists and the uplifters the morals of economics is being substituted. The banks, the railways, the men of business revolted against their persecution and demonstrated their capacity both to reform abuses among themselves and in the Government to boot. The "miracle" of bank reform was first accomplished. What the interests had not been able to accomplish in the way of establishing a central bank was substantially accomplished by the opponents power. Almost equally incredible was the allowance of the first advance of railway rates, with further progress to be hoped for. The State regulation of railways had surpassed the national in its unreasonableness, and the Federal regulators now assume the rôle of defenders of the railways against officials willing to despoil them in the name of local interests. The establishment of the Trade Commission is trusted to end the reign of terror against and over the trusts. Strangest of all is the revolt of the lawmakers against the domination of the unions. Missouri rejected a railway full crew law on a referendum. Mr. Hughes lost the Presidency with California by misadventure,

(Continued on Page 282)

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Aristodemocracy

From the Great War Back to Moses, Christ and Plato

By Sir CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Litt. D., Fellow and Lecturer of King's College, Cambridge; late Reader in Classical Archæology and Slade Professor of Fine Art, Cambridge. 8vo. $3.50 net.

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THE STORY OF COOPERSTOWN

By Ralph Birdsall

THE STORY OF COOPERSTOWN. By Ralph Birdsall. Illustrated. Cooperstown: The Arthur B. Crist Company. $1.50.

IS the story of any other quiet, lovely village quite so vivid as that of Cooperstown with events and personalities of fascinating interest? As Mr. Birdsall writes of the little town on the shores of Otsego Lake one feels that from its beginning it must have been a delectable place to live in, full of persons and things of lively interest and ever evolving events that, even on the printed page arouse the curiosity and stir the emotions. Best known to Americans as the home of Fenimore Cooper and, through him, of the immortal Natty Bumppo and all the other beings with whom he peopled the village and the region in his series of Leather-stocking Tales, Cooperstown ought to be, much more than it is, a literary shrine to which it is worth while to make at least one pilgrimage in a lifetime as homage to the man and his creations who did much more than most Americans of the present generation are aware to win recognition in other lands for American literature. When Gabriel Hanotaux, one-time Foreign Minister of France, exclaimed, at the announcement that the United States had entered the war, "The spirit of Leatherstocking still lives in America!" doubtless it came as something of a surprise, or even a sort of shock, to most Americans who are still in their first half century. For too few of them know what the spirit of Leatherstocking was, so prone are we to run after new fashions in literature and to want our reading fresh from the presses. But Mr. Birdsall will tell them in this book, as only one small part of his story, how much more honor and literary recognition Fenimore Cooper and Natty Bumppo have always had in other lands than in their own.

It was in 1785 that William Cooper, Fenimore's father, exploring the wilderness alone on horseback, came out upon a hill east of Otsego Lake late on an autumnal afternoon. He was so delighted with the lovely view of lake and hills and wooded valleys spread out before him that he named the hill "Mount Vision," and by that name it is still known. He decided at once to make a settlement there, and went about it with such energy that in a few years a prosperous village had grown up and he himself was well on the way toward being the wealthy landed proprietor and prominent man of the region that he afterward became. But when he was ready to bring his family, in 1790, from their home in Burlington, N. J., Mrs. Cooper refused to go. She sat down in a chair in the library and said she would not budge. The husband argued, pleaded, and ordered, but she was as strong-willed as he, and the conveyance waited at the door while the deadlock continued. At last he seized the chair, with his wife in it, put it aboard the wagon, and started off. She kept her word, even if she did have to yield to stronger muscle, for she did not move from the chair until they had reached their journey's end. Thus Fenimore Cooper, then a year-old infant, journeyed to Cooperstown, where he grew up, and where he found the material and the characters and the inspiration for his Leather-stocking Tales, the only volumes of all his many books that are likely to survive.

Mr. Birdsall devotes a good many pages to the subject of the originals of the most famous characters in Cooper's novels, and especially notes and discusses the fact that the novelist was always unwilling to admit that any specific person had been the original of any certain character. The same thing is true of most novelists, but it is pretty well established that the original inspiration for many of his characters was drawn by Fenimore Cooper from the people whom he knew in youth in and about Cooperstown, and that he made the lake, the village, and the surrounding country the scenes of his stories and gathered material for their incidents from the old residents with whom he talked. Much of this is set forth by Mr. Birdsall in his interesting pages. One chapter is devoted to the controversy over the original of Natty Bumppo, who, the author thinks, was, without doubt, a pioneer named David Shipman, whom Cooper knew in his childhood.

Circumstantial account is given of Fenimore Cooper's life in the village when he returned to make his home there after many years spent abroad, after he had already won fame. He seems to have been lacking in tact, and, although his intentions were of the best and kindliest, to have aroused much ill-will. It presently began to find its way into the newspapers, and thereupon began that amazing series of libel suits which entangled the novelist in a constantly widening net of legal difficulties for years. He acted almost wholly as his own lawyer and argued his own cases in court. Although he was personally unpopular, was engaged in an unpopular cause, and was pitted against leaders of the bar, he won every one of his libel suits. The libel law of New York State is in large measure the product of those cases.

But Cooperstown has other claims to interest than the fact that it was for so long the home of one of our greatest novelists, furnished him with inspiration for many of his novels and was the place where a score or more of his books were written. It was the birthplace of baseball, the national game having been devised by one Abner Doubleday in 1839. While a young fellow in school he worked out the plan of the game, went around among the boys and young men in the town and the various schools, inducing them to play his new game, until they were all as enthusiastic as he. Jedediah Peck, to whom the State owes its common school system, was a political opponent of Judge Cooper, and Mr. Birdsall tells something of the battles royal which were waged between them.

It is a long procession of people that Mr. Birdsall files past us in his pages, from the long-vanished Mohawks and their famous fighting chieftain, Joseph Brant, the soldiers of the Revolution, the pioneers, down to the present day, telling of their lives, their work, their play, their loves—President Harrison wanted to marry Judge Cooper's eldest daughter, but she said him nay—their troubles, their fun and their sorrow. He has done his work well and has made as human and as interesting a book of that kind as any one could wish.

THE INNER DOOR

THE INNER DOOR. By Alan Sullivan. With frontispiece. The Century Company. $1.35 net.

KENNETH LANDON was one of those young men who seem destined to tread some especial and well-marked road of life. And his, it appeared, was to be an exceedingly smooth and agreeable road. His father was, so everybody thought, comfortably well off, and he himself was engaged to beautiful Sylvia Percival, only child and heiress of the late James Percival, founder and owner of the Consumers' Rubber Company and its big factory. But in his will her father had directed that Sylvia was to go abroad and visit some relatives; so they decided that she should devote a year to this visit before they were married. And during that year of her absence many things happened.

First came the financial ruin of Mr. Landon, Sr., and Kenneth's discovery that his unpractical father had quite innocently made himself the object of some very ugly suspicions—suspicions which also attached themselves to Kenneth, though of course most unjustly. Then presently a chain of events led to Kenneth's employment, under an assumed name, in the great factory of which Sylvia was the sole owner. What, he thought, could be better or more to the point than that her future husband should have a real, inside knowledge of the factory, its problems of management and of labor? He went to board with Jacob Sohmer, the huge, flaxen-haired, philosophical Dane, his active wife and buxom daughter Greta. Slowly he began to acquire, under the tutelage of Sohmer and of his daily work, knowledge and understanding of a kind he had not expected. Next came the long-awaited strike, then Landon discovered the woman he really loved, and made deliberate choice of a road very unlike the one which he had apparently been destined to tread.

There is a good deal that is interesting in the novel, particularly in the account of the events leading up to the strike, and the strike itself. The arrival of the efficiency expert, and the men's irritation over certain of the changes he makes, especially the dull anger of Erickson when the occasional trips to the repair shop which had somewhat broken the monotony of his long day, are stopped, bear the stamp of reality. But the author's mouthpiece, Sohmer, "A Dane—a workman—a leader! Yes, but what else?" that else being, it is implied, something scarcely human, is a sort of half-mythical figure whose long speeches become rather tiresome. The excessively frank Greta, whose bosom was "a pillow for the weary," never grows real, and the prominence given to these two injures the effectiveness as a whole of the author's picture of the factory and the workers. Although it is with Sohmer and his daughter that Mr. Sullivan's sympathies evidently lie, he has done much better work in his sketches of pretty, pleasure-hungry Sylvia, her relations, the Percivals, and the delightful old Comtesse.

The scene shifts from the small Canadian City of Brunton, where the factory is located, to Mentone, for part of the novel is given over to the history of Sylvia's experiences, though it is Kenneth Landon who is always the central character. Some of the descriptions of Mentone and of Monte Carlo are gracefully written, and the style is generally good.

IN THE NIGHT

IN THE NIGHT. By R. Corell Barnes. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.35.

A BRIEF foreword by the author, an English soldier, gives an interesting account of why and how he wrote this story about a mysterious crime and the solution of its problem. He says: "This tale of mystery must be regarded as a diversion from war, a word which does not occur in its pages. It was planned in a base hospital in France, and written during recovery at home; if it serves to interest for an hour or two those similarly placed and those still in the trenches, its existence is amply justified."

The mystery of the story is, who killed Sir Roger Benterton, who was found by his secretary, in the middle of the night, lying dead in the hall of his country home with his head smashed in. The inspector figured out that the assailant either was let in from the outside and let out again or that the deed was done by some one inside the house. The house contained, besides the servants, the dead man's secretary, his wife, their daughter and another young woman, the daughter's intimate friend. This young woman, Miss Temple, develops considerable ability in the way of keen observation, analysis of facts and their synthesis into theory, so that she gives the inspector a great deal of assistance. The author has worked out his theme ingeniously, developing various theories to account for the crime and find the guilty person, and finally, when he nears the end, providing a double climax of surprises before the mystery is finally solved. He always plays fair with the reader also, spreading all the evidence out plainly so that the reader can formulate his own theories, check up those of the detectives and Miss Temple, and indulge as he reads whatever tendencies he may have for detective work. Those who enjoy detective stories will find it an interesting tale, carefully worked out, with a pleasant background of English country life.

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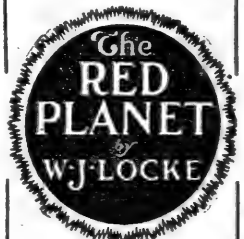
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Mr. Stoddard, although best known as a writer of prose sketches of travel, also wrote much poetry, but, with the exception of a small volume which he published at the beginning of his career, this is the first representative book of poems by him to come from the press.

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, JULY 29, 1917.

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IN URUGUAY

DOUBTLESS every one recalling the parti-colored map of South America, grimly scrutinized by us in our schooldays as a bit of the world much too remote to hold our attention for long, will remember that an exceedingly small dash of color in the lower part of the page carried with it the name of Uruguay. As compared with the vast adjoining areas of Brazil and Argentina, this republic—it has usually been a republic—with the odd name, seemed quite too diminutive to take up much of our attention. It impressed one as quite the smallest thing of its kind—smaller even than Paraguay away to the north of it—and there was difficulty in believing that it could afford room for its principal city, Montevideo. About Paraguay some of us have been able recently to form a comparatively adequate detailed picture from Mr. EDWARD LUCAS WHITE's historical novel, "El Supremo," but the little square of green to the southward, marked Uruguay, remains a terra incognita, except as it is occasionally illuminated by some incidental reference in Mr. W. H. HUDSON's tales and sketches. This ignorance is not due to any fault on the part of Uruguay, but is merely typical of our singular lack of knowledge of South American affairs whenever the latter pass beyond the purely commercial or diplomatic relations existing between the southern continent and our own. As a matter of fact, Uruguay, as well as most of the other South American republics, has developed a national literature of its own that has won recognition in Europe even if it is still practically unknown in this country. A brief view of this literature is furnished the American reader in Professor COESTER's recent "Literary History of South America," to which may be added Mr. GORDON ROSS's comprehensive work, "Argentina and Uruguay," published this year. The subject is brought more vividly to the attention by the announcement of the death, in May, of Uruguay's foremost writer, JOSE ENRIQUE RODO.

IF the late Señor RODO was comparatively unknown in the United States, his name was familiar to the literary world throughout Spain and Spanish America. The news of his death, which occurred in Palermo, Italy, was received in his native land as a national loss. In Montevideo, we are told, various public institutions and some of the most prominent commercial houses were closed out of respect to his memory, and the occasion was observed altogether with an impressiveness that in other countries is accorded to some well-known statesman or military hero, seldom if ever to a man whose fame has been won in literature. It is this difference, however, in national feeling that emphasizes a strong South American characteristic. As a rule the southern republics take great pride in their literature. Their authors are, in a sense, public men, and what they write reaches a wider audience, in proportion to population, than would probably be the case elsewhere. It is difficult, of course, rightly to gauge the literary achievement of RODO, since his books are practically unobtainable here. The critical reviews of his works that have appeared in Spanish-American papers speak of him as an essayist and a poet who had done much toward stimulating a solidarity of feeling among the republics of the New World. Thus, we are told:

> Few have exalted as much as he the ideal of Americanism, of the spiritual and fertile union of the peoples of the New World. In this respect it would appear as if he revivified with the changes imposed by lapse of time and events BOLIVAR's constant and excellent dream. According to RODO the American people were called to league themselves some day like the ancient cities of Hellas in homage of race, in a common ideal of culture and of beauty, in defense of their personality and in the attainment of their future destiny.

To give life and form to his Americanist thought he wrote three magnificent essays, in no way inferior to MACAULAY or EMERSON, in order to glorify the three representative although dissimilar types of Latin-American race and culture, BOLIVAR, MONTALVO, and DARIO. His essay on BOLIVAR possesses a hymn-like sonority and splendid freshness, combining a deep psychological analysis with the virtuosity of a sovereign artist of pen and chisel.

Making all due allowance in this for the inevitable exaggerations of the panegyrist celebrating the achievements of a popular author who has just died, there is enough left to arouse a sufficiently genuine interest in the work actually done by RODO and other South American writers to suggest that there may well be a field for some of their writings, in translation, in this country. Whether or not RODO's "three magnificent essays are in no way inferior to MACAULAY or EMERSON," their subjects, at least, should recommend them to the American reader. We know next to nothing of BOLIVAR, MONTALVO, and DARIO, simply because our own writers, either in fiction or history, have practically ignored them. They were of transcendent importance, however, to South America, and a comprehensive study of them by this widely acclaimed Uruguayan author should be well worth reading outside of Latin America.

IS the "creative artist" the best critic? Mr. ARNOLD BENNETT declares that the creative artist produces "the finest and the only first-rate criticism," and he informs us, incidentally, that "I am not myself a good theorizer about art. I speak as a creative artist, and not as a critic." Mr. BENNETT is always readable; some of his books of non-fiction—essays, for the most part, in literary criticism—are stimulating and written from an original point of view; others, not nearly so good, come dangerously near that disagreeable classification known as the pot-boiler. In his latest volume of criticisms, "Books and Persons," just published in London, but not as yet in this country, Mr. BENNETT brings together some of his literary papers, written when he was "Jacob Tonson," on The New Age, ten years ago. The collection is mainly interesting, judging by the excerpts made from it by the London reviewers, for the fairly accurate prevision shown by Mr. BENNETT at that time regarding the ultimate position in literature occupied by such contemporaries as Mr. GALSWORTHY, Mr. WELLS, W. H. HUDSON, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. MASEFIELD. Aside from this manifestation of an excellent critical faculty he was roused to wrath by the literary meddlesomeness of those who were not "artists."

NATURALLY one hears much in these days of the romantic career of General LAFAYETTE. His friendship for Washington, the part he played in establishing American independence, the persecution he subsequently suffered at the hands of the revolutionists in his own country are familiar enough to the American reader. But of LAFAYETTE's wife, ADRIENNE, Mme. de LAFAYETTE, we have heard little. She was vitally concerned, nevertheless, in her famous husband's fortunes, supporting him, at a time when all else failed him, with a wisdom and courage that places her with the fine heroic women of history. Her splendid example of self-sacrifice and endurance is used by EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER in an appeal, appearing in the September Fashion Review, "to every American wife and mother" to do honor to Mme. de LAFAYETTE "through unreserved assistance to the Allies during this era of terror."

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended July 25 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

HENRY THOREAU. By Edward Waldo Emerson. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.
Recollections by a son of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

IN THE WORLD. By Maxim Gorky. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $2.
The second volume of Gorky's autobiography.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. By J. A. R. Marriott. 8vo. New York: Oxford University Press. $5.50.
Historical study in European diplomacy.

THE JOURNAL OF LEO TOLSTOY: 1895-1899. Translated from the Russian by Rose Strunsky. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.
The first English translation of a portion of Tolstoy's Journals.

HUGO GROTIUS. By Hamilton Vreeland. 8vo. New York: Oxford University Press.
A biography of "the father of the modern science of international law."

Poetry and Music

VERSES. By E. Bridges. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.
Contains twenty-two short poems.

THE ART OF MUSIC. Edited by Daniel Gregory Mason. 8vo. New York: The National Society of Music. Fourteen volumes.
A comprehensive library of information for music lovers and musicians, the articles in which have been contributed by specialists in the various subjects chosen.

POEMS OF CHARLES WARREN STODDARD. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.
Selections for this volume have been made by Thomas Walsh from Miss Ina Coolbrith's collection of Stoddard's poems.

War Books

A DOCTOR'S DIARY IN DAMARALAND. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.10.
Gives the author's experiences in the South African campaign in 1915.

THE RETREAT FROM MONS. By Field Marshal Viscount French. 12mo. Newton: Houghton Mifflin Company. 50 cents.
Story of the British retreat told from official records by a member of the British General Staff.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF POLAND AND THE NEAR EAST. By Herbert Adams Gibbons. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.
The case for Poland is stated, and a forecast made of what may be done for her at the end of the war.

A STUDENT IN ARMS. By Donald Hankey. Second Series. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.
This is a second series of letters, articles, &c., following the volume published last Winter.

THE PERIL OF PRUSSIANISM. By Douglas Wilson Johnson. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
The substance of an address delivered in Des Moines last June.

Fiction

IN THE NIGHT. By R. Corell Barnes. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.
A mystery story.

RANNY. By Howard Brubaker. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.40.
A story of the activities that made Ranny an important figure in his town.

THE NEW CARTHAGE. By Georges Eekhoud. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.
A story of the city of Antwerp some years before the war.

A YOUNG LION OF FLANDERS. By J. Van Ammers Kueller. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.
A tale of the terror of war.

TURN TO THE RIGHT. By Bennet Musson. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.35.
A novelization of the play by Winchell Smith and John E. Hazzard.

THE INNER DOOR. By Alan Sullivan. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.35.
A love story having for its background the struggle between labor and capital.

Religion

A HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION. By Elias B. Sanford. 12mo. Hartford, Conn.: The S. S. Scranton Company.
Covers the subject in the various countries where Protestantism has been established.

Travel

THE LURE OF AFRICA. By Cornelius H. Patton. 12mo. New York: Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada.
Observations based on the author's missionary travels.

Juvenile

GARDENING FOR LITTLE GIRLS. By Olive Hyde Foster. 12mo. Duffield & Co. 75 cents.
Illustrated handbook in the "Practical Arts for Little Girls series.

New Editions

PETER IBBETSON. By George du Maurier. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.
The Play Edition, with the story of the play by Constance Collier.

FIRST AID FOR THE TRENCHES. By Sommerville Hastings, (Captain R. A. M. C.) 16mo. New York: George U. Harvey. 60 cents.
The American edition, profusely illustrated.

ENGLISH FARMING PAST AND PRESENT. By Rowland E. Prothero. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.
Second edition.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S GREAT SPEECHES AND OTHER HISTORY-MAKING DOCUMENTS. 12mo. Chicago: Stanton & Van Vliet Company.
Reprints of speeches and official documents relating to the war.

Miscellaneous

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE AMERICAN CITY. By Walter Tallmadge Arndt. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.
A study of the principles underlying home rule in cities.

THE MASTERY OF NERVOUSNESS. By Robert S. Carroll. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.
A practical help, based upon the re-education of self, for the man or woman suffering from nervous debility.

LAKE AND STREAM GAME FISHING. By Dixie Carroll. 12mo. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd. $1.75.
A practical book on fresh water game fish.

THE AIRMAN. By Francis A. Collins. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.
Describes the airman's "conquests in peace and war."

RETAIL BUYING. By Clifton Field. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.
Gives modern principles and practice.

THE MODERN MILK PROBLEM. By J. Scott MacNutt. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.
Supplies practical information as to the control of the milk supply, &c.

THE HUMAN SIDE OF BUSINESS. By Frederick Peirce. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. C. Winston Company. $2.
A practical treatise for executives, salesmanagers and salesmen.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION. By J. E. Rhodes, 2d. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.
Gives the history of the movement in this country and the principles upon which it is based.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND THIRD STATES. By Ronald F. Roxburgh. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.
Historical and critical survey.

THE FRASER BUDGET FOR PERSONAL OR FAMILY EXPENSES. 8vo. New York: Tapley Specialty Company. 75 cents.
Charts based on a new idea in keeping individual or family disbursements.

FIRST LESSONS IN SPOKEN FRENCH FOR MEN IN MILITARY SERVICE By Ernest H. Wilkins, Algernon Coleman, and Howard R. Huse. 12mo. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 50 cents.
Practical handbook of exercises and word lists.

RAPID-FIRE ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN. By well-known school teachers. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.
Includes 330 words and terms of French slang, with vocabulary, information, &c., for use of soldiers and sailors.

THE EMPTY HOUSE

The New York Times Review of Books:

IT seems to me that the review of the anonymous book, "The Empty House," in THE BOOK REVIEW for July 15, good as it was in some points, missed an important theme of the book, a theme which has been hinted at often, notably in "New Wives for Old," by David Graham Phillips, but which has never yet been sufficiently emphasized in an American novel. This theme is the utter lack of comradeship between the average well-to-do American husband and wife, the wife's utter lack of knowledge of, and sympathy for, her husband's work, which is in most cases the thing that supplies the family income. In no country in the world is this line of cleavage so complete, in these circles, as it is in America. The American woman is justly praised for many good qualities, and puts more matters of interest into her own life than do most women of the so-called civilized globe. * * * I am speaking now of the great strata of the comfortable, well-to-do, and rich middle class. But she still, the great majority of her, has but the haziest idea of what her husband does to earn his living, and also how much this living brings him in. It is not the wife's fault, but the husband's mainly. American men have put their womenkind on a sort of pedestal and tried to place them beyond sordid care—they were to be the charm of existence for the man, to supply the corner where he could forget the worries of the day. But, alas! this loving kindness proved a dangerous thing and often a boomerang in its effect on the welfare of the husband himself. Not knowing just how much she could spend, the American wife, with all her great intelligence, often justifies the reproach of extravagance laid upon her. Also of selfishness in that she is not more helpful to her husband in bearing his burdens.

The complete divorce of the home and the place of business, more complete in American cities and towns than elsewhere, is merely the outer symbol of the complete line of cleavage in interests and sympathies between wife and husband. No matter who is to blame, or what causes — and there are many — led to this condition, the condition exists, and its tragedy has been well expressed in this anonymous novel. This problem stands out far more strongly than the birth-control motive stressed by the publishers, and it is this problem that gives the book whatever value it may possess. Some day a really great American novel may deal with this subject. Although the problem may in time become a thing of the past. But it is not yet, and a book that shows to what it may lead, faulty as that book may be, should be welcomed.

Maybe some of your other readers have things to say on the subject of more value than what I have said here.

GRACE ISABEL COLBRON.

New York, July 23.

Along the Pacific

A series of readable travel-letters written by C. W. Johnston, an Iowa lawyer, appear in a volume entitled "Along the Pacific by Land and Sea." They deal with things the author saw in Pacific Coast cities in Washington, California, Mexico, and Central America. (Rand McNally Company. $1.25.)

THE ADVENTURE OF DEATH
As Viewed By
Recent Investigators

ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE UNSEEN: An Examination of the Phenomena of Spiritualism and of the Evidence for Survival After Death. By Sir William F. Barrett. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE ADVENTURE OF DEATH. By Robert W. MacKenna. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

PSYCHICAL INVESTIGATIONS: Some Personally Observed Proofs of Survival. By J. Arthur Hill. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

So much is man concerned in his present life, so much absorbed by the things around him, that only the impact of a very great emotion is able to turn his thoughts, in important measure, away from the life which he knows to the life after death, concerning which he has always speculated and in which he has believed, doubted or denied, according to his temperament. In Europe, where death is every day snuffing out so many lives and sorrow dwells constantly in almost every household, universal bereavement has turned the minds of huge numbers of people to thinking of the hereafter as they have never thought of it before. The advance wave of this freshened interest in the things of the Beyond has already been felt on this side of the Atlantic, and it is likely to be felt with increasing force when, presently, we shall begin to share in the loss, the grief, and the need of consolation which for nearly three years have been overwhelming the people of Europe. These books, all of British authorship, dealing with the question of the continuity of life after death, bear witness to the power of the guns along the battle front to rouse interest in the question of eternal life as well as to cause immediate death.

The many renowned British scientists who have proclaimed their belief in spiritistic or occult phenomena form a notable group, including men of such authority and fame as Alfred Wallace, Sir William Crookes, Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir William Barrett, and others. Among them all none stands higher in scientific achievements, in personality, in reputation for trained skill and judicial temper in investigation and for the open, impartial, truth-seeking mind of the true scientist, than does Sir William F. Barrett, whose book "On the Threshold of the Unseen" E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish in this country next week. It has already been issued in England, where it has aroused great interest among thinking people. The book is a recasting, revision, and enlargement of a smaller work which he published ten years ago and which then created much discussion. He was one of the founders thirty-five years ago of the Psychical Research Society and has ever since taken the deepest interest in its investigations. The volume on "Psychical Research" in the Home University Library is from his pen. But all this interest in the unseen world and attempt to push aside its curtain, which have claimed not a little of his thought and energy for forty years, have been carried on side by side with investigations and achievements in physical science which have won him much honor. For thirty-seven years, until he retired seven years ago, he was Professor of Physics in the Royal College of Dublin, while his original investigations included such highly specialized and divergent subjects as entoptic vision and the electric and magnetic properties of the alloys of iron. He has passed the psalmist's warning milepost of threescore and ten, but his handling of evidential matter and his discussions in this volume show that his mind is still keen and fresh and has lost none of its habitual scientific method and temper. When such a man speaks on a subject of such universal interest there are few who will not at least listen with respect.

A strong note throughout the book is Sir William's conviction of a changing temper during recent years toward the spiritual world on the part of both the people in general and the ranks of science. But he notes that "official science still stands aloof," doubtless, he thinks, because of the "essential difference between physical and psychical phenomena." Physical science measures and forecasts and eliminates free will from its phenomena, while psychical science must deal with states which can be neither measured nor forecast and in which "the disturbing influence of life and will" is an essential factor. Accordingly, minds working along the former line of thought and by its methods find the other unacceptable. Nevertheless, the author feels sure that the culminating weight of evidence tending to prove the existence of a world of spirit within and around the material world will before long win the approval of "official science."

Nearly the whole of the volume is devoted to the recounting and examination of evidence afforded by the physical phenomena of spiritualism, psychical research, automatic writing, the ouija board, clairvoyance, and other forms of supernormal power. But there are also many chapters of discussion of the question in general and of its separate phases, of the application of common-sense, scientific methods, and rules of evidence to the phenomena adduced in proof of survival after death, while the last chapters deal with the philosophical side of the subject. In the section on psychical research he examines one after another of the theories by which its phenomena have been explained, finding something of interest in each one. It is, he says in this connection, "in harmony with all we know to entertain a belief in an unseen world, in which myriads of living creatures exist, some with faculties like our own, and others with faculties beneath or transcending our own; and it is possible that the evolutionary development of such a world has run on parallel lines to our own. This idea, it is apparent, is closely akin to that of a finite, evolving God which has been developed by philosophical writers from Kant down to William James and has just had forceful presentation by H. G. Wells. But Sir William nowhere intimates perception of the kinship of the two ideas. He discusses most interestingly his idea of an unseen world evolving in harmony with our own, the two perhaps influencing each other unknown to themselves, and asks if therein may not perhaps be found the solution of some of the unsolved problems of the doctrine of evolution. And again he inquires into the possibility of the influence upon animals and even insects of this surrounding unseen world and of their knowledge of its nearness.

On the subject of mediums and mediumship the author brings forward the results of many investigations and observations, his own and others, and the conclusions, some of them somewhat tentative, to which they have brought him. He does not seem to put much faith in professional paid mediums, although unwilling to discredit all the phenomena they produce. He examines quite closely, both in the body of the book and in a long appendix, the claims of Eusapia Palladino, concluding that while much that she did was tainted with fraud some of her results could not be explained except on the hypothesis of unseen intelligences working through her. The greater part of the book deals with spiritualistic phenomena, which Sir William thinks do not prove, however true they may be, "the necessary and inherent immortality of the soul."

***

Dr. MacKenna's study of death as the stepping forth into the unknown, and therefore as a great and interesting adventure, wherever and however its time may come, is a beautifully and simply written little book whose perusal ought to do away entirely with the fear and horror of death that lurk in the minds of most normal people who have never been brought into much close connection with it. The greater part of the volume is taken up with consideration of the path that leads to the inevitable end—the causes of death, its ethical meaning for human life as a whole, and what are the sensations and emotions of the human being as he approaches and passes through the mysterious portal. As a physician he has had exceptional opportunity to observe the phenomena of death, and he has questioned many soldiers as to the effect upon them of the destruction that sweeps over the battlefield. These chapters present the subject of death from a new and very interesting viewpoint—a viewpoint that has an insistent appeal for every human being who ever allows himself to think of his own possible demise, however distant in the future he may wish to consider it. Dr. MacKenna believes, as the result of his observations, and it is part of the purpose of his book to show, that in itself death is not a painful experience. Disease causing death may be painful, but it is equally painful if the patient recovers, and the act of death itself is, he thinks, in all probability as painless, even one may say as pleasurable, as the act of falling asleep. He brings up much interesting proof and fortifies his argument with reference to and quotation from other eminent physicians who have stood beside many deathbeds.

The chapter on "What Life Gains from Death" is very suggestive and stimulating to wholesome thought. "We are so accustomed to regard death," says Dr. MacKenna, "from such wrong angles and in such defective light that we often fail to see the many benefits it confers on life." He shows how death enriches life and makes it worth while, how it sanctifies love and has served as a liberator of the race from the shackles of the past. There are some chapters on the fear of death, which, the author thinks, is not a natural instinct, but a mental attribute which has been developed for the protection of the species. He reports the results of many inquiries he has made of soldiers as to their sensations in the presence of death, and these and other facts have brought him to the conclusion that the fear of death in most people disappears when it is imminent. The call of duty also, he believes, has the same effect upon fear, while religious devotion acts upon it as a consuming flame.

In the concluding chapter Dr. MacKenna endeavors to show that, quite aside from individual desire or hope, modern scientific knowledge indicates that death does not end the life of the individual. "I am persuaded," he says, "that the soul persists as personality and does not change into some lower form of 'energy,' blown upon by every vagrant wind that frolics between the stars. It persists as personality, with this essential difference, that it is freed from the trammels and limitations of the physical body. * * * It remains as a separate entity; it persists as an ego." He sums up the argument in favor of his conviction by saying: "When all is said we have to submit that the arguments for the survival of personality are infinitely more weighty than any that can be adduced against it. The opponents of immortality have nothing but negative evidence to support their position, and in science the negative argument is valueless."

***

As a man prominent among the activities of psychical research in England and as author of several previous books dealing with that subject, Mr. Hill's new work will command the attention of all who are interested in the developments of psychical investigation, whether as believers or investigators. In a prefatory note he mentions that he began his investigations into occult psychic manifestations more than eleven years ago, and that his attitude at that time was skeptical and all his wishes opposed to the conclusion that his observations finally forced upon him. In his opening chapter he discusses the development of the individual, which carries him during life through many phases, and makes him a very different personality at the end of sixty or seventy years, and comes to the conclusion that "persons" cannot be immortal, since their personality changes, and "the final product is not the same thing as the same thing that began." Nevertheless, he thinks that some sort of personal survival has been proved by psychical research during the last thirty years, and that something may be learned from it of the surviving spirit's state and powers and interests and feelings. But he does not attempt to say just how much the survival is that of the individual, and he deplores any endeavor to describe the spiritual world in materialistic terms.

Next come several chapters dealing directly with the methods employed in psychical research, relating results that have been obtained by himself and those closely associated with him and recounting many incidents of peculiar interest. A third of the book is given up to verbatim reports of "sittings" with mediums in which communications were received from what he honestly believes to have been spirits of the dead holding the medium under their control. The sittings described are with three different mediums, A. Wilkinson, Tom Tyrrell, and A. V. Peters. At one of the meetings with Mr. Peters occurred some of the incidents recounted by Sir Oliver Lodge in "Raymond," the little book in which he announced his conviction that he had tamed with the spirit of his son recently killed at the battle front in Flanders. Mr. Hill gave to the medium a letter he had received from Sir Oliver about a certain Greek sentence after cutting off the address and the signature. Mr. Peters crumpled it up in his palm and, holding it so, began talking. The report of his speech by Mr. Hill is in part descriptive of Sir Oliver's character and in other parts is somewhat confused, some of the sentences appearing to refer to Lieutenant Raymond Lodge and others to other people. The remainder of the book discusses the general subject of mediumship, trivial and false communications, telepathy and allied matters. In the final chapter on "Psychical Research and Religion" Mr. Hill insists on the right of psychical research to be considered "a branch of science" and declares that its results bring about a radical change in our conception of human personality, enlarging our idea of its nature by revealing the "subliminal consciousness" and proving "extended duration." And, finally, he concludes that "even to the cold reason the facts of psychical research seem to justify or require an explanation which confirms the intuitions of the mystic, that spirit is real, matter a temporary vehicle or medium."

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Page 278)

but he carried nine industrial States which he stumped against the eight-hour law. Even the unions, like the trusts, are regaining their sanity, and are not agreed in support of all that their leaders propose to gain by duress from too subservient politicians. In short, there is in progress a revival of morals and economics corresponding to the decadence of politics and economics a generation ago. Business men are taking control which their preoccupation had suffered to be taken from them, and there is a prospect that Government may be managed on the lines of the best business when the men in the street awake to what is going on.

This economic interpretation of current affairs is stimulating in high degree. It is buttressed with facts and garnished with pat opinions from those entitled to speak with authority. The style is well adapted to engage and hold the attention of those who wish to be instructed in economics and its relations to politics. It is literary without being wordy, and sober without being dull. It is rather a book for men of business than students, and wherever women have the vote or wish to be qualified to vote or discuss men's affairs with men, the book should have women readers. Lest praise of ourselves may not ought to outrun the facts it may be suggested that the deepest blot at present on our record is our race riots. They suggest a doubt whether democracy can be said to be safe in the United States unless or until our proletariat is democratized.

RINGS FOR THE FINGER

RINGS FOR THE FINGER. By George Frederick Kunz, Ph. D., Sc. D., A. M. With 200 Illustrations in Color, Doubletone, and Line. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $6.50.

DR. KUNZ'S recent "Rings" is a remarkably comprehensive study of an interesting subject, and will have permanent value as a reference book. In his foreword the author states the aim of his work: "To offer in attractive and convenient form everything that is of importance and interest in regard to finger rings, from the fabled ring of Prometheus down to the latest productions of the goldsmiths and jewelers of our day." The subject, he adds, "offers a striking illustration of the wonderful diversity of form, decoration, and usage that the skill and fancy of men have been able to realize in the case of the little circlet constituting a ring." The author's sentences form a suitable introduction to a review of the book. For Dr. Kunz does offer in attractive form the exhaustive consideration that has been his object. And the vast variety to which he refers is promise of the interesting quality of his book.

The origin of the ring is somewhat obscure. Dr. Kunz, however, suggests:

> There is good reason to believe that it is a modification of the cylindrical seal, which was first worn attached to the neck or to the arm, and was eventually reduced in size so that it could be worn on the finger. Signet rings were used in Egypt from a very remote period, and we read in Genesis that the Pharaoh of Joseph's time bestowed a ring upon the patriarch as a mark of authority. From Egypt the custom of wearing rings was transmitted to the Greek world, and also to the Etruscans, from whom the usage was derived by the Romans. Although it would scarcely be safe to assume that finger rings were never worn by the ancient Assyrians, still the almost total absence of representations of them, even on female figures, renders it safe to say that this must have been only very rarely the case.

Although the author of "Rings" begins his book with a study of the early use and purpose and historical development of the wearing of finger-rings, the work is not arranged chronologically throughout. The chapter on early rings and their use is followed by a detailed study of the forms of rings and the materials of which they have been and are made. Then follow diversions on signet rings—a most fascinating chapter that is; famous historical rings of England and the European Continent, a study full of interesting anecdote and allusion; the use of rings of love and marriage tokens, the religious use of rings, the long picturesque tale of magic and talismanic rings, to which a chapter on rings of healing is appended, and finally an informative division on the making of rings and the jeweler's and goldsmith's art.

The material of the book is most interestingly illustrated with designs of rings in line and color, and with good prints of famous pictures showing the wearing of rings at various times in the world's history as well as of photographs to make plain the use of rings among the American Indians. The illustrations are worthy of the excellence of this very readable and authoritative book. Dr. Kunz is a scholar who needs no introduction to the reading public; we may heartily welcome his book on rings.

IRELAND

A SHORT HISTORY OF IRELAND. By Constantia Maxwell, M. A. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 80 cents.

IT is a far cry from the nameless race that came up from the Aegean Sea, in some misty age, centuries before the birth of Christ, to people Ireland, to the Home Rulers of today, who have upheld their right to parliamentary independence by outlining a system of self-government second to none in the modern world. In this little volume of Constantia Maxwell's, of only 330-odd pages, the author, who is lecturer in history at Trinity College, Dublin, has linked the two eras in a comprehensive review which embraces the historical, economic, and political progress of the island from its earliest known existence to the present day. Since she speaks as a cultured resident of Ireland, her definition of the fundamental relations of Ireland to England is significant. She says of the two countries that, "though they have not always recognized the fact, their nearness has given them a common fortune, the safety and well-being of the one being bound up with the safety and well-being of the other. Ireland, however, lies just far enough away to have made a perfect union between the two countries extremely difficult, and one of the main problems of British history has been to find the best method of so far uniting the two islands as to secure the mutual advantage of each." The book covers in a concise manner the whole of the stormy history of Ireland, touching the high lights with an unerring finger, and conveying to the reader throughout the atmosphere of each particular period under consideration, so that it clarifies the trend of thought which led to the events described.

While practically everything here can be found in ordinary text-books on Ireland, the material has been so judiciously put together by Miss Maxwell that she presents us practically with a new work—a complete, as well as entertaining, history of the land toward which all eyes are turned at this time with anticipative interest. The eight chapters deal respectively with early Ireland, the Norman invasion, the decline of English power and advance of the Celts, the Tudor conquest and plantation of Ulster, the rebellion of 1641, the war of the revolution, including the siege of Londonderry and the battle of the Boyne, Ireland under Protestant ascendency, with a glance at Grattan's Parliament and a review of the rebellion of 1798, and finally Ireland since the Union, with Catholics emancipated, and the way cleared for Home Rule.

It is this last chapter, which, among other things, tells of the part played by Charles Stewart Parnell as a leader of the Home Rulers, and sketches his career until his death, in 1891, that will be read with perhaps stronger interest than any other part of the modest little volume. The author doubtless has marked opinions on the many problems which have faced Ireland since it became a homogeneous nation, but she keeps them religiously to herself. One of the great merits of this history of Ireland is its absolute fairmindedness. There are five maps of Ireland at various stages of its development, and illuminative plans of the battles of Clontarf and the Boyne.

AN ITALIAN SCHOOLMASTER

A SCHOOLMASTER OF THE GREAT CITY. By Angelo Patri. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

HEART throbs and red blood beat through every page of this fascinating account of the evolution of a schoolmaster and a school and of an inspiring vision of the mission of the public school in American life. The author is the son of an Italian immigrant and spent his youth in New York City's "Little Italy." His experience of school during all the course of his education was confined to the dreary surroundings, the cast-iron methods, and the desiccated aims of the years before modern ideas had begun to vivify educational processes. His father, working as a day laborer, had planned to send him to college. But chance decreed otherwise, and while still a youth he began his career as a teacher in a school in a tenement house district in New York City. Dissatisfied with methods and results, he had, in large measure, to work out his own salvation as it comprised that of his classroom. Finally, he became principal of a large school in a densely populated neighborhood, and there, little by little, he applied the ideas he had evolved from experience, tried experiments, worked constantly to bring the school into closer touch with the life of the people, to make them realize it was their school, to make it a vital, Americanizing force. The book is full of anecdotes, incidents, bits of life, that illustrate his argument, illuminate the difficulties under which labor such far-visioned educators as he, prove the need of just the things he has been trying to do.

Mr. Patri's vision of what the public school should be and should do in American life, in city and country, in rich neighborhoods and poor neighborhoods alike, is an inspiring and an aspiring vision, an ideal of a force that would be a greater power in molding and Americanizing and democratizing American life than it would be possible to find in all other agencies together. He has faith that such an evolution of the school is possible and he realises a good many of the things that must be done in the making over of our school system to bring it to an approximation of its possibilities. He devotes a chapter to an outlining of his ideals for American education. These sentences sum up, in a measure, his convictions: "The great school is one that preserves its life, dignifies it, holds itself responsible for the neighborhood, and compels the neighborhood to rise to its highest level. Unless a school enters deeply into the lives of the people, that school will not enter deeply into the lives of the children or into the lives of the teachers. Unless the school is the great democratic socializing agency, it is nothing at all."

RANNY

RANNY: Otherwise Randolph Harrington Dukes. A Tale of Those Activities Which Made Him an Important Figure in His Town, in His Family—and in Other Families. By Howard Brubaker. Illustrated by F. Strothmann. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.40.

MR. BRUBAKER has imagined a very lifelike small boy and has told some sixteen amusing tales of his doings during the year when he was "eight-going-on-nine." He is a representative American small boy whose father does something-or-other in a wagon factory and whose mother keeps their home immaculate and their table well supplied by the work of her own hands, while Ranny attends the public school, plays endlessly and absorbedly with his chums, goes barefoot in Summer, minds the baby and does chores for his mother. It is all very realistic and very representative, and in the hands of a pessimistic writer, under the sway of the spirit of negation, might have been made dreary and depressing—and therefore sure to be hailed as sublimely true. But Mr. Brubaker has made it not only true, in most things, but also piquant and amusing and readable. And the fundamental manliness and rightness of spirit of small boy Ranny, notwithstanding all the troubles he gets into, give an upward tilt to the reader's spirit, because out of just such small boys will the nation of tomorrow be made. Perhaps Mr. Brubaker stresses too much for truth the small boy's appearance of being alien to the surrounding life, of the small boy as living a sort of double life, one the ordinary life with his family and the other, eerie and alien and unconformable to all usual standards, with his chums. It is the viewpoint and method that are much the fashion just now in such literature. Undeniably, it makes such stories much more piquant and interesting to grown-ups, and undeniably also it possesses a certain amount of truth. But stressed overmuch, as it usually is, it results in caricature and the perversion of reality. In some of the stories Mr. Brubaker yields to this current fashion, but in others he holds to a simpler and truer but equally entertaining presentation of the activities of Ranny and his friends. He shows sympathetic insight into and understanding of the workings of the small boy mind, the sudden desires that possess it, the fears that sometimes obsess it, and the consequent erratic behavior of the small boy that bewilders his elders and is likely to make them unjust unless they can discover the reasons

BOOKS WORTH READING

THE GREAT WAR. By George H. Allen, Henry C. Whitehead, and F. E. Chadwick. Illustrated. Second Volume. Philadelphia: George Barrie's Sons.

THIS sturdy volume of five hundred pages takes up the mobilization of the moral and physical forces of the European nations engaged in the great war. In the first volume Dr. Allen, who is a member of the Faculty of the history department of the University of Pennsylvania, analyzed and described the state and diplomatic causes and motives which led to the war eruption, while his share in this new volume is to set forth and discuss the moral forces that influenced the actions of the Governments of the Teutonic Empires, the British Empire, Russia, Belgium, France, and Italy up to the time of the declaration of war. He examines and exposes the chief questions that influenced the states of mind of each of the belligerent peoples and shows how these made the catastrophe inevitable. Captain Whitehead's part in the authorship of the volume has been to present an account of the military status in each of the belligerent nations at the outbreak of the war, while Admiral Chadwick devotes himself to the naval forces. Two chapters describe with considerable detail the mobilization of the financial resources and the methods of mobilizing the military forces of the several nations.

The book is written in a terse and lucid style, and its logical plan, combined with its clear and judicial manner of treatment, makes it a work of much popular appeal, although the painstaking care of the authors to make it comprehensive and accurate in its use of facts gives it scholarly authoritativeness. Three editions of the first volume were quickly exhausted.

The Empire of Silence

Some readable observations concerning an interesting subject are set forth by the Rev. Charles Courtenay, chaplain of Holy Trinity, Rome, in a volume entitled "The Empire of Silence." The author deals with various aspects of silence in a gracefully philosophic fashion. (Sturgis & Walton. $1.75.)

A Realistic Universe

John Elof Boodin, Professor of Philosophy at Carleton College, offers a carefully written treatise entitled "A Realistic Universe" as an introduction to metaphysics, and as a sequel to a volume on the theory of knowledge published in 1911 with the title "Truth and Reality." The two volumes furnish, he says, "a survey of general philosophy from the point of view of pragmatic realism." (Macmillan Company.)

Latter-Day Problems

A revised and enlarged edition has been published of Dr. J. Laurence Laughlin's "Latter-Day Problems," which had its original publication in 1900. The author leaves out of his new edition three chapters relating to money and banking, and adds five new chapters, which he describes as belonging in the same field with the first seven chapters of his book. (Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.)

The Church

In a volume entitled "The Challenge: The Church and the New World Order," the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch expresses his expectation that with the restoration of peace in Europe the Church will face big problems, and will have to meet them with new applications of Christian principles. He calls upon Christians to prepare for the coming task. (Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.)

Christian Science

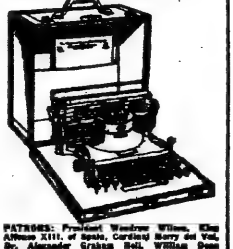
Walter S. Harris presents his views respecting some of the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy in a volume entitled "Christian Science and the Ordinary Man." Mr. Harris says he has secured "inner conviction and peace" through study of Mrs. Eddy's writings. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.)

Ella Flagg Young

An entertaining story of a useful life is told by John T. McManis in his book entitled "Ella Flagg Young and a Half-Century of the Chicago Public Schools." The author is manifestly an ardent admirer of the famous educator whose biography he presents, but he does not overpraise the value of her services to the schools of her city. (A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.)

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

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ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

J. T.-L.—Will you please tell me who originated the phrase, "The Schoolmaster Is Abroad," and what is its significance? It was much used in England fifty or sixty years ago.

The phrase, "The Schoolmaster Is Abroad," is said to have originated with Lord Brougham, (1779-1868.) He is said to have first used it in 1825 at the initial meeting of the London Mechanics' Institution. John Reynolds, a schoolmaster, in charge of a school in Clerkenwell, London, acted as Secretary of the meeting, and in the course of some complimentary remarks Lord Brougham said: "Look out, gentlemen, the schoolmaster is abroad." This remark did not attract much attention at the time, but when three years later in a parliamentary debate he again used it the phrase immediately became popular. This was in January, 1828, on the day of opening the Parliament by royal commission. The speech from the throne referring to the state of affairs in the East lamented the then recent naval battle of Navarino as "an untoward affair." Lord Lansdowne objected to this expression, and in the course of his speech on the subject Lord Brougham said that he would judge the new Ministry by their acts. Then he went on to say:

> Let the soldier be abroad if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage—a personage less imposing, in the eyes of some, perhaps, insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad, and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array.

Swinburne's "Laus Veneris"

G. S.—Can you tell me the value of a copy, in excellent condition, of Swinburne's "Laus Veneris," Author's Edition, published 1866 by Moxon, London, and Carleton, New York? The volume contains the collection of poems subsequently published under the title, "Poems and Ballads," and is not to be confounded with the pamphlet edition of the single poem, "Laus Veneris," privately printed in the early part of 1866.

This book is the first authorized American edition of "Laus Veneris," and is worth about $2. After the first English publication an American publisher got out a pirated edition. Carleton, by arrangement with Moxon of London, then printed the book. It was called "Author's Edition" to show that it was published by authority of Swinburne.

Clear the Way

J. S. CAIRNS—Please tell the name of the poem and its author, from which these lines are quoted:

> There's a day about to dawn,
> There's a light about to break;
> ...uen of thought and men
> Of action clear the way.

The lines are quoted from the poem, "Clear the Way," by Charles Mackay. It is printed in "Choice Selections No. 16," published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia, Penn., and other collections of verse.

Peter Parley's Works

W. C. B.—Are the works of "Peter Parley" (Samuel G. Goodrich) of any value at the present time?

"Peter Parley's Universal History," Boston, 1837, is worth from $60 to $140 because of its Nathaniel Hawthorne association. "Peter Parley's Cabinet Library," Boston, 1843-1844, ten volumes, is worth about $8.

"Beaux and Belles"

I. B.—Will you please let me know the value of the following sets of books?

"Beaux and Belles of England," fourteen volumes, published by Groller Society. Imperial edition.

William Shakespeare's works, published by Swan, Sonnenshein & Co., edited by Alexander Dyce. Reprint of third edition. Ten volumes.

"Secret Court Memoirs," Groller Society. Ten volumes.

"International Library of Famous Literature," published by Merrill Baker. Twenty volumes. Introductions by Donald G. Mitchell and Andrew Lang. Compiled and arranged by Nathan Haskell Dole, Forrest Morgan, Caroline Ticknor.

The "Beaux and Belles" is worth from $21 to $35. The value of the Shakespeare is about $10. The "Secret Court Memoirs" are worth about $20. The "Library of Famous Literature" is worth about $10.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

E. J. WHEELER.—"M. R." asks in THE BOOK REVIEW of May 20 for the author of "The Work That's Nearest." It is by Charles Kingsley and is an invitation to Thomas Hughes to go off on a holiday. I think it is called "The Invitation." The first line is "Come away with me, Tom," and the poem may be found in any collection of Kingsley's poems. The verse quoted should read:

> Do the duty nearest,
> Though it's dull at whiles,
> Helping when you meet them
> Lame dogs over stiles;
> Once a year, like schoolboys,
> Robin Hooding go,
> Leaving fops and fogies
> A thousand feet below.

This is the last verse of the poem.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Victoria M. Finch-Smith, Closter, N. J.; Ida V. Parsons, New York; F. W. Fuessnich, Torrington, Conn.; L. W. Lamm, New Haven, Conn.; Miss J. Wetmore, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Emily Dutton Proctor, Proctor, Vt.; Mrs. George W. Aldridge, Rochester, N. Y.; William H. Griffith Thomas, Toronto, Canada; Cassie M. Carsons, Cleveland, Ohio; E. J. Seeley, Oswego, N. Y., and T. W. Meacham, Syracuse, N. Y.

"Instead"

E. F. SMITHWICK.—Answering the query of S. B. Crane in THE BOOK REVIEW of April 1, would inform the questioner that the poem to which reference is made is by Ellen Thornycroft Fowler Felkin and is called "Instead." It is printed in the book of poems by Mrs. Felkin entitled "Verses Grave and Gay," published in England in 1891.

The Sacred Flame

ALICE E. IVES.—In answer to Frank Leo, in THE BOOK REVIEW, Nov. 19, "The Sacred Flame" is to be found in a volume entitled "The Golden Legends," by Selma Lagerlöf, translated by Velma Swanston Howard, and published by Henry Holt & Co.

Eulogy of Riley Grannan

NELSON. S. OLMSTEAD.—In reply to the query of "L. G. C." in your issue of April 29 for the oration delivered by Herman Knickerbocker at the funeral of Riley Grannan, the racing man, at Rawhide, Nev., would say that it was printed in The Fra of October, 1908, published by the late Elbert Hubbard at East Aurora, N. Y.

Answers to this appeal were also received from A. B. Knickerbocker, who writes that copies of the oration can be obtained at Mott's stationery store at Reno, Nev.; Olive Barton, Rutherford, N. J.; Mrs. Ira D. Smith, Hopkinsville, Ky.; J. S. Pechin, Buchman, Va., and R. C. Schultz, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Five Minute Stories

M. B. B.—In reply to the query of "M. L. J." in THE BOOK REVIEW of April 29 regarding the verse beginning:

> Divide a stick of licorice
> By twenty infant jaws,

would say that the quoted lines comprise one verse of a poem by Laura E. Richards in a collection called "Five Minute Stories." The poem begins:

> I studied my arithmetic and then I went to bed,
> And on my little pillow white laid down my little head,
> I hoped for dreams of dear delight, of sugar candy bliss,
> But, oh! my sleep the livelong night was filled with things like this.

"Somewhere"

LOUELLA D. EVERETT.—The lines quoted by G. Trafford Hewitt in THE BOOK REVIEW of June 10 are by Julia Caroline Ripley Dorr. They were first published in Scribner's Monthly in 1874, according to a compilation from which I copy the verses:

> How can I cease to pray for thee? Somewhere
> In God's great universe thou art today;
> Can He not reach thee with his tender care?
> Can He not hear me when for thee I pray?
>
> What matters it to Him who holds within
> The hollow of His hand all worlds, all space,
> That thou art done with earthly pain and sin?
> Somewhere within His ken thou hast a place.
>
> Somewhere thou livest and hast need of Him;
> Somewhere thy soul sees higher heights to climb;
> And somewhere still there may be valleys dim,
> That thou must pass to reach the hills sublime.
>
> Then all the more, because thou canst not hear,
> Poor, human words of blessing, will I pray,
> O true, brave heart, God bless thee wherese'er
> In His great universe thou art today.

Information about this poem has also been received from Mrs. William H. Steele, New Milford, Conn.; Katharine F. Jackson, Middletown, Conn.; Horatio G. Cozzens, New York; Miss Florence Cassel, Washington, D. C.; L. B. Joes, New York; Lilian Whiting, Boston, Mass.; Miss M. E. Durant, New Haven, Conn., and Thomas D. McEthenie, Brooklyn.

"A Sunset Fancy"

ALBERT H. CHAFFEE.—In addition to the reply of Frank F. Mace to the query of "M. A. E." for the poem "A Sunset Fancy," by Eben E. Rexford, would say that the copy of the poem in my possession has a fourth stanza, which is as follows:

> When for me the sunset gateway
> Shall at day's decline unclose
> And I enter through its portals
> To a long and sweet repose,
> I know that I shall remember,
> In that land so fair and far,
> My strange and beauteous fancy
> Of the sunset gates ajar.

"Tom Cringle's Log"

M. A. HUME.—In regard to the inquiry concerning "Tom Cringle's Log," would say that it is published in Everyman's Library, obtainable from E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

"Afar in the Desert"

M. S. C.—In answer to the query of "H. H. G." in THE BOOK REVIEW of May 20, would say that the poem "Afar in the Desert" is by Thomas Pringle, a Scotch poet, (1789-1834,) and it is printed in Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," in Clarke's "Fireside Encyclopedia of Poetry," in several other collections of verse.

This appeal was also answered by E. J. Seeley, Oswego, N. Y.; Frances George, Cortland, N. Y.; Frederick Bostwick, New Haven, Conn.; J. F. Schofield, New York; G. A. Davis, West New Brighton, N. Y.; A. B. Stillwell, New York; Sara Holt Crugers, New York; E. Gilbert, Carthage, N. Y.; M. E. Veitch, New Haven, Conn.; Horatio G. Cozzens, New York; James Terry White, New York; Ida V. Parsons, New York; A. M. Breed, Naumkeag, Mass.; Mrs. L. G. Chappelle, Oroville, Cal.; L. R. Waldron, Fargo, N. D.; Henry K. Simons, Greenfield, Mass.; Jessie M. Carsons, Cleveland, Ohio; W. S. Walker, Cincinnati, Ohio, and R. A. Cox, Seymour, Ind.

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APPEALS TO READERS

F. B. P.—Will some reader give the author of the following lines and the poem from which they are quoted?

> Take time to speak a loving word
> Where loving words are seldom heard,
> And it will linger in the mind
> And gather others of its kind,
> Till loving words will echo where
> Erstwhile the heart was poor and bare
> And somewhere on the homeward track
> Their music will come echoing back
> And flood thy soul with melody.
> Such is love's immortality.

How Was He Handled?

C. S. K.—Will some reader kindly give me the author's name and the whole poem, or where it may be found, of which the following stanza is part?

> Ask, ere the youngster be rated or chidden,
> How was he handled and how was he ridden.
> Haply they drove him too hard at the start,
> Haply Fate's weight-cloths were breaking his heart.

Who Was This Peer?

R. H. TOWNER.—In describing the wealth of some great peer one of the Victorian novelists wrote:

> Nay, it was whispered that when some miles of rents had fallen in on his London streets and been renewed, even the civil list of the King would be less than the private income of his subject.

I thought this was in Thackeray's description of the Marquis of Steyne, but I do not find it there. Neither can I find it in Disraeli's Lord Monmouth in "Coningsby." Can any of your readers tell me where the lines can be found?

Had First Mine Eyes

JOHN A. CLUTE.—I would be grateful if some reader of THE BOOK REVIEW would tell the author of the poem beginning:

> Had first mine eyes beheld the light
> Where Orient stars on Moslem race
> Shine down, I, too, would praise the might
> Of Allah great, and turn my face
> Toward Mecca when I pray.

Proud Maximilian

CONSTANT READER.—I should be exceedingly glad if some reader can help me to discover the authorship of the following lines:

> I beheld proud Maximilian kneeling
> humbly on the ground,
> I beheld the gentle Mary hunting with hawk and hound
> And her lighted bridal chamber, where a duke slept with a queen
> And the armed guard around them and the sword, unsheathed, between.

Ten Thousand Years

W.—Will some of your readers kindly give the name of the author of the following hymn:

> When we've been there ten thousand years,
> Bright'r shining as the sun:
> We've no less days to sing His praise
> Than when we first begun.

"Love, Like the Light"

E. R. S.—Will some of your readers kindly give me the poem, or tell me where I may find it, in which this line may be found?

Love, like the light, silently wrapping all.

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

STEPHEN CRANE'S "The Red Badge of Courage," published more than twenty years ago, has retained ever since enough vitality to give it a steady sale. But the preparation for war has so increased the interest in it that to meet the growing demand D. Appleton & Co. announce its immediate reissue in a new thin paper edition to be bound in semi-flexible fabrikoid. It will have a foreword by Arthur Guy Empey, the American soldier whose experience through two years at the front with the British Army gave him the material for "Over the Top," one of the most intimate and realistic of all the war books. In this foreword he says: "'The Red Badge of Courage' is not a story of war. It is War, the real, unvarnished thing. I have met every one of its characters on the fire-step of the trenches in France."

In the August Bookman, John Blunt, writing of the scenes where "Mr. Britling Sees It Through" is laid, says that "Mr. Wells has taken his characters literally by the scruff of the neck out of his neighbors' houses and put them into his book." He mentions a number of people prominent in literature and affairs living within a radius of two miles of Mr. Wells's home who appear in the story more or less disguised. "Mr. Wells's own house at Little Easton," he adds, "is described as faithfully as if it had been photographed—the lawn where the famous hockey matches are played, the old barn with its lovely beams, the water garden and the park beyond belonging to Easton Lodge, where lives 'Lady Homartyn,' who may or may not be Lady Warwick."

A new novel by Kathleen Norris, to be called "Martie the Unconquered," is announced for publication on Aug. 15 by Doubleday, Page & Co.

Charles Rann Kennedy completed the naturalization process on July 3, in time to celebrate the Fourth as an American citizen. He is spending the Summer on his farm in Connecticut and helping to add to the food stock for the coming year.

Boni & Liveright have added Samuel Butler's "The Way of All Flesh" to their Modern Library Series, for which they are preparing eighteen new titles for early announcement.

E. Hyatt Verrill has written "The Book of the West Indies," which E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish in the early Fall. It will be a compact handbook containing important facts of the history, economic development and social life of the islands, and will tell travelers and others wishing for information all manner of things about the region, its people, resources, scenic beauties, and interests. Mr. Verrill has spent much of the time during the last twenty-five years exploring, traveling, and sometimes residing in the West Indies.

The Dante League of America, recently founded by Mrs. H. Durant Rose, is preparing for a celebration in 1921 of the 600th anniversary of Dante's death. The purpose of the society is to promote the knowledge and study of Dante, his works, language, and country, by means of popular lectures and literature. Membership in the league is open to all interested in the subject on the payment of annual dues of $2 each, the membership fee being reduced to $1 for college and university students. William Roscoe Thayer is the President of the society, Mrs. Rose the Secretary, and its meetings are held at the National Arts Club, New York City, where further information may be obtained from Mrs. Rose.

Mrs. Nina Wilcox Putnam and Norman Jacobsen, who wrote "When the Highbrow Joined the Outfit" together, are collaborating upon two other books which will be published during the coming season, one by Duffield & Co. and the other by the P. F. Volland Company. Mr. Jacobsen was born on the frontier, in Wyoming, while that State was still a Territory, and lived there until he came East to study art a few years ago.

"The American View of the War Against the Imperial German Government, Based Upon Official Documents," by James Brown Scott, is announced for early publication by the Oxford University Press, American Branch.

Herbert Bayard Swope's "Inside the German Empire" has been translated into Japanese and published in Japan. Mr. Swope's book won the $10,000 Pulitzer prize of the Columbia School of Journalism for its report of conditions in Germany during the early part of the war.

Much information of timely interest will be afforded by a little book by Major De Witt C. Falls, entitled "Army and Navy Information: Uniforms, Organizations, Arms and Equipment," which E. P. Dutton & Co. will have ready within a week or two. It will be illustrated with colored plates, half tones, and pen and ink drawings, and will explain the insignia of rank in the different branches of the service. It tells how the smaller units of the army are combined to form the higher and describes the arms and equipment of all branches and ranks of the army and the navy. It does similar service for the armies and navies of the principal European countries.

Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, whose "Diplomatic Days in Mexico" attracted attention last year, is spending the Summer in Paris, whence she recently made a trip to Verdun and other parts of the battle front. She dined in the citadel at Verdun and had the sensation of being actually under fire.

Joyce Kilmer has enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., which is likely to be sent to France at an early date.

Frances Hodgson Burnett is another author who is helping to increase the national resources. At her new home on the Hudson she has put a large piece of ground into cultivation and is raising a goodly crop of vegetables.

Henry Holt & Co.'s "Rider Guide Book Series" is to be published in England by J. M. Dent & Co., the English publishers of Everyman's Library.

"Temperamental Henry" is the title of a new story by Samuel Merwin which Bobbs-Merrill Company will bring out early in the Fall. It is a humorous story chronicling the loves of a certain "Henry the Ninth."

Belle K. Maniates, the novelist of Greek ancestry, whose "Amarilly of Clothes Line Alley" has reached its third printing, has written a sequel to that story bearing the title "Amarilly in Love," which Little, Brown & Co. will publish on Aug. 11.

A giant Bible has been bound by the Oxford University Press for the Bible crusade which is being carried on in London. Standing on end it is more than five feet high, and when opened measures across its pages almost eight feet.

Katharine Hinton Wootten and Tommie Dora Baker of the staff of the Carnegie Library at Atlanta have begun the collection of material for a large bibliography of the writings of O. Henry, and will welcome suggestions and information that will help them to make the work as complete as possible.

New light will be thrown on the career of that romantic hero of early American history, Paul Jones, by a book which E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish in the Autumn. It will be called "Paul Jones and His Exploits in English Seas, 1778 to 1780," and has been prepared by Don C. Seitz, who has collected from English newspapers of that time accounts of the audacious raids Paul Jones made upon towns along the English coast. The book will contain a complete Paul Jones bibliography.

Donald Evans, author of "Sonnets from the Patagonian," &c., has enlisted in the United States Ambulance Service and is now training for that work at Allentown preparatory to being sent to France.

Ernest G. Stevens has embodied in his "Civilized Commercialism" a scheme for the application of democracy to business which he thinks would eliminate the cut-throat characteristics of competition and make it free and at the same time fair to all. The work is in train for early publication by E. P. Dutton & Co.

Mrs. Julia Collier Harris, who is writing a life of Joel Chandler Harris, which will be published by the Houghton Mifflin Company, will be grateful if any one having letters written by Mr. Harris or interesting memoranda concerning him will send them to her, care of Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

HOMEMAKING

THE HOME AND ITS MANAGEMENT: A Handbook on Homemaking, with Three Hundred Inexpensive Cooking Receipts. By Mabel Hyde Kittredge, President of the Association of Practical Housekeeping Centres in New York City; Chairman of the New York School Lunch Committee. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

PERHAPS the chief difference between handbooks on homemaking is the point from which they start—the amount of knowledge that, on the reader's part, they assume. Let it be stated at once, therefore, that Miss Kittredge's book begins at the beginning; it takes for granted exactly nothing at all. The youngest and most ignorant housekeeper—or, rather, the woman who is about to be a housekeeper—will learn the fundamentals here. She will not be embarrassed by wondering what she ought to have done before she reached the point at which the directions begin. Yet this is not to say that all the information herein contained is elemental. By no means. It is a practical book for homemakers, first and last.

And in its compass of less than 400 pages, it is a remarkably inclusive book. It begins with the question of choosing a home, the matter of fresh air, drainage, convenience and desirability of location, light, heat, the plan of the house or apartment. Then comes a brief word of advice as to arrangement and furnishing, and then a detailed chapter on "The Kitchen," on "The Dining Room," on "The Living Room," "The Bedrooms," "Plumbing," and after that a miscellaneous collection of terse and useful "Facts for the Homemaker," which includes such valuable hints as "how and when to save money" and "what to do when the windows rattle."

It may be mentioned that this little paragraph on what cheap buying is economical and what is not is a very "useful fact," indeed! The author goes on to the division of the income, to the problems of marketing and general cooking, food values, baking and preserving, laundery work. That in itself would be content enough for a valuable homemaking handbook. But that is little more than half of this book. The second part is taken up with problems of health—the care and feeding of babies and little children, the general prevention of disease and directions for home care of the sick, the conquest of the dangers of hot weather in the city, and the matter of city waste. The last hundred pages are given to recipes.

"The Home and Its Management" contains much information which should, now more than ever, be useful to housekeepers in general. But it will be of particular value to—and indeed it is especially written for—the young homemaker in a city apartment. It will be welcomed, too, by the woman of limited means, who not only "does her own work" and feels the effect of the "food shortage," but must at all times make her home charming and "livable" and safeguard her family's health on a small income in the city. Much of the advice contained in the book, especially in the chapters on health and the care of the sick, is addressed directly to girls—though for future as well as present use. And the more trying problems of city life are given particular attention.



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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1917.

ITALY HAS GRIEVANCES AGAINST THIS COUNTRY

Raymond B. Fosdick Explains Status of Criminals in Connection With the Case of Alfredo Cocchi.

SHORTLY before the war began in 1914 Raymond B. Fosdick went to Italy at the request of Commissioner Woods to take up with the Italian Government three matters of interest to the New York Police Department:

1. Whether a basis could be arranged for an exchange of finger prints between the Italian Government and New York.

2. Whether it would be possible to obtain from the Italian Government the criminal records of suspected Italian citizens in this country in order to insure their deportation.

3. To ascertain the basis of the interpretation given by the Italian Government to the extradition treaty between Italy and the United States.

Mr. Fosdick obtained letters of introduction from President Wilson and the State Department, and through the courtesy of our American Ambassador in Rome, Thomas Nelson Page, he met the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Justice, the Commissioner of Immigration, and other Italian dignitaries and officials. He spent nearly a month in Italy and returned to New York just at the outbreak of the war.

Far from conceding that we had a grievance against her because of her peculiar stand on the extradition treaty, Mr. Fosdick found that Italy considered she had a just cause of grievance against us because of our failure to co-operate with her in returning her citizens who had escaped to this country while wanted for crime in Italy.

"The Cocchi case brings up once more the apparent one-sideness of the extradition treaty between Italy and the United States," said Mr. Fosdick the other day. "We returned Porter Charlton, an American citizen, to Italy to be tried for the murder of his wife. Italy, however, refuses to return Cocchi, an Italian citizen, to the United States to be tried for the murder of Ruth Cruger. The Italian clings fondly to the ancient principle of the Roman law, 'Romanus sum,' and will not allow an Italian citizen to be turned over to another country to be tried for crime.

"This one-sided relation is perhaps not so unfair as it looks on its face. In the first place, the principle of 'Romanus sum,' as it is referred to in Italy, applies only to Italian citizens committing crimes in other countries. If an American, for example, commits a crime in his own country and flees to Italy, the Italian Government will gladly honor a request for extradition. Therefore, a Government dealing with Italy in this matter has little to complain of, inasmuch as most requests for extradition concern its own citizens who have committed crimes and fled abroad.

"In the second place, under the Italian law, an Italian citizen committing a crime in another country and fleeing to Italy is tried at home under the laws of his own country on the basis of affidavits filed by the authorities of the country in which the crime was committed. Thus Cocchi will be tried in Italy on evidence submitted in affidavit form by the authorities in New York. The refusal of the Italian Government to return Cocchi to this country, therefore, is not a flat failure of justice, inasmuch as he will undoubtedly be sentenced for life; whereas, under the American law, if we declined to allow the extradition of an American citizen guilty of crime in another country, justice would not be had, because under Anglo-Saxon rules of evidence we could not try the criminal on the basis of affidavits furnished by officials abroad. He would have to be tried in the place where the crime was committed and confronted by witnesses, two features which are not necessary under Italian criminal procedure. In other words, if we had not returned Porter Charlton to Italy for trial there, he could not have been tried at all and would have escaped altogether.

"Italy, therefore, does not feel that the cause of justice is interfered with in any way by the stand which she takes on the extradition treaty.

"On the other hand, Italy feels keenly that the United States is a distinct stumbling block in the furtherance of justice because of our habitual failure to return to Italy Italian criminals for whom extradition is asked. This is a chapter with which we in America are not very much acquainted. It is an undeniable fact that fugitives from Italian justice, who, according to the terms of the treaty, would seem extraditable, have in practice been able to resist every effort of the Italian Government to secure their return. An Italian citizen commits a crime in Italy and flees to the United States by way of France or Germany, perhaps, inasmuch as no passport is required in leaving Italy unless the man sails from an Italian port. The Italian Government may locate the fugitive in this country; it may even succeed in having him arrested, but only in occasional instances is it able to secure his return.

"This is due to a number of causes. In the first place, the Police Departments in America are not organized for concerted action against Italian criminals or against any criminals, and are often unable to find the man asked for, even when there is every evidence that he is living in a particular city. In the second place, the extradition cases are fought with the greatest bitterness in the United States courts when application is made for extradition, and frequently the best lawyers are retained by the fugitives with money furnished perhaps by Italian societies. In the third place, the United States courts insist on applying our technical standards of procedure and demand affidavits of at least two witnesses of the alleged crime. Italian criminal procedure is not built upon this theory, and it is difficult for Italy to understand why we should want to keep her criminals so badly that we even protect them with our own Anglo-Saxon standards and technical court practices. I was informed by the Italian officials that United States courts were the only courts in the world that applied the standard of two witnesses in cases of extradition. Formerly England did so, but in the last five years she has dropped this particular practice.

"Finally, extradition proceedings in the United States courts are expensive to the Italian Government. Each case costs Italy from $1,000 to $1,500, for the delays incident to our cumbersome proceedings and numerous appeals are great, and the Italian Government has frankly grown discouraged over her attempts to bring back for trial her own citizens who have committed crimes at home. In the four years prior to 1914 only one Italian criminal had been successfully extradited from the United States out of scores asked for by the Italian Government.

"'We now make but few attempts to extradite from the United States,' the head of the Extradition Office of the Ministry of Justice told me in 1914. 'We do not understand why you should fight to keep our criminals with you, but as long as this is your attitude, we are not disposed to attempt to interfere. But it hurts you more than it does us.'

"Italy has another grievance against the United States along this line which causes an equal amount of astonishment and even bitterness. In the office of the Minister of Justice are the records of all crimes, large and small, committed in Italy or by Italian citizens abroad. Each crime is listed on a card which is classified by the tribunal in which the commune of birth of the criminal is located, the secondary classification being the name of the criminal and his parents' names. There are 1,200,000 cards on file in this office, each representing a crime. The crimes of Italian subjects committed abroad are communicated to this department through diplomatic channels, so that there is in the office of the Minister of Justice a complete record of every Italian subject who has violated the laws of the land at home or abroad, as well as a list of criminals who are not Italians but who have committed crimes in Italy.

"The arrangements by which foreign Governments communicate with the Italian Government whenever an Italian subject is punished have been brought about by means of diplomatic conventions and written agreements. Italy has such an agreement with every country in Europe and with some of the South American countries. She has no such agreement with the United States, and the United States is the only Government in the civilized world from which she does not receive the record of crimes committed by her own subjects.

"The bitterness which has arisen from this situation is not to be underestimated. The Italian Government is utterly unable to understand why the United States will not furnish her with such records. It is part of her fundamental political faith that she must keep an accurate record of her erring subjects at home and abroad, and it is difficult for her to comprehend the decentralization existing in the American machinery of justice which makes it impossible to secure in this country any concerted action in this matter. Our State Department has frequently told the Italian Government that we would be very glad to furnish the criminal records of Italian subjects in the Federal courts, but Italy wants the records in the State criminal courts.

"When Mr. Knox was Secretary of State he endeavored to communicate this wish to the Governments of all the States of the Union. Many of the States replied that they had no law which gave them the right to question Italians convicted of crime as to their residence in Italy or their place of birth, or other matters which might serve to identify them in their own country. In fact, only two States agreed to co-operate with the Italian Government. They were New York and Massachusetts. But the records which these States were sending in 1914 were absolutely useless for the purpose of the Minister of Justice. They contained the name of the accused, the crime for which he was convicted, and his commune of birth in Italy, but this was not sufficient to identify him, because there are often two or three communes of the same name, and it is highly probable that many of the men have changed their names, anyway. What the Italian Government wants is the commune of birth, the tribunal in which the commune is located, the criminal's name, and his father's and mother's names, and this is the only way in which he can be completely identified, according to their system. When I was in Rome in 1914 the records supplied by the courts of New York and Massachusetts were piled high in a corner of the Ministry of Justice and were never used.

"I came away from Italy feeling that the Italian Government had a great deal on its side in this controversy, a good deal more, in fact, than we had on ours. They see us fighting to get hold of a criminal, escaped from our jurisdiction, whom they are in a position effectively to punish, and yet refusing to turn over to them their many fugitives from justice, who, because of our action, go unpunished. They see us, moreover, refusing to co-operate with them in furnishing the criminal records of their own citizens in this country—a mere clerical courtesy, which would add much to the effectiveness of their supervision of criminal classes. The remark of the Italian Minister of Justice is pertinent in this connection.

"'You Americans,' he told me, 'have not learned to pull in harness with other nations in achieving a common goal.'

"Perhaps the war will give us as a nation a new spirit of co-operation and an outlook not quite so self-contained."

CHAPEL ISSUES WAR PAMPHLETS

WITH the purpose of making clear the causes and conduct of the present war to those whose notions are still hazy, the War Committee of the Chapel of the Comforter, 10 Horatio Street, New York City, has hit upon the plan of issuing a series of war papers, setting forth the origins of the struggle and the rights and wrongs involved. The committee, which consists of Ernest Temple Hargrove, Clement A. Griscom, and Henry Bedinger Mitchell, has just published Part I of the third war paper in the series, entitled "The Causes of the War."

"The large majority of Americans," it says, "are now keenly alive to the need for right understanding and are able to approach the problem without prejudice. But there are those whose love of peace still makes it difficult for them to see justification of any war, while others, of German birth or origin, are unable to reconcile loyalty to their blood ties with loyalty to America and the allied cause." And it adds: "The greater the loyalty of a German-American to his blood ties, the more earnestly he must desire that Germany shall learn, once for all, that 'God is not mocked: for whatever a man soweth that shall he also reap.'"

The pamphlet then gives, in concise form, the origins of the war, citing a number of books to which readers may turn if they wish more detailed facts. It traces the baleful effect on Germany of Nietzsche philosophy, which other nations refused to credit until the proof of it burst upon them when German guns bombarded Liége and German armies poured over the Belgium borders. A map is also provided, showing Germany's "Middle Europe" scheme for the domination of the world.

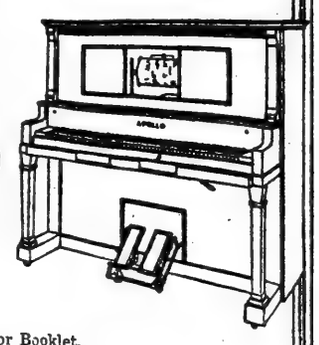
After stating the objects for which the United States and her allies are fighting, among them the restoration of Belgium and the other countries crushed by Germany, and the liberation of all other territory occupied by the Teutonic allies, the pamphlet concludes thus:

"To fight for less would be to fight not for peace, but for another war more terrible than this one, and for a war which might well result in the conquest of the United States of America by a Germanized Mitteleuropa Empire."

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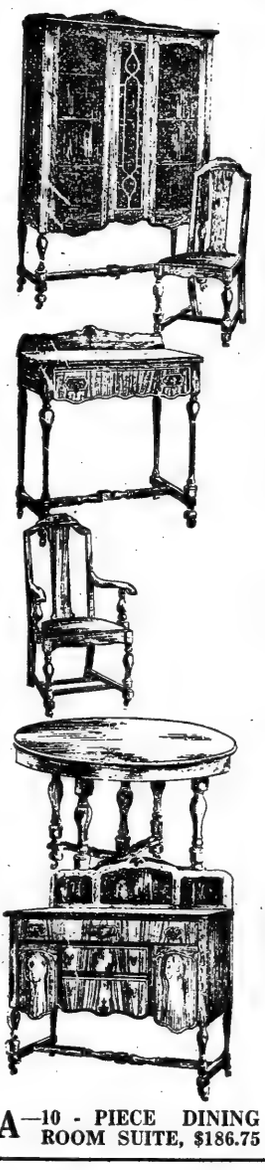
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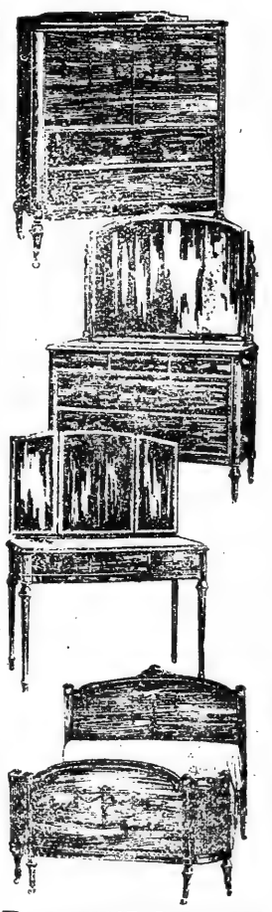
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WEATHER FORECAST: Generally Fair Monday; Light West Winds.

The Semi-Annual Sale of Furniture



A—10 - PIECE DINING ROOM SUITE, $186.75



B—4 - PIECE BEDROOM SUITE, $295.50

ONE of the most important features of this Half Yearly Event is that every piece in the beautiful collection is artistically *good*, whether simple or elaborate.

¶ *We* have studied public preference carefully in preparing this Sale. Simple, tastefully designed and decorated furniture — principally in mahogany and American walnut. Such as is in highest favor in our regular stock has been specially gathered for this August event.

¶ *There* are charming Suites for the Bedroom and Dining Room; Davenports and Davenport Tables; luxurious Upholstered Furniture for the Living Room; Wicker Suites for Sun-parlors; many individual pieces; a splendid group of Brass, Enameled and Four-poster Wooden Bedsteads—in fact, attractive Furniture for all the living quarters of the house. The furniture in this Sale is

At Average Savings of 20%

¶ *Please* consider this merely an invitation to come to the sale—not a description of it. Its advantages you can best discover for yourself.

NOTE: Furniture selected now will be held for delivery later in the Fall if desired.

(A) DINING ROOM SUITE in American walnut, of Italian Renaissance design. The pieces are beautifully finished inside and out; the walnut particularly selected for fine figure. Buffet is 54 inches long, has two mirrors—8x12 inches and one 10x22 inches. China Cabinet is 46 inches wide and 63 inches high, with two doors, separated by attractive lattice. Dining Table is 48 inches in diameter and extends to 6 feet—the top has a beveled edge and the legs are connected by graceful stretchers. The chairs are made of solid walnut, the backs made very high. This suite is a very unusual one, the turnings being bold and well executed. Ten pieces—

Buffet	$42.50
China Cabinet	35.00
Serving Table	20.00
Dining Table	33.50
Arm Chair	13.25
Five Side Chairs	42.50
Total	$186.75

(B) BEDROOM SUITE of the Louis XVI. period, with the beautiful bow foot bed made in two sizes, 3-3 and 4-6. The decorative treatment is dainty and not overdone; the trimming done in antique silver. The pieces in this suite are all large and are beautifully proportioned. The interior work is as substantial as the exterior is beautiful and we have made a special price on this suite that will command attention. The price in either Ivory Enamel or Walnut—

Bedstead	$67.50
Dresser	95.00
Chiffonette	75.00
Toilet Table	58.00
Total	$295.50

(C) NEW HEXAGONAL TABLE, size 30x30 inches; Tudor design. One of the most unique Tables we have ever brought out. The beveled edge top, the graceful stretches and turning all combine to make it a Table of charm. Finished, antique mahogany with solid mahogany top. Very special at.....$22.00

(D) EIGHT - LEGGED LIBRARY TABLE of Tudor design with one drawer top is 28x48; finished antique mahogany with solid mahogany top. The turnings are beautifully executed, as are the stretches. A remarkable special $35.00

(E) TAPESTRY - COVERED LIVING ROOM SUITE of three pieces, made in the finest possible manner. Each loose cushion filled with very soft springs. The backs are made with deep springs to insure softness and the seats beneath cushions similarly equipped; the tapestry is especially fine. This is a rare value. Regularly $133.75—

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(H) BEDROOM SUITE of Louis XVI. tendency, made in walnut and enamel. These pieces are made on light, dainty lines, the turned legs, rope moulding decoration and shapely frames all adding to the beauty. The Bed is a beautiful bow foot type with beautifully shaped top and bottom rails. A very special price is applied to this Suite, which must be raised after the sale.

	Walnut	Enamel
Dresser	$60.60	$65.00
Chiffonette	$57.50	$62.50
Bed—		
both sizes	$47.50	$55.00
Vanity Case	$60.00	$75.00

(I) QUARTER - SAWED OAK DINING ROOM SUITE, Jacobean finish. This William and Mary design is particularly good in this rich finish and all the details necessary to make this suite a perfect type have been carefully executed.

Buffet 54 inches long. Dining Table 48 inches top with beveled edge. China Cabinet 44 inches wide, 64 inches high. Has one door, on each side of which is an attractive lattice. A wide drawer across the full Cabinet at the bottom. Serving Table 18 inches deep by 34 inches wide. Chair and Arm Chair are not illustrated, but are splendid Chairs made to match, with high backs and genuine leather seats. Complete set of 10 pieces—

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Consisting of Buffet, Table, China Serving Table, five Side Chairs, one Arm Chair. Separate pieces as follows—

Buffet	$29.75
Table	$24.75
China Cabinet	$27.50
Serving Table	$14.50
Side Chairs	each $5.50
Arm Chair	$9.50



I—10 - PIECE DINING ROOM SUITE, including Chairs, $133.50

H—3-PIECE BEDROOM SUITE, in Walnut, $165.00

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Mattresses

	Reg.	At
Cotton Felt	$11.50	$10.25
Cotton Felt	12.55	11.30
Cotton Felt roll edge	16.00	14.40
Cotton Felt roll edge	21.00	18.90
Cotton Felt, Imperial edge	22.00	19.80
No. 2 Special Hair	18.35	16.52
No. 1, Special Hair	21.50	18.35
Pure S. A. Hair, gray or black	33.00	29.70
No. 2 Black Drawings	32.00	28.80
Super Extra White Drawings	44.00	39.60

Special Pillows

"Lorraine" Pillows, combination duck and chicken feathers; size 22x28. Regularly $1.50 fancy art ticks, $1.25.

"Champion" Pillows, combination duck and chicken feathers; size 22x28; fancy stripe tick, from $1.75 to $1.45.

"Tripoli" Pillows, filled with imported goose and duck feathers; fancy striped tick. Regularly $3.25. Special, $2.75.

Box Springs

	Reg.	At
Shelf Box Springs with 63 tempered steel springs, full size; covered with Amoskeag A. C. A. ticking.	$13.00	$11.70
With 63 tempered springs and tufted hair top; A. C. A. ticking	16.35	13.85
With 72 tempered steel springs, upholstered hair top; Imperial edge and tufted	20.25	18.25

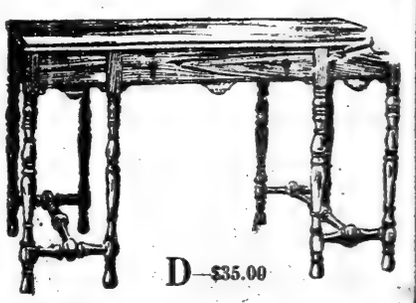
Fourth Floor.



C—$22.00



E—LIVING ROOM SUITE, $107.00.



D—$35.00

UNITED STATES AND THE THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR

America's Entrance Into the World Struggle, Experts Believe, Offers, Aside from Ultimate Man Power, Three Elements of Victory.

JULY 27, almost on the eve of the fourth year of the war the military and political congress of the Entente assembled in Paris issued what may become a memorable manifesto, not only for Greece, who is to have a free hand in mobilizing her forces, but for the whole conduct of the war. The manifesto reads:

"The allied powers, more closely united than ever for the defense of the people's rights, particularly in the Balkan peninsula, are resolved not to lay down arms until they have attained the end which, in their eyes, dominates all others—to render impossible a return of the criminal aggression such as that whereof the Central Powers bear the responsibility."

It comes at the end of a year of great political rather than military movements—the entrance of the United States into the war and the Russian revolution. One is certain to be of great military importance while the other, in any event—whether the Russians recover to fight or continue to riot—is certain to keep large forces of the enemy employed for some time to come.

Three elements of value are almost immediately available for the use of America's allies—her treasure and her resources for building aircraft and watercraft for the destruction of the submarine. Of the first, she bestowed immediately and lavishly. As to the rest, her allies are advising her what to do. Their greatest experts believe that 50,000 airplanes of both the scouting and the bombing type would end the war in three months. Also, they believe that this country has the means, both inventive and material, to change the defensive campaign against the submarine into an offensive one with annihilating results.

The Crisis

IN August, 1916, the United States seemed remote from taking an active part in the war. The German note of May 4 promising observance of international law in the conduct of submarine attacks on merchantmen seemed to give a certain security to the legal commerce of neutrals. But German espionage had increased in the country; things were officially known about the German and Austro-Hungarian Embassies which could not be made public. Many plots had been frustrated.

In December and January there were signs that peace might be demonstrated for negotiation if only the formula could be found. "Peace without victory" had been heard; "peace without indemnities or territorial expansion" had been whispered; the Allies had voiced the sentiment of Lloyd George, "complete restitution, full reparation, and effective guarantees"; Hohenzollern Germany was still "fighting for national existence," still for "the freedom of the seas," but there were signs that the Germany of socialism was growing nervous.

On Nov. 9, before the Main Committee of the Reichstag, the Imperial Chancellor, with notes whose existence was unknown before, had blamed the beginning of the war on Russia and England. On the 26th he had stated that Germany was "ready for the war by a peace guaranteeing our existence and future."

Then out of a clear sky, on Jan. 31, came Germany's note on intensified U-boat conduct, repudiating the note of May 4 of the previous year. Then on Feb. 28 came the revelations of the Zimmermann note to Mexico and Japan, which confirmed that Germany expected the United States to consider the note of Jan. 31 a casus belli:

Dec. 12.—Germany and her allies transmit notes through neutral Chancelleries offering to meet her enemies at a peace conference.

Dec. 29.—President Wilson sends note, dated the 18th, to belligerents asking them to state what terms, in their opinion, might form a basis for peace negotiations. The next day Secretary Lansing makes two statements in regard to it.

Dec. 26.—Germany replies to the President's note repeating the proposal set forth on the 12th.

Dec. 30.—The Allies answer the German note referring to their efforts to keep the peace and to Germany's crimes; they decline to "consider a proposal which is empty and insincere."

Jan. 11.—Allies' reply to President Wilson's note published; their statement of terms includes adequate compensation for Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro, evacuation of invaded territories of France, Russia, and Rumania, reorganization of Europe on basis of nationality, with liberation of enslaved Italians, Slavs, Rumanians, Czechs, and Slovaks, and the turning out of the Turks out of Europe; they do not include extermination or political extinction of the Germanic peoples.

Jan. 17.—Covering note from Mr. Balfour to allied reply to President Wilson published; reasons given for belief that durable peace can only be based on the success of the allied cause.

Jan. 22.—President Wilson's speech in United States Senate on peace; disapproval of a peace based on victory of either belligerent alliance.

Jan. 31.—Germany's announcement to neutrals of a policy of "unrestricted naval warfare," from Feb. 1, all sea traffic to be prevented in wide zones around Great Britain, France, Italy, and in Eastern Mediterranean; United States to be allowed access to Falmouth with one steamer per week, and a Dutch paddle steamer to be allowed to ply between Flushing and Southwold; German Chancellor explains and justifies the policy; his firmer attitude toward submarine warfare only pro tempore; time has now come with increased number of submarines, world shortage of corn and shortage of coal in France and Italy to wage unrestricted submarine war.

Feb. 3.—Diplomatic relations between United States and Germany broken off; Count Bernstorff given his passports and Mr. Gerard recalled from Berlin; all neutrals expected by Washington to follow same course.

Feb. 4.—President Wilson's note to neutrals registering his belief that the cause of civilization would be furthered by their taking action similar to his, and inviting them to do so.

Feb. 12.—President Wilson's refusal to reopen negotiations with Germany until she withdraws her submarine proclamation of Jan. 31.

Feb. 28.—Associated Press makes known the contents of a note signed by Zimmermann, German Foreign Secretary, addressed to the German Ambassador to Mexico, proposing an alliance with Mexico in the event of war between the United States and Germany; Mexico is to receive financial aid and the territory of New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas; Japan is to be invited to join.

March 6.—Austria-Hungary in a note seems to stand by U-boat arrangement announced Jan. 31.

March 22.—United States first to recognise new Government in Russia.

March 24.—United States Minister Brand Whitlock to Belgium ordered to leave country.

March 26.—United States declines German proposals of Feb. 10 to reinterpret Prussian Treaty of 1799.

April 2.—President Wilson asks Congress to declare that a state of war exists with Germany.

April 4.—Congress so declares. (See Work of Congress.)

April 6.—President Wilson signs joint resolution of Congress declaring that Germany has forced the United States into the war.

Last Submarine Notes.

Dec. 1.—German note admits that German submarine sank the British steamer Marina, causing death of six Americans, but declares that the ship was an armed transport.

Dec. 4.—German note informs Washington Government that submarine commander who sank the Arabia on Nov. 6 thought her to be a troop transport; if contrary is shown, then case is a regrettable mistake.

Dec. 9.—Germany informs United States that the Lanao, American steamer, sunk on Oct. 28, had passed to British registry, and hence was legally sunk; explains that British steamer Seebeck, with an American on board, sunk on Oct. 12 in the Mediterranean, was proceeding without lights.

Dec. 10.—German statement declares that the British steamer Caledonia, sunk on Dec. 4 in Mediterranean, had attacked submarine by ramming.

Dec. 19.—Germany declares she sank American steamer Columbian on Nov. 6 because ship had tried to inform enemy by wireless.

Dec. 20.—Report of American Consul at Malta in the case of the Russian, sunk on Dec. 14, tends to show that the steamer was not an Admiralty vessel, and hence not a "warship."

Dec. 28.—German note to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin justifies the sinking of the Norwegian steamship Delta on Oct. 13 off Cape Polos, Spain, in which it had been charged that American lives were placed in jeopardy, on three grounds: 1. The ship when sunk was within easy rescue distance of the coast of Spain. 2. She was in the service of the Italian Government. 3. She attempted to assist the enemy.

Work of Congress.

Aug. 25.—Army Appropriation bill repassed by House minus provision objected to by President. (See "How We Prepared for War.")

Aug. 31.—Senate adopts amendment to Revenue bill allowing President to retaliate against belligerents discriminating against United States products.

Sept. 1.—Eight-Hour bill passed by House as an emergency measure—vote 239 to 50.

Sept. 3.—Senate passes Eight-Hour bill—vote 43 to 28.

Sept. 5.—Senate passes, by a vote of 42 to 16, Administration Emergency bill designed to raise $205,000,000 annually from special taxes.

Sept. 8.—Sixty-fourth Congress ends first session of nine months' legislation and with $1,626,439,269 appropriations.

Jan. 29.—House passes Fortifications bill for $51,000,000, and Naval Committee completes bill carrying a total of $351,433,425 to provide for second year of 1916's three-year naval program.

Feb. 22.—House passes Army Appropriation bill, carrying $250,000,000.

Feb. 27.—Senate Committee on Foreign Relations authorizes President to supply "defensive" weapons to merchant ships.

March 8.—Senate abandons rule permitting unlimited debate, which had hampered recent war measures, by a vote of 76 to 3.

April 2.—Sixty-fifth Congress meets in extraordinary session, both branches being addressed by President, who advises that Congress declare that recent acts of German Government have been tantamount to acts of war against the United States, and recommends the immediate enrollment of 500,000 men on principle of universal liability service program.

April 4.—Senate passes war resolution by a vote of 82 to 6, the following six opposing: Stone, (Dem., Mo.,) Vardaman, (Dem., Miss.,) Lane, (Dem., Ore.,) La Follette, (Rep., Wis.,) Norris, (Rep., Neb.,) and Gronna, (Rep., N. D.)

April 4.—House passes four appropriation bills which failed in Senate of Sixty-fourth Congress: Army, $240,000,000; Sundry Civil, $138,000,000; General Deficiency, $62,000,000; Military Academy, $1,350,000.

April 6.—House by a vote of 373 to 50 passes Senate war resolution declaring that a state of war exists with Germany.

April 10.—House Committee on Ways and Means agrees with Secretary of the Treasury on issue of $5,000,000,000 in long-term bonds, and $2,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness to be redeemed at the expiration of one year, by various items derived from increased taxation.

April 14.—House passes with no opposing vote bill authorizing a $7,000,000,000 bond and note issue. It is the biggest credit ever voted by any Government. Of the total, $3,000,000,000 is to be loaned to the Allies.

April 17.—Senate unanimously adopts the $7,000,000,000 House War Credit bill.

April 18.—Both branches pass without roll call measure permiting Allies to recruit in the United States.

April 28.—Senate, by vote of 81 to 8, and House, by vote of 397 to 24, pass bills for raising 500,000 men by selective conscription.

April 30.—First Administration Food bill introduced in House calls for $25,000,000 and confers broad powers on Secretary of Agriculture.

May 4.—House passes Administration Espionage bill with censorship clause modified.

May 14.—Senate passes Espionage bill without censorship clause and amendment prohibiting use of foodstuffs in alcoholic beverages.

May 16.—House passes Selective Conscription bill to be altered in Conference Committee.

May 17.—Senate passes Selective Conscription bill making all men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, subject to registration and selected service, thus completing legislative action on the measure.

May 17.—Chairman of Ways and Means Committee states in House that Secretary of the Treasury has added $150,000,000 to his previous estimate of revenue to be raised by taxation, making the total $2,245,025,000.

May 19.—Senate without roll call passes General War Appropriation bill authorizing an expenditure of $3,342,300,000.

May 22.—Senate passes bill appropriating $50,000,000 for Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department for benefit of ship and cargo owners and crews.

May 23.—House passes, 329 to 76, War Taxation bill, estimated to yield annual revenue of $1,857,000,000.

May 28—House passes first Administration Food bill appropriating $15,000,000 for educational work in food conservation.

May 31.—Conference committee's stealthy revival of censorship clause in Espionage bill rejected by House vote of 184 to 144.

June 2.—Senate adopts first Administration Food bill passed by House on June 28.

July 14.—House, without a dissenting vote, passes Administration's Aviation bill for $640,000,000.

July 21.—Senate passes Administration Food bill, 81 to 6, delegating sweeping powers to President for control of foods and fuels during the period of the war.

July 21.—Senate passes Administration's Aviation bill for $640,000,000, providing, aside from its secret features, for 22,000 airplanes and 100,000 aviators.

How We Prepared.

Aug. 18.—President vetoes Army Appropriation bill because it exempts retired officers from military discipline.

Aug. 29.—In address to both branches President urges immediate legislation in regard to so-called Eight-Hour bill; he signs Army and Navy Appropriation bills.

Sept. 3.—President signs Eight-Hour bill.

Sept. 7.—President signs bill creating a Government-controlled $50,000,000 corporation to build, buy, or lease merchant ships.

Oct. 5.—Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Edgar E. Clark, (Interstate Commerce Commission,) and George Rublee, (Federal Trade Commission,) appointed to investigate working of eight-hour law.

Oct. 11.—The President appoints seven members of a Citizens' Advisory Commission to be associated with the Council of Defense created by Congress.

Oct. 29.—United States Army has awarded contracts for 175 airplanes at a cost of $3,000,000, and has contracted for 200 more building.

Dec. 20.—General Wood issues statement suggesting amendments to the Chamberlain bill and indorses military training for youths. At Vallejo, Cal., centrifugal machine gun is tested—3,000 bullets a minute, with a muzzle velocity of 4,000 feet a second.

Dec. 21.—Major Gen. Scott, Chief of the General Staff, imparts War College's scheme to Senate Committee on Military Affairs for mobilization of 1,500,000 trained troops. Major Gen. Wood criticises Mexican border mobilization as a "tragedy."

Dec. 21.—General Scott tells House Committee of War College scheme for universal military training to be laid before Congress in January.

Jan. 17.—Contract for 14-inch and 16-inch shells awarded by Secretary of the Navy to the English corporation, Hatfield's, Ltd.

Jan. 24.—Foregoing contract is annulled by British Government on ground of national expediency.

Jan. 30.—United States Steel Corporation shows earnings of $333,625,000 for 1916.

Feb. 23.—Army General Staff plan providing for universal military training made public by War Department.

March 8.—War Department announces that total of 20,000 men had enlisted in regular army since Sept. 1. Total for February 4,852.

March 11.—Bureau of Navigation, Washington, announces that between July 1, 1914, and Feb. 28, 1917, 204 ships of 665,000 tons were added to American registry, and 405 ships of 314,000 tons transferred to foreign.

March 12.—United States announces its policy to arm merchant vessels bound for German barred areas.

March 15.—Construction of four battle cruisers and six scout cruisers, involving an expenditure of $112,000,000 without armaments, awarded to private builders by Navy Department.

March 19.—Supreme Court, four Justices dissenting, upholds constitutionality of eight-hour law, and railroad managers, in view of national crisis, agree to most of the demands of brotherhoods put forward under the law.

March 19.—President authorizes Secretary of Navy to spend $115,000,000 from Emergency Fund.

March 20.—War and Navy Departments receive offer from American copper interests of 45,510,000 pounds of copper at less than one-half market price.

April 6.—Ninety vessels valued at $125,000,000 having German registry are taken over by the Government.

April 7.—Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Committee for Relief in Belgium, made Chairman of Food Supply and Prices Committee by Council of National Defense, which also creates Munition Board with Frank A. Scott, a Cleveland manufacturer, as Chairman. President approves, May 19.

April 9.—Fourteen Austrian ships with tonnage of 68,000 are taken over.

April 11.—Conference of British, French, and United States naval commanders held in Washington for purpose of assigning Atlantic patrol work to American fleet.

April 12.—War Department asks for 161,500 volunteers to bring regular army up to war strength of 298,000, and 206,000 to bring National Guard up to war strength of 330,000, besides 150,000 men to fill vacancies. Enlistments to be for duration of the war.

April 17.—War Department announces a daily average of 1,434 enlistments from April 11 to April 15.

April 19.—Navy Department announces a total of 16,060 enlistments since the proclamation of war.

April 23.—British Ambassador receives from Secretary of the Treasury a warrant for $200,000,000, representing the first of nation's loans to allied Governments.

April 30.—April enlistments to army reach 40,000.

May 1.—Immediate loans of $100,000,000 each to France and Italy announced by Secretary of the Treasury.

May 1.—Enlistments to Navy and Marine Corps reach maximum authorized strength—respectively, 87,000 and 17,400.

May 2.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo offers first war loan—$2,000,000,000, popular subscriptions as low as $50, bearing 3½ per cent., closing June 15.

May 10.—President creates War Council for Red Cross, with Henry P. Davison as Chairman.

May 16.—Announcement from London that destroyer flotilla, under Rear Admiral Sims, has been co-operating in war zone since May 4.

May 16.—With nation's loans of $100,000,000 to Russia and $45,000,000 to Belgium, total advances to Allies reach $670,000,000.

May 18.—President Wilson announces that a division of the regular army will be sent to France as soon as practicable and signs the bill creating an army of 500,000 by selective conscription to be called in September.

May 25.—Major Gen. Goethals, Managing Director of Government shipbuilding, favors steel rather than wooden ships. Of the former 3,000,000 tons can be turned out in eighteen months.

May 31.—Enlistments for two months for regular army shows 92,686—just half the required number.

June 5.—Registration of male population between 21 and 30, inclusive, throughout the country produces a list of nearly 10,000,000.

June 9.—Nation's loans to allied Governments reach $923,000,000 with a loan of $3,000,000 to Serbia.

June 13.—General Pershing and staff arrive in France.

June 14.—Total of nation's loans to Great Britain reaches $500,000,000, by an additional loan of $25,000,000.

June 15.—Director of Army Aviation recommends expenditure of $900,000,000 for aircraft fleet.

June 15.—Popular loan for $2,000,000,000 (Liberty Loan of 1917) closes with an oversubscription of $750,000,000.

June 18.—According to Census Bureau there are in the United States 4,682,000 subject to Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

June 19.—Owing to delay of food legislation the President will exercise his right under the embargo clause of espionage law to check extraordinary purchases of neufrals.

June 22.—Recapitulation of "Liberty Loan" figures shows that more than 4,000,000 persons subscribed $3,035,-[illegible]

June 24.—Nearly half a million men have in three months volunteered for military and naval service.

June 26.—First American contingent arrives in France.

July 2.—Last units of American force reach France.

July 3.—Official statement of voyage issued by Navy Department.

July 3.—Twenty-four hours censorship of incoming dispatches adopted and abandoned by War Department. Edict formally revoked July 5.

July 7.—The New York Times publishes first authentic report of voyage of American troops to France, with details of two encounters with submarines.

July 9.—President by proclamation places ban on shipping under espionage law.

July 9.—Government to censor outgoing dispatches.

July 11.—President in address serves notice that the Government intends to fix prices of necessities.

July 11.—Three hundred submarine chasers practically ready for use.

July 11.—Secretary Daniels asks for supplementary credit of $100,000,000, the March 4 appropriation having been spent. New credit is for activity against submarines.

July 13.—President issues formal order, via War Department, drafting into military service 678,000 men, to be selected from registration of June 5, bringing the total of regular army, National Guard, and national army up to 1,233,000 men.

July 15.—Mobilization of National Guard by divisions.

July 21.—Drawing of recruits begins.

July 23.—United States extends further credit of $75,000,000 to Russia, making a total of $175,000,000; to France, $60,000,000, bringing the total to all the Allies up to $1,523,000,000, or more than half the three billion authorised by Congress.

July 24.—The long dispute over steel vs. wooden ships for carrying trade ends by resignation of Major Gen. Goethals, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the dropping of William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, places being taken, respectively, by Admiral Capps and E. N. Hurley.

July 24.—Secretary McAdoo asks Congress for additional credit of $6,670,000,000, including $5,000,000,000 for immediate war expenses; principally for coast defense and heavy artillery.

July 25.—Total enlistments for the army since April 1, last, 130,007.

July 27.—Secretary McAdoo presents details of financial program to Senate Finance Committee: Requirements for fiscal year to June 30, 1918, are estimated at $10,735,807,000; appropriations made, pending, or proposed, $11,651,194,000; $1,000,000,000 left for emergencies.

July 28.—Government draft authorities will keep on drawing on the 9,600,000 registered men to keep national army up to 2,000,000 maximum. September estimate, 1,250,000 men.

July 28.—News reaches America of the safe arrival of another American contingent in France.

The Missions.

April 21.—British Mission, headed by A. J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary, arrives in United States—London, April 11; Halifax, April 20.

April 24.—French Mission, headed by Jeffre and Vice Premier Viviani, reaches Hampton Roads.

May 10.—Italian Mission, headed by Prince Udine, arrives in New York.

June 13.—American Mission to Russia, headed by Elihu Root, arrives at Vladivostok, together with Railroad Commission, headed by John F. Stevens; Petrograd, June 14.

June 5.—Belgian Mission in Washington.

June 6.—Lord Northcliffe announced as succeeding Mr. Balfour as head of British Mission here.

June 10.—T. P. O'Connor, Nationalist M. P., arrives on mission to set the British Government right among Irish-Americans.

June 20-July 3.—Mr. Root visits Moscow; General Scott, Chief of the General Staff, U. S. A., visits Russian front.

July 5.—Boris Bakhmeteff, as Russian Amoassador and head of Russian Mission presents his credentials to President Wilson.

War and Peoples

ASIDE from the brief campaign of Rumania, the lining up of Greece on the side of the Entente, the operations on the various fronts, and the U-boat and aircraft campaigns, the entrance of the United States into the war, the Russian revolution, the voices heard in German legislative bodies, the tentative projects for peace in Austria-Hungary, all have served to divert public attention somewhat from the movements of armies to the movements of peoples and their Governments.

The Russian revolution gave the United States its mandate for democracy without qualification. The revolution's great moral force, at present diverted from the military object, may again assume its initial power—the object of its leaders to prevent Czarism from making a separate peace may again dominate the varied body politic of Russia.

In Germany, however, little is to be expected as long as the Imperial Constitution of April, 1871, remains unbroken, either by concessions from the Hohenzollerns and the Princes of the Confederation or by a revolution, which, we are told again and again, the German people do not desire.

In England Irish Home Rule and Electoral Reform present strange contrasts to legislation for the war and the investigations into the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia fiascoes.

Austria-Hungary, under its new Emperor, is still held to obey orders from Berlin, although the Parliaments of Vienna and Budapest are experiencing a call from the popular voice to end the war, both from nationals and economists who would vote no more credits.

France and Italy present the same front, both people and Governments, that they did a year ago—silent, calm, and unconquerable.

In Greece, on June 11, M. Jonnart, the French Senator, bearing the mandate of the Protective Powers of Greece, dating from the treaty of 1863, demanded the abdication of King Constantine and got it.

Elsewhere, among Governments and peoples, the situation since April has been measurably dominated by the entrance of the United States into the war.

Russian Revolution.

Nov. 24.—What is declared to be a victory for the Duma is the replacing of Boris V. Stürmer by Alexander Trepoff as Premier.

Jan. 9.—Prince Golitzin succeeds Trepoff, former conservative and reactionary, without being pro-German, as was Stürmer.

March 12.—Duma declines to dissolve on orders from Czar, demands internal reforms, more energetic prosecution of the war, and charges the Government with pro-German proclivities.

March 15.—Czar Nicholas II. abdicates for himself and son in favor of his brother, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch. New Cabinet, with Prince George E. Lvoff, Premier and Minister of Interior, and Paul N. Milukoff, Foreign Secretary.

March 16.—Executive Committee of the Duma announces program: Universal suffrage, liberty of press, speech, and religion, general amnesty, and abolition of political police. Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch provisionally renounces throne.

March 18.—Foreign Secretary Milukoff confirms Russia's allegiance to Allies.

March 24.—General Alexieff, Minister of War, assumes post of commander in chief of the armies. General Letchitsky replaces General Evert on central front.

March 30.—Provisional Government offers Poland independence on territorial basis of ancient kingdom.

April 30.—Guchkoff, new Minister of War, accepts regulations formulated by soldiers' committees which place extraordinary powers in hands of private soldiers who are being organised by labor unions.

May 1.—Provisional Government makes renewed assurances of faith to Allies.

May 4.—Riots in Petrograd when the newly formed Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates learns of assurances to Allies.

May 9.—Provisional Government urges Coalition Cabinet made up of members of Duma, Socialists, and Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

May 10.—General Ruszky removed from command of armies on northern front.

May 11.—Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, constantly growing in power, demands that a peace conference be called to meet in a neutral country.

May 13.—Kerensky, Minister of Justice, makes a patriotic appeal to all radical factions to unite and save the country.

May 18-19.—Interference of council and Socialists with Provisional Government causes several resignations in Ministry and high military commands; as a result Generals Brusiloff and Gurko resign; Kerensky, Minister of War, and Tereschenko, Foreign Secretary. Newly constituted Government gives new assurances to Allies, repudiates the policy of a "separate peace," but declares for a general peace "without annexation or indemnity."

June 1.—In opposition to Government, local delegates of council occupy great fortress of Kronstadt.

June 4.—General A. A. Brusiloff succeeds General Michael V. Alexieff as Commander in Chief.

June 5.—Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates issues a manifesto to labor and Socialist organizations throughout the world for peace without annexations and indemnities on the principle of independent nationalities.

June 7.—Kronstadt recognizes authority of Provisional Government.

June 16.—Provisional Government declares that it has rejected peace offers made by Austria through Prince Leopold of Bavaria.

June 17.—The Duma votes in favor of "an immediate offensive in close co-operation with Russia's allies."

June 23.—Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates votes to abolish Council of Empire and Duma, holding that they held their authority from the defunct bureaucratic Government. Lenine, head of anarchist opposition, denounced as German agent.

July 15.—Agitation for Ukraine and Finnish independence causes resignation of five Ministers.

July 22.—On account of the mutiny of soldiers on the Galician front, unlimited powers are given Premier Kerensky by Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and Council of Peasants' Delegates to restore order.

July 23.—Government receives favorable responses from Allies to proposal for conference in August.

July 24.—Kerensky as Premier forms new Cabinet of five Socialists and seven non-Socialists.

July 27.—Without waiting for the Constituent Assembly, Premier Kerensky calls an "Extraordinary National Council" made up of all political factions, departments, and legislative bodies to meet at Moscow.

Germany.

Aug. 28.—Germany declares war on Rumania.

Nov. 5.—Germany and Austria-Hungary proclaim Russian Poland to be an independent State with "hereditary monarch and Constitution."

Dec. 21.—German Admiralty, by secret order to naval commanders, designates all armed merchant craft as "ships of war."

Jan. 31.—New submarine edict from Germany that "from Feb. 1, 1917, sea traffic will be stopped with every available weapon and without further notice."

Feb. 27.—Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg addresses Reichstag on crisis with America, declaring that United States has forced Germany into isolation while favoring the Entente and permitting illegalities on the part of Germany's enemies.

April 3.—German Reichstag adopts resolution by vote of 277 to 33 appointing a committee to suggest revisions of Imperial Constitution of April 19, 1871.

April 7.—Kaiser issues rescript suggesting changes in Prussian election laws to become operative after the war, but does not then advise "equal suffrage."

June 29.—In his report to the National Committee of the Socialist Party of the Stockholm Socialist Conference, Herr Scheidemann says he told Entente delegates that German political reforms depended on the result of the war.

July 7.—Matthias Erzberger, leader of the Centre or Catholic Party, voices demand for a program of "peace without annexations" before the Chief Committee of the Reichstag, which seems at the time to promote a crisis.

July 13.—Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg declares to the Chief Committee of the Reichstag that "peace without annexations is unacceptable," and that Germany "must fight and conquer."

July 19.—Maximilian Harden and his paper Die Zukunft, the most formidable intellectual enemy of absolutism in Germany, are suppressed for the remainder of the war.

July 14.—Crown Prince dominates political situation: Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg resigns as Chancellor and is succeeded by Dr. Georg Michaelis, Prussian Under Secretary of Finance and Food Controller; Foreign Secretary Zimmermann and Secretary of the Interior Helfferich also resign.

July 15.—Text of Reichstag peace resolution of July 13 calling for no annexations and no economic boycott made public as passed by Centre, Radicals, and Socialists, with a vote of 214 to 116, showing for the first time the strength of the new Opposition.

July 20.—Dr. Michaelis, the new Chancellor, in brief speech reasserts German's right to peace through victory, practically repeating in demonstration his predecessor's speech of Nov. 9, 1916. Reichstag adjourns to meet Sept. 26.

July 27.—Confirmation from Mannheim of epidemic of dysentery prevailing in Berlin and Bremen on account of war food.

England.

Dec. 5.—Asquith coalition Cabinet of May, 1915, resigns. Herbert Henry Asquith had been Prime Minister since 1908.

Dec. 9.—"Big Four" War Cabinet formed by David Lloyd George, War Secretary in late Ministry. New Cabinet has War Council of five members, and is made up of 12 Liberals, 5 Unionists, 3 Laborites, and 1 Independent.

Feb. 14.—Announced that the Government will take over control of coal mines in United Kingdom for the duration of the war.

Feb. 15.—Halifax designated as examination port via Europe for convenience of neutral ships crossing Atlantic.

Feb. 19.—Order in Council declares that vessels proceeding to or from neutral countries contiguous to enemy country shall, unless bearing Entente certificate, be considered contraband.

March 7—Nationalist members in House of Commons call for immediate application of Home Rule law for Ireland.

March 8—Dardanelles Commission report made public in London, criticising the late Lord Kitchener for lack of co-operation with the navy and Winston Churchill for not insisting on obtaining expert advice for the Gallipoli expedition. Former was War Secretary and latter First Lord of Admiralty.

March 23—Majority of 279 in House of Commons approves project of electoral reforms, including woman suffrage.

May 15—Electoral Reform bill introduced in House of Commons.

May 21—Premier Lloyd George lays before Parliament project for settling Irish home rule problem by convention made up of all Irish factions.

June 15—Government decides to release all prisoners taken in Dublin rebellion of April, 1916.

June 28.—Scathing report of Mesopotamia Commission in regard to disaster of 1915-16 blames former Viceroy Lord Hardinge, Secretary of State for India Chamberlain, General Duff, Commander in Chief in India, and other officials.

July 1.—British Government announces new danger zone in North Sea off Holland and Denmark, to go into operation July 4.

July 11.—Professor Edward de Valera of Dublin University, member of the Sinn Fein, elected from East Clare to House of Commons by 3,000 majority over Nationalist Candidate Patrick Lynch.

July 12.—J. Austen Chamberlain resigns as Secretary of State for India. Lord Hardinge, former Viceroy, offers resignation as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Both on account of Mesopotamia scandal.

July 17.—King George changes the name of English royal family from Saxe-Coburg and Gotha to House of Windsor. He had already given English titles to the houses of Teck and Battenburg.

July 17.—Changes in British Ministry: Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, takes place on War Board vacated by Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Eric Geddes becomes First Lord, giving up portfolio of Director General of Munitions; Winston Churchill succeeds as Minister of Munitions Dr. Addison, who becomes Minister without portfolio in charge of reconstruction, and Edwin Samuel Montagu succeeds Mr. Chamberlain as India Secretary.

July 25.—Irish Convention adjourns till Aug. 8.

July 27.—Premier Lloyd George tells French correspondents that England has enrolled between 5,000,000 and 5,500,000 men without counting navy and colonial forces, and that next year's shipbuilding program amounts to 4,000,000 tons. Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, announces that England has 15,000,000 tons of shipping afloat as against between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 before the war.

Austria-Hungary.

Nov. 23.—Emperor Charles upon his accession to the throne proclaims his intention to carry on the war until "a peace assuring the existence and development of the monarchy is obtained."

Dec. 13.—Austrian Ministry of Dr. von Koerber resigns, having been in office six weeks. Archduke Charles Stephen, cousin of the Emperor, made regent of the newly created kingdom of Poland and candidate for throne.

Dec. 20.—Secret "Ausgleich" or commercial treaty between Germany and Austria-Hungary goes into effect; Germany is to furnish manufactured articles, coal, and steel in exchange for agricultural products.

Dec. 21.—Count von und zu Clam-Martinic forms the new Austrian Ministry.

Dec. 23.—Baron Burian, who, as common Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, carried on the antebellum negotiations with Italy, is succeeded by Count Csernin von Chudentz.

May 23.—Count Tisza, Premier and leader of pro-German element of Hungary, resigns.

May 31.—Austrian Reichsrat, or Parliament, assembles for the first time since the beginning of the war. Emperor Charles pledges adhesion to German war principles and expansion of constitutional privileges and advises a more humane spirit on the part of enemies.

June 15.—Count Moritz Esterhazy succeeds in forming Coalition Ministry.

June 19.—Count Clam-Martinic, Austrian Premier, offers resignation when Polish Party refuses support in Reichsrat.

June 19.—Refusal of Poles to vote war credits causes resignation of Austrian Premier, Count Clam-Martinic, and Dr. von Seydler forms new cabinet, with portfolio of Agriculture; believed to be temporary.

June 25.—In great peace speech in Hungarian Parliament the leader of the Independent Party, Count Michael Karolyi, blames Teutonic leaders for causing the war, and demands instant dissolution and a democracy.

July 5.—Karolyi makes a similar speech, which is replied to by Premier Esterhazy, who declares that the responsibility for the war from first to last rests with the enemy.

July 14.—Austrian Reichsrat hears the former Czech Minister, Herr Praschek, urge, amid a great uproar, separation from Germany, which had caused the war, and independent negotiations with the enemy for peace.

July 17.—The new Austrian Premier, Dr. von Seydler, declares in the Reichsrat that Austria would continue the war for the sake of her "peoples."

France.

Dec. 7.—French Chamber by a vote of 344 to 160 after a secret session, second instance since June, 1916, gives confidence to Government.

Dec. 12.—Premier Briand reconstructs French Cabinet, creating War Council of five members, similar to British.

Dec. 12.—General Robert George Nivelle made commander of French armies in France in place of Joffre.

Feb. 6.—Civil mobilization project for males between 16 and 60 introduced in Senate.

March 17.—Briand Ministry (formed October, 1915; reorganized as coalition, December, 1916) resigns on account of parliamentary obstruction to its war work.

March 19.—Alexander Ribot, famous Minister of Finance, forms new Ministry with Paul Painlevé as Minister of War.

April 29.—General Pétain appointed Chief of General Staff to War Council.

May 15.—General Pétain made supreme commander of armies in the field, succeeding General Nivelle.

June 5.—Chamber, by vote of 458 to 55, declares that peace terms must include restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and reparation for damage done in occupied territory.

July 23.—Entente political and military conference in regard to the conduct of affairs in the Balkans meets in Paris.

July 27.—It makes a statement on the Balkan policy and the aims of the Entente. (See introduction.)

Italy.

Aug. 27.—Italy declares war on Germany.

Feb. 7.—Duke of the Abruzzi succeeded by Vice Admiral Paolo Thaon di Revel in command of Italian major fleet.

June 3.—Foreign Minister Sonnino declares independence of Albania under Italian protection.

Greece.

Nov. 21.—M. Zaimis succeeds M. Skouloudis and forms new Cabinet as result of ultimatum of the Entente demanding new elections, demobilization of army, dismissal of anti-Entente officials, and a Cabinet with Entente sympathies.

Aug. 26.—General Moschopoulos appointed Chief of Greek General Staff in place of General Dousmanis.

Aug. 30.—Colonels Zimbrakakis and Mazerakis head Venizelist revolt at Saloniki.

Sept. 1.—Allied naval demonstration at Piraeus, port of Athens, with twenty-three warships and seven transports.

Sept. 2.—Allies in note to Greece demand control of posts and telegraphs, expulsion of enemy agents and Greek spies. They seize four German steamers at Piraeus.

Sept. 11.—Premier Zaimis resigns.

Sept. 12.—M. Dimitrakopoulos agrees to form Greek Cabinet. Part of Fourth Greek Army Corps at Kavala surrenders to Germans.

Sept. 19.—Allies blockade Greek coast from mouth of Struma to mouth of Mesto.

Sept. 25.—M. Venizelos leaves Athens, accompanied by Admiral Condouriotis and other leaders to establish Nationalist movement at Crete and Saloniki.

Sept. 29.—Provisional Government formed by M. Venizelos and Admiral Condouriotis.

Oct. 3.—Cabinet resigns owing to attitude of Entente nations.

Oct. 5.—M. Venizelos at Saloniki in interests of Provisional Government.

Oct. 10.—Allied ultimatum demanding surrender of Greek fleet except three ships. Government complies under protest.

Nov. 19.—French Admiral du Fournet, acting for Entente, demands dismissal of Ministers of Central Powers and surrender of military material.

Nov. 24.—Admiral du Fournet demands that ten mountain batteries be handed over by Dec. 1, the remaining material by Dec. 15.

Nov. 28.—Admiral du Fournet repeats his demands to King Constantine.

Dec. 1.—Greek loyalists fire on French marines in Athens; latter reinforced by British and Italian sailors. Atrocities against Venizelists.

Dec. 2.—Government protests to United States against infringement of sovereign rights by Entente.

Feb. 24.—General Staff announces withdrawal of loyalist troops to the number of 15,800, with munitions, to Peloponnesus.

May 24.—M. Zaimis forms new Ministry.

June 12.—King Constantine abdicates in response to demands of England, France, and Russia—the three protecting powers—and designates second son, Alexander, to succeed him.

June 24.—M. Zaimis resigns.

June 26.—M. Venizelos forms Cabinet, taking portfolio of War; Admiral Condouriotis, Minister of Marine.

June 29.—Government severs diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria-Hungary; Bulgaria, and Turkey, and considers itself at war. Motive: Invasion of Greek territory.

June 30.—Greek conscripts of classes 1916 and 1917 called to colors.

July 4.—Declaration of Government to fulfill defensive treaty made in the Spring of 1913, the repudiation of which by King Constantine had led to the Grecian "neutral" position with German sympathies.

July 26.—M. Venizelos convokes Parliament of May, 1915, illegally dissolved by King Constantine.

Other Nations.

Aug. 8.—Declaration of Portuguese Government that nation intends to cooperate in a military way with the Entente.

Aug. 27.—Rumania declares war on Austria-Hungary, making fifteen nations at war, including the miniature republic of San Marino, which declared war on Austria June 3, 1915.

Aug. 30.—Turkey declares war on Rumania.

Nov. 9.—Portuguese Army lea

CHRONOLOGY AND STATISTICS OF LEADING EVENTS

Continued From Preceding Page.

miles, winning the Chemin-des-Dames and crest of Craonne Ridge, and over 6,000 prisoners.
May 6.—Germans in counterattack on the Aisne lose 2,100 in prisoners.
May 8.—Germans recapture Fresnoy through great losses, including 200 prisoners.
May 12.—British astride the Arras-Cambrai road take part of Bullecourt and Roeux Cemetery.
May 14.—British take Roeux and advance north of Gavrelle.
May 15.—Germans gain footing on French front east of Fort Malmaison.
May 21.—All Siegfried Line now captured except 2,000 yards to west of Bullecourt.
June 1.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces 3,412 German prisoners, including 68 officers, taken in May.
June 2.—Official French summary of allied Spring offensive: Over 52,000 prisoners, including over 1,000 officers; 446 heavy and field guns, and 1,000 machine guns.
June 7.—Great British victory in Ypres salient; the Messines Ridge taken; 19 mines, containing over 1,000,000 pounds of high explosives, detonated; over 5,000 prisoners.
June 8.—Germans lose 400 prisoners by counterattacks at Messines.
June 13.—Sir Douglas Haig reports 7,342 prisoners taken since June 7.
June 14.—Germans retreat east of Messines Ridge, between St. Yves and the Lys.
June 17.—Sir Douglas Haig reports Portuguese troops in action.
June 18.—French capture Champagne salient between Mount Cornillet and Mount Blond.
June 28.—British enter Avion and take 2,000 yards of positions west of Oppy and 247 prisoners.
July 1.—Sir Douglas Haig announces that British took 8,686 German prisoners in June.
July 6.—French make gains east of Rheims, capturing two small salients.
July 9.—French on the Aisne front drive Germans from nearly a mile front of trenches captured July 9.
July 10.—Germans make heavy drive on Belgian coast, driving British back on Yser River and claiming 1,200 prisoners; thought to be an attempt to divert heavy British bombardment that has been going on for three weeks in Flanders; guns are heard in London.
July 19.—Heavy German assaults repulsed on the Aisne front in an attempt of the enemy to secure the plateaus of Craonne.
July 22.—Germans launch another powerful assault against the Craonne plateaus, Casemates and Californie; repeatedly driven back, leaving thousands of dead and wounded.
July 24.—French make heavy counterattack, driving the enemy from the edge of the Craonne plateaus.
July 26.—Germans divert their attack from the Craonne region to the west of the Aisne sector, driving on a two-mile front from La Bovelle to a point east of Hurtebise. Small terrain changes hands.
July 27.—Estimates that the Crown Prince's attempt to repeat Verdun strategy on the Aisne has cost 50,000 German lives.
July 28.—Germans continue bombardment of Aisne sector, but shift infantry attacks to Champagne. French War Office emphasizes fact of enormous losses to Crown Prince's troops on former terrain.
July 28.—German bombardment continues on both fronts, where it is officially estimated that the Germans have used seventy-one divisions, or 1,065,000 men since April 16.

Battle of the Somme.

BEGUN on July 1, 1916; ended middle of November; fought on length of front varying from 10 to 26 miles, although strategic bombardments covered the sixty-mile front from Arras to Noyon. Territory gained by Franco-British armies, 170 square miles; casualties, 391,000. German casualties, 590,000. Prime objective to force a German retreat over a large area by (1) cutting down German salients, (2) establishing salients which would threaten German lines of communication, (3) occupying German bases, strategic, supply, and industrial.

Aug. 5.—British advance north and west of Pozières, carrying German main second line system of trenches on 2,000-yard front.
Aug. 7.—French carry line of trenches between Helm Wood and the Somme to the east of Monacu farm.
Aug. 8.—British move on Guillemont 400 yards, and French capture trenches on 3¾-mile front north of the Somme.
Aug. 9.—British gain 200 yards on a 600-yard front northwest of Pozières.
Aug. 12.—French capture German third line from Somme to Hardécourt on a 4-mile front to a depth of 1,000 yards, and take 1,000 prisoners. British advance northwest of Pozières on a mile front to a depth of 400 yards.
Aug. 16.—British advance along eleven-mile front toward Ginchy. French take part of Maurepas and extend positions on Maurepas-Clery road.
Aug. 21.—British penetrate into Guillemont and advance to within 1,000 yards of Thiépval.
Aug. 24.—French capture the whole of Maurepas.
Sept. 3.—British take the whole of Guillemont and part of Ginchy. French take Cléry on the road to Péronne with over 2,000 prisoners.
Sept. 4.—French launch sudden offensive south of the Somme on a front of twelve miles from Barleux to south of Chaulnes and take 2,700 prisoners.
Sept. 5.—French continue offensive of the 4th, capturing Soyécourt, Chilly, part of Vermandovillers, and Chaulnes Wood. British extend line 1,500 yards east of Guillemont, consolidating lines so as to include Leuge Wood up to Falfemont Farm.
Sept. 6.—French take most of Berny-en-Santerre and northern part of Vermandovillers and reach Chaulnes-Roye railway.
Sept. 12.—French offensive north of Somme from Combles to river, capturing Hill 145, Marrières Wood, and trench systems up to Bapaume-Péronne road, Bouchavesnes, and Hill 76, north of Péronne, and 1,500 prisoners.
Sept. 13.—French offensive north of Somme continues, covering Bois de Labe Farm and Le Prie Farm; 2,300 prisoners taken.
Sept. 14.—Heavy armored cars ("tanks") used for first time in British offensive on a six-mile front north of Albert-Bapaume road to Bouleaux Wood, to a depth of 3,000 yards.
Sept. 15.—Fliers, Martinpuich, Courcelette, High Wood, and most of Bouleaux Wood captured, with over 4,000 prisoners. South of Somme French advance east of Deniécourt and east of Berny.
Sept. 16.—British take Dunube trench and the Mouquet Farm redoubt.
Sept. 17.—French take all Vermandovillers and Berny.
Sept. 18.—French capture Deniécourt, with more than 1,600 prisoners.
Sept. 20.—Germans launch abortive counteroffensive south of the Somme.
Sept. 25.—British capture Les Boeufs and Morval. French reach Height 130, southeast of Bouchavesnes.
Sept. 26.—Combles and Thiépval captured by French and British, with large quantities of stores and 1,900 prisoners.
Sept. 27.—British capture Stuff Redoubt northeast of Thiépval.
Sept. 30.—British consolidate positions on ridge north of Thiépval.
Oct. 1.—Eaucourt l'Abbaye taken by the British.
Oct. 2.—Germans regain footing in Eaucourt l'Abbaye.
Oct. 3.—British recapture Eaucourt l'Abbaye with 1,000 prisoners.
Oct. 7.—British take Le Sars and advance between Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs.
Oct. 14.—Genérmont taken by French.
Oct. 18.—French take Sailly-Saillisel and the whole front between La Maisonnette Château and Blaches.
Oct. 21.—British capture Stuff and Regina Redoubts on a 5,000-yard front between Schwaben Redoubt and Le Sars.
Oct. 22.—French gain Ridge 128, west of Sailly-Saillisel.
Oct. 23.—British capture 1,000 yards of trenches east of Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs.
Nov. 5.—French capture most of Saillisel and assault St. Pierre Vaast Wood. British advance on 1,000-yard front near Butte de Warlencourt.
Nov. 7.—Officially announced that since opening of Somme offensive Allies have captured 71,532 men, 1,449 officers, and 1,499 guns, mortars, and machine guns.
Nov. 10.—German attack near Deniécourt repulsed; British assault Regina trench on 1,000-yard front north of Thiépval.
Nov. 13.—British offensive across the Ancre; Beaucourt taken, with 5,000 prisoners.
Nov. 16.—British have taken over 6,000 prisoners since Nov. 7. They lose some ground south of the Ancre.

Verdun Offensive.

THIS attack, begun on Feb. 21, 1916, by the Prussian Crown Prince, had for its objects, (1,) consolidation of German hold on mines of the Basin de Briey which contribute 80 per cent. of the steel used in German armaments, (2,) to destroy the French line west of the watershed Meuse-Moselle (Plain of the Woevre,) which threatened Metz, (3,) to establish line of communication between Metz and the German front in Champagne via the town of Verdun, (4,) to anticipate the enemy's Spring offensive. A year before the terrain had been prepared by General Sarrail for just such an eventuality, but his successor did not complete the work of consolidating it as the greatest trap for slaughter in all military history, by establishing adequate lines of communication with bases in the rear. This defect was made good by General Pétain, who saved Verdun, and by General Nivelle, who rehabilitated it. The maximum German gain at one time was 120 square miles and the permanent forts of Douaumont and Vaux, at varying depths on a front of thirty-two miles; of this the French have recovered forty-five square miles, consolidating on a strong front of great strategic value on the edge of the Meuse-Moselle watershed. German casualties, 650,000 men; French, 200,000.
Aug. 2.—French carry German trenches south of Fleury and take 800 prisoners.
Aug. 3.—French retake Fleury and advance toward Thiaumont, taking in two days 1,750 prisoners.
Aug. 8.—Germans win and lose the Thiaumont Work.
Aug. 19.—Germans make fierce attack with heavy loss on Fleury and reoccupy place.
Sept. 3.—Germans attempt to break through the Vaux-Chapitre defenses; French by counterstroke advance east and northwest of Fleury.
Sept. 6.—German line on the Vaux-Chapitre Wood-Le Chênois front carried by the French on a length of 1,600 yards.
Sept. 20.—French advance south of Thiaumont Work and in eastern part of Vaux-Chapitre Wood.
Oct. 24.—French pierce German line on a front of five miles to a depth of two, retaking the village and fort of Douaumont and Thiaumont Work and capturing 3,500 prisoners.
Oct. 25.—French reconstruct lines beyond Thiaumont Work and take 1,000 prisoners.
Oct. 28.—French carry quarry northeast of Douaumont.
Nov. 1.—Germans evacuate Fort Vaux, which is occupied by French.
Nov. 3.—French carry lines to outskirts of Vaux Village.
Nov. 4.—French occupy Damloup Work, thus having regained all permanent defenses of Verdun.
Dec. 12, 14, 17, 18.—General Nivelle reconquers Vacheraurille to Louvemont, Les Chambrettes, Bezonvaux, and Hardaumont, an area of thirteen miles, containing all strategic points east of Meuse taken by Germans, and captures 20,000 prisoners.
Jan. 30.—Fighting suddenly revived at Hill 304.
June 28.—Germans penetrated French first-line defenses west of Hill 304.
June 29.—On the west bank of the Meuse, on both sides of the Malancourt-Esnes, Germans capture over 500 prisoners and penetrate French first line west of Hill 304.
June 30.—Germans deliver attack with small gains near Dead Man Hill.
July 1.—Fierce artillery engagements around Avocourt Wood, Hill 304, and Dead Man Hill, together with attack and counterattack by infantry, one position changing hands five times.
July 17.—French carry first and second German lines on left bank of the Meuse and take 425 prisoners, including 8 officers.

Russian Front

AFTER the close of the great Brusiloff offensive in December, 1916, little occurred of military importance on the eastern front until the regiments of the revolution led by Minister of War Kerensky started a thrust at Lemberg, in front of Tarnopol and Stanislau, on July 1. In twenty days they were reported to have taken 40,000 prisoners. Then mutiny arose among the Russian troops, the Austrians received vast reinforcements from the Germans, and by July 25 the Teutons had not only recovered all of the lost ground but had captured Tarnopol, which had been in the possession of the Russians since the first campaign in Galicia, and Stanislau, which was one of the first cities retaken in the Brusiloff offensive.
Jan. 7.—Russians without artillery preparation make sudden advance west of Riga and penetrate German line four miles.
Jan. 18.—Riga offensive develops to Jacobstadt; island in the Dvina, east of Gniaken, captured.
Jan. 9.—Russians take German positions between Tirul Marsh and River Aa; one and a half mile advance; thirty-two guns taken.
Jan. 23.—Russians lose a mile and a half of the ground gained on Jan. 7.
Jan. 31.—Russians recover ground west of Riga and take 1,000 prisoners by sudden attack in Bukowina.
Feb. 1.—Germans break Russian line on fifteen-mile front south of Halicz, but are driven back.
Feb. 11.—Germans again attack south of Halicz, crossing Dniester on the ice, and are again driven back.
April 3.—Germans win Tolby bridgehead on the Stokhod.

Victory, Then Debacle.

July 1.—Russians, commanded by General Korniloff, but led by Minister of War Kerensky in person, make sudden attack for eighteen miles along the Stripa front and take 10,000 prisoners.
July 7.—Another surprise attack made on Pinsk front, 200 miles north.
July 9.—Russians take 7,131 more men and forty-eight guns south of the Dniester.
July 11.—Halicz, strategic key to Lemberg, falls; Russian prisoners in ten days total 24,000 with 135 guns.
July 13.—Russian offensive, having expanded to a front of 100 miles, contracts to fifty from Halicz to Carpathians; Cossacks cut Lemberg railway.
July 15.—Total enemy casualties to date reported to be 54,000, with 30,000 killed and wounded and the rest prisoners.
July 16.—Russians claim to have captured 35,900 Germans, Austrians, and Turks between July 1 and 13.
July 18.—Russian forces invest Zloczow and Brezezany, forty miles east from Lemberg—extreme of offensive.
July 20.—Russian disaster begins with troops in mutiny when attacked by German reinforcements and influenced by extremist agitators on both sides of the Dniester.
July 21.—Russians retreat from Zloczow-Brezezany-Stanislau line, leaving vast supplies of munitions; Teutonic attack on Rumanian border repulsed.
July 23.—By a sudden attack north of the Pinsk Marshes the Russians take 1,000 prisoners.
July 24.—Teutons strike by bombardment, raid and an advance on a 150-mile front in Galicia over the entire line—from the Baltic to the Black Sea.
July 25.—Germans capture Tarnopol, Stanislau, and Nadworna and drive to the Smykovoce-Gniezna-Trembowla line; in Moldavia, Rumanians, supported by Russians, capture some hundreds of prisoners and nineteen guns.
July 26.—Russians abandon the Carpathian front as far as the Kirlibaba Pass.
July 27.—North of Tarnopol enemy occupies Plotycy and Czystylor on the Sereth. In the south, according to a Vienna dispatch, the Russians are evacuating Czernowitz, held since June 17, 1916.

Brusiloff's Offensive

THIS offensive, concentrated along 335 miles of the great eastern front of 820 miles, was begun by General Brusiloff June 4, 1916. It had, for its objects (1) the relief of the Rumain frontier, so as to pave the way for Rumania's entry into the war, and (2) the annihilation of the Austrian armies. Its remote objective was, of course, the invasion of Hungary through the Carpathians. It lasted until nearly the following December, when the supply of munitions was taken over by the Ministry of the Interior from the Union of the County Councils, and the Teutonic victories in Rumania had threatened the left wing. The Russians gained 7,300 square miles of territory and lost, according to German accounts, 1,797,522 men; the German and Austrian casualties were 1,370,000, 520,000 of whom were Austrian prisoners.
Aug. 3.—Russians penetrate to Rudka-Miryneska, twenty miles east of Kovel, but are subsequently driven back.
Aug. 5.—Russian General Sakharoff takes 3,000 prisoners west of Brody.
Aug. 7.—Russian General Letchitzky captures Tlumacz, twelve miles from Stanislau, taking 2,000 prisoners.
Aug. 8.—Letchitzky captures Tysmienica, six miles from Stanislau, with 7,400 prisoners.
Aug. 9.—Russians gain Chrypiin junction, two miles from Stanislau.
Aug. 10.—Stanislau captured by Letchitzky; Sakharoff crosses the Sereth and advances on the Lemberg-Odessa Railway; Russians cross the Zlota Lipa and advance on Halicz.
Aug. 12.—Russian General Tcherbatcheff drives at the Austrian centre and Austrians, under von Bothmer, retreat from the Strypa and on the Zlota Lipa and the Bug; Russians advance west of Zlota Lipa in Mariampol.
Aug. 14.—Russians crossing the Zlota Lipa and Bystrayzca.
Aug. 15.—Brusiloff reaches the Zlota Lipa to south of Brzezany; Letchitzky reaches Solotwina; Russian captures since the beginning of the offensive 358,000.
Aug. 22.—Russians at Mount Kowesla, south of Jablonica Pass.
Aug. 31.—Russians capture Carpathian heights in Tomnatic Mountains and over 15,000 prisoners on the entire front.
Sept. 2.—Ploska Height, north of the Jablonica Pass, captured by Russians.
Sept. 5.—Russians take 4,500 prisoners seven miles southeast of Halicz.
Sept. 6.—Tcherbatcheff occupies bridgehead of Halicz and bombards town; 5,000 Austrians captured by Russian advance north of Halicz six miles on a twelve-mile front between the Zlota Lipa and the Gnila Lipa.
Sept. 11.—Kapul Mountain, north of the Kirlibaba Pass, taken by Russians.
Sept. 16.—Russians capture nearly 4,000 prisoners north of Halicz along the Narajowka and Zlota Lipa.
Sept. 30.—Russia begins a new offensive against Lemberg, southwest of Brody and southeast of Halicz—over 4,000 prisoners.
Oct. 2.—Russia develops offensive, taking 5,000 south of Brzezany and west of Lutsk.
Oct. 5.—Sakharoff advances on twenty-five-mile front on Boehm-Ermolli, between the Brody and Tarnopol railway lines.
Oct. 30.—Tcherbatcheff forced back north of Halicz near the Narajowka—and Austrians develop an offensive at Nieczyszezow.
Nov. 28.—Russians capture heights east of the Jablonica Pass and in the Kirlibaba region.

Italian Front

FROM the very first Italy had, until the Austrian offensive in the Trentino in May, 1916, been fighting on the enemy's territory. Beyond the passes of the Trentino she had neutralized that terrain by gaining possession of strategic positions, forming an Alpine front of 200 miles on an average elevation of 6,000 feet above sea level; she had done the same with the Carnic region—100 miles more—while she had launched several offensives against the eastern front, extending for sixty miles along the slopes of the Julian Alps, down the valley of the Isonzo, and across the Carso Plateau to the Adriatic. She had occupied nearly 3,000 square miles of Austrian territory and had taken 60,000 Austrian prisoners.

By Aug. 1, 1916, the Austrian offensive, directed from the Trentino, between the Lago di Garda and the Brenta, with the object of forcing a decision from Italy by reaching Rome, attacking France over the Italo-French frontier, and isolating Italy's army on the Julian-Isonzo-Carso front, came to an end with the loss of nearly all the territory gained by the Austrians. With the neutralization of the Trentino again consolidated, Italy, early in August, 1916, began an offensive to open the way to Trieste. In the last twelve months she has penetrated eastward on Gorizia, one after another has occupied the Monte Nero steps to the Julian range, and has secured formidable positions on the Carso Plateau, which leads to Trieste.
Aug. 6.—Italian offensive begins on the Isonzo, Monfalcone sector, and part of Hill 85 and 3,600 prisoners taken.
Aug. 7.—Gorizia bridgehead, heights of Monte Sabotino, and Monte San Michele, and 4,000 more prisoners taken.
Aug. 9.—Gorizia captured by Italians; also hills of the Rosenthal and Vertoibica; prisoners taken since Aug. 6, 12,000.
Aug. 11.—Italians cross the Vallone, carrying Hill 121 and Debeli.
Aug. 12.—Oppacchiasella occupied by Italians.
Aug. 14.—Italians take 1,400 prisoners on Austrian lines west of San Grado and Monte Pecinka.
Sept. 15.—San Grado captured by Italians.
Sept. 20.—Italians extend lines toward Santa Caterina, east of Gorizia, and on the Carso, east of the Vallone.
Oct. 10.—Italians capture Austrian line on the Carso between Vippacco and Height 208, break the Austrian line in the Julian Alps, between Sober and Vertoiba, and in the Trentino capture Monte Pasubio; capture 1,700 prisoners.
Nov. 1.—Italian offensive on the Carso with 4,700 prisoners; heights east of Gorizia cleared of enemy, and Austrian line broken between the Vippacco and the Oppacchiasella-Kostanjevica road.
Nov. 3.—Monte Volkovnjak stormed by Italians, who get within 220 yards of Kostanjevica.
Feb. 9.—East of Gorizia, Isonzo front. Austrians take some Italian trenches.
Feb. 11.—Italians re-establish line east of Gorizia with heavy Austrian losses.
May 14.—Italians begin great offensive on both sides of Gorizia and in northern sector of the Carso, east of Faiti Hrib. Cross Isonzo and take Monte Cucco, (Kuk.)
May 15.—Italians advance between Loga and Bodrez in Plava area and on heights east of Gorizia; take 3,875 prisoners.
May 17.—Austrian counterattacks repulsed, and Italians holding crests of Kuk and Vodice reach slopes of Monte Santo; take 6,432 prisoners.
May 18.—Italians capture Hill 652, peak of Monte Vodice, but abandon Plava bridgehead.
May 19.—Austrians have lost since May 14 7,000 in prisoners.
May 23.—Great Italian advance on Southern Carso from Kostanjevica to the sea; Hudi Log, Jamiano, and Hill 92, east of Pietra Ressa, carried and over 9,000 prisoners taken.
May 24.—Italians take 10,245 prisoners in two days in fierce fighting from Jamiano-Brestovica road across Lisert marshes to the sea; British monitors aid from Gulf of Trieste.
May 25.—Italians expand lines on Southern Carso from Jamiano to mouth of the Timavo; assault Medeazza, facing the Hermada Ridge; take nearly 23,000 prisoners in a fortnight.
May 26.—Italians take and lose Kostanjevica.
May 27.—Austrians claim 13,000 prisoners since May 14. Italians win San Giovanni and cross the Timavo.
June 10.—On Trentino front, between the Adige and the Brenta, Italians win Angello Pass and slopes of Monte Ortigara.
June 13.—Austrians attempt to retake Monte Ortigara on Trentino front.
June 20.—Italians blow up a mountain spur west of Ampezzo Valley, Carnia front, and destroy garrison.
July 17.—Italian mine blows up the second peak of Col Bricon and slays garrison. Vienna reports crater reoccupied by Austrians.

Rumanian Campaign

ON Aug. 27, 1916, Rumania declared war on Austria. The contact of troops was instantaneous. Political considerations forced Rumania to do the opposite from what the military situation called for, yet it is doubtful now if the result would not have been the same had she acted differently, for the pro-German bureaucrats, again in control of the Russian munitions, desired her elimination in order to treat for peace with Austria. The military situation called for Rumania to neutralize Transylvania in the north and to attack Bulgaria, through Dobrudja and over the Danube in the south and to await the aid of Russia. Instead, she invaded Transylvania out of consideration for the Rumanians there and in Bukowina, and the Russians arrived too late for her to defend Dobrudja. The entire line assumed by Rumania going to war was 650 miles; this has been reduced, by the Teutonic occupation of all of Wallachia and much of Dobrudja and Moldavia, to less than 350, and the territory from 53,489 square miles to less than 14,000. The Rumanian casualties have been calculated to amount to 300,000—principally prisoners; the Russian to 40,000, and the Austrian, German, Bulgarian, and Turkish to under 60,000. The following are the chief events of the Rumanian campaign:
Aug. 27.—War declared. Transylvania invaded.
Aug. 30.—Petroseny occupied.
Aug. 31.—Hermannstadt and Brasso evacuated by enemy.
Sept. 20.—Rumanians 50 miles northeast of Brasso.
Sept. 27.—One-third of Transylvania occupied—from Toplitza, through Szekely, Pogaras, south of Hermannstadt, Vulkan Pass, to Orsova.
Oct. 4.—Falkenhayn in command; Rumanians retire through Roter Turm Pass.
Oct. 10.—General retreat to the passes.
Oct. 14.—Törzburg Pass lost.
Oct. 26.—Predeal Pass lost.
Oct. 30.—Bavarian defeat in Jiul Valley.
Nov. 13.—Enemy thirteen miles below Törzburg.
Nov. 15.—Enemy twenty miles below Roter Turm.
Nov. 16.—Enemy twenty-five miles down Jiul Valley.
Nov. 19.—Wallachian front broken.
Nov. 21.—Cralova occupied.
Nov. 23.—Mackensen crosses the Danube at Islaz and Simnitza. Rumanian western armies (Wallachian) fall back to line of Alta. Orsova and Turnu Severin taken by Austrians.
Nov. 25.—Mackensen and Falkenhayn join north of Danube. Rumanians fall back from Upper Aluta on Rosiori and Alexandria.
Nov. 26.—Alexandria, fifty miles west of Bucharest, occupied by Mackensen. Rumanians retiring southeast of Orsova.
Nov. 27.—Giurgevo and Curtea de Arges captured by Austrians.
Nov. 28.—Mackensen advancing on the Giurgevo-Calugarini road seventeen miles from Bucharest.
Dec. 6.—Bucharest, capital of Rumania, occupied by Mackensen.
Dec. 22.—In Dobrudja Bulgarian force defeated at Lake Ibolata and prisoners taken.
Dec. 24.—Isakcha, on right bank of Danube, captured by Bulgars.
Dec. 25.—Russians repulse Germans north of Uzul Valley and take a few prisoners. Germans in Northern Dobrudja capture Tultcha and attack Matchin bridgehead.
Dec. 27.—Mackensen seizes Rimnik-Sarat line and drives Russians over wide front in Wallachia.
Dec. 28.—Official announcement in Berlin of permanent defeat of Russo-Rumanian forces on the Ludova front.
Jan. 2—Austrians capture Macin bridgehead; Falkenhayn crosses the Milcovu.
Jan. 3.—Russians capture 600 prisoners south of Mount Botosu; Austrians take sector west of Odobesti.
Jan. 4.—Gurguetti and Romanul, seventeen and eleven miles from Braila, and Russian bridgehead of latter taken by enemy.
Jan. 5—Braila, great Rumanian port on the Danube, captured by enemy.
Jan. 7.—Braila falls to enemy, thus turning Sereth lines; 5,400 Rumanian prisoners taken.
Jan. 14.—Von Gerok checked in Casin Valley, Moldavia, but holds right bank of the Sereth on five-mile front.
Jan. 17.—Rumanians rally between the Casin and Susitza and between the Casin and Oltoz, taking prisoners and four machine guns.
Jan. 19.—Germans occupy Sereth bridgeheads of Nanesti and Fundeni.
Jan. 27.—Russians make surprise attack, breaking 3,000-yard enemy front on Kimpoulng-Jakobeny road, at junction point of Rumania, Bukowina, and Transylvania; over 1,000 prisoners taken.
Jan. 31.—Russians take 1,000 prisoners in Bukowina.
Feb. 1.—Reorganization of Rumanian Army begun, with sweeping changes in the personnel of officers.

Macedonia

THIS campaign, begun in the Autumn of 1915 by the attempt of France and England to defend Serbia from invasion by Austria, Germany, and Bulgaria, was, after the occupation of Serbia and Montenegro by the enemy, confined to defensive operations in Saloniki. The "neutrality" of Greece greatly hampered the Allies' initiative. Their force was expected to co-operate when Rumania entered the war by attacking Bulgaria in the rear; but it did not to any great extent; the defeat of Rumania would have made such operations hazardous and ineffective. Still, about 200 square miles of Serbian territory has been recovered, and the original line of defense at Saloniki of 70 miles expanded to 130 miles, from Monastir to beyond the Struma and recently linked up with the Italian line of 120, which runs from Valona on the Adriatic to Monastir, making the allied front in Macedonia 250 miles long.

Now that Greece has joined the Allies, the military potentialities of this front may be considered actual when the Greek Army of 300,000 shall be available. The Italians have on their line over 600,000; there are 60,000 Serbians; about the same number of Greek volunteers, and the Franco-British army of nearly 1,000,000 under General Sarrail.
Aug. 29.—French guns bombard Doiran on Serbo-Greek frontier and occupy Hill 227, south of city.
Aug. 11.—First Italian contingent arrives at Saloniki.
Aug. 17.—Bulgarian advance on Kavala, Aegean Sea; British shell Bulgar trenches at Doldjeli; Serbs come in contact with Bulgar-German force southeast of Florina.
Aug. 20.—Fighting developing Varna and Struma fronts. Serbs advance in Moglena secior.
Aug. 23.—Kavala entered by Bulgars.
Sept. 10.—British cross the Struma and drive Bulgars from villages east of river.
Sept. 14.—Serbians capture Gornichevo and occupy most of the Malka Kidje ridge toward Monastir; Russo-French troops capture heights overlooking Florina.
Sept. 18.—Florina falls to Russo-French forces.
Sept. 23.—Serbians drive back Bulgars 300 yards on the Kaymaktchalan plateau.
Sept. 30.—Serbians extend lines on the Kaymaktchalan; British seize part of Bulgar line on Struma front.
Oct. 2.—Bulgars fail in counterattack in the east on Struma front and in the west retreat from the Kaymaktchalan toward Monastir in the west.
Oct. 3.—Serbians reach Kenali, ten miles from Monastir.
Oct. 4.—British cross Struma at Ouilak, Karadja, Yenikeui, and Nevolien occupied by Allies. Serbs, with French artillery cross Cerna, (Tchernа,) east of Monastir. Ninety square miles of Serbian territory occupied by Allies.
Oct. 7.—British gain ground between the Struma and the Demir-Hissar-Seres railway.
Oct. 8.—Skotchivir, north of Cerna, taken by Serbians.
Oct. 18.—Serbians advance on the Cerna and take Brod.
Oct. 19.—Serbians occupy Velleslo, two miles south of Brod.
Oct. 31.—British take three more villages and 300 prisoners on the Struma.
Nov. 10.—In Serbian progress toward Monastir, Chuke heights are stormed and village of Polog is taken.
Nov. 12.—Town taken by Serbians, with over 1,000 prisoners and 15 guns.
Nov. 14—Bulgars fall back on Bystritza, five miles south of Monastir. Allies capture defensive system of Kenali. Serbians take Tchegal, with 3,000 prisoners.
Nov. 17.—Monastir falls to Allies and Bulgars retreat to Prilep, pursued by Serbians, who take seven villages east and northeast of the town.
Nov. 23.—Allies capture Budimir and Suhodol.
Nov. 26.—Serbians capture Hill 1,050, north of Monastir.
Jan. 16.—Italian advance south of Lake Ochrida, between Koritza and Liaskoviki.
Feb. 18.—Contact established between Italian and French in Southern Albania, thus entirely cutting off Greece from Central Powers.
April 24.—British advance on the Doiran front north of Saloniki.
May 5.—Venizelists in action; with French they attack Bulgar trenches on three-mile front near Liumnitza.
May 9.—British advance 500 yards on two-mile front in Doiran region; Russians and Serbians advance in Monastir section to the west.
May 10.—Venizelists and French take position near Liumnitza.
June 3.—General Ferrero, Italian commander in Albania, proclaims independence of country under protection of Italy.
June 8.—Italians occupy Janniна in Greek Epirus.
June 16.—British withdraw to left bank of the Struma, owing to advent of malaria season.

Outside of Europe

MILITARY operations outside of Europe may be designated as follows: (1) The British and Russian manoeuvres in Mesopotamia, (2,) those of the Russian Caucasus army in Armenia, (3,) of the Russians in Persia, (4,) the British expedition from Egypt, with Jerusalem as its objective, (5,) the revolt of the Grand Shereef of Mecca as King of Hedjaz, (eastern littoral of the Red sea, (6,) and the attempted completion of the British occupation of German East Africa.

(1) On April 28, 1916, the Anglo-Indian force which had been besieged by the Turks at Kut-el-Amara since Dec. 7, 1915, surrendered with 9,000 soldiers and 5,000 camp followers. The campaign was renewed in December, 1916, and has succeeded in recovering Kut-el-Amara and capturing Bagdad and forming a junction with the Russians from Persia.

(2) Up to August, 1916, the Army of the Caucasus, under the Grand Duke Nicholas, had pressed back the Turks over 30,000 square miles and consolidated a front of 750 miles. In the third year of the war this army has done little.

(3) From the Russian sphere in Northern Persia an army has been able to link up with the Anglo-Indian force in Mesopotamia, but its value and present position are problematical.

(4) The defensive policy of Egypt, which had repelled a Turkish attack in February, 1915, became offensive early in August, 1916, and by the following December an expedition had reached the Palestine border. It now threatens Jerusalem.

(5) The revolt of the Grand Shereef of Mecca, which began in the early Spring of 1916, has now incorporated under the Kingdom of Hedjaz the entire littoral of the Eastern Red Sea nearly as far south as Aden and holds, more or less subject, a territory of 200,000 square miles with an Arab population of 5,000,000.

(6) Of all Germany's oversea possessions and protectorates having a total area of 1,027,820 square miles and a population of 25,000 whites and 13,000,000 blacks, there remained a small part of German East Africa a year ago, where her troops were still fighting Colonial, Belgian, and Portuguese troops.

Mesopotamia.

Dec. 13.—General Sir Stanley Maude begins advance to recover Kut-el-Amara.
Jan. 6.—Bombards Sanna-i-Yat position on the Tigris.
Jan. 10.—British take loop northeast of Kut; Indian cavalry occupy Hai.
Jan. 13.—South bank of Tigris east of Kut cleared of Turks.
Jan. 28.—Southwest of Kut British take first and second Turkish lines on 4,300-yard front and third and fourth lines on 000-yard front.
Feb. 3.—British take three lines of trenches west of Hai-Tigris junction.
Feb. 10.—General Maude carries trenches west of Kut and licorice factory on left bank of Tigris.
Feb. 15.—Turks cleared out of Dahra Bend; 2,000 captured.
Feb. 24.—Kut-el-Amara surrenders to General Maude; Sanna-i-Yat evacuated; Turkish army falls back on Bagdad, losing over 1,000 in prisoners.
Feb. 25.—General Maude crosses Tigris above Kut at Shumran Bend.
March 3.—Russian column captures Persian city of Hamadan, 240 miles northeast of Bagdad.
March 8.—British cavalry pursuing Turks pass Ctesiphon, eighteen miles south of Bagdad, where Townshend began his retreat on Nov. 22, 1915.
March 11.—Bagdad occupied by Gen. Maude.
March 21.—Russian column penetrates south of Banch.
March 31.—General Maude's troops at Deli Abbas, 13 miles southwest of Kizil Robat; reports that he had occupied Feiuja on the Euphrates and Deltawa and Sindia, 33 miles north of Bagdad, on March 19.
April 1.—Russian General Baratoff pierces the Paitak Pass 18 miles from Kasr-i-Shirin.
April 4.—Russians occupy Khanikin on Persian frontier and form junction with British on the Diala.
April 8.—British occupy Belad Station on the Bagdad-Samarra Railway and Harbe the next day.
April 17.—Passage of Shatt-el-Adhaim, below Samarra, forced by General Maude.
April 18.—Eighteenth Turkish Army Corps, covering Istabulat Station, twelve miles southeast of Samarra, annihilated; 1,217 prisoners.
April 21.—Istabulat evacuated by Turks.
April 23.—Samarra Station occupied by General Maude; Turks retreat on Jebel Hamrin.
April 30.—Thirteenth Turkish Army Corps defeated by General Maude at the gorge of Shatt-el-Adhaim, in the Jebel Hamrin.
July 15.—Russians give up Khanikin.

Russians in Armenia.

April 30.—Announced from Constantinople that the Russians have evacuated Mush.

Operations in Palestine.

Aug. 4.—Turkish attack, near Romani, east of the Suez Canal, defeated, with a loss of 2,500 prisoners.
Aug. 5.—British pursue Turks for eighteen miles beyond Romani.
Aug. 9.—Turkish counterattack repulsed.
Nov. 6.—British operations on borders of Wadai. Ali Dinar, ex-Sultan of Dafur, killed.
Dec. 21.—El Arish, a fortified town on the Mediterranean near the Palestine frontier, base of the Turkish attack on the Suez Canal in February, 1915, occupied by British.
Dec. 22.—Result of entire campaign east of the canal netted the British 4,000 prisoners and immense amount of munitions. Enemy forces amounted to 18,000 and their total casualties to 9,000.
Jan. 9.—Anzacs and Imperial Camel Corps attack and capture strong Turkish position at Rafa, thirty miles northeast of El Arish; 1,000 prisoners.
March 28.—At fifty miles southwest of Jerusalem General Murray, after a two-day engagement, defeats Turkish army of 20,000.
April 17.—British advance in Palestine from Wadi-Ghuzzeh. Capture Turkish positions on six and a half-mile front.
June 29.—British War Office announced that General Murray, in command of expedition in Palestine, has been succeeded by General Allenby.

Enter Kingdom of Hedjaz.

Aug. 23.—Grand Shereef issued, through his Cairo agent, a proclamation to the Moslem world giving reasons for revolt.
Aug. 25.—Grand Shereef advertises the usual pilgrimage to Mecca under the "safest and most healthful auspices."
Oct. 30.—To date there have been 30,000 pilgrims at Mecca, including 5,000 Indians, 2,000 Egyptians and 18,000 from Hedjaz under the new administration. Si Kaddour Ben Ghabbit, adviser to the Sultan of Morocco, went.
Nov. 11.—State Department, Washington, receives a cable dispatch from Mecca, signed by Abdullah, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, praying recognition for the new kingdom of Arabia.
Dec. 2.—Second communication reaches the Washington Government protesting against the atrocities of the Turks. This was signed by Fuad El Khatib, Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
Dec. 3.—Commission from the Grand Shereef reaches Paris and is received by Premier Briand.

German East Africa.

Aug. 3.—Belgians occupy Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika.
Aug. 11.—General Smuts defeats Germans at Mahamonde; General van Deventer occupies Mpapua.
Aug. 15.—General Smuts pierces the Nguru Hills; Bagamoyo occupied by allied naval forces.
Aug. 18.—General Smuts crosses the Wami River.
Aug. 20.—General van Deventer occupies Kidete.
Aug. 22.—Kilossa captured by General van Deventer.
Aug. 30.—Dar-es-Salaam bombarded by British ships.
Sept. 1-11.—Belgians under Generals Molitan and Olsen of General Tombeur's division capture Tabora, principal German fort on railway from Lake Tanganyika to the Indian Ocean.
Sept. 4.—Dar-es-Salaam surrenders to British force.
Sept. 15.—General Smuts's columns reach south of Uluguru Hills and effect junction near Kissaki; General van Deventer on the road to Mahenge, nears Great Ruaha River.
Oct. 30.—Germans at Lupembe defeated by General Northey.
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MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR

British Victory at Vimy Ridge, French Forward Movement in Champagne, and Germany's Counteroffensive There—Rumania's Collapse Before Teutonic Onslaught—Capture of Bagdad by British Mesopotamian Army—Italy's Advance Toward Trieste—Russia's Revolution, Resumption of Offensive, and Military Debacle.

By a Military Expert.

GERMANY'S problem at the beginning of the third year of the war last August remained the same as it was when war was first declared—she was still facing a powerful coalition the principal elements of which were France and England on the west, Russia on the east, Italy on the south. Against such a combination there was but one chance of victory—to break the coalition by forcing at least one of these elements into a separate peace, and this one had to be France, England or Russia—Italy would not do. Italy is cut off, in the first place, by the accident of geography from both of the main battle fronts, and her defeat would not open a door by which they might be reached—at best, victory in the south would release a certain number of Teutonic troops for service elsewhere and would give additional naval bases for naval operations.

The problem of the Allies was essentially different. The end might be brought about through the utter defeat of Austria, it is true. But the great difference in the military strength of the Teutonic allies made it necessary that Germany herself should be defeated in order that a successful peace might be attained. The task of the Allies, then, was to wear down the front in France to the point, if possible, where positive defeat could be inflicted.

Germany had, in the first two years of war, made three efforts to break the Entente. The first was at the very beginning, when she struck, through Belgium, at the very heart of France, only to be turned back at the Marne. The second was in 1915 against Russia, when, breaking the Russian line along the Dunajec River, she raced through all of Russian Poland, to be halted, when victory seemed in her hands, at the marshes of Pinsk and Riga. Finally, there was the great battle of Verdun, an elaborately prepared titanic effort to overwhelm the French defense and bring the western powers to their knees through the bleeding to death of the French soldiery. But here again was found only defeat, and the most bitter—because the most decisive—defeat of all.

After the first attack on France and after the drive on Russia were both checked there was still hope of victory—not great, perhaps, but still hope. After Verdun, hope was gone. The problem remained the same, the defeat of one of the three leading powers, but the solution was not possible since, from the day the first infantry charge went across No Man's Land at the Somme, Germany was condemned to an indefinite defensive.

No power fighting a defensive war can win. Wars are won by aggressive action, by determined, sustained offensive operations. Once the initiative is lost the power of selecting the point of attack and of dictating the battlefield, there can be only a drawn battle or a defeat. Under no circumstances can there be victory.

The battle of the Somme, which was in its early stages when the third year of the war began, had already given positive indications of the relative strength of the Allies as compared with the Central Powers. Germany's earlier victories were the product of two great factors—stronger artillery and a greater abundance of shell. She had planned, when she caused the war to be launched, to overwhelm her enemies with a hail of steel. She knew that artillery could be successfully met only with artillery—that infantry alone could not combat it. And, appreciating full well that she held the advantage of complete superiority in artillery armament, she expected victory before the Entente could equal her.

But the "contemptible British army" expanded to forty times its original strength, and with its expansion in numbers came even a greater expansion in artillery production. All England, commercial and military, was organized for war; all France turned into a gigantic military factory. The impossible had been accomplished and the allied powers were at last ready.

Rumors of the true situation were common, but Germany refused to believe. She had been preparing for ten years, with all that concentration of effort of which only a strongly centralized monarchy is capable. How could loose-jointed, inefficient republicanism produce equal results in one-fifth of that time? It was not the first time in the world's history that materialistic mechanical perfection had run afoul of high idealism with a defined sense of moral values. What was lacking at the outset had been created by individual imagination and translated into physical forces by the great masses of the liberty-loving nations.

All this was, for the first time, finding positive expression on the second anniversary of the declaration of war.

The preliminary bombardment against the German trenches on the Somme front was a surprising demonstration of the great strength of the Entente in artillery, both in guns and in shell supply. The subsequent artillery attacks were equally surprising proof of the output of the Entente's factories and of their ability to push this output up to the battle lines.

The purpose of the Somme battle, in its earlier stages, was entirely misinterpreted by German critics, through that peculiarity of the Teutonic mind which blinds itself to what it will not see, and by some neutral critics, who regarded it as an effort to break through. There was no hope, expectation, or attempt to break the German lines. In Artois and in Champagne, in September, 1915, the strength and depth of these lines, with the consequent inability to break through, was taught in a bitter lesson.

The battle of the Somme had two objects. One was to exert a constant pressure on the French front, coincident with the offensives of Italy in the south and of Russia in the East. The purpose of this was to prevent reinforcement of any one front at the expense of another, and, at the same time, to strain, if possible, one of the fronts to the breaking point. The other object was to push a wedge deep into the German lines and thus force an evacuation of a material part of France.

The German lines in France might be compared to a pole supported by guy ropes. All of the ropes used are not necessary to keep the pole erect; but if we begin cutting them strand by strand we shall eventually reach the final support on which the position of the whole thing depends. Now, the German lines depend upon a certain network of roads for their support, and, in this section, on roads that run north and south. It is obvious that, as the French and British moved eastward, these roads would be cut one after the other. Eventually, if this process continued, some vital link was sure to be either cut or threatened. Then automatically the entire line would recoil.

As to the actual fighting on the Somme, little need be said. After the rush of the first attacks, the battle became a steady, systematic hammering of the German positions, characterized by a series of heavy attacks for particular points.

The net results were that a wedge was thrown into the German lines about twelve miles deep and the famous Noyon salient, the German position back of the Aisne, was endangered. The Germans lost more than half a million men, approximately 75,000 of whom were made prisoners. The allied loss in casualties about equaled that of the Germans, although the number of prisoners taken was small. About 150 square miles of territory changed hands, and with it a large number of guns and considerable stores of ammunition and supplies.

Certain things had been demonstrated beyond controversy. The German intrenchments, thought to be impregnable, were as incapable of resisting the British and French artillery as the forts of Belgium had been inadequate as defenses against the German artillery two years before. It was also shown that the new tactics of the British, combining and co-ordinating to the fullest extent airplanes, artillery, and infantry, were economical of life, and had reversed the old rule that the offense, since it suffered greater losses, must outnumber the defense at least two to one. As a matter of fact, the allied losses in this battle were but little, if any, in excess of those of the German.

A comparison of the results of the two great battles on the western front—Verdun and the Somme—furnishes a little light on the subject. The German effort at Verdun was made with the distinct purpose of beating the French back against the Meuse River and breaking down the huge salient which projected into their lines, forming a constant threat against the entire north and south lines in Western France. There was the subsidiary objective of seising the initiative and, by striking first, preventing an allied offensive on ground of the Allies' own choosing. In both the Germans failed completely, with terrible losses. In fact, the two key positions—Le Mort Homme and Hill 304—always remained in French hands. In the Somme, the objects of the Allies were in large measure realized. The German lines were not strained to the breaking point, but the threat to the Noyon salient was so great that an extended retirement was subsequently made to prevent its envelopment.

An unusually early rainy season, and one of unusual volume as well, turned the Somme battlefield into a sea of mud, broken up by huge shell craters, which filled with water. This automatically put a stop to the fighting and drove the allied armies on this section of the front into Winter quarters. Further east, however, in the Verdun sector, the French had prepared a great surprise. The final German efforts, in June, 1916, had succeeded in taking not only Forts Douaumont and Vaux, but also the main defensive positions along the Louvemont Ridge. The situation was a dangerous one because, should a period of inaction allow the Germans a respite from the terrific pounding of the Somme, a heavy attack might well destroy the value of the stubborn defense made by the French.

Accordingly, while the Somme fighting was at its height, the French prepared a blow, the object of which was the recapture of all the Louvemont positions. It was delivered in October with what must have been unexpected success. In a very brief engagement the Germans were decisively defeated, Louvemont Ridge occupied by the French in its entirety, and the French lines pushed north until they included both Douaumont and Vaux.

The signal success with which this effort was rewarded inspired the French to try another thrust in December. This attack was made on the same front, after a very short but intense artillery preparation. Its success was immediate. The French lines on the east bank of the Meuse were restored almost to the same position they had occupied when the first German attack was launched. Thus in four days of fighting the French had wrested from the Germans practically every advantage which six months of desperate fighting had given them. Nothing more was needed to emphasize the fact that Verdun must be recognized as a disastrous German defeat.

Once the troops settled down in the trenches for the Winter they remained idle for several months. During January the British made a little effort to advance up the valley of the Ancre, but the movement was not well sustained and little was accomplished. The Winter was used, however, in preparing for another gigantic effort somewhere in the vicinity of the Somme front. The British gave out in a semi-official manner that the battle of the Somme was to be continued when the weather broke, and this the Germans accepted as a fact.

The German preparation to meet this attack consisted largely in plans for a retreat. The situation as Germany saw it was simple. An attack such as that which was delivered on the Somme demanded concentrations of men and accumulations of supplies occupying months of time. No change of plan would be possible on short notice. The entire scheme was rigid, absolutely lacking in elasticity. By withdrawing that section of the line where the attack was to be launched several objects would be gained.

The German Somme line, as it stood during the first two years of the war, was adopted as an accident of emergency in the heat of battle. It was the best available, but there was little choice. If a new line were constructed, along positions carefully selected with a view to their defensive strength, and not under an emergency, but with ample time to make a choice, it could be made much stronger and defended with greater certainty than could the old line. A retreat to this new line would catch the British and French off their guard, render temporarily useless all the great preparations made for the continuance of the Somme fighting, make Germany immune from attack for many weeks to come, and, as a consequence, give her a free hand during these weeks to carry out her plans in other fields. Finally, such a move would shorten the line that has to be defended, and, in the shortening process, remove the danger to the Noyon salient that had been created by the Somme wedge.

In accordance with this reasoning, the Germans began a retreat pivoting on Arras and extending from there to the Aisne River. Tearing down bridges, blowing up roads, in a mad, senseless orgy of destruction, and a barbaric mania for inflicting pain and increasing suffering wherever possible, the Germans fell back slowly from village to village toward the Scheldt and the Oise.

But, contrary to German calculations, the British and French were not surprised. On the contrary, they knew that such a retreat was to be made and were thoroughly prepared to follow it up. The pursuit was, therefore, surprisingly rapid. The French engineer corps did marvelous work in rebuilding roads and reconstructing river crossings.

The line on which the Germans apparently expected to make their stand extended through Laon, La Fère, and St. Quentin, joining with the old line on Vimy Ridge just north of Arras. The rapidity of the French advance, however, made this stand impossible. A few miles west of La Fère the French caught up with the retreat and defeated the Germans, who retired into La Fère. The French advanced to within a mile of the city, completely dominating even with their smaller guns every railroad entering it.

The same thing happened at St. Quentin. The Germans attempted a stand on the Somme, between St. Simon and St. Quentin, but were again defeated, the French crossing the river and pushing forward to the village of Moy, thus drawing a loop about the southern end of St. Quentin. In the south, along the Ailette River, the Germans were also defeated, the French forcing the river and halting only at the outskirts of the forest of St. Gobain. When the French advance was temporarily halted, St. Quentin and La Fère had been rendered useless as bases, because they were dominated by the French artillery, while, south of La Fère, the lines skirted the St. Gobain woods and continued on to Vailly on the Aisne.

In the north the British were equally active, although, since the distance to be covered by the retreating Germans was much shorter, the resistance was much stiffer. The British finally completed on the north the semicircle about St. Quentin, which the French had begun on the south, and pushed the Germans behind the canal which links the Scheldt with the Somme.

The great surprise to the Germans, however, came north of Arras, where the new German line joined the old. Instead of preparing to continue the battle of the Somme, as the Germans had expected, the British preparations had all been directed toward an offensive on the front north of Arras, with Vimy Ridge and the great French coal centre of Lens as immediate objectives. The attack was delivered preceded by a hurricane of artillery fire, and, in one great charge, the Canadians swept over the crest of the ridge. This gave the British complete observation over the whole plain of Douai to the east. From here the British, in a series of attacks, pushed forward up the valley of the Scarpe, and, in some of the bitterest fighting of the war, drew their lines almost completely around Lens.

The British operations included one other attack of great local importance. In the low flats of Belgium, north of the town of Armentières, there rises above all the surrounding country a ridge which extends from Wytschaete to Messines. This ridge the Germans had held since the early days of the war, when the famous Ypres salient was formed in the process of checking the German drive on Calais. The British mined this entire ridge deeply and thoroughly. In the midst of an artillery bombardment they touched off the mines, practically blasting off the entire crest. The infantry then surged forward and seized the entire range with small loss and little difficulty.

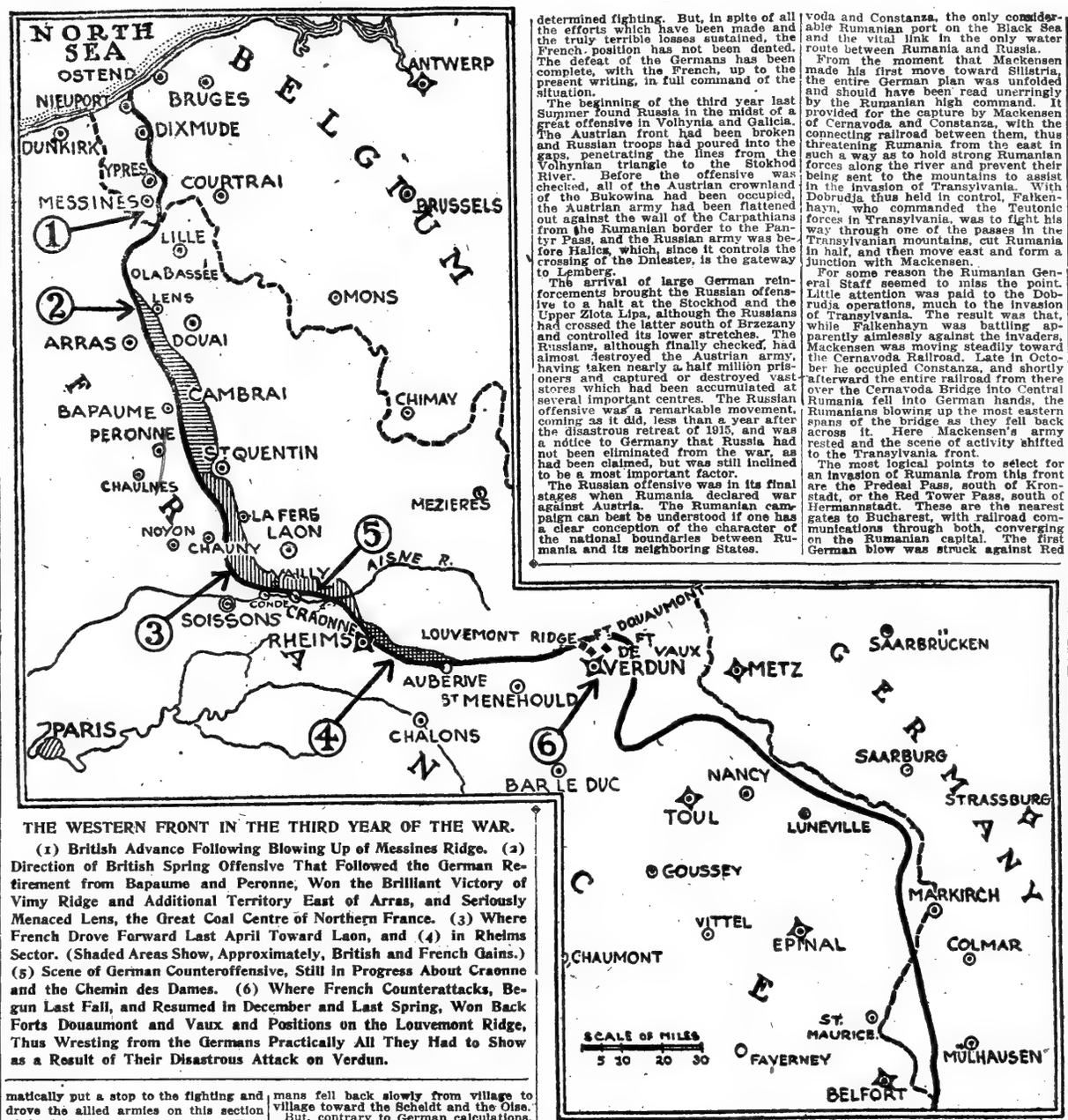
The French did not intend to launch their Spring attack against the north and south section of the front any more than did the British. Their preparations had all been directed toward an attack on the Aisne front, with the idea of making untenable the new German line when it was occupied. Accordingly, while the British were engaged about Arras, the French began an offensive north of Rheims, extending the attack west as far as the turning point in the line. The objective here was Laon, the southern pedestal of the German line. After weeks of hard fighting the French seized Craonne and, shortly after, the Chemin des Dames, a road which runs along the crests of a series of hills overlooking the valley of the Ailette River.

The Germans, it seemed, did not appreciate for several weeks the great advantage for observation purposes which the French had thus secured. When it became apparent, a series of counterattacks began, which, in persistence and intensity, rivaled the battle of Verdun. As the third year of the war closes, these attacks are still in progress. The efforts of the Germans have been made with all the strength at their command. For nearly a month every day has seen determined fighting. But, in spite of all the efforts which have been made and the truly terrible losses sustained, the French position has not been dented. The defeat of the Germans has been complete, with the French, up to the present writing, in full command of the situation.

The beginning of the third year last Summer found Russia in the midst of a great offensive in Volhynia and Galicia. The Austrian front had been broken and Russian troops had poured into the gaps, penetrating the lines from the Volhynian triangle to the Stokhod River. Before the offensive was checked, all of the Austrian crownland of the Bukowina had been occupied, the Austrian army had been flattened out against the wall of the Carpathians from the Rumanian border to the Pantyr Pass, and the Russian army was before Halicz, which, since it controls the crossing of the Dniester, is the gateway to Lemberg.

The arrival of large German reinforcements brought the Russian offensive to a halt at the Stockhod and the Upper Zlota Lipa, although the Russians had crossed the latter south of Brzezany and controlled its lower stretches. The Russians, although finally checked, had almost destroyed the Austrian army, having taken nearly a half million prisoners and captured or destroyed vast stores which had been accumulated at several important centres. The Russian offensive was a remarkable movement, coming as it did, less than a year after the disastrous retreat of 1915, and was a notice to Germany that Russia had not been eliminated from the war, as had been claimed, but was still inclined to be a most important factor.

The Russian offensive was in its final stages when Rumania declared war against Austria. The Rumanian campaign can best be understood if one has a clear conception of the character of the national boundaries between Rumania and its neighboring States.



THE WESTERN FRONT IN THE THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR.

(1) British Advance Following Blowing Up of Messines Ridge. (2) Direction of British Spring Offensive That Followed the German Retirement from Bapaume and Peronne, Won the Brilliant Victory of Vimy Ridge and Additional Territory East of Arras, and Seriously Menaced Lens, the Great Coal Centre of Northern France. (3) Where French Drove Forward Last April Toward Laon, and (4) in Rheims Sector. (Shaded Areas Show, Approximately, British and French Gains.) (5) Scene of German Counteroffensive, Still in Progress About Craonne and the Chemin des Dames. (6) Where French Counterattacks, Begun Last Fall, and Resumed in December and Last Spring, Won Back Forts Douaumont and Vaux and Positions on the Louvemont Ridge, Thus Wresting from the Germans Practically All They Had to Show as a Result of Their Disastrous Attack on Verdun.

Rumania may be roughly compared to the open jaws of a pair of pincers, with the Hungarian province of Transylvania between the jaws. The northern jaw is formed by the province of Moldavia, the western by Great and Little Wallachia. The northern boundary of Moldavia is the Austrian crownland of Bukowina, which was the prize which fell to Russia in Brusiloff's great effort. Moldavia is separated from Transylvania by the wall of the Carpathian Mountains, which is penetrated by several passes, in which are found the railroads which link up Hungary and Rumania. It is an easy border to defend because of the relatively few points which have to be guarded.

An offensive either way is correspondingly difficult against well-armed troops. The northern border of Wallachia, between Kronstadt and Orsova, is exactly similar, the boundary wall in this case being the Transylvanian Alps. Between Orsova and the westernmost corner of Dobrudja the boundary is the Danube River. There is one remarkable fact in regard to this latter boundary, which materially affected the military operations—at no point between Orsova and Cernavoda (in Dobrudja) is the Danube crossed by a bridge. Ferries between various points in Rumania and Bulgaria enable passengers to cross, but all railroads stop at the Danube and begin again on the other side, with the ferries as the only connecting links. The remainder of the southern border, which is the boundary of Dobrudja, is absolutely open. There is not a fortress, a fortified point of any kind, or a natural defensive barrier, between the two countries.

Rumania's rôle in the war was naturally an offensive one. The Allies did not need defensive assistance, as the Central Powers and not the Entente were on the defensive. Rumania's sole value was to be judged by what she could accomplish offensively, and it is from that point of view that we must analyze the part she played.

The general situation with regard to Rumania was identical with that of Italy—almost impassable barriers on three fronts, and one front open to permit attack. Rumanian strategy should have followed that of Italy, which, while it has not been decisively successful, has in no sense been a failure. In other words, Rumania should have blocked up the passes leading through the Carpathians and the Transylvanian Alps into Moldavia and Wallachia, respectively, arranged for a defense of the Danube by means of mobile troops, and struck out in full force against the open border of Dobrudja.

But political considerations intervened. In order to popularize the war Rumania paid scant attention to Dobrudja, and threw her main force against the passes of Northern Moldavia and Western Wallachia. The plan seems to have been for these forces to drive toward each other and form a junction along the line of the Maros Valley. This would have cut off Transylvania, the Rumanian Irredenta, and would have greatly shortened the defensive line which Rumania would have to hold. Finally, it would have freed the main Rumanian forces for service elsewhere.

Germany and Austria made but little resistance to these incursions into Hungarian territory. They fitted well into the German plans, and Rumania was permitted to become more and more deeply involved.

Bulgarian, Teutonic, and Turkish troops, under Mackensen, took advantage of the Rumanian preoccupation in Transylvania to begin an advance across the open border of Dobrudja. They moved up along the Danube to Silistria, which they seised. It thus became evident that, at least for the time being, the Germans proposed to make Dobrudja their main objective.

Because of the importance which this province achieved in the Rumanian campaign it is well to consider its principal elements. Aside from its open southern border, the principal considerations are, first, the Danube, which forms the northern and western boundaries, and, second, the Cernavoda bridge. In its lower reaches the Danube is a particularly formidable obstacle, deep, wide, with a rapid current and flanked on both sides by great belts of marsh. There are no bridges of any kind across it until one comes to the great bridge at Cernavoda, and it is here and only here that the line of the Danube may be turned. The possession of Cernavoda means two things—the key to the crossing of the Danube and the control of the railroad system between Cernavoda and Constanza, the only considerable Rumanian port on the Black Sea and the vital link in the only water route between Rumania and Russia.

From the moment that Mackensen made his first move toward Silistria, the entire German plan was unfolded and should have been read unerringly by the Rumanian high command. It provided for the capture by Mackensen of Cernavoda and Constanza, with the connecting railroad between them, thus threatening Rumania from the east in such a way as to hold strong Rumanian forces along the river and prevent their being sent to the mountains to assist in the invasion of Transylvania. With Dobrudja thus held in control, Falkenhayn, who commanded the Teutonic forces in Transylvania, was to fight his way through one of the passes in the Transylvanian mountains, cut Rumania in half, and then move east and form a junction with Mackensen.

For some reason the Rumanian General Staff seemed to miss the point. Little attention was paid to the Dobrudja operations, much to the invasion of Transylvania. The result was that, while Falkenhayn was battling apparently aimlessly against the invaders, Mackensen was moving steadily toward the Cernavoda Railroad. Late in October he occupied Constanza, and shortly afterward the entire railroad from there over the Cernavoda Bridge into Central Rumania fell into German hands, the Rumanians blowing up the most eastern spans of the bridge as they fell back across it. Here Mackensen's army rested and the scene of activity shifted to the Transylvania front.

The most logical points to select for an invasion of Rumania from this front are the Predeal Pass, south of Kronstadt, or the Red Tower Pass, south of Hermannstadt. These are the nearest gates to Bucharest, with railroad communications through both, converging on the Rumanian capital. The first German blow was struck against Red Tower Pass, where a brilliant encircling movement cut off a number of Rumanian troops and many carloads of valuable supplies. The attack soon shifted, however, to Predeal Pass, where Falkenhayn settled down to a prolonged, but determined, offensive. But the Rumanian resistance was more effective than the German attack, and, after several weeks of fruitless fighting, the movement here was abandoned.

The next effort was made at the Vulcan Pass, the most westerly of the Transylvanian gaps. Here the absence of railroads on the Rumanian side gave the Teutonic forces an advantage which proved to be overwhelming. Falkenhayn broke through, and, debouching in force on the southern side, advanced rapidly. Craiova was occupied and the extreme left wing of the Rumanian Army, together with the garrison at Orsova, was cut off. Eventually both of these forces, aggregating about 15,000 men, were captured.

The head of Falkenhayn's advance columns soon reached the northern bank of the Danube, and then the entire line began its march toward Bucharest. The rear of the Rumanian Army, which was still defending Red Tower and Predeal Passes, was thus threatened and the army therefore compelled to join in the general retreat.

Bucharest, the Rumanian capital, was evacuated on Dec. 6, just 100 days after the Rumanian declaration of war. The Rumanians offered but little opposition to the advance; in fact, no attempt was made to defend even the capital. It was perfectly evident by this time that the Rumanians were not being forced to fall back. It was not the retreat of a defeated army. On the contrary, the retreat was made in good order, all of the guns were saved, and but few prisoners lost. The Rumanians, it was apparent, were trying to reach a line which either had been or was being prepared at some place in their rear. It was further evident that this line was one which could be readily fed by Russia with sufficient ammunition to stem the Teutonic advance, but where this line was did not appear, beyond the fact that it had to cross the Czernowitz-Bucharest Railroad.

In the meantime Falkenhayn did not hesitate at Bucharest, but continued moving eastward until, by means of pontoon boats, (the easterly spans of the Cernavoda Bridge having been destroyed,) he joined hands with Mackensen, who had remained in Dobrudja, awaiting his arrival. But from here on the Rumanian resistance stiffened. Neither the time nor the place had yet come for the Rumanians to hold. It was necessary only to delay until the final positions were fully prepared. After several weeks of fighting these positions were reached. The prepared line ran, roughly, from the Black Sea behind the Danube to the mouth of the Sereth; up the Sereth to the mouth of the Trotus; along the latter river to the border, and along the border to the Hungarian village of Dorna Watra, where a junction was made with the Russians.

The offensive of the Allies in the west had been in progress for some time when, without warning, the revolution broke out in Russia and the Romanoff Czar was dethroned. Immediately Russia was thrown into a state of complete disorganization.

When the Russian revolution broke out the German military councils were presented with two alternatives. It was inevitable that such a tremendous civil upheaval should bring in its wake a military upheaval of equal intensity. Disorganization in the military would follow as a matter of course. Should the German Army take advantage of the military situation and attack with chances of a conclusive victory, or should Germany play the diplomatic game, trusting to her complete organization in Russia to produce either a separate peace or a perpetual armistice?

Either way the chances of success were bright. While Germany was hesitating between the two, the British and the French on the western front became most active, as has been described earlier in this review. A perfect hurricane of attacks was made almost without cessation on the western front, demanding all of Germany's reserve strength.

Confronted with this unrelenting pressure on the western front, Germany decided to fight Russia with diplomacy rather than with force of arms. It was a gamble, but, so far as was apparent at the time, in no sense a desperate gamble. There was no indication that Russia could get her organization straightened out for some time to come. German Socialists were continually active, and had formed an anti-war party in Russia which precluded the idea of any immediate military activity.

But again Russia had a surprise in store. A strong offensive was started in Galicia, which finally was centralized south of the Dniester. Again the Austrian line was broken; the Russians penetrated it to a depth of twenty miles. But when the offensive was in its crucial stage large elements of the army in Northern Galicia mutinied, left the trenches without being attacked and marched away to the rear. The disaffection quickly spread until the entire Galician army was involved. As this review is being written, the Russian Army everywhere south of Brody is giving way, abandoning supplies and saving only a part of its artillery. Certainly, for the remainder of 1917 Russia will be only a handicap to the Entente—not only will she not give assistance, but she has upset her allies' plans and prevented them from conducting operations of magnitude.

The results of the battle of the Somme and of the Russian offensive of 1916 demonstrated conclusively to Germany not only that she could not gain a decision on land but, on the contrary, must go down to inevitable defeat. With a cunning characteristic of a people in whom the barbaric instinct of the savage is strong, Germany prepared during the Winter months for a submarine campaign against the world. Early in 1917 she notified the world of her universal hostility. The result was to draw into the lists against her the United States, the most pacific of all nations and the greatest of all neutrals. Of the ultimate effect of this there can be no doubt. The great wealth of America, her boundless resources in food, raw materials and manufacture, the great masses of her men, all these, added to the strength of Germany's European enemies, can mean but one thing—the complete destruction of everything Germany now is and the disruption of the entire system that brought about the present cataclysm.

The Near East witnessed during the last year one of the most brilliant campaigns of the entire war—the British campaign against Bagdad. After the surrender of General Townshend's force at Kut-el-Amara, the British began an accumulation of supplies on the lower Tigris for another campaign against the city of the Caliphs. This time, however, they appreciated the magnitude of their task and made their plans accordingly.

The first battle against the Turks on the north bank of the Tigris was an indication of how well prepared the British were to push matters to a conclusion—the Turks were not only defeated, but broken, and fled precipitately up the river. The British followed rapidly, taking one position after the other and breaking the Turkish resistance whenever an attempt to stand was made. Just outside of Bagdad there was a final Turkish effort to halt the advance, but after a two days' fight the Turks were again defeated and the British entered the city.

The Russians, in the meantime, who had fallen back in Persia six months before, began operations there. The position of the Turks was such that they were unable to offer any material resistance. The British advance from Bagdad seriously threatened their line of retreat—the road from Kermanshah through the Khanikin Pass—so, lest they should be cut off, they had to retreat quickly. They fell back into Mesopotamia. The Russians came through the pass at their heels and, descending into the plain, joined hands with the British. Once the junction was made the British advanced up the Bagdad railroad to its end at Samara, spreading out as they advanced to the Euphrates on the south.

At this point the Russian revolution broke out, the Russian Army in the Near East refused to co-operate with the British, and the campaign ended.

While a Mesopotamian campaign was at its height the British began another campaign in Palestine, south of Jerusalem. After considerable preliminary successes it, too, came to an end with the Mesopotamian operations.

On the Saloniki front little has happened. Monastir has fallen to the Allies, it is true, but the value of the Macedonian capital is, after all, more political than military. The only other event of importance in this region has been the enforced abdication of King Constantine of Greece and the accession to the throne of a ruler more in sympathy with allied aims. This has as yet produced no effect in the Allies' plans or their activities. It is doubtful, indeed, if it will, as the Saloniki region is too difficult for continued operations as long as supplies have to come across the Mediterranean.

The third year of the war had hardly begun when Italy took the first decided step toward the accomplishment of her war aims by capturing Gorizia and the bridge across the Isonzo at that point. The Italians have, since the beginning of the war, labored under the greatest imaginable handicap of terrain. Their only possible front for an offensive was the Isonzo, and the key to the Isonzo was the town of Gorizia. After nearly two years of struggling the Italians, in August, 1916, finally succeeded in forcing the river and taking the city. Pushing on from there, they occupied the Doberdo plateau and even seized a foothold upon the edge of the Carso.

The Carso plateau is the great guard of the City of Trieste from an attack coming from the west. In order to reach Trieste it is first necessary to control the Carso, and it is, therefore, toward the Carso that the Italian efforts since the fall of Gorizia have been directed.

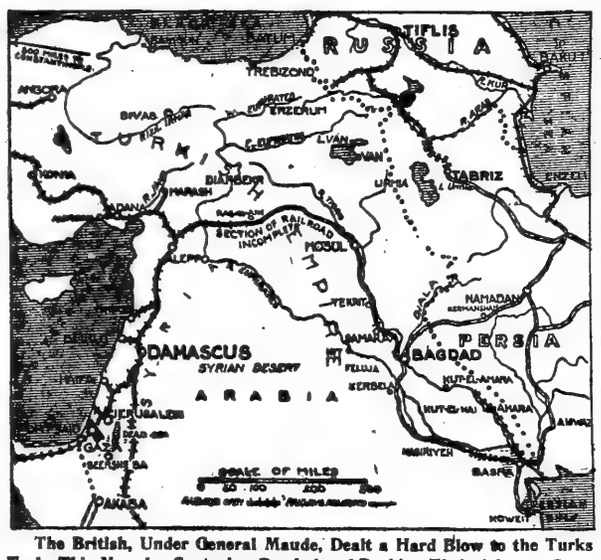
But little was done after the edge of the Carso was reached. It was then late in the Fall and, as the other fronts had all quieted down, the Italian did likewise until Spring. Late in the Spring another offensive, the greatest offensive yet undertaken by the Italians, was begun. Striking first to the north, in the region of Tolmino, and clearing the Isonzo to the south almost to the sea, the Italians, employing the tactics of their allies, suddenly switched to the main point of attack—the Carso. In an offensive lasting nearly three weeks, without any intermission in the fighting, the Austrian positions were destroyed and the Italian lines surged forward. But again, just as the attack seemed on the verge of reaching its objective, sudden Austrian reinforcements drawn from the Russian front brought it to a halt.

The situation at the close of 1916 is not greatly different from that of a year ago. It is true that a new belligerent, the United States, is in the field, but sufficient time has not elapsed for her to make her presence felt except in a financial way. There can be no question, however, of her resources or her willingness to expend these resources in order to bring Germany to terms.

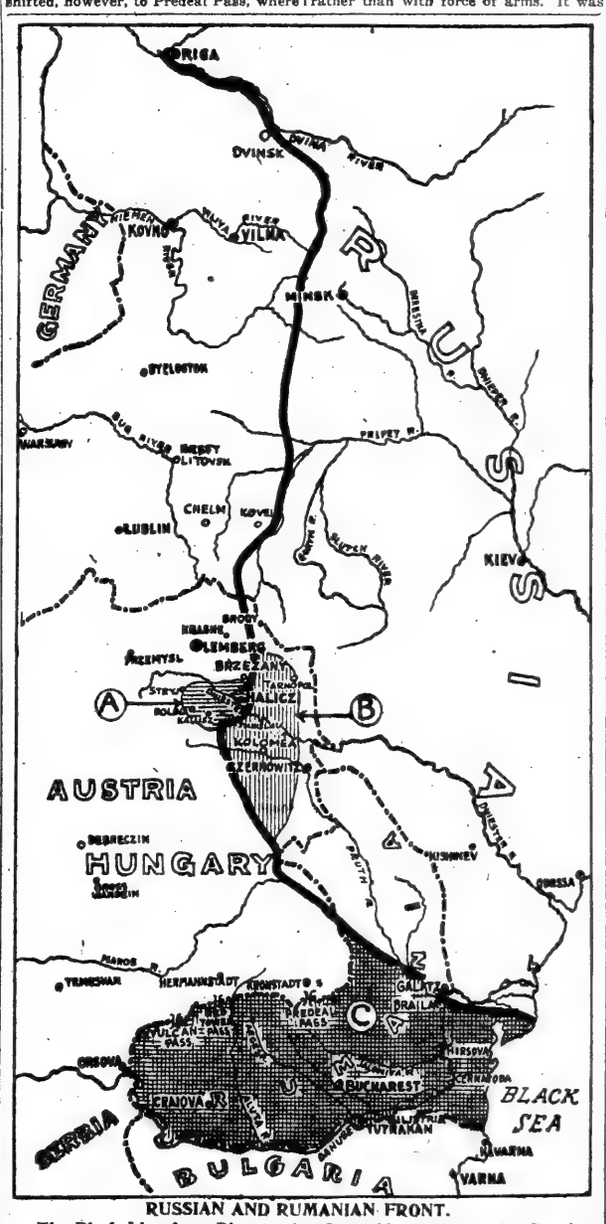
Russia, though in a chaotic condition, is by no means out of the war. The prospects for a separate Russian peace are not good; it is hardly likely that any such move will occur. But Russia will not be of very much good to the Entente during the current year. By the time next year arrives and Russia finds the distinction between liberty and license, when she realizes that peace can be obtained only through war and that to adopt any other means will only destroy what the revolution created, then she will be in the field, stronger than ever, and with a solidarity conspicuous now by its absence. By that time, too, the resources of the United States will be available in considerable measure and at work.

France, weakened, but no more weakened in proportion than is Germany. England with an army fully as great as she is maintaining at present and with artillery resources exceeding even those of today—these forces will be hurled at Germany from the beginning of the year to the end. There is but one chance for Germany—piracy as typified by the submarine campaign. With its failure, the German military machine will eventually crumble and fall about the ears of the junkers like the stones of a tumbling house.

It will take time—much time. There is no indication that the end is in sight. But the nature of the end is plain, and no thinking man can see anything but German defeat.



The British, Under General Maude, Dealt a Hard Blow to the Turks Early This Year by Capturing Bagdad and Pushing Their Advance Some Distance Beyond It. But the Russians, Operating West of Kermanshah and Already in Touch with the British, Fell Back as a Result of the Disorganization Following the Revolution in Russia, Putting a Stop to the British Mesopotamian Campaign for the Time Being.



RUSSIAN AND RUMANIAN FRONT.

The Black Line from Riga to the Carpathians Shows the Russian Front as It Stood at the Beginning of the Third Year of the War Last August.

Shaded Area Marked (A) Indicates Gains Made by General Korniloff's Russian Troops in the Offensive Started on the First of the Present Month. Shaded Area Marked (B) Shows Gains Made by Teutons Up to Yesterday in Their Counteroffensive.

Shaded Area Marked (C) Shows Rumanian Territory Occupied by the Armies of Mackensen and Falkenhayn After Their Victorious Campaign Last Fall and Winter.

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is a cry that has never appealed in vain to the American heart, and today it is a cry most poignant, full of the tragedy of a war that leaves nothing in its path but desolation and despair.

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The officers of the American Committee of the fund comprise Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, George Gordon Battle, and Mrs. Jules S. Bache, 360 Madison Avenue, to whom contributions should be sent.

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PARIS DESIGNERS TO HAVE BRANCHES HERE?

Rumors of Competition Startle Trade---New Colors Savor of the Military---Metallic Cloths Will Be Used Again---Capes Vie With Each Other in Eccentricity.

THOSE in the trade of clothes who are constantly on the alert for news of dressmaking houses being imported here from Paris are spreading rumors again. Once upon a time these rumors passed through the throng without causing more than a shrug of the shoulders.

This season they are listened to with more interest. They are believed by hundreds until they are directly disproved. Fear and anxiety are mother and father to panic. None of the dressmakers or shops really want the presence of the great designers in this city, although the difficulty of getting to France to see and buy the costumes of these men and women becomes more complicated each month.

M. Paul Poiret once sent over a selection of models direct to this country through an intermediary representing his interests, and this season M. Doucillet has done the same. But in each case the models have been extensively copied for the trade that sells to the retail shops and the dressmakers.

Three French houses have opened places here as important as their establishments in Paris; but they are not among the superior ten or twelve whose word is law to the American woman.

It is quite easy to understand why the appearance of such powerful establishments as those of Callot and Paquin would be frowned upon by the trade here, especially by those high-class houses which display the products of these designers almost as soon as they are executed in Paris. It would be useless for them to send to Paris and buy, at great price and inconvenience, a few thousand models a year to serve as inspiration and patterns, as well as lures, to the better-dressed class of women if those costumes are to be produced right here in the heart of the trade. Those who are optimists about it contend that the shops and dressmakers can get their inspiration and models without crossing the ocean, and this might be beneficial to a certain segment of the American trade; but if Callot and Paquin appear as competitors of all the upper strata in the trade here there will be a few hundred dressmaking signs taken in and several thousand ambitious importations laid on the shelf.

It is to be believed that the French designers are too shrewd to make such a move against their best customers. They could gain nothing by it and lose much. They could not sell the amount of material in this country that they can continue to sell, directly or indirectly, to America through Paris. It is a foregone conclusion that as long as boats continue to get through and Paris remains as it is, this country will depend on France for its changes in fashion, and importers will take every risk to get there, or resident commissioners will be placed there to buy for shops and houses over here.

Accenting Black and White.

With all the talk concerning the emphasis to be placed upon brilliant colors for Autumn, letters from Paris insist that the best-dressed women there wear black and white in preference to any other combination. This may be accounted for by the almost universal mourning in which Paris finds itself, but our buyers ever there think that the choice rests on a feeling for distinction.

The women who always lead the world of fashion in France are weary of the tiresome juggling with primitive colors. There is no shadow thrown on the mingling of red, green, purple and yellow. It begins to hurt the eyes as the long procession of the Indian Durbar does. Those who try to look at its interminable length stretched out day after day, intersected by groupings in the streets that look like Dulac's pictures come alive, say they almost cry with the pain in eyes and brains. Color stimulation, overworked, almost drives them insane.

Plain Velvet Gown.

It will be a pity if the Paris designers do not lead our buyers, who are there this month, into the path of the plain white satin or velvet evening gown. We have been surfeited with black, even though it remains the most dignified choice for women over 80 years old. We have had white, but in metallic fabrics heaped with bullion, or covered with silver lace or embroidered chiffon.

What we need, especially this season, is the dead white gown, simply made, the skirt nearly or quite touching the point of the toe, the drapery, if there be drapery, made of tulle untouched by Oriental tassels. It should be minus pearls and sequins and rhinestones.

As velvet is to be offered us this Autumn by the manufacturers in large quantities, why not make white chiffon velvet frocks the topnotch of fashion? Give to such gowns the clinging simplicity of the frocks worn by Mme. Récamier, who did not blush at seeing herself in transparent fabrics, gentle and good as she was, but who knew how to leave off whatever detracted from elegance of line.

Our women of this short epoch do not appear to have moments of hesitancy in the art of leaving off, but they do not achieve elegance. The spirit, as well as the word, is sadly out of fashion among many who claim to be the rulers of our social and sartorial demeanor.

Mme. Cheruit once made a dead white evening gown which created quite a stir among the well-dressed set that once moved around a fixed orbit of pleasure; meaning that they went from America to Paris for clothes, to Carlsbad for the cure, to Deauville for the races.

This dead white frock for the evening had a black tulle scarf, caught at the shoulder, which floated to the hem at the back. So likable was it that a well-known man of New York went through several salons one night at Carlsbad to find his own dinner party, and when he reached it and saw that three of the women wore this Cheruit gown, he said: "Ladies, there are ten more of you in the other two rooms."

The incident of the amazing popularity of this one plain white frock suggests that another experiment in that direction, with a bit of sumptuousness thrown in through the use of a high quality of velvet, might meet with an equally generous response now as then. It is not necessary for our dressmakers to wait for Paris to offer it this Autumn. It can be tried over here on a purely American public. The French, by the way, have so far committed themselves to red as a fashion to be accentuated this Autumn that they have invented a new shade called Incendie. Poor souls! No wonder even the colorists see conflagrations in their dreams.

A deep wine red is also to be shown at the Paris openings this month. Velour coat suits of it, trimmed with huge collar and cuffs of the fabric itself, as a substitute for peltry, are offered to the American buyer, and there is every reason to believe that our women will take the fashion to their hearts.

This wine color is an old favorite in this country. Along with terra cotta it has had its day, and a triumphant one at that. This brick shade, by the way, is also revived, and it is trimmed with the same deep rich shade of brown that goes on the wine tints.



A HANDKERCHIEF FOR COLLAR.
Drecoll sends this sketch of a coat suit of black gabardine with a wide piece of plaid silk in red and black used at the neck. The jacket is buttoned at the side and the skirt is buttoned to correspond.



THE CHINESE TASSEL IN MILLINERY.
It is used on this oddly shaped sailor hat of blue silk dotted with white and encircled with a silk ribbon. The tassel is flattened out over the top.

Still Another Revival.

Houses in Paris are also persuading the country that the black lace gown for afternoon and evening is a measure of economy and loveliness. Well, that's not new, that argument. We have preached it in America for several seasons, but the seed fell and prospered only on isolated bits of ground.

There has been something the matter with the black lace frock as we have achieved it in recent years. It has not had an air. This frock that we are asked to wear during the Autumn and Winter months is fascinating in its folds and swirls, and it is so softly lined that the lace lives up to its reputation of being one of the most perfect of fabrics to half reveal and half conceal the human form.

The Spanish influence is felt, as every one was sure it would be after the recent exhibition of Paris clothes in Madrid, in the fashion of fastening flounces to the foundation skirt. Two or three flounces are used. They are scanty in their fullness and have a deep scallop at the edge. The bodice is not transparent. It is translucent, one might say, because its lining of chiffon or tulle gives it no depth, it merely steadies it.

The inartistic fashion, which far too many Americans adopt when wearing black lace frocks, is to use the material as it is over the arms and neck. This is fatal to the frock. Chiffon should always be placed under the pattern of the lace and the bare flesh should not be allowed to outline it. In white lace one can be more careless in its treatment.

The gorgeous flower, the Chinese ribbon or piece brocade as a sash, or even the loose Oriental girdling of the hips in colored chiffon, are features that are not rejected by the designers merely because they belong to a day that is done. They give color. They provide a change in drapery. They appeal to the popular taste.

Of course, one thinks first of Chantilly when black lace is to be assembled into a frock, and we are running true to form today; but there are other laces which have worked their way into fashion and the dressmakers like them well enough to use them for expensive gowns, although their initial cost is reasonable. All the varieties known as vermicelli lace are to be incorporated in these frocks. The Callot laces are expensive and exclusive, but those who have the income, plus the opportunity, will probably use them.

The Short Fur Coat.

A woman will look with higher favor upon an expensive afternoon frock if she sees a chance to use it up at the rate she uses a coat suit. If top coats are to be in fashion, if there is any economical way in which she can walk abroad in a gown that is thin and flimsy, then she will buy it.

The trouble that the shops find in selling any great quantity of elaborate afternoon frocks is the absence of motor-cars, although one can scarcely believe that such an estimate can be true. The kind of coat that is needed for the woman of social inclinations and temptations who must walk or depend on the street car is the needle in the haystack to the merchant.

And this difficulty is not to be settled by the fact that short coats of peltry are in the new fashions. They are really satisfying to wear as a street wrap with a cloth skirt or frock, but they are not sufficiently warm and protective for a thin gown beneath.

This jacket, however, will bring days of gladness to women. It allows the frequent use of the separate skirt. It absolves one from the necessity of always wearing a fine and fresh blouse. It provides an escape from the tedium of being carefully dressed. A short fur jacket, buttoned high at the neck, long of sleeves, belted smartly at the waistline, a skirt of any color, a hat—and one is off.

Curious Capes and New Metals.

Another important detail of the new French fashions as presented this month in Paris is the extravagance of capes. They take to themselves caprices galore. They are used instead of top coats, evidently, and also serve as jackets. Metallic cloths in the dull colors of guns and torpedoes, of forts and battleships, are offered. They are veiled with net, also metal, and in military gray.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FALL EXHIBIT OF FURNITURE AND INTERIOR DECORATION

How artistically the home may be furnished does not depend upon the amount of the expenditure, but upon the care and taste displayed in the selection of the furniture and decorations.

Many persons have not sufficient knowledge of the History of Furniture and the art of Interior Decoration to rely solely upon their own judgment, and those who may refer any question to our experienced artists, and avail themselves of every accommodation and assistance afforded by our Decorative Department, will attain most satisfactory results at the minimum of cost.

MATERIAL REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS ON DISCONTINUED PATTERNS.

ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS AND DRAPERIES

Store Opens 8:30 A. M. Closes 5 P. M.
Closed All Day Saturday.

Flint & Horner Co. Inc.
20-26 West 36th St.
New York

LOUIS HESSLER INC
Furniture Worth While
34 WEST 37TH STREET

Announces

The Formal Opening of Their New Shop
and
August Sale of Furniture
for the
Dining Room Living Room Bedroom

This offers you an exceptional opportunity to secure remarkable values in furniture at substantial reductions.

We cordially invite your inspection of our collection.

Purchases will be held for future delivery on receipt of deposit.

FRANK BROTHERS

Semi-Annual Shoe Sale

20% Discount



Only our own Shoes, from our own regular stocks, are offered at our Semi-Annual Sales. They embrace all styles for Men and Women.

Fifth Avenue Boot Shop
Fifth Avenue Between 47th and 48th Streets

J. M. Gidding & Co.
584-586 and 588 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Announce—for Monday—

Mid-Summer Clearance Sales

Of Fashionable Apparel for Town, Country, Mountain and Seashore.

Lines to be closed out promptly—regardless of cost

Groups are limited—*early selection* will prove advantageous

STREET SUITS
SPORTS SUITS
SEMI-DRESS SUITS
DRESSY SUITS
at $18 & $35
Formerly to $125

Of silk and cloth—remaining styles from regular lines—splendid selections.

HIGHER-COST SILK SUITS—FORMERLY TO $150—$45

AFTERNOON WRAPS
EVENING WRAPS
PORCH WRAPS
at $25 & $50
Formerly $65 to $165

HIGHER-COST EVENING WRAPS—FORMERLY TO $165—$75 & $85

A GROUP OF IMPORTED WRAPS—FORMERLY TO $350—$125

LINEN COATS
STREET COATS
SPORTS COATS
at $15 & $25
Formerly to $55

SHANTUNG COATS
SILK & SATIN COATS
STREET COATS
at $35 to $55
Formerly to $145

MORNING DRESSES
OUTING FROCKS
STREET DRESSES
at $18 & $25
Formerly to $75

A closing out of diverse lines—broken sizes—only one or two of a kind, including hand-made styles.

SMART STREET DRESSES
AFTERNOON GOWNS
DANCE DRESSES
MID-SEASON GOWNS
at $45 & $55
Formerly to $125

Late models of chiffon, Georgette crepe, serge and silk; including hand-made and hand-embroidered lingerie styles.

SUMMER BLOUSES
Sheer effects, including hand-made styles and tunics.
at $5, $7, $10
Formerly to $25

FRENCH HAND-MADE BLOUSES, FORMERLY to $45—$12.50 to $25

COUNTRY HATS
SPORTS HATS
STREET HATS
SEMI-DRESS HATS
at $5 & $10

ANNOUNCING A

Special Furniture Occasion

at the

New York Galleries



For this event, commencing tomorrow and continuing throughout August, *substantial reductions* have been made on an extensive collection of Furniture and decorative objects of the most distinguished character.

¶ An idea of the *extraordinary values* may be gained from the following items, selected at random to illustrate the remarkable economies available:—

$580 CHAMBER in Peacock Blue Glazed Enamel, with English hand decoration, consisting of 2 Beds, Dressing Table, Chest of Drawers with Hanging Mirror, Night Table and 2 Chairs. Complete—*$500.*

$462 WINDSOR ENAMEL CHAMBER GROUP of 10 pieces—*$375.*

$1100 HEPPLEWHITE MAHOGANY DINING ROOM, consisting of 6-foot Sideboard, 60-inch Extension Table, Serving Table, China Cabinet, 4 Side Chairs and 2 Arm Chairs; 10 pieces—*$850.*

$680 WILLIAM AND MARY DINING ROOM GROUP in richly grained American Walnut, with marqueterie panels; 10 pieces—*$575.*

$150 QUEEN ANNE DAY BED with down cushions and bolsters—*$115.*

$115 CHIPPENDALE LOVE SEAT of charming design—*$90.*

$350 ADAM SATINWOOD COMMODE, decorated in characteristic style—*$250.*

$165 GEORGIAN MAHOGANY SECRETARY—*$135.*

$185 LONDON CLUB SOFA, 7 ft. 6 in. long, finely upholstered in tan corduroy—*$130.*

¶ Included in this Sale is the collection of Chinese Rugs assembled by Dr. Henry E. King, of the University of Pekin, embracing every imaginable size, in the most unusual color effects—any of which meeting with your requirements will be found exceptionally low priced.

Deliveries will be deferred at the convenience of purchasers.

New York Galleries
Grand Rapids Furniture Company
INCORPORATED
34-36 West 32nd Street
New York City

RED CROSS MAGAZINE LAUDS ALLIES' WORK

Summarizes What Many Nations Have Done —Jewish Relief Committee Reports Collections of More Than $2,000,000.

THE Red Cross Magazine, the official monthly bulletin of the American Red Cross Society for August, is called "A manual of the Allies" and is in many respects a résumé of the work that the Red Cross organizations of all the nations, which are allies of the United States, have accomplished in this war. The book is illustrated with hundreds of pictures in addition to the reproduction in color of the more beautiful of the war posters which have been used by the military, naval, and Red Cross organization of the United States and its allies.

The foreword in the publication, which is captioned "The Soul of the Red Cross," reads:

To bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations—this is the task of the Red Cross. The physical part of the task is immediate, tangible, and urgent—to care for the wounded, the hungry, and the homeless.

But when this task of alleviating the physical sufferings of mankind is finished, a greater task remains. For there remains the great work of healing the spirit of the nations, of purging men's hearts of hate and suspicion and revenge, and of freeing their minds from the bondage of narrow nationalism and selfish materialism.

For a nation is more than its land and its people. It is great or small as it has a vision, a purpose, and a will to serve. There are nations which accomplish much in material things and gain neither satisfaction at home nor friends abroad, for their accomplishment is selfish, and for nations as well as for men it profiteth little to gain a kingdom or a world if it loseth its soul. And there are nations in which the springs of human sympathy flow free—and run to waste into the ground again—for they are not controlled or directed. But again there are nations where these springs of human sympathy well up from the ground and where they can be turned to make the world a better place to live in. We are such a nation and the Red Cross is the agent that stands at the flood gates and directs the stream of human kindness, undiminished, on to the waste places.

A nation whose soul is tried grows a greater soul, for humanity, like many other things in nature, increases its strength with use. And this is the purpose of the Red Cross. It is a congregation of service, a fellowship of humanity, in which every person can enlarge his or her satisfaction in life by doing the things most worth while, and doing them in company with so many millions that the whole nation will take on a new aspect. The Red Cross is the soul of the nation. In so far as we give to it service, the soul of the nation takes on a new and great aspect. It is a vision to fill men's minds and stir their souls, and, out of a war that destroys, kindle a fire to remake our nation on a plane that we had not even before considered, for of these days of emotion have loosened the generous energies of the people to great endeavors.

The Red Cross must help them lift up their eyes from the horrors and the hell of this war and fix them upon the possible achievements of a federation of the nations. It must make these achievements as real and tangible as the objectives of a military campaign. It must attack and pursue them with the vigor and discipline of a military organization. If the Red Cross can do this, can provide such a moral equivalent for war, it will not only heal the nation's wounds, but achieve just and lasting peace.

The Red Cross will plead for service, record humanity at its best, outline the vision of a greater nation in the non-material fields, cheer the despondent, and direct the wandering good intention. It is the tie that binds the far separated acts of service together, until the little trickles of humanity shall all come together in a vast stream of human sympathy so pure and powerful as to accomplish a new thing on earth.

Article on Canadian Work.

The article on the Canadian Red Cross was written by Miss Dorothy McIlwraith, and is entitled "The Canadian Red Cross Carries On." It deals with the entire scope of Red Cross activities in the Dominion, and points out many of the war lessons which Canada's society can teach America's organization. The work of the British Red Cross is described by Ian Malcolm, M. P., one of its most prominent workers, while there is a story dealing with work in France which is in the form of letters written by a young American nurse to her parents in America. Miss Rosalie Slaughter Morton of the Vanderbilt Clinic is the author of the article which tells of the hospital ship service of the French.

Of the many posters which are reproduced in colors the most striking is one which shows Cardinal Mercier as "The protector of the Belgian sufferers," the caption under which reads, "The Martyr Priest, Cardinal Mercier," typifying the spirit of the nation, protects his martyred flock from the ravages of the invading Hun.

"The Allies' Number" of the Red Cross Magazine will be on sale on all news stands at 20 cents a copy.

The New York County Chapter of the Red Cross reports that the demands on it were never greater than at the present time. Subscriptions to the chapter's war fund should be addressed to the headquarters office of the chapter at 889 Fifth Avenue.

Flatbush Red Cross.

The Flatbush branch of the American Red Cross, with offices at 676 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, has received for its war fund a total of more than $5,500 to date. Of this amount $2,866.77 has been expended, leaving a balance on hand of more than $2,500. The administrative expenses of the branch to date have been less than $150. In addition to its other activities the branch has made nearly 70,000 surgical dressings, of which about 39,000 have already been shipped to the allied forces in France, leaving a surplus of about 29,000 dressings for future disposal. The branch has also made 3,600 miscellaneous garments, including 1,500 hospital garments

Miss Louise G. Zabriskie, 878 Flatbush Avenue, is the Chairman, and Mrs. Edmund H. Driggs, the Treasurer of the Flatbush Red Cross. The sub-committee Chairmen are Miss Jane McKee, Miss Anna Wilbur, Mrs. Mathilde Kunz, Miss Elizabeth Langford, and Mrs. John Roberts. Mrs. Lewis H. Pounds, Mrs. Lewis T. Reed are the Vice Chairmen, and Misses Carola H. Brown and Edith Brown the Secretaries of the branch. All subscriptions should be addressed to the branch headquarters at 676 Flatbush Avenue.

Red Cross Civilian Relief.

The Red Cross Civilian Relief Committee for Manhattan and the Bronx, 30 East Thirty-sixth Street, of which Mrs. John M. Glenn is the Chairman, and Miss Edna J. Wakefield the Secretary, has issued the following statement for the information of the men who are serving with the American military forces:

The American Red Cross exists for the purpose of adding to the comfort and well-being of the nation's soldiers and sailors and those near and dear to them.

The Red Cross has organized base hospitals in various parts of the country, equipping them with all the modern appliances for the relief and care of our sick and wounded. It is accumulating great stores of surgical dressings, hospital clothing, comfort bags, and other necessaries for those who are injured in the country's service, and is providing comfortable quarters for their care during convalescence.

Red Cross Civilian Relief Committees in all parts of the country are charged with the duty of safeguarding the homes of men called to the colors.

The committee for Manhattan and the Bronx will try to see to it that no person who is dependent upon a man in active service suffers as a result of his absence. This work will not be limited to the giving of material relief, such as money, food, clothing, but will include the furnishing of friendly aid to meet any situation in which the committee may be of service.

If your family at home has sufficient means to satisfy its needs you will not, of course, expect us to provide for it. We shall gladly share our funds with families in financial straits, expending carefully, however, the money intrusted to us.

We ask the co-operation and good will of every man in any branch of the service. If your people at home encounter any difficulties advise them to get in touch with this office. We have a corps of people picked for their good sense and good judgment to help solve any vexing family problem which may arise; able lawyers who will give legal service; experienced physicians who will give medical attention; business men who will help settle questions relating to insurance or to real or personal property.

The Red Cross is an arm of the War Department and is acting as an agency to equalize, as far as possible, the war's burdens, which fall unequally upon the families of the men in camp, at the front, and on the high seas.

The committee congratulates you upon the part you are taking in the war against military despotism and wishes you the best of luck.

MARY WILLCOX GLENN, President.

National Allied Relief.

The National Allied Relief Committee, subscriptions to which should be sent to James A. Blair, Jr., the Treasurer, at 360 Madison Avenue, acknowledges these recent contributions of $100 or more:

Mrs. S. V. Harkness	$1,000
Miscellaneous	2,847
Mrs. E. W. Warren	100
Mrs. A. A. Duncan	100
Mrs. W. D. Sloane	250
Mrs. K. W. Mc-Kurdy	100
Anonymous	300
Mrs. J. H. Bromley	100
F. W. Lyman	200
Ellen De F. Gladding	100
Louisa Wadsworth	100
Mrs. A. M. Young	100
Mrs. J. D. Parsons, Jr.	100
Samuel Bird, Jr.	100
Mrs. S. Clarkson	100
Clara E. Comstock	100
Miss Mary B. McDowell	100
Sarah E. Seabury	100
Mrs. N. A. Pomeroy	100
Mary M. Sherman	100
Anonymous	500
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cope	770
Mrs. A. C. Walker	100
Mrs. R. H. White	100
Miss Alice H. Forbes	500
E. M. Brewer	100
G. A. Peabody	100

Duryea War Relief.

The Duryea War Relief, (Secours Duryea,) 259 Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. Nina L. Duryea is the President and Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, the Treasurer, has received new contributions amounting to $515.30. Mrs. Charles H. Ditson is the Secretary and Mrs. Seth Barton French the Vice President of the committee.

Belgian War Prisoners.

The Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany, of which James A. Blair, Jr., 360 Madison Avenue, is the Treasurer, has received new contributions amounting to $144.75.

French Heroes Fund.

The French Heroes Fund, 360 Madison Avenue, has received additional gifts amounting to more than $1,400. James A. Blair, Jr., 360 Madison Avenue, is the Treasurer of the fund.

Secours National Fund.

The Secours National Fund of France, which provides relief for the women and children of France, has received in the United States to date contributions amounting to more than $324,000. Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, is the Treasurer of the American Committee of the fund. These recent gifts of $100 or more are acknowledged by Mrs. Warren:

Miscellaneous	$1,031
J. L. Severance	250
Miss E. Scoville	200
Miss M. F. Scoville	200
H. G. Keasbey	$100
Mrs. L. A. Frothingham	100
Mr. and Mrs. W. Emerson	200

Training France's Maimed.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, of which Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies is the head, has collected to date more than $312,200. All subscriptions should be addressed to Mrs. Baylies at the Hotel Biltmore.

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, the Treasurer, at 360 Madison Avenue, has received these contributions of $100 or more:

Miscellaneous	$2,208
G. L. Hall	250
J. L. Severance	250
H. G. Keasbey	100
C. G. Blake	100
W. W. Eastick	100
W. C. Comstock	100
S. S. Spaulding	100
Dr. C. H. Chetwood	$100
Miss E. F. Williams	100
Mr. and Mrs. A. Welch	100
I. J. Luther	100

For Polish Scholars.

Contributions to the University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund last week amounted to $851, toward which Miss Frances R. Morse, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. F. H. Cone, Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham, and a friend each donated $100. This fund provides relief for Polish professors, scientists, scholars, and students who are refugees and destitute because of the war. Subscriptions should be made payable to the Fifth Avenue Bank and sent to Mme. Jane Arctowska, 33 West Forty-second Street.

War Babies' Cradle.

Mrs. Jules M. Bache, the Treasurer of the War Babies' Cradle, 360 Madison Avenue, which fund receives contributions to be used in providing à bed, food, ten days' nursing and care during the confinement of destitute French women, whose husbands are fighting at the front, acknowledges new gifts amounting to more than $850. The gifts included a check for $500 from Laura C. Williams.

Polish Victims' Fund.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, has been increased to a total collected of more than $882,000. Recent donations included $100 from J. M. Hixon and $100 from the Presbyterian Church at Sewickley, Penn.

Serbian Hospitals' Fund.

The Serbian Hospitals' Fund, 1 Madison Avenue, of which Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Serbian Minister of Switzerland, is the head, and Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company, the Treasurer, has collected in the United States to date nearly $100,000. Recent gifts to the fund included twenty cases of clothing for Serbian refugees in France and Switzerland, the gifts coming from the Buffalo Red Cross, the Richmond, Va., War Relief Association, Mrs. Barrett Browning, and Mrs. R. H. Woodward. The fund has also received a check for $2,050 from the Baltimore Allied Exhibition and $250 from Mrs. Horatio Hathaway.

The Central Committee.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Harry Fischel, Treasurer, 51 Chambers Street, has received new gifts totaling more than $14,300. The gifts of $100 or more follow:

Springfield, Mass., Com.	$6,000
Jersey City Com.	1,000
Miscellaneous	1,258
Buffalo Com.	1,000
J. Daily News	882
Designated Institutions	728
Designated persons	346
Dayton Com.	750
Hibbing S. of P. A. Society	134
Y. P. H. A., Crystal Falls	$200
Norwich Com.	192
Hartford Com.	100
Tulsa Com.	317
Marinette Com.	217
St. Joseph Com.	500
Sydney, Can., D. of I.	100
Sterling Com.	200
H. Fischel	100

Fund for French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, 122 Madison Avenue, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is the Chairman, and Miss Anne Morgan, the Treasurer, has received new contributions amounting to more than $2,200. The gifts of $100, or more, follow:

Miscellaneous	$1,740
American R. C.	300
Miss May Haughton	$100

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 1 Madison Avenue, of which Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer, has received these recent donations of $100, or more:

E. Levering	$2,950
Anonymous	2,500
S. M. Mc.	1,000
G. L. Milliken	1,500
Tacoma Com.	1,200
Seattle Com.	1,000
T. H. Brewer	250
C. H. Osgood	100
Miss A. D. Merrill	100
"Jersey"	100
Pres. Ch., Sewickley	100
Fall River people	261
Westchester Cong. Church	100
Nevada, Mo., Pres. S. S.	150
A. D. A., Yokohama	307
Sumter, S. C., Pr. Church	116
Telfeyan & Co.	300
J. S. Appleby	$100
Miss M. A. Sharpe	100
C. E. Zeanna	200
Cowl	250
W. R. Wood	100
E. B. Johnson	112
A. H. Lybyer	193
Mary F. Whitney	100
Brownsville, Tenn., people	214
Montgomery, West Va., Com.	181
Oakland Com.	807
Morgantown Com.	193
T. C. Day & Co.	136
Bedford Park Pres. Church	117
1st M. E. Ch., New Phila., Ohio	112
Col. Springs Exc. Nat. Bank	103
Mrs. H. Ellis	105
E. S. Kassing	128

Le Bien Etre du Blesse.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the President, and John Munroe & Co., the Treasurers, of Le Bien Etre du Blesse, acknowledge new gifts amounting to more than $1,400. All donations should be sent to the Treasurer at 360 Madison Avenue. Gifts of $100, or more follow:

Miscellaneous	$325
Anonymous	250
Miss Arguello	100
Miss Van Dyck	100
Miss M. A. Miller	100
Mary Sustin	$100
Miss Montgomery	100
H. A. Keasbey	100
Dr. De Kerlor	100
Mrs. W. Irwin	100

French Tuberculosis Victims.

The French Tuberculosis War Victims Fund, of which Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $121,300. All subscriptions should be sent to Mr. Sabin at 360 Madison Avenue. Recent gifts included one of $100 from Henry G. Keasbey.

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., 542 Fifth Avenue, New York, of which Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman is President, announces the receipt of a letter during the past week from the Queen of England, acknowledging cases Nos. 4991 to 5000.

Buckingham Palace,
June 27, 1917.

Dear Madam: I am commanded by the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., and to ask you to convey to the members of the British War Relief Association an expression of her Majesty's grateful thanks for the ten cases of hospital supplies which they have been kind enough to send for distribution among some of the hospitals in England.

The Queen is much touched by the kindly thought which has prompted this gift, and she desires me to assure the members that the generous and useful comforts will be highly appreciated by our sailors and soldiers. I am, yours faithfully,

EDWARD WALLINGTON,
Secretary to H. M. the Queen.

Henry Clews, Treasurer, acknowledges the following donations:

Mrs. W. M. Van Norden	$390
L. G. Hamersley	$100
Various	235

American Huguenot Committee.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, 105 East Twenty-second Street, is the General Secretary, acknowledges for the American Huguenot Committee the following new gifts of $100 or more, to be applied to the relief of the Huguenot churches in France and Belgium.

J. L. Severance	$500
Miscellaneous	279
Mrs. W. P. Welcher	100
Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Hazletine	$100

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid for the Collection of Clothing for Victims of the War in France, 293 Fifth Avenue, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the Chairman and A. Seton Post, Jr., the Treasurer, has collected to date nearly $100,000. The committee has shipped since its organization 9,155 cases of clothing and other relief supplies to France, and in addition to its other activities has taken over the support of 240 French war orphans.

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides comfort kits, costing $2 each, for the soldiers of France, has collected to date $216,283. Francis Roche, the Vanderbilt Hotel, is Treasurer of the fund.

American Students' Committee.

The American Students' Committee of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and Julian's Academy, who are serving their country at the front, and their families, has collected to date more than $30,675. The fund provides as well comfort kits, consisting of sweaters, scarfs, tobacco, &c., for the soldiers. Recent gifts total $1,075. Subscriptions should be sent to Henry R. Sedgwick, Treasurer, 107 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

Fatherless of France.

The New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, of which Miss Luisita Leland, 503 Park Avenue, is Chairman and W. W. Price, 111 Broadway, the treasurer, has collected to date over $233,526. Children are supported at the rate of $30.50 a year; the names and addresses of children are given to subscribers on request. Donations of over $100, recently received, follow:

Mrs. E. Walker	$116
Miss M. E. Shotwell and Mrs. J. H. Hall	109
"For our Ally"	217
Mr. and Mrs. J. Onativia, Jr., and Mrs. H. Alexander	109
Miss L. Leland	200
Anonymous	300
Miss L. S. Rachman and Miss E. E. Mang	110
H. G. Keasbey	$100
Miss S. H. Wells and "others"	100
"Random Farm" and Miss A. Clement	102
Mrs. K. M. Ladd	
Mrs. G. R. Pelton	101
"For 15 Orphans"	448
Mrs. W. B. Tooker	730
Mrs. J. S. Hoyt and Mrs. F. C. Lloyd	110

British Red Cross.

The American Committee of the British Red Cross, of which C. S. Le Poer Trench is the Chairman, and Edward S. Marston, 22 William Street, the Treasurer, announce new contributions totaling about $3,000. The amount includes $2,329, the proceeds of a Staten Island cricket match played on Decoration Day, and $640 from the Margaret P. Murray Chapter of the Daughters of the British Empire.

British-American War Relief.

The British - American War Relief Fund, 5 East Fifty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. Lucy C. Whitridge is Acting President and Henry J. Whitehouse the Treasurer, acknowledges new gifts amounting to $3,739. The donations of $100, or more, follow:

Phila. Com.	$3,000
Macdougal Alley Festa	532
R. J. MacLaughlin	$100
Various	107

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, 20 Exchange Place, of which Louis Marshall is the Chairman and Arthur Lehman the Treasurer, acknowledges the following additional contributions to the $10,000,000 fund the committee is raising for the relief of the Jewish war sufferers of Europe:

Detroit Com.	$40,000
Cincinnati Com.	40,000
Houston Com.	10,000
W. Penn. Com.	10,000
Los Angeles Com.	5,000
Seattle Com.	5,000
Galveston Com.	2,500
No. 750, F. and A. M.	2,000
Indianapolis Com.	2,000
Newark, Ohio, Com.	1,000
El Paso Com.	1,000
Atlantic C. Com.	1,000
Altoona Com.	840
Tampa Com.	600
Seacliff Com.	325
Berlin, N. H., Com.	502
H. S. Rosenbaum	500
Hibbing Com.	459
Port Huron Com.	338
Seaford Com.	295
Athens, Ga., Com.	283
Fort Worth Com.	250
H. A. Dix	250
Gosling & Hahn Co.	250
W. Fischman	$250
M. D. Adelson	250
Portland, Me., Com.	225
Niag. Falls Com.	207
Mrs. De W. J. Selligman	200
Ansholm Cong.	200
A. J. Com.	200
Marks, Rothenberg Co.	200
Beth H. Hagodel of Brownsville	168
Wichita Falls Com.	151
Sherman Com.	134
Samuel Stores	125
Natchez Com.	113
Hirshberg Bros.	100
A Jerseyman	100
L. J. Horwitz	100
Frankenberg Bros. & Newman	100
S. Cooper	100
E. J. Barnett	100
Meyer Brothers	100
Wisner-Klein Co.	100
J. M. Schain	100
Am. Ex. Cigar Co.	100

American Artists' Committee.

William A. Coffin, 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, the Chairman of the American Artists' Committee of One Hundred, which is co-operating with La Fraternité des Artistes of Paris, announced yesterday that the committee's fund, which is distributed under the direction of the fraternité, of which M. Léon Bonnat is President, for the relief of the families of French soldier-artists, has now reached a total of $50,528.36. The sum of $12,000 was realized from the sale by the American Art Association on May 3 and 4 of works contributed by members of the committee and others. This amount has been cabled to Paris and receipt acknowledged.

At the suggestion of Mr. Coffin, made some time ago to the Executive Committee of the fraternité and warmly approved by the officers of that body, the American funds are being largely used for the nourishment and support of little boys and girls, the children of artists who have fallen on the field of honor, or who, while at the front, are unable to provide for their necessities. The Fifth Avenue Bank is the committee's depository, and remittances to Paris are made through Morgan, Harjes & Co.

Recent gifts to the fund, of which William Bailey Faxon, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, is the Treasurer, included the following of $100 or more:

Miss C. Beaux	$510
J. G. Agar	300
Nat'l Arts Club	280
E. C. Moore, Jr.	100
C. Gilbert	$100
Miss L. F. Emmet	
Various	200

Central Committee Report.

A financial report, brought down to date, showing collections of more than $2,000,000 from 36,288 separate sources and contributors, was made public yesterday by the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, of which Harry Fischel is the Treasurer and the offices of which are at 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

The exact collections amount to $2,047,122.62 and the total expenses covering the collection and distribution of this sum, from Oct. 8, 1914, to July 15, 1917, have been less than $70,000, or a little more than 3 per cent.—a percentage probably not equaled by any philanthropic organization, when the vast number of contributors are taken into consideration.

Of the receipts, $1,401,230.49 was sent to the Joint Distribution Committee of the Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, of which Felix M. Warburg is Chairman, for distribution in Europe, for Jewish war relief by that committee. There have also been direct remittances for refugee rabbis, teachers and children in the Yeshivas and Talmud Toras of $49,947.23.

For general relief in Palestine the committee has sent $18,659. Institutions in Palestine have received $8,315, and $11,000 has gone to the Palestine Fund, while $5,307 was used for general Jewish relief in Austria-Hungary prior to the entrance of the United States into the war.

In addition to all these remittances the Central Committee has directly remitted $180,911.99 to institutions in Palestine designated specifically by the contributors and has sent to individuals designated by relatives or others $147,198.55.

Red Cross Surgical Dressings.

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross, recognizing the extent and value of the work of women, has established a Women's Bureau with headquarters at Washington. The director of this bureau will be Miss Florence M. Marshall, director of the Manhattan Trade School and formerly a member of the Federal Commission on Vocational Education. With her will be associated the following Advisory Committee: Mrs. William K. Draper, Chairman; Miss Mary Goodwillie of Baltimore, Vice Chairman; Miss Mabel Boardman, Washington; Mrs. Joseph M. Cudahy, Chicago; Mrs. Frank J. Hammar, St. Louis; Mrs. Leonard Wood, Charleston; Miss Lavinia H. Newell, Boston; Mrs. William H. Crocker, San Francisco, and Mrs. Preston S. Arkwright of Atlanta. The purpose of this bureau is to develop all types of work which may be undertaken by lay women, both at chapter workrooms and auxiliaries and in the rural districts where chapter affiliation may not be convenient or possible. The making and teaching of surgical dressings, heretofore under the Bureau of Nursing Service, will be taken over by the Women's Bureau. The bureau has undertaken the standardization of making of hospital garments, knitted articles and refugee garments, and in the course of a few weeks new standards superseding all others will be announced.

There is an urgent demand in Europe for surgical dressings, and New York County Chapter officials issue a special appeal to all local organizations to forward supplies of these on hand as promptly as possible to the nearest branch warehouse. There is a special need for Class A dressings, which include gauze bandages, compresses and pads, rolls, wipes or sponges, drains, laparotomy pads with tapes and knitted wipes or sponges. The New York Chapter workrooms can use all volunteers who can devote all or part time to making these dressings. The need for surgical dressings will constantly increase during the progress of the war, and particularly after our troops get into the thick of the fighting, which may occur before we expect it. Workrooms at 411 Fifth Avenue are open evenings until 10 o'clock to those who cannot come during the day time.

Women Invited to Knit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Navy Comforts Unit has just been started in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, and we invite all residents of the district to contribute toward the purchase of wool, and all women in the district to knit with us. We will teach them where necessary. When Winter comes it will be pleasant to think that we helped in protecting the men from the icy winds in the northern seas. It costs about $2 for the wool to supply a man with jacket, helmet, wristlets and socks.

As the Central Committee has given us the battleship Missouri to supply with knitted articles, the women from Missouri in New York would probably like to know this and knit with us, and the men from Missouri in New York would contribute toward the purchase of the wool to make comfortable the men on the battleship named for their home State. The Government does not supply the wool. Both labor and wool are contributed.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT NAVY COMFORTS UNIT
211.
KATRINA ELY TIFFANY,
Chairman, 77 West Forty-seventh Street.
New York, July 25, 1917.

Godmothers Wanted for American Soldiers.

With the ever-increasing number of American soldiers being sent to France I am asking the women of America to co-operate with me in forming an "American Godmothers' League for American Soldiers."

There is no subscription. Each member undertakes to send a soldier a weekly newspaper and every three or four weeks to write to him and to send him a small parcel, which will be personally acknowledged.

As many of our men have no one to send to them, or have people that cannot afford to do so, I have prepared a small list of the most desirable articles to be sent.

It is requested that all inquiries shall include a self-addressed stamped envelope for reply.

MRS. W. LEONARD DAVIS.
570 Park Avenue, New York.
July 25, 1917.

AMERICAN TELLS OF MESSINES

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, July 4.—"I don't say we tunnelers did it all at Messines, you understand—not a bit. But we did our bit," said one of the few Anzacs who are of American birth—Nathaniel R. Hammond, sapper in the Australian Mining Corps, otherwise known at the front as "the Wombats." The nickname is from the burrowing habits of the Australian animal, the wombat.

Thanks largely to the arduous and risky labors of "the Wombats" for many months previously the main German position at Wytschaete was blown asunder the middle of June, but unluckily for Hammond he was not there to see the tremendous upheaval, having been invalided back to the Commonwealth. Hammond stands 6 feet 4½ inches and is a native of Utah. He is an expert in railroad construction work.

Hammond and his fellow-soldiers were dispatched to the front in May, 1916. After two months of underground work his superiors found that he was so tall that he would be better employed outside than inside the shafts being constructed, so he was put on a "dump job." That is to say, he was one of a detail of men whose duty it was to bring up supplies—mostly lumber and sandbags—to the tunnelers.

It was a star shell which at last brought about his undoing. In the pitch blackness which abruptly followed it he lost his bearings and rolled off a duck board and down a bank. He bruised one of his legs so badly that he was sent back to Sydney, but a few days ago he was discharged practically well. Speaking of the operations which rent Messines ridge, Hammond said:

"We were divided into three tunneling companies, and after being reinforced by a number of British troops were distributed along a distance of approximately twenty-five miles. At intervals we sunk shafts and drove a series of tunnels in the direction of the German lines. Communication was established between the various shafts by means of crosscuts. As each tunnel was completed mines were laid in readiness to be exploded by electricity. The work was in progress for twelve months and many of the mines were laid six and seven months ago.

"A new explosive is being used. It is a British invention, but I do not know the constituent parts except, of course, that guncotton is used. It is far more powerful than gelignite or nitro-glycerine and does untold damage.

"The Australians commenced tunneling under Hill 60 as far back as May of last year. At one place the Australians' work was carried on month after month without arousing the slightest suspicion among the Germans, and they continued to tunnel straight ahead. One shaft was 35 feet deep, and we succeeded in extending several tunnels 1,400 feet under the German lines. That work had been accomplished when I left the front last November and other preparations were in progress for the great offensive. We tunneled right under the German lines, under their supports, their dugouts, and their machine gun emplacements without our work being discovered."

The Westcott Six

Can You Afford to Own a Cheaper Car?

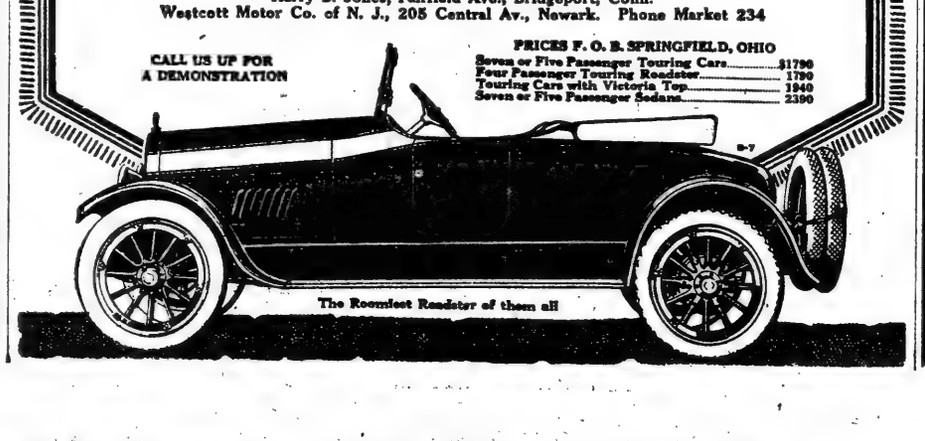
THE COST of maintaining a motor car is of far greater importance than the list price. The Westcott, while comparing favorably with other high-grade automobiles in first cost, is incomparably less expensive to maintain.

Examine the details. Note that every unit represents the highest developments of engineering science as applied to its particular purpose. Note the liberal use of aluminum and chrome vanadium steel. Note the perfect lubrication of every moving part, and remember that imperfect lubrication is the most fruitful source of all motor car depreciation, breakage and expense.

The perfect balance of the Westcott Six, its low suspension, its spring construction, the final drive with all torque stresses relieved from axles and springs, the compensated action of springs and brakes, the vibrationless Continental Motor with cylinders 3½" bore by 5¼" stroke, the oversize dimensions of all essential parts,—these all make for daily economy and long life.

A thermostat controls the water circulation, maintaining the engine at maximum efficiency under all weather conditions, and reducing consumption of gasoline and oil to lowest terms. The Delco System of Starting, Lighting and Ignition is practical perfection. The upholstery is of the finest leather, dull finished, durable and beautiful. Painting and finishing are done with reference to permanent protection no less than to adornment.

The Westcott Six will give you more miles per dollar than any other car of its class.



PRICES F. O. B. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Seven or Five Passenger Touring Cars	$1790
Four Passenger Touring Roadster	1790
Touring Cars with Victoria Top	1940
Seven or Five Passenger Sedans	2390

Westcott Motor Car Sales Corp.

1848 Broadway, N. Y., Circle Bldg. Phone Col. 8645
W. S. Campbell, 47 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 8544.
Pearl Auto Co., 98-104 Commerce St., New Haven, Conn.
Harry S. Jones, Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
Westcott Motor Co. of N. J., 205 Central Av., Newark. Phone Market 234

Velie Six

On "Dress Parade"

It is our pride that, of all the cars in our territory, the Velies are running the smoothest, riding the easiest, going over the hardest roads and showing the lowest upkeep of all cars—bar none.

The Velie Biltwel Six does this, because: It has the powerful, silent, supple, Special Velie-Continental motor — Timken axles front and rear—multiple disc clutch—long, underslung springs—every feature tested and proved. Its beauty is distinctive, its finish unsurpassed.

Eight body styles to meet every individual requirement.

5-Passenger Touring Car, $1185
7- " (124-inch Wheelbase), $1650

Immediate Deliveries

Garland Automobile Co.
1883 Broadway, at 62d St., N.Y.
PHONE COL. 5596

SPEAR & COMPANY

Uptown—22-24-26 West 34th St. Downtown—6th Ave. at 16th St.



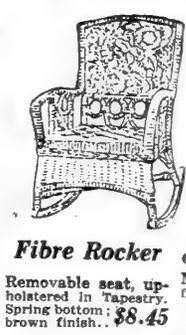
Solid Mahogany Floor Lamp Gold or Ivory Finish with 22 in. Silk Empire Shade; 6 colors. Value, $15. $1 Cash, $2 Monthly. $9.95



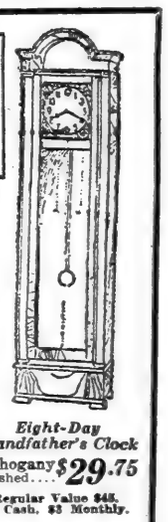
Solid Mahogany Priscilla Sewing Stand $3.95

All the Home Furnishings You Need Are Here—Come!

You may put these prices and these articles alongside the usual furniture values. Point for point they will stand out and win your approval because of extra good quality and newness of style. Your money is here to take back if you are not delighted.
You have 90 days, 6 months, a year or longer to pay for any bill of goods.



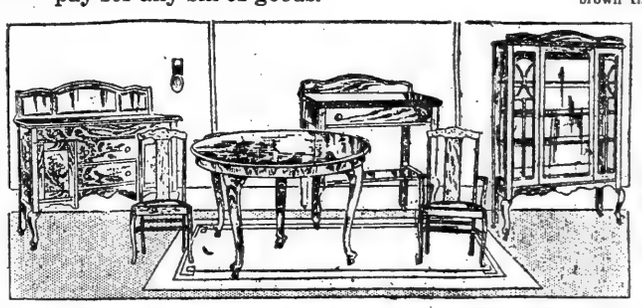
Fibre Rocker Removable seat, upholstered in Tapestry. Spring bottom; brown finish.. $8.45



Eight-Day Grandfather's Clock Mahogany finished..... $29.75 Regular Value $45. $3 Cash, $3 Monthly.



White Enamel Bed Outfit This Bed, in all sizes, with 2-inch posts and ⅞-inch fillers. Sanitary Spring and combination Mattress. The three pieces complete..... $14.75 $1 Cash, $2 Monthly.

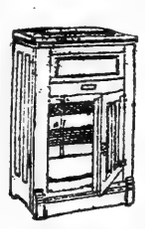


10-Piece Queen Anne Jacobean Dining Room Suite Consisting of 54 in. Buffet, 48 in. Dining Table with 6 ft. extension; Arm Chair, and 5 Side Chairs, covered in Brown Genuine Spanish Leather..... $10 Cash, $3 Monthly $129.75



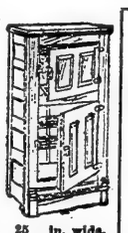
Dining Table and 6 Chairs Consists of 6-foot Extension Table with 42-in. top in Golden Oak, and 6 chairs, upholstered with genuine Brown Spanish Leather slip seats. $2 Cash $29.75 $3 Monthly

Closed 1 P. M. Saturdays



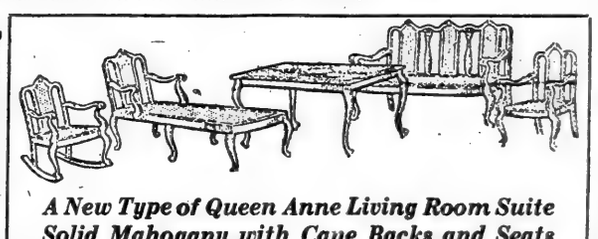
Refrigerators $2 Cash $3 Monthly

Those illustrated are white enamelled lined, have sanitary mesh shelves, perfectly cleansable, sanitary flues, drain pipe, ice rack and provision shelves.



26 in. wide, 16½ in. deep, 42 in. high. $14.95

25 in. wide, 17½ in. deep, 51 in. high. $19.75



A New Type of Queen Anne Living Room Suite Solid Mahogany with Cane Backs and Seats Settee, $29.75; Chair, $16.75; Rocker, $16.75; Chaise Longue, $28.75; Library Table, $24.75..... $10 Cash, $8 Monthly $116.75



Windsor Rocker Mahogany finish $6.25



Tapestry Covered Library Suite Mahogany base, spring body, filled with MOSS AND HAIR; TAPESTRY COVERED; 80-inch sofa..... $20 Cash, $10 Monthly $189.75



*Four-Post

HUGE AMERICAN AIR FLEET, COSTING $600,000,000, ASSURED

Vast Organization, With Hundreds of Experts, Already Planning to Drive Germany from the Skies—Promises to Our Allies Have Been Kept.

IN THE enthusiasm which has been aroused over the appropriation of $640,000,000 for military aeronautics and the plans for creating a tremendous air fleet to drive Germany from the skies and to win the war in the air, public interest has manifested itself in demands for information as to how many planes are to be built, how many men trained to fly them, and how soon the air squadrons can be on their way to Europe, with no apparent thought of the task in the way of organization which the fulfillment of these plans entails.

For months, however, the military authorities in Washington have been devoting themselves to a solution of this problem and the Intelligence Section, Airplane Division, United States Army Air Service, has now issued a pamphlet giving in concise, yet comprehensive, form the details of organization by which the airplane fleet is to be created and manned.

Just above on this page appears a chart, also prepared by the Intelligence Section, showing the interrelation of various branches of the service which is to expend $640,000,000 on American aviation and all of which centre in President Wilson. And to supplement this the pamphlet contains a table showing the personnel of these branches.

Aeronautical work in the army is conducted primarily and directly by the Signal Corps, whether the work lies under the heading of aviation or aerostation, and for purposes of explanation the official pamphlet divides it into eight divisions comprising the Airplane Division, Aircraft Engineering Division, Finance and Supply Division, Aero Personnel Division, School of Military Aeronautics Division, Construction Division, Balloon Division, and Radio Division.

The activities of all these divisions come under the authority of the Signal Corps and the army aero work is supplemented by the co-operation of the navy in the Joint Army and Navy Board of Aero Cognizance, the Joint Army and Navy Board for Rigid Dirigibles, and the Joint Army and Navy Board for Design and Specifications, these three directly responsible to the Secretaries of War and Navy; by the co-operation of the Aircraft Production Board, a subsidiary of the Council of National Defense, and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Of these co-operating boards the Aircraft Production Board is of the greatest importance in relation to its influence on the creation of the army's aviation program and on the successful prosecution of this. It has come to be regarded as the chief governmental authority on matters aeronautical. In it originated the present plan to build and equip great squadrons of airplanes for overseas service, and by it has been brought about much of the advancement toward the fulfillment of this program.

According to the official announcement, "this board has no legal authority and its work is advisory only, but its recommendations are made effective through the Finance and Supply Division, which asks the approval of the Aircraft Production Board as to qualifications of the manufacturer to whom it is tentatively about to award a contract." So the power conferred on it by the reference to it of proposals of the Finance and Supply Division actually gives it practical control over the whole Government program.

"The function of this board, organized by the Council of National Defense," says the official announcement, "is to consider the situation in relation to the quantity production of aircraft in the United States and to cooperate with the officers of the army and navy and of other departments of the Government interested in the production and delivery to these departments of the needed aircraft in accordance with the requirements of each department."

The divisions under which the work of the Aircraft Production Board falls are noted as follows:

ENGINEERING.—To co-operate with the Aircraft Engineering Division of the army, (and with the correlative branch of the navy,) with all manufacturers, engineers, and laboratories to advance the science of aviation and aerostation and to stimulate the production of better types of aircraft.

SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDIZATIONS.—To advise and assist in such standardization of material and parts, and, as far as practicable, of types of aircraft as will aid in increasing the productive capacity of the industry in the most efficient forms of aircraft.

PRODUCTION.—To investigate sources of supply of aircraft and their materials and to assist in the formulation and execution of such plans as may be necessary to enable the Government to purchase all kinds of aircraft of the types in the quantities desired. This includes:

(a) Co-ordination of designs of all aircraft matters through officers of allied countries stationed here for that purpose.

(b) Arrangements with existing American factories as to kinds of aircraft and their component parts best suited to their organization and facilities and quantities to be built by them.

(c) Suitable arrangements, when necessary, to advance Government funds where larger contracts are considered than can be privately financed, or to make arrangements on a cost-plus basis.

(d) Utilization of such idle facilities and the erection of such new sources of supply as, in the judgment of the board, are necessary to meet the needs of the Government.

INSPECTION.—To co-operate with the aeronautic inspection organization of the army and navy and to assist in co-ordination of their present systems of inspection to the end that, if possible, there be one system, one standard, and one organization for the inspection of aircraft in this country.

AVIATION SCHOOLS.—Following the selection of sites, to advise in regard to buying or leasing the land, the preparing it for use, and the erecting of buildings.

SUPPLY DEPOTS.—Following the approval of sites, to advise in regard to the leasing of land and erecting the necessary buildings.

PRIORITY.—To advise regarding the priority of deliveries of aircraft material as between the departments in accordance with the general policy as determined by the Council of National Defense.

The duties of the other co-operating boards are of a more routine nature, the Joint Army and Navy Board of Aero Cognizance devoting itself to the formation of plans and regulations for joint development and the settlement of broad questions arising between the two services, "distinctive insignia, respective responsibilities and spheres of action, methods of co-operation, joint maneuvres, and various other allied subjects"; the Board for Rigid Dirigibles studying the design and construction of a rigid dirigible, and the Board of Design and Specifications, comprising a technical board, with decision as to respective types of aircraft.

The membership of these boards includes:

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION BOARD.
Howard E. Coffin, Chairman.

Brig. Gen. G. O. Squier, Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Sidney D. Waldon, E. A. Deeds, R. L. Montgomery, Arthur G. Cable, Secretary.

JOINT ARMY AND NAVY BOARD OF AERO COGNIZANCE.

Brig. Gen. G. O. Squier, U. S. A.; Capt. J. S. McKean, U. S. N.; Major S. M. Embick, U. S. A.; Capt. V. O. Chase, U. S. N.; Capt. G. S Marvell, U. S. N.; Major D. T. Moore, U. S. A.

JOINT ARMY AND NAVY BOARD FOR RIGID DIRIGIBLES.

Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, U. S. N.; Lieut. Col. Charles DeF. Chandler, U. S. A.; Capt. V. E. Clark, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. G. O. Squier, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. H. Towers, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. G. Child, U. S. N.; Asst. Nav. Const. Jerome C. Hunsaker, U. S. N.

JOINT ARMY AND NAVY BOARD OF DESIGN AND SPECIFICATIONS.

Lieut. A. K. Atkins, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. H. Towers, U. S. N.; Asst. Nav. Const. J. C. Hunsaker, U. S. N.; Major B. D. Foulois, U. S. A.; Major Henry Souther, U. S. R.; Capt. H. W. Harms, U. S. A.

It is on the Signal Corps, however, that the work of actual aerial operations falls, and originally this corps was composed of officers and men of the regular army, just as the infantry, cavalry, artillery, or other divisions were made up. Additional personnel has been provided now through the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, and the employment of civilians in instructive, advisory, administrative, and other capacities.

A tremendous part of the preliminary work toward creating America's great air fleet has already been taken by the Signal Corps, but the work has been little understood by the public because of the lack of official information which is now supplied.

The plan by which it is designed to fill the complement of pilots and mechanicians necessary to man the air fleet, and which is already in operation, consists primarily in the enlistment of student pilots in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps and of mechanicians in the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps. Mental and physical examinations are held to determine the candidate's fitness for flying and, if accepted, he is sent to one of the following ground schools:

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Texas University, Austin, Texas.
University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.

Student aviators are now classed as first-class privates in the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, and they receive the pay of a private, about $1 a day, with an allowance for quarters and rations. From the moment the candidate reports at the ground school his expenses are paid by the Government.

Students receive intensive instruction in aeronautical engines, telegraphy, machine guns, bombing and fighting, aerial observation and co-operation with artillery and infantry, including map reading, contract patrol and reconnoissance, army regulations and military subjects, flying with meteorology, instruments, compasses, photography, rigging, care and repair of airplanes, engines, and cameras.

Guns and other pieces of apparatus are provided for practical study, and the course lasts eight weeks. At its expiration the student attains the rank of Sergeant and is assigned to one of the various aviation school squadrons for instruction in actual flying. Sixteen of these school squadrons are operating at the present time and more are to be created. The locations of those already in operation or under investigation are:

Mineola, L. I., now operating.
Mount Clemens, Mich., now operating.
Fairfield, Ohio, now operating.
Rantoul, Ill., now operating.
South Mississippi Valley, under investigation.
San Antonio, Texas, now operating.
San Diego, Cal., now operating.
Belleville, Ill., in operation Aug. 15.
Fort Sill, Okla., being established.
One station in the Rocky Mountain region.

Aero squadrons thus formed will be fully equipped except as to airplanes and transported to England or France for advanced training. This plan may be modified in the future, but it is the intention now to give American military aviators preliminary instruction in this country and send them abroad to learn the use of warplanes. Graduated Reserve Military Aviators, or R. M. A.'s, as they are called, may also be sent to complete the personnel of aero squadrons already in process of formation or partially filled and to be maintained at points away from the war front. Such squadrons are now located at Columbus, N. M.; San Antonio, Texas; Mount Clemens, Mich.; Rantoul, Ill.; Fairfield, Ohio; Mineola, L. I.; Essington, Penn. Fort Mills, Corregidor, Philippines; Honolulu and Arcon Canal Zone. All except Mineola and Essington are regular army aero squadrons as distinct from the Reserve Aero Squadrons.

This much of the work is attended to by the Organization and Training Section of the Airplane Division, the Aero Personnel Division, the Schools of Military Aeronautics Division, the Construction Division, and the Finance and Supply Division. A division of chief importance in the army air service is the Aircraft Engineering Division. According to the official announcement:

The Aircraft Engineering Division, also reporting to the Chief Signal Officer, is divided into the following departments, in charge of an officer and a staff of commissioned assistants and civilian engineers and their assistants.

AIRPLANE SECTION.—In this department is conducted work incident to status, design, specifications for airplanes; radio equipment, photographic equipment, instruments and accessories. The testing of units of apparatus, instrumental apparatus and other is conducted under the supervision of the officer in charge and commissioned assistants of this department.

POWER PLANT SECTION.—In this department is conducted work (a) incident to the investigation and testing of new aircraft engine units in process of development by various manufacturers; (b) incident to standardizing of power plant parts, such as propeller hubs, magneto, couplings, fittings, &c.; (c) incident to special investigations in connection with engine manufacture outside of the field of members of the Inspection Section.

INSPECTION SECTION.—This department, although not fully organized, will involve the division of the country into districts, each district in charge of a commissioned officer, reporting to the officer in charge of the Inspection Department. In each district, under the officer in charge, will be a commissioned officer in charge of more important factories, with corps of civilian engineers or others qualified for the work. The inspection involves all material and manufactured articles in connection with the air service of the army.

TRANSPORT SECTION.—Within this department the special requirements of transport service incident to both heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air squadron operation are considered and means adopted whereby the manufacture of trucks and special equipment to meet all requirements are produced.

DESIGN AND EXPERIMENTATION SECTION.—This department involves the conduct at Langley Field aeronautical proving ground, of about two thousand acres, near Hampton, Va., of all experiments and tests in (a) airplanes of various types; (b) airplane engines in production, in development, or of distinctly new types; (c) radio equipment of various types and for various uses in connection with aircraft operation; (d) ordnance—tests under this heading are carried on in conjunction with and under the supervision of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.; (e) photograph experiments with all types of photographic apparatus for use in airplanes; (f) instruments and accessories.

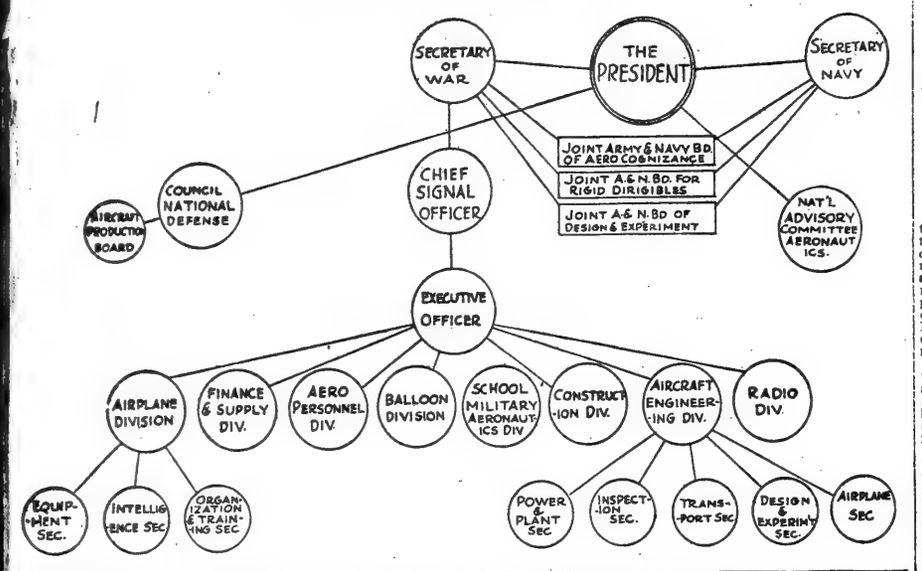
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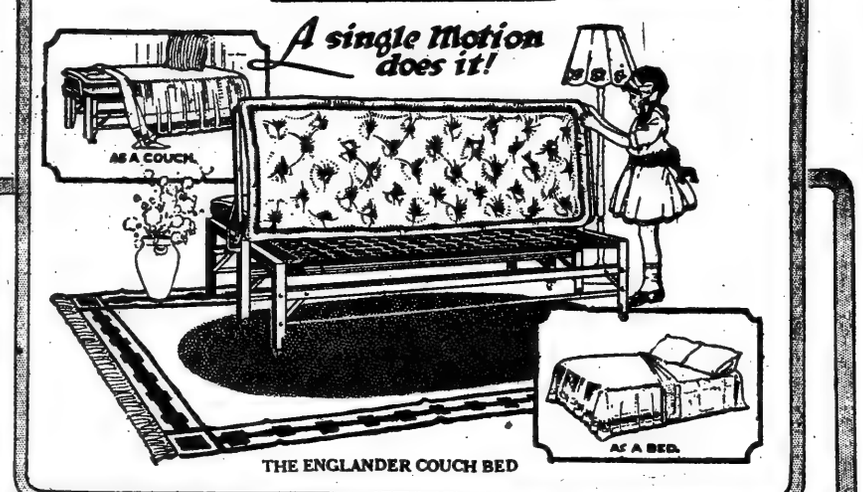
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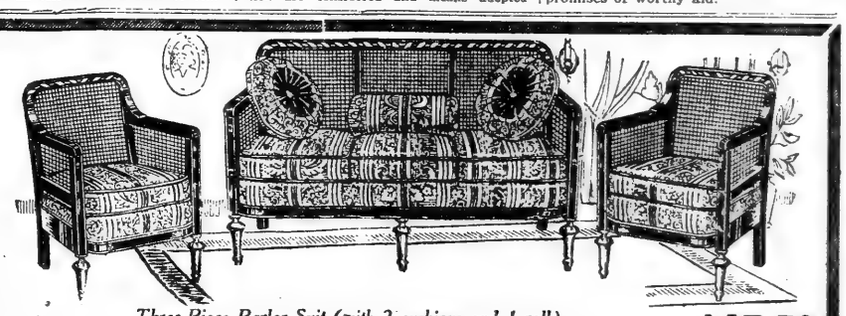
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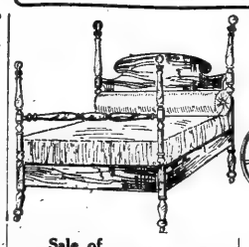
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ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE SEASON OF 1917-18

Between Seasons

THE whirligig of time frequently brings amusing changes in the theatre. Announcement was made last week that some time in November Mrs. Fiske would come to New York in a new play by Catherine Chisholm Cushing entitled "The Belle," under the joint direction of Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler. Mrs. Fiske's plans are always interesting, for she is one of the striking personalities of the American theatre, but beneath the surface of the news contained in the announcement were some smiles for those who remember their theatrical history.

A little more than a dozen years ago Mrs. Fiske became the first insurgent against the so-called theatrical syndicate; now she is to appear under the management of the firm that was the backbone of the syndicate. A little more than a dozen years ago Mrs. Fiske was making speeches about the syndicate and playing in town halls and tents rather than in their playhouses; now she will appear in their best theatres and divide the profits with her former enemies.

When Mrs. Fiske went on tour in "Leah Kleschna," after its successful presentation at the Manhattan in the Winter of 1904 and its subsequent long run there, she and her husband, Harrison Grey Fiske, had broken with the syndicate and had precipitated the long war between that camp of managers and the independents that only ended a few years ago. Her stand, no doubt, cost her much money, for the syndicate then controlled a majority of the best theatres throughout the country, and certainly it cost her a great deal of discomfort and inconvenience. In many cities she was forced to play in second and third rate theatres or in auditoriums improvised for the occasion. Unable to obtain the use of a suitable stage in Omaha, the distinguished actress crossed the river and gave her performance in Council Bluffs, a notoriously bad show town. In Salt Lake City a hall was hired, and in Los Angeles the razing of an auditorium was deferred to allow the outcasts to use it.

The spectacle of one of the cleverest of American comediennes, supported by a company of artists of the standing of George Arliss, John Mason, Frederick de Belleville, and William B. Mack, being forced to resort to such expedients is inconceivable today, but a decade ago, when Francis Wilson, James K. Hackett, Henrietta Crosman, David Belasco, the Shuberts, and other independent souls had joined the ranks of the insurgents, there were things happening almost every day worthy of the first page. The clippings from magazines and newspapers about the long contest fill many a scrapbook, but there is no truth in the rumor that Vol. I., being the record of Mrs. Fiske's individual fight against the group of managers she thought were strangling the drama, will be presented to her on the occasion of her first appearance under the direction of Klaw & Erlanger more than a dozen years after.

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Mr. Platt's Experiment.

GEORGE FOSTER PLATT'S experiment of establishing a company in Milwaukee for the presentation of a répertoire of dramas from the pens of modern authors of various nationalities is meeting with encouraging response. In a letter to THE TIMES Mr. Platt says:

"We have opened very successfully. The Schnitzler bill was received most enthusiastically, and the Shaw bill of the present week is being played to houses that increase in numbers nightly. It is too soon to determine whether the scheme is rightly set or conceived, but there is more encouragement than criticism. By criticism I mean understanding of what we are after. In this connection I have heard, for instance, that we are not 'purifying' the stage by doing the Schnitzler plays, and it seems to me that the casual theatregoer is just as much opposed as ever to pieces in one act. It will take at least five weeks to get a truly accurate line on the estimation of the public."

The American casual theatregoer has always had a deep aversion to programs of playlets. Unlike the Continental and British playgoer, he has had few opportunities of witnessing the one-acter, except such questionable examples as the varieties offered, and he has consequently looked askance at any play that did not fill the evening. But the growth in favor of the one-act drama in New York in recent years under the tutelage of Holbrook Blinn and his players, and subsequently of the Washington Square Players and similar groups, shows that the condensed drama is destined to have an American audience when other disciples like Mr. Platt have carried its gospel to the provinces. Fortunately for his experiment, only three of the seven bills his company will present in the Wisconsin city are composed of playlets.

***

Two French Theatres.

FOR the first time in its history New York will have two companies presenting French plays the coming season. When Jacques Copeau was invited by the directors of the first Théâtre Français to bring his company from the Theatre du Vieux Colombier to New York, the general impression was that Lucien Bonheur, who, with Mme. Yorska, founded the first company and continued as its director through last season, would retire.

Mr. Bonheur intends to do anything, but that, apparently. He has announced that some time in November he will begin his regular Manhattan season in a playhouse in the central theatrical district. His company will include the principal artists who appeared under his direction last year at the Garrick. Among them will be Gilda Darthy, Yvonne Garrick, Lillian Greuze, Juliet Diska, Edgar Becman, Claude Benedict, Raymond Faure, and Ginette Guerande.

A preliminary season of two weeks will be given next month in Newport, where the company has played before.

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The Return of the "Specs."

FORTY-SECOND Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, contains more playhouses than probably any other block in the world, and likewise more theatre ticket agencies, since these parasites naturally spring up where there is most to feed on. Just now the speculators are flourishing as the result of an unprecedented demand for seats for the Summer shows, and having fed on the meat of prosperity, they are growing bolder by the hour.

A half hour before curtain time until they have disposed of their stocks the south side of the street is infested with speculators. They seem to have no fear of the police, but desert their rooms and doorways, to which they were driven by the ordinance forbidding sidewalk ticket peddling, to ply their trade on passing pedestrians. They flourish "two choice seats down front" in the face of the man in the street, who may or may not be bound theatreward, rush prospective patrons alighting from motor cars, and even invade the theatre lobbies themselves when a victim appears to be weakening.

It is probably easier on nights like those of last week for the police to overlook the activities of the pirates than to haul them into court, but the public has some rights in the matter and the speculators should be subdued even at the risk of inconveniencing the police.



Laura Walker, Who Is Playing Mary Nash's Role in "The Man Who Came Back." The Melodrama Has Passed Its 400th Performance at the Playhouse and Miss Nash Is Taking a Long Vacation. Miss Walker Was Last Seen Here in "The Bubble" with Louis Mann.



A Vacation Glimpse of Marjorie Rambeau. Miss Rambeau Will Soon Give Up Her Ukulele and Canoe to Begin Rehearsals in "The Eyes of Youth," Which Will Be One of the August Productions.



Wilda Bennett, Who Will Be the Prima Donna of "The Riviera Girl," Which Will Follow the "Follies" at the New Amsterdam. After Her Last Appearance Here in "The Only Girl" Miss Bennett Appeared in Julia Sanderson's Role in "Sybil" on Tour.

BROADWAY WIG-WAGS

THE season of 1917-18 comes on apace. A week from tomorrow night the first two of the new crop of plays will be presented, and on the afternoon of that day the Columbia, chief of the burlesque houses, will reopen for the new season. The first premières, "Mary's Ankle" at the Bijou and "Friend Martha" at the Booth, will be followed the next night by "The Inner Man" at the Lyric, and throughout the remainder of the month first performances will be scattered in midseason profusion. The collapse of some of the earliest offerings because of torrid weather might bring about postponements, but unless this contingency arises the coming month will be the most active August in the history of the American stage.

Arthur Hopkins has acquired one of the theatres the Shuberts are building en bloc west of the Shubert and Booth Theatres, and will open it in September as a producing house. It is the smaller of the two, with a seating capacity of approximately 1,000, and is directly west of the Booth in Forty-fifth Street. Several names are under consideration for it. A revival of "A Successful Calamity," with William Gillette in his original rôle, will probably open the playhouse in September, and when Mr. Gillette takes to the road the following month Mr. Hopkins will make there an interesting production, the nature of which cannot be divulged now.

The larger of the two theatres will be dedicated in September by William Faversham in a production of Dion Calthrop's comedy, "The Old Country." Mr. Faversham will play the rôle originated by Gerald Du Maurier in London last season. The actor-manager will extend his activities next season, and in addition to the play in which he will appear he will produce G. B. Shaw's "Misalliance" for the first time in New York, and may revive "Man and Superman." O. P. Heggie will appear in the former.

Mr. Hopkins will place his adaptation of Hennig Berger's "The Deluge" in rehearsal this week. In addition to Henry E. Dixey the cast will include Conway Tearle, Bert Leslie, and Pauline Lord. Mr. Leslie is well known to vaudeville followers for his characterization of Hogan, the painter, and he has appeared in several musical plays, but this will be his first adventure in the realm of drama.

The Century will follow the general trend and will open earlier than last season. Sept. 24 is the tentative date for the first performance of the second in the series of Dillingham-Ziegfeld revues, while the Cocoanut Grove, the temple of the fox-trot crowning the building, will resume activities two weeks before that. Little is known of the personnel of the downstairs revue other than that Lew Fields and Raymond Hitchcock will be the principal comedians, and that Anna Pennington, George White, and Emma Haig will dance. Joseph Urban will again provide the settings, and his brilliant colorings will be augmented by those of Raphael Kirchner, who will design the costumes and paint a new set of portraits of chorus beauties for the foyer. New Wayburn will stage both shows. The interesting announcement is made that hereafter the palatial playhouse will be kept open the year 'round, which means that Mr. Ziegfeld will maintain a counterattraction to his own "Follies" next Summer. Perhaps the phenomenal business of his own revue and "Hitchy-Koo" in neighboring theatres has convinced him that there is a public for several frothy Summer entertainments.

The outcome of Mr. Hitchcock's controversy with the Century directors is still problematical. As outlined previously in these columns, the comedian was engaged for the Century show before his own revue was produced and began to make him wealthy. When he suggested that he be allowed to withdraw from the cast of the revue destined for the playhouse in Central Park West, so that he might continue with his own little show, he was reminded that it was not so nominated in the bond. His contract, it seems, was in the form of a letter of acceptance of the terms agreed upon.

An authoritative guess as to what will happen is that when "Hitchy-Koo" moves from the Cohan & Harris, which playhouse it will have to vacate after Aug. 25 to make way for "The Tailor-Made Man," it will be transferred to Mr. Dillingham's Globe. Thus, if it continues to prosper, it will be to the benefit of Mr. Dillingham, who may be able to placate his Century partner, Mr. Ziegfeld. It is further predicted that if some such friendly settlement is not reached, and the matter is taken to court and Mr. Hitchcock is ordered to appear at the Century or not at all, he will pack up his company in his old kit bag and depart the jurisdiction of the United States courts. In other words, he will go to London.

Whether Manager Hitchcock takes his troupe to the British capital or not, Frances White can go there any time she wants to and walk into a big salary and part. It is said that Albert de Courville, the London musical comedy producer, was so impressed with Miss White's contribution to "Hitchy-Koo," which he enjoyed immoderately recently, that he told her to name the salary for which she would join one of his revues.

Mr. Hitchcock, by the way, has revived his "All Dressed Up and No Place to Go" song, and has added this topical chorus as an effective exit:

We're all at sea about this German war,
"How did it start," one asks, "and what is it for?"
I'll tell you why, by heck, and you'll know it's so,
The Kaiser was all dressed up and no place to go.

Bertha Kalich will return to the stage the coming season in a play adapted by George Foster Platt from the original of Jacob Gordin, the author of "The Kreutzer Sonata," in which Mme. Kalich achieved one of her greatest successes. The Galician actress has acquired the production rights to six plays by the late Gordin.

A new play by Eugene Brieux will be acted for the first time on any stage in New York next Fall. It is called "The Unbreakable Link," and will be presented by Mme. Myriam Deroxe, an actress who, though American by birth, has acquired all of her stage experience abroad. Mme. Deroxe, who is the wife of Edward Schuler, an American newspaper man, is one of the few American graduates of the Paris Conservatoire. At the end of three months there she was awarded the Prix Ponsin, an award given the most capable and interesting pupil—usually in the third year of the course. Mme. Deroxe has acted in Paris, London, and some of the South American capitals, and her répertoire includes a number of Brieux plays. She will make her first appearance here in a playlet at the benefit at the Manhattan Opera House tomorrow night.

Henry Miller returned last week from San Francisco, where he appeared for a Summer season at the head of a company organized to produce a répertoire of plays, among them several intended for New York presentation. The engagement was most successful, and in addition to a tidy sum of California gold Mr. Miller brought back with him a new mustache. "Anthony in Wonderland," the last play produced, proved unusually promising—so promising, in fact, that the actor-manager will probably not wait until his new theatre is completed in December, but will present it as his first offering of the new season. The play is a fantasie in which Mr. Miller as the hero falls in love with a queen of the movies and helps sing a duet. In San Francisco Ruth Chatterton played the cinema actress, but as she is to tour in "Come Out of the Kitchen" she will be unable to appear in the part here.

A rumor that may or may not be true was afloat along Broadway yesterday that Geraldine Farrar had been engaged for the Century revue at a tremendous salary. The last of the sentence is really redundant since her services could not be had for less. Miss Farrar is at present in California, acting for the first of two photoplays she had contracted to make for Jesse L. Lasky. It is generally understood that she is under contract for several more years at the Metropolitan Opera House.

A Seashore Benefit.

At the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, an entertainment will be given today to raise money to build a hospital for convalescent soldiers and sailors at the beach resort. It will be under the auspices of the Long Beach branch of the American Red Cross, and some of the stage and movie folk who frequent the beach will contribute to the program. The first public showing of "The Lesson," a film featuring Norma Talmadge, will be one of the features.

THE WEEK'S EVENTS

AN entertainment for the benefit of La Mutualité Maternelle de Paris, an organization which assists poor mothers and their children, and of the Order of the Golden Cross, recently formed by the American Aeronautical Society to raise a disabled aviators' fund, will be given tomorrow night at the Manhattan Opera House. The proceeds will be divided equally between the two societies.

The program will embrace a number of interesting features. Mme. Schumann-Heink will come from her home at San Diego, Cal., to sing. In a letter announcing her willingness the diva said: "I will be more than happy to help in the cause. Anything in the world for the mothers, women and children, of whatever nation they are." Leon Rothier will give the first concert rendition of a new patriotic song by Emilie Frances Bauer, entitled "Our Flag in France," and will sing the "Evocation" from "Robert le Diable" and "La Marseillaise." The First United States Aero Squadron will attend in a body, and one of their number, Bruce Weyman, will sing a new song entitled "America, Here's My Boy," assisted by a squad of comrades in uniform. Kate Vannah will accompany John O'Malley while he sings a group of her songs written especially for the Irish tenor.

The entertainment will be the occasion of the first appearance in her native land of Mme. Myriam Deroxe of the Théâtre Femina, Paris. Mme. Deroxe, who is a graduate of the Paris Conservatoire, has heretofore always acted in French in Paris, London, and South American cities, and this will be her first English-speaking part. She will be seen in "The Foundling," a one-act drama by Geoffrey C. Stein. Thomas A. Wise will present a scene from "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and there will be other dramatic and musical numbers, in addition to a wrestling match between Dr. B. F. Roller and Tommy Draak, the Belgian wrestler.

The Screen Club, an organization whose members are recruited from all branches of the movie industry, will give the first of a series of entertainments designed to become annual affairs and to correspond to the "Gambol" of the Lambs and the "Frolic" of the Friars tonight at the Casino. The club is planning to have a new home and the proceeds will be added to the fund for that purpose. The entertainment will be called the Screen Club's "Reel" and tonight's show will be the "First Reel," obviously. Among the stars of screen and stage who will contribute to the program will be Raymond Hitchcock, Julia Sanderson, Thomas A. Wise, Fred Niblo, James J. Corbett, Alice Brady, Anita Stewart, Mabel Taliaferro, Edna Goodrich, Norma and Constance Talmadge, Mary Charleson, Henry Walthall, Lillian Walker, Roscoe Arbuckle, and Wally Van.

The Clifford Devereux Players will give a series of performances Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights of this week at Columbia University under the auspices of the English Department of the Summer School. The répertoire will include Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" and "Much Ado About Nothing," Molière's "Learned Ladies," and Sheridan's "The School for Scandal."

NOTES OF THE STUDIO AND SCREEN

GLOBE.—"Jack and the Beanstalk."
STRAND.—Florence Read in "Today."
RIALTO.—Bryant Washburn and Hazel Daly in "Skinner's Baby."
81ST STREET.—First half, Thelma Salter and Georgie Stone in "In Slumberland"; second half, Charles Ray in "Sudden Jim."
NEW YORK.—Monday and Tuesday, "Hate," with daily feature change.
AMERICAN.—First half, Bessie Love in "The Sawdust Ring"; second half, "The Voice on the Wire."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Valeska Suratt in "Wife Number Two."
BROADWAY.—Hasel Dawn and Bert Lytell in "The Lone Wolf."
CRITERION.—Maciste in "The Warrior."

THE first showing of a movie version of the familiar fairy tale, "Jack and the Beanstalk," will occur tomorrow night at the Globe. This is one of a number of universal stories that William Fox has transferred to the screen with the idea of providing a library of photoplays that will be subject matter fit for as well as interesting to the child mind. How well he has translated the old nursery tale to the new medium of expression remains to be seen, but in whatever degree he has succeeded in reproducing its original flavor he is to be commended for his effort. Of all the millions of feet of film produced annually there is comparatively little intended for juvenile eyes and not too much that is fit for them.

A conscientious effort to make the story live on the screen has apparently been made. The picture was photographed in California, and its taking consumed the better part of a year. A real giant exceeding eight feet in height was procured for the rôle of that fabled monster, and some 1,800 juvenile players acted for the picture.

"Alma, Where Do You Live?" a well-remembered operetta that flourished at Weber's Theatre in the dear, dim past before the war, has been made into a movie by the Newfields Producing Corporation, one of the numerous producing concerns that spring into being over night. "Originally a play noted for its 'spice,'" ululates the publicity man, "the scenario for the picture has greatly enlarged the original story, making a picture full of excitement, clever situations, and just daring enough to be delicious." The National Board of Review will please notice.

A movie version of "Seven Keys to Baldpate," George M. Cohan's mystery farce that ran a whole season when it was presented several years ago at the Astor, will be released late in August as the second picture for which the actor-author-manager has acted. He played the rôle for the screen created by Wallace Eddinger on the stage. Mr. Cohan's supporting company included Edna Furry, who in private life is Mrs. De Wolf Hopper, and Corene Uzzell, the wife of E. C. Hill, a well-known New York newspaper man. Miss Furry was on the stage before she married Mr. Hopper.

Mae Murray, who recently ended her engagement with Paramount, has signed to become a star in Bluebird photoplays. Her former director, Robert Leonard, will be in charge of her films under her new contract. The two have gone to Los Angeles to begin work on the first of twelve photoplays, which will be Miss Murray's contribution to the screen during the coming year.

Eugene Walter's melodrama, "Just a Woman," is to be made into a photoplay under the direction of Julius Steger and Joseph A. Golden. Charlotte Walker will play the rôle Julia Dean created when the play was acted at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre several years ago.

David W. Griffith, who spent some weeks taking motion pictures in the fighting zone in France, through an arrangement with the French and British Governments, is in London taking other scenes that will be combined with the war views to make a big martial photodrama. Recently Mr. Griffith sent a cable to the Gish sisters asking them to join him at once in London, and they are now there posing for the picture. A garden party at which Elizabeth Asquith, Lady Paget, the Princess of Monaco, and other prominent women were present was caught by Mr. Griffith's camera and will be incorporated in the film.

Galsworthy's drama, "Justice," has been made into a photoplay by an English company and is being exhibited in London. Gerald Du Maurier acted the rôle in which John Barrymore was seen when the play was presented here last year.

The gentle art of osculation as practiced in various climes is the theme of a photoplay Universal will release shortly under the title "The Kiss of the Countries." The idea of the picture suggested itself to the Universal heads after criticisms from aliens had been received against the practice of allowing American players to bestow kisses in native fashion in photoplays having a foreign locale. This seemed an unpardonable solecism to the foreign critics, who maintained that characters purporting to be French should palpably kiss in the French fashion. "When in Rome," they paraphrased, "kiss as Romans kiss." In conjunction with the release of the film, Universal will conduct a contest to determine the merits of the various national styles of osculation, and will award prizes of $500, $250, and $100 for the best papers on the subject.



The Giant and Two of the Engaging Youngsters in "Jack and the Beanstalk," a Movie Version of the Familiar Fairy Tale.

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE.—Elsie Janis, Pat Rooney, and Marion Bent, Charles Withers in "For Pity's Sake," Herman Wasserman.
RIVERSIDE.—Nellie and Sara Kouns, the Dolly Sisters, Joe Laurie, and Aleen Bronson in 'Lost and Found.'
ROYAL.—Conroy and Lemaire in "For Sale—A Ford," Willie Weston, McCarthy and Faye, Gibson and Clark.
NEW BRIGHTON.—Cecil Cunningham, Bernard Granville, "The Futuristic Revue;" Tom Smith and Ralph Austin in "All Fun."

A PLAY PRODUCER'S CINEMA ADVENTURE

Arthur Hopkins Explores the Realm of Celluloid and Genius and Escapes With Some Interesting Experiences.

By ARTHUR HOPKINS.

IT was with no little interest and not a few misgivings that I embarked upon my first journey into movie-land. A new producing company had been formed, one that was bent upon doing better things, and the time was propitious, since it was the lull between seasons in the theatre. By the enthusiastic pilot to movie-land I was assured that once I set foot in the celluloid domain I never again would turn back to the theatre. That was in February. At the beginning of August I find myself deep in play rehearsals with the din and clamor, heat and hysteria of the glass inferno only a memory. But the journey, withal, was one filled with amazing interest, and one I hope to take often again.

The first days were a nightmare. The dead air, the foul smells, the hopeless confusion, the utter lack of plan or design, the haphazard result. And yet back of it all was soon discernible the marvel of the movies, and out of chaos came that amazing little strip in which was imprisoned for years to come parts of people's lives. For the movies are not mere reproduction. They are appropriation. They feed upon life.

As a casual patron of the movies I had almost invariably carried away but one impression—bad taste. Bad taste in stories, bad taste in settings, bad taste in conduct. There seemed a sustained drive against all who were even slightly fastidious. There seemed an absence of everything but money, and the worst of taste was constantly shown in the flaunting of money. Spectacles were heralded on the basis of cost. Zeros were piled on with no decimal point in sight. But all the money in the world will not keep a baby's chin dry, and the movie-baby's chin was almost invariably a slippery sight. The staunchest of movie adherents were constantly reiterating that the industry was in its infancy, and I for one was ready to agree with them.

In seeking some place to take hold it seemed to me that the quickest and most decisive improvement could be made in the settings, for the very best pictures offered an amazing procession of goulash backgrounds on which were thrown everything that the property man could lay his hands. The last word in a Fifth Avenue drawing room was a cross between an Atlantic City auction room and a complete parlor suite in an Eighth Avenue window. They seemed mad about statuary and skins and furniture of hybrid design. Of course the cheerful side to this was that the poor patron of the movies would probably become more content with his lot.

In the matter of backgrounds it seemed to me that Gordon Craig in his studies of stage settings had shown the movies the road they should travel. Craig's revolt against detail and his adherence to simplicity of design, his effort to use the background as the merest suggestion of place and mood while intended solely for the theatre was there to be appropriated by the first movie director who paused to consider. But none heard the voice in the wilderness.

In order to strike out in this new direction I persuaded the company to engage two artists, Everett Shinn and Hugo Ballin, to design settings. Ballin began with the second production and immediately obtained a revolutionary result that was at once a terror to the older movie people about us and a joy to ourselves. Shinn followed with the next production and smashed movie traditions right and left. We were sure of one thing at least in these two productions—while we may have progressed a very short way toward the ultimate goal of scenic perfection, we had with one blow driven Bad Taste from one of its formidable movie strongholds, the settings.

The following picture was the first in which I assumed entire direction, and here I attempted to couple with simplicity of design, simplicity of action. A large part of the story was a dream and there we went to the greatest extreme yet attempted, eliminating settings almost entirely, and playing against a black velvet background with occasionally the suggestion of a building or a room. Personally I think the experiment was a complete success. Others more familiar with pictures than I are exceedingly doubtful as to the movie fan's reception of the innovation. The result will not finally be known until the picture is released.

But success or failure, this picture constantly reveals how much more effective is action when the background is practically absorbed. It places the emphasis on the people and not the place, and the people are the life that the celluloid captures.

It seems to me that acting for the pictures is equally infantile. Of all the picture favorites there are few actors who convey anything but the most obvious, artificial emotion. There are exceptions like Mae Marsh, who reveals an unconscious submergence that might well be the model for all aspirants to the movies who seek to command genuine reactions, but Miss Marsh was fortunate. Coupled with great natural talent she had the luck to be captured young by D. W. Griffith, the man who made the one picture that establishes beyond all doubt that the movies can reach greatness.

It is not strange that an industry of such sudden and amazing growth should be full of imperfections. The amazing side is that so many of the people engaged in it have such a sublime belief that all the movie depths have been sounded. Everything that can be done has been done. Already this infant is laden with tradition. It is old before its years and, like Beresford's Wonder, stares placidly and confoundingly at all who seek to inquire into its cogitations. But Beresford's Wonder died at 7, and the movie prodigy would invite an early interment were it permitted to toddle on in its own ambling way. But the movies are here to stay. Experimentation will take the place of flamboyancy, Stuff will displace "genius," and of all the activities of life none can claim so many "geniuses" as the movies. There are genius directors by the score, genius camera men, genius cutters, genius property men, electricians, carpenters, in fact, almost any one who has a job in the movies is a genius. I believe that is one of the requirements.

As to the rivalry between the theatre and the movies, I don't believe there is such a thing. Good plays will attract the public always, and bad pictures for some time to come.

SUMMER OPERA HAS SEQUEL NEXT YEAR

Columbia's Experiment Watched from Other Towns—Why Not Join With Civic Orchestra?

WITH two more performances the Summer night operas in Columbia University's gymnasium will be at an end. The final repetitions are "Tosca" tomorrow and "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci" on Tuesday evening, again aided by conspicuous reinforcement of Metropolitan principals as well as orchestra and chorus. It has been an experiment both artistic and successful. Some persons have argued that the stage of a temporary theatre is too small, the audience room in this particular athletic building too wide and shallow, the floor too flat. But opposed to all this is the fact that the standard of performance has been kept high above past experience, at least of an excellence to compare with half-price Winter "pops." The more popular dollar rates had to vanish with the Fire Department's ruling out of several hundred of the less desirable chairs along the side lines, some of which were restored after ladders were built up to several lofty windows.

More than any other incident, the revival of "Faust" in Columbia's series was welcomed by a generation of operagoers to whom Gounod's melodious score is practically a stranger on Broadway. Also "La Bohème," which opened the series, was a happy choice. In one way or another these works or their sources in poem and novel were most congenial to the college atmosphere and surroundings. At the same time the students were on no occasion a majority of those attending the operas. Three-quarters of the tickets, it was said, were disposed of downtown, at hotels crowded with visitors to New York, or through the active help of the Aero Club of America and the National Special Aid Society, whose aviation fund is to benefit by a lion's share in any profits that may be shown when the last curtain is rung down.

Both American singers and other English-speaking artists have been among the casts drawn by Eduardo Petri from the more accustomed Italian and French. In some cases it was a deserved, though tardy, recognition of young men and women who had won credit abroad before the war, but had for some years now been without a hearing by their countrymen. What Columbia's experiment has shown is that other American cities easily may develop good opera performances with the material now idle in New York and elsewhere. It was a further step along the lines attempted in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Detroit last Winter, as well as by other organizations on tour.

In its open-air features the university itself contributed much to the charm of the series of entertainments on upper Broadway. Joseph Urban's many-colored searchlights from the gymnasium's low cornice transformed the surrounding grove into a fairyland of festal gayety during the intermissions when the packed hall emptied out its host and the committee of women served mild drinks and smokes in the lawn. This was not like opera in New York, but it was an approach to Summer festivals such as were formerly the resort of Americans in many parts of Europe at this season of the year.

The fact that the civic concerts which closed recently were served by almost the same instrumental orchestra players as those engaged in the Columbia operas may yet suggest an inquiry why these two features of a Summer in town should not be combined another year to the profit and convenience of both. Such an orchestra, equal in personnel to the best of the Winter bands, could be maintained continuously for little more than the cost of this Summer's two or three hearings a week. The thing is done in other towns, and it should be most of all in New York.

For the sake of record, there have been heard in four different bills, one a doublet, these artists: Claudia Muzio, Maggie Teyte, Luisa Villani, Helen Rogers, Mabel Riegelman, Vera Curtis, Phyllis White, Henriette Wakefield, Marie Winietzkaia, Luca Botta, Giuseppe Gaudenzi, Pietro Audisio, Jean Rogani, Auguste Bouilez, Mario Laurenti, Pompilio Malatesta, Phillip Henryon, Mario Valle, Virgilio Lazzari, Henry Weldon, and Paolo Ananian. The conductor, Marcel Charlier, has been assisted by Cesare Sturani and Willis Alling.

SONG RALLY A SUCCESS.

Safe and Sane Celebration Idea of Late Mayor Gaynor.

The Mayor's Committee managed to give the younger generation of New Yorkers enough good, honest noise on last July 4 to make up for old-time fireworks, which are officially frowned on now, and to let every man, woman and child for the first time in some years sing the loyal sentiment of a nation actually at war.

The sub-committee's Chairman, Professor Henry T. Fleck of Hunter College, started the first of these patriotic song rallies for the first safe and sane "Fourth" under former Mayor Gaynor, who wrote a public letter afterward to say this was "the ideal way of celebrating the Fourth of July." These song rallies were, indeed, the first efforts along the line of what is now known as "community music."

Those who heard the first celebration remember that Harry Barnhart, who has since become identified with the community movement, was engaged for this special kind of work on a July 4 nearly ten years ago. The Community Chorus again took part in the Stadium celebration last week, and the Brooklyn Community Chorus under the direction of Dr. J. McCabe, District Superintendent, assisted at the exercises in Prospect Park.

The Song Rallies are no longer a political asset for this or that office holder, but are for the most part in the hands of musicians and public-spirited men and women. Whenever the city appropriates money, the taxpayers get their money's worth, if these people can accomplish it in hiring the best. This year's audiences also received handsome souvenir programs giving the words of the songs, information about the composers, and special facts about historical events of the national holiday.

N. Y. U. SUMMER MUSIC.

Science in Community Singing Discussed by Thomas Tapper.

New York University has a new Summer course in music, the special object of which is to acquaint students with the spread of the so-called community movement to large and small towns throughout the United States. Thomas Tapper, the lecturer, rather begs the question of "art" in the rough, popular choral singing by reducing it instead to a science:

"The course consists in determining the assets of a community, mapping out the town, possible combinations between music organizations among citizens and those in public schools, co-operation with business men's clubs, Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, and public library, and making the school supervisor of music the town musician."

The Summer department of music up at University Heights is in the charge of Arthur J. Abbott, director of music in public schools of Buffalo, N. Y. A wide variety of subjects is offered to teachers, from kindergarten up to high school. The Summer school chorus is open to all students whose voices and experience make them eligible.

An International Gala.

The exchange of opera visits between France and Italy, following the success of "Madama Butterfly" by Puccini's countrymen at the Opera Comique in Paris, resulted lately in an international gala night of stars from the Opera Comique at the Scala in Milan. The French artists traveled overnight, and were met at dawn in Italy by a rousing welcome. That evening the Duke of Modrona sat in his box at the Scala, where his family has been influential for centuries, while across the house was the Countess dal Verme, whose ancestors likewise controlled the Dal Verme Theatre there. The program included part scenes from Delibes's "Lakme," Massenet's "Sapho," Charpentier's "Louise," and Leroux's "Cadeaux de Noel," concluding with the "Marseillaise," sung by Marthe Chenal and the entire troupe in costumes of the Allies. The audience cheered till Chenal sang again. The company, in which was hardly a name except Henri Albers known to New York operagoers, went on to Rome, where the same performance was repeated at the Costanzi.

Boston "Pops" Ended.

Agide Jacchia, who came to America as assistant to Pietro Mascagni, is closing an engagement with the Boston Symphony Orchestra as conductor of the "pop concerts" in Symphony Hall. Mr. Jacchia has conducted some 250 pieces of music, including the Viennese Strauss waltzes, new to an Italian opera leaders' repertory. The Boston players have a large subscription for next Winter in their home town, and they have as usual sold out Carnegie Hall for their ten visits to New York.

With the Opera Singers.

Genevieve Vix, who is to join the Chicago Opera next season, has presented an American flag to the new Station Roosevelt on the fighting lines in France.

Max Rabinoff of the Boston Opera Company is negotiating with Reginald de Koven to take his opera, "The Canterbury Pilgrims," on tour next Fall.

Director Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan expects to make public in the early Autumn his plans for next Winter's opera season in New York.

Plans of the Musicians.

Walter H. Hall will conduct performances of "The Messiah" and of "Samson and Delilah" at Columbia on Aug. 8 and 10.

S. L. Rothapfel, director of the Rialto, will lead his own orchestra this week during the absence of Hugo Riesenfeld.

Mischa Elman has written three compositions for violin, which are to be published by the Schirmers this coming Fall.

The David Mannes School announces among its lecturers Ernest Bloch, T. W. Surette, Richard Epstein, and Yvette Guilbert.

The Russian Symphony Orchestra played at Chautauqua's "music week" with Arthur Hackett, Horatio Connell, and Ernest Hutcheson.

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Give the Youngsters the Treat of Their Lives
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SONG WRITERS DOING THEIR BIT IN WAR

War Songs While You Wait, from "Buy a Bond, Sir" to "Good-bye Broadway, Hello France."

THE patriotic song is doing its bit in the war camps, as the talking machines have already at recruiting stations. More especially are the song writers busy devising now airs that they hope may capture approval of the great American and allied armies. A Broadway theatre star, pressing into service the favorites of the moment, recently chose to sing, and aroused audiences twice daily in doing so, Andrew Sterling's "America, Here's My Boy," Ivor Novello's "Keep the Home Fires Burning," Irving Berlin's "For Your Country and My Country," and George Cohan's "Over There," this last with the Cohanesque quickstep refrain of "We won't be back till it's over over there." For those who would "sing the old songs," there are special war editions, such as Ditson's "Patriotic Songs of America," in up-to-date khaki boards. Of airs of all nations, the best collection is Sousa's, made for the Government many years ago.

Seen in a Manhattan store window, the covers of the new songs tell their story. A well-known artist's poster has already made famous the little gray lady and her khaki-clad hero of "America, Here's My Boy." Beside it stand Bruno Huhn's "My Boy," set to Frances Tillotson Breese's "I Have Raised My Boy to Be a Soldier," a defiance to pacifists, and J. E. Dempsey and Joseph Burr's song of another patriot mother, "If I Had a Son for Each Star in Old Glory." There are Cohan's "Grand Old Flag," with less emphasis on the "rag" of other days; Berlin's "Let's All Be Americans Now," under guard of a trim soldier; Eddie Grey's "America First," with a portrait of George Washington; Tosti's "The Allies' March to Freedom," carrying six nations' flags; Frank Van der Stucken's "Our Glorious Country," and the pictured troopers of Herbert Lowe's "On to Plattsburg."

So much for the pictures. Some even of the letters of the alphabet are worked overtime to give the national stamp to such airs as "The Boys of the U. S. A.," by Charlotte Bonnycastle and Mrs. Frederick Goodwin, or the popular Carrie Jacobs Bond's "His Buttons Are Marked U. S." Then there are numerical titles, from the boys of '61 to the younger veterans of '98. The Militia of Mercy's appeal has been voiced by G. Frederick Bickford's words and music in "The Spirit of '76," its cover showing a soldier bidding goodbye to wife and babies. Alban Elkington of Buffalo sent to THE TIMES his song, "The Call to Arms." C. M. Swingle published in Cleveland his "Men, Men, and More Men," described as a hymn universal. Tarquinio Masucci of the Kansas City Voce dell 'Emigrante dedicated to President Wilson his "Hymn of War" in English and Italian. Ray Wiley and A. F. Koerner's "Little Girl in Blue" came from Miami, Fla.

The submarines can no more check the fancy's flight of our song writers over the ocean than could the airplanes stop the transported Sammies' rallying cry of "Berlin or Bust." There's the American directness of plain speech about "Good-by Broadway, Hello France," by C. Reisner, B. Davis, and B. Baskette. Emilie Frances Bauer has devoted to the Red Cross all royalties of "Our Flag in France," sung here by Marcella Craft and Leon Rothier. Howard and La Var have issued "Somewhere in France is Daddy." Harry von Tilzer's firm anticipated fate by announcing in manuscript "I Don't Know Where I'm Going, But I'm on My Way." Boosey & Co. heralded widely "The Trumpet Call," by Wilfred Sanderson, sung by John McCormack.

No one could mistake the purpose or timeliness of Clarence Marks and Herman Timberg's "Buy a Bond" at the height of the Liberty Loan campaign. The early days of the war brought N. A. Jennings and Laura Sedgwick Collins's "We Are With You, Mr. President." The song writers' ideas grew with the national preparations. Lindsey Perkins and Otto Motzan's "Let's Rally" declared "We are coming, half a million strong." W. H. Pease's "At Them, Uncle Sam," ventured that "Ten million brave Americans are ready at your call," to which the same writer added "The Red Cross needs you, sister, join it now." Luella Stewart and O. Ebel's "Our Country's Voice" went the whole figure at last with "One united band—A hundred millions stand." Beyond that number the poets cannot go without "annexations and indemnities."

The name of America appears entwined in endless variety of captions. "The Spirit of America—1917," by Andrew Miller, is published by the Chandler-Ebel Company, all proceeds to be given to the Red Cross "during the period of the war." Alice M. Harrison and Augusta E. Stetson's "Our America," issued by Schirmer, has been sung with the standard songs by the Community Chorus, and its concerts have featured Mrs. Stetson's "Love's Lullaby" for war use, like good old "Rock-a-bye Baby" in Laurette Taylor's play, as "music for the wounded." Frank Stanton's words to Boosey's latest, "Keep On Hopin'," have been indorsed as the logical "cheer up" song for our soldiers on the march. W. A. Pond prints Herman Hupfeld's call to young America to take a place "Out There." Oley Speaks has set music for Schirmer to "When the Boys Come Home," dignified by words from a poem of John Hay.

Naturally the call for a new national anthem has not been unanswered, although a number of these contests resulted in prizes divided, or in one case a refusal of award. A local weekly counted 147 such hymns in the first month of the war. Los Angeles a few weeks later reported 300 at least. A Chicago competition drew nearly 700 manuscripts, with Frederick Ryder as winner in a setting of W. D. Nesbit's "For Your Flag and My Flag." New York's New Singing Society got out a newly harmonized "Star-Spangled Banner," and its leader, L. Camilieri, a new melody to "America," as well as another to Dr. van Dyke's "Peace Hymn of the Republic." Edward Manning's "Hail, Great America," was in metre closely allied to the original hymn. A. A. Springmeyer composed and published one of the best new airs for S. F. Smith's "America." Ward Stephens set music for Chappell & Co. to a later poem, "America," by James Whitcomb Riley.

Perhaps the most ingenious of "America" revisions was that of Harvey Worthington Loomis and Arthur Edward Johnstone, issued by John Archibald as a double chorus, "America's Message," with words based on President Wilson's address to the nation, now arranged to be "sung simultaneously" with "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Percy Grainger's "Marching Song of Democracy" is a chant of strange syllables in Schirmer's score, a song without words, but accompanied by ambitious orchestration.

New Singing Society.

The New Singing Society under L. Camilieri, having outgrown its quarters at the National Training School of the Y. M. C. A., will hold its meetings hereafter on Mondays and Thursdays at the High School of Commerce, in West Sixty-fifth Street, near Broadway. Among the patrons are Mrs. Martha B. Schirmer, Mrs. Charles M. Ditson, Miss Caroline B. Dow, Mrs. M. M. Flagler, and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn.

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Frequent trains. Golf, Tennis, Bathing. Boating, Saddle Horses, Orchestra. Fresh vegetables from our own farm.
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50 Rooms with Bath added This Season.
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Management of Harriet L. Hayes.

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10 degrees cooler than downtown. Near Reserve Officers' camps.

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OPEN ALL SUMMER.
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WASTED SPACE IN FREIGHT CARS

A TOUR of railway freight yards in New York and neighboring cities has just been made by a news photographer, who found everywhere evidence of failure to utilize the fullest capacity of freight cars, in spite of the campaign begun by the railroads to have shippers make use of every available cubic foot of car space.

In a report last week to the Railroads' War Board the railroads representing 51 per cent. of the mileage of the United States were shown to have added in one month more than 3,000,000,000 ton miles of transportation to the mileage of the corresponding month of 1916, by better movements and heavier loading. This was an increase of more than 10 per cent. for each train and was equivalent to adding 126,000 cars to equipment or 35,000 miles to the systems reporting increased efficiency. Notwithstanding all the urgent appeals made by the railroads in every section of the country to shippers to load every car 10 per cent. in excess of its capacity, any number of cars are still being sent from one point to another only partly filled. Many cars were found less than half loaded, and a tabulation of the first ten was made showing that only 47 per cent. of their capacity was utilized by shippers. Here are the figures:

Car.	Capacity.	Load.
1	80,000	10,780
2	110,000	78,600
3	80,000	24,500
4	100,000	12,880
5	100,000	21,440
6	140,000	110,432
7	140,000	144,900
8	60,000	14,320
9	100,000	16,408
10	50,000	9,775
Total	940,000	443,335

The first car of the list was loaded with drugs. The cases were left in a careless manner in either end of the car. The boxes were not placed close together or with any view to space saving. The total shipment represented little more than one-eighth of the capacity of the box car, so the shipper did not trouble about the manner in which the items were dumped in. A shipment of slag from Pottstown, Penn., to Clayton, Del., made up the contents of the car appearing second in the tabulation. This was one of the usual types of coal cars, and the slag was dumped in two piles, one in each end of the car, while space was wasted in the middle.

From Winter Garden, Fla., were shipped 13,320 pounds of tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, and cabbage, packed in 268 crates which were stacked in four tiers where eight could have been placed. A car of 60,000 pounds capacity was required for this load which came to New York City. Bales of cloth weighing only 16,408 pounds were shipped from Putnam, Conn., to Waverly Transfer, N. J., and for this shipment a car with 100,000 capacity was used.

Watermelons shipped from Savannah to Philadelphia were contained in the third car, which could have carried more than twice the number that were piled in only four tiers, leaving the upper half of the car space unused. Wastage of space in the fourth car was permitted by shippers of steel rolls who loaded the car in Philadelphia and left unused almost nine-tenths of the space of this car. A coal car with a carrying capacity of 100,000 was procured for shipping 21,440 pounds of barbed wire, and it was one of several, similarly loaded, found on the same train. In a refrigerator car 115 boxes of lemons, stacked in only two tiers instead of four, were shipped from Manhattan Pier, N. J., to Philadelphia.

Illustrated bulletins instructing shippers how to pack their goods so as to get twice as much as formerly into cars have been sent out by the railroads.

BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN PIANO HOUSE
ONE PRICE—NO COMMISSIONS

It does make a great difference where you buy your

VICTROLA



Our demonstrating rooms are cool, comfortable, convenient and private.

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Our complete and absolutely fresh stock is an advantage.

Our Record Library furnishes all Records catalogued.

Our reputation extending over 50 years guarantees satisfaction.

Our terms for payment are within the reach of all.

Our Victor Department is only a step from the street, easy to reach.

The Summer is a good time to really enjoy the wonderful music of the Victrola.

We can make your visit a pleasure whether you come to purchase or not.

The **Sterling Piano Co.**

Manufacturers, Sterling Building

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BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Fulton Street, Brooklyn

To Close Out Monday

The Remainder of a Recent Purchase

800 Summer Dresses

An unusual assortment of superior quality voile dresses which we were able to secure from a foremost manufacturer,—*at a price.* In stripes, checks, polka dots and pretty figured and flowered designs. Also all white models.

Were Made to Retail from 6.50 to 8.75

Special Sale Price, **3.95**

No Exchanges — ***All Sales Must be Final*** — No Approvals

Will Also Place on Sale

645 Silk and Voile Dresses

7.50 10.75 12.75

The Remainder of Our Reserve Stock of Dresses Consisting of Taffetas, Crepe de Chine and Voiles

Formerly Sold at 12.75 to 35.00

After-Inventory

Clearance Sale

Now in Progress

The Entire Stock of

Women's and Misses'

Street and Afternoon Dresses—Cloth and Wash Skirts
Evening and Model Gowns—Tailored and Sport Suits
Street and Motor Coats—Blouses, Sweaters, Millinery
Silk, Lingerie and Philippine Underwear—Kimonos
Also Girls' Coats, Dresses, Middies and Skirts.

Sheer White Summer Fabrics, 50c Yd.
Values to 89c.

CLEARANCE OF IMPORTED and domestic fabrics. In some cases quantities are limited. White Voiles, Crepes, Lace Cloth and Organdie, in satin stripe, lace stripe, ratine check, lattice check, crossbar and embroidered patterns.

White Skirtings 59c., Values to 89c

Included are Cord de Pique, striped Gaberdine, striped Waffle Cloth, Pique Check Matting Cloth and others.

Main Floor.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK
STORE CLOSES AT 5 P. M.—Saturdays at Noon

Sale of Boudoir Caps, 50c.

CREPE DE CHINE BOUDOIR CAPS, with wide borders of shadow lace, decorations of French rosebuds. Some of wash satin in similar style. Cool little Caps of dotted Swiss in the Egyptian style, the circles at the ears with rows of Val. lace and ribbon bows, at 65c. Other attractive styles up to $6.95.

Second Floor.

The Summer Sale of Furs : : Fourth Saving

All New and Beautiful : : And Amazing Economies

THE sole reason for a great Fur Sale in midsummer is the possibility of large economies—and that reason justifies this very extraordinary offering.

It has been some months in the planning and has had the co-operation of leading furriers familiar with the large dispersal of fine Furs which we have made through previous summer sales.

But these furriers have found that in preparing Furs for this sale they have had to include Loeser-stipulated points of extra value, such as double fur cuffs, good fur underfacings to collars, little smartnesses of shaping collars, cuffs and revers, novel shaping of pockets, and especially the use of the choicest and most carefully matched skins.

On Furs of this superior quality you may by selection now save at least a fourth of prices for such Furs next November and December. Sometimes the savings will be so great as a third and, occasionally, even more.

We commend the offering as an exhibition of particularly high grade, fashionable Furs, as well as an opportunity for economy. Here are partial details:

Hudson Seal Coats, $85
Made from WHOLE SKINS; this model is full sweep, double fur cuffs; lined with your choice of plain silks or brocade; sizes to 46.

Hudson Seal Coats, $115
Made from whole skins, full sweep model with outside pockets, skunk collar and cuffs, 42 inches long; lined with brocade silks. In sizes 34 to 46.

Hudson Seal Coats, $115
Full sweep model, 45 inches long, large collar and cuffs, double fur, outside pockets, ball buttons. Handsomely lined with plain or brocaded silks.

Hudson Seal Coats, $135
Model 45 inches long, extra fine skins, double fur collar and cuffs, outside pockets, full sweep; lined with rich brocades or pussy willow silks.

Hudson Seal Coats, $150
Full sweep model, 48 inches long, large collar and cuffs, outside pockets; lined with brocades of exceptional richness.

Hudson Seal Coats, $165
Full sweep model, 45 inches long, large collar and cuffs of skunk, outside pockets. Handsomely lined with soft silks.

Hudson Seal Coats, $150
Full sweep Coat, 45 inches long, large cape collar; belted model; outside pockets, double fur cuffs; lined with soft silks.

Hudson Seal Coats, $195
Full sweep model, lined with pussy willow silks, 7½-inch border of skunk on bottom of Coat; large skunk collar and cuffs.

Hudson Seal Coats, $165
Full sweep, belted model, 42 inches long, large collar, double fur cuffs; handsome silk linings.

Hudson Seal Coats, $195
Full sweep models, wholly or partially belted, large collar and cuffs of skunk (some all seal). Handsomely lined with pussy willow silks and rich brocades.

Hudson Seal Coats, $195
Full sweep, belted model, 45 inches long, large collar and cuffs of black lynx; outside pockets; lined with soft silks.

Mink Coat, $660
Made of choice dark Eastern Mink skins, perfectly matched. Trimmed around collar and bottom with tails and sable paws. Full 47 inches long. Lined with handsome brocade.

Persian Lamb Coats, $195
Full sweep model, 43 inches long, large collar and cuffs, all Persian or skunk trimmed. Coffee bean curl; brocade lined.

Persian Lamb Coats, $285
Broadtail Persian lamb, perfectly matched skins. Large collar and cuffs, all Persian or selected skunk. Handsomely lined with brocades.



$235. $395. $375. $475.

Pictured Examples of the Extra Values

HUDSON SEAL COATS, $235. Full flare belted model, 45 inches long, made of choice, selected skins. Large collar and cuffs of skunk; outside pockets; lined with handsome pussy willow silks.

CARACUL COATS AT $395. Made of fine, perfectly matched skins, large collar of black lynx. Full 48 inches long. Belted model, extra wide sweep; lined with exceptionally fine silks.

HUDSON SEAL COATS, $375. Copy of imported model by Jenny. Full 48 inches long; collar and cuffs of skunk; skunk border at bottom.

HUDSON SEAL COAT AT $475. 48 inches long; large dark Eastern mink collar and cuffs. Handsomely lined.

Persian Lamb Coats to Measure Exceptional Values, $195, $285

Made in our own Fur factory by skilled furriers of the choicest skins obtainable. Model is 42 inches long, plain or with skunk collar and cuffs, with differences in shaping that make two styles to choose from.

A large collection of fine coffee-bean curl and broadtail Persian skins to choose, if you wish to select your own skins. Linings of pussy willow silks or rich brocades. Sizes to 46.

Second Floor, Fulton Street.

Fur or Fur Lined Coats for Men or Women
Designed for men or women who drive their own cars.

Women's fur-lined Coats are plain or fancy mixtures, lined with squirrel or muskrat, collars and cuffs of contrasting fur. $75 to $95.

Women's Muskrat Coats, $75 to $185
Models 42 to 48 inches long, full sweep, collars of contrasting fur; lined with handsome silks. Natural skins.

Women's Natural Raccoon Coats, $135
Perfectly matched dark skins, full sweep, 47 inches long, large collar and cuffs.

Men's Fur Lined Coats, $78 to $125
New and snappy models, plain gray cloth and mixtures, lined with muskrat; contrasting fur collars.

Skunk Muffs, $15
Choice skins; barrel shapes.

Skunk Scarfs, $20
Satin and fur ball ornaments; fancy shaped Scarfs, trimmed with head and tail.

Skunk Muffs, $20, $25, $30, $35
Barrel, canteen and bolster shapes.

Skunk Sets, $50
Shaped Scarfs and barrel Muffs.

Skunk Sets, $85
Large four-skin Muffs; four-skin shaped Scarfs.

Mink Muffs, $20
Barrel shape, crepe meteor bed and ruffle. MINK SCARFS, to match, $20. Two-skin shaped Scarfs, trimmed with tails.

Mink Sets, $95
Perfectly matched dark Eastern skins, four-skin Muff and four-skin shaped Scarf.

Fox Sets, $60
Taupe, Yukon and Kamchatka colorings; large shaped animal Scarf and Muff, trimmed with head, tails, paws.

Wolf Sets, $45
Taupe, Yukon, battleship gray and black colorings. Large animal shape Scarf and Muff, trimmed with head, tail, paws.

Natural Hudson Bay Sable Cape, $395
Large deep Cape of 17 skins; trimmed with head, tail, paws.

Black Fox Muffs, $20, $25, $35
Barrel shape; trimmed with head, tail, paws.

Black Fox Scarfs, $15, $20, $30
Wide animal style; trimmed with head, tail, paws.

Black Lynx Muffs, $25
Canteen shape. SCARFS to match, $20.

Hudson Seal Muffs, $10
Barrel shape; ruffle edge. SCARFS to match, fancy shape, ball ornaments, $7.50.

Plaid Gingham Dresses $3.95 : Values to $5

SEVEN OR EIGHT STYLES OF GINGHAMS, straight line and panier models, with large pockets, silk tie and wide collar and cuffs of pique, Bedfords and lawns. Strikingly handsome models and especially fine values. Sizes included to 44 for women. None C. O. D., none for mail or telephone orders and none on approval.

1,000 Crisp, Cool Summer Dresses, $4.95—Values to $7
A special sale of fancy voile Dresses in summer colorings, striped and figured patterns, straight tunic and side draped designs. Included are eight or ten of the newest styles duplicating models originally at very much higher prices. Some of these are special purchases; some are makers' clearances, using up their ends of material, and some are clearances from our own stocks. None C. O. D. or on approval, no mail or telephone orders filled.

Misses' and Women's Taffeta Silk Dresses, Unmatched at $10.75
Another lot of these very remarkable summer and early fall Dresses of fine quality chiffon taffeta. Included are some man-tailored, trimmed with mannish buttons, hanging pockets, etc., others with plaited tunics, straight lines, side draperies, loose belts and other marks of the very latest fashion. Sizes for misses and women to 44. None C. O. D. or on approval, no mail or telephone orders.

Women's $3 "Paul Jones" Skirts at 95c
These are smartly cut, full width models, open all the way down front; with one patch pocket on the right side. They are made of Bedford cords in black and army or navy blue. Waist bands 28 to 34, lengths to 40. None sent C. O. D. or on approval, none reserved for mail or telephone orders, none credited or exchanged.

Second Floor, Fulton Street.
Fifth Floor Costume Room.

Sale of 10,000 Women's Handkerchiefs
Values 9c. to 25c., at 5c., 9c. & 12½c

PART NEW PURCHASES, part from our own stocks, all greatly reduced because many of them will need a tubbing to make them ready for use.

Of crepe de chine, lawn and linen in hundreds of pretty styles. Embroidered corners, embroidered all around; all white with self embroideries. The crepe de chine Handkerchiefs are in a variety of colors, solid and combinations.

The linen and lawn Handkerchiefs are 5c. and 9c. each. The crepe de chine Handkerchiefs 12½c.

On a special Main Floor Table.

Vacation Sale : : Third Off
$3 India Sun-Rain Umbrellas, $2

THESE offered at reductions of a third—we wish there were more—are made with the regular 10-rib India frame, covered with all silk taffeta, with tape edge. The handles are in the popular short sports length, with silk cord wrist loops, making them easy to carry on vacation trips.

As the quantity is limited we can sell no more than two to a customer. None sent C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders filled.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

6,000 Pairs White Silk Gloves, 50c

FORTUNE FAVORS US and sends us another shipment of these Gloves, now famous hereabout, to sell at 50c. a pair. Made of fine white silk, with self embroidered backs and double finger tips. Two-clasp style.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

New Furniture To Beautify Your Home

Will Cost a Tenth to Half Less In the August Sale Now Starting

THE SIMPLE ANNOUNCEMENT is all that hundreds will ask—news that the August Furniture Sale opens its opportunities tomorrow.

But one more word is necessary—that notwithstanding war difficulties and rising prices—every piece of the Furniture entered in this sale was chosen by the Loeser Store to meet the same standards that have prevailed here for many, many years.

Tomorrow and Tuesday Will Be Special Days of Inspection

You will wish to choose your new Furniture carefully. It represents an investment from which you should get the best return through a considerable time. You will live with what you choose; in a very real sense the Furniture in our homes does become a part of our lives. And therefore, in advance of the actual opening of the sale on Wednesday August First, we shall have three days of Inspection, on which the Furniture may be seen, the prices and the styles examined and compared and selections and reservations made if desired.

We have available for this sale

A Greater Stock of Furniture Than Has Been Gathered for Any Previous Sale

From every part of the country comes the same report—that people are intending to keep up their homes; to make them better and to raise, not lower, our standards of living. It has been wise to assemble this great stock, for it will all be needed.

We know this Furniture so well that we know it will meet those requirements and we have been so successful in our purchases that we are able to offer prices which mean definite and considerable savings. As much as 10 per cent. on every article; as much as 50 per cent. on some of the Furniture.

This is our invitation to you to come in tomorrow or at your early convenience and see for yourself how helpful and satisfactory is the great event we have made ready.

Third, Fourth and Fifth Floors.

$1 and $1.25 Striped Silverbloom, 68c

VERY POPULAR for summer suits and separate skirts, particularly for vacation, outing and sports wear. Silverbloom has been much sought after at its full prices of $1 to $1.25 a yard. Tomorrow many of our finest color combinations are priced at 68c. a yard, a saving of no mean importance for the woman who wishes summer clothes that will sparkle with style—and not too seriously affect her purse.

Made partly of mohair; very lustrous and long wearing.

Second Floor.

Blouses at $1.95
VOILE BLOUSES with filet lace and imitation hand embroidery—Voile Blouses with panels of organdie embroidery, Val. insertions and frills of Val. edging—Tucked front organdie Blouses with high collar, turnover of embroidery, black ribbon stock-cravat—White batiste Blouses, shirt front of pin tucks, huge sailor collar with shawl revers, satin bow.

Blouses at $2.95
Voile Blouses in white or shell pink, tucks and wide insertions of fine filet lace—Tuck front voile Blouses, Venise lace on sailor collars—Voile Blouses with fronts heavily embroidered in clever imitation of hand work (some extra sizes)—Voile Blouses with huge cape collar, hemstitched and edged with wide Val. lace—Organdie Blouses, tuck fronts, convertible collar.

Blouses at $3.95
Jabot Blouses of voile, tiny entredeux and edgings of fine Normandy Val.—Voile Blouses with fronts well covered with eyelet embroidery and motifs of linen Venise lace—All-over embroidered organdie, sailor collar and cuffs, with hemstitching and linen filet lace.

Second Floor.

Summer Hosiery and Knit Underwear
Values that Point to Economy

Men's 35c. to $1 Underwear, 19c. to 79c
At 19c. White ribbed cotton Shirts and Drawers.
At 39c. White gauze cotton; balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; size ranges not complete in all styles.
At 60c. Fine gauge balbriggan Shirts and Drawers.
At 60c. Otis fine gauge white gauze absorbent cotton Shirts and Drawers, all the wanted styles.
At 79c. Fine natural gray merino Shirts and Drawers.

Men's $1 to $1.50 Union Suits, 69c. to $1.29
At 69c. Olus fine ribbed absorbent cotton Suits, athletic style, sleeveless and knee length.
At 69c. Porosknit white cotton mesh Union Suits, various shapes; subject to slight mill hurts.
At 79c. Olus fine white nainsook, sleeveless coat cut Union Suits, knee length, athletic style.
At $1.29. White lisle and fine cotton Suits, various shapes.

Women's 20c. to $2.50 Underwear 12½c. to $1.69
At 12½c. Fine ribbed cotton Vests, plain and fancy yokes.
At $1.95. Glovesilk envelope Chemise, lace trimmed.
At 19c. Fine ribbed cotton Vests, regular and extra sizes.
At 25c. Fine lisle and cotton Vests, regular and extra sizes.
At 35c. Fine lisle Vests, Swiss ribbed, white and pink.
At 39c. Fine lisle Vests; lace trimmed Tights.
At $1.19. Glovesilk Camisoles, lace or band tops, white, pink and black.
At $1.69. Glovesilk Vests, plain and embroidered fronts.

Women's Silk Stockings, 69c. to $1.35, values to $1.75
At $1.35. Colored ingrain thread silk Stockings, very fine gauge.
At $1.19. Black and white ingrain thread silk Stockings, double silk tops and soles.
At 69c. White and colored full fashioned thread silk boot Stockings, with mercerized tops and soles.
At 89c. White and colored ingrain thread silk Stockings, striped in contrasting colors.

6,000 Pairs Women's Stockings, 19c
White fine gauge cotton, striped and clocked in black. Plain white and black gauze and medium weight cotton. Black cotton with unbleached split feet.

6,000 Pairs Women's Stockings, 29c
Black and colored fiber and lisle mixture Stockings, well reinforced.

4,800 Pairs Women's Stockings, 39c
Black full fashioned cotton and silk lisle Stockings, with double tops and soles.

Men's Staple and Silk Socks Attractively Priced
3 Pairs for 50c. Excellent cotton Socks, black, white and colored, well reinforced.
At 29c. Superior quality fiber Socks, black, white and all the best plain colors; well reinforced heels, soles and toes.
3 Pairs for $1. White and colored silk plaited Socks, "Onyx" made. Well reinforced.
At 50c. Onyx seamless silk Socks, black, white and colors.
At $1. Onyx fine thread silk Socks, black, white and colors, well reinforced.

Women's and Boys' Underwear, Second Floor.
Women's and Children's Hosiery, Main Floor, Bond Street.
Men's Hosiery and Underwear, Main Floor, Elm Place.

FOR NAMES OF NEW YORK CITY MEN CALLED FOR THE DRAFT, SEE PART 2, INSIDE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer today; Tuesday fair and warm; southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,737. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.—SIXTEEN PAGES AND FOUR-PAGE DRAFT SECTION.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

LANSING DECLARES GERMANY COVETS AMERICA AS PRIZE

World's Liberty at Stake in the War, He Tells Students at Madison Barracks.

ASSAILS BERLIN'S PERFIDY

Secretary Says Teuton Rulers Tried to Lull Nations Into Sense of Security.

POWER MUST BE CRUSHED

United States Will Not Sheathe Its Sword Until Forces of Absolutism Are Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 29.—Secretary of State Lansing bitterly assailed the military clique at Berlin in an address delivered to the 1,600 candidates for reserve commissions at Madison Barracks this evening. He declared that "the independence of no nation is safe, the liberty of no individual is sure, until the military despotism which now holds the German people in the hollow of its hand has been made impotent and harmless forever."

"Appeals to justice, to moral obligation, to honor, no longer avail with such a power," said Mr. Lansing. He contended that "there is but one way to restore peace to the world, and that is by overcoming the physical might of German imperialism by force of arms.

"For its own safety as well as for the cause of human liberty this great Republic is marshaling its armies and preparing with all its vigor to aid in ridding Germany as well as the world of the most ambitious and unprincipled autocracy which has ever arisen to stay the wheels of progress and imperil Christian civilization," the Secretary said.

"It was the policy of those who plotted and made ready for the time to accomplish the desire of the German rulers to lull into false security the great nations which they intended to subdue so that when the storm broke they would be unprepared. But democracy no longer sleeps. It is fully awake to the menace which threatens it.

"The American people, trustful and friendly, were reluctant to believe that imperialism again threatened the peace and liberty of the world. Conviction came to them at last, and today the American nation has arrayed itself with the other great democracies of the earth against a genius of evil which broods over the destinies of Central Europe. With lofty purpose, with patriotic fervor, with intense earnestness, the American democracy has drawn the sword which will not be sheathed until the forces of absolutism go down defeated and broken."

Mr. Lansing's Address.

Secretary Lansing's address follows:

"It is an opportunity which I greatly appreciate to be here this evening and to say a few words to you about the great enterprise in which you are to be participants. There are so many things to be said, so many viewpoints, that it is hard to know how to deal with the subject in a way that will appeal to the greatest number.

"First, we must all realize that we are living in the most momentous time in all history, in a time when the lives and destinies of nations are in the balance, when the civilization which has taken centuries to build, may crumble before the terrible storm which is sweeping over Europe. We are not only living in this critical period, but we, as a nation, have become a participant in the struggle. Having cast our lot on the side of the powers allied against the Imperial German Government we will put behind our decision the full power and the resources of the Republic. We intend to win in this mighty conflict, and we will win because our cause is the cause of justice and of right and of humanity.

"I wonder how many of us comprehend what the outcome of this war means to mankind, or to bring it nearer to each one of us, what it means to our country. I sometimes think that there prevail very erroneous impressions as to the reasons why we entered the war, not the immediate reasons, but the deep underlying reasons which affect the life and future of the United States and of all other liberty-loving nations throughout the world.

"Of course the immediate cause of our war against Germany was the announced purpose of the German Government to break its promises as to indiscriminate submarine warfare and the subsequent renewal of that ruthless method of destruction with increased vigor and brutality.

"While this cause was in itself sufficient to force us to enter the war if we would preserve our self-respect, the German Government's deliberate breach of faith and it utter disregard of right and life had a far deeper meaning, a meaning which had been growing, growing more evident as the war has progressed and which needed but this act of perfidy to bring it home to all thinking Americans. The evil character of the German Government is laid bare before the world. We know now that that Government is inspired with ambitions which menace human liberty and that to gain its end it does not hesitate to break faith, to violate the most

Continued on Page 8.

German Aviators, Driven Off from Paris, Kill Four in Hospital Near the Front

PARIS, July 29.—The censor today permitted the publication of scanty details of an air raid made on Paris Friday night, which The Associated Press was not allowed to send yesterday, and which the French newspapers were not permitted to publish. According to this information, bombs were dropped on three different suburban sections. In the first the bombardment caused absolutely no damage; in the other two localities five or six bombs were dropped, causing the slight injury of two women. One of the women was struck while in bed, and was removed to a hospital; the other was injured by flying glass. One bomb of several that fell in a field is believed to have contained asphyxiating gas.

The attempted raid on Paris Saturday night was even more unsuccessful than that on Friday, for the German aviators were not able to reach Paris at all. Their coming was anticipated, and French protecting airplanes were circling above and around Paris from early evening.

The residents, however, did not look for a renewal of the fruitless attack of the previous night, and most of them had retired when the sirens gave the warning. Crowds rushed to the streets, roofs, and windows, instead of seeking shelter, but they saw nothing. Less than an hour after the first warning reassuring bugles announced that the enemy aviators had been turned back.

One German aviator passed over a hospital near the front, descending very low, close enough to distinguish the Red Cross painted on the roof. Four bombs were dropped, all reaching their mark. One doctor, a chemist and a male nurse were killed immediately and a second doctor died soon after from injuries. A third doctor and an administration officer and several patients were seriously injured.

About midnight an official note was issued denying the German official communication of today announcing that German aviators had bombarded on the previous night Paris stations and military establishments, some projectiles reaching their objects. The note says this statement is incorrect, that the attempt of the German aviators on Paris caused no loss of human life and no material damage.

ALL DRAFT CALLS IN MAIL TONIGHT

Many of the City Exemption Boards Have Already Sent Out Notices.

NO OBJECTION TO QUOTA

"Tribute to the Partiotism of New York," Deputy Attorney General Conkling Says.

Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling, who is in charge of the draft machinery in the city, said last evening that he expected all of the 189 Exemption Boards in New York to have completed their lists of men to be called for examinations and to have mailed notices to these men tonight. On this assumption he thought that all of the men summoned for service on the first call would have received their notices by tomorrow night. Many of the Exemption Boards worked all yesterday making up their lists and mailing their notices, and it was estimated last night that more than forty of the city boards had completed this work.

All of the names of men called for physical examination by Exemption Boards in the city which were obtainable yesterday are printed in Part 2 of this issue of THE TIMES.

As the men called in each exemption district will appear for examination on the fifth, sixth, and seventh days following the mailing of notices to them, if the last of the notices go out tonight, the physical examinations of all men summoned on the first call in this city should be completed by next Monday evening. It is expected, however, that the number of exemptions in many districts will make the sending out of additional notices necessary, so that several days more may be required to complete the physical examinations. Mr. Conkling said that each exemption district would be expected to continue adding to its list of men called until it had provided its full quota. The instructions to each district to call double the number of its quota were meant only to give the districts a start.

Mr. Conklin was so encouraged last night by the situation that he sent the following telegram to the Provost General at Wasnington:

> As a matter of information, it is a pleasure to advise you that up to this time not a single exemption board member has made objections to this office to the quota levied on the districts of the city. This is a tribute to the patriotism of the City of New York, and is deserving of record. The only discussion so far is in the nature of doubt as to some of the districts being able to fill their quota because of large alien and small American population.

Specialists to Assist.

In order to facilitate the physical examination, many of the districts in the city, according to Mr. Conkling, have engaged medical specialists in addition to the doctors serving officially on the exemption boards. For example, when a man reports for his examination in such district his eyes will be examined by an oculist, his heart by a specialist, and so on. But, said Mr. Conkling, no man will receive exemption for physical disability on the verdict of one doctor. When an examining officer finds a man disqualified, in his opinion, he will call into consultation the doctor serving as a member of the board or some one else assisting in the examinations. Mr. Conkling issued the warning that many of the exemptions granted on grounds of physical disability would not be final. He said that men found unfit to serve as soldiers in the field might be assigned to work in the Quartermaster's Department or in some other capacity for which their disabilities would not disqualify them.

All of the men accepted for the fighting army will have to pass a rigorous examination, it is understood. Because the available material is so great in proportion to the size of the army to be raised, only those of first-class physical powers will be enrolled in the army that will train for European fighting. In this way the authorities hope to raise one of the finest armies ever sent out by any nation.

Just as great care will be exercised in keeping out of the army all men not physically fit, so will the exemption boards be expected to exercise great care in getting into the army all fit men who have no bona fide reason entitling them to exemption. The boards have

Continued on Page 4.

NEW DEADLOCK OVER FOOD BILL

Conferees Fail to Agree On One-Man Control and Committee of War Advisers.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

Representative Lever to See Him Today with Hope of Clearing Up the Tangle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—After agreeing to all other points in dispute, the Senate and House conferees on the Food Administration bill became deadlocked tonight upon the problems of the food control board and the proposal to create a joint Congressional committee on the conduct of the war.

Unable to come to any agreement on these two questions, the conferees voted to adjourn until tomorrow to give Representative Lever, sponsor of the House bill, an opportunity to call upon the President in an effort to enlist his influence in straightening out the difficulty.

Representative Lever offered to see the President after it became evident that the Conference Committee had come to an impasse and that no final agreement as to the matters in dispute could be reached by it. Mr. Lever expects to see the President tomorrow morning and to be able to report back to the conference during the afternoon.

The conferees are split over the insistence of the House members to reinstate in the bill the original provision for one-man food control and the insistence of the Senate members that the rider creating the joint committee to supervise war expenditures remain. Neither side of the conference would yield.

The House members expressed their willingness today to accept the Senate proposal for the joint Congressional committee, if the bill was changed to eliminate the partisan features, so as to have the Vice President and the Speaker of the House appoint the five members from each house, without a view to politics. The Senate provision was for a board of five members, comprising three Democrats of the House and Senate, with two Republicans of each house.

This proposal was flatly rejected by the Senate conferees, who maintained that it would only give opportunity to the Vice President and the Speaker to jam the committee with Democrats. They argued that a majority of one Democrat in each house would be enough leeway for the dominant party.

Limited to Expenditures.

The House conferees suggested, then, that the authority of the joint committee be limited to supervision of war expenditures and that the appointees to the committee be acceptable to the President. The Senate conferees agreed to accept that, except that they insisted that the committee be created as originally outlined in the Senate bill, with two Republicans from the House and Senate upon it. Some of the Senate conferees insisted, furthermore, that the committee have power to act in an advisory capacity with department heads in matters affecting expenditures of the appropriations voted by Congress.

The House conferees eventually agreed to accept the Senate proposal for the joint committee, to consist of three Democrats and two Republicans in each house, if, in turn, the Senate members would agree to the one-man food control, the appointee to be named by the President. To this the Senate conferees agreed, provided the Senate have the power to confirm the President's appointment. This the Senate conferees demanded so as to give the Senate opportunity to reject Herbert C. Hoover, if it felt so disposed.

The House members balked at putting this power in the hands of the Senate, feeling that it would be certain to result in the overthrow of Mr. Hoover and the whole food-control idea of the President. They insisted that they never could consent to any legislation that would eliminate Mr. Hoover.

The conferees debated the points at issue for five hours, and were unable to come to any compromise. It was then that Representative Lever suggested calling upon the President to lay the problem before him. Mr. Lever expressed the belief that the President would stand firmly for the one-man food control, but possibly the Executive might suggest some way by which the conferees could come to an agreement.

If the President is unable to advise the conferees, they will report the result of their deliberations to the House and Senate and ask for instructions, as the only way out of the deadlock.

Put Gas Wells Under Control.

One point in controversy settled today by the conference was to change Section I, providing for food control, so as to include natural gas in the items of control, and also implements and uten-

Continued on Page 10.

RUSSIA TURNS TO ARMY CHIEFS FOR GUIDANCE

Kerensky May Give Up Portfolios of War and Marine to General and Admiral.

CONGRESS BARS LENINITES

Finland and Ukraine Parties Also Excluded from Great Secret Meeting at Moscow.

RUSSIANS OUT OF GALICIA

Teuton Armies Following Them Up Also in Bukowina—Rumanians Widen Gap of 18 Miles.

PETROGRAD, July 28.—War Minister Kerensky has again started for the front. His destination is Army Headquarters, where he will hold a conference with the commanders on the various fronts and also with Generals Alexieff, Ruzsky, Gurko, and Guchkoff, former War Minister.

At the conference it will be decided whether M. Kerensky will retain his portfolio of War Minister. Admiral Kolchak, former commander of the Black Sea Fleet, is mentioned in connection with the Ministry of Marine, a post also held by M. Kerensky.

There have been allotted to the Ministry of the Interior 7,000,000 rubles to meet the expenses of elections to the Constituent Assembly.

The Bourse Gazette estimates that there will be 850 delegates at the Moscow conference. On account of their attitude toward Russia neither the Finland, Ukraine, nor Maximalist Party has been invited to participate. Generals Brusiloff and Korniloff, representing the troops at the front, will probably attend the secret sitting of the conference.

Negotiations for the reconstruction of the Cabinet are delayed owing to the conditions raised by the non-socialist parties, and also by the departure of Premier Kerensky.

The Premier has decided that the new Cabinet shall be composed of fifteen or sixteen members, all equal in power. The Constitutional Democrats, M. Astroff and M. Kishkin, both Ministerial candidates, have handed to the Premier a statement of the conditions upon which they will collaborate. Chief among these are war by the side of the Allies until victory is gained, a definite home policy in the struggle against anarchy, and postponement of social reforms until the Constituent Assembly is convened.

The Constitutional Democrats are resolutely opposed to the Minister of Agriculture, M. Tchernoff. They also appear to be against the Foreign Minister, M. Terestchenko. But the Premier says that he will refuse to sacrifice either of these officials.

M. Astroff declares that if the non-Socialist Ministers, as M. Kerensky demands, are proclaimed independent of party dictation, the Socialist Ministers must cease taking instructions from the Councils of Deputies.

A conference of the representatives of trade and industry, under the chairmanship of M. Kutler, former Minister of Agriculture, has declared that it will collaborate only if all the power is confided in the Provisional Government.

As Premier Kerensky announced that the reconstruction of the Cabinet would not mean any change in the Government's program, these demands would raise an obstacle against such reconstruction. M. Tseretelli, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, is authority for the statement that if the attempt at reconstruction fails the present Cabinet will remain in power.

General Kornilo?, the Commander in Chief in Galicia, has ordered all officers and men on the southwestern front to rejoin their units before Aug. 14. In case of failure to obey the order the men will be tried as traitors.

Premier Kerensky has suppressed the newspapers Justice (Pravda) and Justice for the Trenches, Germanophile organs of the Social Democratic Workmen's Party.

Admiral Kolchak, who may be selected to relieve Premier Kerensky of the burden of the Ministry of Marine, was in command of the Black Sea Fleet when, early in June, the sailors mutinied following the arrival at Sebastopol from Kronstadt of a Leninite delegate representing the Baltic Fleet revolutionaries. At a meeting attended by 15,000 sailors, it was resolved to arrest and search all the officers of the fleet, including the Admiral and his chief of staff, on the ground that they were propagating a counter-revolution. The crew of the flagship demanded that Admiral Kolchak surrender his sword. He refused, saying:

"The Japanese left me this sword when we evacuated Port Arthur. I won this sword in the Japanese war and will not give it to you."

He then threw it overboard.

It was finally decided not to arrest the officers, but the mutineers insisted that the Admiral should resign, which he did.

It was in the midst of this mutiny that Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, U. S. N., of the Root mission, arrived at Sebastopol and delivered a speech on the war that so thrilled the mutinous crews that they there and then returned to their duty.

RUSSIANS RETREAT OVER GALICIAN BORDER

Rumanian Army on Moldavian Front Continues to Drive Teutons Back.

BERLIN, July 29, (via London.)—Russian troops retreating on the Eastern Galician front have retired behind the Russian border at Husiatyn, the German General Staff announced officially today. Husiatyn is seventy miles due east of Halicz. Kuty, in the Carpathians, has been captured. In Rumania the Germans completed the retrograde movement which they began Friday on the Upper Putna River. The text of the statement reads:

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—In Eastern Galicia the Russians on both sides of Husiatyn have retired behind the imperial frontier.

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CHANCELLOR RENEWS PEACE TALK; SAYS FRANCE SEEKS CONQUEST; CZERNIN ASKS THE ENTENTE'S TERMS

PEACE MOVE WAS EXPECTED

Washington Not Surprised at Outgivings of Berlin and Vienna.

SEEKING TO SHIFT BLAME

Officials Convinced Germany Knows She Must Pay for Outrages on Humanity.

AUSTRIA EAGER TO QUIT

Believed to be Willing to End War on Any Terms She Can Get.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—It is very apparent to observers in Washington that the world is in for another discussion of peace between the warring nations. Evidence is accumulating that the agitation in Washington for greater parliamentary freedom has stirred all the well-known advocates of bringing the war to an end without delay, and got them again to hoping for an ending of hostilities.

Among these well-known advocates of peace may be mentioned the German Emperor and his advisers. On nearly every prior occasion when peace has been in the air the intention of the peace talk has been traced to German sources. All these German suggestions had been predicated on the idea that the peace plenipotentiaries would take into consideration the German conquest of European territory, and would permit Germany to retain part of the spoils.

Officials here have become convinced that Germany now knows it is useless to ask her enemies to discuss a peace that admits no punishment for German outrages against humanity, and will seek on every occasion to create the impression that the Allies are bent on a war of conquest, hoping by this means to keep peace discussion alive.

This view is borne out by the interview given today by Dr. Michaelis, the new Imperial Chancellor, intended as a response to the speech of Prime Minister Lloyd George. When the United States was observing neutrality the German Government was constantly playing for the good opinion of this country by indicating that Germany was all for an immediate peace. As the United States is now aligned with Great Britain and France, the German Government sees no further occasion for creating a false impression as to Germany's attitude.

Deceiving the German People.

In addition, according to opinion here, the German Government is obliged to put on a bold front to deceive the German people as to the way the war is going, and such statements by Chancellor Michaelis as that Great Britain seeks only the enslavement of Germany to the arbitrary violence of her enemies are regarded here as intended to make the German people believe that their imperial masters are still confident of victory.

The interview with Count Czernin, the Prime Minister of Austria-Hungary, in which he, too, answers Lloyd George's speech, creates no surprise here, but is regarded as of the greatest public significance. Count Czernin's assertion that Austria wanted nothing but an honorable peace and he did not care whether this was regarded as a sign of weakness or strength, is considered deeply significant. It bears out the belief that Austria is kept from making a separate peace only by fear of German resentment. In view of the close relationship between Germany and Austria the two interviews are all the more significant in this inconsistency.

There have been reports that Emperor Charles was on the point of undertaking negotiations for a separate peace. At the time of the recent political agitation in the Reichstag which resulted in the overthrow of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, it was reported that Herr Erzberger, the leader of the Reichstag revolt, had been at Vienna in consultation with Emperor Charles. It was said also that Emperor William had paid a hurried visit to Vienna to see the Austro-Hungarian Kaiser. Then there were indications that the King of Bavaria was in sympathy with the evident desire of Emperor Charles for peace.

Austria Anxious to Quit.

In view of all these things the statements of Count Czernin, who, of course, speaks for Emperor Charles, carry with them the impression that the Government of Austria-Hungary is sincerely anxious to bring about an ending of the war on any terms it can obtain from the Entente. That Austria-Hungary is sick of the war is becoming generally understood, and when the Prime Minister of the Dual Monarchy intimates it very broadly in the face of Prussian disapproval the situation from an allied standpoint is vastly improved.

The United States Government stands with the Allies in refusing to enter into the negotiations of a peace that does

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Germany Forcing a Loan From Switzerland, Meantime Holds Up Republic's Coal Supply

BERNE, July 29.—President Schulthess, speaking to the Berne newspapers concerning the relations of Switzerland with the United States, said there was no reason to believe that the Government of the United States intended to make difficulties for Switzerland by preventing the purchase of the most necessary foodstuffs in America, as all American provisions were being handled in accordance with an arrangement with the Entente.

The President said the United States had always been kindly disposed toward Switzerland, but that the situation in America was difficult because of the great shortage of vessels. The purchase of American corn had been suspended for some time.

Concerning what he termed Switzerland's most important other question, the supply of German coal, President Schulthess said that Germany would deliver further coal only on the condition that Switzerland grant a considerable loan to Germany. The President added that he expected the price of coal to go still higher.

Federal Councilor Gustave Ador, who succeeded Dr. Arthur Hoffmann, former Chief of the Political Department of Foreign Affairs, seconded the utterances of President Schulthess, saying that Switzerland was dependent upon the good-will of the belligerents. He insisted that a German loan could not be avoided. It was more advantageous for Switzerland to agree to the loan than to see Swiss money flow away to pay high coal prices elsewhere.

President Schulthess, in announcing the necessity for the loan, said Germany already was suffering, despite its rich coal fields, from a shortage, due to unusual consumption in war industries, and was worse off today even than last Winter, so that it was a considerable sacrifice on Germany's part to give coal to any one. Germany's needs would be only intensified by each ton it let Switzerland have.

The President said it was out of the question for Germany adequately to supply Switzerland, and that the price must be in excess of the old rate of $12 a ton. He then announced that Switzerland's supply would depend upon "a very large loan."

VICTORY ASSURED BY OUR RESOURCES

Carson Calls America's Entry Into War One of Greatest Events in World's History.

HAS FAITH IN RUSSIA

Even from Military Viewpoint Revolution Is Far Better Than the Regime It Displaced.

LONDON, July 29. — Confidence that Russia once more will be brought into effective co-operation with the Entente Allies, and that America will in good time give "material aid of overwhelming power which will make an end of all doubts as to the completeness of victory by the Allies," was expressed today by Sir Edward H. Carson, Minister Without Portfolio, in a statement to The Associated Press in behalf of the British War Cabinet, of which he is a member. Sir Edward also voiced the determination of Great Britain "to see this thing through until we have attained the aims we proclaimed at the beginning." His statement follows:

"During the third year of the war which has just ended, two events of outstanding importance occurred which must have decisive influence on the last phase of the war and on the peace that is to follow. These are the revolution in Russia and the entrance of the United States into the war in alliance with the Entente Powers.

"The immediate effect of the Russian revolution, from a military point of view, gives cause for great anxiety and has, up to the present, proved disastrous. But it must be borne in mind that the Government of the late Russian Emperor was hatching positive treachery to the alliance and would have caused much greater disaster to us by concluding separate peace with Germany.

"The revolution, even from a military point of view, has been far better than the régime which it displaced. And, from a political and social point of view, we in England welcome it without reserve. We are confident that the inevitable disturbance which accompanies every revolution when the seat of existing authority is overturned will settle into constitutional order based on free democratic institutions and that as soon as this is brought about the ingrained patriotism of the Russian people, combined with their splendid military qualities, proved on a thousand battlefields, once more will bring that great country into line in effective co-operation with her allies in striking at the common enemy of all.

"The Russian revolution, moreover, has drawn a clear-cut line between the contending nations, ranging them as the defenders of democracy on one side and as its assailants on the other. This aspect of the struggle, of course, has been most strongly emphasized by the action of America in joining the alliance against the Central Empires and Turkey.

"The momentous decision of the United States that no alternative remained to her but to take up arms against Germany is one of the greatest events in the history of the world. Previous to taking it she had proved by a long course of patient statesmanship how deeply seated was her abhorrence of war and her idealism in the conduct of international affairs. Nothing but persistent and openly avowed adoption by Germany of a policy of public crime and flagrant violation of neutral rights would have driven America into the war.

"The utterances of President Wilson

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CZERNIN ECHOES BERLIN INTERVIEW

What Are We Finally to Expect of the Entente? Asks the Austrian Premier.

WOULD NOT CRUSH ALLIES

Declares He Does Not Care if This Is Regarded as Strength or Weakness.

VIENNA, July 29, (via Copenhagen.)—Reiterating that Austria-Hungary was ready to accept an honorable peace, but that the Dual Monarchy, in conjunction with its allies, would fight to the last extremity if the Entente Powers decline to enter negotiations on the basis of a peace by understanding, as recently outlined by the German Imperial Chancellor and the Reichstag, Count Ottokar Czernin von Chudenitz, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in an interview today discussed at length peace possibilities.

The Austrian statesman took occasion to reply to the speech made by David Lloyd George in London on July 21, when the British Premier characterized the address delivered in the Reichstag by Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, as a sham. The Count said Mr. Lloyd George was mistaken when he represented the Reichstag peace resolution to be "a peace bluff."

"The Chancellor and the Reichstag," the Foreign Minister said, "declared that Germany was conducting a defensive war and that the German people only asked for an honorable peace by means of an understanding and an agreement offering the basis for a lasting reconciliation of the nations. The Chancellor and the Reichstag solemnly replied that the German people desired forced conquest and abhorred economic isolation and incitement to enmity between nations after the war.

"I must reply to Premier Lloyd George with the question: What are we finally to expect from the Entente? What we desire is quite evident from the well-known declarations made in Vienna and from the demonstrations by the German people showing that a complete agreement exists to the very last detail between Vienna and Berlin.

Ready for "Honorable Peace."

"What the Chancellor and the Reichstag declared is what I described months ago as an honorable peace, which the Vienna Government is ready to accept and whereby it seeks a lasting reconciliation of the nations. But there also exists the complete agreement that we never shall accept a peace which is not honorable for us.

"If the Entente does not wish to enter negotiations on the basis which we have clearly indicated, we shall continue the war and fight to the last extremity.

"I don't care whether this admission is regarded as a sign of weakness or of strength. To me it seems only a sign of common sense and morality, which revolt against the idea of prolonging the war. I am absolutely convinced the Entente will never succeed in crushing us, and, since in our position of defense we have no intention of crushing the enemy, the war will end sooner or later in a peace by understanding. But, to my way of thinking, the natural conclusion is that the further sacrifices and suffering imposed on all humanity are useless and that it is necessary, in the interests of humanity, to reach a peace by understanding as soon as possible.

"As we have fought in conjunction with our faithful allies, so we shall make peace in conjunction with them, now or

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REPLIES TO LLOYD GEORGE

Speech Proves Britain Wants No Just Peace, Says Michaelis.

WOULD ENSLAVE GERMANY

Declares France Wants to Take Over Saarbruecken and Other Territory.

TALKS OF SECRET TREATY

Challenges Ribot and Briand to Disclose Debate in French Chamber on Russian Deal.

BERLIN, July 29, (via Copenhagen.)—Dr. Georg Michaelis, the German Imperial Chancellor, on Saturday summoned a large number of newspaper men, to whom he declared:

"The speech of David Lloyd George, the British Premier, at Queen's Hall, London, and the recent debate in the British House of Commons again have proved with indisputable clearness that Great Britain does not desire peace by agreement and understanding, but only a conclusion of the war which means the enslavement of Germany to the arbitrary violence of our enemies.

"Proof of this may be seen in the fact that Sir Edward Carson (member of the British War Cabinet) recently declared in Dublin that negotiations with Germany could begin only after the retirement of German troops beyond the Rhine. In response to a question put by Commoner Joseph King, A. Bonar Law, the spokesman of the British Government in the House of Commons, modified this declaration by fixing the standpoint of the British Government as being that if Germany wanted peace she first of all must declare herself willing to evacuate the occupied territories.

"We possess clear proofs that the enemy gives assent to a declaration going even further than that impudently made by Sir Edward Carson. You all know that detailed information regarding the French plans of conquest, approved by Great Britain and Russia, has been circulated for weeks past in the neutral press, and that it has not been denied up to the present.

Says French Seek Conquest.

"It would be of the greatest importance for the enlightenment of the whole world regarding the true reasons for the continuation of the sanguinary massacre of nations for it to be known that written proofs of our enemies' greed for conquest have since fallen into our hands. I refer to reports of the secret debate on June 2 in the French Chamber of Deputies.

"I ask the French Government this question: Does it deny that ex-Premier Briand and Premier Ribot, in the course of that secret sitting, at which were present Deputies Moutet and Cochin, who had just returned from Petrograd, were forced to admit that France, shortly before the Russian revolution, had come to an agreement having in view vain plans of conquest with a Government which Premier Lloyd George described in his last speech as a 'corrupt and narrow autocracy'?

"I ask if it is true that the French Ambassador at Petrograd, in response to a request sent by him to Paris, received instructions to sign a treaty prepared in advance by M. Doumergue, (ex-Premier and Foreign Minister,) after negotiations with the Russian Emperor?

"Is it true or not that the French President at the instance of General Berthelot, head of the French military mission to Rumania, formally entrusted him with a mandate, and that M. Briand afterward sanctioned this step?

"This treaty assured to France her frontiers, but amended on lines of previous wars the conquest of 1870 to include, besides Alsace-Lorraine, Saarbruecken and vast territorial modifications on the left bank of the Rhine.

"As desired by France when M. Tereschenko, (the Russian Foreign Minister,) took office, the Russian Government protested against the French aims of conquest, which also included that of Syria, and declared that new

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Erzberger Would Talk Peace With Lloyd George or Balfour

LONDON, July 29.—According to a Reuter dispatch from Zurich, Mathias Erzberger, one of the leaders of the Clerical Centre in the German Reichstag, who has just arrived there, declared to the Zuricher Nachrichten:

"If I could talk with Lloyd George (the British Prime Minister,) or Mr. Balfour, (British Foreign Secretary,) we could in a few hours reach an understanding which would enable official peace negotiations to commence."

Herr Erzberger, who has taken a prominent part with respect to peace during the last months, asserts that Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial German Chancellor, is a peace chancellor.

Russia no longer would be willing to take part in the struggle if it learned of these French war aims.

Professes to Quote Briand.

"Wasn't it the principal object of Albert Thomas, (member of the French War Council,) on his journey to Russia to overcome this remorse of M. Tereschenko? The French Government will not be able to deny all this, and it will be obliged to confess, although it may do so only tacitly, that M. Briand was the object of stormy attacks during the secret session; that Premier Ribot was obliged to produce the secret treaty in response to the demand of M. Renaudel, (leader of the majority Socialists in the French Chamber,) and also that M. Briand, in the course of the excited debate which ensued, declared that revolutionary Russia was obliged to carry out what imperial Russia had promised and that it did not matter to France what was said by the lowest classes in Russia.

"It is characteristic that Deputy Moutet, according to his own statement, replied in Russia to the question whether Alsace-Lorraine was the only obstacle to peace by saying he could not answer the question in that form, and that Russia ought to take into consideration the fact that the Russian revolution had been purchased by French blood.

"The admission of Deputies Cochin and Moutet that the Russian representatives had declared in the course of the negotiation that they attached no importance to Constantinople throws clear light on Russian sentiment. The delegates from the Russian armies also are in agreement with this.

"Regardless of this manifest proof of the revulsion of the Russian people against a policy of aggrandizement, Premier Ribot refused in the secret session of the French Chamber to undertake any revision of the French war aims and announced the fact that Italy also had received guarantees of great territorial aggrandizements.

"In order to divert their ambitions on the left bank of the Rhine of a character of greed and conquest, he announced the necessity of a buffer State, but the Opposition speakers cried out amid a din of contradictions: 'It is disgraceful.'

"I would like also to mention that Premier Ribot, after a pacifist speech by Deputy Augagneur, replied that the Russian Generals had declared that the Russian armies never were in better condition or better equipped than then. Here appears in perfect clearness the desire to let the Russian people go on shedding their blood in behalf of the unjust ambitions of France.

"This desire has been fulfilled, but not as Premier Ribot anticipated, for we can hardly presume he had such an absolute lack of humanity as that, though foreseeing the failure of the Russian offensive, he yet insisted upon it, thinking it would give another hour's respite pending the entry of America into the war.

"The enemy press endeavors to force upon my inaugural speech the interpretation that I only consented to the majority resolution with an ill-concealed reservation of Germany's desires for conquest. I am obliged to deny the imputation as to an object of which there can be no doubt. Besides, the resolution implies—which is quite clear—that the enemy must also renounce any ideas of conquest."

Dr. Michaelis added that it was manifest Germany's enemies were not in the least considering such denunciation and that the French meeting held in secret was fresh proof that her enemies were responsible for the prolongation of the war and were "actuated by lust of conquest."

"The conspicuousness of the justice of our defensive war," the Chancellor concluded, "will steel our strength and determination in the future."

WILL NOT GIVE UP BELGIUM.

German Papers Assert It Is Indispensable to Protection of Frontiers.

COPENHAGEN, July 29.—The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, commenting on the recent proceedings in the British House of Commons, says:

"Mr. Asquith's inquiry as to whether we were ready to restore Belgium's full freedom can only be meant as a rhetorical question, for Mr. Asquith must know that, aside from a handful of dreamers, nobody thinks of handing Belgium again to England and France."

The Catholic organ, the Cologne Volkszeitung, attempts to prove that the retention of Belgium and the annexation of regions in the East are indispensable to that protection of the German frontiers which Chancellor Michaelis specified.

The Tageszeitung adopts this contention enthusiastically. Some of the radical newspapers, on the other hand, seek to give the impression that the Government is so bound by the Reichstag that the Entente Allies have only to propose peace without annexations or indemnities to obtain it.

AUSTRIAN PROVINCES MENACED BY FAMINE

Reports to Our Food Administration Say Vegetables Are Almost the Only Food.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Reports from Budapest which have been received by the Food Administration indicate that the people of the provinces are not far removed from famine conditions. It is stated that the majority of the population actually lives on vegetables, and that the vegetable supply is limited. Meat is within the reach of the rich only.

One reason for this condition is said to be that as far as possible the country provinces have been drained to supply the needs of the army in the field and the large centres of population, where trouble might be expected if the food supply was too greatly reduced.

Vendors, it is said, have been demanding exorbitant prices for dry wood and withered leaves on the ground that they were vegetables. Green peas are selling at $1.45 a kilogram, (2.2 pounds.) Milk is absolutely not to be had for cream, and an unappetizing liquid which was once skimmed milk costs 60 cents a pint.

There is no butter or cheese. Cherries at the time the report was made sold for 88 cents a pound. The principal stock of food consisted of dried peas and dried plums. Young chickens were selling for $2.50, and in the egg market only empty boxes were found. Potatoes were not to be had.

Cabled press advices from Austria received in the course of the last few days indicate that an even worse condition now prevails. The reports say that luncheon cannot be purchased in any restaurant for less than $5. Three pounds of meat for $6, olive oil at $10 a quart, butter at $5 a pound, and chickens at $10 each are some of the prices quoted.

WALES PEACE MEETING BROKEN UP IN RIOT

Discharged Soldiers and Sailors Assist in Turning Convention into a Patriotic One.

SWANSEA, Wales, July 29.—A meeting of over two hundred delegates from all parts of Wales, under the auspices of the Soldiers' and Workers' Council was broken up today before proceedings started. The hall was rushed and violent fights took place on the staircases and in the corridors.

The attacking forces, which included a number of discharged soldiers and sailors, succeeded in taking possession of the hall and in holding a patriotic meeting. A crowd numbering 2,000 congregated outside the building while the delegates were assembling and most of these took part in the fray. Much damage was done to the furnishings of the hall and many windows were smashed by flying missiles. The peace delegates except refugees in various corners, but were driven out.

BITTER RETROSPECT FOR GERMAN CHIEFS

End of Third Year of War Recalls Wreck of Hopes on the West Front.

VAST LOSSES OF EFFECTIVES

Allies Took 180,000 Prisoners and Put an End to Germany's Offensive Power.

By GEORGE H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT, July 29.—Bitter will be the retrospect of the German people in the days completing the third and opening the fourth year of the war. A conservative estimate shows that the German armies have lost as prisoners 165,000 men and 2,500 officers, with 948 cannon and thousands of lesser pieces, in the last twelve months on the French and British fronts alone. This is but a part, and not the gravest, of the account. The number killed and seriously wounded is several times larger than that of prisoners.

For these sacrifices and for the provocations which brought America into the war what is there to show? The year has witnessed the last great offensive efforts of the Imperial armies, and those who remember the dominant place of the offensive in their strategy will know how much that means. Their supreme adventure against Verdun was in the mid-course of the year. On June 11 began the wild assaults that brought them to Fort Souville, the last crest but one before the little city of the Meuse. The ten months' battle of Verdun cost Germany 500,000 of her best men.

A principal object of the plan of campaign intrusted to the German Crown Prince was to upset the arrangements for an allied offensive in the north. It completely failed in this purpose. Also the Franco-British attack on the Somme began in July and progressed by stages throughout the Autumn.

Von Below's Verdun Admissions.

In an official paper of "Lessons Drawn from the Battle of the Somme," General von Below, speaking of the first smashing in of the German line, says:

"Our losses were so high that there were literally no more forces with which to make the intended counterattacks. During the following days and weeks we lost further ground in this zone. It was in these particularly unfavorable conditions that we were compelled to engage reinforcements which reached the Second Army from all sides. The enormous superiority of the enemy in aviation, artillery, munitions, and effectives has permitted us to fill only little by little and day by day the most dangerous gaps in the German line of defense. Necessity forced us to break the tactical ties of the reinforcing units which reached us in order to meet the danger of a breach of the line. Only after long weeks was it possible for us to gather defensive forces of all arms permitting us to grapple with the superiority of the enemy.

After this plain confession—and German Generals do not confess for the fun of the thing—there can be no doubt of the reason for the great retreat of last March. At the beginning of November the German armies had lost on the Somme 75,300 prisoners, 138 heavy guns and 175 field pieces, many hundreds of machine guns and trench mortars, and a fearful rpll of dead and wounded. So far from spoiling the allied plans, Verdun had broken their own resources and hopes. Let us meet General von Below's confession of alarming inferiority by admitting that it had not broken their courage or their ingenuity.

For us Westerners—and all the West was not yet in the allied camp—the undoubted ingenuity of the Hindenburg plan was marred by the humbugging pretenses of some mysterious offensive purpose in which it was wrapped up for German consumption. It certainly did postpone the evil day by requiring the Allies to carry forward from ten to thirty miles into a foully devastated country all their preparations for the resumption of their offensive in the Spring. It created popular expectations on our side which have not been justified, but these inconveniences were nothing beside the disillusionment of the German Army and people. Instead of three months, the Allies were delayed just one month.

On April 9 came the British offensive by which Vimy Ridge was taken, with 13,000 prisoners. A week later the French followed on the Aisne and in Champagne. By the end of May our allies had secured the whole line of the Aisne heights and the crests of the Moronvilliers Hills, with 32,000 prisoners, drawing twenty-four fresh German divisions into the conflict. At the same time the British were breaking into the Hindenburg line on the North, and on June 7 they began the brilliant operation resulting in the capture of Messines and the Wytschaete Ridge.

End of the "Elastic Line."

Not the least result of this unresting activity had been to kill the second and essential part of the Hindenburg scheme, that of the famous "elastic line," which was to make a further piecemeal retreat possible and safe whenever the allied advance became too pressing. No such elasticity exists, or the Crown Prince, promoted for his tragic blunders to general command against the French, would not have needed to throw away 100,000 men in fruitless efforts to get back his post observatories on the Aisne and Champagne Hills.

In this year of slaughter the German command has turned the last screws of the conscript machine and entered upon a period of decline; for it finds the western Allies as resolute as ever, and the last great power of the world just beginning to enter the field against it. If the situation was, as General von Below says, "particularly unfavorable" a year ago, how should it be described today?

GERMAN PEACE MOVE NOT A SURPRISE

Continued from Page 1.

not recognize that Germany must change her autocratic methods and pay for all the wrong she has inflicted on the world.

All the preparations for war that are being made by this Government show conclusively that the United States has no thought that peace is in sight while Germany maintains her attitude of refusing to pay for the crimes she has committed. There is a hopeful feeling here that Austria is looking for an opportunity to withdraw from the conflict, but the Government is dealing, not with hopes, but with solid conditions, and is bending all its energies to place the nation in shape to wage a long war against the German autocracy.

PACIFISTS ADDRESS STONE.

Want the Senate to Call on the Allies to Start Peace Negotiations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Introduction of a Senate resolution reciting what America would regard as a proper basis for peace was suggested in a letter sent to Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, today by a committee representing the American Union Against Militarism. The letter is signed by Amos Pinchot, Lillian D. Wald, Max Eastman, Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, L. Hollingsworth Wood, the Rev. John Hayes Holmes, Norman Thomas, Roger N. Baldwin, Alice Lewisohn, Charles T. Hallinan, and Crystal Eastman.

They say that America should pay less attention to utterances of Michaelis and more attention to efforts in the Reichstag for a nonaggressive peace.

"Even after making all allowances for imperial influences," says the letter to Senator Stone, "the fact remains that the German peace resolution carried in the Reichstag on July 19 by a vote of 214 to 116 represents an attempt on the part of the German people to express their willingness to enter into peace negotiations on the basis of 'no annexations and no indemnities.' The Reichstag, though not in the democratic sense a truly representative body, is the only political body through which the German people can speak to the rest of the world. If we genuinely desire to strengthen the hand of the German people against autocracy, this is, we submit, our opportunity. We must receive the Reichstag resolution with official respect and ignore the speech of the Chancellor, who is responsible only to the Kaiser."

The union suggests that the Senate by resolution should welcome the peace sentiment expressed by the Reichstag and call upon the parliaments of the allied nations, "which, since the entrance into the war of the two great republics, Russia and America, have given no indication of the terms upon which they would make peace, to adopt resolutions expressing their willingness to enter into peace negotiations with the Russian formula as a basis."

VICTORY ASSURED BY OUR RESOURCES

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have nobly vindicated the moral basis of the alliance against Germany, and we have full confidence that America's moral support will, in good time, be backed by material aid of overwhelming power which will make an end of all doubts as to the completeness of the victory attainable by the Allies.

"We feel sure that the American people realize as clearly as we do ourselves that no peace can be lasting which is not the fruit of a complete and unquestionable military victory. The new German Chancellor has shown that neither the German Government nor the German people is yet prepared for any such peace. They still hope to make civilization and democracy surrender to the black flag.

"It would be foolish to deny that the submarine menace is an exceedingly grave one; but it will be defeated as every other German expedient has been defeated in the three years of war we now have passed through.

"We enter on the fourth year in a spirit of confident determination to see this thing through until we have attained the aims we proclaimed at the beginning, which could not be better summarized than in President Wilson's pregnant phrase, to 'make the world safe for democracy.'

"EDWARD CARSON."

SAY WAR HAS WOUNDED MILITARISM MORTALLY

French War and Finance Ministers Dwell Jubilantly on Co-operation of America.

PARIS, July 29.—Militarism, the great enemy of progress, actually has been mortally wounded by war itself. This summarizes the progress of the last three years according to Paul Painlevé, the Minister of War, in reviewing the war to date. Minister Painlevé's summary follows:

"Three years of war! Imagination at first conjures up mourning and demoralization. However, we dare to say that humanity has progressed during these three years. The great enemy of all progress, militarism, actually has been wounded mortally by war itself. The ideal of the nations of peace expresses itself very precisely against the brutality of nations of conquest and gains little by little throughout the entire world. Despite the vicissitudes this ideal will triumph.

"While the curve of German force has sunk, the curve of the strength of the Allies has risen year by year, and the entrance of the United States into the war has given it a sudden and formidable impetus. Germany's fate is determined.

"Henceforth, France, particularly, can show with elation its balance of the last three years. Bleeding, still invaded, she is not only greater and more glorious, but she is stronger militarily and politically than on Aug. 2, 1914. If Germany, stripped of its hegemony, ruined in its commerce and reduced to an alliance with several groups of adventurers, today compares itself to France, it will show what three years of war have cost it."

"On the third anniversary of its entry into the war," said Joseph Thierry, Minister of Finance, "France has the right to assert that it has maintained, and is maintaining its financial situation in a shape that no one would in advance have considered possible had one been able to foresee the duration and development of the conflict.

"In addition to maintaining a military effort without precedent in history and without analogy in present times; in addition to the mobilization of its active population in larger proportion than any other people; in addition to having suffered and continuing still to the invasion of parts of its territory, it has raised its fiscal receipts to a point which at present constantly exceed its peace-time product.

"The regular and easy flow of taxes bears witness to the elasticity of the contributive faculties of the country and its aptitude for supporting new taxes, which in its patriotism and its firm resolution to conclude real trials with honor, it does not hesitate to accept independently of subscriptions to two big long term loans, the success of which it has assured.

"French economy is daily furnishing the treasury, in the form of short-term bonds, a continued and growing contribution of resources, which permits reduction from month to month of that portion of advances required by the banks of emission. The very difficult and very considerable effort which has been imposed on France has been the regulation of enormous purchases which the situation of the belligerents and the invaded country has obliged it to make abroad. There again it has met with reward. Its traditional habit of saving its reserves in gold and its foreign holdings, which have been liberally at the disposition of the State, have served in a large measure to compensate for the rupture of the equilibrium of the commercial balance.

"But throughout France has benefited from stable credit which she has acquired from the world and from sympathies which since the beginning of hostilities have recognized the justice of her cause. From this communion of sentiments and interests which have reunited in a closer solidarity the western nations, the union of the United States with the Entente Allies has constituted the same order of things financially as in a military, political and moral way. The step of prime importance is that the ties are firmly established between all of the great democratic peoples, who resolve to protect with their principle of liberty, their future development and their economic prosperity.

"These constitute the best guarantee of the financial future of all the Allies, and, furthermore, no doubt was longer possible about this future on the day that the United States, giving free rein to its sentiments and beliefs, at the same time as its primordial interests, ranged itself on the side of the Entente Powers.

"Now all the weight of the wealth of the world and all the weight of credit are united on the same balance scale. Nothing else can modify this great fact. No matter what may be the duration of the conflict, it is an insuperable obstacle to any return of fortune in favor of our enemies. In this sense one has been able to say that the entrance of the United States into the war was in the financial field a companion of the victory of the Marne."

FRENCH BREAK UP TWO AISNE ATTACKS

Gain Ground on Craonne Front —German Artillery Preparation Futile.

BRITISH DOWN 16 AIRPLANES

Put 14 Others Out of Commission and Destroy 2 Balloons—Successful in Trench Raids.

PARIS, July 29.—Troops of the German Crown Prince at dawn yesterday made a violent attack on the French positions near Hurtebise Farm on the Aisne front. The French official statement issued this afternoon says the German attack was repulsed and that the French, in retaliation, later instituted an offensive between Hurtebise Farm and La Bovelle, gaining ground at all points on this sector, and particularly in the region of the Monument.

A German attack on the Craonne plateau, made after violent artillery preparation, completely failed this afternoon.

The War Office's night communiqué thus describes it:

"The artillery action was very lively in the region of Cerny and Craonne. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, preceded by a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered on Hurtebise an attack which our artillery and infantry fire turned into a complete failure.

"There was spirited artillery activity on the left bank of the Meuse, particularly in the region of Hill 304. The day was calm on the rest of the front.

Germans Fail Near Hurtebise.

The text of the French afternoon report follows:

Yesterday about dawn the Germans to the west of Hurtebise Farm made a violent attack on a front of 600 metres, which was smashed by the bravery of our troops.

In retaliation for this attempt made by the enemy we began an action at an early hour this morning between Hurtebise and the region of La Bovelle. It was conducted by our infantry with superb spirit, and enabled us to make progress on all points, notably in the region of the Monument.

In the Champagne, in the sector of Tahure, the enemy executed a strong surprise attack, which was repulsed.

On the left bank of the Meuse the Germans, after an intense bombardment, attempted to attack the trenches which had been conquired by us between Avocourt Wood and Hill 304. The precision and vigor of our fire stopped the enemy and inflicted heavy losses on him.

On the right bank of the Meuse an enemy surprise attack on our trenches east of Moulainville also met failure.

The night was relatively calm on the rest of the front.

British Destroy Sixteen Airplanes.

LONDON, July 29.—British troops last night made a number of successful raids on the German trenches at various points of the battle front in northern France, according to the official statement issued today by the British War Office. Many casualties were inflicted on the enemy, and a number of prisoners and machine guns were taken.

Continuous aerial activity is reported as having prevailed on Saturday. British airmen brought down sixteen German machines and drove down fourteen out of control. Thirteen British airplanes are missing. Two German observation balloons fell in flames.

The official report from headquarters in France tonight reads:

There is nothing important to report today. Yesterday there was again great activity in the air, the fighting being continuous. On Friday night important railway stations and two hostile airdromes were bombed by our airplanes, and during the day a number of other bombing raids, as well as much photographic and artillery work, were successfully carried out.

In the air fighting sixteen German machines were brought down and fourteen others were driven down out of control. Two hostile observation balloons were brought down in flames. Thirteen of our machines are missing.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

We made several successful raids last night at different points of our front. The enemy's trenches were raided northeast of Epehy, southeast of Hargvincourt, west of Fontaine les Croisilles, and near Fleurbaix. Many casualties were inflicted on the enemy and prisoners and machine guns were captured.

In the neighborhood of the Roeux chemical works our troops forced their way into the German lines, in spite of the stubborn resistance of the enemy's garrison, whose losses were heavy, and brought back thirty prisoners, a trench mortar, and machine guns.

Other British raiding parties entered the enemy's positions in the neighborhood of Ypres and captured fifty-four prisoners and two machine guns.

Hostile raiding parties were repulsed southeast of Messines.

Berlin Reports Heaviest Gunfire.

BERLIN, July 29.—(Via London.)—The artillery duel in Flanders raged all day yesterday and far into the night. It is described by the German General Staff as representing in intensity the "highest degree of massed effect" since the war began.

British attacks east of Monchy and northwest of St. Quentin broke down under heavy losses.

Southeast of Ailles, in the Aisne region, four strong French attacks were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting.

The official report says the Germans yesterday shot down thirty-five British airplanes.

The text reads:

Army group of Prince Rupprecht: The artillery duel in Flanders raged uninterruptedly yesterday from early morning until far into the night. The development of artilleristic intensity represents the highest degree of massed effect in the war.

At several points on the battlefield attacks by our own and enemy troops called forth desperate local infantry engagements. From La Bassée Canal as far as the southern bank of the River Scarpe the firing activity increased in the evening. At night east of Monchy attacks by British battalions broke down with heavy losses. Also near Ossus, northwest of St. Quentin. English local attacks were without success.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: An increase in the fighting activity along the Chemin des Dames, in the Champagne, and on the Meuse was noticeable.

Southeast of Ailles (Aisne front) strong French forces attacked once in the morning and three times in the evening. A Cologne regiment with its oft-proved power of resistance warded off in hand-to-hand fighting all enemy attacks.

Artillery activity was extraordinarily lively, especially on the Flanders front. Thirty-five enemy aviators were shot down. Lieutenant Dostler at the head of a pursuing squadron destroyed a squadron of six enemy airplanes himself and gained his twentieth aerial victory. Lieutenant Ritter von Tutschek shot down his nineteenth and twentieth aerial opponents in battle.

The supplementary official statement issued this evening says:

Since midday there again has been a most violent artillery duel in Flanders.

WESTERN TRENCH RAIDS PORTENTS OF OFFENSIVE

British and German Reconnoitring Thrusts Are Indicative of Big Events Impending.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, July 29.—Numerous raids, which today's British official communication mentions as having been conducted at various points along the front by both combatants, undoubtedly appear to distant readers as inconsequential in this greatest of world wars. But these tiny reconnoitring thrusts, which daily have been growing in number of late, are, in truth, highly significant in themselves, for they are a surface indication of the great tension existing along these nerve centres of the western theatre.

The material damage which small raiding parties inflict is of little consequence, comparatively speaking, to either side, but the information that these intrepid adventurers into No Man's Land may bring back is invaluable. The war along this front is far from being at stalemate, but these are not days of prophecy.

Despite the inactivity of the infantry, destructive artillery duels of great violence continue and are ever increasing in volume. Along the coast region the German guns have been pouring an unprecedented stream of shells into Nieuport and neighboring places, and the British have been no less vigorous in reply.

Further south, Vimy and other points overlooking Lens, as well as Armentières, are the object of unrelenting Teuton wrath, and the shelling from the guns of both sides at times reached the intensity of drumfire, which is heard for miles back of the lines.

POLES BALK AT OATH OF FEALTY TO KAISERS

Legion and Council of State Demand Release of General Pilsudski and Other Leaders.

LONDON, July 29.—Big street demonstrations have occurred at Warsaw as a result of the arrest of General Pilsudski of the Polish Legion and other leaders in the movement against imposing an oath of fidelity to the Austro-German sovereigns upon the Polish Army. Many of the legionaries have refused to take such an oath.

The Polish Council of State has protested to the Governor General against the arrests as unjustifiable and has declared that only the speediest possible establishment of a genuine Polish Government and army will quiet public opinion.

General von Beseler, the German Governor General, replied, refusing the release of the Poles and declaring that the German authorities had proof that General Pilsudski was organizing an armed movement against Germany.

Vienna dispatches indicate that General Pilsudski's following is far greater than the German reports give any impression of and includes a large part of the political Left.

A Zurich dispatch to Reuter's, Ltd., says that telegrams from Cracow report that not merely single units of Polish legionaries refused to take the military oath, but whole regiments, including four infantry, one cavalry, one artillery, and parts of other regiments, aggregating a majority of all the forces. Unless General Pilsudski is released immediately it is believed that serious consequences will ensue. The Polish Party intends to bring up the question at the next sitting of the Reichsrat.

SIAM DECLARES WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA

Note Dated July 22 Is Presented to the Foreign Minister at Vienna.

VIENNA, July 29, (via Copenhagen.)—The Siamese Minister has presented to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister Siam's declaration of war against the Dual Monarchy.

The note was dated July 22.

PANIC AT COSSACK FUNERAL.

Nervousness of Petrograd Populace Shown During Great Procession.

PETROGRAD, July 28, (Delayed.)—Ten thousand Cossacks and representatives of the Petrograd military garrison today marched in a brilliant and colorful procession to bury eight Cossack victims of the Bolsheviki uprising of ten days ago. Glittering with the purple and gold of the high priests' robes and radiant with the bright multi-colored uniforms of various military organizations, including the violent red of a Hussar regiment, lacking all conventional solemnity, the funeral cortege was decidedly more like a pageant of the patriotic and loyal forces of the city.

A short distance behind the last bearer, attired in a suit of ordinary khaki and bareheaded, walked the greatest national figure of the day, Kerensky. He was practically without guard, and thousands of citizens, eager to see the face of the national hero, pressed in upon this part of the procession and at times threatened to halt or break up the parade.

The procession was headed by a small Cossack escort, immediately followed by hundreds of white-veiled sisters of charity, soldiers and civilians bearing enormous wreaths and all sorts of religious insignia. Next came the boys' choir from St. Isaac's Cathedral, followed by a long line of priests, variously clothed according to rank, and last came the Metropolitan himself, gorgeously arrayed in vestment and mitre, spangled with silver and jewels.

When the procession was half way down the Morskaia a sudden tremor ran through the crowd. Careful marching units became entangled in a hopeless disorder. Crowds broke and ran in all directions, no one knowing what had happened, but all recognizing a familiar sign of approaching panic. When no shots were fired, the procession gradually fell back into step, and it was discovered that the cause of the uneasiness was the rearing of a horse which had broken its harness.

No harm was done, and the procession was soon on its way again, but the incident served to show the nervousness of the crowd and the secret apprehension that the day would not pass without trouble.

CZERNIN ECHOES BERLIN INTERVIEW

Continued from Page 1.

ister, and we shall fight in conjunction with them to the last extremity unless the enemy shows a willingness to understand our viewpoint.

Won't Discuss Cause of War.

"I shall not put the question who was responsible for the war, because it is useless to discuss the past in this connection. But I shall speak of the future, and I wish to express the desire that the world may succeed after the conclusion of peace in finding adequate means and expedients to prevent forever the recurrence of such a frightful war.

"Every man with any moral feeling must co-operate in this gigantic work. All States must unite in efforts to procure guarantees which will make impossible in the future such a frightful disaster as the present world war. The road may be difficult, but it is not impossible."

Referring to the internal situation, Count Czernin said:

"The democratization of Constitutions is the great demand of the time. Both in Austria and in Hungary the Governments are putting their hands to this great work, but they are against intervention from the outside. We do not intervene in the internal affairs of other States, and we demand complete reciprocity in this matter."



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RUSSIANS RETREAT OVER GALICIAN LINE

Continued from Page 1.

Our corps have reached Zbrocz. Others are approaching the confluence of the Northern Sereth and the Dniester.

Between the Dniester and the Pruth the Russian rearguard made a stand. Our powerful attack broke through their positions. Pursuit is proceeding on both banks of the Dniester.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—On the slope of the Odobes Mountain group an enemy attack failed. On the Rumanian plain there was only slight firing.

A supplementary bulletin issued this evening reads:

In Eastern Galicia progress has been made on Zbrocz, along the Dniester and Pruth Rivers, and in the Cheremosh Valley.

VIENNA, July 29, (via London.)—The official communication from Austrian Headquarters today reads:

In the eastern theatre, at Putna, the enemy succeeded in somewhat advancing his fronts. Near Sovela his attacks were repulsed. Near Kirlibaba the Austro-Hungarian troops ejected the Russians from hill positions. Mount Tomnatic was stormed by German regiments.

PETROGRAD, July 29.—The official communication from Russian Headquarters today reads:

From the Baltic Sea to the Pripet there have been fusillades and air activity. In Galicia, in the region west of Mibarag, an enemy attack against our positions was repulsed.

In the direction of Tarnopol and further south the enemy's advanced elements approached the line comprising Okrimovice, Romanouvka, Jerebki, Colodievka, Polinkaletmanska, Eleonorouvka, and Sorokikrogouletz.

In the region west of Goesiatine our elements, under enemy pressure, evacuated the line of Tchalaroutka-Dentirovka. West of Zalestchik the enemy occupied Jassenlouvpolny and Toporovte.

In the Carpathians, in the region of Mount Tomnatic and northeast of Kirlibaba, the enemy after a series of attacks pressed our elements somewhat further eastward.

On the Rumanian front, in the direction of Kezdivasarhely, the Rumanian troops advanced and occupied the line of heights about six miles west of Monastirka and the heights west of Dragosleave and in the region of Zaleaserey.

On the Caucasus front there is nothing to report.

LONDON, July 29.—A Rumanian official day, has been received here. It announces the capture of Teutonic allied positions on a front of more than eighteen miles and to a depth of more than nine miles, and also the taking of additional prisoners, guns, and munitions. The communication says:

We have widened northward the break in the enemy's front and captured the whole of his old positions on a width of thirty kilometers to a depth of fifteen kilometers. We have taken 1,245 prisoners and captured two batteries of howitzers, nine guns, and a quantity of munitions.

ARMY NOW RECOVERING.

Panic of Retreating Hosts Giving Way to Sense of Shame.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—Already there are signs of a change of temper in the retreating armies. The panic is beginning to subside, a sense of shame is rising, and units that were in headlong flight are now intrenching and preparing to resist.

The shock of this disaster has stirred the truer instincts of the nation, and in spite of the general depression, the outlook actually is more hopeful than it was two weeks ago.

Negotiations for the formation of a genuine coalition Government of national defense are proceeding. There is every prospect that in two or three days' time a national ministry will be formed, and that the Government that will appear before the conference in Moscow will meet with national approval.

Retreat a Strain to Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 28.—(Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—All that now remains for Russia to do is, in military parlance, straighten her front, and I have reason to believe this delicate operation already is in course of execution. The tried military chiefs, who only under heavy pressure of the talking liberty mongers consented to a plan of compaign involving vast strategic movements, are now reasserting themselves, and all that remains of sober common sense in Russia looks toward the fighting Generals to retrieve the consequences of the follies committed in the last nineteen weeks.

In the early stages of this war Russia several times bartered space to gain time. The latter factor has no longer the overwhelming importance which it had once at several crises, but Russia can now aid the common cause by bartering space against another of the constant factors in the problems of war; namely, numbers. This factor is today the weakest point of the Germans. Already their resources in men are strained to the utmost to hold the territory occupied. The straightening of the sinuosities of the Russian front means certainly giving up to the enemy still more territory, but it also means drawing increasing numbers of Germans deeper into Russia and lengthening their lines of communication, with corresponding weakness here and the withdrawal of forces from other tasks to follow up the advantages offered by the situation in Russia.

There will be no more electioneering grand strategic schemes overadvertised beforehand to the nation, but much of that humbler but infinitely more useful tactical work by which General Alexieff during the several months' retreat kept the Russian armies unbroken and did the maximum injury to the Germans, namely, short blows frequently repeated and spread well over the whole Russian line of the front. There is no answer to these tactics for an enemy reduced to the present condition of the Germans.

General Korniloff proposes to deprive the Russian Guards of their privileges as having headed and begun the disastrous débâcle on the southwestern front, fleeing when no man pursued. There are plenty more troops, among whom probably adequate numbers have had their natural fighting instincts roused by the horrible story of last week. Matters are bad, but not hopeless, and the situation can in the military sense be saved.

It is far too early yet to estimate the total cost to the world of the nineteen weeks of madness in holy Russia, but even the appalling display of elemental ruin on the Southwestern front is not too high a price to pay if it restores the great Russian people once more to sanity.

GERMAN EYES TURN TO EAST.

Follow German Advance with Anxious Backward Glances to West.

AMSTERDAM, July 29.—Events on the Russian front claim prominent headlines in the German newspapers, where they overshadow everything else, indicating that all eyes are straining tensely eastward, although the military reviews show, not without occasional half anxious glances at Flanders, where the increasing thunder of the British guns has not gone unheard.

Colonel Richard Gaedke concludes his article in the Vorwärts on the German successes in the East as follows:

"For all that, we must reckon with the fact that heavy days may still await us in the West and that German leadership will also have considered that when resolved on an advance in East Galicia; but nothing ventured nothing won, and war in its last resort ever remains a game of luck."

Major Moraht in the Tageszeitung emphasizes the fact that the army command dared to utilise forces requisite for great operations in the East simultaneously with threatening heavy British attack in the West, and says that this shows the measure of power and superiority which was without effect on the angry tongues on the northern frontiers and the faint-hearted at home. Continuing, Major Moraht's article says:

"Without its monarchy, democratic and revolutionized Russia has lost all firmness. If we understand how to utilize Russia's political position and decay we may harvest what brings peace nearer to victory."

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THRILL OF WARFARE ON ALSATIAN PEAK

Times Correspondent Visits the Trenches on the Summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf.

HIDDEN FOES EVER ALERT

French Thoroughly Organized to Hold Dominating Positions—Thann Blasted by Shells.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

A Glimpse of Alsace Under the French.

II.

THANN, Alsace, July 7.—In a previous letter the details of the journey from Paris and arrival in Alsace have been given. We turned out early the following morning for the greatest experience possible in Alsace—and in many respects anywhere—a visit to the battle line on the very tip-top of a mountain.

The route from Massevaux to Hartmannsweilerkopf takes one over the Roscberg, through Thann and Bitschwiller. At the latter village we were joined by the local commandant, a Captain born in Mulhouse, or Mülhausen, and changing to a higher powered car we began the steep ascent. In an hour we had reached the end of the automobile road. We had stopped at an ambulance station on the way up, inspected the hospital which was hewn out in the side of the hill, and provided ourselves with steel helmets and gas masks.

It was a fine morning, affording exquisitely beautiful views, and Fritz was taking full advantage of it to pay his respects to Hartmanns with his 77s. When we started on the pedestrian part of the journey an airplane was buzzing in the blue sky above to give location and range to the German gunners three or four miles away.

Entering the Zone of Fire.

We walked right into the zone of fire, being able to pick up bits of shell that had fallen in the road within a few minutes. Our officers shook their heads over the prospect of our going to the top. At the first post the officer in charge pronounced against the attempt. The avion would certainly see us and the German gunners would pot directly at us. We took refuge in a dugout, where we listened to security to the bursting shells of the Germans alternating with the rattle of the French fire on the airplane.

Our hospitable officers meanwhile brought champagne for our refreshment. The opinion was that the 77s would keep busy until lunch time, but that Fritz would surely hold his midday feast sacred, and we might then proceed to Hartmanns, which lay twenty minutes' climb further up. Actually the firing ceased about 11, and the hostile airman having disappeared we made our way up a mule path to the communicating trenches. This path is not used in daytime as a rule, and every night the Germans shoot at it from their trenches on the other side of the valley.

When we entered the trench my guide ordered a stop to give me a drill in putting on the gas mask, which, he assured me, might prove very useful. I was taught first to throw down, if I came, then my helmet with the greatest possible speed, and, thus debarrassed, to take the gas mask out of the bag in which it was carried on a strap over the shoulder and put it on, chin first.

Trenches Seventy-five Feet Apart.

It was a long walk for a tenderfoot up Hartmanns. My Captain spent half his time waiting for me. When we reached a point within a hundred yards of the top the trenches became a series of chambers hewn in the living rock. We crawled into one of these and looked through a loophole at the German trenches opposite. They were twenty meters, or about seventy-five feet, away—about the distance across Broadway. The hole through which we looked was just about big enough for the muzzle of a machine gun, which was always kept trained on the trench opposite—and a pair of eyes. We could see the trench quite clearly, but no signs of life.

The Germans were there just as we were here. If they had shown an eyelash we would have popped at it and were restricted to very brief peeps least Fritz should become interested in us.

All this top part of Hartmanns has been denuded of its tree life and presents a desolate, bald-headed aspect. It is almost like fighting on the Cheops pyramid. At the very top a few of the blasted pines within a few feet of each other measures the distance between the Germans below and the French above. The problem of getting up food and supplies is a difficult one for the French, who have a fine new military road nearly all the way from the valley. How the Germans manage, I don't know. On the French road hundreds of pack mules toiled up as we came along. Three years' warfare on top of Hartmanns constitutes one of the tragic romances of the war.

View of Defenses on Crest.

We visited another chamber affording a different view; then we went back into the open trench and made our way to within a few yards of the very top. We found a place protected from the Germans from which we could see the French trenches at the crest at what seemed a few arm's length. This view brought home to us even more vividly this extraordinary mountain warfare, carried on grimly in the face of nature's difficulties, for possession of a toehold in Alsace. If the hardships were great now, imagine what they must be in the rigorous Winters pecular to the Vosges!

We went down a different way, stopping now and again to get the views. I was struck by the great supply of living water at the very top and all the way down. On the roadside here and there are baths for the soldiers made of rubble masonry.

We soon got back to the automobile road, and having driven to the ambulance headquarters we got out for a walk to the observation point affording the widest and best view of the Thur Valley. It is near the top of a lower peak than Hartmannsweilerkopf and is called Herrenflesh. It is one of the most valuable of the tops controlled by the French and, with others, enables them to dispense with airplanes for observation purposes almost entirely in this region. Herrenflesh commands the German trenches for miles and from it one sees several great potash factories (they are shut down at present lest the French be tempted to destroy them from the heights) and seven or eight towns in the valley. Although the two lines of trenches were visible the valley lay calm and peaceful in the Summer sunshine.

An Alert Young American.

When we walked back to the ambulance headquarters I had a chat with a clean-cut young American named Colle from Orange, N. J. He has been here several months driving an ambulance and like most of his kind had things sized up pretty well. You never meet one of these young Americans without a fresh access of confidence in all their breed. They will deliver the goods.

We slid down the hill past Bitschweiler and on to our lunch at Thann. The excellent White Bear Inn is under the management of M. Ortleib, an Alsatian American. I asked, "Do you know Chicago?" "I have been there." "Hoboken?" "Yes, and Jersey City. New York still better, but New Orleans best of all." "Do you know the St. Charles Hotel?" "When it was built I opened it." So small is the world!

After luncheon we were taken to Alt Thann to see what the Germans had done to the church. It was a pitiful ruin, even the head of the Saviour on the cross, inside the nave, having been shot away.

Indeed, the lovely town of Thann has been half ruined by the boche, almost a worse state than total ruin. The only parallel that I can recall is the town of Port Tobacco in Charles County, Md. It lived by being the county seat. When the latter was moved to a rival town, La Plata, Port Tobacco dried up like a locust shell, and is today one of the saddest spectacles I can recall. When a roof in Thann is destroyed no one mends it. What is the use? The Germans are within a mile of Thann and can ruin it at will. Now and again they send over a few score shells. They call them "forget-me-nots."

Thann Cathedral Intact.

There is a cathedral at Thann. A saying in Alsace runs that the Strassburg Cathedral is the highest, that at Metz the largest, that at Thann the nicest. The Thann Cathedral has some precious stained glass, which fortunately has been taken away. On all sides of the square in which the cathedral stands the buildings have been blasted. The public school and the City Hall are ruined. The cathedral is still intact, and latterly the Germans have been less busy, for probable reasons which I will state later on.

Our Captain had been looking forward all day long to something, and when we started up the hill which overlooks Thann I could see "the lovelight in his een." When we reached the observation point he handed me his glasses, and, pointing to a steeple far away in the plain, said: "Look. There is Mulhouse." It was his native city, a city for which every heart in reconquered Alsace is wistful, a city once retaken by French troops early in the war, but impossible to hold against the Germans.

Here my Captain was born, as were his forefathers before him. They owned a great cotton manufacturing business. He was French in background and sympathy, and when he reached the age of 16 he was told that he would either have to attest his German citizenship by serving in the army or clear out. He moved to Belfort and motored daily to Mulhouse to look after his business, but, in accordance with the German regulations, he was not permitted to sleep there.

Peace and War Mingled.

Mulhouse nestles in the middle of the Rhenish plain. We were unable to descry the Rhine, fifteen miles distant. From our point of view the valley of the Thur was serene and lovely, an impossible picture of peace in war. Within two and a half miles of where we stood there was a bare, brown strip in the midst of the green. This was the "no man's land" between the French and German trenches. Through the glasses we could make out the two lines gashed into the plain. On the French side there was cultivation to within a few score yards of the first line trenches. Women were at work in the fields and teams of horses and oxen drew their loads along the roads.

We lay down on the grass and the two literary men talked of English poetry. They agreed on Shakespeare and Milton as belonging in a class to themselves, but there was a controversy over third place, which the Frenchman assigned to Shelley. The English critic was all for Wordsworth. Somewhat meekly in the presence of such literary overlordship, I piped up for Burns. "He is not in the discussion at all," said the Englishman. "Poetry must be song, or it must be revelation. Burns's work, while very good, is neither. He simply expresses human emotions. Wordsworth is clearly third among English poets."

Over our heads the droning avion came again. "We shall be leaving," said the Captain. "In a few minutes they will be shooting at us. It always happens—first the airplane, then the 77s. There is one advantage in dealing with the Germans. They always do the same."

As we turned to descend I noticed for the first time a ruined building that had probably served as a place of refreshment. "The boches did that last week," said the Captain. "They may get playful any minute now."

At the bottom he bade us good-bye and went back to his post at Bitschweiler. And right sorry were we to part with the gallant son of Mulhouse.

ARMY MUST HAVE 24,000 PHYSICIANS

120,000 Enlisted Men Will Also Be Required for the Medical Corps.

HALF ARE NEEDED BY OCT. 1

Three Months' Training Course Laid Out—First 12,000 Doctors Soon Ready for Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Announcement was made tonight that within the next year the medical service of the army would require the services of 144,000 men, of whom 24,000 must be trained physicians and the other 120,000 enlisted men in the Medical Corps. Half of these are wanted by Oct. 1, and plans are well under way for obtaining them.

Already commissions have been issued to about 5,000 medical officers in the Reserve Corps of the army. Between now and Oct. 1 enough other commissions will be issued to raise the total number of medical officers to 12,000. Two out of every nine physicians of military age throughout the United States and its principal possessions will be required for war service. This is probably the heaviest demand made by the war upon any profession, but the medical men of the country are meeting it readily.

There are in the United States approximately 90,000 physicians of military age—22 to 55 years—and fully 24,000 of this number will be needed, perhaps more.

These professional men will be mobilized through a system of selection which will operate in Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, as well as in the continental United States, and will draw from each community a contribution proportionate to the number of available physicians, but will not strip any city, town, or village of all of its physicians, however anxious they may be to engage in war work.

12,000 Doctors Needed by Oct. 1.

Some 12,000 medical officers and 60,000 enlisted men in the Medical and Sanitary Corps will be needed by Oct. 1, when the national army, the National Guard, and the regular army will all be in camp and at war strength. These men will be trained and ready when wanted. A detachment for each national army regiment will reach the cantonments ahead of the troops to supervise preparations necessary for safeguarding health.

These numbers—12,000 medical officers and 60,000 enlisted men—must be approximately doubled to meet the demands which will be made upon their service when troops are overseas for battle. These orders will be filled, too, as the men are required. In other words, before all the troops are abroad, a total of about 24,000 medical officers and 120,000 enlisted men for medical department work must be ready. Only trained men will be sent with the troops. Selection for each contingent about to sail for France will be made from those medical officers and men who are best fitted to go.

This is a measure of the task of training men which the war put upon Surgeon General Gorgas and the Medical Department of the Army of which he is head. The first 12,000 trained medical officers already are in sight, and work is being pushed now to bring the second 12,000 under training. As fast as shelter is ready the prospective medical officers are going into training camps—at present at the rate of 200 a day.

The training camps are at Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., each with a capacity of 1,000 student medical officers and 1,800 enlisted men, and in addition there are four ambulance companies, four field hospitals, one evacuation hospital at each camp. There is also a smaller training camp for negro medical officers and negro sanitary detachments to serve with negro troops. This is at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where 550 officers and men are under training. It is being operated as a part of the training camp there for negro officers of the line. A training camp for the United States Ambulance Service is located at Allentown, Penn., where about 4,500 officers and men are taking instruction. About 13,500 officers and men are now under training at all these camps, and this number is rapidly being increased to the full training camp capacity of about 15,000.

In addition to all this a course of training has been arranged for the sanitary personnel not able to attend training camps. Those serving at posts, garrisons, with troops in the field, at large hospitals, &c., come under this head. For this large class a systematic course has been provided which is pursued at times not taken up with other duties. All these men will undoubtedly be called sooner or later for duties different from those in which they are now engaged, and are being prepared to handle them to best advantage.

A course at a training camp is intended to cover three periods of one month each. During the first month of training the medical officer's time is largely devoted to familiarizing himself with the duties of the enlisted man—not that the officer himself is to do an enlisted man's work, such as carrying wounded off the field, but he must be prepared to instruct the recruits who will shortly come under his command.

The second month of the training camp course takes up the student's duties as an officer; the third month continues and extends this work. A large part of the third month's work is given over to practical application under field conditions of what has already been learned in theory. Officers are tried out under simulated war conditions in command of large numbers of enlisted men. The handling of men assumed to be wounded is included in this period of the training.

As a general rule, medical officers are sent to the training camps with a view to preparing them to serve the fighting troops. Officers too old for such service are held in reserve for specialists in the rear of the fighting zone.

SINKS A FISHING FLEET.

Dutch Vessels Are Said to Have Been Destroyed in Safety Zone.

AMSTERDAM, July 29.—A German submarine yesterday sank five Dutch fishing vessels eighteen miles from the Dutch coast, between Scheveningen and Ymuiden.

SCHEVENINGEN, Netherlands, July 29.—Fishermen arriving here assert that the Dutch fishing boats sunk yesterday off the Dutch coast by a German submarine were within the so-called safety zone when destroyed. They believe that altogether ten vessels were sent to the bottom.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette



Every time you see a man smoking a Fatima, you know he is getting all the *comfort* that is possible in a cigarette.

The original Turkish blend

20 for 15¢

TO REGULATE NEWS OF MOVING TROOPS

War Department Plans Greater Secrecy as to Dispatch of Forces Abroad.

WON'T ANNOUNCE ARRIVALS

But Official Reports of Armies' Activities After Landing Are in Contemplation.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The movement of American troops to France will be carried on absolutely without publicity if the present policy of the War Department remains unaltered.

Secretary Baker and some of his military advisers believe that no word should be published of the arrival of troops abroad, and it is probable that this will be made clear to all newspapers and press associations in forthcoming regulations under the voluntary censorship to which the press of this country has subjected itself.

Assurances have been given by navy and army officials that disasters will not be hidden under the veil of this censorship, and presumably under the new regulations also the American people will be expected to understand that no news is good news in this respect.

No official explanation has been made of the reason underlying the decision to withhold from publication announcement of the arrival of troops. It is understood, however, that Secretary Baker believes that with large troop movements in prospect as the new army or the National Guard is made ready for the front, it would be unwise to call the attention of the German authorities to what is going on.

Not all War Department officials agree with the new ruling. The Secretary is supported, however, by the opinion of some of the highest army officers, and there seems little doubt that the department is about to establish a system for the supervision of press dispatches to prevent the announcement of arrivals of troop transports in France.

Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department, although he may not share Secretary Baker's views in this regard, will not permit the announcement from his department of army information which Mr. Baker desires withheld. The attitude of the Navy Department has been that the whole matter of troop transportation is a War Department matter, although the actual routing of the troop ships and the task of protecting them at sea belongs to the navy.

The objection to publication of troop arrivals is not expected to extend to properly censored reports of the activities of the American troops in France. It is possible, in fact, that a system of regular official announcements by the War Department on the military situation will soon be initiated. The Secretary is known to have some such plan under consideration.

ENDS SPANISH CENSORSHIP.

Government to Trust Papers in "Extremely Delicate" Situation.

MADRID, July 29.—The Minister of the Interior today called together the editors of the principal newspapers and announced the abolition of all censorship at once, except such as may be exercised by the editors themselves.

The Minister said he would limit his control to criticisms of individual papers, because the Government was confident that the publications issued by Spaniards would realize that the internal situation in the country was extremely delicate. He also said that if the editors of journals did not take this situation into consideration further measures would be adopted.

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The money you leave

Who is best qualified to invest it?

A GREAT deal of responsibility must fall upon an individual executor or trustee of a will which directs the payment of legacies or annuities.

To produce sufficient income for the purpose, a re-investment of certain funds may be necessary. If an individual is appointed he must shoulder this difficult duty alone.

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PAPER SHOES FOR GERMANS.

Professor Advises Going Barefoot to Promote "Health and Beauty."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 29.—Judging from frequent reports in the German press, it would appear that Germany is having the greatest difficulty in shoeing her people, owing to a lack of leather.

Factories for paper shoes have lately been started in order to put cheap shoes on the market. The Tägliche Rundschau says that although these shoes are worthless for hard usage they are good enough for everyday wear and tear. Students at many universities and schools continue to set an example of economy in this respect by going barefoot. A Professor, writing in the Vossische Zeitung, advocates this custom as healthgiving, saying that it is the best means of hardening and taking care of the feet. He concludes: "So economy is rewarded by health and beauty."

RELIES ON AMERICAN SHIPS.

4,000,000 Tons in a Year, Says London Observer, Will Be Needed.

LONDON, July 29.—The Observer in an article arguing that the western allies, even without Russia, are more powerful than the Central Powers says:

"The real crux of the whole war is to provide ships for American requirements. We refuse for a single moment to believe that the United States will fail to rise to the crisis. The cause needs every single ton of maritime carrying power that the United States can muster now or launch later.

"No possible shipbuilding effort of this country alone can provide the huge additional tonnage demanded by coming American requirements. To get fairly ahead of the submarine the United States must launch at least the same amount of tonnage as that mentioned by Lloyd George in Paris, as Great Britain's output for next year, namely 4,000,000 tons, and within the same time."

LANSING TELLS OF GERMANY'S DESIGN

Continued from Page 1.

sacred rights, or to perpetrate intolerable acts of inhumanity.

Proof of German Perfidy.

"It needed but the words reported to have been uttered by the German Chancellor to complete the picture of the character of his Government when he announced that the only reason why the intensified submarine campaign was delayed until February last was that sufficient submarines could not be built before that time to make the attacks on commerce efficient. Do you realize that this means, if it means anything, that the promises to refrain from brutal submarine warfare, which Germany had made to the United States, were never intended to be kept, that they were only made in order to gain time in which to build more submarines, and that when the time came to act the German promises were unhesitatingly torn to pieces like other 'scraps of paper'?

"It is this disclosure of the character of the Imperial German Government which is the underlying cause of our entry into the war. We had doubted, or at least many Americans had doubted, the evil purposes of the rulers of Germany. Doubt remained no longer. In the light of what we could read in the past and see that for a quarter of a century the absorbing ambition of the military oligarchy, which was the master of the German Empire, was for world-dominion. Every agency in the fields of commerce, industry, science, and diplomacy had been directed by the German Government to this supreme end. Philosophers and preachers taught that the destiny of Germany was to rule the world, thus preparing the mind of the German people for the time when the mighty engine which the German Government had constructed should crush all opposition and the German Emperor should rule supreme.

"For nearly three years we have watched the conduct of the Imperial Government and we have learned more and more of the character of that Government and of its aims. We came very slowly, came very slowly to a realizing sense that not only was the freedom of the European nations at stake, but that liberty throughout the world was threatened by the powerful autocracy which was seeking to gratify its vast ambition.

"Not impulsively, but with deliberation, the American people reached the only decision which was possible from the standpoint of their own national safety. Congress declared that a state of war existed between the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany, and this country united with the other liberal nations of the earth to crush the power which sought to erect on the ruins of democracy a world empire greater than that of Greece or Rome or the Caliphs.

Quotes President's Slogan.

"The President has said, with the wonderful ability which he has to express aptly a great thought in a single phrase, that 'the world must be made safe for democracy.' In that thought there is more than the establishment of liberty and self-government for all nations; there is in it the hope of an enduring peace.

"I do not know in the annals of history an instance where a people, with truly democratic institutions, have permitted their Government to wage a war of aggression, a war of conquest. Faithful to their treaties, sympathetic with others seeking self-development, real democracies, whether monarchical or republican in their forms of government, desire peace with their neighbors and with all mankind.

"Were every people on earth able to express their will there would be no wars of aggression, and, if there were no wars of aggression, then there would be no wars, and lasting peace would come to this earth. The only way that a people can express their will is through democratic institutions. Therefore, when the world is made safe for democracy, when that great principle prevails, universal peace will be an accomplished fact.

"No nation or people will benefit more than the United States when that time comes. But it has not yet come. A great people, ruled in thought and word as well as in deed by the most sinister Government of modern times, is straining every nerve to supplant democracy by the autocracy which they have been taught to worship.

"When will the German people awaken to the truth? When will they arise in their might and cast off the yoke and become their own masters? I fear that it will not be until the physical might of the united democracies of the world have destroyed forever the evil ambitions of the military rulers of Germany and liberty triumphs over its arch-enemy.

"And yet, in spite of these truths which have been brought to light in these last three years, I wonder how many Americans feel that our democracy is in peril, that our liberty needs protection, that the United States is in real danger from the malignant forces which are seeking to impose their will upon the world, as they have upon Germany and her deceived allies.

"Let us understand once for all that this is no war to establish an abstract principle of right. It is a war in which the future of the United States is at stake. If any among you have the idea that we are fighting others' battles and not our own, the sooner he gets away from that idea the better it will be for him, the better it will be for all of us.

Germany Menaces America.

"Imagine Germany victor in Europe because the United States remained neutral. Who, then, think you, would be the next victim of those who are seeking to be masters of the whole earth? Would not this country with its enormous wealth arouse the cupidity of an impoverished, though triumphant, Germany? Would not this democracy be the only obstacle between the autocratic rulers of Germany and their supreme ambition? Do you think that they would withhold their hand from so rich a prize?

"Let me then ask you, would it be easier or wiser for this country single-handed to resist a German Empire flushed with victory and with great armies and navies at its command than to unite with the brave enemies of that empire in ending now and for all time this menace to our future?

"Primarily, then, every man who crosses the ocean to fight on foreign soil against the armies of the German Emperor goes forth to fight for his country and for the preservation of those things for which our forefathers were willing to die. To those who thus offer themselves we owe the same debt that we owe to those men who in the past fought on American soil in the cause of liberty. No, not the same debt, but a greater one. It calls for more patriotism, more self-denial, and a truer vision to wage war on distant shores than to repel an invader or defend one's home.

"I therefore congratulate you, young men, in your choice of service. You have done a splendid thing. You have earned already the gratitude of your countrymen and of generations of Americans to come. Your battleflags will become the cherished trophies of a nation which will never forget those who bore them in the cause of liberty.

"I know that some among you may consider the idea that Germany would attack us if she won this war to be improbable; but let him who doubts remember that the improbable, yes, the impossible, has been happening in this war from the beginning. If you had been told prior to August, 1914, that the German Government would disregard its solemn treaties and send its armies into Belgium, would wantonly burn Louvain, would murder defenseless people, would extort ransoms from conquered cities, would carry away men and women into slavery, would, like Vandals of old, destroy some of history's most cherished monuments, and would with malicious purpose lay waste the fairest fields of France and Belgium, you would have indignantly denied the possibility. You would have exclaimed that Germany, lover of art and learning, would never permit such foul deeds. Today you know that the unbelievable has happened, that all these crimes have been committed, not under the impulse of passion, but under official orders.

Atrocities And Iron Crosses.

"Again, if you had been told before the war that German submarine commanders would sink peaceful vessels of commerce and send to sudden death men, women, and little children, you would have declared such scientific brutality to be impossible. Or, if you had been told that German aviators would fly over thickly populated cities scattering missiles of death and destruction, with no other purpose than to terrorize the innocent inhabitants, you would have denounced the very thought as unworthy of belief and as a calumny upon German honor. Yet, God help us, these things have come to pass, and Iron Crosses have rewarded the perpetrators.

"But there is more, far more, which might be added to this record of unbelievable things which the German Government has done. I only need to mention the attempt of the Foreign Office at Berlin to bribe Mexico to make war upon us by promising her American territory. It was only one of many intrigues which the German Government was carrying on in many lands. Spies and conspirators were sent throughout the world. Civil discord was encouraged to weaken the potential strength of nations which might be obstacles to the lust of the rulers of the world mastery. Those of German blood who owed allegiance to other countries were appealed to to support the Fatherland, which beloved name masked the military clique at Berlin.

"Some day I hope that the whole tale may be told. It will be an astounding tale, indeed. But enough has been told so that there no longer remains the shadow of a doubt as to the character of Germany's rulers, of their amazing ambition for world empire and of their intense hatred for democracy.

"The day has gone by when we can measure possibilities by past experiences, or when we believe that any physical obstacle is so great or any moral influence is so potent as to cause the German autocracy to abandon its mad purpose of world conquest.

"It was the policy of those, who plotted and made ready for the time to accomplish the desire of the German rulers, to lull into false security the great nations which they intended to subdue, so that when the storm broke they would be unprepared. How well they succeeded you know. But democracy no longer sleeps. It is fully awake to the menace which threatens it. The American people, trustful and friendly, were reluctant to believe that imperialism again threatened the peace and liberty of the world. Conviction came to them at last and with it prompt action. The American nation arrayed itself with the other great democracies of the earth against the genius of evil which broods over the destinies of Central Europe.

America's High Resolve.

"No thought of material gain and no thought of material loss impelled this action. Inspired by the highest motives American manhood prepared to risk all for the right. I am proud of my country. I am proud of my countrymen. I am proud of our national character. With lofty purpose, with patriotic fervor, with intense earnestness, the American democracy has drawn the sword, which it will not sheathe until the barbarism, the forces of absolutism go down defeated and broken.

"Who can longer doubt—and there have been many who have doubted in these critical days—the power of that eternal spirit of freedom which lives in every true American heart?

"My friends, I am firmly convinced that the independence of no nation is e. that the liberty of no individual is sure, until the military despotism, which holds the German people in the hollow of its hand, has been made impotent and harmless forever. Appeals to justice, to moral obligation to honor, no longer avail with such a power. There is but one way to restore peace to the world and that is by overcoming the physical might of German imperialism by force of arms.

"For its own safety, as well as for the cause of human liberty, this great republic is marshaling its armies and preparing with all its vigor to aid in ridding Germany, as well as the world, of the most ambitious and most unprincipled autocracy which has arisen to stay the wheels of progress and imperil Christian civilization.

"It is to this great cause you, who are present here tonight, like thousands of other loyal Americans, have dedicated yourselves. Upon each one of you much depends. You are going forth into foreign lands, not only as guardians of the flag of your country and of the liberties of your countrymen, but as guardians of the national honor of the United States. American character will be judged by your conduct. American spirit by your deeds. As you maintain yourselves courageously and honorably, so will you bring glory to the flag which we all love as the emblem of our national unity and independence.

"I know that it is unnecessary to emphasize the responsibilities which will rest upon you as you lead the men under your command, who their officers they will look for guidance and example, not only in the battle line, but in the camp and on the march. Your responsibilities are great. As you meet them so will your services be measured by your country.

Reward of the Soldier.

"It is in the toil and danger of so great an adventure as you are soon to experience that a man's true character will become manifest. He will be brought face to face with the realities. The little things which once engrossed his thought and called forth his energies will be forgotten in the stern events of his new life. The sternness of it all will not deprive him of the satisfaction which comes from doing his best. And he found gratification and joy in the peaceful pursuits of the old life, so will he find a deeper gratification and a greater joy in serving his country loyally and doing his part in molding the future.

"And when your task is completed, when the grim days of battle are over, and you return once more to the useful life of your profession or occupation, which you have so generously abandoned at your country's call, you will find in the gratitude of your countrymen an ample reward for the great sacrifice which you have made.

"If enthusiasm and ardor can make success sure, then we, Americans, have no cause for anxiety, no reason to doubt the outcome of the conflict. But enthusiasm and ardor are not all; they must be founded on a profound conviction of the righteousness of your cause and on an implicit faith that the God of battles will strengthen the arm of him who fights for the right.

"In the times of stress and peril, when a man stands face to face with death in its most terrible forms, God will not desert him who puts his trust in Him. It is at such a time that the eternal verities will be disclosed. It is then, when you realize that existence is more than this life and that over our destinies watches an all-powerful and compassionate God, you will stand amidst the storm of battle unflinching and unafraid.

"There is no higher praise that can be bestowed upon a soldier of the republic than to say that he served his country faithfully and trusted in his God. Such I earnestly hope will be the praise to which each of you will be entitled when peace returns to this suffering earth, and mankind rejoices that the world is made safe for democracy."

Mr. Lansing, who is spending a vacation at Henderson Harbor, N. Y., expects to return to Washington on Saturday.

DENOUNCES CHICAGO MAYOR

Ex-Judge Vincent Attacks Thompson at Fort Sheridan Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—"Willfully wicked and culpable," was the way ex-Judge William A. Vincent at a Field Day at Fort Sheridan, Ill., today characterized Mayor Thompson's attitude toward the war, while more than 2,000 members of the First Illinois Field Artillery vigorously applauded.

No less pronounced was their approval when Judge Vincent urged that German-American editors be thrust into first line trenches and then exhorted the soldiers to "kill Germans, kill them individually, kill them by batteries and battalions, by corps and divisions."

"I regret that we cannot put some of our German-American editors on the firing line in the first line trenches, he said, "but far more willfully wicked and culpable than they is the Mayor of a great city not thirty miles from here, and I hope the time will soon come when the United States Government will take due cognizance of that gentleman. When it does I am satisfied that the people will say: 'Don't give him mercy; give him justice.'"

OFFICERS' Uniforms are not just a branch of Tailoring, but a separate clothes tree. It takes natural aptitude and a highly gifted corps of cutters and fitters like mine, drilled to hair-trigger efficiency, to impart that indescribable air 'a la militaire."

I personally oversee the drafting, cutting and try-on of each Uniform. It is a point of patriotic, as well as professional, pride with me to give you my topmost finest in body-gracing military fit and thoroughbred military style.

14-oz. O. D. Serge Uniform to measure, $32.00
18-oz. O. D. Serge Uniform to measure, $42.00

Privates' Uniforms, U. S. Army Worsted, $30 to individual measure

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19 Years On This Corner

Saks-Made Suits for Men

Formerly $25, $23 and $20

Reduced to $17

A Small Charge for Alterations

¶ It is difficult to say just what these suits will be worth next season, but you may rest assured that they will not be obtainable at even their regular prices, the unprecedented increase in the cost of woolens making a jump in the price of clothing inevitable. New Yorkers never had a better opportunity to practice economy in the purchase of a suit. Only models that have met the approval of the most critical dressers are included, *designed this season* and tailored in woolens that were selected especially because of their individuality of pattern and coloring.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

The True Meaning of the Word "Economy"

What the President specially meant was *not to waste.*

To buy an extra suit during the general clearance period, *merely because it is reduced,* is not necessarily economy.

Weber and Heilbroner suits are purchased by a large metropolitan clientele because of their *special desirability*—because they are the embodiment of an ideal—the nearest possible approach to fashionable, expensive, custom-made clothes.

Clearance Reductions:

$25 and $20 Fancy Suits	$18.50
$30 and $25 Fancy Suits	21.50
$35, $32.50 and $30 Fancy Suits	27.50
$40, $37.50 and $35 Fancy Suits	32.50
$48, $45 and $40 Fancy Suits	36.50

During a rising woolen market, to purchase one or two such suits at clearance reductions—knowing that you will be satisfied—is the very height of the kind of economy the President had in mind. Such values cannot soon be repeated.

No Charge for Alterations

Weber and Heilbroner

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
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NEW LABOR ALLIANCE PLEDGES AID IN WAR

Gompers Heads an Organization to Insure Support of Nation's Workers to Government.

WILL SPEED UP INDUSTRY

Plans to Combat the Influence of the Workmen's Council — Fight in Labor's Ranks May Follow.

With Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, at the head, the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy was formed yesterday in this city to make it certain that the American Government receives the support of labor during the war, and that nothing is done in the name of labor to hinder the defeat of the German Government. On March 12, the labor leaders of the country, assembled in Washington, adopted this pledge:

We, the officers of the national and international trade unions of America, in national conference assembled in the capital of our nation, hereby pledge ourselves in peace or in war, in stress, or in storm, to stand unreservedly by the standards of liberty and the safety and preservation of the ideals of our Republic.

It is to carry out this pledge, its leaders say, that the alliance was formed. Incidentally, it will aim at combating the influence of the socialistic Workmen's Council, of which the Socialist leader, Morris Hillquit, is one of the leading spirits. This organization has already started a propaganda which is regarded by the more conservative labor men as dangerous to the successful prosecution of the war, in which the efficient conduct of the industrial forces of the nation is essential to success.

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was made Vice Chairman of the alliance; Robert Maisel was made Director of Publicity, and the following Advisory Council was named: Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union of Manhattan; James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor; Chester M. Wright, former editor of The New York Call; W. L. Small of the Typographical Union of Newark; David J. Berry, manager of The National Labor Journal of Pittsburgh; Joseph Barondess, a member of the New York City Board of Education, and Hugh Frayne, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who has just been named a member of the National War Industries Board. Offices will be opened at 280 Broadway this week and immediately the work of organizing branches of the alliance all over the country will be begun. The alliance will conduct an extensive publicity campaign.

It was asserted on behalf of the alliance that it was considered that the success of the socialistic propaganda already under way in the United States would work to the benefit of the enemies of the nation. The alliance will give full attention to all labor activities throughout the country and the full strength of this outgrowth of the Federation of Labor will be directed at keeping the industrial strength of the nation at the maximum. Mr. Gompers, it is asserted by his friends, is determined that nothing he can do will be left undone to redeem the pledges the labor leaders gave last March that there would be no true charge made against the patriotism of American labor.

The meeting yesterday at the Hotel Continental was preceded by a gathering of about thirty labor leaders on Saturday. In the announcement of the formation of the alliance made public yesterday it was said that the whole spirit of the alliance was epitomized in a resolution adopted by the labor leaders, which said:

It is the sense of this conference that it is the duty of all the people of the United States, without regard to class, nationality, politics, or religions, faithfully and loyally to support the Government of the United States in carrying the present war for justice, freedom, and democracy to a triumphant conclusion, and we pledge ourselves to every honorable effort for the accomplishment of that purpose.

That the formation of the alliance may bring a fight in the ranks of organized labor is more than a possibility. Among the organizations which have allied themselves with the Workmen's Council are those unions which have consistantly fought the leadership of Mr. Gompers as head of the American Federation of Labor. He has twice survived their efforts to oust him as head of the federation. In a statement issued yesterday by the Workmen's Council, giving the list of its supporters who are members of the federation, was the name of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which at the present time is threatening a strike if the manufacturers do not give a 20 per cent. increase in wages. Other organizations are the Hebrew Butchers' Workers' Union, Cloak and Suit Piece Tailors' Union, Local 50; Joint Board Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, and many other needleworkers' organizations. There were also included the names of local unions of painters, carpenters, jewelry makers, and bakers.

A representative of the Federation of Labor asserted yesterday that, while the Workmen's Council gave the names of sixty-four supporting organizations, in most cases they were locals, and need not mean much in real strength, as there were thousands of locals among the unions which make up the Federation of Labor throughout the country. It was stated on the authority of Mr. Gompers that officials of some of the unions named in the council's list had informed him that the names of the organizations had been used without full authorization.

Mr. Gompers returned to Washington last night. He will come to New York again in the near future to assist in the nation-wide organization of the Alliance.

The Workmen's Council isued a statement yesterday in which it was said:

"Not only is the Workmen's Council, which is the labor wing of the People's Council, neither pro-German, nor un-American, but it is a very vital part of that very American labor organization which Mr. Gompers himself heads. Prominent among the component parts of the Workmen's Council is the United Hebrew Trades, all of which constituent bodies are American Federation of Labor bodies."

Then follows a list of threescore organizations given as parts of the Workmen's Council. The statement of the Council ends by saying:

"When Mr. Gompers speaks of Americanizing the labor movement, does he mean that these bodies, with their hundreds of thousands of union men, are to be expelled from the American Federation of Labor? Or does the fact that they belong to the American Federation of Labor mean that they are American labor men, as has always been supposed"?

The People's Council, which the alliance will fight, has its headquarters at 70 Fifth Avenue, the home of the Emergency Peace Federation and other ultra-pacifist organizations. It is a "peace without annexation or indemnity" organization, and in one of its pamphlets, widely circulated, said.

"It is hoped that our own People's Council will voice the peace will of America as unmistakably and effectively as the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers'. Delegates in speaking for Russia."

The council plans a big meeting on Aug. 4, and in an appeal for funds sent out, it said: "You stood nobly by the Emergency Peace Federation and I thank you again for your support. The federation is one of several organizations now being merged into the larger and more powerful movement represented by the People's Council."

Joseph D. Cannon, the peace-at-any-price advocate; James H. Maurer, the Socialistic President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Dr. David Starr Jordan, Louis P. Lochner, Algernon L. Lee, Max Eastman, Prof. Emily Green Balch, and other anti-conscriptionists are active in the work of the council.

MICHIGAN MINERS TO STRIKE

Men on Gogebic Iron Range Vote to Quit Work Today.

BESSEMER, Mich., July 29.—A general strike of all miners on the Gogebic iron range was called today, as a result of a vote taken at a mass meting this afternoon. The strike is to begin at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Operators declared that most of the men were now satisfied with working conditions and would not strike.

Wife a Suicide as Her Father Was.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 29.—Mrs. John Wirth, wife of the President of the Village of North Tarrytown, committed suicide this afternoon by taking carbolic acid. A few minutes after she had sent her two children to Sunday school she said: "Good-bye, John; I have taken carbolic." She died in a half hour. Four years ago her father, Jacob Kreidler, a retired merchant, committed suicide in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

KITCHIN WOULD ADD TO TAX ON WEALTH

Majority Leader Opposes Increased Burdens on Persons of Slender Means.

"ABILITY TO PAY" HIS TEST

Hopes to Defer Drafting a New Revenue Measure Until the Next Session.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Tax burdens of the poor must not be materially increased, says Majority Leader Kitchin, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, in raising the additional $5,000,000,000 required to carry on the war until July 1, 1918.

Ability to pay should be the only standard upon which the tax should be assessed, Mr. Kitchin insists, and he believes the taxes on necessaries already contemplated put about as large a burden on the poor man as he can stand. The first and largest advances, he argues, should be made in normal income and excess profits taxes.

If the pending tax bill will provide sufficient funds to meet expenses until next year, as Administration leaders say, Mr. Kitchin believes Congress should not draft a new tax measure before the next session. He will confer on that point with Secretary McAdoo before he takes up the situation formally with his committee.

Advocates "Democratic Tax."

"This is a war for democracy, we insist, and hence its expenses should be met by a democratic tax," Mr. Kitchin said tonight. "The only possible way to levy a democratic tax is to base it strictly upon ability to pay.

"We are taking young men of military age into the army without consulting their wishes and asking them to make the greatest sacrifices. Often they will be forced to give up their business and always their earning capacity for their Government. In addition to that, we force them to risk their lives. When a man has given up his business and risked his life he comes near making 100 per cent. sacrifice.

"I intend that the men who can pay in money shall pay. I want the man who comes home with an empty sleeve to feel that the Congress which sent him away has not favored the profit-taker who stayed at home."

Members of the Ways and Means Committee are undecided as to what portions of the required $5,000,000,000 should be raised by taxation and by bonds. A general feeling appears to prevail on both sides of the Capitol that at least $2,000,000,000 should be raised by taxation.

Democratic House leaders deny vigorously that they favor ruinous taxes on any big business enterprise. They say they realize that many business concerns did not make profits for several years prior to the war, and they are willing that these industries shall be given time to adjust themselves before larger taxes are levied. In this connection strong arguments for delaying the framing of a new Revenue bill are being advanced.

Denies Rates Are Excessive.

Comparison of the normal income and excess profits taxes proposed by the House with those now assessed in England is sufficient, Mr. Kitchin says, to prove that the American rates are not excessive. Assessment of one-half the amount of the English rate in these two classes, he insists, will yield $4,000,000,000 during the next fiscal year.

Taking the ground that the changes made in the revenue bill now before the Senate Finance Committee are in the main unjust to almost all except the wealthy, Democratic House leaders are preparing a vigorous assault on the measure. Meantime, the Senate Committee will proceed with its revision of the bill along the lines it has laid down, leaving differences with the House leaders to be fought out in conference. The committee will hold a meeting tomorrow with a view to increasing the bill's total to at least $1,943,000,000, and probably somewhat nearer $2,000,000,000, with any further bond authorization omitted.

Chairman Simmons of the Finance Committee said tonight that he hoped to report the bill by Thursday or Friday. Debate may follow at once, but probably will go over until the following Monday. That an unusually large proportion of war funds is being obtained from taxes and a comparatively small proportion from bonds was pointed out tonight by Senator Simmons, who said the difference from European financing was remarkable. Only about 19 per cent. of British funds, he said, were being secured by direct taxation.

ALL DRAFT CALLS IN MAIL TONIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

been instructed to apply common sense in interpreting the draft regulations governing exemptions because of dependents. The regulations say that a man who has a wife, a child, a widowed mother, aged or infirm parents, or an orphaned sister or brother under 16 years of age dependent upon his labor for support is entitled to exemption. To be dependent for support upon the labor of a man one must be dependent upon the man's income derived "mainly" from his physical or mental labor, and not "mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor."

The qualification of this regulation means that if a man has an income from stocks and bonds or real estate sufficient to support his wife or whoever is dependent upon him, he will not be exempted, provided he is physically fit. The Exemption Boards will have to determine in each case what income so derived is sufficient for the support of dependents. If, for example, a married man owns property that yields him $1,000 a year and earns $3,000 by working, his Exemption Board will have to determine whether the $1,000 a year that his wife will receive in the event of her husband's conscription will be sufficient for her support.

Another aspect of the exemption question will arise in the case of those married men whose wives are equipped to support themselves. If, for example, a wife without children, who is a stenographer, able to earn her living, claims exemption for her husband on the ground that she is dependent upon him for support, the Exemption Board will determine the validity of her claim. In doing so the board will be expected to investigate the case and use common sense. Mr. Conkling said that in such cases, as in others, no definite ruling had been made, but that everything would depend upon the particular elements in each case. Suppose that a wife worked until a few weeks ago at her trade or profession and earned a competent income, but stopped her work in order to furnish a basis for her husband's claim to exemption. In such a case the Exemption Board will be expected to deny the claim on the ground that it was based upon circumstances created especially for the occasion.

Aided by Times Numbers.

The publication of the numbers drawn in Washington last Friday week in THE NEW YORK TIMES facilitated the work of a number of exemption boards, it was stated yesterday. Louis Lande, Chairman of Board 146, with headquarters in Public School 186, at Broadway and 145th Street, said last night that two-thirds of the 350 men who called upon him for their draft numbers on Friday and Saturday had already obtained their numbers from THE TIMES, and only sought their verification from the official list.

"In practically every case," said Mr. Lande, "we found that the numbers which the men had obtained from THE TIMES were correct, so all we had to do was to verify them. It took us much less time to do this than it would have done to look up the numbers without any indication of them."

Exemption Board 41 of Brooklyn announced yesterday that it had changed its headquarters from 404 Fifty-fifth Street to Public School 140, in Sixtieth Street between Third and Fourth Avenues.

The first of the physical examinations will begin on Wednesday, and within a day or two every board in the city will be busy every day examining men summoned.

TRIBUTE TO MILITARY CENSUS.

Brig. General White Thanks Bureau for Aid to British Recruiting.

Brig. Gen. W. A. White, in charge of the British Recruiting Mission, now on tour in the West for the purpose of organizing recruiting work among British subjects there, has instructed his subordinates on duty at the headquarters of the mission here, 280 Broadway, to make public a letter of thanks which he has written to the State Bureau of Military Census of New York, expressing his appreciation of the co-operation the bureau has given him. Altogether the bureau has reported the names and addresses of 8,000 British subjects residing in New York to the British Mission.

"This information is of great assistance to the work of this mission," General White says, "and I cannot sufficiently express my appreciation of the willing co-operation with which you have met me in my work." The mission has asked the Census Bureau also to furnish it with a list of names and addresses of British subjects over military age, and also of British women, so that they may be asked to volunteer for service with the recruiting committees being formed throughout the State.

VON HAESELER'S ESTATE RAIDED BY GERMANS

Food Authorities Find Only 65 Animals Fit for Butcher's Knife —Field Marshal's Pleas Vain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 29, (via London.)—Field Marshal Count von Haeseler, who looks the exact counterpart of the great Moltke, is at odds with the meat supply authorities on account of his almost Hindoo-like respect for animal life. Since his return from the front, where the Count, who is over 80 years old, was quite a popular figure among the troops, the Field Marshal has led a very secluded life on his large farm named Harnecop.

Visitors were not encouraged and trespassing strictly forbidden. But enough leaked out about the unusual methods of administration prevailing on the large estate to start many exaggerated tales. The truth is that the Field Marshal, even before he war, has not permitted the slaughter of any of his cattle that were multiplying to such an extent tha proper care of them could not be taken because of the lack of farmhands.

Recently the food authorities who do not permit anything to overawe them made a raid on the Field Marshal's estate, but the result was surprisingly meagre. Of the thousands of sheep only forty were fit for the slaughter house, the rest being underfed, while only twenty-five head of cattle were thought good enough for the butcher's knife.

The Field Marshal himself, who had been absent, arrived just about the time the cattle were being driven off. He pleaded to spare the lives of his beloved animals, but when it was made clear to him that the meat was necessary to keep the soldiers, children, and women in good health, he assented, and even promised to have a large herd well fattened as soon as possible.

KING GEORGE VISITS OUR TROOPS AT CAMP

Inspects Regiment of Engineers at Borden and Is Delighted with Their Appearance.

LONDON, July 29.—King George, accompanied by Queen Mary and Princess Mary, yesterday went by motor to the Borden Camp and inspected the American troops quartered at the outlying camps. His Majesty was delighted with the soldierly appearance of the men. A Court circular issued last night from the royal pavilion at Aldershot says:

"The King, accompanied by the Queen, Princess Mary, and Field Marshal the Duke of Connaught, drove to the American camp at Borden this morning and inspected the regiment of engineers of the United States Army, under command of Colonel Charles H. McKinstry."

The King's visit to the American troops was made the occasion of an interesting ceremony. The British officers in command of the district met the King's party and presented the American officers. The American engineers were under arms, and were drawn up on three sides of a square.

After introductions the King briefly addressed the men, welcoming them to England. The Americans then marched past, carrying the Stars and Stripes and their regimental flag, the King saluting as they passed.

WILL TRY TO END STRIKE.

Four of the Brotherhoods Send Representatives to Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Officials of the four great railroad brotherhoods came to Chicago today to offer their aid in bringing to an end the strike of switchmen in the Chicago yards. The men who arrived today were L. E. Sheppard, Acting President of the Order of Railway Conductors; M. W. Cadle, Assistant Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; A. J. Lovell, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen; L. S. Griffing, and H. E. Wills of Washington, both Assistant Grand Chiefs of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and W. F. Clark of Chicago, Vice President of the Order of Railway Conductors.

They had an unofficial meeting with James Murdock, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who is conducting the strike. Neither Mr. Murdock nor the visitors would say what was discussed.

Mr. Murdock said tonight that 98 per cent. of the members of his organization of 5,000 switchmen were on strike. This figure is disputed by the General Managers' Committee, which says not more than 2,500 men are out.

No cases of violence, but several minor switching accidents, in which no one was hurt, were reported today.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Sterling	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$2,750	5%	2 & Cellar	Brick	Two Fam. Dwelling	$396	$5,000
5,000	5%	3 & Bas't.	Brick	Dwelling	900	9,000
9,000	5%	4 & Bas't.	Brick	Stores & Apartment	1,800	14,000
10,000	4½%	3 & Bas't.	Brick	Dwelling	Owner Occupies	18,500

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.
Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 & up, paying 5%.
Free from Personal Taxation.
Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment," and August Investment List.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000
135 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 6880 Cortlandt
203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phone 7100 Main

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Announce a Very Important

Sale of 420 Men's Bangkok Hats at $2.95

¶ We secured these fine Bangkoks at a very low figure and in turn offer them to you today at much below their regular price. A Bangkok is the coolest hat made. No other is as light and none as porous. There are eight good shapes to select from, affording ample selection for men of every taste and preference. Not a soiled or damaged hat in the lot, and not one that can be duplicated when these are gone for anything near $2.95.

All Straw Hats Reduced to $1.65
Both Imported and Domestic. Not one excepted.

Panamas now $3.95 to $10.95
Formerly $5 to $30

None C. O. D., Exchanged or Credited.

Important Offerings in Men's Furnishings

Men's Summer Shirts, $1.20

¶ Cool looking, light-weight shirts, made of an exceptionally fine lot of cloths selected because of their firmness of weave and richness of patterns. Tailored with a great deal more care than can be said of most shirts at this price, and equalled for beauty of pattern by none.

Town & Country Shirts at $1.20

¶ The ideal garment for all outdoor wear as well as for business. Obtainable in a splendid collection of cloths, in plain white, khaki, and rich plain colors.

Men's Summer Neckwear Greatly Reduced

¶ All from regular stock, reduced to insure prompt clearance. The patterns are unusually good and the silks of excellent quality.

$1 Bow Ties.....Reduced to 50c
69c and 85c Scarves.....Reduced to 55c
$1 Scarves.....Reduced to 69c
$1.50 and $2 Scarves.....Reduced to $1

Men's Lusterette Pajamas, $1.65

¶ Perfectly tailored garments made of Lusterette, a soft silk-like cotton fabric which retains its silky sheen till the very end. A host of plain colors to select from.

5,000 Men's Handkerhiefs, 6 for 55c

¶ Clean, crisp 'Kerchiefs, with self-color satin stripe or corded borders, offered at this low price because of a special purchase. Look them over—they are worth buying for future use.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Are Now Offering on the Sixth Floor

Men's Military Uniforms at $6.50



Owing to present market conditions there is a great scarcity of ready-for-service uniforms. Saks & Company are ready to supply Olive Drab Khaki Uniforms consisting of coat and breeches in regulation Army model (as *illustrated*), for men of all sizes, at the low price of $6.50. These uniforms are ready *now*, and you will not be required to do any waiting.

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered September 1st

FOR MEN
A Sale Today and Tomorrow

Men's Silk Shirts $4.85
For $6.00 and $7.50 Values.

Broadcloth Silks and heavy Crepes of superior quality, in the smartest of novelty stripes.

$2.00 Pajamas, $1.65

Madras, percale and mercerized materials in neat stripes.

$1.50 Pajamas.....$1.10
$1.00 Four-in-Hands..... 55c
60c Silk Lisle Half Hose..... 45c

Shirts and Drawers, also Union Suits.
Broken sizes at greatly Reduced Prices.

Men's Shoes

800 pairs of $5.00 to $8.00 Oxfords — **$3.95** — Tan and black

200 pairs of $5.00 Oxfords (broken sizes) — **$2.50** — Gun Metal and Vici Kid

Ground Floor.

B. Altman & Co.

Final Clearance Reductions
having been made in the prices of the remaining assortments of

MEN'S STRAW HATS
EXTRAORDINARY VALUES are now being offered in

Genuine South American Panama Hats
reduced to . . . . . $3.45 & 4.85

Genuine Bangkok and Balibuntal Hats
reduced to . . . . . $4.85, 5.85 & 7.50

Also in

Fine Milan & Leghorn Hats reduced to $2.85, 3.85 & 4.85

Sennit Straw Hats (sizes incomplete) reduced to . . . $1.45

(Men's Hats, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Post Toasties



"ring the bell" of every breakfast appetite!
— Bobby

WANTED

Storage room for newsprint paper on Manhattan Island, near New York Central Railroad Terminal. Building must be dry and with low insurance rate. Address Z 295 Times Annex.

The Interstate Commerce Commission says:

"The regularity of the sailings, the frequency of the service, the expedition with which through shipments are handled, and the promptness in adjusting claims for damage and overcharge were testified to by numerous shippers."

The above refers to the Steamship Service of the
"MORGAN LINE"
Operating between
New York and New Orleans New York and Galveston
Forming a part of the
SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES
Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon

Stern Brothers
West 42d and West 43d Streets

Stop the Returned Goods Abuse and Eliminate Waste

In supporting the plan of Mr. A. W. Shaw, Chairman of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, we ask our patrons to endeavor to return as few goods as possible. Merchandise thoughtlessly and carelessly bought, and afterwards returned, means

Waste, Decreased Efficiency, Loss to the Merchant, Higher Cost to the Public.

The following rule will be absolutely enforced on and after August 1st, 1917

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

TAMMANY ATTACKS FUSION COMMITTEE

Declares That Twenty-two Members Do Not Vote in New York City.

QUOTES ELECTION RECORD

In List, Committee of 170 Says, Are Men "Who Frankly Proclaim Allegiance to Rockefeller Group."

The Democratic Fusion Committee of 170 of which Tammany Hall is at once the guiding and the ruling spirit gave out a list yesterday of members of the Republican Fusion Committee who, it asserts, are non-residents of the city, but who are seeking to elect a Mayor. The statement says:

"Records of the State Superintendent of Elections show that twenty-two members of the Mitchel Republican Fusion Committee do not vote in New York City. In the list are men who frankly proclaim allegiance to the Rockefeller group which is seeking to perpetuate its hold upon our public schools and our city government by the re-election of Mayor Mitchel. The list is as follows:

Samuel McRoberts, 23 East Sixty-fourth Street, in 1915 swore off $50,000 personal tax assessment, declaring his residence in Westchester County. Mr. McRoberts is Vice President of the National City Bank and one of the most conspicuous of the Rockefeller group. He is also a Director of the American Sugar Refining Company, Armour & Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, and fifteen other large corporations. The total capital and resources of the corporations he represents are $1,290,362,720.

A. G. Milbank, 830 Park Avenue, swore off $10,000 personal tax assessment, declaring residence in Huntington, L. I. Mr. Milbank is a representative of the Borden Milk Company and four other corporations that total a capital and resources of $43,404,200.

Robert W. De Forest, 7 Washington Square North, swore off $20,000 personal tax assessment. He is one of the most conspicuous of the Foundation group. He is Vice President and General Counsel for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and is interested in other corporations which require large docking facilities in New York City. The capital and resources of the corporations represented by Mr. De Forest are $737,362,255.

S. A. Lewisohn, 881 Fifth Avenue, pays no personal taxes, holds offices, and is Director of thirteen corporations, with a total capitalization of $83,450,870.

Daniel E. Pomeroy lives at Branch Road, Englewood, N. J. He is Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company and is interested in the New York, Susquehanna and Western Coal Company, Penn Coal Company, J. G. White Corporation, and many others. The total resources of the corporations in the management of which Mr. Pomeroy participates is $452,207,452.

Ancell H. Ball, 130 West Seventy-fourth Street, has not voted in New York since 1911. His assessment for personal taxes was $500,000, which he swore off, claiming residence in Water Mill, Suffolk County, L. I.

Irving T. Bush, 20 East Sixty-fourth Street, votes at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. He also swore off a personal tax assessment of $500,000, claiming residence in Westchester County. Mr. Bush is head of the Bush Terminal Company. The city has under consideration the purchase of valuable properties from that corporation.

Martin W. Littleton, 113 East Fifty-seventh Street, is head of the City Democracy, in 1917 he swore off a $50,000 personal tax assessment, claiming residence at Hempstead, L. I.

J. R. Truesdale, 42 Park Avenue, Secretary of the City Democracy, swore off a personal tax assessment of $25,000, claiming residence in Westbury, L. I.

Other members of the Republican Fusion Committee who do not vote in New York City are: George Blumental, 23 West Fifty-fourth Street, who represents corporations the total assets of which are $139,000,000; Arthur C. Coxe, Jr., 21 East Sixty-first Street; Elliott H. Hilbrook, 480 Park Avenue; L. N. Hammerling, no present residence in New York City; Charles D. Hilles, 501 West 106th Street; L. P. Marvin, 104 East Fortieth Street; E. P. Maynard, 89 Montague Street, Brooklyn; W. V. Cranford, 200 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, subway and paving contractor; Dr. J. J. Riley, 447 Rugby Road, Brooklyn; F. R. Norwood, 288 Decatur Street, Brooklyn; W. J. Wasson, Jr., 136 Stratford Road, Brooklyn; Patrick Buler, the Bronx, and Howard Hanlin, the Bronx.

The Democratic fusion statement also says: "The record of the State Superintendent of Elections further shows that some distinguished Democrats now posing as Wilson men and seeking to gain support for Mr. Mitchel on that plea did not vote for President Wilson last year. In this list are Frederic R. Coudert, A. A. Cook, G. F. Thompson, and Joseph H. A. Symonds."

ASSAILS MITCHEL GOVERNMENT

Black Says City Revenues Have Decreased with Higher Taxes.

Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black, President of the Citizens' Independent Democracy, issued an attack on the Mitchel administration last night on behalf of his organization. Mr. Black said:

"After a careful study of the subject we find that the net result of four years of fusion is, first, decreased city revenues; second, increased taxes beyond what anybody ever dreamed would be the rate here; and, third, a tremendously higher cost of running the city. Any business manager who showed such a result to his employer would be unceremoniously thrown out. After four years of playing with the taxpayers' money, instead of a promise of relief, we are threatened with higher and higher taxes by the same fusionists who were elected to reduce them.

"The present orgy of silly rule by so-called experts is a satire on efficiency. These experts are running up and down the halls of the city departments with complicated papers in their hands getting in one another's way. Children are being taught at public expense in our schools how to play. Vacant lots turn out over night to be gold mines for their owners, who somehow knew in advance that the city would buy these wastes, one of which (the Court House site) costs the city daily $1,067.50 in interest charges on the stupendous amount already laid out through the fusionists."

Frank E. Carstarphen, First Assistant United States District Attorney, is Vice President of the organization, General Henry De Witt Hamilton heads the list of honorary Vice Presidents, and Joseph Ferris Simmons is Treasurer. The organization states that it has no particular candidates for any office in mind.

Business Men Still Seek Candidate.

The Committee on Nominations of the Business Men's League will hold a meeting tonight at its headquartetrs, 50 East Forty-second Street, to select a candidate for Mayor. Last week the league offered its nomination to Preston B. Lynn, General Manager of the Wanamaker Company. Mr. Lynn declined to accept the nomination, and the men now under consideration are Justice Cropsey, John F. Galvin and Thomas W. Churchill, former President of the Board of Education. Joseph Yeska, Chairman of the league, announced yesterday that Mr. Lynn had been elected Chairman of the league's Executive Committee.

McCABE HITS TAMMANY.

Repeats His Charge That It Did Not Support Last Democratic Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 29.—Patrick E. McCabe, Democratic leader of Albany County, in a statement continues his criticism of the conduct of Tammany Hall in last Fall's campaign when he charges Tammany "laid down" in the campaign to elect the Democratic State and national tickets, and he makes it plain that the Albany County Democrats have severed their allegiance to Tammany leadership in the State. Mr. McCabe says:

"Last February, I think it was, I said through the press of the State that the leadership of Tammany Hall was believed by many to have been treacherous to the Democratic national and State tickets last Fall.

"The manner in which the charges have been treated by the accused reveals a condition in the party below the Bronx which is incredible beyond the understanding of the broadest and deepest of political minds, and which must be charged entirely to the hardened front of the Tammany leadership of today, which must be of the density and consistency of flint when it assumes to prosecute its leadership in the campaign about to begin without first answering a serious charge against its political integrity in the last campaign, which circumstances tend to support. No member of the Democratic Party is so far above the other members as to presume that his potency is an immunity against answering an indictment properly registered by any member of his party."

Divorce Expert Sued by Wife.

Henry W. Scott, lawyer and author of "Uniform Marriage and Divorce," is defendant in an action for divorce begun by his wife, Marion L. Patton, of 310 Sixth Avenue, Newark, in the Chancery Court in Newark. The Scotts have two children, Ludlow Wilson Scott, 8 years old, and John Patton Scott, 5. According to Mrs. Scott, her husband was married before in the West and divorced.

Tennessee Beauties Here Today.

Forty-five Tennessee girls will arrive in New York this afternoon on a Hudson River steamboat from Albany, and be escorted to the Hotel Majestic. The girls have been voted the prettiest in their State in a popularity contest conducted by The Memphis News-Scimitar. They left Memphis last Tuesday after a big dinner that had been given for them.

Range without Variety

For the individual with only a few valuables to keep, there is a tiny safe deposit box. For the corporation, with many valuables essential to its welfare, there are spacious compartments. Yet no matter how the size of the box may vary, the degree of safety remains constant: Absolute.

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1870

YOUR BANKER

Is your best source of information about financial matters. Don't invest without investigating. We are glad to inform you about investment opportunities that interest you.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
44 Court Street, Brooklyn

CLEARANCE SALE
ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER
Maternity Apparel
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Lane Bryant adaptations of the season's smartest styles for Maternity Wear, eliminate the embarrassment of appearing in public, and make it possible to be comfortably and correctly attired at all times.

"The Loveliest Baby Shop"
is on the mezzanine of the Maternity Department.

Complete Layettes
7.95 to 350.00



Lane Bryant
21-23 W. 38TH ST.
Just West of 5th Ave.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



Men's Japanese Crepe Bath Robe Sets, $2.95
Including bag and slippers to match. Made of hand-loomed Cotton Crepe in a splendid variety of colors and patterns. All sizes. *Fifth Floor*

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Store opens 8:45; closes 5:30. Saturdays 1 o'clock

Genuine Vachette Strap Books, $2.95
Top handle book of real Vachette, with two pockets, double compartment, purse and mirror. Size 5½x7 inches. Remarkable value. *Main Floor*



Today and Tuesday, on the Second Floor, a Very Important

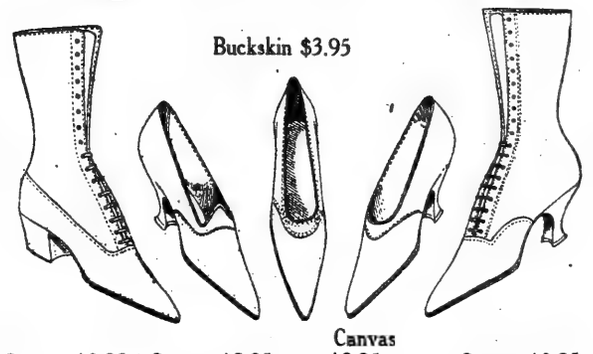
Sale of Children's Summer Dresses
Sizes 2 to 6 Years
at Half Regular Prices

A prominent manufacturer of children's dresses, about to readjust his stock, found that he had a surplus of 2,160 garments on hand. On account of the large business we do with him he offered us these new and clean dresses at exactly half price. We invite our customers to share the advantage with us by selecting from these dainty frocks today and tomorrow at the following half regular prices:

	75c	$1	$1.25	$1.50	$2	$2.50
Regularly	$1.50	$2	$2.50	$3	$4	$5

All this season's models, immaculate, clean and perfect. Made of Ginghams, Dimity, Lawn, Chambray and Poplins. Look them over—they are wonderful.

Beginning Today—A Very
Important Sale of 1,300 Pairs Women's High Shoes and Pumps



Buckskin Pumps and those of White Canvas are now very much in demand. They are fashionable, are cool looking, and have won the unstinted approval of well-dressed women everywhere. The models in this important sale are unusually graceful and have been designed to afford maximum comfort for hot weather wear.

Made with white ivory leather soles, and covered Louis XV heels. Sizes 2½ to 8 and width AA to D.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday are the Last Three Days of the
Sale of Washable Kid Sport Shoes
For Women and Misses

Oxfords now $2.95 Boots now $3.95

This has been one of the most successful events we ever planned, and you have only three days left in which to take advantage of these remarkable prices. Only sizes 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 included in the lot. None C. O. D. or on approval.

Sweaters Have Seldom Been So Popular—
or half as attractive as they are now to be seen at Saks. We shall feature today:



Fibre Silk Sweaters at $5
Low in price, but a very attractive model. Has sailor collar and large patch pockets. Colors: Rose, Purple, Green, Gold, and Copenhagen Blue.

Shetland Wool Sweaters at $8.95
In full-belted model with new collar and patch pockets. In all good colors, trimmed in White. Splendid for the links or tennis.

Sweaters of Pure Silk, $19.95
In very becoming models with sailor collar and sash, in Turquoise, Pink, Rose, White and Purple. Others up to $35. All in models decidedly individual.

Values That Would Be Hard to Duplicate in
Dainty Summer Blouses at $2



Chic and fluffy Voile and Organdie Blouses in simple tucked effects finished with hemstitching. Also very charming lace trimmed blouses with panels of organdie and insertions of Val. or Venise Lace. Priced very low.

New Tailored Blouses at $5
In clever styles, developed in Crepe de Chine with fronts of cluster tucks, and novel collar which buttons on to revers. Bound buttonholes and large pearl buttons finish front. To be had in White or Flesh color.

Summery Smocks at $2.98
Button and slip-on models—cool and light of weight. Made of Voile or Batiste with hand-smocked fronts. Collars and cuffs hand-embroidered in delicate colorings.

Women's Fashionable Silk Skirts
Formerly $12.50 to $18.50
Reduced to $7.75

These skirts are in exquisite models for sports and dress wear, beautifully tailored and finished. Made of Striped and Fancy Silks, Silk Faille, Taffeta and Khaki-Kool. The values are so remarkable that none will be sent C. O. D., exchanged or on approval.

Women's Washable Summer Skirts at $2.50
Cool, originally styled garments, exceptionally well made of Gabardine, Russian Cords, Corduroy and Pique. Waistbands to 36.

Important Offerings on the Fourth Floor
Women's Waterproof Tweed Coats at $16.50
For travel, storm and motor wear, showing new convertible collar and smart belts. Made of Waterproof Tweeds in rich Grey and Tan tones. Sleeves and yoke lined with Satin. Only by seeing these fine garments can you possibly appreciate the import of this offering.

300 Women's Linen Dusters
Most Remarkably Priced on the Fourth Floor
$1.50 $2.95 and $3.95
Very attractive full length belted and ripple models, with Raglan or set-in sleeves. Made for the most critical retail trade, and may be had in sizes 34 to 46.

Women's Mohair and Palm Beach Coats Reduced to $7.50
Formerly $9.75 to $12.50
Well proportioned and carefully tailored coats, cool, light of weight and exceptionally well made. At this reduced price they are most extraordinary value.

Also—Pongee and Tussah Coats, $12.50
Formerly from $19.50 to $25

Women's Smart Bathing Suits
at very modest prices



At $2.95—New smocked bathing suits in attractive slip-on model, showing new pockets and tie girdle. Sizes 34 to 46.

At $3.95—Stunning bathing suits of Lustrous Silk Poplin, Surf Satin, Mohair and All-Wool Knit, trimmed in colors or white. Sizes 34 to 46.

At $4.95—Dainty Slip-on, Princess and Waistline suits in Silk Poplin, Taffeta, Satin, and All-Wool Knit Fabrics. Sizes 34 to 46.

Two Important Offerings Today in
Women's Cotton Voile and Gingham Frocks
The styles are unusually smart—Prices Very Low

At $4.85—Dresses of Flowered and Figured Voiles, with dainty Organdie collar, vestee and cuffs. Both dark and light colorings included. Sizes 34 to 44.

At $7.50—Cool, striped, flowered and figured Voile Dresses with two-tier or plaited skirts and hand-crocheted buttons on pockets. Collars and cuffs are of Organdie and Voile. Sizes 34 to 44.

Also—Delightfully fashioned Pink or Blue Voile Dresses for large women, in sizes 42 to 48.

Beaded Georgette Crepe Dresses, $25
These are the newest dresses for mid-Summer wear—cool, dressy and practical. Made with large tucks in skirt. Waist embellished with beading. White and Flesh color.

New Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Dresses, $14.50
In the most exquisite models, displaying dainty Georgette Crepe collars edged with lace. Skirts are in smart gathered and tunic effects. Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 42. *Fourth Floor*

Reflections About Summer Clothes
We do not prophesy—but August and early September generally call for lightweight clothes. Therefore we suggest:
Mohair Suits, $14.75
Palm Beach Suits, $8.75
Silk Suits, $14.75
Worsted Suits, $19.75
Flannel Suits, $11.75
Flannel Trousers, $4.75
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Men's Silk Hose at $1.39
Of a heavy, pure silk fabric in smoke, white, gray, russet or black. Full fashioned, reinforced toes, soles and heels.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St. Centre.

Silk Shirts at Savings
Satin Striped Shirts in various colors on white grounds, $3.89.
Broadcloth Silk Shirts in various satin stripes and flat weave effects, $4.89 and $5.89.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Athletic Union Suits, $2.89



Free and easy about the waist, the knees, and the arms—assuring cool comfort. Well finished garments of good quality silk mixture, in white, champagne, Nile green or pink. Sleeveless and open knee length.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Let Us Develop Your Films
In our own laboratory on the premises skilled workers develop your films and make prints of fine quality. Our prices for printing are "Lowest-in-the-City." Roll films developed free when prints are ordered.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, 35th Street.

How to Reach the Men's Departments
Come in at the Broadway and 35th Street Entrance, you will find all the men's departments right at hand. On the Main Floor: Men's Furnishings, Umbrellas, Hats, Hosiery, Underwear, Books and Stationery.
On the Fifth Floor, quickly reached by elevator: Clothing, Sporting Goods, Motor Goods, Cameras and Cigars.

If You Drop Your Glasses
bring the pieces or your prescription to our Optical Department, where a staff of experienced opticians is always ready to serve you promptly and efficiently. All our lenses are ground in our own workroom on the premises.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St., Rear.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Beginning August 1st, owing to advance in cost of wool we will charge $2.40 per pound instead of $2.00, as heretofore.

Comforts Committee, Navy League
509 Fifth Avenue

Army Auction Bargains
Immediate Delivery.
Rifles (20,000), with ctgs. $4.75 up
Rifle Equipments (150,000) .90c set
Summer Uniforms (20,000) $1.25 up
Colt's Revolvers (3,500), with ctgs. $7.50 up
80 Naval Cannon, with ammunition.
100 Field Cannon, with 30,000 shells.
250 Machine Guns, with 1,750,000 ctgs.
Francis Bannerman, 501 B'way, New York

Chicago Limited
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.).
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.).
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
Lackawanna Railroad
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St.
" Park Pl.
" 28th St.
" 42d St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

GOING to the COUNTRY?
Don't forget that you will need your newspaper. Have The New York Times delivered regularly at your Summer hotel or residence. Ask your newsdealer to enter your order, send direct to The Times publication office or telephone Bryant 1000. The rate by mail is $1.00 per month for the daily and Sunday editions or 75c per month for the daily alone.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

To Our Customers
and
THE CONSUMING PUBLIC
OF THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

This announcement is made for the purpose of acquainting you with our enlarged service, our policy as to selling prices and profits, and the necessity of further price advances effective August 1st, 1917.

"BORDEN THREE-WAY SERVICE"

We believe it a worthy aim and of assistance in meeting the living problems of the day to furnish every possible additional means of procuring the quality products of this Company at varying prices, dependent upon the amount of service involved. We have, therefore, acquired additional milk supply, arranged for new and additional avenues of outlet, as well as the service of men of ability and large experience in the distribution of milk products, all for the purpose of inaugurating this "BORDEN THREE-WAY SERVICE," details of which follow:

HOME SERVICE

This means our products delivered at your home, whenever you say, in properly protected packages, at a proper temperature and at a price which necessarily includes the maximum service cost. This service in all territories now covered by our wagons.

STORE BOTTLE SERVICE

Our bottled milk and cream sold to thousands of retail grocers, delicatessen shops, etc., in Greater New York, in wholesale quantities, at a price which should in turn enable you to effect a saving by purchasing at these stores, provided you render your own delivery service by calling for and taking home your purchases. If you exact delivery by the retailer he may well add for his service expense.

With this store bottle service a bottle deposit of 5c. (present cost over 4c. each) will be asked of the customer at the time of purchase, which deposit will be refunded by the storekeeper when the empty bottle so purchased is returned. A special bottle will be used in this store service for purposes of identification.

This service should, in addition to the economy feature, prove of great convenience to consumers in emergencies when an extra package is needed quickly and may by this arrangement be purchased in your neighborhood.

BULK MILK SERVICE

Grade "B" Milk, Cream, Buttermilk and Pot Cheese will be on sale in bulk at upwards of 5,000 stores in Greater New York. By furnishing your own container and taking home your purchase you can procure these Borden products at the lowest cost.

Stores handling these products, both bottle and bulk, will be furnished with metal display signs as soon as conditions will permit. Temporarily, blue and white paper window strips will be furnished these stores reading

BORDEN'S MILK

If interested in the store service ask your neighborhood dealer if he is handling these Borden products.

Back of all these products and this **"BORDEN THREE-WAY SERVICE"** there will be the well-known Borden standards of quality and sanitation, including inspection at the source, clarification at the plant prior to pasteurization, and the utmost care in handling, including proper icing to destination.

Our Policies in the Matter of SELLING PRICES AND PROFITS

The very small and unsatisfactory margin of profit realized per quart of milk handled by this Company during the year ended June 30th, 1916 (about one-quarter of a cent), is a matter of public record and comment. The Wicks Committee which investigated the milk business during the past Winter officially confirmed this fact in its report to the New York State Legislature of 1917. The results for the year just ended, June 30th, 1917, will show a much smaller margin of profit than the previous year, 1916.

This result is for the most part accounted for byhigher prices paid producers since last Fall, the added cost of all raw materials and supplies, and the reduced consumption following increased selling prices, which prices were not sufficient to overcome added costs.

It is but just to the producers to say that while the prices exacted by them seemed at the time alarmingly large, price of feed, labor conditions, etc., have undoubtedly operated to considerably reduce their profits.

Under present conditions we believe that our first thought should be to pay those prices that will encourage production. Production and still more production is of paramount importance at this time. To bring this about the prices paid must be sufficient to give profit to the producer having highest costs. This necessarily means a higher price range than would obtain under normal conditions.

We fully appreciate the fact that the quality and price of milk is of vital importance to the public. We recognize also our responsibility in the handling of this daily food necessity and believe it to be our duty to make it possible to procure pure, wholesome milk at the lowest price consistent with costs, which costs must include a fair and proper recognition of labor, as well as a price to producers that yields them a fair margin over their costs, and sufficient not only to maintain present production but to encourage increased production.

Beyond this there must be included in the selling price a fair and reasonable profit to the distributors in order that the capital invested by them may be properly remunerated for the risks taken and sufficient to encourage continuance therein and in addition provide for growth and expansion of field and facilities; also continuity of the organization.

You ask—what is a fair margin of profit?

In answer we say—we believe that a 10% return on the actual cash capital invested in an industrial business is necessary to properly remunerate capital and provide for growth and contingencies.

The necessary margin per quart is largely a matter of volume. With a given capital investment, the greater the number of units sold the less will be the necessary margin of profit per quart to bring about a given return on capital invested.

In order that this Company may realize these aims, it will, with present estimated sales, be necessary to realize an average net profit of approximately five mills or ½ cent per quart of milk handled.

This margin of profit represents the only charge for our service; every other mill that you pay us is in turn paid out by us for milk, labor, freight, bottles, ice, horses, wagons, feed, etc., etc., etc.

We believe there is no more reason for a fixed and unchanging selling price of milk than of any other commodity of fluctuating supply and cost. It naturally follows that when costs increase sufficiently to encroach upon a safe margin of profit, that selling prices must be advanced.

It is just as true that when costs are reduced (whether as the result of lower costs of raw materials and supplies, greater volume of sales, or economies resulting from savings and greater efficiency, or a combination of all three factors) to a point where selling prices can be reduced and still maintain this same fair and reasonable average profit, it should be done. We give you our word that it will be done.

This means that we do not intend to add to this margin of profit those savings made possible by lower costs, increased volume or added efficiency, but rather to give the consumer the benefit thereof.

This is a frank statement. We feel, however, that the conditions call for frankness and believe that the public will better appreciate our position and better understand price matters when they know the policies that guide us in the naming of selling prices and the fraction of a cent only that we retain for our services as distributors.

AUGUST 1ST PRICES

Because it is necessary in order to cover steadily increasing costs and in conformity with the policies stated above, further price advances will be necessary, effective August 1st, 1917.

The price paid for raw milk to the farmers beginning August 1st will be one cent per quart higher than we are now paying them for July milk.

Raw milk, beginning August 1st, including premiums for butter fats, will yield the farmer from 5¾c to over 6c per quart, dependent upon the amount of fat content. The difference between this cost and the average selling price realized by us on all milk sold at various prices will, except for the few mills paid us for our services, represent the cost of handling in the factory, including clarifying, pasteurizing and bottling, freight to New York, delivery expense, bottle loss, credit loss and all other expense.

We desire to call the attention of our house customers to the fact that they can be of great assistance in materially reducing the bottle loss by co-operating with our Route Salesman in the return of the bottle.

Bottle losses are a tremendous item and during the year 1916 amounted to $500,000.

Unless bottle losses are reduced during the coming year the added cost will be much greater because of bottle prices having already advanced over 50%.

We will welcome and encourage anything in the way of suggestion and constructive criticism from our customers and would be pleased to be advised of faulty service or lapses of any nature on our part.

Now that you know our aims and intentions we ask for your co-operation, and hope for the avoidance of possible misunderstanding, both of which will materially aid us in making this business of greater value and usefulness to those whom it serves. August 1st, and until further notice, selling prices will be as follows:

HOME SERVICE

Delivered at your home, whenever you say, in properly protected packages and at a proper temperature—Borden responsibility to your door.

Half Pts. Condensed Milk... .12	Qts. Fluid Milk, Grade B.... .12½
Half Pts. Route Cream..... .14	Qts. Selected Milk Past., Grade A .13½
Half Pts. Extra Heavy Cream. .20	Qts. Certified Milk, Grade A .18
Pts. Fluid Milk, Grade B.... .06½	Qts. Buttermilk..... .10

STORE BOTTLE SERVICE

Our bottled milk and cream delivered at stores for distribution by them, you taking delivery at the store. LESS DELIVERY SERVICE ON OUR PART AND MORE SERVICE ON YOUR PART.

Our delivered prices on quart packages at stores will be as follows: Grade "A" Milk, Quarts, 12c each, Grade "B" Milk, Quarts, 11c each, plus bottle deposit of 5c.

BULK MILK SERVICE

Grade "B" Milk, Creams, Buttermilk and Pot Cheese delivered in cans to stores for sale in bulk, you furnishing the container. THE MINIMUM OF DELIVERY SERVICE ON OUR PART, THE MAXIMUM OF SERVICE ON YOUR PART. Grade "B" Milk, the product in which the public is chiefly interested, will be delivered at stores for 8½c per quart.

The selling prices asked by the stores for both bottle and bulk goods are matters for their own decision. It can be readily seen, however, that if a whole cent is added to the price paid us it will still be possible for you to effect savings of from ½c to 3c on the quart of milk.

All matters of business and information in connection with the store service should be taken up at either of our wholesale branches listed below:

CENTRAL DAIRY BRANCH---322 EAST 103D STREET, NEW YORK CITY,
MR. JOHN D. TIETJEN, Manager. Telephone 7815 Lenox.

R. F. STEVENS BRANCH---90 THIRD AVE., BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
MR. THEO. G. CALDWELL, Manager. Telephone 730 Main.

BORDEN'S FARM PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.
108 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK CITY

MISS BROWNE AND R. L. MURRAY WIN BRILLIANT MIXED DOUBLES MATCH

RARE TENNIS SEEN IN MIXED DOUBLES

Miss Browne and R. L. Murray Defeat Miss Bjurstedt and C. M. Church, 14—12, 6—3.

COAST TEAM IS BRILLIANT

Los Angeles Woman Excels in Placements and Ability to Handle Volleys of Opponents.

Mixed doubles tennis of a quality rarely seen in this country was witnessed by some 3,000 spectators at the Field Club of Greenwich yesterday when Miss Mary Browne of Los Angeles, the versatile Californian exponent of the game, and Robert Lindley Murray defeated an equally notable team composed of Miss Molla Bjurstedt and George M. Church. The score of the match was 14—12, 6—3, and the first set took rank among the remarkable long doubles encounters. It was the opinion of several yesterday that this was the longest set ever played in mixed doubles between such formidable contestants.

It would have been hard to pick two rival teams of greater prominence. Miss Browne was three times holder of the women's national championship, while Miss Bjurstedt is the present title holder. Of the men, Church was placed third in the national ranking of a year ago, being superseded only by Richard Norris Williams, 2d, and William M. Johnston. Murray, who possesses a harder service than almost any other player, was fourth. Sometimes such a gathering of stars fails to reveal the quality of game which is expected, but yesterday the match glittered with exceptional efforts.

Standing foremost among this array of stars was Mary Browne, who came East not long ago to do her bit in bolstering up interest in tennis. This little Californian revealed herself as an adept of the doubles game, and it was her sterling play which counted more largely in the victory that was eventually scored, than even that of her partner, Murray. Only the day before Miss Browne had demonstrated her superiority over Miss Bjurstedt in a singles match, when she accomplished the downfall of the champion by tennis of superlative excellence. But her game then did not begin to approximate the quality which was displayed yesterday.

Women Hardie Severe Service of Men.

It has often been said of mixed doubles that it was listless, but for those who have made this remark there was a revelation in this match. Murray and Church possess unusually severe service and they used their bullet-speed of delivery against the women without the least show of favoritism. The same was true of the driving and volleying, and the rallies, which every now and then ensued, made the blood tingle. There was the quick flash of the ball from racquet to racquet and back again, and when the point finally was finished it was by a shot that invariably brought forth applause and now and then a cheer.

In the work which Miss Browne gave to the match there was a reminder of the doubles play of Peck Griffin. The California woman was alert to take advantage of the opening for a passing shot and her volleying at the net was more than either Church or Miss Bjurstedt could combat. She cut off the terrific driving of her opponents calmly and surely and the angles were so share that now and again her antagonists were unable to get their racquets on the ball. Miss Browne was not alone an expert at the net, for her ground strokes approximated perfection, particularly a cross-courting forehand drive that came as a complete surprise to her opponents.

Miss Bjurstedt never stands out in doubles competition and this was in a measure true yesterday because there could no help but be a comparison of the Norse girl and Miss Browne, and the latter was attaining such heights that Miss Bjurstedt suffered by parallel. Actually Miss Bjurstedt was playing far beyond her doubles ability. As for Church and Murray, they seemed to be endowed with the same dash that would mark their work just before a national championship.

Some degree of how furiously the contest was played is shown by the fact that the first set went twenty-two games, with each player winning on service. Miss Browne's was then broken through, but immediately afterward Miss Bjurstedt's was broken through, so that the match stood at 12— all. Before the Norse girl relinquished her service she came within two points of taking the set, only to have the rival pair draw even, and break through in a deuce contest.

Miss Browne Decides Long Set.

Murray's hard service was largely responsible for the next game, which was taken at love, and then ensued a stern battle when Church was serving. Three times Miss Browne and Murray were within a point of set, and finally they pulled the game out at 9—7. Miss Browne's hard drive to Church's feet as he was coming to the net decided the issue.

There was not nearly as sharp a battle in the second set. Miss Browne and Murray took a 4-to-1 lead when they broke through Church in the fourth game. That was the only break in service, and it gave Miss Browne and Murray the set at 6—3.

William M. Johnston came to the fore with a powerful game to oppose Harold Throckmorton, and won the honors at 6—4, 6—3. The former singles champion occupied his favorite position in the forecourt with success, and his sharp volleying was more than Throckmorton could withstand. Throckmorton started well by breaking through the Californian's service in the opening game, and he took the second on his own service. The next three games, however, fell to Johnston, and the sixth and seventh games followed service. Johnston's game was steadily improving and Throckmorton had increasing difficulty in establishing his service, while Johnston took his service games easily. After the contest reached 4 all, Johnston, with superior placing, took the next two games for the set. The games in the second set were stubbornly contested by Throckmorton, but the faults of the Jersey youngster's service in the second game proved fatal.

The doubles match which followed the mixed doubles, resulted in a victory for Johnston and Church, who defeated Karl Behr and Murray at 6—4, 7—5.

The point scores:

Miss Mary Browne and Robert Lindley Murray vs. Miss Molla Bjurstedt and George M. Church.

FIRST SET.

Miss Browne and Murray—
4 2 4 0 4 3 4 2 4 3 5 2 4
2 4 2 4 0 4 1 5 2 1 5 4 9—84—14

Miss Bjurstedt and Church—
2 4 1 4 1 5 1 4 0 5 3 4 0
4 0 4 1 4 1 4 3 4 4 3 0 7—73—12

SECOND SET.

Miss Browne and Murray—
4 1 4 5 5 4 1 4 0 4—27—6

Miss Bjurstedt and Church—
2 4 2 3 1 4 0 4 1—21—3

William M. Johnston vs. Harold A. Throckmorton.

FIRST SET.

Johnston	2	1	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—35—6	
Throckmorton	4	4	1	2	0	5	2	7	0—25—4	

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Johnston	10	3	12	0			1
Throckmorton	10	10	9	0			3

SECOND SET.

Johnston	8	4	4	3	5	2	4	6 7—43—6
Throckmorton	6	2	0	5	8	4	1	8 5—34—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Johnston	11	8	14	2			3
Throckmorton	13	13	10	2			1

MARS TRIUMPHS ON WATER.

Warrior Yacht Leads Star Class Craft in Manhasset Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 29.—L. A. Percival upset several other skippers in an interclub race of star class yachts over the six-mile triangular course of the Port Washington Yacht Club in Manhasset Bay this afternoon when he crossed the line a winner. Mr. Percival sailed his yacht Mars and won by a margin of ten seconds over George A. Corry, the veteran skipper of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. George W. Elder, Jr., was third in his consistent Zete.

Charles E. Hyde's Hydra and E. V. Willis's Altair, usually two of the fastest craft in the bay, did not get under way soon enough and finished far back.

E. C. Unitt had a mishap in the Banshee II., which he was sailing for M. Edgerton, who steered his other entry, Banshee. The boom on the Banshee II. snapped and she was forced to retire.

The summary:

Start, 3:30. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Mars, L. A. Percival	4:36:30	1:06:30
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	4:36:40	1:06:40
Zete, G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:38:15	1:08:15
Canis Minor, Adler & O'Brien	4:38:25	1:08:25
Vega, J. D'Oench	4:38:40	1:08:40
Banshee, M. Edgerton	4:39:20	1:09:20
Little Bear, A. Walker	4:40:15	1:10:15
Shadow, W. L. Insles	4:43:00	1:13:00
Hydra, C. E. Hyde	4:45:40	1:15:40
Altair, E. V. Willis	4:45:52	1:15:52
Banshee II., Mr. Edgerton	Did not finish.	

DYER'S YACHT FIRST HOME.

Jack o' Lantern Sailed to Victory in Indian Harbor Race.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 29.—Commodore Leonard H. Dyer's Jack o' Lantern, sailed by Abbott H. Brush, was the winner among the arrow class yachts at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club today. She crossed the finish line just four seconds ahead of the Rani, owned and sailed by Commodore C. D. Mallory. The fleet started at 11:05 this morning over the five mile course.

The summary:

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. Time.
Jack o' Lantern, Leonard H. Dyer	12:38:41
Rani, C. D. Mallory	12:38:45
Bubble, R. T. Bailey	12:39:00
Hawk, Ralph E. Slaven	12:40:20
Comrade, A. G. Hanan	12:41:51

SQUALL HALTS RACES.

Rough Water Off Canarsie Proves Dangerous to Power Boats.

Owing to the breaking of a nasty squall from the west by north, the Regatta Committee of the Motor Boat Club of Jamaica Bay cut the course in half at the annual regatta of the organization off Canarsie yesterday afternoon. Two divisions of motor boats and a sailboat class filled, all racing under handicap times.

The race was an interesting contest until the wind swept across the bay, making it exceedingly dangerous for the little craft to continue. When the boats were stopped Thelma II. was leading in the first division of motor craft and Iris was ahead in the second division of the same class. Among the sailboats Alert was the first across the line.

LEONARD MAY BOX DUNDEE.

Offers by Four Promoters for Bout Between Lightweights.

Scotty Montieth, manager of Johnny Dundee, the local Italian lightweight, announced last night that four of the leading boxing promoters of the country have offered purses for a no-decision bout between Dundee and Benny Leonard, the lightweight champion.

Tom Andrews of Milwaukee has offered the lightweight titleholder $8,000 for a bout with Dundee to be held at the Cream City A. C. of Milwaukee during the first week in September. Matt Hinkel of Cleveland is out with a like offer for a bout in Cleveland. Equally flattering offers have been made by John Weismantel of Brooklyn and Joe Shibe of Shibe Park, Philadelphia. None of them has yet been accepted.

KILBANE STILL IN RING.

Featherweight Champion Not Discouraged by Leonard's Victory.

Jack Farrell, well known in local boxing circles, returned yesterday from Atlantic City, where he had visited Johnny Kilbane, the featherweight champion, and announced that in a conversation with him Kilbane had denied that he was going to retire from the ring. Instead, according to Farrell, Kilbane intends to continue defending his featherweight title, and is negotiating for a match at twenty rounds to a decision, with Knockout Eggers, a west side featherweight. This match, if satisfactory arrangements can be made with both boxers, will be held at New Haven, Conn.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Yorkville S. C.—Young Ahearn against Walter McGirr. Ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Kid Norfolk against Al Benedict. Ten rounds.

Military A. C., Brooklyn — Benny Coster against Dutch Brandt; Freddie Reese against Ray West. Both ten-round bouts.

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leave Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, at 1:13, 1:31 P. M. Regular trains to Mt. Vernon at short intervals from 11:35 A. M. to 2:45 P. M. All trains stop at 125th St. Also via Broadway Subway to 225th St., thence by direct trolley; also Lenox Ave. Subway to Kingsbridge Road, or 6th and 9th Ave. "L" to 155th St., thence by Jerome Ave. trolley.
Grand Stand and Paddock, $2; Ladies, $1.50.

GIANTS TAKE FINAL CONTEST FROM CUBS

Bone Play by Williams Saves New York from Trouble in Ninth—Score Is 6 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Cubs waged an uphill fight to make it three out of four from the pennant-picked Giants, before 10,000 fans at Weeghman Park today, and after they had scored five times in their battle to overcome a six-run lead, Cy Williams pulled a boner that robbed the North Siders of whatever chance they had to nose out a ninth inning triumph. This mistake of the brain permitted a Giant victory, 6 to 5.

Seventeen Bruins were ushered in and out of the line-up during the strategic moves of the home boss. Aided by some weird fielding by Leslie Mann the leaders ran riot on the bases and counted six times before the North Siders realized they were in a ball game. Half these runs were collected from Jim Vaughn, two coming in the first inning and one in the third, when he quit. Nick Carter took up the task and allowed two more before the third inning was over and another in the fifth.

This one-sided handicap moved the Cubs into action and by dint of hard plugging they drove Rube Benton to the shower and then hammered away at his successor, Anderson, until five runs showed in their tally columns. Three of these came in the eighth. The Giants appeared to be pretty well frightened by this time and Fletcher showed his nervousness by booting Merkle's roller, to begin the Chicago half of the final session.

McGraw immediately waved away Anderson and called in Slim Sallee to pitch to Williams, who had orders to sacrifice. Cy did as he was told, dropping a bunt in front of the plate. Catcher Rariden made a lightning move, grabbed the pill and tossed to Fletcher, forcing Merkle. In the meantime Williams stood as if tied in the batting box, never as much as making a move toward first. Even the Giants were surprised at this lapse, but Fletcher finally relayed the pellet to first, completing an easy double play.

The old alibi for this blunder is that Cy thought the ball was foul and forgot all about running to first. It was a raw ending for such an exciting pastime, for prior to this blunder the rival athletes scrapped as though the pennant depended upon the outcome.

The difference in speed between the Cubs and the Giants asserted itself to the credit of the New Yorkers in this contest, for they made every blow count, ran bases with intelligence, and took advantage of the wooden arms of the home outfielders. They were outhit almost two to one, for the Bruins grabbed thirteen safeties, whereas the champs-to-be were limited to eight.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	2	2	2	0
Herzog,2b	3	2	1	4	2
Kauff,cf	3	2	2	1	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	3	3
Fletcher,ss	4	0	2	1	5
Rob'tson,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Holke,1b	4	0	0	12	1
Rariden,c	4	0	0	2	4
Benton,p	3	0	0	0	3
Anderson,p	1	0	0	0	1
Sallee,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	8	27	20

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wolter,rf	3	0	0	1	1
aDilhoefer	1	0	0	0	0
Fleck,rf	0	1	0	0	0
Hendrix,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Mann,lf,rf	5	1	3	2	0
Doyle,2b	5	0	1	1	5
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	12	0
Williams,cf	5	1	1	2	0
Zeider,3b	5	1	3	1	2
Wortman,ss	4	0	2	1	2
Wilson,c	4	0	0	8	0
Vaughn,p	1	0	0	0	1
Carter,p	1	1	1	0	2
bElliott	1	0	1	0	0
Prend'g'st,p	0	0	0	0	0
cDeal	1	1	0	0	0
Douglas,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	42	5	13	27	13

a Batted for Wolter in sixth.
b Batted for Carter in sixth.
c Batted for Prendergast in eighth.
Errors—Herzog, (2,) Fletcher, (2,) Mann, Wortman.

New York	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0—5

Two-base hits—Burns, Zimmerman, Fletcher, (2,) Mann. Home run—Williams. Sacrifice hit—Kauff. Double play—Rariden, Fletcher, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 9; Chicago, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 4; New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Vaughn, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Vaughn, 5 hits, 5 runs in 2 1-3 innings; Benton, 11 and 4 in 7, (none out in eighth;) Carter, 3 and 1 in 3 2-3; Anderson, 2 and 1 in 1, (none out in ninth;) Prendergast, 0 and 0 in 2; Sallee, 0 and 0 in 1; Douglas, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Vaughn, 2; Carter, 2; Prendergast, 2; Benton, 1; Douglas, 2. Time—2 hours, 12 minutes. Umpires—Harrison, Bransfield, and O'Day.

JOHNSON BAFFLES INDIANS.

His Pitching and Three Doubles Helps Washington Win, 9 to 5.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—Cleveland did not have a chance against Washington here this afternoon and lost, 9 to 5. It was a slugging match, twelve of the twenty-three hits being for extra bases. Walter Johnson pitched a good game and helped the scoring along by obtaining three doubles. Graney made a home run.

Lambeth started for Cleveland, but the first two men up hit triples. He was yanked in the first inning.

Coumbe was touched for four hits in the fifth inning, when five runs were made.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	1	4	7	2
Foster,2b	6	1	1	1	1
C.Milan,cf	4	3	1	4	0
Rice,rf	4	0	1	8	1
McBride,ss	2	0	1	1	3
Shanks,sg	1	1	0	0	1
Leonard,2b	2	2	0	0	1
Menosky,lf	3	1	2	1	0
Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	4	0
Johnson,p	5	2	3	1	1
Total	35	9	13	27	10

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	2	1	4	0
Chapman,ss	4	2	2	3	4
Speaker,cf	5	1	3	2	0
Roth,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Harris,1b	2	0	1	8	1
Turner,2b	4	0	0	3	1
Evans,3b	4	0	1	3	3
Hilligs,c	3	0	1	2	4
Lambeth,p	0	0	0	0	0
Coumbe,p	1	0	0	0	2
Gould,p	1	0	0	0	0
aO'Neill	1	0	0	0	0
bSmith	1	0	0	0	0
cDeberry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	10	27	15

a Batted for Coumbe in fifth.
b Batted for Billings in ninth.
c Batted for Gould in ninth.
Errors—Leonard, Chapman.

Washington	2	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	1—9
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2—5

Two-base hits—Johnson, (3,) Judge, Speaker, Roth, Rice. Three-base hits—Judge, Foster, Evans, Chapman. Home run—Graney. Stolen bases—Rice, Speaker, Judge, Graney, (2,) Chapman. Sacrifice hits—Rice, Menosky. Sacrifice fly—Roth. Double play—Leonard, Judge and McBride. Left on bases—Washington, 9; Cleveland, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coumbe, 4; off Johnson, 3; off Gould, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Lambeth, 2 and 2 in 1-3 inning; Coumbe, 6 and 4 in 4 2-3; Gould, 5 and 3 in 4; Johnson, 10 and 5 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Lambeth, (Shanks;) by Johnson, (Harris.) Struck out—By Johnson, 2; Coumbe, 1; Gould, 1. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—Owens and McCormick.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 9; Cleveland, 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 6; Chicago, 5.
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	61	35	.635
Boston	57	35	.620
Detroit	50	45	.526
Cleveland	51	47	.520
New York	47	45	.511
Washington	40	54	.426
Philadelphia	34	56	.382
St Louis	36	60	.375

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	55	29	.655
St. Louis	51	41	.554
Cincinnati	54	45	.545
Philadelphia	44	39	.530
Chicago	46	48	.489
Brooklyn	42	46	.477
Boston	37	50	.425
Pittsburgh	30	61	.330

Where They Play Today.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

OESCHGER BLANKS REDS.

Schneider Beaten in Mound Duel by 1 to 0 Score.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Oeschger had the better of Schneider in one of the best pitching duels seen at the local park this season, Philadelphia winning 1 to 0.

Six hits were made off Oeschger and were distributed among as many innings. Schneider allowed only six hits, but three of these came in the fourth inning and accounted for the only run of the game.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	0	4
Stock,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Cravath,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	12	1
Whitted,lf	3	0	1	4	0
Evers,2b	3	0	0	2	5
Adams,c	3	0	0	1	0
Oeschger,p	3	0	1	1	2
Total	32	1	6	27	14

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	0	2	0	3
Kopf,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Rousch,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	4	0
Neale,lf	4	0	2	0	0
McK'nie,2b	3	0	0	0	4
aClarke	1	0	0	0	0
Wingo,c	4	0	0	7	1
Schneider,p	3	0	1	0	0
bThorpe	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	0	6	27	11

a Batted for McKechnie in ninth.
b Batted for Schneider in ninth.
Errors—Bancroft, (2,) Wingo.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Cravath. Stolen base—Whitted. Double play—Bancroft, Evers, and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 9. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Oeschger, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Schneider, 6 hits, 1 run in 9 innings. Struck out—By Oeschger, 1; by Schneider, 5. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Hart.

BRAVES CHECK CARDINALS.

Goodwin Gets Poor Start and Boston Wins, 3 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Boston bunched hits off Goodwin in the first and sixth innings today and won from St. Louis, 3 to 1. A single by Betzel, Kelly's error, an out, and Hornsby's sacrifice fly gave St. Louis its only run.

Boston got one in the first on two singles and a stolen base. In the sixth Powell hit Baird, who threw the ball over Paulette's head, Powell reaching third. He scored when Rehg tripled. Rehg scored on a single by Kelly.

The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mar'ville,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Powell,cf	4	1	2	0	0
Rehg,rf	4	2	2	1	0
Kelly,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Konetc'y,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Smith,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Rawlings,2b	3	0	1	3	3
Tragesser,c	3	0	1	2	0
Nehf,p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	33	3	7	27	10

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Long,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Baird,lf	4	1	2	4	0
Miller,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Hornsby,ss	2	0	1	2	3
Cruise,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Paulette,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Betzel,3b	3	0	1	5	4
Snyder,c	3	0	1	4	2
Goodwin,p	1	0	0	0	1
aGonzales	1	0	0	0	0
Horstman,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	30	1	6	27	12

a Batted for Goodwin in eighth.
Errors—Maranville, Kelly, Baird.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Paulette. Three-base hit—Rehg. Stolen bases—Rehg, Kelly, Tragesser. Sacrifice hit—Goodwin. Sacrifice fly—Hornsby. Double plays—Maranville and Konetchy; Maranville, Rawlings, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Nehf, 1; Goodwin, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Goodwin, 7 and 2 in 8; off Horstman, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Nehf, 1; Goodwin, 4. Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
AT NEWARK.
First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	13	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1

Second Game.

Newark	2	0	1	2	2	7	3	.	—18	21	7
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—	2	9	7

AT MONTREAL.
First Game.

Rochester	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	1	—8	15	5
Montreal	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0—	7	12	1

Second Game.

Montreal	0	1	0	3	1	1	.	.	—6	10	2
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3—	5	5	0

AT PROVIDENCE.

Providence	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	.	—11	10	2
Richmond	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	3—	9	10	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	58	37	.611
Providence	58	38	.604
Baltimore	54	42	.563
Toronto	53	42	.558
Rochester	48	49	.495
Buffalo	41	57	.418
Richmond	36	58	.383
Montreal	35	60	.368

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Providence at Newark.
Richmond at Baltimore.
Rochester at Montreal.
Buffalo at Toronto.

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SELLERS OUTFOOTS FIELD IN LONG RUN

New York A. C. Athlete Takes 1,000-Yard Handicap Featuring Engineers' Games.

J. R. Sellers, New York A. C., yesterday romped off with the laurels in the 1,000-yard handicap run, the feature of the eighteenth annual athletic games of Local 20, I. U. S. and O. E., held at Celtic Park. Following closely on the heels of Sellers at the finish line was Wilson Adams, a clubmate. Charles McSorley, another Winged Foot standard bearer, occupied third position. Sellers's time was 2:18 1-5.

This event furnished the large crowd with its greatest excitement. The thrills came more through the efforts of Mike Devaney, the Millrose A. A. distance runner, who was on scratch, than from the apparently easy-going Sellers. Devaney started against a field of about twenty-five representative athletes, and conceded handicaps ranging up to sixty yards, but he fell far short of overcoming the leaders, who were carried along by a stiff pace from the start. At the finish line the Millrose athlete was far in the ruck, as was also Eddie Frick, New York A. C., former 600-yard champion, who started with an allowance of five yards.

Sellers had a handicap of sixteen yards, and he made the best of this advantage from the start. Sellers was on even terms with the limit men before the first lap had been traversed, and kept with the leaders until the last turn of the journey was reached, when he uncorked a burst of speed which carried him abreast the tape about three yards ahead of Adams, who had started with an allowance of twelve yards.

George Dernell of the Boys' Club, junior 300-yard champion, led home a select field from the scratch mark in the 220-yard handicap event. Dernell's sprinting ability carried him over the tape with an advantage of about two yards on E. A. MacCannon, St. Christopher Club, who had started with an allowance of eleven yards. Dernell's time was 0:23. Another interesting event was the two-mile bicycle race, in which Jerry Nunziata, Unione Sportiva Italiana, came through with a hard sprint on the last lap, and led home by about twenty yards, Eugene Aichelm, unattached, in 6:22 4-5.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by Harry Appel, Clark House; R. Freed, Kings County A. A., second; Thomas Clowry, Paulist A. C., third. Time—0:11 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by William Harte, unattached; John J. Whelan, Union Settlement A. C., second; W. Sheridan, Glencoe A. C., third. Time—2:17 4-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Scratch.—Won by Jerry Nunziata, Unione Sportiva Italiana; Eugene Aichelm, unattached, second; Anthony Attardi, Unione Sportiva Italiana, third. Time—6:22 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. R. Sellers, New York A. C., (16 yards;) Wilson Adams, New York A. C., (12 yards,) second; Charles McSorley, New York A. C., (47 yards,) third. Time—2:18 1-5.

Two-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by Robert D. Spear, Bronx Church House; Eddie Young, Alpha P. C. C., second; L. Kaufman, Brooklyn A. A., third. Time—10:43.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by George Dernell, Boys' Club, (scratch;) E. A. MacCannon, St. Christopher Club, (11 yards,) second; James J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:23.

MISS ARTELT SWIMS BEST.

Philadelphia Girl Takes Three Firsts in Pentathlon Contest.

Miss Gertrude Artelt of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde, last night won the Women's National Pentathlon Swimming Competition held in the waters of the Pool and Surf Baths, Staten Island, compiling a low score of ten points for the five events contested. Miss Artelt's total was five points better than that of Miss Elizabeth Becker, a clubmate, who finished second. Miss Josephine Bartlett of the National Women's Life Saving League, the champion woman diver, was third with twenty-three points. The Misses Marion Gibson of Brookline, Mass., and Elizabeth Ryan of the First Regiment, Philadelphia, were tied for fourth, with 26 points each.

In demonstrating pentathlon supremacy, Miss Artelt displayed wonderful all-around ability. She was credited with a new American record for the 50-yard back stroke, which she swam in 0:40 2-5. In the 100-yard swim the Philadelphia girl distanced Miss Claire Galligan, the local champion, in 1:09 1-5, the best time that has ever been made by a woman in local waters. Out in the 50-yard dash Miss Artelt gained three clean-cut victories, a tie for first place, and a second placement. The event in which she was forced to share premier honors was the 50-yard breast stroke, in which Miss Marion Gibson touched off at the finish on equal terms with her, in 0:43. In the fancy diving Miss Bartlett was first and Miss Artelt second.

The summ

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.

OUR BURDEN IN THE WAR.

Sir EDWARD H. CARSON, speaking as a representative of the British Ministry, expresses his confidence in the triumph of the Entente Allies. On the eve of the fourth year of the conflict Sir EDWARD is able to view the situation calmly and even cheerfully. He admits no doubt that Russia will again be brought into effective co-operation with the Allies. But he puts the strongest emphasis on his faith in the influence of the United States. He believes that we shall, in good time, "give material aid of overwhelming "power which will make an end of all "doubts as to the completeness of the "victory of the Allies." So also Major Gen. FREDERICK B. MAURICE, representing the British War Office, is confident of victory because the Allies "have the whole power of the United States to draw upon."

The United States is today the general reserve of the Entente. With that reserve intact, we may look the fourth year in the face with entire confidence.

Premier RIBOT of France also bases his hope of victory largely on American co-operation. On the third anniversary of the first military operations of the war the whole American people should have a realizing sense of the burden that has been forced upon them by Germany, and the huge responsibility which can be met only by the effective and disciplined co-operation of every citizen of the nation. The Paris correspondent of THE TIMES, Mr. WYTHE WILLIAMS, after a visit to the training camp of the American soldiers now in France, set down his impressions in a dispatch which was printed yesterday. Of the work we have thus far accomplished there can be nothing but praise. It is a remarkable fact which compels a thrill of pride that before the end of the fourth month of our participation in the world struggle we have the well-equipped vanguard of a mighty force encamped 3,000 miles from our shores, that so many promising military plans have already been put in operation. But we have barely begun, and we cannot hope successfully to carry forward what we are beginning without subjecting ourselves to a great strain. As Mr. WILLIAMS says, this is a much harder job than any Americans have yet undertaken. Standing among our Sammies in their French camp, he realized what it means to send 2,000,000 armed men to fight so far from home.

To produce the motor vehicles, the tools, the iron and steel, the field and siege guns and gun carriages, the clothing, the boots, the machine guns and rifles, the ammunition they must have, and transport them to the battle front, will tax to the utmost the nation's resources in raw materials, manufactures, and shipping facilities. Thousands of miles of railroads must be built. Food for the whole army, good food and plenty of it, must be continually supplied. A vast fleet of ships must be kept ever moving. The soldiers must be cared for when they are ill, when they are wounded in battle. Two out of every nine physicians in this country must be summoned to the front. There must be 12,000 medical officers of the United States and 60,000 enlisted men of the Medical Department behind the battle line in the Autumn. All this apart from the gigantic military air service we have begun to construct, and apart from the great and increasing extension of our navy.

The money cost is the least important matter to be considered. It is the national habit not to quibble over money. The billions will be forthcoming as they are needed. But much more is now demanded of the American people than money. They must come to a clear realization of the truth that successful prosecution of a war demands personal sacrifice from all. The making of the plans from day to day requires only the co-operation of trained minds. But in the execution of all the plans the people must do their share. There must be great losses, there must be privation, individual ambitions must give way to the national good. Unless the spirit to do all a patriot's part requires, to endure bravely all that may befall us, is shared by the whole people, the hopes of our allies expressed by General MAURICE, Sir EDWARD CARSON, and M. RIBOT cannot well be realized. We must bear in mind, too, that while our appearance in the field as combatants is justly regarded by them as co-operation which must result in their victory, yet this is our war, too, we are fighting not so much for France and Great Britain and our other allies as with them, we are fighting for ourselves, for the maintenance of our freedom, for the security of all our people from the desolation and degradation that a Prussian triumph in the world's conflict would mean.

Unless these expressions of faith not only in our will to do, but our power to execute quickly and thoroughly, uttered by the representatives of England and France, (a faith by no means shared by our common enemy,) inspire us all to subject ourselves to discipline, to perform our share of the work required to save the nation loyally and with zeal, to forget ourselves in our devotion to our cause, they will go for nothing. Our soldiers alone cannot win this war, nor can the billions of money to be expended upon its prosecution; our own steadfast faith, unfailing courage, obedience to constituted authority are factors just as essential to success.

THE DELAYED FOOD LAW.

The control of food supplies and distribution should be in the hands of a single Administrator responsible to the President. Divided authority in such times as this always causes confusion. But the Senate's conferees on the Food bill have persistently stuck to the provision for a Board of Control of three. So the country, facing all the perils of war, must wait still longer for its essential food control law.

Representative LEVER, the sponsor of the original bill, who has always favored a single head, will confer with the President today. Mr. WILSON has lately had to deal with the sad results of divided authority in the matter of shipping. Although the conferees have agreed on all other points of dispute in the Food bill, until it reaches the President's hands there will be danger of further obstruction. The delay has been a shameful scandal. We cannot hope to make full preparations for the successful prosecution of the war while one house or the other in Congress is disposed to resort to obstructionist tactics over war measures.

WE MUST NOT HELP THE ENEMY.

At our Atlantic ports there are now seventy-five Dutch ships. The fifteen at Baltimore are loaded with 3,000,000 bushels of grain. A majority of the fifty at New York have cargoes of wheat, corn, oilcake, lard, and bacon. All these ships are waiting for export licenses, which our Government thus far has withheld. Probably they have on board more than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn. A Dutch Commission appointed to ask for release of this food will soon arrive in this country. A member of it says that the enforced idleness of so many of his nation's ships is "a great disadvantage to the "Allies, in view of the shortage of "carriers." But if they should be permitted to cross the Atlantic under the protection of our licenses and British letters of assurance, they would not assist the Allies. And the disadvantage due to their idleness is slight in comparison with the disadvantage and loss which the Allies, and the United States, would suffer if these supplies or a considerable part of them should in some form go to Germany. The Commissioners will be asked to explain why their country, which is exporting to Germany a part of what its Government recently called a "superabundance" of foodstuffs, now needs the cargoes of seventy-five ships. Do they expect the American people to believe that these imports are required for Holland alone?

Dr. NANSEN, the Chairman of Norway's Commission, says his country must have 15,000,000 bushels of our grain, and will not permit the shipment of any part of this quantity to Germany. He asserts that the Germans are getting nothing but fish from Norway, and that this food is carried in their own ships. "It would "be inadvisable to prevent German "ships from coming to our ports." Does he remember that the workingmen of Norway recently asked Congress to exclude German ships from those ports because they were taking grain and other food which the people needed? Norway, he continues, could only protest against the sinking of 537 ships and the murder of 600 sailors. There are some on this side of the Atlantic who think she might and should have done something more. "We think," he says, "that the whole world is mad." Until a few weeks ago Norway was supplying Germany with the nickel used in making the torpedoes by which Germany was sinking Norwegian ships. Were there signs of madness or insanity in this? And were the submarine commanders insane when, a few days ago, they attacked and sank the boats of Norwegians who were catching fish for the German people? Was another protest suggested by this act?

So far as can be learned, no licenses for exports of foodstuffs or war material to the Scandinavian countries or Holland have yet been granted. Our Government's purpose is to prevent the reception by Germany of American supplies that can be used in supporting her armies and people. It was the estimate of Dr. PRATT, recently at the head of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, that every ton of American food withheld from Germany now would be equivalent to the withdrawal of ten men from her battle front and the saving of one American soldier's life. Others at Washington have said that the loss of supplies which have been going to Germany from neutrals, a loss which could be caused by a rigid embargo here, would be worth as much to the Allies as an American expeditionary force of 500,000 men. The waiting cargoes of food and fodder should not go to the neutrals. Our war partners need these supplies. If they should be carried to neutral ports, they would surely give some help to the enemy.

POTABILITY OF THE NON-POTABLE

To what dost thou not compel the human stomach, (mortalia pectora,) accursed thirst for strong waters? Stalwart is the breed of men brought up in the zephyrs of the Banana Belt, yet at the oak-and-triple-brass interiors of some of them, the sociologist marvels. Those South Dakotans, for instance, clients of a druggist whose arrest reveals their powers, seem incredible. The State prohibition law allows a druggist to sell "non-potable" alcohol. This druggist was haled into court for vending a mixture, an intoxicating bowl, compounded, he told the Judge, fearfully and wonderfully, thus:

Denatured alcohol, one gallon; carbolic acid, two drams; wintergreen, one dram.

Is this potable? After deep potations, the potators thereof live and give evidence. Is it non-potable? By any human being, you would say, by any imaginable animal except a cross between a shark and a salamander. The South Dakota connoisseurs prove that you are wrong.

While we may shudder their taste, their viability stirs admiration.

SOCIALISM GOING AND COMING.

Senator NEWLANDS expressed his belief, in an interview published in the Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES, that price regulation by the Government increases the prospect that this country will be "permanently socialized" after the war. He thinks it reasonable to predict that no industry which is taken over by the Government for the sake of reducing its prices will ever go back into private ownership. In the same number of the Magazine there is a striking article by KERENSKY, the Dictator of Russia, indicating strongly the revulsion from socialism by one of its adherents, under the reaction against its practical application. To the world the Russian crisis has seemed political and military. KERENSKY describes it as a "gigantic economic crisis," obscured by myths not unfamiliar elsewhere. "Traitors," "conspirators," "speculators," have been the suggestions by which demagogues have turned the delusions of the common herd to their own advantage, for the protection of "the system" which has disappeared.

It may be hoped that both of these pictures may never be realized. The adoption of socialism as a sequel to a price regulation adventure is an effect disproportionate to the cause. First, the price regulation may not result as well as is expected, and, secondly, if it should work well in war, there is no conclusive argument that it would work well in peace. It is not possible to imagine that socialism under normal conditions would produce steel more cheaply than the Steel Trust, or work steel more cheaply than the Bethlehem company. By the use of extra-legal war powers, Government might arbitrarily reduce prices under abnormal conditions. But when peace returns the war powers would lapse, and the people would not submit to control justified only by patriotic considerations. In one striking passage the Senator suggests the possibility of the creation of "public utilities" in commodities as well as in services. It is not entirely a feat of fancy. In the fight against the Sugar Trust Louisiana enacted that the sugar industry was a public utility. In that manner we might come to have coal utilities, iron utilities, and so on, the conditions in the industries being regulated in the manner of railways and express companies. That seems likelier than the adoption of socialism. By that time it may be hoped that the science and art of regulation may have so advanced that the industries will not be regulated to a standstill. The lack of railways is deep and acute, but it does not affect individuals as would the lack of coal or copper or other commodities. A famine in them akin to the shortage of railway facilities would recoil upon somebody.

The spectacle of what is happening in Russia is of a nature to make the thought of socialism repulsive everywhere. It will be in vain that the Socialists will declare that their intentions are different. It is true that Socialists would create a Utopia, but they would erect it only upon the ruin of existing institutions. Some do not fancy the Utopia of the Socialists, and more dread the disturbance of institutions which do not seem to them so bad as Socialists paint them. But socialism is unconquerable precisely because it is a myth itself, fit to be classed with the myths of KERENSKY's catalogue. Truly advanced thinkers no longer stop with socialism. That is only a preparatory stage, leading to the abolition of the State and property, rather than to the setting up of a Socialist State and productive activities. What is occurring in Russia was not intended by Socialists, least of all by KERENSKY. But it illustrates what may be expected of a proletariat revolution. By comparison, the French Revolution was an affair of the middle classes. It was dreadful and bloody enough, but nothing more extravagant ever occurred than the destruction of an entire army division by its own artillery. Here was the general strike exemplified and put down by a counter general strike. It was chaos rather than revolution, and the Czar gave way to a Dictator. The turmoil must result in good, for Russia cannot be annihilated, and the national health cannot be restored until such conditions shall have been controlled. But what Socialist can hope that his talk of revolution shall be listened to with patience until the Russian picture shall be forgotten? Orderly processes of reform will be endeared to rational Socialists, and the general strike will seem to most the general enemy rather than the inauguration of the millennium. It is a naïve idea that there is any magical virtue in the State, Socialist or otherwise, when all the States of which there is any history have proved faulty and succumbed. If that experience is to be falsified hereafter, it can only be because democracy has learned self-rule and is no longer to be cozened by mythmakers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sensitiveness Veils a Refusal.

Not a few admirable sentiments were admirably expressed in the letter of HENRY WEISSMANN, replying to the request or suggestion of the National Security League that the organizations like in membership to the German-American Alliance, of which he is President, should make a public declaration of loyalty to the Government of the United States and express as publicly their condemnation of Germany's acts and aims in the war. He wrote, for instance, that "we have but one country, America," that "a German statesman who expects aid directly or indirectly from German-Americans in this conflict would be an incorrigible dreamer," and that "we shall aid you in every good work you undertake to insure America's early success in a war which was undertaken to insure an early world's peace."

Those and other statements in the letter we are all eager to accept as both true and sincere, but some of us have better memories than Mr. WEISSMANN, and we cannot say, as he does, that "I know of no organization nor of any man of responsibility in the ranks of German-Americans who by their acts have given cause for your or your society's fears." Moreover, his refusal to "approve of the idea of having the Americans of German stock conduct an agitation separate and apart from the bulk of our citizenship" indicates a notable change of heart since the not very remote days when great numbers of German-Americans held meetings at which they emphasized their separation and apartness from "the bulk of our citizenship" with all the vigor and eloquence that the command of two languages of large vocabulary would permit.

And Mr. WEISSMANN thinks that any attempt to draw from German-Americans an assertion of their loyalty to the United States would deeply offend their sensibilities, be taken by them as an offensive evidence of distrust, and have an effect contrary to the one intended. Why should it? Organizations other than those of German-Americans decidedly enjoy making frequent profession of their whole-souled allegiance to their country and its Government, and their members do not think themselves insulted, if, having done so once, somebody comes along and proposes that they repeat the pledge, even though it be as often as the members of several churches repeat their creed.

Consciences Strangely Perverted.

In the opinion of Bishop J. R. COOKE of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as expressed in a letter to The Tribune, "the conscientious objector has no claim upon a Government he disavows, upon a country—its laws, institutions, its life and civilization—he will not defend." And the Bishop's conclusion of the whole matter is that the conscientious objector "is a man without a country, and if he is not a cowardly shirker he will be sufficiently moral to abide by the natural consequences of his convictions."

What those consequences are can readily be deduced by anybody with a mind at all logical. An objection to war that is consistent as well as conscientious involves a firm refusal to accept and profit by any of the protections and benefits that result from the exercise of that larger police power which war for other than predatory purposes unquestionably is. Nobody who feels that way—nobody who prefers peace at any price to war and thinks that for killing there can be no excuse—should consent to live for a day in a country that has gained its rights and preserved its existence by war. Such a person should go off to some desert island and live by himself, for nowhere else can he remain without taking advantage of conditions that were brought into being by men who did not hesitate to fight for what they wanted, and without owing whatever of safety he and his family may enjoy to the fact that the majority of his neighbors are ready to take up arms themselves in case of need.

The defense of the soldier's trade is as easy as that of the policeman, who is also an exponent of force and not infrequently uses it, even to the taking of life. As Bishop COOKE pointed out, the kind of conscientiousness illustrated by the objectors to war leads only to a refusal to risk any of war's dangers or hardships, but it keeps silent when there is nothing to do except to profit by the acts of the men for whom a rifle or cannon is not repulsive merely because it can be put to bad as well as good uses.

In short, the conscientious objector wants something for nothing—he is a voluntarily insolvent debtor. His claim to moral superiority is the wildest of absurdity. At his worst he is a public enemy, and at his best he is little better.

A West Point Anniversary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these military times it may be of interest to many who think as much and as well of West Point as I do to know that a hundred years ago today (July 28) Colonel Sylvanus Thayer, known as the "Father of the Academy," assumed charge of the institution as Superintendent. His monument stands in one of the corners of the parade ground, directly in front of the cadet barracks.

The academy was founded in 1802, but during the first fifteen years it appears to have been of little consequence. Colonel Sylvanus Thayer accomplished wonders when he took hold.

WILLIAM C. MUSCHENHEIM.
New York, July 28, 1917.

PAN-GERMAN IDEAS.

Their Hold on the People Before the Opening of the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is in Germany an association of political malefactors known under the name of Alldeutscher Verband, or Pan-Germanist League, whose President is—or rather was, for he was forced to resign—one Heinrich Class. This worthy gentleman has just been convicted of receiving from several manufacturers large sums of money to be used for the "propaganda in favor of the continuation of hostilities." Herr Heinrich Class, who is a lawyer of note in Mainz, entered the league in 1897, and in 1908 he succeeded Professor Ernest Hasse of Leipzig as President of the association. He is a rabid megalomaniac and his chronic state of mind appears to be one of fury and rage against all the powers that dare to enter into competition with Germany; but more especially against France and Great Britain does this demoniac vent his spleen. His pamphlet, "West-Marokko," which appeared three years before the war, in 1911, contains some remarkable pages, as, for instance, the one where the Pan-Germanist League calls upon the Government to demand of France the cession to Germany of the "Department of the Rhône, with the City of Lyons." This in time of peace, mind you; the insolent presumption being that France would yield rather than go to war. In the language of the street, "What d'you know about that?" and can this be matched for impudence and insanity?

This was not the ravings of one single individual. As early as 1911, and presumably many years before, such was the trend of thought throughout Germany among the educated classes, officers, professors, lawyers, Government officials, and even pastors of the church. These are the men, with the Kaiser at their head, who are the great criminals who have plunged the world into the present disaster.

It is useless, at this date, for Germany to try to make neutrals believe that the Alldeutscher Verband had neither the importance nor the influence attributed to it by the "enemies of Germany." The watchword has been given to the press to deny all credit to Pan Germanism; but these tardy denials deceive no one. In 1914 Pan Germanism had become the state of mind of nearly the whole nation. And it was under the pressure of Pan Germanism that the Kaiser waged this most iniquitous of all wars.

There is a disposition in the United States to distinguish between the Kaiser, the Kronprinz, and the Junkers who, it is said, wanted war, and the German people who did not. That is a great mistake. If the people had really been peace-loving why then did they so eagerly read the Pan-Germanist papers which were doing their utmost to bring about the catastrophe?

The Alldeutsche Blätter was not the only paper that spread the poisonous doctrines of the Pan-Germanist League. They were disseminated all over the empire by such papers as the Deutsche Tageszeitung, with a daily circulation in 1913 of 200,000 copies; the Rheinische-Westphälische Zeitung, with 140,000 copies; the Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten, with 137,000 copies, and mention only of the leading papers is made here.

The plain truth is that the liberal press was losing ground, while the Pan-Germanist press was gaining every day, and it was easy to foresee that the Government would soon rally to their side. Did not the Berliner Tageblatt of April 21, 1913, confess as much, in these words: "It has lately been clearly demonstrated that numerous threads connect the clamoring leaders of Pan Germanism with the official world"?

It cannot be too often repeated to those who continue to deny the influence of Pan Germanism that the proofs of its evil action are manifest. Backed and encouraged by the Kronprinz, Pan Germanism had become in 1914 an irresistible force.

Let it then no longer be said that the Kaiser and his Junkers alone brought about the war, but rather that the Kaiser went the way his people wanted him to go. But what a light the Heinrich Class scandal throws upon the morality of those German manufacturers abject enough to propose to the Pan-Germanist League the shameful bargain recently revealed!

"Good, honest Germany, the home of all domestic virtues," was a sentence the writer remembers translating, when he was a boy, but that was fifty years ago. If it were not all so tragic one would feel like exclaiming: "It is to laugh!"

R. L. S.
Duxbury, Mass., July 12, 1917.

For a Day of Prayer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this solemn hour, when the democracies of the world are bracing themselves for the final overthrow of tyrannies, would it not be well if the churches and peoples of so many stricken lands were to unite in one day of prayer and supplication? The Hand which divided the waters of the Red Sea and stayed the sun in the heavens is still all-powerful. Let us, then, in humble and contrite spirit, seek God's help. If our cause is just, He knows. If we are worthy to recreate the world, He alone can show the way. So I urge most earnestly that a Day of Appeal—say the first Sunday in September—should be set apart for a worldwide petition to the Most High that He should grant full and speedy victory to the Allies. Let the prayer be in our hearts, as on our lips. Let our soldiers know that, while they face a strong but ruthless foe, we, the millions at home, are on our knees beseeching the Lord of Hosts to lead them. Who can measure the effect of such a wave of passionate entreaty welling forth from more than half the human race? It might prove the one great factor needed to end the war, and the press can set it in motion.

LOUIS TRACY.
Montclair, N. J., July 24, 1917.

HAIL TO THE HIGHLANDERS.

Above the rolling drums is heard
The tune of Bonny Doon,
And Annie Laurie keeps her tryst
Beneath the misty moon.
The Flowers of the Forest fall,
And rocky road and glen
Are ringing to the tramping feet
Of Cameron's marching men.

The Campbells they are coming, too,
By gloomy lochs and braes,
And Afton Water gently flows
Through Summer's golden haze.
The melancholy pibrochs call
The scattered clans again
From miles of heather wild and wet,
And sheep-folds gray with rain.

For lo! the pipes are all awake
And playing as of yore
They played before the Highland chiefs
On Scotia's ancient shore.
The flash of tartan plaid is seen
Along the front in France
Wherever hearts beat high and strong,
And dauntless troops advance.

The crimson cross, the tricolor,
And the star-flag are unfurled,
And charging side by side to bring
Salvation to the world,
And the Kiltics blow the skirling pipes
Until they're out of breath,
To cheer the Allied Armies on
To victory or death.

MINNA IRVING.

FEARS NO COAL FAMINE.

Merchants' Association's Committee Thinks Legislation Is Unnecessary.

The Merchants' Association announced yesterday that an investigation by a special Coal Committee showed that there was no good reason for New Yorkers to be alarmed over the fuel situation. James G. White was Chairman of the special committee which made the inquiry, and in his report recommended the following resolution, the adoption of which was announced by the association:

Whereas, The Coal Committee of the Council of National Defense, the Federal Trade Commission, the coal operators, and the railroads are conferring together with a view to arranging by voluntary agreement for a sufficient increase in the output of coal, effective means for its distribution, and equitable adjustment of prices; and,

Whereas, The production of both bituminous and anthracite coal has recently very materially increased and the movement of coal has been greatly accelerated by the steps taken by the railroads' War Board for the provision of an adequate supply of cars through the medium of pooling arrangements as to bituminous, be it

Resolved, That, in view of the probability of satisfactory agreements for the protection of the public being reached through the medium above indicated, any legislation fixing prices and controlling the distribution of coal is at this time unnecessary; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federal authorities be urged to continue to co-operate with the coal operators with a view to consummating an agreement that will secure a proper supply of coal and its equitable distribution at fair prices to consumers, and that in the event of the failure of such efforts the Federal Government be urged to establish just prices and arrange for the equitable distribution of coal; and, be it further

Resolved, That all coal mined be properly inspected and graded to conform to adjusted prices, and that where pooled it be properly classified in order that purchasers may be assured of receiving substantially the qualities required by their respective industries.

The report concludes by saying: "As a result of the inquiries made and the facts and figures presented to and considered by your special committee, we feel reasonably confident that the public need not be unduly apprehensive as to a lack of coal supply or exorbitant prices in the future."

PRIZE FOR NEWPORT ARTIST.

Portrait of Aviator Killed in France Most Popular in Exhibition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—By a large plurality, the Mrs. Livingston Hunt prize for the most popular picture in the exhibition of the Art Association of Newport, which closed tonight, went to John Elliott of Newport, for a red chalk portrait of Victor Chapman, son of John J. Chapman of New York, one of the first American aviators to be killed in France. The picture showed the aviator in a hospital after he had been wounded in the air, with his head bandaged and wearing the aviator's cap.

Miss Mary Danforth Page of New York had the second favorite picture, that of mother and child.

The closing day of the exhibition served as a welcome to army officers stationed about Newport, and their wives. Mrs. Eugene Sturtevant was Chairman of the Reception Committee, assisted by Mrs. Howard Spencer Graham, Mrs. Oliver W. Huntington, Mrs. William Paine Sheffield, Mrs. Thomas A. Lawnen, Miss Fanny Foster, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Marsden G. Perry, Mrs. Edmund Quinn, Mrs. Clark Burdick, and Mrs. Walter A. Wright.

NEW SCHOOL FOR SOLDIERS.

Woman's League Engages Teachers of Conversational French.

The French School for Soldiers and Sailors of the National League for Woman's Service will be opened tonight at 257 Madison Avenue, the league's headquarters. The school will be conducted under the auspices of the Social and Welfare Department.

Two teachers of French have been engaged. The classes will meet every night each week except Saturday and Sunday, from 6 o'clock until 9, and any man in uniform will be admitted.

"We are going to give the men such practical French as will be useful to them on the other side," said Mrs. Herbert C. Halcomb, Chairman of the Social and Welfare Department. "The Government found it necessary to send interpreters abroad to help the soldiers out in making their very simple demands known, and we hope to teach the men just enough French to enable them to get along without an interpreter and do away with this expense to the Government. We will attempt only conversational French, and from the time the man enters our classroom nothing but French will be spoken."

Before Nietzsche.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nowadays Nietzsche's philosophy of force and frightfulness is blamed for German ruthlessness of warfare. It would appear, however, that it is influence is overestimated, as German pitiless campaigns were notorious long before Neitzsche was born.

After the battle of Waterloo Robert Southey thus describes a visit to Belgium:

You will be rejoiced to hear that the English are well spoken of for their deportment in peace and war. It is far otherwise with the Prussians. Concerning them there is but one opinion; of their brutality and intolerable insolence I have had but too many proofs.

The Duke of Wellington, writing to his mother, thus describes the operations of the German legion:

I can assure you that from the General of the Germans down to the smallest drummer boy in their legion the earth never groaned with such a lot of murdering, infamous villains. They murdered, robbed, and ill-treated the peasantry wherever they went.

Bluecher was with difficulty restrained by Wellington from plundering the Bank of France.

That time has made an improvement in the individual character of the German soldier can hardly be denied. But the same cannot be said of the German General Staff, which under the direct influence of the Kaiser insists on extreme barbarity to the enemy, and is as uncivilized today as it was at the time of Bluecher.

Although the German soldier may be inclined to humaneness, such fair impulses are squelched by the fact that he is a slave to authority and obedience in civil life, and is a worshipper of the military autocracy at all times, and obeys his commanders implicitly, regardless of his own conscientiousness.

AUGUST FAST.
Silverton, Col., July 23, 1917.

War Relief and Neutrality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the proposed affiliation and co-operation of the various allied war relief associations with the Red Cross, there is one point that, so far as I know, has never been brought up. It is this: The Red Cross is, by its very nature, a neutral organization; therefore, when this war is over, it will return to this basis.

Now I think it safe to assume that none of those who are working for the Allies will ever again harbor a neutral thought toward the Central Powers; nor will their activities cease with the war.

In view of these facts, is it wise or indeed fair that those who have labored untiringly for a cause which they feel very keenly to be the right one should be dominated by or inextricably bound to what must eventually become a neutral society?

ALICE M. DITSON,
Secretary Duryea War Relief.
Jackson, N. H., July 27, 1917.

Draft Troubles of 1863.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Oct. 1, 1863, General Halleck wrote Sherman:

"Your ranks cannot be filled by the present draft, as nearly everybody is exempt. Moreover, the Copperheads have done everything in their power to render it inoperative."

Which goes to show that history repeats itself, at least so far as the trail of the serpent is concerned.

JOHN C. STILES.
Brunswick, Ga., July 24, 1917.

THE RED CROSS AND THE INDIVIDUAL.

A War Charity That Could Not Go On if the Direction Were Surrendered to the Big Society.

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to quote from two letters just received from Paris:

I do not remember if I have written you about the various grievances of ——. As you know, we had to leave our former offices because the house was sold; then we were given an apartment on the Place de la Concorde, which was very satisfactory, and I went to some personal expense having it cleaned and arranged and a telephone put in; when, lo and behold, the American Red Cross comes along, offers a large sum of money for it, and lifts it right away from us as you would lift a tiny puppy dog off the floor. Since then we have been trying everywhere to find a place for offices without success, as everybody who has a vacant apartment or shop is hoping the "Americans" will rent at a big price. An office at the Depot des Dons (where the baraques, or warehouses, are) is out of the question; it is simply boiling down there in Summer, and next Winter will not be heated. Then, besides, we have every inch of space allotted for our supplies and the American cases.

And from the other:

* * * The Red Cross people are acting like so many nouveaux riches turned loose in a poverty-stricken, grief-stricken country.

As Dr. Morton Prince remarked the other day, the new Red Cross is acting exactly as all of the great arrogant trusts have acted since they began to crush the ambitions and prospects of the individual, and without the foresight to see that they will eventually defeat their ends in the hatred they will incur, not only here but in France, where they are likely to end by turning the present tide of enthusiasm and sending it roaring in the opposite direction. The French people are intensely grateful to us now, but they are the proudest nation in Europe, and quick to resent an assumption that some other nation knows what is best for them.

As for Le Bien-Etre du Blessé, so far, it is in no danger from the assumption of the American Red Cross that all American war relief organizations should flock to its banner, turn over their stores, and permit the central authority to distribute as it sees fit. I am the agent of a French organization, not the founder of an American one, and our consignments are distributed through the French Red Cross, and will continue to be. It is, in fact, an auxiliary of the French Red Cross, as it was founded by the President, Countess d'Haussonville, at the request of the Government. I undertook to raise the money for it in this country, not only for the sake of the miserable victims of the war, whom I saw myself in the hospitals of the Zone des Armées, but out of friendship for Mme. d'Andigné, who is one of the finest, most self-sacrificing and capable women I have ever known. For over a year I have, with the exception of my book on the war work of the French women, just published, neglected my own work, sacrificed my desire to write fiction, as well as the considerable income always accruing from it, in order to devote myself exclusively to raising the funds that meant the saving of thousands of lives for France—incidentally for the United States of America. The response has been entirely from the public. If any one will take the trouble to read the donation page in THE TIMES he will notice that where many organizations remain stationary from month to month, merely stating their "fund," Le Bien-Etre du Blessé always shows a list of contributions amounting to never less than $5,000 a month. This means constant work, constant appeals, constant thought, and invention of new methods. In consequence, Le Bien-Etre du Blessé ranks, after fifteen months of life, as one of the most successful and useful oeuvres in France.

Is it to be imagined; if I am ordered, in spite of representing a French, not an American, organization, to turn over all I may raise to the American Red Cross, to be doled out at their pleasure to Mme. d'Andigné, that I will continue to devote all my time and energy to this work, not knowing whether or not the money or supplies will reach their destination? Is it to be imagined that the American people who have conceived a very lively interest in Le Bien-Etre du Blessé will continue to give when they are no longer able to visualize their contributions as directly succoring the poor sufferers in that inexpressibly dreary war zone? Not for a moment. Le Bien-Etre du Blessé will simply cease to be. Mme. d'Andigné's work will be wasted, as well as mine.

I have no doubt that the new Red Cross will be as efficient (cursed word) in the future as it has been lackadaisical in the past. It will raise tremendous sums of money, and our own men will be well cared for, no doubt of it. That is a simple business proposition and may be done on the grand scale. But the original relief organizations for which the French and the American women have worked themselves half to death, which are genuinely creative and whose tremendous labor was inspired by love and enthusiasm and the sincerest spirit of self-sacrifice and disinterestedness, they must be content with a bone, reduced to impersonal units out of which every spark of enthusiasm, and, incidentally, ingenuity, will vanish.

As regards Mr. Moffat, the American public should understand just what he has accomplished. He came to America at what for want of a better term is known as the psychological moment. The Red Cross was in disrepute, quite unable to handle so vast a labor. In an incredibly short time he organized first the Committee of Mercy, and then the National Allied Relief Committee, and was sending supplies of every sort to meet the desperate needs of the Allies. In all, he has raised something like $20,000,000. Without Mr. Moffat and the admirable men and women he induced to work with him the suffering and the deaths would have been incalculably increased. He did his part in saving the United States from Prussian domination, and if this country understood its debt to him it would vote that his organizations should continue their great work undisturbed.

I do not deny that my plea for Mr. Moffat has a selfish element. I could not burden THE NEW YORK TIMES with weekly appeals; it was necessary that leaflets should be sent out to 10,000 people at a time. This, Mr. Moffat, with his large staff, lists, and ratings, did for me. Thousands of lives in the war zone of France have been saved by Mr. Moffat's generous co-operation. (With the exception of Miss Elsa Maxwell and our Treasurers, Messrs. John Munroe & Co., Mr. Moffat is the only person on my imposing committee who has given me any help at all.) Moreover, Mr. Moffat is always accessible. There are no airs, and there is no red tape. He listens to us all, (with a phenomenal patience, poor man,) and what he promises he performs. Is it to be imagined that I could go to the Red Cross with my grievances, induce them to send out my appeals on a certain date to a list of carefully selected names? I shouldn't even make the attempt. Whep red tape can be cut I cut it, but to dangle at the end of it, rolling it up an inch at a time, cooling my heels in antechambers, makes no appeal to me. I should retire to the densest wood and write a novel.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.
New York, July 28, 1917.

RED CROSS TO STUDY ITALY'S WAR NEEDS

George F. Baker, Jr., Will Head Commission, the Fourth to be Sent to Europe.

$200,000 TO GIVE FIRST AID

Notable Men Give Services Without Cost—Americans in Rome to Help in the Work.

George F. Baker, Jr., Vice President of the First National Bank of New York, has been appointed head of a special Red Cross Commission to Italy. This raises the number of commissions detailed by the Red Cross to distribute relief in Europe to four. Of the three other commissions, one was sent to France under Major Grayson M.-P. Murphy, a second to Russia, headed by Dr. Frank S. Billings of Chicago, and the third to Rumania with H. W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., as Chairman.

The commission to Italy, following the program outlined for the others, will make an extensive study of conditions and advise the Red Cross how best to alleviate suffering among the soldiers and how to assist the civilian population.

With Mr. Baker will go John R. Morron, President of the Atlas Portland Cement Company; Dr. T. W. Huntington of California, President of the American Surgical Association; Dr. Victor G. Heiser of the United States Public Health Service, Nicholas F. Brady of the New York Edison Company, and Chandler R. Post, Professor of Greek and Fine Arts at Harvard, an authority on Italy.

Through the American Academy in Rome it has been arranged that the Commission to Italy shall have detailed to assist it Gorham Phillips Stevens, Director of the School of Fine Arts, and Charles Upson Clark of Yale, Director of the School of Classical Studies, both of whom are now resident in Rome.

An emergency appropriation of $200,000 was made to the Commission by the War Council of the Red Cross to enable it to meet the more urgent needs. Other work in Italy will depend, Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council, announced yesterday, on the reports of conditions.

"When the Red Cross War Council asked the country to contribute $100,000,000 to a war fund," said Mr. Davison yesterday, "we of course could not know how much would be given, and therefore what area Red Cross activities could cover. We knew there were such great needs in all the countries which are suffering from this war that $100,000,000 or ten times that sum would not cover them. There was work of overwhelming magnitude to do.

"If the American people had contributed only a small sum to the war fund

JEWS STILL MOURN FALL OF JERUSALEM

Give Day to Fasting and Prayer on Anniversary of Roman Massacre, 1,848 Years Ago.

SEE HOPE FOR RESTORATION

Aged Rabbi Quotes Book of Zoar for Belief That Zion Regained Is Only Seven Years Away.

"And so it was that Jerusalem fell and we became a people without a country, wanderers over the face of the earth."

This was the refrain of the orthodox rabbis in the synagogues yesterday when their congregations assembled to commemorate with solemn prayers the anniversary of the fall of Jerusalem. It was Tish'ah B'ab, a day of fasting and lamentations for the pious because it was on this day 1848 years ago, according to the Hebrew calendar, that the Romans destroyed the temple in Jerusalem, pillaged and massacred the inhabitants and brought the Jewish nation to an end.

After the services, many an old, bearded Jew, still clinging to the lore and traditions of his ancient faith, sat at his window for hours in the heat of the afternoon and read and reread these sad events until his eyes burned with tears. Paris, London, Berlin and Petrograd, with their world-stirring occurrences, meant nothing to him; Jerusalem and its tragic fall almost 2,000 years ago meant everything.

Likewise in the little talmud torahs of the east side Jewish schools, where the orthodox send their young to be instructed in the ancient faith, the rabbis, with the children, prayed and mourned over the fate of Palestine. They chanted the songs of Judah Halevi, the ancient poet, and especially that ode to Zion that brings to every heart, no matter how remote from the orthodox faith, a real yearning for Palestine.

In many quarters yesterday an added significance was attached to the day. It was on Tish'ah B'ab three years ago that the European war began. In the three years that have elapsed much has happened in the Holy Land that has inspired many Jews with the hope that Zion is not far off. With the capture of Jerusalem by the British they are firm in their belief that the allied Governments will consent to the restoration of the Holy Land to the Jews for the re-establishment of the Jewish nation.

The Rev. G. Wertheim, rabbi, director of the United Hebrew Community, and one of the leading orthodox rabbis in this country, said yesterday that he hoped to see Palestine restored to the Jews within the next seven years.

The aged rabbi was found in his room poring over an old volume from which he immediately picked his authority for a few startling predictions. It was the book of Zoar, a compilation of the wisdom of the old prophets, in whom the rabbi placed unswerving faith, and whose prophecies he regarded as absolutely infallible.

"The Jews will reach Zion. That is true," declared the rabbi. "It won't be very long, only a few years—perhaps not more than seven years. But they won't get Jerusalem through the British, or the French, or the Germans. There is no mention of such a thing in the book. It is impossible to say how it will all come to pass. God alone knows, and He may be trusted."

In the Book of Zoar, too, the rabbi said, there were prophecies that led him to believe that the Germans might win the war. "It says here," declared the rabbi, "that in the time when we shall hope to regain Jerusalem a powerful conqueror shall arise, who will fight on the east and on the west, and who will proclaim that he was over all. Now that sounds like the Kaiser. He must, therefore, be the man implied in this book. If he is, it is too late to stop him. He will certainly win. Zion, however, will not come through him, for he is stained with blood. Zion can only come through God."

The commemoration of Tish'ah B'ab was made the occasion in many synagogues and Jewish organizations for a special appeal for contributions to the $10,000,000 relief fund for Jewish war sufferers.

Y. M. C. A. ACTIVE IN FRANCE.

Francis Sayre Reports Full Co-operation from Our Military Officers.

PARIS, July 29.—Francis B. Sayre, President Wilson's son-in-law, who recently arrived here to take charge of the camp activities of the American Army Young Men's Christian Association, said today that thirty-five trained Secretaries were expected to reach here in a few days from the United States to assist in the establishment of Y. M. C. A. centres at the American training camp, at ports of debarkation, and at other American military, naval, and aviation bases.

More than a score of Secretaries are already in the field with the troops and at ports of arrival supervising the erection of centres. The military authorities, Mr. Sayre said, were co-operating in every way and aiding the Y. M. C. A. authorities in providing recreation and canteen facilities. He added that all the Y. M. C. A. centres were being well patronized, and that they were greatly appreciated by the soldiers.

Mr. Sayre and Louis A. Crossett, special representatives of the War Work Council of the American Y. M. C. A., returned to Paris Friday night from a five days' visit to British Y. M. C. A. centres along the British front behind the fighting line. They studied the British methods with a view to their adoption by the American Y. M. C. A. forces.

WILL WELCOME OUR AID.

Italians Rejoice at Promised Co-operation of American Airmen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 29.—The announcement from Washington that America is ready to co-operate with Italy in the air service has caused great encouragement and pleasure here as a practical proof of Italo-American fraternity.

Stories of the heroism and capacity of the American airplane squadron during the battle of Verdun and other great episodes of the war on the French front have caused Italians to realize how very valuable will be the co-operation of the airmen from across the Atlantic in the Italian war theatre, with its special difficulties.

Frank admiration is expressed by the official American mission at the marvelous development of Italy's air service and production of machines.

MORE AMERICANS AT FRONT.

Ambulance Section 31 Takes Cars of the New York Cotton Exchange.

PARIS, July 28.—Ambulance Section No. 31 of the American field service left for the front this morning.

It is commanded by Charles Battershell Milton of Illinois, and its cars are the gift of the New York Cotton Exchange.

RESTRICT FRENCH TRAVEL.

Must Not Leave or Enter Certain Cantons Without Permits.

PARIS, July 29.—The Official Journal today publishes a communication regulating the movements of French citizens and foreigners in certain cantons of the Department of Loire-Inferieure, in Western France.

Residents in the specified cantons must obtain special permits to travel, and residents outside the cantons need special permits to enter them.

PACIFIST MESSAGE HELD UP.

Secretary Lansing Makes No Reply to People's Council Request.

The People's Council, the organization of pacifists which recently has taken up the propaganda activities of several pro-German organizations defunct since the United States entered the war, sent word to the newspapers last night that the Organizing Committee had applied to the State Department at Washington for "aid in transmitting a message of greeting to the majority bloc of the Reichstag," which on July 19 adopted a German peace resolution. The council has been urging upon our Government the acceptance of the Russian peace formula of "no annexations and no indemnities." It says now that the Reichstag majority "substantially favored" this formula.

Secretary Lansing, the council says, "has made no reply to the committee's request," which was made in a letter of July 23, signed by Dr. J. L. Magnes, Morris Hillquit, Professor H. W. L. Dana, and Max Eastman.

FIGHTING 69TH HEARS CATHEDRAL SERMON

Thousands Cheer Famous Regiment in Fifth Avenue as It Marches to Mass.

IRISH LOYALTY PRAISED

Chaplain Duffy Hopes America Will Not Forget Ireland as a Small Nation at War's End.

Thousands in Fifth Avenue yesterday cheered as the Fighting Sixty-ninth marched to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where they attended mass and heard a sermon by the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, chaplain of the regiment. The regiment, nearly 2,000 strong, occupied the front and centre pews, while the rest of the cathedral was occupied largely by relatives and friends. In his sermon Father Duffy said:

"The Sixty-ninth has never hesitated to do its duty when the call came and it is ready now as ever. The Sixty-ninth is an Irish regiment. It is a Catholic regiment, 95 per cent. of its members being Catholic.

"Not alone the members of the Sixty-ninth, but the members of the Irish race all over this State and the other States have been loyal and patriotic Americans whenever the call to the service of this, their adopted country, has come, and they are ready now to make any sacrifice for this great Republic. They are going into this war as Americans, as patriotic, loyal Americans, fighting for America and American ideals.

"Loyal to the ideals of liberty they are willing and anxious to fight in the war for the United States, which they believe is engaged in a war to preserve the rights of small nations, and we all cherish the hope that the interests of Ireland, one of the small nations, will be represented after the war by America, and we trust that America will see to it that the rights of the Irish and other small nations are safeguarded.

"Before the war in some sections and from some sections the Catholics were accused of not being patriotic. The Sixty-ninth and regiments like it and the response of Catholics all over the country to the call to service proves this is not true. The very voices raised against us are the ones shown to be the least patriotic."

Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church scored conscientious objectors in his address last night at the flag-raising ceremonies of the Boston Road Methodist Episcopal Church, 172d Street and Boston Road.

"I object," he said, "to a little group of men and women assuming the monopoly of the conscience of the country. The people of America do not yet fully realize that America is actually at war, and many do not appreciate that the time for discussion is past. There is no real patriot who would in this day give utterance in private to sentiments that, if they were known to the Government of Central Europe, would give encouragement to those Governments."

Other patriotic speeches were made at the ceremony by Franz Sigel, son of General Franz Sigel; the Rev. Dr. Howard Cavanagh, and the Rev. W. B. Maskiel.

"Young man, you'll go to hell if you don't fight for righteousness," said Dr. Benjamin N. Briggs, President of the City College Club, who made a stirring address at the Church of the Ascension, Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers who arrived recently from a port in France were:

Miss Marie Allen, M. Appleton, R. T. Burnes, Miss S. Burrowes, S. J. Colford, Mr. and Mrs. C. Campbell, J. H. Denton, H. C. Evans, Mrs. Blanche Evans, Miss G. Holmes, Miss A. Henley, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hill, E. C. Ingram, T. Halsey, H. L. Kelley, William R. Lowe, L. J. Larson, J. J. Marshall, Mrs. A. Madbury, Miss Isabelle Michou, Mrs. J. Nicole, Thomas L. Orr, R. B. Purdy, M. Powell, H. Quintan, R. F. Robin, Miss C. Tobias, A. D. Tucker, R. H. Weller, T. S. Houston, and W. Jones.

Some of those sailnig recently for Havana and Colon were:

F. Delgado, H. Gonzalez, R. K. Henderson, E. Hubbard, Mrs. D. Thurston, A. Hurtig, Mr. and Mrs. E. Montare, Mrs. L. M. Morgan, A. Farde, George Callin, Miss Violet Ayling, Charles D. Platt, H. Perez, H. M. Merry, Mrs. I. Bowes, E. del Valle, and R. U. Borin.

GERMANY LOSES MORE GOLD

Sends Out Yellow Metal to Help Exchange Situation Abroad.

COPENHAGEN, July 29.—The Reichsbank statement, just issued, again shows a decrease in gold of 50,225,000 marks. The decrease is due to shipments made abroad in an endeavor to improve the exchange situation. The gold reserve is given as 2,400,000,000 marks, which is well below that of a year ago and less than 3,000,000 marks above the stock of the corresponding week of 1915.

The note circulation, which customarily decreases heavily at this season, shows a contraction only of 11,000,000 to 86,000,000 marks. Only 28 per cent. of this note circulation is covered by gold.

NEGROES MAKE DEMANDS.

Want Negro Firemen, Policemen, and Exclusive Bathhouses.

Delegates from negro clubs, churches, and fraternal organizations adopted resolutions at a mass meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Palace Casino, Madison Avenue and 135th Street, demanding that they have representation in the State Assembly and Board of Aldermen, that a squad of negro firemen and a squad of negro police be appointed for New York City, and that a bathhouse be provided for the exclusive use of negroes.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the United Civic League and was presided over by John M. Royall, founder of the organization.

Royall said that denial of political justice and repressed industrial opportunities made it imperative for the negroes to take action demanding that their rights be respected.

Another meeting will be held on Sept. 28, and in the interim churches, clubs, and fraternal organizations will carry on an active campaign to bring about a realization of the hopes of the race in New York and elsewhere.

Addresses were also made by John E. Earles, Mrs. M. C. Lawton, and W. H. Willis.

SCREEN CLUB GIVES "REEL."

Moving Picture Actors Start Fund for Clubhouse.

The Screen Club, which in five years has enrolled 500 movie actors of America who are not all Chaplins as yet, held its first "reel" at the Casino last night, the proceeds to start a fund for its clubhouse near Times Square. "Screener" Hal Crane had written "An Episode of the War," which was acted right out loud and made a hit with the sympathetic house. As a recruiting proposition the crippled boy who sent heroic words with his bandages to the men at the front wasn't so far from the real Barrie plays at the Empire, up the block.

Raymond Hitchcock introduced all the volunteers, his partner, James J. Morton, having encountered a moratorium on the way to the show. Edward C. White ushered late comers to the stage, and Hitchcock greeted them in the aisles. He discovered John Charles Thomas, invited him up to sing, and got two songs on the third call. Francis Bushman made a brief talk for the "movies," asking the metropolitan press to give them "their place in the sun," and saying that "the film is going to help nations understand one another after the war."

There were many on the program, the Mazzettis, Alice Brady, John Davidson, Josephine Earl, Jean Sothern, a Gus Edwards "revue," and the Lee children. These last were brought to light by the interlocutor and the spotlight man at the same moment in a stage box. The end of last night's "reel" was a comparison of one of the first motion pictures made in America and a section of an elaborate movie of the present day.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Lights Fleet, convoyed by the South Shore Yacht Club, start their third annual cruise today from Freeport, winding up in New York next Sunday at the Astor Theatre.

Lieutenant Walter S. Poague's farce, "Who's Looney Now?" will be presented by the Shuberts at the Belasco Theatre, Washington, tonight, for the first time.

The New York Central's new "safety" film, "The Rule of Reason," will be privately shown at the Rialto tomorrow morning by courtesy of S. L. Rothapfel.

New members of the Music and Drama League of the People's House are asked to meet next Thursday evening at the Rand School, 140 East Nineteenth Street.

First performance of "Friend Martha" at the Bijou has been postponed from next Monday, Aug. 6, to Tuesday, Aug. 7, due to a Monday opening at the Bijou.

Ten reels of the Italian Government's official war pictures will be shown publicly for the first time in New York on Aug. 7 at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

Arthur Lewis has a role with Wilton Lackaye in "The Inner Man," opening at the Lyric on Aug. 8. Laura Arnold is cast in "Maytime," Aug. 7 at Stamford.

The Theatre Workshop of New York will present Dunsany's "Tents of the Arabs" among a series of performances beginning Aug. 11 at Bar Harbor, Me.

Donald Macdonald has been engaged by Henry W. Savage for "Have a Heart," which opens the season at the Colonial Theatre, Boston, on Aug. 20.

M. A. Vachell's new comedy, with the provisional title of "Humpty Dumpty," is announced among early season productions of the firm of Charles Frohman, Inc.

Theodore Bendix has signed contracts with Oliver Morosco and John Cort to furnish their orchestras for next season.

MUSIC NOTES.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, Leon Rothier, John O'Malley, Teresa Cerutti, and Nahan Franko are among those assisting at the Manhattan benefit tonight for disabled aviators and for the mothers of France.

Margaret Owen, a former member of the Chicago Opera, has been engaged by Max Rabinoff to sing leading roles with the Boston Opera Company, beginning this Fall. Caruso, Farrar, Paderewski, Kreisler, Gardeni, and others are among the twenty-five artists just announced for the Biltmore Friday musicales, to resume Nov. 9.

Edoardo Petri is considering an offer to repeat in Washington his series of operas now ending at Columbia University. A previous request came from Newport, R. I.

The Allied Exchanges for Arts and Crafts announce three war charity entertainments—one at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, and two later in New York.

SLAIN WOMAN IDENTIFIED.

Sister Telegraphs from Boston That She Was Fannie King.

While the detectives believe that Kenelon Chase Winslow, the Elizabeth (N. J.) youth who killed the woman he knew as Frances Bradley in the Remington Hotel on Saturday morning, simply acted on the impulse of the moment, it is probable that several women who have been recently attacked by men will be present to see if they can identify him as their assailant when he is arraigned in the Coroner's Court. Since the murder the detectives of the Second Branch working on the case have heard several stories of women who have been choked or beaten by men, and it is because of these stories that they will try and have the victims in court.

The identity of Frances Bradley was settled yesterday by the receipt of a telegram from Miss Mary King of Boston. She telegraphed that she would come to New York to identify the body as that of her sister. "I am Mary King," she wired, "sister of Fannie King. Her married name was Mrs. Richard Lang. My mother's name is Marsoff, she being married a second time."

The police say that the family live at 129 Hutchins Street, Roxbury, Mass. Fannie King came to New York about eight years ago. She lived at 126 West Forty-ninth Street. She was known under the name of Bradley, and also as Mrs. Lang.

DEFORMED BABY IS SAVED.

Operation on Misplaced Spinal Cord Gives Life to Boy.

A boy baby, born on July 15, so deformed that it could live in that condition only a short time, was discharged from Sydenham Hospital yesterday with every chance of growing up a strong individual. The parents of the baby were given as Mr. and Mrs. J. Block of 153 East 113th Street. Dr. Jacob M. Mayer explained that the baby was born with a protusion of the spinal cord and with clubfeet. The abnormality of the spinal cord meant death unless corrected.

The parents consented to an operation, and it was performed a few days after birth by Dr. A. Lighstone. To save the baby it was necessary to put the spinal cord, with its vital nerves, back where it belonged and keep it there. When the baby left the hospital it was pronounced in good health. Dr. Mayer said that most babies born with the spinal cord misplaced or exposed had no vertebrae. The Block baby had a normal backbone, and that made the operation possible which saved its life.

ROB CONGRESSMAN'S SAFE.

Burglars Get $900 at the Factory of Henry Bruckner.

Agents of Representative Henry Bruckner of the Twenty-second Congressional District reported to the police yesterday that burglars had broken into a safe in the wholesale soda water branch of Bruckner Brothers, at 412 East 161st Street, on Saturday night and stolen about $900 in cash.

Henry Tietjen, foreman of the factory, did not think the theft of enough importance to report to Mr. Bruckner. It was said that the thieves were evidently professional burglars, for the safe was torn almost to fragments, but Mr. Tietjen, who lives nearby, heard no noise whatever.

Man Found Dead in Hotel Room.

A man who registered under the name of "James Nolan, New York City," on Saturday night at the Globe Hotel, 300 West Forty-fourth Street, was found dead in bed there yesterday. Dr. Coppler of the Polyclinic Hospital said death was probably due to heart disease. The man was about 35 years old. He had $50 in gold in his clothing, but no letters that could lead the police to a positive identification.

Rev. Edward F. Seebeck.

The Rev. Edward F. Seebeck, rector of the Church of Mary Immaculate at Bellport, L. I., and formerly curate of the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, at Far Rockaway, died on Saturday in St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway. The Father Seebeck was born in Brooklyn forty years ago. Two sisters and three brothers survive.

Dr. James A. Nichols.

Dr. James Allen Nichols, 58 years old, died on Saturday night at his home, 125 West Seventy-fifth Street, following a short illness. He was a well-known surgeon and an expert in medical jurisprudence.

Dr. Nichols was at one time a professor in the medical school of the Post-Graduate Hospital, and belonged to many medical, social, and patriotic societies.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES H. BOYLAN, an estimator for Thomas Dillon & Sons, and formerly a resident of New Haven, Conn., is dead at his home, 289 Lenox Road, Brooklyn. He was in his forty-ninth year.

JOHN HENRY TWEEDY, formerly in the grocery business in Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 117 Wilkinson Avenue, Jersey City. He was born in Ireland 78 years ago.

JOHN O'DONNELL, a painter and decorator, with offices in Manhattan, died on Saturday at his home, 172 Tillary Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Liverpool, England, on Jan. 18, 1841.

JAMES HUMPHERY died on Saturday at his home, 348 Hicks Street, Brooklyn. He was for many years employed by the real estate firm of A. H. Howe & Son.

Mrs. EMILY MARTINEZ died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. T. Begg, 411 Parkside Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Martinez was born in Southport, Conn., and was the widow of Raymond Martinez, a cigar manufacturer.

Miss AMY J. MILLER, Assistant Principal of Public School 152, Brooklyn, is dead at her home, 934 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn.

ROGER McFADDEN, 78 years old, an expert in gardening, and for many years employed on the estate of David Dudley Field at Hastings-on-Hudson, died yesterday at the home of his son, David McFadden, at White Plains, N. Y.

CHARLES R. CRANE RESIGNS.

Stay in Russia Forces Him to Give Up Relief Treasurer's Trip.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief announced yesterday the resignation of Charles R. Crane as Treasurer of that organization. Mr. Crane, now in Russia as a member of the Root Commission, explained that he may be detained there for several months. Cleveland H. Dodge of this city has been selected to succeed Mr. Crane. He was a classmate of President Wilson, and as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Red Cross, he not only gave $1,000,000 to the Red Cross, but engineered the campaign which resulted in the raising of a ten-million-dollar fund. The Treasurer's office has been removed from 70 Fifth Avenue to 1 Madison Avenue, the general headquarters of the committee.

A letter urging the committee to send at least $150,000 a month for relief was given out yesterday, and a promise was made that the money would reach American missionaries and natives in need of aid. The letter says that members of the embassy staff still in Constantinople and the Swedish Legation, now in charge of American interests in Turkey, will see that none of the money is misapplied.

"We cannot impress upon you too strongly the need of prompt action if the remnant of the Armenian people is not to perish," says the letter. "It seems a horrible thing to sustain them thus far and then let them die through neglect. We do not think our missionaries remaining will suffer bodily harm, but living conditions are growing steadily worse, and they must have a large increase in funds to make up for the high prices of food."

Funeral of Admiral Luce Tomorrow.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—The funeral of Rear Admiral Stephen Bleecker Luce will take place at Trinity Church Tuesday morning with the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes officiating. The honorary bearers will be high officers of the navy and the army. There will be no military functions.

Augustus Knapp.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 29.—Augustus Knapp, of the brokerage firm of Tate and Hays, 71 Broadway, New York, is dead here in his fifty-seventh year. For twenty-five years he had been connected with the firm, and about six years ago he was made a member.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FISCHMAN.—July 29, to Mr. and Mrs. Sol Fischman, (nee Hannah Lewin,) of 750 Beck St., a son.

GERSEN.—July 27, 601 West 160th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Gersen, a daughter.

KATZ.—July 25, 445 West 153d St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Katz, a daughter.

MEYER.—July 23, 328 West 137th St., to Mr. and Mrs. P. Meyer, a son.

SINGER.—July 27, Brunor Sanatorium, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Singer, a son.

SPIRO.—July 29, Sydenham Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Spiro, twin sons.

STONE.—July 22, 872 East 23d St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Stone, a son.

WOLFF.—July 28, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Wolff, a daughter.

Engaged.

LARAWAY—PETERS.—The engagement is announced of Mrs. Edward Gould Peters, widow of Edward Gould Peters of New York City, to Mr. John Erskine Laraway of Spokane, Wash.

MENDOZA—BAB.—Elsie Bab to David Mendoza.

MOLL—WASSERMAN.—Sadelle Wasserman to Robert Moll.

MORCH—SIDNEY.—Helen M. Sidney to Glover C. Morch.

SALLOP—SCHRIFRIN.—Mildred Schrifrin to Harold A. Sallop.

WEIL—ISSELBACHER.—Rose Isselbacher to William Weil.

Married.

COHEN—ROSENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Rosenberg of 148 West 111th St. announce the marriage of their daughter Harriet to Mr. Herbert L. Cohen of 515 West 124th St. The Rev. Dr. Spiegel officiated.

OCHS—SILBERSTEIN.—July 22, Irene Silberatein to Bertram Ochs.

Brooklyn.

MAGUIRE—LOWENSTEIN.—July 24, Alveretta Lowenstein to Augustus X. Maguire.

WYMAN—BIRCHALL.—July 28, Mary A. Birchall to Luther B. Wyman.

Died.

BEEBE.—Entered into rest at his residence, 244 West 106th St., Frederick William Beebe. Funeral from the residence of his only sister, Mrs. Helen Raymond, at Akron, Ohio.

CANNON.—On Sunday, July 29, 1917, Elizabeth Josephine Cannon, daughter of the late John and Mary Davol Cannon, in the 79th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 451 Washington Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 31, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment Warren, R. I.

COLLIS.—Mrs. Septima M., at Aix-les-Bains, France, on July 26, 1917, widow of the late Major Gen. Charles H. T. Collis and mother of Mrs. Edwin C. Lewis of Philadelphia, Lieut. Col. Lloyd Collis, and Mr. Charles Collis of New York. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

COUGHLIN.—Suddenly, on July 26, at her home, 137 West 127th St., Annie M., niece of the Misses Bridget and Mary A. Coughlin and sister of Catherine Coughlin. Requiem mass at St. Aloysius's Church, 132d St. and 7th Av., on July 30, at 9:30 o'clock.

CUTLER.—At Roosevelt Hospital on July 28, 1917, Mary B. Hinchman, wife of Willard W. Cutler. Funeral at her late residence, No. 2 Cutler St., Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, July 31, at 3:45 P. M.

DEANS.—George De Wolf. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Frank E. Campbell Building, Monday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

FARREN.—Catherine R., (nee Murphy,) Saturday, July 28, at her late residence, 275 Hicks St., Brooklyn. Requiem mass at St. Charles Baromeo Chruch, Sidney Place, Brooklyn, on July 31, at 10 A. M. Funeral private.

FRISBEE.—Anna E., widow of Junius C. Frisbee, at her late residence, 225 East 17th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn. Interment Fredonia, N. Y.

HINDLEY.—At Larchmont Manor, N. Y., Saturday, July 28, 1917, John Henry Hindley, beloved husband of Ada H. Walker, in his 70th year. Funeral service at his late home, 34 Park Av., Larchmont Manor, Monday evening, July 30, 8:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Larchmont Manor railroad station on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station, (N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.,) 7:30 o'clock P. M. Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

JONES.—Mary Beirne Harman, at West Point, N. Y., July 28, wife of Lieutenant Junius W. Jones, U. S. A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Harman, 420 Riverside Drive. Funeral services at the Cadet Chapel at West Point, at 4:30 o'clock Monday, July 30, 1917.

POLO PLAYERS IN CAVALRY.

Form First Unit at Garden City for State's New Guard.

The first unit of the new State militia, or National Guard, as it will probably be called, which must be organized in compliance with the State Constitution to take the place of the National Guard units drafted into the National Army, was mustered into the State service yesterday at Garden City, L. I. It is a troop of cavalry, largely made up of polo players from Meadow Brook, Woodmere, Cedarhurst, and adjoining towns. It already numbers forty troopers, and is captained by Edgar Treacy of Cedarhurst.

The State must eventually raise 10,000 men for its new organized militia to take the place of the troops called into Federal service.

Mrs. Ruth Newey Smith.

Mrs. Ruth Newey Smith, widow of Albert Smith of Patchogue, L. I., and owner of extensive property, died yesterday at her home there, 575 Ocean Avenue, in her eighty-fourth year. Mrs. Smith was a member of an old Long Island family, being a direct descendant of Rock John Smith, who settled Smithtown, L. I., in 1640. Mrs. Smith in her youth took many prizes for skating here and abroad, and several years ago in spite of her age took part in a skating race across Great South Bay, defeating many younger persons. She gave two large tracts of land to Patchogue for use as a park, and was interested in other charities in the village. Surviving her are one brother, one son, several grandchildren, and a nephew, Jesse Smith Butcher.

Wilner E. Johnson.

Wilner E. Johnson, 37 years old, for more than fifteen years engineer of car construction of the New York Municipal Railway Company, died on Friday at his home, 1,120 Elmore Place, Flatbush. He was the designer of the low-step "hobble car" now used by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Mr. Johnson made a study of space allotment on transit lines, especially regarding seating capacity, and the result of this study was the production of the scientifically arranged seating capacity used in the Fourth Avenue subway. He was a member of the American Electrical Railway Association and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Died.

KNAPP.—On Friday, July 27, 1917, after a brief illness, Augustus Knapp, aged 57. Funeral from his late residence, 50 Brookside Drive, Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, July 30, 2:30 P. M. Autos will meet train leaving Grand Central Station 1:06 P. M. Interment private.

LOWEREE.—At his residence, Thompson, Conn., on Sunday, July 29, Edwin Lloyd. Services Tuesday afternoon at 5:30.

McCORMICK.—Ellen, beloved wife of Charles McCormick, at her home, 24 Beach 114th St., Rockaway Park, L. I., Sunday, July 29. Mass at St. Francis de Sales R. C. Church, Belle Harbor, Tuesday, July 31, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

McGRATH.—Timothy, suddenly, on July 27, husband of the late Annie McGrath and brother of Patrick McGrath, retired member of N. Y. F. D. Funeral from his late residence, 1,980 Washington Av., Tuesday, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church, 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

MILLER.—On Sunday, July 29, Amy J. Miller, assistant principal of P. S. 152, Borough of Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at 954 East 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, July 31, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

NAUGHTON.—On Sunday, July 29, 1917, Mary A., wife of William J. Naughton, in her 30th year. Funeral services from Lady of Victory Church, Harrington Park, N. J., Tuesday, July 31, 11:30 A. M.

RIPLEY.—On July 26, Ethel Lee, beloved wife of Ernest H. Ripley of Pleasantville, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at the Kensico Cemetery Chapel on Sunday, at 3 P. M.

ROSE.—On Saturday, July 28, 1917, at Westwood, N. J., after a brief illness, Anna Rose, nee Gerken, in her 40th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, July 30, at 2 P. M., at her late home, 57 Midwood St., Flatbush. Interment at convenience of family.

ROSS.—At Roosevelt Hospital, July 29, Helen M. Ross, daughter of the late Sarah Moulton Walker, formerly the wife of De Witt Clinton Ross. Funeral private. Interment at Mt. Auburn, Cambridge, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

RUSSELL.—On July 29, Maria, widow of John Russell, in her 85th year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Tuesday, July 31, at 2 P. M.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 27, Emma J. Scott, widow of the late William Scott, in her 63d year. Funeral services from her late residence, 425 West End Av., New York City, Monday, July 30, at 2:30 P. M. Mass at 10 A. M.

SEEBECK.—On July 28, at the rectory, Rev. Edward F. Seebeck, pastor of Mary Immaculate Church, Bellport, L. I., son of the late Richard and Mary Seebeck. Solemn requiem on Monday, July 30, at 10 A. M. Funeral from the residence of his sisters, 38 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 31, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem at St. Augustine's Church. The reverend clergy, relatives, and friends invited. Albany papers please copy.

SKELTON.—At Evanston, Ill., on July 29, 1917, Pierson A. Skelton, Jr., beloved son of Pierson A. and Mary Crabtree Skelton, aged 6 years 8 months and 4 days. Interment private in the family plot, Mount Olivet Cemetery, Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

SMITH.—Ellen, on July 28, 1917, beloved mother of Pauline Thomas, William J., and George A. Smith. Funeral from her late residence, 320 Manhattan Av., on Tuesday, July 31, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of St. Thomas the Apostle. Funeral private.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 28, at his late home, in Suffern, N. Y., Charles H. Smith, in his 71st year. Funeral private.

STRATTON.—At Cranford, N. J., on July 29, 1917, Charles A. Stratton. Notice of funeral hereafter.

URE.—At East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, July 29, 1917, Martha Louise, widow of William A. Ure of Newark, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN NOSTRAND.—On Saturday, July 28, 1917, John W. Van Nostrand. Funeral services at his late residence, 416 St. Nicholas Av., Monday, at 8 P. M.

VOLZ.—Anna Margaret Volz, Sunday, July 29. Funeral from her late residence, 647 Valley St., Maplewood, N. J., Tuesday, July 31, at 2 P. M.

VON PUSTORE.—At her residence, 222 West 234 St., New York, Saturday, July 28, 1917, after a short illness, Mary Maude, beloved wife of Carl von Pustore. Funeral services on Tuesday, July 31, at 10:30 A. M., at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, 342 West 20th St. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. Nova Scotia papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—On July 28, at his home, 69 Chester Place, Sherwood Park, the Rev. Clark Wright, D. D., aged 74 years. Funeral services at the First M. E. Church, 8th Av. and 2d St., Mt. Vernon, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—Hawkins Zouaves, 9th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers. Comrades: Our Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Clark Wright, has been called to his eternal rest. You are requested to attend the funeral services at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, 8th Avenue and 2d St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Monday evening at 8 o'clock.
JOHN W. JACOBUS, President.
C. H. HERRING, Secretary.

BRADY.—John, 326 West 42d St., July 28, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

CALLIGAN.—James, 485 East 176th St., July 28. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

COHN.—Levy, 121 West 105th St., July 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DIAMOND.—Margaret, 133 East 107th St., July 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DOUGHERTY.—Margaret, 428 East 122d St., July 28, aged 18. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

FAULKNER.—Maude L., 207 West 85th St., July 28. Funeral private.

FLEMMING.—Bartholomew, 14 East 89th St., July 29. Funeral today.

HERBERT.—Maurice, 524 West 160th St., July 28. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

JOHNSON.—Lena, July 28, aged 32. Funeral 101 8th Av., tomorrow, 10 A. M.

KELLY.—Michael, Jr., 722 Washington St., July 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KIDDER.—Carah, 3,430 Webster Av., Bronx, July 28, aged 102. Funeral private.

LEONARD.—Michael, 834 East 156th St., July 27, aged 48. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MAHONEY.—Edward, 322 1st Av., July 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MONTGOMERY.—Mary J., 455 Central Park West, July 28.

MORAN.—James J., 318 East 123d St., July 27. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MULLER.—William, 464 West 43d St., July 28, aged 45. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

O'DONNELL.—John, 338 East 95th St., July 28. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

ROSS.—Sophie, 32 Greenwich Av., July 28. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SMART.—John, 500 West 50th St., July 28, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

STOLP.—Antonia, July 28, 418 East 83d St. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

WALSH.—Ellen, 543 East 148th St., July 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

Died.

WEBER.—Paul, 330 East 178d St., July 28, aged 72. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—Elita, M. E. Church Home, July 28. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BIRKEL.—Minnie R., 547 10th St., July 28, aged 39. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

BUCHMANN.—Ferdinand, 174 Lawrence Av., July 28, aged 76.

BUSCH.—Josephine R., 8,518 5th Av., July 26. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CROSSMAN.—Willard G., Methodist Hospital, July 27, aged 55.

CUSHING.—Richard, 2,316 Bedford Av., July 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DEVANE.—Mary, 97 Nelson St., July 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HARRISON.—David D., 920 Lincoln Place, July 27. Funeral private.

HORN.—Elise M., 1,684 Grove St., July 28, aged 15. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HUMPHREY.—James, 343 Hicks St., July 28. Funeral tomorrow.

LIEBIG.—Ludwig, 783 Fresh Pond Road, July 27, aged 78. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

LOEFFELM.—Charles, 63 Cranberry St., July 28, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow.

McINERNEY.—Della A., 1,209 Carroll St., July 28.

McKINLEY.—Annie, 194 Emerson Place, July 27. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MANNING.—William H.,

RESERVE BANKS' AID TO POTATO GROWERS

Loans on Warehouse Receipts for the Tuber May Now Be Rediscounted.

IN NONPERISHABLE CLASS

Food Administration Says Step Is in Line With Banking Practice in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—In order to make growers of potatoes and local dealers independent of speculators who seek to control the market, the Food Administration and the Federal Reserve Board have agreed upon a plan for classifying potatoes among the non-perishable staples.

Under the regulations of rediscounts covered by Section 13 of the Federal Reserve act, loans upon warehouse receipts for potatoes may now be rediscounted at the Federal Reserve Banks and thus became negotiable paper throughout the country at the Federal Reserve rates, which in most States is 3½ per cent.

It is believed that the potato crop this year will be a huge one because of the response made by the people to Mr. Hoover's appeal to aid in increasing the production of the country. Thousands of acres of land which were idle, it is said, have been planted.

The men who have worked out the scheme believe that it not only will stabilize the market and encourage production by assuring the producers the means with which to finance their potatoes, but will have the added effect of stimulating proper storage, and thus make for a minimum of waste.

Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Boad and Louis D. Sweet of the Food Administration conferred over the details of the plan. An announcement made by the Food Administration reads, in part, as follows:

"In accepting the proposal of the Food Administration that the Federal Reserve Board classify potatoes as a non-perishable staple, a unique step has been taken in the financing of American vegetable products, and one that brings American banking practice into line with practice in Europe, which has been so material to the preservation of potatoes throughout the year and the stabilization of their prices.

"The letter of Governor Harding to Mr. Hoover on this subject is as follows:

"'In reply to your inquiry through Louis D. Sweet, I would refer you to the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, series of 1917, and particularly to Regulation A, relating to rediscounts under Section 13 of the Federal Reserve act of notes, drafts, and bills of exchange.

"'Section 7 of this regulation relates to commodity paper which can be rediscounted for a member bank under the general terms of the regulations, but which may, if it complies with the conditions laid down in Section 7, be rediscounted at a referential rate, which is now 3½ per cent. in most of the Federal Reserve districts.

"'Potatoes, properly graded and packed and stored in weatherproof and responsible warehouses, as evidenced by its receipt, would undoubtedly constitute a readily marketable, non-perishable staple, within the meaning of the regulation. The member bank making loans against warehouse receipt for potatoes, properly insured, would, of course, have to satisfy itself as to the margin of its security and the conditions of warehousing, but, after having done so and making the loan, it could rediscount such paper with the Federal Reserve Bank for periods not longer than ninety days.'

"It is considered by the Food Administration that this step taken by the Federal Reserve Board is the most important financial aid that has yet come to growers and consumers of potatoes. Moreover, it will greatly assist local and State organizations and authorities in providing and stimulating increased and properly regulated storage. In order to make acceptable warehouse receipts, it will be necessary for potatoes to be sorted and graded, properly sacked and deposited in acceptable storage warehouses; thus the preservation of potatoes and the quality to the consumer will have been materially improved.

"At a meeting recently held in Boston between representatives of the various New England States and representatives of the Food Administration it was determined by the New England representatives to create additional storage through their agencies, and this step by the Federal Reserve Board will greatly assist such activities through the United States."

TO OPEN PROHIBITION FIGHT.

Debate in Senate Begins Today—Sheppard Confident of Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The fight for nation-wide prohibition will be inaugurated in the Senate tomorrow, when debate will be begun on the resolution offered last week by Senator Sheppard of Texas providing for a "bone dry" constitutional amendment. The resolution provides for submitting the proposed amendment to the forty-eight States for ratification.

Senator Sheppard expressed confidence tonight that he would be able to muster the necessary two-thirds vote to adopt the amendment. Anti-prohibition leaders in the Senate felt equally confident that the resolution would be sidetracked.

The Senator from Texas estimated tonight that he had at least sixty-four votes, exactly two-thirds the total membership of the Senate. To adopt the resolution would require only two-thirds of the Senators present at the time of voting. Senator Sheppard believes all those upon whom he counts as advocates of the resolution will be present to vote.

Under the general consent agreement reached last week, debate on the resolution will take place tomorrow and Tuesday, and the vote will be taken on Wednesday. The resolution of Senator Sheppard provides for a constitutional amendment forbidding the manufacture, sale, or distribution of intoxicating liquors within the States or the export or import of intoxicating liquors. The Senator will offer an amendment to provide six years' time in which the States may ratify this amendment.

FOOD ROTTING ON THE FARMS.

Officials of Orange County Bureau Welcome the Club Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 29.—Speaking of Food Commissioner Dillon's plan to form clubs of consumers to buy direct from the farmers and thus prevent waste of produce, T. E. Milliman, manager of the Orange County Farm Bureau, said he thought the idea an excellent one, but that it had been tried a number of times, seldom successfully. He admitted that conditions were different now, the need of co-operation between the producer and the consumer being greater than ever before, and that the plan might work this time, provided Mr. Dillon's clubs would buy regularly and make known the wants of the clubs to the farmer in advance. It would require marked efficiency in Mr. Dillon's department in the handling of the great quantity of produce shipped to him or his clubs.

There has been a waste of cabbage, beans, lettuce, and other vegetables, as well as fruits, because of the low prices the farmers have received from commission men in New York, which frequently do not cover the cost of shipping and labor.

John Arenman, Vice President of the Orange County Farm Bureau and one of the most successful farmers and dairymen in the State, said that food was rotting on the farm because the returns from the commission men in a number of instances did not pay the shipper.

"It is everybody's duty at this time," said Mr. Arenman, "to save food in every possible way. The chief surplus so far this season is beans and cabbage. One way to get rid of this surplus and not let it rot is in establishing public markets where the consumer buys direct from the farmer, the farmer receiving retail prices and paying no commission for the sale of his products. Such a market has been established in Middletown. Yesterday, the ninth day of the market, fifty-six farmers were there with loads of goods, and there were hundreds of buyers.

"The farmers of Orange County will ship to Mr. Dillon's clubs on the same terms as to the commission men, if they can see enough in it to pay the cost and a small profit. If the New York end is taken care of satisfactorily, I believe the clubs would be a good thing for the farmer."

Women Wear "Hoover-alls."

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 29.—Women prominent in the food conservation movement in Montclair are appearing on the streets wearing "Hoover-alls," a one-piece dress. The "Hoover-all" is of blue or gray chambray. The belt that crosses in the front buttons at the back. The detachable cuffs, white in color, fastened with large pearl buttons, are a feature of the costume. The flat collar is of white pique. The skirt is gored and has large patch pockets and a very deep hem. The cap, which completes the costume, is a helmet of white pique.

PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR FOOD CANNING

Asks Women of Nation to Join in Avoiding Waste of Vegetables and Fruits.

CALLS IT BIG HELP IN WAR

Intensive Campaign to be Conducted Throughout the Country by Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—An appeal from President Wilson to the women of the nation, whether living in city, town, or country, was issued today through Secretary of Agriculture Houston, urging them to take immediate steps to avoid the threatened loss of great quantities of perishable fruits and vegetables, especially in twenty-four States that have asked governmental assistance and information on the subject of "How Housewives May Immediately Start Canning, Preserving, Pickling, Drying, and Storing."

Advance organization work to this end has been completed by a special committee working nationally under the direction of Secretary Houston, and an intensive campaign, especially in the twenty-four States for which help has been asked, will be conducted during the next three weeks.

Letter of the President.

The President's letter reads:

Mr. Secretary and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I very earnestly desire to commend your plans and to second your efforts to secure the conservation of surpluses of perishable food products. Out of the depths of their patriotism the farmers of the nation gave an immediate and effective response to my appeal to increase production. Providence favored them, and we have not only the prospect of increased crops of a number of staples, but also the certainty of a large production of fruits and vegetables.

But increased production, important as it is, is only a part of the solution of the food problem. It is of the first importance that we take care of what has been raised and make it available for consumption. This task is of peculiar urgency with reference to our perishable farm products. It is essential not only that adequate measures be taken to secure their conservation, but also that the Department of Agriculture redouble its efforts to assist producers in the matter of marketing.

I am informed that in many sections in which fruits and vegetables have been produced in abundance the people already are canning and drying them in large quantities. But we should be content with nothing short of the perfection of organization, and should be unwilling that anything should be lost. In this hour of peril I am concerned, as I know you are, with the necessity of avoiding waste. Every bushel of potatoes properly stored, every pound of vegetables properly put by for future use, every jar of fruit preserved, adds that much to our insurance of victory, adds that much to hasten the end of this conflict. To win we must have maximum efficiency in all directions. We cannot win without complete and effective concentration of all our efforts.

We can all aid by increasing our consumption of perishable products. Such of them as we can efficiently utilize we must utilize, and, by so doing, relieve the strain on our store of staples. We must aim to consume these things locally so far as possible, and thus relieve the pressure on transportation agencies, freeing them for the more efficient handling of products required for military purposes. What we cannot presently consume we must conserve.

The service we are asking the people to render in this matter is a public service. It is one primarily for the household. Upon the housewife much of the burden of the task will fall. I join you in your appeal to the women of the nation, whether living in city, town, or country, to devote their time, so far as it may be feasible and necessary to the performance of this very essential work. Among them some will be found who are fitted by experience to teach others, and they will put their knowledge wholeheartedly at the service of their neighbors.

I am sure that we may confidently count upon the co-operation of the editors of the nation in disseminating the necessary information. I am equally certain that the Governors and the food committees appointed by them in the States in which this problem is urgent will leave nothing undone to attack it promptly and to assist in solving it. Faithfully yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Organizing National Movement.

The National Volunteer Committee on the Preserving of Fruit and Garden Products, called to Washington last week, of which A. D. Lasker of Lord & Thomas, Chicago, is Chairman, is devoting its time to this intensive public service.

The twenty-four States which have grown large crops of perishable fruits and vegetables, which it is considered especially necessary to conserve in order to avoid great waste, are: Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Washington.

The particular vegetables that have been raised in home yard gardens in cities and rural communities, as well as by farmers, and of which heavy loss is threatened, are tomatoes, beets, potatoes, peas, cabbage, onions, sugar corn, peas, and carrots. The fruits are peaches, pears, apples, and in some of the States blackberries.

The resources of the Government, with the volunteer help of neighbors to each other, schools, clubs, Governors, and the press, will be put behind this intensive effort. In the simplest detail, the housewife and Mother and Daughter Clubs everywhere will be told how they may render this patriotic service in their homes. They are to be asked first to put by food for their own consumption, and, second, to devise the best methods of marketing their surplus products locally.

Owing to the shortage in the supply of tin containers, most of the preserving and canning will have to be done in glass jars, of which 900,000 gross have been distributed through the manufacturers for the present season's needs.

ASKS WILSON ABOUT SHIPS.

Merchants' Association Wants to Know What U-Boat Losses Are.

The Merchants' Association sent a letter to President Wilson yesterday asking for full information as to the amount of shipping destroyed by U-boats and urging haste in the Government's shipbuilding plans. The letter contained a resolution urging:

That the Government inform the nation of the exact figures of shipping destroyed by submarines;

That the Government shipbuilding program be hastened to the utmost possible degree;

That ships constructed under that program be of a speed sufficient to enable them to escape attack by submarines;

That in arming merchant ships the Government place thereon guns of a type as to calibre and range at least equal to those carried by submarines.

Copies of the resolution were sent also to Secretary Daniels and to the Federal Shipping Board. A statement issued by the association aid said: "The delay in the building of ships by the Government and the destruction of merchant vessels by submarines, decreasing the cargo-carrying fleets of the world, have caused concern among the members of the Merchants' Association.

"Careful consideration has been given by the association to the shipping losses caused by the use of submarines in the war and the best means of minimizing the destruction. The military needs of the United States and the necessities of the situation from the standpoint of foreign commerce have received attention. As a result of its study of the situation, the association reached the conclusion that a definite policy involving cardinal points should be adopted by this country. These four points have been embodied in a resolution which has been adopted by the Executive Committee and which was communicated to President Wilson."

GERMAN STEAMER SUNK.

British Submarine Overhauls the Batavia II. in the North Sea.

LONDON, July 29.—A British submarine while patroling the North Sea on Friday overhauled and captured after a short chase the German steamship Batavia II., according to an official announcement made at the British Admiralty. The German crew having abandoned the vessel owing to damage by gunfire, a British prize crew was placed on board. It was impossible, however, to bring the Batavia into port, and she was sunk by opening her sea valves.

DOUBTS U-BOATS CAN WIN.

Austrian Admiral Says They Are Merely an Aid in War.

AMSTERDAM, July 29.—Vice Admiral Maximilian Njegovan, Commander of the Austrian fleet, in an interview given to the Neue Freie Presse, said he did not believe that submarines would bring about a decision in the war. He said:

"At present the U-boats are much spoken of as making England, Austria's principal enemy, uncomfortable, but they merely are a means toward victory. It would be a mistake to believe from the experiences of this war that big ships are useless, but for us the essential type is that of light cruisers.

"If we had a great fleet, the war with Italy would have been finished long ago. Indeed, the war would never have been possible."

FAVOR BUYING CLUBS FOR THE NEW CROPS

Long Island Farmers Approve Dillon's Plan to Checkmate the Middlemen.

GREAT WASTE THIS SEASON

Radishes, Beets, and Other Vegetables Plowed Under While New York Paid War Prices.

The plan of Commissioner of Food and Markets J. J. Dillon for the sale of products direct from the farm to clubs of consumers in this city, under State supervision, was warmly approved by farmers of Long Island yesterday, although some of them said that farmers' organizations had succeeded pretty well in stopping extortion by middlemen in handling potatoes and cauliflower, the chief crops of Suffolk County.

Hal B. Fullerton of Medford, L. I., manager of the experimental farm of the Long Island Railroad Company, who was heartily in favor of Commissioner Dillon's plan, said that great quantities of radishes, lettuce, beets, and other fresh vegetables had been plowed under by Long Island farmers this year to fertilize the soil, because the middlemen of New York City refused to pay enough to make it worth while to harvest the crops, although the same vegetables were sold at war prices in New York.

Mr. Fullerton said that he would be ready to sell vegetables from his farm to clubs of New York consumers at prices that would astonish them. He said:

"Last year we received 8 cents a bushel from middlemen for fancy tomatoes which it cost 15 cents a bushel to crate. They were sold in New York City at from 3 to 5 cents a pound, which is $1.80 to $3 a bushel, the increase to the consumer being between 2,000 and 4,000 per cent.

"At this time last year Long Island farmers, who were pressed for cash to pay back borrowed money, sold potatoes at 25 cents a bushel. These were sold to the public at between $4 and $5 a bushel. Some of the farmers who were able to wait for better prices made money later. This year the middlemen in New York City are doing all they can to keep prices down to the farmer and to hold them up to the consumer.

"This year we would be pleased to sell potatoes direct to consumers' clubs at from $3.25 to $3.55 a barrel, containing almost three bushels. We will sell white beans, Winter carrots, beets, pickling cucumbers, cabbages, celery, and other vegetables at prices far below the present market price."

Other representative farmers on Long Island who announced themselves yesterday as in favor of Commissioner Dillon's plan and ready to co-operate with him were Septer Terry of Farmingsville, James M. Lupton of Mattituck, and L. P. Hallock of Orient.

Several owners of large farms near Riverhead expressed interest in Commissioner Dillon's plan, but said that they were forced to rely mainly on their farm organization to protect them from extortion from middlemen in the handling of their chief products—potatoes and cauliflower. In this part of Suffolk County an active campaign has been carried on to save perishable products by local canning kitchens, and to induce farmers to keep speculators at arm's length by building cellars in which to store their potatoes. Commissioner Dillon's plan was discussed as one of the means of facing the problem confronting potato growers who have increased their acreage and will harvest an abnormal crop, which, it is generally felt under existing circumstances, is likely to result in low prices to the farmers and large prices to the consumer, unless farmers' organizations maintain a solid front and marketing methods are improved.

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West Point.....	—	*1.00	*5.00
Cornwall	—	*1.25	5.25
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NEW DEADLOCK OVER FOOD BILL

Continued from Page 1.

sils used in the manufacture of all articles coming within the purview of the control. Raw materials were excluded from this list. The section as it now stands embraces control of foods, feeds, fuel, gasoline, kerosene and implements used in their manufacture as finished products.

The licensing section was altered to embrace intra-State as well as inter-State or foreign commerce. Any persons, excepting retailers, dealing in any commodities entering into such commerce must obtain licenses. This includes storage of all articles coming within food control. This change was made after Senator Kenyon had insisted that, as the bill stood, it would not give control of necessities as handled in community trade, but would apply only to foods or fuel passing from one State to another or in export trade.

Another change in the bill was the inclusion of the Walsh amendment, by which hoarding of foodstuffs is more closely defined, so as to give the bill wider scope. The Nelson amendment providing against dealing in futures in grain exchanges was knocked out of the measure.

The conferees reaffirmed their vote to amend the liquor section so as to authorize and direct the President to commandeer all distilled spirits in bonded warehouses and in private warehouses, and to leave it to the discretion of the President to stop the making and sale of wines and beers when he deemed it expedient as a means of conserving food resources.

The Prohibition Clause.

The prohibition clause, as agreed to, follows:

That from and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act, no foods, fruits, food materials or feeds shall be used in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes; provided, that under such rules, regulations, and bonds as the President may prescribe, such materials may be used in the production of distilled spirits exclusively for other than beverage purposes, or for the fortification of pure sweet wines as defined by the revenue act of Sept. 8, 1916.

Nor shall there be imported into the United States any distilled spirits.

Whenever the President shall find that limitation, regulation, or prohibition of the use of foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes, or that the reduction of the alcoholic contents of any such malt or vinous liquor is essential in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of foods, or that the national security and defense will be subserved thereby, he is authorized from time to time to prescribe and give public notice of the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition, or reduction so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall have remained unrevoked no person shall, after a reasonable time, prescribed in such notice, use any foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors or import any such liquors except under license issued by or determined by him governing the production and importation of such liquors and the alcoholic content thereof. Provided, further, That nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize licensing of the manufacture of vinous or malt liquors in any State, Territory, or civil subdivision thereof where the manufacture of such malt or vinous liquor is prohibited.

The $2 minimum for wheat is retained by the conferees, but it will apply only to next year's crop. An effort was made by Senator Gore to have a provision put in the bill authorizing the President to appoint a board of five members to fix prices for wheat this year, but this was defeated. On the board Senator Gore suggested having the Secretary of Agriculture, the Food Administrator, or head of the Food Administration Board; the Presidents of the agricultural colleges in the two States having the greatest wheat production, and one other, to be named by the Executive.

A new section was adopted authorizing requisitioning for military or public purposes of any factory, packing house, mine, pipe line, or other plant producing the designated necessaries. Provision for just compensation is included.

A Senate amendment appropriating $10,000,000 for acquiring soda nitrates for fertilizer and their sale to farmers at cost was adopted. The Senate provision requiring employes of the Food Administration to be appointed under civil service rules was eliminated, but the conferees accepted the Pomerene amendment to regulate the making of contracts by Advisory Commission members.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

In the light of all of the bad news which developed during the last week the behavior of the stock market reflected a surprising degree of underlying strength. The list was uneven, of course, but the fluctuations were narrower than those of other recent periods, and the end of the week saw many stocks selling at higher levels. Activity was on a reduced scale throughout all of the six sessions, and the market was left very largely to the mercies of the professional traders. That prices did not yield more ground on the important changes in the war situation undoubtedly indicates the existence of few thinly margined accounts. As a matter of fact, speculation has been running for some time in such reduced volume that the list is in a strong position to meet such liquidation as has been forced by unfavorable developments. Sentiment at the close of the week was quite cheerful. It was felt that the worst of the bad news, both from abroad and from Washington, had been made known, and that the future could hold nothing more discouraging than the gloomy reports which were put in circulation in the last few days.

If the correspondents have correctly interpreted the feeling in administrative circles, Washington has alternately blown hot and cold over the outlook for a prolonged war, with the possibility always in view that the United States may have to assume ultimately the major part of the entire burden of the allied offensive. The reports credited to returning army experts who have been at the front were said to have been of the most dispiriting nature, but Secretary Baker, in an official statement, denounced the first interpretation put upon the experts' findings. The report of submarine sinkings made up as of July 22 showed another increase, but nothing like the results that should have been obtained by the U-boats if their number has been increased as Washington understands it has. The situation on the eastern front is relieved only by the belief that Germany cannot spare enough troops to push her advantage much further. The Russian Army has been routed by its own lack of morale, and there is still a possibility that the stern measures adopted by Kerensky may restore the fighting spirit in the disorganized army and make Russia once more a factor in the crushing of the Teuton forces. However, this is a hope that does not carry much promise of fulfillment at the present moment, despite the faith shown by the Premier in the ultimate triumph of the better element in the Russian character. The war appears to have reached a deadlock which it is hoped the participation of the United States will serve to break.

That the leaders in Washington are determined to bring every ounce of this country's potential fighting strength to bear at the points where it is most needed was clearly shown by the startling prediction made last week of the extent to which new financing must be provided to carry war activities through the coming year. When the Liberty Loan was brought out it was authoritatively stated that the first year's war cost would run to about $5,000,000,000, of which it was proposed to raise $2,000,000,000 through taxation. Estimates now run to as high as $20,000,000,000, including at least $3,000,000,000, which it is intended to advance to the Allies. The war costs have long since passed the point where they can be measured by the experience which this country has had in previous wars. It does not seem possible that any such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury is now proposing to spend can be used in the period covered by his budget. There is a limit to the output of supplies that the Government can buy, restricted as it is almost entirely to this country. Great Britain, in three years of the war during which she has borne a considerable part of her allied expenses, has raised $26,000,000,000, while it was announced last week that this nation may need $17,000,000,000 to carry on its work for one year. Of course, the cost of war has increased tremendously since August, 1914, and with the further exhaustion of materials, and especially of shipping, it must continue to rise. Nevertheless, there is good ground for believing that Mr. McAdoo has accepted the maximum estimate of possible money needs in suggesting that a total expenditure of $17,000,000,000 may be required to carry us through the first year, and that it will not be realized.

The outstanding feature of the local financial developments last week was the announcement of a loan of $100,000,000 to Canada. While the Administration has been loath to encourage any borrowing here by other Governments for fear that it might prejudice the financing necessary for this country, the situation of Canada, with its heavy debit balance here, made it advisable that the aid she desired in this money market be extended. The Secretary of the Treasury formally approved of the Canadian loan, but called attention to the fact that it will be necessary for the United States to control the financial situation by determining each application for a foreign loan on its own merit, and with reference to the monetary conditions prevailing at the time. The Canadian borrowing is being done through two-year notes and will net subscribers 6.07 per cent. Even at this attractive rate, it is not expected to lessen the amount of funds available for the next domestic war offering by reason of the fact that most of the subscriptions will come from sources not open to tenders of long-term issues.

The price-fixing policy remains almost as much in doubt as it was several weeks back, but there has been imperceptibly growing in the financial district a feeling that it will be mapped out along such liberal lines that business will not be seriously contracted. Washington is beginning to respond to the oft-made suggestion that it is better to encourage activity in all necessary lines of industry and to collect excess profits through heavier taxes than to fix arbitrary prices so low that an immediate response would be supplied by the curtailment of operations. Prices are unwarrantably high for many leading articles, and the Federal Trade Commission will undoubtedly effect a downward revision in them. But the stock market indicates confidence in the belief that even so producers will be encouraged to the utmost to speed up supplies for the army in France.

BRITISH WAR LOAN UP TO 102½

Rises at Hint of Income Tax of 8 Shillings 4 Pence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—Government finances provided the absorbing topic in the stock market last week. The Chancellor introduced a new credit on Tuesday for a record amount, £650,000,000, which was voted, thus increasing the total for the current financial year to £1,500,000,000, and since the commencement of the war to £5,292,000,000. Expenditure for the first 112 days of the year from votes of credit only was £0,795,000 daily, and, under all heads, £7,432,000, and the Chancellor hinted that the total for the year might exceed the budget estimate of £2,291,381,000 by three to four hundred millions sterling. No reference was made to a fresh borrowing program, and the Government is still dependent chiefly on Treasury bills and Exchequer bonds.

Stocks are still reasonably quiet, with the public desire to await decisive military events, a contributary cause of the business slackness. The tone of the market was dull on the early days of the week, owing to the continued retreat of the Russian armies, but prices were steadier at the close.

British Government stocks were noteworthy for the smart rise to 102½ for the 4 per cent. tax-free war loan on the suggestion of former Chancellor McKenna that unless national expenditure is diminished the position at the end of the year will call for an income tax of 8 shillings 4 pence on the pound, against the present rate of 5 shillings. The 5 per cent. war loan, which is subject to the tax, was not influenced in the opposite direction, and the 4½ per cent. issue was stiffened by the possibility of a new loan at a later date giving value to the conversion option.

Russian Government bonds were uncertain and nominal, and the French national loan was weakened by discussion of the prospects of a new issue. American, colonial, and foreign railways were neglected and generally reactionary. Interest in other speculative securities dwindled and fluctuations were narrow.

REACTION IN RUSSIAN GROUP.

Paris Bourse Affected by Reports of the Internal Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 29.—The Bourse was active early last week, but trading slackened on Thursday, and the close was only steady. The approach of the end-of-the-month settlements was in a measure responsible for the slowing down. There was a reaction in the Russian group on fresh reports of the unsatisfactory internal political situation. Metal values, war stocks, and the shipping section, especially Messageries Maritimes, were all active, and, after some midweek profit-taking following the last month's continued rise, closed at higher markings.

Rentes closed at 61.10 and the war loan at 88.70. French rails were slightly weaker, owing to delay in the application of the proposed increased tariffs. Daily money is quoted at 3½ per cent., commercial discounts at 4¾ per cent. Sterling exchange ruled at 27.43, and dollars at 5.76. Recently there was formed an Exchange Commission to require bankers and commercial institutions dealing in exchange to keep an obligatory register of all operations, open to official inspection periodically, omission to keep such records to be made punishable by fines, the maximum fixed at 5,000 francs, the measure to be subject to the Senate's approval.

The bankers' clearing house began its first operations on Thursday. It is likely to prove successful in reducing interbank work.

Gold holdings of the Bank of France amount to 3,263,564,710 francs, and gold held abroad to 2,036,074,204 francs. Advances on account of the war total 10,700,000,000 francs, and advances to foreign Governments 2,745,000,000 francs.

BANKS GAIN $35,962,415.

Deposits of State Institutions Are Increased by $31,353,362.

ALBANY, July 29.—The 210 State banks of deposit and discount under the supervision of the State Banking Department increased their resources from Feb. 28 to June 20 of this year from $862,623,281 to $898,585,696, a gain of $35,962,415, according to reports filed with the State Superintendent of Banks in answer to the last quarterly call issued by the Banking Department. In the same period the deposits of these institutions increased $31,353,362, the total on June 20 being $798,977,415.

This record was established by these institutions during the time when strenuous efforts were being made to finance the so-called Liberty Loan bond issue.

On Feb. 28 206 banks reported, while in June 210 banks filed reports.

On June 20 the private bankers under the supervision of the State Banking Department had total resources of $15,019,822 and total deposits of $9,798,021.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 28, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,224,990	113,240,635
Same period a year ago.	1,721,870	93,962,084

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	81.03	79.64	90.46	75.77
Same period a year ago.	85.60	83.54	91.83	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
800	Ajax Rubber	68	66½	66½	— 1¼
900	Alaska Gold Mines	5¾	5	5	..
200	Alaska Juneau	27¾	27¼	27¼	..
2,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29¼	28½	29¼	— ⅛
300	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
6,900	Am. Beet Sugar	93¼	90½	92½	— ½
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	94	94	94	— ¾
4,800	Am. Can	49⅜	48	48½	— 1
300	Am. Can pf.	107⅞	107	107⅞	+ 1⅝
5,100	Am. Car & Foundry	76⅞	74⅛	76⅝	+ ¼
200	Am. Express	98	98	98	+ 8
1,600	Am. Hide & Leather	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ⅝
2,200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	60	56	60	+ 3¼
2,800	Am. Ice	14	11¾	14	+ 2¼
400	Am. Ice pf.	53	52	52½	+ ½
6,400	Am. International	59	56½	57⅞	+ 1½
38,000	Am. Linseed	27⅞	24⅝	27¼	+ 1¾
4,400	Am. Linseed pf.	63½	61⅝	63	+ 1
13,700	Am. Locomotive	73½	70⅛	72½	+ ¼
200	Am. Locomotive pf.	103	103	103	..
2,400	Am. Malting	16½	15⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
18,500	Am. Malting 1st pf.	71½	68	71½	+ 2¼
25,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	103⅝	100¼	103¼	— ⅛
200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	113½	113	113	— ½
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	99½	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
100	Am. Snuff	129½	128½	129½	+ 4½
100	Am. Snuff pf., new	100	100	100	+ 1⅝
1,500	Am. Steel Foundries	68¾	67½	68¼	..
9,100	Am. Sugar Refining	122	119⅝	121½	— 1½
9,400	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	50⅞	48¾	50⅞	+ 1⅞
50	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	95	95	95	..
8,600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	121	117⅝	118¾	— 2½
2,800	Am. Tobacco	206	200	204½	— 2½
800	Am. Tobacco pf., new	102	101	101	..
1,600	Am. Woolen	54	52½	53½	— ⅝
100	Am. Woolen pf.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ 1⅝
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	37½	37½	37½	+ 1
1,300	Am. Zinc L. & S.	25	24⅝	24½	+ ⅛
200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	82	82	82	+ ⅛
24,000	Anaconda Copper	77⅜	75⅝	77	+ ⅛
900	Associated Oil	60½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
6,550	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅝	100	100⅜	— ⅝
100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	97	97	97	— ½
100	Atlantic Coast Line	110⅛	110⅛	110½	— 1⅝
14,200	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	106⅜	103½	106⅜	— 1⅝
600	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf.	62	61	61	— ⅞
65,000	BALDWIN LOCO.	75	68¼	74	+ 3
200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	100	100	100	— ⅝
2,975	Baltimore & Ohio	70⅝	68⅝	70¼	— ½
510	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70⅜	68½	68¼	— 2
800	Barrett Co. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
800	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
700	Bethlehem Steel	130	127½	129¼	— 2¾
132,700	Bethlehem Steel, Class B, temp. cfs.	128½	123⅜	126⅞	— 2½
1,100	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	60	59	59⅜	— ⅛
100	Brooklyn Union Gas	101½	101½	101½	— 3½
100	Brown Shoe	67	67	67	— 4
300	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
300	Burns Brothers	100½	100	100	+ 2
1,400	Butte & Superior	37⅛	36	36	— 1⅛
100	Butterick Co.	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	— ⅛
500	CAL. PETROLEUM	19¼	18½	19	+ ⅜
100	Cal. Petroleum pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
100	Calumet & Arizona	78½	78½	78½	+ ⅛
4,000	Canadian Pacific	161	159¼	161	— 2½
22,000	Central Leather Co.	88⅜	85	88¼	+ ⅝
200	Central Leather Co. pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	— ¾
200	Cerro de Pasco	34½	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
8,800	Chandler Motor	81	77¾	81	— ½
7,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅝	59¾	60¾	— 1⅛
300	Chi. Great Western	11	11	11	— ⅛
800	Chi. Great Western pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	— 1¼
25,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	70¾	67⅝	69⅞	+ 1½
1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	110¼	109¾	109¾	+ ⅞
800	Chi. & Northwestern	109½	108½	109	..
100	Chi. & Northwest'n pf.	145¼	145¼	145¼	+ ¾
7,450	Chi., R. I. & P. temp. cfs.	25⅝	83⅜	84⅛	— 1¼
2,100	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf. temp. cfs.	72½	71⅛	72	— ⅛
8,500	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf. temp. cfs.	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— 1⅛
3,410	Chile Copper	20	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
5,500	Chino Copper	55	53½	55	+ 1
100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ 1¼
100	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf	72	72	72	+ 5
100	Cluett, Peabody	65	65	65	..
2,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	51½	49	51¼	+ 1⅞
300	Col. & Southern	26½	25	26½	+ ⅝
200	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	55	55	55	+ ⅛
100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	46	46	46	+ 2
1,300	Columbia Gas & Elec.	41½	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
800	Computing Tab. Rec'd'g	40½	40	40	..
100	Consolidated Gas	108½	108½	108½	— ⅛
200	Consol. Gas, Balt.	113	113	113	..
100	Consol. Interstate Cal. Mining	17	17	17	— ⅛
700	Continental Can	101	99	99	— 1½
51,600	Corn Products Ref.	35⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
500	Corn Products Ref. pf.	97⅞	97½	97⅞	+ ½
69,600	Crucible Steel	82⅝	78⅝	81½	— 1½
900	Crucible Steel pf.	103	102½	102½	— ½
17,150	Cuba Cane Sugar	41½	38½	39⅝	— 2⅛
410	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	89¾	89¼	89¼	— 1¼
1,500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	197½	190	190	..
200	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	99⅝	100	..
2,000	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	18½	16	17	— 1⅜
41,700	Distillers Securities	28⅞	24⅜	28¼	+ 5
1,500	Dome Mines	10⅜	10	10¼	— ⅜
100	ELEC. STORAGE BAT.	58½	58½	58½	— 1⅜
500	Elk Horn Coal	33⅜	33	33	— 1
3,600	Erie	25⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
100	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	19	19	19	+ 1
1,000	Federal Min. & Sm. pf.	43½	43	43½	+ 3½
300	Fisher Body	36⅞	36¼	36¼	— ¼
1,000	GASTON, W. & W.	35¾	34⅝	35	..
100	General Cigar	36¾	36¼	36¼	+ 2¼
1,100	General Electric	156	154	154½	— 1½
60,100	General Motors t. c.	115	109	112	— 3½
500	General Motors pf. t. c.	88	88	88	— 1
1,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	51½	49¼	50¼	— ¼
100	Goodrich pf.	104½	104½	104½	..
600	Granby Consol.	81½	80	81½	— ⅜
2,115	Great Northern pf.	105	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅛
7,200	Great Northern cfs. for ore properties	33⅞	32¾	33⅛	..
1,400	Greene Cananea Cop.	42	41	42	+ 1
300	HASKELL & BARKER	39	36⅝	38⅜	— ⅛
100	Hartman Corp.	55¼	55¼	55¼	— 6¾
1,800	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	103	102	102	— 1
14,200	Inspiration Copper	56	54¼	56	— 1
2,800	Interborough Consol.	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
125	Interborough Con. pf.	56½	56½	56½	— ½
800	Internat. Agricultural	21	19½	19½	— 1½
6,100	Internat. Agricul. pf.	60¼	57⅜	57⅜	— 1⅝
600	Internat. Harv., N. J.	115⅞	111½	113½	+ 2½
600	Internat. Harv. Corp.	75¾	72	72	+ 2
200	Internat. Harv. Corp. pf	105	105	105	+ 2½
48,800	Internat. Mer. Mar.	31¼	28¼	28⅜	— 2
170,200	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	91⅞	86⅜	87¼	— 1⅛
5,100	Internat. Nickel	39¾	38⅜	39	— ⅝
25	Internat. Nickel pf.	104½	104½	104½	..
2,700	Internat. Paper	35⅞	33⅞	34¾	— 1⅛
100	Internat. Paper pf.	100	100	100	— ⅝
514	Internat. Paper pf. sts.	69⅝	69	69	— ⅝
800	JEWEL TEA	44	44	44	+ 1
100	Jewel Tea pf.	101	101	101	— 2¼
800	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	22	22	22	— ⅛
100	Kan. City South. pf.	54	54	54	+ ⅝
800	Kelly Springfield Tire	46¾	46¼	46¼	— ⅝
11,400	Kennecott Copper	45¼	43¾	45	..
6,300	LACK. STEEL	93⅝	90½	91¾	— 1¼
100	Laclede Gas	98	98	98	..
2,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	21¾	20¼	21¼	..
500	Lehigh Valley	63½	63	63½	— ⅛
100	Liggett & Myers	222	222	222	— 17½
100	Liggett & Myers pf.	118	118	118	+ 1½
100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	17	17	17	..
100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	206	206	206	+ 1
500	Louisville & Nashville	124	123⅜	124	+ ⅛
200	MACKAY COS.	80	80	80	— ⅝
200	Mackay Cos. pf.	64	63¾	63¾	— ¼
100	Manhattan Elevated	115	115	115	..
12,700	Maxwell Motors	35	31½	33½	— 1⅜
400	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	64½	60⅜	60⅜	— 3⅞
1,200	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	26	24½	24¼	— 1⅞
100	May Dept. Stores	52¼	52¼	52¼	— 3½
14,610	Mexican Petroleum	96½	93½	95⅝	— ⅞
100	Mexican Petroleum pf.	93	93	93	+ 2
6,000	Miami Copper	41	39¾	41	+ 1
9,700	Midvale Steel	59	57	58¾	— ⅜
500	Minn. & St. Louis	17¼	16½	17¼	+ 1¼
100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	100	100	100	— 4
100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
16,400	Mo. Pacific tr. cfs.	33¼	31½	31⅝	— ⅝
550	Mo. Pacific pf. tr. cfs.	56	54½	54½	— 8
800	Montana Power	90¼	90	90¼	+ ¼
100	Montana Power pf.	110	110	110	— 2⅛
5	Morris & Essex	80½	80½	80½	..
600	NATIONAL ACME	34½	34	34	..
200	Nat. Biscuit	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
25	Nat. Biscuit pf.	116	116	116	..
4,300	Nat. Conduit & Cable	36⅞	35⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
87,900	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	45½	41¾	45	+ 3½
100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¼
500	Nat. Lead	55¼	55	55	— ⅝
200	Nat. Lead pf.	110	110	110	— ½
8,200	Nevada Con. Copper	22⅝	21¾	22⅜	+ ½
6,030	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	32	28	31	+ 2
600	N. Y. Air Brake	133	131½	131½	+ 4½
2,900	N. Y. Central	89½	88½	88⅝	— ⅞
5,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36⅞	36	36	— ⅛
100	N. Y., Ont. & Western	23	23	23	— ¼
100	Norfolk Southern	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
200	Norfolk & Western	122⅞	121⅜	121¾	— ¼
40	Norfolk & Western pf.	82½	82½	82½	..
5,800	Northern Pacific	101¼	100¼	100⅝	— ⅛
400	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	98½	97	98½	+ 3½
45,800	OHIO CITIES GAS.	59	53¼	57⅞	+ 2⅝
13,695	Ohio Cities Gas rights.	67	56¼	66½	+ 6½
1,360	Ontario Mining	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
600	Owens Bottle Machine	90⅜	89½	89½	— 1½
600	PACIFIC MAIL	28¼	26	26	— 1
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	23	25	25	..
100	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	90	90	90	..
5,230	Pennsylvania Railroad	53⅜	53	53¼	— ⅛
500	People's Gas, Chicago	77	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
1,000	Pere Marquette	20¼	19½	19½	— 1⅜
1,800	Philadelphia Co.	38	35	38	— ⅛
920	Pierce-Arrow	40¼	40	40¼	+ ½
800	Pierce-Arrow pf.	98½	98	98¼	+ ½
8,100	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep.	55⅜	53	54	— 1⅜
2,900	Pitts. & West Va.	32⅜	31½	31½	— 1¼
600	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	62	62	62	..
1,800	Pressed Steel Car	73⅞	72½	72⅜	— 2¼
400	Pullman Co.	145	142½	144	+ 1¾
1,900	RY. STEEL SPRING.	52	51½	52	..
200	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	98⅜	98	98	..
9,900	Ray Con. Copper	27⅜	25½	27⅜	+ ⅞
26,700	Reading	93⅝	93	94¼	+ ⅛
100	Reading 2d pf.	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅜
58,700	Republic Iron & Steel	92¼	89	91	— ¾
625	Republic Iron & S. pf.	102⅜	102	102⅜	+ 1½
7,500	Royal Dutch t. r.	65¾	62¾	64	+ 1½
1,400	ST. L. & SAN FRAN.	18	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
100	St. L. & San Fran. pf.	30	30	30	+ 1
1,200	Savage Arms	98	90	98	+13
100	Saxon Motor	19	19	19	+ 2
1,400	Seaboard Air Line	12¾	12	12	— ⅜
200	Seaboard Air Line pf.	28	28	28	— 1
200	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	170	168½	170	+ 2
400	Shattuck-Arizona	24	24	24	— ⅝
7,700	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	44¼	42¼	42½	— ⅞
700	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	53	51½	52	— ¾
9,916	Southern Pacific	94	92¾	93⅝	+ ⅜
10,800	Southern Railway	27½	26¾	26¾	— ¾
600	Southern Railway pf.	55⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— 1¼
100	Standard Milling pf.	84	84	84	— 1¾
82,700	Studebaker	55¼	51¾	54½	..
100	Studebaker pf.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	— 3⅜
100	Stutz Motor	44½	44½	44½	— 1½
800	Superior Steel	44½	43½	44½	— ½
500	Superior Steel 1st pf.	102¼	102	102½	..
4,000	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	18⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
2,900	Texas Co.	190¾	188	188½	— 4
10,692	Texas Co. rights	21½	20¾	20¾	— 1½
1,100	Texas & Pacific	16½	16⅜	17	+ ½
300	Third Avenue	20⅝	19¼	19⅜	— 1¼
150	Tidewater Oil	202	202¼	202¼	+ 2¼
87,200	Tobacco Products	83¼	82¼	83½	+ 1¼
800	Tobacco Products pf.	104½	103	103½	— 1⅞
800	Tol., St. L. & W. t. r.	7⅛	5	7⅛	+ 1⅛
900	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. t. r.	14½	12	14½	+ 6½
400	Transue & W. Steel F.	42½	41¼	41¼	— 1⅜
800	Twin City Rap. Tran.	86	85	85	— ¾
800	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	106½	105	105	+ 1
200	Union Bag & P., new	82	81	81	..
4,400	Union Pacific	136⅜	135¼	135¼	— ⅛
900	Union Pacific pf.	80	79½	80	+ ¼
200	United Alloy Steel	45	43	45	+ 1½
29,500	United Cigar Stores	118	114¾	*115½	— ⅛
100	United Drug	72	72	72	— 1
100	United Drug 2d pf.	84	84	84	— 1½
479	United Dyewood	68	66	66	— 2⅝
150	United Dyewood pf.	95	95	95	— ½
1,200	United Fruit	137	132⅜	133	— 2½
700	United Paperboard	29	28	29	+ 1
800	United Rys. Invest.	9	9	9	— 1½
200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ½
1,500	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	22½	21	21¼	— ¼
100	U. S. Express	18	18	*18	+ 1
51,400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	169¼	156	167⅝	+ 8⅝
100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	108	108	108	+ 2¾
5,800	U. S. Rubber	62¾	60¼	61¼	..
200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106	105½	105½	— 1½
800	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	57	56	56½	— 1½
300	U. S. Smelt., R. & M. pf	50	49¼	49½	— ⅞
541,100	U. S. Steel	123⅞	119½	123	— ⅞
2,430	U. S. Steel pf.	118½	117½	118	— ¼
8,400	Utah Copper	104⅝	101⅝	104	..
500	Utah Securities	19	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
1,100	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	40¾	39¾	39⅞	— ⅝
100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	109	109	109	— 1
100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	68	68	68	+ 2
100	Vulcan Detinning pf.	24	24	24	+ 1
850	WABASH	12¼	11¼	11½	— ⅛
300	Wabash pf. A	49¼	49	49¼	— ⅛
600	Wabash pf. B	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
2,600	Western Maryland	21¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅝
100	Western Md. 2d pf.	35	35	35	— 4⅜
1,000	Western Pacific	18	17⅛	18

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 28, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$16,533,000	$567,470,450
Same period last year	20,553,000	606,693,950

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.89	82.69	89.48	82.61
Same period a year ago	86.94	86.86	87.43	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	74½	74½	74½	1
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	100	99¾	99¾	23
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	101¼	100⅛	100⅞	5
Am. Hide & L. 6s	101	101	101	3
Am. Sm. & Ref. 1st 5s, temp. certfs	92¾	91½	92¼	62
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	1
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	89	88	88	28
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	99	98¾	98¾	109
Am. Thread 4s	59¾	58	58	19
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	89½	88½	89½	21
Ann Arbor 4s	63	63	63	5
Armour & Co. 4½s	91½	90¾	90¾	30
A. T. & S. F. gen. 4s	89¾	86⅞	88½	92
A. T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	81¾	81¾	81¾	1½
A. & L. A. L. 1st 5s, Series B	99	97⅞	98¼	33
Atlantic C. Line 4s	89	88	88	9
A. G. L. L. & N. cl. 4s	78½	78½	78½	3
B. & O. P. L. 3½s	91⅝	90½	90½	25
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	85	84¾	85	39
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	97¾	96¾	96¾	23
B. & O. cv. 4½s	88¾	87½	87½	33
B. & O., S. W. D. 3½s	86¾	86¼	86¼	13½
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	80	79½	79½	8
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100	99⅞	100	11
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	98¾	97⅞	97⅞	21
Braden Copper 6s	96½	96	96	10
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	52
Bush. Ter. B. gtd. 5s	82⅝	82½	82½	2
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	97¼	96¾	97⅛	9
Canada So. con. 5s	99½	99	99	8
Cent. Dist. Tel.	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Central Leather 5s	98⅝	97½	98	61
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	84¼	83½	83⅝	43
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	110¼	110	110	10
C. of N. J. gt. 5s, reg.	110	110	110	1
Cerro de P. cv. 6s	109¼	109¼	109¼	2
Ches. & O. cons. 5s	102⅜	102	102	4
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	88	87¼	87¼	96
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	79	78¼	79	12
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	84½	83¾	84	11
Chicago & Alton 3½s	47	47	47	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90	89½	89½	22
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	90¼	89¾	90	210
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	89½	89½	89½	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 3½s	80	80	80	4
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, Guar. Trust ctfs.	76	76	76	2
C. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	83	83	83	1
Chi. G. W. & C. 1st 5s	98	98	98	2
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	65¾	64¼	64¼	18
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	85	83¾	84½	20
C., M. & St.P. ref. 4½s	83¾	82	82¾	60
C., M. & St.P. gen. 4½s	94	93½	93¾	14
Chi. & St. P. cv. 5s	97¾	97	97¼	20
C., M. & St.P. cv. 4½s	88½	88	88¼	24½
Chi. & St. P. 4s, '25	90	89	89¼	20
C., M. & St. P. deb. 4s, '34	84	84	84	1
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	101	101	101	5
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	78	75	75	3
C. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	2
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	71¾	70¾	70¾	17
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	80½	80¾	80¾	18
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	97	97	97	1
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	112	111¾	111¾	2
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	72	72	72	4
Chile Copper 7s	122	122	122	5
Cincinnati Gas ref. 5s	97¾	97¼	97½	3
C. C. C. & St. L. g. 4s	69	69	69	1
C., C., C. & St. L. St. L. Div. 4s	74¾	74¾	74¾	1
Cleve. & St. L. 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	5
Col. Industrial 5s	78¾	78¼	78½	1
Col. & Sou. 5s	80½	80½	80½	1
Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	79½	78½	78½	7
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾	4
Cons. Gas conv. 6s	109	109	109	33
Corn Pr. R. s.f.5s, '31	97¾	97¼	97¼	1
Corn Pr. R. s. f., '34	98	98	98	10
Cuba-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	5
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	99	98	99	18½
D. & R. G. cons. 4s	73	72	72	2
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	75	74	74	1
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	59¾	59¾	59¼	29
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	100	100	100	7
Det. R. Tunnel 4½s	85	85	85	5
Det. United 4½s	70¾	70¼	70¼	6
Distillers' Sec. 5s	70⅝	69¼	70	156
EAST TENN., VA. GA. con. 5s	100	100	100	7
E. T., V. & G. dev. 5s	100½	100	100	9
Erie cons. 4s	80½	80½	80¾	5
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	55¾	54½	54¾	57
Erie (Penn.) col. 4s	88¾	88	88	13
Erie gen. 4s	61½	60	60	22
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	103¼	102¼	102¼	31
Green Bay deb. B	11½	11¼	11½	10
HARLEM RIV. P. 4s	80	80	80	1
Havana El. Ry. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 4s	59¼	59¼	59¼	2
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	21
ILL. CENT. & C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	93⅞	93½	93⅜	25
Ill. Steel 4½s	87	86½	86½	24
Indiana Steel 5s	102	101⅞	101⅞	46
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	93⅝	92¼	92½	161
Inter.-Met. 4½s	63¾	63	63¼	45
Int. Agr. col. tr. 5s	78	76½	76½	14
I. M. M. s. f. 6s	94⅞	93⅞	93⅞	142
Int. Paper cv. 5s	99½	99½	99½	30
K. C., F. S. & M. 6s	104¼	104	104	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	70½	70½	70½	5
Kan. City So. 5s	82½	82½	82½	2
Kan. City Term. 4s	83	82	82¾	20
K. & D. M. 1st 5s	59	59	59	1
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	77½	77½	77½	1
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	77½	77½	77½	4
LACK. STL. 5s, '23	98¼	98⅛	98¼	14
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100½	100	100	9
L. E. & West. 1st 5s	95	95	95	1
Lake Shore 3½s	80	79	80	8
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	78	78	78	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92	92	92	22
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	91	89⅞	91	142
Leh. Val. of Penn. 4s	83½	83½	83½	2
Leh. Val. cons. 4½s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	1
Leh. Val. Coal 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	118	118	118	2
Liggett & Myers 5s	100	99⅜	99⅜	7
L. I. deb. 5s, tp. ctfs.	80½	80½	80½	1
Lorillard 5s	100	100	100	8
L. & Nash. un. 4s	91	90½	91	14
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s	104	104	104	1
L. & N., S. & N. A. 6s	98¼	98¼	98¼	3
L. & N., E. H. & N. 6s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
MANHATTAN con. 4s	85½	83	83	9
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	88	88	88	3
Mid. Steel col. tr. 5s	93½	92½	92⅞	36
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	104	103⅝	103⅝	3
Mil. Sparta & N. W. 4s	89	89	89	3
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	49	48	48	13
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	22
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	69½	68	68	15
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	39½	39½	39½	11
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. l.	60¼	59¾	59¾	612⅛
Mo. Pac. 1st ref. 5s, 1926, w. i.	91⅞	91½	91½	6
Mo. Pac. 1st ref. 5s, 1923, w. i.	95	94¼	94¼	13
Mo. Pac. 1st ref. 5s, 1965, w. i.	91	90	90	16
Mo. Pac. con. 6s	101	100¼	101	4
Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s	68	68	68	1
Montana Power 5s	96	95½	95½	6
Morris & Co. s. f. 4½s	90	90	90	3
NASH., C. & ST. L. con. 5s	102	102	102	1
N. Y. Air B. Co. 6s	103	103	103	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	104¾	103⅜	103⅞	43½
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	78¾	78¾	78¾	1
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	86	85¾	86	55
N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	78	78	78	1
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	94	93½	93⅝	12
N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s	70½	70½	70½	7
N.Y.C., M.C. col. 3½s	70	70	70	4
N.Y.G.E.L.H. & P. 4s	77½	77½	77½	5
N.Y.G.E.L.H. & P. 5s	99½	98½	98½	5
N. Y., L. & W. c. 5s	100	100	100	2
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 6s	96½	96	96	6
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	67	67	67	11
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	23½	22½	23	44
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	52¾	52½	52⅞	11
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	94¼	93⅞	93⅞	44
N.Y., W. S. & B. 4½s	55½	55½	55½	7
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	3
Norf. & W. div. 4s	86	86	86	3
Norf. & W. con. 4s	88½	88	88	27
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	1
N. & W., P. C. & C. 4s	87¾	87	87	10
Northern Pacific 4s	88⅛	87⅞	87⅞	40
Northern Pacific 3s	63	62½	62¾	40
N. S. P. 1st & ref. 5s	98½	98¼	98¼	74
ONT. POWER s. f. 5s	90	90	90	1
Ore. R.R. & N. con. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	15
Ore. Sh. Line 1st 6s	104½	104½	104½	1
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	88½	87¾	88	27
Ore.-Wash. 1st. & r. 4s	80	80	80	5
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	88	87¾	87¾	27
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	98¼	97¾	97¾	17
Penn. R. E. 4s	99½	99½	99½	18
Penn 4s, 1948	92¾	92¾	92¾	7
Penn. gen. 4½s	101¾	101½	101⅝	15
Penn. gen. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	34
Penn. gen. 4½s, tem.	94¾	94¾	94½	37
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	88½	88	88	14
Pere Marq. 1st 4s	71	70¼	71	2
Public Service 5s	87½	87	87½	23
READING gen. 4s	91	90⅝	90⅝	42
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	101	101¼	100¾	22
Rio Gde. West. 1st 4s	69	69	69	2
ST. L. I. M. & SO. gen. 5s	97½	97½	97½	4
St. L. I. M. & So. unified & ref. 4s	79	77⅝	79	12
St. L. & S.F. pr.ln.4s, A	62¼	60½	61	124½
St. L. & S.F. pr.ln.5s, B	80	79¼	80	32
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	66¼	65½	66	17
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	48¾	48½	48¾	29
St. L., S. W. Term. 1st 5s	64	63½	63½	6
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	70	69¾	69¾	10
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	66	62	62	6
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	1
S.P. & Sioux City 1st 6s	102½	102½	102½	2
Seab'd A. L. adj. 5s	60	59½	59¾	4
Seab'd A. L. ref. 5s	63½	63½	63½	1
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	86	86	86	4
So. Bell Tel. 5s	99¾	99	99	65
So. Pac. conv. 5s	99¼	98¾	98½	765
So. Pac. conv. 4s	82	81½	81¾	119
So. Pac. ref. 4s	87	86¾	86¾	34
So. Pac. col. 4s	77	76	76	6½
So. Pac., S.F. Term. 4s	81¾	80½	80½	11
So. Ry. 1st 5s	97¾	97⅝	97⅝	39
S. Ry. gen. 4s	69¾	65½	66	112
Syracuse L. & P. col. trust 5s	84	84	84	1
TENN. COP. CO. 6s, sub. rec'ts, full paid	94	93	94	16
Tenn. C. & I. gen. 5s	100½	100½	100½	2
Term. of St. L. con. 5s	99½	99½	99½	4
Texas Co. deb. 6s	102½	102¼	102½	14
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	95	95	95	2
Third Av. adj. 5s	40	39¾	40	3
ULSTER & DEL. 1st 5s	95½	95½	95½	1
Union Pac. 1st 4s	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝	61
Union Pac. con. 4s	89	88½	89	48½
Union Pac. ref. 4s	87	86½	87	6
United Fuel Gas 6s	98	98	98	1
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s, Eq. t. f.	33¼	32½	32½	13
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s, Un. t. f.	33¼	33	33	3
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	86¼	85	85	392¼
U. S. Rubber 6s	102½	102	102	53
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s	103	102	102	4
U. S. Steel 5s	104¼	104	104¼	176
Utah P. & L. 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	6
VA.-CAR. CHEM. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	25
Va.-Car. Ch. 1st 5s	98	97	97	6
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	86½	86½	86½	20
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	94½	93½	94	9
WABASH 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	24
Wab. Det. & Chi. 5s	100	100	100	1
Wash. Term. 3½s	75¾	75¾	75¾	2
Western Electric 5s	100	99	99	14
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	101	101	101	4
Western Pacific 5s	87½	87¼	87¼	10
West. Un. col. tr. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	2
W. Un. T., R. E. 4½s	92½	92	92	15
West Shore 4s	83	82½	82½	79
West Shore 4s, reg.	81¾	81¾	81¾	7
Wilson & Co. 5s	100½	99¾	100	51

Total sales $6,095,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

U. S. 2s, reg.	96½	96½	96½	5
U. S. L. 3½s	99 49-50	99 35-50	99 35-50	5896
U. S. 4s, reg.	105½	105½	105½	10
U. S. 4s, coupon	105¾	105	105¼	3
Am. For. Sec. 5s	97	95¾	95½	212
Anglo-French 5s	94	93¾	93½	600
City of Lyons 6s	94¾	94	94¾	2
City of Marseilles 6s	94½	94¼	94¼	1
City of Paris 6s	94¾	94	94	65
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	98¾	96½	96½	27
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	96	95¾	95¾	20
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	96¾	94½	94½	34
French Gov. tp. 5½s	99½	97½	97½	215
Japanese 4½s	87½	87½	87½	7
Japanese 4½s Eng. Ita.	81¾	81¾	81¾	1
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	87½	86¼	87	27
Jap. 4½s, 2d ser, Ger. stamped	80½	79½	80¼	14
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	99	99	99	3
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	98¼	97¾	97¾	785
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99¾	99¾	99½	688
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	97¾	96¼	96¼	360
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	100	99¾	99¾	330
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	96¼	95¾	95¾	200

Total sales $10,383,500

STATE BONDS

N. Y. Canal 4½s	108½	108½	108½	1

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

3½s, May, 1954	85	85	85	1
4s, 1959	94¼	94¼	94¼	13
4½s, May, 1957	102	102	102	10
4½s, Nov., 1957	102¼	102¼	102¼	5
4½s, 1963	102	101¾	101¾	4
4½s, 1963	102	102	102	2
4½s, 1964	97¾	97¾	97¾	11
4½s, 1960	98	98	98	7

Total sales $53,000

Grand total $16,533,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	109,080	189,117	208,045	$369,000
Tuesday	90,745	163,805	162,095	52,000
Wednesday	63,310	131,090	167,725	89,000
Thursday	64,455	182,860	201,495	104,000
Friday	112,085	281,315	174,910	177,000
Saturday	35,500	154,185	143,100	8,000
Total	475,075	1,102,422	1,057,370	$778,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
35,000	*Aetna Expl.	8	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
1,850	*Ast. cfs. of d.	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4,000	*Air Reduct.	94	90	93	+ 5
600	Am. Wr. Fap.	3½	4	3¼	+ ¼
200	Br.-Am. Tob., Ord.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..
1,700	Br.-Am. Tob., Palace Hotel	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
80	*Carbon Steel	96	94	96	..
3,700	*Car. L. & P.	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
11,855	Cent. Leather Steel	13	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
100	Char. I. of A.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
100	C. I. of A. pf.	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
1,500	*Cities S., w. i.	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
43,500	Curtiss Aero.	54⅞	43	54¼	+11¼
2,985	Dimer. Phono.	7¼	7	7⅛	..
1,700	Ev. Heaney	23	21⅜	22	+ 1
1,350	Interc. Rub.	11½	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
400	Int. Tr. pf.	1⅛	1	1	..
2,000	*Lake T. Bt.	1⅞	⅞	1	..
200	*L. H. Bt. 1st pf.	8	8	8	..
500	Marconi of A.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	..
66,500	*Maxim Mun.	2¼	1⅞	2	..
500	*N. Y. Shipb.	43	41⅛	42½	— 1½
100	N. Y. Trans.	16	16	16	..
3,500	N. A. E. & P.	4¾	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
3,525	*Ohio C. Gas, w. i.	58⅜	53½	58¼	+ 2⅝
7,170	*Pruden. Pict.	4¾	3⅝	4¼	— ⅜
1,000	*Repub. Trk.	68	65¾	67	..
34	A. O. Smith.	34	34	34	..
55	A. O. Sm. pf.	94½	94	94¼	— ¾
3,935	Smith & Terry Transp. pf.	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
2,400	*St. Joa. Lead	21	19⅝	20	+ ⅝
1,850	*Steel A. Corp	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅝
8,100	Submar. Boat, v. t. ctfs.	31¼	23½	29	— 2⅜
25	*Todd Shipyds.	82	82	82	..
9,500	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs.	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
6,200	*Un. E. Aero.	4⅞	3½	4⅛	+ ⅛
1,800	U. S. S. S. Co.	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
14,400	*Un. Motors.	25¼	22⅝	23¾	— 2¼
2,600	*U. S. Aero. Corp	7⅝	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
4,300	*U. S. Lt. & Heat Corp.	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
210,000	*Wright-Martin Aircraft Cor.	15⅝	11½	15¼	+ 3¾
8,600	*Zinc Conc. Co.	2¼	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛

STANDARD OIL

4,500	Anglo-Am. Oil	19¼	18½	19¼	+ 1
25	Buckeye P. L.	100	100	100	— 1
20	Galena-S. Oil.	148	143	148	..
32	Illinois P. L.	228	218	218	..
80	Ohio Oil.	380	373	375	— 5
50	Prairie P. L.	290	285	290	+20
65	Prairie O. & G.	545	526	530	..
120	Std. Oil (N. J.)	618	600	600	+ 3
150	Std. Oil (N. Y.)	300	240	333	+ 2
755	Un. Tank L.	105	100	103	+ 6
10	Vacuum Oil.	385	385	385	+25

OTHER OIL STOCKS

12,400	*†Allen Oil	65	56	62	— ¼
17,200	*Barn't O. & G.	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
2,850	*Bilton O. & G. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
96,000	*†Bos.-Wyo. Oil (a pros.)	21	17	20	+ 1
2,100	†Con. Mex. Oil (a pros.)	51	48	48	— 5
9,700	*Cosden Oil & Gas, ctfs.	13¼	12½	13	+ ⅝
11,200	*Cosden & Co. (oil ref.) ctfs	13¼	12¼	13	+ ⅝
8,990	*†Crosby Pet., (a pros.)	57	52	55	..
16,300	Cum. P. & R.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
6,300	*Elk B. Pet.	11⅝	11¼	11½	— ⅛
69,200	*Elk. O. & G., (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
18,600	*Emm. O. Cp.	1½	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
5,300	*Federal Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4,700	*Int. Pet'm.	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
86,800	Kenova Oil, (a pros)	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
7,800	Keystone Con.	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
21,600	*K.-Wyo. Oil.	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6,000	*K.-W. O. pf.	10¾	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
15,830	*Lost C. Oil	1⅛	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
53,700	*Mer. O. Cp.	39¼	38¾	38	+ ⅛
15,500	Mex. Pet'm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
77,200	*†Midwest Oil.	90	78	87	+ 9
31,500	*†Mid. Oil pf.	106	99	104	+ 6
11,435	*Midwest Ref.	179	168	173	+ 2
3,000	N. O. & R. pf.	5½	4½	5½	+ 1½
2,500	*N. O. Oil.	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
800	*N. Y. & T. O.	2	1⅞	2	..
12,700	*†N. W. Oil	66	50	61	— 4
59,500	*Okla. Oil	8

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SPEEDING UP PLANS TO INSURE FIGHTERS

Congress Will Soon Have Before It Outline of Legislation to Protect Our Soldiers.

PRESIDENT WANTS ACTION

McAdoo, at His Suggestion, Has Obtained Valuable Aid—Will Obviate Necessity of Pensions.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—For the first time in the history of the United States, a Federal effort is being made to provide financial protection for the officers and enlisted men of the army and navy and for their dependents. Instead of proceeding along the old course of fighting a war first and caring afterward for injured soldiers and sailors and the families of those killed, the Government is now laying plans for insuring and indemnifying its fighting men.

As a result of more than a month's study, a plan soon will be presented to Congress for consideration which, if adopted, will give to the men who go to the front the comforting assurance that they will be cared for should they be wounded, and that their dependents will receive adequate protection should they be killed or disabled. The plan is intended to take the place of the pension system so far as concerns men and women engaged in the present war.

Workmen's compensation laws, pension laws in the United States and foreign countries, insurance practice, and other related questions have been investigated during the preparation of the plans, and as a result information will be presented to Congress which, it is hoped, will lead to the enactment of legislation both just and humane. The necessity for such legislation is admittedly more pressing in this war than in any other to which the United States was a party, because at the outset the Government has adopted the selective draft system. It is generally admitted that under such conditions the Government has a solemn duty to perform to those selected.

Inasmuch as the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department is already insuring masters, officers and seamen of American merchantmen, and also the hulls and cargoes, President Wilson asked Secretary McAdoo several weeks ago to investigate the question, and the Council of National Defense also took up the problem through the Committee of Labor of its Advisory Commission, headed by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Judge Julian W. Mack, Frederick L. Hoffman, James W. Sullivan, James Lord and F. Spencer Baldwin, constituting the section on Compensation for Enlisted Men and Their Dependents of the Labor Committee, have performed invaluable work in the preparation of plans. Assistance also has been given by Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Captain S. H. Wolfe, representing the War Department; Major Henry Leonard, representing the Navy Department; Miss Julia Lathrop, representing the Department of Labor; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Hendon Chubb, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance; William C. Delaney, Director of the Bureau, and R. M. Little, Chairman of the Federal Civil Employes' Compensation Board.

The experience and knowledge of the insurance men of the country were sought early by Secretary McAdoo, and out of more than one hundred representatives of different companies who attended a conference called by the Secretary on July 2 in Washington grew a committee of twelve insurance men, who studied the problem and submitted a comprehensive report to the Secretary.

Inasmuch as a part of America's army is already in France, a part of its fleet is in European waters, and many more soldiers and sailors and marines are in training, Secretary McAdoo has striven to push the preparation of plans with all possible speed, in the hope that Congress may pass the necessary legislation during the present session.

The plans under consideration are based upon the now generally accepted idea that payments on account of a soldier or sailor killed or injured in service should depend in a measure upon the number of people dependent upon him. It is plainly evident that this course should be followed.

In general it is intended that provision be made for the support of dependents of soldiers and sailors by giving them part of the pay of the men and also an allowance from the Government; that officers and men be indemnified against death or total or partial disability; that a system of rehabilitation and re-education of disabled men be inaugurated, and that the Government insure the lives of soldiers and sailors.

The new system would be administered by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department. The risk of death or disability would be compensated for somewhat on the analogy of workmen's compensation acts, with the compensation measured by the man's services, the size of the family and the loss to the family. Partial disabilities would be compensated for upon a percentage of the compensation for total disability. The cost of this compensation naturally must be paid wholly by the Government.

In addition to direct compensation to take the place of pensions, the plan in contemplation would go further and establish an insurance system by the Government under which our soldiers and sailors could obtain insurance at premium rates based upon the mortality experience tables of peace times. The tentative plans would provide for the issuance of insurance to officers and men in amounts ranging from $1,000 to $10,000, with provision for payments in installments. Death or total disability would mature the insurance.

STATE BANKS' SHARE IN LOAN

Subscriptions Placed Through Them Were $467,597,423.

ALBANY, July 29.—Institutions under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York have reason to feel proud of their patriotic efforts to make the recent $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan a success.

According to statistics filed with the New York State Banking Department, these institutions and their patrons subscribed for nearly one-quarter of the total $2,000,000,000 asked for by the Federal Government, the total subscriptions obtained by the State institutions aggregating $467,597,423. In fact, the total subscriptions obtained by the State institutions, including their own, were within $130,000,000 of the total amount requested by the Federal Government of the so-called New York District, which included all of New York State and parts of New Jersey and Connecticut. The total amount allotted to this district was $556,000,000, while the total amount subscribed was approximately $1,200,000,000.

The largest subscriptions were received from the trust companies, their total being $319,301,250. The banks of deposit and discount were next, with $104,769,210.

The savings banks of the State subscribed for $23,250,340 and obtained subscriptions for $12,832,663 more. In this connection it is interesting to note that the total withdrawals from savings banks from June 28 to July 12, as reported to Supt. Skinner, were $56,227,063.09, while the total deposits in that period were $45,704,710.34, showing an excess of withdrawals of $10,322,352.75. It is estimated that there was withdrawn from the savings banks of the State for the purpose of purchasing Liberty bonds during the period from June 28 to July 12 about $8,288,382.

The private bankers under the supervision of the Banking Department subscribed for $1,289,710 of Liberty bonds for themselves or their customers, while the total subscriptions obtained by the savings and loan associations were $1,471,900.

MONEY RATES.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
July 23	3	2	2½	3
July 24	2½	2	2¼	2½
July 25	3	2	2½	3
July 26	3	2½	2½	2½
July 27	3	2½	2¾	2½
July 28	3	3	3	3
Week's range—				
High			3	3
Low			2	2½
Same week last year—				
High			2½	2½
Low			2	2¼
Year to date—				
High			10	6
Low			1½	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			6	5
Low			1¾	1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
July 23	4¼@4¾	4½@4¾	4¾@5
July 24	4¼@4¾	4½	4¾
July 25	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	5 @5½
July 26	4¼@4½	4½@4½	5 @5½
July 27	4½	4½	4¾
July 28	4½	4½	4¾
Week's range—			
High	4¾	4½	5½
Low	4	4¼	4¾
Same week last year—			
High	3¾	3¾	4
Low	3½	3½	3¾
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4½	4½	5
Low	2¼	2¼	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days .....3 @3⅛
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days .....3¼@3⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days .....3⅝@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
60 to 90 days 4⅝
4 to 6 months .....4¾@5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months .....5¼@5½

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4½
Atlanta	3½	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	modity.
Boston	5	4	4
New York	4½	4½	..
Philadelphia	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	5	4½	4
Richmond	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	5	4½	4½
Chicago	5	4½	..
St. Louis	5	4½	4½
Minneapolis	5	4½	4
Kansas City	5	4	4
Dallas	5	4½	4½
S. Francisco	5½	4½	*5½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
July 23	Par	↑10c	↑15@35c	*10c
July 24	Par	↑10c	↑15@35c	*10c
July 25	Par	↑10c	↑15@35c	*10c
July 26	Par	↑10c	↑15@35c	*10c
July 27	Par	↑10c	↑15@35c	*10c
July 28	Par	↑10c	↑15@35c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Money.	Short. Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
July 23	4	4¾	4¾	27f 18c
July 24	4	4¾	4¾	27f 18c
July 25	4	4¾	4¾	27f 18c
July 26	4	4¾	4¾	27f 18c
July 27	4	4¾	4¾	27f 18c
July 28	4	4¾	4¾	27f 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British Rentes, Paris.
July 23	55½	94¾ 61f 25c
July 24	55⅝	94¾ 61f 20c
July 25	55⅝	94⅝ 61f 20c
July 26	55⅝	94⅝ 61f 10c
July 27	55⅝	94⅝ 61f 10c
July 28	55⅝	94⅝ 61f 10c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
July 23	39 7d	78⅝c
July 24	39⅞d	78¾c
July 25	39⅝d	78⅝c
July 26	39⅝d	78⅝c
July 27	39⅝d	78¼c
July 28	39⅝d	78⅛c

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
LONDON.			
July 23	4.7550	4.7550	4.7550
July 24	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
July 25	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
July 26	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
July 27	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
July 28	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
July 23	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 24	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 25	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 26	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 27	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 28	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	4.7555		4.76⅛
Low	4.7550		4.76⅛
Same week last year—			
High	4.75¾		4.76⅛
Low	4.75¼		4.76⅛
Year to date—			
High	4.7590		4.77
Low	4.75		4.7641¼
Same period last year—			
High	4.78		4.78¾
Low	4.73¾		4.74¼

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
July 23	5.76	5.76	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
July 24	5.76⅛	5.76⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛
July 25	5.76⅛	5.76⅛	5.76⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛
July 26	5.76⅛	5.76⅛	5.76⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛
July 27	5.76⅛	5.76⅛	5.76⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛
July 28	5.76⅛	5.76⅛	5.76⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛
Week's range—				Demand.		Cables.
High				5.76		5.75
Low				5.76⅛		5.75⅛
Same week last year—						
High				5.90⅛		5.90⅛
Low				5.90⅞		5.90⅛
Year to date—						
High				5.88		5.87
Low				5.85⅛		5.84⅛
Same period last year—						
High				6.82⅛		6.82
Low				6.06⅛		6.07⅛

	Switzerland. Dem.Cables.	Holland. Dem.Cables.	Italy. Dem.Cables.
July 23	4.63¼	41.25	41.37½ 7.22 7.21
July 24	4.62	41.25	41.37½ 7.22½ 7.21½
July 25	4.60	41.31¼	41.43¾ 7.22½ 7.21½
July 26	4.59	4.55	4.87¼ 41.50 7.22¼ 7.21½
July 27	4.58	4.56	4.88¼ 41.31¼ 41.43¾ 7.22 7.22
July 28	4.58	4.55	4.87¼ 41.31¼ 41.43¾ 7.22¼ 7.22¼
Week's range—			
High	4.58	4.55	41.37½ 41.50 7.21¼ 7.20½
Low	4.63	4.63½	41.25 41.37½ 7.23¾ 7.22¼
Same week last year—			
High	5.28¼	5.29	41.37¼ 41.50 6.44½ 6.44
Low	5.29¾	5.29¾	41.37¼ 41.43¾ 6.46 6.46¼
Year to date—			
High	4.88	4.65	41.75 42.00 6.85¾ 6.87½
Low	4.58½	5.15¾	40.18¾ 40.25 7.56 7.65¼
Same period last year—			
High	5.15	5.14	46.18¾ 46.81¼ 6.21 6.20
Low	5.30	5.29¼	41.12½ 41.25 6.78 6.78

	Greece. Dem. Cables.	Dem. Cables.	Russia. Dem. Cables.
July 23	19.80	19.90	21.25 21.15
July 24	19.80	19.90	20.80 20.90
July 25	19.80	19.90	21.10 21.20
July 26	19.80	19.90	21.20 21.30
July 27	19.80	19.90	21.25 21.35
July 28	19.80	19.90	21.25 21.35
Week's range—			
High	19.80	19.90	21.25 21.35
Low	19.80	19.90	20.80 20.90
Year to date—			
High	20.05	20.65	30.20 29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	20.80 20.90

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem. Cab's.	Stockholm. Dem. Cab's.	Christiania. Dem. Cab's.
July 23	29.00	29.80	31.80 31.70 29.50 29.80
July 24	29.10	29.40	31.60 31.85 29.80 29.80
July 25	29.25	29.45	31.80 31.95 29.70 29.95
July 26	29.20	29.50	31.90 32.00 29.80 29.95
July 27	29.40	29.60	32.05 32.20 29.95 30.05
July 28	29.35	29.55	32.05 32.25 30.10 30.30
Week's range—			
High	29.40	29.60	32.05 32.25 30.10 30.30
Low	29.00	29.80	31.80 31.70 29.50 29.80
Year to date—			
High	29.80	29.90	32.05 32.25 30.10 30.30
Low	27.03	27.12	29.35 29.45 27.80 27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem. Cab's.	Peking. Dem. Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem. Cab's.
Week's range—			
High	93.00	93.10	99.00 99.125 93.00 93.125
Low	93.00	93.10	99.00 99.125 93.00 93.125
Year to date—			
High	94.25	94.35	100 100¼ 94.00 94.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	85.00 85.12½ 80.00 80.12½

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

	India. Bombay. Dem. Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem. Cab's.	Manila. Dem. Cab's.
Week's range—			
High	32.75	33.00	32.75 33.00 50.12½ 50.25
Low	32.75	33.00	32.75 33.00 50.12½ 50.25
Year to date—			
High	32.75	33.00	32.75 33.00 51.12½ 51.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25 32.37½ 50.12½ 50.25

JAPAN.

SPAIN.	Kobe. Dem. Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—		
High	22.90	28.15 51.25 51.25 51.25 51.25
Low	22.85	23.00 51.00 51.12½ 51.00 51.12½
Year to date—		
High	23.70	23.80 51.37½ 52.00 51.37½ 52.00
Low	21.05	21.15 50.75 50.87½ 50.70 50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	43.875	44.00	28.625	28.75
Low	43.75	43.875	28.25	28.375
Year to date—				
High	44.75	44.87½	27.25	27.37½
Low	42.00	42.00	25.50	25.62½

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument, and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Rossel<Geis. Crossan<Crossan. Fogarty<Stange. CNY<Moss. Doorfman<Postal Life Ins Co. CNY<Moss. Re Pinski. Re Kasriel. Biglow<Russell. Landau<Landau. Re Hoffman<Nat Middy Waist Co. Fisher<Loomis. Jezek<Firuski. Ritzweller<Lurie. Re Hemstreet. Fogarty<Stange. Jazek<Firuski. Re Fabrini. Re Goidel. Wegman<Heinemann. Re Sherwood. CNY<H P Adams Co. Re Casualty Co of Am <Lucken. Ryan<Shanley. CNY<Welker. Howa<Werner. CNY<Redparth. (3.) Re Am Knit Prod Co, (Samets.) Driscoll<Proschaska. Hardy<Seamen's Bank for Savings. NY Tel<Proschaska. Wickersham<Murray. Kennely<Kennelly. Mayer<Reed. Robinson<Burden, Jr. Re Mahoney<Bd of Ed De Noyelle<Ropp. Winkler<Winkler. Hermann<Hermann. Re S I Sav Bank. Shapiro<Shapiro. Rosenfeld<Powell. Re Albert. Manlerro<Schiffer. Boxer<Milsky. Brody<Quakenbush. Oats. Hobson<Capital Secur. Perkins<Perkins, (2.) Re Lodge Principle & Civility $39. Schmidman<Roossin. Keller Bldg<Williams. Sennert<Rosenblatt. Kraut<I E Palmer Co. Bunzel<T H Symington Co. Rice<Con Tel & Elec Subway Co. Bernard<Silverman (2) PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M. PART III.—Recess. PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term. TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess. PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 509, at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: Mary M Jay, Nicolaus W Muller, Peter Comstock, Henry Kulle. Cornelius W Gannon, Marguerite A Herne, Jacob Becker, John Beaver,

TRAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Edouard<Vecsey. Sattler<Potter. Wilson<Hoff Co. Variety<Cook. Smith Mfg Co<Pitrak Fleischman<Hutter. Gingold<Gottfried. Bienstock<Smith. Booth Bros<Twele. Seaver<Adler. Hein<Fine. Modern Elec Mach Co <Irving. Downey<Sinclair. Abert<Sire. Schnitzer<Monmouth H Co. Horan<Seamen's Bank for Savings. Strongwater<Bayonne C & S Co. Rosenthal<Rosenzweig, (2.) Gelfand<Buchbinder. Rubin<Faden. Bloedy<I & M Rty, (2) Pearlman & Picket< Kranz & Son. M B Brown P & B Co <Bench & Bar Co. Colonial Bank<Stoddard. Marks<Pac Emb Co. Wittmark & Sons< Carter. Man Prod Co<Toscano Berthel<Lind. Bensinger<Carvel Co. Yablow<same. Western Sausage, &c, Co<Giordano. Wecker<NY Post-Graduate, &c. Hosp. Glover<Richards. Fleischner<Bruno. De Venux<Moerlbach Sales Co. Niven Co<Lewy. Kahn<Powers. Hotel Statler<Haight.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Ordway, J. — Citizens' Saving Bank<Bader—Charles E Hughes, Jr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ordway, J.—Metropolitan Sav Bank<Elinore Realty Co — George H Lapp. Same<Herman Hanauer—George H Lapp. Same<Peter Sauerbrey—George H Lapp. Jessie R Suydam<Samuel Roybal—Charles L Ornstein. Arthur D Weeks<C E Building Corp—Edward C Cohen. George N Kanenbley<Thomas H Steers — William Henkel, Jr. Abram J. Clonney<Roldon Realty Co—William W Hoppin. Julie M A Grant<Alfonso Possarelli — James A Edwards. Mary S Maddock<Ristori Leerburger —William Bondy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, July 31.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions: Estates of: Vincent Martire, Carl Otto Quoos, Peter Tricoles, Charles Meyer, Emily Nugent Jennings, Edwin D. Miner, Dorothea, or Dora, von Spreckelsen, Thomas Skahan (2.)

Wills for probate: Carrie Willson, Konrad Weitzel, Joseph Loewy, Hannah Hart.

Accountings: Jane E White, John Kearns, Samuel Haberman, Louisa Will, Meta M Wendler, John Kasana, Harry Turner.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions, at 10 A. M.

Robinson<Jobson Gifford Co. Benevitz<Vogt. Rosenweg<Hollander. Doddato<Keating. Fowler<Comby. Re Caldwell Av. Bleuler<Shultz. Jordan<Sanborn. Hanlon<The Schaeffer Co. Gimbel Bros<Johnson. McAllister<McAllister. Panzer<Panzer. Melvin<Melvin. People ex rel Flathush Boys' Club<Purdy. Liens Purchase Co<Denyse. Montant<Mandle. Re Adler. Levingson<Weinstein. Cochrane<Cochrane. Quick<Saladino. Richards, Supt Banks< Scharmann. Lacey<Big T Film Cor Re 92d St. Re Troy Av.

Re Elderts Lane. Re Terrace Park. White<Oloido. Kassel<Emp Tinw Co. Ackerson<Ackerson. Payne<Woelber. Re Minta. Elsenberger<County Nassau. Lyric Vaudeville Co< Schildkraut. Redner Rity<Haywood Same<Smith. Luckner<Zeininger. Riley<Freilnghuysen. Musachis<Muskowitz. Vitola<Vitola. Re Littell. McGuire<McGuire. F J Lennon Co<Goldberg. Britton<Otto. Canton<NY Mun Rp. Podell<Harris. Recister<Register. Eppoleter<Eppoleto. Monfried<Boskey. Goldberg<Goldberg.

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS — Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Elizabeth J Hettrick, Julius Brandon, Mary Dunham, Frank M Reily, James N Wherry, Martina B Valentine, John J Cleary, George Olsen, Christine Porth, Halden Wang.

Christian Buckheit, William J Ryan.

Accounting of: Frederick Westphal, Eliza Kenny, John A Goodwin, George Weismann, William J McKeon.

Estate of: May Steenburn.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate.	When Payable.	Quotation July 28, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	75	85
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Dec.	..	98
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jun. & Dec.	78	82
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	58	63
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	87	90
Birm. R. & L. ext., '57	6	May & Nov.	96½	98½
Birm. Ry., L. & P., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	87	89
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan. & July	99	100
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. R. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	87½	92
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	87	91
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	103	103¾
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '38	5	Feb. & Aug.	89½	91
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '90	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	98
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	100	102
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	97
C. Buck. L. & N.Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	98
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	88	94
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	..	..
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	93½	98
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	93½	98
Do '34	5	Jan. & July	101	104
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	89	91½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	88	88½
Do 1st, '65	5	Jan. & July	98	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	94	96
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	June & Dec.	99	100½
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	96	101
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	94	95
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	May & Nov.	100	102
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	99
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	May & Nov.	88	92½
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	June & Dec.	93	98
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	6	Mar. & Sep.	85	95
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	89
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	May & Nov.	87	91
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	..	75

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FALL COATS, $5.75 TO $15.00
FALL SUITS, $8.75 TO $15.00
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BUSINESS WORLD

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BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for F. & H. or botany broadcloth. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany and S. & H., also Pom-Pom, all colors; will pay cash. Madison Square 7427.

BROCADES.—Open for silk and cotton brocades, quantities only. Phone Farragut 2227.

CHEVIOTS.—Suitings, Lymansville or other makes, navy, brown, and green. Farr. 9590.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at coats and suits placing stock orders. Call with samples, 9 to 11 and 4 to 5:30, sixth floor, 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—Wanted, Spring coats, poplins, serges, closing out prices. Call Monday morning to 12, 118 West 22d, 9th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing stock orders. Call all week, first floor 14 West 31st St.

COATS, SUITS. — Prominent jobber placing stock orders. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Jobber buying Fall coats, $3.75 to $6.75. S. Moss, 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on plush coats. 3 West 29th St., Room 603.

COVERTS.—We are open for 100 pieces of tan coverts, call all day Monday. Harry A. Roman & Co., 11 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobber will look at popular-priced and better grade silk and serge dresses, Monday from 3 to 5. 120 West 31st, 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Dress plant, with 95-1 machine; will take lease of loft. Inquire Glasser, 12 West 32d. Madison Square 3610.

DRESSES. — Contractors wanted on serge, silk, and poplin; bring samples. Chessen, 10 W. 24th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serge and satin dresses. 4th floor, 129 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Contractors on poplin and serge dresses. Fourth floor, 134 West 29th.

GABERDINE wanted, all shades. S. & M. Bernstein, 40 West 22d.

GEORGETTES and Georgines wanted for cash; also Maize and Rose three-thread crepe de chine. Columbia Ladies' Waist Co., 149 Spring St. Phone Spring 5390.

MERCHANDISE, any kind, quantities for department store bargains. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

POMPOM, American, all colors. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., 136 Madison Av.

SERGE.—Quantity of 11433 Botany, 104 Whitman wanted. Shapero, Lewis & Co., 150 Madison Av.

SERGES.—Open for Amoskeag 6122 or other cheap French serges. Chelsea 9865.

SERGES.—Whitman's 104 and No. 9 desired. Schlang, 151 W. 26th.

SILKS.—Stripes, plaids, black, and navy taffeta, any quality; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SILKS.—Open for large quantities of Jap silks, any width or weight. Address B 371 Times Downtown.

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SKIRTS.—Contractors wanted on silk skirts; bring samples. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SKIRTS AND WAISTS.—Buyer looking at jobs. Hotel Collingwood, Room 106.

SUITS.—Jobbers placing orders on snappy styles; advance models of better grades only. First floor, 15 West 26th.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on new, smart suits and coats. 32 West 27th St., tenth floor

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WOOL VELOUR.—25 pieces Pekin and 25 pieces taupe, American or any other good mill, medium weight. S. Karp, 104 West 27th.

Offerings to Buyers

BEAVER.—Will sell all colors; Raritan 1273, reasonable. Chelsea 9864.

BROADCLOTH.—Navy, $2 net; F. & H. velours, all colors; Chaise's Reindeer, all colors; right price. Madison Square 448.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany, all colors; American 06057, all colors. S. & S. Garment Co., 22 West 27th.

BURELLA.—American number 0310, all shades, opening price. Madison Square 2947.

BURELLAS.—We have American 09057-0310-15021; all colors. Madison Square 2844.

CLOTHS.—Wool jersey, at a price. Farragut 2840.

COATS.—See our wonderful line of coats, velour, $13.75, pom pom and other fabrics, plain and fur trimmed, at popular prices. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 W. 32d.

COATS, Suits, and Skirts.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS.—The Broadcloth House. Marvelous values, wonderful styles. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Silk plush; trimmed; guaranteed lining, $9.50. Metropolitan Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—See our stouts auto and street wear coats. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

CORDUROY coatings, skirtings, closing all colors. Room 1101, 110 West 34th St.

COTTON FABRICS, sateens, sport poplins, striped pique, organdie, gabardine, suiting, wool knitting yarn, quantities, 15,000 yards. Franklin 1358.

DRESSES.—400 taffetas, georgette, and pongees, close out; mostly large sizes satins, serges; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES. — Tailored, serges only; newest models for immediate delivery; distinctive and exceptional. I. C., 20 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Children's, jobs to close out; Spring and Fall merchandise. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job of crepe-de-chine and taffeta dresses, to close out. Adelson-Weinberg, 5 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 13 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Silk, gingham, voile; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Silks, ginghams, voiles, sell cheap; good assortment. Superior, 118 East 28th.

DRESSES.—Gingham, voile, wash dresses; immediate delivery. Nivel, 151 West 38th.

GEORGETTE.—The real pebbly $1.25 quality; an additional 1,500 pieces for October to December delivery, in all colors; $1.05 net, 60 days. M. S. 8497.

GEORGETTES, Satin, all colors, immediate delivery. Marks Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9390.

KERAMI.—Velours, heavy and light weight; single width Chinchillas. Herman Cloak Co., 30 West 26th. Farr. 9230.

KHAKI Government wool suiting fabrics, 54", 56", 25,000 yards each; cotton warps; 3,000 yards 29½" Japanese Mummy Silk, 47½c. Box 510, Amsterdam, N. Y.

MERCHANDISE.—Resident buying office of highest character for $600 a year. K 125 Times.

MIDDIES.—We have still middies in cotton, silk, smocks, and sport coats, for immediate delivery, at low market prices. 446 Broadway, G. & L. Middy Blouse Co.

PILLOW CASES.—Madeira embroidery house offers odd lots of baby pillow cases, pillow cases, towels, small and large scarfs, centre pieces, and luncheon sets at astonishingly low prices. A. M. Salamy Co., 78 Greenwich St.

PLUSH COATS.—Our line, consisting of seal plush and other pile fabric coats of the better grade, is ready. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

SATINS.—Fine yarn-dyed; 18 black, 4 gray; 70c net. Madison Square 448.

SERGES.—Have 50 pieces men's blue serges, Botany, quality number 13192; spot cash. Phone Tremont 3080.

SKIRTS.—500 corduroy skirts; must close out at $1.40 net. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 20th St.

SKIRTS, 700 assorted in wool and fancies, $1 up. Ford, 140 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Silks, fancies, and plain, to close out at sacrifice. Queen, 143 West 30th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—O and OO bulk, B 25, carded 550. 3358 Madison Square.

SUITS.—American Woolen Company's suits, $7.75. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

SUITS.—See our line of snappy styles, $6.75 up. Gutman, 43 West 24th.

TOWELS.—Huck, grash, linen, 30,000 dozen firsts, seconds, 3 cases, pound goods, for bargain sales. Franklin 1358.

VELVET.—Will sell 50 pieces chiffon velvet, 40 inches wide, all colors, reasonable. Chelsea 9837.

WASH DRESSES on hand to close out. Philip Mark & Co., 71 W. 23d St. Gramercy 4414.

WASH DRESSES.—About 500 better kind, combination voiles and lawns. S. R. Kahn, 1,125 Broadway.

WOOL.—H. C. McKenney 0304 and 50 and 55 shade, 10 pieces each; opening price. Farragut 3304.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ALBERT Leo, Mass.—Saliner, Chamberlain & Co.; Miss L. Olson, ladies' garments; Miss L. Horvik, misses' garments; Wallace.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Chamberlain-Johnson-DuBose Co.; Mrs. A. L. Dubose, waists; 20 E. 40th.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; W. H. Allen, dress goods, silks; 1,140 B'way; Woodward.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; E. A. White, domestics; 1,140 Broadway; Continental.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Andrews Bros. Co.; Mrs. I. H. Lotz, coats, suits, waists; G. H. Andrews, domestics; Gregorian.

AUSTIN, Texas—M. F. MacPherson; Miss M. MacPherson, coats, suits, waists, dresses, millinery; 1,270 B way, Room 409.

BALTIMORE—Eichenlaub, Adam & Co.; Miss C. Fuld, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.

BILLINGHAM, Wash.—Famous & J. Panton, coats, suits, dresses; 31 Union Square.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; W. N. Seibler, jobs wash skirts, dresses; A. R. Swartz, silk, jersey sport suits; 1,133 Broadway.

BISBEE, Ariz.—Phelps-Dodge Co.; Miss Hoban, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. E. Dooley, corsets, muslin underwear; 2 W. 34th St.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Miller Bros. Co.; A. Mathis, dress goods, silks, laces, ribbons, hosiery, gloves; 1,150 Broadway; Gregorian.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sol. Klein, Inc.; Miss M. Speck, millinery; 1,135 Broadway.

CHICAGO, Ill.—12th Street Store; Miss S. Speck, millinery; 1,135 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, suits, skirts; 1,107 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Fair Store Co.; T. R. Gaines, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th St.

CINCINNATI—Aims & Doepke Co.; T. A. Manly, coats, suits; 350 Broadway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; Miss Kay, dresses; Miss Berger, misses' dresses; 37 West 29th.

DALLAS, Texas — Sanger Bros.; Miss L. Coun, corsets; 19 East 24th.

DAVENPORT, Iowa — Weigle Co.; N. E. Weigle, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur; C. G. Von Maur, ready-to-wear; J. J. Von Maur, dry goods; 31 Union Square.

DECATUR, Ala.—The Fashion; W. J. Garnett, cloaks and suits; 1,115 B'way.

DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; R. E. Doughty, upholstery goods; 30 E. 20th St.; Continental.

DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; T. D. Reagan, jewelry, notions; 71 West 23d; Flanders.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Wilkin Bros. Co.; W. G. Coe, linens, wash goods, domestics; McAlpin.

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Phelps-Dodge Co.; Miss Smith, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

EASTON, Penn. — Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, fine vers, fancies; 621 B'way.

FRESNO, Cal.—The Wonder; Mr. Cahn, Mr. Cass, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

GADSDEN, Ala.—Loveman D. G. Co.; L. Loveman, dry goods; Miss M. Dowling, ladies' wear; 478 Broadway; Flanders.

GALESBURG, Ill.—O. T. Johnson Co.; C. H. Baker, gen'l mdse.; 404 4th Av.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Benner & Begg; N. G. Benner, dry goods, carpets; Mrs. V. Martin, ladies' wear; Longacre.

HOLDREGE, Neb.—F. Johnson Co.; L. T. Johnson, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. Dry Goods Co.; A. Myer, silks, piece goods; 1,150 Broadway.

HOUSTON, Texas—W. C. Munn & Co.; C. Riess, coats, suits, waists; 1,150 Broadway; Somerset.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss Honan, corsets, underwear, infants' wear; Miss G. Shea, representing; Miss Benson, hosiery; 1,140 B'way.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—John Taylor D. G. Co.; Miss N. Dunlop, infants' wear; Miss K. Connor, representing; Miss J. E. Gracey, corsets; 200 5th Av.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Wm. H. Zinn & Co.; G. B. Beadle, dress goods, silks; T. B. Kruse, F. E. O'Mara, dry goods; 97 Grand.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gus Blass Co.; Miss C. Staehle, underwear; A. E. Sparling, women's ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; Cumberland.

LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; Mrs. Jackson, waists; 1,170 B'way.

LOS ANGELES—B. H. Dyas Co.; Mrs. E. A. Bryant, women's sport clothes; McAlpin.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Bullock's; Mrs. Sadler, Miss O'Neil, Mrs. Scott, millinery; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; J. T. Gilmer, general mdse.; 225 5th Av.; Cumberland.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Swelldom Cloak and Suit Shop; H. S. Goldberg, ready-to-wear; Room 2015, 15 East 26th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—N. B. McLean & Co.; N. B. McLean, jobs sweaters; 27 West 34th.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Finkel & Schewel; J. M. Finkel, ready-to-wear; 38 West 33d; Aberdeen.

MACON, Ga.—W. A. Doody Co.; Miss J. Prince, millinery; Broztell.

MACON, Ga.—Burden, Smith & Co.; Miss O'Brien, coats, suits, waists; Gregorian.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Wimer, Klein & Co.; S. A. Klein, notions, furn. goods; 116 West 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Gerrettson Co.; G. A. Robinson, dress goods, silks; Broztell.

MILWAUKEE—Espenhain, D. G. Co.; C. Bauer, wash goods; J. Peck, domestics, art goods; Cumberland.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; J. Calder, muslin underwear, hosiery; 230 5th Av.; Murray Hill.

MORENCIE, Ariz.—Phelps-Dodge Co.; Mr. Catner, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—L. A. Roy, ready-to-wear; 1270 B'way, Room 404.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; H. T. Malone, clothing; 15 East 20th; Flanders.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss E. G. Opse, ladies' wear; 1,239 Broadway; Gregorian.

OAKLAND, Cal.—S. M. Friedman Co.; S. M. Friedman, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

OGDEN, Utah—Paine & Hurst; A. B. Foulger, notions, hosiery, jewelry; Mrs. Winterspoon, ladies' wear; Lathaun.

OMAHA, Neb. — Burgess-Nash Co.; Mrs. Kneeter, basement, ready-to-wear; Miss Ewing, art goods; Mr. Colling, draperies; Miss Shumate, corsets; 1,133 Broadway.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wm. M. Rieke & Co.; Miss Weismar, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.

PADUCAH, Ky.—J. A. Rudy & Sons; J. H. Rudy, Miss E. Golden, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—R. Shapiro & Son; P. Shapiro, ladies' wear; Knickerbocker.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. D. Burnett, general merchandise; 23 E. 26th St.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. Rosenthal, domestics, jobs basement; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 404 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; F. Hoskins, shoes; 432 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Bloomberg Millinery Co.; H. L. Bloomberg, millinery; Collingwood.

ROANOKE, Va.—H. S. Heironimus & Co.; L. O. Daniel, dress goods, women's garments; 333 4th Av.; Collingwood.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Saul Wolfson Co.; L. E. Rock, silks, woolens, laces, trimmings; 1,150 B'way; Broztell.

SAN FRANCISCO—Mrs. W. Wiener, skirts, waists; Collingwood.

SAN FRANCISCO—Lauter Mercantile Co.; A. Lauter, notions; Wallick.

SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; W. K. Montgomery, military wear, boys' pants; 470 4th Av.; Broztell.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—M. Blum & Co.; M. Blum, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th; Latham.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leopold Adler; Miss E. Jacobson, notions; 1,150 B'way; Broztell.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; Miss K. Ryan, waists, petticoats; 1,261 Broadway.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss Margaret L. Carlos, women's blouses, tailor-dresses, coats; 270 4th Av.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Townsend, Wyatt & Wall D. G. Co.; T. R. Wall, hosiery, underwear, gloves, corsets, laces; J. H. Bell, representing; 1,261 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss L. Rubenstein, waists, petticoats, sweaters; 37 W. 26th St.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; E. E. Strauss, Miss E. Borek, millinery, ribbons; 1,140 B'way.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; L. Rosenheim, jobs notions, stationery; L. M. Phillips, china; 1,140 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Mrs. Reynolds, juniors' coats, suits; 22 East 26th.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Macey Co.; L. Silverstein, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Emporium Mercantile Co.; J. A. Langhoiz, dress goods; E. R. Clark, wash goods; A. W. Gerard, general mdse.; 1,233 B'way.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Niswanger & Birkeseer Co.; J. O. Niswanger, dry goods; Imperial.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—International Millinery Co.; J. H. Rosen, untrimmed hats; 356 5th Av.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—W. L. Miller & Co.; G. W. Schwager, leather goods, notions, jewelry, silverware; 116 W. 32d.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Spring.

WICHITA, Kan.—George Innes D. G. Co.; J. Stettler, domestics; 220 5th Av.; Somerset.

Gives Up Active Credit Work.

H. Uehlinger, credit manager for the Moller & Schumann Company of Brooklyn, will retire in the near future from active participation in the New York Credit Men's Association after long association with that body as an executive and as a member of various committees. Mr. Uehlinger has taken this action in order to devote more time to personal and business affairs. During his active connection with the association he served on the Membership, Mercantile Agency, Publicity, Business Meetings, Credit Interchange Bureau, and Executive Committees, as well as serving as Vice President for two years. His last term as Vice President will expire in September, when his active work in the association will come to an end. Mr. Uehlinger recently retired from the Presidency of the Paint and Varnish Credit Club.

BUYER TO SELLER.

Out-of-town buyers needing goods should send a prepaid day letter-gram to The New York Times stating requirements. Next morning a short advertisement will appear on The Times Business Page and be read by the parties for whom it is intended. Cost, 50 cents for each line of 6 words. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY WINS.

Patron Loses Action Based on Operator's Lack of Change.

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has decided that a telegraph office is not required to keep enough cash on hand to change a $5 bill, and that a person who could not get a telegram accepted for transmission because he didn't have the exact change to pay for it has no cause of action against the company for damages. The court by a vote of two to one accordingly reversed a judgment obtained by Francis C. Dale against the Western Union Telegraph Company and dismissed his complaint. Justice Bijur dissented from Justices Lehman and Ordway and voted to give the plaintiff damages.

Mr. Dale sued for the expenses of himself and wife at a hotel at Colorado Springs, Col., while he was waiting several days for the arrival of a telegram from New York, which was delayed because of the defendant's acts. The testimony showed that a few minutes before the plaintiff and his wife left Los Angeles on a train for the East he entered a telegraph office and tendered a message and a $10 bill. The operator refused to accept it because he had no change. Mr. Dale tried to get the right change on the train, but the best he could do was to obtain a $5 bill from his wife. The operator still refused to accept the message because he couldn't change the $5. In holding that the operator was justified in refusing the telegram, Justice Lehman said:

"A telegraph company will provide its operators with sufficient change to facilitate business, but it has no reason to anticipate any particular hardship if a particular office has no change. The sender should be required to tender the exact amount of the lawful rate to obtain the service of the corporation."

In his dissenting opinion Justice Bijur said:

"I am of the opinion that a public service corporation must be prepared to furnish change to a reasonable amount, such reasonableness to be judicially determined."

MILK COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Chairman Reviews Activity, with 40 Per Cent. Cut in Infant Mortality.

Stephen G. Williams, Chairman of the New York Milk Committee, yesterday made public his report upon the tenth anniversary of the organization of the committee, reviewing its work in improving the milk supply of New York and reducing the infant death rate. In the ten years of its work, he said, infant mortality in New York had been reduced 40 per cent., and while many factors and numerous other public spirited workers had contributed to this result, he thought the committee could fairly claim a share of the credit.

The Milk Committee was first organized as a committee of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, but after two years' work with that society, in 1909 became an independent organization. At the time of its organization, in 1907, the infant death rate in New York was 153 per thousand; it is now 93. Much of this was due, Mr. Williams declares, to the work of the committee in securing the careful inspection, grading and labeling of all milk brought into the city. The committee has also assisted in creating and maintaining an active public interest in problems of milk supply.

Mr. Williams declares that the Department of Health of the city is entitled to much credit for its hearty cooperation with the efforts of the committee, and he expresses the hope that the work will continue to grow in effectiveness and scope.

HARTIGAN UPHOLDS BUREAU

Warns Mayor Against Subordinating Weights and Measures Work.

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, whose resignation takes effect on Wednesday, will suggest to the Mayor today that the work of the bureau be continued as an independent department of the administration because of its general benefit to all the people. Concerning a report which has reached him indicating an attempt to put the bureau under the Department of Markets, the Commissioner says:

"It would be distinctly unfortunate to consolidate this bureau with any other department. To make it a subordinate bureau or division in an alien department would be to rob it of most of its usefulness. It would hold little terror for the meanest of thieves—the short-weighter."

Commissioner Hartigan says other cities are following the lead of New York by establishing such bureaus and that New York should not now show a retrograde spirit. He suggests that the efficiency of the bureau be increased by re-establishing it as an independent department within the executive division of the Mayoralty, and cites the consolidation of the State Department of Weights and Measures with the State Council of Foods and Markets as a thing to be avoided by the city.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Fair, continued warm, Mon. and Tues.; gentle winds, mostly s.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except thunder showers in cent. and n. e.; gentle winds, mostly s.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair, continued warm Mon. and probably Tues.

Ind.—Fair, continued warm Mon. Fair Tues.; a little cooler in n. moderate s. winds, becoming variable by Tues.

Mich.—Fair, continued warm Mon., probably thunder showers and cooler at night or Tues.; moderate to fresh s. w. to n. w. winds.

Ohio — Fair, continued warm Mon. and Tues.; moderate to fresh s. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; continued high temperature Mon.; cooler Tues. in n. and cent.

Mo.—Fair, with continued high temperature Mon., Tues. probably fair; cooler in n. and w.

Wis.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; continued high temperature Mon., except cooler in n. w.; cooler Mon. night and Tues.

Minn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; cooler Mon. and Mon. night.

Iowa—Fair Mon.; cooler in afternoon and night in w. Tues. fair and cooler.

N. D. and S. D.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; cooler Mon.

Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; cooler Mon., and in s. e. Tues.

Kan. — Fair Mon. and Tues.; somewhat cooler Mon. night and Tues.

La.—Mon. fair in., cloudy in s.; possibly thunder showers s. e.. Fair Tues., except thunder showers s. e.

Ark., Okla., E. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

W. Tex.—Fair Mon., unsettled and cooler. Fair Tues.

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE
WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
92 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyvesant 2360.

LEVISON & CO. 141 FIFTH AVENUE ACCOUNTS FINANCED
ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co. 1133 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, August 7, 1917, for Contract 181, for removing a steel-frame superstructure and furnishing and erecting a portable steel building at Shaft 11 of the City tunnel, erecting a brick storage building and doing miscellaneous work, all in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

LENDING COMPANIES WATCHING PRICES

Building Loan Money Waiting for a Cheaper Material Market.

U. S. MAY NOT FIX PRICES

Structural Steel Interests Hear There May Be Change in Policy—Brick Firmer.

Underlying factors governing building construction have developed in the last few days which, if they come to full fruition, should speedily stimulate the now dormant industry, says the Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

In the first place, the large lending companies which have not been making engagements in this city for more than eight months have found that large speculative enterprises have been practically all absorbed, not only in New York, but in a great many other sections of the country, and that the whole United States is ready for a great building construction movement.

With the demand established, they are turning to sources of supply and find that there are unmistakable signs of a weakening in material prices. Simultaneously the structural steel section of the market heard reports that there was a possibility of the Government finally deciding not to attempt to fix prices on the ground that any price fixed arbitrarily by Government requirements would necessitate a reversion of losses upon private consumers unless prices to consumers and Government were made equal, and then there would be danger of a curtailment of supply and abandonment of large steel mill expansion plans.

Lending interests saw in these reports a possibility of a revival of construction work, because if structural steel can be brought down, not to former levels, but to a level that will permit a builder to take a profit out of his enterprise at or near present renting rates, the underbuilt conditions prevailing here and elsewhere will have to be relieved by a relinquishment of long idle real estate improvement money.

Lake copper, New York, to large buyers dropped back half a cent to 26 cents a pound, and the same thing happened to electrolytic. Speiter, used largely in galvanizing, fell off an eighth of a cent, leaving the quotation at 8.50 cents. Sheet copper for building purposes, that has been hovering around 40 and 42 cents almost since the war began, dropped back to 38 cents free on board mill, and lead was off a quarter of a cent a pound.

Structural steel quotations, that bugaboo which has been frightening off building investors in large cities where skeleton buildings constitute a fair proportion of building, show no actual changes, but this is a commodity that for almost a year has had very frequent upward price changes, almost as often as once every fortnight, and the fact that there has been no important advances within the last month is of itself evidence aplenty that some influence has been brought to bear on this item to keep it still. There is also added significance in the fact that certain steel interests have, within the last few days, let it be known that they would receive inquiries, indicating to some that the mills will probably have much more steel than the Government can possibly use, with the result that forward quotations were at least considered by sellers.

Current cement demand, which has been large, shows a still heavier movement in July, partly because of very extensive concrete road work, as a wartime expedient, and partly because of general forward buying by building material dealers. The totals for the Lehigh and Hudson Valley districts in July will be in excess of 15 per cent. over the business taken in June, and perhaps 20 per cent. greater than that taken in the same month last year.

For the first time in Hudson brickmaking history, kiln fires will send their glow into the Winter skies this year. In that section, and, indeed, in the Raritan section in New Jersey, coal is not obtainable at any price. The result is that the few men that are available are being employed

REAL ESTATE

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Artist's home in Yonkers near New York City line must be sold at once at sacrifice; nine-room house, including studio; modern improvements; beautifully situated; good commuting facilities. Jos. Spencer, Freeport, L. I.

HOMES AND ESTATES

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

If you want to buy an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs, near water and station, price $1,540, for $75 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Cozy little home and two acres of fine farm land, some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,250 complete, easy terms to right party. Write to "Cozy Home," Box 290 Times Downtown.

Seashore home, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location; shade trees; near bay and ocean; garden plot; nice locality; improvements; near trolley, schools, stores, &c. Write for further particulars, Shore Home, Box 284 Times Downtown.

$50 DOWN and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm; fruit and shade trees; near lake. B Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

RARE BARGAIN.—Owner will sell his modern 7-room house, with large plot of 7,000 square feet; high elevation, finished streets; house steam heat, parquet floors, tiled bath, large verandas; located near two railroad stations and trolley; commutation 7c. per day. 60 trains daily up or downtown; possession at once; price $4,500; $500 cash, balance easy terms. Call, write or phone owner, Morgan D. Ayres, 146 W. 58th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 20 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, wood grates, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 3047.

BIG BARGAIN.—Store and bakery, fully equipped, well established business with utensils, horse, harness, and delivery wagon; located in live, flourishing town, opposite Post Office; building is 40x60, with 5 connecting living rooms; only 5 blocks from Times square. For quick buyer, $2,850; $500 cash, balance easy terms. Act quick. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

Beautiful Mountain Lakes, N. J., 10 rooms and 2 baths; stone house, with garage, to rent, furnished, unfurnished, or for sale; genuine bargain. R. A. Crosby, 291-293 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Exceptional Bargain, $3,200.—Six-room modern home, all improvements, half hour out on Erie, near station and trolley; small first payment, balance $25 monthly, like rent. W. Brady, 31 Park Row.

Factory to rent, 32x72, two stories, basement; railroad siding; one block railroad station; P. O. convenience. N. Meyer & Sons, Plainfield, N. J.

A Commuter's Town Home.—Four acres; modern 9-room house; barn, poultry house; orchard. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Private house, west side; rent not to exceed $65 per month. S. P., Apartment 22, 448 Riverside Drive.

FARMS.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

A BEAUTIFUL 900-ACRE FARM, IN A [illegible] ACRE. W. H. GRAHAM, CURRIE, [illegible]

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

DESK ROOM WITH TELEPHONE AND STENOGRAPHIC SERVICES—TO LET. DESIRABLE LOCATION—HUDSON TERMINAL BUILDING, ROOM 179, 50 CHURCH STREET.

86TH, E. EAST.—Parlor, 20x75; parquet floor; convenience; must be seen to appreciate.

MADISON AV., 628, (near 73d St.)—Large, light store; telephone Bryant 460.

Large front room on parlor floor for business or office, 2 East 28th St.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,253, (89TH ST.)—Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths, two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker, on premises.

Out of Town.—Furnished.

Kew Gardens.—Eight rooms, two baths; porch, screens; garden; to Sept. 15; reasonable. Phone (morning) 4220 Richmond Hill.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Immediate occupation; delightful detached house; perfect condition; one hour from city; three bathrooms; fruit and flowers abundant; near water. Tel. 868 Gramercy.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

87TH AV., (66th St.)—Langdon Hotel, Apartment 86; two rooms and bath, until Oct. 1, 1917. Call at hotel or phone 6260 Madison.

80TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly, up; modern conveniences; only complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

ALL or part beautifully furnished 7-room apartment; outside windows every room; eighth floor; overlooks Central Park; reasonable. Lenox 4078.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14, weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 222.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms, private bath; one flight.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of HARRY P. MARKS & BRO., Bankrupt.

The designee for the benefit of creditors having verified his petition stating that he has received an offer of $7500.00 for all of the merchandise, fixtures and furniture of the bankrupt and being ready and willing to accept said offer and for a meeting of creditors to consider the advisability of his acceptance thereof, notice is hereby given to creditors herein to attend a meeting to be held at my office, 52 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of July, 1917, at 2 P. M., to pass upon the question of whether the said offer of $7500.00 should be accepted and why such offer in excess of the sum of $7500.00 as may be received prior to or at the time of said meeting should not be accepted. The creditors are notified that the said assets may be inspected at any time during business hours prior to said date by any creditors or anyone interested in the purchase of said assets.

Dated, New York, July 19th, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & PRICE, Attorneys for Assignee, 55 John Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,345. —In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH FREED and JULIUS FREED, individually, and as copartners, trading as JOSEPH FREED & CO., Bankrupts.

Joseph Freed and Julius Freed, individually, and as co-partners, trading as Joseph Freed & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 26th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 66 William Street, City of New York, on August 8th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,844. In Bankruptcy. — JOSEPH SCHMALZL, CLEANING AND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, INC., Bankrupt.

Joseph Schmalzl Cleaning and Dyeing Establishment, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 25th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 10th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,847. —In Bankruptcy.—MORDECAI RESCHER and FRED SELAH, individually and trading as STANDARD SUPPLY HOUSE, Bankrupt.

Mordecai Rescher and Fred Selah were duly adjudicated bankrupt, on June 18th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 10th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 58 WEST. (Hotel Patterson.)—Furnished suites of two and three rooms with bath; all large outside rooms; Summer rates, $15 per week and up.

58TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 3 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Airy second floor, private house; exclusive; low rate.

72D ST., (Near Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished three-room apartment, half present rental, bath, kitchen, for August and September. Phone until Wednesday, Columbus 9680.

80TH, Corner West End Av.—Beautifully furnished six rooms and bath, year or longer. Capt. Hunt, Phone Columbus 7627.

89TH, 171 WEST.—Cheerful, attractive four rooms; all silver, linen, electricity, shower; $35. Harris.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates, $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional); references. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments. $36 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 20 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 800.—Apartment, 5 rooms, foyer, and bath, artistically furnished, to rent until Sept. 15, 1918, to a family of adults only, who can furnish unquestionable references; all outside rooms. Captain H. M. Graff.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE at 111th St.—To let, for August and September, six rooms, attractively furnished. See tenant, Room 311, 30 East 42d St.

WEST END, 740.—For August-September, high-class, five-room apartment, beautifully furnished; immaculate, cool, spacious. Apartment 94.

$45 for 4 rooms and bathroom; all light; see the janitor, 621 West 170th St., near Broadway.

Unfurnished—East Side.

418T, 11 EAST.—Two large rooms, with private bath; breakfast if desired; Summer rates.

26TH, 82 EAST.—1 large room apartment; bath.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—2-3 rooms; all modern improvements; $46-$65.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building. Housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 5, and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath. Rents $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration. Renting agent on premises. PAYSON McL. MERRILL, JNO., INC. 9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8309.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; east, west, south windows. Hart.

64TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath, gas, electricity; immediate possession; $55 and $60.

66TH ST., 310 WEST, (between West End and Riverside Drive.)—Splendid seven-room; immediate occupancy.

93D ST., 300 WEST, (Corner West End Av.) —Modern, high-class apartments; one room and bath, $25 to $50; two rooms and bath, $45 to $65.

127TH, 619 WEST.—Five light rooms, modern improvements, elevator; immediate possession. Superintendent.

715 AND 725 WEST 172D ST.

High-class elevator apartment, just completed; 3-4-5-6 rooms; choice locality; beautiful view of the Hudson. Inquire on premises.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A DOCTOR OR DENTIST.

Very desirable ground floor apartment. Tenanted by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1547 Academy.

AUDUBON AV., 145.—Six-room apartment; high-class elevator house. Washington Heights; very modern conveniences; immediate possession; no dogs or children. Telephone 2325 Audubon.

RAYMORE, 1 West 68th St., (Cor. Central Park West.)—7 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500 to $2,200. Apply on premises or Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 130 EAST.—Second floor, front; well furnished; telephone; near subway; Summer rates.

16TH, 145 EAST.—Two large communicating rooms, with alcove; adjoining bath; hot water; furnished or unfurnished; $10 per week.

27TH, 114 EAST.—Cozily furnished rooms; light housekeeping or otherwise. Phone Madison Square 6944.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable, optional; women only.

30TH, 7 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Elegant front parlor, bath; telephone; moderate rate.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences.

37TH, 18 EAST.—Rooms with private bath; electricity, telephone; $3 to $12.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

66TH, 158 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4, weekly; dues $5.25.

IRVING PL., 240.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished room, with, without private bath; phone, electricity.

PARK AV., 70, (Near 38th.)—Large, handsome room, private bath; small room $5 up.

West Side.

61TH ST., 241 WEST.—Neatly furnished large, small rooms; improvements; telephone, &c.

18TH, 331 WEST.—Large, well furnished room in physician's house; references; telephone.

23D, 462 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; hot, cold water; telephone; steam; front parlor.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional large, small rooms, one private bath; running water; always hot water; electricity, telephone; reference.

49TH ST., 47 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms, bath; electricity, elevator.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

52D, 254 WEST, (The Keating.)—Exceptionally clean, cool rooms. Tel. Circle 1866.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with or without private baths; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; running water, electric light; Summer rates.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Studio, grand piano; large single room; electricity, telephone, elevator; references.

64TH, 150 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms, single or suite; conveniences. Columbus 8245.

64TH ST., 8 W.—$4 a week; pleasant, medium-size room; good location. Rogers.

69TH, 135 WEST.—Attractive front room; hot and cold water; also single room.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive room; 1 flight up; running water; electric light, phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE AND TWO ROOM SUITES; PRIVATE BATHS, SHOWERS, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Well-furnished large and small rooms; private bath; electricity, phone; convenient subway, L; first-class accommodations.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, exceptionally high-class; private home; location unexcelled.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Outside rooms, large, medium, parlor bedroom; exclusive house; references.

71ST, 10 WEST.—1 or 2 large, magnificently furnished rooms, bath, telephone, electricity; open fireplace; owner's private residence.

71ST, 114 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large front rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Debernys. Columbus 3338.

72D, 120 WEST.—Select rooms for select people; single, en suite, with, without, private bath.

72D, 22 WEST.—Beautiful, large, airy room, private bath, electricity; separate single room.

73D, 248 WEST.—Entire second floor, with bath, or separate; special Summer rate.

255 WEST 73D ST.

Furnished room with private bath; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; references.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, with dressing room; first-class house.

76TH, 241 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, airy rooms; single, en suite; private baths; electricity, phone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 153 WEST.—Immaculately clean; private baths; electricity; kitchenette; transients; references. Schuyler 4566.

77TH, 312 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with private bath, and other rooms in private home; very reasonable; references required.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single room; southern exposure; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms, adjoining bath; conveniences; references.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with kitchenette; $3 to $5 weekly.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, 3 windows; adjoining bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large and small handsome, cool rooms, private baths; references.

81ST, 27 WEST, (Facing Park.)—Exceptionally large, elegant room or suite, private bath, maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home; $75. Schuyler 7352.

81ST, 3 WEST, (facing Park.)—Large room, single, suite; private bath; reasonable.

82D, 52 WEST, (near Central Park West)—Clean, cool; large, small; Summer rates.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsome second story room; private bath; twin beds; Summer rates.

86TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double or single rooms; hot and cold water in each room; all conveniences; private family. Telephone Schuyler 9842.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; electricity; breakfast optional.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; small rooms; breakfast. Phone Schuyler 8197.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms; single and suite; southern exposure; reasonable.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room, private bath; medium; electricity; near Park.

91ST, 58 WEST.—Just opened, large room, private bath; small room; electricity.

95TH, 125 WEST. — Beautiful southern exposure, with dressing room; running water; small room; quiet, homelike; newly furnished; phone.

97TH ST., (750 West End Av.)—Desirable outside furnished room; adjoining bath; Summer rates.

102D, 283 WEST. — Two large connecting rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath; twin beds.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Single rooms, adjoining baths, $8.50-64; elevator apartment. Bond.

114TH, 314 WEST.—Atractive single rooms; references; breakfast optional; elevator. Apartment 82.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; electricity, telephone, elevator; reasonable. Nielsen.

122D, 500 WEST.—Cool rooms, two, four windows; also single; housekeeping. Whyte.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, from $2.50; selection of four houses; Southerners accommodated.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Clean, cool, private family. Apt. 55. Audubon 6568.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front, also Hudson view; running water; reasonable. Turner.

BROADWAY, 3,200, (128th.)—Single and double rooms, front; housekeeping, $8.50 up; bath. Phone Morningside 3768. Burns.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Palatial mansion, every room southern exposure; telephone, bath, elevator, parlors, conservatory, roof garden; Summer rates.

WEST END AV. 569.—Especially good rooms, single or double; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 896.—Light, airy hall room; large closet; electricity, bath; $3.50; residence.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing park, $10-$8-$5.

Brooklyn.

PARK PLACE, 175, (Park Slope.)—Large, small rooms, all conveniences; near subway; telephone.

PIERREPONT ST., 149.—Borough Hall subway; large, medium, bath, phone; references exchanged.

SOUTH OXFORD ST. 49, Brooklyn.—Two rooms, kitchenette; suitable light housekeeping; also large alcove room; near subway

SOUTH OXFORD ST., 49, Brooklyn.—Parlor floor, private house; 2 or 3 rooms, suitable physician, dentist; near Subway.

ST. MARK'S AV., 179.—Eight minutes subway; rooms, $2.25 up; all conveniences, telephone.

WILL RENT comfortably furnished rooms reasonable; Brighton "L"; private house. Prospect 750.

78TH ST., 357.—Hall room in detached private cottage for refined gentleman; near subway station; 27 minutes Manhattan.

New Jersey.

ELEGANTLY furnished room and kitchenette, modern conveniences, screened porch, $5 to $7. Kerby, 162 Anderson Av., Palisade, N. J.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 186.—One or two large connecting rooms; housekeeping; conveniences; telephone.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

REFINED COUPLE wants room in strictly private, high-class family. E 80 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (36th St.)—Summer rates; rooms with breakfast or full board.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.

Unusual accommodations; references; table board.

53D, 57 WEST.—Very attractive single, double rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

57TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, private bath; electricity; house with owner; suit particular people; Southern cooking; also smaller room.

72D, 322 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; PRIVATE HOUSE, OVERLOOKING HUDSON; PRIVATE BATH; REFERENCES.

72D, 212 WEST.

PRIVATE BATH, ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 8596.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms; double, single; private baths; excellent table.

72D, WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9687.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and medium attractive cool rooms; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 238 WEST.—Room with, without bath; single room; fine location; excellent table.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, electricity, parlors; excellent home cooking, optional; references.

77TH, 286 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; Summer rates; excellent table; subway.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; ten room and lounge; telephone; booklet; reference exchanged.

80TH ST., 124-128 WEST.—New, modern large and hall rooms; good home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; all conveniences; electricity; excellent board.

94TH, 28 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable two; excellent home cooking; references. Strauss.

95TH, 68 WEST, (Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished rooms; suite; excellent cuisine; electricity.

96TH, 54 WEST.

Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

126TH, 174 WEST, (The Norwood,) corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (Corner 77th.)—Coolest and most desirable location in city; rooms overlook river; low rate until September; refined home; everything the best; references required.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Rooms, floors, suites; board optional; Winter reservations.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

Bellport Children's Camp, Bellport, L. I.—Near water; all outside sports; boys 6-15, girls 6-15. Miss Hagedorn.

Westchester County.

EDGEWATER LODGE, (directly on Sound.) —Delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Telephone 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers. —Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

States Island.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—Modern accommodations; excellent cuisine; bathing. Phone 907 Tottenville.

New York State.

Good board, Ulster County fruit farm, 809 West 46th. Phone 84 Bryant.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A CLEARANCE SALE OF SELECT USED AUTOMOBILES NOW GOING ON AT NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 247 WEST 55TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY. EVERY CAR GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED. THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF WHAT WE HAVE ON HAND AT PRESENT, OTHERS ARRIVING DAILY.

1917 CADILLAC Brougham-Sedan; run less than 500 miles; submit offer.
1917 HUDSON Super Six Touring.
1917 OVERLAND Country Club, brand new.
1917 HUDSON Cabriolet, like new.
1916 PACKARD "Twin Six," 7 pass. tour.
1916 STUTZ Bulldog Special, 4 pass.
1916 STUTZ Roadster.
1916 CADILLAC "8," 7 passenger.
1916 NATIONAL "Twin Six." Touring.
1916 HUPMOBILE.
1916 OLDSMOBILE.
1916 OVERLAND Six-Cylinder Touring.
1916 OVERLAND Roadster.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH Roadster, like new.
MERCER Model M, Touring.
PIERCE-ARROW 6-48 Electric lights and starter.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 247 WEST 55TH ST. 2 DOORS FROM BROADWAY. OPEN EVENINGS.

A HIGH-CLASS BARGAIN LIST.

FIAT, 6-cyl., 36-H. P., 7-pass., painted dark blue, blue upholstery, buff wheels, Victoria top, divided front seats, fully equipped, like new.

PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER.
Stutz '16 6-pass., Westinghouse shock abs.
CHANDLER 7-PASS. TOURING.
CHANDLER CONVERTIBLE SEDAN.
MERCER 5-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER CABRIOLET.
MANY OTHERS.
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 8249.
Next door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

A beautiful 1917 H. A. L. touring twin six seat passenger; like new; condition perfect, guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive; Phone 6374 Riverside.

ALL OFFERS CONSIDERED!!
1917 DAVIS, 7-PASSENGER.
Slip covers, new shoes, Continental motor.
1917 LEXINGTON, 5-PASSENGER.
New car, guaranteed. Discount.
1916 OVERLAND ROADSTER.
Model "75-B"; new shoes; bargain.
1916 OLDSMOBILE, SPECIAL BODY, Mercertype, wire wheels, Victoria top.
1916 DAVIS, 5-PASSENGER.
Slip covers, new shoes, repainted.
1916 OVERLAND, 7-PASSENGER.
Continental motor, new shoes; bargain.
1915 CHALMERS, 5-PASSENGER.
6 cylinder, bumper, slip covers.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT., 315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

ATTENTION! CLEARANCE SALE!!

1917 Chandler Cloverleaf.
1917 Crow Elkhart, 7 pass.
1916 Overland 6 cyl. 7 pass.
1916 Marion Handley 6 cyl.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Chandler 7 pass.
1916 Buick "D 45" 6 cyl.
1915 Packard 8-38 7 pass.
1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Mercer 5 pass. Touring.
Bianchi 4 pass. Sport Roadster.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

AUTOMOBILE 6-cylinder high-class 7-pass-enger touring; take lots part payment. Herrick, 70 Manhattan St.

Baby Fiat Roadster, latest importation.
LANCIA "30," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ, 1914, BEARCAT.
MERCER 1916 22-70 ROADSTER.
SIMPLEX "75," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE-ARROW 1914, "6-48" ROADSTER.
F. I. A. T. "30," FLEETWOOD IMPORTED.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

CADILLAC, 1917, Model 55, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger, touring; used as a demonstrator by one salesman only; driven less than 3,000 miles; in very fine mechanical condition; paint, top, tires, &c., the same; especially priced. Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Department.

CADILLAC 1916 touring car; price attractive. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 8381.

CHALMERS LIMOUSINE 1916, WITH EXTRA SUMMER BODY; IN EXCELLENT CONDITION; INQUIRE L. WILE, 41 EAST 11TH; TELEPHONE STUY. 1990.

CHANDLER BROUGHAM,
Wire wheels, special body; practically new; cost $3,200; sacrifice. 'Phone 2624 Schuyler, between 10 and 12 A. M. No dealer.

CHANDLER four-passenger, Model 18, not two months old, perfect condition; list price $1,640; will sell cheap; no dealers. Phone Rector 9418. Higgins.

FORD 1916 Touring, $225.
FORD 1916 Touring, $175.
CHEVROLET 1916 Baby Grand, $500.
STUDEBAKER Series 17 Touring, $806.
OVERLAND 1914 Touring, $225.
BRONX MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 140th St. & Bergen Ave.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
Must sell at once at sacrifice price, an almost new Super-Six Sedan, in perfect condition and equipped with wire wheels, Gabriel snubbers, speedometer, extra spare wheel with tire.

Bargain on account of draft. K 152 Times.

HUPMOBILE, 5-passenger, touring, early 1916; motor in perfect condition; 4 almost new shoes of standard make, 1 extra mounted, tools, chains, &c.; best cash offer accepted; no dealers. Tel. 6138 Chelsea.

MAXWELL 1917 runabout; perfect mechanically; new tires; paint excellent; run 3,000 miles. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morningside 9367.

MERCER 22-70 four-passenger; also 1916 Mercer runabout and touring car; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

MERCEDES Runabout, 80-H. P., must sell; will demonstrate. A. O'Berle, 164 West 79th St.

OVERLAND, Model 82, seven-passenger. Overland 6 Red Seal Continental motor; family car; ran less than 6,000 miles; excellent condition; fully equipped; will sacrifice for immediate sales, $550. 678 East 22d St., Flatbush. Kenmore 3809.

PIERCE-ARROW (1917) limousine, 6-66. CADILLAC (1917) landaulet. F. Turner. Phone 5475 Broad.

REGAL coupe, running condition, $200. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,790 Broadway.

ROLLS-ROYCE landau brougham; also touring. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

STEARNS - KNIGHT, eight - cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats, fitted for limousine body; beveled body, one-man top, ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted, Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 little four touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

STUTZ 1917 "16 VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
FIAT "55" RIVIERA TOURING.
SCRIPPS BOOTH, 1917.
LIBERTY 1917 TOURING; Wire Wheels.
Packard "Twin 6" Runabout, wire wheels.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
SIMPLEX "75" 4 PASS.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916.
NATIONAL "Series V" Speedway Roadster.
MERCER 1913 RACEABOUT; Wire Wheels.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,790 B'way.

STUTZ for sale. 11 months old, has run 8,000 miles; specially built; cost $5,000; most beautiful car in America; known as Voyce's White Stutz; guaranteed perfect condition; demonstration to Albany. Car can be seen at Post Street Garage, 43 Post St., Yonkers, N. Y.

Motor Trucks.

ONE VELIE for sale, 1½-ton truck, 1915 model; one Mack, 1½-ton truck, 1916 model; both in good condition. Apply Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Long Island City.

Automobiles Wanted.

LANCIA runabout or four-passenger, or similar car; must have starting and electric lighting systems; give full description, year, mileage, &c. Y 340 Times Annex.

WANTED.—SECOND-HAND CADILLAC OR FISHER COUPE BODY, IN GOOD CONDITION. OWEN MAGNETIC CAR CO., OF N. J., 12 WILLIAM ST., NEWARK, N. J. TEL. MARKET 1716.

WANTED, late model 5 or 7 passenger touring car; must be in perfect condition; full particulars; no dealers. Z 232 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5815 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7265.

PACKARDS for hire; hour, day, month; special rates to races and Island. St. Urban's Garage, 121 West 60th. Riverside 8287.

PACKARD CARS FOR HIRE.
Latest models; to road houses; 5 hours, $15. Brown-Bushman Co., 216 Bryant.

PACKARD wanted, 1915 3-38 touring, not exceeding $1,700. Hughes, Riverside 5316.

TOURING August, new seven-passenger, party of two, can accommodate two persons sharing expenses. Owner, 332 West 107th St.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prepare on Merit."

$25 W. 57th St. classes.

OWNERS, prospective owners, chauffeurs, and mechanics, learn the care and operation of the automobile; write for full particulars. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,120 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass by A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7620. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, housekeepers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Ave., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SECRETARY.—I want to be a confidential assistant to a busy business man; have exceptional executive ability and very excellent references. X Y 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable, thoroughly competent, tactful, energetic, experienced; references; $25-$30. M 218 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Touch, rapid, neat, reliable; take full charge office; reference. A. R., 394 1st St., Brooklyn. South 4744.

YOUNG WOMAN, education, ability, will give services; useful companion to woman, chaperon or any position of trust; in return board for summer; first class dressmaker; any one entering this will not

POLICEMAN'S BULLET KILLS INNOCENT BOY

Victim, Returning from Church, Stops to Watch Dice Game and Runs at Threat of Arrest.

MOTHER HEARS FATAL SHOT

Accident, Patrolman Says, but Witnesses Deny That He Stumbled With Pistol in Hand.

While on his way from church yesterday morning Francis Varley, 17 years old, stopped a block from his home at 776 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, to watch a crowd of boys in a dice game and was shot and killed by a policeman in plain clothes. Witnesses told Coroner Ernest C. Wagner that, although the boy ran to escape arrest, he had taken no part in the game, and had been standing there only a few minutes. The policeman said the shooting was an accident.

A few minutes before Francis joined a group of boys who were watching the players Policeman Orin L. Manahan, who had been assigned to prevent gambling among boys by the Captain of the Grand Street Station, saw them and made plans to trap them. He stopped a passing automobile, driven by Charles French of 61 Bay Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn, and instructed him to drive up the street slowly and to stop directly opposite the group of boys.

When the boys saw the policeman jump from the automobile all ran, leaving Francis the only boy of the group. He was seized by Manahan and, according to witnesses, apparently became frightened by the manner of the policeman, for when Manahan stooped to pick up the dice and money Francis ran across a lot that is open from 590 St. John's Place to Lincoln Place.

The policeman drew his pistol as he started in pursuit and fired one shot. Francis fell with a bullet through his lungs and died before ambulance surgeons arrived. Manahan contended that the shooting was accidental. He said that when he drew his pistol from his pocket with the intention of firing into the air he stumbled and the bullet struck the boy with no aim or pointing of the gun. The driver of the automobile denied that the policeman had stumbled, and his testomny before Coroner Wagner was corroborated by George Moore of 762 Classon Avenue, George Farrell of 771 St. John's Place, Mrs. Charlotte Gore of 774 Franklin Avenue, several soldiers from the Fourteenth New York Infantry, and residents who had heard the commotion when the policeman interrupted the dice game.

Francis fell within site of his home and his mother collapsed when the news was carried to her. She had heard the shot. The ambulance surgeon who had been called for Francis went to the house to attend her. She told Coroner Wagner that Francis had only 10 cents when he left home to attend mass at St. Teresa's Church and that the night before he had given her the $1 extra he had earned by working overtime at his job at the Columbia Supply Store at 17 Battery Place.

Coroner Wagner ordered Manahan put under arrest and then paroled him in the custody of Captain William F. Fennelly of the Grand Street station. He will be examined in the Flatbush Avenue Police Court this morning. He has been a member of the Police Department for thirteen years and his superiors say his record is excellent.

WANTS HER SONS ADOPTED.

Mother Sues Their Father to Compel Recognition of Right to Estate.

A suit in which the mother of two boys seeks to compel the father to adopt them, so that they may share in a fortune left by his father, has been brought in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Harriet E. Erlanger against Arthur G. Erlanger of Chappaqua, N. Y. The defendant is a son of the late Nathan Erlanger of Erlanger, Blumgart & Co., dealers in velvets, who left about $1,500,000 and gave his son $30,000 in cash, an income of $140 a week, and an interest in trust funds.

The papers show that Erlanger married Ida Erlanger in 1903, and that two children were born to them. She got a separation in 1908, and in 1909 Erlanger married the plaintiff at Savannah, Ga., representing that he was single, she says. He lived with his second wife until 1915, during which time their sons, Nathaniel, now 7, and Edwin, 5, were born to them. In that year he told Mrs. Harriet Erlanger that he was still the husband of Ida Erlanger, left her and went back to his first wife, and is still living with her. He contends that his second wife knew that his first marriage had never been dissolved.

Before leaving his second wife Erlanger signed an agreement to pay her $30 a week and to adopt their two children, and on her part she promised not to annoy him or communicate with the executors under his father's will. Erlanger has failed to keep the agreement both as to the payment of alimony and the adoption of the sons, and in answer to his wife's suit says he is powerless to adopt his sons because the consent of his legal wife is necessary, and she will not give it.

The second Mrs. Erlanger was left without support when the defendant's contributions ceased and subsequently she became ill and was taken to a hospital at Louisville, Ky. The defendant applied to Justice Tierney to compel the plaintiff to file a $250 bond as security for costs on the ground that she is now a nonresident, but Justice Tierney has decided that the bond is not necessary, because Erlanger owes her more than $250 under the agreement. Erlanger has appealed from this decision.

MORE MARINES PROMOTED.

Fourteen Non-Commissioned Officers to be Second Lieutenants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The names of fourteen more non-commissioned officers who have been promoted to be Second Lieutenants were announced tonight by Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant General of the Marine Corps. These men, who won their commissions through efficient service, are in addition to the fifty-one whose promotions were announced last week.

"The man who enlists in the Marine Corps today," said Major Gen. Barnett, "may be the officer tomorrow. During the war it will be the policy of the corps to fill vacancies as far as possible by the appointment of meritorious non-commissioned officers who demonstrate their ability and distinguish themselves in active service."

Approximately seventy-five commissions will be given to appointees from civil life as a result of competitive examinations held throughout the country last Winter and Spring. The fourteen non-commissioned officers whose promotion was announced today are.

Sergeant Major, Clarence N. McClure, Morgan Park, Ill.

Sergeant Major, Michael Kearney, address not given.

Sergeant, George L. Littlefield, Bedford, Iowa.

Sergeant, William L. Erdman, Dayton, Ohio.

Gunnery Sergeant, John W. Hingle, Vallejo, Cal.

First Sergeant, Harry L. Jones, Norcross, Ga.

First Sergeant, Charles G. Knoechel, address not given.

First Sergeant, William S. Robinson, Meridian, Cal.

Sergeant Major, Angus Wilson, San Diego, Cal.

Gunnery Sergeant, Earl C. Nicholas, Monticello, Ind.

Sergeant, Joseph Reardon, North Andover, Mass.

First Sergeant, Charles F. Finger, Cainsville, Ga.

Quartermaster Sergeant, Abel E. Le Blanc, Fitchburg, Mass.

First Sergeant, Frank Patterson, New Britain, Conn.

The following recently appointed Second Lieutenants, reserve, have been ordered to Marine Barracks and training camp, Quantico, Va., for instruction at the Marine Officers' training school:

NEW YORK CITY.

William J. J. Eiger, William B. Moore, Harold R. Ballin, Reginald C. M. Pierce, Edward P. Kalbfleisch, David Bellamy, George R. Coxe, Campbell R. Coxe, James B. McCormick, Phillips B. Robinson, Victor Romaine, Matson G. Terry, Allan MacRossie.

NEW YORK STATE.

Russell W. Duck, Syracuse; Frederick B. Davy, Niagara Falls; Thomas G. MacCarthy, Jamaica, L. I.

NEW JERSEY.

Lawrence B. Smith, Plainfield; Kenneth P. Culbert, East Orange; John R. Hardin, Jr., Newark; Howard B. Freeman, Plainfield; Louis P. Timmerman, Jr., Leonia; John W. McIver, Newark; Anthony W. Durell, Ocean City.

PHILADELPHIA.

Willis Brodhead, Kenneth K. Boynton, Walter D. Frasier, Roy A. Stoner, Paul S. Hanway, Pere Wilmer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Frederick L. Kolb, Pitsburgh; James G. Somerville, Wilkinsburg; John I. Conroy, Chester; Gustav H. Kaemmerling, Allentown; Blythe G. Jones, Phoenixville.

CONNECTICUT.

Caldwell C. Robinson, Hartford; William R. Hunt, Essex; Thomas A. Langford, Litchfield; Henry W. Paret, Jr., Greenwich.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Earle P. Sweet, Andover.

MASSACHUSETTS.

George A. Percy, Arlington; Evans Spalding, Manchester.

MARYLAND.

Chaplain G. Hicks, Cambridge; Allan C. Perkinson, Cambridge; Lucien H. Vandoren, Hyattsville; Cecil L. Eaton, Philander B. Briscoe, and Donald B. Creecy, Baltimore.

VIRGINIA.

Walter R. Macatee, Richmond; Claude M. Bain, Norfolk; Chas. J. Churchman, Staunton.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Herbert S. Summers, Huntington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Lee H. Brown, Robert C. Kilmartin, Jr., Clarence M. Ruffner, Benjamin T. Reidy, Edward C. Bogert, Cameron Winslow, William W. Nottingham, Theodore C. Johnson, Frederick M. Bock, Jr., R. O. Sanderson.

GEORGIA.

Richard W. Murphy, Greensboro.

KENTUCKY.

George L. Cherry, Bowling Green.

OHIO.

Bernard R. Le Roy, Athens; Carl G. James, Lake Geneva.

INDIANA.

William N. Wallace, Indianapolis.

ILLINOIS.

Thomas W. Bowers, Chicago; William W. Carson, Morgan Park; Augustine Healy, Chicago.

MISSOURI.

Frederick I. Hicks, Kansas City.

HOLDS BELGIAN CHILDREN.

Germany Forbids Those More Than 12 Years Old to Go to Holland.

AMSTERDAM, July 29.—According to the Hetvolk, the Belgian Committee at The Hague, which provides a short holiday in Holland for poor children of Belgium, has been informed by the German authorities that children more than 12 years old will not be permitted to leave Belgium.

The Telegraaf says batches of German children are arriving in Holland almost daily. Two hundred arrived Saturday, and 800 are expected shortly.

GERMAN 'MONROE DOCTRINE'

Koelnische Zeitung Bids America Keep Out of Continental Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 29.—The Koelnische Zeitung prints an editorial on "A Continental European Monroe Doctrine." The paper says that two events in 1917 should tend to awaken the solidarity of continental interests, the demand of America to have a voice in European affairs and England's tentative experiments to gain a footing as a neighbor of Russia and Germany.

"Just as little as we have a right to deny America a voice in general world politics," says the Zeitung, "so must we energetically refuse to allow her any voice in continental European affairs. America's historic foundation law, the Monroe Doctrine, has maintained for nearly a hundred years the right of existence of the nations in the new world, enabling them to repulse unhesitatingly any assault by world powers. Should, then, the old cultural powers of continental Europe, which have been responsible for all the political development of the last hundred years, suffer the American upstart to interfere with and decide the history of Europe according to her viewpoint, and, not the least, according to her advantage?"

The paper argues that observance of the Monroe Doctrine requires an American policy of keeping hands off affairs outside of America, so that Wilson's "extreme imperialistic policy," which stretches out to Europe, represents a complete breach with America's traditional diplomacy. This first attempt of the new world to exercise a commanding influence in the old, it says, must be met by a European Monroe Doctrine, a definite "hands off."

CLOSES CAFES IN BERLIN.

Government Punishes Proprietors for Evading Food Laws.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 29, (via Copenhagen.)—One of the oldest international restaurants among whose guests Americans used to predominate in peace times, Dressel's, on Unter den Linden, has become a victim of the rigorous administration of the German food regulations. The proprietor, Heinrich Fuchs, has been convicted of selling meals to favorite guests without exacting the regulation coupons on their various food cards. Besides, it was shown that he had provided himself with supplies by paying prices higher than those officially fixed. His place was closed yesterday by the authorities.

Another favorite rendezvous for Americans in Berlin, the Widener Schloss, no Dorotheen Strasse, has also been closed by the authorities for the same reason. It is said many fashionable restaurants which have not observed the food laws have ceased to do business within the last few days.

BURIED ALIVE IN CREEK MUD.

Lomoruno, Trying to Learn to Swim, Died Near Shore.

Tony Lomoruno, a laborer, 24 years old, of 219 Lawrence Street, Flushing, was trying to learn to swim in Flushing Creek at the foot of Grove Street, Flushing, when he began to sink in thick mud a few feet from shore. His struggles embedded him more deeply, and he called for help from Frank Terone of the same address, who had gone into the creek with him.

Terone sunk up to the knees, and, realizing that he would be helplessly mired, he struggled to shore and ran for help. When a number of young men and boys reached the spot Lomoruno was completely buried. Joseph O'Brien later located the body and dragged it to shore.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Thursday last, gold locket and watch with "EST" on cover; reward. Finder please communicate with E. S. Tayler, 61 Broadway. Telephone Rector 7583.

LOST — Saturday afternoon, gold brooch, Scotch thistle design, between 35th and Madison Av., 42d, Grand Central Station. Return 197 Madison Av. Reward.

LOST—Saturday night, gold watch fob, with locket, between 42d and 30th Sts., Madison Av. Liberal reward. Cashier, Hotel Belmont, 42d St. and Park Av.

LOST—Small velvet handbag, 5th Av. stage, 57th St. and 6th Av., Thursday, July 26, about noon. Return I. M. Rettus, 350 West 71st. Reward.

LOST—Jewel Chi Phi fraternity pin, between the Biltmore and Altman's; reward. Return to Dr. J. F. Hanks, 120 West 42d St.

LOST—A bunch of keys; Broadway subway or vicinity Wall St. and Exchange Place. Return to Union Bank of Canada, 49 Wall St.

LOST—On Monday, July 23, on West 74th St., a platinum and diamond bow pin; reward if returned. Phone 7981 Columbus.

LOST—Saturday, gold filigree brooch, with cameo setting. Reward. M. L. Banks, Rutherford, N. J.

$200 REWARD—POSITIVELY NO QUESTIONS ASKED—WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN OF PEARL SCARFPIN TAKEN FROM WASHROOM OF LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB TUESDAY, JULY 17; OF VALUE TO OWNER FOR PERSONAL REASONS. COMMUNICATE WITH OR RETURN TO OFFICE OF THE K-G WELDING & CUTTING CO., 550 W. 34TH ST., WHERE REWARD WILL BE PAID.

Be Cool And Look Right

More than merely a low price recommends these tropical suits.

That they are cut and tailored so well makes them feel cooler and more comfortable.

Palm Beach $10

Many men come in "just to try one on."

In 99% of the cases the suit stays on.

Mohair $15

Neat, cool and crisp. Made to fit; business men often buy three or four at a time.

Dixie Weave $15

Hart Schaffner & Marx make them. All wool, stylish and comfortable.

Yours is waiting here. $15 to $22.50.

Silk $22.50

The De Luxe Tropical Suit—equally appropriate on a yacht or at a directors' meeting.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings.



And here's a little bit of advice to you. Always carry a few packages of Adams Pepsin Gum and chew it often. It will keep your stomach in perfect trim and will help you keep a cool head in the thick of battle. Your job will be here, when you come back, Jack.

ADAMS PEPSIN

THE BIG BUSINESS-MANS GUM

Cooling Peppermint Flavor

88th Semi Annual Remnant Sale is On

Absolutely irrespective of former values, several thousand suit ends are now reduced to a uniform price. All weaves—all colors.

Suit to Measure $21.50

Coat and Trousers $19.50

Arnheim

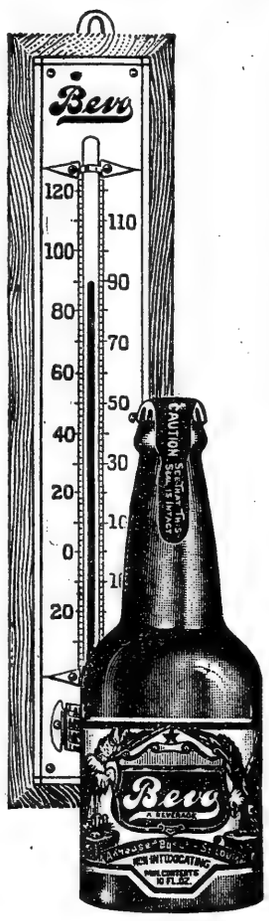
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—Before questioning a man's speed discover whether he has been running on a smooth or a rough road.

Arnheim Axioms



Hot Weather Notice



Good news for the thirsty! Here's a beverage that not only will taste good while you are drinking it, but that will leave the mouth tasting as fresh as a May morning. One, too, that has that very desirable quality of having no heating after-effects.

As a between-meals drink it has the happy faculty of always reaching that dry spot that needs irrigation. With meals, it is an ideal beverage. Not only does its flavor make it go perfectly with food, but its tang adds zest to your enjoyment of a meal—hot or cold.

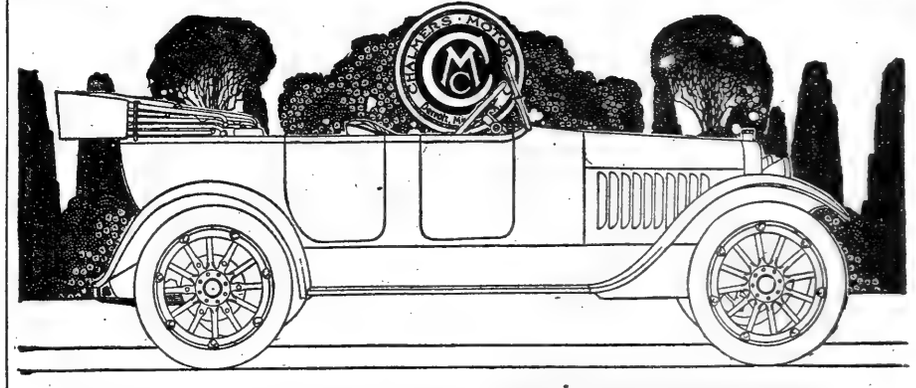
Serve Bevo cold—right off the ice—lukewarm Bevo is not palatable.

Bevo—the all-year-'round soft drink

See That Crown Bears This Fox CAUTION See That This Seal is Intact

Bevo is sold in bottles only, and is bottled exclusively by
ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS

Anheuser-Busch Agency, New York City
A. Busch Bottling Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Anheuser-Busch Newark Agency, Newark, N. J.
GENERAL DISTRIBUTORS Families supplied by dealers



YOU CAN GET ANY ONE OF THE TEN NEW AUTUMN CHALMERS NOW; AND THE PRICES MAY NOT LOWER IN TWO OR THREE YEARS

Chalmers this year is setting ahead the Autumn buying season at least sixty days by offering for immediate purchase ten of the most eye-pleasing cars that ever bore the Chalmers name. They are Autumn Chalmers, and they compel attention at any man's front door.

Such a wide range of selection, too. There's a five-passenger car that reaches finality in good sense; here a Sedan that will cause wonder at its supreme light weight; a Cabriolet which the word "comfortable" ably describes; a stunning Roadster that any clever woman driver will like to get her hands on; a Speed ter that tingles the blood of any regular fellow who wants the 80 miles an hour thrill; a sedate Limousine that spells coziness plus; a Town Car that will make ten women out of ten wish for Santa Claus right away; a Limousine Landaulet that for practicability is simply *there!*

No need to go on. You can't expect to discuss motor cars intelligently unless you see these. For they have a lure about them that is going to cause wide comment.

TOURING CAR, 5-PASSENGER	$1250	TOWN CAR, 7-PASSENGER	$2925
TOURING CAR, 7-PASSENGER	$1350	TOWN CAR, LANDAULET	$3025
STANDARD ROADSTER	$1250	LIMOUSINE, 7-PASSENGER	$2925
TOURING SEDAN	$1850	LIMOUSINE LANDAULET	$3025
CABRIOLET, 3-PASSENGER	$1625	RECORD SPEEDSTER	$2500
DUPLEX, 4-PASSENGER	$1475		

ALL PRICES F. O. B. DETROIT AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

CHALMERS SALES CO., INC., 1826-1828 BROADWAY
SERVICE STATION, 453-461 WEST 167th STREET, 2 BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY

PART II
DRAFT LISTS

The New York Times.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.

PART II
DRAFT LISTS

NAMES OF NEW YORK CITY MEN SUMMONED FOR EXAMINATION FOR DRAFT

THE LISTS OF NAMES GIVEN IN THIS SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES INCLUDE ALL THUS FAR CALLED IN THESE NEW YORK CITY DISTRICTS: 25TH, 71ST, 74TH, 79TH, 90TH, 110TH, 112TH, 115TH, 118TH, 119TH, 121ST, 122ND, 124TH, 133RD, 142ND, 146TH, 159TH, 164TH, 165TH, 170TH, 185TH.

Of the 189 District Exemption Boards in New York City, 43 had prepared and posted last night lists of the names of men who are to be called up immediately for examination to test their fitness for enrollment in the new National Army. The lists for the 22 districts in the Bronx have been published and circulated in that territory. The 21 other lists are herewith printed in full. In most cases their number is double that of the quota to be accepted for the army. Some of the boards announce when the men are to appear before them for examination, and some do not. The time of the examination depends upon the time of the sending of official notices to those called. It is stated in the regulations as follows:

For approximately the first third of the list, the morning of the fifth day following the mailing of the notice; for approximately the next third of the list, the morning of the sixth day following the mailing of the notice; and for the remaining names on the list, the morning of the seventh day following the mailing of the notice.

Absentees and sick men have until the tenth day after the mailing of the notice.

DISTRICT NO. 25.

Office of Exemption Board, Public School No. 7, York Street, Brooklyn.

QUOTA 177—The first call in this district is for the following 200 men:

Order No. Name and Address.

1—Oliva, Nicola, 25 York St.
2—Siccranza, Rocco, 79 Fulton St.
3—Aringhoff, Joseph, 26 Myrtle Av.
4—Cammarinesi, Florio, 79 Main St.
5—Sganga, Thoma, 153 Hudson Av.
6—Carlo, Tony, 94 Hudson Av.
7—Flynn, James F., 107 Prospect St.
8—Boehm, John, 183 Washington St.
9—Alexander, Sbolski, 14 Green Lane.
10—Santonionia, Frank, 51 Concord St.
11—Keptemakes, Frank, 40 Hudson Av.
12—Gaghardi, Nicola, 64 Adams St.
13—Maloney, Jeremiah F., 13 Doughty St.
14—Patkrodeo, Charles, 43 Gold St.
15—Brigandi, Joseph, 199 Prospect.
16—Sinnott, Richard V., 43 Talman St.
17—Gallo, Ernest, 117 Gold St.
18—Dardi, Giovanni, 9 Mercein St.
19—Klasar, Thomas, 104 Pearl St.
20—Wellwood, Charles, 43 Fulton St.
21—Comiskey, Joseph P., 82 Poplar St.
22—Beangiuskas, August, 213 York St.
23—McQuade, Frank, 10 Tillary St.
24—Kolesyasa, Boiestan, 16 Green Lane.
25—Gonnez, Sergio, 15 Concord St.
26—Demato, James, 203 Nassau St.
27—Clementi, Paul J., 132 Hudson Av.
28—Adams, Frank, 152 York St.
29—Johansen, Charles F., 188 Jay St.
30—Harley, Hugh W., 64 High St.
31—De Marco, Raffaele, 192 Prospect St.
32—Milnerstatt, Charles L., 243 Front St.
33—Clemeskepta, Stanley, 332 Plymouth St.
34—Blanco, R. Dominguez, 193 Adams St.
35—Kurathsueki, Waclam, 13 Evans St.
36—Baremba, Frank, 111 Adams St.
37—Belki, Daniel, 101 York St.
38—Harrop, James S., 73 Nassau.
39—Zenewich, Stanley, 294 Water St.
40—Vigorito, Victor, 183 Sands St.
41—Siegmoretti, Dominick, 171 Prospect St.
42—Makaychik, John, 174 Gold St.
43—Jacobson, John, Jay St. Terminal.
44—Szosta, Charles B., 11 Poplar St.
45—Bubell, Harry, 23 Little St.
46—Hohgrum, Maudine, 59 Nassau St.
47—Alesi, Joseph, 101 Adams St.
48—Zaskeski, Thomas, 107 Gold St.
49—Galletella, Leonard, 177 Nassau St.
50—Bray, Patrick, 161 Gold St.
51—Comito, D'Antonio, 230 Sands St.
52—Grega, Lungren, 224 York St.
53—Russo, Tony, 10 Navy St.
54—Szilinski, Anthony, 311 Plymouth St.
55—Leonard, George A., 195 Nassau St.
56—Lazzaro, Maggio, 103 Washington St.
57—Schoener, William J., 19 Nassau St.
58—Paterson, Daniel, 53 Concord St.
59—Dwyer, Stephen, 834 Pearl St.
60—Gandil, Amedio, 220 York St.
61—Larance, Manuel, 92 Washington St.
62—Valenti, James M., 159 Prospect St.
63—Alcalo, Angelo, 102 Concord St.
64—Zebraskew, Michael, 54 Gold St.
65—Gambrarti, Nichola, 45 Sands St.
66—Zowtowet, Manan, 87 Hudson Av.
67—Haldiski, William, 50 Gold St.
68—McMullins, William, 49 Tillary St.
69—Chunento, Mariano A., 141 Pearl St.
70—Bangis, Paul, 15 Green Lane.
71—Kulbokers, Wincas, 310 Water St.
72—Rucky, Carrol, 262 Plymouth St.
73—Sloke, Joseph, 36 Little St.
74—Mikitis, Victor, 41 Hudson Av.
75—Pappas, Toti A., 17 Poplar St.
76—Severino, Antonio, 246 York St.
77—Hardy, Martin J., 832 Pearl St.
78—Salerno, Robert, 17 Charles St.
79—Targowski, Anton, 215 Pearl St.
80—Cantore, Patsy, 169 High St.
81—Henriques, John, 99 Nassau St.
82—Warnas, Maus, 315 Plymouth St.
83—Donnelly, John, 11 Hicks St.
84—Schiebel, Mathias, 78 Nassau St.
85—De Stefano, Frank, 203 Prospect St.
86—Nonucke, Joskin, 51 Hudson Av.
87—Prigano, Rocco, 67 Sands St.
88—Hession, Rev. Martin P., 284 Jay St.
89—Overschinsky, Joseph L., 182 Bridge St.
90—Moran, Edward F., 218 Sands St.
91—Clonno, Donato, 205 Fulton St.
92—Dougherty, George, 324 Pearl St.
93—Manyero, Generaso, 120 Hudson Av.
94—Moritz, Dominick J., 19 Hicks St.
95—Dumkousta, Joseph, 56 Little St.
96—Mangiries, Alfonso A., 213 York St.
97—Ferrara, Alfredo, 41 Sands St.
98—Farra, Paul, 227 York St.
99—Washington, Jacob, 174 High St.
100—Greco, Dominick, 181 Prospect St.
101—Waldeck, Harry, 289 Fulton St.
102—Bartoli, Adolf, 253 Pearl St.
103—Page, John, 21 Hicks St.
104—Gaffney, Thomas, 10 Tillary St.
105—Dwyer, William, 334 Pearl St.
106—Palestre, Giuseppe, 107 Bridge St.
107—Lazis, James, 40 Hudson Av.
108—Gragooyno, Felix, 279 Front St.
109—Iniles, Raphael, 187 Washington St.
110—Maguire, Robert, 161 Prospect St.
111—Van Brush, Constante, 1 Poplar St.
112—Warmke, Edward, 203 Jay St.
113—Malewski, Frank, 42 Hudson Av.
114—Peleto, Joseph, 17 Henry St.
115—Dahl, John Emil, Jr., 43 Nassau St.
116—Raffo, Vincent, 75 Nassau St.
117—Heuer, Christopher, 332 Pearl St.
118—Delasalas, L. C., 168 Adams St.
119—Finenamore, Thomas, 172 Prospect St.
120—Goetz, Frank, 93 Nassau St.
121—Majulas, Teofiles, 41 Hudson Av.
122—Tanella, Anthony, 155 Prospect St.
123—Smith, Nathan, 234 Adams St.
124—Fillet, Victor, 25 Henry St.
125—Anderson, Thomas, 7 Poplar St.
126—Maher, William, 98 Fulton St.
127—Stangione, Carmine, 14 Garrison St.
128—Mullen, Ernest Joseph, Naval Y. M. C. A.
129—Colacino, Giovanni Ballista, 100 Hudson.
130—McEwan, John, 38 Prospect St.
131—Healey, Michael, 36 Prospect St.
132—Power, Henry, 126 York St.
133—Henriques, Jose M. P., 51 Poplar St.
134—Rybery, Arthur, 22 Fulton St.
135—Thornton, Leonard C., 65 Tillary St.
136—La Fontana, Antonio, 200 York St.
137—Kreskirs, Joseph, 2 Jackson Court.
138—Vicari, Antonio, 92 Washington St.
139—De Leon, Domingo, 120 Prospect St.
140—De Stefano, Paul, 244 York St.
141—Sheafe, Arthur Olersan, 23 Henry St.
142—Kolendo, Joseph, 189 John St.
143—Post, Joseph Nelson, 108 Concord St.
144—Pecorino, Louis A., 136 Gold St.
145—Rulinskas, John, 50 Hudson Av.
146—Holmes, Richard, 261 Pearl St.
147—Scannella, Frank, 88 Dixon Place.
148—Polito, Carmine, 157 Hudson Av.
149—Brady, William, 128 Prospect St.
150—Lawler, James C., 190 Sands St.
151—Whitman, Anthony, 129 Sands St.
152—Bocchetti, Joseph, 96 Hudson Av.
153—Russeck, John, 287 Front St.
154—Seaman, John Francis, 307 Water St.
155—Galanakis, Vasili, 159 Washington St.
156—Ranschat, Lewis J., 54 Concord St.
157—Nils, Scaglins, 62 Front St.
158—Kabriciz, Vasilios, 153 Concord St.
159—Juskea, John, 79 Hudson Av.
160—Saggi, Frank, 41 Tillary St.
161—Finley, John, 12 Green Lane.
162—Mickelson, Gunnar, 172 Prospect St.
163—Slee, Albert E., 211 Nassau St.
164—Casho, Luigi, 56 Main St.
165—Gallo, Thomas, 117 Gold St.
166—Rodriquez, James, 193 Adams St.
167—McDonnell, Philip Joseph, 64 Gold St.
168—Speraso, Nicola, 194 York St.
169—Pullman, Michael, 80 Hudson Av.
170—Gleason, George J., 169 Concord St.
171—Montelin, Eric Oscar, 19 Concord St.
172—Cesaro, Napolitano, 214 Prospect St.
173—Esposito, James S., 220 York St.
174—Rosegren, Robert C., 60 Sands St.
175—Healy, Michael F., 66 High St.
176—Barrello, John, 123 Sands St.
177—Vito, Louis, 50 Green Lane.
178—Duffy, Anthony, 108 Concord St.
179—Manning, James A., 66 High St.
180—McCole, Patrick, 244 Pearl St.
181—Kostrolus, Mich, 58 Hudson Av.
182—Flynn, Francis, 123 Bridge St.
183—Terrante, Tony, 45 Tillary St.
184—O'Connor, Thomas, 270 Jay St.
185—Gonzalez, Andrew, 206 Pearl St.
186—Oriowsky, John, 309 Water St.
187—Petrolus, Paul, 79 Hudson Av.
188—Zezis, William, 232 Front St.

DISTRICT NO. 71.

Office of Exemption Board, Public School, Madison Street and Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

QUOTA 103—In this district 600 names are in the first call:

Order No. Name and Address.

1—Bowen, Russell A., 100 Weirfield St.
2—Cowell, Richard E., 682 Evergreen Av.
3—Rosenberg, Robert, 27A Cooper St.
4—Neuschatz, Herman, 1,040 Halsey St.
5—Aruster, John C., 532 Kosciusko St.
6—Guckenberger, J. F., 354 Evergreen Av.
7—Bergen, John W., 70 Linden St.
8—Berlin, Joseph, 1,156 De Kalb Av.
9—Maggio, Joseph, 43 Moffat St.
10—Fenichel, Irving, 986 Halsey St.
11—Friedman, Samuel, 634 Kosciusko St.
12—Hoffman, George, 1,165 Broadway.
13—Horn, Vernon W., 842 Bushwick Av.
14—Birmingham, T. H., 1,182 Putnam Av.
15—Otto, William, 542 Bushwick Av.
16—Del Castello, H. L., 1,120 Lafayette Av.
17—Brooks, Bert S., 14 Cornelia St.
18—Bicking, Carl J., 30 Weirfield St.
19—O'Neil, Daniel J., 1,044 Jefferson Av.
20—Kane, Charles A., 97 Cornelia St.
21—Werman, Edward, 1,379 Broadway.
22—Schneider, G. H., 1,279 Bushwick Av.
23—Studley, Carl H., 69 Cooper St.
24—Gressly, Louis, 130 Linden St.
25—Dorman, Daniel, 518 Central Av.
26—Fritz, Edwin, 1,070 Jefferson Av.
27—Cody, John J., 28 Covert St.
28—Ianpolsky, Isidore, 103 Stockholm St.
29—Neuse, George C., 462 Central Av.
30—Schwartz, John J., 1,248 Gates Av.
31—Wendelken, H. J., 1,037 Jefferson Av.
32—Barth, Aloysius, 458 Central Av.
33—Springsteen, H. S., 979 Decatur St.
34—Wright, Charles, 52 Palmetto St.
35—Wittershagen, E., 60 Stockholm St.
36—Tompkins, Clarence, 1,108 Gates Av.
37—Vass, Edmond, 130 Linden St.
38—Brasher, Harry A., 1,278 Bushwick Av.
39—Hayes, William, 58 Stockholm St.
40—Parrott, Edward F., 16 Goodwin Place.
41—Killian, Charles M., 78 Stockholm St.
42—Heiff, Frederick G., 80 Cooper St.
43—Windisch, Paul, 1,706 Broadway.
44—Meyn, Ernest, 979 Hancock St.
45—Lindsay, John C., 1,196 Jefferson Av.
46—Greenhill, Alexander, 404 Central Av.
47—McEneany, Edw. F., 1,177 Putnam Av.
48—Bertsch, John, 1,228 Broadway.
49—Jofee, Eddie, 1,245 Gates Av.
50—Wollerman, Paul G., 1,492 Greene Av.
51—Yahnort, Carl, 13 Covert St.
52—Duncan, William J., 939 Madison St.
53—Lynch, Robert M., 36 Woodbine St.
54—Sauer, Valentine S., 1,085 Madison St.
55—Engelhaupt, C. O., 11 Stockholm St.
56—Wallis, John M., 30 Weirfield St.
57—Brehm, Leslie F., 10 Cooper St.
58—Tate, Robert W., Jr., 1,035 Greene Av.
59—Reingard, Gustav A., 90 Cooper St.
60—Paton, Edward C., 1,020 Madison St.
61—Way, William G., 1,116 Putnam St.
62—Ross, Thomas L., 561 Evergreen Av.
63—Dilg, Charles, 1,123 Madison St.
64—Dickhous, Ernest O., 277 Evergreen Av.
65—Stabily, Dominick O., 1,124 Putnam Av.
66—Schicking, John C., 309 Bushwick Av.
67—Wagner, Henry H., 1,340 Bushwick Av.
68—Clark, Benjamin F., 1,260 Gates Av.
69—Clements, James, Jr., 1,100 Putnam Av.
70—Hoffman, Louis, 38 Covert St.
71—Wenzler, Adam, 69 Cooper St.
72—Nodell, Henry, 31 Schaeffer St.
73—Goldstein, Philip, 886 Central Av.
74—Baurles, Fred R., 1,047 Decatur St.
75—Rubenstein, Philip, 1,806 De Kalb Av.
76—Schill, Herman, 1,047 Schaefer Av.
77—Bucaria, Andrew, 522 Central Av.
78—Berge, Ernest C., 31 Stanhope St.
79—Weis, Carl W., 86 Cornelia St.
80—Mandlik, John E., 79 Palmetto St.
81—Fenichel, William A., 1,138 Lafayette Av.
82—Giovanello, Domenico, 524 Central Av.
83—Dale, George E., 30 Grove St.
84—Cordes, John G., 60A Schaeffer St.
85—Sullivan, Eugene J., 1,029 Linden St.
86—Fallbrad E., 1,196 Jefferson Av.
87—Tracey, John J., 32 Kossuth Place.
88—Tweedt, Olaf J., 984 Halsey St.
89—Steiger, Martin F., 63 Himrod St.
90—Demmes, Henry F., 17 Cooper St.
91—Koch, George, Jr., 1,250 De Kalb Av.
92—Stähmer, George, 40 Grove St.
93—Otto, Ernest, 28 Kossuth Place.
94—Mastromauro, Leonardo, 1,217 Gates Av.
95—Sarafes, Amandes, 1,870 De Kalb Av.
96—Pedersman, Frederick, 133 Stockholm St.
97—Walsh, John F., 1,156 Decatur St.
98—Cacioppo, Joseph, 238 Central Av.
99—Schneider, Henry, 957 Madison St.
100—McCabe, Thomas J., 74 Eldert St.
101—Haussel, Edward, 1,707 Broadway.
102—Week, Stephen W., 14 Woodbine St.
103—Hagerty, Thomas, 1,121 Greene Av.
104—Roehrig, Frank, 118 Woodbine St.
105—Nantz, Chester, 140 Cornelia St.
106—Griffin, Philip T., 81 Palmetto St.
107—Sutter, Frederick C., 82 Linden St.
108—Liebowitz, Isidore, 1,248 De Kalb Av.
109—Hackrad, Danito A., 164 Cornelia St.
110—Sans, Charles J., 442 Central Av.
111—Kummel, William T., 1,081 Hancock St.
112—Foley, James W., Jr., 15 Kossuth Place.
113—Glaser, Robert, 734 Evergreen Av.
114—Naubeck, Walter G., 283 Evergreen Av.
115—Schneider, William, 698 Evergreen Av.
116—Hosking, Albert F., 1,122 Lafayette Av.
117—Lendesdorff, Alfred, 59 Palmetto St.
118—Kosofsky, Abraham, 103 Stockholm St.
119—Sussner, Nathan, 1,103 Gates Av.
120—Franz, Edward H., 1,077 Hancock St.
121—Lucente, Leon, 1,488 Broadway.
122—Kaufmann, Theodore, 982 Decatur St.
123—French, Edward, 90 Stanhope St.
124—Wright, David, 103 Stockholm St.
125—Lecco, Nicola, 425 Central Av.
126—Mehrbas, Victor H., 1,355 Bushwick Av.
127—White, Charles, 103 Stockholm St.
128—Munsee, Emmet J., 283 Evergreen Av.
129—Koos, Charles H., 1,123 Greene Av.
130—Grossman, Louis, 1,024 Halsey St.
131—St. John, Haviland, 1,370 Bushwick Av.
132—Schneltser, Herman S., 41 Woodbine St.
133—Prentice, Russell L., 162 Cornelia St.
134—Vogler, Henry F., 908 Halsey St.
135—Brower, Clarence, 1,009 Decatur St.
136—Glasi, Carmine, 1,698 Broadway.
137—Edward, Straub, 1,133 Jefferson Av.
138—Viviano, Vreph, 190 Hamburg Av.
139—Perfail, Paul, 563 Evergreen Av.
140—Murrin, Maurice, 19 Schaeffer St.
141—Sullivan, Jerome F., 31 Schaeffer St.
142—Schaefer, Ermil, 1,407 Broadway.
143—Fahl, George R., 676 Evergreen Av.
144—Hessler, William, 43 Weirfield St.
145—Sencor, Herman S., 95 Stockholm St.
146—Beck, Theodore C., 1,186 Putnam Av.
147—Weymand, August E., 36 Cornelia St.
148—Gregory, Harry R., 1,135 Bushwick Av.
149—Smith, Frank R., 980 Decatur St.
150—Wuerts, Oscar A., 1,090 Madison St.
151—Wimberls, Charles W., 994 Hancock St.
152—Holbrook, George, 83 Eldert St.
153—Mulvihill, Joseph M., 19 Eldert St.
154—Hainsel, Carl W., 122 Palmetto St.
155—Zewader, Abraham, 1,115 Hancock St.
156—Schlosser, Charles, 1,063 Jefferson Av.
157—Wollenberg, Jacob L., 587 Van Buren St.
158—Schnelle, William, Jr., 1,118 Greene Av.
159—Wille, Robert S., Jr., 1,168 Putnam Av.
160—Obelitz, Aage, 35 Woodbine St.
161—Kompf, Frank J., 11 Cornelia St.
162—Driscoll, Thomas, 846 Bushwick Av.
163—Russo, Canio V., 520 Central Av.
164—Schaefer, Henry F., 100 Cornelia St.
165—Schlinbach, Herbert F., 1,055 Greene Av.
166—Starkins, John C., 541 Evergreen Av.
167—Arkind, Isadore, 1,302 De Kalb Av.
168—Berman, Irving, 1,302 De Kalb Av.
169—Natick, Harold D., 1,180 Putnam Av.
170—Edelman, Benjamin, 1,158 De Kalb Av.
171—Callahan, Arthur F., 1,080 Greene Av.
172—Hanan, William J., 992 Hancock St.
173—Moore, Arthur W., 20 Covert St.
174—Schneider, William, 937 Madison St.
175—Alabaster, Herbert A., 82 Stanhope St.
176—Zwisler, William, 26 Schaeffer St.
177—Carboue, Angelo F., 78 Covert St.
178—Tesoviove, Joseph, 180 Hamburg Av.
179—Wilner, Edward J., 27 Cooper St.
180—Schuler, Julius G., 1,021 Hancock St.
181—Jones, Joseph H., 1,145 Hancock St.
182—Maddock, Raymond G., 673 Evergreen Av.
183—Jungerman, Jr., George P., 84 Cornelia St.
184—Dunlap, Alvin, 241 Evergreen Av.
185—Bennett, William C., 129 Woodbine St.
186—Burton, J. Bermus, 1,258 Bushwick Av.
187—Bukelmann, Wm. F., 111 Woodbine St.
188—Kauffenbacker, Russell H., 21 Moffat St.
189—Quinn, John W., 85 Schaeffer St.
190—Williams, Wm. R., 1,232 Bushwick Av.
191—Schley, William F., 1,078 Halsey St.
192—Scholl, Roman C., 110 Palmetto St.
193—McClung, James, 133 Cornelia St.
194—Windisch, Paul, 1,706 Broadway.
195—Murray, Frank V., 19 Goodwin Place.
196—Bondy, Anton, 122 Woodbine St.
197—Kneuer, Frank G., 63 Himrod St.
198—Cruz, Luis C. E., 90 Covert St.
199—Duttenhoff, Albert, 27 Kossuth Pl.
200—Rathjens, Walter A., 1,187 Bushwick Av.
201—Adams, Harold C., 83 Schaeffer St.
202—Wade, Lawrence, 15 Menahan St.
203—Likendey, Harry, 38 Schaeffer St.
204—Jungbertchen, Fred, 854 Bushwick Av.
205—Novelli, Joseph, 1,011 Halsey St.
206—Schellheimer, Henry A., 1,012 Halsey St.
207—Ingersoll, Earl R., 1,232 Bushwick Av.
208—Keller, Henry H., 1,379 Broadway.
209—Place, Charles S., 37 Weirfield St.
210—Solotar, Max, 1,154 De Kalb Av.
211—Miller, William, 963 Madison St.
212—Zitman, Bennie, 91 Stockholm.
213—Slavin, Edward H., 3405 Evergreen Av.
214—Vetter, Frederick G., 1,302 Bushwick Av.
215—Ribsane, Adam, 126 Linden St.
216—Dilg, Arthur, 1,123 Madison St.
217—Meyer, Joseph E., 1,178 Jefferson Av.
218—Jennebogen, Joseph, 28 Schaeffer St.
219—German, Anthony P., 1,053 Jefferson Av.
220—MacKay, Clifford I., 1,107 Putnam Av.
221—Dunn, William V., 1,038 Halsey St.
222—De Angelo, Louis, 246 Central Av.
223—Schmidt, Frank E., 128 Linden St.
224—Dahm, Edward J., 23 Kossuth Place.
225—Helmus, John, 1,136 De Kalb Av.
226—Kantrowtz, Harry, 44 Weirfield St.
227—Landino, Frank A., 992 Madison St.
228—Brand, Arthur A., 59 Himrod St.
229—Hess, Charles, Jr., 1,141 Bushwick Av.
230—Purvis, Edwin S., 1,356 Bushwick Av.
231—Kropshauer, H. F., 304 Evergreen Av.
232—Simon, William, 1,150 De Kalb Av.
233—Allen, Albert J., 344 Linden St.
234—Bethel, Thomas G., Jr., 1,089 Gates Av.
235—Prechtel, Alois M., 477 Central Av.
236—Michelson, Heinrich E., 73 Palmetto St.
237—Mesler, Elmer A., 740 Evergreen Av.
238—Richter, Anthony, 1,176 Bushwick Av.
239—Kohl, William, 253 Evergreen Av.
240—Carlett, Charles T., 1,041 Decatur St.
241—Mihan, Walter F., 29 Cornelia St.
242—Brocker, L. Irving, 1,221 Jefferson Av.
243—Lenz, Rudolph H., 1,326 Bushwick Av.
244—Graff, Joseph, Jr., 539 Evergreen Av.
245—Wade, Charles J., 66 Woodbine St.
246—Soloman, Abraham, 1,310 De Kalb Av.
247—Von Der Smith, Nicholas, 76 Eldert St.
248—Wilt, Frederick J., 929 Bushwick Av.
249—Lall, August, 87 Cooper St.
250—Marron, James H., 162 Cornelia St.
251—Simerman, William, 460 Evergreen Av.
252—Quinn, John W., 85 Schaeffer St.
253—Ebel, William E., 1,080 Gates Av.
254—McLaughlin, Raymond W., 1,271 B'way.
255—Danziger, Jacob, 1,310 De Kalb Av.
256—Levy, Morris, 583 Evergreen Av.
257—Schneider, Theodore, 1,701 Gates Av.
258—Flugge, Henry A., 965 Hancock St.
259—O'Neill, Cornelius H., 880 Central Av.
260—Rickert, Arthur L., 1,082 Madison St.
261—Becker, Frederick P., 23 Bleecker St.
262—Bertsch, John, Jr., 74 Schaeffer St.
263—Blank.
264—May, William, 1,404 Bushwick Av.
265—Carey, Philip J., 1,106 Jefferson Av.
266—Carus, Albert M., 939 Madison St.
267—Geehr, Edward, 318 Evergreen Av.
268—Baevenklau, Gustav A., 20 Harmon St.
269—Henderson, Saml., Jr., 934 Bushwick Av.
270—Follist, James, Jr., 69 Cornelia St.
271—Doyle, Alfred, 806 Evergreen Av.
272—Briski, Joseph, 464 Evergreen Av.
273—Santamarie, Thomas, 1,465 Broadway.
274—Mater, George, 1,505 Broadway.
275—Ebrot, Julius, 1,301 Stockholm St.
276—Hamelin, Morris J., 1,158 De Kalb Av.
277—Wider, Joseph, 957 Madison St.
278—Kreiling, Herman J., 14 Eldert St.
279—Kramer, Andrew, 92 Stockholm St.
280—Wagner, Wm. F., 1,036 Broadway.
281—Keller, Christian F., 137 Stockholm St.
282—Wilson, Alford H., 22 Grove St.
283—Watt, Matthew, 1,366 Willoughby Av.
284—Weis, Edwin, 86 Cornelia St.
285—Cotone, Alfred, 1,128 Central Av.
286—Smith, Francis H., 1,185 Putnam Av.
287—Worn, George E., 1,143 Lafayette Av.
288—Korrow, Charles T., 96 Stanhope St.
289—Hume, Robert P., 120 Hancock St.
290—Wilson, Charles H., 1,182 Putnam Av.
291—Alster, Albert H., 1,078 Bushwick Av.
292—Irmscher, Edward, 85 Himrod St.
293—Schroeder, Charles A., 985 Decatur St.
294—Bingham, Arthur J., 1,235 Gates Av.
295—Godwin, Frank N., 11 Schaeffer St.
296—Strong, James J., 20 Moffat St.
297—Wenershauser, H. J., 1,142 Lafayette Av.
298—Shuttleworth, Joseph H., 77 Palmetto St.
299—Conlan, Edward J., 1,068 Madison St.
300—Buds, Leon, 1,227 Broadway.
301—Edmunds, Ellis J., 16 Cornelia St.
302—Stowe, Henry F., 1,121 Hancock St.
303—Bacceta, Angelo, 244 Central Av.
304—Himer, Arthur F., 16 Cornelia St.
305—Levine, Louis, 1,202 Broadway.
306—Kampper, John, 231 Evergreen Av.
307—Kramer, George, 1,212 Gates Av.
308—Stebe, Charles J., 1,157 Gates Av.
309—Scheller, Franck, 1,233 Broadway.
310—Meyer, David, 456 Central Av.
311—Thomas, James T., 1,331 Bushwick Av.
312—Sass, Leonard F., 1,067 Jefferson Av.
313—Glacel, Arthur J., 90 Eldert St.
314—Krugman, Joseph, 361 Central Av.
315—Avignone, Anthony, 95 Stanhope St.
316—Isaacs, Mark J., 1,112 Bushwick Av.
317—Noss, William J., 1,036 Madison St.
318—Wieland, Frederick, 119 Palmetto St.
319—Dods, Harry E., 578 Evergreen Av.
320—Nast, Frank, 833 Bushwick Av.
321—Noskowitz, Morris, 655 Evergreen Av.
322—Weber, Fred, 84 Schaeffer St.
323—Asher, Charles N., 974 Decatur St.
324—Johnson, Nathan C., 1,003 Gates Av.
325—Farrell, Francis J., 31 Eldert St.
326—Langill, Charles N., 1,122 Madison St.
327—Bullinger, Frank E., 95 Cooper St.
328—Kenimore, James L., 1,076 Madison St.
329—Meyerer, Raymond O., 37 Grove St.
330—Bohlen, John, 271 Evergreen Av.
331—Feeley, Edward W., 60 Cooper St.
332—Zveller, August, 23 Weirfield St.
333—Wolff, Samuel, 214 Central Av.
334—Blumenberg, Albert B., 1,016 Halsey St.
335—Hatter, Charles A., 1,143 Bushwick Av.
336—Beckert, William, 404 Central Av.
337—Hahn, Frederick W., 817 Van Buren St.
338—Holtman, Herman D., 1,028 Jefferson Av.
339—Eockrath, Henry, 102 Palmetto St.
340—Krick, Frank R., 12 Eldert St.
341—Peroutka, John A., 35 Woodbine St.
342—Fitzgibbon, Andrew W., 58a Evergreen Av.
343—Terranova, John, 186 Hamburg Av.
344—Carey, Arthur J., 1,106 Jefferson Av.
345—Klick, Michael N., 20 Cornelia St.
346—Mascoli, Morris, 1,150 DeKalb Av.
347—Prittirg, Gustav, 119 Woodbine St.
348—Chaykin, Benjamin, 1,310 De Kalb Av.
349—Dubbin, Frederick L., 70 Covert St.
350—Schwab, Philip, 909 Bushwick Av.
351—Barkin, Max, 852 Bushwick Av.
352—Baron, Louis, 1,158 DeKalb Av.
353—Heckelman, Anthony J., 41 Goodwin Pl.
354—Garthe, Peter, 64 Stockholm St.
355—Strauss, Max P. C., 852 Bushwick Av.
356—Lerner, Maurice H., 1,298 DeKalb Av.
357—Dunper, Harry C., 1,002 Bushwick Av.
358—Begbie, Chester A., 118 Linden St.
359—Costone, Lewis, 357 Central Av.
360—Deissig, George L., 570 Evergreen Av.
361—Bartus, John J., 1,111 Putnam Av.
362—Cohen, Elias, 15 Linden St.
363—Broedel, Frank H., 952 Madison St.
364—McIntyre, Joseph H., 31 Cooper St.
365—Crooks, Charles J., 1,331 Bushwick Av.
366—Warburg, John L., 79 Palmetto St.
367—Von Standt, Wm. O., 568 Evergreen Av.
368—Hall, Adna E., 1,182 Putnam Av.
369—Murphy, Matthew J., 1,035 Broadway.
370—Koedding, John, 54 Goodwin Place.
371—Schaefer, Henry F., 100 Cornelia St.
372—Schlinbach, Herbert F., 1,055 Greene Av.
373—Starkins, John C., 541 Evergreen Av.
374—Arkind, Isadore, 1,302 De Kalb Av.
375—Berman, Irving, 1,302 De Kalb Av.
376—Natick, Harold D., 1,180 Putnam Av.
377—Edelman, Benjamin, 1,158 De Kalb Av.
378—Callahan, Arthur F., 1,080 Greene Av.
379—Hanan, William J., 992 Hancock St.
380—Moore, Arthur W., 20 Covert St.
381—Schneider, William, 937 Madison St.
382—Alabaster, Herbert A., 82 Stanhope St.
383—Zwisler, William, 26 Schaeffer St.
384—Carboue, Angelo F., 78 Covert St.
385—Tesoviove, Joseph, 180 Hamburg Av.
386—Wilner, Edward J., 27 Cooper St.
387—Schuler, Julius G., 1,021 Hancock St.
388—Jones, Joseph H., 1,145 Hancock St.
389—Maddock, Raymond G., 673 Evergreen Av.
390—Jungerman, Jr., George P., 84 Cornelia St.
391—Dunlap, Alvin, 241 Evergreen Av.
392—Bennett, William C., 129 Woodbine St.
393—Burton, J. Bermus, 1,258 Bushwick Av.
394—Bukelmann, Wm. F., 111 Woodbine St.
395—Kauffenbacker, Russell H., 21 Moffat St.
396—Quinn, John W., 85 Schaeffer St.
397—Williams, Wm. R., 1,232 Bushwick Av.
398—Schley, William F., 1,078 Halsey St.
399—Scholl, Roman C., 110 Palmetto St.
400—McClung, James, 133 Cornelia St.
401—Windisch, Paul, 1,706 Broadway.
402—Murray, Frank V., 19 Goodwin Place.
403—Bondy, Anton, 122 Woodbine St.
404—Kneuer, Frank G., 63 Himrod St.
405—Cruz, Luis C. E., 90 Covert St.
406—Duttenhoff, Albert, 27 Kossuth Pl.
407—Rathjens, Walter A., 1,187 Bushwick Av.
408—Adams, Harold C., 83 Schaeffer St.
409—Wade, Lawrence, 15 Menahan St.
410—Likendey, Harry, 38 Schaeffer St.
411—Jungbertchen, Fred, 854 Bushwick Av.
412—Novelli, Joseph, 1,011 Halsey St.
413—Schellheimer, Henry A., 1,012 Halsey St.
414—Ingersoll, Earl R., 1,232 Bushwick Av.
415—Keller, Henry H., 1,379 Broadway.
416—Place, Charles S., 37 Weirfield St.
417—Solotar, Max, 1,154 De Kalb Av.
418—Miller, William, 963 Madison St.
419—Zitman, Bennie, 91 Stockholm.
420—Slavin, Edward H., 3405 Evergreen Av.
421—Vetter, Frederick G., 1,302 Bushwick Av.
422—Ribsane, Adam, 126 Linden St.
423—Dilg, Arthur, 1,123 Madison St.
424—Meyer, Joseph E., 1,178 Jefferson Av.
425—Jennebogen, Joseph, 28 Schaeffer St.
426—German, Anthony P., 1,053 Jefferson Av.
427—MacKay, Clifford I., 1,107 Putnam Av.
428—Dunn, William V., 1,038 Halsey St.
429—De Angelo, Louis, 246 Central Av.
430—Schmidt, Frank E., 128 Linden St.
431—Dahm, Edward J., 23 Kossuth Place.
432—Helmus, John, 1,136 De Kalb Av.
433—Kantrowtz, Harry, 44 Weirfield St.
434—Landino, Frank A., 992 Madison St.
435—Brand, Arthur A., 59 Himrod St.
436—Hess, Charles, Jr., 1,141 Bushwick Av.
437—Purvis, Edwin S., 1,356 Bushwick Av.
438—Kropshauer, H. F., 304 Evergreen Av.
439—Simon, William, 1,150 De Kalb Av.
440—Allen, Albert J., 344 Linden St.
441—Bethel, Thomas G., Jr., 1,089 Gates Av.
442—Prechtel, Alois M., 477 Central Av.
443—Michelson, Heinrich E., 73 Palmetto St.
444—Mesler, Elmer A., 740 Evergreen Av.
445—Richter, Anthony, 1,176 Bushwick Av.
446—Kohl, William, 253 Evergreen Av.
447—Carlett, Charles T., 1,041 Decatur St.
448—Mihan, Walter F., 29 Cornelia St.
449—Brocker, L. Irving, 1,221 Jefferson Av.
450—Lenz, Rudolph H., 1,326 Bushwick Av.
451—Graff, Joseph, Jr., 539 Evergreen Av.
452—Wade, Charles J., 66 Woodbine St.
453—Soloman, Abraham, 1,310 De Kalb Av.
454—Von Der Smith, Nicholas, 76 Eldert St.
455—Wilt, Frederick J., 929 Bushwick Av.
456—Lall, August, 87 Cooper St.
457—Marron, James H., 162 Cornelia St.
458—Simerman, William, 460 Evergreen Av.
459—Quinn, John W., 85 Schaeffer St.
460—Ebel, William E., 1,080 Gates Av.
461—McLaughlin, Raymond W., 1,271 B'way.
462—Danziger, Jacob, 1,310 De Kalb Av.
463—Levy, Morris, 583 Evergreen Av.
464—Schneider, Theodore, 1,701 Gates Av.
465—Flugge, Henry A., 965 Hancock St.
466—O'Neill, Cornelius H., 880 Central Av.
467—Rickert, Arthur L., 1,082 Madison St.
468—Becker, Frederick P., 23 Bleecker St.
469—Bertsch, John, Jr., 74 Schaeffer St.
470—Blank.
471—May, William, 1,404 Bushwick Av.
472—Carey, Philip J., 1,106 Jefferson Av.
473—Carus, Albert M., 939 Madison St.
474—Geehr, Edward, 318 Evergreen Av.
475—Baevenklau, Gustav A., 20 Harmon St.
476—Henderson, Saml., Jr., 934 Bushwick Av.
477—Follist, James, Jr., 69 Cornelia St.
478—Doyle, Alfred, 806 Evergreen Av.
479—Briski,

206—Masella, Marcello, 112 W. Houston St.
206—Vecchio, Jack, 127 Thompson St.
207—Mannelli, Frank, 77 Thompson St.
208—Amici, Vesio, 121 Macdougal St.
209—Macri, Domenico, 79 Macdougal St.
210—Flynn, Herbert A., 180 Bleecker St.
211—Marinello, Salvator, 176 W. Houston St.
212—Americo, Dante, 170 Thompson St.
213—Cavuoto, Eugenio, 14 Hancock St.
214—Marotta, John, 57 Sullivan St.
215—Reina, Edward, 106, 108 Bedford St.
216—Cutro, Ralph, 77 Thompson St.
217—Di Giovanni, Anthony, 131 Thompson St.
218—Dolcimascolo, Salvator, 54 Carmine St.
219—Raggi, Giuseppe, 81 Downing St.
220—Francesche, Giovanni, 14 Carmine St.
221—Lourito, Francesco, 63 Thompson St.
222—Russo, Giovanni, 165 Bleecker St.
223—Masse, Emile J., 160 W. Houston St.
224—Zeto, Paul 87 Macdougal St.
225—Devroti, John, 61 Downing St.
226—Mecca, Gaetano J., 131 Thompson St.
227—Baratini, Luigi, 128 Macdougal St.
228—Depaola, Nunzio, 132-34 Thompson St.
229—Lionella, Guido, 37A Bedford St.
230—Carubia, Anthony, 62 King St.
231—Allano, Michael D., 34 Downing St.
232—Castronuovo, Joe, 195 Spring St.
233—Aiola, Rocco, 548 West Broadway.
234—Defederi, Angelo, 16-18 King St.
235—Vitale, Paul, 121 Macdougal St.
236—Mente, Charles, 103 Sullivan St.
237—Friscia, Leonard, 50 Carmine St.
238—Siotti, Vincenzo, 102 Sullivan St.
239—Salvanesche, Angelo, 128 Macdougal St.
240—Kirsch, Sam, 160 Bleecker St.
241—Prevete, Severino, 132 Thompson St.
242—Giovanardi, Enrico, 160 Bleecker St.
243—Fiorentino, Joseph, 137 W. Houston St.
244—Moon, Michael, Clarkson St.
245—Ball, Abraham, 160 Bleecker St.
246—Thompson, Edward, 180 W. 3d St.
247—Miller, Thomas, 160 Bleecker St.
248—Bianchi, Nicholas, 496-98 West B'way.
249—Carapica, Carmine, 132-34 Thompson St.
250—Federico, Francesco, 60 King St.
251—Guma, Michael, 183 W. Houston St.
252—Sposato, Frank, 17-19 Hancock St.
253—Ulrich, John Francis, 113 W. 3d St.
254—Cubridge, Joseph, 108 Charlton St.
255—McCarthy, John F., 300 W. Houston St.
256—Catelucci, Omero, 106 Macdougal St.
257—Sicuransa, Frank, 190 Bleecker St.
258—Di Giacomo, Nicholas, 1 King St.
259—Ricci, Louis, 1 King St.
260—Sandano, John, 225 Sullivan St.
261—Ermilio, Anthony J., 226 Sullivan St.
262—Vigianti, Giuseppe, 171 Thompson St.
263—Wilson, William J., 324 W. Houston St.
264—Annoni, Theodoro, 171 Sullivan St.
265—Conti, Frank, 63 Thompson St.
266—Trinchitelli, John, 102 Sullivan St.
267—Natale, Joseph, 75 Sullivan St.
268—Corino, Pietro, 69 Sullivan St.
269—Mantattee, Charles, 77 Thompson St.
270—Scarola, Luca, 109 Thompson St.
271—Pellegrino, Giuseppe, 99 Macdougal St.
272—Caputo, Frank, 111 W. Houston St.
273—Corcoran, George, 160 Bleecker St.
274—Platoni, Louis, 131 Sullivan St.
275—Reveri, Louis, 555 West Broadway.
276—Bullock, Andrew, 339 W. Houston St.
277—Cappiello, Pietro, 228 Bleecker St.
278—Strasinelli, Anthony, 77 Macdougal St.
279—Fagni, Luigi, 132 W. Houston St.
280—Kahn, Herman, 160 Bleecker St.
281—Rollins, Ransom, 12 6th Av.
282—Luzzi, Vincenzo, 2 and 4 Carmine St.
283—Rigo, Pietro, 2 Thompson St.
284—Trivellini, Cosmo, 82 Carmine St.
285—Terracino, Gaetano, 20 Hancock St.
286—Vachino, Ferdinando, 145 Thompson St.
287—Luisi, Cherubino, 114 Macdougal St.
288—Williams, Mills Hotel, No. 1.
289—DeStefano, Philip A., 5 King St.
290—Kirby, Cornelius J., 326 W. Houston St.
291—Cecere, Arturo, 111 W. Houston St.
292—Goldin, Harry, 56 King St.
293—Sforza, Gennaro, 58 Macdougal St.
294—Micheletti, Natale, 20 Downing St.
295—Spinetta, Tillu, 200 Spring St.
296—Balbal, Ferdinando, 216 Thompson St.
297—Vinciguerra, Biagio, 40-42 Macdougal St.
298—Chiesa, John, 26-28 Carmine St.
299—Nicolasi, Giuseppe, 210 Thompson St.
300—Vaccarezza, Michele, 30 Carmine St.
301—Gagana, Frank, 94-99 Bedford St.
302—Cabano, Michael, 173 Sullivan St.
303—De Lucchi, Stefano, 85 Macdougal St.
304—Manzella, Frank, 185 Bleecker St.
305—Gatti, Edmund, 171 Sullivan St.
306—Signorella, Antonio, 174 Thompson St.
307—Carroll, Silvestro, 210 Thompson St.
308—Broderick, Francis J., 90 King St.
309—Tornato, Joseph, 160 Bleecker St.
310—Platt, William C., 261 W. Houston St.
311—Valitutti, Salvatore, 71 Hancock St.
312—Maggio, Luigi, 179 Prince St.
313—Rinaldi, Alfred, 151 Sullivan St.
314—Turtorelli, Dominick, 57 Thompson St.
315—Roccanova, Giuseppe, 71 Sullivan St.
316—Musolo, Luigi, 49 King St.
317—Laruffa, Dominick, 157 Thompson St.
318—D'Auria, Medori, 232 Bleecker St.
319—Serafino, Thomas, 137 Sullivan St.
320—Cappucci, Domenico, 29 King St.
321—Jiacco, Ernest, 183 Thompson St.
322—Gasparri, Cesare, 160 Bleecker St.
323—Cicero, John, 179 Thompson St.
324—Montucci, Charles, 31 Downing St.
325—Dortina, Pietro, 65 Downing St.
326—Volpe, John, 143 Thompson St.
327—Nuti, Tixo, 114 Macdougal St.
328—Di Biasi, Frank, 216 Thompson St.
329—Albaneso, Francesco, 150 Sullivan St.
330—Martelli, Giuseppe, 33 Bedford St.
331—Spata, Frank Joseph, 52 Carmine St.
332—Eager, Theodore, 247 W. Houston St.
333—Leone, Egidio, 151 Sullivan St.
334—Devlin, Edward, 113 King St.
335—DiMaro, Antonio, 131 Thompson St.
336—Zamparelli, Leaccio, 14 Hancock St.
337—Marra, Joe, 196 Spring St.
338—Spero, Niali, 178 W. Houston St.
339—Capelli, Andrea, 54 Macdougal St.
340—Girardi, Angelo, 2 King St.
341—Toracai, Giovani, 174 Bleecker St.
342—Monaco, Charles, 555 West Broadway.
343—Carallero, Pietro, 83 Macdougal St.
344—Bartetta, John, 105 West Broadway.
345—O'Brien, John, 107 Charlton St.
346—Raposadri, Alfio, 132 Thompson St.
347—Daru, Louis, 203 Bleecker St.
348—Schatt, Henry W., 48 King St.
349—Passannatti, Charles, 80 Carmine St.
350—Francescone, Pasquale, 162 Sullivan St.
351—Martella, Natale, 14-18 Hancock St.
352—Rossen, Philip, 183 Bleecker St.
353—Celantina, James, 171 Sullivan St.
354—Barba, Rocco, 219 Bleecker St.
355—Cronin, Daniel, 175 Washington St.
356—Pierino, Sarzello, 103 Macdougal St.
357—Boomi, Henry, 170 West Houston St.
358—Marra, Vincenzo, 222 Thompson St.
359—Zarat, Klas Herman, 673 Broadway.
360—Larken, William, 185 Prince St.
361—Marino, Michael, 130 Thompson St.
362—Licausi, Joseph, 226 Sullivan St.
363—Celoria, Alessandro, 8-12 Hancock St.
364—Pellasario, Sam, 65 Thompson St.
365—Dennis, 173 Sullivan St.
366—Hadigan, August, 3 Charlton St.
367—Vallono, Frank, 141 Sullivan St.
368—Calasci, Giuseppe, 181 Bleecker St.
369—Pettigrosso, Donato, 219 Wooster St.
370—Bosco, Alfonso, 14-16 Hancock St.
371—Summa, Emanuele, 124 Macdougal St.
372—Piccelli, Frank, 200 Spring St.
373—Moratti, Henry J., 22 Charlton St.
374—Golanti, Pietro, 201 Bleecker St.
375—Barzolla, Luigi, 164 Sullivan St.
376—Zanetto, Emilio, 108 Macdougal St.
377—Gallo, Domenico, 79 Macdougal St.
378—Cavorsi, Constantino, 35 Macdougal St.
379—Fordano, Eugene, 213 Sullivan St.
380—Mare, Pasquale, 144 Sullivan St.
381—Caruso, Gespare, 111 West Houston St.
382—Caldera, Peter, 9-13 Hancock St.
383—Colantunone, Nick, 105 Thompson St.
384—Costa, John, 16-18 King St.
385—Zidarosa, Giuseppe, 57 Thompson St.
386—Musante, James, 184 Prince St.
387—Allono, Juan Manuel, 14 Carmine St.
388—Matteo, James E., 5 King St.
389—Boni, Emilio, 24 King St.
390—Ippolito, Giuseppe, 137 Thompson St.
391—Botti, Antonio, 137 Sullivan St.
392—Peraconi, Peter, 124 Thompson St.
393—Iarrovono, Vincent, 135 Sullivan St.
394—Serrada, Frank, 138 Sullivan St.
395—Recchi, Emanuele, 219 Bleecker St.
396—Catalani, Anthony, 50 Macdougal St.
397—Casabone, Lodivico, 81 Macdougal St.
398—Piccolo, Francesco, 194 Bleecker St.
399—Capello, Giuseppe, 208 Thompson St.
400—Pinto, Nicola, 200 Thompson St.
401—Emanuele, Louis, 219 Bleecker St.
402—Lapatino, Charles R., 71 Thompson St.
403—Lauria, Paolo, 172 Prince St.
404—Corinane, Michael, 97 Downing St.
405—Dottavio, Nicholas, 175 Thompson St.
406—Rossi, Bruno, 109 Thompson St.
407—Bruno, Michael, 147 Sullivan St.
408—Sannisgalli, Tony, 63 Thompson St.
409—Collado, Antonio M., 174 Charlton St.
410—Volpe, Salvatore, 97 Sullivan St.
411—Benozzotta, Gino, 29 Downing St.
412—Gerardi, Antonio, 22-24 Hancock St.
413—Giamanco, Frank, 28-30 Bedford St.
414—Chiricco, Ernesto, 45 Macdougal St.
415—Maglione, Tony, 203 Bleecker St.
416—Mommencheti, Earnest, 206 Sullivan St.
417—Orsa, Andrea, 142 Sullivan St.
418—Morriti, Giuseppe, 3 King St.
419—Negro, Frank, 111 Macdougal St.
420—Caputo, Daniel, 97 Charlton St.
421—Bongenesio, Leonardo, 197 Spring St.
422—King, Patrick, 313 W. Houston St.
423—Costa, Giuseppe, 177 Thompson St.
424—Gallo, Giorgio, 174 Prince St.
425—Merola, Pasquale, E., 54 Macdougal St.
426—Lentino, Orazio, 231 Thompson St.
427—Degena, Michele, 152 Thompson St.
428—Vivace, Joseph, 135 Sullivan St.
429—Pulitone, William, 17 Hancock St.
430—Palermo, Pasquale, 57 Sullivan St.
431—Gardella, Enrico, 145 Thompson St.
432—La Falce, Frand, 240 Sullivan St.
433—Curtis, William, 97 Charlton St.
434—Craperotta, Philip, 17 Hancock St.
435—Trombetto, Carmelo, 125 Sullivan St.
436—Raimondi, Carlo, 172 Prince St.
437—Simone, Antonio, 59-65 Thompson St.
438—Passaretti, John, 58 Macdougal St.
439—De Mitri, F. O., 107 Sullivan St.
440—Bertolli, Francesco, 177 Sullivan St.
441—Gerlito, Sebastiano, 201 Bleecker St.
442—Galari, Anthony, 52 Downing St.
443—Cosime, Resta, 160 Thompson St.
444—De Carlo, Philip, 97 W. Houston St.
445—Bustin, Daniel, 5 King St.
446—Micelo, Raffaele, 11-13 King St.
447—Carrossa, Antonio, 56 Macdougal St.
448—Destefano, Joseph F., 79 Thompson St.
449—Pucci, Alexander, 2 Carmine St.
450—Calla, Felix, 185 Sullivan St.
451—Flora, James, 398 Hudson St.
452—Zulfarini, Raffaele, 144 Sullivan St.
453—Rubino, Samuel, 56-58 King St.
454—Flaco, Joseph, 152 Thompson St.
455—Caporeale, Francesco, 143 Thompson St.
456—Parenti, Fabio, 215 Sullivan St.
457—Petrocelle, Angelo J., 149 Sullivan St.
458—Dalessandro, Joseph, 63 Sullivan St.
459—Tufano, Joseph, 99 West Houston St.
460—Gatti, James, 229 Sullivan St.
461—Rhodes, James O., 341 West St.
462—Sinnicales, Sabione, 156 Sullivan St.
463—De Santis, Adeichi, 177 Thompson St.
464—Gannaconno, Angelico, 2 Hancock St.
465—Del' Novo, Anthony, 482 West Broadway.
466—Girogio, Giovanni, 31 Downing St.
467—Figoli, Florian, 14-16 Bedford St.
468—Di Bugno, Frank, 31-33 Hancock St.
469—Sabatino, Biagio, 67 Thompson St.
470—Mezzetto, David, 62 King St.
471—Ferraris, Ateo, 107 Macdougal St.
472—Martini, Peter, 14 King St.
473—Donohue, John, 50 Clarkson St.
474—Duffy, William D., 25 King St.
475—Di Benedetto, Vito, 206 Thompson St.
476—Bonamo, Vincenzo, 59 Thompson St.
477—Pandiere, Pietro, 160 Bleecker St.

478—Casabella, Vito, 218 Thompson St.
479—Aversano, Albert, 183 Sullivan St.
480—Rolandelli, Fred, 448 West Broadway.
481—Nicosia, Giuseppe, 170 Thompson St.
482—Molino, Mario, 177 Bleecker St.
483—Attillio, Bonasi, 210 Thompson St.
484—Riccio, Eugene, 58 King St.
485—Hess, George, 160 Bleecker St.
486—Simone, Anthony, 146 Sullivan St.
487—Perrino, John, 160 Thompson St.
488—Adamo, Francesco, 202 Wooster St.
489—Rufrati, Giovanni, 139 W. Houston St.
490—Percopo, George, 141 West Houston St.
491—Moore, Leslie F., 160 Bleecker St.
492—Cebio, John F., 77 Sullivan St.
493—Volpe, Louis, 10 Downing St.
494—Pascale, John, 135 Sullivan St.
495—Matella, Eugene, 185 Macdougal St.
496—Mogtia, Ernesto, 149 Sullivan St.
497—De Marco, Paul, 222 Thompson St.
498—Carigo, Pietro, 46-48 Downing St.
499—Caposio, Michale, 171 Thompson St.
500—Serrantino, Sompillo, 120 Thompson St.
501—Curti, Peter, 223 Thompson St.
502—Nicola, Piracci, 177 Thompson St.
503—Ruspini, Joseph, 486 West Broadway
504—Guimoli, Raffaelo, 158 Sullivan St.
505—Frimaco, Angelo, 145 Bleecker St.
506—Di' Giorgio, Anzelmo, 174 Sullivan St.
507—Baratini, Joseph, 212 Sullivan St.
508—Bernardo, Gobarini, 163 Macdougal St.
509—Martucci, G. P., 227 West Houston St.
510—Quascio, Peter, 215 Wooster St.

DISTRICT NO. 110.

Office of Exemption Board, 357 West Thirty-fifth Street.

QUOTA 187—In this district 366 men are called for examination on Aug. 2:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Kavochouski, Frank, 429 W. 37th St.
2—Defoe, Antonio, 447 Seventh Av.
3—Hoffey, John, 454 W. 37th St.
4—Morphia, Sterros, 269 W. 57th St.
5—Rosen, Samuel, 424 Seventh Av.
6—DeRosa, Alexander, 541 Ninth Av.
7—Petronelli, Alexander, 335 W. 37th St.
8—Anastasio, Albert, 414 W. 37th St.
9—Anastacy, Michael, 361 W. 36th St.
10—McLeod, Melville, 222 W. 38th St.
11—Schroeder, Charles, 400 W. 37th St.
12—Bozzone, Eugenie, 242 W. 35th St.
13—Mazza, Emilio, 234 W. 37th St.
14—Maglione, Charles, 326 W. 36th St.
15—Robbins, David, 233 W. 34th St.
16—Seedenberg, William, 270 W. 38th St.
17—Quinn, William, 500 W. 34th St.
18—Rasmeroupuritz, J., 234 W. 35th St.
19—Garvey, Henry Francis, 324 W. 34th St.
20—Nolan, Dennis, 226 W. 36th St.
21—Alessandro, Cappo, 252 W. 36th St.
22—Fitzpatrick, John P., 252 W. 38th St.
23—O'Sullivan, John, 409 W. 35th St.
24—Philips, Paul, 433 W. 35th St.
25—Goll, William, 456 W. 37th St.
26—Droster, Joseph, 268 W. 38th St.
27—Xoltz, Henry, 409 W. 36th St.
28—Massie, John H., 218 W. 34th St.
29—Cleary, Joseph, 495 Eighth Av.
30—McManus, John, 314 W. 36th St.
31—Smith, Edward J., 542 W. 37th St.
32—Resignato, Vincent, 414 Tenth Av.
33—Nicolouilos, A., 233 W. 36th St.
34—Green, James W., 479 Ninth Av.
35—Bossi, John, 492 Tenth Av.
36—Palmatesco, Jochum, 247 W. 35th St.
37—Buckley, James J., 444 Tenth Av.
38—Heffernan, Julia, 341 W. 34th St.
39—Williams, Lucious, 339 W. 35th St.
40—Kelly, Bernard R., 501 W. 34th St.
41—Hatcher, George C., 241 W. 34th St.
42—Pistorel, Ottavia, 329 W. 34th St.
43—Nicolosi, Joseph, 473 9th Av.
44—Brannick, Peter N., 542 W. 37th St.
45—Solomon, Samuel H., 436 Ninth Av.
46—Anestoglon, Harris J., 335 W. 38th St.
47—Viglino, Giovana, 217 W. 36th St.
48—Sarpati, Thomas, 213 W. 36th St.
49—Chikes, James, 438 Ninth Av.
50—De Ruvo, Joseph, 332 W. 35th St.
51—Cotton, Samuel, 435 W. 35th St.
52—Powers, John J., 488 Ninth Av.
53—Raab, Louis, 318 W. 36th St.
54—Bingham, Joseph, 319 W. 36th St.
55—Nicolo, Mario, 251 W. 35th St.
56—Rivardo, Corrado, 339 W. 38th St.
57—Deegan, Frank P., 500 W. 32d St.
58—Keritches, Theodore, 443 Ninth Av.
59—Weiss, Beny, 242 W. 38th St.
60—Lavarre, James A., 400 Ninth Av.
61—Carmiels, Nick G., 415 W. 34th St.
61—Gaoracopoulos, P., 200 W. 37th St.
62—O'Dea, Thomas, 436 W. 35th St.
63—Milton, George, 244 W. 36th St.
64—Parker, Vincent, 440 W. 35th St.
65—Riou, Victor Edward, 328 W. 37th St.
66—Gerson, Herbert, 250 W. 35th St.
67—Palloulian, Setrack, 363 W. 36th St.
68—Logos, Thomas, 237 W. 35th St.
69—Roberts, Charles L., 573 8th Av.
70—Ruh, Frank, 464 11th Av.
71—Bull, John, 245 W. 35th St.
72—Trunteras, Apostios, 237 W. 35th St.
73—Dudley, Joseph Arthur, 428 W. 37th St.
74—Vandalek, Matie, 261 W. 37th St.
75—Jones, John, 341 W. 36th St.
76—George, John, 342 W. 37th St.
77—Phelen, William, 272 W. 36th St.
78—Alivan, Manuel, 231 W. 36th St.
79—Sergliotti, Ramalio, 217 W. 36th St.
80—Muller, John, 524 W. 35th St.
81—Zeng, William, 445 10th Av.
82—O'Connor, Raymond, 431 W. 36th St.
83—Manuel, Nicolas, 441 W. 35th St.
84—Houston, William, 253 W. 37th St.
85—McCaffrey, John, 472 10th Av.
86—Stathopulos, John, 417 W. 35th St.
87—Kohner, Adolph, 334 W. 37th St.
88—Vasialophus, Nicholas, 338 W. 37th St.
89—Marco, Stecco, 354 W. 38th St.
90—McHugh, Thomas Edw., 460 W. 33d St.
91—Blahke, Joel, 412 9th Av.
92—Peter, 62 King St.
93—Mavrowdis, George J., 226 W. 37th St.
94—Ruhinsfaky, Harry, 339 W. 38th St.
95—John, Stephen Joseph, 453 W. 37th St.
96—Gouin, Frederic, 219 W. 36th St.
97—Heberle, Martin, 359 W. 35th St.
98—O'Brien, James, 313 W. 33d St.
99—Koch, John, 251 W. 35th St.
100—Healy, Charles A., 561 W. 37th St.
101—Cocino, Vito, 428 W. 57th St.
102—Meunier, Maurice, 573 8th Av.
103—Oszust, Kasper, 347 W. 39th St.
104—Theiler, Lawrence, 446 W. 33d St.
105—Vayquez, Angel, 311 W. 36th St.
106—Masters, Nicholas, 325 W. 38th St.
107—Mitchell, Frank, 456 W. 35th St.
108—Hartwick, Edward, 443 10th Av.
109—Thompson, Jasper, 331 West 35th St.
110—Behnke, Albert, Jr., 450 W. 36th St.
111—Gerson, Abraham, 231 W. 37th St.
112—Ridley, Edmond L., 339 W. 35th St.
113—Pepe, Antonio, 428 W. 36th St.
114—Stepaneick, Antonio, 303 W. 38th St.
115—Scaghati, Virgilio, 345 W. 37th St.
116—Daily, James, 444 10th Av.
117—Devlin, Raymond M., 314 W. 36th St.
118—Uluati, Ernesto, 133 W. 37th St.
119—Kiriakides, Vassil, 306 W. 37th St.
120—Stella, Joseph, Nyley, 551 8th Av.
121—Papamucotavu, Vitiros, 244 W. 35th St.
122—Holmes, Louis A., 408 W. 36th St.
123—Ferraro, Francesco, 331 W. 38th St.
124—Hasselberg, Anthony, 449 W. 37th St.
125—Tocino, Peter, 427 W. 36th St.
126—Cohen, Samuel, 456 W. 57th St.
127—Meaes, James, 317 W. 35th St.
128—Hilgardner, Frank, 470 10th Av.
129—Espinosa, Ramon, 220 W. 34th St.
130—Nicolle, John, 409 W. 37th St.
131—Netti, Joseph, 344 W. 37th St.
132—Carney, Maurice, 434 W. 38th St.
133—Sands, Charles F., 409 W. 57th St.
134—Simons, Joseph J., 556 W. 38th St.
135—Galantsano, John, 417 W. 37th St.
136—Marrer, August G., 453 9th Av.
137—McDermott, Francis, 264 W. 37th St.
138—Toot, Charles H., Jr., 253 W. 37th St.
139—Gantti, Quirino, 342 W. 37th St.
140—Hebron, Frank Joseph, 304 W. 36th St.
141—Tweedley, John, 219 W. 33d St.
142—Sears, Edward E., 229 W. 35th St.
143—Cobert, Lou, 324 W. 37th St.
144—Theiler, John, Jr., 446 W. 33d St.
145—Anders, Charles H., 450 W. 36th St.
146—Ryan, Frank, 208 W. 37th St.
147—O'Leary, Jeremiah, 549 W. 37th St.
148—Santangelo, Francesco, 495 9th Av.
149—David, John W., 317 W. 36th St.
150—Rao, Louis, 519 W. 36th St.
151—Armando, Peter, 252 W. 38th St.
152—Carey, Joseph, 508 Thompson St.
153—Giachino, Armedeo, 241 W. 35th St.
154—Cortezo, Antonio, 538 W. 35th St.
155—Marks, Peter, 448 W. 35th St.
156—Giulio, Mirio, 333 9th St.
157—89 Peninsula Mutual, 423 W. 34th St.
158—Barnes, George Lester, 255 W. 37th St.
159—Butta, Joseph, 2,154 W. 35th St.
160—Horan, William A., 514 West 38th St.
161—Nahman, Mathewed, 498 9th Av.
162—Dudley, Otto, 341 W. 34th St.
163—Collet, Edward H., 486 8th Av.
164—Carlo, Coselli, 424 W. 37th St.
165—Hoffman, Paul, 558 W. 37th St.
166—Walters, John, 464 11th Av.
167—Staub, Charles, 337 W. 37th St.
168—Crawford, Harry Robert, 434 W. 35th St.
169—Rossi, Louis, 444 10th Av.
170—Saunders, Henry, 323 W. 37th St.
171—Gilhooley, Geo. Bernard, 544 W. 37th St.
172—Vessare, Everggelos, 330 W. 37th St.
173—Capobianco, Salvatore, 238 W. 35th St.
174—Trott, Philip, 462 W. 33d St.
175—Powenaruo, Arthur, 350 W. 37th St.
176—Knight, Alfred, 414 W. 36th St.
177—Spahr, Edward L., 415 W. 36th St.
178—McDonald, John L., 585 8th Av.
179—Tamayo, Frank, 239 W. 38th St.
180—Drier, John B., 272 W. 33d St.
181—Vanscore, Andrea, 538 W. 35th St.
182—Ligorano, Nicholas J., 500 W. 33d St.
183—Gleason, John E., 826 W. 36th St.
184—Kolner, Adolph, 334 W. 36th St.
185—Huber, Anton, 502 W. 34th St.
186—Shea, Edward Francis, 551 W. 30th St.
187—Monohan, William, 261 W. 35th St.
188—Gavello, Louis, 413 W. 37th St.
189—Sebold, William, 473 9th Av.
190—Brkich, Andria, 534 W. 35th St.
191—Mabardi, George A., 339 W. 34th St.
192—Fleming, James F., 458 W. 38th St.
193—Rivaro, Ernest, 445 W. 36th St.
194—De Filippo, Amodio, 423 10th Av.
195—Garcia, Angel, 252 W. 38th St.
196—Lambro, Anankelos S., 330 W. 37th St.
197—Rasil, John, 455 9th Av.
198—Riley, Richard, 466 5th Av.
199—Lanphier, Frederic, 435 W. 36th St.
200—Verity, Joseph, 443 W. 36th St.
201—Vacalopulos, Angelus, 200 W. 37th St.
202—Zaccarino, Vito, 535 W. 35th St.
203—Jianopulos, George, 311 W. 37th St.
204—Bogdannof, John, 309 W. 37th St.
205—Caffrey, Peter, 211 W. 33d St.
206—Oresto, Colongo, 412 W. 37th St.
207—Martinez, Celedonis A., 260 W. 38th St.
208—Holtz, Abraham, 357 W. 37th St.
209—Malle, James J., 207 W. 33d St.
210—Alfring, Howard M., 414 W. 33d St.
211—McKee, Frank Thomas, 432 W. 37th St.
212—Shanahan, Jeremiah, 466 11th Av.
213—Roe, John, 445 W. 38th St.
214—Caselli, Orest, 428 W. 37th St.
215—McCarthy Thomas W., 457 9th Av.
216—Cohen, James, 243 W. 35th St.
217—Campiche, Charles, 365 W. 34th St.
218—Triantafullopoulos, John, 228 W. 37th St.
219—Finger, William, 472 7th Av.
220—Riva, Evasio, 250 W. 37th St.
221—Rosato, Tim, 554 W. 38th St.
222—Reilly Thomas F., 442 10th Av.
223—Masson, Augusta, 222 W. 37th St.
224—Maredoy, Nickolas, 127 W. 38th St.
225—Kane, Henry M., 435 W. 34th St.
226—Miles, Edward, 331 W. 35th St.
227—MaMauch, Malick A., 474 10th Av.
228—Collins, James, 464 W. 34th St.
229—Vautrin, Alfred A., 487 10th Av.
230—Esterbrook, James, 407 W. 34th St.

231—Smith, Bernard Jos., 453 W. 37th St.
232—Shea, Robert, 457 W. 35th St.
233—Santore, Paul, 538 West 35th St.
234—Savino, Grochino, 307 W. 34th St.
235—Murphy Edward J., 477 9th Av.
236—Michael, George, 246 W. 38th St.
237—Pollard, Fitzgerald A., 250 W. 36th St.
238—Brennan, Tom, 252 W. 38th St.
239—Dwyer, Michael J., 454 W. 35th St.
240—Kenney, William L., 365 W. 34th St.
241—Pachavgliolas, Peter, 253 W. 35th St.
242—Jackson, E. M., 266 W. 35th St.
243—Rodda, Ulisse, 495 9th Av.
244—Hauper, Robert, 410 W. 36th St.
245—Windsperger, Frederick, 236 W. 35th St.
246—Plackilkis, John, 253 W. 35th St.
247—Mcekalls, Apostolos J., 242 W. 35th St.
248—O'Connell, Maurice, 515 10th Av.
249—Louvus, Trefon, 573 8th Av.
250—Ponsolie, Etienne, 241 W. 35th St.
251—Wall, Thomas, Jr., 500 W. 32d St.
252—Konkas or Zdonkas, D. K., 507 8th Av.
253—Moss, Herman, 415 W. 36th St.
254—Dunne, James B., 478 9th Av.
255—Hughes, Thomas J. F., 504 W. 34th St.
256—Valenziano, Giuseppe, 472 10th Av.
257—Besauro, Joseph, 221 W. 36th St.
258—Grasso, Dominick, 338 W. 37th St.
258—Panayotis, Anastassios, 340 W. 37th St.
260—Egidio, Berti, 262 W. 37th St.
261—Karoulos, Thomas, 300 W. 37th St.
262—Mendoza, Henry A., 258 W. 38th St.
263—Plagos, John, 264 W. 37th St.
264—Marini, Ernest E., 330 W. 34th St.
265—Fitzgerald, John Francis, 553 W. 37th St.
266—Cibelli, Ernest, 250 W. 36th St.
267—Chapell, Philip, 342 W. 34th St.
268—Waring, Isaac, 217 W. 35th St.
269—Curlos, John Sarandis, 346 W. 36th St.
270—Bsarodukas, Sotirios, 262 W. 37th St.
271—Gregorio, Battista, 327 W. 38th St.
272—Vivalanti, Daniel E., 312 W. 34th St.
273—Powers, Joseph F., 459 11th Av.
274—Glagar, Anton, 490 10th Av.
275—Dragobratovic, Peter, 449 W. 37th St.
276—Taylor, Walter E., 338 W. 38th St.
277—Anderson, Thomas, 483 W. 37th St.
278—Borio, Benjamin, 254 W. 34th St.
279—Friedman, Hyman, 537 8th Av.
280—Karadmelidis, A. S., 310 W. 35th St.
281—Hanson, Leo, 262 W. 35th St.
282—Flynn, Matthew F., 479 9th Av.
283—Granees, Joseph, 534 W. 35th St.
284—Best, Edward E., 329 W. 35th St.
285—Santo, Filippore, 424 W. 35th St.
286—Matan, Miguel, 344 W. 37th St.
287—L'Andrea, Carmine, 535 W. 35th St.
288—Santoro, Nicholas, 338 W. 37th St.
289—McHugh, John H., 427 W. 35th St.
290—Hewley, Thomas P., 454 W. 37th St.
291—Sergie, Elias, 407 W. 38th St.
292—Stratigos, Andreas, 260 W. 38th St.
293—Cosentino, Frank R., 493 9th Av.
294—McGrath, James, 456 W. 35th St.
295—Yarelas, George, 247 W. 35th St.
296—Riley, Dennis A., 341 W. 35th St.
297—Saccatos, Argeris, 404 W. 38th St.
298—Cavalli, Luigi, 367 W. 35th St.
299—Carroll, Herbert J., 252 W. 34th St.
300—Cantamesse, Mario, 254 W. 38th St.
301—Bono, Fiarino, 319 W. 38th St.
302—Schumacher, George, 492 9th Av.
303—Hogan, Frank, 448 W. 34th St.
304—Obach, Mike, 330 W. 37th St.
305—Kruppaz, Edward, 442 W. 36th St.
306—Mahlin, Harry, 535 8th Av.
307—Willis, Louis F., 262 W. 35th St.
308—Maxbeg, Joe, 351 W. 38th St.
309—Domigan, Ovgoin, 455 9th Av.
310—Smith, Frank W., 524 W. 37th St.
311—Mahoney, Julia, 380 W. & 7th Av.
312—Dehler, Adolf, 431 W. 34th St.
313—Ciaccio, Joseph J., 554 W. 35th St.
314—Skootelas, James, 346 W. 36th St.
315—Di Giacomo, Anthony M., 474 9th Av.
316—Freyle, Joseph, 473 10th Av.
317—Michel, Kyiacos, 214 W. 37th St.
318—Ripamonti, Giovanni, 442 10th Av.
319—West, Michael, 406 W. 38th St.
320—Bilensky, Alex, 332 W. 37th St.
321—St Gionnas, Paul, 213 W. 33d St.
322—Da Rocca, Stanislaus, 452 W. 37th St.
323—Xenades, Tony, 288 W. 34th St.
324—Theiss, Charles, 449 W. 36th St.
325—Colson, Jim, 322 W. 37th St.
326—Welch, Walter, 244 W. 38th St.
327—Di Giuserpe, Pasquale, 213 W. 33d St.
328—Lindberg, Morris, 246 W. 38th St.
329—Santore, Paul, 538 West 35th St.
330—Gutman, Louis, 58 E. 3d St.
331—Chichansky, Saul, 73 E. 1st St.
332—Gelbwacks, Sam, 120 E. 2d St.
333—Mendel, Jacob, 142 E. 2d St.
334—Rozen, Sam, 106 E. 4th St.
335—Fox, Benny, 184 Ludlow St.
336—Scherer, Morris, 99 E. 1st St.
337—Estrak, John, 111 E. 3d St.
338—Zillger, Isidore, 95 E. 4th St.
339—Kornigi, Kramer, 100 E. 3d St.
340—Dubow, Pincos, 50 E. 1st St.
341—Ether, Harry, 84 E. 2d St.
342—Tirne, Nicolo, 41 E. 1st St.
343—Panzer, Herman M., 206 Forsyth St.
344—Schwartz, Harry, 140 E. Houston St.
345—Morris, Lowish, 145 E. Houston St.
346—Kalmuk, Joseph, 165 Essex St.
347—Fertel, Benjamin, 138 E. 4th St.
348—Radorwski, Frank, 124 E. 2d St.
349—Asnis, Herman, 182 E. Houston St.
350—Eskin, Max, 160 E. Houston St.
351—Puchalsky, Israel, 211 E. Houston St.
352—Tantaro, Joseph, 58 E. 3d St.
353—Ziegler, Michel, 75 E. 3d St.
354—Wexler, Isidor, 108 Orchard St.
355—Kyman, Jack, 168 E. Houston St.
356—Gerseckowitz, Hyman, 187 Allen St.
357—Plisinbino, Salvatore, 208 Forsyth St.
358—Reid, John C., 210 Forsyth St.
359—Greenberg, Charles, 20 E. 1st St.
360—Greitzer, Sam, 23 1st Av.
361—Felgman, Sam, 50 E. Houston St.
362—LoBianco, Michael, 55 1st Av.
363—Rappaport, Sam, 186 Forsyth St.
364—Levine, Philip, 242 E. 3d St.
365—Strauss, Nathan, 80 E. 3d St.
366—Gelber, Isaac, 201 Allen St.
367—Silver, Harry, 75 E. 1st St.
368—Weisinger, Max, 119 E. 3d St.
369—Dauber, Nathan, 31 E. 3d St.
370—Berman, Max, 199 Forsyth St.
371—Weinstein, Morris, 168 E. Houston St.
372—Jung, Gustore, 166 E. 4th St.
373—Locasso, Dominick, 187 Orchard St.
374—Stechin, Thomas, 483 W. 37th St.
375—Ferronio, Mike, 58 1st Av.
376—Hilke, Jakin, 122 E. 4th St.
377—Wasserman, Louis, 177 Orchard St.
378—Sher, Sam, 108 Stanton St.
379—Anasino, Giovanni, 226 Eldridge St.
380—Nier, Issle, 165 Ludow St.
381—Rosenthal, Jack, 50 E. 3d St.
382—Capain, Giacamo, 48 E. 1st St.
383—Achille, Thomas, 128 E. Houston St.
384—Casiaglione, Vincenzo, 222 Chrystie St.
385—Roberts, Benny, 105 E. 2d St.
386—Krebowitz, Sigmund, 43 1st Av.
387—Feingold, Philip, 87 E. 2d St.
388—Hacker, Philip, 163 Essex St.
389—Kovak, Paul, 129 E. 3d St.
390—Schwartz, Morris, 127 Norfolk St.
391—Cohen, Harry, 72 E. 1st St.
392—Melamed, Sam, 67 E. 2d St.
393—Marchico, Angelo, 304 Stanton St.
394—Boil, Abraham, 92 E. 1st St.
395—Nasher, 181 Orchard St.
396—Kaplan, Joseph, 54 E. 1st St.
397—Sylvester, Charles, 53 1st Av.
398—Rothbard, Louis, 209 Forsyth St.
399—Dietz, George, 103 E. 3d St.
400—Soreth, Harry, 118

36—Gill, Rufus, 232 W. 63d St.
37—Cardin, Edgar, 207 W. 62d St.
38—King, Thomas A., 215 W. 60th St.
39—Bekish, William, 341 W. 59th St.
40—Mitchell, Isaiah, 214 W. 63d St.
41—Alexanian, Yervant, 143 West End Av.
42—Link, Claude R., 136 W. 62d St.
43—Leredo, Lucian, 134 W. 84th St.
44—Bruno, Eugene, 22 West End Av.
45—Bennett, Nathan, 210 W. 62d St.
46—Dolan, Anthony G., 151 W. 62d St.
47—Hartnett, John, 141 W. 62d St.
48—Schuits, Robert, 200 W. 63d St.
49—Leech, Harold, 153 W. 61st St.
50—Parks, Joseph J., 881 Tenth Av.
51—Malrguitis, Gust, 200 W. 67th St.
52—Murchison, Jack, 217 W. 62d St.
53—Coluzzi, Agostino, 151 West End Av.
54—Purcell, Arthur, 138 W. 62d St.
55—Henry, Arthur, 153 W. 62d St.
56—Bedoni, Frank Arthur, 157 W. 63d St., 945 3d Av.
57—Miller, Daniel, 152 W. 62d St.
58—Sawcuh, Illan, 144 Amsterdam Av.
59—Salvora, Lorusso, 206 W. 107th St.
60—Flynn, John F., 114 W. 63d St.
61—Heyward, Charles A., 217 W. 63d St.
62—Bronchal, Emanuel, 507 W. 59th St.
63—Kennedy, Joseph, 107 W. 63d St.
64—Stanley, William, 224 W. 64th St.
65—Haughton, Isaac Ishmael, 214 W. 63d St.
66—Walsh, Christopher, 840 Avenue 11.
67—Meyers, Neville, 243 W. 63d St.
68—Johnson, Jesse, 225 W. 63d St.
69—Mitchell, George J., 155 W. 63d St.
70—Patalino, Ercole, 143 West End Av.
71—Gumbo, William, 217 W. 62d St.
72—Moskowitz, Nathan, 140 W. 62d St.
73—Hughes, William, 431 W. 57th St.
74—Alberti, Albert, 240 W. 67th St.
75—Carroll, John, 134 W. 63d St.
76—Gattuso, Salvatore, 30 West End Av.
77—Curtis, James, 161 W. 63d St.
78—Bradshaw, James, 228 W. 62d St.
79—Young, Lerey, 224 W. 62d St.
80—Oliver, Cephas, 222 W. 62d St.
81—Brown, Jefferson, 238 W. 64th St.
82—Gomez, John, 151 W. 59th St.
83—Batterson, James, 530 W. 58th St.
84—Manos, Nick, 102 W. 61st St.
85—Jaeger, Louis John, 251 W. 61st St.
86—Muller, Louis, 163 W. 63d St.
87—Gunn, Joseph A., 134 W. 62d St.
88—McDonald, James, 229 W. 63d St.
89—Allory, Andrew D., 152 W. 62d St.
90—Tvelja, Jose, 514 W. 59th St.
91—Bonge, William & Howard, 232 W. 61st St.
92—Bailey, Albert Percival, 240 W. 61st St.
93—Moore, Syare, 225 W. 60th St.
94—Rice, George, 133 W. 62d St.
95—Desjardins, Victor, 127 W. 63d St.
96—Bennett, Joseph, 219 W. 63d St.
97—Gibson, Joseph, 227 W. 63d St.
98—Heldorn, William John, 124 W. 63d St.
99—Morris, Nicholas J., 186 W. 62d St.
100 Corbett, Martin, 455 W. 57th St.
101—Martin, Edward, 234 W. 63d St.
102—O'Connor, Patrick, 210 W. 67th St.
103—Pena, Pedro Antonio, 121 W. 60th St.
104—James, Joseph, 221 W. 62d St.
105—Moreno, Stratton, 92 Amsterdam Av.
106—Harris, Herbert, 231 W. 65d St.
107—O'Hagor, John, 551 W. 57th St.
108—Powers, William L., 147 W. 62d St.
109—Lessels, Kurb, 453 W. 57th St.
110—Tackling, James, 223 W. 62d St.
111—McGuire, Hugh, 5 West End Av.
112—Steele, Charles, 452 W. 58th St.
113—Hall, Thomas J., 543 W. 57th St.
114—Mullor, Otto, 621 W. 58th St.
115—Pegnes, James P., 232 W. 63d St.
116—De Esposito, Chas. Leo, 200 W. 60th St.
117—Gomes, William, 223 W. 62d St.
118—Brennan, John Joseph, 219 W. 60th St.
119—Garcia, Gerardo, 104 W. 61st St.
120—Dixon, Edward, 228 W. 62d St.
121—Papal, Steve, 183 W. 60th St.
122—Mennkowski, John, 539 W. 57th St.
123—Taraveras, Photis, 231 W. 60th St.
124—Mooney, Joseph, 877 10th Av.
125—Kruger, Herman, 146 West End Av.
126—Maloney, James, Jr., 877 10th Av.
127—Carthy, John B., 235 W. 65th St.
128—Saunders, John Henry, 245 W. 61st St.
129—Harowitz, Benjamin, 89 Amsterdam Av.
130—Vismas, Andonis, 121 W. 60th St.
131—Hopwood, John, 216 W. 60th St.
132—Chandler, Harry, 131 W. 63d St.
133—Vlassapoulas, Barilas, 105 W. 60th St.
134—Reddy, Thomas, 442 W. 58th St.
135—Clifford, Leo T., 140 W. 62d St.
136—Fernandes, Miguel C., 127 W. 63d St.
137—Bail, Ralph Percival, 125 W. 63d St.
138—Spirolonos, Deomisias, 121 W. 60th St.
139—Thomas, Herman, 210 W. 64th St.
140—Mitchell, John, 64 Amsterdam Av.
141—Treston, James, 216 W. 60th St.
142—Bligen, Benjamin, 238 W. 60th St.
143—Bligen, Bernard, 238 W. 60th St.
144—Twitty, Nelson, 243 W. 63d St.
145—Wetherell, Daniel F., 220 W. 67th St.
146—Chakomas, Kirgakos, 92 Amsterdam Av.
147—Donoffio, Mario, 144 Amsterdam Av.
148—Williamson, Alfred, 225 West End Av.
149—Candella, Milton, 108 Amsterdam Av.
150—Fuentes, Jose S., 121 W. 60th St.
151—Woodley, William, 244 W. 64th St.
152—Duggan, Cornelius, 150 W. 62d St.
153—Stack, Lutz, 212 W. 67th St.
154—Gadsden, Julius, 241 W. 61st St.
155—Baumaehl, Benjamin, 179 W. 63d St.
156—Heil, Frank Louis, 200 West 66th St.
157—Rogers, George, 225 W. 62d St.
158—Herries, Alexander, Jr., 163 W. 63d St.
159—Savoy, Julian, 236 W. 64th St.
160—Sele, Costa, 240 W. 63d St.
161—Baumgarten, Leonard, 438 W. 58th St.
162—Huggins, John, 219 W. 63d St.
163—Thomas, Benjamin, 228 W. 62d St.
164—Kelly, Pat, 118 W. 60th St.
165—Eisenberg, Leo, 86 Amsterdam Av.
166—Millis, Alexander, 243 West End Av.
167—Fleming, James J., 124 W. 63d St.
168—France, Joseph, 228 W. 62d St.
169—Gavaila, Basilia, 135 W. 60th St.
170—Pearwood, Norman, 224 W. 61st St.
171—Blomquist, Carl E., 231 W. 60th St.
172—Edwards, Fritz Herman, 244 W. 64th St.
173—Radcliffe, Percy J., 214 W. 63d St.
174—Schiffono, Salvatore, 151 West End Av.
175—Evans, Jesse, 225 W. 62d St.
176—Mitchell, George J., 155 W. 63d St.
177—Patalino, Ercole, 143 West End Av.
178—Gumbo, William, 217 W. 62d St.
179—Moskowitz, Nathan, 140 W. 62d St.
180—Hughes, William, 431 W. 57th St.
181—Alberti, Albert, 240 W. 67th St.
182—Carroll, John, 134 W. 63d St.
183—Gattuso, Salvatore, 30 West End Av.
184—Curtis, James, 161 W. 63d St.
185—Bradshaw, James, 228 W. 62d St.
186—Young, Lerey, 224 W. 62d St.
187—Oliver, Cephas, 222 W. 62d St.
188—Brown, Jefferson, 238 W. 64th St.
189—Gomez, John, 151 W. 59th St.
190—Batterson, James, 530 W. 58th St.
191—Manos, Nick, 102 W. 61st St.
192—Jaeger, Louis John, 251 W. 61st St.
193—Muller, Louis, 163 W. 63d St.
194—Gunn, Joseph A., 134 W. 62d St.
195—McDonald, James, 229 W. 63d St.
196—Allory, Andrew D., 152 W. 62d St.
197—Tvelja, Jose, 514 W. 59th St.
198—Bonge, William & Howard, 232 W. 61st St.
199—Bailey, Albert Percival, 240 W. 61st St.
200—Moore, Syare, 225 W. 60th St.
201—Rice, George, 133 W. 62d St.
202—Desjardins, Victor, 127 W. 63d St.
203—Bennett, Joseph, 219 W. 63d St.
204—Gibson, Joseph, 227 W. 63d St.
205—Heldorn, William John, 124 W. 63d St.
206—Morris, Nicholas J., 186 W. 62d St.
207 Corbett, Martin, 455 W. 57th St.
208—Martin, Edward, 234 W. 63d St.
209—O'Connor, Patrick, 210 W. 67th St.
210—Pena, Pedro Antonio, 121 W. 60th St.
211—James, Joseph, 221 W. 62d St.
212—Moreno, Stratton, 92 Amsterdam Av.
213—Harris, Herbert, 231 W. 65d St.
214—O'Hagor, John, 551 W. 57th St.
215—Powers, William L., 147 W. 62d St.
216—Lessels, Kurb, 453 W. 57th St.
217—Tackling, James, 223 W. 62d St.
218—McGuire, Hugh, 5 West End Av.
219—Steele, Charles, 452 W. 58th St.
220—Hall, Thomas J., 543 W. 57th St.
221—Mullor, Otto, 621 W. 58th St.
222—Pegnes, James P., 232 W. 63d St.
223—De Esposito, Chas. Leo, 200 W. 60th St.
224—Gomes, William, 223 W. 62d St.
225—Brennan, John Joseph, 219 W. 60th St.
226—Garcia, Gerardo, 104 W. 61st St.
227—Dixon, Edward, 228 W. 62d St.
228—Papal, Steve, 183 W. 60th St.
229—Mennkowski, John, 539 W. 57th St.
230—Taraveras, Photis, 231 W. 60th St.
231—Mooney, Joseph, 877 10th Av.
232—Kruger, Herman, 146 West End Av.
233—Maloney, James, Jr., 877 10th Av.
234—Carthy, John B., 235 W. 65th St.
235—Saunders, John Henry, 245 W. 61st St.
236—Harowitz, Benjamin, 89 Amsterdam Av.
237—Vismas, Andonis, 121 W. 60th St.
238—Hopwood, John, 216 W. 60th St.
239—Chandler, Harry, 131 W. 63d St.
240—Vlassapoulas, Barilas, 105 W. 60th St.
241—Reddy, Thomas, 442 W. 58th St.
242—Clifford, Leo T., 140 W. 62d St.
243—Fernandes, Miguel C., 127 W. 63d St.
244—Bail, Ralph Percival, 125 W. 63d St.
245—Spirolonos, Deomisias, 121 W. 60th St.
246—Thomas, Herman, 210 W. 64th St.
247—Mitchell, John, 64 Amsterdam Av.
248—Treston, James, 216 W. 60th St.
249—Bligen, Benjamin, 238 W. 60th St.
250—Bligen, Bernard, 238 W. 60th St.
251—Twitty, Nelson, 243 W. 63d St.
252—Wetherell, Daniel F., 220 W. 67th St.
253—Chakomas, Kirgakos, 92 Amsterdam Av.
254—Donoffio, Mario, 144 Amsterdam Av.
255—Williamson, Alfred, 225 West End Av.
256—Candella, Milton, 108 Amsterdam Av.
257—Fuentes, Jose S., 121 W. 60th St.
258—Woodley, William, 244 W. 64th St.
259—Duggan, Cornelius, 150 W. 62d St.
260—Stack, Lutz, 212 W. 67th St.
261—Gadsden, Julius, 241 W. 61st St.
262—Baumaehl, Benjamin, 179 W. 63d St.
263—Heil, Frank Louis, 200 West 66th St.
264—Rogers, George, 225 W. 62d St.
265—Herries, Alexander, Jr., 163 W. 63d St.
266—Savoy, Julian, 236 W. 64th St.
267—Sele, Costa, 240 W. 63d St.
268—Baumgarten, Leonard, 438 W. 58th St.
269—Huggins, John, 219 W. 63d St.
270—Thomas, Benjamin, 228 W. 62d St.
271—Kelly, Pat, 118 W. 60th St.
272—Eisenberg, Leo, 86 Amsterdam Av.
273—Millis, Alexander, 243 West End Av.
274—Fleming, James J., 124 W. 63d St.
275—France, Joseph, 228 W. 62d St.
276—Gavaila, Basilia, 135 W. 60th St.
277—Pearwood, Norman, 224 W. 61st St.
278—Blomquist, Carl E., 231 W. 60th St.
279—Edwards, Fritz Herman, 244 W. 64th St.
280—Radcliffe, Percy J., 214 W. 63d St.
281—Schiffono, Salvatore, 151 West End Av.
282—Evans, Jesse, 225 W. 62d St.
283—Mitchell, George J., 155 W. 63d St.
284—Patalino, Ercole, 143 West End Av.
285—Gumbo, William, 217 W. 62d St.
286—Moskowitz, Nathan, 140 W. 62d St.
287—Hughes, William, 431 W. 57th St.
288—Alberti, Albert, 240 W. 67th St.
289—Carroll, John, 134 W. 63d St.
290—Gattuso, Salvatore, 30 West End Av.
291—Curtis, James, 161 W. 63d St.
292—Bradshaw, James, 228 W. 62d St.
293—Young, Lerey, 224 W. 62d St.
294—Oliver, Cephas, 222 W. 62d St.
295—Brown, Jefferson, 238 W. 64th St.
296—Gomez, John, 151 W. 59th St.
297—Batterson, James, 530 W. 58th St.
298—Manos, Nick, 102 W. 61st St.
299—Jaeger, Louis John, 251 W. 61st St.
300—Muller, Louis, 163 W. 63d St.
301—Gunn, Joseph A., 134 W. 62d St.
302—McDonald, James, 229 W. 63d St.
303—Allory, Andrew D., 152 W. 62d St.
304—Tvelja, Jose, 514 W. 59th St.
305—Bonge, William & Howard, 232 W. 61st St.
306—Bailey, Albert Percival, 240 W. 61st St.
307—Moore, Syare, 225 W. 60th St.
308—Rice, George, 133 W. 62d St.
309—Desjardins, Victor, 127 W. 63d St.
310—Bennett, Joseph, 219 W. 63d St.
311—Gibson, Joseph, 227 W. 63d St.
312—Heldorn, William John, 124 W. 63d St.
313—Morris, Nicholas J., 186 W. 62d St.
314—Corbett, Martin, 455 W. 57th St.
315—Martin, Edward, 234 W. 63d St.
316—O'Connor, Patrick, 210 W. 67th St.
317—Pena, Pedro Antonio, 121 W. 60th St.
318—James, Joseph, 221 W. 62d St.
319—Moreno, Stratton, 92 Amsterdam Av.
320—Harris, Herbert, 231 W. 65d St.
321—O'Hagor, John, 551 W. 57th St.
322—Powers, William L., 147 W. 62d St.
323—Lessels, Kurb, 453 W. 57th St.
324—Tackling, James, 223 W. 62d St.
325—McGuire, Hugh, 5 West End Av.
326—Steele, Charles, 452 W. 58th St.
327—Hall, Thomas J., 543 W. 57th St.
328—Mullor, Otto, 621 W. 58th St.
329—Pegnes, James P., 232 W. 63d St.
330—De Esposito, Chas. Leo, 200 W. 60th St.
331—Gomes, William, 223 W. 62d St.
332—Brennan, John Joseph, 219 W. 60th St.
333—Garcia, Gerardo, 104 W. 61st St.
334—Dixon, Edward, 228 W. 62d St.
335—Papal, Steve, 183 W. 60th St.
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351—Bail, Ralph Percival, 125 W. 63d St.
352—Spirolonos, Deomisias, 121 W. 60th St.
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357—Bligen, Bernard, 238 W. 60th St.
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359—Wetherell, Daniel F., 220 W. 67th St.
360—Chakomas, Kirgakos, 92 Amsterdam Av.
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362—Williamson, Alfred, 225 West End Av.
363—Candella, Milton, 108 Amsterdam Av.
364—Fuentes, Jose S., 121 W. 60th St.
365—Woodley, William, 244 W. 64th St.
366—Duggan, Cornelius, 150 W. 62d St.
367—Stack, Lutz, 212 W. 67th St.
368—Gadsden, Julius, 241 W. 61st St.
369—Baumaehl, Benjamin, 179 W. 63d St.
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371—Rogers, George, 225 W. 62d St.
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373—Savoy, Julian, 236 W. 64th St.
374—Sele, Costa, 240 W. 63d St.
375—Baumgarten, Leonard, 438 W. 58th St.
376—Huggins, John, 219 W. 63d St.
377—Thomas, Benjamin, 228 W. 62d St.
378—Kelly, Pat, 118 W. 60th St.
379—Eisenberg, Leo, 86 Amsterdam Av.
380—Millis, Alexander, 243 West End Av.
381—Fleming, James J., 124 W. 63d St.
382—France, Joseph, 228 W. 62d St.
383—Gavaila, Basilia, 135 W. 60th St.
384—Pearwood, Norman, 224 W. 61st St.
385—Blomquist, Carl E., 231 W. 60th St.
386—Edwards, Fritz Herman, 244 W. 64th St.
387—Radcliffe, Percy J., 214 W. 63d St.
388—Schiffono, Salvatore, 151 West End Av.
389—Evans, Jesse, 225 W. 62d St.
390—Mitchell, George J., 155 W. 63d St.
391—Patalino, Ercole, 143 West End Av.
392—Gumbo, William, 217 W. 62d St.
393—Moskowitz, Nathan, 140 W. 62d St.
394—Hughes, William, 431 W. 57th St.
395—Alberti, Albert, 240 W. 67th St.
396—Carroll, John, 134 W. 63d St.
397—Gattuso, Salvatore, 30 West End Av.
398—Curtis, James, 161 W. 63d St.
399—Bradshaw, James, 228 W. 62d St.
400—Perry, Joseph, 65 Amsterdam Av.

DISTRICT NO. 122.

Office of Exemption Board, 225 East Twenty-seventh Street, Manhattan.

QUOTA 208—The call in this district is for 416 men, to report at 8 A. M., Aug. 2:

1—Wald, Abraham, 238 E. 24th St.
2—Donovan, Lawrence C., 151 E. 30th St.
3—Emmanuele, Michael, 415 1st Av.
4—Davian, James, 234 E. 24th St.
5—Newman, Joseph, 319 E. 26th St.
6—Duffy, James F., 238 E. 27th St.
7—Byrne, Thomas, 242 E. 26th St.
8—Rabando, Morris, 325 E. 28th St.
9—Herbert, Thomas, 509 2d Av.
10—Mira, Adelardo, 151 E. 26th St.
11—Sentes, Daniel, 415 1st Av.
12—Milovsky, Joseph, 322 3d Av.
13—Filardi, Francesco, 226 E. 29th St.
14—Filingeri, Vincenzo, 201 E. 29th St.
15—Neco, Husostonos, 223 E. 28th St.
16—Hancredi, Giuseppe, 224 E. 29th St.
17—Farnetti, Joseph, 214 E. 29th St.
18—Krauss, Josef, 301 E. 25th St.
19—Sullivan, James, 302 E. 28th St.
20—Farragher, John F., 341 E. 25th St.
21—Marino, Joseph, 335 3d Av.
22—Lockwood, Andrew, 248 E. 80th St.
23—Mazzo, Ralph, 233 E. 28th St.
24—Kusmi, William, 212 E. 25th St.
25—Molony, James, 303 E. 26th St.
26—Halepis, Steve, 207 E. 29th St.
27—Simone, Phillip, 326 E. 26th St.
28—Messerian, George H., 230 E. 31st St.
29—Michielini, Frank, 314 E. 20th St.
30—Blackford, Charles A., 201 E. 30th St.
31—Vogele, Adolph, 1923 1st Av.
32—Ofetta, Michele, 334 E. 26th St.
33—Calatozzo, Francesco, 336 E. 26th St.
34—Guccione, Salvator, 312 E. 20th St.
35—Curry, William J., 340 E. 25th St.
36—Wodsfsky, Sacher, 317 E. 27th St.
37—Schuler, Edgar, 304 3d Av.
38—Ignazio, Nicholas, 406 E. 24th St.
39—McEnery, John E., 524 1st Av.
40—Georgion, John, 207 E. 29th St.
41—McGuire, James, 218 E. 27th St.
42—Debbia, Peter, 210 E. 28th St.
43—Soldi, Louis, 230 E. 25th St.
44—Morgan, Edward, U. S. Patrol Vigiland.
45—Lakas, Peter, 85 Lexington Av.
46—Cook, Harrison L., 135 E. 30th St.
47—Cook, Joseph, 235 E. 20th St.
48—Lorina, Vincenzo, 229 E. 28th St.
49—Moriarity, Thomas ... 224 E. 27th St.
50—Kobak, Jacob, 200 E. 27th St.
51—McKeen, Austin, 127 Lexington Av.
52—Pecello, Alexander, 306 E. 28th St.
53—Steinmetz, Tiebold D., 150 E. 27th St.
54—Lorenzo, Vito D., 214 E. 29th St.
55—Marricakis, John, 207 E. 25th St.
56—Capasso, Joseph, 304 E. 29th St.
57—Connor, John, 244 3d Av.
58—Kennedy, John W. 309 E. 26th St.
59—Ogando, Arelino, 326 E. 26th St.
60—Lawrence, William H., U. S. training ship Severn, 314 E. 24th St.
61—King, Chauncey M., 431 E. 26th St.
62—Tierney, Frank, 226 E. 27th St.
63—Vitale, Aniello, 402 E. 24th St.
64—Davis, Ralph, 227 E. 25th St.
65—McComagh, Patrick, 307 E. 29th St.
66—Fistel, Max, 234 E. 25th St.
67—Albroza, Jess, 311 E. 27th St.
68—Haroutunian, Yervant, 135 E. 26th St.
69—Beggs, James E., 146 E. 30th St.
70—Tsimis, Panayotis, 304 E. 26th St.
71—Desimile, Antonio, 227 E. 29th St.
72—Beldens, Kyriakos, 231 E. 25th St.
73—Kuttebrauch, Emil, 347 3d Av.
74—O'Connor, James J., 246 E. 27th St.
75—Kerisch-Bagan, Nicholas, 320 E. 27th St.
76—Volounasis, Alex, 211 E. 29th St.
77—Drago, Antonio, 237 E. 24th St.
78—Narsoobian, Michael, 240 E. 28th St.
79—Muccio, Nicholas, 212 E. 25th St.
80—Gough, James J., 148 E. 30th St.
81—Boserion, Paul, 333 3d Av.
82—Reed, Ellery V., 129 Lexington Av.
83—Dykes, Jacob, 240 E. 25th St.
84—Magulas, Frank Nichola, Bel. Hos., N. Y.
85—Malkhabian, Sarpis, 364 3d Av.
86—Rettig, Philip S., Jr., 329 E. 30th St.
87—Goggin, James J., 439 E. 25d St.
88—Scalia, Michael, 314 E. 27th St.
89—Garcia, Guillermo, 309 E. 24th St.
90—Schmidt, Willy, 314 E. 25th St.
91—Piston, August, 231 E. 28th St.
92—Hunt, Bernard P., 132 E. 30th St.
93—Inglis, John, 219 E. 23d St.
94—Munson, Gustaf, 201 E. 28th St.
95—Fenerbach, Herman S., 231 E. 26th St.
96—Botzenmayer, Charles ... 236 2d Av.
97—Cigliano, Vincenzo, 227 E. 29th St.
98—Nandelian, Richard, 175 E. 26th St.
99—Rochovsky, Aaron, 150 E. 27th St.
100—Meschisi, Giuseppe, 315 E. 26th St.
101—Wilson, Francis P., 153 E. 30th St.
102—Fornelli, Carl H., 431 E. 26th St.
103—Metcalfe, Robert J. T. T., 338 E. 29th St.
104—Chatta, Peter, 325 E. 28th St.
105—D'Souza, Alvin, 224 E. 28th St.
106—Vitto, Angelo, 334 E. 26th St.
107—Kane, James, 423 1st Av.
108—Flanagan, Thomas, 465 2d Av.
109—Frank, August H., 389 3d Av.
110—Brady, Patrick, 334 E. 30th St.
111—Dindinger, Frederick, 220 E. 31st St.
112—Souffrin, Julian, 331 E. 24th St.
113—Reardon, Martin, 470 2d Av.
114—Bruner, Abram B., 431 E. 26th St.
115—Zullo, Raffaele, 220 E. 25th St.
116—Malkas, Harry, 229 E. 28th St.
117—Surmach, Mike, 309 E. 25th St.
118—Feeney, Edward, 152 E. 28th St.
119—Anderson, John, 233 E. 30th St.
120—Mathias, Nicholas, Bellevue Hospital.
121—Taliaferro, Robert C., 325 3d Av.
122—Price, John, 153 E. 23d St.
123—Bellia, Angelo, 136 E. 28th St.
124—Kitrick, John, 335 E. 24th St.
125—Wood, Thomas J., 31 E. 29th St.
126—Laffy, Luke, 407 E. 24th St.
127—Sarricchio, Rocco, 219 E. 29th St.
128—Klein, Samuel H., 136 E. 28th St.
129—Fulling, Edward, 222 E. 26th St.
130—Solomon, Nathan, 310 E. 25th St.
131—Rozek, August, 407 E. 24th St.
132—Lynch, William F., 468 2d Av.
133—Knudtsen, Robert, 224 E. 30th St.
134—Haggerty, Dennis J., 320 E. 27th St.
135—Bazerelis, Benjamin, 230 E. 25th St.
136—Deoch, Julius, 337 E. 24th St.
137—Hartel, Arthur, 232 E. 26th St.
138—Maghakian, Hampartzorian, 223 E. 25th.
139—St. John, Stephen J., 301 E. 29th St.
140—McKay, Clarence, Bellevue Hospital.
141—Kocab, Emanuel, 313 E. 26th St.
142—Pruss, Charles, 143 E. 27th St.
143—Leones, Nick, 207 E. 29th St.
144—Paloyny, Alexandros, 423 3d Av.
145—Bombardi, Ferdinando, 311 E. 27th St.
146—Di Giovanni, Joseph, 219 E. 29th St.
147—O'Neill, John, 234 E. 24th St.
148—Typaldo, Harry, 223 E. 28th St.
149—Gagliardi, John, 230 E. 29th St.
150—Ambrizzi, Carmelo, 423 2d Av.
151—Tutunjian, Nishan, 132 E. 30th St.
152—Massara, Vincent, 329 3d Av.
153—McDermott, James M., 339 E. 30th St.
154—Athenesledis, John, 321 E. 28th St.
155—Bolzoldi, Gust, 331 E. 26th St.
156—Sherbetjian, James, 202 E. 31st St.
157—Crosby, James J., 149 E. 30th St.
158—Marchiselio, Guliano, 306 E. 28th St.
159—Battista, Frank, 337 E. 28th St.
160—Nadel, Lee, 449 E. 23d St.
161—Parisian, Richard F., Mine Planter, Gn. E. O. C. Ord.
162—Maher, Cornelius, 522 1st Av.
163—Smith, Thayer A., Bellevue Hospital.
164—Sheehan, Bartholomew J., 233 E. 26th St.
165—Marro, Anantonio, 508 2d Av.
166—Hoelzer, Edmund L., 447 2d Av.
167—Gurdoglian, Maurad, 314 E. 25th St.
168—Mancini, Guiseppe, 306 E. 29th St.
169—Ambrosini, Louis, 307 E. 27th St.
170—Cobs, Herman, 487 2d Av.
171—Nappi, Louis, 14 Amsterdam Av.
172—Struss, Walter, 328 E. 31st St.
173—Courtney, Michael J., 231 E. 26th St.
174—Stanley, Selman, 190 E. 26th St.
175—White, Frank, 304 E. 29th St.
176—Cuendo, Peter A., 132 E. 30th St.
177—Quottini, Mehhia, 311 E. 27th St.
178—Shay, William A., 431 E. 26th St.
179—Basinet, Victor L., 431 E. 26th St.
180—Friednic, Ernest, 160 E. 26th St.
181—Arsrounian, Thomas, 235 E. 25th St.
182—Reller, Henry, 329 E. 28th St.
183—Krook, Fred Nelson, 317 E. 27th St.
184—Sinnigen, Gerhard, 347 2d Av.
185—Iavetto, Biaggio, 411 E. 29th St.
186—Sabatelli, Pasquale, 130 W. 64th St.
187—Lambiase, Ermino, 454 2d Av.
188—Yatris, Tony, 231 E. 25th St.
189—Rezoggi, Philadelfo, 328 E. 26th St.
190—Harcourris, Asen B., 239 E. 24th St.
191—Gardner, John A., 222 E. 27th St.
192—Hennessy, James P., 431 E. 26th St.
193—Buckley, James, 217 E. 25th St.
194—Lay, Arthur, 358 1st Av.
195—Hoey, James A., 526 E. 26th St.
196—Tedesco, Ralph, 333 3d Av.
197—Moullos, John, 157 E. 30th St.
198—Sullivan, James, 226 E. 26th St.
199—Den, Dewey, Camilla, 334 3d Av.
200—Eghinian, Asadoor, 325 E. 27th St.
201—Deragopian, Hagop, 314 E. 25th St.
202—Costos, Panahiotis, 223 E. 28th St.
203—Schuler, Edgar, 208 E. 28th St.
204—Sohlan, Frank, 317 E. 28th St.
205—Muszynsky, Paul, 241 E. 25th St.
206—Vernol, Nik, 237 E. 29th St.
207—Panagiotakis, Marcus, 306 3d Av.
208—Toffoli, Ugo, 328 E. 26th St.
209—Thommen, Edward J., 317 3d Av.
210—Smith, Walter B., 304 E. 26th St.
211—Gene, Wilhelm Carl F., 216 E. 31st St.
212—Psarvos, Kyriakos, 134 E. 28th St.
213—Joaquin, Emilio, 306 E. 24th St.
214—Managhan, John J., 328 E. 29th St.
215—Jamgosian, Sarkes, 321 E. 28th St.
216—Kempf, George, 207 E. 25th St.
217—Naumann, Charles, 241 E. 25th St.
218—Wingana, August, 201 E. 26th St.
219—Wilsdorf, Arthur, 217 E. 25th St.
220—Perrono, Lorenzo, 215 E. 29th St.
221—Poppas, George, 241 E. 25th St.
222—Keogh, George V., 351 2d Av.
223—Leone, Salvatore, 400 First Av.
224—Daghdevirian, Garabed, 236 E. 28th St.
225—Gleason, John Francis, 318 E. 30th St.
226—Zinn, Benjamin, 230 E. 27th St.
227—Monn, Peter, 298 First Av.
228—Jannibelli, Charles, 333 Third Av.
229—Nelson, Axel, Helen C. Julia, ft. E. 24th.
230—Murphy, Daniel, 443 Second Av.
231—Colletti, Pellegrino, 306 E. 28th St.
232—Silenberg, Harry, 317 E. 27th St.
233—Drew, John, 135 Lexington Av.
234—Gulgano, Pietro, 236 E. 28th St.
235—Gilmetz, John, 235 E. 27th St.
236—Moreno, Ramon, 444 Third Av.
237—Barthucci, Pietro, 229 E. 29th St.
238—Giardano, Paul, 326 E. 31st St.
239—Minicucci, Pasquale, 317 E. 27th St.
240—Obermair, Frank, 546 Second Av.
241—Barrie, Thomas Arthur, 431 E. 26th St.
242—Lockwood, William, 535 E. 24th St.
243—Dérbabian, Barkev, 245 E. 30th St.
244—Gureghian, Hampar, 325 Third Av.
245—Kereake, Apostolos, 207 E. 29th St.
246—Taylor, Stephen, 525 Second Av.
247—Conte, Vincenzo, 221 E. 29th St.
248—Tofstedt, John, 417 Third Av.
249—Sukanye, Waryl, 332 E. 26th St.
250—Shapansky, H., Bellevue Hosp., E. 26th.
251—Pillion, Ray, 432 E. 30th St.
252—Bolger, Edward, 325 E. 27th St.
253—Brygider, Paul, 324 E. 26th St.
254—Biey, George, 207 E. 25th St.
255—Ayaniotis, Nazar, 211 E. 29th St.
256—Scarselle, Gaetano, 411 E. 24th St.
257—Little, Arthur, 431 E. 26th St.
258—O'Brien, Frederick, 431 E. 26th St.
259—Bachmon, Christe S., 417 3d Av.
260—Mahon, William, 201 E. 28th St.
261—O'Rorke, Patrick C., 144 E. 28th St.
262—Pollack, John, 415 1st Av.
263—Sommers, Henry J., 237 E. 28th St.
264—Quigley, William, 318 E. 27th St.
265—Bublitz, Frank, 316 E. 25th St.
266—Lindborg, Adolf, 152 E. 30th St.
267—Catanese, Francesco, 236 E. 28th St.
268—Kobak, Willy, 200 E. 27th St.
269—Joyce, Thomas H., 185 Lexington Av.
270—Gagfalakian, Karkian, 314 E. 25th St.
271—Tenervia, Salvatore, 231 E. 29th St.
272—Boylan, Charles, 397 3d Av.
273—Burchell, William J., jr., 430 2d Av.
274—Thomas, Peter, 1937 E. 28th St.
275—Epeneter, Frank, 226 E. 20th St.
276—Donnelly, John Joseph, 243 E. 24th St.
277—Steinhardt, George, 404 E. 25th St.
278—Kovacovice, George, 216 E. 31st St.
279—Steinberg, Hermann, 232 E. 28th St.
280—Iacobini, Julius, 234 E. 24th St.
281—Duffy, Charles A., 236 E. 27th St.
282—Hulak, Philip, 425 3d Av.
283—Mouilierat, Gilbert, 347 3d Av.
284—Karman, Peter, 218 E. 28th St.
285—Kinch, Cyril, 333 3d Av.
286—Kouvries, George, 211 E. 29th St.
287—Wolfman, Bernard, 306 E. 27th St.
288—Campo, Vincent, 337 E. 24th St.
289—Dokauzian, Stephen, 136 E. 29th St.
290—Gavas Stilianos, 247 E. 25th St.
291—Kazian, Krikor, 474 2d Av.
292—Bordenga, Joseph, 240 E. 28th St.
293—Ambrosino, Rocco, 307 E. 27th St.
294—Mordano, Leon, 422 1st Av.
295—Larson, Linno, 151 E. 30th St.
296—Antonicci, John, 405 E. 29th St.
297—McCrane, William J., 241 E. 25th St.
298—Losario, Donato, 233 E. 29th St.
299—Kinzer, Harry, 202 E. 26th St.
300—Gruber, Lutz, 245 E. 25th St.
301—Lee, Alfred, 329 3d Av.
302—Fischlowitz, Karl, 224 E. 30th St.
303—Makgian, Harry, 353 W. 29th St.
304—Campbell, Angelo, 313 E. 24th St.
305—Van Bierkom, Joseph, 153 E. 27th St.
306—Vincenzo, Dazio, 406 E. 24th St.
307—Stay, Fred, 365 3d Av.
308—Pinountian, Nazor, 216 E. 31st St.
309—Vitrano, Cologero, 407 E. 29th St.
310—Adavasier, Pavasios, 308 E. 31st St.
311—Vittorino, Nicholas, 450 2d Av.
312—Cogney, Joseph, 348 3d Av.
313—Vinigni, Frank, 304 E. 26th St.
314—Schoenthaler, Charles, 360 3d Av.
315—Palazzolo, Vincenzo, 231 E. 29th St.
316—Dametrin, Alexandros, 201 E. 28th St.
317—Leonard, Fred J., 348 E. 30th St.
318—Lienard, Thomas, 385 3d Av.
319—Nilson, Nils P. S., 431 E. 26th St.
320—Nooman, Lawrence P., 141 E. 26th St.
321—Luisi, Louis James, 315 E. 24th St.
322—Pillion, Ray, 432 E. 30th St.
323—Halsted, Philip, 43 Lexington Av.
324—Manoukian, Onnig, 131 E. 27th St.
325—Miller, Peter, 241 E. 28th St.
326—Klarsfeld, Jerome R., 216 E. 28th St.
327—Hanalain, Errant, 220 E. 30th St.
328—McGee, George W., 302 E. 27th St.
329—Giocondo, Benedetto, 317 E. 28th St.
330—Raucci, Guiliano, 405 E. 29th St.
331—Hennanson, Alfred L., 304 E. 31st St.
332—Maltaghati, James,

77—Balsgar, Jacob, 15-23 W. 29th St.
78—Christian, Mian E., 625 Lexington Av.
79—Lorenz, Carl, 131 W. 33d St.
80—Stepan, John, 110 E. 53d St.
81—Sparman, Kenneth, H., 44 W. 86th St.
82—Sweet, Alfred H., 114 E. 41st St.
83—Linden, Charlie Vander, 634 Lexington Av.
84—Rohl, Charles A., 65 Park Av.
85—Gelshausen, Gerhard C., 439 7th Av.
86—Montarull, Louis, 338 7th Av.
87—Hodgman, George B., Jr., 339 Park Av.
88—Palmares, Calix, 77 W. 44th St.
89—Ellis, Russell O., 138 E. 58th St.
90—Case, Rogers, Holland House.
91—White, Howard E., 110 E. 41st St.
92—Duell, Chas. H., Jr., 50 Vanderbilt Av.
93—Peterman, Richard, 165 E. 34th St.
94—Aronstein, Frederick C., 16 E. 87th St.
95—Mecher, John, 5 E. 51st St.
96—Linder, Murray, 136 E. 84th St.
97—Lemmemayer, Wm. F., 50 W. 56th St.
98—Murray, Robert D., 2d, 16 W. 51st St.
99—Barry, Fernando Le R., 40 E. 40th St.
100—Tripp, Ralph Newton, 388 Lexington Av.
101—Robinson, Edward J., 125 W. 31st St.
102—Southerland, Albert Gibson, 7 E. 56th St.
103—Morrissey, John, 146 W. 84th St.
104—Legori, Maurice, 138 E. 38th St.
105—Bartlett, A. R. Ellys, 6 E. 41st St.
106—Anderson, Charles Peter, 60 W. 49th St.
107—Kunjian, Narri, 123 E. 31st St.
108—Weidner, Frederick, 128 E. 36th St.
109—Egly, Emile, 22 E. 47th St.
110—Michaels, Frank J., 389 7th Av.
111—Nelson, Benjamin, 56 E. 81st St.
112—Mitchell, George K., 138 E. 38th St.
113—Conaugh, Patrick, 69 W. 52d St.
114—Quick, Douglass A., M. D., 875 Park Av.
115—McDonald, James, 22 W. 22d St.
116—Colligan, Arthur F., 122 E. 39th St.
117—Lanasette, Alfred, Aquitaine, 55 Park Av.
118—Weezenaar, Henry, Grand Hotel.
119—De Lignemare, Wm. M., 50 W. 47th St.
120—Klein, Eric Bruno, 288 Lexington Av.
121—Cullom, Neal P., 183 E. 86th St.
122—Burratte, Remo, 152 W. 31st St.
123—Maxwell, Lucan M., 58 W. 36th St.
124—Bateson, Edgar F., 64 E. 54th St.
125—Hursh, William, 505 Lexington Av.
126—Jordan, William, 310 3d Av.
127—Sunderland, Edwin S., 30 W. 44th St.
128—Yates, John S., 144 E. 36th St.
129—Vogelsang, Richard, 26 W. 43d St.
130—Fitzgerald, Michael A., 13 E. 41st St.
131—Reswitz, Rudolf, 165 E. 54th St.
132—Bettinos, Thomas, 135 W. 23d St.
133—Hodin, Sven Birger, 31 W. 56th St.
134—Elliott, Henry Powers, 19 W. 31st St.
135—Troup, Alexander J. M., 62 W. 36th St.
136—Stathopulos, Nicolas John, 550 3d Av.
137—Hightner, Cecil, 163 W. 34th St.
138—Miller, Emiel, 120 E. 52d St.
139—Crane, William Dwight, 410 Park Av.
140—Easterby, William Lance, 24 E. 39th St.
141—Cavin, George, 162 E. 86th St.
142—Parker, William Hall, 2 E. 23d St.
143—Gorgio, Banio, 152 W. 31st St.
144—Royal, Victor H., Harvard Club.
145—Dye, Hanford, McAlpin Hotel.
146—Kiser, Julius, 142 E. 40th St.
147—Ford, William, 128 W. 31st St.
148—Nicurgelt, Ernest, Park Avenue Hotel.
149—Briarly, Harold P., 138 E. 38th St.
150—Berg, Mason, 44 W. 36th St.
151—Costrino, Dominick, 321 7th Av.
152—Lake, Samuel, Grand Hotel.
153—Marks, Montague, 80 W. 40th St.
154—Traylor, Mich'l Garvin, 209 Madison Av.
155—Vito, John, 528 3d Av.
156—Passet, Etiore, 130 W. 31st St.
157—Frederikson, Geo. Alvin, 46 E. 34th St.
158—Barker, Ernest S., 138 E. 38th St.
159—Carbonell, Felix, Vanderbilt Hotel.
160—Missir, Martin C., 301 Madison Av.
161—Baer, Fred E., 62 E. 34th St.
162—Loellger, Gerhard C., 439 7th Av.
163—Sellick, Joseph, 616 3d Av.
164—Gromer, Frank Joseph, 116 E. 38th St.
165—Stern, Ralph P., 33 W. 34th St.
166—Apostolopulous, John J., 2 W. 32d St.
167—Tilden, Henry, 45 Park Av.
168—Iga, Naotaro, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.
169—Magee, George Omelly, 22 E. 45th St.
170—Zoller, Theodore, 582 Lexington Av.
171—Papoutsylanos, Panagiotes, 532 6th Av.
172—Chiarmis, Gerardo, 485 8th Av.
173—Deward, Andrew, 906 6th Av.
174—Parisio, Emil, 152 W. 39th St.
175—Horty, Michael Fulton, 66 W. 53d St.
176—Hallas, George, 320 Lexington Av.
177—Prince, James, 431 Park Av.
178—Valentini, Attles, 152 W. 31st St.
179—Schirmer, Gustave, 117 E. 37th St.
180—Georgean, Thomas, 73 W. 49th St.
181—Davis, Mark, 28 W. 40th St.
182—Nynes, John, 1 Park Av.
183—Hochstein, David, 14 W. 47th St.
184—Olsen, Arthur, 138 E. 38th St.
185—Kalokerakis, Emanuel, 139 W. 38th St.
186—Irving, John J., 910 6th Av.
187—Hayes, George, 18 E. 37th St.
188—Kenna, William F., 55 W. 52d St.
189—Gallimore, Marshal R., 18 W. 36th St.
190—Cooke, Patrick Gerald, 37 W. 50th St.
191—Crisp, Theodore, 410 Park Av.
192—Legendre, Jas. Heron, 320 Madison Av.
193—Vegnoil, George, 130 W. 31st St.
194—Carver, Patrick, 114 E. 54th St.
195—Le Roy, Louis C., 3d, 38 W. 50th St.
196—Bynn, Joseph M., 49 W. 51st St.
197—Cuddihy, Ed. J., jr., 644 Lexington Av.
198—Harvey, Eldon, 138 E. 38th St.
199—Garohetron, Harry, 473 6th Av.
200—Schuler, Eric, 21 W. 31st St.
201—Lecourazos, George, 142 W. 31st St.
202—Schlumberger, Chas., 53 Island House.
203—Kaufman, Joseph, 122 E. 34th St.
204—Burke, William, 912 6th Av.
205—French, Seth Barton, 43 W. 51st St.
206—Klein, Abraham B., 110 W. 34th St.
207—Beach, H. Arvis, 161 Madison Av.
208—Bennison, Harold, 309 Park Av.
209—Yusawa, T., 341 Lexington Av.
210—Osborne, Arthur D., 2d, 63 E. 66th St.
211—Ricker, George O., 124 E. 32d St.
212—Sellers, Harry, 136 W. 31st St.
213—Arruis, Oscar, 578 6th Av.
214—Briggs, Wm. J., 2 W. 52d St.
215—Harvey, Curtis, 114 E. 53d St.
216—Merritt, Maurice C., W. 59th St.
217—Lawrence, Charles C. 141 E. 39th St.
218—Vost, Henry, 17 E. 38th St.
219—Michael, James, 584 3d Av.
220—May, Scollay, 27 E. 8th Av.
221—Patrick, John, 36 E. 40th St.
222—Russell, David, 369 7th Av.
223—Gonsalvez, John Claudio, 1,234 Broadway.
224—Gately, William A., 125 E. 54th St.
225—Brinton, Benjamin, 24 E. 44th St.
226—Roy, Harold E., 135 E. 34th St.
227—Ratkovitch, Novak, 78 W. 55th St.
228—Heath, Daniel Callamore, 27 W. 44th St.
229—Stewart, James M., jr., 40 E. 39th St.
230—Helm, William L., 36 E. 49th St.
231—Williams, Randall H., 44 W. 44th St.
232—Lavietes, Morris, 816 6th Av.
233—Pridmore, William Harvey, 942 6th Av.
234—Dobson, Edward C. jr., 166 W. 85th St.
235—Daniaskis, George, 128 W. 31st St.
236—Hallinas, Roy, 20 E. 42d St.
237—Southby, Richard John, 451 Madison Av.
238—Lopez, Reinaldo, 15 W. 46th St.
239—Bonsai, Stephen, jr., Yale Club.
240—Sahn, Otto, 37 E. 37th St.
241—Reffa, Svend Hilmer B., 46 E. 84th St.
242—Sonse, Kibby Whitman, 88 W. 57th St.
243—Slimmins, 49 E. 58th St. 47th St.
244—Fanchi, Peter, 142 W. 31st St.
245—Nowell, Arthur Vose, 21 W. 31st St.
246—Creton, John Emanuel, 101 W. 29th St.
247—Sandell, Albert, 168 E. 86th St.
248—Brown, Thomas Joseph, 413 Madison Av.
249—Smith, Clarence Albert, 309 Park Av.
250—Crowley, Howard G., 165 Madison Av.
251—Malowitch, Marc, 398 5th Av.
252—Mortini, Joseph, Herald Square Hotel.
253—Zerbos, Demetrios E., 139 W. 28th St.
254—Greenbaum, David, 612 3d Av.
255—Slabotsky, Henry, Vanderbilt Hotel.
256—Gevas, Constantino, 128 W. 31st St.
257—O'Brien, James Henry, 34 E. 32d St.
258—Goodwin, Thomas, 161 E. 34th St.
259—McMullin, William J., 464 4th Av.
260—William, John D., 449 7th Av.
261—Hanson, Richard, 150 E. 35th St.
262—Rogers, John Hobbs, 197 Madison Av.
263—Agnew, Joseph, 90 Park Av.
264—Haynor, Harry, 146 W. 34th St.
265—Rutel, Gustave, 142 W. 31st St.
266—Martinez, Salvador Nito, 912 6th Av.
267—Williams, Jerry, 369 7th Av.
268—Stewart, Ulmont P., 389 Madison Av.
269—Courtois, Charles, 1,271 Broadway.
270—Caggiano, Carmelo, 9th, 330 Park Av.
271—Goldstein, Ignatius, 125 W. 28th St.
272—Schomhelnic, Emil, 515 Madison Av.
273—Stockly, Christ, 45 W. 29th St.
274—Wilhelm, Theodore M., 113 W. 30th St.
275—McAuliffe, Edward F., 114 E. 41st St.
276—Helghbor, Harley A., 100 W. 29th St.
277—Simon, Henry J., 131 E. 33d St.
278—Reilly, Edward J., 144 W. 34th St.
279—Mayers, Joseph, 166 E. 38th St.
280—Herraro, Neftali, 188 E. 38th St.
281—Francis, Eseguel 873 6th Av.
282—Miller, Harry L., 147 E. 34th St.
283—Crisp, James Edward, 60 W. 49th St.
284—Beekman, Louis, 20 E. 53d St.
285—White, Robert, Hotel Martinique.
286—Ahearn, George, 151 W. 33d St.
287—Porter, William D., 58 W. 44th St.
288—Lovett, Malcolm, 80 W. 40th St.
289—Reibel, Jay Maurice, 62 West 47th St.
290—Krogsted, Robert E., 138 E. 38th St.
291—Larson, Martin, 2 W. 55th St.
292—Sturgis, Frank, jr., 37 East Madison Av.
293—Jotalk, Milce, 121 W. 28th St.
294—Kaiser, Karl R., 36 W. 50th St.
295—Crowe, Thomas, 114 E. 41st St.
296—Marmeleton, Thomas, 139 W. 38th St.
297—Nelom, Emanuel C., 132 E. 35th St.
298—Orcutt, Hudson E., 138 E. 38th St.
299—Miller, James B., 4 W. 53d St.
300—Imonje, Shokiehi, 35 W. 51st St.
301—Fink, Sidney Walter, 112 W. 44th St.
302—De Surzez, Diego, 13 E. 36th St.
303—Theis, Lewis J., 135 W. 33d St.
304—Elletson, Homer, 36 W. 50th St.
305—Nowaky, Mieralaw, 138 E. 31st St.
306—Stewart, William R., Jr., 14 E. 67th St.
307—Rosenfeld, Arthur S., 21 E. 80th St.
308—Content, Harold A., 624 5th Av.
309—Gevese, Stavioe A., 139 W. 38th St.
310—Walker, Ralph T., 29 E. 32d St.
311—Pariato, Michael, 429 7th Av.
312—Schmeisel, Clarance, 54 W. 40th St.
313—Berthoff, Arthur, 161 E. 34th St.
314—Price, George, 121 W. 28th St.
315—Stillman, Joseph Fred, 35 E. 39th St.
316—Hemandes, Miguel M., 124 W. 29th St.
317—Greene, Thomas, 660 Lexington Av.
318—Spain, Andrew J., 417 6th Av.
319—McQuivey, Donald, 44 W. 44th St.
320—Favario, Victor, 140 W. 30th St.
321—Carlson, Carl A., 63 W. 51st St.
322—Bronson, Thedore L., 50 Vanderbilt Av.
323—Rose, Harold, 115 E. 86th St.
324—Ballerico, Fernand, 161 W. 31st St.
325—Anesinis, John M., 143 E. 34th St.
326—Brewster, George W., 122 E. 36th St.
327—Seattle, William T., 48 E. 53d St.
328—Vlako, Harry, 45 W. 29th St.
329—Teideman, John, 117 E. 34th St.
330—Mortimer, A. Lawrence S., 534 5th Av.
331—Kurkjian, John, 301 Madison Av.
332—Muller, Henry, 238 Lexington Av.
333—Pallass, Charles H., 122 E. 36th St.
334—Alker, Henry A., 22 E. 57th St.
335—Avery, Lenoir T., 193 Madison Av.
336—Addicott, Joseph, 36 E. 34th St.
337—Lewenthal, Leo, 12 E. 31st St.
338—Pemberton, Murdock A., 21 E. 49th St.
339—Alden, John V., Union League Club.
340—Walker, Robert, 197 Madison Av.
341—Young, Coulter Christopher, 15 E. 40th St.
342—Croke, Richard, 114 E. 32d St.
343—De Forrest, William J., 143 E. 34th St.
344—Jensen, Oscar L., 329 Lexington Av.
345—Haggerty, Robert F., 73 E. 54th St.
346—Malone, Edward, 666 5th Av.
347—Smith, Walker Bly, 18 W. 55th St.
348—Bonessa, Emilo, 58 W. 35th St.
349—Higgins, Paul, 70 W. 40th St.
350—Hinkey, Julius E., 1 W. 67th St.
351—Laverty, Patrick J., 7 E. 53d St.
352—Meehan, William F., 66 W. 58d St.
353—Hamilton, Richard M., 30 W. 44th St.
354—Gerard, Charles, Hotel Athens.
355—Leonard, Thomas E., 114 E. 54th St.
356—Reilly, James, 120 E. 52d St.
357—Tatematsn, Matseego, 118 E. 54th St.
358—Laggat, Harry F., 71 W. 49th St.
359—Hart, Jay, William L., 107 E. 31st St.
360—Hughes, Robert W., 118 W. 34th St.
361—Munro, Ernest C., McAlpin Hotel.
362—Nixon, John S., 25 Park Av.
363—Konig, George F., 22 E. 47th St.
364—Wolley, Edgar M., 60 W. 48th St.
365—Hall, Frank J., 382 Madison Av.
366—Schmidhouser, Alfred C., 793 7th Av. 55th St.
367—Hungerford, Osgood, 2 E. 45th St.
368—Frost, Charles E., 37 W. 45th St.
369—Grimes, Patrick J., 8 W. 52d St.
370—Mason, Andrew, 144 W 30th St.
371—Thebaud, Paul G., 410 Park Av.
372—Soderberg, Anton D., 400 Park Av.
373—Hanson, Edward A., 295 5th Av.
374—Graham, Cecil C., 70 W. 50th St.
375—Fitzgerald, Martin, 439 7th Av.
376—White, John J., 73 W. 49th St.
377—Arnot, Charles, 431 Madison Av.
378—Stokes, Harold Phelps, 280 Madison Av.
379—Doronvas, Thomas D., 482 6th Av.
380—Sleftru, Stalinos, 119 W. 29th St.
381—McLeran, John W., 501 Madison Av.
382—Hoffman, Mason, jr., 115 E. 53d St.
383—Craven, Thomas, 86 Park Av.
384—Stern, Charles, 47 W. 42d St.
385—Vollmer, Philip William, 156 E. 88th St.
386—Hamman, Charles, 128 E. 38th St.
387—Anderson, Victor E., 42 E. 52d St.
388—Devine, Thomas J., 42 W. 55th St.
389—Crisp, Jessie M., 68 E. 86th St.
390—Edwards, Harold, 49 E. 52d St.
391—Pinocca, Pasquale, 457 7th Av.
392—Brown, Matthew G., 51 W. 50th St.
393—Welycsko, Filip, 162 E. 32d St.
394—Schoenfeld, Eugene, 683 5th Av.
395—Marsheseau, Frank H., 138 E. 36th St.
396—Gardinez, 7 Sylvan Place.
397—Gottlieb, Moises, 528 3d Av.
398—Famelli, Roeco, 159 W. 30th St.
399—McCarthy, Michael J., 924 6th Av.
400—Goldberg, Jacob W., 7 W. 50th St.
401—Paterson, Oliver E., 309 Park Av.
402—Apostalopulos, John, 46 W. 30th St.
403—Moscheau, Pete, 200 W. 31st St.
404—Boyajian, Garrabed, 196 Lexington Av.
405—Hanly, Harold, 50 E. 50th St.
406—Silbande, Isaiah J., 23 Park Av.
407—Hoffman, Carl von, 20 E. 48th St.
408—Hall, Russell W., 146 W. 34th St.
409—Lyman, Huntington, 65 W. 54th St.
410—McGloin, Patrick, 924 6th Av.
411—Welling, Charles Hunt, 74 E. 54th St.
412—Pulvins, Charles, 76 W. 50th St.
413—Walker, James V., Hotel McAlpin.
414—Schmidt, Emile, 132 E. 38th St.
415—Keitel, Russell H., 28 W. 49th St.
416—Losains, Daglinn M., 906 6th Av.
417—Eggleston, Richard H., jr., 103 E. 58d St.
418—Parker, William Hall, 2 E. 23d St.
419—Dunnington, Walter G., jr., 152 Mad. Av.
420—Ponzi, Paul, 142 W. 31st St.
421—Alevras, George, 77 W. 45th St.
422—Patterson, Raymond L., 491 5th Av.
423—Miller, Danforth, 63 E. 54th St.
424—Amendolare, John, 580 3d Av.
425—O'Reilly, Bernard D., 122 E. 41st St.
426—Lorick, John, 27 W. 54th St.
427—Kaiser, Joseph, 12 E. 32d St.
428—Tally, Henry, 23 Park Av.
429—Nicholas, Manuel T., 77 W. 44th St.
430—Williams, Sidney J., 693 5th Av.
431—Dereckis, Demetrius, 128 W. 31st St.
432—Parson, Hunter S., 147 E. 86th St.
433—Vanriper, Kenneth B. 875 Park Av.
434—Philbin, Stephen, 63 W. 52d St.
435—Van Geyn, Ludwig F., Holland House.
436—Marshall, Joseph B., 37 W. 32d St.
437—Staggon, G., 36 W. 33d St.
438—McNamara, James, 64 Park Av.
439—Gross, Eugene A., 15 E. 31st St.
440—Spencer, R. Lester, 836 Lexington Av.
441—Parish, George, Jacob st. 41st St.
442—Holmer, Jean, 964 6th Av.
443—Argentes, James, 477 6th Av.
444—Lynch, Edward J., 223 Lexington Av.
445—Segalo, Elazio, 536 3d Av.
446—Winslow, James E., 65 Park Av.

DISTRICT NO. 164.

Office of Exemption Board, 39 East Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan.

QUOTA 196—In this district 400 men are called to report on Aug. 2, at 8 A. M.:

1—Bibily, Paul Emile, 1,046 Madison Av.
2—Burnhold, Hermann, 1,066 Park Av.
3—Glover, Thomas, 7 E. 73d St.
4—Bush, Leo, 125 E. 85d St.
5—Kimball, Renel Baker, 44 E. 74th St.
6—Hyman, Joseph, 1,105 Park Av.
7—Eklund, Sven, 38 E. 85th St.
8—Forsggren, Ernest, 1 E. 78th St.
9—Goldstein, Max, 1,192 Lexington Av.
10—McCarthy, Thomas V., 67 E. 85th St.
11—Steale, Alvin B., 108 E. 82d St.
12—Rugie, William Nason, 69 E. 98th St.
13—Sohn, Bernsau M., 21 E. 90th St.
14—Epstein, Nathan, 100 E. 90th St.
15—Schwartz, Morris, 1,113 Park Av.
16—Smith, William, 130 E. 82d St.
17—Davidson, Jessie M., 68 E. 86th St.
18—Meier, Edward Robert, 114 E. 87th St.
19—Bracken, Thomas, 1,153 Park Av.
20—Lowenthal, David, 138 E. 94th St.
21—Verzi, Joseph, 101 E. 88th St.
22—Leary, Frank R., 69 E. 90th St.
23—Ferguson, Willard, 61 E. 80th St.
24—Casey, Daniel A., 112 E. 90th St.
25—Rotkowitz, Harry, 12 E. 85th St.
26—Jacobson, Jacob, 64 E. 90th St.
27—Levy, Irving, 129 E. 80th St.
28—Manley, James A., 117 E. 90th St.
29—Myers, J. Franklyn, 101 E. 74th St.
30—Erp[illegible]kovics, Carl Erno, 68 E. 83d St.
31—Richard, Walter Littaur, 878 Park Av.
32—Schonsel, Francis, 1,120 Madison Av.
33—Bach, Daniel, 115 E. 84d St.
34—Simm, Karl, 118 E. 91st St.
35—Mackentosh, James, 100 E. 89th St.
36—Cummings, John C., 14 E. 95th St.
37—Smith, Brorton Gaines, 5 E. 88th St.
38—Wittenberg, Jacob H., 58 E. 96th St.
39—Ashman, George T., 1,052 Lexington Av.
40—Schultz, Fred, 128 E. 90th St.
41—Gustafsson, John A., 914 Fifth Av.
42—Morrison, Martin Joseph, 60 E. 90th St.
43—Lucey, Francis E., 980 Park Av.
44—Giffone, Joseph F., 120 E. 90th St.
45—Tobin, John, 65 E. 85th St.
46—Head, Charles, 2 E. 86th St.
47—Manice, William De F., 980 Park Av.
48—Isaacs, Samuel, 64 E. 93d St.
49—Cuffe, Bernard J., 116 E. 89th St.
50—Lavorenze, George, 174 E. 74th St.
51—Gonzalez, Luis E. Jr., 1,125 Madison Av.
52—Christe, Victor, 1,240 Lexington Av.
53—Katz, Henry, 50 E. 88th St.
54—McDonald, Walter C. S., 1,127 Park Av.
55—Grimke, Louis R., 132 E. 79th St.
56—Rosario, Ernesto, 1,072 Park Av.
57—Kocak, Charles, 1,008 Park Av.
58—Tarrant, Peter, A., 1,105 Park Av.
59—Lack, Henry, 67 E. 83d St.
60—Gabe, William, 66 E. 93d St.
61—Lee, Sidney, 66 E. 88th St.
62—Alper, Aaron, 101 E. 91st St.
63—Hirsch, Ferdinand, 50 E. 80th St.
64—Gruber, Joseph, 72 E. 87th St.
65—Mundel, Arthur C., 66 E. 87th St.
66—Orvis, Eugene L., 1,046 Lexington Av.
67—Rosenbluth, Leon, 1,440 Lexington Av.
68—Brummer, William, 100 E. 81st St.
69—Drachaler, Arthur A., 1,476 Lex'ton Av.
70—Feldstein, Michael, 50 E. 96th St.
71—Candis, Hans D., 955 Park Av.
72—Buckley, John Joseph, 69 E. 87th St.
73—Mather, John Paul, 1,438 Lexington Av.
74—Adamson, Carl Waldemar, 51 E. 86d St.
75—Dunn, Ignatius J., 1,155 Park Av.
76—O'Connor, Charles, 121 E. 77th St.
77—Sixer, Theodore, 1,186 Lexington Av.
78—Mattis, Herman, 112 E. 77th St.
79—Huffsteger, Edmund, 122 E. 76th St.
80—Lee, Montagne, Robert V., 106 E. 85th St.
81—Markovits, Joseph, 62 E. 87th St.
82—Marx, Arthur, 15 E. 93d St.
83—Stoll, William H., 132 E. 94th St.
84—Gaynor, Francis, 18 E. 98th St.
85—Band, Francois Louis, 171 E. 83d St.
86—Schrade, George M., 60 E. 93d St.
87—Storck, Erhardt, 60 E. 90th St.
88—Herschfeld, Clarence E., 1,156 Park Av.
89—Boexter, Seymour L., 73 E. 80th St.
90—Flatley, Lawrence, 1,089 Park Av.
91—Kaliski, Percy, 188 E. 73d St.
92—Ladd, John Holland, 55 E. 78th St.
93—Ahern, Godfrey J., 123 E. 86th St.
94—Coester, William, 1,522 Lexington Av.
95—Rosenfeld, Norman, 1,182 Madison Av.
96—Gottesman Saul, 27 E. 96th St.
97—Coxe, George Roberts, 1,155 Park Av.
98—Snyder, Franklin F., 1,227 Madison Av.
99—Levy, Max, 61 E. 86th St.
100—Martinetti, Evasio, 134 E. 96th St.
101—Natanson, Robert, 142 E. 79th St.
102—Peterson, Walter C., 110 E. 91st St.
103—Gessner, Louis, 1,048 Lexington Av.
104—Lewrine, Archibald E., 116 E. 76th St.
105—Mayers, Lester, 1,331 Madison Av.
106—Sorensen, Frederick, 788 Park Av.
107—Canavan, Joseph F., 1,354 Lexington Av.
108—Rosen, Edwin A., 39 E. 74th St.
109—O'Brien, Patrick, 127 E. 98d St.
110—Sheridan, Frank, 1,188 Park Av.
111—Perrault, John C., 106 E. 88th St.
112—Johanes, Charles, 119 E. 84th St.
113—Margeson, John, 121 E. 77th St.
114—Berger, Emanuel, 112 E. 84th St.
115—Minarsky, Meyer, 70 E. 94th St.
116—Gluck, Louis, 1,121 Madison Av.
117—Hyman, Charles J., 1,184 Lexington Av.
118—Kuhn, Walter, 112 E. 97th St.
119—Bromberger, Edgar, 58 E. 94th St.
120—Ernst, Howard M., 24 E. 92d St.
121—Hoormoozis, Homer, 1,176 Park Av.
122—Crump, Obery R., 791 Park Av.
123—Goldberg, Joseph L., 1,224 Lexington Av.
124—Wienecke, Ernst A. H., 101 E. 87th St.
125—Lyon, Sidney, 1,215 Madison Av.
126—McCauley, Henry, 121 E. 58th St.
127—Cruel, Frederic, 1,069 Park Av.
128—Leisinger, Curt H., 993 Park Av.
129—Bleyer, Emanuel, 1,826 Madison Av.
130—Freedman, Robert, 1,200 Madison Av.
131—Sanford, John W., 53 E. 87th St.
132—Schaffer, Frederick, 112 E. 77th St.
133—Wittkowski, Victor, 129 E. 94th St.
134—Dodge, Harry E., 118 E. 80th St.
135—McQuade, Joseph P., 102 E. 89th St.
136—Theobald, Sidney G., 116 E. 83d St.
137—Moreland, John A., 101 E. 89th St.
138—Shotter, Spencer O., 1,000 Park Av.
139—Schwartz, Hans, 114 E. 87th St.
140—Lehmann, Jerome A., 1,128 Park Av.
141—Muehsam, Edward J., 100 E. 87th St.
142—Miller, Clarence McK., 114 E. 94th St.
143—Delaney, Henry A., 1,878 Lexington Av.
144—Lempert, Henry E., 119 E. 96th St.
145—Friedman, Elisha M., 102 E. 96th St.
146—Munser, Martin, 1,130 Park Av.
147—Healey, David, 20 E. 94th St.
148—Swartz, Albert G., 110 E. 91st St.
149—Vosbrink, William, 130 E. 95th St.
150—Warner, Grover E., 19 E. 89th St.
151—Murphy, Thomas F., 111 E. 83d St.
152—Sorosi, Luigi, 102 E. 98th St.
153—Freeman, Harold S., 70 E. 80th St.
154—Purcell, David A., 66 E. 94th St.
155—Hart, John W., 1,091 Park Av.
156—Welli, Milton, 50 E. 89th St.
157—Jacobs, Walter Christopher, 15 E. 90th St.
158—Watters, Patrick J., 112 E. 88th St.
159—Thompson, Fellowes, 106 E. 75th St.
160—Kaiser, Milton, 68 E. 94th St.
161—Santor, Joseph, 70 E. 87th St.
162—Morrow, Joseph, Jr., 131 E. 90th St.
163—Scanlon, Patrick, 74 E. 87th St.
164—Costello, Michael, 5 E. 81st St.
165—Lane, Harry C., 1,257 Madison Av.
166—Fisher, Julius E., 1 W. 67th St.
167—De Smet, Albert, 860 Park Av.
168—Schneer, Nicolai, 139 E. 74th St.
169—Franke, Paul R., 1,376 Lexington Av.
170—Washburn, Wirtson, 52 E. 79th St.
171—Tichay, Paul, 24 E. 82d St.
172—Stimson, Alfred V., 46 E. 94th St.
173—Kommel, Jacob, 1,031 Madison Av.
174—Cutler, Leon, 128 E. 96th St.
175—Englehart, Jeffrey H., 1,239 Madison Av.
176—Goodman, Manuel, 112 E. 84th St.
177—Lipnik, H. Irving, 64 E. 94th St.
178—Murray, Hugh, 86 E. 73d St.
179—O'Brien, Morgan J., 1,050 Park Av.
180—Clancy, John W., 127 E. 93d St.
181—Matthysse, Solomon, 105 E. 88th St.
182—Katz, David, 59 E. 96th St.
183—Haniffin, John G., 66 E. 85th St.
184—Kressler, Harold L., 54 E. 83th St.
185—Burns, Michael J. J., 985 Madison Av.
186—Rabinowitch, Wolf, 58 E. 94th St.
187—Hess, Herbert, 1,245 Madison Av.
188—Mayer, David M., 124 E. 86th St.
189—Dean, Addison, Robert, 1,050 Park Av.
190—Stone, Norman, 121 E. 77th St.
191—Haardt, Frederick C., 1,135 Madison Av.
192—Stern, Abraham, 117 E. 86th St.
193—Weyer, Gustav, 1,315 E. 94th St.
194—Rivero, Louis, 122 E. 75th St.
195—Molley, James, 1,103 Park Av.
196—Loewenthal, Paul, 138 E. 94th St.
197—Mulligan, Thomas F., 62 E. 88th St.
198—Wilson, Rufus B., 1,064 Park Av.
199—Kliemann, Charles T., 108 E. 92d St.
200—Schleusumer, Robert, 1,068 Lexington Av.
201—Fisher, Fredrick, 1,264 Lexington Av.
202—Lechner, Samuel, 62 E. 96th St.
203—Leyser, Jesse A., 117 E. 90th St.
204—Hackemeister, Fredk. C., 19 E. 94th St.
205—Donnelly, Dominick, 8 E. 87th St.
206—Wolff, George, 133 E. 73d St.
207—Beekman, Frank, 74 E. 87th St.
208—Gunther, Jacob, 1,245 Madison Av.
209—Margolies, Hyman S., 1,225 Madison Av.
210—Hofstadter, William B., 78 E. 96th St.
211—Johanson, Gustave E., 68 E. 90th St.
212—McCoy, William, 73 E. 85th St.
213—Dunlop, John, 1,191 E. 89th St.
214—Abrams, Mortimer, 49 E. 90th St.
215—Sawyer, Homer E., Jr., 850 Park Av.
216—Schwarz, Arthur A., 1,155 Park Av.
217—de Grigny, Joe V., 872 Madison Av.
218—Richter, Stanley, 10 E. 79th St.
219—Slattery, Edward J., 53 E. 87th St.
220—Leiser, Alfred, 127 E. 90th St.
221—Poons, Moses, 78 E. 96th St.
222—Bunney, Daniel J., 159 E. 96th St.
223—Reith, George, 112 E. 90th St.
224—Silberman, Harry, 125 E. 95th St.
225—Cowie, John Joseph, 72 E. 87th St.
226—O'Leary, Alexis, F., 1,229 Madison Av.
227—Marcus, Seymour, 127 E. 88th St.
228—Coote, Leonard F., 74 E. 94th St.
229—Duael, Alexander J., 129 E. 85th St.
230—McHugh, Archibald J., 58 E. 93d St.
231—Wahigren, Eyuind, 900 5th Av.
232—Duffy, Felix S., 1,003 Park Av.
233—Clark, Alfred, 16 E. 93d St.
234—Van Kleef, Arthur, 64 E. 94th St.
235—Watsky, Simon J., 1,174 Park Av.
236—Every, Howard A., 1,054 Park Av.
237—Mertens, William A., 139 E. 74th St.
238—O'Brien, John J., 123 E. 82d St.
239—Simon, Joseph, 1,222 Lexington Av.
240—Brace, Donald, 68 E. 86th St.
241—Gittleman, Marton A., 101 E. 90th St.
242—Kahn, Leo, 50 E. 86th St.
243—Ward, Golbraith, 1,018 Madison Av.
244—Muench, Paul S., 103 E. 86th St.
245—Garten, Jack, 64 E. 93d St.
246—Rosenblum, Milton, 52 E. 96th St.
247—Reynolds, Patrick, 1,122 Park Av.
248—Thomann, Robert, 122 E. 78th St.
249—Downing, Spencer B., 108 E. 82d St.
250—Hirschfeld, Samuel, 1,153 Park Av.
251—Bronnberger, Max A., 58 E. 94th St.
252—Weisbrod, Frank, 117 E. 76th St.
253—Thurnecliff, William, 1,901 Madison Av.
254—Dohring, Edward, 105 E. 92d St.
255—Clarkin, Patrick J., 62 E. 94th St.
256—Bernstein, George, Jacob st. 41st St.
257—Loebl, Andrew William, 911 Park Av.
258—Braun, Milton Larry, 113 E. 83d St.
259—Haus, Maurice, 127 E. 93d St.
260—Michael, Harry H., 106 E. 87th St.
261—Ruggeri, Leo Ignatius, 68 E. 98d St.
262—Wilder, Seymour L., 73 E. 80th St.
263—Schaer, Max, 181 E. 75th St.
264—Cooney, Hugh Edward, 180 E. 90th St.
265—Lytle, Samuel, 1,084 5th Av.
266—Doulberry, Frank Reynolds, 7 E. 87th St.
267—Neville, William, 1,203 E. 68th St.
268—Peterson, Frederick C., 909 Park Av.
269—Selden, Lynde, 969 Park Av.
270—Sapinsky, Alvin Theo., 116 E. 78th St.
271—Heller, Hans, 104 E. 81st St.
272—Brady, Hilliard, 1,020 Park Av.
273—Ruedl, Theodore, 1,068 Park Av.
274—De Nicola, Gerado, 129 E. 96d St.
275—Doyle, Joseph, 1,113 Park Av.
276—Sweetbaum, Arthur, 71 E. 87th St.
277—Rosenberg, Joseph, 107 E. 81st St.
278—Walsh, Nicholas J., Jr., 111 E. 89th St.
279—Sullivan, John, 125 E. 90th St.
280—Galvin, Michael, 123 E. 90th St.
281—McGarvey, Eugene Thomas, 4 E. 80th St.
282—Feldman, Alex, 64 E. 94th St.
283—Dyett, Richard J., 1,052 Lexington Av.
284—Williams, Daniel Edgar, 944 Park Av.
285—Nelson, Harry George, 108 E. 73th St.
286—Peters, Victor, 1,180 E. 80th St.
287—Newmann, Samuel, 18 E. 88th St.
288—MacDuffe, James H., Jr., 112 E. 77th St.
289—Spengler, Frederick A., 125 E. 92d St.
290—Lowenstein, Leo, 6 E. 94d St.
291—Davis, Maurice, 1,856 Madison Av.
292—Ericson, Emanuel, 1,211 Madison Av.
293—Johanson, John, 1 E. 75th St.
294—Onativia, Thomas L., 122 E. 82d St.
295—Grieg, Arthur M., 1 E. 96th St.
296—Reirden, Raymond H., 80 E. 90th St.
297—Lynch, James Joseph, 109 E. 87th St.
298—Symour, Allen, 37 E. 76th St.
299—Unell, Myer, 106 E. 90th St.
300—McGovern, James, 66 E. 96th St.

DISTRICT NO. 165.

Office of Exemption Board, P. S. 158, 241 E. 119th St.

QUOTA, 410—The number called in this district is same as the 200% quota, or 410. The four-day examination will be conducted between 7 and 8 A. M., and the dates and the numbers are: Aug. 2—1 to 140; Aug. 8—141 to 276; Aug. 4—277 to 410. The order of call and names:

1—Whittman, David, 231 E. 117th St.
2—Abbes, John, 537 E. 115th St.
3—Donato, Francesco, 315 E. 115th St.
4—Carson, Charles Frances, 2,177 3d Av.
5—Arturo, Loretta, 238 E. 116th St.
6—Rankin, John, 426 E. 118th St.
7—Ranieri, Giuseppe, 2,282 1st Av.
8—Mather, Howard E., 317 E. 118th St.
9—Petraglia, Nicholas J., 431 E. 115th St.
10—Uller, Morris, 341 E. 120th St.
11—Napoli, Nuziato, 326 E. 117th St.
12—Levy, Louis, 235 E. 120th St.

FOR NEW YORK MEN CALLED FOR THE DRAFT, SEE PAGES 11, 12, 13, 14 AND 15

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued warm today and tomorrow; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,738. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

BOARD 145 FIRST TO EXAMINE MEN CALLED IN DRAFT

Of 22 Who Appear, 10 Qualify Physically, While One Gets Another Chance.

NONE WAIVES EXEMPTION

Wife and 2-Weeks-Old Baby Prevent Bragard from Being First Accepted.

RUSH TO MARRIAGE BUREAU

Deputy Attorney General Conkling Warns Bridegrooms That They May Not Escape After All.

The first men to be examined to determine their fitness for service with the First National Army, to be raised under the provisions of the selective draft law, appeared for examination yesterday before Board 145, the headquarters of which are in the main building of the College of the City of New York. The first man to appear before that board, and the first man to be examined in this city, was Frederick Wilbur of 291 West 147th Street. Wilbur was rejected by the examining physicians as undersized and under weight.

The first man to pass the physical test was the second before the board. He is Joseph Bragard of 301 West 147th Street, a brakeman in the employ of the New York Central Railroad. Bragard did not make a claim for exemption, and for a time the impression prevailed that his would be the honor of being No. 1 in New York's quota. Bragard, however, is almost certain to be exempted, as he has a young wife and a two weeks' old baby dependent on his labor for support.

The second man to qualify physically before the City College board, of which Dr. Charles H. Tuttle is the Chairman, was Joshua Abrams of 310 West 153d Street. Mr. Abrams is married, but did not say yesterday whether or not he would claim exemption. He has seven days in which to file such a claim. The fourth man before the board was D. L. Decker of 244 West 148th Street, who was exempted.

When the 145th District Board adjourned at 10 o'clock last night the number of men examined during the day was twenty-two, of whom ten qualified physically, eleven were disqualified, and one was instructed to return for another examination. None of the men examined waived exemption. The man who was ordered to return for further examination is Charles J. Drument, a city fireman. He broke his shoulder several years ago, and as only one doctor passed on him last night it was decided to have a second look him over. The impression in the board room last night was that Drument will qualify.

Supports Mother and Sister.

Joseph T. McAuliffe, 2,745 Eighth Avenue, qualified physically, but does not know whether he will claim exemption or not. He has two brothers serving in the Atlantic Fleet, but McAuliffe said he supports his mother and sister. But for that responsibility, he added, nothing would please him better than to serve in the army.

F. W. Bachmann also qualified. He said he would claim exemption on the ground that he is a Federal employe. He is a postal clerk.

Edward W. White, 656 St. Nicholas Avenue, was another who qualified. He will claim exemption as the sole support of a wife and child. The men disqualified by the doctors last night were John Erwin of 207 West 148th Street, Daniel Fisher of 672 St. Nicholas Avenue, and A. Rosemann of 560 West 144th Street.

Chairman Tuttle said that about fifty men appeared for examination last night, and that the failure to examine more than seven at that time was due to a shortage of physicians. But this shortage, he added, will be made up today. The doctors who were the examiners yesterday were Franklin Weller of 344 West 141st Street and Robert H. Rose of 40 East Forty-first Street.

When it was announced that the board was examining men Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling telephoned to Provost Marshal General Crowder to find out whether its action in beginning work before five days after posting its list of men for examination was legal. General Crowder said it was legal, and then it was announced that several other boards would probably start work today.

A member of one local exemption board said last night that a considerable percentage of men notified to appear for examination have openly made offers of bribes to escape the draft. A doctor on his board, he said, had been approached by several registered men with direct offers of money. In all cases the offenders were of alien birth who seemed to think it natural that money would save them from military service.

The doctor had men call at his office as soon as it was learned he was to serve, and in one case a man offered a considerable sum of money if assured of being passed as unfit. The man's parents backed up his plea, saying that if he did not have enough money they would furnish more. It is believed that the same condition applies all over the city. It is also reported that many unscrupulous persons are working in the foreign sections, telling registered

Continued on Page 10.

Famous Berlin Cafe Shut; Food Rules Menace Hotels

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 30.—The authorities continue a vigorous warfare against restaurant keepers and merchants who fail to observe maximum prices or otherwise manage to circumvent the food regulations. Another famous old restaurant, Hiller's, on Unter den Linden, was closed yesterday for the same reasons as Dressel's had been closed previously. Even first-class hotels may share the same fate in the near future if they serve food without requiring patrons to show cards if the hotels pay prices above the fixed maximum.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES TRUSTEES FREE REIN

Removes His Restriction as to $2,000,000 of Annual Income of the Foundation.

WAR CAUSES THE CHANGE

Financier Explains That His Action Follows Demands Due to the Conflict "for Human Freedom."

When John D. Rockefeller turned over to the Rockefeller Foundation at the time of its incorporation securities valued at more than $100,000,000, he stipulated that $2,000,000 of the annual income should be expended at his direction for certain purposes within the corporate scope of the fund. In a letter to the Foundation, made public yesterday, Mr. Rockefeller waived all claim to designate any part of the income, thus giving the trustees a free hand to disburse the yearly revenue, and if necessary part of the principal, as they may see fit. Mr. Rockefeller said that he was led to take this step because of the frequent demands made upon the Foundation, the result of our entrance into the war against the Central Powers. Mr. Rockefeller's letter reads as follows:

Cleveland, Ohio, July 19, 1917.
The Rockefeller Foundation, 61 Broadway, New York City.
Gentlemen:

My letter of gift of March 6, 1914, contained the following provisions:

It is a condition of this gift that from the income of the Foundation the sum of two million dollars ($2,000,000) annually, or so much thereof as I shall designate, shall be applied during my lifetime to such specific objects within the corporate purposes of the Foundation as I may from time to time direct. If at the close of any fiscal year there shall remain any balance of the $2,000,000 which I have not thus designated during the fiscal year, such balance shall be transferred to the general unrestricted income of the Foundation, to be used as the Foundation shall see fit. Subject to the foregoing provision, the principal as well as the income of this gift may be used in your discretion for any of the corporate purposes of the Foundation.

In view of the increasing demands upon funds of the Foundation, especially those arising in connection with the great war for human freedom in which our country is now engaged, which have led the Foundation to appropriate apart of its principal, as well as all of its income, I hereby release the conditions set forth in the provisions quoted above, and surrender from this date all right to designate the application of any portion of the income of the Foundation, and release the Foundation from any designations heretofore made which have not already been paid.

Very truly yours,
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

According to Dr. George E. Vincent, President of the Foundation, the portion of the income for this year which up until July 19 had not been designated by Mr. Rockefeller, amounted to $965,236.69. This sum will be added to the income available for the use of the Trustees.

The object of the Rockefeller Foundation as outlined in the articles of incorporation was "to promote the well-being and to advance the civilization of the peoples of the United States and its territories and possessions, and of foreign lands, in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, in the prevention of suffering and in the promotion of any and all the elements of human progress."

Since its inception it has taken a leading part in the fight against pellagra in the South, and since the beginning of the war the typhus epidemic in Serbia. Through the Foundation's International Health Board work has been carried on in the last two years in North and South America, Northern Africa, and in parts of Asia.

In October, 1914, the Foundation created a War Relief Commission, for the purpose of making a first-hand study of conditions abroad, especially in the neutral countries. As the result of the recommendations of this commission, the Rockefeller Foundation up to Jan. 1 had spent in war relief $4,181,515. Of this amount $1,333,000 went to the Belgians, $1,000,000 to the Poles and Serbians, and $530,000 to the Armenians and Syrians.

On May 24, Mr. Rockefeller gave the Foundation $23,705,500, which made the total endowment of the fund more than $125,000,000. In an announcement following the gift, Dr. Vincent said that the Foundation expected to encroach upon its principal in carrying out several projects, chiefly war relief work, which the Trustees had in mind.

The present members of the Board of Trustees are: Simon Flexner, Frederick T. Gates, A. Barton Hepburn, Harry Pratt Judson, Charles Evans Hughes, Starr J. Murphy, Dr. Wallace Buttrick, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Wickliffe Rose, Julius Rosenwald, Martin, A. Ryerson, Dr. George E. Vincent and Frederick Strauss.

CHURCHILL ELECTED M. P.

Gets Great Majority Over Labor and Prohibition Opponent.

LONDON, July 30.—Winston Spencer Churchill was re-elected today member of the House of Commons for Dundee, the bye-election being made necessary by his recent appointment to a Cabinet position.

Mr. Churchill polled 7,302 votes. His opponent, Edmund Scrymgeour, Prohibitionist and Laborite, received 2,036 votes.

A SUMMER TONIC DRINK.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Healthful and most agreeable to the taste. Refreshes and invigorates. Use it in place of lemons.—Advt.

PRESIDENT WINS; HOOVER TO BE SOLE FOOD CONTROLLER

Senate Conferees Recede on Amendment for a Commission of Three Members.

FEAR OF VETO A FACTOR

Chamberlain and Lever Find Executive Unbending for One-Man Control.

VOTE ON WAR BOARD TODAY

Senate Expected to Yield That, Too —Board on Price of Wheat Tentatively Agreed Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The President today won his fight for one-man administration of food control. After a deadlock of several days the Senate conferees on the Food bill yielded and agreed to the elimination of the Senate amendment providing for a board of three members to administer the act.

Although this action probably will be displeasing to a large faction in the Senate and was opposed by three of the Senate conferees, the acceptance of the conference report in both bodies is expected. There now remains at issue only one fundamental provision—the Senate amendment creating a joint committee of Congress to supervise war expenditures. Prospects are that this amendment will be eliminated in conference tomorrow, and an agreement reported to the two houses on Wednesday.

The conferees agreed tentatively today upon a provision for the creation of a "board on wheat prices." It is proposed to retain the Senate amendment for a minimum price of $2 a bushel for wheat of No. 1 Spring Northern grade of the crop of 1918. It will be further stipulated, however, if present plans carry, that the Wheat Board shall fix minimum prices on other grades for 1918, and after 1918 shall fix minimum prices on all grades. The amendment, tentatively approved, but subject to reconsideration tomorrow, provides that this board shall consist of the Food Administrator, the President of a State agricultural college, and a third member, all to be named by the President.

The President Unbending.

President Wilson today told Senator Chamberlain and Representative Lever that he was unalterably opposed to the amendment for divided authority in the administration of the food law. He insisted upon one-man control, as originally provided in the House bill. At the same time the President reiterated his disapproval of the amendment for a War Expenditures Committee, which has been referred to in conference as a "smeiling-around committee."

Senator Chamberlain and Representative Lever went into the conference convinced that the President was unalterable in his antagonism to these two provisions. It is understood the President did not threaten a veto of the bill, but the impression he left was that if the measure contained these provisions he could not approve it.

The House conferees are squarely behind the President in his opposition to the creation of a Supervisory Committee on War Expenditures. Both Republicans and Democrats representing the House on the committee are said to regard this legislation as out of place in the Food bill, and to be determined to stand out indefinitely against the Senate amendment. Under the circumstances the Senate conferees are likely to yield, although the House has gotten the better of the conference agreement all along the line.

Returning to the conference today, Senator Chamberlain moved the striking out of the provision for a board of three to administer the food control legislation. Approval of this motion meant that Herbert C. Hoover would be food administrator, as planned from the start by President Wilson.

Gore Leads Opposition.

Senator Gore, Chairman of the Senate conferees, protested hotly against the one-man proposal. It is understood he enlivened the proceedings by the charge that the conferees had "received their orders." Previously there had been a colloquy between Senator Gore and Representative Lever, and the Senator admitted that he was opposed to all of the provisions of the Food bill "with one or two exceptions."

Senators Page and Smith of Georgia are reported to have supported Senator Gore in opposing the elimination of the Senate amendment, but it was killed and the House provision for one-man control substituted.

Backed by the President the House conferees will insist tomorrow that the Senate yield on the war expenditures committee amendment. It is the firm intention of the House managers to oppose this amendment until the President himself reverses his position—and this is improbable in view of the President's letter to Representative Lever saying that he would regard the creation of such a committee as a reflection upon the Chief Executive and an interference with the conduct of the war.

It is possible the Senate conferees will desire to report a disagreement on this item in order to get further instructions from the Senate, which adopted the amendment by a substantial majority. Should the conferees consent to the elimination of the amendment their action undoubtedly will be subject to severe criticism in the upper chamber, but the rule requiring that conference reports shall be accepted or rejected as they stand and shall not be divisible probably will bring about a reluctant adoption in the upper chamber.

London's Air Raid Loss, 366 Dead, 1,092 Injured

LONDON, July 30.—Since the beginning of hostilities, 366 persons have been killed and 1,092 injured by air raids in the London metropolitan area, according to a statement by Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary, in the House of Commons today.

During the same period, the Secretary said, 2,412 persons had been killed and 7,863 injured in ordinary street accidents in the same territory.

SHIP COLLISION DUE TO MISTAKEN SIGNAL

Panama, from Colon, Rams the Saratoga, with Soldiers on Board, but All Are Safe.

NOT OBEYED, SAYS CAPTAIN

Ordered Starboard Engine to Go Astern, but Chief Engineer Declares It Was "Ahead."

A misunderstanding of telegraph signals from bridge to engine room, of the American steamship Panama, incoming from Colon, caused the Panama to ram the steamship Saratoga in the fairway off Clifton, S. I., yesterday afternoon. Aboard the Saratoga were many soldiers. The Panama had 180 passengers on board, including fifty-five women and forty children, the families of Government employes in the Canal Zone.

All those on the Saratoga were taken off without accident, including a man suffering from malaria who was carried on a stretcher. There was a little alarm among the women on the Panama, but they were quickly calmed by the army doctors coming up from Colon.

There was the most excitement on the Saratoga. It lasted some ten or fifteen minutes. Few of those aboard put on life belts, but the proximity of the vessel to Staten Island, less than a thousand feet away, and the number of tugs, motor launches, and small boats around restored the confidence of all on board. Not a single person jumped into the water. According to those passengers on the Panama who were on deck, after leaving Quarantine the vessel had some difficulty in threading her way through the heavy traffic in the channel. Opposite Clifton was the Saratoga, not under way, with her decks crowded and her bow swung toward the Staten Island shore by the swirl from the Narrows caused by the strong flood tide.

As the Panama neared the Saratoga, Captain N. W. Mowbray of the Panama, who was on the bridge with Pilot Van Pelt, ordered the Quartermaster to starboard his helm, and at the same time rang on the engine room telegraph for the starboard engine to go astern. The engine, however, was put ahead. When the Captain saw that a collision was inevitable, he ordered the engines full speed astern. This was done just thirty seconds before the impact.

With several hundred men and women intently watching, the straight, strong stem of the passenger liner crashed through the port quarter of the Saratoga, ripping her side open from the hurricane deck to the waterline, and making a hole about twenty-two feet deep and seventeen feet wide, through which the water began to pour in. The impact locked the two ships firmly together for a time, and many of those on the Saratoga clambered over her side on to the Panama's decks, the crew and male passengers of the latter assisting.

In answer to the shrill blasts of the Panama's whistle all kinds of craft went to the side of the fast sinking steamer and took off those aboard, carrying them to the liner which had her two accommodation ladders down and the lower deck ports open. Among the steamboats which assisted were the Emigrant, which took off 239, and the Sandy Hook, whose Captain lowered his boats and stood by for half an hour on his way out to Atlantic Highlands, until every one had been rescued.

A number of men remained on the Saratoga to look after the baggage she had aboard, and meantime she was kept from foundering by the aid of tugs and her strong watertight compartments which all held although the pressue of the water in the engine room was very heavy. The boats on the Panama and Saratoga were all ready for lowering, but were not needed.

After the rescue work was over four tugs took lines from the stern of the Panama and, with the aid of her engines, she backed out of the mass of crumpled steel and woodwork, which had held her to the Saratoga, and anchored for a time. After two hours her unexpected guests were removed in lighters and she proceeded to her pier at the foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, North River. The only signs on her bow of the collision were a few scratches below the fo'c'sle deck on either side of the stem and the twisting of the upper part of the stem above deck, to which the forestay and foretopmast stay is made fast. The Saratoga was towed slowly over to the Brooklyn shore and made fast at the foot of Fifty-sixth Street on the mud flat next to the Morse drydock.

In his official report to a representative of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Company, which operates the Panama for the United States Government, Captain N. W. Mowbray stated that he had given the proper signals to avoid collision, and these were indicated on the telegraph on the bridge, but they were not obeyed in the engine room. The chief engineer denied that this was so, and said that the indicator in the engine room pointed to full speed ahead on the starboard engine instead of astern. He also stated that the order to go full speed astern on both engines was obeyed as soon as it was given from the bridge.

The Saratoga is owned by the Ward Line. She is the fastest of all the steamships in the coastwise trade.

"BLUEBERRIES"—A new variety for cultivation, luncr, tender—the top of page 1.—Advt.

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GERMANY MUST BE BEATEN OR FREE IF PEACE IS TO LAST, SAYS BALFOUR; WILSON TO KEEP FATS FROM GERMANY

DRASTIC EMBARGO LIKELY

No Severer Blow Could Be Dealt Germany, Washington Believes.

FAMINE PRICES FOR FATS

Germans Paying Over $5 a Pound, According to Food Administration's Advices.

NO FODDER FOR NEUTRALS

Exports Have Been Entirely Stopped and Government's Policy Will Not Be Altered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—When President Wilson finally approves the policy to be adopted permanently by the Exports Council it will provide, according to what is said in well-informed circles, for rationing Northern neutrals on a basis that will make it impossible for them to feed their own populations and also ship thousands of tons of fats into Germany to be consumed by the armies on the western and eastern fronts.

Information gathered here today gives every indication that the President has been convinced that drastic action must be taken. Evidence has been supplied, it is said, to show that no more severe blow could be dealt Prussian autocracy than to put an end to its outside supply of fats—the one form of food which Germany has found it impossible to obtain from its own resources, up to this time, in quantities sufficient to prevent actual suffering among the soldiers.

Careful investigation has shown that in some of the neutral countries the cattle herds are far greater in size than required by these nations for their sustenance in normal times, and the statement has been made that it has been possible to maintain these herds only as a result of the great quantities of fodder in various forms which have been received from the United States. The direct charge has been made in figures from an official source that the neutral countries have poured vast quantities of fats—enough to supply the entire army on the western front—into Germany.

Germany's Desperate Need of Fats.

A new light was thrown on the situation today by a statement issued by the food administration, which indicated that the civilian population of Germany was suffering greatly because the heavy demands of the army had increased the price of fats to the consuming public to hitherto unheard-of prices, placing them beyond the reach of all but the rich.

With this evidence that Germany is in a dangerous condition because of inability to supply fats without outside aid, men who are fighting for strict enforcement of the embargo are pointing out that one of the most important steps the United States can take to upset the morale of the German armies and end the war is to do all in its power to prevent their receiving this essential form of food.

The statement of the food administration read as follows:

"The demand for fats in Germany, notwithstanding the enormous quantities that have until recently been received through the neutral nations, is illustrated by advertisements in German newspapers just received here.

"'For sale, for cash on delivery, fat for frying, 17 marks ($4.05) per pound,' reads one advertisement.

"'Goose fat, 22½ marks ($5.36) per pound,' reads another.

"'Duck fat, one-quarter pound for 4.75 marks, ($1.13,)' is a Dresden bargain sale announcement.

"Salted goose legs are quoted at 94 cents each. Minced goose meat brings the same price. Larded goose breast, a delicacy, will cost the epicures $2.08 per pound. Fresh fowls for soup are quoted at $1.01 per pound and up.

"An official distribution of cheese is announced for Düsseldorf, with the announcement that there will not be sufficient to supply everyone, but that 'those who were not supplied at the last distribution and also go empty at the forthcoming distribution will be given preference at the next distribution. They must, therefore, preserve the current voucher.' Prices quoted are 82 cents per pound for Gouda (Dutch) and 36 cents per pound for Swiss cheese.

"Young country laying hens are advertised for sale at $3.32 each,

"'Well-fed, snow-white Emden giant geese' are offered for sale at prices ranging from $11.91 to $19.06 each.

"The egg ration at Hamburg for one week in June was one egg per person.

"Rabbits bring high prices. 'One buck, one doe, and three young rabbits' are offered for $8.54.

"Horses are in great demand for killing, and delicacies made of horseflesh are advertised at prices varying from 53 cents to 86 cents per pound."

Fodder Embargo a Mighty Weapon.

The agitation in the German and pro-German press which has been caused by the present complete embargo on fodder to neutrals and the intimation that the United States might permanently forbid further large shipments to countries which have been accused of

Continued on Page 2.

Chancellor Michaelis on His Way to Vienna; Berlin Government Changes Await His Return

BERLIN, July 28, (via London, July 30.)—Official announcement of the appointment of new men to Prussian Ministerial positions is not expected to be made before Chancellor Michaelis returns from official visits to Vienna, Dresden, and Munich the latter part of next week.

Herr Michaelis has been in active communication with leading party members of the Prussian lower house, and the selection of men who are to assist him in carrying out electoral reforms has been agreed upon, appointment merely awaiting the Emperor's approval. The Chancellor is accompanied on his official trip to the allied Courts by Dr. William von Stumm, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

It is now taken definitely for granted that Baron von Kühlmann will succeed Dr. Zimmermann, Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Baron von Kühlmann arrived from Constantinople, and called on the Chancellor before he left. The Baron is 44 years old, and entered the Diplomatic Service in London. He was in Washington at the outbreak of the war, and in 1915 was transferred to The Hague Legation. Last Winter he was appointed Ambassador to Constantinople.

A Copenhagen dispatch reports the arrival at Munich yesterday of the German Chancellor.

SEES ATTEMPT TO SPLIT ALLIES

Washington Believes Michaelis and Czernin Also Hope to Incite Pacifists.

DEFINITE TERMS AWAITED

Genuineness of Peace Feelers Doubted, as Previous Ones Were Repudiated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The "peace interviews" of the Imperial German Chancellor and the foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary have made no impression on the United States Government. Their statements are rejected by high officials as dishonest and intended to muddy the waters of the relations between the allied Governments.

The only real genuine note in these prearranged pronouncements is found in the statement of Count Czernin that he did not care whether his admission that Austria wanted an honorable peace was regarded as a sign of weakness or of strength. In it he voiced the knowledge that the people of Austria and Hungary were sick of the war and would take almost any means of effecting a separate peace if it were not for fear of Germany.

The dishonesty of the so-called interviews is not found in the declarations that the Teutonic empires want peace—for it has been apparent for a long time that they hope eagerly for an ending of hostilities before the tide begins to turn against them—but in their failure to state the terms upon which peace will be acceptable to the Entente Allies and the United States. There is no mention in either interview concerning the restoration of Belgium, and coincident with the interviews an influential German newspaper made known that the German peace plan did not contemplate the relinquishment of Belgian territory.

Previous Feelers Repudiated.

In mentioning this today, officials called attention to the fact that when German feelers as to peace terms were put out in this country through the medium of the German Embassy during Count von Bernstorff's service as Ambassador, the suggestions for a settlement were repudiated by Germany when it was seen that they had created a bad impression. The German Government itself has carefully refrained from stating the terms upon which it would discuss peace and until it does so this Government will continue to view with suspicion any declaration of the subject of ending the war emanating officially from Berlin.

Primarily the interviews with Dr. Michaelis and Count Czernin are looked upon in Washington official circles as intended to cause dissension among some of the allied Governments and revive activity by pacifists in the United States and Russia. The charge of the Imperial Chancellor that France was in the war for conquest, had made a secret agreement with the ex-Czar of Russia along that line, and furthermore was insisting that this secret agreement should be recognized by the Russian Provisional Government, has for its object, according to opinion here, the creation among the Russian people of the impression that France is not playing fair with Russia.

No doubt is felt here that Dr. Michaelis hopes that his allegations on this score and his expressions of a desire for peace will appeal to pacifists and cause them to begin a new propaganda. This applies especially to Russia, which Germany hopes to separate from her allies.

Russian Drive Opportune.

It has not escaped attention in Washington during the three years the war has been in progress that, whenever Germany is making headway in the field or finds that her enemies are about to demonstrate their ability to continue the conflict in an offensive way, she puts forth suggestions of peace. For this reason the Washington Government is not surprised over the statement by the Imperial Chancellor. The German drive against the Russian armies affords the opportunity in this instance of suggesting an ending of hostilities.

Officials expressed the opinion that it was no accident that the interviews followed closely upon the heels of the Erzberger reform movement and the Reichstag resolution. Among officials the idea prevails also that Chancellor Michaelis sought to divert attention in Germany from the potential advantage to the Allies through the successful adoption of the selective draft in this country.

This Government has had such positive evidence of the bad faith of the German autocracy that it would not accept any suggestions for peace which bore the German hallmark without scru-

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GERMANS FIND HOPE IN ASQUITH

Socialist Organ Advises Meeting British Demand for Terms as to Belgium.

ALSACE'S FUTURE DISCUSSED

Carson's "Back to the Rhine" Declaration Is Denounced as Obstacle to Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 30.—Chancellor Michaelis's revelations to the German press representatives have tended to increase greatly the bitterness here against the Entente Governments, if the comments of Berlin newspapers are any criterion. Most significant of all is the comment of the Socialist Vorwärts, which says:

"Common sense would interpret the Chancellor's statement as meaning that renouncement of annexations and compensations must certainly be mutual. That is the clear sense of a defensive war. One does not want to make anything, neither will one be robbed. We do no answer our opponents' desire for conquest with words, but with deeds of vigorous defense, until our opponents will also renounce any conquest, as we ourselves are irrevocably determined.

"It is to be understood that such renouncement also comprises the complete liberation of Belgium. Still it would have been better if Michaelis had made this point explicitly clear to avoid any evil-meaning interpretation abroad. A Chancellor who professes to adhere to the Reichstag peace program, who wants peace, or conciliation and concession, without the forced transfer of territory and without financial oppression, cannot take from the Belgians the smallest particle of liberty they desire.

See Meaning of Carson Speech.

"What the Chancellor said about his own intentions stands in the sharpest contrast to what he said about the aims of conquest by the western powers, especially France. His revelations of the proceedings in the secret session of the French Chamber, which form the nucleus of his statement, will cause a tremendous sensation all over the world. They leave absolutely no doubt that France, whatever may have been the prelude to the present war, carries on today a desperate, boundless war of conquest against Germany. These revelations also illuminate like a streak of lightning Carson's recent extraordinary utterance: 'The Germans could have peace if they retired across the Rhine.' The secret session of the French Chamber adds this laconic statement: 'If the Germans retire across the Rhine, France will march after them and will declare everything as French territory that French soldiers' boots trespass upon.'

"The Governments of Paris, London, Petrograd, and Rome will find it very painful to decide if these revelations of the German Chancellor shall be made public or not. If they cannot be contradicted, the revelations must open the eyes of the nations which still believe they are fighting for the noblest ideals of humanity, while in reality they are driven to death to satisfy the lust for conquest of unbridled Chauvinists.

"The revelations show that our opponents' sense of justice does not prevent them from stretching out their hands for Alsace-Lorraine. Alsace-Lorraine is as thoroughly German as other territories that became French in 1790, but have long since reverted to where they belong, namely, Germany. If now the French annexationists are no longer satisfied with even Alsace-Lorraine, but also claim other countries for France, they act logically on that wonderful principle coined by Vandervelde—nothing but reconquest.

Germans Might Cherish Revenge.

"This proves that the French policy today in no way differs from that of Louis XIV. Everything shall revert to France that ever was made French by the brutal right of conquest, without respect to race or language. Such a policy is a crime against the whole world, but principally against France herself. For who guarantees that the Allies, with whose help they wish to conquer German territory now, will also remain their allies in future? The very moment France is no longer protected by a coalition like the present one, the power of German revenge would exert itself with fury that no social democ-

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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

AIMS OF THE WAR BROADEN

British Foreign Minister Withholds New Statement of Terms.

SYMPATHY WITH FRENCH

Personally, He Would Strongly Back the Effort to Restore Alsace-Lorraine.

GERMANS SLOW TO CHANGE

Doubt of Early Reaction from View That Only Imperialism Can Make Nation Great.

LONDON, July 30.—A discussion in the House of Commons today, brought on by criticism of Lord Robert Cecil's recent statement that the dismemberment of Austria was not one of Great Britain's war aims, led to an important statement by A. J. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary. Mr. Balfour said that British war aims need not be restated with complete definiteness now, but he did not think the peace of Europe could be secured unless Germany were made either powerless or free.

John Annan Bryce, Liberal, began the objections to Lord Robert Cecil's statement. He said it would create difficulties because Great Britain's engagements with her allies could not be continued if the Austrian Empire were to be maintained. Italy, on the strength of these engagements, Mr. Bryce said, would not be content merely with a rearrangement of the Trentino region.

Noel Buxton said that an unfortunate impression had gotten abroad in Europe as a result of the speeches in the House of Commons last week that Great Britain favored a policy of annexation, but would not define her aims.

Considers New Pledges Unwise.

Mr. Balfour, in replying, said that the Government had been asked to declare its policy, but he was not sure that would be a wise course. The broad questions animating the Government had been expounded by the late and present Premiers, the Foreign Secretary and others who held high office, during the last three years. When every Ministerial statement was treated as a pledge, it was dangerous to accede to requests for definite announcements.

With respect to the Jugoslav and Austrian question, said the Secretary, it was impossible to foretell the position in which the world would find itself when these problems came to be decided, and he would be doing a very ill service to the country were he to attempt to define the position now. The Government believed that the Nationalists composing that heterogeneous State should be allowed to develop along their own lines and to carry on their civilization in their own way.

"As everybody knows," continued Mr. Balfour, "we first entered the war to defend Belgium and prevent France from being crushed before our eyes. Nobody with the smallest knowledge of the facts supposed that Sir Edward Grey (formerly Foreign Secretary) and the Government, of which he was a member when he made the fateful declaration on Aug. 3, 1914, made it with the smallest thought of the great problems which the course of the war has opened up.

"We did not enter the war for any selfish purposes; certainly not for imperialist aims or to get indemnities. Our purposes were completely unselfish. Therefore we stood in a different position from any of our allies. We hoped to see Europe freer and more stable."

Would Restore Alsace-Lorraine.

If France asked it, he failed to see how Great Britain could refrain from going on to assist her until she got back to the position which existed before the attack engineered against her by Bismarck in 1871, namely that "she obtain restoration of that of which she was violently robbed more than forty years ago."

Mr. Balfour expressed an opinion which was simply his own when he said that if France asked for Alsace-Lorraine Great Britain should support her, but he declared that France was not fighting for Alsace-Lorraine alone; she was fighting for her very existence. The questions the House had discussed were occupying the attention of the whole civilized world almost to the exclusion of every other subject.

As to the democratization of Germany, said the Secretary, it had been hoped that autocracy would give place to parliamentary institutions as they are understood, but nobody was foolish enough to suppose that it would be possible to impose on Germany a constitution made outside of Germany. Until Germany was either made powerless or free, he did not think the peace of Europe could be secured. The fight must go on, for if this war ended with a German peace, that would only be a prelude to a new European war. If the peace were to be one that England and America, which had no interests on the Continent, could approve, then it would

should in turn conduce to that great understanding of the nations, which would give Europe a security it had never known before.

"Germany must work out her salvation," continued Mr. Balfour. "You do not mend matters by imposing a constitution, even if you have the power. Nations must make their schemes of liberty for themselves, according to their own ideas, and based on their history, character, and hopes.

"But if it is true that the great power of German imperialism is still depending upon the belief—the belief driven into the German nation by the wars of 1866 and 1870—that only under the Imperial system can Germany be great, powerful, and rich, then if experience shows that the imperialistic system can produce not merely a triumph one time but inevitably lead to corresponding disaster at another, it may well be that those views, which found German teachers for more than a generation before the Bismarckian domination, will revive with new lustre and new strength, and that Germany, with all her powers of organization and all her inherited cultivation, will be added to those nations which, before the war, could hardly conceive how a universal war of this sort could be deliberately provoked in order to further the commercial or political interests of any single community.

"When Germany has come to the level of the United States and Great Britain in that respect we may hope that one of the great disturbers of the peace will forever be eliminated. I do not know who will venture to say for a moment that, looking at the internal condition of Germany, as far as we are allowed to see it at the present time, the ideas of which I have been speaking will really grow in such fashion as to raise legitimate hopes that in our lifetime we shall see that established. But I am sure that if it is not established the security of Europe will not be established either."

ASQUITH STATEMENT INDORSED BY BRITISH

London Holds That "What About Belgium" Demands a Clear Answer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 30.—The peace statements of Dr. Michaelis and Count Czernin are interpreted here as clearly showing the straits to which the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments have been reduced, they are desperately anxious to convince their own people that they are carrying on a purely defensive war and vie with each other, as one authority puts it, in disclaiming ambitions which were openly avowed in the first year of the war.

This is considered a satisfactory sign that there is a growing public in the Central Empires which is daily more conscious of the difficulties into which the military autocracies which made the war have plunged their peoples. Only the conviction that their own countries and home are at stake can galvanize these war-weary peoples into continued prosecution of the conflict.

Michaelis's stratagem in talking of an alleged Franco-Russian secret treaty is judged here to be chiefly designed for internal consumption, with the object of stiffening German feeling. Official circles here are reluctant to express an opinion about it, believing that France will make an adequate reply, but Ribot's recent promise to lay all secret Franco-Russian conventions before the Chamber of Deputies is taken to be the clearest proof that no such arrangement as Michaelis detailed could have been made.

In regard to the question whether the present debate on war aims brings peace nearer, well informed opinion here is in line with Asquith's speech in the House of Commons last week, which is regarded as the best exposition of the mind and policy of England at this juncture of the war. Peace is in the supreme interest of mankind, said Mr. Asquith, but peace on the basis of the status quo and without due regard to the original causes of the war, such as Belgium would be an abandonment of the burden which England took on. Until Michaelis answers Asquith's plain question, "What about Belgium?" he cannot hope to make any progress toward what he calls peace by understanding and agreement.

The Socialist newspaper Vorwärts professes to see in Michaelis's statement an implied promise of the evacuation of Belgium, but it is pointed out here that Junker journals are unlikely to take a similar view. Belgium blocks the way in 1917 as in 1914. Meanwhile the demand for the clearest exposition of the Allies' war aims is strengthened by present developments, and there is increased hope that America will be represented in the conference at which those aims will be formulated.

The Westminster Gazette hopes that care will be taken in approaching the war aims campaign in England to avoid "rhetorical mistakes which play into the hands of the enemy." What is termed Carson's error in this respect was roundly denounced in the Liberal press before Michaelis made capital out of it.

PEACE BID IN WAR REVIEW.

Tageblatt Says France Is Weakening and Ought to Heed Offer.

BERLIN, July 29, (via London, July 30.)—In its review of the third year of the war the Tageblatt says that the armies of Germany and her allies have conquered more than half a million square kilometers of Entente territory and that the military strength of the Central Powers has increased, while that of France has visibly diminished. It says the German people have plainly announced their readiness for peace, and expresses the hope that common sense and a sincere desire for the cessation of hostilities will assert themselves in the ranks of Germany's adversaries. Extracts from the article follow:

"The end of the third year of the war finds the issue in the east and in the west undecided. For the moment interest in the military operations is focused upon Flanders and Galicia.

"The last year, however, has been fruitful of many instructive results. Above all, it may be asserted that the Entente no longer has the disposal of unlimited production and supplies of ammunition, as was the case during the Somme battle. This cessation of munition reinforcements has had a noticeable effect on the western front. And, whereas the material resources of our opponents have not increased and the strength of France has become visibly diminished, we still are unimpaired in our strength and more strongly fortified than ever before.

"He who is willing to be guided solely by the facts and will not permit himself to be deceived by illusions must admit that the ambition of our foes to crush us is today less justified than at any other period, and because this is so we may be permitted to express the hope that common sense and a sincere desire for peace may finally assert themselves in the ranks of our opponents.

"The German people through their accredited representatives have plainly announced to the world at large their readiness for peace. We hope this expression will be appreciated in its full importance on the other side.

"The following offers an approximate picture of the area of occupied territory which is now held by the military forces of the Central Powers, measured in square kilometers:

Belgium	28,080
France	19,220
Russia	280,490
Rumania	100,000
Serbia	85,807
Montenegro	14,180
Albania	20,000
Total	548,737

"This total is opposed by 900 square kilometers of land held by the French and the Austro-Hungarian territory in Russian possession, measuring 25,500 square kilometers. The latter figure no longer holds good. It has been diminished by fully 60 per cent. and is likely to fall away entirely in the near future."

DISAVOWS ERZBERGER FEELER.

Berlin Foreign Office Says He Spoke in a Private Capacity.

BERLIN, July 29, (via London, July 30.)—The German official world is apparently not inclined to share the optimism which Matthias Erzberger exhibited in the recent peace interview he gave in Zurich and which burst upon Berlin today.

As against the statements alleged to have been made by the Centrist leader to a Swiss editor, official circles here today pointed to Chancellor Michaelis's recent speech. When The Associated Press correspondent inquired whether Herr Erzberger's presence in Switzerland and his announced ambition to sit at a table opposite Premier Lloyd George for the purpose of arranging a peace conference reflected the sentiments or the authority of the German Government, the Foreign Office replied that Herr Erzberger was traveling and talking in a private capacity.

"The German Chancellor," it was stated, "has demonstrated that he is a peace Chancellor by his indorsement of the Reichstag's peace resolution, and since that time in the course of his address to the German journalists."

To this a Foreign Office official added in talking with the correspondent: "The recent speeches of Messrs. Lloyd George and Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson would not seem to indicate that the foundation for a peace of reconciliation and compromise really exists. Other English and French utterances are equally incompatible with such an assumption."

Regarding the Erzberger interview the Cologne Gazette observes:

"After this interview Herr Erzberger cannot longer be taken seriously. However, for the sake of the public interest we would urgently request him to discontinue playing the rôle of Providence to the German people."

The Tageszeitung says: "Herr Erzberger talks much, but in the long run everything cannot be overlooked."

The Germania continues to defend the Centrist leader against attacks from within the ranks of his own party, saying that while his peace agitation is wholly in accord with the Pope's recent communication, he was not influenced by the Vatican's attitude.

EXPECTED LANSING'S VETO.

Socialists Not Surprised at Ban on Message to Reichstag.

Socialists in New York were not surprised to learn yesterday that Secretary Lansing had decided to bar from the cables the message which the "People's Council of America" had intended to send to the majority bloc of the Reichstag conveying congratulations upon the recent resolution for peace without forcible annexations or punitive indemnities. Several of the Socialist leaders said they felt that the State Department on "general principles" would disapprove it.

The complete text of the message of greeting, which was formulated and signed by a committee composed of J. L. Magnes, Morris Hillquit, H. W. L. Dana, and Max Eastman, read:

"The Organizing Committee of the People's Council of America, representing large numbers of workmen's, Socialist, and other democratic organizations, sends greetings to the majority bloc of the German Reichstag, which carried the peace resolution on July 19 —' peace without forced acquisitions of territory, without political, economic, and financial annexations, and a mutual understanding and a lasting reconciliation among the nations, and with the creation of international juridical organizations.'

"Your resolution, as we understand it, means that the great masses of the German people have responded to the appeal of the Russian democracy for a peace with no forcible annexations, no punitive indemnities, and with the free development of all nationalities. We regret that the democratic forces in the Reichstag are not yet strong enough to compel the new German Chancellor to accept unequivocally your resolution.

"We sincerely hope, however, that the time is near when you will acquire the power to aid the world in bringing about a speedy, universal, democratic, and lasting peace. We are hopeful that the American Government will stand behind the Russian Government and that the Governments of England, France, and Italy may thus be persuaded that a peace upon the Russian terms, now accepted by you, is possible and desirable.

"We look forward confidently to the strengthening of all democratic forces of Germany and of America and of all the nations, to the end that, with you, with our brothers in Russia, and with the common peoples of all nations, we may help in making all Governments genuinely of the people, for the people, and by the people."

DENIES JUNKER DOMINATION.

Scheidemann Speech Cited as Showing Subservience to Kaiser.

German newspapers supporting the minority faction of the German Social Democracy are citing the answers made by Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the so-called Kaiser Socialists, to questions put to him by Russian Socialists at the wabortive Stockholm conference in June as showing how completely he was under the influence of the German Government. In response to a query if the German Government, supported by powerful circles, was not pursuing imperialistic aims, Herr Scheidemann replied:

"Germany maintained peace for forty-four years. I do not care to enumerate all the wars waged during this time by the enemy powers arrayed against us and that had a really aggressive, imperialistic character. It is true that we, too, have influential circles that have set up imperialistic aims. But it is also a fact that these circles in Germany could not attain the influence that they always had in England and France. The German people carry on this war solely as a means of defense against the aggressive imperialistic war aims that have been repeatedly proclaimed by the enemy Governments down to this very time.

"Besides, it appears to me that the German people are already able to exert a materially greater influence upon their Government than is the case in the so-called democratic States. This is evident not only from the parliamentary activities, but also, in my opinion, is very well illustrated by the attitude of the Governments in the passport question. That the democratizing of Germany is making progress is certain. And, furthermore, I can only wish that democratization will also make progress in England, France, and the United States, where the government power is in the possession of a small stratum of imperialistic-capitalistic interests, from whose hands the masses of the less opulent people must accept their destiny.

"In Germany the influence of democracy is at least strong enough to prevent these imperialistic and nationalistic war politicians from obtaining control of the situation. Only when these other lands also are really democratized, that is, when the mass of the people control the decisions, shall we be able to hope to attain a condition of permanently peaceful relations among the nations."

TREAT OUR SAILORS WELL.

Turks Allow Them Shore Leave from Interned Gunboat Scorpion.

STOCKHOLM, July 30.—The United States guardship Scorpion, which was interned some time ago, is still lying at her old moorings in the Golden Horn, according to a report sent by the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople and communicated by the Foreign Office to Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister. The Chargé d'Affaires says there is no indication on the part of the Ottoman naval authorities that they intend to move the Scorpion.

The ship's officers, according to the report, are permitted to come ashore whenever they please, but the seamen are allowed shore leave only once a week in order to avoid the possibility of clashes between them and German sailors. The crew are receiving no letters, although letters written by them are being forwarded by the Red Crescent and the Red Cross.

Gen. Marti Enters Cuban Cabinet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 30.—General José Marti, son of the late Cuban patriot of the same name, called the apostle of Cuban liberty, was appointed today Secretary of War and Navy in the Cabinet, a position recently created by Congress. Marti, who was Chief of Staff, was retired on his own request from the Cuban Army on Saturday.

FLANDERS GUN DUEL GOES ON UNCHECKED

Both British and Germans Bombarding Positions Far Behind the Lines.

FLIERS CAUGHT IN STORM

British Lose Four Machines After a Busy Night of Bombing Raids.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, July 29.—There is no ceasing of the great gunfire which ranges from the Flemish coast southward past Lens. It is enormous on both sides. The enemy's artillery is thickly massed against the most vital sectors of the British front, and he has brought up vast supplies of ammunition. He is pouring these shells into Nieuport, Ypres, Armentières and other stricken towns and flinging them miles deep over the countryside in search of British batteries. With his long-range guns he is firing at targets from twelve to twenty miles beyond his emplacements. He is using great numbers of gas shells.

For all this he gets in return twice more than he sends—storms of shell-fire double in intensity at least—over miles of his frontage. British long-range shots being set far behind his lines and bombs dropped by British airplanes forty miles, instead of twenty, on his side of No Man's Land. It is a rivalry in destruction greater than any former phase of this war.

There are no words for all this, no written or spoken words, no thoughts even, for the mind is stunned by the enormity of this conflict. It does not cover a few miles of ground to swallow up in its agony a few human souls; it is spacious in length and in depth. The furthest-seeing field-glasses cannot bring into one sweep of the vision more than a little part of the battle front, where smoke is rising; it flames away beyond that, ten miles or more of country to ten other miles, down and down, until the British lines join the French lines, and so on to that Craonne Plateau where there are more massed guns, more shell fire, that never ceases day or night.

Yesterday there was heavy firing around Lens, and men watched the great panorama of flame and smoke from Vimy and Notre Dame, stretching for many miles, higher and I saw another panorama just as great, and beyond my range of sight there was another mighty sweep of gunfire going northward, until all its fire died abruptly in the sea.

Where I stood, there was Ypres, ghostly in its white ruin as when I saw it first two and a half years ago, but more shrunken. Heavy shells burst about it, veiling it until the wind tore away the smoke in ribbons. From Hill 60 northward the line could be seen as far as Boesinghe and Pilken Ridge, with the smoke of the shells rising at many points. The enemy was trying to destroy British batteries over a wide area of country, and miles deep his shells burst in roads and fields and bits of ruined villages. The heaviest shells, 15-inch and 12-inch and the monstrous 9.2s, were exploding in the British lines at Dostverne, beyond Wytschaete Ridge, and in the enemy's ground at Warneton. I could see the houses of Warneton and look into their empty window frames when the smoke drifted away for a few seconds before the smoke shells burst.

The infantry on both sides has stood still under this gunnery except for raids here and there, but these are fierce and destructive. North of Ypres the British have captured two officers and fifty-two men during the last twenty-four hours and brought back machine guns from several points in the enemy's lines. The attempt to get into the British lines at Oostverne yesterday ended in failure for the Germans, and they left nine dead up against the British wire. East of Ypres this raiding adventure has been carried out with hardfighting, as at the chemical works near Roeux, where thirty prisoners, machine guns and a trench mortar were taken after desperate resistance from the enemy. At Fontaine les Croisélles the Germans ran away when one British raiding party rushed forward.

Today there was a great thunderstorm. After yesterday's cloudless and perfect weather the rattle of thunder claps was startling and gave a more awful sense of drama to the human work below. In the old days men would have bowed their heads before this wrath of the gods and heard the voice of doubt. Nowadays we curse the rain and pity those in the trenches.

AIRPLANES CAUGHT IN STORM.

Four Lost After a Busy Night in Bombing German Positions.

LONDON, July 30.—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads:

A party of our troops raided the enemy's trenches last night near Lombaertzyde.

The hostile artillery was more active than usual during the day in the neighborhood of Armentières.

Saturday night bombs were dropped by our airplanes on a German airdrome, two important railway stations, and an ammunition depot, where fires and explosions were caused. Bombing operations continued yesterday, and there was great activity in the air until 10 o'clock in the morning, when a severe and sudden thunderstorm prevented further flying. Many of our airplanes were caught in the storm and four have not returned.

In the air fighting four German airplanes were brought down and two others were driven down out of control. Six of ours are missing, including those lost in the storm.

The early statement said:

There was nothing of special importance last night on the British front. There were small encounters between our own and the enemy's patrols in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and Acheville.

German Defensive "Paralyzing."

BERLIN, July 30, (via London.)—The paralyzing defensive of the Germans, says the official statement issued today by the German War Department, had an influence on the Entente artillery in Flanders, which yesterday did not attain the strength maintained on previous days. The text of the statement reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Under the paralyzing influence of our offensive activity, which continued with increased intensity also throughout the night, the fighting activity of the enemy artillery on the Flanders battlefront remained small yesterday until the afternoon. It did not increase in violence until then, and did not attain the strength and extent of the previous days. On the coast and in the sector from Het Sas to Zeitje the artillery battle continued silent also during the night. Several British reconnoitring detachments advancing against our crater lines were repulsed.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: On the Chemin-des-Dames the French commanders yesterday again attempted an attack on a large scale with at least three fresh divisions on a nine-kilometer front. After drumfire, the enemy in the morning once more advanced to a storm attack from Cerny to the Winterberg, near Craonne. Our battle-tried divisions defeated the enemy everywhere with their fire and in counterattacks. One often-tested Rhineland-Westphalian infantry regiment alone repulsed four attacks.

In the evening, after artillery preparations that lasted throughout the day, the enemy repeated his attacks twice to the south of Ailles. These also failed. Heavy losses for the French without any success characterized the day's fighting.

The enemy lost ten airplanes in aerial battles.

Guns Busy on French Front.

PARIS, July 30.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

The artillery of both sides was very active during the day along the whole Aisne front, from L'Epine de Chevregny as far as east of the Californie Plateau, in Champagne, in the region of Auberive, and on the banks of the Meuse. There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

The afternoon statement said:

The night was marked by rather violent artillery actions, notably in the sectors of Braye-en-Laonnois and the Epine de Chevregny, in the region of the monument at Hurtebise and on both banks of the Meuse.

Surprise attacks by the enemy at various points of the front were repulsed by our fire.

AIR RAID ON BELGIUM.

British Naval Fliers Attack Bruges and Two Other Towns.

LONDON, July 30.—Effective air raids have been carried out by British naval airmen in various sectors behind the German lines in Belgium, according to an official announcement today. The statement reads:

"During the night of Saturday bombing raids were made by the naval air service on works at Bruges and in areas throughout Middelkerke and Ghistelles. Several tons of bombs were dropped with good results, numerous explosions being caused.

"All the machines and pilots returned safely."

LUFBERY DOWNS A GERMAN.

Lafayette Squadron Issues Official Statement of Its Activities.

PARIS, July 30.—The Lafayette Squadron, which is composed of American aviators, issued the following official communication under date of Sunday:

"Bad weather today prevented much work. Our ace, Adjt. Raoul Lufbery, in a fight yesterday fired 100 shots at a German machine, which fell and disappeared amid the thick clouds. The machine undoubtedly was disabled, but the cloudy sky prevented Lufbery from marking the spot where it disappeared."

CANADIANS MAKE GAINS.

Advance Close to Lens in a Minor Surprise Attack.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 30.—By a minor operation early this morning the Canadian front was advanced in the region east of Reservoir Hill into the Cité du Moulin, the only suburb lying between Reservoir Hill and Lens. The losses of the Canadians were inconsiderable, and the advance gives them possession of a stretch of difficult country extending about 1,000 yards north and south, with a depth easterly from the former front of over 400 yards.

The gain was made as a result of careful scouting. By close observation it was learned that to lessen the heavy losses from the artillery which has been pounding Cité du Moulin for the last two weeks, the enemy withdrew men holding the line among its ruined houses during the day, and only manned the positions at night, when he learned from former experience of Canadian methods that any attack in force was likely to be made. That was good tactics, but the obvious method of catching the enemy napping was to send an attacking party in daylight, while our bombardment was still in progress. This was done. The range of the Canadian guns was increased as the men went over, and so cut the enemy outposts off from their supports.

With ample equipment of machine guns the Canadians occupied the western part of Cité du Moulin and reconstructed the enemy positions so that they would afford fairly good shelter. There has been as yet no serious counterattack on the northern part of the line.

Heavy thunderstorms have interfered with the progress of trench destruction by the Canadian artillery.

The Dollar Drops in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, July 30.—American exchange dropped today to 339. On the other hand, Danish currency is steadily depreciating as compared with that of Sweden. The Swedish crown is now at a premium of 11¼ per cent.

Patrol Fighting in Belgium.

HAVRE, July 30, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement this evening:

During the night there were patrol encounters south of Dixmude. During the course of the day there was restrained artillery activity. We took to task 29 German batteries.

GERMANS ACCUSE DR. MOTT.

Think New York Member of Mission Conference Is Unneutral.

BERLIN, July 29, (via London, July 30.)—German members of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh World Mission Conference announce publicly that they no longer consider Dr. John R. Mott of New York and Dr. Francis G. Ogilvie of Edinburgh representatives of the committee as a result of their "breach of neutrality" and because they are alleged to have urged the closing of German missions in the English and German colonies.

Dr. Mott also is accused of accepting political missions from President Wilson, in violation of his pledge to observe neutrality.

SEES ATTEMPT TO SPLIT ALLIES

Continued from Page 1.

tinizing them with the greatest care. Officials here have a lively recollection of the fact that when Germany made her peace declaration of Dec. 12, 1916, the evident intention of which was to enlist the sympathy of America for her supposed peace aims, she was planning to bring about war between the United States on the one hand and Japan and Mexico on the other.

On top of this, according to information obtained today, Germany was playing double in another way. It was declared that the terms she presented to the United States through her embassy in Washington were not the same as those she was making known to Europe through certain diplomatic officers. The doubt of German good faith implanted in the minds of officials of the Wilson Administration at that time was emphasized when the Administration learned that German officials had declared that neither set of terms would in reality be acceptable to the Imperial Government. It was said today that Germany's bad faith was uncovered when this Government, anxious to ascertain what was behind the German peace proposals, sounded out every possible source of reliable information in Europe.

Lansing's Speech Commended.

There will be no answer, informal or otherwise, to the interviews given out by the German Chancellor and the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. Some officials were inclined today to take the view that the answer of the United States had already been made in the speech to the student officers at Madison Barracks yesterday, in which Secretary Lansing told them why America had gone into the war, and left no doubt that there would be no receding by this nation until the German autocracy had been brought to an end. Much favorable comment on Mr. Lansing's speech was heard in Washington today, and the view was expressed that it would be well if the Government would have other high officials make similar speeches to men of the army and the fleet.

At allied embassies no surprise was expressed at anything in the Michaelis and Czernin utterances. Neither at the State Department nor at the embassies was it possible to secure any confirmation of the charges made by Michaelis concerning alleged French designs upon German territory other than Alsace-Lorraine. It was believed that this portion of the Chancellor's remarks would be appropriately dealt with by the French Ministry.

It was declared, however, that the Allies are resolved never to permit the Central Powers to have peace until territory occupied in France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Russia, and Serbia is restored and Austria is dismembered upon nationalistic lines. England, it was stated, is not so irrevocably committed to the retention of Germany's African colonies as to exclude the possibility of their being restored, in part if not in whole, to Germany. It is recognized, it was said in a diplomatic quarter, that Germany has an annual surplus of population and that the best practicable solution of this problem, having in view the future peace in Europe, is the possession of colonies.

Insist on Payment for Damage.

All the Entente Powers are determined that the Central Empires shall pay for the destruction they have wrought upon allied territories and that peace is impossible until guarantees have been obtained that France, Belgium, and Serbia shall be indemnified.

The view was also expressed in Administration circles that in addition to sowing dissensions in Allies' countries, with Russia particularly in view, the German Chancellor and the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister spoke for effect upon their own peoples as well. The Chancellor, it was said, desired not only to impress Austria-Hungary, where there is a strong peace movement, but also the Reichstag.

The State Department will not transmit to the Reichstag the communication sent to the department by the American Union Against Militarism, which in many respects parallels the Reichstag resolution on peace terms. No appreciation was felt that any serious effort would be made by private interests to spread anti-American propaganda, emanating from the United States, in Germany, or that any so-called peace organizations would attempt to communicate with the German Government, or any department or agent of it. To do so, it was said, would bring the persons participating under the liability of the Logan act, which prescribes heavy penalties for such interference between the United States and other nations.

TELLS HALL CAINE MOTHERS HEED PLEA

German Women and Government Stand for Peace, Frau Viebig Writes.

SAYS ENGLAND FORCES WAR

Blame Fixed, She Holds, When Offer to Negotiate for Settlement Was Rejected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 30.—The Daily Chronicle's Amsterdam correspondent gives the following as the full text of the recent reply in The Cologne Gazette by Frau Clara Viebig, a famous novelist, to Hall Caine's open letter "To the Mothers of Germany":

"You will recall a German Christmas children's festival in which you participated in Germany and regarding which you retain pleasant memories. Do you know where the little fair haired boys are who, then led by their mother's hand, looked with bright eyes on the lighted tree and who with clear little voices sang an old German Christmas song? Where are they now who slumbered so peacefully with happy dreams in little beds? They are on the battlefields of Flanders. They have had their throats cut by Gurkhas and Senegalese, who by means of filthy lucre or tyrannical force you compelled to fight against us, your kin.

"Was there any anger on the part of English mothers regarding the crime against the holy traditions of humanity when you unleashed them? Is the stammering child in the cradle more precious to the English mother than the gifted boy in the full bloom of his first youth?

Blames England for the War.

"It is exactly the memory of those German family scenes of which you were a witness which should have prevented you from writing that accusing letter, but you are steeped in the delusion that it is Germany which picked the quarrel in this terrible war. German mothers who, like the women of ancient Sparta, with bright eyes, sent their sons to the field, are in your eyes the really guilty ones. They should have risen in revolt.

"I am a woman, and you must credit me with the simple, natural logic of a woman. That is the view of all the countries allied against us have carried on war-fare, and warfare, of conquest, too.

"We know England to be the author of this war, we women. Though we know nothing of politics, we attribute the hatching of this world war to that land which fell on another people in order to dispoil it like a wolf on a sheep fold.

Germany "Rather Too Yielding."

"We believe our Government which, unfortunately in all world affairs, is rather too yielding than too stern, may come before the mothers of Germany with clean hands. Your reproach that motherhood, the greatest power in the State, could not prevent the guilt of mothers. The pain which speaks out of the eyes of bereaved mothers had for Germany a louder voice than the desire for glory and the thirst for conquest, but you disdainfully thrust aside that offered hand.

"Where are the English mothers who cried halt to your statesmen? Where were the English mothers who placed humanity and brotherhood higher than all else? They were not to be found.

Child Victims at Karlsruhe.

"Do you know Karlsruhe? Do you know that friendly old-time town in model little Baden, a little town with clean streets, picturesque houses, ancient castles, a beautiful park and pleasant gardens? It lies far from noisy traffic and has no factory but only a couple of barracks, like every fair sized town in Germany. From a military point of view it was perhaps th emost innocent and harmless of all towns, because as the residential city of a grand ducal family and as a frequent resort of the Queen of neutral Sweden, it could not be brought into relation with the war. Do you know that in that town 200 innocent children witnessing a circus performance, were killed by the most frivolous wantonness of French or English fliers?

"What did English mothers say to that? Did they cry in anger against the barbarity of their own countrymen? We addressed no open letter to the mothers of England to rouse their pity for those poor children and for even more pity-deserving mothers. We shed our tears in silence over those dear sacrifices of the unholy war.

London as "Heart of War."

"I could simply have said, regarding the innocent London child victims, that we were quite at fair play; but no, the Karlsruhs murders cry to Heaven. The unfortunate sacrifices in London cry against your Government. How could they make the capital of the country into a fortress, into a depot for war material, into a gathering place for reinforcements, into a magazine of supplies, into, indeed, the heart of war? Why did they not see to it that the civilian population was cleared out of such a city, so that they might be safe from attacks which were in accordance with the rights of war?

"Some years ago I wrote a novel, the tiel of which appeared as 'A Son of His Mother,' in English. The translation is false. It is not this but 'A Mother's Son.' For we German mothers every one who falls in battle for his fatherland is a mother's son. Our pity does not limit itself to our own particular children. Our hearts feel for all mothers who in these terrible days sacrifice their hope, their present, and their future. We do not hold the cold-hearted doctrine that charity begins at home. Germany's policy has not as its highest wisdom that unethical catchword, 'My country, right or wrong.'

"Consider, Mr. Hall Caine, what conclusions the simple logic of a woman must draw from these truisms and then ask yourself if you are entitled to threaten with the murder of thousands of children the mothers of that country the highest principle of which is do right and fear no one.

CAMP READY FOR PERSHING.

Troops Not Told of Commander's Visit Until Last Minute.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 30.—News that Major Gen. Pershing, commander of the American expedition, would visit the training camp today, tomorrow, and Wednesday, was withheld from the American troops until this morning, in order that the General might see the actual everyday working conditions—that he might find the men at their daily task without undue preparations being made for his inspection.

The inhabitants of the French village where the American headquarters is located quickly sensed the fact that something of importance was about to happen and there was much enthusiasm when they heard who was coming. The simple peasant folk brought out their French flags and the tiny village assumed quite an air of gayety.

Some scattered units of the American forces have been having great difficulty with their mail, which seems to have gone astray. This is particularly true of the Red Cross hospital units which recently arrived, and is causing much concern among the doctors, nurses, and enlisted men, who fear their folks at home will think something untoward has happened to them. It can be said that all the members of the Roosevelt and Johns Hopkins units are well and happy and anxious for their real work to begin.

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WILSON TO KEEP FATS FROM GERMANY

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sending their great surplus into Germany has been pointed to as proof that Germany fears more than anything else the mighty weapon which is thus placed in the hands of the Exports Council.

At present, it can be stated, not a single ton of fodder—which includes linseed cake, of which large quantities are manufactured in the South—has been permitted to leave the United States for the northern neutral countries, and there will be no weakening of a strict policy because of the threats which have been voiced by Holland that the present arrangement will make necessary the killing of great herds of cattle, the meat from which may find its way into Germany.

Reports have been received here with complacency that some of the cargoes are spoiling on the ships because of the embargo now in effect, and there is every reason to believe that the only way to save such cargoes will be to unload them and divert them to other destinations where they are marketable.

The presence here of missions from some of the neutral countries, including Sweden and Norway, it is said, has also made no less determined the campaign to cripple the German armies, if it is in the power of the United States to do so, by cutting off this source of supply. The policy, it is said, has been formed, and the dispatch of notes to several of the neutrals awaits only the consideration of the arguments which they may present formally.

Word has also been received in Washington which indicates that the Exports Council to date has not weakened in its policy of an embargo on other war commodities pending an adjustment, on a rationing basis, with the northern neutral countries. It has been heard, for instance, that within the past forty-eight hours application has been made and refused for the licensing of cargoes of about 3,000 tons of pig iron to Sweden.

This comes in the face of protests that Sweden obtained no supply of iron from the United States which might be diverted to Germany. The chances are all against the 3,000 tons specified getting to Sweden.

The whole attitude of the Government up to the present time has been of a nature to indicate that the powers of the Exports Council were to be exerted with a firm hand in waging the war against Germany, and that those who advocated leniency would be overruled.

NANSEN CALLS ON POLK.

To See Wilson Today—Ready to Answer as to Norway's Exports.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Norwegian Commission to the United States, headed by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, called on Acting Secretary Polk of the State Department today and arranged for discussions with officials on a working agreement for the importation into Norway of foodstuffs needed by that country. The commission will make a formal call on President Wilson tomorrow to present credentials.

The members, in addition to Dr. Nansen, are W. M. Morgenstejrne, Secretary; Messrs. Baumann, Throne Holst, A. Utne, C. Borgen, Christian Vogt, and T. Meling.

Dr. Nansen said that the commission had brought with it full figures to answer all the questions necessary which must be settled before American imports would be allowed to enter Norway. Informal negotiations are expected to begin at once.

Officials here say that the Norwegian situation is very much the simplest of those affecting the North European neutrals, as Norway has been carrying on only a very limited trade with Germany during the war. The principal commodity of commerce has been fish and sea products, which of course have been very valuable in filling out Germany's restricted dietary.

DUTCH CALL EMBARGO BRITISH JINGO VICTORY

But Hope Netherlands Commission Will Induce Wilson to Rescind His Order.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 30.—Commenting on the report that permission to load grain in American ports has been refused to sixty Dutch ships, the Nieuwe Courant says tonight:

"The gravity of this report needs no emphasis. The campaign of the British jingoes appears to have succeeded in America, and the so-called Dutchmen who assisted the allied press with false statistics to be employed against their own country have won their game, if this report be right.

"We take it for granted that this victory of the jingo press cannot permanently affect the sound intelligence of the American Government. Against the false information regarding our country, spread by Northcliffe and his servants in America, England and the Netherlands, with the aid of the British censor who refuses to allow the passage of the true figures, our Minister and the new Netherlands commission can set the true facts and thus it may be possible to frustrate the attempt to involve us in a starvation blockade."

With reference to the statement of THE NEW YORK TIMES, published in the Dutch press, to the effect that the Dutch Minister in Washington had made inaccurate assertions regarding Dutch exports to Germany, THE TIMES correspondent was informed by Dr. Loudon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that when Minister van Rappard recently stated that the Dutch exports to England were larger than those to Germany he undoubtedly referred to the statistics of the Agricultural Central Bureau cabled him by the Dutch Foreign Office for the months of November and December, 1916, and January and February, 1917, when the exports to England were 114,351,781.43 florins, (about $45,980,712,) and those to Germany 102,419,465.78 florins, (about $40,967,762,) but that conditions fluctuated greatly, and at the season when more fresh produce was exported the amount sent to Germany increased considerably, as is shown by the figures given THE TIMES correspondent by the Foreign Office for April, May, and June. These are furnished by the Agricultural Central Bureau, which contracts with England for supplies of agricultural produce. According to these figures Holland exported to England in the months of April, May, and June produce to the value of 69,574,582 florins, ($27,749,832,) whereas that sent to Germany in the same period supplies to the value of 86,578,350 florins. ($34,631,840.)

The fishing village of Scheveningen was thronged all day today by crowds awaiting the arrival of the rescued crews of six, or some say ten. Scheveningen fishing luggers wantonly sunk by one German submarine within the zone, twenty miles from the coast, which the German Government itself has denominated safe.

Some of the rescued men told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the commander was a lad of 19, entirely irresponsible and in reality indifferent to the question whether he had a right to sink the vessels. To the indignant remonstrances of one Scheveningen skipper the German boy pirate replied:

"Oh, well! if we don't sink you the British will take your ship away."

To another protest that the luggers were well within the safety zone, he replied:

"Can't help it; down she goes!"

Naturally feeling runs high all along the seaboard, especially as it became known this afternoon that the submarine Captain left the crew of one of the luggers adrift nineteen miles from land in a boat so leaky that he refused to trust his own men in her to row to the deserted craft in order to bomb her.

One Scheveningen veteran remarked:

"What these boy pirates need is a taste of the cat."

HOLDS SHOESTRING SHIPMENT.

Boston Postmaster Suspects Sweden Mean to Sell It to Germany.

BOSTON, July 30.—Suspicion that a large shipment of shoestrings, consigned by a Boston manufacturer to Sweden by parcel post, was to be used by the German Government, led postal authorities to prohibit the forwarding of the goods from the local office today.

The shipper, when informed of the intention of the department, after Postmaster Murray had received instructions from the office of the Postmaster General, refused to take the goods back, according to a statement by Post Office officials.

GERMANS FIND HOPE IN ASQUITH

Continued from Page 1.

racy would be able to stem and France's fate would end in a catastrophe.

"Those Frenchmen who desire to continue the war for such maniacal aims commit a crime against their own flesh and blood. The German social democracy is determined to fight annexationism wherever it is found. If in France there were a social democracy that would fight the French counterpart of Pan-Germanism with equal energy and success, we should not be a handsbreadth from peace.

"France is bleeding and dying for a delirious dream of Chauvinism, but French Socialism, whose duty it should be to save the world from blood and death, has not yet recovered strength for energetic action. If it succeeded in doing so the whole French people would loudly acclaim it as the liberator from the tyrannical chains of never-ending war."

Finds Hope in Asquith.

BERLIN, July 28, (via London, July 30.)—Commenting on the addresses made in the House of Commons by ex-Premier Asquith and A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which they dealt with the peace resolution passed by the Reichstag, Vorwärts says:

"Between the unqualified and sincere love of peace of James Macdonald, Socialist and Labor member of the House of Commons, and the unconditional war will of the Conservative Bonar Law, lies the somewhat qualified war will of the former Liberal Premier, Asquith. The latter, it would seem, is ready for peace provided Germany restores the independence of Belgium. He also probably would be ready to discuss the question of Belgian indemnity. With a Government, however, which is animated by the spirit of Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson the only peace possible would be an object surrender.

"George J. Wardle, Chairman of the British Labor Party, refers to Asquith but talks like Bonar Law. He demands of the German people that they should force their Government to accept a peace dictated by a foe animated by lust of conquest. Such force, however, the

RUSSIAN ARMIES NOW STRIKING BACK

Official Report Shows Notable Stiffening of the Front in the Southwest.

GERMANS ARE SLOWING UP

Rumanians Continue Advance in Transylvania — Take 3,000 Prisoners and 80 Guns.

PETROGRAD, July 30.—The official communication from General Headquarters today shows that the Russian front in the southwest is stiffening and beginning to oppose the German advance with hard fighting. It reads:

In the region of Zbaraj there were artillery actions and the enemy bombarded the town. South of Goussiatini the enemy's infantry attempted to cross the Zbrocz River, but was repulsed.

On the Dniester the enemy attacked our bridgehead near Zaleshohchyk, (Zale-Szczyky,) but after obstinate fighting was repulsed. Southwest of Zaleshohyk, in the region of Cvianistche, Kissilie, and Stetzoff, after a series of obstinate attacks, the enemy succeeded in thrusting back our troops slightly.

In the Carpathians, east of the towns of Stonnatik and Capul, our troops under enemy pressure retired to the region of Schipoth Kaneral, and Moldava. On the remainder of the front there was rifle firing.

Rumanian Front—On Saturday the enemy delivered attacks north of the Jakobeny-Kimpolung Road, which were repulsed during the day, but toward evening the enemy pressed our troops back on the heights west of Foundaul and Moldava. Enemy attacks on both sides of the Fokshani-Ajoud Railway.

Baltic Sea. — On Friday an enemy Zeppelin while flying over the Alanda Islands dropped twenty large bombs on the town of Tornby, near Mariehamm. The Zeppelin was fired at by the guns of the fleet and the shore batteries. In the Gulf of Riga squadrons of enemy hydroairplanes raided the neighborhood of the Zerel and Arensburg Islands. They were fired at by the fleet and shore batteries. The machines disappeared after dropping about twenty bombs without result.

A squadron of enemy airplanes in the same district attacked one of our destroyers, dropping eight bombs without result.

Our fire brought down a German airplane in flames in the neighborhood of Stekhnikove, west of Zbaraj.

BERLIN, July 30, (via London.)—German troops are advancing through the Suchawa Valley, in the Austrian province of Bukowina, toward the town of Seletyn, it was announced officially today by the German General Staff. The Germans also have pushed forward to the east of the Upper Moldova Valley. The Russians are holding the heights to the east of the River Zbrocz, on the Russian frontier, which, however, has been crossed by the Teutons at several points. Despite the resistance of the Russians between the Dnister and Pruth Rivers, they were pressed back to a point southwest of Zale-Szczky. The communication reads:

Eastern Theatre, Army Group of General von Boehm-Ermolli — The Russian forces are holding the heights east of the River Zbrocz, which has been crossed at several points in spite of fierce resistance and been reached by our divisions also to the south of Skala. Also, on the northern bank of the Dniester we have gained ground beyond Korolowka.

Between the Dniester and the Pruth the enemy again offered bitter resistance, but, nevertheless, was pressed back by our attack to the southwest of Zale-Szczyky.

Front of Archduke Joseph—Along the Cheremosh the enemy is defending himself on the eastern bank of the river. Our attack continues between Zalucze and Wiznitz. In the Suchawa Valley our troops are penetrating toward Seletyn.

Also to the east of the Upper Moldova Valley we fought our way forward. Field Marshal von Mackensen's successful advance to the north of Fokshani and at the mouth of the Rimnicul brought us several hundred prisoners.

Macedonian Front—There is nothing of importance to report.

The supplementary official statement issued this evening reads:

The fighting activity of the enemy artillery was again less violent today than recently.

Considerable portions of our troops are now standing on Russian territory after the battle east of the Zbrocz. The enemy's rearguards were driven toward the east from the Dniester and the Pruth. In the Meste-Canesye sector (Rumanian front) the Russians are retreating toward the north.

The Austrian official communication of Sunday, as received here, says:

In the Upper Putna Valley movements necessitated by the pressure of the enemy were executed. North of the Casin Valley our mountain troops repulsed several attacks.

In Southern Bukowina and in the Romnatie region we captured height after height from the enemy. The allied divisions are advancing across the Upper Moldava Valley and against Schipoth.

Kuty is in our possession. North of this place the Russian village of Banilla was taken by storm at night.

We have crossed the Cheremosh. East of Horodenka the Russian resistance was fruitless and the enemy lines were pierced. On the other side of the Dniester our pursuit has extended to the north of Zabesouryki and as far as the Zbrocz sector near Husiatyn, where the enemy has retreated beyond the frontiers of the empire.

The Austrian War Office communication of Monday, received here tonight, says:

North of the Suchitza Valley and on both sides of the Casin Valley several enemy attacks failed.

Overcoming stubborn resistance of the Russians, we are gaining further ground in Bukowina. Near the Valley of the Puth we captured the tunnel point of approach. Higher up from the Fundal-Moldava we crossed the Moldava Valley.

Northwest of Kuty the allied (Teutonic) troops are fighting on the right bank of the Cheremosh. Between the Pruth and the Dniester the enemy has again been driven back. We are crossing the Russian frontier of Bukowina. Honved regiments have occupied Zale-Szczyky.

Between Skala and Husiatyn the Galician bank of the River Zbrocz has been cleared of the enemy. At places we have crossed into Russian territory.

In the region south of Brody (on the Russo-Galician frontier northeast of Lemberg) Austro-Hungarian and German troops have successfully penetrated Russian trenches.

LONDON, July 30.—Six villages were taken in another advance on the part of the Rumanian troops, according to an official statement issued by the Rumanian War Office. The statement reads:

On the 27th, between the valleys of Casin and Putna, we again advanced some kilometers and occupied the villages of Soveia, Dragoslav, Negrilesti, Topesti, Valeasares, and Coiacui. We again took prisoners and some motor batteries and war material.

The Times correspondent at Rumanian Headquarters, telegraphing Saturday, speaks enthusiastically of the morale of the Rumanian soldiers and their successful advance, which resulted in the capture of 240 machine guns, eighty guns, and 3,00 prisoners. The correspondent says, however, that owing to the situation in Galicia, operations on a great scale are unlikely in Rumania.

German agents have been extremely active among the troops and peasantry of Rumania, advising the Rumanians to follow "the example of the Russian Army," according to information received here. During the last week, the advices add, fifty Germans disguised in Russian uniforms, engaged in this work, have been arrested and shot.

DENIES BERLIN ASSERTIONS.

Russian War Office Scouts Claim That German Attack Caused Rout.

PETROGRAD, July 30.—An official communication issued today strongly repudiates recent claims made in German wireless dispatches that the rout of the Russians on the southwest Russian front was due to a German thrust which the British, French, and Russian authorities were powerless to prevent.

"Who does not know," says the communication, "that the Russian retirement is to be explained by the instability of the Russian Army, due to a combination of recent events, and not, as the Germans allege, to operations according to the plan made by the German troops?

"In the persistent repetition of the same allegation is clearly revealed the German yearning to inculcate mistrust among the Entente countries and arouse the peoples against their respective Governments. Is it necessary to repeat hundreds of times that the true significance of this German provocative activity was long since found out and that all efforts to violate the integrity of Russia's Entente with her allies are absolutely hopeless?"

RUSH NEW TROOPS TO FRONT.

Generals Armed with Death Power Restoring Order in Armies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Dispatches from Petrograd to the Russian Embassy today state that a very serious condition still exists at the front, although the Germans for the last two days have not developed their pressure upon the Russian armies as was expected. The presence of Emperor William at the eastern front, however, convinces the Petrograd War Office that the enemy's attention is fixed upon that theatre and that Germany is planning to push her advantages.

On the Rumanian front, the embassy was advised, the successes of the Russians are increasing, the width of the battle front is broadening, and booty and prisoners are growing in quantity and number. The Russians, the dispatch asserted, are not being incautious in their advances, but are exercising every care against surprise and also against any possible miscarriage of their own plans, so as not to compromise the situation. On this front the Russians have been uniformly successful ever since their drive began, without a single reverse.

The Foreign Office informed the embassy that the power reconferred on the commanders of the armies to impose the death penalty in their efforts to restore discipline had had a most wholesome effect. The Government is sending a large number of new regiments to the front and is disarming the mutinous regiments, which will be dealt with in a manner to meet the requirements of army discipline.

LENINE STILL MISSING.

Many Rumors in Petrograd About Anarchist Leader.

PETROGRAD, July 30.—Nikolai Lenine, peace agitator and alleged German spy, has disappeared from his usual haunts in Petrograd and his whereabouts is not known to the Government authorities. The stories published in the United States that Lenine had been seized by the police at Ozerki, Finland, on July 24 and that later he had escaped during a battle between Government agents and anarchists at Tornia, Finland, are said by the officials to be untrue.

A vague story was current in Petrograd July 28 that the suspected Teuton agent had fled from the capital to Kronstadt, that he had been smuggled through Finland to Stockholm and already had reached Germany. No official confirmation of this report could be obtained. Another rumor current here yesterday was that Lenine was operating in Stockholm.

OLD CRUISER ARIADNE TORPEDOED; 38 DEAD

639 Rescued from 11,000-Ton British Warship, Others Being Killed by Explosion.

LONDON, July 30.—The British cruiser Ariadne of 11,000 tons has been torpedoed and sunk, according to an official statement issued today by the British Admiralty.

Thirty-eight members of the Ariadne's crew were killed by the explosion. All the other sailors were saved.

The Ariadne was an old British cruiser, having been built in 1898. She was 450 feet long, of 69 feet beam, and had a maximum draft of 27½ feet. Her complement consisted of 677 officers and men. The Ariadne carried sixteen six-inch guns, twelve twelve-pounders, and a number of smaller guns. She also was equipped with two submerged eighteen-inch torpedo tubes.

INSURANCE PAYABLE IN GOLD

American Company Not Relieved by French Law of 1914.

PARIS, July 12, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A French court has just decided that an American insurance company whose policies stipulate that payment of premiums shall be made in gold is bound by that clause in spite of altered conditions.

The complainant held a policy in the American company which entitled him to receive $13,500 in gold in 1916. The company declined to pay in gold on the ground that the French law of Aug. 5, 1914, had established forced currency in paper money.

The court ruled that the object of the law of Aug. 5 was to insure the free circulation of Bank of France bills as the equivalent of gold, relieving the bank of being obliged to pay in gold, and thus the bank's forced currency must always be respected for payments made under normal conditions in France. But such considerations, the court held, did not apply in this case. Public interest, it held, exacted the strict observance of the obligation entered upon by the American company, the more so because at the time payment was due, in 1916, the United States had not brought its valued co-operation to the allied powers.

ABLE TO LEAVE TURKEY.

Names of Fifty Americans Who Have Arrived Safely at Berne.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A telegram to the State Department from Berne says that fifty persons arrived there from Constantinople on July 26.

Among them were members of the American Board of Foreign Missions of Boston as follows:

Isabella T. Merrill and two children, Lucille Foreman, Elvesta Lealie and one child, Ruth Farmales, Isabelle Harley, Grisel McLaren, Myrtle Shane, Mrs. H. S. Atkinson, and three children, Elizabeth Webb.

The following from the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut: William H. Hall, wife, and four children; Mary Alice West and three children, Archibald Crawford, Joseph Forrest Crawford, George N. George, Alfred B. Day, wife, and three children; Robert B. Reed and wife, Ernest Fischer, John R. Roberts, Ethel H. Moore and three children, Louis Boettiger and wife, E. St. John Ward.

The following from the Christian Missionary Alliance at Jerusalem: Mary A. Butterfield, A. Elizabeth Brown, Anna J. Gemmoe, Mabel West, Charles Anderson.

From Roberts College, Constantinople, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, New York, Rachel Tolles.

BERLIN DIRECTED RUSSIAN DEBACLE

German Officer Taken Two Weeks Before Told His Captors What Was Coming.

FAKE NEWS STARTED ROUT

British Armored Cars Saved Seventh Army by Holding Up German Advance for 20 Hours.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST FRONT, July 26, (Delayed; Dispatch to The London Times.)—From the words of an officer captured near Brzezany a fortnight ago, we understood the Germans were preparing a bold stroke in conjunction with their agents in Petrograd and in our armies.

"You will see that your troops will run away when the time comes and we shall have a walkover," he declared. Events have fully borne out this prophecy. Lenine and his crew have well earned their pay.

The disturbances in Petrograd organized on the 16th inst. were obviously directed from Berlin so as to coincide with the German plan. The thunderbolt fell almost on the day when the high command on this front changed hands and when the harvest in Eastern Galicia and Bukowina had almost been gathered.

A whole day before the news of the crisis in Petrograd reached us Lenine's agents were acquainted with it through traitors in the wireless service. They spread a report among the troops that the Maximalists were in control of the Government and that the war was at an end.

The execution of the German plan became ridiculously easy. The enemy struck our most sensitive point, near Zborow, in the direction of Trembowla. The wedge thus driven in would sever Tarnopol, the Buczacz Railway, and the highways, disuniting the Eleventh and Seventh Armies and exposing the right flank of the latter to serious peril.

Our line was ruptured the next morning of the 19th at Balkow, north of Zborow. The sixth Grenadier Division deserted wholesale and fled. That same evening General Brusiloff, who was at Tarnopol, was summoned to take over the command from General Gulor. The rupture was represented to be a slight affair, as we had eight divisions in reserve. The staffs of the neighboring armies were left in the dark. Korniloff, however, realized that the danger was great, but he had to go to Stanislau in order to transfer his command of the Eighth Army to General Tcheremesoff. Much precious time had to be wasted in journeys.

British Ignorant of Peril.

Having rejoined the British armored car headquarters on the 17th, I left again for Stanislau on the afternoon of the 20th. Nothing then was known of the rupture of the front at a point only twenty miles distant on the previous morning, and the first report of it reached Commander Locker Lampson late on the 20th. At Stanislau rumors began to circulate during the afternoon of the 22d that Tarnopol was in danger, but nothing positive was known at staff headquarters. General Tcheremesoff assumed command of the Eighth Army that morning. I saw him at noon. He was disquieted by defections among his own men, but still not a word of the rupture of the front of the Eleventh Army had been received.

On the morning of the 23d the staff had information that left no doubt as to the magnitude of the catastrophe. My first thought was to rejoin the British section, whose position was extremely perilous. Abandoning all impediments, I jumped into the car proceeding to Buczacz in the hope of meeting the British contingent as it fell back through Podhajce. At Podhajce I came across our transport column of the British air service. From them I heard the full story of the disaster. The officers had safely removed the airplanes and aeronautical stores from the zone of the Eleventh Army under the full blast of the Russian panic.

We were destined to witness some strange scenes on the road from Buczacz, although the enemy was still fifty miles distant. A man on a white horse dashed through the town yelling, "The German cavalry are behind! Save yourselves!" He was afterward arrested and proved to be a German spy. Indescribable confusion ensued. A multitude of deserters and transport cars, lorries, and ambulances headed eastward at top speed. The roadway was littered with impedimenta. Through this inferno, through burning dust and through the scorching sun, we literally fought our way, using our sticks and fists and brandishing revolvers at deserters who repeatedly tried to storm our cars, until we had got ahead of the rout. Then, placing our lorries across the road, we dammed the tide of panic. Leaving Buczacz at 5 P. M., we reached Proskurow, in Russia, only at 5 o'clock the following morning.

Meanwhile the British sections at Kozowa had fought gallantly to cover the Russian retreat, and, according to the words of General Selivatcheff, commanding the Seventh Army, they held up the German advance for many hours, so great was the impression they produced. Re-forming at Podhajce, they saved the British nurses from the horrors that later occurred there. We found the nurses safe at Proskurow.

A whole series of rearguard actions were fought by our cars on the 23d and following days between Buczacz and Trembowla to save the line of our retreat. Last night, when I left the armored cars on this side of Czortkow, on the Husiatyn road, our losses were twelve wounded, all of whom were doing well. We lost three cars owing to the defection of the infantry. Deserters swarmed on to the cars, as many as thirty climbing on. Several cars were abandoned on this account.

Loyal Remnants Disheartened.

I saw General Selivatcheff yesterday. His army is suffering by desertions and surrenders, while the loyal remnant is disheartened and exhausted. The Eleventh Army is improving. It has suffered less.

A severe blow to the chances of orderly retreat was the traitorous surrender of the impregnable position on the Sereth at Mikulice, Strusowo, and Tarnopol and the desertion of three brigades of Guards defending Tarnopol. The first brigade, comprising the Breobrajansky and Semenovsky regiments, remained in the trenches. One division deserted without pressure by the enemy. Another division acted in the same manner, and, reaching Kosowa, northwest of Czartkow, plundered the stores and indulged in nameless excesses. To this pass we have been brought by the committee system and by all it represents.

I called on General Korniloff this morning. He is working day and night. The enemy brought up large forces, including Guards. According to statements by prisoners, much alarm had been caused by the advance of the Eighth Army at Halicz, and the enemy had hurried large reinforcements from France. The Eighth Army is effecting a fairly orderly retreat on the line north of Kolomea. One battalion of cyclists in the Seventh Army was attacked by three regiments and totally destroyed. One of the regiments of Polish lancers gallantly charged the enemy. Stanislau was abandoned after a severe rear guard action. Our men charged the enemy with the bayonet in the streets of the town. Korniloff's measures against indiscipline have been approved. He is executing deserters wholesale.

RUSSIAN MISSION ASKS FOR AMERICAN TROOPS

General Says That to Every 10,000 an Army of a Million Russians Would Rally.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The presence of American troops on the eastern front would be fatal to Germany, according to General Michel Yassukovich, Chief of a Russian Military Commission, who was here today.

"If America will send 100,000 men to Russia, she will furnish an army that will be the nucleus of a Russian army of a million men that may be grouped with fatal results to Germany," declared General Yassukovich. "Germany will not be able to face such a combination in the eastern theatre, while France, Great Britain, and America press her in the west.

"There is no doubt that splendid Russian armies of a million men each, organized, stiffened and encouraged by the presence of your troops, can be built up on the foundation of each 100,000 Americans sent to our front."

General Yassukovich is accompanied by a staff of four officers and a secretary. He is to go to Washington.

PARDON POLISH CAPTIVES.

Russians Not to Treat as Rebels Those Who Fought Them.

LONDON, July 30.—The editor of the Polish Review, published in London, has received from A. R. Lednitsky, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Russian Provisional Government to settle affairs in Poland, a telegram saying that the Government has granted amnesty to Polish prisoners of war who are Russian subjects and who fought against Russia in the Polish legions and that they will not be treated as rebels.

All Polish civilian prisoners, including Prussian and Austrian subjects, will be treated as subjects of foreign States which are not at war with Russia, and they will recover personal and property rights. The telegram also gives details of various privileges granted Polish war prisoners.

HAS CONFIDENCE IN RUSSIA.

Lloyd George Thinks Nation Will Recover—Praises French Spirit.

LONDON, July 30. — Addressing the press representatives in the gallery of the House of Commons today, Premier Lloyd George referred to the buoyancy of the French nation after three years of war and said:

"I found during my visit to Paris that the spirit of the French people was better than I had ever known it. There was a sense of discouragement at the collapse of the Russian armies, but in spite of all the French were as resolute as ever.

"It depends very largely upon the French whether we shall get through to the end. If the French and ourselves hang together we shall get through to the end despite our Russian troubles. The Russians are an incalculable quantity; they fought when we least expected them and they hung back at times when it seemed they ought to go on. My latest information is that Russia will recover and become as formidable as she ever has been."

PETAIN TAKES TO GARDENING

Raises Vegetables at the Headquarters of French General Staff.

PARIS, July 9 (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Commander in Chief of the French Army is becoming the first gardener of France. He is raising, under his own supervision, enough vegetables to supply the entire General Staff.

When General Pétain arrived at the simple villa now serving as general headquarters, he found spacious lawns and flower gardens. He obtained permission from the proprietor to dig them up. Roses and other climbing plants have been replaced by beans, peas, cabbage, tomatoes, and potatoes.

The General is out at daylight every morning inspecting his crops and directing the work of soldiers, who occupy their leisure off duty weeding and cultivating the garden. These men were all picked for their vegetable gardening experience, but General Pétain is often able to give them good hints as to how to grow vegetables.

FALKENHAYN IN TURKEY.

To Assume Charge of German-Turk Campaign in Mesopotamia.

COPENHAGEN, July 30.—The reports that General von Falkenhayn, former Chief of the German Staff, had gone to Turkey as successor to Field Marshal von der Goltz as commander and military adviser are corroborated by an illustration in the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, showing General von Falkenhayn and Djemal Pasha, commander of the Turkish forces in Syria, reviewing the troops at Jerusalem.

It is understood that General von Falkenhayn will assume charge in Mesopotamia.

Free Postage for Fighters.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Free postage for all soldiers, sailors, and marines during the war is proposed in a bill introduced today by Representative Lonergan of Connecticut.

ALSATIAN PROBLEM FULL OF DIFFICULTY

Correspondent Returns with View That Popular Vote on Status Is Impracticable.

PEOPLE YEARN FOR FRANCE

Shifts in Population Caused by Germans Complicate Situation—Teaching French in Schools.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

A Glimpse of Alsace Under the French.

III.

PARIS, July 9.—From Thann to Massevaux is an hour's drive on a road which for most of the way parallels the trenches at a distance easily within shell fire. The run was made without incident, and from Massevaux we proceeded to La Chapelle to dine with the division commander and his staff.

The General I found to be an Alsatian, and I thought I could see points of resemblance to General Pershing. He showed a deep feeling for America and we were greatly impressed with his steady soldier-like character. The dinner was dominated by the Stars and Stripes and cordial talk of good fellowship and co-operation to beat the boches. An interesting feature was the presence of a Lieutenant who had lived a year in Manchester, Vt., and who acted as interpreter for the happy occasion. "I never had a minute's doubt as to where America would land," he said.

We got an early start the next morning and drove back to La Chapelle to pay our respects to the General, and the English-speaking Lieutenant then took us in charge for a drive to another portion of the front. It was evidently desired that we should see as much as possible. The portion of Alsace under French occupation is only a fraction of the whole, but the sentiment is great.

Teaching French to Children.

Our guide wanted us to see a school where the children were being taught French, and we went to a village a few miles distant for that purpose. We could hear the guns booming and shells bursting in the distance, while the shrill little voices were piping recitations under the leadership of a uniformed master. The old German teacher was there, too, as a kind of assistant under the new régime.

There was something very pitiful in the picture of these frail children of war. How long, oh, how long! For centuries it had been the same in Alsace and Lorraine—first one harrow and then another driving over a race that is neither French nor German fundamentally. They are Celts at the core. The Celtic tongue rebels against "the language of horses" and the result is the Alsatian patois. Now the children were learning French. The struggle of their childish optimism against hard conditions reminded me of Robert Louis Stevenson's constant wonderment at that ever present quality in God's creatures. The poorest of them—even the ants and insects—having only a brief span of life, and that always under the menace of destruction by exposure and starvation, yet pursue their tasks with what seems to the human observer a cheerful energy.

So it is with the unfortunate inhabitants of these war-devastated countries. In the trenches, behind them, among all who endure real hardship, you find that optimism which is the very finest thing that God has planted in the hearts of men. The picture of these little children ranging from five to twelve and the treble of their voices in recitation and song will be among the ineffaceable memories.

The Lieutenant Colonel in command of the first line at this front was a splendid Paris-bred officer under whose guidance we proceeded to an observation point not much over a mile behind the French and German trenches. We dare not stand long in a group with a German avion droning in the sky above.

Band Learns American Anthem.

The return to the Colonel's headquarters provided a pleasant surprise. The Colonel had me step down first from the car, and a band which had been drawn up in front of headquarters immediately struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." We all stood at attention, with swelling hearts. The leader was introduced to me and told me that he had reproduced and written out the music from memory the night before, and had taught it to the musicians so as to play it in honor of a visiting American.

Another French soldier was brought up to be introduced. He was a naturalized American citizen, Alphonse Nicole, who was living in San Francisco when war was declared. He came back to fight for his native land, and had been promoted to Sergeant. His eyes shone with what his adopted country had done to help put the boche under.

Throughout the Alsatian trip I had wondered at the immunity enjoyed by the towns with German trenches so near. The Colonel told me that it was because the Germans hoped to get these towns back and also because the wives, children, and other relatives of German soldiers inhabited the towns. This condition gives a certain appearance of unreality to war in Alsace, except at strategic points like Hartmannsweilerkopf.

We drove to Belfort in time for lunch, and, descending at the Grand Hotel in the centre of the town, we were surprised to see that the whole façade had been peppered with shell fire. The omnipresence of war was again evidenced when we entered the hotel. The woman clerk fell into conversation with my colleague, the London editor, and told him that at the beginning of hostilities she and her nephew had been employed in the Criterion in Piccadilly Circus. The nephew at once enlisted in the French Army. In one of the battles of Chemin des Dames a year ago he had disappeared. She had heard nothing since and had given him up for dead.

Bereavement Becomes Normal.

And so it is everywhere in France. There is a certain comfort in the universality of bereavement and suffering. It is the normal state. There comes from it a consolation that recalls a story of Buddha. A woman who had lost her only son besought him to bring the dead back to life. "I command you," said Buddha for reply, "to travel over India and seek for a grain of mustard in a house that has not known death." After a long absence the woman returned. "And have ye found the mustard seed?" asked Buddha. "No," replied the woman, "but everywhere I have found sympathy and consolation."

The ride from Belfort to Paris is made in a first-class car over a good roadbed, and affords opportunity to set in something like order the impressions of a hurried trip. Alsace and Lorraine are the dominating topic in France at this moment. We are all of us very free in thinking how we would manage Germany if we were in control of it. If I were the Kaiser, it seems to me that I would give France a title deed to Alsace and Lorraine right now. It would be a sensational move, but it would do more to enable Germany to come out of the trouble she has made for herself with a comparatively whole skin than anything else she could do. If we are to have an end of Prussian militarism—and we are—it will be German energy and enterprise rather than frontier lines that will give that industrial community a hold on the indispensable mineral resources of Lorraine and Alsace.

These provinces are the double taproot of conflict, ruin, and misery in Europe. The few thousand square miles and 2,000,000 population of Alsace and Lorraine have cost not less than twenty million dead, and for centuries the insoluble problem of their rightful ownership has been the ever-present deathshead over the prosperity and happiness of millions of human beings.

Considers Plebiscite Futile.

I have come away from Alsace with one strong conviction. A plebiscite to determine allegiance is impracticable. Among many reasons for this belief are the following:

1. The present population of 2,000,000 includes about 400,000 Germans imported into the provinces after the Franco-Prussia war. While these are residents, they have never become assimilated into the people. They obtained possession of the property of the French unfairly and their moral status is tainted.

2. About 250,000 French were driven back to France by the ungenerous and unfair policies of Germany, and these, though properly a part of the provinces, would not be allowed to vote.

3. Germany, having been in occupation, was in position to force men into her armies, and the vast majority of serviceable Alsatians and Lorrainers are German soldiers.

4. Most of the inhabitants who have scattered over the world since the Franco-Prussian war are French sympathizers who could not be happy under German rule. This has further deprived Alsace and Lorraine of the means of making vocal their natural preference for France.

5. Who could hold a plebiscite and guarantee its fairness? A difficult, perhaps an imporsible, problem.

Meanwhile War Minister Painleve in his interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Premier Ribot in his Fourth of July speech, every spokesman for France on every proper occasion, sounds the one slogan: "A great moral question cannot be arbitrated. Alsace and Lorraine are ours and must be returned to France, unconditionally and forever."

ACTIVITY BY THE ITALIANS.

Minor Fighting in the Trentino and Artillery Duels.

ROME, July 30.—The official statement issued today by the Italian War Department says:

There was noticeable activity yesterday at several points on the Trentino front. Minor fighting resulted in our favor in the Upper Val Furva, East of Lake Garda, in St. Pellegrino Valley and on Monte Piano we took some prisoners. The artillery duel was accentuated in the Lagarina Valley.

On the Julian front there was considerable aerial activity. An enemy machine was brought down by one of our airmen east of Tolmino.

WANTS MEXICO AS ALLY.

Senor Calderon Declares Carranza Government Would Be Benefitted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 30. — Ferdinand Iglesias Calderon, considered one of the most able statesmen during the Diaz and Madero régimes, in a long article published today makes a strong statement that Mexico must join with the Allies. He characterizes benevolent neutrality as a fraud which is undignified and does not give the security as would a frank, open alliance.

When joining the alliance, he says, Mexico should say that she needs her troops at home to settle the country, limiting her action to breaking relations with Germany. This would facilitate the utilization of metals and oil by the Allies. He concludes:

"If our State Department is clever, it should secure in exchange moral and material help."

WILL ASK MEXICO ABOUT GERMAN SPIES

Ambassador Fletcher to Call Carranza's Attention to Their Activities.

SYSTEM IN FULL OPERATION

Our Government Concerned Over Propaganda and Possible Stoppage of Oil Supplies.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—So numerous have become the reports of German spy activities and propaganda in Mexico that Ambassador Fletcher is prepared upon his arrival at Mexico City to call the attention of the Mexican Government to the links in that country between Berlin and German agents in the United States.

Officials of the State Department do not call into question the integrity of the Mexican Government, but the reports have left no room to doubt the existence of a German organization in Mexico whose machinations may be defined as a violation of Mexico's neutrality. The Carranza Government is believed in fact to be disturbed by the abuse of its hospitality, and there is a feeling here that the time is not far distant when certain representatives in Mexico of the German Foreign Office may be officially questioned as to their activities.

How extensive the work of the German agents has been in forwarding information to Germany by mail or other means has not been ascertained by American agents, but evidence of their tireless activity in propaganda has been produced. When Carl Heynen was arrested a few weeks ago on the charge of spy activities in the United States it was not known that his work extended to Mexico, but since then evidence has been produced to indicate that he was very intimately connected with the German spy system there, and that the men who formerly reported to him are continuing their efforts.

One man whom agents of the United States are watching is Richard Eversbusch, the German Consul at Tampico. Eversbusch was the partner in business of Heynen, the firm name for many years being Heynen & Eversbusch.

While almost every other Government has decreased the number of its consular representatives in Mexico, Germany has kept there a full list, and Minister von Eckhardt has been at the capital since the overthrow of Huerta.

It will be pointed out to the Mexican Government that in the event of reasonable proof of undue activities by any German Consul or diplomat precedent for expulsion from the country can be found in the cases of Dumba, von Papen, and Boy-Ed.

The American Government is not concerned so greatly at the suggestion that Mexico is used as a relay point for military information as it is over the constant and apparently uninterrupted German propaganda emanating from Mexico and over the possibility of curtailment of the Mexican oil supply. The wave of sabotage in the Tampico oil region have caused some anxiety, and it has been freely charged that they were caused by German agents working in some cases through the I. W. W.

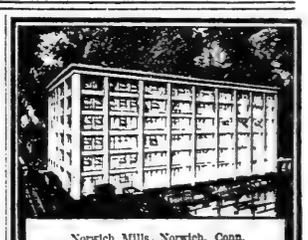
Recently increased taxes on crude petroleum and its derivatives already have resulted in a voluminous correspondence between the State Departments of the two Governments, but danger of any curtailment of the supply by reason of that has passed, most of the operators paying the tax either with or without protest.

OIL PIONEER A SUICIDE.

D. G. Scofield, Mourning Wife, Shoots Himself at California Home.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 30.—D. G. Scofield, ex-President of the Standard Oil Company of California and more recently Chairman of the Board of Directors, shot and killed himself at his home here today. Despondency, due to grief over the death of his wife five years ago, is believed to have been responsible. He was 74 years old.

Mr. Scofield was one of the oil operators who laid the foundation for the Standard Oil Company in Pennsylvania many years ago with John D. Rockefeller. A year ago he retired. Since then he had been under the care of a nurse.



Norwich Mills, Norwich, Conn.
C. E. Makepeace & Co., Architects.

Turner for Concrete

A good record for dependability is to be preferred to bonds and promises. "Has done" will do again.

TURNER Construction Co



Heaping Value At $20 Shantung Silk Suits

OF firm weave and extra heavy weight to keep shape. Won't turn into a nest of wrinkles. Tailoring is soft, spruce, sportsmanlike. *Heaping value* is the unsugared truth. *White Flannel Trousers*, extra heavy, $5.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Time to Advertise

THEY say the time to advertise is when you want more business.

We are advertising *now* and are getting more business through our advertising than ever before.

Perhaps we could do for you what we have succeeded in doing for ourselves.

PHILIP KOBBÉ CO.
Selling · Advertising · Merchandising
212 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

SILK SHIRTS

$6.50 and $7.50

Extra heavy-weight silks not usually found in shirts ready-to-wear. Colorings and patterns which emphasize the good taste of the wearer.

All sizes and sleeve lengths.

SPORT HATS — BANDANA HANDKERCHIEFS — GOLF SUITS

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Store Opens, 8.45; Closes, 5.30. Saturdays, 1 O'Clock

The Big Summer Clothing Event!

The Half-Yearly

Sale of Saks-Made Suits

Former Prices $25, $23 and $20

Reduced to $17

(Small charge for alterations)

¶ Saks' suits are cut and tailored in such a manner that they are always worth the regular price placed on them and we wish to emphasize that while the price in this sale has been reduced, the quality of the tailoring and the woolens is up to the regular Saks' standard. Every suit included is from our regular stock, made for our discriminating clientele, but reduced at this time in accordance with our regular merchandising policy. *Fifth Floor.*

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

The Finest

Men's Tropical Suits

That $10 can buy!

THE less a thing costs the more it should be looked into. If it has merit you want it. If it hasn't you don't. Ten dollars is little enough to pay for a Tropical Suit, but it's too much if the suit isn't worth it. We therefore invite you to look into these suits and draw your own conclusions. Meanwhile, we stand sponsor for their value. They are the finest that $10 can buy!

Norfolk and patch pocket models.
Palm Beach Cloths and Cool Cloth.
Stripes, solid colors and novelties.
Skeletonized and superlatively cool.

Sport Coats and Things

Flannel Sport Coats, in colors . . $10
Knit Cloth Sport Coats, in colors . $11
Silk Suits, Norfolk and sack models $20
Flannel Trousers, plain and striped . . . . . $4.75 to $11

Hand-Tailored Tropicals

Norfolk and Sack Models

At $18 — $25 and $30

Palm Beach Cloths and other cool fabrics in a variety of patterns and colors.

Pure Chinese Silks, in varying weights. The aristocrats of the tropical family.

Hand-Tailored Sport Coats

Knitted Cloths, in colors $20.00
Solid Color Flannels $18.50
Sunproof Cloths $25.00
Chinese Silk $25.00

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

A&F Co.

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Smoldering Camp Fires



In fullest sympathy with the outdoor life of the soldier, the whole country is going in for its turn at camping.

On every hill—around every bend in the river—there are smoldering camp fires.

The experience of the sportsman has contributed much to the camp comfort of the soldier.

Weather and sleeping problems—compactness of the pack—limitations and efficiency of the kit—all have been reduced to a science

The Abercrombie & Fitch establishment — the greatest sporting goods store in the world—has led for years in the development of the perfect camp.

Camp Goods for Civilian or Soldier

Tents of highly specialized material, shapes and dimensions.

From a simple "lean-to," at a few dollars, to the complete "Coleman 58" combined tent and bedding roll—specially devised for U. S. Army Officers, at $40.

Tents which will accommodate a family, providing the utmost outdoor comfort—special types for motor trekking

American Army cots, French Army cots, sleeping bags designed by this house, Army blankets of finest quality.

Collapsible basins, buckets and bathtubs, equally appropriate for civilian or Army camp.

"Aluminol" and "Armorsteel" cook kits, Dutch ovens, fry pans, folding camp stoves.

Abercrombie & Fitch Army Officers' Clothing



Custom-made uniforms which have recognized vogue among Regular Army Officers.

Of the finest, most serviceable materials, and showing those little differences which mark the variation between the thoroughbred and the commonplace.

From $47.50 up.

Service overcoats, ready-to-wear, $50; custom made, $65.

Officers' Caps, Service Hats, correct Insignia, Officers' Shoes, Cavalry Boots, Cordovan Leggings.

Military Shirts, Gloves, Handkerchiefs—and the best Army socks in the world—a most important item.

Every Clothing Requirement for the Aviator, Hydro-aeroplanist and Submarine Chaser.

For the Pack



A. & F. Duffle Bags, with an international reputation—practical, strong enough for roughest usage, and of correct dimensions.

Specially adapted to Army use.

Pack Baskets, Valise Packs, Ruck Sacks, and every variety of Pack Harness and Tump Lines for sporting use.

Officers' and Sportsmen's Toilet Rolls—fitted and unfitted; unbreakable Helio Metal Mirrors; Trench Cigarette Cases; First Aid Kits; Wrist Watches.

Write for New Booklet on Officers' Outfits.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President

Madison Avenue and 45th St.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

CENSORSHIP RULES ARE MORE SWEEPING

No Publication of Arrival of Troops Abroad Unless Officially Authorized.

CREEL ANNOUNCES REQUEST

Alleges Some Violations, but Says Newspapers Generally Have Respected Voluntary Censorship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Publication of the arrival several days ago of a contingent of American soldiers in Europe resulted in the announcement today of new rules for the voluntary censorship of the American press. These rules, made public through George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, set forth the kinds of military information which the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are anxious that the press shall refrain from publishing unless authorized by the War or Navy Department.

As there is no legal censorship the rules take the form of "specific requests" to the press. In making his announcement Mr. Creel says the overwhelming majority of newspapers have given "unselfish, patriotic adherence to the voluntary agreement."

Text of the Announcement.

The text of Mr. Creel's announcement setting forth the new voluntary censorship rules follows:

"The desires of the Government with respect to the concealment from the enemy of military policies, plans, and movements are set forth in the following specific requests. They go to the press of the United States directly from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, and represent the thought and advice of their technical advisers.

"For the protection of our military and naval forces and of merchant shipping it is requested that secrecy be observed in all matters of:

1. Information in regard to the train or boat movements of troops. Such information is at all times and under all circumstances dangerous and should be scrupulously avoided.

2. Information tending directly or indirectly to disclose the number or identity of troops in the expeditionary forces abroad.

3. Information tending to disclose the names of line officers in expeditionary forces and reference to individual units of these forces. Only names of staff officers are permissible.

4. Information calculated to disclose location of the permanent base or bases abroad.

5. Information that would disclose the location of American units or the eventual or actual position of the American forces at the front.

6. Information of the movement of military forces toward seaports or of the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inference might be drawn of any intention to embark them for service abroad; and information of the assembling of transports or convoy, and information of the embarkation itself.

7. Information of the arrival at any European port of American war vessels, transports, or any portion of an expeditionary force, combatant or noncombatant, until announcement is authorized by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy.

8. Information of the time of departure of merchant ships from American or European ports or information of the ports from which they sailed.

9. Information indicating the port of arrival of incoming ships from European ports or, after their arrival, indicating, or hinting at, the port at which the ship arrived.

10. Information as to convoys and as to the sighting of friendly or enemy ships, whether naval or merchant.

11. Information of the locality, number, or identity of warships belonging to our own navy or to the navies of any country at war with Germany. Papers published in ports should with especial care refrain from giving information to enemy agents in regard to ships stationed or calling at such ports. Because dangerous news is known locally, it does not follow that it can be safely published. Non-publication of dangerous news obliges the enemy to rely on spies actually in the localities concerned, thus adding difficulties and delay in its transmission.

12. Information of the identities of American merchant vessels defending themselves against submarines, and the identities of their Captains, their gun crews and crews. No matter from which side of the ocean comes the news, it is asked that this information be withheld from publication. Editors will appreciate the importance of co-operation to withhold from the enemy such information as might expose the officers and men of merchant vessels to the danger of cruel and outrageous reprisal.

13. Information of the coast defenses of the United States. Any information of their very existence, as well as the number, nature, or position of their guns is dangerous.

14. Information of the laying of mines or mine fields or of any harbor defenses.

15. Information of the aircraft and appurtenances used at Government aviation schools for experimental tests under military authority.

16. Information of all Government experiments in war material.

17. Information of secret notices issued to mariners or other confidential instructions issued by the navy or the Department of Commerce relating to lights, lightships, buoys, or other guides to navigation.

18. Information as to the number, size, character, or location of ships of the navy or of the merchant marine ordered laid down at any port or shipyard, or in actual process of construction, or information that they are launched or in commission.

19. Information relating to drydocks and to all classes of work, repairs, alterations, or construction performed in connection therewith.

20. Information of the train or boat schedules of traveling official missions in transit through the United States.

21. Information of the transportation of munitions or of war material.

"Photographs conveying the information specified above should not be published.

"Repeated and serious violations of the voluntary censorship have been attempted to be excused on the score of misunderstanding or lack of positive information. Pains have been taken to make this restatement of necessary secrecies so complete and explicit as to leave no room for honest ignorance or dishonorable evasion. Neither do the requests go forth with any time limit. Their application covers the period of war. At no point do they touch opinion or criticism, being concerned entirely with the protection of the lives of America's defenders and the success of military plans.

"These requests go to the press without larger authority than the necessities of the war-making branches. Their enforcement is a matter for the press itself. To the overwhelming proportion of newspapers, who have given unselfish, patriotic adherence to the voluntary agreement, the Government extends its gratitude and high appreciation.

"THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, by George Creel, Chairman."

Old Rules Followed Implicitly.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The new regulations contain the first general request that there be no published mention of the arrival of American troops at European ports, replacing in that respect an express authorization in the old rules for use of any cable dispatches passed by the European censors.

Other sections of the old regulations are made more severe by specific stipulations, in place of the more general language employed in the rules in force until now. Information which the Government considers might reveal military movements or policies is described in great detail.

In the statement announcing the new regulations, George Creel, Chairman of the Committee, says that "repeated and serious violations of the voluntary censorship have been attempted to be excused on the score of misunderstanding," and that a "restatement" is made with the idea that hereafter there shall be no room for doubt as to the committee's desires.

The instances in which the most serious charges of violation have been made, however, have not resulted from misunderstanding of the committee's rules, but from following them impudently. These instances have involved publication of dispatches passed by the European censors, announcing the arrival of American military units in Europe. On this subject the committee's only standing rule, contained in the general list promulgated May 2d and never replaced or revoked, was as follows:

"All messages received from abroad by cable or wireless are censored at the point of dispatch or receipt and are free for publication, unless some especial circumstances arouses the suspicion of the editor."

The new rules, instead of restating this principle, substitute for it a prohibition on publication of "information of the arrival at any European port of American war vessels, transports, or any portion of an expeditionary force, combatant, or noncombatant, until announcement is authorized by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy.

No Specific Reflection.

Secretary Baker and Mr. Creel were seen together tonight at the former's office by a representative of The Associated Press. In reply to a question as to whether he subscribed to the language in the paragraph discussing alleged violations, Mr. Baker said he had approved the whole statement, although he had not written it. Mr. Creel said that Secretary Daniels, who could not be reached tonight, also had approved the statement before it was issued.

Mr. Baker authorized the statement that he had in mind, in relation to the strong language employed by Mr. Creel, no specific newspaper or press association. In the harsh language used, he insisted, the purpose had been to do what many press representatives asked he done, to "scold" offenders. The Secretary said he had received a report from the War College showing nine separate items published in American papers of recent date which the officers at the college regarded as furnishing valuable information to the enemy.

Mr. Creel said he agreed in what the Secretary had said. He declared that the purpose of the paragraph referred to was general, not directed at any specific case or cases. In this view, Mr. Creel added, he felt certain that he spoke for Secretary Daniels also.

The whole purpose of the new regulations, both Mr. Baker and Mr. Creel insisted, was to make impossible any future misunderstanding of what was desired.

EXPLOSION ON EAST SIDE.

Fire in Edison Plant Starts Rumor of German Plot—Reserve Out.

Police reserves from two precincts on the east side were called out yesterday to stop a panic among residents of a tenement district following an accidental explosion in the six-story power plant of the New York Edison Company at 632-700 First Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets. The explosion was caused by a defective fuse in the machinery of an oil switch, and was followed by a fire that sent great clouds of black smoke from the building. A report quickly spread among the Italian residents that German plotters had set off bombs in the district, and the streets were filled with frightened women and children.

The arrival of fire apparatus and several ambulances from Bellevue Hospital did not quiet the crowds, and Captain Burns of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, finding his force insufficient to handle the crowds, called for the reserves of the East Fifty-first Street Station. It was an hour before the crowds could be persuaded that there was no danger from German plotters and that the explosion was an accident. No one was injured.

TRENTON, N. J., July 30.—An answer was filed today in the Court of Chancery by Newark to the suit of the Weidmann Silk Dyeing Company of Paterson for an injunction to prevent the City of Newark and other municipalities from diverting water from the Passaic River for potable purposes. This is admitted in the Newark answer, but it is also asserted that it is done with legislative authority, and there is plenty of water remaining in the stream for the company's dyeing purposes.

NEWS OF N. Y. CAMP WILL BE CENSORED

Photographers and Movie Men at Spartanburg, S. C., Too, Must Be Approved.

ORDER TROOPS TO PREPARE

2,000 Men from Each 27th Division Unit Will Prepare Site Chosen for Their Commands.

Coincident with the issuance of orders yesterday directing that details from every unit in the Twenty-seventh Division, U. S. A., prepare to proceed to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., the distribution of correspondents' forms to the newspapers disclosed that the War Department will enforce a strict censorship over all dispatches sent from Camp Wadsworth. This regulation of the press will be extended to photographers and motion-picture operators, who will be required to obtain a special license from the War Department. During last Summer's Mexican border mobilization no attempt was made to dictate what could be sent, because, although the troops' Federal status was the same as now, there had been no formal declaration of war.

The first move to start New York troops toward actual service was in the form of a letter received early yesterday morning by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan from Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Department of the East. Approximately 2,000 men were directed to be in readiness to proceed to Spartanburg, probably on Friday, to make ready the cantonment. The idea of detailing men from every one of the units of the Twenty-seventh was followed, so that each detail may prepare the site chosen for its particular regiment. The Twelfth detail will prepare the Twelfth's camp, the Seventh's company will do the same, and so on. The following detachments from New York City units will be detailed by their commanding officers and go into temporary camp at Van Cortlandt Park, preparatory to movement to Spartanburg:

1st N. Y. Infantry, one company.
2d N. Y. Infantry, one company.
Engineer Train, one Lieutenant, one Sergeant, two Corporals and 14 privates.
Field Bakery Company, one Sergeant, two Corporals and 14 privates, with one bakery unit.

The following detachments will proceed direct from their respective armories:

Division Headquarters Troop, one platoon.
Quartermaster Corps detachment, ten enlisted men.
7th N. Y. Infantry, one company.
12th N. Y. Infantry, one company.
69th N. Y. Infantry, one company.
1st N. Y. Cavalry, one troop.
22d Engineers, one company.
1st Battalion N. Y. Signal Corps, one platoon.
Military Police, one platoon.
Ammunition Train, one company.
Supply Train, one company.
8d Ambulance Company, complete.
1st Field Artillery, one battery.
2d Field Artillery, one battery.
Squadron A, cavalry, one platoon.

The following New York units, now in Federal service up-State, will send detachments to their respective armories: preparatory to movement to Spartanburg:

23d N. Y. Infantry, one company.
71st N. Y. Infantry, one company.

In discussing Camp Wadsworth General O'Ryan said that from information he had received, he was convinced that the camp site, situated five miles outside the South Carolina city of 40,000, would be excellent for training purposes. Near the Blue Ridge Mountains the climate is cool and healthful and the water supply ample. Tarantulas, scorpions, sand storms and the other memories of the border will be pleasantly absent, added the General, visibly happy at the thought.

Headquarters announced that First Lieut. William Kennelly of the Sixty-ninth Regiment had been appointed Captain of Company C, to succeed Captain Felix McSherry, who retired as the oldest line company commander in the State, having seen twenty-seven years' service. Captain Kennelly was formerly a member of the Seventh, and from 1911 to 1914 was regimenal rifle champion. He is a nephew of Bryan L. Kennelly, real estate broker.

Forty additional candidates for commissions in the Quartermaster Corps and the Ordnance Department will be enrolled in the special six weeks' course at Columbia University if the men apply for admission before Wednesday noon. Amos L. Horst of Harvard says that although the course begins today he will be able to instruct the additional candidates inasmuch as he has only fifty men enrolled. Candidates are requested to apply at Room 509 in the Journalism Building at Columbia University, Broadway and 116th Street.

Pharmaceutical Chemists Chartered.

The incorporation of the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists was approved yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Ordway to "establish a clearing house of modern and enlightened thought, to improve trade conditions and to eliminate injurious abuses in production, manufacture and distribution in the interest of greater efficiency and economy." The incorporators expressly state that they do not wish to effect "any combination in the form of a trust." The incorporators include B. L. Maltbie, Newark, N. J.; E. S. Holt, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; C. H. Searle, Chicago; F. L. H. Nason, Boston; G. C. Pratt, Philadelphia; G. C. Hall, Brooklyn, and Harry Noonan, President of the Drug Products Company, of New York.

New Jersey Exemption Boards.

WASHINGTON, July 30. — District draft exemption boards for New Jersey were announced by Provost Marshal General Crowder tonight as follows:

Division No. 1—W. C. Heppenheimer, Tinan S. Marshall, James Mathews, Dr. Henry Spence, and Robert Williams.
Division No. 2—A. V. Hamburg, Dr. Benjamin Hodges, Henry Hilfers, William J. Kirby, and John O. H. Pitneeh.
Division No. 3 — Charles R. Hiret, Adrian Lyon, Dr. Paul M. Mecray, Arthur A. Quinn, and E. C. Stokes.

CORPORATION INCOMES FACE INCREASED TAX

Senate Committee Votes Also to Stiffen Levy on Beer, Wine and Liquors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Senate Finance Committee voted today to confirm its tentative decision of last week to raise the War Revenue bill tax levy by $273,000,000, so as to bring the aggregate up to $1,943,000,000.

To get the $273,000,000 the committee decided to put increases upon corporation normal income, excess war profits and surtaxes on individuals, besides stiffening the levy on liquors, beers, and wines. In addition, some slight taxes will be put upon articles of consumption that escaped in the bill as redrafted by the Finance Committee three weeks ago.

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, was unable to say tonight precisely what increases were to be made in the bill. The committee was trying to keep the strain from individuals, he said, and for this reason only a slight consumption tax was contemplated, while the committee decided not to impose an additional tax on individual normal income.

The committee voted today to put all corporations which claim subnormal pre-war profits in the same category as new corporations in applying the war profits tax. This means an exemption. The bill originally exempted only those making a profit of less than 6 per cent. on their investment.

Another decision of the committee today was materially to modify the Jones amendment providing for a 15 per cent. tax on undistributed pre-war surplus. The committee did not complete the details of this change.

Committee sentiment has crystallized decidedly against further increasing individual income taxes except on incomes of $20,000 and above. The additional increase in rates of intoxicating beverages probably will not be large. As originally drawn the bill would double the present rate on whisky and greatly increase that on beer.

WILL HEAR SCULL TODAY.

Jury Summons Deputy Police Commissioner in Cruger Inquiry.

Acting Captain Alonzo Cooper, who was in charge under Deputy Commissioner Guy Scull of the police investigation of the disappearance of Ruth Cruger, and Detective Edward Dillon, who worked on the case, were witnesses before the Extraordinary Grand Jury yesterday. Deputy Commissioner Scull was called, but the Grand Jury did not finish with the others in time to hear him. Commissioner Scull will be on the stand today.

The Grand Jury probably will make a report on Wednesday and adjourn then until the end of August, when the hearing will be resumed. Indictments and a presentment on police conditions are considered likely this week.

Henry J. Rivoire, 26 years old, of 1,302 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, an exporter, with offices at 17 Battery Place, was arrested last night by Detective Sergeant Bernhard Pflaster, assigned as a bodyguard to Mrs. Grace Humiston, and locked up at Police Headquarters.

The arrest followed a search for Mildred Spahn after her mother, Mrs. Mary Spahn of 483 East 144th Street, had told Mrs. Humiston that the girl had left home, leaving a note saying that she was going to join the Red Cross. J. J. Kren, a detective employed by Mrs. Humiston, found the girl and Rivoire at a restaurant and induced them to accompany him to Mrs. Humiston's office. After they had been questioned here Rivoire was arrested.

ABANDON NORWEGIAN LINER.

Storm Smashes Stranded Kristianiafjord Near Cape Race.

The agents of the Norwegian-America Line at 10 Bridge Street received a cable dispatch yesterday from St. John's, N. F., stating that the liner Kristianiafjord, which went aground seven miles west of Cape Race on Sunday, July 15, in a fog, would become a total loss.

Captain S. C. Hiortdahl in his message stated that a portion of the 6,000 tons of cargo had been taken off the ship, and three Government wrecking tugs were hoping to float her, when a storm sprang up on Saturday, with a heavy sea, which began to pound her to pieces on the rocks, and all hope of saving the vessel was abandoned.

The 906 passengers with their baggage left St. John's for Norway on a Swedish liner a week ago, the agents said.

The Kristianiafjord cost over $1,000,000 to build in 1913 for the passenger and mail service between New York and Bergen, and was easily worth $3,000,000 under the present high rate of tonnage.

IRISH DISARMING ORDER.

Carrying of Weapons Forbidden to Volunteer Organizations.

DUBLIN, July 30.—Lieut. Gen. Bryan Thomas Mahon, Commander in Chief of the British forces in Ireland, has issued an order, under the Defense of the Realm act, forbidding the wearing of uniforms of a military character except by State forces, and the carrying of weapons except for lawful employment or pastime.

The order will immediately affect volunteer bodies formed in recent years.

AUTO LAW CAUSES RUSH FOR LICENSES

All Operators of Motor Vehicles in This City Must Have Them Tomorrow.

FEWER ACCIDENTS EXPECTED

Hewitt Anti-Headlight and Trailer Measures Will Go Into Effect at Same Time.

Three motor vehicle laws become effective tomorrow. These are the Cromwell-Kelly act requiring the licensing of all operators of motor vehicles in New York City, and the Hewitt anti-headlight measure and the trailer law imposing fees on motor truck trailers ranging from $5 to $30, which apply to the whole State. The Cromwell-Kelly law was passed by the Legislature at the instance of the Police Department, which wanted a way provided to deny the use of city streets to those private automobile owners who showed themselves unfit to drive a car. The law gives the Secretary of State the right to revoke for cause licenses issued to private owners and operators of motor vehicles, following the recommendation of the City Magistrate who tries the case. For some years professional drivers of motor vehicles have been subject to suspension or revocation of license and with private automobile owners under the same penalty for reckless driving the Police Department expects to reduce the number of automobile accidents which recently have shown a decided increase.

Yesterday was a busy day at the New York office of Secretary of State at 227 West Seventy-fourth Street, where the licenses are issued on payment of $1, no preliminary examination for fitness, as in the case of chauffeurs, being required. Up to closing hours the State bureau had issued 61,000 licenses, 1,200 being delivered yesterday, and it is expected that today's applications will not fall short of 1,500. The penalty for driving a car without a license is a $50 fine. No records of the office reveal how many in New York are subject to the law, as owners whose cars are operated by chauffeurs are exempt, while in the case of privately owned automobiles each member of a family which drives the car must have a license. The estimate is that not less than 70,000 in New York City are under the requirements of the law.

How to comply with the anti-glare law is puzzling automobile owners. The main provision is that the beam of reflected light shall not rise above 42 inches from the roadbed at 75 feet ahead of the car and shall be of sufficient intensity to reveal objects ahead for not less than 250 feet. The law fails to provide for an official designation of those anti-glare devices which meet the conditions of the law, so that motorists are at a loss as to what appliance to buy. The New York State Motor Federation made a test last week of thirty-eight anti-glare devices, and it is said that the report of the Technical Committee, expected today, will be a guide for the authorities in the enforcement of the law.

PLEA FOR SUNDAY GAMES.

Advocates of War Relief Ask Whitman to Modify Law.

Representatives of several war relief organizations, headed by James Douglas Campbell of the Militia of Mercy, went to Albany yesterday and urged Governor Whitman to modify the law prohibiting baseball games on Sunday when an admission fee is charged. Several Sundays ago C. H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn baseball team arranged a concert and championship game for the benefit of war relief. Ebbets was summoned before a Magistrate, charged with violating the law, and held for trial in Special Sessions.

Mr. Douglas took the stand that in view of the character of the enterprises the law should be changed so as to permit Sunday performances. While Governor Whitman did not commit himself, Mr. Campbell believes that the Executive would sign a bill repealing the statute if passed by the Legislature. Such a bill will be introduced during the approaching session.

WHISKY KILLS SOLDIER.

Three Others Violently Ill After Strangers Entertain Them.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 30.—The authorities of Mercer County and the officers of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Infantry, are tonight looking for two or more men who are believed to have given poisoned whisky to four privates of the regiment.

The soldier, so far as can be learned, met the strangers near Plainsboro and accompanied them to a barn. There one of the men produced whisky. The guardsmen returned to camp, where Private Preston Dewey of Company E collapsed and died. The other privates were taken violently ill, and their lives were saved by prompt medical action.

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TRAIN HITS AUTO TRUCK ONE DEAD, TWO INJURED

Driver of Gasoline Delivery Van Burned to Death and Engineer Is Not Expected to Recover.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 30.—Russell Ferry, 45 years old, of Eatontown, driver for the Gulf Refining Company, was burned to death tonight when a Jersey Central passenger train struck his motor truck just north of the Galilee station. The engine driver, William Miles, 65 years old, and James Wallace Fox, 30 years old, both of this city, were badly burned in the gasoline explosion that followed, the former, it is feared, fatally.

Two cars caught fire and were burned and the Galilee station also caught fire and was laid in ashes. Ferry, the auto driver, was bound for home when the accident happened. He was buried beneath the wreckage and burned to death. Miles and Fox when taken from the engine were pretty nearly exhausted, the former being unconscious. It was said at the hospital tonight that Miles would not survive the shock. The occupants of the coaches, that were burned escaped, some by jumping from windows.

Won't Oppose Colby's Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Senator Wadsworth, who returned today from New York, announced that neither he nor his colleague, Senator Calder, would oppose the confirmation of Bainbridge Colby as a member of the Shipping Board. The Senate Commerce Committee last week, at the request of the New York Senators, withheld making a favorable report on the nomination.

Special Flag for Warriors' Homes.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A special flag, to float over every house that furnishes a man for the army or navy, is proposed in a bill introduced today by Senator Pomerene of Ohio.

Start Inquiry Into Breadstuffs.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Plans for investigation of the production and distribution of breadstuffs were completed at a conference today of Federal officials, a part of the Trade Commission's general inquiry into food prices.

Blueberries

New, ½ inch, improved flavor. Plants probably ready 1920. For fruit now go to J. G. White Co. Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines, N. J., W. O. & H. W. Davis, 100 Barclay St. N. Y., Waldorf-Astoria menu.—Blueberry Culture, U. S. Dept. Agriculture 65—A fruit as promising as grapes, currants, raspberries.

Adapted to despised poor, pine-barrens, bogs, dry, sandy or granite acid soils. Not adapted to good, rich, well-manured loam, clay or lime soils.

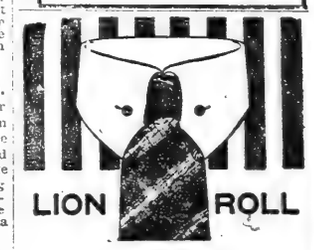
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WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND
Sixty Years of Knowing How PHONE WESTBURY 68



Resinol
helps keep skins clear

The smoke and dust of city life, the sun and wind of the country, the steam, and dirt of housework—all spell ruin for good complexions. But the regular use of Resinol Soap, with an occasional application of Resinol Ointment, helps keep the skin so clean, clear and fresh.

All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Ointment. Why don't you begin using them?



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WITH LINKS AND BUTTONS
15¢ EACH 6 FOR 90¢
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

THE TIMES FOR THE "SAMMIES."

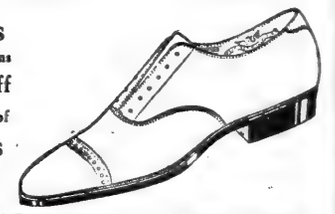
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Equally the SUPERIORITE
MEN'S SHOES

Shoe Character

This Sale Combines Marked Opportunities For Distinction And Economy.

All Oxfords
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17% to 20% off
Discontinued Lines of
High Shoes
Substantially Reduced



STORES AT
153 Broadway, N. Y. 1775 Broadway, N. Y. 367 Fulton St., B'klyn.
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UNIFORMS & EQUIPMENTS
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Ready for Immediate Delivery.
Largest and Most Complete Stock

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O. D. Khaki Coats	$3.25	Fox Cloth Puttees	$2.75
O. D. Khaki Breeches	2.50	Shirts	2.50
Service Hats	1.75	Blankets	5.00
Service Shoes	6.00	Sweaters	4.75
Leggins	1.50	Rain Slickers	5.00
		Rubber Ponchos	1.00

NAVY

Sweaters	$3.75	Hammocks	$2.50
Trousers	1.50	Shoes	4.00
Hats	.50	Rompers, white	1.50
Leggins	1.50	Undershirts	.50
Bags	2.00	Socks	.35
		Blankets	5.00

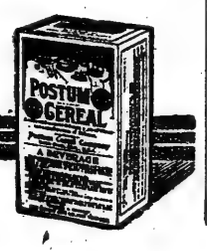
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POSTUM

appeals especially to those who crave the coffee flavor, but wish to avoid its harmful effects. Postum satisfies!

"There's a Reason"



95% of your foods are cooked



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YOU know that 95% of your foods are cooked.

They are cooked to add flavor; to "seal in" flavor; whether they're broiled, roasted or toasted.

For the same reason we toast the Burley tobacco for the Lucky Strike cigarette. The delicious Burley flavor is sealed in because the tobacco—

It's Toasted

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Gimbels
32nd St.—Broadway—33rd St.

Hot Weather Suggestions

Ways to keep cool in spite of the weather-man.



Electric Fans, $3.00

Arctic Wind Electric Fans—Operated on Direct or Alternating Current. They will fit any socket. They are small enough to be portable, and may easily be carried in trunk or bag. They are large enough to stir the air in any room to comfortable coolness. Great! and only **$3.90.**

2 quart Ritter Ice Cream Freezers—So light in weight and so simple to operate that even the little ones can "make ice cream." Just the right size for two quarts, **95c.**

Electric Irons—The Hot-weather Laundry Comfort Electric Iron; fully guaranteed. Reg. $4. Now, **$2.95.**

Garden Hose—4 ply and 5 ply at **9c** and **11c** per foot in 25 and 50 foot lengths.

Water Coolers—Enamel lined. All sizes. Finished in oak, **$5.50** to **$15.25.**

Duplex Fireless Cookers, $6.25 to $26.

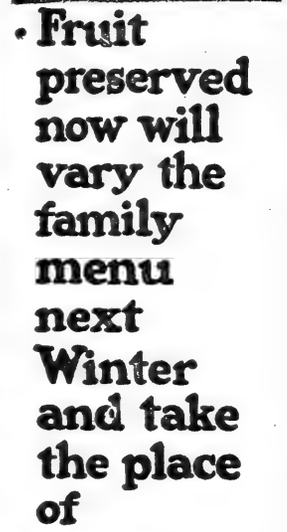
GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Fruit preserved now will vary the family menu next Winter and take the place of expensive foods

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown



Sold in 2 and 5 lb. cartons and in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags.

Tell Finder of Owner.

The law compels finders to return lost property. To inform them of ownership describe missing property in the Lost Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

SENATE POLL SHOWS 66 FOR PROHIBITION

Indications Point to Passage of Sheppard Resolution by Two-thirds Vote.

UNDERWOOD OPPOSES IT

Finds That Twelve States with a Majority of the Population Could Not Prevent Its Adoption.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A poll of the Senate today by Senators Sheppard of Texas and Curtis of Kansas indicated that the Sheppard resolution for a Constitutional amendment on nation-wide prohibition would be adopted, 66 to 27. This poll was taken by the two Senators outside the Senate Chamber, while debate on the resolution went on. The vote will come on Wednesday.

So far as it was possible to verify the poll by the two Senators who are handling the resolution in the Senate, it appeared that they had obtained a fairly accurate gauge of the Senate at this time. It is regarded as possible that a shift in the lineup may come by Wednesday; but from all appearances the Senate has, with few exceptions, made up its mind how to vote.

The poll was taken of eighty-nine Senators who were at the Capitol. The inclusion of others who had made known their attitude toward the resolution, brought the total vote up to 93. The outcome of the poll indicates a strictly non-partisan lineup. As the two Senators have made up the list, it is as follows:

Yeas—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Borah, Brady, Chamberlain, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Fall, Fernald, Fletcher, Gallinger, Goff, Gore, Gronna, Hale, Harding, Hollis, Johnson of California, Johnson of South Dakota, Jones of New Mexico, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, Kendrick, Kenyon, King, Kirby, McCumber, McKellar, McNary, Martin, Myers, Nelson, New, Norris, Overman, Owen, Page, Pittman, Poindexter, Ransdell, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Stone, Sheppard, Sherman, Shields, Simmons, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Michigan, Smith of South Carolina, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Swanson, Thompson, Tillman, Townsend, Trammel, Vardaman, Walsh, Watson, Williams, Wolcott—66.

Nays—Brandegee, Broussard, Calder, Colt, Culberson, France, Frelinghuysen, Gerry, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Husting, James, Knox, LaFollette, McLean, Lodge, Nelson, Penrose, Phelan, Pomerene, Reed, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Maryland, Underwood, Wadsworth, Warren, Weeks—27.

Senators Tillman, Fall, Gallinger, and Goff, who were absent from the Senate, were included in the poll, Senator Tillman being understood as intending to vote in favor of it, while the three others, unable to be at the Capitol on Wednesday, have arranged pairs with other Senators for affirmative votes.

Senators Hughes of New Jersey and Newlands of Nevada were not included in the poll, as neither one has made up his mind how to vote, although both are expected to be against it. Senator Thomas of Kansas is not expected to vote, as he is away from the Senate for a week.

Two-thirds Vote Required.

It requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate to adopt the resolution. If the Senators polled today, either in person or through the Senators who will vote for them through pair agreement, vote on Wednesday as the poll indicates, the resolution will pass by a margin of two votes. Even if the Senate adopts the resolution there is considered small chance of its getting through the House.

The affirmative votes of many Senators, including Senators Bankhead, Johnson of California, and Pittman, are contingent upon a provision being inserted in the resolution to allow six years' time for its ratification by the necessary three-fourths of the States. This amendment is to be put in by Senator Sheppard tomorrow.

Debate on the resolution today was desultory, only a half dozen Senators, including Senators Sheppard, Underwood and Shafroth, speaking on it. Senator Sheppard started the debate with a speech taking up the full hour allotted, under general consent agreement, to each of the Senators.

"Labor is asked to imperil its very existence," he said, "to take food from the mouths and clothes from the backs of men, women and children to sustain a traffic meaning hunger, disease, insanity and death for the masses while liquor barons thrive in luxury."

Sees Threat to State Rights.

Senator Underwood attacked the resolution as aimed at imposing "national police work upon the States." He insisted that many of the States would resent any attempt of the Government to abridge their right of making laws for their own people. If the Constitution were amended through the Sheppard resolution, he said, it would have to be done by the votes of States having the minority of population of the whole country.

"Real temperance," he said, "has made great advances in the United States through laws allowing local communities the privilege of determining for themselves whether sumptuary rules should be adopted for the government of the liquor trade where the sentiment of the community has been behind the law.

"This amendment might be adopted without the consent of the States representing a majority of the population of the United States. It will require three-fourths of the forty-eight States to secure its ratification. There are twelve States that could not prevent the ratification of the amendment if it were agreed to by the other thirty-six They are Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee ad California that under the census of 1910 had a population of 50,556,065 out of a total as given by that census of 91,972,266. These twelve States have 238 Congressmen in the House of Representatives and the other thirty-six States have only 197.

"In my judgment it is the part of wisdom to leave this question solely for the determination of the States. The injection of the national police power into the homes of the people will undoubtedly lead to an oppression of our people and the overthrow of the principles of the government in which we live."

F. T. DAVISON BETTER.

Young Aviator Suffered Shock to Spine, Physicians Report.

When F. Trubee Davison, elder son of Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., fell 400 feet from his hydroaeroplane into Huntington Bay last Saturday he sustained a concussion of the spinal cord, according to a statement issued yesterday at the banking house. He is in St. Luke's Hospital, and was reported as resting comfortably. The physicians expect a complete recovery.

Following his fall, Davison, a member of the United States Navy Aviation School at Huntington, L. I., was hurried to his father's home at Peacock Point, where his mother attended to his hurts. Later in the evening physicians advised his immediate removal to St. Luke's.

"When good fellows get together" they meet at the home of the man who serves

Club Cocktails

They harmonize with happiness and each round calls for another.

ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC OPPOSES DRAFT BILL

Calls It "a Menace Which Causes the Canadian Clergy the Worst Apprehensions."

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, July 30.—The Roman Catholic hierarchy of the Dominion has at last officially entered the lists on the side of the anti-conscriptionists with the following statement by Archbishop Begin of Quebec, the senior Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in the province, which has been published broadcast throughout the province and disseminated throughout the Dominion today:

"This conscription law is a menace which causes the Canadian clergy the worst apprehensions.

"This military service, as it is proposed, or at least as we are enabled to judge from the speeches and statements its discussions have provoked, is not only a serious blow to the rights of the Church of Christ, independent in its domain, and whose laws and practice exempt the clergy and that class of the society which that name designates from the service under arms, but also it (the conscription law) constitutes a fatal obstacle to the recruiting of ministers of God, shepherds of souls, as well as to that of the staff of clerical teachers, and through this very fact, it creates, in our society, an evil much worse than that which it is alleged to attempt to remedy.

"The clause as it is written might lose some of its ill if it were interpreted in the spirit of the Church. But what guarantees have we that the members of the special tribunals will be all Catholics, enlightened and good-willed, capable of pronouncing with sincerity and knowledge on a question of its importance?

"If we judge by the very rude knowledge revealed by certain speeches made in the Commons, one may, indeed, fear that some legislators, so little enlightened and maybe also somewhat ill-willed, may not make a choice that we would approve, and here is what legitimatizes all the fears.

"On the other hand, treaties assure the Canadian Catholics the free practice of their religion. The legislation under way may strike such liberty a mortal blow. I like to believe that political wisdom will, in the end, overcome in the hearts of our statesmen the urgings and counsel of certain elements liable to trouble for ever the peace of this country, and that no one will dare, on a matter so important and delicate, hurt the sentiments of the whole Catholic population of the Dominion and imprudently sow, on this side of the Atlantic, the seed of the fatal religious discords that have divided the old world."

This statement, coming from the Archbishop of the ancient capital of Quebec, has created a profound sensation. In Government circles it is taken as a direct indication that the Church intends to support the anti-conscriptionists of Quebec to the limit. It is contended that the rights of the Church are in no way affected by the Conscription bill, which specifically exempts all clergy who are entitled to exemption under the old treaty rights granted the Church of Rome in this province, and that the only persons it affects are divinity students who are not yet priests.

As a matter of record, hundreds of students who enter colleges under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church as divinity students never complete their divinity course, and a large number of them go into other professions or into commercial life. There was a proposal to exempt divinity students at first, but it was eliminated from the bill as the result of extreme pressure brought to bear by Ontario and the West, who saw in this exemption a loophole through which thousands of youths otherwise liable and fit for military service might crawl.

THOMPSON ANSWERS T. R.

Chicago's Mayor Says He Will Match Patriotism with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, who is at the Traymore with a party of Chicago officials, said tonight, in answer to Colonel Roosevelt:

"I'm as good an American as Roosevelt ever was, even if I am not in favor of crossing the Atlantic to hunt for trouble. Tell him to put that in his pipe and smoke it.

"Any man who says I am pro-German doesn't tell the truth. I'm pro-American, and I am ready to match my patriotism with that of any man in the country, T. R. included.

"I never said that the country should not supply food to the Allies. What I did say was that the people of America should have all the food they possibly need first before sending it across the sea. Thousands of people were close to starvation in Chicago last Winter. Newspapers took me to task because I told the ten representatives of Chicago in Congress that America's first duty was to Americans at home.

"I stand on the same platform today, and I say without hesitancy that I don't believe in taking American boys by conscription against their wills to fight the battles of nations across the Atlantic. Washington said that it was the first business of this nation to keep out of foreign entanglements. I have always been a strong admirer of Washington. I believe he was right when he said we should attend to our own affairs, at home. That's my idea, that's what I stand by."

Mayor Thompson denied that he had refused to invite the British and French Missions to Chicago. He insisted that he had no right to invite them without a joint resolution of the City Council. He intimated that many officials and leading citizens of Chicago felt as he felt on the subjects of conscription for foreign service and food for Americans first.

Mayor Thompson denied also that Colonel Roosevelt had refused to speak from the same platform with him at the recent Moose Convention.

"The Moose did not invite Roosevelt," he said. "He was there as the guest of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, and he spoke at the Court House. I spoke at the request of the Moose in their convention. The story that I refused to receive Roosevelt at my hotel is another of the pack of lies they are telling about me."

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Stop the Returned Goods Abuse and Eliminate Waste

In supporting the plan of Mr. A. W. Shaw, Chairman of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, we ask our patrons to endeavor to return as few goods as possible. Merchandise thoughtlessly and carelessly bought, and afterwards returned, means

Waste, Decreased Efficiency, Loss to the Merchant, Higher Cost to the Public.

The following rule will be absolutely enforced on and after August 1st, 1917

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strctly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

TIFFANY & Co.

ANTIQUE ENGLISH SILVER AND REPRODUCTIONS

WHITES FIGHT NEGROES.

Four Men Injured in Clash in the Streets of Waco.

WACO, Texas, July 30.—Twenty negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry engaged last night in clashes with the local authorities in which there were several casualties. Six were arrested not long after the disturbances took place, and fourteen others who escaped to the environs of the city reported at camp this morning and were placed under guard. Everything was quiet today.

Will Jones, a negro soldier, was shot in the head, and Patrolmen Todd, Edgar Williams, and Neal Harris, all white, were slightly injured.

The negro troops arrived yesterday from El Paso to do temporary guard duty over Government property at Camp MacArthur. The trouble started shortly after 9 o'clock, when they massed before a negro picture theatre opposite the City Hall, and refused to permit white citizens to pass. Police reserves cleared the street, but two hours later Patrolman Todd, in a fight with one of the negro soldiers, suffered a broken finger.

Enlisting the aid of a provost guard of the negro troops, Night Captain James encountered the soldiers before an alley in North Second Street. A volley was fired into the group and Jones, one of the recalcitrants, was shot. The others, outnumbered, fled at the first shots.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 30.—Negro soldiers doing guard duty at Waco will not be allowed in town hereafter without a duly signed pass, according to orders from General Parker sent to their commanding officer. The order is the result of the disturbances last night. In a telegram sent to the Adjutant General at Washington General Parker said:

"Similar orders will be sent to the troops at all cantonments. The cantonment at Waco is about half a mile from town. Colored troops were sent to the Waco cantonment on the assurances of the Chief of Police that they would receive impartial treatment. As one-tenth of all soldiers raised for this war in the United States will be colored, all patriotic citizens owe them kindly treatment."

RICHMOND, Va., July 30.—A negro's remarks about what his race would do to the white people after the soldiers leave Danville caused a riot call in that city last night. Three troopers chased the negro into a restaurant and other negroes tried to rescue him. Howard Grasty, who made the remark, was finally surrendered to the city authorities. He was fined $50 today.

ARREST IN ALIENATION SUIT.

New Yorker Who Got Divorce Wants Merchant to Pay $50,000.

William Stratton, said to be a well-to-do merchant of Philadelphia, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Eisenstein as he stepped from a train at the Pennsylvania Station in a $50,000 suit brought by Iwan Burger, a commission merchant at 105 Hudson Street, for alienating the affections of Mrs. Hedda Burger. Stratton was unable to obtain a bond, and went to Ludlow Street jail, although he stated that he would have been able to get a bond in any sum required if he was at home.

Burger, who lives at 116 West Seventy-sixth Street, brought his suit against Stratton as the result of a raid he made on a room in West Seventy-eighth Street on May 8, when he found Stratton and Mrs. Burger together. He sued for a divorce and obtained a decree in June from Supreme Court Justice Tierney. Burger, who accompanied the Deputy Sheriff to the Pennsylvania Station to identify Stratton, said he saw his wife there awaiting Stratton's arrival, but before she could greet Stratton he was arrested and taken away.

SHOT HALTS STEAMSHIP.

The Mexico of the Ward Line Held by Embargo Order.

The steamship Mexico of the Ward Line, which sailed recently from an American port for Havana, was ordered by the Navy Department to return because she had more ammunition in her hold than the manifest called for, according to the Custom House officials, who are looking after the embargo order.

The Mexico, which was going at full speed on the way out to sea, did not return until a United States destroyer fired a shot across her bows.

Tetanus Germs in Plaster.

FREEPORT, Ill., July 30.—Tetanus germs have been found in court plaster sold here by a crippled itinerant peddler. Chemical analysis was completed today and the announcement made.

An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $25 from "P. N.," in memory of Albert Sklarek, to be applied to the American Red Cross.

BOYS HELD FOR BURGLARIES

Police Say Three Lads Broke Into Fifteen Apartments.

Three boys who were said to have committed burglaries were held for juvenile delinquency yesterday by Justice Levy in Children's Court. Samuel Berman, owner of a soda water dispensary at Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway, who was said to have knowledge of the manner in which the youthful lawbreakers disposed of their booty, was held in $1,000 bail at the same time by Magistrate Groehl in the West Side Court as a receiver of stolen goods.

The three boys, each of whom said he was 14 years old, were Charles Keegan of 14 West Sixty-fourth Street; Charles Vanness of 245 West Sixtysixth Street, and Alfred Cargill of 161 West Sixty-third Street. They were arrested by Detective Naimola of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, who had been detailed to investigate robberies in the district bounded by Columbus Avenue, Central Park West, Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth Streets. The reports that reached the police were that windows of apartments had been mysteriously forced, and that in some instance the burglars had made use of the dumbwaiters to reach the rooms containing valuables.

days on the case before he obtained evidence said to prove that the three boys were the burglars. He questioned them as to the manner in which they had disposed of the stolen goods, and their answers led to the arrest of Berman, who protested his innocence.

F. C. DALE GETS HIS SON.

Father Serving in Regiment While Mother Has Married Again.

Francis Colgate Dale, officer in a New York regiment now in the Federal service, got an order yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Morschauser at Poughkeepsie, awarding to him the custody of his son, Francis C. Dale, Jr., until the further order of the court. Mr. Dale, who made an effort to get possession of his boy after his divorced wife, Lillian Patterson Dale, announced her intention to marry Allen Joy Callaway of San Francisco, obtained an order a few weeks ago restraining his former wife from taking his son out of the State on the ground that he wanted to be able to bid him farewell when ordered out of the country on military duty.

Mr. Dale made his present application in habeas corpus proceedings at Poughkeepsie because he is stationed near there. He alleged that the boy's mother was on the Pacific Coast on her honeymoon, and that her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Frank N. Patterson of the Sherman Square Hotel, had gone South and left their grandson in other hands. Counsel for the grandparents contended that the boy had been left here because he was ill with whooping cough, but an examination made for the court by Dr. Ward B. Hoag showed the boy was in good health. Justice Morschauser put the boy in his father's care for the present.

B'NAI B'RITH'S AID IN WAR.

Plans Are Made to Assist Soldiers' Families and Conserve Food.

CHICAGO, July 30.—At the annual meeting here today of the Executive Committee of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, presided over by President Adolf Kraus of Chicago, plans were made to assist soldiers and their dependent families. A committee of fifteen will be appointed by the President of the order to mature plans for carrying on the work through sub-committees in each district. Such sums out of the treasury as are not already otherwise appropriated will be available as a nucleus of a fund to be raised for relief activities.

It was further resolved that the order use its best endeavors to aid the Government in its efforts for food conservation, and for that purpose a committee was appointed, with Jacob Singer of Philadelphia as Chairman.

B. Altman & Co.

The Dressmaking Department

has exceptional facilities for making to order, at short notice

Wedding Gowns
Bridesmaids' Dresses
and
Brides' Traveling Clothes

(Department on the Third Floor)

Smart Tailored Suits

for mountain, seashore, country and motor use

are offered

at attractively low prices.

Among them are Suits of pongee and other silks; Wool Jersey Suits; Serge and Gabardine Suits in military effects; and Sports and Walking Suits.

(Women's Ready-to-wear Suits, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets **New York**

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-568-568 Fifth Avenue. AT 46TH ST N.Y.

Mid-Summer Clearance Sales

Summer FROCKS	A closing out of diverse lines. Formerly to $75.....	$18 & $25
DRESSES	Street, afternoon and dance styles. Formerly to $125	$45 & $55
WRAPS	Of silk and satin, suitable for wear now. Formerly to $125.....	$25 & $50
COATS	Odds & ends, including street & sports coats. Formerly to $55	$15 & $25
SUITS	Street, sport and semi-dress styles. Formerly to $125.....	$18 & $35
BLOUSES	Sheer effects—hand-made styles. Formerly to $25	$5, $7, $10
HATS	—Clearance of Summer Styles—	$5 & $10

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" *Meet me at the Fountain*
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Today—the Biggest $1 Value Ever Given By Any Store

Men's $1.50 to $4.00

Negligee Shirts at One Dollar

We shall say very little by way of introducing this sale of Men's Negligee Shirts, except to emphasize that it involves three of the best makes in the market.

Eclipse Artistic Nofade

Naturally there is a reason for our being able to hold so important a sale at this time when present market conditions are considered.

These shirts exhibit imperfect laundering or some very slight defects. Positively, however, there is nothing that will affect the wear or appearance of the garments.

The Most Stylish Shirts Produced for This Season's Wear

IN HUNDREDS OF BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS. Soft or laundered cuffs. Every shirt is fitted with the finest of pearl buttons, every one is cut full and guaranteed to fit perfectly.

NOW LOOK AT THE CHOICE OF FABRICS YOU HAVE

WOVEN MADRAS
SILK STRIPED MADRAS
FIBRE SILK
SILK MIXTURES
CORDED MADRAS
FINEST PERCALES
IMPORTED JAPANESE CREPE
HEAVY SATIN STRIPED MATERIALS WITH PURE SILK FRONT AND CUFFS
POPLINS
FINEST MERCERIZED FABRICS
MERCERIZED CHEVIOTS & others

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Here they are in all sizes from 13½ to 18 in what we call without fear of successful contradiction
THE GREATEST SHIRT SALE OF THE YEAR

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps are redeemable for $2.50 worth of merchandise in any department, or for $2 in cash at the 2¢ Office on the Fifth Floor. We give 2¢ Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double 2¢ Stamps Till 12 o'clock. Single 2¢ Stamps Thereafter Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th Sts.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



Ties—Cravats—Scarfs—Galore

Call them by any name you choose—we can shower an assortment upon you that will please you to the utmost. Come and see them for yourself.

Smart Cravats Of Imported Silks, $1.89

A collection of flowing open-end Cravats, made of the elite of neckwear fabrics, Spitalfields Silks, Italian Grenadines, French Repps and Swiss Crepes.

Imported Foulard Cravats, 94c

An unusual assortment of attractive patterns found only in this fabric, made up into large open-end cravats.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Golf Trunks at $13.49

A safe method of transporting your equipment for long distances. Well made of basswood, covered with heavy duck, fibre bound, brassed fastenings. Serviceably lined. Heavy webbing straps to hold sticks in place. 50x 10x10½ in.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

Men's Silk Hose, $1.39

Heavy, pure silk hose, full fashioned, with reinforced toes, heels and soles. All sizes in tan, gray, black and white. They fit comfortably and wear well.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Running Board Trunks

Excellent for week-end and holiday trips. Of three-ply basswood veneer, covered with enameled duck. Strong locks and catches. Contains two suitcases 13½ in. wide x 5 in. deep x 25, 28 or 30 in. long. Outside dimensions 10½ in. wide x 15½ in. high x 28, 30 or 32 inches long.

Three Sizes, as Follows:

28 in.	30 in.	32 in.
$12.74	$13.74	$14.74

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Everything But the Fish



In our Sporting Goods Dept. we show a complete line of tackle for salt and fresh water fishing. Competent salesmen are there to advise you.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

If You Drop Your Glasses

bring the pieces or your prescription to our Optical Department, where a staff of experienced opticians is always ready to serve you promptly and efficiently. All our lenses are ground in our own workroom on the premises.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St., Rear.

YANKEES BATTLE TOWARD THIRD PLACE AT EXPENSE OF BROWNS

TWO BROWN HOMERS WASTED ON YANKEES

Pipp's Triple Worth More Than Pair of Circuit Smashes in Torrid Contest.

DONOVANS TRIUMPH, 3 TO 2

Ray Fisher Stands the Heat Better Than Sothoron and St. Louis Is Defeated.

Although the citizen who pitched for St. Louis is named Sothoron and hails from Texas, he couldn't stand the heat as bravely as the Yanks at the Polo Grounds yesterday. He melted away in the third inning when Donovan's lads got three runs, which were enough to win. The ultimate reckoning was 3 to 2.

The St. Louis Browns are comfortably reclining in last place in the League race, and no one can expect a tailender to cut up any marvelous capers. They didn't. They were seized with an attack of home runs in the first inning, and if the menace hadn't been checked when it was there is no telling what the score might have been. The strain of managing the Browns is telling on Fielder Jones. He wears a melancholy look, and has the dejected appearance of a man who has just been notified that his rent has gone up $10 a month.

The boys who started the home run scare in the first inning were Bert Shotton and George Sisler. Shotton was the first batsman to face Ray Fisher, the Vermont pedagogue, and he whacked a drive to right field. It was a whistling, deadly hit and Miller gave chase. Miller slipped asshe was about to field the ball, but Shotton had worked up so much speed by that time that he would have counted anyway.

Sisler gave Fisher a rude shock by doing the very same thing. Sisler's bang went to centre and Marsans rushed in at top speed to nip the ball off the top of the daisies, but he overran the pill and it rolled merrily to the fence, while Sisler was galloping around the circuit.

Heat Bothers Yankees.

The Yankees had all the chances in the world to run the score up higher, but they either lacked the necessary ambition to take advantage of their opportunities or it was so all-fired hot that they considered a one-run margin enough. A crowd of about 2,000 toasted during the pastime, and in this gathering it is roughly calculated that novel remark, "Is it hot enough for you?" was passed about 20,000 times. It was one of those afternoons which comes once in a lifetime when the only relief would be to lie quietly down and go to sleep in a bed of cracked ice.

The Browns held out a lot of false hopes to the Yanks in the first inning, and just when they were about to be realized they squelched Donovans lads with a double play. High started off with a single to centre, and Baumann was safe when Yale Sloan muffed his fly to right. Peckinpaugh sacrificed and Walter Pipp got a pass and crowded the bases. Oh, what a chance for Home Run Baker! Baker rammed the ball down toward Sisler like a bullet. Sisler entirely surrounded the ball with his hands and flipped to Lavan at second for a force out, and Lavan snapped it back in time to complete a double play.

The third was a fat satisfying inning for the Yanks. After Fisher was tossed out at first by Sothoron, and High had been exterminated at the same place on Lavan's throw, Paddy Baumann beat out a hit to short. Peckinpaugh got a pass and Pipp came to the bat. The St. Louis outfield shifted toward right field, where they expected that Pipp was going to plant the ball. Pipp fooled them entirely by crashing a hard drive against the left field fence, which bounded away so far that Baumann and Peckinpaugh romped home and Pipp landed on third base. Frank Baker joined in the spirit of the occasion by hammering a double to left centre, which sent Pipp home with the run which put the Yanks in the lead and marked their margin of victory.

One Triple Satisfies Pipp.

Along in the seventh Sothoron was about roasted brown under the sun and was ready to take out of the oven. Nunamaker led off with a single to right and Fisher forced him. High walked and Baumann went out, Lavan to Sisler. Peckinpaugh walked and the bases were filled. Pipp decided that one three-bagger was enough for a sizzling day like yesterday, and he called it a day's work by raising a fly to Lavan.

The Browns provided all the makings of a rally in the ninth, but the Yankees got it under control before the conflagration spread. Sisler got a Texas Leaguer to centre just out of Marsans' reach, and Sisler attempted to stretch his way to second on it, but he was out. Marsans to Peckinpaugh. Umpire Moriarty made the decision, and it grieved Sisler so much that he talked with the umpire for as long as five minutes.

Sloan then bounded a hit off Fisher's glove and Lee Magee forced him at second. Baby Doll Jacobson skied to High for the third out.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
High,lf	3	0	1	5	0
Baum'nn, 2b	4	1	1	0	3
P'paugh,ss	1	1	1	5	1
Pipp,1b	3	1	1	11	0
Baker,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Marsans,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Miller,rf	4	0	0	1	0
N'maker,c	3	0	1	2	1
Fisher,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	29	3	6	27	1

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Austin,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Sisler,1b	4	1	2	10	1
Sloan,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Magee,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Jacobson,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Severeid,c	3	0	0	1	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	5	5
Sothoron,p	3	0	0	0	5
aRumler	1	0	0	0	0
bJohnson	0	0	0	0	0
Martin,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	7	24	13

a Batted for Sothoron in 8th inning.
b Ran for Rumler in 8th inning.
Errors—Peckinpaugh, Sloan.

New York	0	0	3
St. Louis	2	0	0

Two-base hit—Baker. Three-base hit—Pipp. Home runs—Shotton, Sisler. Stolen base—Sloan. Sacrifice hit—Peckinpaugh. Double plays—Sisler, Lavan, and Sisler; Peckinpaugh and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 1; Sothoron, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Sothoron, 6 hits, 3 runs in 7 innings; Martin, no hits and no runs in 1 inning; Fisher, 2 runs. Struck out—By Fisher, 2; Sothoron, 1. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Moriarty.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

				R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	2	0	0 0 0 1 1 0	4	11	0
Newark	0	0	0	0 0 1 0 0 0	1	7	1

AT TORONTO.

First Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	5	9	0
Buffalo	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	4

Second Game.

											R.	H.	E.
Buffalo—	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	14	1
Toronto—	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	6	21	1

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	2
Rochester	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	1

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	1
Richmond	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Providence	59	38	.608
Newark	58	38	.604
Baltimore	55	42	.567
Toronto	54	42	.563
Rochester	48	50	.490
Buffalo	41	58	.414
Richmond	36	59	.379
Montreal	36	60	.375

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Providence at Newark.
Richmond at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Toronto.
Rochester at Montreal.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 5; Binghamton, 2.
Elmira, 5; Wilkes-Barre, 1.
Reading, 7; Scranton, 6.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3.30 P. M.—N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 1.
Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
Detroit, 16; Washington, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 4; New York, 3.
Brooklyn, 7; Cincinnati, 3.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	61	36	.629
Boston	55	35	.624
Detroit	51	45	.531
Cleveland	52	47	.525
New York	48	45	.516
Washington	40	55	.421
Philadelphia	34	56	.378
St. Louis	26	61	.371

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	55	30	.647
St. Louis	51	42	.548
Cincinnati	54	46	.540
Philadelphia	45	39	.536
Chicago	47	48	.495
Brooklyn	43	46	.483
Boston	37	51	.420
Pittsburgh	31	61	.337

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

RUTH TAMES WHITE SOX.

Boston Beats Chicago in First Game of Crucial Series.

BOSTON, July 30.—Ruth allowed Chicago but four hits in the opening game of the series between Boston and Chicago today, and the leaders were defeated, 3 to 1. The victory places Boston within one game of tying Chicago for the lead. Williams, who started in the box for Chicago, was hit hard in the first inning and gave way to Danforth, who held the locals to one run.

Boston scored twice in the first inning, as a result of a base on balls to Walsh, a sacrifice by Barry, a two-bagger by Gainer, and a single by Hooper, on top of a wild throw by Williams to first base.

Agnew's single, Ruth's sacrifice, Walsh's single, and Barry's sacrifice fly scored Agnew in the second inning.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walsh,cf	3	1	1	0	0
Barry,2b	3	0	2	3	5
Gainer,1b	4	1	1	11	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Hooper,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Lewis,lf	3	0	1	5	0
Scott,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Agnew,c	3	1	1	4	1
Ruth,p	2	0	1	0	3
Total	26	3	8	27	15

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Weaver,3b	3	0	0	1	0
E.Collins,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Jackson,lf	4	1	1	6	1
Felsch,cf	2	0	1	2	0
Gandil,1b	2	0	0	9	0
Risberg,ss	3	0	1	1	2
Schalk,c	2	0	1	1	0
Williams,p	0	0	0	0	1
Danforth,p	2	0	0	0	1
aMcMullen	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	1	4	24	8

a Batted for Williams in second.
Errors—Barry, Gainer, Schalk, Williams.

Boston	2	1	0
Chicago	0	1	0

Two-base hit—Gainer. Three-base hit—Jackson. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Ruth. Sacrifice flies—Felsch, Barry. Double plays—Scott, Barry, and Gainer; E. Collins, Risberg, and Gandil; Gardner, Barry, and Gainer; Jackson and E. Collins. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Chicago, 4. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 1; Danforth, 1; Ruth, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 3 hits and 1 run in 1 inning; Danforth, 5 and 1 in 7; Ruth, 4 and 1 in 9. Struck out—By Ruth, 4; Danforth, 1. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and O'Loughlin.

HEAVY HITTING BY INDIANS.

Cleveland Bats Out 6 to 1 Victory Over Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30. — Bagby kept the home team's hits well scattered today and Cleveland won, 6 to 1. Myers was driven off the rubber in the ninth inning, and R. Johnson went in and stopped the rally.

Jamieson and Roth each made three singles and a double in five times at bat, while Speaker and Bates each made three hits.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	2	1	1	0
Chapman,ss	3	1	1	4	1
Speaker,cf	5	1	3	1	1
Roth,rf	5	1	4	2	0
Harris,1b	5	0	2	9	2
Turner,2b	4	1	2	1	6
Evans,3b	2	0	0	5	3
Billings,c	3	0	0	5	1
Bagby,p	4	0	1	1	1
Total	35	6	14	27	15

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jamieson,rf	5	0	4	1	1
Strunk,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Bodie,lf	4	1	2	2	1
Bates,3b	4	0	3	0	2
McInnis,1b	2	0	1	13	1
Schang,c	3	1	1	4	0
Dugan,ss	3	0	0	1	2
Lawry,2b	3	0	0	0	0
Grover,2b,ss	3	0	0	0	4
Myers,p	2	0	0	0	3
R. Johnson,p	0	0	0	1	0
aW. Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
bWitt	1	0	0	0	0
cGriffin	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	11	27	14

a Batted for Dugan in eighth.
b Batted for Grover in ninth.
c Batted for R. Johnson in ninth.
Errors—Billings, Jamieson, 2, Dugan, Grover.

Cleveland	2	0	0
Philadelphia	1	0	0

Two-base hits — Graney, Roth, Speaker, Bodie, Jamieson. Three-base hit—Chapman. Stolen bases—Speaker, Bates. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Turner, Evans, (2,) McInnis. Double play—Bodie and Schang; Bates and McInnis. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 11. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 3; Myers, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Myers, 10 hits and 4 runs in 8 innings, none out in ninth; R. Johnson, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Bagby, 1; Myers, 2. Time—One hour 44 minutes. Umpires—McCormick, Nallin and Owen.

TIGERS FEAST ON SENATORS.

Cobb, Vitt, and Veach Each Get Five Hits in Game.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Detroit hammered a quartet of Washington pitchers for twenty-one hits today and won 16 to 4. Cobb, Vitt, and Veach each got five hits, and Cobb made five runs in six times at bat.

The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	3	2	1	5	2
Dyer,ss	1	1	1	0	1
Vitt,3b	6	4	5	2	0
Cobb,cf	6	5	5	3	0
Veach,lf	5	5	5	3	0
Heilman,1b	5	0	2	7	0
G. Harper,rf	4	0	2	0	1
Young,2b	5	0	0	0	2
Stanage,c	3	1	0	6	0
Yelle,c	0	0	0	1	0
Cov'eskie,p	3	0	0	0	2
O'ngham,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	45	16	21	27	8

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	5	1	3	4	1
Foster,2b	5	0	1	2	3
Milan,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Rice,rf	5	1	3	1	0
McBride,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Leonard,3b	5	1	1	2	0
Menosky,lf	4	0	2	4	0
Henry,c	2	0	0	6	0
Ainsmith,c	2	0	1	1	1
H. Harper,p	1	0	0	0	0
Shaw,p	1	1	1	0	0
aJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
Dumont,p	0	0	0	2	0
bHartley,c	1	0	0	0	0
Craft,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	39	4	12	27	9

a Batted for Shaw in the sixth.
Errors—Bush, Heilman, Young, Milan, Rice, McBride, (2,) Charity.

Detroit	0	0	16
Washington	0	1	0

Two-base hits — Leonard, Cobb, Judge. Three-base hits — Cobb, Heilman, Judge. Stolen bases—Cobb, Veach, Milan. Sacrifice hit—McBride. Sacrifice fly—Veach. Double play—McBride, Foster, and Judge. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Washington 11. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 2; Shaw, 3; Cunningham, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 7 hits, 3 runs in 4 innings, (none out in 5th;) Cunningham, 5 and 0 in 5; Harper, 9 and 5 in 4, (none out in 5th;) Shaw, 4 and 3 in 2; Dumont, 4 and 3 in 2; Craft, 4 and 1 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Dumont, (Bush.) Struck out—By Harper, 2; Coveleskie, 3; Shaw, 2; Dumont, 1. Wild pitch—Dumont. Passed ball—Henry. Time—2 hours 34 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Hildebrand.

GIANTS CONQUERED BY PIRATE ATTACK

New Yorkers Lose at Pittsburgh First Time This Season, 4 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 30.—The New York Giants were suffering from the heat today, after a hot ride from Chicago, and did not play with their usual snap and vim, consequently they were forced to bow to the Pirates for the first time in Pittsburgh this year. The score was 4 to 3.

The Giants hit the ball hard enough and often, too, but four fast double plays by the new Buccaneer infield put a crimp in the coming champions. Besides that, Herzog was weak with the stick just at a time when a hit was needed, but not so Benny Kauff. Four hits out of five times up was his day's work, a stolen base being thrown in for good measure.

Jeff Tesreau started to pitch, and was received royally by the first three men, who smashed out singles. This gave the Pirates a lead of two runs and brought Anderson to the mound. He proceeded to put himself into the game when his single tied the score. Anderson proceeded to throw it away again with a wild pitch that scored a Buccaneer from second.

The Giants started after Carlson in the second inning, but three hits brought only one run. With one out Wilhoit and Rariden singled, and when the third man went out there were two Giants tugging on the bases.

In the fourth inning Wilhoit singled, went to second on Rariden's out, and scored on Anderson's single. Burns also singled, but Herzog failed. In the fifth inning, with one out, Zimmerman and Fletcher singled, but again a double play came to the Pirates' rescue.

The Giants kept plugging away, only to be stopped by some great play on the part of the Pirate infield.

In the eighth inning, with the score 3 to 2 in the home team's favor, the Giants got two men on, with two out, and Hans Lobert was sent up to bat for Anderson. He rolled weakly to the pitcher, and was tossed out.

Perritt went to the mound, and Boeckel's double, a sacrifice hit, and Ward's safe bunt down the first base line that Perritt made a mess of scored the fourth run.

The ninth opened auspiciously for New York, as George Burns lined a double over third base. Carlson was obviously in distress, and was waved aside for Cooper. The port-sider fanned Herzog for a start, but Benny Kauff smashed a single to centre, scoring Burns. Zimmerman drove a hard one at Cooper, which the pitcher broke down, and his throw beat Heinie to the bag. Fletcher lifted a high fly to King, and the game was over.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,lf	4	1	1	2	0
King,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Carey,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Boeckel,3b	4	1	1	2	3
Wagner,1b	3	0	1	11	1
Ward,2b	4	1	2	3	5
Debus,ss	4	0	3	2	3
Fischer,c	4	0	0	5	1
Carlson,p	3	0	1	0	1
Cooper,p	0	0	0	0	1
a Colavito	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	12	27	14

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Herzog,2b	5	0	0	4	2
Kauff,cf	5	0	4	1	1
Zim'man,3b	5	0	2	0	4
Fletcher,ss	5	0	2	3	1
Wilhoit,rf	4	2	2	2	0
Holke,1b	3	0	2	8	2
Rariden,c	3	0	1	5	2
Tesreau,p	0	0	0	0	0
bLobert	1	0	0	0	0
Perritt,p	0	0	0	0	0
Anderson,p	2	0	1	0	0
l'Perritt,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	3	15	24	13

a Batted for Tesreau in second.
b Batted for Anderson in eighth.

Pittsburgh	2	0	0
New York	0	1	0

Two-base hits—Burns, Boeckel, Wagner. Stolen bases—Kauff, Bigbee. Sacrifice hit—Wagner. Double plays—Debus, Ward, and Wagner; Boeckel and Wagner, (2;) Ward and Wagner. Left on bases—New York, 11; Pittsburgh, 7. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 1; off Carlson, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Tesreau, 3 hits, 2 runs in 1 inning; Anderson, 7 and 1 in 6; Perritt, 2 and 1 in 1; Carlson, 14 and 8 in 8; Cooper 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Tesreau, 1; Anderson, 2; Perritt, 1; Carlson, 2; Cooper, 1. Wild pitch—Anderson. Time—2 hours 11 minutes. Umpires Klem and Emslie.

BRAVES DOWNED BY CUBS.

Al Demaree Gets Fine Support and Chicago Wins, 3 to 1.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Chicago defeated Boston 3 to 1 in the first game of the series today. Allen walked three men in a row in the second inning, which, with a fumble by Maranville and a base on balls off Ragan, gave the locals two runs.

Demaree was hit hard, but was given fine support, the visitors spoiling most of their chances, due to poor baserunning. They saved themselves from a shutout, however, by bunching a single and a double for one run in the ninth.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wolter,rf	4	0	0	1	1
Mann,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Doyle,2b	4	1	2	2	3
Merkle,1b	3	1	1	7	0
Williams,cf	2	1	2	5	0
Zeider,3b	2	0	0	3	1
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	3	3
Wilson,c	3	0	0	4	0
Demaree,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	27	3	5	27	10

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville,ss	4	0	1	2	5
Rowell,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Rehg,rf	4	1	1	1	1
Kelly,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	7	1
Smith,3b	3	0	0	3	1
Rawlings,2b	3	0	1	2	1
Tragesser,c	3	0	2	5	2
Allen,p	0	0	0	0	0
Ragan,p	2	0	1	1	1
aBailey	1	0	0	0	0
Barnes,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	9	24	12

a Batted for Ragan in eighth.
Error—Maranville.

Chicago	0	2	1
Boston	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Tragesser, Kelly. Double plays—Doyle and Merkle; Wortman and Merkle. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Chicago, 4. First on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Allen, 3; Ragan, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Allen, 9 hits and 1 run in 1 inning, none out in second; Demaree, 9 and 1 in 9; Ragan, 4 and 1 in 6; Barnes, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Ragan, 3; Demaree, 3; Barnes, 1. Wild pitches—Demaree, (2.) Time—1 hour 30 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield.

Senators Release Brown Student.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—William Murray, infielder, obtained by the Washington American League club from Brown University, has been sent to the Toronto International League club for the remainder of the season.

Player Limit Abolished.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Because of the danger of losing star players drafted for military service, President Hickey of the American Association announced today that the player limit had been abolished. The clubs will be permitted to carry as many players as they desire. Heretofore they were restricted to fifteen.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 6; Portland, 2.
(First game.)
Springfield, 5; Portland, 4.
(Second game.)
New London, 5; New Haven, 1.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 7; Memphis, 4.
Atlanta, 7; Memphis, 6.
Birmingham, 12; Little Rock, 0.
New Orleans, 4; Chattanooga, 2.



DODGERS SET BACK REDS.

Marquard Baffles Opposition While Teammates Win 7 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—The white meat that was feasted upon in Brooklyn became feathers in Cincinnati, and as a result divers and sundry Reds almost choked to death at the local pasture yesterday, the occasion being the opening game with the whilom victims of the City of Churches. Instead of a feast for the Reds, it was a famine, and the rejuvenated Superbas simply galloped away with the pastime by 7 to 3.

In the so doing they almost murdered Jimmy Ring and Hod Eller and were unkind to Young Pillet. For the Dodgers Marquard seemed as good as he ever did when a mainstay of the Giants. It is true his slants were punctured for quite a few extra-base wallops, but in general he was master of the situation throughout.

Ring, who started, wilted to nothing in the third, the Dodgers hammering everything he dished up. Hod Eller succeeded him, and pitched airtight ball for four frames, only to crumble in the eighth.

Nothing stirred for the Dodgers in the first or second, but the Reds got a run in the second. Griffith opened with a three-sacker and immediately scored on Thorpe's sacrifice fly.

The visitors went this insignificant tally a couple better in the opening of the third. Meyers began with a double and took third on Marquard's single. Olson scored the Indian with a blow to left. Daubert forced Ivan, Marquard ambling to third. Myers singled to right, scoring Marquard. Johnson singled to centre, Daubert scoring.

The Reds secured one in the seventh. With two gone, successive triples by Kopf and Roush did it. Olson struck out to open the eighth, and Daubert was hit. Myers singled and Daubert scored, and Hi went to third on Griff's wild peg back. Stengel beat one to Chase, Myers scoring.

Pillet got his big league baptism in the ninth. Cutshaw grounded out, but O'Rourke and Meyers singled, and both came in on Marquard's long double to centre.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	5	0	2	2	8
Daubert,1b	4	2	1	10	0
Myers,cf	3	1	2	2	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Johnston,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	3	5
O'Rourke,3b	4	1	1	1	0
Meyers,c	4	2	2	5	1
Marquard,p	4	1	2	0	3
Total	37	7	13	27	17

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	3	0	1	3	2
Kopf,ss	4	1	1	1	2
Roush,cf	5	0	1	3	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Griffith,rf	4	2	2	2	0
Thorpe,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Shean,2b	3	0	0	1	4
Wingo,c	4	0	1	6	2
Ring,p	0	0	0	0	0
aRelsan	1	0	0	0	0
Eller,p	1	0	0	0	0
bCueto	1	0	0	0	0
Pillett,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	8	27	10

a Batted for Ring in third.
b Batted for Eller in eighth.
Error—Griffith.

Brooklyn	0	0	7
Cincinnati	0	1	0

Two-base hits—Meyers, Wingo, Chase, Marquard. Three-base hits—Griffith 2, Kopf, Roush. Stolen bases—Chase, Stengel. Sacrifice fly—Thorpe. Double plays—Wingo and Chase; Cutshaw, Olson, and Daubert; Groh and Chase. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Cincinnati, 6. Bases on balls—Off Marquard 3, off Ring 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Marquard, 8 hits, 3 runs in 9 innings; Ring, 6 and 3 in 3; Eller, 3 and 0 in 5; Pillett, 4 and 2 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Eller, (Daubert.) Struck out — By Marquard, 3; Eller, 3. Time—1 hour 41 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

POP BOTTLES FOR BYRON.

St. Louis Fans Excited as Philadelphia Beats Cards, 3 to 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Umpire Byron was the target of a fusillade of pop bottles in the seventh inning of today's game here, which Philadelphia won from St. Louis, 3 to 2.

Spectators in the left field bleachers disagreed with the arbiter when he called Long out on strikes. The game was suspended while the field was being cleared.

The visitors hit Doak hard in the first two innings when they made all their runs. A belated rally in the eighth netted the locals awo runs:

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Bancroft,ss	3	1	2	0	4
Stock,3b	4	1	1	0	2
Cravath,rf	4	0	2	3	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Schulte,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Evers,2b	3	0	1	3	2
Killifer,c	3	1	1	7	0
Rixey,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	32	3	8	*26	10

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Long,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Smyth,rf	0	0	0	0	0
aWallace	1	0	0	0	0
J. Smith,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Miller,lb	5	0	1	12	2
Maisel,ss	4	1	1	0	4
Cruise,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Betzel,2b	4	0

WOMEN HELP PLAN FOR CLUB BUYING

Interest Is Citywide in Dillon's Proposal to Cut Food Prices.

HOOVER'S AID IS SOUGHT

Food Commissioner Opposes Increase of Milk Prices—Believes Federal Government Can Act.

The plan of John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Food and Markets, to protect the consumer from the middleman and the food speculator by the formation of clubs of ten to deal directly with the farmers through the department of which Mr. Dillon is the head, has met the approval of women. This is shown by the fact that many inquiries have come to the Commissioner's office from those who sought more details of the plan. The Commissioner left for Washington yesterday to see Mr. Hoover and discuss the food situation in this State. Two phases of the problem that will be presented to Mr. Hoover are the rise in milk prices in this city that becomes effective tomorrow, and the plan to form clubs of buyers of farm produce. Mr. Dillon believes the rise in milk prices is unjustifiable, and as milk for the New York market is carried in interstate commerce, he believes that the problem is one with which the Federal Government can deal.

Mr. Dillon is anxious to lay before Mr. Hoover his plan for forming clubs of buyers, for if the club idea meets with favor here, he believes that it can be adopted successfully in other States, and in time may become a matter for the consideration of the National Food Administrator. It is possible that it may attain such proportions as to require the machinery of the National Government to carry it on as a war measure for the conservation of the country's food.

The assistants of Commissioner Dillon were busy yesterday working out the details of the plan. In general, the idea is that ten or more families shall form a club, designate the home of one member as the place where shipments shall be received, and then send the order to the local office of the Department of Food and Markets. The Commissioner promises that the produce required will be purchased from the farmers at the prices which the farmer is receiving in the wholesale markets, and will be shipped to the clubs at cost plus the charge for transportation.

"The interest in the club plan is citywide," said P. J. Newman of Commissioner Dillon's staff yesterday. "The plan is going to prove of benefit to the farmer as well as to the consumer, for it will open up a wider market for him and, if many clubs are formed, will make at least some of them independent of the commission policy of 'pay our price or leave it.' Most of the inquiries have come from housewives, and this is a good sign, for it is the housewife who will become the mainstay of the plan. More details are sought and the women want to know just how to go about forming the clubs and how to send in the orders.

"One inquirer wanted to know, not how, but when to send the order in. Apparently a club has been formed. The details of the scheme are still being worked out, for, after all, the buying in an intelligent and conscientious way is quite a task, to say nothing of the arranging for transportation."

A comparative table of retail food prices was made public yesterday by the Bureau of Public Health Education of the Department of Health. Here is the table:

	B'way, 72d to 80th Sts., Manhattan.	5th Av., 16th to 22d Sts., Brooklyn.
Butterfish	25	12½
Weakfish	20	10
Flounders	25	10
Potatoes	6	3
Onions	7	3
Cabbage	3	1½
Best White Leghorn eggs	60	49
Best brown or mixed eggs	55	43
Best creamery butter	55	45

From every dollar which the consumer spends for produce it is estimated by Mr. Dillon's office the farmer receives 85 cents. Just at present fresh vegetables are plentiful in the market. In some cases, it is asserted, the farmers have had to sell to the wholesale market for less than the cost of production. The consumer, however, has not benefited from this situation. According to Mr. Dillon, the commission men and the food speculators say to the farmers, "You have to sell," and to the consumers, "You have to buy." The prices are fixed at what the traffic will stand. It was announced at Mr. Dillon's office yesterday that those who desired to form clubs should communicate with the office of the Department of Food and Markets, 204 Franklin Street, telephone Franklin, 987. Those who live in apartment houses, with no place in which to store quantities of food, it was said, should join a club among whose members should be a family living in a private house having cellar space. That house should be designated as the receiving place for the club's shipments.

George W. Perkins spoke last night on the food situation befor the Liberal Forum at the Labor Tempie, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street. He said that the State should give power to a small commission to purchase food and sell it direct to consumers. He thought that especial attention should be given to the preservation of the large crop of perishable food now ripening in the State. As a means of doing this, he said, the State should provide storage places. A resolution embodying Mr. Perkins's suggestions was adopted by the audience with a rising vote. After he had finished speaking Mr. Perkins was questioned for three-quarters of an hour.

WOMEN TO GATHER CROPS.

Adopt Novel Plan in New Jersey to Prevent Waste.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Women of New Jersey, who heard that some farmers were plowing under fields of produce because they were unable to obtain pickers, according to information received by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, have decided to go into the fields themselves, gather the crops of fruits and vegetables, and then pay the farmers for the foodstuffs thus obtained for their households, less the market rate for their labor.

In carrying out the plan the women have suggested that the farmers designate persons to value the baskets of foods and vegetables which they thus obtain and collect the money. The canning unit of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has appealed to the farmers to stop plowing under crops until the women have had an opportunity to put the new plan into effect.

NATIONAL FOOD CAMPAIGN.

Propaganda to be Spread to Every Hamlet by Association.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—Plans for the spreading of propaganda for food multiplication and conservation to every hamlet, village, town, and city will be discussed at the annual convention of the American Association of National and State Dairy, Food, and Dairy Officials, which will open tomorrow at the Hotel Breakers and continue for three days.

The delegates have unanimously indorsed the choice of Herbert C. Hoover, as food administrator, and want to help the work of the Government. The association will go on record to this end and recommend that subsidiary committees be appointed in each State so that the whole country could be effectively mobilized.

"Much of the success of the war depends upon the people at home," Commissioner William M. Faust of Pennsylvania said tonight in discussing the campaign. "Increased production, conservation, and the prevention of wastefulness will be determining factors. The association has awakened to this realization and is guided along these lines."

Along this policy the Federal and State officials are encouraging substitutes. "There is a mistaken impression in the mind of the public as to our definitions and standards," Dr. Carl Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and a member of this committee, said tonight. "Substitutions are welcomed and necessary. Any wholesome food may be put on the market provided it is labeled correctly and no deceptions are attempted. It is essential with the war.

'JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.'

New Picture for Children Given for Broadway Grown-Ups.

"Jack and the Beanstalk," in the Fox Films' most spectacular movie, made in California, furnished the young season's youngest first night on old Broadway in some years at the Globe last night, when an audience that sadly missed the children who will be at the first matinée today—the real test after all—sat and watched the children's picture and wondered "how a kid will take it."

The grown-ups at least saw the old fairy tale well done in modern movie style. There were camera views of large areas of landscape, climbing mobs of little bearded boys attacking the giant's castle, a royal palace yard, busy as a beehive, and a lovely village of the England of Alfred the Great, set a thousand years after its time and twice 3,000 miles from the longitude of Greenwich.

Children in the boxes last night were in at the death of the giant, when that worthy took his curtain of fire in up-to-date war fashion at 10:50 o'clock. Little Jack smoked the varmint out, climbed down the beanstalk, and promised to wed the little Princess, all just as it is in the story, allowing for movie variations. Some of the elders were overmuch amused at the love-making of the childish pair. Indeed, the Princess was teething, and her smile was shy a pearl or two, but the Jack of her suit was easily the trump card, a manly little chap, who was some actor besides, and appealingly expressive in a "close-up" view.

Francis Carpenter played Jack and Virginia Lee was the Princess.

The producers promise a whole new world of these old stories, if the adaptation to moving picture illustration proves interesting to little folk of today, as their elders once found the versions of Hans Anderson and the Brothers Grimm. The performances of the first piece will be given twice daily hereafter. A series of introductory films last night were on the rougher order of modern "comics," thrilling automobile escapes, tumblings into cold water, and general horseplay. The fairy tale, as a piece of workmanship, was admirably clear and varied, with the constant shift of scenes quick as thought, and a well-sustained climax of interest in the little hero.

CONCERT FOR WAR FUNDS.

Schumann-Heink and Others Sing at the Manhattan.

Mme. Schumann-Heink came from California to sing at the Manhattan last night in a benefit for French mothers and for disabled American aviators, two war funds that attracted distinguished patronage, under the management of Charles Henry Meltzer for La Mutualité Maternelle of Paris, and Charles Phillips for the Aeronautical Society of America. On the hottest night of Summer, the wanderers from Broadway were fewer downstairs than up, but the gallery was like the old Hammerstein opera days. A chorus of noncommissioned officers and men from the First Reserve Aero Squadron was present in uniform to sing McCabe's "America," and Private Bruce Wainman's "America, Here's My Boy."

The great American contralto, who has sons and daughters on both sides in the war, sang the aria, "Ah, Mon Fils," from Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete," with Mendelssohn's "But the Lord Is Mindful," from "St. Paul," for encore, and later songs of Bizet, Weatherly, and Arditi. Leon Rothier, of the opera, made a fine showing of patriotism, in which the house joined, in the "Marseillaise." There were many other numbers by Nahan Franko's orchestra, Maz Cegna, Max Pilzer, Myriame Deroxe, Emilie Bauer, John O'Malley, Teresa Cerutti, little Helen Badgley, Tommy Draak, and Dr. B. F. Roller.

GUESSES DRAFT NUMBERS.

"Girl with Thousand Eyes" Mystifies Audience at the Palace.

The theatres were the coolest places in Broadway yesterday, and the regular Monday audiences at the Palace had a few extra chills down their spines as they listened to the uncannily correct answers of the blindfolded Leona La Mar, the "girl with the thousand eyes," who even ventured guessing draft numbers, with startling effect. Her performance in mind reading and second sight seemed to impress many who had asked her questions.

Elsie Janis appeared for a second week with a new gown and at least one new trick in a Will Rogers imitation, tying a knot in a swinging lariat. Some others in the bill were Herman Wasserman, a young Polish pianist; Pat Rooney, the Stedmans, Charles Withers, Cleveland Bronner, the Primrose Four, and the Kanazawa tumblers.

SUMMER OPERA TO END.

Season in Columbia University Gymnasium Closes Tonight.

The Summer opera forces, mostly from the Metropolitan, gave their second performance of "Tosca" last evening in the Columbia University gymnasium, where tonight's repetition of "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci" will end the fortnight's season. In the final double cast are Viliani and Botta, Muzio and Gaudenzi. Helen Rogers, a New York girl, is to make her operatic début as Lola in Mascagni's opera, Henrietta Wakefield, who sang that part last Saturday, having gracefully yielded it in order to give the young singer a chance.

Major Perfetti of the Italian Flying Corps, head of the country's Military Commission for Aeronautics now in the United States, was the invited speaker last night. By request of the National Special Aid Society's Aviation Committee, through its Chairman, Mrs. Bartlett, he gave a picture review of the latest developments in both lighter and heavier-than-air machines. The large audience was on hand early, and stayed late, enjoying the novel combination of war pictures and grand opera.

WHITMAN PROPOSES FOOD DICTATORSHIP

Commission with Drastic Powers Created by Bill Awaiting Legislature Tonight.

WOULD CONSCRIPT LABOR

To Work on the Farms—Opposition to Bill Pronounced — Sweet Favors Co-operation by States.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 30.—A food dictatorship, in effect, is provided for in a bill which Governor Whitman will ask the lawmakers to enact at the extraordinary session of the Legislature that is to convene here tomorrow night. The bill has been prepared, the Governor supervising the work. It provides for the creation of a special food commission, with vast powers, to serve during the war.

The commission the Governor has in mind would be composed of three members, appointed by him with the approval of the Senate. It is understood that Governor Whitman, who has been in conference with Federal Food Administrator Herbert Hoover frequently of late, has already selected his men and that Mr. Hoover and the Federal Administration are in accord with him as to the personnel. Rumor at the Capitol has it that George W. Perkins is scheduled to head the commission. The Governor so far has declined to confirm that generally prevailing impression.

Under the bill the commission would have the right to commandeer all food supplies held in storage or owned by individuals in excess of what is needed for the sustenance of the individual owner. The commission would have the power, too, to seize or establish cold storage plants and warehouses for food conservation. It would also be empowered to purchase supplies in any section of the State where there is an abundance, for distribution in sections where there may be a scarcity. In all instances the commission would make its own appraisal and then seize the supplies. The only resort of the owner, if not satisfied with the price fixed by the commission, would be the Court of Claims.

One section of the bill gives the commission power to compel common carriers to give preference to foodstuffs in emergency.

Another important power conferred is that of conscripting, in co-operation either with the State or Federal military authorities, necessary labor for agricultural purposes where the Governor certifies that an emergency exists and that harvests may spoil or essential agricultural work be left undone for the want of an adequate supply of farm labor.

Originally there were embodied in the bill provisions for maximum and minimum prices for farm products, but these have been eliminated in deference to objections from consumers and middlemen.

Governor Whitman is determined to get his bill through at the extraordinary session, although an effort to have enacted a food regulation measure not nearly so drastic in its provisions failed at the late regular session. Reports that reach the Capitol on the eve of the session indicate great opposition to the bill both among producers and dealers in foodstuffs. A member of the special Committee on War Measures, composed of Senators and Assemblymen, which has been given public hearings on the proposed food legislation, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight that there was little likelihood that the bill would be passed in its present form.

The opposition up-State among the farmers was reflected by Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly, in a statement made shortly after his arrival at the Capitol today. He said he would urge Governor Whitman tomorrow to call a conference of the Governors of all the States in the Union to meet at the earliest possible time either here or in New York, for the co-ordination of food control throughout the country. In the meantime, Speaker Sweet believes, the Legislature should stand in recess.

"The traffic in food," said Speaker Sweet, "is essentially interstate. Only 10 per cent. of the food produced in this State, outside of New York City, is marketed in the city. The rest of New York City's food supply comes from other States. It seems to me that before we do anything here we should be assured of co-operation by other States else all our efforts would go for naught."

Many of the lawmakers believe that action by the Legislature prior to final action on the food bill in Washington would be premature. Governor Whitman only two weeks ago was of the same opinion. When he called the extraordinary session he was under the impression that Congress would have ample time to act before the Legislature got together.

PRESBYTERIAN FOOD BOARD.

Perkins and Cull n to Assist in Notion-Wide Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—George W. Perkins and George A. Cullen of New York City have been appointed on a Committee on Food Conservation by the National Service Commission of the Presbyterian Church to wage a nation-wide campaign among its members to carry out the plans set forth by Herbert C. Hoover. The Rev. Charles Wood of Washington, D. C., is Chairman of the committee, and other members are ex-Justice Stanton J. Peelle of Washington, D. C., and the Rev. William Chalmers Covert of Chicago.

The Presbyterian Church, which has about 2,000,000 members, is the first denomination to report that it is fully organized to carry out food-saving work throughout the nation. E. M. Bulkley of New York City has been named as State Chairman for New York.

The Conservation Committee will arrange for tours in every State by speakers, who will help the churches to organize along lines advocated by the Food Administration.

Cut Out White Bread for a Week.

BOSTON, July 30.—White bread will be eliminated from the menus of New England hotels for the week of Aug. 6, as a result of the suggestion of Food Administrator Henry B. Endicott, adopted at a conference of the Hotelmen's Association with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety today. The request of Mr. Endicott was based on his plan to save wheat flour and encourage the use of corn and rye bread.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Daily Mats. 25c-$1. ELSIE JANIS, Rooney & Bent, Charles Withers in "For Pity's Sake." Others. "The Girl with the 1000 Eyes." Delicious Lemonade Free to All.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. DOLLY SISTERS, Nellie & Sara Kouns, Laurie & Bronson in "Lost & Found" & other Keith Feature Acts.

Steeplechase CONEY'S FUN FACTORY. FREE TOYS FOR CHILDREN. CAKE WALK EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT.

NEW AMSTERDAM W.42d St. Evs.8:15 MAT. TOM'W, ALL SEATS 50c TO $2 Absolutely Coolest Theatre in the World. Ziegfeld Follies ROOF AFTER THE PERFORMANCE Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic Turn to the Right!

GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20 COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w & Sat. THE SEASON'S SENSATION "HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue Wm. Rock and Frances White Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni

Tonight at 8:15. Farewell Performance of Grand Opera Season at Columbia University, 120th St. & B'way. THE COOLEST SPOT IN NEW YORK. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI with Claudia Muzio, Luca Botta, Luisa Villani, Giuseppe Gaudenzi and all star cast. Tickets at Columbia University; 1425 Broadway, Metropolitan Op. Hse. Bldg., and all ticket agencies.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF Where the Cool Night Air Brings Comfort. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. "HATE"—"HATE"—"HATE."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way Every Eve. at 8:15 The Refreshing Night Breezes Are Here. The GREATER DUTY, Delmore, All Seats Angel & Co.; Milady's Gown, Reserved Gray & Granville and 5 others. 25, 35, 50.

SELZNICK PICTURES. HERBERT BRENON'S BROADWAY THE LONE WOLF THEATRE AT 41ST ST. DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8:30 PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c AND $1.

RIALTO B'way 42d 15-25-50c. Bryant Washburn in "SKINNER'S BABY." Our Troops in France. Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.

STRAND B'WAY & 47TH ST. NOON TO 11:30 FLORENCE REED in "To-day." Keystone Comedy. Soloists. U. S. Troops in Paris. Orch.

81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980 THELMA SALTER in "In Slumberland." Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE. Mat. Today 10c, 15c; Eves. 15c, 25c, 50c.

New Mat. To-day BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Bernard Granville, Cecil Cunningham, The Futuristic Revue, Night Boat, Smith & Austin, others.

GLOBE THEATRE Broadway at 46th Street WILLIAM FOX WONDER FILM JACK AND THE BEANSTALK 1300 CHILDREN, 8½ FOOT GIANT TWICE DAILY, 2:30, 8:30 MATS. 25c, 50c; NIGHTS, 25c, $1.00

LUNA 42d CONEY ISLAND'S PAWNEE BILL and Other Big Features. Free Attractions—Dancing.

DANCE IN ICELAND B'WAY & 52d St. ADM. 25c.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. Evs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY, 50c to $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1917

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30 THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Evs. 8:30.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Tom'w & Sat. 2:15 OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Evs. Sun.

OPERA TICKETS Reserved Seats for Tonight's Opera "Columbia University. Jacobs Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way & 38 St. Phone 4188 Greeley

See the Sensational BELL KICK and the world's best skaters in the Summer (Real Ice) Show at the Golden Glades Tonight That Zip-Zippy

Dancing at 8 P. M. Balconades Ball Room

"A Smart Cabaret" Twice Nightly Main Restaurant

Society's Summer Fad

DINNER SHOW at 7:30 THE MARVELLOUS MIDNIGHT PARADE at 11:30

Thomas Healy's Broadway & 66 St., N.Y. Phone Columbus 9900. RESERVE TABLES NOW.

May-November Farm Hartsdale, N. Y. Now Open Back to the farm dinners. Phones: 1669-1471 White Plains.

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THE ONLY WAY.

The crime of Germany in beginning the war would be matched only by the crime of which the Allies would be guilty should they consent to sheathe the sword before what Mr. LANSING calls "the baneful forces of absolutism" have been defeated and broken. There can be no peace on earth, no safety, save on the terms the Allies have repeatedly proclaimed, the complete destruction of the Prussian absolutist and militarist spirit. The Imperial Chancellor advances it as a reproach against Great Britain that she "does not desire peace by agreement "and understanding." Why should any Power desire peace by agreement and understanding with the Germany of today, the Germany of the last forty-five years, that acknowledges no binding force in the compacts of civilization, that recognizes no nation's rights of liberty and the pursuit of happiness if they chance to stand in the way of German ambitions. Germany can have peace at once if she will put aside the sword, divest herself of that military power which is too great a menace for the world to put up with, and do away with her conscienceless autocracy, thus by a single step advancing 100 years in political development and ranging herself with other countries where liberty and civilization have long held sway.

It is futile for Chancellor MICHAELIS to talk of "proofs" of a secret treaty between France and the former Russian Government by which France was to make territorial gains in addition to the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. The world remembers the "proofs" of secret agreements between Belgium and Great Britain, which were proofs indeed, since they proved the falsity of the interpretation put upon them by the Imperial Government. The German Government and the responsible statesmen of Germany have repeatedly shown themselves to be so false in heart and word, so lost to all sense of honor, that nobody any longer puts faith in their outgivings. Moreover, the French note to Russia on June 11, in reply to the Russian commitment to the policy of no annexations and no indemnities, declared that "France will never aspire to "snatch any territory from its legiti- "mate owners." But the insolence of this accusation against France becomes stupefying when we consider the matured German plan, attested by a hundred evidences, boasted of and set forth with detail and specification, for the creation of a "Mitteleuropa," a vast sphere of German influence thrown athwart the pathway of the world between the East and West, assuring to the Imperial Power a secure basis for the execution of its designs of world domination.

The Chancellor does not say that Belgium will be restored to its people, rehabilitated, or even made independent. No responsible German statesman has promised that. He says nothing of Serbia or Rumania. There is not a word in his faithless talk about a peace of understanding and agreement that can be construed as a peace otherwise than on German terms, a peace that would leave Germany free to rebuild her forces and ravage the world again. To such a peace the Allies will never consent, they will make no peace that does not leave the world safe for democracy, for that would be an abandonment of their aims, it would mean that the three years' war has been fought in vain, that millions of lives and billions of wealth have been destroyed for nothing.

Count CZERNIN, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in echoing the words of the German Chancellor, declares that he is indifferent whether his admission that the Vienna Government would consent to an honorable peace "be regarded as a sign of weakness or of strength." The Allies construe this significant peace talk from Berlin and Vienna on the same day in only one way. It is unmistakable proof of weakness. The statesmen of the two Imperial Governments make appeal not only to their own peoples, hoping to fortify them for the endurance of trials that grow every day more heart-rending, but they aim also to win the world's sympathy. They know that in every war there is a public opinion opposed to it, the opinion of pacifists and of that class of the faint-hearted who consider only the slaughter and the suffering, never raising their eyes to the great work of regeneration and deliverance for which this war, at least, was undertaken. They hope for a responsive echo which will never reach their ears. Our own determination was well expressed by Secretary LANSING in his sound and able presentation of our aims in the war, that speech addressed to the young men in training at Madison Barracks to which every loyal American heart will respond. There will be no sign of weakness on the part of the Allies. We are confident that the world will see increased signs of weakness in Germany and in Austria.

It cannot be otherwise. For three years they have marvelously withstood the might of France, England, Italy, and Russia. If the Allies, with the commerce of the world open to them, feel the loss and cost and strain and terrible burden of war, what must be the condition of Germany and Austria, cribbed and confined by hostile blockades, almost completely shut in by the iron ring of their enemies? And at this stage of the war, when the evidence of their distress accumulates, the greatest Power on earth, with millions of men, untold resources and dauntless courage, joins the forces allied against them. Only madmen, or men self-deceived against all revelations of truth, would persist in a conflict so hopeless, of which the end is so inevitable. The men of the Imperial Government are both mad and self-deceived, but they cannot sustain themselves, their people cannot indefinitely endure the terrific assaults and privations about to be put upon them. Our duty was never so plain, never so clearly evident to our minds. We must prepare with overwhelming force and with all our resources to make the attack upon Germany irresistible, to compel her to accept terms of peace that will assure the safety of the nations of the world, of liberty and democracy against the further menace of Prussian militarism. We must marshal against her our whole enormous strength in the shortest possible time, for that is the way to end the war speedily.

MAYOR MITCHEL ACCEPTS.

A hundred fat campaign textbooks could only recount in tedious detail the compelling reasons for the re-election of Mayor MITCHEL and the other officials of his administration, of which he gives the pith and pemmican in his brief letter accepting the Fusion renomination. Here is the whole case:

> If elected, I will give the City of New York the same kind of administration it has experienced during the past three and a half years.

It is the general voice of all citizens of New York who have no axes to grind, no grudges to feed, and no politics to play that this is the best municipal administration the city has ever had. Mr. MITCHEL modestly promises to improve it "at the many "points where experience has shown "improvement possible and neces- "sary," and to avoid, "if we can, such mistakes as have been made." A promise that will be kept, but the large, sound, and fruitful performance of his administration is the ample, the irrefragable argument for its continuance. He will try to make his next administration better. Until he does, this one holds the record.

"An honest, nonpartisan, uncon- "trolled, and businesslike adminis- "tration of the public affairs of New "York City": that is this administration at the City Hall. Mayor MITCHEL is not merely "the representative of those who believe in that." He has made that kind of administration a concrete fact. Against his wishes, he has been taken by moral eminent domain, to prolong that "honest, efficient, business government," to prevent

> a return, during the critical period of a vital war, of that type of dishonest, ineffective, and unserviceable government which we hope has been banished for good from the municipal life of New York City.

Good government for the benefit of the city, or bad government for the benefit of the "organization," the "gang"—that is the choice the voters will have to make again.

Mr. MITCHEL'S letter shows his loyalty to his colleagues, to the city, to good government. He promises, and is sure to make, a "vigorous campaign." He has already made an invincible campaign by his three years and a half of clean and capable management of the city business.

LABOR CORRECTS LABOR'S ERRORS

"The affiliated brotherhoods ruled "that the Brotherhood of Railway "Trainmen were in the wrong in or- "dering the strike" of the switchmen at Chicago, according to dispatches from Chicago. There will be little difficulty in accepting that judgment of labor upon labor, and in rejoicing that the strike is settled without further demonstration of error. This is a time to sustain men satisfied with their work and wages, and exposed to be driven from them by bricks, revolver shots, and the shifting of switches under moving trains, thus blocking traffic whose movement is of continental importance. The railroads are now working at the peak of their service to the public, carrying more traffic than at the height of the harvest movement of 1916. The men who are wrong in disturbing that service suffer in public esteem, regardless of their previous reputation for conservatism.

The various brotherhoods of railwaymen had not been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor up to the time that they were supported by the federation in securing the enactment of the Adamson eight-hour law. The switchmen were not included in that movement of the Big Four brotherhoods, but obtained an adjustment of their demands on the railways independently by arbitration before the larger unions did. The trainmen ordered a strike more for the purpose of strengthening their union than for bettering the conditions of the switchmen's employment. It was a quarrel more between unions than between a union and the railways. In such a fight there was bound to be trouble, whatever action the railways took. The railways did not have a chance, and the public had less chance than the railways. The resort to violence was a confession of error now formally made by the unions which overruled the strike order. That action is as much to the credit of the better element in the unions as the strike order was to the discredit of that faction. The conservatism of the railwaymen seems to have passed to the Federation of Labor, which gains what they lose in public esteem.

The federation scores also in its movement for cleansing labor of pacifists and pro-Germans, or agitators whose course favors Germany, whether or not so designed. They are not American, and therefore cannot be included in the present movement, undertaken, in Mr. GOMPERS'S published words,

> to Americanize that part of the labor movement not yet Americanized and to combat those who would prostitute the cause of labor for the benefit of the foes of the United States and of labor. The labor movement in this country is loyal to the Government.

It is as necessary that this country shall be made safe for all workers as it is that the world shall be made safe for democracy. As Mr. ROOSEVELT said:

> I hold with the utmost intensity of conviction that it is utterly impossible for us to succeed along the lines of an orderly democracy, a democracy which shall be industrial as well as political, unless we treat the repression of crime, including crimes of violence, and the insistence on justice obtained through the enforcement of law as prime necessities.

The federation is on the right track if its words mean what they say, but it is in danger of temptation to regard scarcity of workmen as labor's opportunity. So it is, within economic and lawful limitations. This is no time to begrudge labor liberal pay. As with commodities, so with labor, the price to be paid should be the price economically necessary to produce the goods. But that does not extend to the enforcement of a wage proportioned to a scarcity artificially created for the purpose of enabling a comparative few to profit from the necessities of all. The course for such Americans to take is to be worth and earn the wage they want, not to forbid others from working at the wage and work which suit them. The alternative is either to protect the humble workers or to compel the work of organized labor as well as organized capital. It is good to see the federation struggling with its wicked partners, and Mr. GOMPERS'S hands will be upheld therein.

NO COAL FAMINE.

The Merchants' Association makes the welcome announcement that the fear of a coal famine is fading away under the influence of better distribution by the railways. The fear of scarcity was never justified on any normal basis. There was an extraordinary combination of industrial demand and of stocking up by domestic consumers who were caught in last year's shortage and were protecting themselves. The current demand, therefore, is for a double purpose, and when it is filled there will be a discovery that there is more coal than is urgently needed.

Coal is the most hand to mouth of our industries, more so even than iron. It is produced only as consumed, and goes from the mine directly into the cars to destination. Only steam coal is mined in Summer, because that is the only sort then largely consumed—as it is easy to believe in this weather. But the present demand is for coal for storage as well as consumption. There are many consumers of coal who are practically selling storage space for which their payment is the seasonal reduction in the price of coal. It would not be possible for the industry to provide itself with storage space any more than it would be possible for the railways to supply all cars necessary to move everything at once. The crops are stored at the cost of the consumer, and so is coal this year in unusual proportions. It is fortunate that it is so, or otherwise there would be as much trouble in moving the crops as there has been in moving coal. Both could not move together.

The regrettable speculation in coal was due in part to the check to the movement of the coal between the mines and the consumer. It is just now an annual movement rather than a seasonal or permanent movement, and there is promise of its culmination by the co-operation of all concerned better than by coercion of anybody. It may be prudent to have the means of control, but it would be necessary to use it with great discretion unless greater harm were to be risked. If the Government were to produce more coal, where would the Government store it, or how could the Government transport it better than is being done? If the Merchants' Association is right, the price question will answer itself with progress of production and distribution on the present scale. There is no danger of there being too much coal or too much food this year, but the fear of famine in either is daily less acute, and less for us than for any other nation.

PROGRESS TOWARD AGREEMENT.

The President manfully opposes the rider providing for a war board of Congressmen which the Senate affixed to the Food Control bill, and the proposed Board of Control of three, which the same body of legislators substituted for a single Administrator. On the second of these the Senate conferees have yielded to the President's just demands, and it is now hoped that the first will be eliminated from the bill today. The country stands squarely behind the President in this as in every other war measure. But the Senate has chosen, in this matter, to be a law unto itself. There is now less danger that the conferees may be compelled to return the bill to both houses with a report of their inability to agree. In that case, there would be new opportunities for Senator REED of Missouri and Mr. MANN of Illinois to obstruct action on the bill for another long period. September might come before the country had a food control law.

We find not a single word of encouragement for these obstructionists in the newspapers. Even the papers which for various reasons refuse to regard the proposed War Board as objectionable are willing enough to admit that it has no place in the Food bill. On the other hand, the expressions of disgust with the delay in passing the bill are plentiful and strongly worded. They reflect fairly the sentiment of the nation. The Des Moines (Iowa) Capital, Republican, sees in the proposed War Board an attempt to handicap the President and declares that "if Congress handicaps "the President in any way or manner "it will be a crime against patriot- "ism."

President WILSON was elected by the people. If this war is to go on successfully, it must be by his direction and not at the hands of any Congressional committee.

That is the view of nearly every influential newspaper in this country, Republican as well as Democratic.

WE MUST HAVE ARTILLERY.

There was never before in the world's history such artillery as has been used by both the Germans and the Allies. The art of artillery fighting has been developed to a state beyond the conceptions of the military commanders of former years. The machinery employed surpasses in the rapidity with which it can be manipulated and in its destructive power any other implement of land warfare in history. Now, on the western front in France, artillery warfare has reached a climax. It seems that the powers of destruction that lie in steel and explosives can go no further.

This is our war. Our men are going to France to fight for the security of the United States. It stands to reason that they must have their own artillery, and that of the most modern type. They must have a full supply of big guns and ammunition. They must have the airplanes which play so important a part in artillery warfare, by discovering the location of the enemy guns so that they may be silenced. We are already beginning to construct the airplanes and have made a promising start in training the airmen. But of artillery, in the sense in which that word is now used, we have practically none. The making of big guns for the defense of this country has been urged many times on Congress. But our annual output of guns of all description, for field and mountain batteries, has been about 60. We have now about 600 guns fit for use on the battle front. Not one of these, so far as we know, is a modern siege gun. The artillery of our allies numbers about 50,000 pieces.

In our earlier operations in France we must use guns that our allies can spare, but their stock is not inexhaustible. Therefore Congress should see to it that there is no delay in beginning our preparations for a supply of our own. This will take time. We shall be handicapped at first by our lack of artillery. We cannot throw our whole weight into the contest until we have our own guns. But quick work can be done when there is need for it. Our forgings can be sent to France and machined there until our own shops are ready to do all the work. Secretary BAKER'S request for an appropriation of $2,500,000,000 for artillery should be put in form at once.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Hot Weather Diets and Garments.

With the Weather Bureau prophesying that the present hot wave will be of more than usual length and severity — and yesterday's temperature and humidity providing only too much reason for fearing that the forecasters are right—many people are, or should be, considering wherein the dangers of such periods lie and what are the best methods of avoiding them.

It is a significant fact that a large majority of the deaths and prostrations from heat are those of the stronger sex. The difference is largely, perhaps chiefly, due, of course, to the fact that more men than women are unable, merely because the mercury stands high in the tube, to reduce their outdoor activities and consequent exposure to the sun. More than a small part of the difference, however, is certainly the result of the refusal of men to dress, as women do, in wise accord with the Summer fervors. Most men, indeed, make a few concessions in the way of "soft" shirts, the elimination of the waistcoat, and the wearing of garments lighter in texture, but a perverted sense of the proprieties compels most of them to retain starched collars and cuffs, thereby heavily covering two parts of the body where much blood comes close to the surface, and where a considerable amount of cooling would go on if it were not thus prevented.

The masculine preference for woolen clothes, even in Summer, is another error, from some points of view, but from others it has its advantages for wearers who are often exposed, during a hot wave, if not to great variations of temperature as the thermometer registers it, at least to great variations in the air's evaporation efficiency. That men rarely wear white in hot weather and women often or usually do, is frequently instanced as showing better sense on the part of the women. The truth of this assertion, however, is dubitable. White is all right indoors, or in the shade, but when much exposure to the sun is unavoidable, the darker hues are more protective. White animals are unknown, and white birds are very rare, in the tropics, but they abound in high latitudes.

Everybody knows, nowadays, that alcohol is the worst of hot weather drinks, but fallacies are still current as to diet. Food can easily be too "light" properly to meet the drains on bodily strength that high temperatures make, and many of the so-called light foods are not as easily digestible as meat.

Making a Wrong Comparison.

For the current lamentations over the present military inefficiency of the Russians there is, of course, enough, and more than enough, of excuse in the follies and worse of the revolutionists. It is a mistake, however, to compare what they are doing—or not doing—only with the conduct that was so hopefully and confidently expected of them when the news first came of their amazing achievement in overturning the Czar's Government and the evil things that went therewith.

To do this is not exactly without warrant, for every human being is under some obligation to show common sense, to see and appreciate the natural results of his actions, and to do his dreaming while he is asleep, not after he wakes up. But, as was noted by Sir EDWARD CARSON of the British Cabinet in his statement to The Associated Press, critics of the Russians should not only compare the present condition of Russia with what it would be if all of the revolutionists were wise, instead, as yet, of the few whom KERENSKY so magnificently leads. There is also to be remembered what the Russian situation in its relation to the Entente Allies would have been if the "dark forces" had succeeded in carrying out their plots, made a separate peace with Germany, and put Russia's unlimited strength and boundless resources fully at her disposal.

That is what was about to happen when the revolution occurred, or rather when it took a course so different from the one intended by the Czarina and her party when they began to starve the Russians into discontent with the war. Things are not now going as well in Russia as they might or should be, but they are not going as badly as that, and if all the facts were known it would probably be seen that the Germans are more disappointed by the present results of the revolution than are the Allies.

And there are yet hopes that they will be disappointed still more as time goes on. The Germans have a good many hired agents at work in Russia, but recent history shows only failure on the part of such activities so far as concerns winning the effectual sympathy of foreign populations.

Summoning an Army of Doctors.

That two out of every nine doctors in the United States are urgently needed for military service, many of them at once and all of them within a few months, is a fact emphatically stated by Surgeon General GORGAS, and as his estimate is only for the new armies already definitely planned, the chances are that as time goes on the drain upon the American medical profession will be even larger than 24,000.

That profession, we have been told again and again, in the not remote past, by its members, was so overcrowded that many of them found it difficult or impossible to make a decent living. Nobody is saying that now. Instead, we are told, quietly but clearly, of the hardships to be suffered by those of us who remain at home, if deserted by our family physician—the only man who knows all about us and our ailments, and the only man who can keep us alive.

There is some truth in these warnings, and England, among other countries, has discovered that there is such a thing as the lessening of military efficiency abroad by undue protection of health at home. For all that, the army has first call on our doctors. The soldiers must have them; the rest of us only want them, and we can get along fairly well, even though deprived of the services of the one we trust most.

As for the followers of the irregular medical cults, they shouldn't have a word to say on the subject. None of their practitioners will go abroad, except in the ranks, where they belong, for the Surgeon General demands real doctors, not the exploiters of fads and fancies.

The Teutonic Press In War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The United States having declared war against the Central Powers of Europe, why do the President and his administrative advisers countenance what seems the clear violation of the protective rights our people are entitled to exact from their governing authorities by permitting the continued publication of enemy newspapers in our midst in wartime? Conditions in Russia, where Germans and Teutonic influence have honeycombed the bureaucracy, demonstrate the menace—internal strife at the least—to which failure to suppress these enemy publications during the war exposes American citizens.

As one of Uncle Sam's patriots, may I ask similar loyal adherents of our country's welfare whether and how pressure may be exerted with the responsible Government authorities to eliminate this immediate peril now while we are sending our men to spend their best years, their strength, many their lives, at the war front? We are at war, let us follow the rules of war. Germany, the best trained nation of the world in war, does not despise these rules. Have we the right to do it? A PATRIOT.

New York, July 29, 1917.

Drafting Aliens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think the idea of drafting alien allies is splendid. If we share the blessings of this great and beautiful country we should certainly share her burdens without a murmur.

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

Brooklyn, July 29, 1917.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN REPLY.

What the Organizations Might Have Said to the Enemy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The attitude of the National Security League to the argument that many of the German-American organizations already have declared their allegiance is that it would do no harm to repeat their declarations."

Kindly allow me to suggest that it might do an immense service if the many German-American organizations were to set aside all babbling about the crisis being "painful" and "vital" (what does Henry Weissmann mean by "vital" in his letter to Mr. S. Stanwood Menken?) It would clear the atmosphere for the Kaiser and his junkers admirably, incidentally for themselves and for the German people, if the German-American organizations were to issue such a statement, for example, as follows:

> We, the United German-American organizations of America, bid defiance by word of mouth and with force of arms, to you, Kaiser Wilhelm, and to your pride-laden advisers, as the enemies of mankind. We shall endeavor with all our strength, if need be, to strip from you the last rag of outward dignity, to bring you and yours to full realization of the simple truth that your "divine rights," are the mockery of pampered brains. We shall with all our strength, if need be, endeavor to drag you from the high place to which you were accidentally born, through generation as lacking in "divinity" (or only as divinely) as the humblest citizen in Germany or America. We shall so drag you from your high place because you are an unspeakably foul criminal in the eyes of man and God, whose love for "his people" became as nothing when his self-love was consulted; who caused to be carefully nurtured a sentiment among "his people" that was to be used for his glorification as Emperor—"his people," who are our people more than in name, whose blood on countless battlefields calls aloud for our vengeance.
>
> Again we, the United German-American organizations of America, would say to those of our blood who still live, "A greater than any of us proclaimed, 'Ye must be either for Me or against Me,' and 'families shall be divided in My name.'"
>
> We make war on anti-Christ militarism, on the system of military education from which many of us of German blood died. You remained, and are today its creatures and directly the creatures of the ambitious few who lead you, like cattle, to the slaughter. Unwillingly enough at the beginning, while you were still sane, you entered into the struggle that was so palpably "ueberfluessig." Today, obsessed by the blindness of your self-seeking masters, you make the infamy of those of "hoeheren Stand" your own. Righteousness and humanity are arrayed against your masters and you because of your slavish obedience to your leaders' commands. And now, under that egoistic leadership, you threaten the nation of our adoption which gave us shelter—this great democracy which for nearly a century and a half has been a land of refuge for oppressed people of all the world. Your masters, you, threaten blindly, with force, what we have sworn to defend. They and you will learn that the world is to be safe from your mad monarchy.

The German-American organizations who refuse to openly, distinctly, unequivocally assail the German Kaiser and junkerdom, now that we are at war with this world menace, should be classified as either dangerous straddlers or the sort who represent what Göethe indicated when he wrote, "Mit der Dummheit kaempfen die Goetter selbst vergebens." O. TOASPERN.

New York, July 28, 1917.

Germany Wastes Food.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thoughtless and superficial people, when the German air raids in England are broached, respond: "Yes, but Great Britain is starving German women and children to death by blocking all the avenues under her control by which food may reach those unfortunates," (if they are really so unfortunate as that.)

The truth is that Germany herself is willfully guilty of starving her own people, and that in a way most criminal as well as cowardly. She has a fine large navy, carefully housed to protect it from British injury. She sends her wicked U-boats to sink ship after ship laden with the very kind of food and of other goods she is now so desperately in need of.

Is the saving of her warships of so much greater importance to her than the saving of her people? If not, why does she not with some of those now idle vessels risk the attempt to capture some of those precious cargoes and carry them into one of her ports instead of thus improvidently destroying them, which in the present situation is a crime of the highest order? Even if she saved one-fourth of the cargoes now so wantonly wasted, her situation would still be very much relieved. Is she so afraid of the British Navy?

Until Germany herself makes a real effort to save so much of the precious food which she now willfully feeds to the fishes instead of to her hungry people, neither Great Britain nor the United States need have any great qualms of conscience about the means they have taken to prevent entrance of food into Germany. F. G. B.

New York, July 23, 1917.

The Kitchener Story.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Winter a friend of mine was entertaining a lady who had recently received a letter from a British prisoner in Germany. This prisoner had been rescued from the vessel in which Kitchener is supposed to have been drowned. The letter said, in effect, that the world would be amazed if they knew who was in prison with the writer, in almost the identical words reported by Kate Rooney in THE TIMES of yesterday as having been expressed in Australia.

New York, July 29, 1917. K. ALLEN.

FREEDOM'S SONS.

The waves that beat on Plymouth Rock
Bore men who would be free,
Stern scions of an ancient stock
Who loved democracy.
They brought the Bible and the sword,
And manful faith beside;
Here built they temples to the Lord
That freemen sanctified.

Through centuries the tides have brought
The pilgrims of the world,
Who peace and liberty have sought
'Neath Freedom's flag unfurled.
Here have they found a welcome share
Of all this land could give—
The right as free as Heaven's air—
To work, to speak, to live.

Now do the tides from Plymouth Rock,
From all our sweeping coasts,
Bear men to brave the battle's shock,
To fight with Freedom's hosts.
The seas that brought the fathers here
Call back the sons again,
To rid the world of doubt and fear
And make it free for men.

OSCAR C. A. CHILD.

ITALY'S FRONTIERS.

She Aims at a Geographic Unity as Well as Racial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the accession of the United States to the alliance of the nations defending civilization against Imperial Kultur, under the ideal leadership of President Wilson, an insidious campaign, taking many forms and conducted from many an angle, has been launched throughout the country and pressed on the reading public with a view to raise gradually but consistently a discordant feeling, if not outright discord, among the Allies themselves.

One of the new angles of this enemy propaganda by speech and press, although as mild as possible, owing to the fear of the censor at Washington or worse, is that of opposing the standard of Pan-Slavism, and especially its by-product living under the tottering crown of Austria-Hungary, to "Italy's ambitions," otherwise "Italianism," on the Adriatic question. The whole campaign is obviously a continuation of the policy of trialism advocated until the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand, intended to save the already doomed Hapsburg empire from disintegration, viz.: the scheme of a new imperial compact of three existing elements under the crown—the Teuton, the Hungarian, and the Slav—which politically dominate in that kaleidoscopic empire to the exclusion of the Czech element, some twelve millions of men—this with a view to imperial hegemony on the Balkan peninsula. Thus the "drang nach osten" was brought forward by Wilhelmstrasse to soothe Vienna for the loss of supremacy to Germany in 1866 and as the way to Mitteleuropa when "Der Tag" would be in order. It also aimed at a potent check on Italy along the highest shore of the Adriatic, the eastern shore commanding the Italian shore, the lower of the two, the eastern high shore having already been rendered impregnable since 1866 by Austria-Hungary with such strongholds as Pola, Fiume and Cattaro; and San Juan de Medua and Durazzo besides since the annihilation of Serbia and Montenegro in 1915.

Nor is this all. Trieste, in the words of von Bismarck, is the danger spot for Italy because "the point of the sword of the German Empire can be felt by touching at Trieste."

Now, arguments, disquisitions, false tabulations, historical distortions, by scholars and by subsidized pens of so-called Slavonic patriots, pour out in many forms, in many papers, even the most innocent.

But it is now ascertained that the Pact of London, the secret clauses of which recently have been confirmed at St. Jean de Maurienne in Savoy by the three highest representatives of the Allies, Lloyd George for Great Britain, Ribot for France, and Boselli for Italy, bears on the future frontiers of the Italian Peninsula as they are indicated by nature, as they shall and will at last be in international decisions. The boundary is determinated by the Alpine and Adriatic watershed; in other words, the geographic, hydrographic, and orohydrographic frontiers which divide in nature the Latin world from the Teuton world on an ideal and unmistakable line on the high Alps, where the waters flow north of the Bremer Pass (the Vetta d'Italia) down to the Danube; and southeast of the Brenner Pass along the Carnic, Julian, and Dinaric Alps. The line includes the Venetian Provinces of Friuli and Istria and Dalmatia, viz.: all of the eastern shore of the Adriatic Gulf, which is also unmistakably separated by the Dinaric Alps from the geographic and orohydrographic system proper to the Balkan Peninsula, as this is determined by the Vardar flowing to the Ionian Sea.

If after the still distant day of the Allies' victorious peace, the peace over autocratic imperialism, substantial and just bases are to be determined between nations, or groups of nations, that shall last forever and exclude the possibility of a new conflagration, it stands to reason that nature's own immutable boundaries must be adopted at the peace assizes first, and above everything else, whether creed, color, race, history or, for that matter, even artificial colonization and economical opportunities. All the rest can be settled by common consent later on, but today argumentation ad latere must be dismissed under the Pact of London as untimely and insidious as the aims, now vanished, of the conferences of Stockholm.

Italy has not put on the battlefield her manhood of four millions, (and would and could put more if need be,) she has not thrown herself courageously into this conflagration, without fundamental aims or for paltry results. She has raised such a victorious army, first, in defense of civilization, disdainfully spurning the treacherous offers of von Bülow and Germany's mighty wrath; second, she will not lay down her arms until every foot within her geographic natural frontiers, as above described, shall be a permanent part of her national territory.

Our enemy and mankind's, the Central Empires and their minor associates, need not lose time and money in fostering in the American mind distorted ideas of conquest or supremacy by Italy; they know their lesson too well from Italian diplomacy; namely, from Baron Sidney Sonnino, the veteran Minister of Foreign Affairs at Rome.

ALEXANDER OLDRINI.

New York, July 26, 1917.

Municipal Court Nominations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "Non-partisan Judges," in your issue of July 17, hits the nail squarely on the head at a most opportune time. There are also fourteen Justices of our Municipal Court, whose terms expire this year, to be elected this Fall. Non-partisanship is more important in the judicial branch of our Government than in any other. Governor Hughes in one of his messages to the Legislature recommending an increase in the number of Judges of this court said: "It is doubtful whether any court in the country affects the welfare of more persons." Let the Fusion committee, let every committee interested in good government, get together upon a non-partisan basis, and keep the judiciary out of politics, and select for this important court tried and tested Judges, honest, upright, and capable. Judges cannot campaign for re-election, and it is up to these committees to look over the field and pick out good men for renomination and not compel them to look to political bosses and leaders for renomination.

A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

New York, July 18, 1917.

Adding to the President's Burdens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some women are appealing to the President in regard to their sons going to the war. As a mother of sons, one of whom will have to go, I beg of them not to do it. Our President has so much responsibility we ought not to annoy him, but uphold and sustain him. His burden is heavier than any man has borne, so we ought to cheer and help him. I am ashamed of those suffragists who take this time to add to his difficulties. Our cause can wait. There are greater things to settle. Mrs. E. F. RANDOLPH.

Trenton, N. J., July 28, 1917.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Greek Aspirations Stirred by Russia's Renunciation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not my purpose to answer fully our former President, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in the July number of the Metropolitan, in his theory of "The Peace of Victory for Which We Strive," for our highly esteemed citizen has, in many respects, given us good reasoning in his analysis for peace. But under the eighth heading of his classification entitled "A Democratic Russia Should be Entitled to and Would Not Abuse the Possession of Constantinople," we find something that should not be passed by without discussion and public comment at this critical hour of the world conflagration.

In his statement in the third paragraph of his article our distinguished ex-President says: "The principle underlying the peace should be the right of each people to govern itself and to control its own destinies in so far as such control does not conflict with the just rights of others." We can only add that this latter statement overrules the eighth classification above quoted in reason as well as in justice.

Moreover, we have the positive statement from the new Government of Russia declaring that it has not the desire of conquering and keeping Constantinople. Why? Because new Russia recognizes the principle of "No government without the consent of the governed," in the words of President Wilson. This Government, Russia, and our allies fully understand that their supreme duty is to strive to make this the last war, if possible. They realize that when the people are governed against their will war will break out again, sooner or later, unless the people are exterminated by superior force. This, of course, is not human and cannot be tolerated by civilized nations.

Historically, politically, economically, commercially, and geographically, Constantinople belongs to Greece.

1. We say historically because this famous city of the seven hills, unconquerable by sea or land, unless the offensive carries a much superior force and irreparable destruction is made of the invaluable Byzantine Buildings, originally had been founded and developed by the Greeks; because this city has been drenched for centuries with torrents of Greek blood. It is, indeed, impossible to recapitulate in this letter the history of this city, but it suffices to say that Constantinople, under the Greek Emperors, had been the bulwark of Christianity until its fall in 1453. And even after its fall it has continued to the present day to exert its influence on the Near Eastern world as the seat of Grecian culture and religion.

2. Politically, Greece is the rightful owner of Constantinople, because it is inhabited principally by Greeks. There are no Russians there, and practically all the laws and the administrative machinery are based, and in many instances, governed, through the fundamental Greek principles. It is true that the foreign Consulates have had jurisdiction over their subjects, but that was on account of the unfairness in the administration of justice on the part of the Turkish officials and Judges. The whole atmosphere, however, is permeated with Greek ideas. Surely, it would be a crime to subject this people to another yoke.

3. Commercially and economically, it is best for our allies as well as for all nations, large or small, that Constantinople and the Dardanelles be in the hands of a small nation like Greece rather than in those of a powerful one like Russia. The Black Sea cannot be approached except through these waters. If now they were to be given to Greece with a stipulation that this route remain open, such a condition could easily be kept, or inforced if broken. If, on the other hand, a giant power were intrusted with their keeping, were said power once bent on blocking the way, all the combined forces of the powers would have to be brought into action to reopen it. It is, therefore, to our interest, as well as to the interest of the whole democratic world, that Greece, and not Russia, should occupy Constantinople. It should also be noted in this connection that commerce and trade is likewise in the hands of the Greeks.

4. Geographically, Russia is not situated properly to undertake the government of Constantinople. It would not be extending her territory by adding to it land lying next to her boundaries; it would be conquering a new colony. Russia can only communicate through the Black Sea, as her territory is separated from the present European Turkey by Rumania and Bulgaria, while Greece is entirely differently situated. The land in question lies next to her present boundaries, and all the country from Kavala to Constantinople is principally inhabited by Greeks. Why should not these people be entitled to the privilege of uniting with their mother country and of breathing the air of liberty? Is not that what we are fighting for? What does liberty mean if not that the government be with the consent of the governed?

SOTERIOS NICHOLSON.

Washington, July 20, 1917.

Restoring Mount Tacoma's Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The way to restore Mount Tacoma's original and correct name is to restore it. Let every one who has occasion to mention that peak, either orally or in writing, call it Mount Tacoma. And it is not necessary to apologize or explain. The other fellows will all know without that, and the Seattle contingent will soon be snowed under. They are the only people that ever objected to the original name, and they did it, and still persist, on account of their jealousy of the city of Tacoma.

Any man who goes into that city and mentions Mount Renier is sure to get a sudden and emphatic jolt.

In eighteen years of editorial work I revised probably one thousand pieces of copy in which the mountain in question was mentioned as Renier, and the type always said Tacoma. Probably three or four people objected to my course, but all the others submitted quietly. If all editors would adopt this course the original name of Tacoma could soon be reestablished.

There was never a shadow of justice in changing the old Indian name and substituting that of a French Admiral who never saw Mount Tacoma, or any part of the Olympic Range, or any part of Puget Sound, or even the Pacific Ocean. G. O. SHIELDS.

New York, July 25, 1917.

No Time to Talk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "en retard" methods down in Washington could take a lesson from a small boy of 10 who made an afternoon visit recently with his sister. The girl, quite weighty, younger than her brother, jumped on one of the delicately framed chairs in the room. The boy saw the danger to the chair, and with a spring caught his sister, not gently, and put her on the floor. His father, a physician, entered the room at the moment when the boy had saved the chair at the expense of rough handling to his sister, and reprimanded him severely. The manly little fellow exclaimed, "A moment more the chair would have been broken; there was no time to talk, I had to act." The father walked away satisfied his boy was right. R. C.

New York, July 28, 1917.

YEAR'S HOTTEST DAY; MANY PROSTRATED

Official Thermometer Records 95 Degrees at 3 P. M., but Streets Much Warmer.

SHOWERS MAY GIVE RELIEF

Two Drownings Reported Here—100,000 Persons Visit Coney Island and Many Enjoy Surf.

A south wind that stirred up the heat stored under a cloudless sky sent the temperature mounting yesterday, and New York experienced the hottest day this year and a day that for heat equaled any July day since July 3, 1898, when the mercury climbed to 99 degrees, which is the record for July. It was hot from sunrise to sunset, but the highest temperature recorded was at 3 P. M., when it reached 95 degrees. While this was the official reading, the mercury hovered around the century mark on the streets.

The records of the Weather Bureau show that 95 degrees were also recorded on July 30, 1913. It is noted by the bureau officials that the real hot-weather record was made on Sept. 7, 1881, when 100 degrees was recorded. The forecast is for continued fair and hot weather, though the heat may be broken by showers. Twenty-two persons were prostrated by the heat. They were:

BROWN, MARION, Bay Shore, Harlem Hospital.

GILD, MARY, 161 West 129th Street, Harlem Hospital.

GORMAN, MICHAEL, 350 East Ninth Street, went home.

HAAS, ANNA, Barnes Avenue, treated at Elizabeth Street Police Station.

HANSTED, EDNA, 827 West 135th Street, Harlem Hospital.

HARTMAN, CHARLES, 25 South Street, attended at home.

HOLLANDER, MORRIS, 195 Third Street, Bellevue Hospital.

JOHNSON, PETER, 307 West Sixty-eight Street, taken home.

KARIMMAD, FRANCIS, 220 Madison Street, Bellevue Hospital.

KOVIN, DAVID, 433 Wyona Street, Brooklyn, treated at 1 Madison Avenue.

LEVINE, JOSEPH, 31 Essex Street, Hudson Street Hospital.

MALLOY, BERNARD J., policeman, 237 East Eighty-fifth Street, treated at Clinton Street Police Station.

MAMATANIO, MARY, 217 Hester Street, St. Vincent's Hospital.

MARTIN, ELLEN, 122 East 127th Street, Knickerbocker Hospital.

O'CONNOR, MARY, 1,297 Amsterdam Avenue, Polyclinic Hospital.

OLSEN, EDWARD, 1,433 Longwood Avenue, Bellevue Hospital.

QUINCEY, PETER, 142 East 123d Street, Reception Hospital.

SACKER, MARION, 132 Henry Street, Volunteer Hospital.

SMITH, JOSEPH, 440 West Fifty-third Street, Polyclinic Hospital.

WARRITAN, EGBERT, 207 West 131st Street, Polyclinic Hospital.

WILSON, DORA, 122 Waverley Place, Knickerbocker Hospital.

YOUNGSON, K., 61 Felix Street, Brooklyn, sent home.

It was a day of discomfort for the workers, and only those occupying rooms high up in the big office buildings got what little relief there was to be gained by the breeze that blew a fitful hot breath in one's face. A majority of those who could get away to the city's breathing places started early, and by noon thousands of men and women with children were on the beaches at near-by resorts. The sea along the shores was so full of bathers that they literally rubbed elbows. It was only in the water, however, that the rising temperature could be considered with unconcern. By noon the mercury had reached 93 degrees, and it continued going up until 95 was reached. Then at 4 o'clock, it started slowly downward, but did not get very far, and stuck there.

Police Captain Byron Sackett, of the Coney Island Station, estimated that 100,000 persons visited Coney Island yesterday. It was the biggest bathing day of the season and the bath houses were unable to accommodate hundreds, even after using every makeshiftt at hand. It is figured that 10,000 persons slept on the sand at Coney Island last night.

John Reissen, 15 years old, of Park Street and Railroad Avenue, Richmond Hill, Queens, was drowned in Backus Pond in Forest Hills. He was unable to swim and he walked into a hole while showing his companions how far out he could wade. His body was not recovered.

Two-year-old Theodore Kelly of 566 Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, whose parents are spending the Summer at Howard Beach on Jamaica Bay, was drowned yesterday. In his eagerness to get to the water the baby walked off the end of a pier.

While driving a United States mail automobile at Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue last night Morris Hollander, 68, of 195 East Third Street, was overcome by the heat. He lost control of the machine and collided with a motor car driven by John Guloff of 906 Simpson Street, the Bronx. Hollander was thrown to the street and suffered contusions of the head. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The machines were only slightly damaged.

A number of livery stables where the horses are stabled in the cellar of the buildings moved their trucks into the street for the night and took the horses to the upper floors. Many horses were overcome in the streets and some died from the heat.

The Department of Agriculture issued a bulletin to housewives warning them to buy or gather all possible fresh vegetables at once, because the intense heat was bound to cause a diminution of the supply. "Buy up all surplus and can or dry it at once," the department urged. "This hot weather makes immediate action absolutely necessary."

KANSAS REPORTS 106 DEGREES.

Almost Entire Country East of Rockies Suffers from Heat.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Summer's most extensive heat wave overspread almost the entire country east of the Rockies today, causing severe suffering in the cities, scores of heat prostrations, and a few deaths. Little relief is promised before late in the week, except for local areas. No general rains to cool the superheated atmosphere were in sight on the weather map tonight.

Official reports to the Weather Bureau today showed 106 degrees at Concordia, Kan., the hottest spot on the map; 104 at Omaha, 100 at Albany, N. Y., 98 at Chicago and Boston, 96 at Philadelphia, WYashington, and Baltimore, and temperatures almost as high in many other cities. Only in the Northwest Lake regions and Maine did the heat show signs of moderating today.

ALBANY, July 30.—Official thermometers in the Federal building here registered 96 degrees at noon for the hottest day of the Summer and the hottest July 30 since 1913.

Prospects were that the mercury would climb higher before it receded, Weather Bureau officials announced.

BOSTON, Mass., July 30.—The hottest weather in five years was recorded officially here today with a thermometer reading of 98 degrees. A breeze, which set in about 2 P. M., checked a further rise.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Chicago suffered in the hottest weather of the year today, the thermometer reading a maximum of 98 degrees. The city's chief source of relief, lake bathing, was not available, for the same west wind that came with the heat sent the surface water out into the lake, leaving the temperature of the water at the bathing beaches down near 50. It was too hot to stay on shore, and too cold to go into the water.

Relief is promised for tomorrow, when the wind will shift to the north, according to the Government forecast.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—The Government kiosk on the public square registered a temperature of 105 degrees this afternoon, breaking yesterday's record of 102 degrees. At the same time the Weather Bureau thermometer on top of a ten-story building registered 94 degrees, the hottest day in Cleveland in two years, according to Weather Bureau officials.

Corn Crop Undamaged by Heat.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 30.—Drought and hot winds in Nebraska have not damaged the corn crop, reports received today by E. H. Danielson, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, indicate, and there will be no damage for several days, even if the hot winds still continue. "There is still moisture in the soil," said Secretary Danielson. Reports today were that the potato crop has been damaged by the drought as much as 25 per cent. in some sections.

Adams-Marston Wedding Aug. 18.

The marriage of Miss Jennie F. Marston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Marston, and Robert J. Adams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Franklin Adams of 3 East Seventy-first Street, will take place at the country estate of the bride's parents at Port Chester, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 18, at 4:30 o'clock. Miss Alma Capen will be the maid or nonor and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Elsie Saltus, Edith Williams, Constance Quinby, Dorothy Quinn, Nancy Osborn, Margaret Carry of Chicago, and Esther Ward. Little Miss Mary Hunter Marston and Master Edgar Lewis Marston will be flower girl and page. Mr. Adams, who is at the Plattsburgh camp, will have as his ushers Powell Fowler, Maury Paul, Theus Munds, Coster Steers, Berry Underhill, Lincoln Hawes, Cornelius Smith, Trumbull Thomas, Theodore M. Robinson, and John Barbey. His brother-in-law, Jules Glaenzer, is to be his best man.

Swift & Co.'s sales of Beef in N. Y. City for the week ending Saturday, July 28th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 15.91 cents.—Advt.

GEN. H. G. OTIS DIES IN LOS ANGELES AT 80

Veteran of Three Wars and a Noted Publicist Succumbs Suddenly to Heart Disease.

IN BITTER LABOR CONFLICT

His Newspapef Plant Blown Up and 20 Employes Were Killed Seven Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 30.—General Harrison Gray Otis, President and General Manager of The Los Angeles Times, died today of heart disease at the home of his son-in-law, Harry Chandler, in his eighty-first year. The end came suddenly.

"Take away my tray; I am gone," he said at breakfast, and died before either Mr. or Mrs. Chandler, who were in another part of the house, could reach him. Although he had suffered occasional attacks recently, General Otis had been at his desk in The Times office nearly every day during the last few weeks.

General Otis, veteran of three wars and distinguished also as a citizen, was born in Marietta, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1837, the son of Stephen and Sarah Dyer Otis, who were pioneer settlers of Ohio. He was educated at the public schools, and at the age of 14 became a printer's apprentice, working in various offices in Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, and Kentucky. While a resident of Louisville, Ky., in 1860, he was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, which first nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency.

At the outbreak of the civil war the young man returned to his native State and enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Among his comrades Otis found William McKinley and others who afterwards became famous. He was brevetted a Major during the war for gallant conduct, and later was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. He took part in fifteen actions, and was wounded twice.

From 1867 to 1870 he was employed in the Government Printing Office, and, serving there five years, became chief of one of the divisions. He acted as a newspaper correspondent, and was the editor of The Grand Army Journal. He was a delegate to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention which in 1868 first nominated General Grant for the Presidency.

In 1878 he was nominated by President Hayes as Collector of the Port of San Diego, but he failed of confirmation, owing to Senatorial opposition, and his nomination was withdrawn at his own request.

It was in July, 1882, that General Otis purchased an interest in The Los Angeles Daily Times and The Weekly Mirror. When the Spanish-American War broke out General Otis offered his services to President McKinley and was commissioned a Brigadier General of volunteers. He went to the Philippines in command of the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps in May, 1898, and served in the islands throughout the war.

He came into conflict with organized labor and waged an unrelenting warfare for what he termed industrial freedom. On Oct. 16, 1910, his building and printing plant were dynamited and twenty of his workmen killed. The arrests and trials which followed were matters of nation-wide interest.

General Otis acquired a large fortune and his interests aside from publishing were extensive. The bride of his young manhood, Miss Eliza Wetherby, was his constant associate in journalism and literature until her death in 1904. Of the five children born to them two daughters survive.

Knox-Wilson Wedding.

Miss Mary Constance Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lambert Wilson of Armour Villa Park, Bronxville, was married to Henry Elijah Knox, son of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Knox of Richmond, Va., yesterday at Christ Church, Bronxville, by the Rev. A. D. Willson. The wedding was quietly arranged, as the bridegroom is in the Naval Reserve and is to report for duty at Newport in a few days.

Craiger-Griswold Wedding.

Captain Sherman M. Craiger, U. S. R., and Miss Beatrice Walworth Griswold, daughter of Mrs. Cornelia Griswold, were married yesterday in St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. Floyd S. Leeds. Captain Craiger was Superintendent of the New York Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, and enlisted in the Quartermaster's Department attached to Base Hospital No. 20. The bride is a magazine writer.

THE DAY AT NEWPORT.

Prize List for Horse Show Issued by Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—Miss Anita D. Grosvener of Providence and Newport, with her fiancc, Richard Carey Curtis, of Boston, obtained their marriage license here today. The date for the ceremony has not been set.

The prize list for the Newport Horse Show at the Casino the afternoons of Aug. 29, 30, and 31 for the benefit of the Newport Branch of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. has been issued by the Executive Committee, Henry F. Eldridge, Prescott Lawrence, and Reginald C. Vanderbilt. The entries close Aug. 18. The Judges are Charles P. Williams for harness and breeding classes; Alfred B. Maclay for saddle classes, and R. Penn Smith for hunter classes. There are forty-six classes.

Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, who has been ill with the grip, is convalescent. Mr. and Mrs. Walton H. Marshall were at Hill Top Inn today en route to New York from their Summer home on Cape Cod.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. McCorkle, Mrs. James Spencer of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Breckenbridge of St. Louis are at Hill Top Inn.

Miss Elizabeth Fechteler, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler, is visiting Miss Ernestine Coleman at Saranac.

Mr. Robert Goelet is expected shortly to visit his mother, Mrs. Ogden Goelet.

Miss Sarah Butler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, of New York, comes to visit Mrs. Harry LaMontagne tomorrow.

AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., July 30.—Mrs. John Middleton gave an auction party of three tables in the Wistaria Room this afternoon in honor of Mrs. Snowden Marshall. Mrs. W. A. Glasgow, Jr., Mrs. Henry Rutledge Buist, Mrs. Lewis Hancock, Miss Sarah L. Poe, Mrs. John Herndon French, Mrs. James R. Branch, and Mrs. W. P. Holland were present.

At the Casino this afternoon George W. Stevens entertained at tea for Mr. and Mrs. Carl Joerrissen, Mrs. William C. Wheatley, and Mrs. J. Slater Morrison, and Miss Josephine McClure.

Mr. and Mrs. William Anson, who are passing their honeymoon here, rode over Tuckahoe Trail on Kates Mountain today.

Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie returned today from Pittsburgh, where she has been passing the week.

Miss C. Peabody to be a Bride.

Mrs. A. René Moën of 123 East Seventy-third Street, has announced the engagement of Miss Constance Peabody, her daughter by her first husband, the late Richard Peabody, to Ensign Matthew J. Looram, U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Looram of New Rochelle. Miss Peabody made her début three Winters ago, and is a member of the Junior League.

Fanning-Lauver Engagement.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Ruth Emilye Lauver of Altoona, Penn., and Winthrop Colt Fanning, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Fanning of Whitestone, L. I. Mr. Fanning has been in training at Fort Niagara since May. He is now assigned to the aviation school at Ithson.

Ex-Justice Moody Left $60,000.

SALEM, Mass., July 30.—The will of William H. Moody, ex-Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who died at his home in Haverhill on Monday, was filed for probate here today. It disposes of an estate valued at $60,000, the income to support a sister. A flat-topped carved desk, at which Mr. Moody worked for years, is given to Congressman Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield. Other furniture is given to the Haverhill Historical Society.

The Rev. Thomas H. Landon.

The Rev. Thomas H. Landon, Principal of the Bordentown Military Institute of Bordentown, N. J., died there yesterday in his seventy-ninth year. Dr. Landon was born at Lansingburg, N. Y. He became an Episcopal Minister, but gave up his work to become principal of the military institute. Surviving him are his daughter and two sons, one of the latter being Colonel Thomas D. Landon of the Third Regiment, N. G. N. J.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN H. HINDLEY, President of the general contracting firm of Thomas Hindley & Son, at 819 Sixth Avenue, died last Saturday at Larchmont, N. Y. Mr. Hindley was in his seventieth year and was born in Paterson, N. J. His home in this city was at 141 West Seventy-fifth Street. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Ada Walker Hindley, a son, Charles T. Hindley, and a daughter, Mrs. Robert Galston.

Mrs. DELLA A. McINERNEY, wife of Daniel T. McInerney, who was formerly chief of the Engineering Division of the Long Island Railroad, died on Sunday at her home, 1,209 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM THOMAS GILES, long connected with the Chase National Bank, died at his home, 2,110 Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday, aged 82 years. Mr. Giles leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters.

CONSTANCE C. IMMING, a Lieutenant of Police for the Long Island Railroad, died at the Greenpoint Hospital on Saturday. He was 47 years old.

DAVID H. HARRISON, for many years active in church work in Brooklyn, is dead at the home of his brother-in-law, Louis E. Brown, 920 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, in his fifty-fifth year. He was for many years Secretary of the Sunday school of the South Second Street M. E. Church.

Mrs. FLORENCE ELLA ARMSTRONG, wife of Charles M. Armstrong, a linotype operator on The Brooklyn Eagle, died from heart disease on Saturday at her home, 185 Fountain Avenue, Cypress Hills.

Mrs. ANNA GERKEN ROSE, widow of Ernest D. F. Rose, died at her home in Westwood, N. J., on Saturday, leaving two sons and three daughters.

Dr. THOMAS J. THORNBURY, 78 years old, died at his home, 136 Euclid Street, Forest Hills, Sunday night. For thirty-five years he had his offices in Second Avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets; for fifteen years he was located at 531 Third Avenue, Manhattan, and for five years he practiced in Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at the home at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

ANDREW F. BURNS, for forty years a resident of Long Island City, died on Sunday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mary Dawson, 257 Franklin Avenue. Funeral services will be held at the home this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. MARTHA LOUISE URE, widow of William A. Ure, formerly owner of The Newark Sunday Call, died last Sunday night in East Orange. She was 71 years old. She leaves a son, the Rev. Herbert Ure of the First Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ohio, and a daughter, Mrs. Clifford C. Bockoven of East Orange.

Mrs. SARAH C. BRYANT, 79 years old, mother of the late Mayor George F. Vreeland and the late Harry B. Vreeland of Summit, N. J., died yesterday at the home of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. George F. Vreeland, in Hobart Avenue, Summit.

ANDREW McCLEAN PARKER, aged 57 years, at one time a member of the New York engineering firm of Ryan & Parker, which had the contract for the Williamsburg Bridge, died yesterday at Lincolnton, N. C.

BERNARD J. CLARK, 36 years old, formerly proprietor of a hotel at Iselin, N. J., died there yesterday.

CHARLES H. SMITH, formerly connected with the publishing firm of Frank Leslie, died suddenly at his home, at Suffern, N. Y., on Sunday, in his seventy-first year. Mr. Smith was for many years Secretary of the Manhattan Trust Company. He leaves three daughters and four sons.

DELLON N. DEWEY, formerly manager of the old Bostonians, died last night at the home of his sister in Rochester, N. Y. He was in his sixty-seventh year.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Beginning August 1st, owing to advance in cost of wool we will charge $2.40 per pound instead of $2.00, as heretofore.

Comforts Committee, Navy League
509 Fifth Avenue

KENNET COLLECTION SOLD.

Rare Americana Dispersed at Sotheby's May Come to America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—Interest attached to Sotheby's sale of early American books today in view of the recent protest against it by the Dean of Peterborough.

The collection was formed by Dr. White Kennet, who was Bishop of Peterborough from 1660 to 1728, and was left by him to the care of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The society recently obtained the sanction of the Charity Commissioners for the sale the proceeds to go to the purchase of books for their general library. The Dean's view was that the first claim on the collection was with the Chapter of Peterborough Cathedral.

It is valuable from the historian's point of view, and the books having been bought chiefly by dealers, will doubtless find their way to America.

Among the notable works sold were John Hammond's "Leah and Rachel; or, Two Fruitful Sisters, Virginia and Maryland," of the date of 1656, which fetched £181, and "Articles of Peace Between Charles II. and Several Indian Kings and Queens, Concluded on 29th May, 1677." This extremely rare work, containing marks in lieu of the signatures of an American Indian "queen" and her son, fetched £160.

A MESSAGE TO COLOMBIA.

Wilson Felicitates President on Anniversary of Republic's Independence

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—President Wilson and the President of Colombia have exchanged messages of good will in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of Colombian national indepedence.

President Wilson's message read:

To his Excellency, Dr. J. Vincente Concha, President of Colombia:

On the memorable twentieth of July I ofer your Excellency in the name of the people of the United States and on my own behalf, hearty congratulations and sincere good wishes.

(Signed.) WOODROW WILSON.

The President of Colombia replied:

In the name of the Colombian people I thank your Excellency for your greeting on the occasion of the anniversary of national independence and join in their wishes for the welfare of the people of the United States and the personal happiness of their worthy President.

(Signed.) JOS E. VICENTE CONCHA.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

SOLOMAN—SMITH.—Mr. and Mrs. Max E. Smith of Southampton, Long Island, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruby, to Mr. Sidney W. Soloman. St. Louis papers please copy.

Married.

CRAIGER—GRISWOLD.—On Monday, July 30, in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, New York, by the Rev. Floyd S. Leach, Beatrice Walworth, daughter of Cornelia Griswold, to Captain Sherman Montrose Craiger, U. S. Reserves.

GIRARDI — MORRISON. — On Saturday, July 28, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, Madeleine Morrison, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Frazier, to Joseph I. Girardi of New Rochelle, New York.

GREEN—NORTHRIP.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Northrip announce the marriage of their daughter Josephine Ludlow to Dr. Leo Green on July 30, 1917.

KNOX—WILSON.—On July 30, 1917, at Christ Church, Bronxville, N. Y., by the Rev. A. D. Willson, Mary Constance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lambert Wilson, to Henry E. Knox, son of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben B. Knox of Richmond, Va.

METZLER—NATHAN.—Mrs. Alice Nathan of 608 West 188th Street, New York City, announces the marriage of her daughter, Clara Belle, to Mr. Jerome R. Metzler, on Sunday, July 29, 1917.

MOSCHEROSCH—LYNCH.—July 29, Bridie Lynch to Philip C. Moscherosch.

Brooklyn.

WILLIAMS—DOWNES.—July 29, Caroline G. Downes to Richard D. Williams.

Long Island.

WISNER — MacDONALD.—July 28, Hollis, Helen MacDonald to Trusdek Wisner.

Died.

BAKER.—At her residence, 950 Ogden Av., July 30, 1917, Anna E. Baker, daughter of the late Loring L. and Ellen Russell Lombard and mother of Helen L. Warren. Funeral strictly private.

CANNON.—On Sunday, July 29, 1917, Elizabeth Josephine Cannon, daughter of the late John and Mary Davol Cannon, in the 79th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 451 Washington Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 31, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment Warren, R. I.

CANNON.—At the home of his parents, 53 Fremont St., Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday, July 29, Charles Cannon, husband of Irene G. Heald. Funeral services private.

COLLIS.—Mrs. Septima M., at Aix-les-Bains, France, on July 26, 1917, widow of the late Major Gen. Charles H. T. Collis and mother of Mrs. Edwin C. Lewis of Philadelphia, Lieut. Col. Lloyd Collis, and Mr. Charles Collis of New York. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

COURTNEY.—Thomas, on Monday, July 30, at his late residence, 134 West 11th St., New York. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUTLER.—At Roosevelt Hospital on July 28, 1917, Mary B. Hinchman, wife of Willard W. Cutler. Funeral at her late residence, No. 2 Cutler St., Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, July 31, at 3:45 P. M.

DESMOND.—On Sunday, July 29, Margaret Desmond, daughter of the late Cornelius and Ellen Desmond. Funeral from her late residence, 102 East 80th St., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 8:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St. Interment Stamford, Conn.

ELMORE.—Lucien, died at Bedford, N. Y., Monday, July 30, 1917, in his 69th year. Funeral service from his late residence Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 1, 1917, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment in Bedford Union Cemetery, Bedford, N. Y.

ERSKINE.—Entered into rest in Utica, Friday, July 27, 1917, Jennie Florence Brower, wife of Dr. James P. Erskine. Funeral services at the convenience of the family today.

GIFFIN.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., Monday, morning, July 30, 1917, Maria L'Hommedieu, wife of Charles H. Giffin. Private services will be held at her late home, 224 Loraine Av.

GREGORY.—Suddenly, at Spring Lake, N. J., on Monday, July 30, George F. Gregory. Notice of funeral later.

HEATLY.—July 30, Manuel H., in 65th year, retired patrolman, late residence, 3,110 Webster Av. Funeral notice later.

HEWLETT.—George Williams, on July 30, beloved husband of Susan Mott. Funeral service at his late residence, 115 Decatur St., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, Aug. 1, at 8 o'clock.

JENNINGS.—At Sound Beach, Conn., on Monday, July 30, 1917, Beal Hendrie, son of Stanley T. and Lucy Hendrie Jennings, age 10 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Sound Beach, Conn., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2:30. Interment Sound Beach Cemetery.

KELLY.—At 118 Jewitt Av., Jersey City, on Monday, July 30, Robert Emmett Kelly, beloved husband of Carmelite Scannell Kelly. Requiem mass at St. Aloysius Church, Jersey City, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1917, at 10 A. M.

KRAUSE.—Joseph A. Krause, died July 30, 1917; residence, 521 West 182d St. Funeral from Mount Sinai Chapel, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1917, at 10 A. M. Relatives, friends, and societies are respectfully invited to attend.

LANDON. — Rev. Thompson H. Landon, D. D., Principal of the Bordentown Military Institute, died on Monday, July 30, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral services will be held in Trinity M. E. Church, Bordentown, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 2, at 2 P. M. Interment Bordentown Cemetery.

LOWREE.—At his residence, Thompson, Conn., on Sunday, July 29, Edwin Lloyd. Services Tuesday afternoon at 5:30.

MILLER.—On Sunday, July 29, Amy J. Miller, Assistant Principal of P. S. 152, Borough of Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at 934 East 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, July 31, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

MULRONEY.—On Monday, July 30, 1917, Joseph S. C. Mulroney, husband of Maude Fosdick Mulroney. Funeral services at his late residence, 8,401 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, Aug. 1, at 8 P. M. Interment Bridgeport, Conn. Bridgeport (Conn.) papers please copy.

RAUTENSTEIN. — On July 30, after a long illness, Louise Rautenstein, in her 83d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,376 3d Av., Wednesday, Aug. 1, 8 P. M. Interment private.

Died.

ROSENBERG.—On Sunday, July 29, 1917, Becky, beloved wife of Elias and devoted mother of Philip, Vigdor, and Hyman, in her 47th year. Funeral from her late residence, 50 East 3d St., Tuesday, July 31, at 10 A. M.

ROSS.—At Roosevelt Hospital, July 29, Helen M., Ross, daughter of the late Sarah Moulton Walker, formerly the wife of De Witt Clinton Ross. Funeral private. Interment at Mt. Auburn, Cambridge, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

RUSSELL.—On July 29, Maria, widow of John Russell, in her 85th year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Tuesday, July 31, at 2 P. M.

SCHARFF.—Joseph Loeb, beloved son of the late Emanuel and Rosalie and brother of Theresa Raphael, Rebecca Arnstein, and Isaac E. Scharff. Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M., from Meyer's Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av. Wilmington, (N. C.) and Memphis (Tenn.) papers please copy.

SMITH.—Ellen, on July 28, 1917, beloved mother of Pauline Thomas, William J., and George A. Smith. Funeral from her late residence, 320 Manhattan Av., on Tuesday, July 31, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of St. Thomas the Apostle. Funeral private.

STRATTON.—At Cranford, N. J., on July 29, 1917, Charles A. Stratton. Funeral services at his late residence, 114 Claremont Place, Cranford, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves C. R. R. of N. J., foot of Liberty St., at 1:20 P. M.

TOURNIER. — Julie. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Frank E. Campbell Building,) Tuesday afternoon, 1:30.

TYLER.—Died July 29, 1917, at Goshen, N. Y., Katherine Allis Tyler, beloved wife of Audubon Tyler. Notice of funeral later.

URE.—At the Alvord, East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, July 29, 1917, Martha Louise, widow of William A. Ure of Newark, N. J. Funeral service and interment private.

VAN DUSEN.—Passed away Monday, July 30, after a short illness, Hattie L., daughter of the late Hiram and Hannah L. Van Dusen. Funeral services at Church of the Transfiguration, 5 East 29th St., Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

VON PUSTAU.—At her residence, 222 West 23d St., New York, Saturday, July 28, 1917, after a short illness, Mary Maude, beloved wife of Carl von Pustau. Funeral services on Tuesday, July 31, at 10:30 A. M., at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, 346 West 20th St. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. Nova Scotia papers please copy.

WELLER.—At Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., Monday, July 30, 1917, Adelaide W. Weller, wife of James H. Weller. Funeral services at her late residence, 297 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WHITE.—On July 30, 1917, Mary White, beloved sister of John E. Hahn, at her residence, 160 West 106th. Funeral on Tuesday at the Church of the Ascension, West 107th St., at 10 A. M.

BEANE.—Margaret A., 66 West 101st St., July 28. Funeral today.

BERG.—Barbara, 2,062 Grand Av., July 28, aged 77. Funeral tomorrow.

BLUME.—Frederick, July 29, aged 32. Funeral 747 10th Av., tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

BOYD.—Henry C., 230 West 67th St., July 27. Funeral today.

DAVIS.—William, 772 Forest Av., Bronx, July 29. Funeral notice later.

DOWLING.—Mary, July 28. Funeral 14 East 39th St., today.

FARRELL.—John, 400 West 52d St., July 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

GRAEFFE.—Albert J., New York Hospital, July 29. Funeral private.

HAAS.—Elizabeth, 85 Jefferson St., July 28, aged 68. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KAVANAGH.—Sabina, 45 Catharine St., July 29.

KINSELLA.—John, 1,310 Theriot Av., Bronx, July 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KOENIG.—Anna, 626 Washington St., July 29, aged 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McNEIL.—Bernard, 403 East 80th St., July 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MAHONEY.—Edward, 322 1st Av., July 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MONTAGUE.—Julia C., July 29. Funeral 228 8th Av. today, 9 A. M.

SCHWARTZ.—Rose, July 28. Funeral 120 East 116th St.

STRUBE.—Henry, 866 Amsterdam Av., July 28, aged 68. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

WHITEFORD.—Fannie, 308 West 114th St., July 28.

WILLIAMS.—John, July 27. Funeral 522 Hudson St. today, 10:30 A. M.

ZIMMERMAN. — Rachel, 402 East 4th St., July 29.

Brooklyn.

BUCHMAN.—Ferdinand, 1,174 Lawrence Av., July 28, aged 76. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CARL.—Christian, 400 Hamburg Av., July 28, aged 74.

CORCORAN. — Annie, Brooklyn Hospital, July 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CORRIGAN.—Mary, 748 Marcy Av., July 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DARBY.—Sarah A., 976 Ocean Av., July 30, aged 81. Funeral notice later.

DEITZ.—Elizabeth I., 363 6th Av., July 28. Funeral service tomorrow.

HENRY.—Sarah J., 818 Baltic St., July 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

IMMING.—Constant C., Sr., Greenpoint Hospital, July 28, aged 47. Funeral today.

JONES.—Diana H., 54 Linden Av., July 30. Funeral service today.

KEENAN.—Patrick, 1,469 Bergen St., July 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McAVEY.—Mary, 359 Maple St., July 29, aged 75. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

PARTRIDGE.—Margaret J., 400 Bergen St., July 28. Funeral notice later.

SEYFRIED.—Emma E., 867 Menahan St., July 29, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

STURMWALD.—Samuel, 29 Ditmars St., July 29. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

VANDERVEER.—James, 909 Hopkinson Av., July 30, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

VARLEY.—Frank A., 776 Franklin Av., July 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

WALSH.—Richard J., July 28. Funeral 400 Court St.

WILDER.—Edward K., 1,088 Dean St., July 29, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.



TO take a stand is comparatively easy; it's the holding that counts. In the beginning Firestone took the stand that highest possible quality in tires must not only be reached but held against all odds.

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VACANCIES FILLED.

The New York Times is the means of communication between first-class business houses and the superior sort of business help. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

In Memoriam.

GALLEY.—In affectionate memory of my dear brother,
TOM GALLEY,
ROYAL ENGINEERS,
Who gave his life for the cause of freedom and democracy.
MESOPOTAMIA. JULY 30, 1916.

HOENIG.—In loving memory of Philip Hoenig, who passed away July 31, 1912.

PATZOWSKY.—In loving memory of our darling mother, Sophie, who died July 31, 1901. "Gone but never forgotten."

SIFF.—In memory of Mortimer L., beloved husband of Mary Siff, and devoted father of Philip, Leonard, and David Siff; died July 31, 1914.

STIER.—In loving memory of George J. Stier, beloved husband of Mathilda A. Stier, who departed this life July 31, 1914.

23d St. **FRANK E. CAMPBELL** 8th Av. & 8th Av. & 66th St.

CIRCLE 194. **J. WINTERBOTTOM** SIXTH AV. at 53d St.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train

EXEMPTION BOARDS GET FINAL ORDERS

War Department Warns All Members Against Showing Any Partiality.

CONKLING TELLS OF IMPORT

Instructions Filling 40 Printed Pages Believed to Cover Every Question That May Arise.

At 10 o'clock next Friday morning it is expected that the first third of the 80,000 New Yorkers of draft age, who will be called for examination to determine their fitness for the military service, will report to the 189 local exemption boards of New York City. In some of the districts the first third may be called for examination Thursday morning. The boards are all organized and ready for work, and the final instructions of the War Department have been transmitted by Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling, the official representative in New York City of the Federal Bureau, of the Adjutant General's office in Albany.

The instructions are issued under the title, "Suggestions to Local Boards," but as Mr. Conkling points out, this is merely a courteous way the War Department has of transmitting its orders. Suggestion in this case, Mr. Conkling added, is a military command.

"And the board member who fails to execute the commands of his superiors in a time like this in the country's history is in the same class as the soldier who goes to sleep when on sentry duty in the first line trenches in France," Mr. Conkling added.

The instructions begin as follows:

It is in the power of every member of a local board to expedite the public business.

The first duty of every member of a local board is to put forward as speedily as possible the public work of calling men from the registration list to fill quotas as required for military service.

To this end, private business and personal affairs must give way.

The discharge of this work is a high patriotic duty, and to permit private business or personal affairs to delay the nation's efforts to have speedily ready an effective army would be a gross dereliction of duty—and a manifest failure to properly perform this most important work.

Then let the following be done by each member:

1. Attend promptly to the duties of the board.

2. Insist that meetings of the boards shall be held from day to day until the work in hand is discharged.

3. Attend each and every meeting of the board, and be on hand at the hour of meeting so that no delay shall be occasioned by you.

4. Dispose of the business of the board as expeditiously as is possible, having regard for the proper and full consideration and decision of all questions.

5. Do not hesitate to hold long daily sessions.

6. Each member should promptly vote on all questions submitted for decision, except where he may be personally interested.

7. Where the duty is plain, discharge it without fear or favor.

8. Remember that you are an important factor in the accomplishment of the greatest work this Government has to do.

9. Perform your duties with unswerving fidelity to the purpose of the law in such a manner that no investigation of your action will reflect in any way upon your judgment.

10. Keep our official record in perfect shape and see that it is written up daily. Failure to do this will bring confusion.

11. Adhere to the law and follow closely the regulations.

12. Make promptly the reports that are required.

13. Dispatch the public business and thereby do real service to the nation in the hour when it needs the best service of all of its citizens.

It is the purpose of these suggestions to point out to the local boards the steps that now remain to be taken, and in connection with such suggestions to consider questions which will probably arise concerning the action of the board and the performance of its duties and to suggest the answers that will apply to such questions.

No Change in Order of Names.

After telling how the first lists of drafted men are to be prepared, a procedure which was explained in detail in THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days ago, it is pointed out that when the names of those called for examination have been listed in the "order in which the names appear on the available list" prepared in Washington, there can be no change whatever made in the order of the names, except for clerical error, and when "the order has once been determined, it must remain unchanged and unaltered and must be adhered to strictly and absolutely." "It would be," the War Department states, "the grossest fraud to change the order of these names."

Next the instructions point out the course to be followed in notifying men called for examination, a part of the procedure which has already been explained in previous issues of THE TIMES. The fact that the physical examination of a man called for examination must be concluded before the question of the discharge or exemption of that man can be considered by the board is emphasized.

When a man called for examination is absent from the district area to which he is accredited the boards are instructed to direct his physical examination by another board, provided the registrant supports his claim for transfer of examination with satisfactory proof.

In the event that a registrant called for examination is ill and affidavits proving his inability to appear on the date ordered are submitted, a board is instructed that when it has become satisfied of the inability, because of illness, of such person to appear the board will enter an order requiring an examining physician to examine the man wherever he may be within the area over which the board has jurisdiction.

It is also ordered that no physician shall be permitted to take part in the physical examination of any man who is related to him by blood or marriage nearer than a second cousin.

Doubt Must Favor Government.

Doubts on the part of examining physicians as to the physical qualifications of a man for the military service must in all instances, the instructions state, be resolved in favor of the Government.

The instructions regarding the discharge from military service because of occupational reasons make it plain that in no circumstances can local boards consider such cases, and all such cases must be referred to the district boards for decision. In order to make this important feature of the draft law plain the instructions of the War Department are in question and answer form as follows:

Question:

Should a claim be presented to a local board because a person is engaged in industries or in agriculture, or that he is necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency, can the local board properly decide it?

Answer:

The local board should decline to receive such a claim for exemption or discharge from such person and inform him of its lack of jurisdiction, and state that the jurisdiction for the hearing of such claim is in the district board.

Question:

If it appears to the district board that a person appearing before it and claiming exemption or discharge is necessary for the proper conduct of any industry, including agriculture, may the local board properly consider such claim or give any weight to the fact that he is so engaged in such industry?

Answer:

No. It has nothing to do with the situation and cannot consider such claim for any purpose. Congress expressly has denied the local board jurisdiction of this class of cases, and it would be unlawful to attempt to assert it. It would be manifestly improper for the local board to give such claim any consideration whatsoever.

Question:

Should a coal miner or a farmer appear before the local board and present a claim for exemption or discharge because of his occupation; should this be considered for the purpose by the local board?

Answer:

See the answer to the last question answered, as this covers the case fully.

Thousands of men when they registered on June 5 indicated their reasons for claiming exemption. These reasons are given in the registration records.

A claim of exemption upon the registration card is not to be construed or considered as a presentation of "a claim for exemption," the final instructions point out.

All claims for exemption must be presented after the physical examination is concluded and must be filed in the form prescribed by the law and within the time limit given in the regulations. Only through an order of the board extending such time limit can a person who fails to file within the limit submit a claim for exemption.

The instructions governing the exemption of ordained and regular ministers are to the effect that an unfrocked minister cannot claim exemption because of his previous profession. This and other questions to be determined in granting exemption for religious reasons are made plain in the following questions and answers:

Question:

A person called for military service presents a claim that he is a duly ordained minister of religion. From his showing it appears that his credentials have been taken from him by authority of the body granting it, and that he is unfrocked. Can a claim of exemption be allowed for such person?

Answer:

No. The law provides that he must at the time of asserting the claim for exemption still remain an ordained minister, and if the status of an ordained minister has been determined before that time it is plain that he could not have the benefit of such status when it no longer continues.

Question:

A person claims to be a duly ordained minister of religion and it appears that the sect or society by which he claims he was ordained does not have any religious duties or object, but is merely an ethical organization. Can such person be exempted?

Answer:

Without passing upon the question of the ethical purpose of such organization, it is very plain that unless such organization teaches the principles of religion of a church, a religious sect, or organization, the person in whose behalf the claim is asserted cannot have the benefit of such claim of exemption. In the language of the Regulations, a duly ordained minister of religion is a person "who has been ordained in accordance with the ceremonial ritual or discipline of a church, religious sect, or organization established on the basis of a community of faith and belief, doctrines, and practices of a religious character to preach and to teach the doctrines of such church, sect, or organization, and to administer the rites and ceremonies thereof in public worship, and who as his regular and customary vocation preaches and teaches the principles of religion and administers the ordinances of public worship as embodied in the creeds or principles of such church, sect, or organization." Unless these requirements exist he cannot be exempted as an ordained minister of religion.

Question:

If a person who has not been duly ordained as a minister of religion and who is not regularly engaged as a minister of religion, but has a secular business or occupation, and who preaches incidentally and irregularly as inclination may suggest, or as call for such service may come, will such person be entitled to exemption attached to a regular or duly ordained minister of religion?

Answer:

It is quite apparent that his occupation is not that of a regular minister of religion, and, including within the ordained minister of religion, he would not come within the definition of either exempted class.

Aliens Cannot Enter Army.

In the event a subject of Germany desires to enter the service of the United States and requests the local board to permit him to enter the army, the board is instructed to refuse the request. Neither is the board permitted to accept for service, as the law now stands, citizens or subjects of other nations resident in the United States who may express a willingness to serve. This instruction covers subjects and citizens of all foreign nations.

When a certificate of exemption is revoked and the registrant is restored to the list of availables, the instructions order the exemption board in whose jurisdiction the registrant makes his home to place the man's name in its original place on the draft list and the man whose name is restored to the list "shall continue to bear the same serial number" he had previous to his exemption. The person whose name is restored must be notified of that fact, after which he is ordered to return his certificate of exemption.

Next the instructions deal with the filing of claims for discharge, the grounds for which are Government employment, industrial occupations, &c. These features of the draft have already been printed in THE TIMES.

As to claims of discharge growing out of dependency, the instructions read:

Under the humane provision of the President's Rules and Regulations, without question many will seek to claim discharge who are not, in fact, entitled to such discharge.

The local board will be here called upon to exercise great wisdom and much judgment in order that the Government shall not be imposed upon because of its humane desire to protect dependent persons, and at the same time to see that justice is done to the dependent persons whom the Regulations seek to protect.

With reference to this class, to a greater degree than any other, much wisdom and common sense will have to be exercised.

There is no hard-and-fast rule which can be laid down to cover this situation.

It may be broadly stated that it is the purpose of the Government humanely to protect those classes specified, who may be left unprovided for, if the persons within the degree of relationship specified in the Regulations are taken for military service.

At the same time, because of this desire on the part of the Government to protect specified persons who may be dependent, the Government should not be wrongfully and improperly deprived of the service of those persons who do not, in fact, support such dependents, but who may seek to use such claim of support as an excuse and pretext to avoid military service.

The evidence produced in each of these cases should be very carefully scrutinized:

First, in order to see that the classes sought to be protected are properly protected and their rights preserved; and,

Secondly, to see that the Government is not imposed upon and that men are not permitted to escape military duty under this humane provision of the regulations who are not entitled to its protection.

While no general instructions can be given that will apply in every case, it may be said with the greatest propriety that the local board should exercise all possible caution to see that the law is administered according to its purpose and spirit and that it is not permitted to be abused to the advantage of those who would shield themselves improperly behind the law.

If the local board has reason to believe that any person is seeking to discharge himself from military service by making a false claim as to the dependency of any relative, or the fact that he is the support of such relative, the local board should not hesitate to point out to such person that he is exposing himself to the penalties for perjury provided for in the Criminal Code of the United States, and also to the penalties provided for by this act.

If any such person persists, after such admonition, in advancing a wrongful claim or in making any untruthful affidavit in support of such claim, a report of such fact should be made to the office of the Provost Marshal General, and also to the office of the United States District Attorney for the Federal judicial district in which the local board is located.

By following the suggestions without doubt the board can prevent in the interest of the honest administration of this law many improper claims for discharge, and the local board should be as zealous to prevent the filing of improper claims as it would be to humanely allow those which are proper.

It would serve no useful purpose in these suggestions to local boards to set forth and here repeat all of the requirements of the rules and regulations as to the allegations with regard to be contained in the various affidavits and supporting affidavits required to be filed for the consideration of the local board in deciding the different cases where discharge is sought for dependency.

"Labor" Has Broad Interpretation.

Under the draft law it is pointed out that the word "labor," when used in applications for exemption, is construed as "bodily or mental exertion," and that it may be physical or intellectual, professional, mechanical, commercial, clerical, or agricultural, and the means for the support of the dependent cited in the claim for exemption must be produced by the labor stated, whatever its character. For instance, if a man says he is a mechanic and his wife depends on his labor as such for support, he must prove that he is a mechanic and that his wage as such supports his wife.

The procedure to be followed in every possible case which may justify exemption is referred to in detail, after which and in conclusion the instructions read:

Every member of every local board should understand and appreciate that ultimately each State must furnish its full quota of troops. Therefore any deficiency in one locality of the State must be finally made up from other localities. This obviously makes it to the interest of each board that every other board in the State should properly perform its duties, particularly in the matter of exemptions and discharges.

No man should be exempted or discharged unless he is clearly entitled to it, and the form of exemption or discharge should always be such as will not protect the individual the moment the disability for which it is granted ceases to exist.

Again, it is inevitable that individual members of the board, and at times the entire board itself, will be subjected to influences that will require of them the utmost honesty, integrity, fairness, and justice. It is not improbable that on occasions (it is hoped rare) every argument, device, and inducement which a base and ignoble mind can devise will be used to induce them to turn from the path of their duty.

It is not to be supposed that any member of a local board will yield himself to such influences, but as such influences will tend to hinder and obstruct the due administration of the law, it is well for the boards to have in mind that among the more apparent ways of putting an end to such influences are:

1. A determination, of which the public should be advised, not only to look with the greatest disfavor upon such influences, but also to scrutinize with the utmost care all claims advanced by or on behalf of the person in whose favor the influence is brought to make certain that he does not escape service unless his real disabilities absolutely require it.

2. An absolute refusal to discuss any question connected with the work of the board with any person not a member of the board or representing the Government, except at and during a public meeting of the board.

3. An impartial practice of reporting to the proper Federal authorities any and every person either corruptly or improperly attempting to influence the board in the exercise of any of its duties and functions, so that the full penalties of the law may be applied to such person.

4. A dissemination among those subject to be called to service of the fact that every man registered has a really vital interest in seeing to it that every other man on the list above him is adjudged truthfully and fairly as to fitness, because every one excused brings him that much nearer the call. The men should be made to feel that by this watchfulness on their part they are not seeking themselves to avoid the call, but that they are merely performing their duty by assisting the Government to see to it that cowardly slackers do not escape the call.

It is suggested that each member of each board shall each day impress his mind with the thought that the formation of the armies of the United States depends upon—

(1) His individual expedition of the public business.

(2) His honest and patriotic administration of the law and the rules and regulations.

(3) His maintenance of a high sense of duty that will cause him, under any and all emergencies that may arise, patriotically, fearlessly, and loyally to perform the duties of each day.

Remember—

That our enemy across the sea can only be encouraged if there is delay in assembling our forces, and this delay will be to their material advantage.

Remember—

That there should be no failure in the performance of any duty at home that will aid our enemy in any way.

Remember—

That every hour gained counts for the success of our armies.

Remember—

That in the making of your appointment the President has trusted you. So perform your duty at all times as to be worthy of his trust.

Remember—

That any failure in the performance of any duty on your part will be checked up and only cause confusion and delay. Any such failure of duty will reflect on your board and tend to undermine the confidence of your neighbors whose sons are being taken as a result of your action. They are entitled to have absolute fairness.

Remember—

They are entitled to have absolute fairness.

Remember—

That the faithful discharge of your duty now will always be in the future a matter of pride to you. See that there is no cause for any regret when in days to come you review your actions as a member of your board.

Remember—

That there must be for us no such word as fail in this greatest war that the world has ever known, and that by your individual actions on this board you can do much to bring success.

These final instructions cover forty printed pages and it is believed that there is no question which may arise within the jurisdiction of any local board the answer to which is not to be found in them.

TURN DRAFTED MEN AWAY.

Thirty Sought to Join the Regulars —Army Cooks Needed.

The first draft call failed to cause the great rush to enlist in the regulars that was expected, thirty drafted men making application yesterday. When these men appeared at the army recruiting headquarters, 280 Broadway, they were told by Major John H. Hughes, aide to Colonel Walsh, that no man who had been summoned for examination in the draft could get into the regulars and "pick his service." Major Hughes, however, said that any registrant who had not been called might join the regulars at any time prior to the receipt of his draft notification.

Although 173 men were enlisted and transferred to the training station at Fort Slocum yesterday, the enlistment of cooks, bakers, and other kitchen soldiers, continued to perplex the recruiting officers. Washington sent an urgent telegram asking that every effort be made to get cooks, butchers and bakers. The Naval Reserves, too, are having all sorts of trouble getting men to prepare the mess, and yesterday they opened a special recruiting office in Building 13, Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Figures compiled at the Marine Corps headquarters show that New York City is the cheapest place in the country to get recruits. It cost $18.98 a man here, while on the Pacific Coast $25.41 was spent in advertising for bands and incidentals for every man who entered the service.

TIMES LIST AT PREMIUM.

Newsboys Reap Profit from Names of Men Called in Draft.

The special section published by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning, giving the names and addresses of all men in the city called in the first draft, so far as the lists had then been made up, sold downtown yesterday at a considerable premium. This speculation was conducted wholly by newsboys, who found it highly profitable.

Copies of the list, which could have been obtained for 1 cent. with THE TIMES, were sold to the early morning crowd at Brooklyn Bridge for 5 cents apiece. Later in the day the market declined, but as late as 4 P. M. copies found ready purchasers on Park Row at 2 cents each.

Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury asked THE TIMES last night to forward to his office in the State Arsenal a copy of THE TIMES of July 25, containing the list of quotas for each district in the State. That list also gave the population of each district and the number of registrants in each.

"We want to get the number of registrants in each New York City district," it was said at the arsenal, "and THE TIMES is the only paper in New York that published them."

HAS A NO-STRIKE BILL.

Glaser of Ohio Seeks Gompers's Approval of Proposed Legislation.

A bill to compel employers and employes to eliminate strikes and lockouts has been drafted by Matt Quay Glaser of Cincinnati, former campaign manager of the late ex-Senator Foraker, and an officer of the No-Strike Association, who was active in settling labor disputes in Ohio in 1913. Mr. Glaser, who was at the Hotel Knickerbocker last night, hopes to get an indorsement of the bill from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and will go to Washington today to see Mr. Gompers.

Mr. Glaser said the bill had been pronounced by W. L. Mackenzie King, ex-Minister of Labor of Canada, an improvement on the Canadian No-Strike law, and that several labor leaders and capitalists had indorsed it. He said the bill probably would be introduced by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts.

The bill provides an elaborate system of conciliation and publicity by a board of three members. During thirty days required by notice, and during investigation by the board, strikes or lockouts, or changes in working conditions are forbidden and made punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

75 P. C. in Chicago Physically Fit.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Seventy-five out of every hundred young men in Chicago thus far examined for the national army have passed the physical tests. Statistics announced today showed that of 24.6 per cent. rejected, the greater number failed to meet weight and vision requirements, with flat feet the reason for the next largest number of exemptions.

WANT A SELECTIVE DRAFT FOR DOCTORS

Petition to Congress Declares That Volunteer Recruiting Is a Failure.

INJUSTICE IN PRESENT LAW

It Is Urged That Physicians Needed at Home Should Be Picked Out as Soldiers Are.

A petition asking that Congress provide for selective draft of American doctors for military service and pleading for the exemption of bona fide medical men from the provisions of the present draft law has been sent to the various New York City hospitals to be signed by the physicians practicing there. The draft proposed would take men between the ages of 21 and 45 years, and would be carried out similar to the draft for the army. According to heads of several of the hospitals, the petition was sent from the Council of National Defense in Washington, which is supporting the plan. The petition declares that the method of recruiting the medical corps of the army by commissioning reserve officers in that corps who volunteer has proved a failure. It asks that in fairness to the profession, and in behalf of the welfare of the nation, a draft be made. The petition reads in part as follows:

"A critical analysis based upon a classification of physicians by the recent New York State special medical census, where applied to the personnel resident in this State of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army, has clearly demonstrated that the volunteer system of recruiting this personnel now and hitherto in effect has failed to secure an adequate number of physicians available and desirable for active army medical service. Such analysis has likewise clearly demonstrated that the volunteer system has failed to exclude from this personnel physicians whose services at home are essential to the public welfare in health departments, hospitals, medical colleges, and isolated communities.

"There exists no provision in the present draft law for drafting physicians as medical officers, but only as private soldiers, and the existing general draft law affects only those physicians who are of an age of maximum efficiency as soldiers and fails to affect many of those who are of an age most suitable for medical officers. We are firmly convinced that a selective draft of physicians for military purposes, based upon a classification similar to that of the New York State medical census, and designed specifically to exempt the unfit, by reason of age, physical disability, or many dependents, as well as those necessary for the maintenance of public health, hospital and community service, and medical education, will be alike just to the individual, to the community, and to the nation, and will secure to the medical services of the national defense those best fitted for its uses, while it retains at home those most needed in the community.

"We are in favor of a selective draft of physicians between the ages of 21 and 45 years for medical officers in number sufficient for the national military needs, based upon a classification by census. Such a selective draft of physicians ought to exempt graduate physicians, students of medicine, and pre-medical students in the general draft law so long as they retain medical status."

Several doctors said last night that they thought the medical profession would welcome such a petition and that there would be no difficulty in getting any number of signers.

LOWERS WAR INSURANCE.

Mutual Benefit Life Modifies the Terms for Men in Service.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark has modified the terms under which its policyholders, by the payment of extra premiums, can retain the full value of their insurance even when serving actively in the army or navy during the war. The new rule of the company approximates to that which most of the leading New York insurance companies have adopted by agreement after negotiations with the State Insurance Commissioner.

Under the new ruling policyholders in the Mutual Benefit Company must pay an extra premium for war service at the rate of $1.50 per $1,000 yearly during the first year of their war service, and this premium must be paid within thirty days of the time when their service begins. This is a considerable reduction, as the rate fixed originally by the company was $100 per year per $1,000. The Mutual Benefit Company agrees, like practically all the New York companies, to refund after the war any proportion of the excess premiums charged which experience proves to have been in excess of the risk involved.

The former war clause, however, as is the case with most war clauses adopted by New York companies, applied only to persons in military service abroad or in the naval service, whereas the new one applies generally to all men in service, the company lowering the premium to cover also the chances of being sent abroad or left at home in presumably greater safety.

The new provisions adopted by the company also alter the terms on which it will continue the policies of those who enter the military service, but fail to pay the excess premium needed to secure their policy at full value. Under the new agreement this company, in case of death in service under these circumstances, will simply return all premiums paid, and this rule will hold until six months after the insured has terminated his military service, from whatever cause, when the policy automatically becomes of full value once more. Under the former rule the company required "production of evidence of insurability satisfactory to the company" after the war before it would restore the full value of the policy. This change also brings the New Jersey company in line with the practice adopted by most of the New York companies.

CONVICTS DRAFT SLACKER.

Jury Deliberates Two Minutes and Judge Sentences at Once.

Mayer D. Graubard, the Socialist speaker, who was indicted two weeks ago charged with violating the Selective Draft law by failing to register, was placed on trial before Judge Martin T. Manton, in the Federal Court yesterday morning, and after a trial that lasted less than two hours the case went to the jury. The jury, after deliberating two minutes, returned a verdict of guilty and Judge Manton immediately sentenced the prisoner to one year's imprisonment in the Mercer County, N. J., jail.

Jacob Panken, who is prominent in the so-called People's Council, which urges a workmen and soldiers council for the United States, represented Graubard. Mr. Panken, in trying to justify his client's refusal to register, said that Graubard believed the law was unconstitutional and that he was also a conscientious objector.

It is the opinion of the Federal authorities that there are still many men at large in New York City who failed to register on June 5 and it was said yesterday that the Department of Justice immediately would start a roundup of these persons.

John Joseph Hoar, who did not give his address, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday charged with having given a false name when he registered on June 5. The man, when he registered, said that his name was "Watson." He explained yesterday that Watson was his mother's maiden name. He was held in $1,500 bail.

The first indictments charging violation of that provision of the Selective Draft Law which prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks to soldiers and sailors of the United States were returned by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday. Seven men were indicted. Philip Fauer, proprietor of a Fourteenth Street saloon, and five of his employes were named in one indictment; while the man named in the second indictment is Jesse Alpine, proprietor of a saloon in Tarrytown. Government agents and the police have been ordered to enforce to the letter the law against selling intoxicating drinks to men in uniform.

William D. Houston of Philadelphia, the man arrested last week at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he posed as a Lieutenant of the egular Army, also was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury. He is the third bogus army officer to be indicted in the last ten days. Frank Kronnengold, the Bronx "Lieutenant," was indicted in the afternoon. Like Houston, he posed as a Lieutenant of the Medical Corps of the army and made himself conspicuous on Governors Island and about the Army Building, in Whitehall Street.

A man who was described by agents of the Department of Justice as a bogus "spy hunter" was arraigned before Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday afternoon. The charge was that he had represented himself to various persons as an agent of the Secret Service of the Department of Justice, and to have told them that his specialty was spy hunting. The prisoner said he was Conrad F. Dykeman of 657 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

The complainant in the case was Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice in the New York District. Commissioner Mitchcock held Dykeman in $5,000 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Judy.

KANSAS FILLS QUOTA FOR REGULAR ARMY

Makes Total of Seventeen States That Have Supplied Required Number of Volunteers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Kansas today was officially declared to have filled its quota of men for the regular army, making a total of seventeen States that have now done so. Massachusetts led in army recruiting Saturday and Sunday with 283 men enlisted. This is the first time that Massachusetts has led, and the increase in voluntary recruiting is probably the result of the draft lottery results. Pennsylvania was second, with 203 men, and New York third with 200. New York has now furnished 624 more recruits than its war quota.

Through a net gain of 264 recruits on July 28 the navy has raised its enlisted strength to 136,264 men, and the Marine Corps now has 26,406 men. The navy lacks a few less than 14,000 men, and the Marine Corps lacks a little more than 3,000 men of their maximum authorized war strength.

The daily statement on regular army recruiting follows:

	Obtained July 28 and 29.	Total to July 29.		Obtained July 28 and 29.	Total to July 29.
Alabama	60	1,829	*Nebraska	74	2,852
Arizona	3	233	*Nevada	21	780
Arkansas	38	1,033	N. Hamp.	12	469
*Calif'rnia	109	5,980	*N. Jersey	66	5,733
Colorado	19	1,503	N. Mexico	7	266
Conn'cut	52	1,958	*N. York	200	18,850
Delaware	7	390	N. C'rolina	34	1,224
D. of C.	6	694	N. Dakota	6	620
Florida	31	1,363	Ohio	103	7,762
Georgia	47	4,146	Oklahoma	108	2,257
*Idaho	11	913	*Oregon	11	2,564
Illinois	125	14,850	*Penn.	203	10,003
*Indiana	142	8,678	R. Island	19	705
Iowa	51	4,332	S. Car'lina	17	952
*Kansas	43	3,392	S. Dakota	10	842
Kentucky	49	3,019	Tennessee	55	2,367
Louisiana	36	1,781	Texas	71	5,807
Maine	7	787	*Utah	21	1,540
Maryland	30	1,461	Vermont	1	103
*Mass.	283	7,988	Virginia	34	1,308
*Michigan	83	7,297	Washington	32	2,135
Minnesota	47	3,476	West Va.	48	1,644
Mississippi	15	1,359	Wisconsin	9	1,775
*Missouri	53	7,066	*Wyoming	1	575
*Montana	53	1,387			

*Quota filled.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total acceptances for July 28 and 29, 2,631.
Total acceptances since April 1, 168,235.

MANY APPLY FOR CAMPS.

72,914 Seek Places Allotted to 15,904 for Officers' Training.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Over four times as many applications for the second series of officers' training camps have been received from New York State as the quota for these camps alloted to that State. The quota for the State is 1,686 men. As approximately 16,000 men will enter the second series of camps from the whole country the New York State quota is about one-tenth of the total number to be trained.

The number of applications from New York State for these camps is 6,843. Out of the total of 6,843 applying personal examinations have been made of 5,058.

From the first twenty-six Congressional districts of New York there were 3,393 applicants, of whom 2,916 were personally examined. These are the districts that include New York City. As the quota for these twenty-six districts was 972 the applications were 401 per cent. of the quota.

For the whole country the quota was 15,904, but the total applications were 72,914, or 459 per cent. higher than the quota. The applications for the second series of camps were far in excess of the Government's anticipations. The camps will open Aug. 27 and close Nov. 26.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE FORMED

Comprises Coast Units at Fort Totten and Fort Adams.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The War Department has issued orders completing the organization of a provisional brigade of coast artillerymen consisting of two regiments now being concentrated at Fort Adams, Mass., and one regiment at Fort Totten, N. Y. Nothing has been permitted to be published concerning the use to which these special troops will be put.

The United States Coast Artillery is thoroughly trained in 10 and 12 inch coast rifles, which are not dissimilar from the mobile artillery used by the French. Brig. Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, has not permitted the rush of war activities to prevent his continuing experiments with the new 14-inch rifle to be mounted on a specially designed carriage.

It is believed that a part of the $2,458,000,000 included in the recent estimate for the armament of coast artillery defenses is intended for the manufacture of some guns of this type. The Ordnance Bureau has prepared plans for even larger mobile artillery, but this is officially described as being in the "twilight stage."

Tentative plans for the distribution of the drafted army into various arms provide for 30,000 to go to the Coast Artillery Corps. It has been suggested that these new men will replace the highly trained coast troops withdrawn from the coast defenses for service abroad.

WOULD AID ARMY FLIERS.

Order of the Golden Cross Applies for Incorporation.

An application for the incorporation of the Order of the Golden Cross, formed for the purpose of caring for wounded and sick members of the aviation branch of the United States Army and Navy, was denied yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Ordway because the court ruled that the approval of the State Charities Association first should be obtained. The incorporators announced that they would apply for such approval and would renew their petition for incorporation later.

The incorporators are John Whalen and Wesley Howell of 317 Broadway; Frederick W. Barker, 27 West Thirty-ninth Street; Walter L. Post, 50 Church Street; Francis T. Sanford, 51 East Forty-second Street; C. William Worster, 601 West 164th Street; Clifford B. Griswold, 74 West Sixty-ninth Street; William J. Hammer, 35 Liberty Street; Mrs. W. Proctor Field, Bound Brook, N. J.; Lillian M. Murphy, 1,929 Homecrest Avenue, Brooklyn; Ernest D. Anderson, 101 Park Avenue, and Charles R. Witteman, Stapleton, S. I.

ROUND UP SLACKERS, WASHINGTON ORDERS

Gregory Issues Instructions for Their Registration as Well as Prosecution.

EQUAL LIABILITY ASSURED

Delinquents to Receive Serial Numbers of Men Who Have Been Dismissed as Exempt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30. — Attorney General Gregory today made public the instructions he has just sent to District Attorneys throughout the country setting in motion the legal prosecuting machinery of the Government in a nation-wide quest for "slackers." This action was taken on the basis of information reaching the Department of Justice that thousands of men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, did not register for the draft of July 20. These thousands have escaped detection and prosecution.

A national dragnet has been thrown out for them, and when apprehended they will be prosecuted in the Federal courts.

They will not escape the draft just because they have not been apprehended. In all cases where these persons have been discovered their names are being turned over to the local registration boards. These boards will register the men, assigning red ink numbers to them, and these numbers will be covered by the recent national lottery just as if the men had registered.

Consequently, as pointed out by the Attorney General, the arrest and apprehension of these slackers has an importance in connection with raising the nation's armies wholly aside from the criminal aspects of the case.

Gregory Gives Instructions.

The text of Attorney General Gregory's circular letter of instructions to every United States District Attorney follows:

"July 20, 1917.

"CIRCULAR 717.

"To All United States Attorneys:

"From reports received as of July 16, it appears that thousands of men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, did not register in time for the draft of July 20, and have so far successfully escaped detection and prosecution. The importance of this matter to the Government is such that a prompt, thorough, and country-wide search for these persons, followed by a vigorous criminal prosecution of all who are apprehended, must be made by this department.

"Though the draft has been made, these persons who are found and registered are not to escape the selective draft by reason of their delay. The local Exemption Boards have instructions to register these persons. They will then be liable for selection under the draft of July 20, just as if they had registered prior to that date. Hence the discovery and registration of all persons subject to the Conscription act is of importance to the raising of the army—aside from the criminal aspect of the case.

"Following is the plan for the draft of all persons registered and to be registered after July 10, 1917:

"As each person is located he should be taken to the local Exemption Board, where he will be registered and his card forwarded by the local board to the Adjutant General of the State. The Adjutant General will, after receiving a number of cards from the same local board, assign by lot 'serial numbers' to them in the following manner:

"First, he will assign by lot such 'serial numbers' as may have belonged to persons called by the local board and discharged because of physical disability or other lawful reason, or a 'serial number' to which no person responds. If there are no such blank 'serial numbers' within the jurisdiction of the local board from which the card has been forwarded, then he will assign by lot 'serial numbers' beginning with the next 'serial number' following the highest 'serial number' of persons within the jurisdiction of the local board forwarding the cards.

Assignment of Numbers.

"Take a district that registered 100 persons. Suppose its quota is ten. Then the local board will call twenty men, selecting those in the order that their numbers appear on the official sheet after canceling on that sheet all numbers above 100. Some of those twenty will be discharged because of physical deficiencies or other lawful grounds for discharge.

"Suppose there are five men to be registered after the draft. The Adjutant General will take the first five blank numbers of those discharged by lot and assign them to the late registrants. Suppose 78, 4, 25, 60, and 32 are numbers of persons discharged. Suppose John Smith, Henry Jones, Silas Turner, Jeremiah Atkins, and Joe Vaughn are the late rgisrants. Then he, by lot, assigns to each of said persons one of the above blank numbers. The man who gets 78 must take the place in the list that 78 occupies on the official draft lists. If no persons among the twenty are discharged, and hence there are no blank numbers, then he will begin at 101, the next serial number following the highest number in the supposed district, and add 'serial numbers' and assign them by lot to the persons above named. Then they are liable in the order that 101, &c., come in the official draft lists.

"The Adjutant General will then notify said local boards of the 'serial numbers' thus assigned the cards forwarded by that board. The local board will then assign the proper 'serial numbers' sent them by the Adjutant General to the original cards in their possession and cause the list of persons with the 'serial numbers' to be posted and noted against the person of his number. Thus the late registrants are made equally liable under the original draft with all who registered according to law.

"It is not expected that your time will permit you to undertake personally or with your regular force a house-to-house canvass, nor a comparison of the registration list with the various tax and voting lists of each county, but when you can engage the assistance of local officers or voluntary organizations for such work it should be done. The department does, however, expect you to institute with all the help at your command a vigorous investigation of persons reported to you of conscription age and not registered, and all cases coming to your attention in the course of your work.

Prosecution Ordered Also.

"When it is discovered that a person has not registered and is of proper age, proceed at once to register him as outlined above and institute criminal proceedings against him regardless of the reasons for failure to register before the draft, unless the circumstances causing delay are beyond the control of the individual; such as being at sea on registration day and registering as soon as practicable after landing, or when the person had been refused the opportunity to register by the local boards.

"Pending physical examination and application for discharge or exemption, such persons who hold numbers rendering them liable to draft on first call should be kept in jail or released on the highest bail practicable. The prosecution for violation of the Conscription act is entirely independent of the act of registering such persons, and is terminated only in one of two ways—by judgment of court, or by being 'chosen' by the district board. Respectfully,

"T. W. GREGORY,
"Attorney General."

The first reports of the local boards on physical examination are beginning to appear. As yet, however, they are not complete enough to make any logical deduction as to the probable average of rejection for this reason. The draft statistics of the civil war, which showed between 25 and 30 per cent. rejected on this ground, still are the best guide on the question. Such figures as have come from the local boards are in general harmony with the old average.

The average of rejections on physical grounds in regular army recruiting has been far higher, but conditions are entirely different with the selective draft forces.

In many districts where examinations are proceeding, a large number of men have asked for affidavit blanks on which to submit applications for exemption because of dependent families. This is no criterion of the exemptions to be granted however, as each case must be considered on its merits.

TELL OF GERMAN PLOT TO 'DOPE' DRAFT MEN

Scheme Said to Have Originated in Chicago, with Branches Elsewhere—One Case Revealed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—A plot of widespread dimensions whereby pro-German physicians for a consideration are willing to "dope" young men drafted when they appear for medical examination in such a manner as to cause their rejection is said to be in existence. Agents of the Department of Justice are now working on the case. The movement had its origin in Chicago, with branches in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other large cities. A Chicago physician is said to be under surveillance, and arrests are probable in the course of a few days.

The plan as learned by investigators of the local bureau of the Department of Justice is to have physicians administer drugs to depress or stimulate the heart or in other ways make them apparently abnormal or subnormal just before they appear before the Draft Boards for physical examinations.

The first tangible case was revealed to the Government agents by a Chicago pysician, whose name for the present is being withheld until after the arrest of the principals in the conspiracy. A young man of some prominence who was married to a North Side heiress several weeks ago figures in the case, it is said.

REPORTS ALIEN DRAFT PLAN.

Committee Recommends McCumber Resolution to Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The McCumber resolution, calling upon the President to enter into negotiations with the allied powers to get their consent to the draft of their nationals living in the United States for military service in the United States Army or Navy, was reported favorably to the Senate today by its Foreign Affairs Committee. The resolution has

NAMES OF NEW YORK CITY MEN SUMMONED FOR EXAMINATION FOR DRAFT

THE LISTS OF NAMES IN THIS SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES INCLUDE ALL THUS FAR CALLED IN THE FOLLOWING MANHATTAN DISTRICTS IN ADDITION TO THOSE PUBLISHED YESTERDAY: 91ST, 93RD, 102ND, 107TH, 116TH, 120TH, 123RD, 129TH, 130TH, 131ST, 132ND, 134TH, 135TH, 137TH, 141ST, 143RD, 144TH, 145TH, 146TH, 148TH, 149TH, 150TH, 151ST, 153RD, 154TH, 157TH, 160TH, 169TH.

In addition to the lists of men called for physical examination for the draft published in The Times yesterday, twenty-eight boards in Manhattan had prepared and posted their lists last night. These lists are printed below. In many of them, the days upon which the men named are to appear for examination have not been specified, but most of the examinations will begin on the fifth day after the posting of the names, which will be next Saturday, so far as the lists given herewith are concerned. The examinations, if the regulations are followed, will continue through the sixth and seventh days, it being the expectation of boards to examine one-third of the men summoned on each day.

It should be noted, however, that the examinations may begin sooner than the fifth day, and in some districts they have already begun. Also the inability of doctors to keep up with schedules may delay the completion of the examinations beyond the seventh day following the sending out of notices. Each man called should receive a notice from his exemption board advising him just when to appear for his examination. If any one finds his name in any of these lists and does not receive his notice within a day or two, he should communicate with his exemption board, as his notice may have gone astray in the mails.

DISTRICT NO. 91.

Office of Exemption Board, P S. 1, Henry and Oliver Streets.

QUOTA, 203.—In this district the following 410 men have been notified to appear for physical examination:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Romeo, Santo, 104 Cherry St.
2—Scandura, Louis, 44 Madison St.
3—Walsh, Joseph, 69 Market Slip.
4—Fernando, Miguel, 332 Water St.
5—Callo, Jose, 289 Front St.
6—Aranjo, Salos R., 48 Roosevelt St.
7—Napolitano, Luigi, 2 James St.
8—Siracusa, Joseph, 56 Oak St.
9—Mahahy, John, 14 New Chambers St.
10—Royan, John P., 52 South St.
11—Sexton, John, 25 South St.
12—Cortaso, Juan, 41 Cherry St.
13—Laveano, Antonio, 68 Oliver St.
14—Dimauro, Pietro, 70½ James St.
15—Matteo, Trepia, 313 Water St.
16—Martino, Donato, 16 Cherry St.
17—Matsy, John, 25 South St.
18—Hermosillo, Ildefonso, 28 South St.
19—Jonsen, John, 25 South St.
20—Buckley, William, 6 Stone St.
21—O'Connell, John Patrick, 7 E. Broadway.
22—Woods, John, 221 William St.
23—Holson, Harry, 8 South St.
24—Mostrel, Marcello, 22 Rose St.
25—Cavalicre, Francesco, 68 James St.
26—Abraham, Charles F., 55 Whitehall St.
27—Knief, William F., 18 Bridge St.
28—Haering, Max, 125 Park Row.
29—Seculas, John, 48 Madison St.
30—Pleczyhski, W. W., 25 South St.
31—Johnannesa, M. M., 25 South St.
32—Cirello, John, 343 Water St.
33—Garcia, Jose Antonio, 43 Cherry St.
34—McKernan, Bernard M., 12 Stone St.
35—Lolacono, Pasquale, 81 Oliver St.
36—Bickler, Paul, 434 Pearl St.
37—Flynn, Peter, 25 South St.
38—Jurgens, Harry, 1 New Chambers St.
39—Langone, Michael, 24 Oak St.
40—Mannarece, Joseph, 329 Cherry St.
41—Doe Lucas, Sal, 44 Oak St.
42—Johnsen, John, 107 South St.
43—Tsorkris, Platon, 49 Madison St.
44—Geluardi, Carmelo 120 Cherry St.
45—Jansen, Carl, 25 South St.
46—Nolle, Conne, 95 Cherry St.
47—Andrade, Juan, 319 Water St.
48—Russo, John, 93 Market St.
49—St. Louis, Arthur, 25 South St.
50—Marcellino, Emilio, 67 James St.
51—De Carlo, Charlie, 84 Catharine St.
52—Romano, Giuseppe, 30 Oak St.
53—Rosa, Walter, 134 Cherry St.
54—Morgan, Albert, 6 Front St.
55—O'Connor, Richard, 19 Cherry St.
56—Altilio, Nicholas, 64 Madison St.
57—Villaccumpa, Pedro, 119 Roosevelt St.
58—Romeo, Jose, 75 South St.
59—Benson, Edwin, 25 South St.
60—Mazzola, Salvatore, 63 James St.
61—Paolo, Sanglorg, 126 Chrystie St.
62—Alarcon, Guillermo, 38 South St.
63—Bender, John, 348 Pearl St.
64—Coakley, Thomas, 91 James St.
65—Kanttas, John, 6 South St.
66—Maka, Emil, 84 Cherry St.
67—De Chiara, Nicola, 75 Market St.
68—Chianta, Mariano, 45 Cherry St.
69—Basso, John, 265 William St.
70—Lemsa, Selin, 25 South St.
71—Prodiomets, James, 96 Roosevelt St.
72—Silvia, Domenico, 2 Fulton St.
73—Attina, Salvatore, 129 Cherry St.
74—Morisie, Louis, 255 William St.
75—Rebecki, Joseph, 245 James St.
76—Paciealupo, John, 24 Oliver St.
77—Mazzaro, Domenico, 27 Pearl St.
78—Ingiesios, Francesco, 75 South St.
79—Siska, John, 263 William St.
80—Pappas, Costas, 89 James St.
81—Lebeckeo, Frederick, 9 Dover St.
82—Gramkow, John E. G., 29 Pearl St.
83—Renna, Serfie, 150 Cherry St.
84—Lucicero, Nunzio, 134 Cherry St.
85—Ness, Aaron, 105 Monroe St.
86—Brennan, John, 3 Beaver St.
87—Aladro, Antonio, 173 South St.
88—Kelly, William A., 22 Rose St.
89—Pagliuchi, Enrico, 29 Madison St.
90—Ducci, Salvatore, 54 Cherry St.
91—Person, Carl, 25 South St.
92—Mansten, Ihmar, 25 South St.
93—Carara, John, 1 Oak St.
94—Sabatino, Louis, 23 James St.
95—Sorenson, Jens, 25 South St.
96—Salamone, Nick, 21 Chatham Square.
97—Jacob, William Charles, 25 South St.
98—Rubbino, Gaetano, 144 Cherry St.
99—Baldassore, Leonard, 14 Cherry St.
100—Lacchobrigi, Verde, 25 South St.
101—Ruggeri, Vincenzo, 46-48 Oak St.
102—Mettk, George, 4 Coenties Slip.
103—Parietti, Charles, 18 Roosevelt St.
104—Swanson, John, 5 Water St.
105—Olsen, Alex, 119 Broad St.
106—Dworanznyak, Peter, 113 Water St.
107—Saccaro, Joseph, 49 Oak St.
108—Boschitzl, Modesto, 17 Roosevelt St.
109—Garofalon, Harry, 90 Oliver St.
110—Macri, Nicholas, 25 South St.
111—Cappell, Andrew, 22 James St.
112—Heophiani, Theofilo, 100 Cherry St.
113—Sabatino, Nuchiorno, 95 Roosevelt St.
114—Skelte, Michael A., 25 South St.
115—Cupola, Joseph, 332 Water St.
116—Laitinen, Aarone, 25 South St.
117—Garcia, Emilio P., 173 South St.
118—Lazermasini, John, 2 James St.
119—Argueiles, Celestino, 43 Cherry St.
120—Martinez, Manuel, 25 South St.
121—Munzeris, Elias, 34 Cherry St.
122—Distiliano, Giovanni, 120 Cherry St.
123—Coady, John, 25 South St.
124—Prestigiarono, Paul, 56 Catherine St.
125—Price, James E., 25 South St.
126—Goffioli, Bernardo, 12 Roosevelt St.
127—Zaniunghi, Charles, 17 Roosevelt St.
128—Aherror, Erik J., Pier 26, E. R.
129—Casal, Jose, 85 Cherry St.
130—Manfredi, Louis, 22 James St.
131—Sakonarus, M. M., 25 South St.
132—Barranco, Pietro, 63 James St.
133—Wilson, Malcolm, 25 South St.
134—Isoldi, Joseph, 34 Cherry St.
135—Domenick, 27 Water St.
136—Bickler, Paul, 434 Pearl St.
137—Flynn, Peter, 25 South St.
138—Jurgens, Harry, 1 New Chambers St.
139—Langone, Michael, 24 Oak St.
140—Mannarece, Joseph, 329 Cherry St.
141—Doe Lucas, Sal, 44 Oak St.
142—Johnsen, John, 107 South St.
143—Tsorkris, Platon, 49 Madison St.
144—Geluardi, Carmelo 120 Cherry St.
145—Jansen, Carl, 25 South St.
146—Nolle, Conne, 95 Cherry St.
147—Andrade, Juan, 319 Water St.
148—Russo, John, 93 Market St.
149—St. Louis, Arthur, 25 South St.
150—Marcellino, Emilio, 67 James St.
151—De Carlo, Charlie, 84 Catharine St.
152—Romano, Giuseppe, 30 Oak St.
153—Rosa, Walter, 134 Cherry St.
154—Morgan, Albert, 6 Front St.
155—O'Connor, Richard, 19 Cherry St.
156—Altilio, Nicholas, 64 Madison St.
157—Villaccumpa, Pedro, 119 Roosevelt St.
158—Romeo, Jose, 75 South St.
159—Benson, Edwin, 25 South St.
160—Mazzola, Salvatore, 63 James St.
161—Paolo, Sanglorg, 126 Chrystie St.
162—Alarcon, Guillermo, 38 South St.
163—Bender, John, 348 Pearl St.
164—Coakley, Thomas, 91 James St.
165—Kanttas, John, 6 South St.
166—Maka, Emil, 84 Cherry St.
167—De Chiara, Nicola, 75 Market St.
168—Chianta, Mariano, 45 Cherry St.
169—Basso, John, 265 William St.
170—Lemsa, Selin, 25 South St.
171—Prodiomets, James, 96 Roosevelt St.
172—Silvia, Domenico, 2 Fulton St.
173—Attina, Salvatore, 129 Cherry St.
174—Morisie, Louis, 255 William St.
175—Rebecki, Joseph, 245 James St.
176—Paciealupo, John, 24 Oliver St.
177—Mazzaro, Domenico, 27 Pearl St.
178—Ingiesios, Francesco, 75 South St.
179—Siska, John, 263 William St.
180—Pappas, Costas, 89 James St.
181—Lebeckeo, Frederick, 9 Dover St.
182—Gramkow, John E. G., 29 Pearl St.
183—Renna, Serfie, 150 Cherry St.
184—Lucicero, Nunzio, 134 Cherry St.
185—Ness, Aaron, 105 Monroe St.
186—Brennan, John, 3 Beaver St.
187—Aladro, Antonio, 173 South St.
188—Kelly, William A., 22 Rose St.
189—Pagliuchi, Enrico, 29 Madison St.
190—Ducci, Salvatore, 54 Cherry St.
191—Person, Carl, 25 South St.
192—Mansten, Ihmar, 25 South St.
193—Carara, John, 1 Oak St.
194—Sabatino, Louis, 23 James St.
195—Sorenson, Jens, 25 South St.
196—Salamone, Nick, 21 Chatham Square.
197—Jacob, William Charles, 25 South St.
198—Rubbino, Gaetano, 144 Cherry St.
199—Baldassore, Leonard, 14 Cherry St.
200—Lacchobrigi, Verde, 25 South St.
201—Ruggeri, Vincenzo, 46-48 Oak St.
202—Mettk, George, 4 Coenties Slip.
203—Svitos, Haralambos, 48 Madison St.
204—Manella, Louis, 51 Oak St.
205—Santasine, Joseph, 115 Cherry St.
206—Guglielmetti, Giovanni, 17 Roosevelt St.
207—Noonan, Luke, 53 Catharine St.
208—Jacoport, Luigi, 197 South St.
209—Morano, Salvatore, 95 Cherry St.
210—Conelor, James, 67 Cherry St.
211—Calamari, Frank, 23 Roosevelt St.
212—Laiotta, Giovanni, 80 Catharine St.
213—Ricci, Nicola, 25 Oak St.
214—Coutsogeorge, Parisis, 51 Cherry St.
215—Calvagna, Peter, 69 James St.
216—Hancarlin, Mike, 17 Moore St.
217—Amodio, John, 44 Oak St.
218—Castelli, Batista, 432 Pearl St.
219—Sam, Salvatore, 74 Oliver St.
220—De Angelo, Saserio, 44 Oak St.
221—Hendricks, Patrick, Pier 10, E. R.
222—Varrone, Domenick, 106 Cherry St.
223—Caruano, Giuseppe, 46 Oak St.
224—Feampolis, Constantino, 4 James Slip.
225—Klemkin, 25 South St.
226—Di Martino, Angelo, 28 Roosevelt St.
227—Levas, John, 50 James St.
228—Russo, Joseph, 59 Cherry St.
229—Le Fevre, Emilio, 25 South St.
230—Farkarzos, Gregorie, 67 Cherry St.
231—Vitale, Francesco, 77 Oliver St.
232—Devaney, Harry, 362 Pearl St.
233—Tramdack, Martin, 25 South St.
234—Yurta, Paul, 24 Rose St.
235—Kusk, Albert, 25 South St.
236—Criaco, Antonio, 13 Oak St.
237—Parkkl, Nikolal, 25 South St.
238—Graham, John, 396 Water St.
239—Blanke, Walter, 17 Fulton St.
240—Buckley, T. J., 86 New Chambers St.
241—Magi, Karl, 25 South St.
242—Carlson, Harry, 127 Cherry St.
243—Jacobsky, Joaquin, 15 Cherry St.
244—Kandresky, Peter, 334 Pearl St.
245—Vadalo, Nunzio, 55 James St.
246—Albanese, Joseph, 77 Market St.
247—Neira, Daniel, 88 South St.
248—Zelenbaum, Louis, 3 Madison St.
249—Golan, Eliree, 91 South St.
250—Brown, William, 5 Batavia St.
251—Lane, James, 35 Whitehall St.
252—Hilton, C., Pier 27 E. R.
253—Bucklo, Angelo, 24 Cherry St.
254—Teehan, William, 11 Monroe St.
255—Kelleher, Robert, 16 Batavia St.
256—Leoni, Harry, 176 William St.
257—Janson, Carl, 25 South St.
258—Agudo, Pedro, 75 South St.
259—Green, Cecile, 27 South St.
260—Muzzomegi, Salvatore, 72 Oliver St.
261—Cubino, Salvatore, 88 Catharine St.
262—Rapuzzi, Peter, 24 James St.
263—Peterson, Erik, 25 South St.
264—Maritto, Rosario, 74 Oliver St.
265—Junquera, Manuel, 183 South St.
266—Aspinal, Thor. L., 28 South St.
267—Creighton, William, 5 Batavia St.
268—Monaco, Cusico, 31 Madison St.
269—Lamantia, Placidi, 70½ James St.
270—Cardella, Francesco, 60 Catharine St.
271—Russo, Philip, 13 Roosevelt St.
272—Larson, Josgen, 119 Broad St.
273—Bialco, Antonio, 4 Chestnut St.
274—Lopresto, Antonio, 148 Cherry St.
275—Vincent, Nicholas, 28 Roosevelt St.
276—Aylward, William, 25 South St.
277—Johansson, Petrus C., Pier 6 E. R.
278—Graham, John F., 31 Madison St.
279—George Makris, 66 Madison St.
280—Carino, Joseph, 96 Roosevelt St.
281—McBrasswell, Jerome P., 25 South St.
282—Pfeifer, James, 25 Cherry St.
283—Milano, Edward, 48 New Bowery.
284—Rajowski, Roman, 11 Moore St.
285—Schroader, Arthur H., 135 Cherry St.
286—Kagelmacher, Fred, 25 South St.
287—Dulcio, Leonardo, 25 Roosevelt St.
288—Kusk, Albert, 25 South St.
289—Bankin, John, 25 South St.
290—Austin, Ernest W., 6 Fulton St.
291—Mallons, Giovanni, 55 James St.
292—Berardi, Felice, 25 Roosevelt St.
293—De Martin, John F., 407 Pearl St.
294—Crogan, John, 25 South St.
295—Reisser, Alexander, 15 Whitehall St.
296—Kane, Michael, 119 Cherry St.
297—Sundlof, Charles, 119 Broad St.
298—Benedetto, Peter P., 346 Water St.
299—Bascom, Frank, 25 South St.
300—Dulos, Antonio, 57 Cherry St.
301—Caropolo, Giuseppe, 69 James St.
302—Schlipa, Jake, 25 South St.
303—Darunen, Joseph, 20 Coenties Slip.
304—Guitiano, Vito Nicola, 342 Water St.
305—Ross, Nelson, Pier 12 E. R.
306—Passione, Salvatore, 197 Cherry St.
307—Miguel, Francesco, 98 Roosevelt St.
308—Work, August, 25 South St.
309—Demozzo, Joseph, 30 Madison St.
310—Gismourmo, Edward, 206 William St.
311—Allegue, Jose, 25 South St.
312—Benedetto, Antonio, 77 Oliver St.
313—Cusick, William, 400 Pearl St.
314—Bender, Isadore, 72 Madison St.
315—Laverck, Benjamin, Pier 13, E. R.
316—Bryan, John, 63 Cherry St.
317—Delperspio, James, 45 Oliver St.
318—Verdi, Pasquale, 81 James St.
319—Jardinelli, Billy, 77 Oliver St.
320—Romano, James, 48 Catharine St.
321—Strausenreuter, 25 South St.
322—Grippa, John, 28, Madison St.
323—Wihavinen, Autti, 29 Coenties Slip.
324—Palladino, Joseph, 9-11 Roosevelt St.
325—Moroofni, Rocco, 70 James St.
326—Martuna, Girolamo, 193 Cherry St.
327—Pena, Adolph, 25 South St.
328—Abitante, Joseph, 26 Cherry St.
329—Sampson, Louis, 30 Oliver St.
330—Samuto, Salvatore, 29 Cherry St.
331—Mitt, Mike, 25 south St.
332—Ahreand, John, 90 Park Row.
333—Dominiques, Manuel, 364 Water St.
334—Decroti, Joseph, 90 Oliver St.
335—Rihitsky, Zigmund, 96 Roosevelt St.
336—Gemma, Vincenzo, 75 Roosevelt St.
337—Tosto, Frank, 46 Madison St.
338—Diaz, Alberto, 80 Wall St.
339—Lampa, Antonio, 47 Water St.
340—Doherty, William Joseph, 25 South St.
341—Gallo, James, 73 Roosevelt St.
342—Walber, G. A., SS. William, Pier 12 E. R.
343—Van Ginhoven, Jack, 14 Stone St.
344—Ventureira, Emilio Sal., 348 Water St.
345—Yannozo, Vincenza, 67 James St.
346—Abillo, Magno, 91 South St.
347—Ferruggiari, Andrea, 5 New Bowery.
348—Lee, Hallerary, Raymond, 37 Bridge St.
349—Jardinelli, Tony, 77 Oliver St.
350—Perry, Dr. Ralph E., Volunteer Hosp.
351—Ghuido, Adanto, 28 Roosevelt St.
352—Monaca, 345 Cherry St.
353—Sprotta, Michael, 53 James St.
354—Filippo, Catania, 79 Oliver St.
355—Vito, Colucci, 73 Roosevelt St.
356—Callahan, Patrick J., 80 Front St.
357—Anderson, Mills, 25 State St.
358—Evans, Arthur H., 25 South St.
359—Anderson, Herman, 25 South St.
360—Bergamini, Antonio, 54 Roosevelt St.
361—Siracusa, Pasquale, 59 James St.
362—Walsh, Richard, 3 Stone St.
363—Gordon, M., 271 East Broadway.
364—Kredsolsky, A., 298 Cherry St.
365—Frantas, Giergis, 90 Cherry St.
366—Papageorge, Nicholas, 25 South St.
367—Arugiani, Francesco, 45 Oliver St.
368—Purkwat, William, 25 South St.
369—Anagnostako, George, 59 James St.
370—Camillo, Casazza, 24 James St.
371—Lorenzetti, Alberto, 91 Oliver St.
372—Minardi, Antonio, 125 East Broadway.
373—Guarliardo, Giuseppe, 26 Cherry St.
374—St. George, Sebastiano, 148 Cherry St.
375—Callmeno, Peter, 48 Roosevelt St.
376—Pisano, Cire, 14 Cherry St.
377—Perrera, Giacomo, 9-11 Roosevelt St.
378—Martino, Antonio, 347 Water St.
379—Mrellcharik, Martin, 260 Water St.
380—Fleming, James, 53 Whitehall St.
381—Yachshtad, Joseph, 121 Cherry St.
382—Cook, Duncan, S. S. Calamares.
383—Mollinetti, John Jos., 179 Park Row.
384—Polecroni, Costas, 46 Madison St.
385—Zingel, Michael, 25 South St.
386—Crowley, John, 6 Coenties Slip.
387—Caraipbilas, Costas, 67 Cherry St.
388—Eduno, C. Os., Barge 20, N. Y. Harbor.
389—Foss, John, 26 South St.
390—Cubino, Connie, 88 Catharine St.
391—Fosgroll, Andrew, 107 Pearl St.
392—Marzello, Nicola, 34 Cherry St.
393—Karkin, August, 23 South St.
394—Spillane, Timothy, 23 Roosevelt St.
395—Williamson, Paul, 23 South St.
396—Zoupuboue, Paul, 94 Roosevelt St.
397—Zoppill, Mike, 98 New Chambers St.
398—Tasso, John, 45 New Chambers St.
399—Scurto, Anthony, 61 James St.
400—Brisotto, Mariano S. C., 148 Cherry St.
401—Mangini, Angelo, 29 Roosevelt St.
402—Petro, George, 28 South St.
403—Loot, Carl, 25 South St.
404—De Vita, Salvatore, 45 Oliver St.
405—Piana, Antonio, 144 Cherry St.
406—Rocco, Martino, 42 Oak St.
407—Catalona, Michele, 17 James St.
408—Russo, Gaetano, 7 James St.
409—Weisfelt, Harry, 56 James St.
410—Leganos, George, 61 James St.

DISTRICT NO. 93.

Office of Exemption Board, 229 East Broadway.

QUOTA 236—The following are the first 300 names of men summoned for physical examinations in this district:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Roger, Ralph, 160 Henry St.
2—Bloom, Harry, 246 Division St.
3—King, Oscar, 136 Monroe St.
4—Gorochoff, J., 231 Madison St.
5—Siegel, S., 265 East Broadway.
6—Shelowsky, Julius, 226 Clinton St.
7—Shabsels, A., 242 Madison St.
8—Levin, S., 228 Henry St.
9—Liff, Saul, 226 Henry St.
10—Pionin, I., 226 Henry St.
11—Kaluk, F., 300 Cherry St.
12—Brimm, S., 260 Cherry St.
13—Goldstein, H., 220 Madison St.
14—Jereant, M., 305 Madison St.
15—Seides, Bernard, 280 East Broadway.
16—Cooper, B., 224 Clinton St.
17—Joseph, David, 245 Monroe St.
18—Becker, Adolph, 33 Henry St.
19—Bass Moe L., 10-12 Montgomery St.
20—Allen, Sam, 236 Clinton St.
21—Lifshitz, Harry, 194 Henry St.
22—Henelin, S., 7 Attorney St.
23—Smith, Isidore, 159 Monroe St.
24—Gold, I., 216 Clinton St.
25—Challoff, M., 235 Henry St.
26—Chosen, D., 242 Division St.
27—Cohen, M., 159 Monroe St.
28—Burowitz, Harry, 162 Monroe St.
29—Baron, L., 193 Henry St.
30—Weinstein, Dave, 236 Clinton St.
31—Juk, Stiff, 208 Cherry St.
32—Luskin, S., 231 Henry St.
33—Levin, L., 236 Clinton St.
34—Goldstein, I., 284 Madison St.
35—Siegel, J., 431 Grand St.
36—Seidman, Nat, 23 Rutgers Place.
37—Bernstein, Harry, 134 Monroe St.
38—Peres, Isaac, 217 Madison St.
39—Fine, Herman, 148 Henry St.
40—Riger, Louis, 164 Henry St.
41—Schorr, Herman, 253 Henry St.
42—Kotzaler, Sam, 39 Rutgers Place.
43—Goldstein, Sam, 256 Madison St.
44—Goldstein, Jack, 260 Cherry St.
45—Silver, William, 178 Clinton St.
46—Rosenthal, Harry, 16 Rutgers Place.
47—Kushman, K., 190 Henry St.
48—Golder, Abe, 124 Monroe St.
49—Tobolin, Philip, 330 Cherry St.
50—Lefkowitz, T., 311 Madison St.
51—Smigel, D., 228 Clinton St.
52—Sparba, Harry, 273 Madison St.
53—Civin, Milton, 14 Rutgers Place.
54—Levy, Tebel, 242 Clinton St.
55—Siegel, M., 457 Grand St.
56—Hanan, Harry, 45 Rutgers St.
57—Smargin, Meyer, 342 Cherry St.
58—Rafalowitch, J., 257 Henry St.
59—Fried, J. L., 172 Clinton St.
60—Goldman, Abr., 270 Madison St.
61—Luchano, Gallina, 242 Cherry St.
62—Schwartzman, L., 160 Henry St.
63—Botwin, I., 213 Clinton St.
64—Gilman, L., 206 Clinton St.
65—Hock, L., 167 Monroe St.
66—Milder, Max, 220 Montgomery St.
67—Dedenko, Dan, 298 Cherry St.
68—Butinsky, Joe, 41 Rutgers St.
69—Cohen, W., 206 Clinton St.
70—Cohen, I., 211 Madison St.
71—Silinsky, Joaquin, 15 Cherry St.
72—Kimchurnik, Yuda, 329 Cherry St.
73—Morrel, Joseph, 229 Henry St.
74—Levy, Jeremiah, 206 East Broadway.
75—Weinman, 182 Clinton St.
76—Zeigelbaum, Isaac, 241 Henry St.
77—Reiff, Ben, 171 Monroe St.
78—Gavard, Louis, 53 Rutgers St.
79—Miller, L., 214 Madison St.
80—Goldberg, L., 241 Henry St.
81—Cohen, Harry, 327 Madison St.
82—Yellin, M., 317 Madison St.
83—Bishoff, Louis, 201 Madison St.
84—Bernstein, Abe, 232 Clinton St.
85—Rulkin, Charles, 232 Clinton St.
86—Siegel, I., 70 Monroe St.
87—Effron, A., 284 Madison St.
88—Klatchkin, S., 133 Monroe St.
89—Charkus, J., 214 Henry St.
90—Efland, D. J., 231 Madison St.
91—Lefrman, I., 236 Clinton St.
92—Ginsburg, Max, 233 Madison St.
93—Portnoy, Abr., 182 Henry St.
94—Kanapiue, T., 183 Henry St.
95—Goldman, Alex, 221 Madison St.
96—Truack, S., 157 Monroe St.
97—Yedvabnik, J., 19 Rutgers Pl.
98—Markowitch, B., 255 Henry St.
99—Bloom, R., 229 Clinton St.
100—Grecko, A., 253 East Broadway.
101—Kaplan, Sam, 207 Madison St.
102—Scoloski, M., 326 Cherry St.
103—Asofsky, Sam, 133 Monroe St.
104—Levine, Lames, 57 Rutgers St.
105—Siegel, J., 268 Clinton St.
106—Pikota, Max, 188 Henry St.
107—Rablnowitz, M., 157 Monroe St.
108—Bloom, Sam, 16 Rutgers Pl.
109—Gassky, Wolf, 214 Madison St.
110—Miller, B., 31 Montgomery St.
111—Horowitz, H., 190 Henry St.
112—Wolf, Sol, 162 Henry St.
113—Rosen, Joseph, 226 Clinton St.
114—Skal, S., 425 Grand St.
115—Diamond, J., 231 Henry St.
116—Bayer, L., 245 Henry St.
117—Monedorf, Marcus, 269 East Broadway.
118—Cohen, Edward, 241 Madison St.
119—Kantrowitz, S., 228 East Broadway.
120—Rosenstein, A., 234 Madison St.
121—Friedland, H., 188 Clinton St.
122—Chekowsky, Harry, 246 Division St.
123—Hein, L., 240 Henry St.
124—Levine, Frank, 162 Henry St.
125—Garbarsky, Morris, 18 Rutgers Place.
126—Jacobson, Rube, 260 Cherry St.
127—Levine, Hyman, 132 Monroe St.
128—Ball, Isidore, 244 Madison Av.
129—Svakoff, Antony, 313 Madison St.
130—Nicomchek, Pawnee, 196 Henry St.
131—Zinman, Elias, 162 Henry St.
132—Alpert, Louis, 242 Clinton St.
133—Mayer, Louis, 282 Madison St.
134—Kantrowitz, Morris, 31 Jefferson St.
135—Light, G., 21 Rutgers Place.
136—Lashinka, S., 254 Madison St.
137—Feinstein, L., 243 Madison St.
138—Feinrose, S., 156 Monroe St.
139—Topol, Ben, 16 Rutgers Place.
140—Barnet, Louis, 59 Jefferson St.
141—Goldstein, S., 206 Clinton St.
142—Katz, Sam, 186 Henry St.
143—Rosenthal, Max, 284 Madison St.
144—Berger, Abe, 19 Rutgers Place.
145—Butchofsky, Jack, 227 Clinton St.
146—Ladoff, Phil, 27 Jefferson St.
147—Rosenberg, Harry, 237 Henry St.
148—Sherman, Sam, 42 Montgomery St.
149—Sherman, Sam, 221 Madison St.
150—Wolhoff, Rubin, 177 Monroe St.
151—Markowitz, Harry, 231 Henry St.
152—Kuhnerm, Sam, 212 Henry St.
153—Smith, Simon, 212 Clinton St.
154—Elsman, Is., 253 East Broadway.
155—Asvis, A., 161 Monroe St.
156—Halpern, L., 291 Madison St.
157—Balm, Abe, 235 East Broadway.
158—Dibner, Boruch, 9 Rutgers Place.
159—Pitzely, Benja., 232 East Broadway.
160—Kaplan, Morris, 266 Henry St.
161—Bender, Jacob, 164 Cherry St.
162—Lubman, Harry, 162 Henry St.
163—Otto, Stanislaw, 311 Madison St.
164—Pekulin, Nickoll, 330 Cherry St.
165—Amstibofsky, I., 265 Madison St.
166—Shleyer, Sam, 273 Madison St., moved to 108 Stanton St.
167—Zertechick, Frank, 222 Madison St.
168—Fibrer, Sam, 203 Madison St.
169—Kramerwitz, Isidore, 270 Madison St.
170—Rosenblum, I., 13 Rutgers Place.
171—Weltchek, Morris, 209 Clinton St.
172—Rosenberg, Louis, 240 East Broadway.
173—Cronin, Patrick, 101 Monroe St.
174—Lefkowitz, Harry, 237 Henry St.
175—Greenberg, Morris, 215 Madison St.
176—Block, H., 220 Henry St.
177—Block, L., 4 Rutgers Place.
178—Gabenitz, Louis, 236 Madison St.
179—Goodman, Hyman, 157 Monroe St.
180—Hava, S., 294 Henry St.
181—Lipoff, I., 415 Grand St.
182—Bargon, Zeilch, 241 Henry St.
183—Dilee, L., 1 Ridge St.
184—Greenfeld, L., 172 Henry St.
185—Sunkin, J., 51 Rutgers St.
186—Borowsky, S., 206 Clinton St.
187—Isenberg, L., 272 Cherry St.
188—Meskowitz, Mac, 157 Monroe St.
189—Lefkowitz, B., 236 Madison St.
190—Rapher, Max, 134 Monroe St.
191—Gordon, M., 271 East Broadway.
192—Kredsolsky, A., 298 Cherry St.
193—Katzker, Charles, 317 Madison St.
194—Press, Sam, 237 Madison St.
195—Frank, O., 264 Clinton St.
196—Miller, Hyman, 178 Monroe St.
197—Raeff, Jacob, 161 Monroe St.
198—Hoteberg, Joseph, 235 Henry St.
199—Seligman, Phil, 206 Madison St.
200—Alexelrod, Louis, 238 Cherry St.
201—Silverstein, Joseph, 235 East Broadway.
202—Sapichapo, Sam, 220 Madison St.
203—Kemler, Sam, 6 Attorney St.
204—Greenberg, Selig, 45 Rutgers St.
205—Reiber, Louis, 238 Clinton St.
206—Lefkowitz, Max, 127 Monroe St.
207—Rosenblum, J. E., 417 Grand St.
208—Kaplan, J., 229 Madison St.
209—Rappoport, Max, 161 Monroe St.
210—Neerfeld, Sam, 223 Madison St.
211—Shub, Jacob, 160 Henry St.
212—
213—Axel, Harry, 229 Henry St.
214—Spielsinger, Henry, 317 Madison St.
215—Beal, D., 209 Henry St.
216—Bucher, Harry, 201 Madison St.
217—Schwartz, David, 250 Henry St.
218—Singer, Jos., 309 Madison St.
219—Vornow, Max, 157 Monroe St.
220—Feldsky, Max, 57 Rutgers St.
221—Cohen, R., 186 Henry St.
222—Saskin, Hyman, 210 Henry St.
223—Harf, I., 228 Division St.
224—Berman, Jos., 130 Monroe St.
225—Miller, I., 15 Montgomery St.
226—Reingold, Harry, 228 Henry St.
227—Paley, Louis, 209 Clinton St.
228—Glick, Max, 222 Clinton St.
229—Cohenmin, N., 262 Cherry St.
230—Petrowitz, Nicholas, 228 Henry St.
231—Lipsky, J., 3 Attorney St.
232—Schwartz, Max, 236 Madison St.
233—Berbstein, Joseph, 23 Rutgers Pl.
234—Nosonowitz, Sol A., 224 Clinton St.
235—Dopinsky, Ben, 232 Madison St.
236—Novack, Hyman, 249 Clinton St.
237—Cohen, Sam, 66 Jefferson St.
238—Plotkin, Louis, 11 Rutgers Pl.
239—Epstein, H., 268 Madison St.
240—Boyce, James, 249 Clinton St.

Order No. Name and Address.
241—Pomerantz, David, 317 Madison St.
242—Rosen, Louis, 262 Division St.
243—Friedman, S., 411 Grand St.
244—Parkanowsky, J., 213 Madison St.
245—Dolid, Ave, 221 Henry St.
246—Weinstein, Max, 242 Division St.
247—Muskin, Louis, 154 Henry St.
248—Levine, Joseph, 266 Henry St.
249—Kanowitz, Harry, 250 Clinton St.
250—Cooperman, H., 224 Clinton St.
251—Horowitz, I., 94 Jefferson St.
252—Worshansky, W., 3-5 Ridge St.
253—Rosen, Alex, 196 Henry St.
254—Seldman, Morris, 23 Rutgers Pl.
255—Schiman, Giesuseppe, 43 Rutgers St.
256—Sheehan, James, 247 Clinton St.
257—Goldberg, Alex, 138 Monroe St.
258—Simon, Louis, 161 Monroe St.
259—Feldman, S., 161 Monroe St.
260—Zucker, Louis, 236 Clinton St.
261—Brassmer, H., 230 Clinton St.
262—Bohme, Rowell, 88 Jefferson St.
263—Tropp, Ralph, 238 East Broadway.
264—Goldstein, H., 221 East Broadway.
265—Levine, Sam, 209 Madison St.
266—Paley, S., 238 Clinton St.
267—Neashowitz, Mark, 272 Cherry St.
268—Peretz, Max, 214 Henry St.
269—Berman, H., 244 Clinton St.
270—Boschowitz, M., 177 Monroe St.
271—Gweidman, M., 7 Attorney St.
272—Weinberg, Joseph, 285 Madison St.
273—Biltstein, I., 239 Madison St.
274—Fuchs, Berel, 133 Monroe St.
275—Block, Isidor, 285 Madison St.
276—Shlossberg, S., 419 Grand St.
277—Berman, Sol, 206 Clinton St.
278—Brownick, Jacob, 17 Rutgers Pl.
279—Gross, Hyman, 18 Rutgers Pl.
280—Hershowitz, L., 211 Henry St.
281—Burstein, Phil, 224 East Broadway.
282—Anixed, Ben, 13 Rutgers Pl.
283—Eigenowitz, M., 30 Montgomery St.
284—Rotwinick, Abe, 37 Rutgers St.
285—Hannellin, M. S., 5-7 Attorney St.
286—Pickman, Louis, 118 Monroe St.
287—Bushnitz, Benjamin, 212 Madison St.
288—Dinsky, Jake, 210 Henry St.
289—Glass, L., 235 Division St.
291—Weiner, Elias, 246 East Broadway.
292—Novick, Morris, 242 Madison St.
293—Nukawoschuk, A., 190 Henry St.
294—Elenowitz, I., 3 Henry St.
295—Cohen, Philip, 212 Madison St.
296—Valinsky, Harry, 228 Clinton St.
297—Zigermusk, Mutel, 213 Madison St.
298—Steinberg, Sam, 16 Rutgers Pl.
299—Raffaele, Ricel, 294 Cherry St.
300—Bergman, S., 291 Madison St.

DISTRICT NO. 102.

Office of Exemption Board, 175 Suffolk St.

QUOTA 235—In this district 470 men, whose addresses have not been obtained, have been notified to appear for physical examinations:

Order No. Name.
1—Hertel, August.
—Harll, Philip.
3—Pasternack, L.
4—Taub, Max.
5—Gulka, Mike.
6—Lind, Maxwell.
7—Hertzberg, A.
8—Edelheit, Jos.
9—Cohen, Jack.
10—Singer, Jos.
11—Scherer, Morris.
12—Jacobs, Isidore.
13—Erdinger, Ben.
14—Drettler, Jos.
15—Rinkel, Isidore.
16—Torte, Salvatore.
17—Hugel, Abe.
18—Thaler, Wm.
19—Block, Abraham.
20—Rosenfeld, Max.
21—Chaskes, Bennie.
22—Landen, Morris.
23—Teichman, J.
24—Gufferman, H.
25—Rosenfeld, Max.
26—Kupper, Julius.

NAMES OF NEW YORK CITY MEN SUMMONED FOR EXAMINATION FOR DRAFT

Order No. Name and Address.
104—Massey, Fred, 21 W. 93d St.
105—Gahn, Abraham, 169 W. 94th St.
106—Rogers, Ralph, 150 W. 97th St.
107—Lawrence, Harry V., 100 W. 94th St.
108—Rothfeld, Lawrence, 210 Riverside Drive.
109—Boeber, Walter Charles, 164 W. 96th St.
110—Underhill, Rawson K., 207 W. 98th St.
111—Morancos, Samuel, 71 W. 96th St.
112—Lude, Ernest, 147 W. 96th St.
113—Parker, Roland Lee, 726 Columbus Av.
114—Oakley, Edward J., 108 W. 98th St.
115—Giblyn, Joseph B., 306 W. 96th St.
116—Oppenheimer, Edward S., 8 W. 91st St.
117—Hoopingarner, D. L., 315 W. 97th St.
118—French, Charles A., 235 W. 92d St.
119—Montante, Vincengo, 711 Amsterdam Av.
120—Chapin, Reginald C., 258 W. 99th St.
121—Herman, Louis W., 771 West End Av.
122—Boyd, William, 35 W. 93d St.
123—Kenney, Walter R., 206 W. 96th St.
124—Frazier, Fred Noel, 104 W. 96th St.
125—Kaspen, Jack Sam, 214 Riverside Drive.
126—Jonkoski, Stanley, 60 W. 97th St.
127—Dannerhauther, Geo., Jr., 317 W. 99th St.
128—Sullivan, Michael, 168 W. 98th St.
129—Coughlin, Joseph, 726 Columbus Av.
130—Linares, Carlos A., 179 W. 97th St.
131—Clancey, John F., 143 Amsterdam Av.
132—Sies, Christopher J., 2,465 Broadway.
133—Maresca, Nich. B., 769 Amsterdam Av.
134—Geier, Ernst Conrad, 148 W. 96th St.
135—Allis, Norman William, 15 W. 91st St.
136—Bannister, Samuel Milroy, 70 W. 93d St.
137—Kiesling, H. C., 786 Amsterdam Av.
138—De Buzard, Henrique, 52 W. 96th St.
139—Percival, James A., 227 Riverside Drive.
140—Vaughan, Dorsey Reid Jr., 21 W. 90th St.
141—Semmons, J. Wilson, 328 W. 96th St.
142—Appel, Leon, 09 W. 93d St.
143—Lawson, David James, 319 W. 94th St.
144—Alvarez, Leon, 316 W. 95th St.
145—Bearry, Frank, 158 W. 98th St.
146—Cherebro, Henry S., 833 West End Av.
147—Eadie, Archibald R., 240 Riverside Drive.
148—McMahon, M. J., 609 Columbus Av.
149—Frazier, Leonard C., 720 W. 95th St.
150—Travassaros, George, 62 W. 93d St.
151—Hirsh, George P., 41 W. 83d St.
152—North, William R., jr., 65 W. 96th St.
153—Bruns, Hermann, 154 W. 98th St.
154—Carter, Roswell H., 54 W. 85th St.
155—Denny, Andrew, 124 W. 98th St.
156—Hanlon, Edw. A., 714 Columbus Av.
157—Bernheim, George, 611 Columbus Av.
158—Goddard, Fred A., 316 W. 98th St.
159—Stettler, Seymour, 210 Riverside Dr.
160—Mulhall, Leonard, 141 W. 97th St.
161—Martine, Alvin R., 157 W. 95th St.
162—Heine, Henry V., 120 W. 97th St.
163—Block, Eric C., 324 W. 98th St.
164—McCaffrey, John, 730 Columbus Av.
165—Gross, Philip G., 315 Central Park West.
166—Quintana, Pablo E., 110 W. 95th St.
167—Caldwell, Arthur P., jr., 306 W. 94th St.
168—Brusii, Joshua C., 555 W. 97th St.
169—Coon, Clifford R., 49 W. 94th St.
170—Levy, Leon D., 312 W. 93d St.
171—Harris, Peter, 160 W. 98th St.
172—O'Connell, George J., 207 W. 95th St.
173—Wilkens, Herman F., 62 W. 93d St.
174—Duggan, Robert W., 704 Amsterdam Av.
175—Llinbabist, Efreus, 315 W. 100th St.
176—Calfsano, Luigi, 308 W. 97th St.
177—Leffet, Samuel, 36 W. 93d St.
178—Brown, Charles A., 4 W. 93d St.
179—McAuliffe, Vincent J., jr., 3 W. 92d St.
180—Holtz, Hans, 138 W. 96th St.
181—Harri, Ras, 156 W. 97th St.
182—Hoffenstein, Samuel G., 321 W. 94th St.
183—Xenaker, N. J., 487 Columbus Av.
184—Kich, Harold W., 315 W. 98th St.
185—Weil, Samuel J., 276 Riverside Drive.
186—King, William Francis, 301 W. 96th St.
187—Sartorius, Irving A., 2 W. 86th St.
188—Oppenheimer, Leo H., 41 W. 83d St.
190—Crittenden, Samuel H., 17 W. 94th St.
191—Van Wert, Reginald, 128 W. 96th St.
192—Ward, James, 789 Amsterdam Av.
193—Haggerty, Michael, 216 W. 99th St.
194—Well, Herbert D., 319 W. 94th St.
195—Kenny, Christopher, 690 Columbus Av.
196—Hanna, Dennis, 320 Riverside Drive.
197—Day, Clarence Elmer, 255 W. 98th St.
198—Clanber, Edward, 210 Riverside Drive.
199—Davidow, L. H., 292 Riverside Drive.
200—Levy, Charles, 712 Amsterdam Av.
201—Thomasson, Edward, 57 W. 98th St.
202—Tsukuaits, George W., 611 Columbus Av.
203—Stern, N. L., 327 Central Park West.
204—Hirth, John J., 146 W. 98th St.
205—Shea, Daniel E., 647 Columbus Av.
206—Sisler, Edwin, 100 W. 96th St.
207—Mott, Walter Anthony, 770 Columbus Av.
208—Ohlsen, William A., 50 W. 91st St.
209—Green, Samuel A., 30 W. 85th St.
210—Johnson, Jr., 2,465 Broadway.
211—Goode, Arthur, 2,643 Broadway.
212—Carr, Thomas M., 771 Amsterdam Av.
213—Salzer, Herbert D., 29 W. 87th St.
214—Ruggles, Brewster A., 17 W. 84th St.
215—McMahon, Harry, 244 West End Av.
216—Friedenheit, Arthur, 23 W. 90th St.
217—Simon, Horace F., 645 West End Av.
218—Jacobsonn, George H., 315 W. 97th St.
219—Farrell, Hilary F., 18 W. 89th St.
220—Herman, Harold, 52 W. 94th St.
221—Gingras, Jules, jr., 2,465 Broadway.
222—Immich, Harold W., 707 Columbus Av.
223—Calacci, Michael, 172 W. 98th St.
224—Barr, William W., 317 W. 93d St.
225—Lefkowitz, Arthur, 230 W. 97th St.
226—Twyeflort, Clarence M., 61 W. 90th St.
227—Bass, Frank A., 631 Columbus Av.
228—Tishman, Louis, 833 West End Av.
229—Wasserbock, Charles, 345 Columbus Av.
230—Hall, Albert Edw., 40 W. 97th St.
231—Kaufman, Ernest B., 159 W. 95th St.
232—Buchardt, Otto Carl, 181 W. 97th St.
233—Schepp, Philip H., 253 W. 95th St.
234—Myers, Howard C., 318 W. 100th St.
235—Foster, Allen S., 823 W. 93d St.
236—Gardner, Albert W., 243 W. 98th St.
237—Starace, Edw. Joseph, 79 W. 94th St.
238—Inmajirl, 740 West End Av.
239—Lesster, Wm. Ophrell, 230 W. 97th St.
240—Anderson, Alex., 226 W. 88th St.
241—Welsh, Alfred A., 162 W. 96th St.
242—Cahn, Bernard D., 202 Riverside Drive.
243—Clarke, Edmund A., 140 W. 96th St.
244—Morris, Burrell M., 145 W. 98th St.
245—Ripley, Raymond, 241 West End Av.
246—Hanrette, Edw. D., 124 W. 98th St.
247—Schneider, Philip L., 174 W. 96th St., care of Greene.
248—Graber, Bernard, 73 W. 88th St.
249—Wagner, Rudolf, 214 W. 95th St.
250—Wertz, Joseph, 728 Columbus Av.
251—Manya, Philip, 206 W. 96th St.
252—Shapiro, Hillie, 166 W. 96th St.
253—Peterson, Howard L., 483 Columbus Av.
254—Speer, Louis B., 841 St. Nicholas Av.
255—Tyman, James L., 126 W. 96th St.
256—Forrester, Eric S., 127 W. 96th St.
257—Rosenschein, Matthew, 1 W. 92d St.
258—Well, Werthner Fred, 210 W. 94th St.
259—Graff, Henry A., 307 W. 94th St.
260—Fried, Albert, 35 W. 84th St.
261—Reeber, Samuel, 73 W. 88d St.
262—Bellinger, Walter J., 109 W. 94th St.
263—Rose, Benjamin H., 13 W. 93d St.
264—Soupge, George, 309 W. 99th St.
265—Pye, John E., 336 W. 95th St.
266—Schiffer, Edwin H., 41 W. 86th St.
267—Connley, Pot, 748 Columbus Av.
268—Lawford, Harrison B., 852 St. Nicholas Av.
269—Green Gaum, ——, 859 W. E. Av.
270—Healy, Thomas, 172 W. 98th St.
271—Martinez, Louis O., 216 W. 100th St.
272—Vorgos, Jorge H., 52 W. 97th St.
273—Voiglander, Jos. Herman, 53 W. 84th St.
274—Henderson, Bertie, 171 W. 97th St.
275—Askin, John Joseph, 129 W. 96th St.
276—Fish, Raymond, 202 Riverside Drive.
277—Woarins, Edwin H., 1 W. 93d St.
278—Stanley, Thomas, 128 W. 98th St.
279—Morganstein, J. Herb., 150 W. 95th St.
280—Peregleinin, Methodi, 2,465 Broadway.
281—Munsell, Danforth H., 312 W. 93d St.
282—Siegel, William, 317 W. 95th St.
283—Jacobson, Jacob M., 251 W. 95th St.
284—Dorfner, Charles, 108 W. 96th St.
285—Markowitz, Sidney M., 203 W. 98th St.
286—Flint, George Henry, 108 W. 95th St.
287—Harewood, Arthur, 21 W. 84th St.
288—Nathan, Royden Louis, 35 W. 86th St.
289—Schonberg, John B., 178 W. 95th St.
290—Ely, Geo. Wm., 829 West End Av.
291—Kneeland, Frank Edw., 253 W. 93d St.
292—Irvine, Gerald Bayne, 230 W. 97th St.
293—Herbner, Wm. H., 45 W. 95th St.
294—Gligannon, Daniel Jos., 130 W. 96th St.
295—Henderson, Robt., 742 Columbus Av.
296—King, Joseph, 151 W. 98th St.
297—Frankel, Max S., 251 W. 92d St.
298—Felbisch, Lowney, 55 W. 86th St.
299—McKenzie, Roderick T., 168 W. 98th St.
300—Miller, Edward L., 50 W. 96th St.
301—Stern, Harold A., 215 W. 98th St.
302—O'Hare, James E., 731 Amsterdam Av.
303—Goldberg, Irving L., 823 West End Av.
304—Ewens, James E., 244 Riverside Drive.
305—Wenk, Carl, 141 W. 97th St.
306—Ryles, ——, 307 West 98th St.
307—Rossi, Fetruccio, 65 W. 83d St.
308—Steinstein, Samuel S., 251 W. 98th St.
309—Filer, Edwin, 1 W. 94th St.
310—Franz, Fred Henry, 174 W. 96th St.
311—Buckley, James Russell, 200 W. 96th St.
312—Frunkel, David, 808 West End Av.
313—Baker, W. H., 293 Central Park West.
314—Grogan, James, 769 Columbus Av.
315—Dingerson, Harry A., 110 W. 94th St.
316—Simerson, Jr., 115 W. 94th St.
317—Durvea, Fred C., 201 W. 95th St.
318—Cone, H. A., 325 Central Park West.
319—Weissenborn, Carl W., 23 W. 93d St.
320—Anntepas, George, 307 W. 96th St.
321—Hall, Albert Edw., 40 W. 97th St.
322—Bumbluner, N., 302 Central Park West.
323—Lamond, John M., 780 West End Av.
324—May, Hugh M., 38 W. 85th St.
325—Moniak, Charles M., 485 Columbus Av.
326—Moran, Joseph F., 119 W. 96th St.
327—Dundas, James Edw., 752 West End Av.
328—Raabe, Herman J., 801 West End Av.
329—Steindler, Percival J., 210 Riverside Dr.
330—Roehr, Howard H., 231 W. 97th St.
331—Fischer, Amil C., 88th St. and P. W.
332—Hooker, George E., 732 Amsterdam Av.
333—Hirsh, Alvin S., 25 W. 87th St.
334—Lowenthal, Harry S., 150 W. 95th St.
335—Straws, Herbert, 304 W. 93d St.
336—Collier, Jas. Edward, 222 Riverside Drive.
337—Loof, August H., 158 W. 95th St.
338—Ischen, Joseph John, 768 Columbus Av.
339—King, John Newton, 207 W. 95th St.
340—Church, Edwin H., 24 W. 84th St.
341—Green, Robert, 75 W. 96th St.
342—Domenico, English, 731 Columbus Av.
343—Roth, Sam I., 29 W. 84th St.
344—Poppe, John H., 58 W. 85th St.
345—Loeb, Daniel, 12 W. 84th St.
346—Smiley, Thos. D., 209 W. 97th St.
347—Schorsch, Jacob E., 38 W. 97th St.
348—Craeven, Patrick, 711 Columbus Av.
349—Smith, Salwin M., 32 W. 92d St.
350—Fox, Sylvan Lionel, 53 W. 84th St.
351—Bernstein, Charles M., 311 W. 97th St.
352—Fayden, Michael J., 164 W. 98th St.
353—Stern, Morton Frank, 327 C. P. W.
354—Halpren, Abraham, 66 W. 93d St.
355—Herrnstadt, Oscar T., 260 Riverside Dr.
356—Avera, John C., 113 W. 97th St.
357—Costantino, Osso, 731 Columbus Av.
358—Schlessinger, Jerome, 314 W. 99th St.
359—Ramirez, Julis S., 37-43 W. 93d St.
360—Roemisch, Simon, 256 W. 97th St.
361—Edgar, Thos. W., 766 West End Av.
362—MacCormack, Thos. J., 50 W. 84th St.
363—Grimes, John Alfred, 698 Columbus Av.
364—Mahlon, Thomas Kane, 63 W. 91st St.
365—Fitzpatrick, John J., 702 West End Av.
366—Mallon, Patrick, 489 Columbus Av.
367—Warner, Hal Verse, 158 W. 98th St.
368—Kleinhaus, Ethu N., 62 W. 90th St.
369—Schloss, Herbert W., 306 W. 93d St.
370—Gaylock, J. J., Granite State, ft. W. 98th St.
371—McCormick, Edw. Lewis, 52 W. 97th St.
372—Siegel, Samuel, 31 W. 95th St.
373—Judge, John Lyoney, 63 W. 87th St.
374—McFarland, Francis X., 82 W. 92d St.
375—Bunzel, E. Everett, 302 W. 92d St.
376—Horan, Wm. Vincent, 611 Columbus Av.
377—Jacobs, Louis R., 314 W. 99th St.
378—Royston, James T., 54 W. 91st St.
379—Schoof, Louis Ernest Bernhardt Franz, 738 West End Av.
380—Duffy, Edwin, 220 99th St.
381—Yon, Pietro A., 71 W. 83d St.
382—Wenkovesh, Joseph, 121 W. 96th St.
383—Hanck, Arthur Ernest, 204 W. 98th St.
384—Jones, Robert Ernest, 110 W. 90th St.
385—Conrad, James Mitchell, 50 W. 93d St.
386—Minnerly, Joseph Peter, 43 W. 92d St.
387—Meier, Joshua, 314 W. 100th St.
388—Manne, Isidore, 202 Riverside Drive.
389—Wolff, Rene, 300 W. 93d St.
390—Hanges, Harry Nicholas, 70 W. 89th St.
391—Spaulding, Jr., 258 Riverside Drive.
392—Storm, Raymond William, 1 W. 85th St.
393—Rabusch, H. L., G. S. Train'g Ship, City.
394—Dolman, Robert, 300 W. 98th St.
395—Marks, Benjamin E., 320 West End Av.
396—Mulqueen, Leroy, 43 W. 85th St.
397—Kennedy, J. F., Jr., 105 W. 94th St.
398—Allen, W. Launduim, 128 W. 96th St.
399—Ralston, Osle E., 30 W. 85th St.
400—Mickana, Frederick J., 127 W. 96th St.
401—Metzger, Alfred, 22 W. 84th St.
402—Norden, Henry F., 206 W. 96th St.
403—Koenig, Henry E., 726 Amsterdam Av.
404—Dayhoff, Samuel R., 231 W. 96th St.
405—Ashton, Robert T., 231 W. 96th St.
406—Galvina, Frank, 54 W. 97th St.
407—Smith, Larz, 64 W. 96th St.
408—Thalnimer, Albert F., 37 W. 93d St.
409—Connaughton, Thomas, 723 Columbus Av.
410—Strause, Samuel W., 33 W. 91st St.
411—Bradshaw, Joseph, 306 W. 100th St.
412—Gondaz, Gus S., 166 W. 98th St.
413—Cotor, Marvan, 104 W. 96th St.
414—Levenson, Louis C., 35 W. 96th St.
415—Golding, Martin, 763 Amsterdam Av.
416—Isaacs, Joel Joek, 53 W. 91st St.
417—Zeldow, Michael, 693 Columbus Av.
418—Cowan, James A., 231 W. 95th St.
419—Gonzales, Gustave S., 255 W. 93d St.
420—Wier, Emmet C., 14 W. 84th St.
421—Morris, Louis, 14 W. 87th St.
422—Harry L. Ettinger, 315 W. 98th St.
423—Hallman, Francis O., 172 W. 95th St.
424—Gillan, John, 504 West End Av.
425—Wade, Ellis W., 200 W. 97th St.
426—Higgins, Willard T., 220 W. 97th St.
427—Horay, Matthew, 793 Amsterdam Av.
428—Gilden, Geo. Wm., 629 Columbus Av.
429—Hillborn, Lloyd T., 46 W. 96th St.
430—Gips, Harry L., 234 W. 98th St.
431—Nussbaum, 728 Columbus Av.
432—Rover, William R., 315 W. 97th St.
433—Kirsch, Harry, 300 Central Park West.
434—Davis, Henry F., 60 W. 84th St.
435—Kleln, Fred, 17 W. 91st St.
436—Greenbaum, L. A., Hotel Monterey, Broadway and 94th St.
437—Broadwell, Earle C., 70 W. 97th St.
438—Sutherland, A. P., 126 W. 102d St.
439—Ellingson, David, 728 Columbus Av.
440—Gonzales, Rufino, 128 W. 98th St.
441—Leonard, Joseph, 107 W. 85th St.
442—Wilson, Wm. C., 62 W. 93d St.
443—Toole, Wm. Gustave, 205 W. 95th St.
444—Prahm, Emil, 79 W. 94th St.
445—Robinson, Arlington, 27 W. 99th St.
446—Poldrelgo, William, 333 W. 98th St.
447—Andrews, Jr., 48 W. 90th St.
448—Tucker, Fred R., 60 W. 92d St.
449—Rothfeld, Robert B., 251 W. 92d St.
450—Meinken, Ernest F., 336 W. 95th St.
451—Schwacker, Eug., 37 W. 84th St.
452—Canning, Frank J., 64 W. 92d St.
453—McCarthy, Frank C., 124 W. 96th St.
454—Leary, Warren D., 30 W. 97th St.
455—Appemheimer, Mathies, 149 W. 96th St.
456—Anderson, Alfred H., 157 W. 95th St.
457—Morgan, G. K., 73 W. 88th St.
458—Bryan, B. B., Jr., 315 Central Park W.
459—Monerief, Guy M., 118 W. 98th St.
460—Kranf, Walter A., 758 West End Av.
461—Ashkwich, Benjamin, 645 West End Av.
462—Ottman, Ernest Barlow, 59 W. 94th St.
463—Soletsky, David, 66 W. 88th St.
464—Samndeo, Andrew A., 68 W. 98th St.
465—Lineiair, Wm. Jr., 39 W. 97th St.
466—O'Donnell, John J., 142 W. 98th St.
467—Bloom, Lewis, 230 Riverside Drive.
468—May, Harry, 57 W. 84th St.
469—Lynch, Michael Joseph, 82 W. 91st St.
470—Smith, Charles S., 140 W. 96th St.
471—Brown, Ernest D., 40 W. 84th St.
472—Heilman, W. B., 794 West End Av.
473—Roas, Ernest P., 41 W. 83d St.
474—Levy, Royal, 829 West End Av.
475—Edal, Alfred, 240 West Central Park West.
476—Sald, Raimon, 700 West End Av.
477—Curran, George L., 728 Amsterdam Av.
478—Roden, P. H. W., 270 W. 96th St.
479—Conklin, Dean L., 640 West End Av.
480—Faillace, Thomas F., 74 W. 91st St.
481—Dilts, Russell Belley, 170 W. 97th St.
482—da Cunna, Victor F., 285 W. 93d St.
483—Garland, Ernest A., 2,465 Broadway.
484—Alves, D. F., 161 W. 97th St.
485—Kimball, William A., 190 Riverside Dr.
486—Dugan, Henry M., 80 W. 60th St.
487—Soletsky, Max, 66 W. 88th St.
488—Solomon, David I., 693 Columbus Av.
489—Perlin, William T., 139 W. 98th St.
490—Freed, Edward C., 100 W. 98th St.
491—Schwarz, Robert H., 158 W. 98th St.
492—Morales, Joseph M., Jr., 52 W. 92d St.
493—Hogan, Michael J., 118 W. 97th St.
494—Rosenberger, George, 306 W. 98th St.
495—Max, Louis W., 317 W. 97th St.
496—Siebert, August, 69 W. 88th St.
497—Sonn, Alfred W., 305 W. 97th St.
498—Kuebrich, John M., 118 W. 98th St.
499—Lewinberg, Hans Paul, 52 W. 97th St.
500—Golub, August, W. 92d St.
501—Bohan, Michael, 127 W. 98th St.
502—Davis, Ausley G., 206 W. 99th St.
503—Yarotsky, Michael, 330 W. 95th St.
504—de la Guardia, V. E., 202 Riverside Dr.
505—Lynch, Joseph P., 175 W. 95th St.
506—Lyke, Allan Clinton, 304 W. 92d St.
507—Kaiser, S. H., 758 West End Av.
508—Kurtz, Abraham, 489 Columbus Av.
509—Meenan, D. L., Jr., 35 W. 88th St.
510—Rosenfeld, F. R., 740 West End Av.
511—Goerl, Carl, 147 W. 98th St.
512—Ebling, Jacob N., 780 West End Av.
513—Milkman, Herbert S., 2,491 Broadway.
514—Whittley, Nathan P., 60 W. 97th St.
515—Yonker, Joseph, 271 W. 94th St.
516—Sweet, Leslie, 253 W. 93d St.
517—Murray, Edward, 164 W. 96th St.
518—Patterson, J., 137 W. 98th St.
519—Barb, Michael, 2,511 Broadway.
520—Neuhaus, David I., 320 Central Park W.
521—Schaefer, Joseph, 139 W. 98th St.
522—Watson, F. E. 270 W. 97th St.
523—Kellehor, Maurice B., 67 W. 93d St.
524—Brenner, Frederick, 17 W. 91st St.
525—Meade, Stephen J., 700 West End Av.
526—Blumenthal, Manuel, 306 W. 100th St.
527—Corrigan, Christopher, 112 W. 96th St.
528—Cornell, Samuel Hoag, 77 W. 83d St.
529—Kutsh, Joseph L., 257 W. 92d St.
530—Schwartz, Frederick D., 82 W. 90th St.
531—Zleber, Eugene Roya, 21 W. 91st St.
532—Russell, Walter B., 2,609 Broadway.
533—Nitzberg, Albert A., 54 W. 93d St.
534—Fitzgald, Joseph, 50 W. 93d St.
535—Weinberg, Julius, 253 W. 98th St.
536—Nugent, Wm. Francis, 23 W. 84th St.
537—Houghton, Charles, 29 W. 98th St.
538—Duke, A. J., care Cavanaugh, 762 Columbus Av.
539—La Perta, C. E. B., 204 W. 96th St.
540—Bunn, Warren Wick—162 W. 90th St.
541—Markewitz, Arthur A., 226 W. 97th St.
542—Schaefer, Joseph, 139 W. 98th St.
543—Searle, Frank Sheldon, 209 W. 97th St.
544—Burger, Edward L., 746 Columbus Av.
545—Berliner, I. M., 325 Central Park West.
546—Veronese, Louis, 131 W. 96th St.
547—Reilly, Thomas Patrick, 54 W. 93d St.
548—Reinhardt, Geo. H., 158 W. 96th St.
549—Dalton, Hugh F., 200 W. 97th St.
550—Krakauer, Herbert, 72 W. 88th St.
551—Clokey, Thomas G., 140 W. 96th St.
552—Kosmak, Alfred Hall, 147 W. 96th St.
—Boyle, August John, 27 W. 93d St.
—Juan, Joseph D., 206 W. 96th St.
554—O'Brien, Joseph D., 643 Columbus Av.
555—Edal, Richard, 240 West Central Park W.
556—Wolf, Arthur David, 316 W. 95th St.
557—Schweickhart, G. T., 794 West End Av.
558—McEntegart, T. J., 21 W. 84th St.
559—Benson, Harry, 210 Riverside Drive.
560—Eberle, Ottilio, 41 W. 84th St.
561—McCarthy, George Wm., 12 W. 96th St.
562—Morrell, F. A., Jr., 782 West End Av.
563—Curtis, Coleman R., 740 West End Av.
564—Sykes, Harry Sneed, 50 W. 96th St.
565—Leonard, William L., 56 W. 92d St.
566—Schwab, Auguste, 220 W. 98th St.
567—Kahn, Elliott, 307 W. 98th St.
568—Pierce, Alfred W., 321 W. 94th St.
569—Leport, Joseph H., 76 W. 98th St.
570—Schillinger, Harry C., 6 W. 91st St.
571—Reynolds, George W., 485 Columbus Av.
572—Nordhammar, Carl R., 59 W. 98th St.
573—O'Connell, John J., 98 W. 91st St.
574—Hedges, James S., 160 W. 93th St.
575—Ottmann, Harry O., 15 W. 87th St.
576—Campbell, Roscoe G., 315 W. 94th St.
577—Schmidt, Charles, 139 W. 90th St.
578—Brian, Arthur, 152 W. 98th St.
579—Bloch, Eugene G., 46 W. 96th St.
580—McGowan, James J., 485 Columbus Av.
581—Robinson, John, 171 W. 95th St.
582—Evans, Clarence Stuart, 137 W. 96th St.
583—Lathrop, Harvey, 810 W. 93d St.
584—Wilkinson, P. A., Jr., 829 West End Av.
585—Higgins, John, 782 Columbus Av.
586—Primo, George, 330 W. 98th St.
587—Sabastone, Maurice J., 151 W. 95th St.
588—Askin, John Joseph, 129 W. 96th St.
589—Bamboschek, Jos., 708 West End Av.
590—Fischer, William A., 243 W. 98th St.
591—Myers, Franklin A., 202 Riverside Drive.
592—Schneider, G. Wm., 158 W. 96th St.
593—Neugaso, Ferdinand, 308 W. 97th St.
594—Guymon, John Thomas, 160 W. 97th St.
595—Lyke, Allan Clinton, 304 W. 92d St.
596—Durling, Ra W., 314 W. 99th St.
597—Riatt, Charles Orange, 324 W. 96th St.
598—McCulloch, Charles, 104 W. 95th St.
599—Simpson, Albert W., 251 W. 92d St.
600—Goldstein, Max, 150 W. 98th St.
601—Landan, Emil, 780 West End Av.
602—Brink, Otto Pierpoint, 141 W. 96th St.
603—Carroll, Thomas F., 109 W. 94th St.
604—Ward, Harry B., 251 W. 97th St.
605—Henry, William M., 333 Central Park W.
606—Lytle, Richard R., Sr., 308 W. 100th St.
607—Rothenberg, Irving N., T W. 89th St.
608—Pinkiert, Sol., 170 W. 97th St.
609—Tishman, Jacob, 160 W. 95th St.
610—Delahunt, Charles F., 108 W. 97th St.
611—Morrissey, James A., 143 W. 96th St.
612—Kircher, Christian, 31 W. 93d St.
613—Greenebaum, Harold M., 823 W. End Av.
614—Donata, Jaroslav, 70 W. 98th St.
615—Garritano, Andrea, 731 Columbus Av.
616—Petrucci, August John, 104 W. 95th St.
617—Kunstler, Monroe B., 300 Central Pk. W.
618—Chaisson, Leo David, 74 W. 96th St.
619—O'Brien, William, 48 W. 94th St.
620—Retermund, Henry, 730 Amsterdam Av.
621—Ozick, William, 740 Columbus Av.
622—Frost, Sherman W., 251 W. 92d St.
623—Stern, Herman Fred., 324 W. 100th St.
624—Brodhead, Benj. H., 107 W. 95th St.

DISTRICT NO. 130.

Office of the Exemption Board, Patriotic League, Broadway and 105th St.

QUOTA 253—In this district the following 506 men have been notified to appear for physical examination:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Hausmann, Henry O., 65 W. 106th St.
2—Lanzone, Joseph, 124 W. 101st St.
3—Gans, Sol M., 216 W. 100th St.
4—Sanseben, Samuel, 18 W. 107th St.
5—Chandmer, Edward, 44 W. 99th St.
6—Mosher, Stanley, 91 W. 103d St.
7—Degenhardt, H. F., 887 Columbus Av.
8—Vreeland, F. K., 30 Manhattan Av.
9—Sloan, Charles, 903 Amsterdam Av.
10—Malan, Louis, 81 W. 101st St.
11—Dorst, Joseph, 45 W. 98th St.
12—Smiton, John, 932 Columbus Av.
13—McLean, Michael, 823 Amsterdam Av.
14—Ladi, John, 207 W. 104th St.
15—Clark, Edward W., 442 Central Park W.
16—Schmitts, Karl, 151 W. 100th St.
17—Turner, William, 138 W. 99th St.
18—Berman, Isaac, 152 W. 100th St.
19—Theele, Edward K., 882 Amsterdam Av.
20—Waters, Patrick, 54 W. 98th St.
21—Whittaker, James R., 150 W. 104th St.
22—Childester, Hugh S., jr., 106th St.
23—Hanes, John, 54 W. 106th St.
24—Levine, Sydney, 81 W. 102d St.
25—Whelan, James, 112 W. 102d St.
26—Oppenheimer, Toney M., 109 W. 101st St.
27—Procida, Carl A., 78 W. 103d St.
28—Gold, Moses, 107 W. 103d St.
29—Martin, Henry F., 128 W. 100th St.
30—Rocciolo, Ralph, 104 W. 106th St.
31—Dunworth, F. J., 77 W. 104th St.
32—Sharpwater, Richard, 141 W. 105th St.
33—Waite, Hilbert, 44 W. 99th St.
34—Simpkins, Thomas M., 145 W. 98th St.
35—Hicks, Richard H., 58 W. 99th St.
36—Burke, Frank W., 118 W. 99th St.
37—King, Arthur, 64 W. 99th St.
38—Dates, Dudley, 16 W. 99th St.
39—Barber, Carlton F., 406 Central Park W.
40—Gillig, James J., 140 W. 104th St.
41—Pinaccatmaca, C., 105 W. 103d St.
42—Florida, Edward A., 109 W. 97th St.
43—Johnson, Warren, 165 W. 98th St.
44—Davis, George M., 818 Columbus Av.
45—Milnor, Arthur R., 54 W. 105th St.
46—Buchardt, Victor, 181 W. 97th St.
47—Zarbock, Caroline, 153 W. 103d St.
48—Goetz, Charles J., 186 W 101st St.
49—Flatten, Fred A., 56 W. 105th St.
50—Romano, Thomas, 151 W. 100th St.
51—Hazo, Roy, 40 W. 106th St.
52—Claus, Herbert C., 812 Columbus Av.
53—Hutchinson, Howard R., 54 W. 106th St.
54—Menin, Abraham F., 79 W. 103d St.
55—McLoughlin, John, 73 W. 101st St.
56—Gleison, John M., 201 W. 103d St.
57—Law, Thomas, 412 Central Park West.
58—Duffy, Thomas, 67 W. 100th St.
59—Schwarz, Gustav A., 150 W. 103d St.
60—Levin, Samuel, 151 W. 99th St.
61—Peck, Walter H., 103 Manhattan Av.
62—Collins, F. J., 141 Manhattan Av.
63—Patterson, Charles H., 129 W. 98th St.
64—Manfrede, Joseph, 48 W. 100th St.
65—Sickles, Daniel P., 152 W. 101st St.
66—Ordeker, Samuel, 75 W. 97th St.
67—Kay, Harry F., 65 W. 99th St.
68—Curran, James, 79 W. 101st St.
69—Stout, Rex T., 414 Central Pk. W.
70—Borgos, George J., 10 W. 98th St.
71—Cahill, John P., 156 W. 104th St.
72—Kay, Harry F., 9 W. 102d St.
73—McLean, James C., 803 Amsterdam Av.
74—Simonds, Charles B., 1 W. 101st St.
75—Smith Marion D., 8 W. 99th St.
76—Ince, James F., 34 W. 99th St.
77—Adams, Allan, 68 W. 102d St.
78—Hills, Charles R., 87 W. 103d St.
79—Anderson, Olaf M., 7 W. 103d St.
80—Thompson, John, 156 W. 98th St.
81—Rutherford, Jr., 428 Central Park W.
82—McCree, Joseph, 72 W. 98th St.
83—Burkard, Arnold P., 112 W. 103d St.
84—De Serent, Armand, 463 Central Pk. W.
85—Bartoszewski, Wojick, 140 W. 100th St.
86—Fenton, Jas. J., 58 W. 98th St.
87—Rathbum, George W., 20 W. 98th St.
88—Groarke, Denis, 149 W. 98th St.
89—Moran, Edward F., 4 Manhattan Av.
90—Perrone, William, 187 W. 100th St.
91—Steen, John T., 126 W. 102d St.
92—Aramain, Harootua, 120 W. 101st St.
93—Malin, Carl W., 160 W. 100th St.
94—Moran, Michael M., 109 W. 100th St.
95—Koudrat, Charles, 921 Columbus Av.
96—Myers, Charles N., 10½ W. 99th St.
97—Holder, Edward, 54 W. 99th St.
98—Shrewsbury, Willard, 76 W. 105th St.
99—Van Hess, W. A., 134 W. 104th St.
100—Martin, M., 4 W. 104th St.
101—Dahlquist, George, 100 W. 100th St.
102—Pomonille, Veto, 763 Columbus Av.
103—Fitzgerald, James J., 100 W. 99th St.
104—Heron, James J., 80 W. 102d St.
105—Lee, Thomas H., 122 W. 100th St.
106—Mallon, Joseph P., 889 Columbus Av.
107—Smith, John, 60 W. 98th St.
108—Bowe, James B., 157 W. 103d St.
109—Alexander Fred L., 22 W. 103d St.
110—Hopper, Jas., 100 W. 99th St.
111—Weber, Anthony C., 141 W. 105th St.
112—Heely, George, 38 W. 98th St.
113—Solano, Jose A., 144 W. 103d St.
114—Moon, Clement L., 115 W. 104th St.
115—Sykes, Jeremiah J., 131 W. 98th St.
116—Whitehead, W. A., 910 Columbus Av.
117—Penaro, Daniel, 827 Columbus Av.
118—Bergen, Robert F., 826 Columbus Av.
119—Elliott, Ernest, 54 W. 99th St.
120—Bowles, Joseph D., 9 & 11 W. 99th St.
121—Cott, Leslia, 71 W. 99th St.
122—Rawson, Mitchell, 50 W. 105th St.
123—Valbuena, Alphonse, 143 W. 100th St.
124—Frendiger, Edward A., 70 W. 98th St.
125—Thomas, James, 158 W. 100th St.
126—Ferguson, Charles, 68 W. 99th St.
127—Flynn, Matthew F., 931 Amsterdam Av.
128—Isaacs, Harry, 113 W. 102d St.
129—Fishman, Nathan, 20 W. 98th St.
130—Jacobson, Jr., 69 W. 99th St.
131—Walsh, Daniel R., 786 Columbus Av.
132—Regensburg, Alfred, 82 W. 90th St.
133—Grennen, Lawrence, 110 W. 104th St.
134—Fox, Francis J., 803 Amsterdam Av.
135—Walsh, Thomas J., 34 W. 99th St.
136—Waring, Alfred, 56 W. 98th St.
137—O'Brien, Edward J., 114 W. 99th St.
138—Butterworth, Charles, 6 W. 103d St.
139—Farley, Patrick J., 58 W. 98th St.
140—Dirrien, Jacob J., 74 W. 103d St.
141—Shine, Thomas J., 183 W. 102d St.
142—Meyers, Hawthorne, 418 Central Park W.
143—Faire, Orlando, 187 W. 100th St.
144—Martin, Harry J., 931 Columbus Av.
145—Lamb, Robt., 132 W. 100th St.
146—Movolarian, Taxapno, 65 W. 100th St.
147—Horsfall, Raymond, 444 Central Park W.
148—Paisley, Vernon, 46 W. 99th St.
149—Evers, Edward, 85 W. 104th St.
150—Smith, James, W. 90th St.
151—Duncan, Thomas, 118 W. 99th St.
152—Luris, Frank, 432 Central Park West.
153—Geraty, James J., 100 W. 102d St.
154—Thornton, Edwin A., 56 W. 105th St.
155—Shaughnessy, William, 141 W. 98th St.
156—Sullivan, Frank, 136 W. 103d St.
157—Matteson, Sumner R., 80 W. 105th St.
158—Pelton, Charles, 63 W. 99th St.
159—Wemer, William, 75 W. 99th St.
160—Welsh, Frank D., 145 W. 98th St.
161—Weidhass, Adolph, 4 W. 103d St.
162—Kenny, Harry, 54 W.

NAMES OF NEW YORK CITY MEN SUMMONED FOR EXAMINATION FOR DRAFT

Order No. Name and Address.
426—Bree, Joseph, 210 W. 103th St.
427—Friedlander, Jesse, 240 W. 107th St.
428—Bonhco, George, 362 Riverside Drive.
429—Gill, William Austin, 4 W. 108th St.
430—Oliva, Juan M., 12 W. 109th St.
431—Requena, Manuel G., 542 W. 112th St.
432—Keelan, John H., 963 Columbus Av.
433—Blank, Samuel A., 504 W. 112th St.
434—Schmidt, Rudolf, 65 W. 100th St.
435—Kubel, Frank R., 404 W. 116th St.
436—Allinger, Arthur, 908 Amsterdam Av.
437—Lexson, S. F., 244 W. 109th Street.
438—Pearson, Hugh, C., 4 W. 108th St.
439—Schwed, L. I., 255 W. 108th St.
440—Kessler, Samuel J., 528 W. 111th St.
441—Rochford, Patrick, 62 W. 109th St.
442—Flinn, James H., 106 W. 106th St.
443—Newsum, F. Clark, 151 W. 108th St.
444—Atwood, Kimball C., 316 W. 108th St.
445—Mead, Gilbert W., 421 W. 121st St.
446—Llera, Juan L., 204 Manhattan Av.
447—Walker, Harry C., 226 W. 108th St.
448—McGimpsey, J. J., 161 Manhattan Av.
449—Ross, Leo, 804 Amsterdam Av.
450—Walsh, Gerald A., 68 W. 108th St.
451—Flanagan, William C., 202 W. 108d St.
452—Smyser, John L., 610 W. 111th St.
453—Speaks, Charles, 201 W. 105th St.
454—Ros, Antonio, 223 W. 106th St.
455—Stroh, Harry, 107 W. 109th St.
456—Kenny, Edward, 314 W. 106th St.
457—O'Connor, Stephen J., 166 W. 107th St.
458—Sargent, Jay DeWitt, 238 W. 106th St.
459—Paine, William E. Jr., 323 W. 108th St.
460—Kenyon, George Ross, 924 West End Av.
462—Wolfsheimer, E., 241 W. 102d St.

DISTRICT NO. 135.

Office of Exemption Board, P. S. 43, Amsterdam Avenue and 129th Street.

QUOTA 238—In this district the following 480 men have been notified to appear for physical examinations:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Ellison, Chas., 127 Manhattan St.
2—Kingston, Geo., 21 Manhattan St.
3—Weinheimer, Jos., 194 Claremont Av.
4—Albin, Robert F., 1,288 Amsterdam Av.
5—Bovitz, Henry, 510 W. 126th St.
6—Rausch, William, 48 Convent Av.
7—Leahy, Patrick J., Jr., 537 W. 125th St.
8—Ahn Ernest, 502 W. 115th St.
9—Haight, William G., 523 W. 123d St.
10—Williamson, John, 571 W. 130th St.
11—Bechman, Richard, 463 Manhattan Av.
12—Streigler, Herman, 3,149 Broadway.
13—Calabosi, Natina, 1,140 Broadway.
14—Livingston, John, 1,428 Amsterdam Av.
15—Morgenstern, Felix, 549 W. 113th St.
16—Auer, Joseph F., 195 Claremont Av.
17—Kerr, John P., 500 W. 124th St.
18—Delaney, William, 61 Manhattan St.
19—Murphy, Albert V., 100 Morningside Av.
20—Anderson, Alfred E., 515 W. 125th St.
21—Moran, Thomas M., 175 Claremont Av.
22—Dalsley, Henry, 1,462 Amsterdam Av.
23—Way, Frank N., 140 W. 124th St.
24—Hargrove, Ben, 23 Lawrence St.
25—Lowenthal, Edgar, 609 W. 114th St.
26—Pauzarella, Salvator, 554 W. 125th St.
27—Schuford, Hugo, 180 Claremont Av.
28—Sabatini, Guerino, 124 W. 131st St.
29—Wolf, Henry M., 616 W. 114th St.
30—Borg, Henry M., 526 W. 123d St.
31—Sofia, Michael, 556 W. 132d St.
32—Peristein, Phillip, 549 Riverside Drive.
33—McCaffrey, Patrick, 541 W. 125th St.
34—Manley, Nathan, 435 Riverside Drive.
35—Kennedy, Michael J., 438 W. 124th St.
36—Nelson, James A., 3,161 Broadway.
37—Daly, Patrick J., 28 Manhattan St.
38—Davis, Jerome, 501 W. 123d St.
39—Seidel, Morris, 415 W. 128th St.
40—McFarland, Allan P., 620 W. 116th St.
41—Curran, Hugh, 1,847 Amsterdam Av.
42—Saitta, Louis, 530 W. 126th St.
43—Rosenberg, Lawrence L., 601 W. 110th St.
44—Stein, Arthur J., 515 W. 129th St.
45—Brennan, Nathan F., 3,234 Broadway.
46—McFarland, Joseph, 420 W. 124th St.
47—Behrens, Diedrich, 534 W. 124th St.
48—Schnabb, Gustav C., 503 W. 124th St.
49—Noren, Frank J., 611 W. 127th St.
50—Mulligan, Patrick, 157 Manhattan St.
51—Kucohawa, Heigho, 454 Riverside Drive.
52—Silverfield, Henry, 460 Riverside Drive.
53—Anderson, Frank W., 116 Lawrence St.
54—Block, William, 537 W. 124th St.
55—Mosby, Thomas T., Jr., 3,120 Broadway.
56—Rutkoosky, Abe, 514 W. 128th St.
57—Woodson, Samuel, 506 W. 125th St.
58—Krakour, Charles, 1,447 Amsterdam Av.
59—Santoro, Frank, 26 Convent Av.
60—Miller, William, 500 W. 126th St.
61—Taylor, John H., 23 Lawrence St.
62—Maher, John J., 522 W. 125th St.
63—Kay, John, 552 W. 132d St.
64—Wilh, Benjamin, 550 Riverside Drive.
65—Simonetti, John, 526 W. 125th St.
66—Rathburn, Walter G., 564 R'side Drive.
67—Smyth, Henry W., 1,288 Amsterdam Av.
68—Myers, Howard E., 463 Riverside Drive.
69—Herrmann, Raymond, 417 W. 120th St.
70—Goetz, Henry E., 58 Manhattan St.
71—Himelstein, Isidore, 521 W. 125th St.
72—O'Reilly, Joseph J., 222 W. 113th St.
73—Smythe, Vincent J., 510 W. 126th St.
74—Byrnes, Thomas J., 1,360 Amsterdam Av.
75—Levin, Isidor, 524 W. 134th St.
76—Goldberg, Jack, 2,107 Amsterdam Av.
77—Sorentzo, Gen., 435 W. 119th St.
78—Reynolds, Gordon B., 3,131 Broadway.
79—Albin, Everett V., 3,089 Broadway.
80—Lilly, Charles, 510 W. 125th St.
81—Phillips, Andrew, 547 W. 125th St.
82—Jaconetti, Domenico, 75 Old Broadway.
83—Cuccio, Oscar, 253 W. 130th St.
84—Eifert, Frank, 25 Manhattan St.
85—Lindley, John Marshall, 603 W. 115th St.
86—Wittle, Leopold, Jr., 502 W. 120th St.
87—Manaris, Jos., 2,107 W. 128th St.
88—Hynes, John J., 521 W. 124th St.
89—Hammond, William, 503 W. 125th St.
90—Dave, Maganlal Sukhder, 439 W. 123d St.
91—Broder, Henry, 1,466 Amsterdam Av.
92—Hirapt, Curt, 552 W. 132d St.
93—Krugman, Henry, 517 W. 113th St.
94—Breman, Thomas Henry, 609 W. 114th St.
95—Renaud, Louis, 504 W. 131st St.
96—Nestler, Samuel, 541 130th St.
97—Goldstein, William, 190 Claremont Av.
98—Cox, Harry E., 26 Convent Av.
99—Barbagallo, Antonli, 526 W. 130th St.
100—Furhman, Harry, 554 W. 125th St.
101—Farrell, Owen, 3,132 Broadway.
102—Oppenheimer, Harry, 160 W. 133d St.
103—Minet, Louis, 553 W. 129th St.
104—Lockwood, William, 193 Claremont Av.
105—Stottirer, Morris, 601 W. 113th St.
106—Norman, James Victor, 427 W. 124th St.
107—Carpenter, George E., 322 W. 123d St.
108—Silverstein, Ira, 449 W. 123d St.
109—Warner, Arthur R., 511 W. 113th St.
110—Cello, —, 600 W. 130th St.
111—Condon, Frank B., 35 Claremont Av.
112—Whytelaw, John G., Jr., 601 W. 115th St.
113—Futterer, Hugo, 437 W. 124th St.
114—Danon, Alexander H., 3,117 Broadway.
115—Wilhirke, —, 546 Amsterdam Av.
116—Garvey, Michael, 508 W. 132d St.
117—Krass, Rev. William J., 3,260 Broadway.
118—Kraussman, Arthur S., 619 W. 127th St.
119—Donelan, Michael J., St. Luke's Hospital.
120—Sueur, Frederick, 192 Claremont Av.
121—Gardiner, J. Caldwell C., 601 W. 113th St.
122—Colahan, C. Edwood, 21 Claremont Av.
123—Dickey, James William, 546 W. 124th St.
124—Ballas, Milton, 538 W. 126th St.
125—Andrade, Adolfo, 430 W. 125th St.
126—Mackey, James Joseph, 416 W. 124th St.
127—Rowitzer, Martin, 1,347 Amsterdam Av.
128—Harrigan, James, 507 W. 125th St.
129—Eberle, Joseph, 508 W. 133d St.
130—Ernes, Henry, 538 W. 125th St.
131—Connell, James J., 453 Manhattan Av.
132—Reilly, Joseph, 514 W. 126th St.
133—Schroder, Robert A., 31 Manhattan St.
134—Livingston, Claude, 34 Convent Av.
135—Schlieper, Hans A., 501 W. 118th St.
136—Schmid, William J., 501 W. 140th St.
137—Saldi, Vincent, 1,281 Amsterdam Av.
138—Coleman, William, 508 W. 132d St.
139—Page, Edward, 503 W. 132d St.
140—Gordon, Patrick, 446 W. 124th St.
141—Wilkitson, James R., 515 W. 125th St.
142—Bennett, Edward E., 600 W. 123d St.
143—Savage, Alexander, 526 W. 130th St.
144—Thomason, Otey, 499 W. 129th St.
145—Sasladeh, Michael, 552 W. 132d St.
146—Furman, Walter F., 550 Riverside Drive.
147—Kurtz, Charles, 1,454 Amsterdam Av.
148—Albano, John, 35 Manhattan St.
149—Hasz, William L., 500 W. 124th St.
150—Ritter, Ernest, 433 Riverside Drive.
151—O'Donnell, Lewis, 520 W. 124th St.
152—Adinas, —, 547 W. 124 St.
153—Israel, Irving, 23 Manhattan St.
154—O'Neill, Edward M., 306 W. 116th St.
155—Howe, Mark J., 25 Manhat an St.
156—Farrely, Michael J., 45 Old Broadway.
157—Anderson, George, 501 W. 132d St.
158—Carroll, Thomas J., 1,428 Amsterdam Av.
159—Stephenson, Ray. W., 601 W. 113th St.
160—Burke, Lawrence, 456 W. 125th St.
161—Magnus, William, 456 W. 127th St.
162—Hamilton, Charles, 468 Riverside Drive.
163—Cately, William F., 412 W. 124th St.
164—Schuchart, Nicholas P., 602 W. 132d St.
165—Curran, Peter, 546 W. 132d St.
166—Kannes, Joseph A., 54 Convent Av.
167—Callahan, Edward, 508 W. 132d St.
168—Durr, Joseph L., 1,268 Amsterdam Av.
169—Shepherd, Willis, 3,133 Broadway.
170—Ward, Roy, 547 W. 125th St.
171—Lewthwaite, John, 191 Claremont Av.
172—Moh, Kai Fock, 310 W. 124th St.
173—Tobin, Ernest, 442 W. 125th St.
174—Daniel, Walter, 79 Old Broadway.
175—Fasman, Reuben, 500 W. 132d St.
176—Fortunato, Joseph, 1,221 St.
177—Lyons, Thomas, 539 W. 125th St.
178—Pearson, Oscar, 3,115 Broadway.
179—Fo'ch, John, 490 W. 124th St.
180—Kielty, Thomas A., 541 W. 140th St.
181—Shaughnessy, Michl., 268 W. 115th St.
182—Noll, Harry B., 548 W. 125th St.
183—Casanassino, Dominick, 526 W. 125th St.
184—Schenipp, Frederick, 107 Morningside Av.
185—Donahue, Robert, 27 Lawrence St.
186—Whitlock, Robert, 73 Manhattan St.
187—Vetrand, Frank, 43 Manhattan St.
188—Flynn, Patrick, 27 Manhattan St.
189—McAvoy, James, 521 W. 131st St.
190—Peterson, Frank, 51st St. Pier West.
191—Gavran, George, 515 W. 125th St.
192—Lew, Timothy Friegfang, 600 W. 122d St.
193—Krakaur, Morris, 541 W. 124th St.
194—Vincenzo, Camovale, 432 W. 125th St.
195—Wesaw, Henry, 52 Lawrence St.
196—McKenna, Francis, 545 W. 120th St.
197—Bartoli, Hugo, 54 Lawrence St.
198—Brettner, Max, 3,089 Broadway.
199—Milout, Anton, 56 Lawrence St.
200—Whitney, Raymond, 195 Claremont Av.
201—Hess, Arthur P., 3,100 Broadway.
202—Galello, Anthony, 3,147 Broadway.
203—Morgese, Matthew, 41 Old Broadway.
204—Caggiano, Ralph, 545 W. 125th St.
205—Gessell, Curt Franklin, 611 W. 114th St.
206—Thomas, Joseph, 538 W. 133d St.
207—King, Bernard J., 514 W. 133d St.
208—Moore, James P., 510 W. 124th St.
209—Ericson, Charles, 516 W. 132d St.
210—Mayscovitz, Jacob, 517 W. 124th St.
211—Rogers, Alan, 417 Riverside Drive.
212—Clifford, Harry William, 506 W. 130th St.
213—Wilson, Frank L., 523 W. 123d St.
214—Klam, Louis V., 537 W. 124th St.

Order No. Name and Address.
215—Tenedon, August G., 16 Old Broadway.
216—Piatrocilli, G., 542 W. 124th St.
217—Peltz, Steve, 504 W. 138th St.
218—Bass, Louis, 556 W. 126th St.
219—Healy, Patrick, 1,270 Amsterdam Av.
220—Kienle, Eugene, 500 W. 127th St.
221—Serbino, Bartolomeo, 511 W. 125th St.
222—Conway, Timothy J., 58 Manhattan St.
223—Szalcensky, John, 542 W. 125th St.
224—Steward, Leon W., 445 Riverside Drive.
225—Tully, Edward, 524 W. 125th St.
226—Genble, Joseph, 446 W. 123th St.
227—Silverthan, Gerald, 612 W. 115th St.
228—Compagna, John, 29 Manhattan St.
229—McGovern, Joseph, 434 W. 124th St.
230—Feibel, Frank, 508 W. 126th St.
231—Wierzicki, Egnacy, 1,492 Amster'm Av.
232—Ungerfeld, Robert, 3,100 Broadway.
233—McGoldrick, Michael, 550 W. 125th St.
234—Hapeman, William A., 609 W. 127th St.
235—Gachot, C. A., Jr., 562 W. 113th St.
236—Peterson, Paul, 544 W. 126th St.
237—O'Connor, John Joseph, 356 W. 119th St.
238—Horan, George, 3,222 Broadway.
239—Lovar, Jack, 501 W. 122d St.
240—Coady, John L., 514 W. 123d St.
241—Waterell, David E., 3,149 Broadway.
242—Kleinbard, Maurice B., 617 W. 113th St.
243—Wechsler, Alfred, 601 W. 115th St.
244—Talladares, Ramon, 222 W. 116th St.
245—Rower, John A., 525 W. 125th St.
246—Hatch, William A., 33 Manhattan St.
247—Mueller, Fred. A., 3,228 Broadway.
248—Wilson, Dudley A., 616 W. 116th St.
249—Kushnerelb, Gus, 573 W. 136th St.
250—Ryan, Martin J., 400 W. 124th St.
251—Matthews, Dwight, 10 W. Lawrence St.
252—Johnson, Gleiner, 541 W. 124th St.
253—Theis, Nicholas, 402 W. 125th St.
254—Guinan, Thomas F., 46 Old Broadway.
255—Davis, Theodore, 1,504 Amsterdam Av.
256—Rowe, John, 503 W. 125th St.
257—Davis, William W., 553 W. 113th St.
258—Rinkle, Frank, 532 W. 131st St.
259—Pettit, Fred, 601 W. 125th St.
260—Grimouch, Simon, 417 W. 113th St.
261—Sheehan, David, 610 W. 115th St.
262—Young, John, 10 Convent Av.
263—Schacht, Fred, 516 W. 122d St.
264—Smith, Robert, 501 W. 124th St.
265—Safarelli, Charles, 501 W. 130th St.
266—Belt, John, 528 W. 131st St.
267—Moore, James J., 499 W. 125th St.
268—Curtin, Garrett, 517 W. 151st St.
269—Simon, William, 501 W. 115th St.
270—Appel, Harry, 1,495 Amsterdam Av.
271—Morgana, Luigi, 556 W. 132d St.
272—Carter, Ferris R., 500 W. 129th St.
273—Rasqua, Louis, 556 W. 132d St.
274—Gibson, Thomas R., 532 W. 125th St.
275—Young, Simon, 1,140 Broadway.
276—Batchelor, Bronson, 600 W. 115th St.
277—Marsand, Emil A., 502 W. 130th St.
278—O'Dea, James Joseph, 258 W. 115th St.
279—Reed, Herbert W., 3,120 Broadway.
280—Johnston, Joseph, 440 W. 125th St.
281—Moynihan, John V., 48 Convent Av.
282—Gaudy, Andre, Clarent Hotel, R. Drive.
283—Lochenstein, Julius, 604 W. 125th St.
284—Snyder, Chas. H., 96 Claremont Av.
285—Wellington, Joseph, 4 W. 130th St.
286—Stevens, Jesse, 449 W. 123d St.
287—Riordan, Daniel, 525 W. 129th St.
288—Kamil, Simon, 1,204 Amsterdam Av.
289—Zafirides, George, 534 W. 125th St.
290—Murphy, James, 448 W. 125th St.
291—Grady, John F., 37 Old Broadway.
292—Berger, Julius, 3,099 Broadway.
293—Smith, Philip, 30 Convent Av.
294—Morris, John Van Lien, 2,040 Broadway.
295—Hornbrook, James, 504 W. 125th St.
296—Gostrey, Percy F., 449 W. 124th St.
297—Nicolarr, Orlando, 511 W. 125th St.
298—Epstein, Harry R., 2 Claremont Av.
299—Rees, Ferdinand N., 601 W. 115th St.
300—Cockwood, Fidrick C., 1,099 W. 129th St.
301—Paversich, Francis X., 15 Claremont Av.
302—Henshaw, Louis, 140 Claremont Av.
303—Hebebje, Rudolph, 511 W. 113th St.
304—Boyce, Paul L., 1,447 W. 124th St.
305—Owens, Thomas, 549 W. 129th St.
306—Spratt, Edward, 514 W. 130th St.
307—Loewy, Alexander, 468 Riverside Drive.
308—Crawford, Wallace, 503 W. 124th St.
309—Abermann, Ewald, 54 Manhattan St.
310—Birkhead, Rudolph J., 436 W. 124th St.
311—Cusick, Frank, 543 W. 125th St.
312—Finch, Frederick, 188 Claremont Av.
313—Kihlberg, Herbert S., 512 W. 122d St.
314—O'Connor, Thomas, 525 W. 124th St.
315—Peterson, Albert Joseph, 3,250 Broadw'y.
316—Schobnoski, John, 526 W. 130th St.
317—Attridge, Arthur E., 3,149 Broadway.
318—Haywood, Albert P., 184 Claremont Av.
319—Pilot, William, 4 Claremont Av.
320—Feld, Cornelius John, 534 W. 124th St.
321—Beck, August, 1,410 Amsterdam Av.
322—McKeown, Thomas, 514 W. 120th St.
323—Haller, Thomas E., 493 W. 114th St.
324—Schnoff, Max, 549 W. 123d St.
325—Gertcher, Henry, 498 W. 124th St.
326—Campbell, Thomas J., 125 Manhattan St.
327—Cleveland, Elmer N., 524 W. 124th St.
328—Ripley, Nicholas, 524 W. 131st St.
329—Jacobs, Henry, 3,120 Broadway.
330—Merdes, Henry, Jr., 427 W. 124th St.
331—Bettker, Louis, 506 W. 126th St.
332—Lewin, Ernest O., 45 Manhattan St.
333—Holmquist, Carl Gotfried, 616 W. 116th.
334—McHale, William, 505 W. 132d St.
335—Olson, Charles, 263 W. 114th St.
336—Flarra, Marius, 31 Manhattan St.
337—Brady, James, 532 W. 120th St.
338—Potter, Herbert, 418 W. 124th St.
339—Fulvio, Joseph, 541 W. 124th St.
340—Wolf, Max F., 449 W. 124th St.
341—Joyce, Thomas A., 547 W. 125th St.
342—Spannans, Frederick, 600 W. 127th St.
343—Ferguson, Alexander, 588 W. 126th St.
344—Jetter, William F., 633 W. 115th St.
345—Lazar, Fred H., 102 Claremont Av.
346—Stelu, Abe, 601 W. 115th St.
347—Maggs, William J., 603 W. 114th St.
348—Lallin, Charles, 1,447 Amsterdam Av.
349—Cox, Chas. James, 506 W. 133d St.
350—Thompson, James, 30 Convent Av.
351—Downey, Richard, 508 W. 130th St.
352—Mooney, George L., 501 W. 127th St.
353—Louis, Albert L., 527 W. 123d St.
354—Brennan, John H., 3,143 Broadway.
355—Ursitti, Giovanni, 530 W. 131st St.
356—Lewis, Walter, 134 Lawrence St.
357—Miller, John H., 517 W. 113th St.
358—Kiernan, Edward Y., 511 W. 130th St.
359—Golden, Edward, 1,428 Amsterdam Av.
360—Finke, Harry D., 111 Manhattan St.
361—Fogel, Nathan, Chas., 3,089 Broadway.
362—McKeehan, Joseph F., 520 W. 123d St.
363—Chrisolis, Andrew, 522 W. 123d St.
364—Irwin, Maximilian, 600 W. 114th St.
365—Goldsmith, Reginald E., 3,129 Broadway.
366—Lewis, Frank M., 47 W. 124th St.
367—West, Irving E., 563 W. 113th St.
368—McAuree, Thomas, 21 Manhattan St.
369—Ekbolm, John W., 506 W. 130th St.
370—Mutchkaut, George, 115 Manhattan St.
371—Smith, Fred, 548 W. 123d St.
372—Tulley, Michael, 1,322 Amsterdam Av.
373—Cutter, William A., 3,200 Broadway.
374—O'Connor, Edward, 233 W. 115th St.
375—Roemmle, Frank, 52 Lawrence St.
376—Degnan, Raymond J., 35 Claremont Av.
377—Malachi, Joseph, 970 Broadway.
378—Martin, Robert J., 418 W. 124th St.
379—Hagum, Arthur Henry, 2,940 Broadway.
380—Donahue, Thomas, 444 W. 125th St.
381—Duffy, John J., 540 W. 132d St.
382—Kinach, John, 59 Old Broadway.
383—Zichler, Albert, 522 W. 125th St.
384—Olson, Arthur J., 542 W. 124th St.
385—Prudence, Frank, 53 Lawrence St.
386—Durkin, Martin, 67 Manhattan St.
387—Quintero, Richard O., 3,200 Broadway.
388—Nagle, William J., 2,940 Broadway.
389—Hanley, John J., Jr., 1,426 Ams'd'm Av.
390—Tracy, John, 16 Manhattan St.
391—Ughk, Joseph, 613 W. 130th St.
392—McKenna, Eugene, 536 W. 126th St.
393—Molinelli, Stephen, 75 Old Broadway.
394—Stephenson, William, 42 W. 124th St.
395—Block, Samuel, 30 W. 125th St.
396—Simmons, Chas., 1,129 Broadway.
397—Coyle, James Patrick, 3,234 Broadway.
398—Lobato, Adolpho C., 536 W. 126th St.
399—Duff, Jasper, W. 131st St. Pier.
400—King, Thomas, 1,264 Amsterdam Av.
401—Cohn, Alan R., 617 W. 113th St.
402—Kirch, Michael, 409 W. 127th St.
403—Montemuno, Vincent H., 470 W. 125th St.
404—Hinze, Frank, 526 W. 123d St.
405—Sangle, Frederick, 56 Old Broadway.
406—Hale, George E., 29 Claremont Av.
407—Mangoni, Antonio, 544 W. 125th St.
408—Ostheiber, Milton, 510 W. 124th St.
409—Meyer, Otto, 36 Manhattan St.
410—Jennings, Michael, 502 W. 130d St.
411—Photos, Potis, 100 Morningside Drive.
412—Silverfield, Abraham, 440 Riverside Drive.
413—McGoey, John H., 3,151 Broadway.
414—Osborn, Sidney Paul, 425 W. 124th St.
415—Leonard, John J., 577 W. 130th St.
416—Rosenthal, Harry, 446 Riverside Drive.
417—Turnowski, John, 528 W. 131st St.
418—McLaughlin, Thomas, 32 Manhattan St.
419—Huston, Arthur T., 490 Riverside Drive.
420—Smith, William C., 1,300 Amsterdam Av.
421—Hooper, Leroy, 502 W. 125th St.
422—McLaughlin, Thomas F., 418 W. 124th St.
423—Dolphin, Michael, 1,207 Amsterdam Av.
424—Miller, Otto, 114 Lawrence St.
425—Ortiz, Alphonse Ernest, 543 W. 129th St.
426—Ecker, Paul, 840 W. 114th St.
427—Carey, Raymond, 410 Riverside Drive.
428—McEnany, Raymond, 411 W. 128th St.
429—Heisler, Thos. J., 446 W. 124th St.
430—Stelgmann, Emil, 1,426 16 Old Broadway.
431—O'Rourke, Thos., 278 W. 117th St.
432—Wuttke, Herman, 54 Lawrence St.
433—Mundstkiowce, Frank, 504 W. 130th St.
434—McSweeney, Patrick, 447 Broadway.
435—Reilly, Henry T., 1,409 Amsterdam Av.
436—Fuhrman, Abraham, 554 W. 125th St.
437—Suglia, Wm. Patrick, 3,151 Broadway.
438—Rosomodo, Pasquale, 511 W. 125th St.
439—Williamberg, Emil, 1,428 Amsterdam Av.
440—Reid, John, 1,340 Amsterdam Av.
441—Fleury, Roderick, 521 W. 131st St.
442—Beardsell, Albert J., 182 Claremont Av.
443—Wadler, Max, 420 Riverside Drive.
444—Johnson, Wm. Charles, 100 Morn'side Av.
445—Ferraro, Pasquale, 25 Manhattan St.
446—Abbott, Walter, 56 Manhattan St.
447—Freeman, Henry, 516 W. 132d St.
448—Caeta, John, 524 W. 131st St.
449—Snavely, Raymond, 3,163 Broadway.
450—Caso, Carmine, 524 W. 131st St.
451—Cortissos, George, 1,374 Amsterdam Av.
452—Ziegenbalg, William, 75 Manhattan St.
453—Dinaker, Frank, 1,440 Amsterdam Av.
454—Schroeder, Robert A., 527 W. 124th St.
455—Duffy, William J., 1,307 Amsterdam Av.
456—Owens, Frank Alphonso, 301 W. 113th St.
457—Towns, William, 100 Morningside Dr.
458—Marks, Abraham, 524 W. 123th St.
459—Waldron, Patrick, 525 W. 131st St.
460—Ritterbusch, Edward, 11 Manhattan St.
461—Ramsey, Chas., Jr., 534 W. 124th St.
462—Bonito, Gaetano, 534 W. 125th St.
463—Travis, Samuel, 400 W. 127th St.
464—Luhden, William, 540 W. 126th St.
465—Roesholm, Joachim, 50 Convent Av.
466—Overdorf, Donald Baker, 814 W. 112th St.
467—Elliott, Chas. J., 414 W. 124th St.
468—Lindsay, Earl, 3,099 Broadway.
469—Joyce, William, 536 W. 132d St.
470—Hall, Fred, 127 Manhattan St.
471—Hart, Martin, 525 W. 123d St.
472—Tsunoda, Komao, 176 Claremont Av.
473—Kayden, Eugene L., 2,460 Broadway.
474—Walsh, Geo. A., 3,120 Broadway.
475—Boggs, Helfan, 110 Morningside Dr.
476—Wright, William Geno, 630 W. 110th St.
477—Para, David, 423 W. 124th St.

Order No. Name and Address.
478—Watt, William W., 610 W. 115th St.
479—Nesbit, Thorpe, 408 Riverside Dr.
480—Braun, Barthlay, 516 W. 132d St.

DISTRICT NO. 137.

Office of Exemption Board, Public School 117, 170 East 77th Street.

QUOTA 231—In this district the following 462 men have been notified to appear for examinations:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Gavel Hynclk, 343 E. 74th St.
2—Adolph Reppar, 404 E. 74th St.
3—Patrick McLoughlin, 171 E. 74th St.
4—Bernard Friedberg, 212 E. 77th St.
5—Max Silverstein, 364 E. 76th St.
6—William Belits, 258 E. 78th St.
7—Karl Jesik, 238 E. 76th St.
8—Nicola Kobosbera, 1,447 2d Av.
9—Daniel E. Miller, 345 E. 70th St.
10—Joseph Vincent Reilly, 159 E. 75th St.
11—Michael G. Donovan, 222 E. 74th St.
12—Meyer Kopelman, 510 E. 77th St.
13—John B. Gresham, 423 E. 77th St.
14—James J. Quigley, 234 E. 76th St.
15—Francisco Faconico, 449 E. 76th St.
16—Giuseppe Fabusbera, 1,287 2d Av.
17—Fred L. Kontgmark, 1,442 1st Av.
18—Samuel Klovar, 1,434 1st.
19—Aaron Schwartz, 1,381 3d Av.
20—Joseph Kouba, 427 E. 75th St.
21—Michael Slavin, Jr., 245 E. 75th St.
22—Jack Irving Meyers, 328 E. 78th St.
23—Anton Jirak, 436 E. 75th St.
24—Joseph Stehlik, 442 E. 75th St.
25—William Havlena, 1,415 Avenue A.
26—Arthur McCulloch, 231 E. 76th St.
27—Albert Bruno Ward, 1,440 E. 77th St.
28—John Gross, 510 E. 77th St.
29—Charles Kung, 1,460 2d Av.
30—Walter L. Cassidy, 1,406 Avenue A.
31—Herman Goldhammer, 1,408 1st Av.
32—Frederick Harjes, 403 E. 76th St.
33—Bousi Coniglio, 238 E. 75th St.
34—Edward Fallon, 1,423 2d Av.
35—Karl Kramer, 520 E. 76th St.
36—Alexander Bellando, 220 E. 75th St.
37—James Joseph Rodgers, 1,444 2d Av.
38—Thomas McNamara, 1,321 3d Av.
39—George Doyle, 231 E. 76th St.
40—James Francis Gleason, 219 E. 77th St.
41—John Purcell, 1,405 Lexington Av.
42—Hughy Sanders, 421 E. 75th St.
43—Stanislcr Strake, 549 E. 77th St.
44—Mike Berto, 1,430 1st Av.
45—Anton Schiovanec, 433 E. 73d St.
46—Louis Schwartz, 230 E. 78th St.
47—Benjamin Weiss, 523 E. 75th St.
48—William Manz, 1,235 3d Av.
49—Eugene F. Whitehorn, 1,414 Avenue A.
50—Paul Schevchenko, 224 E. 75th St.
51—Edward McCarrow, 165 E. 75th St.
52—Formonek Rudolf, 509 E. 73d St.
53—Harry Bachner, 1,475 2d Av.
54—Dmyto Schowzyk, 408 E. 74th St.
55—Manlio Federico, 417 E. 73d St.
56—Jeremiah Sheehan, 1,381 3d Av.
57—Raimondo, Filippo, 240 E. 75th St.
58—Harjes, Herman, Jr., 408 E. 76th St.
59—Cullen, George, 460 E. 74th St.
60—Welss, William, 334 E. 77th St.
61—Weller, Sigmund, 335 E. 77th St.
62—Guns, Michael, 201 E. 79th St.
63—Beranck, Frank, 404 E. 75th St.
64—Hayuka, Vincent, 309 E. 74th St.
65—Burton, Clarence, 200 E. 73d St.
66—Bonnano, Antonio, 238 E. 75th St.
67—Charmak, Joseph, 418 E. 76th St.
68—Vogel, John R., 1,334 3d Av.
69—Levine, Jillus, 416 E. 74th St.
70—Schneider, Abraham, 305 E. 75th St.
71—Novak, Miroslov, 402 E. 76th St.
72—Fisherty, Jerry, 1,449 2d Av.
73—Dalecky, Frank, 409 E. 74th St.
74—Rosenfeld, Joe, 245 E. 77th St.
75—Strauss, Joseph B., 194 E. 76th St.
76—Shanley, Emil, 1,434 2d Av.
77—Posnanski, Valentin, 308 E. 78th St.
78—Schinek, Julius G., 1,431 Av. A.
79—Pincus, Irving J., 168 E. 70th St.
80—Fenberger, Eugene A., 1,426 Av. A.
81—Lopez, Frank, 422 E. 76th St.
82—La Plant Norman, 510 E. 77th St.
83—Ruone, Thomas, 1,468 2d Av.
84—Doyle, James, Jr., 252 E. 77th St.
85—Crichton, John, 419 E. 73d St.
86—Brandt, Frederick, 1,440 1st Av.
87—Zimitz, Michael, 484 E. 74th St.
88—Herman, John, 424 E. 75th St.
89—Kling, John, 426 E. 74th St.
90—Schlememan, Max, 317 E. 77th St.
91—Wagner, Michael, 173 E. 75th St.
92—Michaell, Christopher, 240 E. 75th St.
93—Kubin, Frank, 426 E. 74th St.
94—Part, Joseph, 300 E. 77th St.
95—O'Har, John H., 1,415 2d Av.
96—Quinn, Patrick, 1,447 1st Av.
97—Chiecho, Tony, 237 E. 73d St.
98—Messina, Gaetano, 220 E. 78th St.
99—Florio, Gaetano, 340 E. 77th St.
100—Malkorsky, Ludwig, 314 E. 76th St.
101—Meyer, Nathan, 1,472 2d Av.
102—Strauss, Herman, 194 E. 76th St.
103—Mansfield, Thomas A., 167 E. 77th St.
104—Berthold, Emil, 236 E. 77th St.
105—Cutney, John, 403 E. 74th St.
106—Neuhoper, Fred, 414 E. 74th St.
107—Huska, Edward, 346 E. 76th St.
108—Campbell, Raymond H., 310 E. 77th St.
109—Zanek, Frank, 430 E. 74th St.
110—Olson, Gustav Adolf, 202 E. 78th St.
111—Patal, Joseph, 1,425 2d Av.
112—Dunlow, Thomas, 428 E. 76th St.
113—Petnik, George, 519 E. 76th St.
114—Stross, William, 1,396 Avenue A.
115—Selbas, Jule Silva, 176 E. 77th St.
116—McDonald, Richard, 1,401 Lexington Av.
117—Brown, William, 260 E. 78th St.
118—Goldsmith Samuel, 220 E. 78th St.
119—Hirb, Joseph, 422 E. 75th St.
120—Anello, George, 222 E. 74th St.
121—Hoffman, Frederick, 451 E. 73 St.
122—Mulver, Michael J., 415 E. 73d St.
123—Bransfield, Michael, 400 E. 74th St.
124—Grabovski, Adam, 1,473 2d Av.
125—Adamec, John, 341 E. 74th St.
126—Cuffey, Michael, 440 E. 75th St.
127—Simonetti, William, 437 E. 76th St.
128—Mendicini, Antonio, 223 E. 73d St.
129—Melechar, Adelbert, 443 E. 75th St.
130—Bubich, Joseph, 232 E. 78th St.
131—Hollerton, William, 176 E. 78th St.
132—Daniel Francis Cronin, 436 E. 74th St.
133—Peckens, William, 351 E. 78th.
134—Schwarz, Milton, 506 E. 77th St.
135—Nowak, Rudolph, 1,438 1st Av.
136—Jones, Joseph, 220 E. 78th St.
137—Cosgrove, William, 1,440 2d Av.
138—Blasberg, Harry, 536 E. 77th St.
139—Cuffey, Charles, 224 E. 74th St.
140—Hartigan, John, 224 E. 76th St.
141—Bergon, Henry Hugo, 444 E. 77th St.
142—Pecinka, Frank, 400 E. 74th St.
143—Levy, Abraham, 318 E. 77th St.
144—Mcswain, M. M., 502 W. 137th St.
145—Schimerman, Morris, 337 E. 77th St.
146—Zoeffel, Otto, 220 E. 79th St.
147—Wygtasck, John Foucis, 429 E. 73d St.
148—Bodeck, Samuel, 270 E. 78th St.
149—Bistlin, Louis, 533 E. 73d St.
150—Bierbaum, William, 420 E. 77th St.
151—Bader, Joseph, 436 E. 77th St.
152—McLaughlin, Robert H., 510 E. 77th St.
153—Kalinsky, Isaac, 364 E. 76th St.
154—Wells, Frederick, 520 E. 76th St.
155—Ranke, Henry, 165 E. 75th St.
156—Francis, Herbert, 174 E. 77th St.
157—Haves, George, 501 E. 75th St.
158—Burgert, Robert H., 1,427 2d Av.
159—Duffy, Peter J., 307 E. 76th St.
160—Morris, Abraham, 1,487 2d Av.
161—McAuliffe, 324 E. 77th St.
162—Schovanec, Rudolph, 423 E. 73d St.
163—Frank, Jacob, 334 E. 78th St.
164—Corsen, Louis, 242 E. 77th St.
165—Cuchry, Mike, 1,444 2d Av.
166—Waldman, Clemens, 348 E. 77th St.
167—Kelly, Frank, 180 E. 76th St.

NAMES OF NEW YORK CITY MEN SUMMONED FOR EXAMINATION FOR DRAFT

Order No. Name and Address.
457—De Vito, Bernado, 314 W. 143d St.
458—Meranda, Gabriel, 261 W. 143d St.
459—Dorsman, Irving, 150 W. 141st St.
460—Nedd, Abraham, 113 W. 143d St.
461—Scully, John, 246 W. 146th St.
462—Harper, William, 126 W. 137th St.
463—Doukos, Potla, 202 W. 144th St.
464—Billings, Harry Hill, 125 W. 142d St.
465—Collymae, Archibald, 103 W. 143d St.
466—Jones, Ruben, 101 W. 141st St.
467—McKisseck, Roy, 128 W. 142d St.
468—Jackson, Edward M., 214 W. 143d St.
469—Donnelly, Erwin R., 2,653 8th Av.
500—Jesurun, Angelo G., 149 W. 142d St.
501—Olton, Henry, 229 W. 143d St.
502—Maloney, John J., 211 W. 142d St.
503—Anila, Alfred, 119 W. 138th St.
504—Gould, Theodore, 233 West 143d St.
505—Franklin, Ben, 106 W. 137th St.
506—Selig, Mortimer, 2,424 7th Av.
507—Johnson, Malvin Gray, 142 W. 137th St.
508—Graziano, John, 214 W. 146th St.
509—Richardson, Henry J., 256 W. 143d St.
510—Callis, Frank, 52 Bradhurst Av.
511—King, Edwin Sidney, 127 W. 141st St.
512—Cuminskey, Leo, 289 W. 146th St.
513—Washington, Frank M., 131 W. 138th St.
514—Pennington, Joseph M., 805 W. 144th St.
515—Griffiths, Dalrymple, 123 W. 142d St.
516—Levy, Ralph, 2,453 7th Av.
517—Doris, Arthur, 209 W. 143d St.
518—Black, Lewis, 153 W. 136th St.
519—Davis, Dudley W., 145 W. 142d St.
520—Spitt, Edward, 200 W. 146th St.
521—Savage, Frank J., 207 W. 148d St.
522—Fleischaker, Max, 151 W. 140th St.
523—Ottley, Adolphus, 142 W. 139th St.
524—Gellin, Abraham S., 2,484 7th Av.
525—Butler, Frederick, 143 W. 139th St.
526—Jones, James, 115 W. 137th St.
527—Cooder, Charles, 120 W. 137th St.
528—Bacon, William, 102 W. 137th St.
529—Elegan, William G., 100 W. 143d St.
530—Silkowitz, Hyman, 207 W. 144th St.
531—Roberts, Merrill A., 142 W. 139th St.
532—Belasco, Joseph, 202 W. 146th St.
533—Truhart, John W., 149 W. 136th St.
534—Lowen, Alfred, 135 W. 148d St.
535—Puryear, Floyd Vernon, 145 W. 142d St.
536—Topkin, Sidney P., 130 W. 145th St.
537—Lagler, Stephen, 234 W. 146th St.
538—Henderson, Langston, 133 W. 143d St.
539—Delaney, Richard J., 271 W. 141st St.
540—Harper, Joseph, 2,831 7th Av.
541—Mullin, William, 219 W. 145th St.
542—Richardson, John R., 133 W. 138th St.
543—Stern, Jacob, 161 W. 140th St.
544—Sobel, Jack, 247 W. 145th St.
545—Cressle, Leonard, 114 W. 139th St.
546—Holmes, Adron, 142 W. 139th St.
547—Hamilton, Hugh G., 100 W. 143d St.
548—Medley, Elwood, 261 W. 143d St.
549—East, Harold, 159 W. 143d St.
550—Schroeter, William R., 2,357 W. 145th St.
551—Oppenheimer, Joseph, 161 W. 140th St.
552—Weeks, Joseph Mayo, 143 W. 138th St.
553—Goldberg, Lester R., 101 W. 140th St.
554—Simon, Irving, 201 W. 145th St.
555—Deane, Eritha J., 2,357 W. 145th St.
556—Whitford, Irving J., 135 West 142d St.
557—Springer, Gustavus A., 2,331 7th Av.
558—Scott, Alfonso, 180 W. 139th St.
559—Profit, Louis Rene, 244 W. 154th St.
560—Pepis, Max, 148 W. 138th St.
561—Cargille, Leonard E., 151 W. 148d St.
562—Bergman, Simon, 2,635 8th Av.
563—Ring, Jacob, 138 Edgecombe Av.
564—Kellman, Elezer, 121 W. 138th St.
565—Levy, Frederick, 101 W. 143d St.
566—Burns, Waverly, 157 W. 142d St.
567—McBean, Walter F., 260 W. 148d St.
568—Gross, Henry, 144 W. 141st St.
569—Martin, Edward, 318 W. 142d St.
570—Cohen, Herbert, 275 W. 141st St.
571—Heyliger, Edward C., 231 W. 154th St.
572—Vogel, Julius, 151 W. 145th St.
573—Wilson, Clarence, 102 W. 148d St.
574—McCann, Edward P., 113 W. 148d St.
575—Dennison, Thomas, 131 W. 143d St.
576—Shapiro, Benjamin, 201 W. 144th St.
577—Haghack, Andrew, 234 W. 142d St.
578—Green, Irving S., 151 W. 143d St.
579—Newton, Conrad, 131 W. 142d St.
580—Brainsop, William, 117 W. 141st St.
581—Welhorn, Joseph A., 106 W. 148d St.
582—Goode, Richard, 148 W. 146th St.
583—Washington, William, 114 W. 137th St.
584—McShara, Thomas F., 132 Edgecombe Av.
585—Gordon, Max, 117 W. 141st St.
586—Miller, Louise, 138 W. 139th St.
587—Colligan, Jack, 201 W. 141st St.
588—Landon, Luke, 181 W. 137th St.
589—Archer, Maurice A., 155 W. 142d St.
590—McCormick, Joseph A., 234 W. 144th St.
591—Gorreff, Sterger, 251 W. 145th St.
592—Buchanan, Adolphus, 118 W. 148d St.
593—Marcello, Foster, 247 W. 143d St.
594—Constable, Evelyn, 231 W. 143d St.
595—Powell, Egbert, 119 W. 138th St.
596—Brown, Ashfield, 126 W. 139th St.
597—Dunlap, Albert Leroy, 120 W. 139th St.
598—Mudaro, Joseph, 131 W. 143d St.
599—Diaz, Francisco, 130 W. 142d St.
600—Crowley, Steven, 309 W. 143d St.

DISTRICT NO. 145.

Office of Exemption Board, Room 221A Main Building, City College.

QUOTA 212—The following 424 men are the first to be called in this district:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Babcock, L. L., 73 Hamilton Terrace.
2—Thompson, Ray, 1,000 Riverside Drive.
3—Dorsman, Vincent A., 133 Edgecomb Av.
4—Garry, William A., 421 W. 141st St.
5—Ryan, Patrick Francis, 468 W. 148th St.
6—Goldstein, Morris, 304 W. 140th St.
7—Wolbert, Elliot C., 30 Macombs Place.
8—Tannenbaum, Isador, 618 W. 142d St.
9—Hendstock, James F., 235 W. 148th St.
10—Gunther, Harry, 31 Bradhurst Av.
11—Murphy, George, 201 W. 146th St.
12—Glicken, Paul, 261 W. 152d St.
13—Wansley, William F., 308 W. 131st St.
14—Roche, William J., 505 W. 149d St.
15—Sherwood, Leslie B., 304 W. 151st St.
16—Haug, John Frank, 1,649 Amsterdam Av.
17—Lawson, William F., 286 W. 151st St.
18—Meehan, John, 258 W. 153d St.
19—Ringel, Fred, 223 W. 148th St.
20—Arnstam, Harold A., 530 W. 144th St.
21—Sweeting, Richard, 308 W. 148th St.
22—Steinbrunner, Fred L., 500 W. 142d St.
23—Ritter, Carl Antony, 500 W. 142d St.
24—Kennedy, James, 2,797 8th Av.
25—Cirringione, Anthony, 2,532 145th St.
26—Feny, Wallace, 220 W. 149th St.
27—Crippiedit, Nunzio, 242 W. 148th St.
28—Decen, Henry, 292 W. 147th St.
29—McElhinney, Andrew, 549 W. 153d St.
30—Lucen, Lucien, Pesonle, 2,750 8th Av.
31—White, Edward W., 656 St. Nicholas Av.
32—Gordon, Charles, 248 W. 134th St.
33—Kerrigan, Daniel F., 209 W. 141th St.
34—Enright, Charles F., 236 W. 151st St.
35—Rose, Abraham L., 32 Macombs Place.
36—Keane, Thomas, 295 W. 147th St.
37—Yetter, William, 2,860 8th Av.
38—Dougherty, James F., 308 W. 146th St.
39—McGovern, Thomas, 235 W. 148th St.
40—Weiner, Benjamin, 532 W. 143d St.
41—Demerest, Percy V., 238 W. 148th St.
42—Boyle, Joseph, 259 W. 152d St.
43—Meyer, Andrew G., 222 W. 145th St.
44—Neenan, W., 2,703 8th Av.
45—Giasullo, Nicola, 2,917 8th Av.
46—Simmons, Walter, 469 W. 141st St.
47—Irvine, Victor, 84 Bradhurst Av.
48—Bragard, Joseph, 301 W. 147th St.
49—De Lucos, John, 801 W. 149th St.
50—Rodgers, Michael J., 2,837 8th Av.
51—Blummert, Charles, 186 Edgecomb Av.
52—Morris, Joseph, 2,799 8th Av.
53—Tynn, George S., 220 Bradhurst Av.
54—Earley, James, 211 W. 148th St.
55—Comfory, Matthew J., 300 W. 150th St.
56—Schmaik, Albert, 220 Bradhurst Av.
57—Gravey, Frank A., 2,535 8th Av.
58—Shanahan, Michael, 300 W. 151st St.
59—Reilly, Joseph F., 304 W. 152d St.
60—King, Patrick, 401 W. 147th St.
61—Doyle, Lawrence, 2,804 8th Av.
62—Friedland, Benjamin, 549 Riverside Drive.
63—Englander, Max H., 550 W. 141th St.
64—Heabler, Theodore, 207 W. 147th St.
65—Schirmer, Ellis L., 247 W. 142d St.
66—Lynch, Martin, 2,863 8th Av.
67—Fabel, Fred, 672 St. Nicholas Av.
68—Molloy, John Michael, 315 W. 145th St.
69—Daly, Richard, 2,526 7th Av.
70—Curnan, Patrick, 2,809 8th Av.
71—Cryan, Charles, 2,565 7th Av.
72—Knob, John C., 556 W. 143d St.
73—Ernst, Ray T., 523 W. 143d St.
74—Abell, Ross Adams, 44 Hamilton Terrace.
75—Kronenbitter, Walter P., 463 W. 143d St.
76—Nochols, Irving, 505 W. 143d St.
77—Mulligan, Luke J., 2,759 8th Av., care of Gibbons.
78—Murphy, Thomas, 205 W. 146th St.
79—Heasey, John, 560 W. 144th St.
80—Schlessman, E. M., 53 Hamilton Terrace.
81—Lawrence, Edward A., 2,525 7th Av.
82—Walsh, Michael, 324 W. 145th St.
83—Clark, Edward P., 223 7th Av.
84—Lalno, Arthur W., 545 W. 142d St., new address 85 41st St., Corona, L. I.
85—Schumacher, Ernest, 300 W. 147th St., new address 204 W. 124 St.
86—Diamond, Henry Joseph, 304 W. 150th St., new address 122 Bradhurst Av.
87—Zuelch, Conrad, 52 Bradhurst Av.
88—Carl, George E., 2,825 8th Av.
89—Wilbur, Fred, 2,547 7th Av.
90—Antongiorgi, M. Z., 256 W. 145th St.
91—Rontgernis, James, 270 W. 153d St.
92—Name unreported. Red ink No., 2,783.
93—Goldblatt, Samuel, 150 W. 148th St.
94—Masterson, John A., 272 W. 148th St.
95—Marques, Joseph S., 251 W. 147th St.
96—Goldman, David Q., 523 W. 143d St.
97—Kohn, Leo, 640 Riverside Drive.
98—Manne, Philip, 216 Bradhurst Av.
99—Dwyer, Victor J., 196 Bradhurst Av.
100—Hasteadt, Ernest John, 2,779 8th Av.
101—Hannigan, Patrick, 240 W. 140th St.
102—Steinbrunner, H. J., 500 W. 142d St.
103—Goldberg, Irving M., 315 W. 143d St.
104—Brandt, John J., 512 W. 143d St.
105—Seahan, John, 300 W. 154th St.
106—Pue, Joseph, 201 W. 146th St.
107—Wilson, Thomas, 2,794 8th Av.
108—Kelity, Thomas, 234 Bradhurst Av.
109—Prescott, John, 2,798 8th Av.
110—Hegeman, Norbert, 104 W. 147th St.
111—Spitz, Alfred W., 318 W. 143d St.
112—Reynolds, Robert, 2,853 8th Av.
113—Carroll, Thomas J., Jr., 2,799 8th Av.
114—Rosemond, Abraham, 509 W. 153d St.
115—Abrams, Joshua, 510 W. 153d St.
116—Farrow, Peter, 2,915 8th Av.
117—Lee, William F., 2,853 8th Av.
118—Kahn, Philip, 501 W. 143d St.
119—Friedman, Armand, 340 W. 144th St.
120—Maurer, Arthur, 226 Bradhurst Av.
121—Ernst, Bradford L., 523 W. 143d St.
122—John, Rudolph, 269 W. 154th St.
123—Maltby, Harry, 2,862 8th Av.
124—Horowitz, Charles, 201 W. 148th St.
125—April, Abraham, 678 St. Nicholas Av.
126—Halpern, Charles, 235 W. 148th St.
127—Lerle, Francesco, 2,915 8th Av.
128—Epstein, Max, 220 W. 144th St.
129—Brennan, Patrick, 298 W. 147th St.
130—Lehn, Edward, 2,845 8th Av.
131—Damman, Charles, 164 W. 147th St.
132—Beckmann, F. G., 210 W. 148th St.
133—McDonald, James Louis, 261 W. 153d St.

Order No. Name and Address.
St., new address 410 E. 134th St.
134—Gerlich, Harold, 218 W. 134th St.
135—Wilson, Walter W., 2,533 7th Av.
136—Stillman, J. E., Jr., 680 St. Nicholas Av.
137—Sabuto, John, 204 W. 140th St.
138—Kirton, Gordon, 287 W. 153d St.
139—Jaurson, Edward, 233 W. 152d St.
140—Itay, Albert, 2,916 8th Av., new address 143 W. 90th St.
141—Brandon, Daniel, 2,905 8th Av.
142—Lonquist, Herbert Eric, 287 W. 150th St.
143—McNamara, John, 238 W. 153d St.
144—Birn, Nat. H., 310 W. 153d St.
145—Norrides, Athan Theo., 204 W. 149th St.
146—Engel, Harry, 620 W. 144th St.
147—Nevins, Robert, 302 W. 148th St.
148—Companioni, Myron J., 305 W. 150th St.
149—Moore, Everett Haines, 236 W. 149th St.
150—Barnett, John J., 510 W. 144th St.
151—Ryan, Michael, 501 W. 141st St.
152—Hills, George C., 53 Hamilton Terrace.
153—Pepper, Ernest, 611 W. 141st St.
154—Folle, Nicholas, 122 Bradhurst Av.
155—Kirdl, Mark, 263 W. 152d St.
156—Mulvey, Frank Bartley, 248 W. 154th St.
157—Neeley, Wilbur, 2,839 8th Av.
158—Gulotta, Joseph A., 2,566 7th Av.
159—Hollingsworth, T. E., Jr., 540 W. 142d St.
160—Stanelli, Eduardo, 1,049 Amsterdam Av.
161—Mack, James, 227 W. 148th St.
162—Stone, Raymond T., 237 W. 148th St.
163—Wolff, Gebhard Martin, 275 W. 140th St.
164—McKenna, James A., 302 W. 154th St.
165—Mahoney, George, 32 Macombs Place.
166—Cameron, Ince, 304 W. 150th St., (new address, 260 W. 146th St.)
167—Koosel, Harry, 2,794 8th Av.
168—Hessman, William M., 244 W. 148th St.
169—Kelly, John Henry, 2,903 8th Av.
170—Peterson, David E., 196 Bradhurst Av.
171—Corbett, James J., 192 Bradhurst Av.
172—Simonson, Claude R., 301 W. 153d St.
173—Critchley, Alfred E., 230 W. 146th St.
174—McFetridond, John R., 562 W. 144th St.
175—De Franco, Salvatore, 209 W. 146th St.
176—Mahoney, William, 227 W. 148th St., (ne waddress, 16 W. 9th St.)
177—Brase, Ernest A., 2,849 8th Av.
178—Hinchey, Michael, 2,798 8th Av.
179—Decker, Del L., 244 W. 148th St., (new address 180 River Road, Bogota, N. J.)
180—Vande Griff, Harry J., 300 W. 151st St.
181—Zaccardi, Joseph, 237 W. 148th St.
182—Gallagher, George, 286 W. 147th St.
183—Manfield, Harry, 2,843 8th Av.
184—Gregory, Wm. S., M. D., 469 W. 144th St.
185—Rosenthal, Leo, 804 W. 148th St., (new address 40 W. 17th St.)
186—Martino, Cosimo, 2,919 8th Av.
187—Carins, Frank Joseph, 305 W. 146th St.
188—Brandon, Lyman De F., 600 W. 142d St.
189—Henry, Duncan C., 2,547 W. 149th St.
190—Tucker, William D., 500 W. 143d St.
191—McHugh, Hugh, 295 W. 147th St.
192—Lyons, David J., 201 W. 147th St.
193—Laitila, Antti, 101 Edgecomb Av.
194—Wallek, Hyman, 310 W. 153d St.
195—McCarroll, Michael, 210 W. 148th St.
196—Le Vins, Gerald, 519 W. 143d St.
197—Waronoff, Lewis, 242 W. 148th St.
198—Spoda, Stephen, 243 W. 145th St.
199—Teevin, Bernard P., 240 W. 149th St.
200—Carroll, William A., 248 W. 153d St.
201—Le Vins, Gerald, 519 W. 143d St.
202—Marcovitz, Louis, 135 Hamilton Place.
203—Gerrish, Samuel, 2,745 8th Av.
204—Nolan, John Charles, 283 W. 150th St.
205—Greene, James J., 2,774 8th Av.
206—Jacobson, Elias, 505 W. 141st St.
207—Fredriksen, Curt Ulrik, 210 W. 148th St.
208—Fitzsimmons, William J., 2,890 8th Av.
209—Hanley, James, 126 Bradhurst Av.
210—Kurman, John, 500 West 144th St.
211—Glynn, William, 310 W. 157d St.
212—Lotz, Walter John, 244 W. 148th St.
213—Pickerell, Reginald A., 550 W. 144th St.
214—McIlvennan, Stewart, 192 Bradhurst Av., (new add., 501 W. 147th St., care Tosh.)
215—Coyle, Andrew M., Jr., 676 St. Nich. Av.
216—Carberry, Michael, 262 W. 152d St.
217—Texoon, Harry, 332 W. 143d St., care Martin, (new add, Weginan Court, care Evans, Jersey City, N. J.)
218—Dougherty, John J., 2,743 8th Av.
219—Kelly, William V., 263 W. 154th St.
220—O'Donnell, Harry, 236 W. 149th St.
221—McNamara, Michael, 308 W. 154th St.
222—Reilly, William F., 201 W. 151st St.
223—Schwarz, Karl, 477 W. 142d St.
224—Remington, Harold J., 354 Convent Av.
225—Fritch, Adolf, 512 W. 143d St.
226—Clear, Robert L., 501 W. 148d St.
227—Rhodes, Joseph, 2,913 8th Av.
228—Beuchamp, Fred, 67 Macombs Place.
229—Edelin, James Dennis, 302 W. 148th St.
230—Kahn, Jesse, 310 Convent Av.
231—Dakin, George, 211 W. 148th St.
232—Wilson, Harold Roy, 201 W. 149th St.
233—Dwight, Halbert Bassett, 502 W. 142d St. (New address, Cobrain, Mass.)
234—Pantog, A. P., 686 St. Nicholas Av.
235—Anthony, Theophilus, 3,495 Broadway.
236—Kirk, Thomas A., 99 Macombs Place.
237—Sussman, Louis, 230 W. 145th St.
238—Naber, Edward, 2,804 8th Av.
239—Hanaman, Joseph M., 304 W. 152d St.
240—Schmitt, Peter E., 310 W. 151st St.
241—Brownley, Isaac, 2,902 8th Av.
242—Steinfeld, Eugene, 678 St. Nicholas Av.
243—Germany, Lamar, 500 W. 143d St.
244—Katz, Nathan, 237 W. 148th St.
245—Richter, Fritz, 290 W. 147th St.
246—Kerrmann, Joseph, Jr., 196 Bradhurst Av.
247—Nederhoed, William L., 3,492 Broadway.
248—Kavanaugh, John D., 305 W. 150th St.
249—Falvey, Denis, 2,740 8th Av.
250—Cummings, Irving, 560 W. 144th St.
251—Appendale, Nicholas, 2,799 8th Av.
252—French, William J., 285 W. 147th St.
253—Smith, John Edward, 235 W. 148th St.
254—Sheridan, Philip M., 262 W. 154th St.
255—Alfase, Alfonso L., 561 W. 143d St.
256—Sullivan, Timothy, 205 W. 147th St.
257—Lombardo, Thomas, 200 W. 148th St.
258—Jenkin, Alfred, 660 St. Nicholas Av.
259—Dugan, John J., 99 Hamilton Place.
260—Hessler, Harold J., 2,526 7th Av.
261—Nicholas, James P., 2,783 8th Av.
262—Kalisky, William, 215 W. 147th St.
263—Leavy, Herbert F., 415 W. 141st St.
264—Leishman, W., 110 Bradhurst Av. (New address, 561 W. 144th St.)
265—Belecher, A. B., 207 W. 147th St. (New address, 2,530 8th Av.)
266—Byan, Andy C., 289 W. 147th St.
267—Murphy, Frank R., 2,840 8th Av.
268—Villoni, Cosimo, 2,919 8th Av.
269—Bolton, Henry Spalding, 601 W. 141st St.
270—Palmer, Edwin W., 242 Bradhurst Av.
271—Todd, William, 241 W. 148th St.
272—Whitty, Christopher, 2,839 8th Av.
273—Ahearn, J., 2,542 7th Av. (New address, 276 W. 141st St.)
274—Carrier, M. J., 250 W. 154th St. (New address, 276 W. 141st St.)
275—McDonough, Arthur J., 426 W. 144th St.
276—Belenski, Gregory, 2,536 7th Av.
277—Regan, Morris, 189 Edgecombe Av.
278—Parker, W. M., Jr., 615 W. 152d St.
279—Werner, Louis, Jr., 200 W. 147th St.
280—Henry, Patrick, 2,919 8th Av.
281—Jones, E. D., 208 Edgecombe Av.
282—Dervin, John Francis, 736 Riverside Drive.
283—Landesman, Myer, 202 W. 148th St.
284—Carlson, Julius S., 205 W. 148th St.
285—Little, John N., 300 W. 149th St.
286—Goldstein, Max, 270 W. 153d St.
287—Freudenfels, Walter S., 237 W. 153d St.
288—Hornung, John J., 305 W. 140th St.
289—Meehan, Philip J., 196 Bradhurst Av.
290—Hanley, Francis M., 808 W. 154th St.
(New address, 218 W. 109th St.)
291—Horowitz, Abraham, 680 St. Nicholas Av.
292—Walsh, Frank, 824 W. 145th St.
293—Fitzpatrick, James, 295 W. 147th St.
294—Kraus, Theodore, 234 Bradhurst Av.
295—Heeps, Harry, 2,743 8th Av.
296—Fraser, James R., 560 St. Nicholas Av.
297—Kelly, Joseph J., 186 Bradhurst Av.
298—Kleiman, Jack, 810 W. 158d St.
299—Filter, Eugene, 561 W. 141st St.
300—Hamilton, James J., 209 W. 148th St.
301—Freer, Frederick G., 32 Macomb's Place.
302—Rainwater, J. E., Jr., 300 W. 147th St.
303—Kirton, Ireton, 267 W. 163d St.
304—Lewis, Albert, 98 Hamilton Place.
305—Micheletti, Fortunato, 2,754 8th Av.
306—Carpels, Edmond J., 2,543 8th St.
307—Gibson, Francis, 216 W. 149th St.
308—Lutzky, Abraham, 310 W. 147th St.
309—Keane, Russell R., 805 W. 150th St.
310—Green, Edward J., 118 W. 148th St.
311—Nixon, Emanuel B., 208 W. 148th St.
312—Porcelli, Stanislas, 2,523 7th Av. (New address, 622 W. 179th St.)
313—Perkinson, John, 269 W. 156th St.
314—McAuliff, James F., 2,745 8th Av.
315—Heller, Herbert, 3,485 Broadway.
316—Carney, John, 518 W. 143d St.
317—Orsalo, Arcangelo, 272 W. 154th St.
318—Skinner, Richard, 233 W. 148th St.
319—Skipe, Nash, 2,548 W. 142d St.
320—Lowell, Walter H., 500 W. 144th St.
321—Thomas, Harvest Lee, 308 W. 149th St.
322—Cooper, Alroy D., 301 W. 150th St.
323—Ottenberger, Otto B., 263 W. 152d St.
324—Strauss, Forster A., 130 W. 144th St.
325—Crusco, James, 268 W. 152d St.
326—Fenton, Paul, 502 W. 143d St. (New address, Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Tex.)
327—Fitzgerald, Joseph, 140 Edgecombe Av.
328—Gass, Alber, 306 W. 146th St.
329—Eolman, Philip, 207 W. 153d St.
330—Cresco, Luigi, 263 W. 152d St.
331—Grandgerard, Henri I., 2,859 8th Av.
332—Ortman, Joseph, 501 W. 156th St.
333—Meyer, Stephen, 281 W. 150th St. (New address, 429 E. 156th St.)
334—Davis, Clarence R., 475 W. 141st St.
335—Hutton, Charles B., 2,794 8th Av.
336—Darlen, Jacob, 301 W. 152d St.
337—McGinley, Charles B., 106 Bradhurst Av.
338—Kelloher, Patrick, 304 W. 146th St.
339—Finkelstein, Harry, 2,751 8th Av.
340—Burns, Judson T., 523 W. 148d St.
341—Kuntzal, Charles, 72 W. 150th St.
342—Loth, Ernest, 248 W. 145th St.
343—Cameron, Alexander, 310 W. 153d St.
344—Beck, Moses, 200 Bradhurst Av.
345—Blank, Frank E., 139 Edgecombe Av.
346—Bolte, Henry Spalding, 601 W. 141st St.
347—Singer, Murry M., 605 W. 142d St.
348—Grosjean, Harry, 180 Edgecombe Av.
349—Basil, Daniel J., 220 Bradhurst Av.
350—Roberts, William, 2,593 7th Av.
351—Powell, Charles H., 242 W. 149th St.
352—Robson, C. G. H., 192 Bradhurst Av.
353—Armstrong, J. J., 191 Edgecombe Av.
354—McGarry, James J., 301 W. 148th St.
355—Lyons, Burton E., 454 W. 145th St.
356—Great, Lester H., 562 W. 144th St.
357—Rick, Herman, 2,533 7th Av.
358—Claudius, William J. 300 W. 152d St.
359—Izzett, George, 220 W. 148th St.
360—Hasbrouck, F. R., 506 W. 141st St.
361—O'Toole, Peter A., 476 W. 144th St.
362—Pereira, Irving, 215 W. 148th St.
363—Petrone, Anthony N., 2,783 8th Av.
364—Trotsky, Max, 808 W. 147th St.
365—Angerole, William, 288 W. 147th St.
366—Mack, William, 290 W. 147th St.
367—Coogan, Matt, 220 Bradhurst Av.
368—Tillman, Lawrence J., 3,495 Broadway.
369—Comerford, William T., 520 W. 144th St.
370—Fayette, John E., 196 Bradhurst Av. (New address, 862 W. 123d St.)
371—Belan, Alfred, 300 W. 147th St.
372—Lundy, Charles P., 307 W. 153d St.
373—Murphy, William, 286 W. 151st St.
374—McArdle, Matthew, 299 W. 153d St.
375—Kreindler, Harry, 550 W. 144th St.

Order No. Name and Address.
376—Geritz, Fred A., 2,859 8th Av.
377—Lynch, Wm. Jas., 2,740 8th Av. (new address, 300 West 30th St.)
378—Maurer, John F., 2,745 8th Av.
379—McIntyre, James, 2,900 8th Av.
380—Crossey, Wm., 254 W. 154th St.
381—Murray, James, 300 W. 150th St.
382—Davidson, Robert G., 186 Bradhurst Av.
383—Krall, Leo, 268 W. 153 St.
384—Binns, Harold, 300 W. 147th St.
385—Lisa, Thomas, 2,859 8th Av.
386—Lewis, William J., 540 W. 144th St.
387—Matson, Matty, 263 W. 152d St.
388—Kenney, Lawrence R., 529 W. 142d St.
389—Quinn, John, 263 W. 152d St.
390—Piazza, Frank, 2,540 7th Av.
391—Koerner, Ernest, 67 Macombs Pl.
392—Dolan, Dennis, 2,797 8th Av.
393—Ravelo, Joaquinn F., 523 W. 143d St.
394—Lucirno, Nicolo, 2,789 8th Av.
395—Busaman, Lawrence, 225 W. 148th St. (new address, 186 E. 93d St.)
396—Loftus, James, 310 W. 150th St.
397—Barrett, Edward, 304 W. 151st St.
398—Haas, Chas. Thorne, 644 Riverside Dr.
399—Nuthall, John A., 277 W. 150th St.
400—Jacobson, Jacob, 611 W. 141st St.
401—Postera, Fred, 801 W. 150th St.
402—Abrahams, Herbert M., 601 W. 142d St
403—Bucknall, Hyla Ed., 279 W. 150th St.
404—Connolly, Arthur L., 304 W. 150th St.
405—Newman, Louis, 540 W. 143d St.
406—Shannon, Henry, 225 W. 148th St.
407—Paulsen, Axel, 215 W. 147th St.
408—MacMorland, Ronald B., 540 Riversid (new address, 136 W. 73th St.)
409—Easter, Stuart R., 527 W. 143d St.
410—Costa, Anthony Alfred, 500 W. 144th St
411—Hickey, Martin F., 240 W. 149th St.
412—Dinneen, John, 263 W. 152d St.
413—Lee, James W., 307 W. 149th St.
414—Ahearn, Timothy, 263 W. 153d St.
415—Cherry, Frank, 302 W. 150th St.
416—Stewart, Fred, 300 W. 148th St.
417—Schirmader, Eugene, 32 Macombs Pl.
418—Mecblowitz, Hyman, 2,795 8th Av.
419—Chester, Thomas J., 240 W. 149th St.
420—Potter, Elias Walter, 304 W. 146th St.
421—Gardner, William, 2,805 8th Av.
422—Buchanan, Beuford, 240 W. 142d St.
423—Enos, Melvin L., 196 Bradhurst Av.
424—Slocum, Samuel C., 307 W. 153d St.

DISTRICT NO. 146.

Office of Exemption Board, Public School 186, 145th Street near B'way.

QUOTA 196—The names of the first 212 men called in this district were printed in yesterday's TIMES. The remaining 212 men, numbered from 213 through 424, who have been notified to appear for examinations on Thursday, Friday or Saturday, are as follows:

Order No. Name and Address.
213—Di Pillo, Antony, 1,813 Amsterdam Av.
214—Zerega, Andrew, 2,745 8th Av.
215—Moskin, Morris, 540 Riverside Drive.
216—Wormser, Isaac M., 281 Edgecombe Av.
217—Meikle, Alfred G., 1,791 Amsterdam Av.
218—Greenbaum, Leo, 506 W. 151st St.
219—Exley, Harold J., 783 St. Nicholas Av.
220—Kerstein, Saldol, 244 Broadway.
221—Taylor, Joseph A., 1,880 Amsterdam Av.
222—Gaffney, John J., 533 W. 151st St.
223—Gallagher, Edward T., 529 W. 144th St.
224—Gannon, Gerald, 405 W. 148th St.
225—Gardiner, Patrick, 1,810 Amsterdam Av.
226—Poppe, Ernest A., 1,788 Amsterdam Av.
227—Schunk, Arthur, 726 St. Nicholas Av.
228—Eller, Alfred, 554 W. 148th St.
229—Lhermitte, Jules, 1,800 Amsterdam Av.
230—Lazaroff, William, 531 W. 151st St.
231—Ortlieb, Edward, 521 W. 145th St.
232—Ostermann, William, Jr., 527 W. 152d St.
233—Asher, David Lawrence, 524 W. 152d St.
234—Stalb, Frederick George, 522 W. 147th St.
235—Van Heerde, Lodewiyk, 552 W. 146th St.
236—Purcell, A. J. A., 1,706 Amsterdam Av.
237—Levy, Max Ralph, 650 W. 149th St.
238—Stanley, Frederick, 500 W. 151st St.
239—Cope, John J., 522 W. 151st St.
240—Casis, Pedro Antonio, 3,647 Broadway.
241—Ullman, Joseph, 529 W. 147th St.
242—Weintraub, Nathan, 601 W. 136th St.
243—Lemming, Harold Ray, 446 W. 151st St.
244—Herfield, Max, 327 Edgecombe Av.
245—Wallace, John A., 507 W. 144th St.
246—Chaprino, Daniel, 563 W. 146th St.
247—Austen, Lewis T., 501 St. Nicholas Place.
248—Zitenfield, Julius, 531 W. 145th St.
249—Campbell, Gordon G., 600 W. 150th St.
250—Salke, Jesse E., 412 W. 148th St.
251—Jentes, Jerome A., 412 W. 148th St.
252—Zinder, David, 524 W. 152d St.
253—Dadirian, Arshak, 524, 620 W. 150th St.
254—McGinley, Wm. Vinc't, 420 Convent Av.
255—Donovan, Stephen J., 540 W. 145th St.
256—Trabulsi, John, 605 W. 151st St.
257—Springer, Alfred Samuel, 518 W. 140th St.
258—First, Jacob S., 488 St. Nicholas Pl.
259—Haas, Isaac Henry, 620 W. 150th St.
260—Thompson, David, 606 W. 148th St.
261—Tunick, Walter B., 517 W. 147th St.
262—Marsh, Norman James, Jr., 600 W. 138d.
263—Kaughran, Thomas, 544 W. 145th St.
264—Feldman, Lewis, 832 St. Nicholas Av.
265—Goldstein, Henry, 502 W. 147th St.
266—Goldman, Harry B., 32 St. Nicholas Pl.
267—Reb, Henry, 1,706 Amsterdam Av.
268—Sachs, Edgar A., 410 Convent Av.
269—Jacobs, Samuel Thos., 470 Convent Av.
270—Friend, Joseph H., 528 W. 152d St.
271—Alexander, Charles, 530 W. 152d St.
272—Reich, Joseph, 601 W. 140th St.
273—Ulich, Harold Edgar, 617 W. 145th St.
274—Schultheis, Emil O. P., 370 Convent Av.
275—Gruskin, Hyman, 557 W. 148th St.
276—Wuoria, Leonard Adolf, 417 W. 150th St.
277—Bennett, Elbert, 702 Amsterdam Av.
278—Stuhrmann, Johann H. 518 W. 145th St.
279—McClaurey, Leonard Wm., 514 W. 148th.
280—Ankeleln, Frank, 562 W. 149th St.
281—Rice, Septimus H., 605 W. 144th St.
282—Wilson, Walter A., 1,751 Amsterdam Av.
283—Schwartz, Samuel, 407 W. 146th St.
284—McAvoy, Francis D., 552 W. 146th St.
285—Hart, Franklyn J., 512 W. 146th St.
286—Mills, Egbert, Jr., 772 St. Nicholas Av.
287—Walsh, Patrick, 2,797 8th Av.
288—Richter, Charles V., 561 W. 144th St.
289—Thomas, James A., Jr., 605 W. 146th St.
290—Oppenheim, Saul, 725 Riverside Drive.
291—Gosephides, Angelo, 457 W. 151st St.
292—Korolev, Michael, 501 W. 149th St.
293—Cassaboom, Harold v., 620 W. 152d St.
294—Miles, Wm. Stanley, 400 W. 150th St.
295—Marvin, Kenneth Reese, 502 W. 153d St.
296—Hamilton, Walter L., 506 W. 142d St.
297—Favale, Gabriele, 536 W. 151st St.
298—Isaacs, Reginald F., 565 W. 144th St.
299—Whitaker, Clarence B., 542 W. 147th St.
300—Toonkel, Jacob, 524 W. 151st St.
301—Hendrie, Irving, 510 W. 150th St.
302—Mashbir, William Moe, 530 W. 147th St.
303—Looney, Jeramiah, 407 W. 145th St.
304—Terry, Whitman Bouton, 505 148th St.
305—Allen, Harry Den, 607 W. 149th St.
306—Lyon, Frank Hunter, 736 Riverside Drive.
307—Connor, Charles Daniel, 506 W. 145th St.
308—Smith, Jacob W., 541 W. 144th St.
309—Maguire, John M., 400 Convent Av.
310—Goldstein, Max, 501 St. Nicholas Av.
311—Breslin, Meyer, 537 W. 150th St.
312—Rosenberg, Daniel, 514 W. 152d St.
313—Steinberg, Albert, 3,009 Broadway.
314—Semino, Louis, 405 W. 147th St.
315—Belle Isle, Louis, 3,623 Broadway.
316—Gross, Edward M., 560 W. 148th St.
317—Riff, Charles, 526 W. 149th St.
318—Wells, James P., 45 St. Nicholas Place.
319—Ryan, William, 2,784 8th Av.
320—Miller, William Harold, 426 Convent Av.
321—Jacobs, Gilbert H., 518 W. 148th St.
322—Coyer, Lester Paul, 408 W. 150th St.
323—Cohn, Benjamin, 600 W. 149th St.
324—Joyce, Peter Augustus, 400 W. 150th St.
325—Weiss, Abner A., 562 W. 150th St.
326—Simmons, Thomas A., 561 W. 149th St.
327—Kearn, Lester W., 522 W. 145th St.
328—Bischel, Gustave A., 628 W. 151st St.
329—Goldzieg, Walter P., (alias Walter Russell,) 525 W. 152d St.
330—S

NAMES OF NEW YORK CITY MEN SUMMONED FOR EXAMINATION FOR DRAFT

Order No. Name and Address.
230–Levine, Meyer, 330 E. 101st St.
231–Weinstein, Alex., 504 E. 101st St.
232–Koshel, John, 208 E. 101st St.
233–Sandow, Moe, 138 E. 101st St.
234–Wolfe, Isidore, 407 E. 100th St.
235–De Karlo, Salvatore, 307 E. 100th St.
236–Pedellin, Carmelo, 417 E. 100th St.
237–Woods, Francis, 199 E. 101st St.
238–Diamond, Hyman, 217 E. 98th St.
239–Lawrence, Cyril, 173 E. 100th St.
240–Vacchiano, Agostino, 222 E. 102d St.
241–Maylio, Salvatore, 231 E. 97th St.
242–Maniscalco, John, 1,844 1st Av.
243–Ruppert, Joseph H., 1,972 2d Av.
244–Press, Mike, 203 E. 100th St.
245–Prop, Michael, 209 E. 102d St.
246–Cohen, Samuel, 179 E. 100th St.
247–Derfler, David, 222 E. 99th St.
248–Resler, John, 1,737 3d Av.
249–O'Leary, Patty, 219 E. 100th St.
250–Sofir, Benjamin, 231 E. 98th St.
251–Weshnek, Herman, 322 E. 100th St.
252–Simpson, Charles J., 1,777 3d Av.
253–Caladrino, G. A., 226 E. 102d St.
254–Salkin, Jacob, 188 E. 101st St.
255–Berliger, Mathew, 302 E. 101st St.
256–Jeffon, Nicholas, 233 E. 97th St.
257–Sebler, Lee, 175 E. 101st St.
258–Nucchi, Joseph F., 231 E. 97th St.
259–Dresinsky, Louis, 1,603 Lexington Av.
260–Scanlon, Thomas, 1,603 Lexington Av.
261–Lockwood, Joseph A., 200 E. 99th St.
262–Stillman, Abraham, 301 E. 99th St.
263–Huspadora, Michael, 332 E. 101st St.
264–Carroll, Patrick J., 1,926 2d St.
265–Dispiki, Jake, 250 E. 98th St.
266–Alfano, Luigi, 235 E. 99th St.
267–Spadafora, Tom, 233 E. 97th St.
268–Marino, Philipp, 219 E. 101st St.
269–Lentin, Salvatore, 493 E. 100th St.
270–Rubin, Joseph, 208 E. 99th St.
271–Campbell, Edward, 1,595 Lexington Av.
272–Dismons, Vincent, 1,839 3d Av.
273–Kioplan, Michael, 1,907 2d Av.
274–Gutkroff, Samuel, 219 E. 98th St.
275–Bodini, Giovanni, 417 E. 98th St.
276–Ormsby, Martin, 168 E. 102d St.
277–Siegel, Jacob, 409 E. 100th St.
278–Rubin, Aaron, 311 E. 100th St.
279–Velez, Cesar, 1,962 2d St.
280–Dorn, Charles J., 158 E. 100th St.
281–Gleason, John, 190 E. 101st St.
282–Trudy, James J., 201 E. 100th St.
283–Kaufman, Joe, 1,887 1st Av.
284–Scipna, John, 1,887 1st Av.
285–Wolf, David, 228 E. 98th St.
286–Cooks, Charles, 1,793 3d Av.
287–Seligman, Jack, 169 E. 101st St.
288–DiAngelo, Dominick, 205 E. 97th St.
289–Lally, John, 1,842 3d Av.
290–Segel, Israel, 1,937 1st Av.
291–Barbera, Luigi, 401 E. 100th St.
292–Kures, Morris, 202 E. 98th St.
293–Lemmo, Julius, 1,839 1st Av.
294–Sirotovitz, John, 183 E. 100th St.
295–Gordon, David, 1,948 2d Av.
296–Rosenberg, Willie, 333 E. 100th St.
297–Aaron, Joseph, 319 E. 97th St.
298–Spodick, Eugene, 205 E. 97th St.
299–Stegeman, John, 231 E. 101st St.
300–Foster, Joseph, 208 E. 98th St.
301–Ganzl, John, 339 E. 100th St.
302–Martin, Phillip, 200 E. 102d St.
303–Schwalbach, Isidore, 309 E. 98th St.
304–Bilancia, Vincenzo, 193 E. 100th St.
305–Hirsch, Otto, 177 E. 101st St.
306–Kreinovsky, Daniel, 203 E. 100th St.
307–Elkinson, Sam, 201 E. 101st St.
308–Stratton, William, 1,842 3d Av.
309–Lipner, Sam, 332 E. 100th St.
310–Strulitz, Sam, 317 E. 100th St.
311–Ferra, Matthew D., 327 E. 100th St.
312–Posmanter, Max, 234 E. 98th St.
313–James, John, 1,795 3d Av.
314–Eusine, Paul, 339 E. 100th St.
315–Kisak, Mike, 205 E. 100th St.
316–Shapiro, Isidore, 179 E. 101st St.
317–Solomon, Carl, 314-16 E. 100th St.
318–Ruderman, Samuel, 306 E. 100th St.
319–Weinstein, Sol, 407 E. 100th St.
320–Heumellog, Joe, 201 E. 98th St.
321–Moses, Jacob, 1,919 2d Av.
323–Davenport, Herbert, 231 E. 97th St.
324–Glagowsky, Isaac, 204-6 E. 99th St.
325–Phillip, Nathaniel, 1,807 3d Av.
326–Beigel, Morris, 238 E. 100th St.
327–Zorge, Patsy, 1,952 2d Av.
328–Gon, Arturo, 409 E. 100th St.
329–King, Leon C., 1,811 3d Av.
330–Gord, Alfred, 209 E. 97th St.
331–Mullano, Salvatore, 1,924 2d Av.
332–Cohen, Abe, 183 E. 100th St.
333–Allen, Clarence, 202 E. 99th St.
334–Groout, Solomon, 228 E. 99th St.
335–Herskowitz, Louis, 226 E. 99th St.
336–Marcus, Charles, 205 E. 100th St.
337–Ris, Barney, 311 E. 100th St.
338–Schwartz, Frank, 231 E. 99th St.
339–Bushlowitz, Harry, 221 E. 98th St.
340–Belonsowsky, Joseph, 302 E. 101st St.
341–Kelly, William J., 1,842 3d Av.
342–Louis, Nathan, 1,739 3d Av.
343–O'Brien, John J., 1,810 3d Av.
344–Edeleteln, Kaiman, 210 E. 100th St.
345–McKenna, John, 1,603 Lexington Av.
346–Segel, Jake, 219 E. 100th St.
347–Olonge, Pasquale, 240 E. 102d St.
348–Gorado, James, 1,944 1st Av.
349–Kuderman, David, 222 E. 102d St.
350–Cohen, Joseph, 231 E. 99th St.
351–Edel, Max, 1,924 2d Av.
352–Miller, Sam, 1,971 2d Av.
353–Welsh, John J., 193 E. 100th St.
354–Sazarovitz, Hyman, 337 E. 100th St.
355–Welsh, Bartholomew, 167 E. 99th St.
356–Hoffman, Jos. J., 1,557 Lexington Av.
357–Siegel, Hyman, 218 E. 98th St.
358–Press, Hyman, 186 E. 101st St.
359–Harrison, Henry, 1,951 2d Av.
360–Rosenberg, Louis, 338 E. 100th St.
361–Pragasel, Louis, 237 E. 100th St.
362–Markowitz, Sam, 1,945 1st Av.
363–Kimel, Joe, 302 E. 101st t.
364–Mansion, Mich., 165 E. 99th St.
365–Scarpuchio, Michael, 414 E. 101st St.
366–Scarpati, William, 208 E. 100th St.
367–Tytlowany, Steve, 167 E. 99th St.
368–McCabe, John, 211 E. 101st St.
369–Rosen, Harry, 334 E. 98th St.
370–Lazarowitz, Harry, 229 E. 100th St.
371–Hack, Isidore, 206 E. 100th St.
372–Tuchinsky, Morris, 321 E. 100th St.
373–Knopping, William, 417 E. 100th St.
374–Cohen, Abe, 231 E. 100th St.
375–Francis, William, 1,807 Third Av.
376–Walker, Volner H., 1,797 Third Av.
377–Hannigan, Thomas, 168 E. 102d St.
378–Manheim, Harry, 240 E. 100th St.
379–Belzer, Isidore, 236 E. 98th St.
380–Stilen, Joseph, 1,953 Second Av.
381–Horn, Max, 226 E. 98th St.
382–Strauss, Barnet, 176 E. 101st St.
383–Davidson, Fred., 228 E. 99th St.
384–Connolly, Hugh J., 225 E. 100th St.
385–Ruegler, Albert, 1,842 3d Av.
386–Keenan, Patrick, 1,563 Lexington Av.
387–Lang, John, 228 E. 102d St.
388–Stoff, Louis, 305 E. 100th St.
389–Levine, Julius, 1,969 Third Av.
390–Crimmins, Wm. J., 1,557 Lexington Av.
391–Frohlich, John, 1,979 2d Av.
392–McGinty, Stephen F., 201 E. 100th St.
393–Goldberg, Sam, 323 E. 100th St.
394–Dumes, Louis, 220 E. 99th St.
395–Bigeo, Raggio, 203 E. 97th St.
396–Kroeczinger, John, 1,889 2d Av.
397–Sonpertro, Joseph, 231 E. 97th St.
398–Hanley, John, 1,601 Lexington Av.
399–Menaker, Hyman, 203 E. 100th St.
400–Lacklet, Peter, 208 E. 98th St.
401–Vardes, Antonio, 202 E. 98th St.
402–Manis, Elias, 177 E. 103d St.
403–Dorfman, Jacob, 240 E. 98th St.
404–Zepnicki, Waslaw, 1,887 2d Av.
405–Caines, James, 1,805 3d Av.
406–Weller, Morris, 217 E. 98th St.
407–Radano, Angelo M., 218 E. 101st St.
408–Kentile, Joseph, 201 E. 100th St.
409–Tucker, Harry, 287 E. 98th St.
410–Falcone, Vincenzo, 416 E. 101st St.
411–Tenner, Max, 212 E. 102d S.
412–Spector, Abraham, 333 E. 100th St.
413–Guttman, Jack, 222 E. 98th St.
414–Smith, Simon, 322 E. 101st St.
415–Marowitz, Benny, 232 E. 100th St.
416–De Janeiro, Anthony, 239 E. 101st St.
417–Isreal, Abraham, 1,973 2d Av.
418–Carmoni, Salvatore, 409 E. 100th St.
419–Wexler, Sam, 306 E. 101st St.
420–Leff, Max, 227 E. 99th St.
421–Glickberg, Isreal, 203 E. 100th St.
422–Tannenbaum, Sam, 306 E. 100th St.
423–Lupoto, Giraldo, 207 E. 97th St.
424–Bonnano, Andrea, 233 E. 97th St.
425–Doino, Anthony, 1,929 2d Av.
426–Frankel, Ben, 208 E. 102d St.
427–Butler, Harry, 1,925 2d Av.
428–Taxer, Abner, 1,907 2d Av.
428a–Leiberman, Harry, 305 E. 100th St.

DISTRICT NO. 153.

Office of Exemption Board, 12 West Eleventh Street.

QUOTA 142—In this district the following 324 men have been notified to appear for examinations:

Order No. Name and Address.
1–Esposito, Daniel, 138 W. 10th St.
2–Rasmussen, Peter, 90 Bank St.
3–Trust, James D., 56 W. 11th St.
4–Wells, Ralph C., 78 W. 11th St.
5–Harrison, Henry C., 277 W. 11th St.
6–Coffin, Earle P., 30 Greenwich Av.
7–Sheridan, Richard, 102 Waverley Pl.
8–Cozzo, Joseph, 24 Charles St.
9–Corcoran, Patrick, 57 W. 10th St.
10–Chakarian, Samuel, 199 W. 10th St.
11–Ficke, Theodore, 277 W. 12th St.
12–Schmidt, Louis, 19 Gay St.
13–Speakman, Harold, 48 Washington Sq.
14–Clarke, Albert, 35 Charles St.
15–Aquilar, Paul de, 29 W. 12th St.
16–Santini, Alberto, 94 E. 11th St.
17–Clark, Evans, 39½ Washington Square.
18–Dignan, Percival, 113 Waverley Pl.
19–Paul, Herman, 266 W. 11th St.
20–Walsh, William, 367 Bleecker St.
21–Rothman, Irving, 212 W. 10th St.
22–Pelea, Eugene, 48 Perry St.
23–Quinlan, Daniel J., 11 N. Washington Sq.
24–Morrissey, Thomas, 75 Bank St.
25–McKay, Robert J., 53 W. 11th St.
26–Cavanagh, James R., 2 Charles St.
27–Mayes, Matthew, 250 W. 12th St.
28–Johnson, Chas. A., 20 N. Washington Sq.
29–Civatte, Paul, 9 Christopher St.
30–Gregory, Miles S., 34 W. 11th St.
31–Petron, Louis, 144 W. 98th Av.
32–Dudley, George, 6 E. 8th St.
33–Raganati, Arthur, 88 Charles St.
34–Marsh, Clifford, 287 W. 12th St.
35–Towill, Vernon U., 25 Abingdon Sq.
36–Raphael, Leo, 77 11th St.
37–Sastrian, Jacob, 310 W. 4th St.
38–Tenaglia, Salvatori, 211 W. 10th St.
39–Salvatoria, Seward, S., 269 W. 4th St.
40–Zenly, Ector, 24 Charles St.
41–McLester, Chas. A., 9 Van Nest Pl.
42–Carraro, William, 50 W. 12th St.
43–Porzio, Bonaventura, 210 W. 10th St.
44–McCurrach, James, 240 W. 4th St.
45–Davis, Herman, 13 Charles St.
46–Lyons, Ormond T., 42 E. 11th St.
47–Holmes, Fenwick A., 230 W. 11th St.
48–Fabrizio, Francesco, 143 W. 4th St.
49–Drangan, Wm. F., 231 W. 11th St.
50–Rubertl, Joseph Paul, 235 W. 11th St.
51–Petron, Georgia, 164 6th Av.
52–Schwarzkopf, Louis H., 634 Broadway.
53–Guittard, Albert, 148 Waverley Pl.
54–Miller, Harry R., 13 Bank St.
55–Rogers, William J., 59 W. 8th St.
56–Feldman, William H., 29 Jane St.
57–Belli, Raymond, 80 Perry St.
58–Gingkello, Giovanni, 142 W. 4th St.
59–Gimourgina, Alex. D., 162 8th Av.
60–Taft, William N., 115 Washington Place.
61–Monsees, John H., 28 Perry St.
62–Vacco, Umberto, 37 Perry St.
63–Favinsky, Max, 210 W. 10th St.
64–Manzo, Rocco, 77 Perry St.
65–Williamson, Stephen C., 280 W. 12th St.
66–Abruzzo, Onofrio, 19 Charles St.
67–Byrenforth, Jas. D., 106 Waverley Place.
68–Settembrini, Genaro, 120 Waverley Place.
69–McNulty, Terence J., 70 Charles St.
70–Pellegrino, William, 107 W. 3d St.
71–Papatomas, Bill, 57 W. 8th St.
72–Hamilton, Eugene A., 247 W. 11th St.
73–Smith, George J., 201 W. 4th St.
74–Richardson, Antenor C., 274 W. 11th St.
75–Negri, Georgia, 57 W. 8th St.
76–Parsons, William L., 17 Charles St.
77–Motto, Giuseppe M., 80 Charles St.
78–Parker, Matthew, 70 W. Wash. Sq.
79–Resinkoff, Vladimir, 19 Perry St.
80–McMahon, William A., 67 Perry St.
81–Galgano, Daniel J., 189 W. 10th St.
82–Lodi, Argentina, 37 Perry St.
83–Keenan, Stephen J., 32 8th Av.
84–Talerico, Salvator, 39 Christopher St.
85–Mahoney, Walter, 200 W. 11th St.
86–Spooner, Frederick S., 21 N. Wash. Sq.
87–Mirro, Joseph, 208 Bleecker St.
88–Marks, Jacob, 32 6th Av.
89–Mack, Dominick C., 266 W. 11th St.
90–Flaig, John, 115 W. 11th St.
91–Zissis, Nicholas C., 148 W. 10th St.
92–Alm, Michael, 102 Waverley Place.
93–Choquette, Maurice, 60 6th Av.
94–Carroll, John, 68 Charles St.
95–Murphy, Dennis, 81 Perry St.
96–Peroni, Luigi, 2 Jane St.
97–Sadler, William, 26 Jane St.
98–Domenico, Bilanciori, 135 W. 12th St.
99–Hamilton, Alex., Jr., 28 E. 11th St.
100–Rikland, Harry, 272 W. 4th St.
101–Ascagni, Romeo, 204 W. 10th St.
102–Cook, John D., 201 W. 11th St.
103–Kane, John, Jr., 307 W. 4th St.
104–Ganish, Frederick, 200 Waverley Place.
105–Youcoff, Christo, 11 Charles St.
106–Clark, Henry, 230 W. 4th St.
107–Graf, John, Waverly Hotel, 103 Waverley Place.
108–McAleer, Simon, 16 Van Nest Place.
109–Palange, Antonio, 19 Charles St.
110–Katz, Reuben M., 156 6th Av.
111–Pistore, Joseph, Jr., 32 Perry St.
112–Malone, Martin F., 23 Perry St.
113–Molinelli, Adolph, 105 W. 3d St.
114–Bartolucci, Chas. J., 140 W. 4th St.
115–Stephenson, W. P., Jr., 22 Bank St.
116–Ippoliti, Rocco, 177 W. 26th St.
117–Abbate, Dominick, Jr., 59 Wash. Sq. So.
118–Kapsalis, Peter M., 51 W. 8th St.
119–Hayes, John J., 235 W. 12th St.
120–Kapsalis, Peter, 104 6th Av.
121–Cotra, Eugenio, 277 W. 4th St.
122–Gleason, Joseph, 196 W. 10th St.
123–Smith, Edward B., 26 Jane St.
124–Romano, Lorenzo, 325 W. 4th St.
125–Thayer, Scofield, 80 Washington Sq. E.
126–Hogan, Jos. P., 30 Charles St.
127–Gianatti, Pietro, 19 Christopher St.
128–Harper, Wm., 259 W. 12th St.
129–Grimes, Ed. John, 380 Bleecker St.
130–Reimer, Herman, 140 W. 10th St.
131–Niemer, August, 247 W. 11th St.
132–Benton, Jas. W., 32 Washington Sq. W.
133–Henry, Fitzpatrick, 38 Perry St.
134–Nulle, Chas. John, 46 Perry St.
135–Collorafi, Calogero, 238 7th Av.
136–Osgood, Wm. Hicks, 56 W. 11th St.
137–Gaffney, W. H., 70 Charles St.
138–Sabatino, Salvatore, 79 W. 12th St.
139–Giuseppe, Monte, 22 6th Av.
140–McHugh, Jas., 290 W. 10th St.
141–Godofsky, Samuel, 63 Perry St.
142–Lane, John Chas., 271 W. 12th St.
143–Fairchild, Hoxie Neale, 33 W. 12th St.
144–Macaluse, Nicholas, 230 W. 11th St.
145–Hamill, Jos. L., 78 Charles St.
146–King, Jas., 166 6th Av.
147–Othmer, Jos., 131 Washington Place.
148–Hanley, Frank A., 21 Perry St.
149–Warren, Ralph E., 22 E. 8th St.
150–Ellis, Roccs, 123 W. 3d St.
151–Thorn, Walter H., 194 W. 10th St.
152–Gaugherty, Thos. B., 79 Bank St.
153–Lucas, Mardenshich, 3 Abingdon Sq.
154–Broderick, Frank A., 240 W. 4th St.
155–Davis, Julian Hilton, 242 Wash. Sq.
156–Morere, John, 145 W. 10th St.
157–Lukens, Morris R., 31 W. 11th St.
158–Haidry, Ralph, 35 W. 11th St.
159–Johnson, Chas. G., 42 Christopher St.
160–Wilson, Stephen A., 32 8th Av.
161–Martin, Ellis, 11 Gay St.
162–Spellman, David, 3 Jane St.
163–Tierman, Silas, 28 Perry St.
164–Poloquin, Edward, 200 W. 12th St.
165–Campbell, Nicholas, 82 Charles St.
166–Frey, Leander A., 15 E. 10th St.
167–Farrar, Victor C., 119 Washington Pl.
168–Morello, Giuseppe, 210 W. 10th St.
169–Stein, Harry L., 145 W. 10th St.
170–Manafra, Ernest, 121 W. 3d St.
171–O'Connor, William S., 46 5th Av.
172–Tomo, or Como, 22 6th Av.
173–Orihula, Ignatius F., 270 W. 4th St.
174–Clayton, John A., 228 W. 4th St.
175–Conti, Alexander, 257 W. 11th St.
176–Stanton, Henry S., 45 W. 11th St.
177–Levy, Benj. N., 200 Waverly Place.
178–Hertzman, Stanley A., 290 W. 12th St.
179–Wilson, Mihran, 282 W. 13th St.
180–Lyons, Phil, Brevoort Hotel.
181–Parenti, John B., 55 W. 11th St.
182–Rogers, Chas. M., Jr., 137 Macdougal St.
183–Armstrong, Joseph F., 194 W. 10th St.
184–Hansell, William F., 31 W. 11th St.
185–Johnson, Jas. Francis, 31 Bank St.
186–Hinkle, Walter, 46 W. 9th St.
187–Collins, Gabriel, 30 7th Av.
188–Matanel, Sam, 85 6th Av.
189–Maggenti, Charles, 135 W. 10th St.
190–Campone, Albert, 139 Macdougal St.
191–Prescott, Edward R., 266 W. 11th St.
192–Flanagan, David D., 80 Washington Sq.
193–Wagner, William, 91 Christopher St.
194–Zanlson, Alvard T., 13-25 Astor Place.
195–Natoli, George N., 192 Waverly Place.
196–Cummings, David, 43 Washington Sq.
197–Mills, Walter J., 46 Perry St.
198–MacCormack, Daniel, 228 W. 4th St.
199–Boyle, Edward A., 194 W. 10th St.
200–Vincenzo, Vergalilta, 60 W. 8th St.
201–Frost, William, 241 W. 12th St.
202–Mosher, Lester E., 241 W. 12th St.
203–Pattone, Frank, 73 Bank St.
204–Caughn, Wm. E., 61 Washington Sq.
205–Boyone, James J., 215 W. 10th St.
206–Ingram, Wyatt, 74 Washington Place.
207–Vagel, Edward, 43 W. 9th St.
208–Ward, Henry, 124 Waverly Place.
209–Weiss, Isaac, 142 W. 4th St.
210–Fleisher, Alex, 133 W. 11th St.
211–Sackheim, Benj., 30 Charles St.
212–Pittararo, James, 215 W. 4th St.
213–Wrixon, Henry, 78 W. 11th St.
214–Leitch, Archie A., 61 W. 11th St.
215–Simpson, Robert, 305 W. 4th St.
216–Wheeler, Floyd, 66 W. 12th St.
217–Rooney, Peter, 263 W. 12th St.
218–Marinaro, Salvatore, 142 W. 4th St.
219–Young, Ernest, 82 W. 12th St.
220–Shelton, Geo. F., 80 Washington Sq. E.
221–Fowler, Abram Luther, 3 W. 8th St.
222–Geffner, Philip, 65 5th Av.
223–Summer, John, 124 6th Av.
224–Moore, Frank G., 396 Bleecker St.
225–Gasparian, Garabed, 199 W. 10th St.
226–Boussos, Athana, 58 W. 8th St.
227–Walsh, Edward, 367 Bleecker St.
228–Donohue, John A., Hotel St. George.
229–O'Leary, Joseph, 209 W. 11th St.
230–Barbero, Humberto, 53 W. 8th St.
231–Bertolotti, Joseph, 290 W. 12th St.
232–Massitte, Louis, 124 Washington Place.
233–Nash, Jos., 35 Perry St.
234–Cohen, Louis, 57 Perry St.
235–Roach, Frank E., 81 6th Av.
236–Brodi, Giovanni, 20 6th Av.
237–Amodeo, Albert, 107 Christopher St.
238–Erskine, Alfred H., 11 W. 8th St.
239–Santoro, John, 149 W. 4th St.
240–Barnard, Horace E., 82 Bank St.
241–Nelson, Samuel M., 282 W. 11th St.
242–Peyser, Jos. Jesse, 24 Perry St.
243–Howard, Colbert B., 16 Christopher St.
244–McGovern, Philip A., 226 W. 4th St.
245–Morel, Jean, 48 6th Av.
246–Ricciardi, Alfred, 199 W. 10th St.
247–Gabriello, Settembrino, 41 Greenwich St.
248–Ruscica, G. J., 3 Charles St.
249–Rossillo, Vincent, 105 W. 3d St.
250–Nye, Edward A., 19 Greenwich Av.
251–Hotely, Jos., 11 Van Nest Pl.
252–Mayer, Max F., 3 Washington Square.
253–Ethridge, Jas. M., 27 5th Av.
254–Elliott, Albert B., 133 W. 4th St.
255–Rossillo, Gilbert, 107 W. 3d St.
256–Katz, Nathan C. M., 156 8th Av.
257–Weber, Robert, 75 Bank St.
258–Morrison, Thos. F., 87 Washington Pl.
259–Mooney, Thos. J., 202 W. 10th St.
260–Kerns, William, 31 Van Nest Pl.
261–Morrison, Seth A., 87 Washington Pl.
262–Rohde, Victor C., 31 Charles St.
263–Cady, Merle L., 51 Charles St.
264–Paulis, Theodore, 58 W. 8th St.
265–Hilgard, Julien, 90 Bank St.
266–Kantz, Leonard, 72 Bank St.
267–Sistka, Andrew, 148 W. 10th St.
268–Prentice, Clarence C., 16 E. 10th St.
269–Fasimandolo, Salvatore, 2 Charles St.
270–Corden, Edward A., 59 Greenwich Av.
271–Mitchell, John M., 44 Perry St.
272–Hanavan, Martin, 65 Bank St.
273–Lukiansky, Stephen, 74 6th Av.
274–Ferrari, Angelo, 121 W. 3d St.
275–Jacoby, Frank, 41 Washington Sq.
276–Manals, Gabriel, 33 E. 8th St.
277–Levy, Jacob M., Hotel St. Denis.
278–Reece, Henry B., 122 Waverly Pl.
279–Warren, William, 11 W. 9th St.
280–Murray, Michael G., 268 W. 11th St.
281–Reed, Charles J., 38 W. Washington Sq.
282–MacIvers, Gilbert, 224 West 11th St.
283–Stafford, Thomas G., 55 W. 11th St.
284–Powers, Tom, 27 Waverly Pl.
285–Hamill, Raymond A., 88 Charles St.
286–Moulton, Percy W., 18 N. Washington Sq.
287–Russo, Onofrio, 192 Waverly Pl.
288–Connor, Joseph, 49 Greenwich Av.
289–Racey, Ezkiell, 139 W. 3d St.
290–Capuscotto, Matteo, 165 W. 4th St.
291–Randte, Frederick G., 84 Grove St.
292–Macfiven, Gilbert, 224 West 11th St.
293–Campomenosi, Alfred, 126 Waverly Pl.
294–Kohler, John, 259 W. 12th St.
295–Rice, Charles R., 72 Washington Pl.
296–Spagna, Pasquale, 139 W. 10th St.
297–Lynch, Daniel D., 102 Waverly Pl.
298–Woltman, William, 52 Bank St.
299–Herzonzi, John C., 9 Christopher St.
300–Hanavan, Alfred F., 65 Bank St.
301–Simonelli, Mike, 32 Charles St.
302–Rowell, James F., 26 Perry St.
303–Gillen, W. G., 257 W. 12th St.
304–Nicolls, Andrew, 90 W. 12th St.
305–Alpuccello, Marino, 240 W. 11th St.
306–Quinn, John J., 272 W. 11th St.
307–Anderson, Joseph, 60 Bank St.
308–Hatch, Boyd, 42 E. 11th St.
309–Carravata, Francesco, 142 W. 4th St.
310–Robsoh, Stuart, 119 Washington Pl.
311–Pardo, Antonio, Lafayette Hotel.
312–Hickey, John, 81 Perry St.
313–D'Aprano, Patsy, 127 Waverly Pl.
314–Barich, Frank X., 75 Bank St.
315–Callahan, Michael J., 94 Charles St.
316–Brennan, William J., 94 Charles St.

DISTRICT NO. 154.

Office of Exemption Board, Julia Richman High School, 60 West Thirteenth Street.

QUOTA 160—The following 323 men have been notified to appear for physical examination in this district:

Order No. Name and Address.
1–Woodward, Sherman, 137 W. 12th St.
2–Hicks, Clarence G., 11 E. 29th St.
3–Randall, Charles W., 207 W. 11th St.
4–De Paola, Demenica, 141 6th Av.
5–Longtin, Theodore, 132 E. 16th St.
6–Powers, Franklin E., 66 8th Av.
7–Heitman, Edward, 9 Jane St.
8–Armin, Joseph A., 150 W. 14th St.
9–Shelton, Charles R., 151 W. 15th St.
10–Thamagos, Criss, 116 W. 25th St.
11–Hagan, Thomas J., 127 W. 15th St.
12–Kauhausen, Peter H., 104 Lexington Av.
13–Kleeblate, Barney, 136 E. 17th St.
14–McBride, Hubbell Reed, 204 W. 23d St.
15–Schweitzer, John, 842 8th Av.
16–Bachman, Rudolph H., 6 E. 14th St.
17–Casper, Richard, 147 W. 21st St.
18–Lelvent, Sam, 140 E. 16th St.
19–Berger, John, 126 E. 25th St.
20–Barcus, Lawrence L., 11 W. 28th St.
21–Lee, John Carey, 149 W. 11th St.
22–Johnson, Joseph Albert, 136 E. 17th St.
23–Kittner, John, 277 W. 22d St.
24–Greenwald, Benjamin, 141 E. 18th St.
25–Shane, Herman, 153 E. 21st St.
26–Blake, Joseph V., 26 Gramercy Park.
27–Andrews, C. Leon, 41 E. 29th St.
28–Denecke, Charles, 158 W. 13th St.
29–O'Brien, John, 270 W. 24th St.
30–Florio, Salvatore E., 128 E. 23d St.
31–Meyrich, John Allen, 37 Madison Av.
32–Daggett, Floyd S., 39 E. 22d St.
33–Tyantoris, Thomas, 56 W. 20th St.
34–Wadle, Merrill, 125 Lexington Av.
35–Garmil, William, 137 W. 16th St.
36–Katausis, James, 60 W. 25th St.
37–Panos, Peter, 114 E. 27th St.
38–Lewis, Harry Wayne, 14 Irving Place.
39–McIntosh, John, 223 W. 23d St.
40–Middleton, Edward W., 137 W. 12th St.
41–Bocek, Yaroslav, 147 E. 15th St.
42–Nowland, George C., 175 E. 26th St.
43–Ippoliti, Fredo, 177 W. 26th St.
44–Mullen, James F. X., 161 W. 16th St.
45–Lex, Henry, 170 Lexington Av.
46–Devoe, Frederick F., 107 E. 26th St.
47–Pellegrino, Antonio, 166 W. 27th St.
48–Weitzel, Charles, Jr., 59 E. 21st St.
49–Schnier, Richard J. C., 103 E. 14th St.
50–Norrie, William Mills, 255 W. 22d St.
51–McCue, John Joseph, 113 E. 26th St.
52–Spiello, Canelo, 150 W. 14th St.
53–Zeidler, George, 213 W. 13th St.
54–Roberts, John W., 120 E. 30th St.
55–Hodgkinson, Geo. Albert, 253 W. 24th St.
56–Ballan, Nazareth, 30 W. 16th St.
57–Smith, Jas., 137 W. 15th St.
58–Gubovitz, Joseph, 262 W. 24th St.
59–Corti, Joseph, 153 W. 18th St.
60–Lindau, Sigmund Basch, 215 W. 23d St.
61–Harrison, Wallace K., 104 E. 22d St.
62–Hilbert, Fred, 50 Greenwich Av.
63–Bascian, Joseph, 151 W. 21st St.
64–Scott, Bernard C., 155 W. 21st St.
65–Whitney, Leonard, A. J., 23 W. 12th St.
66–Hillman, Coburn, 144 E. 22d St.
67–Gustafson, Robert, 11 E. 14th St.
68–Ward, Craig Walter, 15 Gramercy Park.
69–Dwyer, Geoffry J., 18 Gramercy Park.
70–Gonzalez, Manuel, 217 W. 21st St.
71–Gucia, Henoogania, 132 W. 15th St.
72–Jacobi, Joseph, 139 E. 15th St.
73–Robinson, Morris R., 137 W. 12th St.
74–LeBois, Harry G., 125 E. 29th St.
75–Weis, Dave, 145 W. 14th St.
76–Polion, Eugene, 149 W. 21st St.
77–Smith, Joseph, 236 W. 13th St.
78–Calsreo, Joseph, 171 W. 24th St.
79–Gamboa, Ferdinand, 200½ W. 24th St.
80–Terry, Robert Arthur, 122 W. 20th St.
81–Johanson, Martin, 118 E. 18th St.
82–Lionetti, Raffaelo, 152 W. 28th St.
83–Fiorillo, James, 215 W. 23d St.
84–Fanuzzi, Jose M., 247 W. 23d St.
85–Anagnostopoulos, T., 131 E. 26th St.
86–Matthael, Julius, 342 6th Av.
87–Riqielme, Julio Elias, 136 E. 17th St.
88–Caraoglanian, Kermanag, 7 E. 28th St.
89–Byers, Edmund M., 214 W. 24th St.
90–Bellis, Orville, 215 W. 23d St.
91–Hochman, Jacob, 120 E. 29th St.
92–Tsuchiya, Moichiya, 126 E. 23d St.
93–Goldsmith, Harry, 215 W. 15th St.
94–Lonnane, Victor, 262 W. 24th St.
95–Spingarn, Herman, 146 W. 11th St.
96–Twist, Nicholas, 147 E. 15th St.
97–Strongo, William, 119 W. 13th St.
98–Sage, Marcel, 45 25th St.
99–Urban, Paul, 142 W. 13th St.
100–Pattarini, Romolo W., 160 W. 17th St.
101–Eugencio, Farina, 143 W. 27th St.
102–Anastopoulos, A. P., 226 W. 24th St.
103–Azar, Charles, 242 W. 12th St.
104–Webb, Roscoe C., 8 W. 16th St.
105–Demetrois, Kereakos, 144 W. 28th St.
106–Dipino, Silvio, 239 W. 24th St.
107–Panagos, George, 284 W. 13th St.
108–Gain, Walter F., 118 W. 11th St.
109–Guffy, Wilfred Lawson, 22 7th Av.
110–Burger, Sidney, 262 W. 24th St.
111–Campbell, Thos. F., 106 W. 13th St.
112–Schatz, David, 16 E. 23d St.
113–Murphy, John, 44 7th Av.
114–Caro, Felix, 136 E. 17th St.
115–Hagone, Leroy, G. W., 106 W. 13th St.
116–Sage, Walter, 58 21st St.
117–Bordewisch, Ferdinand, 215 W. 28d St.
118–Lambovitiodis, N. D., 129 E. 27th St.
119–Walker, Isaih, 111 E. 24th St.
120–Bozotis, Angelus, 179 6th Av.
121–Johnson, Wm. Allen, 91 Christopher Pl.
122–Tierney, John J., 245 W. 13th St.
123–Meeker, Russell, Clinton, 165 W. 23d St.
124–Michelette, Albert, 222 W. 24th St.
125–Flanigan, Joseph P., 359 4th Av.
126–Schiesler, Herman, 11 Irving Pl.
127–Pappa, Henry, 105 W. 17th St.
128–Rumlin, Reed, 15 West 12th St.
129–Batzer, Albert E., 252 W. 14th St.
130–MacBean, William H., 48 W. 17th St.
131–Nicolosa, Cesare, 131 W. 20th St.
132–Gregory, Christopher, 107 W. 20th St.
133–Gonzales, Manuel, 131 E. 27th St.
134–Marinello, Salvatore, 172 Lexington Av.
135–Pardena, Angelo, 148 E. 27th St.
136–Pleus, Henry, 159 6th Av.
137–Speed, Fletcher C., 116 Lexington Av.
138–Sellers, Walter J., 148 E. 18th St.
139–Lehmann, Walter, 9 E. 22d St.
140–Lisa, Antonio, 215 30th St.
141–Leussis, George, 117 W. 11th St.
142–Hilliker, Douglas H., 52 Irving Pl.
143–Fansher, Fred Franklin, 215 W. 23d St.
144–Washkevitz, John, 137 E. 17th St.
145–Lauer, Peter, 29 W. 28th St.
146–Mnuall, James, 16 Gramercy Park.
147–Scarpa, John, 103 E. 27th St.
148–Dimitroff, Louis, 228 W. 25th St.
149–Pahissa, Lorenzo, 271 7th Av.
150–Membrado, Miguel, 155 W. 22d St.
151–Lynch, Harry Oren J., 244 8th Av.
152–Lazarte, John Benito, 267 W. 22d St.
153–Leger, Joseph C., 28 E. 28th St.
154–Sans, Joseph, 186 W. 15th St.
155–Fullowels, John D., 140 W. 28th St.
156–Maunsbach, Eric C., 6 Patchin Place.
157–Bush, Arthur, 47 E. 21st St.
158–Bush, Ernest, 109 W. 24th St.
159–Flandrau, Clifton, Jr., 112 W. 16th St.
160–Digiorgis, Luigi, 309 W. 28th St.
161–Edwards, Nelson E., 125 W. 13th St.
162–Gaer, Emanuel J., 136 E. 17th St.
163–Hyland, John James, 110 E. 41st St.
164–Ruben, Ysaias, 245 W. 13th St.
165–Auer, Dionys, 125 E. 15th St.
166–Schaal, Carl, 215 W. 23d St.
167–Gassner, William C., 232 W. 14th St.
168–Pluggi, Michael, 405 4th Av.
169–Forner, Giovohino, 209 W. 13th St.
170–Barry, Homer Joseph, 231 W. 23d St.
171–Belle, Isaac, 209 W. 12th St.
172–Penagin, Dixon, 105 E. 24th St.
173–Pinto, Ernest Sixto, 215 W. 23d St.
174–Olsson, Theodore, 129 E. 20th St.
175–Burgess, Charles, 238 W. 24th St.
176–Siegel, Max, 146 W. 14th St.
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SCOTT SAYS 'SPEED' IS OUR WAR SLOGAN

Chairman of Industries Board, Which Will Organize Today, Discusses Plans.

LIKENS SLACKER TO COWARD

"We Must Standardize, Economize, and Produce, Produce, Produce," to Beat Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—In a statement today in which he asserted that from this time on "speed" must be the watchword of the American people in preparing to throw all of the country's resources into the war against Germany, Frank A. Scott, Chairman of the newly created War Industries Board, which will supervise the expenditure of many millions of dollars, outlined some of the things which he and his co-workers hope to accomplish.

Mr. Scott said that in his opinion the slacker at home was as contemptible a figure as the coward in the presence of the enemy. The luxuries of peace must be abandoned, profit making must yield to patriotism, extravagance to economy, he announced.

The board will meet tomorrow to organize, and will then get down to work at once in an effort to co-ordinate the various forces in the country and obtain the war time necessities at prices which will result in great saving of time and money.

There has been no policy formed as to the relations of the board and its Central Purchasing Committee with the representatives of the Allies. This will be one of the first diplomatic questions taken up in clearing the decks for efficient service to all of the nations involved in the war against Germany.

"Time Is of the Essence."

In his statement Mr. Scott said:

"Nations, not armies, are the units of modern war. Nothing less than the full power of our country must be exerted. Every resource, human and material, must be placed at the disposal of our Government. In war, time is of the essence; and this applies as well to the production of the things necessary for the soldiers as to the movements of armies. This thought the American people must take home.

"If it can be said that there has been a preliminary stage of our share in the war, it is over now. Our troops are already in France and we have begun the actual raising of a huge army here at home to be sent abroad when the time is ripe. It was hard at first to realize that the country had actually entered the struggle. That time has passed, and we are facing the actual fact of participation. It is for us here at home in civil life, for American industry, to make it plain that we see clearly what we are facing and that we give our fighting men the support due them. We have passed the period of expectation—we are waging war.

"Only a part of modern war is fought on the battlefield. An important part is fought in the mines and workshops, in the harvest fields and shipyards. Efficiency and economy in producing and distributing the Government's requirements are as necessary to success as courage and intelligence in battle. The slacker at home is as contemptible a figure as the coward in the presence of the enemy. The luxuries of peace must give way to the necessities of war.

Three War Requisites.

"We must standardize, economize, and then produce, produce, produce. This country has the three great necessities for making modern war—men, metal and machinery. We must make them all available now. Until we can claim victory, 'speed' must be our watchword.

"Artillery, ammunition, aircraft, manufactured today may save the lives of countless American soldiers. If we love our country, if we love our sons, now is our chance to express it in action. Days saved now in the production of war needs will mean lives saved hereafter when our troops take the field. Profit making must now yield to patriotism; extravagance to economy; selfishness to service. We must apply to war needs all those vast material and human resources which have made possible the notable achievements of our country in time of peace. War and its sacrifices may be made to yield us a more efficient and a nobler national life."

SWITCHING STRIKE SETTLED

Agreement Reached After All-Night Conference—Men at Work Again.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The strike of switchmen belonging to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, involving more than 2,500 men in the Chicago switching district, which began Saturday at 6 A. M., was called off a little before 6 o'clock this morning after an all-night conference between representatives of the switchmen and the nineteen railroads involved. The men returned to work today without prejudice or loss of seniority.

The settlement followed a series of conferences during the night, the last of which was a meeting of the Conference Committee of Managers of the roads affected and a committee of seven grand officers representing the Order of Railway Conductors, Firemen, and Engineers, the latter representing the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

This conference lasted for two hours, after which the vital questions at issue were disposed of, and the agreement was taken to James Murdock, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who acted for the switchmen. He assented to the agreement, and word was immediately sent out for the men to return to work.

According to a joint statement made by the conferees, the closed shop, which was alleged by the railroad managers to have been a primary cause for the calling of the strike, ceases to be an issue, it being stated that "matters at issue are to be settled without the adoption of a closed shop rule or of a rule that might fairly be considered as equivalent to such."

The meal period question is to be settled by a commission of eight meeting in New York.

The appointment of yardmasters, reinstatement and employment of new men are to be settled by a board consisting of L. E. Sheppard, Chairman; W. M. Clark, M. W. Cadle, H. E. Wills, L. J. Griffing, Arthur J. Lovell, and S. A. Boone, representing the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and the Managers' Conference Committee.

OSBORNE'S PRISON PLANS.

Will Try to Reclaim Sailors at Portsmouth for the Navy.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 30.—Thomas Mott Osborne, newly appointed Commander of the United States Naval Penitentiary at Portsmouth, N. H., will endeavor to "save good sailors" for the navy, he declared before leaving for Portsmouth today to take up his new duties.

"As a result of my study of the prison last year," Mr. Osborne said, "I found that many fine young men who had a certain amount of training needed to be repaired instead of being thrown upon the scrap heap. At the present time it is particularly important that the young men sent to the naval prison, a large majority of whom are not guilty of any criminal offenses, should be saved for the navy.

"It will be my endeavor to organize a system that will prepare men to return to the navy as fully equipped as possible for service, which is the end that Secretary Daniels wishes to secure. I shall accept the system as I find it at the naval prison and will make changes from time to time as seem necessary to bring the present system into harmony with the purposes of the Secretary."

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—In Room 812, P. O. Building.—At 9:30 A. M., naturalizations.

At 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Duberstein, as trustee (Goldberg et al. vs. Henkel, as trustee (Burger.

Furst, as trustee (Lefstein Rosenfeld Co et al.

The following case will be added to the calendar and called on Aug. 1, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.: Societe Anonyme de la Distillerie (Puziello.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument, and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Folks (Phoenix Portland Cement Co.
Aeolian (Flager.
Manon (Waddel & Mahon Co (2.)
O'Donohue (N Y Ferry
Re Faber.
Janes (Gorham Mfg.
Costanza (Recca.
Re Perfume Riviera.
Re United Sewing Machine Co.
Re Smith (Parcel 20.)
Meyer (Beal.
Huyler (Huyler.
Purcell (Purcell.
Lieberman (Press Pub Co.
Fuller (Brooks.
Jezek (Firuski.
Re White (Kneass.)
Re Trool.
Rankin (Carucci Holding Co.
Eagle (Nirenberg.
Fay (Brockway Co.
Falick (Con Gas (2.)
Carrera (Hotel Touraine Co.
Stronge & Trowbridge (Defiance Machine Works.
Met Savings Bank (Burke.
Goodman (Columbia Trust Co.
Riguarte (Clark.
Re Bronx Boulevard (2.)
Vivaudou, Inc (Meyers
Goldsmith (Phillips.
Testa (Penn Coal Co.
Scalan (Meyers.
Blunenfeld (Josephson.
Conners (Monmouth Holding Co.
Kagin (same.
Re McDonough.
Rugin (Seidlin.
Wodiska (Wodiska.
Re Butler.
Joseph Balaban Co (CNY.
Orlando (Orlando.
McKeon (Scoble.
Sheehan (Linch.
Holzman (Holzman.
Bonneau (Trent.
Bamberger (Beal.
Denyon (Denton.
Thompson Co (Kinstlich.
Mahody (Valentine.
Jos Joseph & Bros Co (Marva Realty Co.
Alema Realty Exchange Co (Bache.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

Excise cases—Re Dexter, (2.)

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 509, at 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:

Eugene Van Schaick,
William Wolf,
Edward M Knox,
Abraham Ratner,
Henry J McAleenan,
John H Cahill,
Josephine G Peters,
Mary A McPartland,
Martin Engel,
Martin Grossman,
Simon Goldstein,
Abraham Teicher,
Albert Wrede,
Charles L Brodt,
Carmela Grassi,
Simone Grassi,
John Fox,
Howard C Bradford,
Christina Barbato,
Arturo Del Gazio,
Israel Rakowitz,
Ferdinando Engenito,
Levi S Lundy,
Louis M Micheau,
John Schreyer,
Rachel Maltz,
Adolphus W Green,
Josephine A Murphy,
Elias Bloom,
Giuseppe Aiuano,
George H Huber, (6.)
William Marshall,
John E Domschke, Jr.,
Johannes D E M De Ridder,
Mary Gleason,
Rachel A Elting, (2.)
Marie R Rogers,
Augustus L Hayes,
Clementine M Silverman,
George W Rockwell,
Mary Liebler,
Katherine F Lindemann,
James C Yates,
William Koch,
Reuben E Crowdus,
Max Roher,
Flora A Gordon,
Catherine Fischer,
Mary Comins,
Robert J Gray,
Mary G B Valentin,
Joseph Nevins,
Jesse W Powers,
Henry O Seixas,
Amalie L Mueller, &c.
Samuel Schwartz,
James Carson,
Martin Engel,
Peter Doelger,
Mary Manratty,
Guy C B Hoppe,
Morris Jones,
Meyer Shapanga,
Kate Fanning,
Kathleen C Carroll,
Nathalie Carroll,
Howard Carroll,
William F Carroll,
Clement Carroll,
Ory Irving Bernuth,
Caroline de F Von Bernuth,
Henry D Clauss,

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Simons & Harris (Elena Realty Corp.
Milgrim (Strauss, the closed shop, which was alleged by the railroad managers to have been a primary cause for the calling of the strike, ceases to be an issue, it being stated that "matters at issue are to be settled without the adoption of a closed shop rule or of a rule that might fairly be considered as equivalent to such."
Hymowitz (Friedman.
Bridge (Jocelyn.
Chernicowsky (Greenberg.
Bruckner (Schiller-Cohen Pitry Co (2.)
Anderson (Petgen.
Cohen (Michoico.
Diamond (Prog S & M Corp.
Seeman (Coma.
Tarno (Chiavarone.
Stern (Grossman.
Schindelheim (Zabinski.
Mones (Shemel (2.)
Internati Cloak Mfg Co (Brinn.
Meyers (Mariash.
Bechtold (Page.
McLellan (Roberts.
Hankin (Brown.
Levy (Weinstein (3.)
Roger (Mutual Milk, &c. Co.
Hertzler (Branfman.
Silver (Thomashefsky Theatre.
Hydrex Felt, &c. Co (North Waterproof'g.
Murray (Nicholson.
Army & Navy Club (Hally.
Weltman (Beeler.
Budnick (Kalman.
Sattler (Potter.
Horan (Seamen's Bk for Sav.
Thacker (Anderson.
Weller (Rosenbaum.
Glanger (J K Armsby Co.
Mischner (Fallaneff.
Cohen (Dorfman.
Stillman (Campiglia.
Millstein (NY Rys.
Klein (same.
Brecher (same.
Norfor (Leonson.
Nivew Co (Lewy.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Del Zio (Del Zio—Harry Bijur.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Re Arthur R. Walsh—Adam Wiener. Man (Gluck—Frank Washburn. West Side Savings Bank (Farnsdale—J. Sidney Bernstein. Met. Life Ins. Co. (Ware Realty—William Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Beebe (Beebe.—John Crennan.

SUPREME COURT—Ordway, J.—Weil (Marquette—Wilbur Larremore.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Seamens Bank (Central Building Imp. & Inv. Co.—John C. Hertle. Lincoln Trust Co. (Isable T. Price—Herbert J. Goodman. Walter F. Klingsland (Benjamin Well—Henry Brady. Ida J. Neal (Meyer Greenberg—Harvey J. Cohen. Joseph M. Adrian (Morris Weinstein—Henry B. Singer. Greenwich Savings Bank (Eliza B. Aumack—James O. Farrell. Christine G. Openhym (Sarah Tanz—John J. Collins. Henry Burden (Etta Tanz—John J. Collins.

SUPREME COURT—Ordway, J.—Harlem Saving Lank (Darrow Realty Co.—Arthur N. Giegerich. George E. Bernheim (Edward A. Muetzler—Francis A. O'Neill.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Mary Ludlam (Henry A. Ludlam—William Peters.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Re CNY.
Re Mink.
City Real Estate Co (Fielding.
Wentz (Westmont Const Co.
Bayerle (Bayerle.
Morgenstern (Briggs Bldg Co, Inc.
Stuart (Cipriani Rty.
Thurkauf (Hope Const.
Am Sav Bk (Kelibert Const Co.
Vanderpool (Jacobs.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Einer (Freeman St Co, Inc.
Callaghan (O'Connell.
Adamson (Adamson, Better (Better, Gross (Gross.
Hinrichs (Krab.
Martin (Union Ry Co.
Re Sisson, (3.)
Sudbrink (Baukal.
Forman (Forman.
Riker (Leary.
Barrington (Repetti.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.

Emina (Carvel Co.
Nelson (Barry.
Johnstone (Lehman.
Olsen (Morningside Const Co, (2.)
Grabo (Galano.
People, &c (Verdi.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar, at 10 A. M.

Title Guar & Tr Co (Maloney & Harding.
Gallonn (Hussar et al.
J Milton Hagy Waste Wks (Rochester.
Re Estate of H Rankin, dec'd.
Clarke (Borough Asphalt Co.
Sol Gross et al (The Harris Co.
Royal Table Co (L Shulsky.
Filenbaum (Schwartz.
Re West 11th St.
Re F W Kruse, &c.
Woody (Brush et al.
Genatt (Rubinson.
Werner (Kelly.
Cohen (Wiener.
Doud (Huntington Hebrew Cong.
Re J H Needham.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Adjourned for the term.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions, at 10 A. M.

Eisenberg (Lehrfeld.
Coyle (Montauk Stmboat Co.
Same (L I RR Co.
Ealand (Ealand.
Re Kent St (Goodwin.)
Re Sookne.
Van Scoy (NY & L I T Co.
Gibney (Gibney.
Ambrose (NY Tel Co.
D'Ambrozio (same.
Pascalli (NY & Q Co Ry Co.
Re McArdle.
Allison (Willoughby Realty Co.
Walton (Walton.
Carlin (Joseph.
Re Greenhut Co.
Leech (Clemson (2.)
Weinstein (Sewell.
Karger (Brown.
Bergen (Donley.
Clark (Valley Stream Dev Co.
Fleischman (B H RR.
Bayrenther (C I & B RR Co.
Kayel (same.
Moleti (N E RR Co.
Hirschfield (same.
Levy (same.
Monaghan (same.
F Carlson (Broer.
R M Carlson (same.
D Sudlow (E C Waller
H Sudlow (H T Waller.
L' Rubin (Cummings.
H Rubin (same.
M P Folkes (Fink.
H M Folkes (same.
Margolata (NY Street Sprinkling & F Co.
Elsenberg (Lehrfeld.
W J Neubauer (Hunecker.
M W Neubauer (same.
Reilly (Baruch.
Rabinowitz (Yerret.
Quilty (NY Cons RR.
Kramer (Kramer.
Schulties (Schulties.
Chiernieoff (Shapiro.
Allison (Willoughby Realty Co.
Weinns (Light.
Damato (Elkema.
Lubarsky (Rosebrock.
Brinberg (Sirota.
Szeszozilas (David Mayer Brew Co.
Lakin (Baff (2.)
Smerling (Bayer.
Jacobs (White.
Lamuto (Di Pietro.
Sternfeld (Oxfeld.
Kraemer (Kraemer.
Wenselhoft (Rubenklau.
Willer (Johnson.
Fox (Fox.
Ambrose, as adm (NY Tel Co.
D'Ambrozlo (NY Tel.
Moore (Graffina.
Lacov (Big T Film Co
Wege (Wege.
RR Co-op Bldg L Asson (Roesseau.
Simpson (Stoops et al.
Kings Highway Auto Sales (Newman & Carey Co et al.

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS — Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
George H Crowder,
Owen Warnock,
Clara Studwell,
Margaret Benjamin,
Mary Ryan,
Vincenzo Christiano,
Margaret Gill,
Margaret Meyers,
Otto Goepel.

Accounting of:
Seba M Bogert
Mary D Wilhelm,
Joseph Le Roy Webber,
William Eagan,
Joseph MacFadden,
Nanny L Johannson,
Barbara Schmidt,
Georgia I Hotchkiss,
Jacob Rabinowitz,
Elizabeth Blanvelt,
Henry Hamm,
Cornelius Zabriski.

Estates of:
Lenora Nesmith,
James McCormack,
Ray Ritz.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

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Reservations Now Being Made
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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

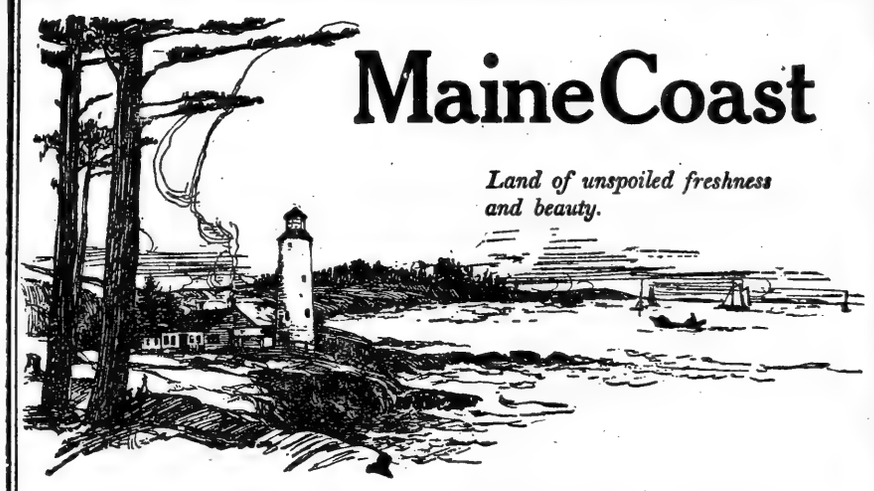
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM SILVERMAN and NATHAN SILVERMAN, individually and as copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of A. & N. SILVERMAN, alleged bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 31, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 609 Ninth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tobaccos, cigars, cigarettes, confectionery, electric cash register, adding machine, fixtures, wagon, &c.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.

J. FRED ALSOGOD and HYMAN J. REIT, Attorneys for Receiver, 280 Broadway, New York.

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A modern house, newly furnished; suites with bath; diet kitchen for young children; certified milk.

We are immune from war's dangers and alarms.

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Situated in the famous Keene Valley, in heart of Adirondacks; elevation 1,200 ft.; near the famous Ausable Lakes; tennis courts; garage for automobiles and to hire; electric lights; public and private baths; our own garden; fine fishing; resident physician; library and churches. For booklet and rates.

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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Altitude 2,500 ft.
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Undoubtedly "Mountain Year."

20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Pure spring water. Superior grill. Ball Room. Symphony orchestra; dancing afternoon and evening; instructors, prizes. Golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling. Oscar Hauter's saddle horses of E. 58th St., N. Y. Special rates for families. Transients $3 a day and up.

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76 miles from Albany. Directly on the Lake Front, also State Road from Lake George Village to Bolton Landing.

Capacity 300 Guests — White Service. With or without private baths.

Open June to October—Adjoining New Country and Yacht Club—Fireproof Garage. Booklet Free. JOSEPH H. MARVEL

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Directly on ocean front; $100,000 improvements. B. C. MUIRHEID, Manager.

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Direct ocean front. BANTA & HILYARD.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE, Cape May, N. J.
Directly on the Beach.
JOHN TRACY & CO.

"Bergholme"

Denville, N. J.
Mountain air; canoeing; fine table; homelike; milk; rest.

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Smartest Resort on the Coast.
New Modern Fireproof Hotel,
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Every comfort, finest bathing beach in the world; deep sea and inland fishing, sailing, motor boating; good automobile roads; golf, tennis, bowling; direct train service.

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Essex and Sussex

directly on the ocean

America's finest Resort Hotel
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David B. Plumer, Mgr.

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MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
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HOTEL COLUMBIA

Asbury Park, N. J.; maintaining a refined patronage; private baths; hot and cold running water in rooms; capacity 400; booklet. W. Harvey Jones, Owner and Proprietor.

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OFFERS HER VISITORS
SECURITY in their
HEALTH—A germicide sea-island climate. No dust—splendid water—perfect sanitation.
WEALTH—Hotel Rates the same as three years ago.
HAPPINESS—Escape from high cost of living, and scarcity of help. A choal bathing beach—water less than 30 ft. deep 5 miles out.
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JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

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On the ocean front. A house of charming features with a capacity for 1,200 guests. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Private dressing rooms in hotel for surf bathers.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. Terrace Restaurant and Roof Garden. Garage with accommodations for chauffeurs. Orchestra.

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HOTEL and COTTAGES
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Surf-bathing Tennis Swimming-pool
Orchestra Dancing
CAPACITY 600 S. Hamilton, Prop.

HOTEL ALAMAC

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IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY
American and European Plans.
"NONE BETTER"
GARAGE MACK LATZ & CO.

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VIEW THE SCENERY OF THE MOUNTAINS, FOLLOW THE ROCK-BOUND SHORE, LINGER BY THE WATERS OF SOME DARK BLUE LAKE, TRAVEL THROUGH A PICTURESQUE VALLEY, OR ROLLING FARMING COUNTRY AS YOU WILL.

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Draper Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

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SOUND BEACH, CONN.
NOW OPEN.
Accommodating 200.
On the Water. 50 Minutes from N. Y.
Frequent trains. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Boating, Saddle Horses, Orchestra.
Fresh vegetables from our own farm.
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Only three hours from New York, by Lackawanna R. R.; in 3,000 acre pine park; finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball; dancing every evening; every modern improvement; elevation, 1,000 feet; capacity, 350. Apply to ARTHUR LEDERER, Forest Park, Pa., or 135 Fifth Av., N. Y. Gramercy 4190

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WERNERSVILLE, PA.

A high-class hotel amidst beautiful scenery. Good music; resident physician; therapeutic baths and massage. Golf, tennis, etc.; new garage. 4 hours from New York (C. R. R. of N. J.); N. Y. office, 243 Fifth Ave. Booklet. Always open. HOWARD M. WING, Mgr.

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Modern. Convenient. Moderate Prices. Outdoor Sports, Casino, Boating, Bathing. Headquarters for Motorists. Meals Served. Send for booklet. Jos. H. Graves, Prop.

LACKAWANNA BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED SUMMER BOOK, descriptive of hotels, boarding houses & cottages, free at Information Bureaus, Cor. Wall St., Park Pl., 28th St., 42d St. Brooklyn: 505 Fulton St.

Pocono Mountain House, Mt. Pocono, Pa. Elev. 1,800 ft. Cap. 200. Ownership management. Music. E. L. Hooker, Jr., Mgr.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
The City's Most Beautiful Resort.

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Wisconsin Ave. & Davis St., N. W.
Telephone West 1900.

New, Convenient, Exclusive 11-Acre Park 350 Feet Above City.

15 minutes from Union Station.

10 degrees cooler than downtown. Near Reserve Officers' camps.

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All Service Daily Except Sunday.

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

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	Through Service.	A. M. Pokeepsie Service.	P. M. Kingst'n Service.
Desbrosses St...	8.40	9.40	1.45
West 42d St....	9.00	10.00	2.00
West 129th St..	9.20	10.20	2.20
Yonkers	9.45	10.50	2.45
Bear Mountain..	—	*12.30	*4.30
West Point.....	—	*1.00	*5.00
Cornwall	—	*1.25	5.25
Newburgh. *12.15		*1.45	5.45
Poughkeepsie	*1.10	*2.35	6.55
Kingston	2.10	—	7.45
Catskill	3.25	—	—
Hudson	3.40	—	—
Albany	6.10	—	—

*One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain. For information telephone Canal 9300.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Leaves daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., at 6; W. 129th St., 6:30 P. M., fo. Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

METROPOLITAN LINE

BOSTON

Via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Canal

Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., every day at 6 P. M. Due 7:30 A. M.
Music on each Steamer.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

PORTLAND

Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M

THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX

A special treatise, discussing the Senate's Excess Profits Tax, and its effect on various industrial corporations, has been compiled by our Statistical Department.

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To the shrewd investor who realizes this fact, we will gladly send our booklet "Is Interest Return An Index of Safety?" and our 12 page monthly "Bond Topics."

This combination T-315 is sent free on request.

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NEW LOAN
Exempt from Federal Income Tax
$3,000,000
State of
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Gold 4½s
Due Serially July 3rd, 1923 - 1930 inclusive
Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits at 100% of the market value, not exceeding par.
A legal investment for New York Savings Banks and Trust Funds.
Price to yield 4.35%
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Corn Products
An Analysis treating with Fundamentals of importance.
Copy "T 58" on Request
J. S. BACHE & CO.
42 Broadway, New York.

Tilney, Ladd & Co.
Railroad Bonds
New York

LEGAL FOR NEW YORK SAVINGS BANKS
Syracuse, N.Y.
4¼s
Price to net 4.25
Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

$75,000
Lehigh Valley Ry.
(of New York)
First 4½s
JULY, 1940
98 & interest yielding 4.65%
Blodget & Co.
24 PINE ST., New York. 60 STATE ST., Boston.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Ignore Central Powers' Peace Discussion — Steel Shares Display Firmness.

If the financial district devoted any serious study yesterday to the official utterances on war and peace in Berlin and Vienna, the opinions which resulted received no reflection in the security markets. The Street has become calloused to the presentation of vague peace formulas, prepared in enemy capitals along the line of enemy thought and aspirations. Besides, the stock market has so long existed in a liquidated state that the professional traders, from whom emanates more than half the day's business in sessions like those of the last two months, have acquired confidence in respect to the stability of prices in the face of peace discussion and wait for further developments.

The effort of Dr. Michaelis to "draw a herring across the trail" by blaming the Allies for the continued struggle was treated with scant respect in banking offices, and dispatches from Washington brought further conviction that the idea of an early peace could not yet be entertained. Stocks moved with the irregularity which has marked recent days, falling at times into a condition of stagnation, in full keeping with the intense heat. On the whole, the net results were favorable to partisans of the upward side, with gains in excess of a point in a number of industrial issues and an even larger advance in case of a few specialties. Steel experienced an improvement in demand in afternoon dealings, presumably by way of brushing up the quotation in advance of the quarterly meeting. The Directors meet today for dividend action and a survey of the results for the June quarter. Traders in the stock assumed, naturally, that net earnings would be in excess of those reported for the preceding three months, $113,000,000, but there were few guesses heard as to the probable expansion. Reservation for excess profits taxes, which have already figured this year in the corporation's accounts, could not be estimated and, furthermore, close students of the steel business were inclined to believe that the prices received by the largest unit in the trade have not in certain lines been as high as those some of the independent concerns have received.

The day was made memorable in regard to financial developments growing out of the war by two important banking transactions. The third instalment of 20 per cent. on the Liberty loan fell due and was met at this centre by the payment of approximately $16,000,000 at the Federal Reserve Bank. A somewhat larger inflow of cash had been expected and a part is awaited in later mails. The greater portion of the full payment, of course, had previously been met in cash or conversion of Treasury certificates. At the time the money was coming into the Government institution, the outgo of about $126,000,000 was in progress over the bank's counters in the payment of the last two issues of Treasury certificates.

The foreign exchange markets supplied another advance in Swiss rates, while other neutral quotations were firm, reflecting further effects of the embargo against exports. Rubles also gained some ground, a movement counter to the 5½ per cent. Russian bonds which, by a fall of two points, recorded a new low record.

MONEY PLENTIFUL IN LONDON

Brazilian Issues Recover with Exchange Rise—American Securities Dull.

LONDON, July 30.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were quiet today.

The stock market continued on a quietly steady course, with sufficient business to maintain gilt-edged securities. The feature of the trading was a recovery in Brazilian issues, following a rise in exchange. Shipping, oil, and various industrial shares were the most active on provincial buying. Rubber stocks were steady and Marconis firm. American securities were dull throughout.

Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 30.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 15 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 70 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High 2½ Last 2½
Low 2¼ Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLA'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days...4 @4½ Sixty days...4¾@5
Ninety days...4¼@4½ Ninety days...5
Four months...4¼@4½ Four months...5 @5¼
Five months...4½@4¾ Five months...5 @5¼
Six months...4½@4¾ Six months...5¼@5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3 @3½
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 3¼@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3¾@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4½
4 to 6 months 4¾@5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	...
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.78¾	5.76¾	5.76¾	—.00¼
Cables	5.75¾	5.75¾	5.75¾	—.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	21.85	21.35	21.35	+.10
Cables	21.45	21.45	21.45	+.10

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8865 London	4.7555	4.76⅞
5.1825 Paris	5.76¾	5.75¾
China—		
Hongkong	63.00	63.10
Peking	90.00	90.125
Shanghai	93.00	93.125
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.90
40.10 Holland	41.31¼	41.43¾
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.24	7.23
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.25
Yokohama	51.25	51.25
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.50 Russia	21.35	21.43
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	32.50	32.50
Copenhagen	29.40	29.60
Christiania	30.10	30.30
19.295 Spain	22.80	22.95
South America—		
32.41 Rio	25.00	25.125
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.625	43.75
5.1826 Switzerland	4.58	4.55

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $393,334,157; balance, $43,470,472; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $251,716; Federal Reserve credit balance, $13,031,015.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.8125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39⅝d, unchanged; in New York, 78¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 60¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$14,395,650	$14,395,650
Ord. int. rev.	45,036,763	45,036,763
Income tax	9,058,675	9,058,675
Miscellaneous	7,208,775	7,208,775
Total receipts	$75,699,864	$75,699,864
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	118,402,944	118,402,944
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	604,911,301	604,911,301
Expenditures	194,102,858	194,102,858

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	336,737	217,739	593,392
Year to date	113,577,372	94,179,823	77,179,860

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
110	115	100	Adams Express	115	115	115	115	+5
66	67	200	Ajax Rubber	66⅝	67	66½	67	+1⅛
5	5¼	1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	5	5	5	5	...
3⅞	4¼	200	Alaska Juneau	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	...
29	29½	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29	29	29	29	—¼
82½	83⅞	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	83½	83¾	83½	83¾	+½
92	92½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	91⅝	91⅝	91½	91⅝	—2¼
92½	93	500	Am. Beet Sugar	92¾	92¾	92½	92½	...
48¼	48½	800	Am. Can	48¼	48½	48¼	48½	+⅜
76¼	76½	600	Am. Car & Fdry	76¼	76½	76	76	—⅝
115	116½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	116	116	116	116	—1½
37	39	400	Am. Cotton Oil	37⅛	37⅛	37½	37½	...
59½	60½	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	60	60	60	60	...
15	15½	1,200	Am. Ice	14¼	15⅛	14¼	15½	+1½
52⅜	54	200	Am. Ice pf	52	52⅜	52	52⅜	+1½
56	58¼	2,000	Am. International	57½	58¼	57	58¼	+1½
26⅞	27	3,600	Am. Linseed	27⅛	27⅝	26⅞	27	—⅛
62½	65⅞	100	Am. Linseed pf	63	63	63	63	...
73	73½	1,800	Am. Locomotive	73	73¼	72½	73¼	+¾
15	16	2,300	Am. Malting	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
70	70¼	3,000	Am. Malting 1st pf.	71	71½	70¼	70¼	—1½
103¼	103⅝	2,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	103⅝	103⅝	102⅝	103⅝	+⅞
68½	69	800	Am. Steel Fdries	69	69	68	68¾	+¾
121	121½	900	Am. Sugar Ref.	120¾	121	120½	121	—⅛
49	50	1,400	Am. Sumatra Tob.	50¼	50¼	49	49½	—1⅝
119	119¾	240	Am. Tel. & Tel.	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¾	...
202	203⅜	400	Am. Tobacco	204½	204½	202	202	—2½
101	101½	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	101½	101½	101½	101½	+⅜
53¼	54	100	Am. Woolen	53⅞	53⅞	53⅜	53⅞	+⅞
37½	39	100	Am. Writing P. pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	...
77⅜	77½	2,000	Anaconda Copper	77¼	77½	76⅝	77½	+⅛
15	21	200	Asso. Dry Goods	15	15	15	15	+3
100⅞	100⅞	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	—1
103⅞	103⅞	1,500	At., Gulf & West I.	106	106⅛	103⅝	105⅝	—1
74	74½	9,000	Baldwin Loco.	74½	74⅞	73⅝	74	...
69½	70⅛	500	Baltimore & Ohio	70	70⅛	70	70⅛	—⅛
127⅝	128	15,000	Beth.S.class B t.cfs.	127¾	128	126½	128	+1⅛
59	59⅝	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	59⅝	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+⅛
37⅛	37½	300	California Packing	37	37	37	37	—⅛
18¾	19	100	California Petrol.	19	19	19	19	...
160	160¼	400	Canadian Pacific	160½	160½	159¾	160	—1
87⅝	88	2,400	Cenral Leather Co.	88	88	87¾	88	—¼
34½	34¾	300	Cerro de Pasco	34½	35	34½	35	+½
80½	81½	100	Chandler Motor	80½	80½	80½	80½	—½
60¼	60¾	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60⅝	+⅛
10⅜	11	100	Chi. Great Western	11	11	11	11	...
32	33	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	33¼	—⅛
69	69¾	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	70¼	70⅝	68⅞	69⅜	...
110	110⅜	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	+½
34½	34⅝	1,500	C., R. I. & P. t. cfs.	34⅜	34½	34¼	34½	+⅜
72¼	73	400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	71⅝	72¼	71⅝	82¼	+¼
59	59½	2,600	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	59	59¼	58⅝	59	+¼
19⅞	20	200	Chile Copper	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	+½
54½	55	300	China Copper	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	—⅛
101¼	102	700	Col. Fuel & Iron	101½	102¼	100¾	101¾	—⅛
40¼	40½	700	Columbia Gas & El.	40½	40½	40¼	40⅜	—⅛
109½	109¾	100	Consolidated Gas	109½	109½	109½	109½	+1
16	17	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅞
35¼	35¼	8,700	Corn Products Ref.	35⅜	35⅝	35	35⅞	+⅛
97	98	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	97¼	97¼	97	97	+⅞
82¼	82½	12,600	Crucible Steel	81⅜	82⅝	81	82¼	+⅛
102¼	102½	100	Crucible Steel pf	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	+⅛
33½	39½	3,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	39⅜	39	39	39½	—⅛
88¼	89½	450	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	89¼	89¼	88¾	88¾	—⅞
28⅜	28⅝	7,400	Distillers' Securities	28⅜	28⅝	28	28⅛	—⅞
10	11	2,000	Dome Mines	10¼	10½	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
33⅝	34¼	500	Elk Horn Coal	33¼	34	33¼	34	+1
24⅜	24⅝	200	Erie	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+⅛
36	37	100	Erie 1st pf	36	36	36	36	—2
23	24	400	Federal Min. & S.	21⅜	23½	21⅜	23⅜	+4½
51¼	53	3,200	Federal M. & S. pf.	48⅝	52½	48½	51⅞	+3
38	40	600	Fisher Body	38	39	38	38	+1½
38	38⅛	700	Gaston, W. & W.	38	39	37⅝	38	—⅛
154½	156	200	General Electric	155	155	155	155	+½
112½	112¾	6,300	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	112½	113	111⅜	112½	+1½
50¼	50½	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	50½	50½	50½	50½	...
104	104½	400	Great Northern pf.	104	104	104	104	—⅜
37⅜	38½	400	Haskell & Barber	38¼	38¼	38	38	—⅝
55⅜	56	600	Inspiration Copper	55⅜	56	55⅜	56	...
97	97⅜	200	Interboro Consol.	97⅛	97⅛	96¾	96¾	+⅛
57½	58⅜	100	Int. Agricultural pf.	58	58	58	58	+⅛
111	113	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	113	113	113	113	—½
29¼	29¼	6,000	Int. Mer. Marine	28½	29¼	28½	29¼	+⅝
88½	88⅝	19,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	88	89¼	87⅜	88½	+⅝
38½	39	1,400	Int. Nickel	39	39	38¾	38⅞	—⅛
34	35	400	Int. Paper	34	34½	34	34	—⅛
22	22½	200	Kansas City Southn.	22	22	22	22	...
42⅝	42⅞	500	Kennecott Copper	43	43	43	43	...
92½	93	1,500	Lackawanna Steel	92½	92⅞	92¼	92½	+¾
21	21½	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	21	21	21	21	+⅛
63	64	100	Lehigh Valley	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	—¼
200	215	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	205	205	205	205	—1
123	124	100	Louisville & Nash	123½	123½	123½	123½	—⅞
33¾	34	300	Maxwell Motors	33¾	33½	33⅜	33½	+⅜
93	95½	2,400	Mex. Petroleum	93½	94	93	94	+⅝
41¼	41¾	1,300	Miami Copper	41	41¾	41	41¾	+¼
58⅜	59	1,100	Midvale Steel	58¼	59	58	59	+¼
101	103½	100	M., St.P. & S.S. M.	102	102	102	102	+2
5¾	5⅞	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Tex	6	6	5¾	5¾	+⅝
31⅞	32	1,700	Mo. Pac. tr. ctfs.	31⅞	32	31¾	32	+⅝
89½	90	100	Montana Power	90	90	90	90	+¼
36¼	36½	200	Nat. Con. & Cable	36¾	36⅞	36¼	36¼	+¼
44⅜	45	4,100	Nat. Enma. & St.	45¼	45¼	44⅜	44⅜	—¼
109	110	200	Nat Lead pf	110	110	110	110	...
31¾	32	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+⅝
88⅜	88¾	600	New York Central	88⅛	88¾	88½	88¾	+⅛
35⅝	36½	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36	36	36	36	...
120¾	121	100	Norfolk & Western	121½	121½	121½	121½	—¼
80	85	400	Nor. & Western pf.	82¾	82¾	82	82	...
100½	100⅞	400	Northern Pacific	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	—⅛
98½	102	100	Nova Scotia St. & C.	97	97	97	97	...
57⅝	58	3,600	Ohio Cities Gas	58	58⅜	57⅝	58	+⅛
5¼	5¾	300	Ontario Mining	...	...	5½	5¾	+⅛
91	92	400	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	91	91½	91	91	+1
53¼	53¾	1,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	53¼	53¼	53	53⅛	—⅛
77½	78	300	People's Gas, Chi.	76⅞	77⅛	76¾	77⅛	+⅛
39½	40⅞	300	Pierce Arrow	40½	40¾	40	40½	+¾
97¼	98	100	Pierce Arrow pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	...
57½	58	2,300	Pitts. Coal tr. ctfs.	54½	55½	54	55½	+1½
122	124	100	Pitts. C. pf. tr. ctfs.	122	122	122	122	+2
99¾	100	100	Pitts. Steel pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	—⅛
32	32½	100	Pitts. & West Va.	32	32	32	32	+⅛
72½	73½	600	Pressed Steel Car	73	73	72½	72½	—¼
51½	51⅞	100	Railway St. Spring	52	52	52	52	...
98	99	100	Railway St. Sp. pf.	98	98	98	98	...
27½	27⅞	1,320	Ray Con. Copper	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¾	+⅛
94	94¼	1,800	Reading	94¼	94¼	94	94¼	...
91½	91⅝	5,700	Republic I. & S.	91½	91⅝	90¾	91⅝	+⅝
100	104	200	Republic I. & S. pf.	102⅞	103	102⅞	103	+⅝
63	64	1,300	Royal Dutch t. r.	64½	65	64½	64⅝	+⅝
17¼	17⅜	100	St. Louis San Fran.	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
32	32½	100	St. L. Southwest	32	32	32	32	+⅛
99	100	1,200	Savage Arms	98	102½	98	100	+2
18	19½	400	Saxon Motor	19	19	18	18	—1
27½	29	100	Sea. Air Line pf.	28	28	28	28	...
169½	170	200	Sears, Roebuck	169¼	170	169¼	170	...
24	25	100	Shattuck-Arizona	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+1⅝
42⅜	43	1,700	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	43	43¼	42¾	42¾	+⅝
53½	54	100	Sloss-Shef. St. & I.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+1¼
93⅝	94	500	Southern Pacific	93¾	93⅝	93⅜	93¾	+⅛
26¾	27	400	Southern Railway	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	...
54	55⅞	200	Southern Ry. pf.	55	55	55	54⅞	...
53¾	54½	2,500	Studebaker	54	54⅜	54	54⅜	+⅛
45	46	400	Superior Steel	44½	45	44½	45	+½
18	18¼	6,500	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	18	18⅜	18	18¼	+⅝
187	188	700	Texas Co	187½	188	187⅜	187½	—1
...	...	3,600	Tex. Co. rights	20	20½	19⅝	20¼	—⅛
64⅞	65	3,000	Tobacco Products	65⅜	65⅞	64⅝	65	—½
104	105	100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	—⅛
70¼	70½	800	Union Pac.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	—⅝
43½	44	800	United Alloy Steel	44¼	44¼	44	44	—1
115⅞	115½	2,600	United Cigar Stores	115⅞	116⅞	115⅞	114⅞	...
65	68	100	United Dye Wood	65	65	65	65	...
65	68	40	Un. Dye W. odd lot	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	...
93	96	100	United Dyewood pf.	94	94	94	94	—1
93	96	87	U.D.W. pf. odd lot	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	...
132½	137	200	United Fruit	134½	134¾	134½	134¾	+1⅝
19	20	300	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	18¼	20	18¼	20	—1
167½	168	11,700	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	168½	169½	167	167½	+⅛
61	62	400	United States Rub	61⅝	61⅝	61	61	—⅝
124⅜	124½	100,300	United States Steel	123¾	124½	122⅝	124½	+1½
118⅝	118⅞	800	Un. States St. pf.	118	118⅝	118	118¼	+⅛
103½	104	600	Utah Copper	104	104	103¾	104	...
40¼	40¾	300	Wabash pf. A	40	40¾	40	40¾	+⅛
26¼	26½	600	Wabash pf. B	26	26½	26	26½	...
19¼	20	400	Western Maryland	19⅜	19⅜	19½	19½	—¼
92⅜	94	100	West. Union Tel.	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¾	...
48½	49	700	West. E. & M.	48¼	48⅞	48¼	48⅞	+⅝
15¼	15½	400	Wheel. & L. Erie	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
33	34	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	—¼
68	68	100	Wilson & Co.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68⅞	—⅛
32⅝	32½	12,800	Willys-Overland	31⅞	32½	31⅞	32½	+1⅛
125	130	100	Woolworth, (F. W.)	126	126	126	126	...
36	36½	100	Worthington Pump	36	36	36	36	—½

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.5	Aug., 1919	95¾	96⅜	7.50	
Argen.Gov.Dis.	Dec. 15,'17	99⅞	100⅜	5.10	
Argen Gov	May 15,'20	98¼	99	6.20	
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00	
City of Mont.5	May, 1918	99¼	100	5.00	
City of Que.5	Apr., 1920	97½	99	6.00	
Dom. of Can.5	Apr., 1921	96	97	5.30	
Dom. of Can.5	Apr., 1926	95¾	96¾	5.40	
Dom. of Can.5	Apr., 1931	97½	98⅜	5.25	
Dom. of Can.5	Mar., 1937	94¼	95	5.50	
FrenchGov. Con.	Apr., 1919	97⅞	98¼	6.40	
Gov. of N. F.5	July, 1919	95	97	6.60	
Italian Gov...6	Oct. 15,'17	99⅞	100¼	6.50	
Norweg. Gov.6	Oct. 15,'17	99⅞	100¼	6.50	
Norweg. Gov.5	Feb., 1923	101	103	5.35	
Prov. of Que.5	Apr., 1920	98	100	6.00	
Russian Govt.6½	July, 1919	82	84	...	
Russian Govt.5½	Dec., 1921	72	74	...	
Do rubles...6½	Feb. 14,'26	$203	$212	...	
Swiss Gov....5	Mar., 1918	98½	100	5.00	
Swiss Gov....5	Mar., 1920	99¼	100	5.00	

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.00	
Am. F. & L..6	Aug., 1921	99	100	6.00	
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb., 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.25	
Am. Thread..5	Jan., 1919	97¾	98¼	5.15	
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P..6	July, 1919	99	100	6.00	
B. & O. R. R.5	July, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.15	
B. & O. R. R.5	July, 1919	98¾	98⅝	5.70	
Beth. St. Cor.5	Feb. 15,'19	98¼	98½	6.15	
Braz. L. & T..6	Nov., 1919	95	97	7.50	
B'klyn R. T..5	July, 1919	99¼	99⅜	6.30	
C. B. & Q....	July, 1921	95¾	96¼	5.00	
C. & W. Ind..5	Sep., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.25	
Can. North...5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00	
Can. Pac. R..6	Mar. 2,'25	101¾	101⅝	5.65	
Curt. A. & M.6	Serial	117	120	...	
Cuba-Am.Sug.6	Apr., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.85	
Del. & Hud..5	Aug., 1918	98½	98⅝	5.35	
East. P. & L..5	Mar. 1,'18	97	100	5.00	
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1919	97⅞	98¼	6.10	
Fed. Sug. Ref.5	Jan., 1920	100⅜	100⅝	5.65	
Gen. El. Co...6	July, 1920	100⅞	101¼	5.60	
Gen. Rubber..5	Aug., 1918	98¾	99½	5.15	
G. T. of Can..5	Aug., 1918	97	99	5.80	
G. T. of Can.5	May, 1917	99½	100	5.00	
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.00	
Int. Harvest...	Feb. 15,'18	99¾	100¼	...	
Kan. City Ry.5½	July, 1918	98¾	99½	6.00	
K. C. Ter. Ry4½	Nov.15,'14	95½	99¼	4.90	
K. C. Ter. Ry4½	July 19,'21	97½	99	4.80	
Mich. C. R.R.5	May 3,'18	99	99⅝	5.75	
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1919	92½	97	7.50	
Morgan & W.5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.60	
N. Y. C. R.R.4½	May, 1918	99¾	99⅝	5.00	
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	Apr. 15,'18	95	96	5.15	
Otis Elevator.5	Apr., 1920	97	99	5.20	
Penn. Co. ...4½	June15,'21	98½	99¼	4.60	
P. S. C., N. J.	Mar., 1919	98	99¼	5.50	
Rem. A. Un....					
Met. C. Co..5	Feb. 1,'19	75	82	...	
Southern Ry..5	Mar. 2,'19	97½	98¼	6.10	
United Fruit..5	May, 1918

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Monthly Dividends

Write for descriptive circular No. T-133

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DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend

A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable August 1st, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 16th, 1917. Checks will be mailed. H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after August 1st, 1917, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock trust Certificates who file mailing instructions with us.

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.
For Voting Trustees.
New York, June 21, 1917.

PACIFIC MILLS

A dividend of four dollars ($4.00) per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1917, at the New England Trust Company, Transfer Agents, 135 Devonshire Street, Boston, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.
Boston, July 23, 1917.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.
Dividend No. 53.

A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars per share, being at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared payable September 1, 1917, to stockholders of record August 16, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. E. PETERS, Secretary.
Detroit, Mich., July 27, 1917.

NEW YORK DOCK CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

A dividend of two per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, at its meeting, July 24, 1917, payable August 15, 1917, to stockholders of record August 6, 1917. Checks will be mailed. EDWIN THORNE, Secretary.

Miller Allaire Co.
New York, July 30, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held July twenty-seventh a regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. was declared, payable Aug. 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record on May 1st, 1917.
H. F. DENNER, Treasurer.

INTERBORO TO ISSUE $23,053,000 BONDS

Public Service Board Gives Permission to Raise Money to Equip New Lines.

ROAD ASKED FOR $25,483,772

Request Granted Because of Increase in Cost of Materials and Labor —Bonds to Run Till 1966.

According to figures submitted by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in an application to the Public Service Commission to issue $25,483,772 5 per cent. bonds under the company's first and refunding mortgage, this sum practically represents the increase in the cost of equipment since the first estimates were made when the dual contracts were signed on March 20, 1913. The money was asked for the purpose of equipping the new lines under the dual rapid transit system.

After an inquiry lasting since June 1 last the commission has decided that a fair estimate of the increase in the cost of equipment would be $21,554,290, which was allowed, together with $1,498,710 to pay for the sale of the bonds and for discount. The bonds must be issued before Dec. 31 next. They are to be amortized out of income through the operation of the sinking fund provided for under the mortgage, and are to run until Jan. 1, 1966. Under the permission granted by the commission the bonds cannot be sold for less than 93½ per cent. of their face value. In explanation of the authority given for the issue of the bonds the commission said: "Prices have risen and the cost of nearly all items has greatly increased."

On May 25 last the commission authorized the Interborough Company to issue $11,436,000 under the mortgage to pay for the plant, structure, and equipment of the third tracks of the lines of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, which are leased and operated by the Interborough. The company asked for $16,436,000, but after an inquiry the commission knocked off $5,000,000 which it learned was wanted for replacements and would not be required for some time.

A violent protest was made by the company, and after an argument before the commission permission was granted for the issue of the full amount of bonds asked for. Of the amount $10,-684,000 is to be used for third tracking work on the elevated lines, $2,283,000 for extending the elevated structures, $2,391,000 for improvements, reconstruction, &c., to power houses, sustations, transmission lines, and electrical apparatus; $1,068,000 for the expenses of the sale of the bonds and discount. These bonds must also bring not less than 93½ per cent. of their face value.

Just by what percentage of increase the high cost of men and materials is represented in these figures was not given, but the general estimate of increase is usually figured on a basis of a little more than one-third over the prices of three and a half years ago. Delays in completing certain portions of the dual system were in no way responsible, it was said, for the prices that will now have to be paid to carry on the work because the reasons for the delay and the reasons for the high prices came at the same time. If the work of equipping the lines is delayed the cost will grow still greater, and the company may find it necessary to apply to the commission for authority to issue more bonds.

One of the improvements which the Interborough desires to make is the installation of a 70,000 kilowatt turbine at the Seventy-fourth Street power house. The commission expressed its willingness to accede to this, but it delayed permission for the expenditure until it could make a more thorough investigation in order to discover to just what extent the improvement would come within the term "replacements."

The commission has announced that it reserves the right under the dual system contract, and also the right by proceeding or future order, to require the reclassification of accounts as to expenditures "deemed to be for replacements or chargeable to operating expenses or income." These bonds are also to be cared for under the sinking fund provision of the mortgage.

MARCONI PROFITS $1,547,000

Directors to Recommend 10% Dividend on Ordinary Shares.

The annual statement of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., of London, which has just been received here, shows that the company's net profits for the year 1916 amounted to £318,000, or about $1,547,000. At a general meeting to be held on Aug. 9 the Directors will recommend a final dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares and a dividend of 5 per cent. on the preferred stock. This will make a payment for the year of 15 per cent. on the ordinary shares and 10 per cent. on the preferred.

It is reported that the Directors will also recommend that the sum of £32,000 be placed in the general reserve fund and that £380,000 be carried forward in the profit and loss account.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.08
Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Andes	.11	Mexican	.19
Best & Belcher	.02	Overman	.01
Bullion	.01	Potosi	.03
Caledonia	.08	Savage	.07
Challenge Con.	.01	Sierra Nevada	.10
Chollar	.04	Union Con.	.12
Confidence	.05	Utah	.01
Con. Virginia	.23	Mexican dollars	.61½
Hae & Norcross	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	Goldfield Con.	.54
Jim Butler	.71	Goldfield Merger	.05
McNamara	.14	Great Bend	.07
Midway	.09	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts	.0	Spearhead	.05
Montana	.19	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.10	Big Four	.02
Rescue	.07	Consolidated	.22
Tonopah Exten.	2.25	Morning Glory	.15
Tonopah Nev.	6.60	Union Amalg.	.14
West End	.80	White Caps	1.17½
West Tonopah	.15	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.60
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.20
Booth	.0	Packard	.32
Daisy	.04	Rochester	.19
Florence	.12	Sound Mountain	.25
Fraction	.0	United Eastern	4.25
		United Mines	.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5½	6	Granite	50	60
Dr. J'pot.	4¾	5	Isabela	10	11
Elkton	5	7	McKinney	16¾	17
El Paso	28	30	Portland	145	150
Fanny F.	4	5	U. Gold M.	21⅛	21½
Golden C.	214½	216	Vindicator	70	75
Gold Sov.	4¾	5½			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Jewel Tea Company, Inc., reports sales for four weeks ending July 14 at $1,143,012.42, an increase over sales for the same period one year ago of $223,-8'9.05.

The Boston Elevated Railway Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share. This compares with last quarterly declaration of 50 cents a share.

The foreclosure sale of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, which was to have been held this month, has been postponed until September 4. It will be held at Danville, Illinois.

Cambridge, Mass., has sold a temporary loan of $200,000 to R. W. Pressprich, New York, at 4.11 per cent. discount.

The Sub-Treasury has transferred to San Francisco $3,000,000 on account of a shipment of an equal amount of gold to Japan.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	28	30	Iron Cap.	15¾	16⅛
B S Gas.	8	10	Iron C pf.	15¼	16½
Bingham	12⅜	12⅝	Iron Blos.	80	90
Begole	50	75	Jerome V.	1½	1⅝
Bohemia	1¼	1½	La Rose	43	48
Bost Ely	50	60	Majestic	40	45
Bost & M.	72	73	Mex Met.	27	29
Butte & L.	14	16	Mojave T.	58	60
Butte & D.	25	50	New Balt.	1⅛	1⅜
Bost & Ar.	1¾	2	Nev Doug.	1⅛	1⅜
Calaveras	3	4¼	N U Bing.	..	50
Chief Cons.	2⅜	2½	Nixon	30	32
Crown Res	30	40	N Cornelia.	17	17½
Con Ariz.	2	2¾	N Z & L.	50	51
Cortez	20	25	Oneco	..	45
Champ C.	7	8	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1⅜
Cal Corb.	1	2	Onondaga.	30	45
E & B B.	2⅜	2½	Plon Con.	1½	1⅞
Earl Eagle	15	17	Rilla	2	4
Fortuna	5	7	Ray Herc.	3¾	4
Gold Lake	2	5	S W M.	1	2
Gila C S.	15¼	15¾	S W Ut.	1	1⅜
Houghton	75	90	Truro	1¼	1½
Homa Oil	1¼	1⅜	U V Ext.	36½	37½
Humboldt	80	90	Yukon G'd.	1⅝	2

*Full paid. †Part paid.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

As far as the wheat market is concerned, it [illegible] but a situation. Very little wheat is being traded in, and both the producer and the consumer are awaiting developments which will give a better idea regarding the future. Operations yesterday consisted largely of further evening up of contracts in the Chicago market, where the July position advanced 2c, while September declined 5c. The Food bill was still in conference, with apparently little hope of an early agreement. It was said that the conferees had agreed on the question of a $2 minimum, which the trade at large is inclined to look upon as an assurance of high prices rather than a reduction in the cost of foodstuffs. Local cash prices were again nominal, although it was said that the Southwest was asking prices which would be equivalent to $2.75 for red Winter wheat, and $3 for turkey hard wheat, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.33	2.31	2.32	2.30	1.19⅝
September	2.30	2.23	2.24	2.29	1.21⅞

CORN.

The weather was again very hot and dry over Sunday throughout the corn belt, and some further complaints were received regarding deterioration in the Southwest. The trade, however, was inclined to take a rather more bearish view of market conditions, and after an early advance prices reacted and closed net unchanged to ½c lower. Predictions of lower temperatures in the Far West were looked upon as favorable, and it was thought that too much importance has been attached to the damage in the limited area, as the higher temperatures have caused very active growth throughout a very large part of the belt. The visible supply decreased 74,000 bushels, with a total of 3,144,000, compared with 5,107,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.38, and No. 2 mixed at $2.36, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.63½	1.62½	1.63¾	1.63¾	78½
December	1.20½	1.18	1.18⅜	1.18½	67½
May	1.20¼	1.17	1.18	1.18½	..

OATS.

The July position in the Chicago oats market reached previous high levels early in the day on covering, but subsequently reacted, and the late positions were heavy. It was thought that when the July position is out of the way the market will be less unsettled, and some authorities were inclined to anticipate a further decline. The cash markets, however, were strong, with little pressure to sell. The visible decreased 707,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 480,000 last year. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 92@92½c; No. 2 white, 93c; No. 3 white, 91½@92c; No. 4 white, 91@91½c; fancy clipped white, 93@93c; ordinary clipped white, 91@93c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.80	.77	78¾	78½	38½
September	.62¼	.60¼	60¾	61⅝	40¾
December	.62¼	.60¾	61¼	62¼	43¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market declined early on the reports of the settlement of the switchmen's strike in Chicago, which was expected to loosen up the movement of hogs, but prices rallied on covering and closed at the top, with lard above the final of Saturday. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 17,000; estimated for Tuesday, 12,000. Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 8,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	20.82	20.70	20.82	20.77	12.62
October	20.92	20.80	20.92	20.85	12.62
Ribs—					
September	21.85	21.72	21.85	21.87	13.40
October	21.70	21.62	21.70	21.77	13.40
Pork—					
September	40.55	40.35	40.55	40.60	25.05

COFFEE.

There was considerable switching in the coffee market yesterday, about 50,000 bags of September being exchanged for December at 10 points. Aside from that business was comparatively quiet, with prices showing a continued tendency to ease off under selling, which seemed to come partly from trade sources and was accompanied by talk of an easier tone in the cost and freight market. The close was 7@13 points net lower, sales, including switches, being reported of 76,000 bags. A moderate demand was reported for spot coffee, with prices unchanged on the basis of 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	7.63@7.65	7.70
August	..	..	7.70@7.72	7.77
September	7.83	7.83	7.73@7.75	7.83
October	..	..	7.78@7.78	7.84
November	..	..	7.80@7.81	7.88
December	7.88	7.80	7.84@7.86	7.91
January	..	..	7.88@7.90	7.95
February	..	..	7.93@7.95	7.99
March	8.00	7.94	7.98@8.00	8.03
April	..	..	8.03@8.05	8.08
May	8.07	8.05	8.08@8.10	8.13
June	..	..		8.18

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market was very susceptible to changes in pure lard. When the lard market declined early in the day there was considerable selling of oil, which sent prices down 5@10 points for the active positions. Total sales were 17,300 barrels. Underlying conditions were not entirely to the liking of the bulls, and buyers have shown a disposition to hesitate owing to improved crop advices and weakness in other oils and fats.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	13.80	13.75
August	..	..	13.80@13.98	13.80
September	14.03	13.80	14.02@14.03	13.91
October	14.00	13.76	13.99@14.02	13.90
November	13.88	13.67	13.87@13.89	13.71
December	13.86	13.63	13.85@13.86	13.70
January	13.89	13.65	13.87@13.89	13.70
February	..	..	13.87@14.00	13.70
March	14.00	14.00	13.95@14.00	13.70

SUGAR.

Record prices were easily maintained in raw sugar during the day and the market closed strong. Local refiners continued good, buyers and offerings toward the close of the day were becoming more scarce. A local refiner bought 2,150 bags, prompt Cubas, at 6c, cost, freight, and 11,000 bags Cubas in port at 6c. There were further sales to refiners of 20,000 to 25,000 bags Cubas, early August shipment at 6c, cost and freight; 40,000 to 50,000 bags August shipment, at 6c, cost and freight; 10,000 bags Porto Ricos, August shipment, at 7.02c, cost, insurance, and freight, and 250 tons Porto Ricos, September shipment at the same price. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 7.02c; molasses, 6.14c; cost and freight, 6c. Range of prices:

	High	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	5.90	5.90	5.86@5.89	5.82
September	5.86	5.82	5.82@5.83	5.81
October	5.82	5.81	5.77@5.78	5.75
November	5.75	5.73	5.72@5.74	5.74
December	5.49	5.46	5.45@5.46	5.46
January	5.14	5.08	5.07@5.08	5.10
February	..	..	4.85@4.86	4.89
March	4.84	4.84	4.84@4.85	4.88
April	..	..	4.86@4.88	4.90
May	..	..	4.89@4.92	4.93

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,627 packages. Reports of extremely hot weather in producing sections and moderate receipts caused some speculative buying, chiefly in high-grade firsts and extras. Prices generally higher, especially on low-grade creamery, which is closely cleared, with very little offering under 38c at the moment. Renovated firm. Ladles steady. Packing stock continues scarce. Creamery, higher than extras, lb., 39½@40¼c; extras, 92 score, 39¼c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 38½@39¼c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 37x38; unsalted, higher than extras, 41@41¼c; extras, 42@40¼c; firsts, 39@39½c; seconds, 37¼@38½c; State dairy tubs, finest, 39@39½c; good to prime, 37¼@38¼c; common to fair, 35¼@36½c; renovated, extras, 36½@37c; firsts, 35½@36c; lower grades, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33¼@34c; lower grades, 32½@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 33@33¼c; lower grades, 32@32¼c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,314 cases. The market opened with lighter receipts and advices of lighter shipments in transit, but there is a considerable stock carried over from last week, consisting chiefly of ordinary and under-grade eggs, and trade is quiet and selective. High qualities are rated firm and values are fully sustained. There is still pressure to sell the more seriously mixed and under-grade goods, which comprise a large part of the supply, and for these there is still a disposition to accept any reasonable offer. Duties and checks favor the buyer under dull trade. Nearby white eggs scarce and fancy qualities are wanted beyond the supply, prices showing further advance and closing firm. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 38@39c; extra firsts, 36@37½c; firsts, 33@35c; seconds, 29@32c; thirds and poorer, 23@28c; dirties, No. 1, 28@29c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 26@27c; under grades, 18@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 45@47c; ordinary to good, 42@44c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 40@44c; poor to fair, 31@38c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 31@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 40@44c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@39c.

THE COTTON MARKET

Sharp Rallies Follow Early Decline—October Sells at 24 and December at 23.81.

An early decline was followed by sharp rallies in the cotton market yesterday. Conversation around the ring was principally bearish, but there appeared to be a feeling that a considerable improvement in the crop outlook had been discounted, and there was evidently a disposition to even up short contracts before the publication of the Government's report tomorrow.

The market opened steady at an advance of 9 points to a decline of 22 points, with the general list 11 to 23 points lower. October contracts sold at 23.65c, and December at 23.50c on the call, making a decline of about 315 points from the high level of July 9 in the case of December deliveries. Liverpool was a seller, but houses with Japanese connections were among the buyers, while there was also buying by domestic trade interests, the appearance of which doubtless increased the disposition to cover shorts. Such buying became a little more active late in the afternoon, with October selling up to 24c and December to 23.81c. The close was within a few points of the best. August was relatively easy during the entire day, closing at a net decline of 41 points, while later months were 15 to 22 points net higher.

Two private crop reports were issued, one of them making the condition 72 against 70.1 last month, while the other placed it at 74.1, compared with 69.4 last month. These reports were about in line with those published toward the end of last week, and their failure to inspire any fresh selling of consequence led to a suggestion that a bearish bureau had been discounted.

Considerable attention was attracted by the reported arrival of 4,848 bales of Chinese cotton at San Francisco, but it was not regarded as of any particular market significance. London cables said that the Board of Control was expected to limit yarn production to 60 per cent. of the spindleage capacity, but Manchester reported rather a better tone in goods, with a good demand from China and a fair demand from India. While marine insurance people are talking a further advance in war risks, Liverpool cables say the ocean freight situation is becoming brighter, owing to increased construction and greater assistance from Allies and neutrals.

Exports for the day were 10,631 bales, making 5,421,280 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
Aug.	24.50	24.50	24.05	24.30 nom'l	24.71
Sept.	24.10	24.15	24.10	24.24 bid	24.06
Oct.	23.82	24.00	23.65	23.99@24.00	23.83
Nov.	..	..	..	23.85 bid	23.70
Dec.	23.55	23.81	23.50	23.81@23.85	23.63
Jan.	23.38	23.77	23.35	23.71@23.78	23.50
Mar.	23.45	23.90	23.45	23.88@23.90	23.66
May	23.55	24.00	23.55	23.99@24.00	23.79

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 60 points decline; midupland, 24.60. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 25.50; New Orleans, 24.75; Savannah, 25.00; Augusta, 24.38; Memphis, 25.50; Houston, 25.35.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	5,063	4,267	74,423
Exports	10,628	.....	4,369
Port stock	595,892	643,446	545,419
New York arrivals	1,638	9,049	6,445
New York stock	61,403	62,030	105,373

Liverpool cable: Spot cotton in more demand at 20 points decline, on the basis of 18.95d for midupland. Sales, 3,000 bales, including 2,000 American. Futures declined 20 points; July-August, 17.80; October-November, 16.55; January-February, 15.90; March-April, 15.72.

New Trust Company Authorized.

The Corporation Trust Company, which has been operating under a New Jersey charter, received authorization yesterday from the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York to transact a general trust company business in this city. The authorized capital is $500,000, and the company specializes in corporation matters and acts as transfer agent and registrar of stock and trustee of corporate mortgages. K. K. McLaren is President and among the Directors are William H. Chesebrough, Charles E. Mitchell, and Oakleigh Thorne.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
June gross	$4,048,600	$3,377,200	$1,779,900
Net	1,087,600	935,000	883,300
12 mos. gross	41,244,700	33,425,000	24,553,700
Net	10,404,400	8,537,800	5,729,800

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

June gross	13,556,980	11,892,610	7,512,034
Net after tax	3,915,906	3,688,633	2,678,031
12 m. gross	148,074,743	128,481,883	98,855,089
Net after tax	51,872,215	49,225,920	33,574,020

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA—

June gross	1,729,920	1,614,545	1,413,450
Net after tax	443,706	527,263	380,261
Sur. aft. chgs.	239,147	284,213	189,348
6 mos. gross	9,869,446	9,568,241	.....
Net after tax	2,392,429	2,781,885	.....
Sur. aft. chgs.	957,592	1,331,324	.....

MOBILE & OHIO—

June gross	1,234,519	1,021,010	852,449
Net after tax	376,674	344,628	286,333
12 mos. gross	12,859,866	11,898,038	10,982,149
Net after tax	2,754,957	2,925,200	2,660,762

Public Utilities.

CONSOLIDATED GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO. of Baltimore for the three months ended June 30—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
3 mos. gross	2,161,498	1,846,444	315,048
Net after tax	1,007,295	852,726	134,567
Sur. aft. chgs.	535,556	480,690	54,866

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. (Arizona) for June—

Gross earnings	34,773	30,378	4,395
Net earnings	13,253	9,600	3,658
Total income	13,320	9,673	3,647
Twelve months ended June 30:			
Gross earnings	420,062	378,247	47,815
Net earnings	156,912	118,093	38,819
Total income	158,233	127,739	30,494
Net income	59,559	37,374	22,584
Surplus	24,059	2,374	22,584

APPALACHIAN POWER CO. for June—

Gross earnings	72,991	64,600	8,390
Net earnings	37,627	34,407	3,219
Total income	37,704	34,825	2,878
Twelve months ended June 30:			
Gross earnings	849,647	722,707	126,939
Net earnings	479,635	397,446	82,189
Total income	481,765	399,843	81,922
Net income	17,900	61,315	*43,408

*Decrease.

Express.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO. report as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for April—

Tot. trans. rev.	823,498	714,281	110,216
Tot. oper. rev.	865,665	745,528	120,136
Net oper. rev.	196,641	173,542	23,099
Oper. income	179,188	157,906	21,281
Jan. 1 to April 30:			
Tot. trans. rev.	3,220,922	2,827,806	393,116
Tot. oper. rev.	3,765,009	2,945,462	819,546
Net oper. rev.	709,137	678,285	30,852
Oper. income	643,727	616,612	27,114
Mileage—			
Steam roads	34,064	34,048	16
Other lines	783	778	5

Miscellaneous.

JEWEL TEA CO., INC., sales to July 14, 1917—

Four weeks	1,140,012	916,153	223,859
28 weeks	8,253,881	6,080,001	2,173,880

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	P.	Pay.	Hold of Record.
Am. Brass	1¼	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Do.	1	Ex.	Aug. 15	July 31
Boston Elevated	$1.50	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 2
Cripple Creek Cent.	1½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do. pf.	1	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Haskell & Barker	75c.	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Jef. & Clear. C. & I. pf.	2½	SA	Aug. 13	Aug. 9
National Acme	75c.	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Penn. Coal & Coke	1½	—	Aug. 10	Aug. 6

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.05	4.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.15	5.00
Canadian North	1917-'28	4½@5	6.80	5.90
Canadian Pacific	1918-'22	4½	5.40	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.20	4.90
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.95	4.70
C., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.95	5.25
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.05	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	5.75	5.20
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.50	5.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.00	4.80
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.40	5.10
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.10	5.40
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½@5	4.95	4.80
Louisville & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.95	4.65
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.05	4.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.25	5.40
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.00	5.25
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'28	4½@5	5.40	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.35	5.00
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.90	4.70
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.40	5.10
Penn. Gen. Fright.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.95	4.65
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.40	5.10
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.75
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.30	5.00

$100,000,000

Government of the Dominion of Canada

TWO-YEAR 5% GOLD NOTES

Dated August 1, 1917 — *Due August 1, 1919*

Interest payable February 1 and August 1

Both principal and interest payable in United States gold coin in New York City, at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal

Coupon notes in denomination of $1,000

The obligations represented by the above notes and all payments in discharge thereof are to be exempt from all present and future taxes imposed by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, including any Canadian income tax.

This offering is made subject to the completion of necessary formalities and to the approval of counsel

WE OFFER THE ABOVE NOTES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT 98 AND INTEREST YIELDING ABOUT 6.07%.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPENED AT THE OFFICE OF J. P. MORGAN & CO., AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917, AND WILL BE CLOSED AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1917, OR EARLIER, IN THE DISCRETION OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY AND ALL APPLICATIONS AND ALSO, IN ANY CASE, TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR.

AMOUNTS DUE ON ALLOTMENTS WILL BE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF J. P. MORGAN & CO., IN NEW YORK FUNDS, TO THEIR ORDER, AND THE DATE OF PAYMENT WILL BE GIVEN IN THE NOTICES OF ALLOTMENT.

Temporary certificates will be delivered pending the engraving of the definitive notes.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. — ***HARRIS, FORBES & CO.***

BANK OF MONTREAL

FIRST NATIONAL BANK *New York City* — ***NATIONAL CITY COMPANY*** *New York City*

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WM. A. READ & CO.

July 30, 1917.

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100 Springfield Body	50 National Soc. Corp.
10 O. Elsan'r & Bro.Pfd.	25 Lehigh Val.Coal Sales

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The Times for the Soldiers.

Relatives or friends with the American Expeditionary Forces abroad will be pleased to have the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times at domestic subscription rates. Order through your newsdealer or by mail; or telephone Bryant 4000, Circulation Department. Papers sent at once, bill mailed to you.—Advt.

RESERVE BANK PAYS $126,000,000 IN DAY

Acts for Government in Redemption of Treasury Indebtedness Certificates.

PAYMENT ON LIBERTY LOAN

Third Installment Brings in $16,000,000 Cash Here, with More Expected.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, acting as fiscal agent for the Government, paid out yesterday $126,000,000 in redemption of Treasury 3½ per cent. certificates of indebtedness which fell due. Yesterday there matured the last two issues of certificates, totaling $400,000,000, which the Treasury has sold under the War Loan act. Some of the certificates had previously been turned in in payment of Liberty Loan bonds, while others were presented for redemption in Washington and at the other eleven Federal Reserve Banks.

The New York Reserve Bank made the payments by cashier's checks, which most of the banks immediately deposited to their credit. According to Saturday's statement the Reserve Bank had only about $16,000,000 of Government funds on deposit and to meet the heavy payments it had to make withdrawals from the depositary banks, which held on Saturday approximately $150,000,000.

The third installment on Liberty Loan bonds was due yesterday, and the New York Reserve Bank took in about $16,000,000 in cash up to 4 o'clock. Bank officials had expected that the payments would reach about $18,000,000 or $20,000,000, and it was believed that some of the checks would come in late last night and so will no doubt be received this morning.

Subscribers to the Liberty Loan in this district received an allotment of about $617,000,000 of bonds. Of this total, $527,000,000 or about 85 per cent. was fully paid on June 28, when the second installment of 18 per cent. was due. On that date the figures showed that the bonds on which payments amounting to 20 per cent. had been made totaled approximately $90,000,000. A 20 per cent. payment on this would amount to $18,000,000, but some subscribers have anticipated the 30 per cent. in installments, which fall due on Aug. 15 and Aug. 30.

On the $617,000,000 of bonds allotted to subscribers in this district, payments made to date, (cash and Treasury certificates,) amount to about $567,000,000 and, consequently, the Government still has only $50,000,000 coming to it on the bonds.

Life insurance interests of the United States subscribed for or induced others to subscribe for $98,000,000 worth of Liberty Loan bonds, according to the report of Lawrence Priddy, Vice President of the National Association of Life Underwriters, made public yesterday. Of this amount the bond selling campaign of the association returned $30,000,000 in subscriptions. The old line life insurance companies and their employes subscribed for about $68,000,000, Mr. Priddy says that local underwriters associations reported that they had obtained 100,508 subscriptions, totaling $24,162,000, and he estimates that approximately $6,000,000 more were sold by insurance men working individually, or with other organizations.

HOW GOLD HAS POURED IN.

Nation's Supply Increases $1,200,000,000 in Three Years.

In three years, from July 1, 1914, to July 1, 1917, the general stock of gold in the United States has increased from $1,890,000,000 to $3,090,000,000, or $1,200,000,000, according to a compilation made by the National City Bank from the monthly Treasury circulation statements. This large increase represents primarily the accumulations of gold sent here by Great Britain and the other allies since the beginning of the war.

In general circulation there is $1,747,000,000 of gold certificates and $764,000,000 of gold coins. The rest of the total stock is lodged with the United States Treasury and is held by the Federal Reserve agents against notes issued.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—Twenty-two new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $1,336,000, were chartered today. They include:

Brooklyn Standard Laboratory, Brooklyn, manufacture chemicals, drugs, supplies, general merchandise, $10,000; P. W. Schumacher, F. Lahm, L. Schopfer, 213 Cornelia St., Brooklyn.

Busy Res Waist Co., Inc., Glens Falls, manufacture waists, shirts, collars, and wearing apparel for both sexes, $5,000; J. J. Fowler, J. J. Burns, S. Unger, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Burnside Jerome Lot Corp., Manhattan, realty, $375,000; J. G. Van Horne, R. L. Hadden, J. W. Remer, 69 Wall St.

Pal As U Run Tire Co., Inc., Manhattan, deal in tires and all kinds of vehicle wheels, $5,000; A. Peltersen, L. Gold, H. E. Reid, 165 Audubon Av.

Alameda Mercantile Corp., Manhattan, realty, and deal in all kinds of commodities and products, $50,000; E. and E. Klein and S. H. Neuhaus, 539 West 164th St.

Home Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, general business; real estate agent or broker, $20,000; G. H. Bensen, A. H. and J. C. Lewis, 165 Broadway.

The Public View Baking Co., Inc., Brooklyn, business of bakers, $10,000; G. Gintel, J. M. Emnes, L. Silverman, 5,313 8th Av., Brooklyn.

Hydrofats, Inc., Buffalo, manufacture and treat vegetable, animal, and mineral oils and fats, $250,000; C. K. Woodbridge, E. R. Bartlett, R. Reiser, Jr., Buffalo.

York State Farms, Inc., Dunkirk, general farming and fruit growing business, $450,000; L. J. and C. A. Chase, G. A. Frantz, Erie, Penn.

Longuemare Motor Devices Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture carburetors, motors, machinery, and equipment, 800 shares preferred stock $25 each, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $25,000; B. Happ, P. D. Saxe, S. Mosson, 9 Broome St.

International Woolen Co., Inc., Manhattan, deal in woolens and silks, manufacture men's clothing, $10,000; B. L. Ginsburg, L. Stimel, M. L. Kahn, 1,121 West Farms Road, Bronx.

Goodstein, Oestrich & Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture men's, youths' and children's clothing, 900 shares preferred stock $100 each, 200 shares common stock no par value, active capital $91,000; D. and S. Goodstein and A. Oestrich, 817 West End Av.

Broadway Steamship Corp., Manhattan, transportation, trade, commerce, navigation, $7,500; C. Platt, A. G. Lampke, S. C. Stein, 29 Broadway.

Post Exchange Corp., Manhattan, general commission, merchants, and selling agents, $10,000; L. C. Haggerty, J. H. Wood, J. M. Carples, 120 Broadway.

Liberty Publishing and Distributing Corp., Manhattan, real estate, personal property, and brokerage business, $24,000; B. Chess, E. London, S. Golding, 340 West 85th St.

Harry Pape, Inc., Brooklyn, trucking, cartting, and moving business, $5,000; P., M., and J. Pape, 137 Coffey St., Brooklyn.

Capital increases: The Dracker Oxygen Apparatus Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $25,000; Easkay Waist Co., Inc., Manhattan, $35,000 to $150,000; Herkimer Mining Corp., Little Falls, $100,000 to $200,000.

Authorization: Groton Iron Works, Inc., Maine, transportation and shipbuilding, $1,000,000. Representative, H. F. Morse, 50 Broad St.

Dissolutions: Feature Film Corp., Manhattan; Sherman Electric Light Co., Sherman; Car Sales Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 30.—Charters filed:

Midcontinent Irons Co., to buy sell, and deal in and with iron and kindred products, $2,000,000; M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, J. D. Frock, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

United States Petroleum Co. of Cuba, to carry on a general oil and gas business, $1,000,000; M. J. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Haiti Corp., to do a general wholesale and retail tobacco business, $30,000; W. P. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, E. S. Wright, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Bratton Oil and Gas Co., to refine, store, and market petroleum, &c.; $350,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. V. Haywood, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Increases in capital stock: Rush Motor Truck Co., from $500,000 to $2,000,000; the B. B. Stroud Co., from $100,000 to $1,000,000.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers.

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	98
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	98
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾
2s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	105	106
4s, coupon, 1925	106	106
2s, coupon, 1938, reg	90	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	90	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100	100¼	100⅛
4½s	June, 1963	101¾	102⅛	102
4½s	Nov., 1963	101¾	102⅛	101⅞
4½s	Mar., 1963	101¾	102⅛	101⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅞	102⅛	102
4½s	May, 1957	101⅝	102⅛	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅛	..	99⅛
4½s	April, 1960	97⅛	98	97⅛
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	97⅛	98	97⅛
4½s	Mar., 1964	97⅛	98	97⅛
4½s	Mar., 1962	97⅛	98	97⅛
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅛	98	97⅛
4s	May, 1959	93⅞	94⅛	94
4s	Nov., 1958	93⅞	94⅛	94
4s	May, 1957	93⅞	94⅛	94
4s	Nov., 1955	93	94⅛	94
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4s	May, 1919	99½	..	99½
4s	Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
3½s	Nov., 1954	84	85½	85½
3½s	May, 1954	85½	..	86

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.40	4.25 4.50
4½s	1918-1923	4.40	4.25 4.50
4½s	1924-1931	4.40	4.25 4.50
4½s	1921-1923	4.40	4.25 4.50
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	.. 4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	.. 4.50
4½s	1930-1938	4.50	4.25 4.55
4½s	1940-1965	4.50	4.25 4.55
4½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25 4.50
4s	1926-1930	4.50	4.30 4.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7,500	†Aetna Exp.	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛
300	†Do c. of d.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
15,000	†Cur L. & P.	6½	6½	6½
1,800	Carwen S'l	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
100	Char. I. Co. of Am.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
600	Chev. Motor	93	91	93
25,000	Curtiss Aero	60	54	59½
300	Emerson P.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	Ev. H., Inc.	23	22⅛	22⅝
2,100	Marlin A. v. t. ctfs.	106	100	105½
15,000	†Maxim Mun	2¼	2	2⅛
200	†N. Y. Ship	42½	42	42½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

3,000	Ang-Am. Oil	20½	19⅞ 20¼
15	St.O.of Cal.	264	264 264

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,200	††Allen Oil	65	62 65
15,000	†Barn.O.& G.	2⅜	2⅜ 2⅝
1,200	†Bilt.O.& G. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛ ⅛
25,000	††Bost.-Wyo. (a pros.)	20	18 19
800	†Con. M. Oil (a pros.)	49	49 49
1,500	†Cos. O. & G. ctfs.	13¼	13⅛ 13
1,200	†Cos.&Co.(Oil Ref.)	13	13 13
2,350	††Crosby Pet. (a pros.)	50	47 48
2,900	Cumb.P.& R.	¼	⅜ ⅜
1,000	†Elk B. Pet.	11½	11⅜ 11⅜
5,500	†Elk.O.& G. (a pros.)	⅞	⅞ ⅞
1,800	†Esmer. O. C.	1⅜	1⅜ 1⅜
700	†Federal Oil	4⅝	4⅝ 4⅝
1,000	†Int. Petrol.	13½	13 13½
15,000	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	⅞	⅞ ⅞
1,400	Key. Cons.	6	6 6
3 800	†Knick.-W	5⅝	4¾ 4⅝
6,200	A. C. Hills	2⅝	2 2½
2,800	A.-B. Col. M	⅝	⅛ ⅛
2,100	††A. S. Cop.	35	34 34
7,000	†A. Z. & C.	⅞	⅝ ⅞
1,200	††Atlanta	10	9½ 10
8,000	††Aria.-C., (a pros)	⅛	⅛ ⅛
4,700	B. L. C. Co.	2	1⅝ 2
50,000	†Bos. & Mon	82	73 77
700	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	9¼	9⅛ 9¼
500	Butte Det't.	⅛	⅛ ⅛
3,500	††Caledonia	66	63 66
12,000	†Cal. & Jer.	1⅝	1⅝ 1⅝
2,000	Can. Copper	2⅛	2⅛ 2⅛
1,500	†Cashboy	7	6½ 6¾
3,300	‡Coco R. M.	1⅞	1⅝ 1⅞
2,000	Con. Ariz. S.	2¼	2⅛ 2⅛
2,900	Con. Cop. M.	8⅝	7⅞ 8
500	†Con.-Home.	⅝	⅜ ⅝
1,295	Cresson C. G	6	5⅞ 6
12,000	†Den. Mines	1½	1⅜ 1½
700	Dun'e-A. C., (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅛ 1⅛
75,000	†Emma Con.	*1⅛	1⅛ *1⅛
1,700	†Gold. Con.	56	53 55
200	‡Green. M'g.	1	1 1
1,250	Hecla Min'g.	8⅞	8⅛ 8⅝
600	H. B. Z. M.	1⅛	1 1⅛
1,500	‡Iron Blos'm	⅛	⅛ ⅛
3,500	††Jim Butler	73	72 73
3,000	‡J. Verde, (a pros)	1¼	1⅛ 1⅛
500	Jumbo Ext. (a pros)	26	25 20
4,500	†Jumbo Ext.	26	25 20
2,500	†J. M. of N. M., (a pr).	2½	2⅛ 2⅛
600	Louis'a Con.	1	1 1
300	Magma Cop.	53	51 51½
200	††Mag'c Cop.	26	24 24
2,500	†Mag's Con.	⅛	⅛ ⅛
4,500	††Marsh M'g	13	11½ 12
12,000	Mason Val.	8⅛	7⅝ 8
1,100	†Milford Cop	2	1⅞ 1⅞
7,200	††M. M. Co.	87	80 80
1,500	††Moh. C. Co.	⅞	¾ ⅞
30,000	††Mother L.	37	31 30
5,000	††N. Z. & L.	55	52 55
600	†N. Y. Zinc, (a pros)	..	.. ..
300	Nicklas M'g.	1⅞	1⅞ 1⅞
100	Nip. M. Co.	7⅞	7⅞ 7⅞
500	†O. C., new, w. i.	..	1⅝ 1⅝
6,700	†Port. C. C.	34	32 33
200	†Ray H. M.	3⅞	3⅝ 3⅞
100	†Red W. M.	⅝	⅝ ⅝
3,500	†Rex C. M.	24	24 24
800	Sup. Cop., (a pros)	1⅝	1⅝ 1⅝
200	Tonopah Ext	2¼	2¼ 2¼
2,000	††Troy-A	22	20 20
1,100	Un. Cop. M.	⅞	⅞ ⅞
1,400	Un. M. of A.	⅞	⅞ ⅞
700	††U. S. T'n.	24	22 24
1,500	††U'h N. M.	2	1⅝ 1⅝
8,000	††Utica M.	22	21 21
12,000	†Verde C. C.	1	⅞ ⅞
100	††Verde Imp	69	63 63
1,200	†West E. C.	69	65 67
1,000	†Wilbert M.	24	24 24
5,700	†Yer. M. C.	26	25 26

BONDS.

$15,000	‡Beth. S. 5s 2-yr. nts.	98½	98⅝ 98⅝
25,000	‡Gen. E. 6s nts., w. 1.101	100⅝	101

$4,000 ‡N. Y. City 4½s, w. i..101⅜ 101⅝ 101⅜
1,000 ‡R. Gov. 6½s 84 84 84
1,000 ‡new, 5½s. 72 72 72

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Omitted Saturday, July 28, and Sunday, July 29, 100 Cosden Oil & Gas at 13½.

100 Chevrolet sold at 84, and 100 Cosden Oil & Gas at 13½.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.	Bid.	Ask.
INDUSTRIALS.				
Air Reduction	92½	93½	92⅝	93¼
Am.-B. Mfg.	6	10	8	10
Do pf.	30	35	30	53
Am. Drug S.	10	15	10	15
Am. Tin & T.	½	¾	½	¾
Am. Stores	34	37	34	37
Do 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Am. Tin & T.	½	¾	½	¾
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Boyd Motors	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
Brit.-A. Tob. Ord Bearer	18	18½	18	18½
Brt. Judson	60	65	60	65
Can. Nat. Gas	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Carbon Steel	92	98	92	98
Central Fdy.	33	35	33	35
Cen. Fdy. pf.	45	52	45	52
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾
Cramp Ship	80	90	80	90
Curtiss A. pf.	75	85	75	85
Eastern Steel	123	127	122	127
Electric Gun	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Falls Motors	7	9	7	9
Free. T., new	49½	51½	47	50
Grant M. Car	4½	5½	4½	5½
Hall Sig. pf.	12	20	12	20
Holly Sugar	55	56	55	56
Do pf.	99	101½	99	101½
Hendee Mfg.	27	31	27	31
Inter. Rubber	10½	11⅛	10½	11⅛
Int. A. & F.	27½	..	27½	..
Int. T. Corp.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Do pf.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Kath. Bze. pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Key. T. & R.	14½	15½	14½	15½
Do pf.	14½	15½	14½	15½
Kresge	97	102	97	102
L. T. B. 1st pf	7⅛	8½	7⅛	8½
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	75	80
Lima Loco.	55	57	55	57
Lukens Steel	42	47	42	47
Do pf.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Man. Transit.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mar. of Am.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
Mitchell Mot.	40	50	40	50
Motor Prod.	38	40	38	40
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	23	15	25
N. Y. Transp.	16½	17	16½	17
Peerless T. M.	14	16	14	16
Poole Engine.	75	90	75	90
Redden M. T.	13	14	13	14
Rep. Truck pf	93	95	93	95
Smith (A. O.)	34	35	34	35
Do pf.	94	95	94	95
INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*				
St.L.,Rky.Mt. & Pacific	32	35	32	35
St. J. Lead	20	20¼	20	20¼
Stand. Motors	11	11½	11	11½
Strom.-Carb.	28	30	28	30
Todd S'yards	81	84	81	84
Triangle Film.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
United Z. S.	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
West I. Syn.	40	45	40	45
World Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Wright-M. pf.	50	60	50	60
OIL STOCKS.				
Am. Oil. N.E.	43	44	43	44
Am. Ventura.	12	16	12	16
Houston Oil	20	22	20	22
Nat Oil & R.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Do pf.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Okla. Oil pf.	48	50	45	50
Penn. Gaso.	½	⅝	½	⅝
Penn.-Wyo.	8¼	8½	8¼	8⅝
Pierce Oil	12⅜	13	12⅜	13
Sin. Gulf C.	25	27	25	27
Utah Pet.	50	40	80	40
Vac. O. & G.	⅜	½	⅜	½
MINING STOCKS.				
Ari.-Bing. Cp.	4½	5½	4½	5½
Big Jim	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Bingham Min.	12¾	12½	12¾	12½
Booth	7	8	7	8
Buffalo Mines	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Butte & N. Y.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Cashboy	6	7	6	7
Dome Exten.	17	19	17	19
Gold. Merger.	5	8	5	8
Great Bend.	7	9	7½	8
Howe Sound.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Int. M. M. D.	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Lucky Girl	14	16	14	16
McKinley-D.	52	55	52	55
Mojave T'n.	⅝	1	⅝	1
Nan.HanksM.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Nev. Rand.	9	12	9	12
N. Y. Zinc	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Nixon Nev.	33	36	33	36
San Toy	13	14	13	14
Seneca Copper	10	10¼	10	10¼
Sen. Copper	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
St. Nich. Z.	16	18	16	18
Trinity Cop.	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞
Ton. Mining	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Tri-Bullion	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Trinity Cop.	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞
United East.	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	20	20½	19¾
Atlantic Refining	1000	1015	985
Borne-Scrymser	410	430	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	101	99
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	570	580	575
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38
Cumberland P. L.	160	170	160
Eureka Pipe Line	207	212	207
Galena Signal Oil	147	150	147
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	139	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line	222	227	222
Indiana Pipe Line	98	99	98
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13½	13⅝	13¼
National Transit	14	16	14
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe Line	102	103	102
Ohio Oil	373	377	373
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	53	47
Prairie Oil & Gas	523	528	520
Prairie Pipe Line	282	285	280
Solar Refining	335	345	335
Southern Pipe Line	195	200	196
South Penn. Oil	300	305	300
S. W. Penn.	108	113	108
Stand. Oil of Cal.	262	265	262
Stand. Oil of Ind.	755	765	755
Stand. Oil of Kan.	475	490	475
Stand. Oil of Ky.	335	347	335
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	515	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	596	600	595
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	290	293	290
Stand. Oil of Ohio	440	450	440
Swan & Finch	100	110	105
Union Tank	102	104	102
Vacuum Oil	383	388	383
Washington Oil	30	34	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Aetna pf.	36	38	36
American Brass	315	318	315
Atlas Powder	173	176	170
Do pf.	98	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	122	124	122
Bliss	500	550	500
Do pf	73	78	75
Can. Explosives	350	450	350
Do pf.	104	110	104
Colt's Arms	98	103	106
Du Pont	263	267	262
Do old com.	104	106	104
Do deb. pf.	99	101	99
Hercules Powder	247	251	246
Do pf.	116	120	116
Niles-Bem't-Pond	148	152	146
Scovill Mfg	600	650	600
Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.

Texas & Pacific Coal
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
New Central Coal
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 8140, 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

Turn in Rails
This timely article in the current issue deals with the improved earnings of the railroads. A copy and an attractive subscription offer "A" are obtainable by writing to THE
FINANCIAL WORLD
Publication Office, 30 Broadway, New York

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing—Bid.	Closing—Asked.
145	Cities Service	276	275	275	276
995	Cities Service pf.	86½	85⅞	86	86⅛
400	Cities Service, new	29½	29¼	29¾	29½

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	29
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	70	74
Am. Gas & Electric	110	113
Am. Gas. & Elec. pf.	49	50
Am. Light & Traction	307	311
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	108	110
Am. Power & Light	65	68
Am. Power & Light pf.	85	88½
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	66	68
Am. W. W. & Elec.	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	68	71
Am. W. W. & E. partic	20	25
Am. W. W. & E. war.	11	13
Carolina Power & Light	37	39
Carolina P. & L. pf.	92	96
Colorado Power	29	31
Colorado Power pf.	98	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	80
Conn. Power pf.	92	95
Consumers' P. pf.	94	97
Dayton Power & L. pf.	87	90
Duluth Edison	75	82
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas El. pf.	88	95
Electric B. & S. pf.	97½	100
Electric Properties	63	67
El Paso Electric	102	106
El Paso Electric pf.	94	97
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	86	90
Fed. Light & Traction	12	14
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	47	52
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
Interstate Electric	36	46
Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	48
Miss. River Power	11½	13¼

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|

BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' wearing apparel; quantity no object. Gruber, 448 Broadway. Canal 8670.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany and F. & H., also Pom-Pom, all colors; will pay cash. Madison Square 7427.

CLOTH.—Stevens mixture, 2797, in all colors, wanted. Schwartz Bros., 150 West 22d St.

CLOTH.—Wanted, Wilson-Lawrence 538. Call Chelsea 9535.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade coats and suits. Call all week, 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 W. 28th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on plush coats. 3 West 29th St., Room 603.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th St.

COTTONADES.—285 gusson, covert, all designs. Philip Bauer Co., 68 Broad St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open for any quantity, three-thread crepe de chine, flesh and white; spot cash. Meyer Barber, 37 W. 3d St.

DRESSES.—Large job silk dresses wanted; must be good values and style; also job georgette waists; good quality and style. W. M. Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Dress plant, with 95-1 machine; will take lease of loft. Inquire Glasser, 12 West 32d. Madison Square 5670.

DRESSES.—Contractors on party and wedding dresses. Call, with samples, all week, 38 West 20th St., eighth floor.

DRESSES.—Steinman Brothers from Chicago will look at dresses and skirts all week. Steinman Bros., 38 W. 33d.

DRESSES.—Jobber places orders on better class of satin dresses. 1,133 Broadway, Room 614.

DRESSES.—Satins, serges, Georgettes, shantungs, close out. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway, Room 614.

DRESSES.—Ginghams, voiles, silks; close out cheap. Superior, 118 East 28th.

GINGHAM.—Quality and quantity no object; will pay spot cash. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st St.

JERSEY.—Light weight beige, also American velour 0359 Reindeer, Posner-Marinace, 478 Madison Square, 31 West 31st St.

POM POM and serge, American 0816 and U. S. 235 black. Farragut 2616.

POPLIN.—Open for quantity of black and navy poplin, Whitman 767, or similar; will pay cash. Greeley 2810.

SERGES.—Open for French serges, all qualities. Monogram Dress Co., 120 W. 31st St.

SILKS.—Open to buy silks of all descriptions up to 85 cents a yard. Store, 423 4th Av.

SILKS, SATINS.—Dutches, plum and green. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway, Room 614.

SUITS.—Jobbers placing orders on snappy styles; advance models of better grades only. First floor, 15 West 26th.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on new, smart suits and coats. 32 West 27th St., tenth floor

VELOURS. — Pekin; Kerseys; Burgundy, Taupe; Pom-poms, Burgundy, Pekin, Merit, 22 W. 27th.

VELOUR.—U. S. 153; also Pom Pom; colors; cash. Friedman-Peppercorn, 12 E. 33d St.

Offerings to Buyers

BATHROBES.—Infants', children's, and ladies' big assortment of patterns; lowest prices. Cornell Bathrobe Co., 36 West 20th St. Chelsea 8187.

BEAVER, Raritan, all colors, Style 1273, F. and H. broadcloth, poplin, mixtures, and pom-pom. Farragut 3076.

BEAVER.—All shades Raritan 1273. Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

BLANKET CLOTH for coats, &c.; big lot; fine patterns. Call Spring 7350.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany and F. & H.; also gratilla, all colors. Farragut 2388.

BURELLA.—O 9057, American, all shades; very reasonable. Phone Gram. 4065.

COATS.—Don't fail to see our velour cheviot coat, 48 inches long, large flare, wide belt all around, 14-inch crushed mole collar, at $6.75; also other good numbers. F. J. Gelfond Co., 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—See our wonderful line of coats, velour, $13.75, pom pom and other fabrics, plain and fur trimmed, at popular prices. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 W. 32d.

COATS.—Plush, 48 inches; 12-inch kit coney collar, Winner satin lined; new model; $12.75. Merit, 22 West 27th St.

COATS.—Plush, fur-trimmed for immediate delivery, very reasonable prices; also jobs to close out. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—High-class triplicate Fall line children's coat and sample; close at sacrifice. The Doris Coat, 52 East 10th St.

COATS.—Infants', children's plush coats; low prices. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 61 East 11th St.

COATS.—Infants', children's colored coats, close out prices. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th.

COATS.—Silk plush; trimmed; guaranteed lining, $9.50. Metropolitan Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—See our stouts suits and street wear coats. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Children's velour silk matland quilted lining, $3.75. Rinzberg, 41 W. 25th

COATS.—Silk jersey coats at sacrifice; call quickly. Novick, 40 W. 28th.

COTTON PLUSH, 54-inch, Burgundy and other shades. Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

DRESSES.—400 taffetas, georgette, and ponggees, close out; mostly large sizes satins, serges; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—100 gingham tussah and cotton dresses to close out at a price. National Garment Co., 1 East 28th St.

DRESSES. — Tailored, serges only; newest models for immediate delivery; distinctive and exceptional. I. C., 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Children's, jobs to close out; Spring and Fall merchandise. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—100 high-class cotton dresses, close out cheap. Greeley Dress Co., 501 6th Av., corner 30th St.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Cotton white and colored voile dresses on hand. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, linens, and tussahs to close out. The Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Silk, gingham, voile; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Gingham, voile, wash dresses; immediate delivery. Nivel, 151 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Close out job better grade wash dresses. 12th floor, 43 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Job of Georgettes, close out, special price. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

GEORGETTE.—The real pebbly $1.25 quality; an additional 1,500 pieces for October to December delivery, in all colors; $1.05 net, 60 days. Madison Square 8497. Chelsea Silk Works, 303 5th Av.

GEORGETTES, Satin, all colors, immediate delivery. Marks Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9390.

KERAMI.—Velours, heavy and light weight; single width Chinchillas. Herman Cloak Co., 30 West 26th. Farr. 9930.

KERAMI for sale. Sidney Blumenthals Keramis. Farragut 2347.

KERSEYS.—Velours, plushes, astrachans, poplins, serges, gabardines, wool plushes; reasonable. Farragut 9812.

KERSEYS. — Buckley-Cohn's and Parker-Wilder's black, 20 pieces, at $2.25 net. Gramercy 980.

LININGS—Fancy printed, large variety, 23½ cents up. Katims & Levy. Mad. Sq. 1740.

MERCHANDISE.—Resident buying office of highest character for $600 a year. K 125 Times.

MIDDIES.—We have still middies in cotton, silk, smocks, and sport coats, for immediate delivery, at low market prices. 446 Broadway, G. & L. Middy Blouse Co.

MOLE.—Hykiam plush crushed mole, 50-inch. Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

MOLE.—Chase's crushed mole, strips all widths. 4254 Madison Square.

Auctions.

On account of remodeling the entire building
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
Will Sell TO-DAY, Tuesday, July 31,
Commencing 10:30 A. M., on Premises,
122 W. 34TH ST., Opposite "Macy,"
The Entire High-grade and Exclusive Stock of
STREET, EVENING AND AFTERNOON
DRESSES
COATS, SUITS, SKIRTS & FURS
Formerly of "Selmark Co. Annex."
This stock consists of a very fine assortment of Satin, Crepe de Meteor, Georgette, Net, Serge and Cotton DRESSES
Also an Elegant Line of Broadcloth, Gabardine, Velour, Serge and Fancy SUITS & COATS.
Also a line of Sport and Wash SKIRTS, and a full line of Hudson, Near Seal, Fox, Skunk and other FUR COATS, SCARFS, MUFFS & SETS.
NOTICE: Each and every garment is of the latest design and most staple colors, and will be sold strictly without reserve. For further information telephone Spring 4299.

Auctioneers.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Offerings to Buyers

PARTITIONS.—Showroom partitions for sale very cheap on account of moving. Call before 4 o'clock, Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

PIECE GOODS to close out. 58 East 11th St., top floor. Stuyvesant 2589.

PILLOW CASES.—Madeira embroidery house offers odd lots of baby pillow cases, pillow cases, towels, small and large scarfs, centre pieces, and luncheon sets at astonishingly low prices. A. M. Salamy Co., 78 Greenwich St.

PLUSH COATS.—Our line, consisting of seal plush and other pile fabric coats of the better grade, is ready. A. L. Schuiman, 27 West 26th St.

PLUSH.—Nutria plush, 24-inch, to close out. Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

SERGES.—Will sell for cash below mill prices quantities of N. S. 381, 238, 853, and 3654, Joel 196 and Gera 787. Chelsea 6465.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 7301, one hundred pieces navy, $1.12½ net, and velours. Madison Square 2339.

SERGES.—Navy and black, S. B. G. L., Pacific 54 inch, 150 pieces, 77½c net. Tel. Gram. 5674.

SERGES.—U. S. 838 and 235, $1.75 and $1.82½. Gramercy 1432.

SERGES U. S. 235, Lorraine 3649, all colors; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 4180.

SILK JERSEY.—Kayser's Ostend all colors. Tel. 7427 Madison Square.

SILK SKIRTS—Plain and fancies, $2.50 and $2.75. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SKIRT Buyers.—Big value in silk skirts; ask for special A-125-skirt, $3.75; 200 other excellent models. Itzkowitz Bros., 245 7th Av., corner 24th St.

SKIRTS.—Silk poplin, French serges, latest styles, $3 up; immediate delivery. Pan American Skirt Co., 5 West 31st St.

SKIRTS.—Striped and black taffetas, pleated models, about 200; immediate delivery. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—500 dozen wash skirts to close. Marzin Manf. Co. Room 702 Oppenheim-Collins Bldg.

SKIRTS.—Good quality serge skirts, navy and black, $1.50. Hirsh, 25 West 27th St.

SKIRTS, 700 assorted in wool and fancies, $1 up. Ford, 149 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Silks, fancies, and plain, to close out at sacrifice. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—300 corduroy skirts to close out; $1.25 net. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

STRIPS.—Hydol's Kolinsky strips, all widths. 4254 Madison Square.

SUITS.—Velveteen suits, silk lined, fur collar and cuffs, $18.75; very special. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d St.

SUITS.—Sport stripe silk poplin suits to close out, $3.75 net. The Triangle Coat Co., 127 West 26th.

SUITS.—American Woolen Company's suits, $7.75. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

SUITS.—See our line of snappy styles, $6.75 up. Gutman, 43 West 24th.

VELOURS, astrachans, broadtails, baby lamb, worsted jerseys, black and white checks. Telephone Madison Square 4382.

VELOURS.—Parker-Wilder's style K, V., all colors, $2.15 net. Gramercy 980.

VELVET.—Will sell 50 pieces chiffon velvet, 40 inches wide, all colors, reasonable. Chelsea 9837.

WAISTS.—Georgette, $2.25 and $2.75. Room 702 Oppenheim-Collins Building.

WASH DRESSES.—About 500 better kind, combination voiles and lawns. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

WASH DRESSES.—Ginghams assorted styles; sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Job to close cheap. A. Russakow, 136 West 21st St.

WOOL.—H. P. McKenney 0304, 53 and 55 shade, 10 pieces each; opening price. Farragut 3394.

WOOLENS.—To close out, American velours; Raritan beavers, serges, American velour plaids, overcoatings, men's, ladies'; mixtures. Gram. 6645.

WOOLENS.—Wilson & Lawrence styles 380 and 581, also F. & H.; also Du ve Laine and broadcloth. Phone Spring 6278.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, hand, bonnaz embroideries, wishes position with first-class house. E 94 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4¾@5 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...4¾@5 " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Clothing Being Cleaned Up.

The retail clothing trade seems bent on continuing its "drive" to clean out present stocks. Prices do not show reductions as great as in former seasons, but the sales volume, especially since the draft, has been very encouraging. The desire to get rid of surplus stocks, it is said, may be caused to some extent by the suggestion made to manufacturers that styles be simplified. If changes of a noticeable sort were made in the styles for next Spring, the value of present stocks would be depreciated.

***

Fancy Feathers for Fall.

Indications point to fancy feathers as the principal trimmings for early Fall millinery, according to a bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. Hackle bandings and novel shapes in pasted hackle promise well for use on brims, edgings and crowns, and also as small trims. Brulle looks like a strong item for brims and crowns. Band effects in burnt goose, different from those worn on Spring and Summer hats, are well considered. So far the leading colors in burnt effects have been black, navy, sand, beaver, coquelicot, and purple, with some call for terra cotta. Burnt ostrich and narrow pasted ostrich bands also are selling.

***

Burlaps Show Little Life.

Little life was visible in the demand for burlaps here yesterday, largely due to the fact that sellers who had goods were reluctant to let them go even at their own nominal asking prices. This in turn was due to the pessimistic reports emanating from Calcutta. Late cables from that market say that, in all probability, no sizable shipments can be made from there during August and September, which means that the arrivals will be limited here for months to come. Prices on standard 40-inch goods were firm on these nominal asking bases: Ten and a half ounce, 13¾ cents; 10-ounce, 13½ cents, and 8-ounce, 10¼ cents.

***

Child Labor Law Will Hurt.

The going into effect on Sept. 1 of the national child labor law will have a considerable effect on lessening the Southern production of cotton goods, according to a well-known local commission house man who has just returned from an extended trip through the mill centres of the South. Not only will the shortening of the hours of children who can work under the law curtail production, but it was said that some of the parents of these children were considering going back on farms where the full labor of a child can be realized in a financial way because of the decreased earnings that will result from the operation of the law. This threat, coupled with the draft for the national army, has more than one Southern mill man "up a tree" as to his future supply of labor.

***

Silk Hosiery Prices Go Up.

Because of the steady rise in the cost of raw silk, at least one of the leading makers of high-grade silk hose for women will not wait for the new season to advance prices. A telegram from the home office of this concern was received yesterday ordering the local office to withdraw all goods from sale immediately. It further said that a revised price list would be sent out in a few days. When the telegram was received a buyer from the Far West was about half way through placing what promised to be a liberal order, and he was rather surprised when he was told that it was "all off." So far as learned yesterday, only one of the big silk hosiery makers has named prices for the new season. These figures are said to show only a limited increase over those current recently.

***

Gray Goods Prices Break.

Continued inactivity on the part of buyers resulted in a further break in prices in the local gray goods market yesterday. Both first and second-hand goods were reduced. Business for the day was very limited, there being little to tell about in printcloths and less in sheetings. Among the business done by the mills were sales of spot 38½-inch 64-60s at 10¼ cents. Rumors were afloat of second-hand goods of the same construction selling for late delivery at 10 cents. Closing mill prices for printcloths were more or less nominal at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	14c	36½-inch, 64-60s	10¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	12¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10c
39-inch, 68-72s	11¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	8¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	10¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	*7¼c

*Asked.

COAL HEAVERS DELAY SHIPS

Failure to Work Interferes With Shipments to Allies.

The steamship companies along the North River are having trouble again with the men, mostly Italians, who coal the liners, and who, it is said, will work only when the fancy takes them. The fact that their refusal to fill the bunkers with fuel prevents steamships from sailing with provisions and ammunition for the Allies makes no difference to them, their employers assert, because they are making from $50 to $70 a week and want time to spend it.

A freighter filled with supplies for the Italian Government, which were badly needed, could not get coal and has been delayed three days in sailing.

A Novelty. "Tam" for Girls.

A novel convertible velveteen "Tam," with tassel, for girls of 8 to 15 years is now on the market here. Merely by turning the crown while the "Tam" is on the head of the wearer it may be changed from black to red. It can be had in other colors, and can be retailed at a popular price.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, O.—C. H. Yeager Co.; W. A. Armstrong, linens, white goods, domestics; W. B. Gardner, jewelry, silverware; Waldorf.

ALBUQUERQUE, Mon.—Weinman & Lewinson; D. Weinman, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.; W. B. Parker, hosiery; 230 5th Av.

ANGOLA, Ind.—J. Stiefel's Son; L. Stiefel, general mdse.; Sherman Square.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan.—Newman D. G. Co.; T. W. Stewart, dress goods, silks; Mrs. J. L. Rigg, notions; E. T. Newman, embroideries; 334 4th Av.; Great Northern.

ATCHINSON, Kan.—Margetsdorf D. G. Co.; M. Margetsdorf, dry goods; 334 4th Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; M. Ellis, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Silver & Co.; D. P. McDaniels, notions, knit goods, ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.

BALTIMORE—Stein & Newman Bros.; A. Stein, wash goods; 50 Leonard; Navarre.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Mrs. M. Lannon, infants' wear, waists; 2 W. 37th.

BEAUMONT, Tex.—J. J. Nathan & Co.; F. C. Weber, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—Ponton's; Miss R. Ashbrook, millinery; 31 Union Square.

BELTON, Texas—T. W. Cochran & Co.; J. S. Blair, dry goods; Sherman Square.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; S. Lindauer, waists, children's wear; B. L. Bramlage, suits, dresses; Mrs. E. B. Barnard, needlework; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Gilman, children's dresses; Miss Griffin, silk waists, sweaters; Miss Livingston, misses' waists, basement buyers; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Thompson, house dresses, corsets, negligees; Mr. Schroeder, undermuslins; H. Koch, infants', children's, juniors' coats, suits, petticoats; Mr. O'Brien, coats, suits, 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BOZEMAN, Mon.—C. A. Mull; ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; D. Scholl, hosiery, underwear, gloves; J. Connelly, men's furn. goods; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. Karl, men's furn. goods; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Gerber, Nott & Co.; H. C. Gerber, hats; 2 W. 37th.

CAMBRIDGE, O.—F. H. Johnson, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

CHARLESTON, Ill.—Parker D. G. Co.; J. A. Parker, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—I. Bezark; J. Telier, waists; Room 1910, 15 E. 26th.

CHICAGO—"Bedell's"; J. Goldberg, coats, suits, dresses, waists; Claridge.

CHICAGO—Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss Collins, waists, dresses, (basement;) 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—J. Oppenheimer & Co.; G. M. Sachs, dry goods, muslin underwear, laces, embroideries; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, waists; W. R. Bettcher, silks; W. R. Scott, women's underwear; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss C. Meyers, Miss E. Simpson, millinery; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. A. Ketterwell, women's, misses', children's suits, skirts, dresses; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss Kaufman, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—F. N. Mathews & Co.; F. N. Mathews, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; C. Popper, Miss Dixon, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; H. Micheison, silks, velvets; W. Weinstein, neckwear, ribbons, jewelry; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; W. E. McEdwards, silks, velvets; Miss K. Leahy, laces, neckwear, embroideries; Miss M. Kelly, muslin underwear, infants' wear; E. Kolacek, notions; J. Capinsky, jewerly, leather goods; E. Schlamm, books, stationery; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—South Street Store; W. Link, coats, suits, dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Sol Klein; L. Weitzenfeld, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Catalogue House; E. Beck, milliners; 192 W. 21st.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; Mr. Sontag, Mr. Mexler, millinery; 621 Broadway.

CINCINNATI, O.—H. Wolf & Sons; M. Wolf, B. B. Feldenfeld, general mdse., muslin underwear, children's, misses' juniors' dresses; R. 414, 1,265 Broadway.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; Miss M. G. Stalb, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; H. B. Higgins, men's, boys' furn. goods; Miss M. O'Hagen, gloves; 23 E. 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Ames Co.; S. L. Hahn, ready-to-wear; Miss P. Hooper, skirts; Miss S. Cohn, bathing suits, underwear, waists; 116 West 32d.

DALLAS, Texas—B. G. Gross Hat Co.; B. G. Gross, hats; Hargrave.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Miss Spearman, jewelry; Miss Prager, books; F. Hirsch, notions, underwear; W. H. Hirst, carpets, rugs; P. L. Zimmerman, upholstery goods; 19 E. 24th.

DALLAS, Texas — Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan Co.; C. H. Norsch, laces, ribbons, embroideries; 395 Broadway.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur; Miss N. T. Murphy, laces, embroideries, trimmings; Miss Murray, waists, petticoats, sweaters; Miss Gallagher, coats, suits; 31 Union Square.

DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Co.; C. A. Gille, notions, piece goods; 31 Union Square.

DENVER, Col.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; Miss Vincent, millinery; 621 Broadway.

DENVER—Gano-Downs Co.; E. A. Perriam, women's hosiery, gloves; Sherman Square.

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; Miss K. L. Plambeck, laces, handkerchiefs, trimmings, veilings, neckwear; 23 E. 26th; Great Northern.

DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; S. L. Todd, coats, suits, dresses; P. J. Sullivan, gloves; F. D. Long, millinery; 23 East 26th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; M. H. Burns, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros., Inc.; G. T. Everett, basement, general merchandise, ready-to-wear, millinery; M. L. Cassidy, basement, waists, petticoats, children's wear, muslin underwear; Miss Hamilton, Miss Scott, millinery; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; C. E. Henderson, linens; J. Nichols, jewelry, leather goods; 353 4th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; G. E. Smith, silks, dress goods; 105 Grand.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson & Co.; H. Desendorf, art goods; 354 4th Av.

DUBUQUE, Ia.—J. F. Stampfer Co.; M. J. Malone, hosiery, gloves, laces, embroideries; E. M. Heflin, carpets, rugs, draperies; 1,328 Broadway.

DULUTH—Stack & Co.; L. W. Foran, coats, suits; Grand.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Max De Jong, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; Mr. Butterfield, millinery; 621 B'way.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Wolf-Pollock Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Pollock, general merchandise; 353 4th Av.

GEORGETOWN, O.—Davis Bros.; B. Davis, ladies', men's ready-to-wear; Room 715, Claridge.

GONZALES, Texas—Hoskins Mercantile Co.; C. H. Hoskins, dry goods; 1,182 Broadway; Sherman Square.

HEMPSTEAD, Texas—B. Schwarz & Son; B. Schwarz, carpets; Imperial.

HOUSTON, Texas—Hubbell, Slack & Co.; W. Weatherford, general merchandise; Imperial.

HOUSTON, Texas—Crawford-Leigh Co.; T. P. Leigh, clothing, furn. goods; Bretton Hall.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss R. Wagoner, misses' ready-to-wear; Miss N. B. Honan, infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; Miss G. Shea, infants' wear; Miss M. Morrison, hosiery; 1,140 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; J. E. Keller, books; 230 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Wm. H. Block Co.; Miss B. Jacobs, muslin underwear; 1,261 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—J. D. Brosnan Cloak and Suit Co.; J. D. Brosnan, cloaks, suits; 120 West 59th.

JACKSON, Mich.—Holland D. G. Co.; C. M. Gates, notions, cloaks, suits; 34 W. 32d.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; Miss M. Bowers, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 225 5th Av.; Park Avenue.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Benedick, Pollak & Co.; C. V. Phelps, hosiery, underwear; 377 Broadway.

JOPLIN, Mo.—Newman Mercantile Co.; A. N. Scharff, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Missouri Credit Clothing Co.; B. Liebeman, Fall coats, suits; 43 W. 27th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss H. Raphael, waists; 404 4th Av.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. M. Cohn Co.; A. D. Cohn, furn. goods; 1,150 Broadway.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Doyle-Kidd D. G. Co.; W. N. Doyle, hosiery, notions; 60 Worth.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Hamburger & Sons; W. F. Rippe, millinery; 225 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; A. M. Dixon, millinery; 225 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Bon Ton; J. Greenstein, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Kaufmann-Strauss Co.; J. A. Dorsey, furn. goods, women's hosiery, knit underwear; 220 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; D. Scholl, Jr., ready-to-wear; 2 W. 37th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; Miss E. Kling, notions, art goods; 23 East 26th.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Bry-Block Mercantile Co.; G. E. Trobaugh, cotton goods; Mr. Schmidt, bargain basement; 353 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Bros.; B. L. Greenwald, ready-to-wear; Miss Langenkamp, coats; Broadway and 32d.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, waists, dresses; 15 East 26th.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Herzfeld - Philipson Co.; W. L. Rowse, muslin underwear, petticoats, infants' wear, corsets; T. E. Merritty, laces, ribbons, neckwear; 31 Union Square.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Ed. Schuster & Co.; C. Greenblatt, coats, suits, dresses, waists, knit-muslin underwear; 404 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Mr. Halliday, representing; 230 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Minneapolis D. G. Co.; A. J. Knothe, draperies; 432 4th Av.

MONROE, La.—Emsel Specialty Shop; H. Emsel, ready-to-wear; 1,190 Broadway.

MOSCOW, Idaho—Fashion Shop; J. F. Stewart, women's garments; Imperial.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; Miss G. R. Kelley, waists; 23 E. 26th.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Blouse Shop; Mrs. G. Frame, waists; 1,140 B'way.

NAVASOTA, Texas—R. A. Patout Co.; R. A. Patout, women's garments, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

NEVADA, Mo.—Cole Brothers; M. Cole, general merchandise; 353 4th Av.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Emporium; E. L. Tobias, ready-to-wear; 1,190 B'way.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Kerr D. G. Co.; E. E. Rewick, jewelry, leather goods, Christmas novelties; 1,150 Broadway.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Emporium Millinery Co.; E. G. Tobias, ready-to-wear; Wallick.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Fashion Shop; A. Rosenthal, coats, suits, dresses; 1,150 Broadway; Great Northern.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Scott, Halliburton Co.; M. D. Scott, waists, corsets, infants', women's furn. goods; 1,140 Broadway; Collingwood.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; Miss Broughton, millinery; 621 Broadway.

OMAHA, Neb.—Herzberg Bros.; A. Herzberg, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

PARIS, Ill.—Jones D. G. Co.; W. Hoenig, ready-to-wear; Woodstock.

PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kuhl Co.; Miss M. Lynch, muslin underwear; Miss A. Byrne, dresses; 404 4th Av.

PEORIA, Ill.—Clarke & Co.; Miss B. Baker, ready-to-wear; Prince George.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Moskovitz & Teitelbaum; Mr. Teitelbaum, dresses, Room 706, 1,270 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Goldman, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; Miss Lerner, basement, misses', women's Fall dresses; Miss Nagle, women's suits; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—James B. Gillies; B. Davis, women's coats, suits, dresses, skirts, waists; McAlpin.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Bohn, leather goods; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; D. S. Scott, furn. goods; B. F. Montague, gloves; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss E. Easterly, waists; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Perlberg & Cooper; S. S. Cooper, ladies' suits; 1,270 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; Room 322, 200 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Ayers-Young Hat Co.; C. E. Ayers, hats, caps; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—Grant & McKee Co.; G. P. Grant, rugs; Navarre.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss M. McCrohan, Miss K. Miller, waists; 110 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Smit-Worth Co.; Mrs. G. Jones, millinery; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co; S. M. Kardon, jobs muslin underwear, house dresses, kimonos, negligees, aprons, (basement;) 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. G. Edwards, laces, embroideries, ribbons; R. Streeper, gloves; E. E. Grafftey, men's, boys' furn. goods, umbrellas; Miss C. H. Nelson, art goods; L. A. Dempsey, upholstery goods; 23 East 26th.

PONCA CITY, Okla.—L. S. Barnes, women's ready-to-wear; Room 821, 47 West 34th.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Bro.; Miss M. J. Keegen, infants' wear; 110 West 32d.

READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss L. K. Gingrick, laces, trimmings; 230 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; D. L. Odell, cottons; 1,150 Broadway; Murray Hill.

RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond D. G. Co.; W. Russell, notions, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

RICHMOND, Va.—Wilkinson, Williams & Reed; C. C. Reed, white goods, linens, linings; 250 Church.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens; J. Engler, upholstery goods; A. J. Boehmer, 432 4th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; Miss M. E. Stewart, millinery; 621 Broadway.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; B. Miller, millinery; 621 Broadway.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Saul Wolfson Co.; H. C. Mays, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A. B. Frank Co.; M. Bluethe, dress goods; 43 Leonard.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Appleton & Co.; Mr. Appleton, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Prussia & Co.; Mr. Prussia, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

SAN FRANCISCO—O'Conner, Moffatt & Co.; M. G. Dowling, jewelry, leather goods; 114 5th Av.; Marie Antoinette.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Emporium; Mrs. Ezell, art needlework; 470 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Prager Co.; A. L. Grossman, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Max Charles & Co.; M. Charles, women's ready-to-wear; Lucerne.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — Hale Bros.; C. Ryan, silks, dress goods, linings; 50 Union Square.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—R. Weill & Co.; Mr. Haas, china; 15 E. 26th.

SCRANTON, Penn.—I. Brown, coats, suits; 129 W. 22d.

SEATTLE, Wash.—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; Miss M. D. Boening, women's, infants' wear, corsets; Mrs. C. G. Berger, Miss M. W. Geyer, millinery; W. B. Smith, representing; 23 E. 26th.

SHERMAN, Texas—Mason, Brackney Co.; H. D. Brown, ready-to-wear; New Strand.

SHREVEPORT, La.—Hearne D. G. Co.; C. H. Ray, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; Miss K. Ryan, waists, petticoats; 1,261 Broadway.

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WE SPECIALIZE IN—
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"THAT'S WHY WE TOP THE WORLD IN STYLE & VALUE"

Another Phenomenal Coat Season

Every indication says so! — and we are prepared with

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VELOUR COAT
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STYLISH STOUT SUITS & COATS
for full-formed women are specially designed to impart long lines and youthful figures without sacrifice of style.
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PUT this name down on your memorandum pad. Cottons and silks at popular prices, in the biggest range of models, wanted shapes and materials. Our stouts in silks and cottons are the talk of the trade.
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Waldorf Building, 2-16 West 33d St.
514 Broadway, near Spring Street.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE PASSES TEN BILLIONS

City Bank Shows Merchandise Has Doubled in Value Over Year Before War.

EXPORTS INCREASE 165%

Imports Advance 40 Per Cent.—Increase Occurs Chiefly in Materials for Manufacturing.

More than $10,000,000,000 worth of merchandise and precious metals passed through the Custom House of the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30 last. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York, comparing the trade of the country in the fiscal year recently ended with that of the fiscal years 1916, 1915, and 1914, shows that the grand total for 1917 was in round terms twice as great as that of 1914, which immediately preceded the war.

The total of imports and exports of merchandise in 1917 was set down at $8,900,000,000, against $6,531,000,000 in 1916, $4,443,000,000 in 1915, and $4,259,000,000 in 1914, the fiscal year which ended only one month prior to the beginning of the war. The gold and silver imports and exports of the fiscal year 1917 aggregated $1,382,381,000.

The bank's compilation showed that the foreign trade in merchandise alone in 1917 was double that of the year prior to the war, the 1917 figures being official returns for eleven months, and an estimate for June, based on that of the month immediately preceding. Imports were set down at $2,234,000,000 in the fiscal year 1917, against $1,501,000,000 in 1914, a gain of $740,000,000, or 40 per cent. in the three-year period; the exports were returned at $6,250,000,000 in 1917, against $2,365,000,000 in 1914, a gain of $3,915,000,000, or 165 per cent., and the total trade at $8,914,000,000, against $4,259,000,000, a gain of $4,655,000,000, or 109 per cent.

The bank's statement in part said:

> The fact that the export trade of the country has only increased 145 per cent. in the three years of the war will doubtless be a surprise to many who based their estimate of growth in exports upon the frequently published figures showing enormous increases in certain articles, especially those required for war purposes. Explosives, for example, show total exports in 1917 more than 100 times as great as in 1914; horses and mules, 20 times as great; sugar, 35 times as much in value; firearms, 30 times as great; zinc and brass, 60 times as much in value; commercial automobiles, 40 times, and condensed milk, 20 times as much in value as in 1914. On the other hand, however, cotton—always an important factor in our export trade—shows an actual decline, having been in 1915 but $350,000,000 against $610,000,000 in 1914. Naval stores, an important item in our export trade, in 1917 are much below the figures of 1914. Agricultural implements exported in 1917 are about two-thirds as much in value as in 1914; hides and skins show a fall off of more than one-half in quantity exported in 1917 when compared with 1914; sewing machines in 1917 a little over that of 1914, despite the fact that values of all machinery made of iron and steel have necessarily greatly advanced meantime; illuminating oil in 1917 materially less than in 1914 in both quantity and value; cottonseed oil in 1917 less in quantity than in 1914; tobacco a slight reduction in 1917 compared with 1914; and of lumber in 1917 a reduction of over one-half in both quantity and value when compared with 1914.
>
> The great increases occur in food and war material. Wheat and flour exported in 1917 amount to $388,000,000 against $142,000,000 in 1914; corn in 1917 to $75,000,000 against $7,000,000 in 1914; meat and dairy products in 1917 approximately $400,000,000 against $146,080,000 in 1914; condensed milk in 1917 to $25,000,000 against but a little over $1,000,000 in 1914; sugar in 1917 $71,000,000 against less than $2,000,000 in 1914; leather and manufactures thereof in 1917 $130,000,000 against $57,000,000; brass and manufactures thereof in 1917 $389,000,000 against $7,500,000; zinc and manufactures $69,000,000 against less than $1,000,000; copper approximately $400,000,000 against $145,000,000; gunpowder, $350,000,000 against less than $1,000,000; commercial automobiles, $43,000,000 against $1,000,000; tin plates, $25,000,000 against $3,650,000, and iron and steel and manufactures thereof, $1,117,000,000 against $251,000,000 in 1914.

The bank's analysis of imports showed the increase occurred chiefly in materials for manufacturing. The total importation of raw material for use in 1917 was $1,100,000,000, compared with $633,000,000 in 1914; of manufactures for further use in manufacturing $465,000,000 compared with $319,000,000, while manufactures ready for use showed a fall amounting to but $370,000,000 in 1917, against $449,000,000 in 1914.

Raw cotton imported in 1917 had a value of $37,000,000 against $19,457,000 in 1914; raw silk imported in 1917, $166,000,000 against $97,828,000 in 1914; india rubber $133,000,000 against $71,220,000; hides and skins $216,000,000 against $120,290,000, and copper $122,000,000 against $54,292,000. Sugar in 1917 was valued at $237,000,000 against $101,649,000 in 1914, and cacao $40,000,000 against $20,798,000 in 1914.

The movements of the precious metals for the fiscal year 1917 were as follows: gold, imports $977,176,000; exports $291,921,000, excess of imports $685,255,000. Silver, imports $35,004,000; exports $78,280,000, excess of exports $43,276,000.

The National City's compilation included statistical tables showing peace and war commerce of the United States by countries, the outward and inward movements of merchandise, together with values of principal lines imported and exported.

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Every wanted fabric — every desirable color.
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Serges of Julliards and Botony only.
BRONNER BROS AND HADRA

MUST ACCOUNT TO A. A. RYAN

He Is Entitled, Justice Holds, to Kennedy Corporation Profits.

Supreme Court Justice Lehman, who heard a suit of Allen A. Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan, against David E. Kennedy, President of David E. Kennedy, Inc., and the latter's wife, Clare A. Kennedy, for an accounting of the profits of that corporation, handed down a decision yesterday holding that Mr. Ryan is entitled to an accounting. The court also restrains the Kennedys as President and Vice President, respectively, from paying themselves more of the profits of the corporation than they are entitled to.

Justice Lehman held that Mr. Ryan, who got 49 per cent. of the stock of David E. Kennedy, Inc., manufacturers of flooring, because of his ability to obtain credit and contracts for the company, has received $32,500 in dividends and is entitled to 40 per cent. of assets, valued at $136,000. Mr. Ryan insisted that the Kennedys were limited to total income of $10,000 a year from the company, at the rate of $50 a week salary each, and a bonus on the profits. Justice Lehman found that they had withdrawn $73,500 in addition to their salary. He said that, conceding that the Kennedys were permitted to draw the amount of profits they claim as their share, the plaintiff is entitled to $13,000 more than he has received, as shown by the books. The court declined to interfere with the Kennedys in conducting the corporation's business.

Ginghams and Silks.

There is little question in the minds of silk men that the vogue for ginghams has kept them from getting a larger business than otherwise would have been tendered to them. While the silk manufacturers are comfortably fixed as far as orders are concerned, the competition of the high-class cotton fabrics has been felt to some extent. Among the better grades of ginghams gotten out, for instance, are those that compare in finish and design with silks on the taffeta order.

Dating Question Goes Over.

While several dress goods houses have amended their terms, so as to provide for a dating from time of delivery instead of from the two arbitrary dates of July 1 and Jan. 1, the general acceptance or rejection of this plan by the trade will not be acted upon until the early Fall. This was announced yesterday at the Woolen Goods Exchange. The matter has been brought up at several meetings by individual members, but arrangement of matters relating to Government business has occupied so much of the attention of the organization that no general discussion has taken place on the dating matter. It is quite probable, it was said, that when meetings are resumed in September the question will be taken up.

Side Drapery a Feature.

In the new dresses for Fall one of the dominant fashion features will be that of side drapery. Some of the models designed for the coming season bring out this feature in a very neat way. In others it would appear as if the familiar flare pockets of the present season had merely been turned back to get the new effect. Even though this side drapery is a part of so many of the new models, no matter how the adjustment is made, lines are still kept straight.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A change in the rules governing the eligibility for membership in the Retail Millinery Association of America is probable when the semi-annual convention of that body is held on Aug. 15. An amendment will be offered admitting any assistant buyer who is privileged to buy. If carried this will admit a number of persons not now eligible.

A telegram from the American Consul General at Mexico City has been received by the Department of Commerce at Washington saying that importations of low-grade cotton goods are declared duty free from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31.

Well-known brands of cotton prints were advanced anywhere from 1¼ to 2½ cents a yard in this market yesterday.

The account of the Herbst Department Store, Fargo, N. D., is now on the list of Alfred Fanti, resident buyer, 116 West Thirty-second Street.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—Forecasts: N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle s. and s. w. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; gentle shifting winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle shifting winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and continued warm Tues. and probably Wed.

Ind.—Fair and continued warm Tues. and probably Wed.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Tues., cooler in n. Wed. fair and warm; moderate s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; gentle shifting winds.

Ohio—Fair and continued warm Tues. and Wed.; moderate s. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair, with continued warm Tues., except cooler in extreme n. e. Wed. cloudy, probably thunder showers and cooler in n.

Mo.—Fair, with continued warm, Tues. and Wed., except probably thunder showers and cooler in n. w. Tues. night or Wed.

Wis.—Fair Tues., probably followed by thunder showers Tues. night or Wed., cooler in e. and s. Tues., cooler Wed.

Minn.—Cloudy, probably thunder showers Tues. or Tues. night. Wed. fair, moderate temperature.

Iowa—Cloudy Tues., probably followed by thunder showers and cooler Tues. night. Wed. probably fair and cooler.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed., with moderate temperature.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Tues.; probably thunder-showers in e. Wed., fair; moderate temperature.

Neb.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler in e. and c. and in s. e. Wed.

Kan.—Fair, with continued warm Tues. Wed. cloudy and cooler.

La.—Cloudy in s., fair in n. Tues. Wed. fair, except probably thunder showers in s. e.

Ark.—Fair Tues., continued warm. Wed. probably fair.

Okla.—Fair Tues. Wed. unsettled.

E. and W. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

GREAT FIELD OPEN IN PERUVIAN SUGAR

Agent of Department of Commerce Tells of Opportunities for American Capital.

NEEDS LITTLE DEVELOPMENT

Frederic M. Halsey Makes Report on Natural Resources of Several South American Countries.

Frederic M. Halsey, Special Agent of the Department of Commerce, who has been investigating investment opportunities in several of the South American countries and the British West Indies, has returned to New York. Mr. Halsey will compile an exhaustive report covering all phases of investment opportunities in the countries visited. Later, this report will be published by the Government.

Mr. Halsey, who was formerly connected with the banking and brokerage firm of James H. Oliphant & Co., 61 Broadway, to which he will return, gave to a TIMES reporter a brief statement covering his investigation. The countries visited, in addition to the British West Indies, included Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil.

"I was much impressed," Mr. Halsey said, "with the opportunities in Peru for the investment of American capital looking to the development of the sugar industry. As it is, a rapid development of the cane fields is taking place. All conditions are most favorable for raising sugar in Peru on a big scale. The sugar-raising sections of the country have everything in their favor. Irrigation costs are low and the dry weather, (there being no rainfall,) eliminates the usual warehouse expenses as sugar may lie six months or more on the wharves awaiting shipment without deterioration.

"All sugar produced in Peru is dependent upon irrigation, the melting snows in the mountains assuring an adequate supply of water at all times. Under these circumstances, the cost of irrigating is low. It is certain that if American concerns would go into the Peruvian sugar country with up-to-date machinery and methods they would have a great chance to make money. Mineral development in Peru can only be carried out with extensive financial investment. This has reference to copper especially, due to the great altitudes in which the mining operations would take place, coupled with the high railroad transportation charges to the coast. There can be no question the future development of Peru lies in agriculture, with especial emphasis on sugar."

Mr. Halsey said that although there was a wealth of mineral resources, timber and semi-tropical products in Bolivia, they would have to wait the development of railroad facilities. He added that there were a great many undeveloped tin properties in Bolivia owing to lack of transportation. Practically the same thing applied to the rich silver fields in Bolivia. The special agent found that extensive nitrate lands in Chile had not been taken up. At present British capital enjoys a monopoly in the nitrate fields.

"Southern Brazil, Mr. Halsey continued, "is one of the richest sections in the world in the matter of agricultural and timber products, and has magnificent deposits of iron. Much the same thing applies to Northern Brazil. Here again the lack of transportation is retarding development. Relative to Argentina, I reached the conclusion that the time had just about arrived for a turn for the better in general economic conditions. While the country's railroad shares were selling at the lowest prices in many years, the railroad system is of the finest, with magnificent roadbed, rails and rolling stock, largely English-owned. Uruguay, which is primarily a cattle country, is being equipped with modern packing houses by American refrigerating companies. The British West Indies are enjoying a big boom, with sugar and other commodities at extremely high prices. They are exporting vast quantities of products of all kinds.

"Everywhere the cry was for ships to move freight. The wharves at all ports and shipping points were piled high with products, and bookings for tonnage space were for distant dates. The profits of the steamship lines have been enormous, the Peruvian lines especially having been most successful.

"The high cost of living was in evidence in all of the countries visited, a cake of ordinary soap in Brazil, for illustration, costing the equivalent of 40 cents in our currency. Friendship for the United States was most pronounced in all the countries, particularly in diplomatic, financial, and commercial circles."

Accused of Concealing Assets.

Mrs. Ray Hyman, the alleged "get-rich-quick" broker, and several of her associates were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday on the charge of having concealed $50,000 of her assets from her creditors in bankruptcy proceedings. Those who were indicted with her were Hannah Davis, Edward M. Grossman, Leon Schiffer, Frank Starkman, Birdie Levy, Harry Ehrman, Solomon Simon, Martha Ehrman, Bella Vogel, and Joseph Wasserstein.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

M. H. STOKES, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against M. H. Stokes, Inc., retailers of ladies' wear, 622 Fifth Avenue, by the following creditors: Felix A. Lacks, $1,833; Joseph Ritter, $37, and the Biltmore Company, $150; Judge Manton has appointed Myles Purvin receiver in $2,000 bond. Liabilities are said to be about $15,000 and assets about $4,000.

SELL WELL DRESS COMPANY, INC.—Petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Sell Well Dress Company, Inc., manufacturers of ladies' dresses, 28 East Twenty-first Street, by the following creditors: M. Pelletier, $500; H. Abrams, $130, and Frederick Stiefel, $100. Judge Manton has appointed E. Bright Wilson receiver in $1,000 bond. The liabilities are said to be about $6,000 and the assets about $2,500.

LOUIS W. MILLER, 2,015 Clinton Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,113 and no assets.

B. E. PEAKE & CO., manufacturers cloaks, 23 Waverley Place, have filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $33,486 and assets of $5,893.

ALTON DRESS WAIST COMPANY, 146 West Twenty-fifth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $19,457 and assets of $14,896.

KOCHMAN & CO., butter and eggs, 70 North Moore Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,904 and assets of $12,459.

MORRIS HARRIS, trading as the Harlem Awning Works and Harlem Galvanized Spring Roller Works, 1,489 Fifth Avenue and 47 West 116th Street, has assigned to Benjamin Levine.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Asinowsky, Lazar—I. Ringel.....$500.90
Bitzick, Joseph—Clarence C. Perpail & Co.....232.94
Baisin, William—A. Ornstein.....155.68
Becker, Jack S.—R. T. Falk.....328.41
Columbia Heights Realty Co.—Park & Tilford.....280.96
Charles T. Streeter Const. Co. and Chas. T. Streeter—J. K. Donohue et al....1,561.12
Same—Same.....2,103.33
Costello, John J.—Park & Tilford.....279.22
Dorshal Realty Co.—Trustees of Leake & Watts Orphan House in City of New York.....6,312.45
D'Ettorre, Giuseppe—A. Pennacchial..215.72
Dimpel, John J.—I. Greenberg.....192.91
Ellis, Gordon F.—J. L. McNeil.....289.37
Engel, Jacob—W. H. Fischer.....107.61
Freeland, Werner J.—Press Publishing Co., costs.....130.30
Horner, Hans—M. J. Kraus.....3,884.97
Honig, Ernest—S. W. Adler, costs..108.10
Kimmel, Samuel—G. R. Simpson.....170.41
Krupitsky, Chas.—Star Stationery Co..169.59
Kleinman, Hattie—Wiederschall Co., Inc.....280.09
Kaufman, Israel—American Newspaper Publishers Association, Inc.....207.52
Kelleher, Wm. J.—Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.....234.22
Lubin, Herbert—W. Jacobs.....214.41
Landfisch, Aaron, and Mary—M. Kalb..121.65
Leete, Alexander—J. Long.....206.39
Lynch, Frank J.—L. A. Smith.....370.99
Manson, Minnie—B. Michaels.....103.41
Maxwell, Elsa—R. W. Teed.....478.42
Martin, Vera, and Benjamin Green—People of the State of New York.....300.00
Macomber, W. Sturgis—A. Miller.....412.01
Moneypenny, Brunson B.—L. Szirtes..100.28
Picotte, Peter J.—American Photo Play Co., Inc.....189.36
Newman, George—A. F. Gotthold, trustee.....208.31
Olsson, Karl F.—M. Soderberg.....738.51
Peter, Joseph and Babette—K. M. Leroy.....8,668.87
Robinson, James A.—American Newspaper Publishers' Association, Inc....301.15
Rosendorf, Samuel—A. Ruff.....2,752.72
Simon, Isadore—E. Denecker.....186.15
Schmidt, Emma—T. E. Boehmcke.....436.64
Schynasy, Benjamin—M. H. Westin et al.....124.91
Terriere, William H.—H. Perlman.....128.93
Travelers' Insurance Co.—E. L. Sasse..101.84

In Bronx County.

Abraham, Raphael—N. Y. Cons. R. R. Co.....$121.48
Brown, Jacob—L. Grodsky.....46.96
Bassel, Doris M.—F. P. Bastone.....66.22
Charles T. Streeter Construction Co. and Charles T. Streeter—J. H. Donohue et al.....1,561.12
Same—Same.....2,103.33
Engle, Samuel—Swift & Co., Inc.....75.60
Freedman, Adolf—Same.....218.91
Golden, Annie—M. W. Dworetzky et al..85.62
Leight, Joseph—Franklin Holding Co., Inc.....85.91
M. F. O'Neill, Inc., and Ellen V. O'Neill—Dittman Co., Inc.....498.07
Srebrik, Abraham—H. Harris et al....498.07
Stern, Max and Amelia—R. Magda.....742.23
Wolf, William—W. M. Dworetzky et al. 85.67

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Adams, Edward E.—W. H. Black, Sept. 10, 1913.....$87.45, $172.69, $266.53
Same—A. H. Ahrens, June 18, 1918.....85.31
Same—J. Niebling, March 10, 1913.....59.83
Same—W. H. Meincke, May 6, 1913...272.22
Same—Gimbel Bros., New York, May 6, 1913.....161.94
Same—Hoffman Merchant Tailor, Inc., Oct. 7, 1915.....41.20
Equator Building and Development Co.—R. Fischer, March 20, 1917.....602.92
Levy, Julius—M. Marcuse, Oct. 18, 1906.....129.60
New York Contracting Co., Pennsylvania Terminal, and Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroad Co.—M. Bolton, June 1, 1912.....5,085.05
Remor Corp.—W. S. Baker, July 6, 1917.....563.41
Stein, Emma—M. Newman, April 12, 1917.....700.00
United Ice Cream Co.—Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc., Dec. 18, 1916, costs.....161.09
Wedel, Henry Charles—I. Barnett, May 16, 1917.....169.91
Traphagen, Rehne B.—Beauty Waists, Inc., Feb. 20, 1917, reversed.....507.53
Duncan, Henry M.—E. C. Turner, Aug. 9, 1916, vacated.....128.91

In Bronx County.

M. & W. Realty Co. and Fred & Schlesinger—Universal Holding and Leasing Co., Inc., Nov. 27, 1916.....362.73

ORDERS INSURANCE INQUIRY.

Head of State Department Takes Up Complaint on Fire Rates.

Following the action last week of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in calling for an official investigation of fire insurance rates in this city, Jesse S. Phillips, Superintendent of the New York State Insurance Department, has given instructions to his aids here to make a searching inquiry into the whole question of fire hazards and premiums as they relate to New York City.

The insurance officials here accordingly yesterday called upon the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, Fire Commissioner Adamson, and the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests to submit such data as they possessed relative to fire insurance rates and hazards here.

Fire Commissioner Adamson, in his recent report, called attention to the big reduction in fire losses in this city brought about through the efficiency of the New York Fire Department, and pointed out that in view of this and the fact that the water pressure in city mains had been materially increased by the turning on of the Catskill supply, existing fire insurance premiums for local property were excessive.

Real estate interests here expressed satisfaction yesterday when informed of Superintendent Phillips's move for an investigation. It was said to be the purpose of the State Superintendent to determine whether the insured in this city were paying more o rless than their just share in carrying on the general insurance business.

HURLED FROM FLYING BOAT.

Aviator and His Mechanician Escape Injury—Machine Is Wrecked.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 30.—While Caleb F. Fox, Jr., of Philadelphia, was attempting evolutions in his hydro-airplane over the Cape May municipal pier today a wing of his machine was disabled and Fox and his mechanician were hurled into the water and the plane was wrecked. A crowd of bathers saw the accident, and lifeguards at once set out to rescue the aviators, but it was forty minutes before Fox reached shore after swimming away from the flying boat.

The mechanician remained with the machine and tried to keep it from sinking, while a squad of life guards towed it to Cape May Point. Fox had been flying over Delaware River and bay for several hours, and the accident occurred just as he was ending his trip. Neither he nor his mechanician was injured.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,360, w s, 17.9 ft s of 91st St, 18.7x88.3, all title, also property in Flushing, Borough of Queens, Dec. 14, 1916; Louise D. Simpson to Mollie Thomson, 131 Sylvan St, Rutherford, N. J., due Nov. 30, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. H. Cumbers, 128 Broadway.....$5,000

11TH ST, n e, 333 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, July 5, August Weber, Sr., to George Fleming, 2,106 East 7th St, Brooklyn, due July 17, 1919; attorney, Lewis S. Goebel, 41 Park Row.....$2,500

97TH ST, 251-255 West, n s, 105 ft e of West End Av, 60x100.5, building loan, July 27; 253 West 69th Street Corporation to J. Sergeant Cram, Old Westbury, L. I., et al, executors, due March 1, 1924, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$70,000

71ST ST, 408 East, s s, 138 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5, Dec. 11, 1916; Annie Langer to Simon Wiener, 42 West 120th St, due Dec. 30, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Arthur Levy, 132 Nassau St.....$2,000

77TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x102.2, building loan, July 30; 77th Street Realty Co. to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, due Jan. 1, 1923, 6 p. c. and 5 p. c.; attorneys, Emmet & Parish, 52 Wall St.....$85,000

Bronx.

LOTS 583 to 585, map of Lorillard Spencer et al.; Wm. N. Strassman to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$630

All following same map, date, and attorney, and 5 years, 3½ p. c.:

LOTS 300 and 301; same to same.....$540
LOTS 298 and 299; Solomon Bernstein and another to same.....$510
LOT 595; same to same.....$180
LOT 519; Patrick Dundas to same.....$225
LOTS 20 to 30; W. Parsons Todd to same, $4,500

LOTS 569 and 570; Clarence H. Tennis to same.....$480
LOTS 557 and 558; Rocco C. Bertone to same.....$480
LOTS 1,225 and 1,226; Clarence H. Tennis to same.....$540
LOTS 1,213 and 1,214; Charles S. Bleicher to same.....$900
LOTS 205 and 207; Edw. F. Maran to same, $630

LOTS 624 and 625; Henry V. Goldberger to same.....$420
LOTS 217 and 218; John McCaffrey to same.....$900

All following same map, date, attorney, and 5 years, 5 p. c.:

LOT 659; Gaetano Frdi to same.....$300
LOTS 813 to 815; same to same.....$506
LOTS 1,292 to 1,294; same to same.....$731
LOTS 128 to 131; same to same.....$1,500
LOTS 783 and 784; Moe Berman to same.....$561
LOTS 387 and 388; same to same.....$300
LOTS 1,348 and 1,349; Giuseppe Benza to same.....$1,100
LOT 794; Elsie Bachmann to same.....$300
LOTS 882 and 883; Charles L. Johnson to same.....$450
LOTS 664 and 665; William J. Morton to same.....$750
LOTS 1,392 and 1,393; Mamie Riley to same.....$993

ONEIDA AV, n e corner of 236th St, 125x125; John Whalen to Frank Klein and another, 2,026 Ryer Av, July 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$14,000

ONEIDA AV, s e corner of 237th St, 75x125; John Whalen to Max F. Schmidt, 230 East Tremont Av, July 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

UNION AV, e s, 215.11 ft n of 165th St, 33.1x175; Constance Dreher to Grace C. Royal, 1,046 Union Av, prior mtg $12,000, July 27, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. C. Von Glahn, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn, $5,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

GREENE ST, w s, 170 ft s of Houston St, 36.9x100x36.11x100; the Greenwich Savings Bank against Eliza B. Aumack et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

18TH ST, 225-227 West, and Rutgers Place, 3; Jacob Wener against Louis Jarmulowsky et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Silderberg & Davis.

BLEECKER ST, 115 and 117; Joseph M. Adrian et al., trustees, against Morris Weinstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. M. Adrian, Jr.

HENRY ST, 256; The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Clarita A. C. Nolan et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. Gorman.

121ST ST, 57 East; Sidney B. Taylor, administrator, against Emily J. Coles et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Lord Day & Lord.

1ST AV, s w corner of 88th St, 25.2x100; Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of the City of New York and its Vicinity against Mary Frances Larkin et al., executors, trustees, &c., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. de P. Foster.

SUFFOLK ST, 55; Henry Burden, trustee, against Etta Tans et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

SEAMAN AV, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 50x100; Harry Alperstein against Frank Wilson Construction Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 106.10 ft s of 99th St, 106.5x130.11x irregular; George Abeel against Chesterfield Realty Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Townley, Foster & Chambers.

MONROE ST, 76; Walter F. Kingsland against Benjam'n Weil et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, F. F. De Rham.

184TH ST, 513 West; Laura Oppenheimer et al., trustees, against Elise F. Kirk et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. B. Heymann.

1ST AV, 1,024; Edward Ridley et al., executors, against Julius B. Fox et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Uterhart & Graham.

Bronx.

OGDEN AV, 1,209-1,211-1,213, and 1,215; Edward F. Cole against Carr Building Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. F. Wund.

LOT 730, map of Laconia Park; Municipal Liens Co. against People of the State of New York, action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, G. A. Moses.

LOT 852, map of Laconia Park; Municipal Liens Co. against People of the State of New York, action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, G. A. Moses.

236TH ST, s s, 633 ft w of White Plains Road, 25.1x114.5; same against same, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, same.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

69TH ST, 255 West; J. Sergeant Cram et al., executors, loans 53 West 69th Corporation to erect a 6-story garage, 6 payments, $70,000

77TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x102.2; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. loans Seventy-seventh Street Realty Corp. to erect a 5-story garage; — payments.....$80,000

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Contracts have been signed for the sale of the eleven-story store, office, and loft building at 245 to 249 West Fifty-fifth Street, owned by the Aeon Realty Company, composed of Sumner Gerard and Lorne A. Scott.

The buyer is an investor who is reported to have paid all cash for property which is located opposite the Automobile Club and was held at $350,000. The structure, which occupies a plot 60 by 100.5, was erected by the Aeon Company about five years ago on a site obtained from the heirs of the Cattanach estate, which had taken it over in foreclosure proceedings.

C. F. Bishop Increases His Sixth Avenue Holdings.

Cortlandt F. Bishop is the buyer of the four-story flat and store on the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, 25.2 by 100, sold several weeks ago by the Peter A. Doerger Brewing Company.

This buyer owns the adjoining parcels 771, 943, 945, 947, and 949 Sixth Avenue and 102 West Fifty-fourth Street, and now controls a plot fronting 150.8 on the avenue and 125 feet on the street.

Tenement Sales.

George N. Bruno & Co. sold for the Hyman estate to the Adriatic Realty Corporation 2,081-2,083 Second Avenue, two four-story tenements and stores on a plot 50 by 73, twenty-five feet from the southwest corner of 107th Street. The seller held title to the property for over thirty years.

Nehring Brothers sold for Frederick Brown to a client of Slawson & Hobbs, 2,574-2,576 Eighth Avenue, two five-story double flats and stores on a plot 50 by 100, near 137th Street, and held at $50,000.

Beatrice C. Breinig of New Milford, Conn., bought from Waldemar Van B. Claussen the three-story flat, 20.8 by 85.9, on the east side of Fort Independence Street, 94.4 feet south of 238th Street.

Bronx Sale.

Henry Bunker purchased from Phillip Wagner for investment 2,631 and 2,633 Third Avenue, frame houses, on a plot 28.6 by 100 located near 140th Street.

Brooklyn.

J. Salzberg sold for J. Connely to S. Kornblum the one-family stucco cottage, on the north side of Forty-seventh Street 450 feet east of Sixteenth Avenue, known as 1,655 Forty-seventh Street, on a plot 30 by 100.

Queens Borough Sales.

In the Steinway industrial section in Long Island City Steinway & Sons have sold to the Oakes Manufacturing Company a plot 70 by 350 on the north side of Blackwell Street east of Riker Avenue. The buyers will use the property for enlargement of their plant.

Forty-three lots in the Ridgewood section have been taken over by the Brooklyn Ash Removal Company from the Utica Avenue Realty Company. The lots will be filled in and sold. One parcel of eighteen lots has a frontage on Wyckoff Avenue. Weirfield Street, Hancock Street, and the Brooklyn & Rockaway Beach Division of the Long Island Railroad Company. Another parcel of twenty lots has a frontage on Wyckoff Avenue and Halsey Street.

Miriam Flash sold to Ray Riesenberger three plots containing over ten acres on the south side of South Street, in the Woodhull Park section of Jamaica.

Staten Island.

J. Sterling Drake sold for John Winans to T. Wesley Salmons the property known as 117 Pelton Avenue, West New Brighton, a plot 62 by 97, with a twelve-room house.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold to Diego Milazzo lots 48 and 49, a plot 40 by 100, at Washington Avenue, South Beach, S. I.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman leased for a long term of years in the property of the United Cigar Stores Company at 24 Dey Street, northeast corner of Church Street, the entire basement and subbasement to Hooper & Gibson, proprietors of the Dainty Maid Lunch.

Richard Dickson leased for Amanda Bussing and John Bussing, Jr., 3,754-6 Third Avenue, for a term of ten years, to be occupied as a motion picture house.

Carstein & Linnekin leased the store at 840 Broadway to Benjamin Lobel.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

Bronxwood Av, s e corner of 213th St, 90x100; G. and L. Realties and another, executors and trustees, against Juliane Meyer et al; O. S. M. Tierney, attorney; due, $7,844.08; taxes, &c., $2,116.94; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

King Av, e s, 100 ft n of Bowne St, 75x260 to Long Island Sound; J. H. Douglass against O. H. Collett et al; Frees & M., attorneys; due $6,007.96; taxes, &c., $841.19; to Duncan MacGregor for $7,800.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

1st Av, w s, and East 67th St, n s, at intersection in Playground A, one-story building, 14x22.2; City of New York, Carol Ward, Park Commissioner, Municipal Building, owner, Room 1013 Municipal Building; cost, $12,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Canal St, 261-267, six-story store and factory building, altered to same; Eugene Higgins, 1 Madison Av, owner, Vance W. Torbert, 52 Vanderbilt Av, architect; cost, $30,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JULY 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

PRINCE ST, 19, n s, —x—; Hannah J. Miller to Michele Volpi, 20 Prince St, mtg $8,000, July 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

1ST AV, n e corner of 43d St,

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 W. 72d STREET Tel. 7240 Columbus

The Following Is a Selected List of Apartments Offered to Rent from Oct. 1

(In some instances earlier possession may be had)

The Abbottsford
411 West End Ave.,
Southwest corner 80th St.
10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,600 to $2,300.

Oregon
162 West 54th St.,
Southeast Corner 7th Ave.
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath.
$1,300 to $1,700.

Cornwall
255 West 90th St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$2,400.

425 West End Ave.
Northwest Corner 80th St.
Corner Apartment.
8 and 9 Rooms, 2 Baths
$2,000 to $2,200.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.,
Northeast Cor. Broadway.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
$660 to $1,000.

Luxor
600 West 115th St.,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,600.

San Domingo
949 West End Ave.,
Near 106th St.
5 & 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,100 to $1,500.

Lucania
235 West 71st St.,
Bet. B'way and West End Ave.
4 and 5 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,200 and $1,600.

498 West End Ave.
Southeast Corner 84th St.
Corner Apartments.
6 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
$1,500 to $2,300.

Manchester
255 West 108th St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,200 to $2,000.

349 West 85th St.
Between West End Ave.
& Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms & Bath.
$1,400.

Stuart
250 West 94th St.,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms & Bath.
$1,400 and $1,600

Halsworth
645 West End Ave.,
Southwest Corner 92d St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $2,200.

Stanley Court
301 West 106th St.,
Northwest Cor. West End Ave.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$2,100 to $2,750.

124 West 72d St.
New Apartment House.
Bet. Central Park West & B'way
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
$1,350 to $1,650.

4 & 14 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
Modern Apartments.
7 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,100.

Pamlico
97 Central Park West,
Near 69th Street.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
$1,100 to $1,700.

Colonial Parkway Apts.
409 Edgecombe Ave.,
Near 155th Street.
3-4-5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
$570 to $1,500.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory will be mailed upon application

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE,
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $2,100 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
TELEPHONE 3547—COLUMBUS.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,700 to $2,100.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern; up to date.
TELEPHONE 6261—MORNINGSIDE.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

WELLSMORE

77th Street, Southeast Corner Broadway
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,200-$3,500

UMBRIA

485 West End Avenue, Northwest Corner 82nd Street
7, 8, 9, 10 & 12 Rooms, $2,400-$3,800

BONA VISTA

Riverside Drive and 109th Street
8, 10 & 11 Rooms, $1,900-$2,800

J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av., Cor. 41st St.
'Phone Murray Hill—1481

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For a Club!

The accessibility and features of this property make it an ideal club proposition for New York men. Over 200 acres, fine, large house and splendid water features. The owner will sacrifice. Photos and details.
Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

RYE
BUILDING PLOT
96x150.
One block from beautiful
OAKLAND BEACH
and overlooking the water.
Boating, Bathing, Fishing.
MEIGHAN & MAGILL
30 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill 3408

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections.
FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1510 White Plains, N. Y.

Superbly Located Chester Hill Residence.
Finest neighborhood; high ground; large well-kept places all about. Eleven rooms, three baths. Ready for occupancy. Rent $135 per month.
Anderson Realty Co., near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HUNTINGTON.
$25 Lots
High and dry; best location for home or investment; boating, bathing and fishing; near trolley, depot and schools.
$2 DOWN—$1 MONTHLY.
25x100. Warranty Deed.
Free Railroad Tickets.
B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SHORE FRONT ESTATE.
SELL OR RENT—GREAT SACRIFICE.
At Huntington, very best section; handy to Country and Yacht Club; actual waterfront; beautiful grounds, trees, lawn; large dwelling, stable, garage; photos, particulars mailed.
Daniel Gerard, 1270 B'way (33d St.), N. Y.

Biggest Country Place Bargain.
Beautiful 4-acre country place; lawns, drives, south shore; magnificent views of bay; main highway; residence cost $10,000; 9 rooms, bath, steam heat, electric lights; excellent neighborhood; $7,500; worth double.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

10 Acre Water Front Estate
Sixteen Room House; wonderful trees and farm; orchard, lake, &c. Will divide. May trade for smaller place.
TINDALL, 1761 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE
Price, $5,500; cash required, $500; house has 7 large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook with open fireplace, tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza, plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches; good transportation, 35 minutes out; large plot; all conveniences; owing to business changes must sell; this house was built by days' work by owner for his own occupancy, and no expense was spared. Full particulars,
F. W. WAGGONER,
Room 518, 47 West 34th St.

NEW MODERN HOUSES
FOR SALE OR TO RENT
with steam heat, tile bath, paneled dining room, beam ceiling, parquet floors, large front and back porches; lot 157 ft deep, on nice street; only 40 min. from New York City; 5 min. from trolley and railroad station. Price $4,750; small cash payment down; balance on easy terms.
CHAS. E. PALMER,
1,482 Broadway, N. Y. C. Room 911.

A REAL HOME, $5,550.
$500 Cash, Balance like rent. Large plot, beautiful river view; new, modern; exceptionally attractive. Red slate roof, massive field stone porch columns and fireplace. 6 large rooms, trunk room, 6 large closets, refrigerator, pantry, sanitary gas kitchen. Hardwood trim, parquet floors, tiled bath. No expense spared in building and finishing. Another's misfortune is your opportunity. Box No. L 12 Times.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A HOME CONSULT
ADAM DAY,
Short Hills, N. J. Phone 382.
New Houses for sale; to rent, furnished or unfurnished.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
For Sale, Furnished Cottage, eleven rooms, fronting on lake. Boat house with two slips. One mile from village by road or water. Ideal Summer home. Particulars M. P. Ferris, 393 Canal St., N. Y. C.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

7 Modern Lofts, With Power
Complying with all factory laws.
Sprinkled. Ample Fire Escapes.
Light 3 sides; elevator; steam heat.
About 36,500 Sq. Ft. in all; would divide.
Help Easily Obtainable.
Convenient to shipping terminals.
Lowest Fire Ins. Rate.
Owner, 270 Willoughby Av., BROOKLYN

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
(FORMERLY NAVARRO)
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

Hampstead
600 West 161st St.
S. W. Cor. Broadway
10 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment
5 to 8 Rooms
Large Foyers, Pantries, Spacious Closet Attractive Rental
Agent on premises. Phone Aud. 6941

HUDSONIA
79th St. and Riverside Drive.
315-321 WEST 79TH STREET.
7 Rooms & Bath, $1,150
6 Rooms & Bath, $960
One 7 room Apartment; Every Window Overlooking Hudson, $1,400.
Resident management. An apartment house of the highest class. Office on premises. 'Phone 9171—Schuyler.

RUNOIA, 267 WEST 89TH ST.
Near West End Avenue.
8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
$1,900 to $2,000
Front apartment; southern exposure.
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Agents,
B'way & 79th St. Tel. 9700 Schuyler.

314 WEST 94TH ST.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 Large, Light Rooms $1000
Bath and Extra Lavatory.

ROCKLEDGE COURT
3,044 ALBANY CRESCENT
at 231st St. Broadway subway station.
4-5-room apartments, $28-$37,
all improvements; apply on premises; tenants restricted.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60
MANHATTAN—East Side.

75 EAST 81ST ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER PARK AVENUE
High class Apartments, six, seven, eight rooms; $75, $85, $95, $100 upward; service unexcelled.

BRONX.

MORRIS AVE. and 181st ST.
ONE BLOCK FROM NEW SUBWAY.
3-4 EXTRA LARGE ROOM APARTMENTS TO LEASE: UP TO DATE. $25-$35
NEW BUILDINGS

1400-1410 Grand Concourse
N. E. CORNER 170TH ST.
2 Blocks from Jerome Ave. Sub. Station.
3-4-5-6 SPACIOUS ROOMS.
LIGHT, COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS.
NEW BUILDINGS.

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apts.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
4 ROOMS $29. 5 ROOMS $36.
6 ROOMS $43.
Class of tenants restricted.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $50 to $97.50.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

25 BARGAIN ESTATES
$20,000 to $100,000
Throughout Westchester County (selected from scores listed with us) have been chosen for our "Bargain Estate Bulletin" just off the press. You can save many thousands of dollars by judicious buying. Free on request.
Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc.,
18 East 41st Street, New York City.

GENTLEMAN'S HUDSON RIVER ESTATE OF 5 ACRES,
40 minutes from Grand Central; highly located, commanding picturesque views of river and surrounding country; modern dwelling, five master's rooms, two baths; garage; cottage; tennis court; beautiful shade trees, lawn, flowers; price greatly reduced. Particulars.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS
For Sale—New Dutch Colonial House, 9 rooms, three baths; all improvements; large plot; located in Westchester's choicest home colony; near station; only 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division. A. Rainer, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. Tel. Beekman 4500.

PELHAM—New Colonial House
Large living room, sleeping porch, bedrooms, open fireplace, 2 baths, "set in tub"; old shade trees. If contract let today could not be duplicated for price asked.
F. L. EGGER, 51 E. 42nd St. Tel. Murray Hill 2228

FOR SALE—LARCHMONT, seven rooms, tile bath, hot water heat; Sound view; large shade trees; shrubbery; $5,000; would cost more to build house; a rare chance for one who knows values.
H. M. Olcott Phone Murray Hill 8230 51 East 42d St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

Fifth and Park Avenue Apartments.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance,
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND
IS A WISE MOVE."

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage; bathing, boating, fishing; investigate before buying elsewhere. Office, 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3556.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes, every city convenience, high elevation, no malaria, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and up. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Sacrifice beautiful estate less than cost of outbuildings. L. Birdsall, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Client wishes to dispose of finest roadhouse on famous Merrick Road, including license and complete furnishings and equipment; lease to responsible tenant; has 3½ years to run, paying over 12%; prominent corner, 150x300 feet, overlooking bay; price $16,000; easy terms; splendid investment and big speculative possibilities. E. J. Carroll, 515 World Building, New York.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME,
large, airy rooms, heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath; porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, Box 243 Times Downtown.

Cozy little home and two acres of fine farm land, some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350 complete, easy terms to right party. Write to "Cozy Home," Box 290 Times Downtown.

If you want to buy an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs, near water and station, price $1,540, for $75 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once, B. Store, 103 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Seashore home, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location; facing bay and ocean; garden plot; nice locality; improvements; near trolley, schools, stores, &c. Write for further particulars, Shore Home, Box 284 Times Downtown.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots, $550 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 500, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

MANHATTAN BEACH lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $550 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Inspect the two new houses left, for 1915 prices; improvements; easy terms; 35 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

RARE BARGAIN.—Owner will sell his modern 7-room house, with large plot of 7,000 square feet; high elevation, finished streets; house steam heat, parquet floors, tiled bath, large veranda; located near two railroad stations and trolley; commutation 7c. per day, 60 trains daily up or downtown; possession at once; price $4,500; $500 cash, balance easy terms. Call, write or phone Owner, Munson D. Ayres, 146 W. 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 8 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

BIG BARGAIN.—Store and bakery, fully equiped, well established business, with utensils, horse, harness, and delivery wagon; located in live, flourishing town, opposite Post Office; building is 40x60, with 5 connecting living rooms; only 25 miles from Times Square. For quick buyer, $2,850; $500 cash, balance easy terms. Act quick. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

BARGAIN to settle estate, $4,700, easy terms; beautiful 7-room house, heat, open fireplace, gas, electricity, parquet floors, tiled bath, paneled walls, beam ceiling, large porch, nice grounds; convenient to railroad and trolley; 8-cent fare; photos and particulars Raymond estate. M 233 Times Downtown.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath, on plot 100x250; garage, fruit trees, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled his moving; adjoining plot of 100x250 if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—Splendid modern residence, 9 rooms, all improvements; large lot, shrubbery; worth $7,500; has been taken in foreclosure and will be sacrificed for $6,000. Murdoch, opposite Lackawanna, Montclair.

FINE 65-ACRE FARM.
27 miles C. R. R. N. J.; near station; fine soil, brook, fruit; 15-room house; $12,000 to close estate.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

DANDY FARM,
110 acres, some woods, fine old-fashioned house; improvements; splendid outbuildings; price less than value of buildings.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR.—Mountainside home 12 rooms, 4 baths, 8 bedrooms, large grounds, veranda, and garage; 550 ft. elevation; rental $166.66 per month. Frank Hughes Taylor Company, Montclair, New Jersey.

Beautiful Mountain Lakes, N. J., 10 rooms and 2 baths; stone house, with garage, to rent, furnished, unfurnished, or for sale; genuine bargain. H. A. Crosby, 291-293 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Exceptional Bargain, $3,200.—Six-room modern home, all improvements, half hour out on Erie, near station and trolley; small first payment, balance $25 monthly, like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Factory to rent, 32x72, two stories, basement; railroad siding, one block railroad station; P. O. conveniences. N. Meyer & Sons, Plainfield, N. J.

A Commuter's Town Home.—Four acres; modern 8-room house; barn, poultry house; orchard. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful country estate at Sunapee, New Hampshire. For particulars write Hugo Nelson, Sunapee, New Hampshire.

South Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., HOMES.

For rent or for sale. Best locations and prices reasonable. Write or wire J. T. Willard, Spartanburg, S. C.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Apartment two years old, 19 families; best section of Bronx, near Concourse; $20,000 equity; exchange for Westchester residential Z 344 Times Annex.

A 48-acre village farm, 7 miles from Winsted; free and clear; $5,000; exchange for Westchester residential. Z 345 Times Annex.

Only unimproved lot in good section of Bronx, 75x75 feet, $8,000 equity, for Weatchester residential. Z 348 Times Annex.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted.—$5,000 and $18,000 on gilt-edge Bronx property; principals only. J. P., 84 Field Point Rd., Greenwich, Conn.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

93D ST., 257 WEST.—Five-story American basement, three-story extension; 8 baths; parquet floors; rent $2,500. Caretaker.

Out of Town.—Furnished.

MOUNT VERNON.
Attractive 9-room furnished house, in best home section, 343 Tecumseh Av., Mount Vernon, for rent during August; must furnish unquestionable references. Consult owner before Thursday. E. A. Lightner. Telephone 3700 Mount Vernon during business hours.

Kew Gardens.—Eight rooms, two baths; porch, screens; garden; to Sept. 15; reasonable. Phone (morning) 4420 Richmond Hill.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Immediate occupation; delightful detached house, perfect condition; one hour from city; three bathrooms; fruit and flowers abundant; near water. Tel. 988 Gramercy.

FARMS.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

A BEAUTIFUL 890-ACRE FARM, IN A BODY, AT $75 AN ACRE. W. H. GRAHAM, CUERO, TEXAS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$50 DOWN and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm; fruit and shade trees; near lake. B Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

APPLE ORCHARD, FARM, 128 ACRES.
Charming house; high elevation, fine views; 382 fruit trees; excellent pasturage; good barns; price $7,000, $3,000 cash. Farm and Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

RIVER FRONT FARM OF 135 ACRES, with modern nine-room house; very large barns; 50 acres of light, stoneless, sandy loam, capable of yielding a 10,000-bushel potato crop; price $4,000. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 B'way.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Good fruit and stock farm; 2,700 fruit trees; 10-room house and 5-room house; 7 good outbuildings, painted; 85 acres in cultivation; 2 miles from main line station; price $7,000. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Adjoining pretty lake in the Pocono Mts., 2½ hours from here, productive 60-acre farm; 16½ acres now in potatoes, corn, oats, rye, and garden truck; neat 7-room house; large barns; $5,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

28th St., northwest corner of 1st Av.—Loft on plot 100x190; sprinklers, steam heat, power, light on four sides; complying all city departments; owner on premises; suitable for any manufacturing business; also ground floor and basement. Madison Square 5350.

Company retiring from business offers unexpired nine months' lease, with privilege of one year renewal, four-room suite, 3d floor, corner 423 St. and Broadway. Apply Agent, Longacre Building.

Loft, 247-253 West 19th St., 7,500 sq. ft., modern building, sprinkler system; rent reasonable. Supt. or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5684 Rector.

Doctor's Office, West End Av.—Four rooms, completely equipped; nurse in attendance; will share with ethical practitioner; very reasonable. K 114 Times.

311 West 59th St., (Columbus Circle.)—Loft, 22x90; also store, basement; elevator, steam heat, good light. Rieser, (Owner,) telephone Madison Square 5350.

36TH, 6 EAST.—Parlor, 20x15; parquet floor; conveniences; must be seen to appreciate.

MADISON AV., 928, (near 73d St.)—Large, light store. Telephone Bryant 460.

Office to sublet, 299 Broadway. Apply agent or Olson, 120 Liberty St.

Brooklyn.

For Sale—Up to date factory building, mill construction, in popular Brooklyn district, 80,000 square feet; sprinkler system; insurance very low; high ceilings, light all sides; can be used for any manufacturing purpose; convenient to all transportation and subway, under construction. Apply M. Dreyfuss, or own broker, 1 Liberty St., New York.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Rubber tire manufacturer desires store and basement in automobile neighborhood; business entirely wholesale. E 91 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

ALL or part beautifully furnished 7-room apartment; outside windows every room; eighth floor; overlooks Central Park; reasonable. Lenox 4978.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

SUITE, two rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished; maid service. Phone 6958 Plaza.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 58 WEST, (Hotel Patterson.)—Furnished suites of two and three rooms with bath; all large outside rooms; Summer rates, $15 per week and up.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, three rooms, bath; high-class house; free maid service optional; electric light and linen included in rent; $80.

60TH ST., WEST.—Bachelor apartment; beautifully furnished; suitable for two or more; caterer on premises. Dwyer, Circle 4137.

51ST, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished 2-room apartments; private baths, electricity, telephone.

3D, 43 WEST.—Exclusive bachelor apartments, handsomely furnished, 1, 2, or 3 rooms, baths, kitchenette; electricity; maid service.

56TH,, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

57TH, WEST.—Large, north light studio; bedroom, bath, till November. Circle 4092.

70'S.—Four rooms, handsomely furnished; new building; sacrifice Summer, longer. Columbus 3974.

72D ST., (Near Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished three-room apartment, half present rental, bath, kitchen, for August and September. Phone until Wednesday, Columbus 3974.

94TH, 321 WEST.—For rent furnished, August and September, 4-room apartment; price $60 per month. See Captain Ward.

116TH, 438 WEST.—5 rooms; southern exposure, cool, nicely furnished; sublet to Oct. 1, $50. Apt. 36. 345 Morningside.

12?TH, 126 WEST.—Sublet 3-room apartment, good neighborhood; convenient subway; elevator. By appointment, phone Byrnes, Morningside 2172J.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and baths; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates, $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional); references.
HOTEL NORLEON, 120 WEST 76TH ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET,
handsomely furn., any period; Summer rates.
EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists,
178 West 72d St. Phone 6846 Columbus.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY,
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 2, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette, 1 and 2 baths, $45 and up monthly, $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS.
Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
80 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 800.—Apartment, 5 rooms, foyer, and bath, artistically furnished, to rent until Sept. 15, 1918, to a family of adults only, who can furnish unquestionable references; all outside rooms. Captain H. M. Graff.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases. GRAY, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

SUBLET 7-room furnished apartment, 15th floor, Ansonia Hotel; cool; overlooking River; possession Aug. 1; very cheap. Telephone I. H. Gusdofer, Hanover 6294.

610 WEST 116TH ST.
2-3 AND 5 ROOM apartment, furnished or unfurnished; high-class house, managed by owner on premises; references required. Thompson, 3040 Morningside.

WEST END, 740.—For August-September, high-class, five-room apartment, beautifully furnished; immaculate, cool, spacious. Apartment 94.

WEST END.—Seven rooms, modern, handsomely furnished; outside; Summer, longer. Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

36TH, 50 EAST—7 large light, airy rooms, all modern improvements, $75.

36TH, 50 EAST.—Studio, 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $35.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Two large rooms, with private bath; breakfast if desired; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—2-3 rooms; all modern improvements; $45-$65.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building. Housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6, and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath. Rents $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration. Renting agent on premises.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8800.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Eight immense rooms; the sun shines in every one; two bathrooms; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $1,320 to $1,600; worth investigating.

77TH, 44 WEST, Opposite Manhattan Square Park, 1 Block from Central Park.—High-class, fireproof apartment, located on the 11th floor; 9 rooms, 3 bathrooms; living room 18x28 feet; bedrooms all face south; this is an unusual apartment; inspect now. Apply to Superintendent.

84TH, 17 W.—7 large, light rooms, bath, gas, electricity; immediate possession; $55, $60.

86TH ST., 310 WEST, (between West End and Riverside Drive.)—Splendid seven-room; immediate occupancy.

93D ST., 300 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Modern, high-class apartments; one room and bath, $25 to $50; two rooms and bath, $45 to $55.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Five, six unusually sunny, spacious rooms; living room 16x18; southern exposure; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $950. Riverside 7830. Engel.

715 AND 725 WEST 172D ST.
High-class elevator apartment, just completed; 3-4-5-6 rooms; choice locality; beautiful view of the Hudson. Inquire on premises.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground floor apartment. Tenanted by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1647 Academy.

HAVEN AV., 110, (near 171st.)—Three, four, and five room apartments; all improvements; moderate rents; small families only.
HUDSON RIVER VIEW.

SAVE money and housekeeping worry.—Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th, furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment hotel; high class service; references; few apartments to sublet to Oct. 1.

905 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Brooklyn.

11TH ST., 632, (near Prospect Park West.)—Five rooms, all improvements; rents moderate. Apply Supt., 624 11th St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Apartments wanted furnished, unfurnished. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 836.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

18TH, 145 EAST.—Two large communicating rooms, with alcove; adjoining bath; hot water; furnished or unfurnished; $10 per week.

21ST, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, suites, private bath; breakfast served in rooms.

27TH, 114 EAST.—Cozily furnished rooms; light housekeeping or otherwise. Phone Madison Square 6944.

31ST ST., 114 EAST, (30th, 39 East.)—All newly furnished; private bath; electricity.

53D, 65 EAST.—Two large, light rooms; private bath, electricity; Summer rates; references.

53D, 56 EAST.—Single rooms; all conveniences; near Park; Summer rates. Plaza 2955.

80TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $7 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable, optional; women only.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues $3.25.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42, (139 East 21st.)—Attractive rooms overlooking park, running water, from $4 to $8; park privileges and light housekeeping.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished room, with, without private bath; phone, electricity.

PARK AV., 70, (Near 38th.)—Large, handsome room, private bath; small rooms $5 up.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large cool room, with private bath; also single rooms; references.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant room, running water; private house; references.

13TH, 135 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; also parlor floor, unfurnished, suitable for doctor.

43D, 107 WEST.—Fifty beautiful inlaid rooms, formerly Army-Navy Club, single and en suite, adjoining bath and shower; telephone; unsurpassed accommodations; Summer rates.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Large, cool room, all conveniences; summer rate.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, bath; electricity; references.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished room, electricity, telephone.

51ST, 17 WEST.—One, two, large, airy rooms, with bath, electricity, telephone; exclusive.

52D, 234 WEST, (The Keating.)—Exceptionally clean, cool roms. Tel. Circle 1866.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; running water, electric light; Summer rates.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Studio, grand piano; large single room; electricity, telephone, elevator; references.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Front parlor, suitable for studio; electricity, running water; with or without Steinway grand; exclusive house; smaller rooms.

69TH, 135 WEST.—Attractive front room; hot and cold water; also single room.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; private or adjoining baths; electricity; gentlemen; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE AND TWO ROOM SUITES; PRIVATE BATHS, SHOWERS, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Well-furnished large and small rooms; private bath; electricity, phone; convenient subway, L; first-class accommodations.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Outside rooms, large, medium, parlor bedroom; exclusive house; references.

71ST, 10 WEST.—1 or 2 large, magnificently furnished rooms, bath, telephone, electricity; open fireplace; owner's private residence.

71ST, 115 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large front rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Extraordinary single room, 8 windows, private bath, electricity; exclusive house.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautiful; bachelor; private home; nicely furnished; every comfort; breakfast.

73D, 140 WEST.—Very exceptionally furnished, 2, and 3 room, kitchenette suites; private baths, lavatories, electricity; weekly monthly.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath, also medium size room; telephone.

73D, 255 WE

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GARAGE.

Best location on Jersey Coast, adjoining popular hotel, enjoying best class trade for fourteen years; garage, fireproof, includes fully equipped machine shop, residence of 8 rooms, kitchen, bath attached to garage; proprietor owing to advanced years desires retire, offering exceptional chance to industrious, experienced man, with $15,000 cash. Address James Wolffsohn, 299 Broadway.

Rare opportunity to secure substantial interest in long-established, highly profitable periodical; exceptional chance wealthy parent establish college educated man with journalistic inclinations in fine professional position, handsome income; to satisfactory party interest will be sold, price based annual average profits last five years. Address confidentially, D 449 Times Annex.

Garage for sale, centrally located, best trade; time payments, responsible parties; new design, fireproof, 12,000-foot building; always filled; repair department large; income equalling price asked. Call 11 to 3 at 57 New York Av., Brooklyn.

Have funds to invest in good going enterprise, where additional capital is required, either in handling existing business or to promote growth; only existing products will be entertained; state full particulars. Address Investor, Box 94 Times.

Millinery man wanted by 5th Av. wholesale and retail ladies' hat manufacturer, established 15 years; selling best trade everywhere; free of debts; $5,000, with services, buys half interest; desire increase output; investigate opportunity. L 11 Times.

Shoe Store for sale in Brooklyn, including elegant fixtures; old established business; can be purchased stock with fixtures, or fixtures separately. For information inquire Brooklyn Purchasing Syndicate, 610 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Controlling interest for sale in advertising publishing proposition, seven years established, showing good profit yearly; 1918 contracts coming in now. G 222 Times Downtown.

Capital wanted, several excellent money making opportunities in sound going business; investments from $500-$10,000; silent or active partnerships; best references. Rose, 1,828 Broadway.

Thoroughly equipped machine shop, with 50-ton power presses, suitable for light metal stamping; no dealers. Information apply 305 East 136th St., basement. Telephone Melrose 4004.

Newspaper man of experience, with money to invest, is wanted to relieve the owner of details of running successful Sunday newspaper near New York. L 13 Times.

Wonderful opportunity to purchase partnership in established high-class profitable business; $2,500 required immediately. Principals, 40 Times.

Japanese importing and exporting business, established, needs slight financial backing; wonderful opportunity; highest references. C. L., 24 Times.

Confectionery.—One of the prettiest, best paying stores in the city; strictly first-class trade only; drinks, 10c.; quart; letter only. Hill, 420 West 20th St.

Bituminous coal mine for sale; produces 100 tons daily; immediate possession; no labor troubles. Z 375 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wishes to invest $250-$300 in some business so as to make about $20-$25 a week, with services. E 86 Times.

Author foreigner desires to connect with American familiar with the moving picture business. D 52 Times.

Machine and iron shop desires manufacturing some special machinery or apparatus. B 398 Times Downtown.

Inventor needs financial assistance; meritorious proposition; sales possibilities great. Z 331 Times Annex.

Auto supply business for sale cheap. N. E. Fyfe, 341 Mair Av., Passaic, N. J.

Business Notices.

YOUR BUSINESS
SOLD SPEEDILY.

The "ROSE METHOD" means positively no advance fees. You pay for results, that's all. Only sound-going factories and stores that have been carefully investigated by us offered for sale. Capital obtained. Partnership negotiated. No patents or schemes considered. Rose, 47 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 6349.

BELGIAN firm established ten years, Santiago, Chile, desires agency some American house manufacturing industrial specialties; best banking references. Write E. Delporte, 329 West 58th St.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—Two creosoting cylinders, located near Philadelphia; one 67 feet long, 6 feet diameter, ½-inch steel; one 48 feet long, 6 feet diameter, ⅜-inch steel; tested to 200 pounds and good as new; both perfectly clean, having never had any liquid in them; suitable for acid, gasoline, oil, any kind of pressure work, conversion into tank cars or for creosoting; equipped with track inside which can be removed or adjusted; would cost new $7,000; sale price for both cylinders, f. o. b. cars, $3,500; inspection invited. J. A. Parkinson, 1510 Commerce Building. Phone Main 4256. Kansas City, Mo.

$49—brand new, latest model Oliver 9, fully guaranteed; Standard keyboard; exactly the same machine used by largest industries; direct from factory; former price, $100. Before getting even a second-hand, rebuilt, or rental machine investigate latest Oliver plan to save $51; easy payments if you wish. Telephone or call Oliver Typewriter, Mr. Price, 310 Broadway. Tel. 1780-1-2-3-4 Worth.

Complete equipment for small job printing plant for $500; a real bargain. Address E 369 Times Annex.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Nonviolable, 4 months, $5. Visible, 3 months, $7. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 839 Broadway, at Worth St. } TEL. 250 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. } 3408
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. } FRANKLIN
10 Barclay St. Telephone 4738 Barclay.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Seven years' experience double entry, control accounts; can take complete charge; monthly trial balances; excellent references; $22. M 236 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, competent, double entry, controlling financial statements; knowledge of stenography, office manager; $25. B 339 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; capable taking charge. M 242 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; $20 per week. M 241 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CLERK.—Reliable, efficient; best references; good writer; salary $15. D 56 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, knowledge of stenography, $9; experienced. Parnis, 112 West 100th. River. 9955.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, housekeepers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Ave., (75th St.) Schuyler 1138.

COMPANION, &c.—Lady wishes position as companion or nurse to a lady; best references. Box 506 1,404 3d Av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the application of M. DESAYE CO., INC., for authority to change its name to PASSAIC BLEACHERS & DYERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Notice is hereby given that M. Desaye Co., Inc., a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, at Special Term, Part I thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to Passaic Bleachers & Dyers Association.

Dated New York, July 13th, 1917.

M. DESAYE CO., INC.,
(Seal) By JOHN SACHS, Its President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE NEW YORK SPECIAL AUTO TIRE WORKS, INC., a domestic corporation, having its principal offices at No. 312 West Fifty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 6th day of August, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to CHATFIELD AUTO SUPPLY, INC.

Dated, New York, June 19, 1917.

NEW YORK STEAM AUTO TIRE WORKS, INC. By
A. W. CHATFIELD, President.

KRAMER & BOURKE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PURITAN FOOD PRODUCTS CO., INC., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the tenth day of August, 1917, at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to RED WING COMPANY, INC.

Dated July 23, 1917.

PURITAN FOOD PRODUCTS CO., INC.,
By E. A. CUDAHY, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

DRESSMAKER AND FITTER, first class, wishes private work, out by day. E 97 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER — Refined young woman wishes position. Tel. Williamsburg 1636.

LAUNDRESS. — Swedish woman wishes laundry work by day. Mrs. E. Sandberg, 126 East 123d St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Versatile American gentlewoman, college education, pleasing personality, several years' commercial experience, secretarial and managerial capacity. Miss T., 7865 Schuyler.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent secretary; experienced; executive ability; can translate and speak French; references; $18-$20. C. X., 216 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Long experience, capable filling important position; highest credentials. M 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' technical experience, engineering patent law, similar lines. M 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, desires position with reputable concern; salary, $18. M 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Competent; 8 years' experience, offering secretarial possibilities; $20. W. B., 3,525 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly efficient; educated; initiative exceptional; accurate; clean-cut; $18. E 88 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent, neat, age 17; salary $9 start. Tel. 2050 Intervale.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; reliable; excellent references; $15. M 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, DESIRES PERMANENT POSITION. D 1 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; two years' experience; $12. M 229 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency, supplies first-class servants. 2,413 Broadway. Riverside 9463.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 0916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5685.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER, 26; graduate New York University; capable, efficient, able to take charge of office; best references. Harry B. Falb, 159 Hopkins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT and thoroughly experienced all-around office man, age 31; 6 years' public accounting experience; good system man, college education. C 190 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, (36;) college graduate; 18 years' experience, 13 one concern; competent take full charge. E 63 Times.

A LAWYER for 17 years on editorial staffs of law publishing houses, author of several legal textbooks and of many articles in American and English Encyclopaedia of Law and in other legal publications, desires employment as a brief writer or in a business in which his legal knowledge will be serviceable. D 63 Times.

AUDITOR, correspondent, office manager, competent executive, long experience, desires position with growing concern. L. A., 210 East 21st.

AUTOMOBILE DEMONSTRATOR wishes to connect with high-grade pleasure car or truck concern. Address Auto, 100 Times.

BILL CLERK, &c.—Young man, 22, experienced bill clerk and salesman with cotton converters, desires connection with firm where industriousness and aptitude will be appreciated. D 34 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, Correspondent, Office Manager.—15 years' (manufacturing, commercial, banking) experience; highly recommended; willing take position outside city; moderate salary. Raymond, 1,233 Boston Road.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, with excellent record and possessing a thorough knowledge of principles of accounting, seeks connection with progressive concern offering prospects for future advancement; exempt from draft. D 469 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; young man; experienced; can furnish reference; start for moderate salary. B. Shapiro, 1,526 Brook Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, office manager, competent executive, long experience, desires position with growing concern. L. M., 210 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (19,) knowledge of stenography, desires position; high school education; experienced; $12. Greenberg, 75 East 115th.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT - OFFICE manager, (30,) desires connection with firm requiring employe capable accomplishing things. C 194 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, young; experienced; highest credentials; capable. M 238 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young man, 33 years; bookkeeper, stenographer; experience, education; best references. E 95 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, quick, accurate, experienced, trial balance. B., 3,013 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, single, 35, ten years' experience driving Pierce, Packard, Locomobile, Simplex, Cadillac, others; mechanic; careful, reliable driver; personal references. Thomas, 316 West 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. S. Glanzman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, (26;) colored; intelligent; exempt; mechanic; careful driver; strictly sober, willing, polite; city, country; personal references. 64 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Four years, good mechanic, married, 28; good knowledge city and surroundings; careful driver; sober. Gartland, 528 East 88th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 21; careful, competent driver; experienced all cars; private family; city or country; excellent references. D 57 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (30,) married, repairs; 8 years' experience; private. Wieland, 209 West 64th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Cadillac; expert; $75 month, room, board; unquestionable recommendations; conscientious. E 87 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — Japanese, careful driver; wishes private position; willing do any kind work; good references. K., 119 E. 128d.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes private position; references. James, 155 West 56th St. Circle 1564.

COUPLE, English cook, butler, valet; entire charge; permanent; country; excellent references; reliable; can drive car. 363 West 46th St.

DECORATOR.—Young man desires position, furniture or interior decorating establishment. E 82 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, structural, experienced, neat tracer, wants work home; moderate. Z 378 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, correspondent, bookkeeper, experienced automobiles, accessories, American, 27, married, 9 years' reference, wishes permanent connection with appreciative concern; start moderately. M 261 Times Downtown.

I DESIRE position where five years of bookkeeping, typewriting and outside selling experience can be used. D 49 Times.

JUNIOR EXECUTIVE, (23,) advertising distribution experience, desires connection American enterprise. M 258 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, 10 years' experience, auditor, cost accountant. Webster, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

POULTRYMAN, young, experienced, wishes position on private estate; wages, $40. M 245 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER, experienced, with 15 years' successful specialty sales experience; in close touch with and able to secure large trained and successfully organized sales force; progressive and original business ideas; unquestionable references; one who has it can do things. M 201 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Import and domestic novelty man is open for exclusive side line of art or leather goods for Middle West. L. E., 50 Times.

SALESMAN.—YOUNG MAN DESIRES CONNECTION WHERE REAL EFFORTS WILL COUNT; PREFERS TEXTILE LINE. E 90 TIMES.

SALESMAN wants to handle candy trade specialties on Pacific Coast; commission. E 93 Times.

SALESMAN, (34,) married, would like position with a reliable firm; can furnish best references. M 250 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 36, hosiery, underwear, with trade, wishes position; commission basis. D 60 Times.

SALESMAN, covering State of Pennsylvania, desires line of trunks and ladies' handbags. A. Cooper, 273 Broome St., city.

SALESMAN, ten years' experience selling specialties, open for proposition. E 92 Times.

SALESMAN.—Live wire man, who can sell real estate. Confidential, D 39 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-CLERK. — Experienced; good education, best references. M 246 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK, experienced on woolens; worked 5 years in last place. E 85 Times.

SURVEYOR, DRAFTSMAN.—Young man, (20,) college senior, seeks permanent position engineering concern, railroad company; can act efficiently in any capacity. Newton, 2,027 Washington Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

TYPIST - STENOGRAPHER wishes temporary employment for about three weeks; experienced; excellent reference. D 65 Times.

YOUNG MAN, well-mannered and of good education, with experience in office and light correspondence work, wishes to establish himself with reliable concern where advancement and good future are the reward of faithful service. E 89 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, three years' business experience, thorough knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, stenography, desires position. M 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires connection with growing concern, preferably dry goods, to be of service inside and also sell in city. M 235 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, Swedish descent, fair education and appearance, fully capable of English language, desires position. D 55 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, wishes position with electrical concern; one year of technical experience. D 50 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, married, capable, efficient, desires position with advancement. D 51 Times.

YOUNG MAN, three years' college education, office experience, at anything. D 53 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college education, wishes position with chance. M 230 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AITKEN, SON & CO. REQUIRE FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED MILLINERS. APPLY 7TH FLOOR, 417 5TH AV.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY OPEN ONLY TO AN UNUSUAL YOUNG WOMAN, preferably in the early twenties. Requisites: Energy and ambition, perfect physical health, tranquil disposition, tactful and impressive personality, discerning and logical mind interested in matters commercial and financial, dexterity in the use of English, and a thorough working knowledge of stenography. The position offered is one of dignity, carrying a liberal initial remuneration and the opportunity for rapid advancement. Address Lock Box 826, Greensboro, N. C.

BILLING CLERK.—EXPERIENCED BILLER ON REMINGTON WAHL BILLING MACHINE; ONLY THOSE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY. GOLDMAN COSTUME CO., 2-10 WEST 33D ST.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, competent, and accurate; accustomed to trial balances for large publishing business; opportunity for advancement; state age, salary, and experience. Z 263 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, who is fully familiar with ledger work, good at figures and handwriting, neat appearing; permanent position to proper party. F. E. May, Room 1901, 80 Maiden Lane.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography; excellent opportunity; salary $12. Cosmopolitan Wall Paper Co., 545 West 145th St.

BOOKKEEPER. — Special work, several weeks, possibly permanent; liberal arrangements; experienced. D 54 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer in an importing house; experienced. L 10 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for an institution; pay $35 a month, board and room. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER and typist wanted; fair salary; references. Ballon & Sanders, 1,133 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER with experience. Apply W. T. Farley, 67 5th Av., corner 14th St.

CLERK—A bright young woman; must have 2 years' experience and cost production or similar clerical work; salary to start $12; advancement as you progress. L 14 Times.

DESIGNER,

experienced on children's white dresses, is wanted by energetic manufacturer; only those possessing above qualifications need apply. B. M., 204 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER on infants', children's, and juniors' white dresses; steady for right party. Geria, 95 Greene St.

FILING CLERK.—Young lady, who has had experience in letter filing and has good handwriting; must be neat appearing. F. E. May, Room 1901, 80 Maiden Lane.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
EXPERIENCED HOUSEFURNISHING SALESWOMEN.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
MILLINERS AND IMPROVERS.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted to take care of apartment four hours each day; must be good, all-around worker. Apply 1,012 Times Building.

LADIES wanted who desire to connect themselves with an exclusive house and engage in a private custom corset business of their own, which will net them large financial returns; A1 references and a temporary investment of thirty dollars required; exceptional opportunity for ladies with or without previous business experience. Address K 147 Times.

MILLINERS.
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS WANTED; STEADY POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARIES.
GILMAN, COLUMBIA TRUST BLDG., 34TH ST., COR. 5TH AV., ENTRANCE ON 34TH ST.

MILLINERS.—AITKEN, SON & CO. REQUIRE FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED TAILORED HAT MILLINERS. APPLY 218 EAST 26TH ST.

MODEL.—Size 36. Morris Albus, 1,270 Broadway. Madison Square 2431.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Knowledge of stenography and typewriting; neat penman, good figurer; experienced preferred; will consider bright beginner; state salary, references, &c. W. C., 133 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Young lady, who is very good at figures and a good penman, to assist in the bookkeeping department of a wholesale firm. E 96 Times.

OPERATOR for Edison dictating machine and good typist; must have had experience; permanent position at good salary to right party. Apply at once, Room 1440 Equitable Building.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Exceptional opportunity for a thoroughly experienced woman to act as private secretary to a busy man; must be neat in appearance and accurate speller, thoroughly up to date in methods, absolutely discreet, and capable of taking rapid dictation; liberal salary; position must be filled immediately. Apply in person, Room 7, 126 Liberty St., New York City.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 710, 108 West 34th St.

SALESLADIES to sell perfume and toilet articles, manufacturer to consumer direct; good pay; splendid opportunity; 2-3 P. M.; commission. Room 219, 200 5th Av.

SALESLADY for downtown bakery Saturdays from 8 to 5. H. B. Cushman & Co., 43 Church St.

SECRETARY, stenographer, office manager; long experience. Call morning, Cortina, 12 East 46th St.

STENOGRAPHER.

ONE OF OUR DEPARTMENT MANAGERS NEEDS AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER, PREFERABLY ONE ACCUSTOMED TO THE OLIVER MACHINE; MUST TAKE NOTES RAPIDLY AND ACCURATELY; GOOD SALARY AND SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY J. S. ELLIOT, 207 WEST 24TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER—Bright young lady who has had at least one year's business experience; must be accurate and rapid; permanent position; plenty chance for advancement. Apply Fourth Floor, Perry Dame Co., 142 East 32d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, well educated young woman for position with large corporation; salary $18 to start; advancement. Address, stating age and experience, A. H. C., 463 West 8t.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.

Young woman, refined, intelligent, efficient, experienced, with good education, neat, legible writer, capable of doing accurate detail work; resourceful and agreeable personality; answer in own handwriting with references and salary expected. L 7 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with experience. Apply W. T. Farley, 67 5th Av., corner 14th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—I want immediately a bright stenographer with brains. One who takes and transcribes her notes accurately. Absolutely none other will do. Advertising work; fine associates; Underwood or Rem.; $15; an unusual, permanent opportunity. D 62 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Large manufacturing concern requires services of young lady as stenographer; permanent position; good opportunity for advancement; state age, ex. perience, references, and salary expected. G 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Who will appreciate future in preference to immediate salary; must be thorough and competent; mention education, experience, and lowest salary to start; excellent opportunity. Cameron Machine Co., 61 Poplar St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER. — Wanted, bright young woman, capable of developing into assistant in important department. Apply by letter only, giving age, experience, salary expected, to Mr. Bach, Universal Film Ex., 1,600 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; one who is competent to take dictation rapidly and transcribe accurately; one who has had experience preferred; salary to start, $15. Apply Mr. H. Phillips, second floor, 229 West 43d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, with at least one year's experience, who is a careful and neat operator, and understands detail; must be neat appearing. F. E. May, Room 1901, 80 Maiden Lane.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who is familiar with office work; permanent position, excellent opportunity; only competent person need apply. Address, in own handwriting, 62 West 23d.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, capable; salary paid in accordance with ability; call between 10 and 11 or 12 and 1 today. 310 Broadway, second floor. Ask for Mr. Higinbotham.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, an experienced stenographer; party preferred that has had stock-brokerage experience. Apply, before 10 A. M., Herrick & Co., 52 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER wanted by a woolen commission house. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary desired. Box 24 Z., 104 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; one who has been in textile manufacturing preferred. Stag Brand, 21 East 22d St., 10th floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law experience necessary; permanent position, with advancement; salary depends on your own ability. Room 1611, 170 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thorough, reliable, competent; references. Address, stating particulars and salary expected, L., Station G, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, having some experience, or good beginner; permanent position. Manhattan, 184 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Steady position; state experience and salary expected. M 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Must be neat, accurate. Address by mail, Wertheimer Bros., 30 East 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Italian and English. Apply to Crawford, third floor, 189 Greene St.

STOCK CLERK, typist, experienced; good pay; steady position. Room 61, 51 Leonard St.

TEACHER for year's work. Room 711, 110 West 34th.

TYPIST wanted, capable and efficient; salary paid in accordance with ability. 310 Broadway, second floor. Ask for Mr. Higinbotham.

TYPIST for day and evening work, alternating every two weeks; salary $40 a month to start. Call Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.

WAIST BUYER WANTED.

ONE CAPABLE OF TAKING FULL CHARGE AND STILL FURTHER DEVELOP AN ALREADY LARGE DEPARTMENT; ALL APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE SENT BY MAIL AND GIVE FULL INFORMATION, WHICH WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. ADDRESS MR. P. A. CONNE, VICE PRES., SAKS & COMPANY, HERALD SQUARE, NEW YORK.

WAITRESSES.—Wanted, two waitresses and a head waitress for exclusive club in the mountains of Pennsylvania. Apply at once. Room 1802, 220 Broadway, New York.

WOMEN attendants wanted between the ages of 18 and 40 for the Central Islip State Hospital; $19 to $25 per month and maintenance. Call 11 to 1 Thursday. 30 East 42d St., Room 409.

YOUNG LADY, proficient in clerical work or single entry bookkeeping, in uptown financial institution; good opportunity for advancement; reply in own handwriting, stating qualifications and salary expected to start. Box 92, 2,121 3d Av.

YOUNG WOMAN with knowledge stenography, familiar with office systems, follow-up, &c., to take charge of detail work and costs in office of lithographing concern; not a position for beginners; experience and executive ability a requisite; reply by letter, stating qualifications and salary desired. Address F 882 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, $25; stenographer-secretary, $22; export, $22; commercial brokerage, $18; Dictaphone operator, $15; beginner stenographers, $10; bookkeepers, $18; assistants, $15; telephone operators, $10, $8; ten office assistants wanted; Harlem position, $10; no registration fee; all permanent. Diehl's Agency, 20 Vesey St.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway; register free; many superior positions for stenographers, typists, clerks, and bookkeepers.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$20: typists, $10-$15; ledger clerk, $12; office assistants, $12; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers; high-class firms. 303 5th Av., Miss Lynch's Agency.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$20: bookkeepers; bookkeeper-stenographers, typists, clerks, (figurer.) Mighill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25, $20, $18; typists, $15, $12; permanent. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 80 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Permanent positions; other openings. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d St.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.

Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual Instruction. PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept., 62 West 45th Street, N. Y.

$10

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS on permanent staff C. P. A. (American) firm of high standing; unusually desirable opportunity for several accountants, preferably with experience manufacturing lines; give full particulars; salaries $1,000 to $3,000. M 237 Times Downtown.

ADMIRALS CABIN COOK, must be an expert; 2 colored men attendants, 2 experienced laundry workers, 1 experienced head waiter for officers' wardroom; unusually good pay. Recruiting Office, U. S. S. Granite State, 96th St. and North River.

BOOKKEEPER. — Middle-aged, competent man for permanent position with corporation; must have A1 references. Write full particulars and salary expected, M 234 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; over 30 years of age; state experience, religion, and salary expected. L 9 Times.

BOY, bright, about 16, wanted in advertising office, where promotion is sure; one who is willing to make himself useful; can send references and address application in own handwriting. Morse International Agency, Box 5, Station F, New York City.

BOY OF GOOD EDUCATION AND APPEARANCE WANTED BY REAL ESTATE CORPORATION; AGE 17-19 YEARS. M 228 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY over 16 years for factory office work; good penman; references required. F. F., 220 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17; $7 start; 10 A. M.; bring references. Library Bar Association, 42 West 44th St.

BOYS to work in stock. Apply store, 45 Leonard St.

BRAKEMEN and **FIREMEN.**—Apply employment car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, foot of Willis Av., 132d St., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, experienced and competent, English preferred, used to driving large car; full uniform. Call Monday, before 9, Needham, 44 Broad St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, reliable chauffeur for Cadillac, with references; salary $25 per week. J. P., 200 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young man, 24 to 28, as correspondent in sales department; must have had some experience and come well recommended; position offers unusual opportunities for advancement. Apply 9 A. M., James H. Rhodes & Co., 162 William St.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR; SPLENDID FUTURE FOR YOUNG LIVE WIRE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE AS CREDIT INVESTIGATOR; NONE OTHERS NEED APPLY. RAMSTAG HILDER BROTHERS, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.; 29TH ST. ENTRANCE.

DRAFTSMEN.

Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Company, Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, for layout work with automobile accessories concern. Duplex Engine Governor Co., 86 Flatbush Av. Extension, Brooklyn.

ELEVATOR MAN to run Otis electric. M 252 Times Downtown.

FINANCIAL WRITER.

Young man wanted, Wall Street experience, to answer inquiries and write analytical articles on all classes of securities; salary $25 to start; splendid opening. G 220 Times Down.

GARDENER. — Wanted, on a gentleman's place in Connecticut, working gardener; all-year job; must understand vegetables, flowers, care of lawns, chickens, and pigs; no hothouses; must have a competent wife willing to board assistant gardener and chauffeur; gardener's house with electric light, steam heat, running water; must have best of references as to ability and responsibility. Apply by mail, Gardener, Room 412, 25 Broad St., New York City.

GLASSBLOWERS.—Experienced in handling vacuum bottles and scentific glassware. Call or write, Western Electric Company, Inc., 57 Bethune St.

JUNIOR CLERK in office of manufacturing concern, with knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting; previous experience not essential; must be accurate at figures; state age, nationality, and salary expected. M 263 Times Downtown.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT for laboratory doing clinic, pathology commercially; must be familiar with microscopy of urine sediments. Write, giving all details, experience, and salary, D 67 Times.

LIVE SALESMAN CR MANUFACTURERS'

AGENT TO REPRESENT MANUFACTURING JEWELRY CONCERN OF PROVIDENCE, R. I., NEW YORK, AND ON THE ROAD. Z 380 TIMES ANNEX.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN TAKING COMPLETE CHARGE OF STOCK ROOM AND SHIPPING DEPARTMENT. REPLY, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED, TO S. D., 188 TIMES.

MAN, single, wanted, with knowledge of automobiles, who can drive and make himself useful around a country place in Summer and in the city in Winter. M 239 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Specialty hardware manufacturer wants manager for Chicago branch; only men of ability considered. G 215 Times Downtown.

MEN ATTENDANTS wanted for the Central Islip State Hospital; wages $26-$34 per month and maintenance. Call 11 to 1, Thursday, 30 East 42d St., Room 409.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, 25 to 30 years of age, in office of wholesale hardware firm; shipping experience desirable but not essential; salary $13 per week to start. Address M 243 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, experienced, wanted by large manufacturing concern; must be bright and energetic; good pay. G 216 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MEN wanted for automobile renting concern; must be A1 telephone conversers, good typewriter, and all around good business men; highest references required. D 468 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.

We require the services of an educated American to handle our trade in Eastern States; must have clean record and have some executive ability. Address in confidence C 199 Times.

SALESMEN, active, aggressive, and clean cut, for real estate work with office in the Country Life Exposition; a trial period of several weeks on commission basis without drawing account will be necessary to prove worth; single men, at least 25, preferable, and neat appearing, required. Mr. Mullaly, 10:30 A. M., Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

SALESMAN MOTOR TRUCKS.

**One for Brookly

RELIEF SUPPLIES SUNK BY U-BOATS

Federal Council's Secretary Discloses the Loss of Five Valuable Shipments.

ALL WITHIN THREE WEEKS

Difficulties of Transportation Believed to Advance the Plan for an Agreement with the Red Cross.

The loss through submarines of five shipments of relief supplies to France was disclosed yesterday by John Moffat, Executive Secretary of the Federal Council of Allied War Relief Charities. This is the organization that has been treating with the Red Cross for a mutual basis of operation, and the announcement of sinkings was made to explain a plan undertaken by the council to restrict the shipment of non-essential articles to Europe.

Mr. Moffat did not make known the names of the vessels sent to the bottom or the value of the goods lost, but the loss was said to reach many thousands of dollars and to represent the efforts of a great number of devoted workers in the United States. Clyde A. Pratt, Executive Secretary of the War Relief Clearing House in New York, through which the shipments were made, confirmed what Mr. Moffat had said, and added that they were the first losses of the kind the clearing house had experienced.

"The sinkings all took place in the last three weeks," said Mr. Pratt. "It is strange that they never happened before."

Mr. Pratt added that the vessels lost were all in regular transatlantic service, and that the war relief organizations merely had had a certain amount of space reserved for them.

It was evident that the loss of these consignments, the difficulties of overseas transportation, and other developments had gone a long way in convincing the council that a close working agreement with the Red Cross was essential. Mr. Moffat announced that he had taken up with the Red Cross the advisability of issuing weekly bulletins of the kind of relief supplies that most were needed, and that he had also written letters to the seventy-four relief organizations in the council asking them what they thought of the plan. These bulletins, Mr. Moffat said, would be issued by the Red Cross, and it would then be in a position to dictate more definitely than now the character of goods to be sent.

Mr. Moffat also made a statement of his relation to the council, the cost of maintaining the general headquarters at 360 Madison Avenue, the yearly expenditures of the organization, the amounts devoted to relief, and other features of the work conducted under his supervision. This statement was made in response to renewed requests from certain quarters that all of the details of the work of the council be given to the public.

Mr. Moffat explained, first of all, that he received no remuneration of any kind from the relief organiaztions, although he had been reimbursed for his expenses. His donations to relief, however, exceeded the total of these reimbursements. The Executive Secretary of the council added that he had engaged in relief work in the United States after he had tried to enlist in the British Army and had been rejected for physical reasons. Mr. Moffat added that his private sources of revenue were sufficient for his needs, and that he had no desire to make money out of the twelve or more relief charities he had helped to organize.

As for the expenses of conducting the headquarters at 360 Madison Avenue, Mr. Moffat asserted they amounted to $2,825 a week, as against collections of about $30,000 a week. Of the $2,825, about $1,525 was spent weekly for sending out circulars, getting up appeals, and doing other work for affiliated charities. The salaries of the office staff, he said, aggregated $800 a week. The highest salary paid any employe was $100 a week, but most of the money went to pay the large force of stenographers and girls who send out the appeals, do printing and cataloguing, and keep up the heavy correspondence of the office.

The headquarters at 360 Madison Avenue occupy the entire eighth floor, and about ten organizations actually have office room there. Two of the largest of these are the Committee of Mercy and the National Allied Relief Committee, in both of which Mr. Moffat is a high official. The rent is $9,000 a year, but this is met, Mr. Moffat explained, by private contributions that are not a charge on the funds collected for relief.

Mr. Moffat added that a statement issued by him on last Saturday, showing that in no case did the overhead expenses of the organization with which he is affiliated exceed 12 3-10 per cent., was entirely accurate. There were no deductions after the money reached Europe. It cost the War Relief Clearing House in New York City about 1 1-10 cents on the dollar to handle money and relief supplies consigned to Europe, but this expenditure, Mr. Moffat said, also was met by private contributions which were not a part of the relief funds.

"The cost of distribution in Europe is met in a similar manner," he said. "It is pledged and met by persons who have guaranteed the overhead expenses, and not a single additional penny is deducted. All that is sent goes to charity and war relief."

Mr. Moffat conducted his visitors through the elaborate plant organized by the council, showing them the small hand printing machines that had been installed, the addressing machines, the intricate cataloguing system whereby the council keeps in close contact with about 200,000 persons in the United States, and the other departments that had become a part of the work.

"I realize we are trustees for public funds," he concluded, "and we are ready to answer every question."

OUR RED CROSS IN NEW ROLE.

Takes Care of 400 Children Endangered by German Gas Bombs.

PARIS, July 30.—Four hundred small children threatened with death by asphyxiating gas bombs dropped by enemy aviators were successfully removed today from a small French town near the firing line to a place of safety by the American Red Cross, in response to the first emergency call received at the Parisian headquarters.

The first word of the children's condition reached headquarters late Thursday afternoon, and the next day the Red Cross sent doctors and nurses and a truckload of condensed milk, clothing, and drugs for their relief. The children were bathed, fed, and provided with clean clothing. They were given medical attention and finally transferred to a safer locality.

As the German aviators are using gas bombs, and because it is impossible to equip children properly with gas masks it has been considered necessary to take them out of the danger zone. Many mothers, who are busy harvesting crops, have been unable to give adequate care to their children, and the Red Cross has now taken them under its control temporarily.

Homer Folks, President of the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuperculosis, who recently arrived in Paris, has taken charge of the Department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross. The work of Mr. Folks will be largely with the question of tuberculosis and the care of orphaned children and refugees from the devastated districts of the war zone.

FAVOR DAY'S PAY PLAN.

Industrial Commission's Executives Will Support the Campaign.

Edgar J. Marston, Chairman of the Membership and Special Fund Committee of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, received assurances of co-operation yesterday in the chapter's day's pay campaign from the heads of departments in the State Industrial Commission.

A meeting of the department heads was held in the office of the commission, 230 Fifth Avenue, and the decision to assist was reached after they had heard speeches by Commissioner John Mitchell and Loring N. Black, the latter representing the Red Cross. The commission has 300 employes in the city. A contribution of $800 from C. F. Leng of 42 Broadway was received yesterday.

The Clermont Damaged in Crash.

The steamboat Clermont, which plies between Newark and Keansburg, was passing through the draw of the Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge across Newark Bay, off Bayonne, yesterday morning, when she was carried by an unusually heavy current against the draw. A part of the paddlewheel box was ripped away and the 150 passengers, most of whom were women and children, became greatly excited. The captain proceeded to the dock at Broadway and later the vessel was taken to a dry dock for repairs.

MITCHEL ACCEPTS; PLEDGES HARD FIGHT

Tells Fusion Committee, if Elected, He Will Continue Efficient Administration.

SAYS HE PLANNED TO RETIRE

Adamson Accepts Nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen—Tammany Still at Sea.

Promising to make a vigorous campaign and, if elected, to give New York City the kind of business administration it has had during the last three and a half years, Mayor Mitchel yesterday accepted a renomination at the hands of the Fusion Committee of 1917. The Mayor sent his promise to run again in a letter to William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee, from Upper Saranac Lake, N. Y., where he is on vacation. At the same time, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, in a letter to Mr. Childs formally agreed to run as the Fusion candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor's letter follows:

Upper Saranac Lake.

William Hamlin Childs, Esq.,
Chairman Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee of 1917.

My dear Mr. Childs:

I have just received your formal notice of my renomination for the office of Mayor of the City of New York by the Fusion Committee of 1917.

Permit me to state to you, and through you to the entire committee, that I am deeply sensible of the high honor conferred upon me by the indorsement of my administration of the office of Mayor during the last three and a half years through this renomination by the unanimous vote of the Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty. Please express to the members of the committee my very keen appreciation.

Since the time has now come for a public word from me upon this matter, perhaps it will not be amiss if I restate what I have so often said to you and to the other gentlemen representing the committee with whom I have conferred.

As you know, my determination not to accept any renomination for the office of Mayor was formed, and I believed fixed, before the opening of the conference between your subcommittee and myself. I had and have no ambition to continue in public office. My desires lay and still lie in a different field of service. In addition, my personal necessities dictate that I refrain from the assumption of the obligations and limitations of public office for a period of years.

I notified you months ago that I could not serve, and that the committee must seek another candidate.

After repeated conferences, and much deliberation on the part of your sub-committee, you returned to me with the conclusion that a genuine and effective fusion of the citizenship for a continuation of honest, efficient, business government could not be brought about except upon the basis of a renomination of the officers of the present administration.

Although I did not concur in this view with regard to myself, and although the course you proposed conflicted with my ambitions, my desires, and my interests, yet when you stated to me that it was your firm conviction that in case I did not withdraw my refusal to run no effective fusion movement could be organized I realized that in yielding to your judgment I had to choose between a sacrifice of my personal future as I had wished and planned it and a return during the critical period of a vital war in which the City of New York has played and must play an important part, of that type of dishonest, slovenly, ineffective and unserviceable government which we hope has been banished for good from the municipal life of New York City. I, thereupon, gave your subcommittee the assurance I would run, provided, of course, the balance of the fusion program were carried out through the renomination and nomination of a suitable and balanced fusion ticket. Having given you this promise I shall not withdraw it. I accept your nomination for the office of Mayor. I am willing to head the fusion cause, and if elected I will give to the City of New York the same kind of administration it has experienced during the last three and a half years, improving at the many points where experience has shown improvement possible and necessary, and avoiding, if we can, such mistakes as have been made.

You have, therefore, my assurance that I will become the candidate of your committee for the office of Mayor under whatever conditions may be presented. I will conduct as vigorous a campaign as in my power lies, as the representative of those who believe in an honest, nonpartisan, uncontrolled and businesslike administration of the public affairs of New York City. Very sincerely yours,

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.

July 29th, 1917.

In his letter Commissioner Adamson said that the prospect of a permanent triumph against Tammany Hall seemed more hopeful than ever before. He said he had seen the administration advance from the worst ruled city, under Tammany, to the best governed city in America, under Fusion.

The Democratic Fusion Committee, through its Chairman, William F. Schneider, announced that the Democratic Party would welcome a full and free discussion of the campaign as outlined by Mayor Mitchel in his letter of acceptance.

Chaos in regard to the selection of a Mayoralty candidate still reigns in Tammany Hall. It was said last night that considerable pressure is being brought to bear upon Leader Charles F. Murphy to have E. P. Burr, former Assistant Corporation Counsel, selected. Joseph H. De Bragga, Republican leader of Queens, predicted yesterday that William R. Hearst would be the Tammany candidate for Mayor.

Offer More Mayoralty Candidates.

The Committee on Nominations of the Business Men's League met last night at 50 East Forty-second Street and heard the last of the committees which have appeared to urge the nomination of mayoralty candidates. James L. Flynn, General Manager of the Valentine Varnish Company, appeared in behalf of the candidacy of John F. Galvin, a member of the Board of Water Supply. Ex-Representative Dunphy appeared in the interest of Thomas W. Churchill, formerly President of the Board of Education. A committee also presented a petition urging the nomination of Justice James C. Cropsey.

ASK GERMANS TO DESERT.

Lafayette Airmen Drop Cards Promising Good Treatment.

The Lafayette Escadrille, according to information that has just reached THE TIMES, has been dropping thousands of cards upon the German trenches calling upon the soldiers to desert and promising them kindly treatment in the prisoners' camps. A translation of the German text of these cards reads as follows:

Attention! Pass It On!

A whole multitude of nightmare fantasies and wild stories have been told to you of late by your officers and your newspapers. It is said that the English and French are mistreating and indeed killing prisoners of war. These stories are lies—ever new and impudent lies, which have no other purpose than to bind you on your cross, to compel you to fight on for your Princes and your plutocrats. The truth is, on the contrary, that among English and French the prisoners are honored as gallant opponents and treated as comrades; in their camps they are well and richly fed and lead a carefree life. (See the photographic copy of a prisoner's letter on the back of this card.)

Do not let yourselves be deceived; do not sacrifice yourselves to the junkers and jingoes of Germany. Think of your dear ones at home; think of their joy when they learn that they will certainly see you again, that you are safe. Save your lives! Be bold; fear nothing, for your camp superiors will never learn the names of those who have come to us voluntarily.

The reverse of the card bears a photograph of a prisoner's letter in German script and a printed transcription. The letter reads:

Fraulein Aenne Neusen, Ratingen bei Dusseldorf, Kaiserwerther-strasse 10.
Romorantin, May 11, 1916.

• • • The vintage is in, and now begins a good time for us. The people here are quite good, and we can drink as much wine as we wish. HEINZ.

(Sender: H. Brors, depot of Romorantin.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

Wisdom In Few Words

II.

ONLY DOING COUNTS.

Benjamin Franklin's wisdom had many sides, but it shone brightest in the homely, kindly and quaint advice he gave to people, young and old, rich and poor, about how to live their lives. Not what you *profess* is important, nor what you *think*, he believed. It is what you *do* that counts. He didn't expect everybody to take his advice. For he said:

"Fools need advice most, but only wise men are the better for it."

And again:

"Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other, and scarce in that. But the doors of wisdom are never shut."

But many people in many lands have learned how to become "healthy, wealthy and wise" since Franklin's time by a study of his proverbs.

A little booklet of them, worth while for young or old, will be sent free for the asking.



THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
(For HOME-BUILDING and SAVINGS)
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK

REO

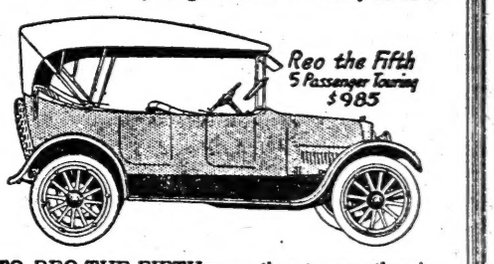
Reo Quality is Uniform in all Reo Models

AND REO QUALITY at Reo Prices and backed by the Reo guarantee, constitutes "The Gold Standard of Values"—each model in its class.

THERE ARE NOW SEVEN Reo Models, comprising Fours in Touring and Roadster types; Sixes in Touring, Roadster and Sedan; and the two Reo Commercial Vehicles—the ¾-Ton "Speed Wagon" and 2-Ton "Heavy Duty" Truck.

IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT we have space only for a brief paragraph pertaining to each Reo Model—lest you forget the line is so complete that you can find the car you desire, in the type you prefer, and in a Reo.

REO THE FIFTH "The Incomparable Four" is America's most famous automobile. Standard in practically its present form for now eight seasons—"going on nine". At its present price, $985, this car is verily "A gold dollar for ninety cents".

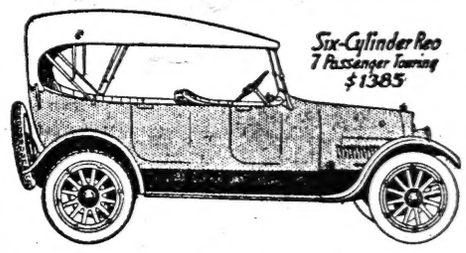


TO REO THE FIFTH more than to any other, is due the movement that is now so apparent—the return to the Four-cylinder type in all cars listing at less than $1,000.

THE FOUR ROADSTER is the handsomest model of its type you'll see on the road—at any price. And, for the present, you can get it for $985 and freight from the factory.

OF THE SIX ROADSTER the same is true, plus the extra luxury it affords the owner at the extra cost—$1385 f. o. b. Lansing.

THESE TWO ROADSTERS are of similar design and identical construction and are conceded to be the handsomest cars of the type—price aside.



FOR THE FAMILY that needs a car of greater capacity than five and yet of moderate upkeep, the Reo Six Touring Car—also $1385 for the present—knows no equal.

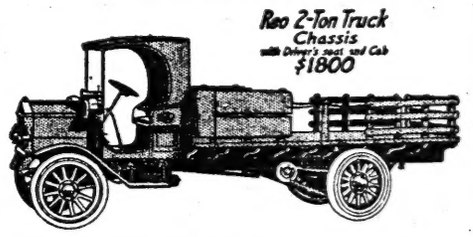
NO MATTER WHAT YOU PAY you cannot obtain a 7-passenger car of better design; one that represents sounder engineering; more experience; better materials and workmanship than enter into the making of this Reo Six.

THAT'S A BROAD CLAIM but we make it unhesitatingly—and you know that the word of Reo passes at par everywhere.

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All prices are f. o. b. Lansing

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
LANSING MICHIGAN

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—July 28, on Merrick Road, near Lynbrook, black velvet handbag, containing money, cameo, and gold brooch; finder rewarded. Mrs. D. G. Bedell, 188 Godwin Av., Ridgewood, N. J.

LOST—Brown Gladstone bag, Saturday, from automobile running between Rye, N. Y., and Bronx; reward. C. L. Maas, 469 East 175th.

LOST—On Thursday last, gold locket and watch with "EST" on cover; reward. Finder please communicate with E. S. Taylor, 61 Broadway. Telephone Rector 7383.

LOST—Cuff link between Nott and Vernon Avs., Long Island City, and Manhattan Hotel, N. Y.; suitable reward. Walter Kutzleb, 61 Nott Av., Long Island City.

LOST—A bunch of keys; Broadway subway or vicinity Wall St. and Exchange Place. Return to Union Bank of Canada, 49 Wall St.

LOST—$50 reward for Princess diamond ring; lost or Nyack road in automobile. 1771 Sixty-fifth St., Brooklyn; Bath Beach 596.

LOST—On Monday, July 23, on West 74th St., a platinum and diamond bow pin; reward if returned. Phone 7981 Columbus.

LOST.—Silver vanity case, initialed "L. L. B."; Friday night; Cohan & Harris Theatre; reward. Bellstein, 44 West 37th Street.

FOUND.—Bankok hat, fallen from automobile; Broadway, 140th. Morris, 640 Riverside Drive.

REWARD.—Diamond graduation signet ring; initials "M. K.," vicinity 173d St., Crotona Park East, Home Street. Kleban, 1,714 Crotona Park East.

$5 REWARD.—Drawing of ships signed by E. W. Waybright, two blueprints, lost in subway. E. V. Brokaw & Brothers, 52-54 New St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Dwarf green parrot; liberal reward. Wilmerding, 19 West 71st St.



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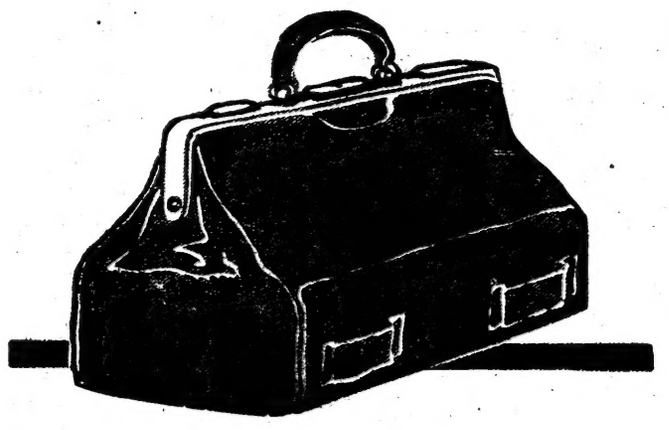
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Gerard Reveals Secrets of His Famous Black Bag

Not even the German Secret Service could fathom the secrets of the little black bag that Ambassador Gerard guarded so jealously on the long journey from Berlin to Washington. Questions, attempts to purloin it, intrigues to gain access to its contents, all failed.

Asked in Washington what it contained, Mr. Gerard smiled and said:

"That? Why, it's the 'dope' for my book. As a private citizen I can be an author now, you know."

In that book, which has now been written, former Ambassador Gerard reveals, for the first time, the whole astounding story of German ambition, treachery and intrigue.

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—why Germany started the war, what she expected to get out of it, why she challenged the United States, what she did to make us fight, why she expects to win, and what her people still believe about America.

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